

# CERAMICS FROM THE MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG, INDONESIA: BASED ON A PRIVATE COLLECTION

DARRELL J. KITCHENER & HENY KUSTIARSIH



# CERAMICS FROM THE MUSI RIVER, PALEMBANG, INDONESIA: BASED ON A PRIVATE COLLECTION

DARRELL J. KITCHENER & HENY KUSTIARSIH



First published 2019 by the Australian National Centre of Excellence for Maritime Archaeology, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Museum, Cliff Street, FREMANTLE, Western Australia 6160

Editorial Board

Jeremy Green, WA Museum (editor)

Myra Stanbury

Michael McCarthy, WA Museum

Ian Godfrey

Vicki Richards, WA Museum

Alistair Paterson, University of Western Australia

John Penrose, Curtin University of Technology

Wendy van Duivenvoorde, Flinders University

Mark Polzer, Institute of Nautical Archaeology

This book is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the Copyright Act 1968, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission. Enquiries should be to the publisher.

© 2019 Australian National Centre of Excellence for Maritime Archaeology

Authors: Kitchener (Darrell J) & Kustiarsih (Heny).

Title: / Ceramics from the Musi River, Palembang, Indonesia: Based on a private collection.



A catalogue record for this  
book is available from the  
National Library of Australia



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	xiii
Preface	xv
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	<b>XVI</b>
<b>PART 1: THE HISTORY OF CERAMICS FROM THE MUSI RIVER</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1. SRIWIJAYA</b>	<b>3</b>
Origin of Sriwijaya	3
EXPANSION OF SRIWIJAYA	3
GOVERNANCE OF SRIWIJAYA	4
Political construct	4
Administration of the entrepôt	4
DECLINE OF SRIWIJAYA	5
POST-SRIWIJAYA	6
<b>CHAPTER 2. GEOGRAPHY &amp; PAST SETTLEMENTS IN THE MUSI RIVER BASIN</b>	<b>7</b>
THE MUSI RIVER FAIRWAY	7
PAST SETTLEMENTS IN THE MUSI RIVER BASIN	7
Ancient Associations	7
Evidence from Ceramics	8
LOWER MUSI RIVER AND BANGKA ISLAND SETTLEMENTS	10
Candi Kota Kapur	10
Karangagung and Air Sugihan	10
Parit 12	11
Koying Polity (2nd to late-4th–early-5th century)	11
Kantoli Polity (late-4th to late-6th century)	12
PALEMBANG SETTLEMENTS	12
East Palembang Sites	13
Central Palembang Sites	13
West Palembang sites	14
UPSTREAM SETTLEMENTS	15
<b>CHAPTER 3. CERAMIC TRADE AND THE MUSI RIVER</b>	<b>17</b>
Introduction	17
GLOBAL TRADE	17
REGIONAL SOUTH EAST ASIAN TRADE	17
SIGNIFICANT CIVILIZATIONS AND EARLY POLITIES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA	18
MAINLAND SOUTH EAST ASIA	19
Dong Son civilization (7th century BC to 2nd century AD)	19
North Vietnam (3rd century to modern)	19
Cham (Champa) (3rd to 15th centuries)	19
Funan Kingdom (1st to 6th century)	20
Chenla (7th to early-9th century)	21
The Khmer (9th century to modern)	21
The Dvavarati (5th to 11th century)	21
Tircul Kingdom (1st to 9th century)	22
PENINSULA SOUTHEAST ASIA	22
Kedah Kingdom & Sungai Batu civilization (535 BC–17th century AD)	22
Kao Sam Khaeo	23
Langkasuka (2nd to 12th century)	23
Satingpra polity (7th to 14th century)	23
ISLAND SOUTH EAST ASIA	23
Kota Kapur, Bangka Island	23
Batujaya (2nd century BC to 7th century AD)	24
KoYing (2nd to late-4th–early-5th century) and Kantoli Polities (late-4th to late-6th century)	24
Barus (9th to 12th century)	24
INDIA	24

Gupta Dynasty (320–550)	24
Chola Dynasty (3rd century BC to 13th century AD)	24
CHINA	24
Chinese Eastern Han Dynasty (25 BC–220 AD)	24
Tang Dynasty (618–906)	25
Five Dynasties (907–960)	26
Northern Song Dynasty (960–1126) and Southern Song Dynasty (1127–1279)	26
Yuan Dynasty (1280–1367)	27
Ming Dynasty (1368–1644)	27
Qing Dynasty (1644–1911)	28
EUROPEANS	28
Portuguese (1509–1641)	28
Dutch (1602 to modern)	28
British (1672 to modern)	29
CHAPTER 4. GLAZED CERAMICS IN THE MUSI RIVER	30
IDENTIFICATION	30
CHINESE	30
Introduction	30
TANG DYNASTY AND FIVE DYNASTIES	31
Yue wares	31
Changsha wares	37
Xing and Ding wares	38
Painted figurine	38
General Guangdong Province ceramics	39
Sancai wares	39
SONG AND YUAN DYNASTIES	40
General	40
Jun wares (C11–C15)	41
Longquan celadons (960–1279)	41
Southern Fujian celadon wares	42
Northern celadon wares (C10–C15)	42
Cizhou wares (960–1644)	42
Jizhou wares (C10–C14)	43
Chien wares (C10–C13)	44
Yue wares	44
Qingbai wares (960–1368)	44
Guan wares (C12–C14)	45
Black and dark brown wares (C10–C15)	45
Sancai wares (C10–C14)	49
Blue and white wares (c. 1350–present)	49
General comment on Guangdong and Fujian Province ceramics	50
MING–QING DYNASTIES	51
Blue and white wares	51
Blanc De Chine wares (1368–1911)	55
Polychrome wares	55
NORTH VIETNAM	58
CHAM	62
Central Thailand	64
Si Satchanalai kilns	66
Celadon wares	66
White wares	67
Brown wares	67
Under-glazed decorated wares	67
Sukhothai kilns	70
LOWER CENTRAL THAILAND	71
NORTH THAILAND	73
PENINSULAR THAILAND	73
MIDDLE EAST	73
KHMER	73
GERMAN	73
CHAPTER 5. UNGLAZED, SLIPPED & PAINTED WARES IN THE MUSI RIVER	74
ABOUT SOUTH EAST ASIAN UNGLAZED, SLIPPED AND PAINTED WARES	74
SOUTH EAST ASIAN EARTHENWARE TYPES	74
The Sa-Huynh/Kalanay type	74

The Bau-Malay pottery tradition	75
SOUTH EAST ASIAN NEOLITHIC POTTERY (3RD–MID-1ST MILLENNIUM BC)	76
SOUTH EAST ASIAN EARLY TO MID-METAL AGE POTTERY (MID-1ST MILLENNIUM BC TO 7TH CENTURY AD)	76
Philippines Kelanay	79
Funan	81
Central Vietnam	82
THE CLASSICAL PERIOD (7th–15th century)	83
EARLY CLASSICAL PERIOD (7th–9th century)	83
Dvaravati style pottery	83
MIDDLE TO LATE-CLASSICAL PERIOD (10th–15th century)	84
Sumatra	84
Javan Majapahit pottery	85
Central Thailand pottery	87
Lower Central Thailand pottery	89
Peninsular Thailand pottery	90
The Satingpra pottery Production Site-Complex	90
Incised-lace decorated wares	94
Vajra wares	98
Characteristics	98
Origin and period of ‘Vajra’ wares	99
China	100
India	100
MODERN PERIOD (16th century to Present)	101
Sumatran pottery	101
‘Lampung wares’	103
Kendis	103
Other forms	106
Miniatures and figurines	106
Banten earthenware	110
Figurines of unknown origin	111
Other earthenware pottery	112
CHAPTER 6. GLAZED AND UNGLAZED STORAGE VESSELS IN THE MUSI RIVER	113
CHINESE JARS	113
Tang Dynasty	113
Song and Yuan Dynasty	113
Ming Dynasty	118
Qing Dynasty and modern	122
NON-CHINESE JARS	122
Thailand	122
North Vietnam	124
Central Vietnam (Cham)	124
Burma	125
Amphora	128
Indonesia	128
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF STORAGE VESSELS BY MUSI RIVER SITE	128
CHAPTER 7. SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS	129
TRADE ALONG THE MUSI PRIOR TO SRIWIJAYA	129
CERAMICS FOUND IN THE MUSI RIVER	129
Glazed Wares	129
Chinese	129
North Vietnam	131
Cham	131
Thai	131
Burma & Khmer	131
Middle East	131
German	131
Unglazed Earthenware & Stoneware	131
Philippines	131
Pre Tang	131
Oc Eo style	131
Central Thailand	132
Peninsula Thailand	132
‘Vajra ware’.	132

India	132
Java	132
Sumatran (local)	132
'Lampung wares'	133
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF CERAMIC TYPES AT MUSI RIVER SITES	133
CHAPTER 8. REFERENCES	136
PART 2. CATALOGUE OF CERAMICS IN THE HENY KUSTIARSIH COLLECTION	144
INTRODUCTION	144
DESCRIPTIONS OF GLAZED CERAMICS	145
CHINESE YUE WARE GLAZED	145
CHINESE BLACK AND BROWN UTILITARIAN WARES GLAZED	155
CHINESE TANG DYNASTY GLAZED	160
CHINESE SONG & YUAN DYNASTIES GLAZED	170
CHINESE MING DYNASTY GLAZED	211
CHINESE QING DYNASTY GLAZED	231
NORTH VIETNAM GLAZED	243
CHAM GLAZED	256
THAILAND GLAZED	259
MIDDLE EAST GLAZED	270
KHMER GLAZED	271
GERMAN GLAZED	271
DESCRIPTION OF UNGLAZED CERAMICS	272
LOCAL SUMATRA (SOUTH SUMATRA AND LAMPUNG DISTRICTS) UNGLAZED	272
JAVA UNGLAZED	283
OC EO CULTURE (FUNAN) UNGLAZED	290
THAILAND UNGLAZED	293
'VAJRA' WARE UNGLAZED	309
CHINESE, INDIAN, PHILIPPINE & UNKNOWN ORIGIN UNGLAZED	315
STORAGE VESSELS GLAZED & UNGLAZED	321

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	Three divers operating a typical boat used to extract objects from the mud of the Musi riverbed. This location was in front of the Boom Baru port site (photo: Rianta 2014).	1
Figure 2.	Areas influenced or dominated by the Sriwijaya Kingdom at the peak of its power. Modified from Munoz (2006).	3
Figure 3.	Musi River Basin. Showing major archaeological sites and place name locations. From Rianta (2014).	6
Figure 4.	Sites at Palembang and downstream where ceramics and/or ancient artefacts have been recovered (Rianta 2014).	9
Figure 5.	Sites at Palembang where ceramics and ancient artefacts have been recovered (Rianta 2014).	11
Figure 6.	Musi River sites at Palembang where ceramics and/or ancient artefacts have been recovered (Rianta 2014).	14
Figure 7.	Key countries and places mentioned in the text.	17
Figure 8.	Foliated bowl, height 7.7 cm, Zhejiang Province, Yue ware, probably Shanglinhu kilns, C9–C10, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1520.	32
Figure 9.	Spittoon, height 10.9 cm, Zhejiang Province, probably Shanglinhu kilns, Yue ware, C9–C11, from the Musi River, Boom Baru/Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1320.	32
Figure 10.	Ewer, height 25.3 cm, Five Dynasties to Northern Song, Zhejiang Province, probably Shanglinhu kilns, Yue ware, C9–C11, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K769.32	33
Figure 11.	Jar, four small lugs, incised curved pattern, upper body repaired, height 13.7 cm, Five Dynasties to Northern Song Dynasty, Zhejiang Province, Yue ware, C10, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2697.	33
Figure 12.	Jar with lid missing, height 12.5 cm, Five Dynasties to Northern Song, Zhejiang Province, probably Wenzhou kilns. C7–C10, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1331.	33
Figure 13.	Wine bottle, decorated with incised fish scales, a leaf and an eye, reconstructed, height 12.6 cm, Five Dynasties to Song, Yue ware, C10–C12, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2105.	33
Figure 14.	Ewer, decorated with incised lotus leaves, part of spout repaired prior to purchase, height 16.9 cm, Late Tang to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province, Yue ware, C9–C10, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1279.	33
Figure 15.	Jarlet, decorated with applied buttons and incised brackets inside panels around body, height 8.5 cm, Late Tang to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province, Yue ware, C9–C10, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1324.	34
Figure 16.	Xun flute, shaped as a sitting peacock, wing incised on dorsum, one large and three small holes, length 10.3 cm, Late Tang to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province, Yue ware, C10–C11, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1990.	34
Figure 17.	Ewer, height 13.9 cm, high to mid-Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, Tongguan kiln, Changsha ware, C8, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2314.	35
Figure 19.	Changsha ware polychrome miniature ewer, jarlets and brush washers, height range 2.3–9.4 cm, Tang Dynasty, Changsha kilns, C9–C10. Catalogue Nos (L to R): back K2634, K933, K947; front K2572, K2490, K1676, K1643.	35
Figure 18.	Ewer, decorated with applied moulded and brown glazed medallions of date palm, height 22.4 cm, Tang Dynasty, C9–C10, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2504.	35
Figure 20.	Three small ewers with degraded glaze from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site, compared to one (far right) which retained its glaze and was purported to be from a Java Sea shipwreck, heights 12–12.9 cm, Tang Dynasty, Changsha kilns, C9–C10. Catalogue Nos (L to R): K1442, K1441, K1402, K432.	36
Figure 21.	Ewer, with watery grey-blue glaze, height 18 cm, Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, Changsha kilns, C9–C10, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1959.	36
Figure 22.	Ewer, decorated with looped splashes of moderately degraded milky-white lime glaze, upper rim, spout and handle repaired prior to purchase, height 7.7 cm. Late-Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Tongguan kiln, C9–C10, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2103.	36
Figure 23.	Miniature Ewer, handle in shape of standing lion with its head inside upper rim, neck and spout repaired, height 9.1 cm, Late-Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Hebei Province, Ding Ware. C9–C10, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1711.	37
Figure 24.	Ewer, white glaze but with faint blue tear drop glaze near base, upper rim and spout repaired, height 21 cm, Late Tang Dynasty, Hebei Province, Ding Ware. C9–C10, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1766.	37
Figure 25.	Figurine, court lady clutching handbag, mineral organic paint degraded. H: 29. perhaps Mid-Tang Dynasty but may be a more recent copy, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1970.	38
Figure 26.	Ewer, height 9.5 cm, Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province, C9–C10, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1300.	38
Figure 27.	Foliated bowl, with glassy cracked sancai glaze, front half of bowl repaired, height 6.5 cm, mid to Late Tang Dynasty, Hebei Province, Xing kilns. C8–C10, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2122.	39
Figure 28.	Bowl, with degraded green splashed lead glaze, height 6.2 cm, Mid-Tang Dynasty, Henan Province, Gongxian kilns, C9, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2394.	39
Figure 29.	Ewer with rope handle, degraded white glaze, height 13.3 cm, Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, C9, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2499.	39
Figure 30.	Night urinal, height 18 cm, Tang Dynasty or earlier, C3–C11, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1068.	40
Figure 31.	Bowl, fine cracks in well, diameter 19 cm, Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jun Ware, C11–C14, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1586.	40
Figure 32.	Plate, incised leafy spray in well, more sketchy lines in cavetto, diameter 23.2 cm, Yuan Dynasty, Zhejiang Province, Longquan kiln, C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2444.	41
Figure 33.	Bowl, incised floral pattern connected by leafy vines, diameter 18.6 cm, Late Song to Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, Tongan kilns, C13–C14, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1464.	41
Figure 34.	Bowl, ribbed cavetto, unglazed ring around well, which has impressed flower spray, diameter 13.1 cm, Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, Putian kilns, C13–C14, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1862.	42
Figure 35.	Wine or tea ewer, height 10.4 cm, Song or Yuan Dynasty, Jiangxi Province, Jizhou ware. C10–C14, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1426.	43
Figure 36.	Bowl, height 7.8 cm, Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fukien or Jiangxi Provinces, Chien ware, C12–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1280.	43
Figure 37.	Jarlet, moulded swirling pattern beneath Qingbai glaze, height 10 cm, Yuan Dynasty, C13–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2378.	43
Figure 38.	Lidded box, three linked boxes connected by flower 'button' and central lotus bud linked by stems, Qingbai glaze slightly degraded, height 5.5 cm, Song Dynasty, Guangdong Province, C10–C12, from the Musi River, 1 km up-stream from Sungai Parit 12 mouth. Catalogue No. K1516.	43
Figure 39.	Figurine, person squatting with rope or snake loosely around shoulder and held in right hand (tip of 'snake' missing), qingpai glaze, height 7.2 cm, Yuan Dynasty, C13–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K831.	44
Figure 40.	Saucer, serrated rim with bluish grey-blue cracked glaze, diameter 9.5 cm, possibly Song Dynasty, Southern Guan Ware, C12–C13, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1297.	44
Figure 41.	Ewer, decorated with grape vine appliqué around central body on impressed background of square and vertical lines on shoulder, height 9.8 cm, probably early Southern Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jianxi Province, Jizhou kilns, C12–C14, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1652.	45
Figure 42.	Tripod incense burner, height 5.3 cm, Southern Song to Yuan, Jianxi Province, perhaps Jizhou kiln. C12–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K969.	45
Figure 43.	Ewer, height 19.4, probably Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns, C10–C12, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1708.	45
Figure 44.	Water droppers, sancai glaze, heights 2.5–6.7 cm, Late Song to Yuan Dynasties, C12–C14, from the Musi River Pusri (1) and Sungai Rebo (1) sites. Catalogue clockwise from top left: K1028, K1720, K1029, K1151, K1252, K1288.	46
Figure 45.	Kendi, sancai glazed with applied dragon obliquely around broad neck with its head resting on upper surface of long spout, height 20.8 cm, Late Song to Yuan Dynasties, probably Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K727.	46
Figure 46.	Chinese mythical Qilin, green lead glaze degraded, height 8.5 cm, Song to Yuan Dynasty, probably Fujian Province C12–C14 from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2695.	46
Figure 47.	Water dropper in form of fish, sancai glazed, heights 7.6 & 8.9 cm, Song to Yuan Dynasties, C10–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue Nos (L–R): K2250, K1050.	47
Figure 48.	Figurine, sitting peasant with broad hat, left hand repaired, height 5.8 cm, possible Song or Liao Dynasty, C10–C11, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1049.	47
Figure 49.	Jar, foot ring moderate with flat base, ovoid flower pattern stamped around lower body to reveal white slip beneath the pale grey-green glaze height 11.4 cm, possibly Yuan Dynasty, C13–C14, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1744.	47
Figure 50.	Bottles, decorated with under-glaze blue floral pattern, (neck of K1129 restored prior to purchase), heights 19.5 & 15.5 cm, Probably Chinese, undated, from the Musi River. Catalogue Nos K971 & K1129.	48
Figure 51.	Figurine, male with kneeling female, arm and neck broken, height 16.5 cm, Yuan to early Ming Dynasty, C13–C14, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2489.48	48
Figure 52.	Jar, under-glaze blue leaf and flower pattern encircling upper body and shoulder and lotus leaf panel on lower body, neck with key fret pattern, height 11.7 cm, Yuan Dynasty, C13–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1021.	48
Figure 53.	Meiping vase, flat base, under-glaze cobalt blue painting of a carp among water weeds on upper body; shoulder with chrysanthemum and leafy scroll and base with lotus lappets below key fret pattern, repaired from original parts, height 14.8 cm, Late Yuan Dynasty, C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K913.	48
Figure 54.	Bowl, under-glaze iron brown painted leaves, diameter 22.5 cm, Northern Song, Guangdong Province, Xicun Kiln. C10–C12, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2567.	50
Figure 55.	Jarlet, finely potted with bosses around shoulder, body with long vertical incised lines to just above base, possibly South China, Fujian Province, C14–C16, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1490.	50
Figure 56.	Bowl, under-glaze blue varied floral pattern, diameter 14.8 cm, Early-Ming Dynasty, Jingtai to Chenghua emperors, 1450–1487, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1852.	51
Figure 57.	Bowl, fish in biscuit colour in centre with under-glaze blue water weeds surround, diameter 12.2 cm, Early-Ming Dynasty, Chenghua to Hongzhi emperors, 1465–1505, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2484.	51
Figure 58.	Plate, under-glaze grey-blue mythical Qilin surrounded by cloud sketches and brocade balls in well, outer wall with flowers connected by leafy vine, diameter 17.8 cm, Mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi emperor, 1488–1505, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1455.	52
Figure 59.	Bowl, degraded green and red enamelled flowers on inside wall and figures in various postures on outer wall, diameter 17.9 cm, Mid-Ming Dynasty possibly Zhengde emperor, 1488–1566, from the Musi River, Sungai Guci site. Catalogue No. K2068.	52
Figure 60.	Bowl, cavetto and outer body with lotus panels outlined in black enamels and filled with red-brown brocade balls, leafed plants and traces of flowers in over-glaze red-brown, diameter 18.5 cm, Mid-Ming Dynasty, Jiajiang 1522–1566, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1370.	52

Figure 61.	Kendi in shape of ubergine, black and green coloured crayfish rising from waves, centre of legs and handle reconstructed, height 27.5 cm, Ming Dynasty, 1368–1644, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1480.	53
Figure 62.	Kendi, segmented panels with under-glaze cobalt blue birds, upper neck and spout nipple repaired, height 11.5 cm, Late-Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor, 1573–1620, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1382.	53
Figure 63.	Jarlet, under-glaze blue flower medallions with 'x' pattern, height 5.1 cm, Late Ming Dynasty, 'Swatow ware', 1600–1620, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1179.	53
Figure 64.	Stem cup, under-glaze deep vibrant blue geometric pattern, height 7.1 cm, Qing Dynasty, Kangxi emperor, 1662–1772, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No K1699.	54
Figure 65.	Figurine, two figures seated on rock with dabs of blue on rock and heads, height 6.1 cm, Qing Dynasty, probably Jiangxi province, Jingdezhen kiln, 1644–1911, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2254.	54
Figure 66.	Figurine, woman (Guan Yin) standing on mushroom with a flower base holding an orchid in her right hand. Blanc de Chine porcelain, moulded, glaze with yellowish tinge, height 20.5 cm, Ming to early Qing, Fujian, Dehua kilns, 1368–1911, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No K1311.	54
Figure 67.	Miniature watch towers, one with the tip missing, heights 6.7 & 7.9 cm, from the Musi River Pusri site (1). Catalogue Nos (L–R): K1992, K1213.	55
Figure 68.	Mallet vase, over-glaze enamel green geckoes on shoulder and black heron in fir tree on body, two lugs gilt, height 19.8 cm, Qing Dynasty, 1644–1911, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2319.	56
Figure 69.	Spittoon, height 11.2 cm, Qing Dynasty, Guangdong Province, probably Shiwan kilns. C19, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1560.	56
Figure 70.	Squatting 'wrestler' carrying a small back-pack and clutching a cloth and with glazed patches on the shoulders, left leg and buttock re-constructed, height 14.9 cm, probably Qing Dynasty, 1644–1911, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1482.	56
Figure 71.	Ten moulded sancai glazed toy figurines, Late-Qing, C19, from the Musi River: Pusri, Boom Baru and Sungai Rebo sites. Catalogue Nos (L to R): K908 a, c, d, e & g, K954, K955, K1215, K1232, K1681.	57
Figure 72.	Foo Lion, with dark brown mane and yellow spinal dots, height 9.5 cm, probably Qing Dynasty, Guangdong Province, Shiwan kilns, 1644–1911, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K957.	57
Figure 73.	Moulded sparrow, height 4.5 cm, Late Qing Dynasty, C19, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K907.	57
Figure 74.	Lidded pot K2526. Pot, watery whitish glaze with two splashes of green glaze on body, height 18.6 cm, possibly Han-Viet ware. C1–C4, from the Musi River, Batu Ampang site. Catalogue No. K2526.	58
Figure 75.	Lime pot, handle in form of gecko, glaze partially degraded, height 8.5 cm, North Vietnam, C14–C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1817.	58
Figure 76.	Bowl, straw coloured glaze over incised cloud scroll, diameter 13.7 cm, North Vietnam, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Boom Baru/Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2162.	59
Figure 77.	Bowl, ivory glaze over band of wave scroll cut through black slip to light coloured body, diameter 10.7 cm, North Vietnam, Tran Dynasty, C13–C14, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2003.	59
Figure 78.	Bowl, row of bosses below upper rim, sgraffito broad and partly combed leafy pattern on outer body and conch shell and flower pattern in well, body repaired, diameter 16 cm, North Vietnam, Tran Dynasty, C13–C14, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2365	59
Figure 79.	Cups, white, pale-grey or olive celadon glaze, heights 6.1–7.3 cm, North Vietnam, late C13–early-C14, from the Musi River, Boom Baru (1) and Pusri (3) sites. Catalogue Nos K974, K1397, K1737, K2083.	59
Figure 80.	Large Bowl, under-glaze cobalt blue cloud scroll below upper rim and lotus panels around base, diameter 30.4 cm, North Vietnam, C15–C16, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site (4km upstream at depth of 12m). Catalogue No. K2419.	59
Figure 81.	Jarlet, under-glazed grey-blue chrysanthemum flower and leafy scroll on upper body and lotus lappets around base, upper rim repaired, height 10.5 cm, North Vietnam, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2600.	60
Figure 82.	Jar, under-glaze cobalt blue panels on shoulder with floral decorations separated by wave pattern, central body with chrysanthemum flowers encircled by looping leafy vine, base with lotus leaf panel, height 19.1 cm, North Vietnam, C15, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2360.	60
Figure 83.	Water dropper in form of mythical beast features highlighted with under-glaze cobalt glaze, height 5.1 cm, North Vietnam, C15–C16, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2557.	61
Figure 84.	Water dropper in form of fruit connected to leafed twig with leaf venation outlined with under-glaze cobalt, height 3.8 cm, North Vietnam, Hai Duong Province, C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1309.	61
Figure 85.	Lidded box, foot under-glaze cobalt blue painting of a fisherman, diameter 7.5 cm, North Vietnam, C15–C16, from the Musi River, Boom Baru. Catalogue No. K2555.	61
Figure 86.	Vase, under-glaze cobalt blue ring shaped necklace on shoulder and thin line with three circles and a central dot at intervals on lower body, height 6.5 cm, North Vietnam, C15–C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1712.	61
Figure 87.	Bowl, diameter 19.7, Central Vietnam (Cham), Binh Dinh Province, Go Sanh or Go Hoi kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Sungai Guci site. Catalogue No. K2060.	62
Figure 88.	Bowl, four small round spur marks in well, rim unglazed, diameter 17 cm, probably Central Vietnam (Cham), C14–C15, from the Musi River, Lawang Kidul site. Catalogue No. K1949.	62
Figure 89.	Jar, golden-brown degraded glaze, height 20 cm, Central Vietnam (Cham), C14–C15, from the Musi River, Pusri. Site. Catalogue No. K1899	63
Figure 90.	Cup, thinly potted, golden–brown glaze, height 7.1 cm, Central Vietnam (Cham), Binh Dinh Province, Go Sanh or Go Hoi kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2565.	63
Figure 91.	Basin, golden-brown glaze, diameter 18.5 cm, Central Vietnam (Cham), Binh Dinh Province, Go Sanh or Go Hoi kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2518.	63
Figure 92.	Water dropper, somewhat degraded golden brown and brown glaze, height 7.6 cm, Central Vietnam (Cham), C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1053.	63
Figure 93.	Bottle, decorated on biscuit in reddish brown, neck with upright plantain leaves on upper half and these inverted on lower half, body with broad leafy scroll, height 16 cm, Central Vietnam (Cham), Vijaya Kingdom, C14–C16, from the Musi, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1963.	64
Figure 94.	Basin, purple fly-ash glaze or slip, decorated with numerous thin vertical striations, height 9 cm, probably southern Vietnam, called Nambam Ware by the Japanese, C16 or earlier, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K2187.	64
Figure 95.	Bowl, Central Thailand possibly 'Mon' ware, diameter 19.6 cm, C14?, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K704.	65
Figure 96.	Bowl, with lotiform rim, incised flower outline in well, diameter 25.5 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K747	65
Figure 97.	Bowls, diameters 12.7 & 13.7 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–mid-C16, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2568-9.	65
Figure 98.	Stem bowl, chrysanthemum flower incised in well, height 14 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid-C16, from the Musi River, Sungai Guci site. Catalogue No. K2157.	65
Figure 99.	Jar, height 16 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid-C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K706.	65
Figure 100.	Jarlet, height 5.4 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1694.	65
Figure 101.	Bottle, height 11.6 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid-C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2035.	66
Figure 102.	Figurine, sitting woman clutching and unidentified object, head repaired prior to purchase, height 10.2 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid-C16, from the Musi. Catalogue No. K2496.	66
Figure 103.	Bottle, height 13 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid-C16, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2495.	67
Figure 104.	Jarlet, height 7 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C15–C17, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1802.	67
Figure 105.	Plate, 'orchid tree' flower spray decoration in well, diameter 25 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C13–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K799.	68
Figure 106.	Bowl, 'orchid tree' flower spray decoration in well, diameter 26.2 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C13–C14-mid C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2255.	68
Figure 107.	Potiche (lid missing), inside decorated with vine and flower pattern, height 12 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1274.	68
Figure 108.	Potiche, body divided into four panels alternatively filled with cross-hatching and crudely painted leafy vine, under-glaze dark blue-grey, height 12.5 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2588.	68
Figure 109.	Jar, each panel with iron under-glaze of calligraphic design of abstract plants covered with cloudy bluish glaze, height 6.6 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid-C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1234.	68
Figure 110.	Jarlet, iron under-glaze spots, height 4.9 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C15–C17, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1273.	69
Figure 111.	Water dropper in form of swimming ducks, height 4.2 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1715.	69
Figure 112.	Lidded box, under-glaze iron leafy vine pattern on lid and body, diameter 13.1 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid C16, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2578.	69
Figure 113.	Kendi, man sitting with spout in both hands, handle missing, height 13 cm, probably Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1658.	69
Figure 114.	Figurine, stylized man on elephant, dripped glaze degraded, height 6.5 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K939.	69
Figure 115.	Figurine, man on war elephant, front legs, ear, box, most of rider and base reconstructed height 18 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid-C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2258	70
Figure 116.	Kendi, pedestal foot with deeply recessed base, spout possibly repaired, height 18 cm, probably Central or Southern Thailand, C12–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K995.	70
Figure 117.	Bowl, iron under-glaze decoration of cakra swirls in well, feather pattern in cavetto and a darker broad band above with sgraffito sloping lines, outer body with same feather pattern, diameter 13.5 cm, Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue K2445.	70
Figure 118.	Bowl, iron under-glaze decoration of abstract blobs in well and outer body wall with stylized crabs, upper rim repaired, diameter 15.8 cm, Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2159.	71
Figure 119.	Potiche (lid missing), decorated with iron under-glaze around body with abstract broad vegetation strokes, half body repaired, height 7.9 cm, Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K1387.	71
Figure 120.	Plate, iron under-glaze fish outline over white slip, rims repaired, diameter 28.2 cm, Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2598a.	71
Figure 121.	Bowl, possibly copper over-glaze degraded by river or lost by over firing in kiln, upper rim repaired, diameter 12.6 cm, probably Iraq, Abbasid, Lustre Ware, C10, from the Musi River, Sungai Guci site. Catalogue No. K1916.	71

Figure 122.	Vase, degraded reddish brown glaze with turquoise spots, right handle and both upper rim and base rim repaired, Middle East, C10, height 13.2 cm, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K 821.	72
Figure 123.	Bottle, height 9.8 cm, probably Greater Iran Frit ware, C9, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K839.	72
Figure 124.	Unidentified object, length 50 cm, possible of Middle East origin, from the Musi River, Catalogue No. K2694.	72
Figure 125.	Kendi in shape of elephant, distal part of neck missing, height 8.5 cm, Khmer, Angkorian ware. C11–C12, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2094.	72
Figure 126.	Bottle, height 8.8 cm, Khmer, Angkorian ware. C11–C12, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K2357.	72
Figure 127.	Jug, blue wash, decorated with moulded stylised flowers and leaves, upper neck and handle reconstructed, height 15 cm, German, Westerwald stoneware pewter mounted jug, C15 to present, from the Musi River, Sungai Guci site. Catalogue No. K2329.	73
Figure 128.	Pot, square matrix of paddle marks, height 13.5 cm. Probably local ware, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1593.	75
Figure 129.	Pot, round bottom, square matrix of paddle marks on lower body, height 13.3 cm, probably Central Thailand, possibly C12–C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2675.	75
Figure 130.	Jar, with roulette style decoration, height 8.6 cm, unknown origin and date, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1394.	77
Figure 131.	Finely potted primitive kendi (K878) and jar (K2451) with some affinities to Buni pottery (200 BC–500 AD) from West Java, heights 15.5 & 8.9 cm, respectively, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site.	77
Figure 132.	Jar with affinities to Figure 131, height 7.3 cm, possibly West Java Buni pottery. Catalogue No. K1257.	77
Figure 133.	Jar with affinities to Figure 130, part of body repaired height 9.1 cm, possibly West Java Buni pottery, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo. Catalogue No. K1548.	77
Figure 134.	Kendi similar to K878 in Figure 131, height 13 cm, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1641.	77
Figure 135.	Kendi, decorated with degraded thin incised comb marks and applied striations, height 11.4 cm, affinities with both Buni and Lampung ware, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2683.	77
Figure 136.	Bottle, height 16.4 cm, unknown origin, possibly prehistoric from the Musi River, Batu Ampar Site. Catalogue No. K2541.	78
Figure 137.	Kendi, height 9.8 cm, loop handle largely missing, uncertain age and origin, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2543.	78
Figure 138.	Stem Bowls, heights 14.4 (above) & 22 cms (below), Philippine Kalanay style (400 BC to 200 AD ?), from the Musi River, Boom Baru (above) & Batu Ampar sites. Catalogue No. K2488 (below); the other was not collected; it was photographed by Putri Rizki.	79
Figure 139.	Stem-bowl, height 5.8 cm, South Sumatra Kalanay style, probably from Lampung District, South Sumatra, C9 to modern period, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2110.	80
Figure 140.	Heads, height 5.1 & 6.5 cm, probably from anthropomorphic jarlets, possibly from Philippines, early Metal Age, from the Musi River. Catalogue Nos K1777 & K1237.	80
Figure 141.	Cylindrical vessel, height 14.2 cm, similar in shape, but not colour, to a very common vessel of unknown purpose found at Angkor Borei, Cambodia, 100 BC–200/300 AD, from the Musi River, Pusri Site. Catalogue No. K1776.	80
Figure 142.	Kendi, height 23.5 cm, similar to fine buff ware found at Angkor Borei, Cambodia, 200/300–600, from The Musi River. Catalogue No. K2145.	80
Figure 143.	Bowl, foot ring small, base flat, incised fern scroll band between two incised lines around shoulder, maximum diameter 17.8 cm, Oc Eo culture, C4–C6, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1754.	81
Figure 144.	Six-spouted nipple motif kendi, possibly Central Vietnam, height 18.2 cm, from The Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2334.	81
Figure 145.	Jar, in the Dvaravati style, height 16.9 cm, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1435.	82
Figure 146.	Stem-cup, in Dvaravati style, stamped with typical star and rectangle pattern around upper rim, height 11.6 cm, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2547.	82
Figure 147.	Stem-cup, in Dvaravati style, stamped with flower and leaves interspersed with crouching figure pattern, height 12.3 cm, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2341.82	82
Figure 148.	Basin, decorated above base with two rows of impressed brackets filled with punctations, it appeared to have a chaff temper, height 11.2 cm, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1567.	83
Figure 149.	Miniature terracotta house, height 8.5 cm, Java, Majapahit period, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Dusun Cengal Nya site. Catalogue No 2670.	84
Figure 150.	Miniature granary or shed, saddle roof, height 5 cm, Majapahit period, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Dusun Cengal Nya site. Catalogue No. K2669.	84
Figure 151.	Figurine, standing pig, height 8.1 cm, Majapahit period, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K2328.	85
Figure 152.	Figurine, standing elephant, height 18 cm, Majapahit period, re-glued, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K2327.	85
Figure 153.	Figurine, standing cow, height 13.5 cm, Majapahit period, C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1109.	85
Figure 154.	Figurine of upper half of man, right arm missing, height 6 cm, Majapahit period, C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No K1671.	85
Figure 155.	Kundika, possibly apical knob missing, height 20.7 cm, Majapahit period, C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K788.	86
Figure 156.	Roof tile decorated with two people riding a mythical animal, height 24.1 cm, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. 2421.	86
Figure 157.	Kendi, base with small slightly concave flattened area, degraded polished surface, height 20.5 cm, East Java, C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K883.	86
Figure 158.	Kendi, base flat, red slip, height 14.9 cm, Majapahit period, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue K2072.	86
Figure 159.	Figurine, standing bird, wing outlined, possibly with white terra sigillata, height 9 cm, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. 2133.	87
Figure 160.	Pot, with stamped decoration, height 20.4 cm, Central Thailand, Phitsanulok kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar. Catalogue No. K2594.	87
Figure 161.	Bottles, heights 27.2–30.4 cm, Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns, C16–C18, from the Musi River. Catalogue Nos. (L–R) K2399, K2657–9.	88
Figure 162.	Jars, height 16.9–17.5 cm, Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns, C16–C18, from the Musi River. Catalogue Nos (L–R) K1618, K1139, K1104.	88
Figure 163.	Bowl, height 9.8 cm, Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns, C16–C18, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2511.	88
Figure 164.	Kendis, heights 18 cm & 20.4 cm, Southern Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns, Ayutthaya period, C16–C17, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue Nos. K2699 & K1140 (neck rim damaged).	88
Figure 165.	Kendis, heights 22.0 cm & 19.5 cm, southern Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns. Ayutthaya period, C16–C17 from Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue Nos. K2698 (L) & K2693 (R).	88
Figure 166.	Jar, finely potted, impressed pattern of oval seed in pod? around body and degraded reddish brown slip, height 6.6 cm, probably central east coast Peninsula Thailand. Probably mid-2nd millennium, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1016.	89
Figure 167.	Kendi, fine fabric, height 24 cm, east coast Peninsula Thailand, Satingpra region, C10–C14, from the Musi River, Sungai Guci site. Catalogue No. K2084.	89
Figure 168.	Kendi, fine fabric, height 23.5 cm, east coast Peninsula Thailand, Satingpra region, C10–C14, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2232.	89
Figure 169.	Kendi, pedestal base deeply recessed, spout missing, light fly-ash glaze, height 23.5 cm, South Thailand, C11–C12, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. K2668.	90
Figure 170.	Fine paste kendi decorated with red slip, height 12 cm, Peninsular Thailand, C10–C14, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue K1538.	90
Figure 171.	Kendi with carved lotus leaves and bands of slip, height 20.7 cm, probably Peninsula Thailand, C10–C14, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2536.	91
Figure 172.	Pots, slip decorations, heights a) 25, b) 19.8, d) 18.5 cm, Peninsula Thailand, probably mid-2nd millennium from the Musi River, all Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue Nos. a) K2153, b) K2674, d) K2673 (Pot 'c' not collected).	91
Figure 173.	Kendi with short foot, height 10 cm, Southern Thailand, C10–C14, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1501.	92
Figure 174.	Bottle kendi with sharp carinations on neck and upper rim, height 3.6 cm, Probably Central Thailand, C6–C10, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1561.	92
Figure 175.	Ewer, shoulder decorated with nine pointed mantle of impressed curly lines, patterned with both chocolate brown, white and pale red slip, foot rim chipped and spout missing, height 27.2 cm, C11–C13, probably east coast Thailand Peninsula, C11–C13, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2523.	93
Figure 176.	Ewer, cylindrical body with incised-lace decoration on shoulder and base of spout, height 23.5 cm, probably east coast Thailand Peninsula, C11–C13, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1339.	93
Figure 177.	Ewer, flattened ovoid body with incised-lace decoration on shoulder and base of spout, height 14.3 cm, probably east coast Thailand Peninsula, C11–C13, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2662.	93
Figure 178.	Earthenware garden vessel, collected at Old Banten Serang, height 100 cm, with incised-lace lace decoration, probably C19. Catalogue No. K2671.	94
Figure 179.	Earthenware jar, collected at Old Banten Serang, height 48 cm, with incised-lace lace decoration, probably C19. Catalogue No. K2672.	94
Figure 180.	Ewer, lace incised decoration on shoulder, three coloured terra sigillata, height c. 30 cm, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site Photo by R.A. Rurib Ferry	94
Figure 181.	Jar, decorated with sgraffito basic 'Vajra' pattern through a brownish slip, height 18.6 cm, from the Musi River, Sungai Guci site. Catalogue No. K2067.	95
Figure 182.	Jar, decorated with sgraffito basic Vajra pattern and additional circles through a dark olive glaze, height 10 cm, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K716.	95
Figure 183.	Bottle, modified 'Vajra' incised pattern, height 13.8 cm, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo. Catalogue No. K1572.	95
Figure 184.	Bowl, decorated with sgraffito basic 'Vajra' pattern through a reddish-brown slip, diameter 14.8 cm, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2664.	95
Figure 185.	Stem cup. Decorated with sgraffito basic 'Vajra' pattern through a reddish-brown slip, height 13.6 cm, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2050	95
Figure 186.	Kendi, decorated with incised Vajra pattern around domed base of neck and upper body with punctations filled with 'lime', dark slip, height 22.4 cm, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K805.	96
Figure 187.	Kendi, decorated with mushroom shaped cap decorated with spout with reptile shaped tip, dark slip, height 22 cm, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2685.	96
Figure 188.	Pot, decorated with sgraffito cloud, dots and chevron pattern, through reddish-brown slip, height 11 cm, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1994.	96
Figure 189.	Kundika, spout and neck missing, height 18.1 cm, possibly 'Vajra Ware', from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue K1812.	96
Figure 190.	Kundika, spout broken, height 11.5 cm, possibly 'Vajra ware', from Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2665.	97
Figure 191.	Kendi, finely levigated white fabric, height 17.8 cm, filling neck broken, possibly 'Vajra Ware', from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2663.	97
Figure 192.	Kendi, fine incised lines divide body into five segments and describe poorly defined flowers and foliage, height 13.8 cm, probably South China, C11–C13, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2591.	98
Figure 193.	Kendi, terracotta body impressed with paddle rope marks over body and collar of radiating striations on shoulder, height 14 cm, probably China, unknown date, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K855.	98
Figure 194.	Bowl, roulette /chattering triangular marks on neck and shoulder carinations, height 12.5 cm, diameter 18.6 cm, India, Medieval Period, probably C11, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo. Catalogue No 2306.	99
Figure 195.	Two-spouted kendi, height 26.4 cm. A beautiful balanced example of the skill of Lampung potters, involving carved, incised, punctate and painted slip patterns. Heirloom piece from Lampung collected in Jakarta in 1998, probably C19–C20. Catalogue No K33.	100
Figure 196.	Kendi, two spouts, height 14.5 cm, local ware, probably from the Lampung District, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue K2336.	101
Figure 197.	Kendi, two spouts, height 26.1 cm, local ware probably from the Lampung District, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue K2190.	101
Figure 198.	Two spouted kendis from Lampung and Bukit Tinggi. These ranged in height from 16–38.3 cm, probably C19 to early C20. Catalogue Nos (L–R) K34, K2676, K3, K31, K94, K2677, K97.	102

Figure 199.	Three 'Loop handled' kendis collected in the Musi River (slightly forward), compared with a lidded dish and similar kendis from Lampung District. Heights of Musi kendis 20–24 cm and Lampung kendis 22.7–27 cm. Catalogue Nos (L–R) K1082, K2680, K1638, K2681, K997, K35.	102
Figure 200.	Five spouted kendi, shoulder striated with red slip, height 28.2 cm, Sumatra, Lampung District, probably C19 to early C20, Found in the Musi River. Catalogue K2687.	102
Figure 201.	Bottle kendis from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site (L), compared with two from Lampung District (C), and from Banda Aceh, Sumatra (R). All had an everted foot ring with recessed base, flat upper rim to receive a stopper and similar decorations, heights ranged from 20.7–31 cm, probably C19 to modern. Catalogue Nos (L–R) K2655, K93, K2678, K2679.	102
Figure 202.	Censers, carved with edges coloured with red slip, from the Musi River (L) and Kecamatan Menggala, Lampung District (R), heights 18.2 & 23.8 cm, respectively, Catalogue Nos (L–R) K2477, K149.	103
Figure 203.	Miniature 'Lampung ware' kendis and a kundika, heights 5.6–11.7 cm, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo (2), Pusri, Sungai Bunut sites. Catalogue Nos. a) K754, b) K1575, c) K1303, d) K1114, e) K749, f) K717, g) K1584, h) K757, i) K873, j) K756, k) K872.	104
Figure 204.	Miniature kendi-shaped water dropper, height 9.2 cm, local ware, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1977.	105
Figure 205.	Miniature fish-shaped water dropper with aggregated river soil wedged in its handle, height 6.2 cm, local ware, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2292.	105
Figure 206.	Miniature bird-shaped toy, height 6.2 cm, local ware, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1669.	105
Figure 207.	Miniature prawn-shaped toy, height 9 cm, local ware, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1543.	105
Figure 208.	Miniature crocodile-shaped toy, height 4.6 cm, local ware, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo. Catalogue No. K1661.	105
Figure 209.	Kendis, heights 11.9 & 12.8 cm, C13–C19, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue Nos L & C: K2009 & K2010. And bottle kendi R, height 16.2 cm, from Bajawa, Central Flores. C19–C20. Catalogue No. K751.	106
Figure 210.	Miniature mangosteen fruit toy, height 9.6, local ware, C8–C19, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2688.	106
Figure 211.	Stove to support small pots, decorated with vertical incised lines and impressed open circles, three prongs repaired, height 9 cm, C15 to recent, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1396.	106
Figure 212.	Pottery from Pusri and Boom Baru sites in the Musi River, height range 12.6–23.4 cm, produced in Ciruas, Banten Province, West Java. Probably C19–C20. Catalogue Nos (L–R) K1401, K1659, K2188.	107
Figure 213.	Figurine 'toy' pigeon, height 4 cm, unknown origin and date, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1662.	107
Figure 214.	Figurine 'toy' elephant, height 11.5 cm, unknown origin and date, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1660.	107
Figure 215.	Figurine 'toy' sheep, height 6.2 cm, possibly Tang Dynasty or earlier, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1667.	107
Figure 216.	Figurine man on a 'camel', height 12 cm, possibly Tang Dynasty C7–C10 or earlier, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1247.	107
Figure 217.	Figurine, man on horse, surface degraded, three legs of horse restored, height 12.5 cm, possibly Chinese, Tang Dynasty or earlier, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1541	108
Figure 218.	Man in prow of boat, height 8 cm, possibly Tang Dynasty, C7–C10 or earlier, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1542.	108
Figure 219.	Figurine, 'dancing dwarf', height 5.8 cm, probably Tang Dynasty, C7–C10, from the Musi River, Boom Baru or nearby Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1978.	108
Figure 220.	Possibly a votive deity, height 10.6 cm, possibly local, C13–C15, from the Musi River, Sungai Bunut (S. Kesamasan) site. Catalogue No. K1308.	108
Figure 221.	Torso of Buddhist deity, height 7.5 cm, possibly Tang Dynasty, C10 or earlier, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1770.	108
Figure 222.	Woman holding what appears to be an animal, height 2.9 cm, unknown origin or date, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1047.	109
Figure 223.	Figurine, crudely potted, sitting person with arms crossed on chest, height 6.5 cm, origin and date unknown but high brow and recessed hairline suggestive of Chinese style, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2686.	109
Figure 224.	Man with 'leather' vest and epaulettes, arms and head reconstructed, supported on a tripod stand, height 15 cm, unknown origin or date, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K964.	109
Figure 225.	Support for cooking pots, height 14.8 cm, local ware, possibly C13–C20, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K2308.	109
Figure 226.	Supports for cooking pots, height 8.7 cm, local ware, possibly C13–C20, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2272.	110
Figure 227.	Stove, grate with five holes above fire-box, height 12.3 cm, possibly Ciruas, Banten, West Java, C19–C20, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1211.	110
Figure 228.	Jarlet, degraded pinkish slip, height 9.8 cm, Northern Central Thailand, C14–C17, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. K1329.	110
Figure 229.	Pot, base slightly convex, decorated around top of shoulder at base of neck with a broad band of impressed vertical criss-crossed segments, height 16 cm, possibly Central Thailand, C14–C17, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1421.	110
Figure 230.	Bowl, impressed sloping lines of dots separated by band of incised lines around shoulder and neck, height 8.6 cm. %North Central Thailand. C14–C17, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K2279.	111
Figure 231.	Tiles, impressed connected swastika pattern, measurement 13.7 x 26.5 x 3.2 cm, possibly from Majapahit Java, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo. Catalogue No. K1112.	111
Figure 232.	Group of Dusun jars, height range 7.4–19.5 cm, Guangdong Province, C9–C11, from the Musi River, Boom Baru (2) & Pusri (5) sites. Catalogue Nos Back (L to R): K1204, K1203, K2014, K1200, K2015. Mid: K1199, K2216, K993, K2462. Front: K1930, K2401, K1931, K1929, K1923. Note: K2216 is a different form and has a mustard coloured glaze. It was probably made in South China.	114
Figure 233.	Globular Dusun type jars, height range 23.3 cm–33.5 cm, Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province, C9–C11, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue Nos K1071, K1633, K1632.	114
Figure 234.	Jar, carved inscription below neck of Dusun Jar, height 25.3 cm, Guangdong Province, C9–C11, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue K2647.	114
Figure 235.	Jars, short spouts, heights 19.5 to 30 cm, Guangdong Province, C9–C10, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue Nos L to R: K2622, K2245, K2626.	115
Figure 236.	Jar, height 55.2 cm, Tang to Northern Song Dynasty, Guangdong Province, C9–C10, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2612.	115
Figure 237.	Jar (lid missing), height 19 cm, Tang Dynasty, Henan Province, Gongxian (Gonyi) kilns, C9–C10, from the Musi River. Catalogue K934.	115
Figure 238.	Jars, average height of jars 17.3 (11.4–27.1) cm. South China, Fujian Province, Southern Song to Yuan Dynasty, C12–C14, from the Musi River, Pusri (5), Boom Baru (1) Rebo (1) sites. Catalogue Nos, Back (L to R): K2238, K2223, K2224, K1069. Mid: K744, K1205, K2225, K932. Front: K1921, K2201, K2337, K899.	116
Figure 239.	Jar, rim diameter 12.8 cm, probably Guangdong or Fujian Province, C11–C12, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1100.	116
Figure 240.	Jar, lugs decorated with monster masks at base, rim diameter 15.6 cm, Song or Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, C12–C14, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1897.	116
Figure 241.	Jar, base concave, four lugs with raised triangular ventral base, impressed dragon on shoulder, height 28.5 cm, probably Southern Song - Yuan Dynasty, Guangdong or Fujian Province, C12–C14, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. No. K2653.	117
Figure 242.	Jar, height 51.3 cm, Southern Song Dynasty, possibly Fujian Province, C12–C13, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2620.	117
Figure 243.	Jar, decorated with finely incised wave pattern over much of body and with what appears to be part of a 'flaming pearl' sgraffito, height 32.4 cm, probably Southern Song, C12–C14, from the Musi River, PT Sharp site. Catalogue No. K2049.	117
Figure 244.	Jar, height 38 cm, probably South China, Guangdong Province, but similar to Cham jars, C14–C15, from the Musi river, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2624.	117
Figure 245.	Jar, height 20.2 cm, Northern Song or Jin Dynasty, possibly Hebei or Henan Provinces, Cizhou Ware, C10–C13, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K743.	118
Figure 246.	Bottle, height 29.7 cm, Song or Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, Quanzhou kilns, C12–C14, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K2407.	118
Figure 247.	Jars, unglazed but high fired, height 22.9 & 27 cm, South China, probably late Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Quanzhou, C12–C13, from the Musi River. Catalogue Nos K1008, K1009.	119
Figure 248.	Jarlet, height 7.3 cm, Song or Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, C11–C14, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2215.	119
Figure 249.	Jar, base flat, four bulky lugs pressed to neck, decorated with a Tradition—type 2 dragon applied and carved around shoulder, height 16 cm, probably C15–C16, South China, Guangdong Province, or Central Vietnam, Go-Sanh kilns, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K743.	119
Figure 250.	Jar, olive green glaze with blue spot on shoulder, height 43.9 cm, China, Ming Dynasty, C14–C17, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2619.	119
Figure 251.	Jars, lugs in shape of sea mammal or rats, decorative beading around upper body, height 28.3, 30.4, 25.8 cm, Yuan to early Ming Dynasty, probably Fujian Province, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Boom Baru. Catalogue Nos (L to R) K2247, K1206, K2189.	120
Figure 252.	Jar, four lugs in form of squirrels around shoulder, decorated with applied beading around shoulder, most of body missing, rim diameter 23 cm, Yuan to early Ming Dynasty, probably Fujian Province. C14–C15, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1481.	120
Figure 253.	Jar, decorated in 'Tradesant style' with five applied flowers of two forms connected with vines with occasional pinnate leaves, height 23 cm, late Ming Dynasty, Guangdong Province, 1567–1644, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2540.	120
Figure 254.	Jar, six lugs of monster masks and imperial characters, two moulded and applied Qing style dragons around shoulder and cloud pattern incised to lower body, height 73 cm, Qing Dynasty, Guangdong Province, C19, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2628.	121
Figure 255.	Jars, iron spotted glaze. Heights 26.7–46.6 cm, Guangdong Province, Qing Dynasty, C17–C19, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site (1). Catalogue Nos (L to R) K2335, K2041, K2613.	121
Figure 256.	Jar, height 25.8 cm. Qing Dynasty, 1644–1911, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2398.	121
Figure 257.	Jar, shadows on shoulder from kiln wedges, height 39 cm, probably South China, C17, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2611.	121
Figure 258.	Potiche (lid missing), grey iron under-glaze of complex tendril and leaf decoration, height 16.7 cm, Central Thailand, Sri Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K703.	122
Figure 259.	Potiche (lid missing), height 12cm, Central Thailand, Sri Satchanalai kilns, C14–C15. Catalogue No. K1274.	122
Figure 260.	Jars, heights 54 & 57 cm, Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns, early C15, from the Musi River, Boom Baru & Pusri sites. Catalogue Nos K2015 & K2614.	123
Figure 261.	Jar, large depression in body from firing, height 36.3 cm, Central Thailand, Singburi, Mae Nam Noi kilns, C15–C17, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2618.	123
Figure 262.	Jar, height 27.3 cm, Central Thailand, Suphanburi kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1081.	123
Figure 263.	Jar, height 19 cm, Central Thailand, Suphanburi kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1430.	123
Figure 264.	Jar, impressed with ribbons of sloping paddle marks, Central Thailand, Phitsanulok kilns, late C14–C15, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1810.	124
Figure 265.	Jar, height 28 cm, Southern Thailand, C11–C14, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2040.	124
Figure 266.	Jar, two circles of elongate firing spur marks on shoulder (7 & 9 marks), height 48 cm, North Vietnam or China, C14–C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2222.	124

Figure 267.	Jar, height 23.8 cm, North Vietnam or China, C16–C17, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1779.	125
Figure 268.	Jar, top only, decorated with impressed and carved dragon with face towards lug, upper rim diameter 12 cm, Cham, Binh Dinh Province, Go Sanh kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1790.	125
Figure 269.	Jar, base slightly concave, tradition 2 type jar with moulded and incised whiskered, three toed dragon, height 29.8 cm, South China, Guangdong Province or Central Vietnam, Go-Sanh kilns, C15–C16, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2661.	125
Figure 270.	High fired thinly potted, height 40 cm, probably Cham or China, C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2627.	126
Figure 271.	Jar, three lugs broken, height 20.7, probably Cham or China, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2046.	126
Figure 272.	Jar, three bands of combed wavy lines separated by carved ridges, height 33 cm, Central Vietnam, C16–C17, Restored Later Le dynasty, C16–C17, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2597.	126
Figure 273.	Jar, four small lugs pressed against neck, shoulder with two rows of thin kiln stacking marks around shoulder, height 26 cm, Central Thailand, Central Vietnam or south China C14–C15, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1829.	126
Figure 274.	Amphora, upper part only (height 10.6 cm) , probably a 'carrot' amphora, Middle East, C6–C7, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1772.	127
Figure 275.	Amphora, height 24.8 cm, unknown origin and age from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2584.	127
Figure 276.	Jar, decorated with three rows of beading around shoulder and upper body, unglazed, height 50.8 cm, probably Indonesian, C7–C14, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1811.	127
Figure 277.	Jar, decorated with applied beading, white slip on upper half of body, height 48 cm, Probably West Java, possibly Serang kilns, C15 to modern, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2649.	127

This book fills two important gaps in our archaeological understanding of Southeast Asia: the archaeology of riverbeds, and the diversity of ceramics found in a major trading port of ancient Southeast Asia. It is no surprise that riverbeds in a large port would be troves of information about the past. These sites are almost never investigated by archaeologists, for good reasons: they are difficult and dangerous places to work due to poor visibility and strong currents, and research in such sites is very expensive due to the specialized equipment needed. From the standpoint of archaeological technique, riverbeds are not ideal places to study because the sediments are continually shifting due to currents and human behaviour. These sites do not yield nice, neat stratigraphy, so that we can only draw very general conclusions about the chronology of the deposits found in them.

The modern city of Palembang is inhabited by almost 2 million people, with several million more in its vicinity. It is located at the confluence of two large tributaries, the Ogan and Komering, which join to form the Musi. Palembang is strategically situated for exploiting an extensive riverine network. In ancient times important products such as gold, ivory, and incense were found in the hinterland, and the broad but gentle Musi was conveniently located for communicating with markets all around the Indian Ocean and South China Sea.

The port has been in use for at least 1,300 years. By the seventh century, Palembang became the capital of a kingdom known as Srivijaya. Srivijaya was first mentioned in a Chinese report of 682, by which time it was already a major connecting point for ships sailing between China and India. Chinese passengers used ships belonging to the ruler of Srivijaya to sail from China to Palembang, and from there via the Malay Peninsula to India.

Archaeological research on dry land in Palembang has identified several important sites including ancient brick temples, but many more have probably been destroyed by modern urbanization. Foreign reports from China, India, and the Muslim realms of southwest Asia, describe Palembang as a wealthy international port, but provide no details about it. Few written documents from ancient Palembang have survived. The Sabukingking inscription depicts a well-organized and wealthy kingdom. The Talang Tuwo inscription records the king's meritorious deed in creating a garden where all his subjects were welcome.

The famous naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace visited Palembang in the mid-19th century. He described the city as five miles long and one house wide, which was his way of saying that everybody lived in stilt houses built over the Musi River, or on boats or rafts. Thus much of the everyday detritus of life would have gone into the water.

One can still see examples of this lifestyle in Palembang as well as such places as Pancur, a town on the island of Lingga, southeast of Palembang, where an entire town is built on stilts in a shallow lagoon. Markets, shops, even craftsmen's workshops are all built over the water. A similar situation can be seen along the banks of the Tonle Sap, the Great Lake near Angkor in Cambodia. It is quite

probable that such a pattern of life has typified much of life in riverine Southeast Asia for millennia. This poses a major obstacle to gaining an understanding of Southeast Asian history from archaeological sources.

In 2011 Palembang played host to the Southeast Asian Games, a large regional athletic competition. Construction of venues for the events created a major demand for sand to mix with cement. Deposits of suitable material were found in certain spots in the bed of the Musi River. Boats using large suction pumps scoured the Musi riverbed, dumping sand onto barges for transport to building sites. Many ancient objects were found mixed with the river sediment. It was quickly realized by the workers that these could be a source of extra income. They soon discovered that certain areas were particularly rich in artifacts, so clandestine dives using air hoses were made at night. These activities continued for several years and spread to another major river basin north of the Musi, the Batanghari, where another ancient kingdom, Malayu, coexisted with Srivijaya.

One cannot draw firm conclusions about the archaeological significance of the items in collections such as this. The provenance of items found in them cannot be taken for granted. These artefacts have lost their context, which for the archaeologist is what gives them their value as data. It would, however, be illogical to discard them as completely meaningless. In cases where large collections have been assembled, it is at least possible to correlate the objects with each other as a kind of context. Individual artefacts cannot be used to draw conclusions, but the overall assemblage can give us a general picture of what may have lain on the bottom of the Musi until 2011. One must consider the probability that objects from other areas would have been misrepresented as having been found in Palembang as low.

The Heny Kustiarsih Collection depicted in this report is one of the most interesting sets of data on the history of the Musi River. Other collections exist, but have not been published. By making the contents of their collection available, Darrell Kitchener and Heny Kustiarsih have done a service for specialists and the general public. The wide range of the items in the collection is consistent with what one would expect to find in Srivijaya's port, given the archaeological and historical sources, but it adds much new detail to what is known from scholarly research including land-based archaeology. The finds of Chinese and Southeast Asian ceramics are not surprising. Some items such as amphorae provide hints of early connections with the West.

The most important contribution to knowledge in this book stems from the wide range of earthenware included in the collection. Very little of this type of material has been discovered on land or in shipwrecks. Local pottery from ancient southeast Sumatra is seldom studied, and very few intact examples are known. This part of the collection will provide much new information for archaeologists. We can derive much new information about daily life,

artistic motifs, and local crafts of the Srivijaya period in southeast Sumatra by studying these objects.

The ceramics from the Musi riverbed tell only part of the story. Many metal objects, from coins to statues and gold jewellery, as well as stone sculptures, were also found between 2011 and 2015. After that time the supply of artefacts from the Musi seems to have dried up, suggesting that the riverbed has been more or less completely stripped. Perhaps the example of this publication will inspire other collectors with different types of artefacts from the Musi River to make available information about their collections. Even though the situation is less than ideal, since no data on the provenance of these artefacts are available, it is possible to study this collection to derive tentative conclusions about the history of life in the ancient port of Srivijaya on the Musi River, and ultimately about the nature of the early development of long-distance maritime trade in Asia. More systematic archaeological research in Palembang and its vicinity in the future may shed additional light on this collection, and on life in ancient Srivijaya.

John Miksic  
7 May 2019

During the last forty years, a number of archaeological expeditions conducted on dry land in the vicinity of Palembang, the capital city of South Sumatra, revealed significant temples, statuary-made of stone, gold and bronze - vast deposits of ceramics, antique wooden objects and some coins and glass jewellery, some of which dated from at least the eighth century. These objects confirm that Palembang was for some considerable period the epicentre of the South East Asian Sriwijaya Maritime Kingdom, which played an important role in regional and international trade between the seventh – and thirteenth century AD.

Professor John Miksic wrote in 2011 that in recent years a large quantity of ancient artefacts was also recovered by local fishermen from the bed of the Musi River, which flows past the modern city of Palembang. He described how local men waited until the tidal flow was slack and then dived into The Musi from small boats to collect these artefacts. They used primitive equipment, comprising goggles and a hose, which was fed air from a compressor, and probed the muddy bottom some 20 metres below the surface, using iron rods which often damaged the buried ceramics. The removal of these artefacts was of great concern to Professor Miksic because he saw enough to conclude that what was being taken from The River had the potential to clarify many details of early commerce in Sumatra and shipping activities in South East Asia, particularly that related to the Sriwijaya Kingdom.

Shortly after 2011, artefacts from below the Musi River began to appear in the antique markets of both Jakarta and Bali. And considerable quantities were sold overseas via internet transaction. Many of those sales did not associate objects with the Musi River. In response to

the widespread concern that much historical information on the archaeology of Sriwijaya was being lost, Mrs Heny Kustiarsih decided to establish and document a representative collection of Musi River artefacts. She concentrated only on glazed and unglazed ceramics. Critical to her effort, was the development of reliable relationships with antique sellers in Palembang who directly purchased ceramics from divers on boats working the Musi River. Where possible, she cross-checked information provided by these sellers and obtained from them the actual location of collection sites along the River. A catalogue was then developed of her collection, in which each individual ceramic object was described using standard curatorial practice. This collection is on public display and freely available to anyone that wants to review or research it.

This book makes this collection available to a wider audience and attempts to place it in a historical perspective in order to contribute further to our current knowledge of early commercial trade in South East Asia, especially in ceramics. The early chapters outline what is known of the geography and archaeology of the Musi River Basin and international and local trade in ceramics and other related regional products. Most of the book details the glazed and unglazed ceramics in the Kustiarsih Collection, some of which were locally made, but many were produced in Peninsula Malaya and mainland South East Asia and China. It concludes, with a discussion based on ceramics, as to how early traders probably used the rivers in the Musi River Basin and other nearby river systems to the south, both before, during and after the Sriwijaya Kingdom.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

This book was inspired by an early article by Professor John Miksic who visited Palembang in 2011 and alerted the world to the possibility that a significant part of the archaeological heritage of the Sriwijaya Kingdom may well lie in the bed of the Musi River at Palembang. And that documentation of this heritage was endangered by looting. While Professor Miksic pushed for the formal archaeological excavation of artefacts from the Musi River bed at Palembang, he encouraged documentation of items already removed from the Musi. And to that end, he provided us with valuable information on specific ceramic items recovered from the River. We also thank other experts who provided specific advice on the determination of individual pieces. Namely, Aude Feverau, Rosemary Harper, Don Heine, Koh Nai King, Le Thi Lien, Dick Richards, Dawn Rooney, Heidrun Schenk.

The antiquarians and expert potters, Coralie Edwards and Maurice Sawyer, offered constant advice during the writing phase of this book. They also kindly allowed us use of their extensive collection of ceramic books.

Jeremy Green and Rosemary Harper provided guidance on the publication of this book. The former edited this book and worked closely with us throughout that process. The final format and style owe much to his patience and expertise.

Most of the photographs were by Aryo Bismo, with some by Retno Larasati – who also designed the front cover. We thank them for the many hours given so generously, especially as they waited for the precise late afternoon natural light required for their photography.

We are grateful for the support to publish this book from Bapak Jumeri, S.TP, M.Si (Pembina Tingkat 1; NIP 19630510 198503 1019), Head of the Department of Education and Culture, Central Java Province, Indonesia (*Kepala Dinas, Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, Provinsi Jawa Tengah*) and the encouragement of Dra. Istiyarti, M.Pd, Head of the Section of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Central Java Province (*Kasi, Cagar Budaya dan Permuseuman*).

## PART 1: THE HISTORY OF CERAMICS FROM THE MUSI RIVER

### INTRODUCTION



Figure 1. Three divers operating a typical boat used to extract objects from the mud of the Musi riverbed. This location was in front of the Boom Baru port site (photo: Rianta 2014).

In 2011, we became aware that interesting and varied ceramics (as well as gold, bronze, stone and wooden objects), collected from Palembang, were appearing in the Jakarta antique markets, and some in the Bali markets. Many such antiques were (and still are) being sold through dealers to international and local customers – many of whom have little interest in their provenance. Aware of the potential historical and cultural importance of ceramics from The Musi, In July 2013, Heny Kustiarsih began to establish a representative, well documented and curated collection of ceramics from that River, as a future reference resource for historians, ceramic experts and other interested parties.

In November of that year we visited Palembang to see firsthand the boats recovering ceramics from the River. At that time there were about 17 boats plying this trade, some close to the Ampera Bridge in front of the Benteng Kuto Besak, in some 17 metres of water. Others worked some six kilometres upstream and four kilometres

downstream of the Bridge. By September 2017, there was much more activity on the River, with some 70 boats regularly searching for artefacts, some packed tightly not far from the Bridge (Figure 1). From about 2014 to the present these boats used large modern suction hoses to extract artefacts from the river mud.

Up until the end of December 2017, our ceramic collection had grown to 1,783 items, which had come from 11 sites along the River. Most of the ceramic items collected were reasonably intact, some were perfect and had glaze that was generally little degraded because it was well protected by the deep River mud. Our intention was to develop a collection of both glazed and unglazed wares that were representative of their country of origin, covered their production periods and were in the best possible condition. Given limited resources, we collected just one representative item of each ceramic type. A second was collected of a certain type only if it was a much better condition than the previous one. Consequently,

no attempt was made to gain a representative sample of ceramics from each site along the River. Also, only rarely did we obtain an item that had already been repaired. Rather, we focused on obtaining those that were undamaged, or if broken, the original shape was clear. For example, if the upper rim of a kendi was half missing we repaired it, but if the upper half of the neck of a kendi was missing then we obtained the item only if it was not represented in our collection - and then we did not repair it. Repair work was not painted but left so that it was obvious. In a very few cases, items were *reconstructed* from an identical item observed and photographed from the River. Only very occasionally were we unable to obtain a representative of a particular ceramic type. Sometimes we had to wait until a damaged piece emerged, because an earlier example in pristine condition was too expensive. Towards the end of 2017, we rarely sighted items that were not already in our collection or which were a unique new form. Consequently, the collection is excellently representative of Chinese, North Vietnamese, Cham and Thai glazed ware as well as local, Javanese Majapahit, Thai, South Vietnamese (including that from the Oc Eo culture), Chinese and Philippine unglazed, slipped and painted ware.

The catalogue describing this collection from the Musi River comprises the second part of this book. It is in two sections. First, core curatorial descriptive information for each object. These include unique catalogue numbers prefixed by K, form, condition, repair work, dimensions, country, region and kiln location if known, approximate date of production and site in the Musi River, if known. Key references used to assist identify objects are also listed where possible and their full citation is listed in this book. Secondly, the catalogue provides a gallery of photographs of each object.

## CHAPTER 1. SRIWIJAYA

The Indonesian maritime kingdom of Sriwijaya (we use the common Indonesian spelling, rather than the alternatives Srivijaya or Sri Vijaya) was, until early last century, considered to be more myth than reality. However, a wealth of recent information, including ceramics found in the Musi River Basin, both previously and those illustrated in this book, leave no doubt that Sriwijaya and the city of Palembang, South Sumatra, was an extremely powerful maritime kingdom from the 7th to 10th century (Note: all dates before CE are suffixed with BC, otherwise dates are CE) when it was at the peak of its power. From the 11th century onwards it declined as a power as a result of wars with the southern Indian Chola Empire, the Javanese Majapahit Kingdom and with Kedah, a previous dependency, on the Malay Peninsula. After that time its political capital apparently moved to Jambi while its commercial role as an important international entrepôt continued at Palembang.

### ORIGIN OF SRIWIJAYA

A Chinese monk, I-Tsing, provided the first documentary evidence of the existence of Sriwijaya when he wrote that he visited Sriwijaya at Palembang in 671 for six months, while travelling from China to study Buddhism at Nalanda Seminary in Bihar, India. From 685 to 689 he again stayed in Palembang to join with over 1000 monks who lived there and carried out their daily tasks in strict accordance with their Buddhist practice, of which they had a high level of knowledge. I-Tsing also mentioned 15 different 'kingdoms' that were conquered by Sriwijaya, and provided descriptions of their locations.

However, the Hsin Tang Shu (New Tang History) mentioned a country referred to as Kompe, which sent a mission to China in the year 66, some twenty years before the Sriwijayan expansion into Jambi. It may be no coincidence that there is a Kompeh on the lower Batang Hari, which may have been the port of Melayu. In order to reach Karang Berahi by water, a Sriwijayan expedition would have passed Kompeh and Jambi, probably subduing its chief in the process (Edwards McKinnon 1982).

The first inscription bearing the name of 'Srivijaya' was that at Kedukan Bukit, dated 683. According to this inscription, the founder of the Kingdom was a local Malay-speaking war chief who lived along the Musi River. He became the first King (Jayanasa) of Sriwijaya.

### EXPANSION OF SRIWIJAYA

In 684, King Jayanasa launched an attack with an army of 20,000 men on the Malayu Kingdom at Jambi, which became the first kingdom to be integrated into Sriwijaya.

A Sriwijayan inscription, dated 686, found at Kota Kapur, Bangka Island, in 1967 indicated that Sriwijaya controlled much of Lampung Province as far south as Palas Pasemah. Two additional late-17th century Sriwijayan stone curse inscriptions have also been found since 1967



Figure 2. Areas influenced or dominated by the Sriwijaya Kingdom at the peak of its power. Modified from Munoz (2006).

in the valley of the Way Sekampung River in southern Lampung. One of these was at Palas Pasemah (on the Way Pisang River) and the other at Jabung (on the Way Sekampung River).

Later in the 7th century, Jayanasa launched a military campaign against Bhumi Java, a period which coincides with the decline of Tarumanagara in West Java and Holing (Kalingga) in Central Java. By the end of the 8th century both these Javanese centres and much of west Java were controlled by Sriwijaya. Sriwijaya grew to control the trade on the Strait of Malacca, the Sunda Strait, the South China Sea, the Java Sea, and the Karimata Strait (Figure 2 on page 3).

Sriwijaya became prominent in part because Jayanasa made treaties with pirates who controlled the Strait of Malacca (*Orang Laut*). Under this arrangement these pirates shared in Sriwijaya revenues in return for them not attacking his powerful fleet (Cotterell 2014). It appeared at that time a Buddhist family (probably the Sailendras), which was related to the Mahayana Buddhists which controlled Sriwijaya, also dominated central Java.

The Sriwijayan Kingdom was mainly influential around coastal parts of South East Asia (although it did contribute to the population of Madagascar) where for the first centuries

of its existence it maintained its dominance by force. For example, at some time during the 7th century the Cham ports located in modern central Vietnam began to attract traders and hinder Sriwijaya commerce. To counter the Chams, the Sriwijaya King Dharmasetu launched various raids against the coastal cities of Indochina. In the 8th century the Mekong River city of Indrapura and areas around present-day Cambodia were also temporarily controlled from Palembang, although Sriwijaya was rejected by the Khmer later in that century. The Chinese author Cha Ju-kua (in Hirth & Rockhill 1911) wrote that even in the 12th and 13th centuries Palembang men were ready to fight and would provide their own weapons. Further, he stated that before 'enemy and braving death they have not their equal among other nations' (p. 60). And that if a ship tries to sail pass the mouth of the Musi River without entering Palembang sailors would go 'forth to make a combined attack, and all are ready to die. This is the reason why this country is a great shipping centre' (p. 62). Manguin (1985: 300) describes Sriwijayan vessels as large, weighing from 250–500 tons and 50 metres long with multiple masts and sails. In past times Cha Ju-kua (*op. cit.*) writes that the estuary controlling the straits through which the foreigners must pass had an 'iron chain as a barrier to keep pirates of other countries in check. It could be kept up or lowered by a cunning device'. He noted that this chain had not been used for a long time. Further evidence that Sriwijaya enforced its authority over ships passing through the Straits of Malacca is clear from Laffan's (2005: 37) translation of Al-Idrisi in Liebner (2014) that the men-at-arms policing the Riau Archipelago through which shipping had to pass 'are a licentious and hostile people. They carry weapons with them wherever they go. At times they board [Middle Eastern] ships and threaten the [merchant] vessels, eating their goods, hindering the people and preventing any access save for those whom they have appointed. There is no avoiding their exactions and wickedness'.

Between the 8th to 13th centuries, Sriwijaya influenced and sometimes dominated for large periods maritime trade between China, India, Middle East; many important trading centres in the Malay Peninsula (Langkasuka, PanPan and Trambalinga), the greater Mekong River Region, and a large part of Indonesia. Suzerainty was also maintained over the nearby Malayu Kingdom centred in Jambi on the neighbouring sister Batang Hari River Basin to its immediate north.

In the late-8th and early-9th century this close relationship with the Sailendra Kingdom centred in Java, was maintained and reflected the religious and cultural influences that swept South East Asia at that time. This was evidenced by technically and artistically magnificent bronze icons of Buddha and Bodhisattvas that were cast in the Komering River Valley, near Palembang. An additional advantage was that Sriwijaya had easy access to Javanese rice, a food not much grown locally in the Musi River Basin because the soil and environment there was unfavourable for rice production.

In the second half of the 9th century, the capital of Sriwijaya for political, religious and ceremonial activities,

appeared to be centred in the central Javan court of Medang Mataram in fertile Kedu and Kewu Plains, close to the famous Borobudur, Manjusigrha and Prambanan temples. This unique period is known as the Sriwijayan Episode in Central Java, when the monarch of the Javan Sailendra king rose to become the Maharaja of Sriwijaya. The centre of commerce and trade during this episode remained in Palembang.

In 990, a force from the Javan Kingdom of Medang sacked Palembang and looted the Sriwijayan palace. However, by 1006 this invasion had been thoroughly repelled by Sriwijaya forces and the Medang royal family executed and its Palace destroyed.

At the beginning of the 10th century, Sriwijaya was at its most powerful and influential, while Java was declining in importance. Sriwijaya was not just a great trading kingdom but also an important centre of Buddhist learning for monks from both India and China to meet and discuss their religion. Arabs writing at that time mention the King of Sriwijaya as one of the most powerful rulers to dominate the wealthy maritime trade routes of the times. He was said to have also ruled over Kedah, on the Malay Peninsula. And that his affluence and reach were such that in the 10th century he built Buddhist temples in both China and India (Manguin 2009).

#### GOVERNANCE OF SRIWIJAYA

Political construct

Very early on the Sriwijayan Maharajas forged alliances with the *orang laut* pirates who controlled traffic in the Malacca Strait. This alliance enabled Sriwijaya to maintain control over that waterway by force. Munoz (2006) was of the opinion that as Sriwijaya developed and expanded, the Maharajas relied more on loyalty (forged in part by inter-marriage) than coercion. This may or may not have been the case because historical records of dealings between Sriwijaya and their vassals were generally lacking. According to Munoz (2006) Sriwijayan vassal polities gained great trading benefits as a result of their association with Sriwijaya and even worked on their neighbouring cities to become part of the Sriwijaya 'federation'. However, Munoz was reticent to call Sriwijaya a traditional mandala. Instead he was tempted to call it an intermediate political entity between a mandala and an imperial state, such that it was 'perhaps a kind of hierarchical federation whose head is chosen amongst an oligarchy of nobles and local rulers' (page 121).

Administration of the entrepôt

There appears little mystery why Palembang developed as such a pivotally important trading port. Its position and political alliances enabled it to control commercial traffic through the Malacca Strait. This Strait was the shortest course for east–west trade. However, the need for an entrepôt at Palembang had much to do with the strength and direction of winds which were critical for ancient sailing vessels. In South East Asia the essential winds were the annual southwest (northeast summer winds) and northeast (southwest winter winds) monsoon

season. Because these winds only blow seasonally it took traders travelling the round trip from China to Bagdad about two years to complete the trip. Traders clearly wanted to shorten this long trip by finding a mid-point where they could conduct their commerce. Palembang and perhaps in earlier years the mouth of the Musi River during the Kantoli polity, served as such a central entrepôt. Provision of this entrepôt was a service for which the Sriwijayan Maharajas were richly rewarded from income received from port entry and trading fees (Munoz 2006). Merchant ships from both China and the Persian Gulf ended their voyages in Palembang, where they loaded and unloaded cargoes. In this way Trans Asia traders were able to conduct their business in one location and also in the shortest time possible, instead of having to travel to many different locations. This allowed traders to catch the monsoon season to return home or move on to their next destination.

The administrative heart of Sriwijaya for most of its history was the capital of Palembang and downstream settlements along the Musi River. However, Sriwijaya networked with upstream settlements along the primary river systems feeding into the Musi River, including as far upstream as Pasemah. These networks, which were probably in place prior to Sriwijaya, allowed the Maharajas to forge alliances and networks with the highland chiefs (*Datus*) to control production and trade of alluvial gold and forest products (timber as well as oleo-resins) to Palembang (Manguin 2009).

For Sriwijaya to service its entrepôt it needed considerable warehouse facilities and an efficient administrative process to successfully accommodate merchant trade over such a long period. This apparently was the case. According to the Song Dynasty History (Dashu Qin and Kumpeng Xiang 2011), warehouses at Palembang, during the period from 960 to 1008, were very large and could house more than 350,000 ceramic pieces. This was in addition to a range of other goods, an example of which can be obtained from the same Song Dynasty History which listed items sent to China on 14 tribute missions. These included ivory, rhinoceros horn, pearls, Baijin (probably electrum), frankincense, Polu Xunluxiang (a kind of incense), mastic, Qiangwei Shui (rose perfume), crystal, crystal rings, crystal Buddha statues, Buddhist sutras, memorials with gold inscriptions, Jinbu (a kind of cloth), oil for lighting, glass perfume bottles, coral, dates, peaches, granulated sugar and Kunlunnu (in Tang and Song periods, people coming from Africa were usually referred to as Kunlunnu). In this group of goods, pearls, coral and frankincense, etc. probably originated in the Sriwijaya controlled areas or those of its vassal states. Some of the other products, such as glass perfume bottles, rhinoceros horn, dates and Kunlunnu, probably came from the Middle East, West Asia and Africa. Most probably these warehouses also received other local products, such as aloe wood, camphor, sanders, spice, ivory, tin and Caryophyllus oil.

It can be imagined that administration of these Palembang warehouses and their trade would not

always travel smoothly and that the Tamil merchant guilds which controlled much of this trade would be central in any disputes about fairness. Leibner (2014) speculated that the virtual monopoly of Sriwijaya over shipping space and Chinese imports, combined with a tough enforcement of shipping in the Malacca Strait, would have led to protests by traders. He considered that such protests may have been the root cause of the Javan–Sumatran war of the 990s and the Chola invasion of Palembang in 1025.

#### DECLINE OF SRIWIJAYA

Manguin (2009) writes that the power of Sriwijaya resulted in a contest for primacy in the region with other power brokers. Most notably with the Chola kings of Southern India who in 1025 sacked Palembang and raided harbours under the control of Sriwijaya in the Straits of Malacca and elsewhere and captured the Sriwijayan king. Somewhat confusingly, in 1068 the Chola conquered what is now Kedah and played a principle role in returning it to the control of Sriwijaya. The loss of soldiers in this war and the associated twenty year's loss of revenues from disruption of trade marked the decline in Sriwijaya power in the region. Its territories began to free themselves from Sriwijaya and form small kingdoms.

During the remainder of the 11th century the Chola appeared to have been active in Sumatran politics. Almost certainly they supported an increased role for the Tamil merchant guilds in the administration of the Palembang entrepôt and other trading ports in the region. At the same time the Song Dynasty rulers in China greatly ramped up their maritime commercial activities, building its first overseas merchant navy and thus taking a far more active part in South China Sea trade. This was also a time when Javanese influence appeared to have increased in South Sumatra, to judge from the statues of 11th century in the Musi River Basin that were built in the East Javanese style, and additions to the temple complex at Tanah Abang, an upstream site in the Musi River Basin. With this decline in Sriwijaya's political authority its political centre is believed to have shifted from Palembang to Malayu in Muaro Jambi area, Jambi, and later moved upstream to Dharmasraya, where it remained during the last quarter of the 11th century until the 13th century. However, Palembang continued to be an important trading centre as indicated by large deposits of Southern Song ceramics found in the Musi. Sriwijaya also maintained a steady economic pace throughout the 12th century. Temples in Jambi were enlarged and a close relationship was established with the Javanese Singasari Kingdom. Indian Cholas continued to influence Jambi politics well into the 13th century. Extensive deposits of Chinese ceramic shards dating mainly from the 12th to 14th century were found in Muara Jambi and other sites along the Batang Hari River.

Manguin (2009) stated that at the start of the 13th century, Sriwijaya continued to lose influence in the region. Evidence of this was that it had to coerce trading ships into its harbours and it lost control over ports, such as at Tambralinga. The Thais also assumed control over much of the Malay Peninsula. In 1263 the East Javanese

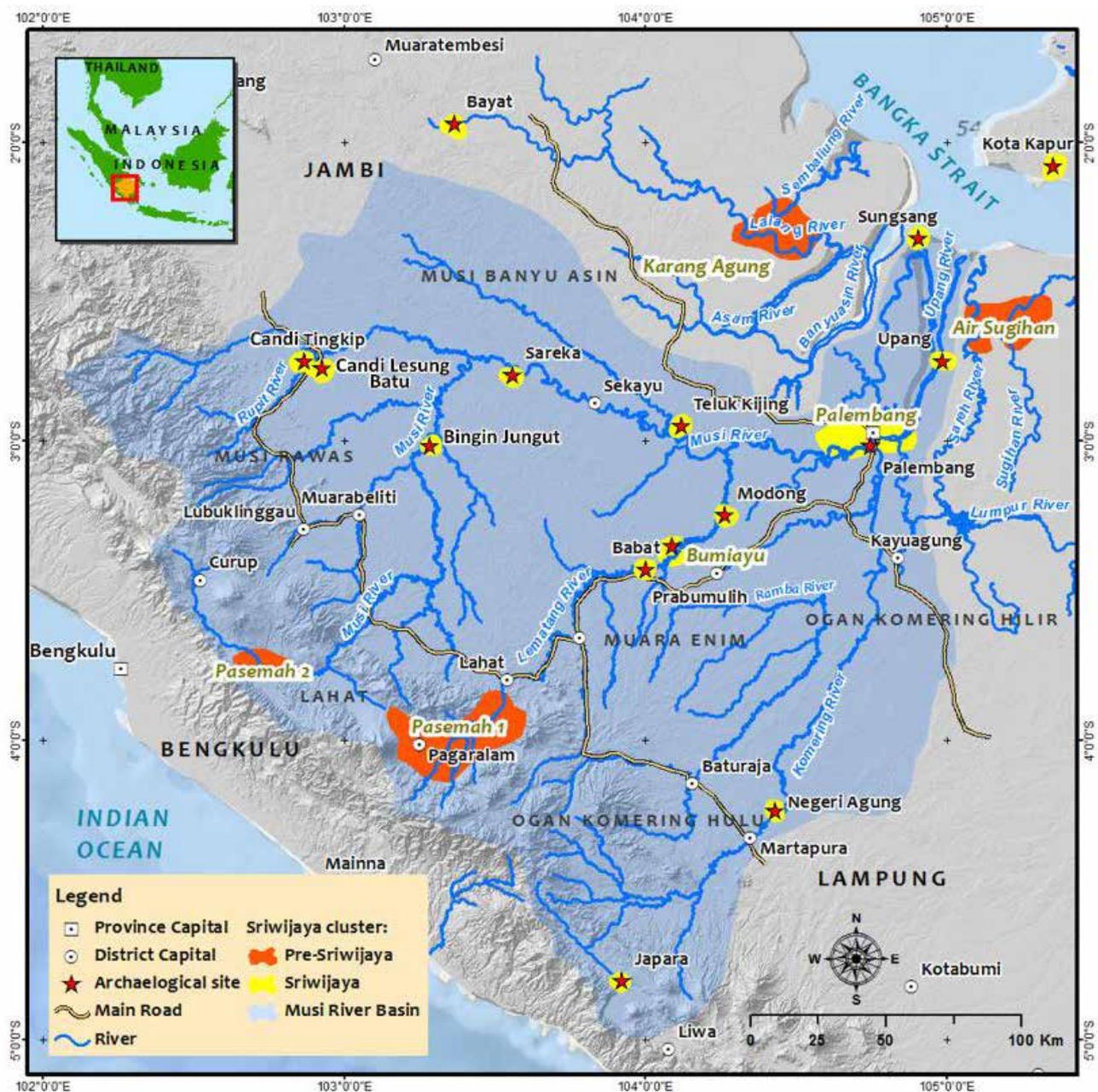


Figure 3. Musi River Basin. Showing major archaeological sites and place name locations. From Rianta (2014).

attacked Malayu. This event and the rapid spread of Islam in Indonesia, after first gaining a foothold in Aceh, further undermined Sriwijaya's authority in the region. The final death knell of Sriwijaya was signalled by the movement of this ancient Malay centre of political power inland to the Minangkabau highlands after being centred on the coastal lowlands for centuries.

#### POST-SRIWIJAYA

After the collapse of Sriwijaya, there was a political vacuum in Palembang which was filled by the last Sriwijaya prince, Parameswara. He tried to regain some of the commercial power of Sriwijaya and Palembang by breaking relations with the Javanese Majapahit. Unfortunately for him, Majapahit responded by sending a large naval expedition around 1391, which defeated Parameswara's forces at

Bangka Island. This forced Parameswara to eventually flee, first to Singapore and then to Malacca, where he changed his name to Sultan Iskandar Shah, (he converted to Islam in 1414.) Malacca flourished in the 15th century, and Parameswara became the sole ruler of the Malacca Strait and waters around it.

After the Majapahit invasion, there was no major political power to control Palembang such that it fell into disarray and social fractions and militias quickly formed. Merchants from China took advantage of this situation and made Palembang their base, inviting pirates from China to take up residence there. The traditional Malacca Strait pirates (*Orang laut*) also made Palembang their home such that the City became a pirate haven. And it remained so until admiral Cheng Ho, on behalf of the Ming Dynasty, defeated them.

## CHAPTER 2. GEOGRAPHY & PAST SETTLEMENTS IN THE MUSI RIVER BASIN

---

### THE MUSI RIVER FAIRWAY

The Musi River is located in southern Sumatra, Indonesia. It is 750 kms long flowing from the Barisan Mountains to the Bangka Strait in a south-west to north-east direction and drains most of South Sumatra Province. After flowing through Palembang, the ancient capital of Sriwijaya, which lies 90 km up the Musi River, it joins with several other rivers, including the Banyuasin River, to form a delta near the village of Sungsang. It is about a kilometre wide at Palembang (Figure 3).

The alluvial plains deposited by the Musi River begin at Muara Kelingi, some 200 km inland from the Bangka Strait. These deposits are mostly volcanic and derived from Mt Kaba in Lebong Regency and Mt Dempo which arises from the Pasemah Plains. These Plains are both the most fertile and densely populated lowlands in South Sumatra, particularly immediately south of Palembang along the banks of the Lematang and Ogan tributaries. The boundaries between the lowland and highland peoples in this River Basin are clearly marked by river gradients. Edwards McKinnon (1982) notes that upland regions of Sumatra have been honeycombed by trails linking one valley or river basin with another for millennia. Consequently, the Musi River and its tributaries provided an extensive system of natural navigable waterways that connected readily with the Straits of Malacca. Wolters (1979) reported that heavy sedimentation in the Musi River during the rainy season, has enlarged and shifted its banks over time. However, the overall course and probably fairway of the river have not changed substantially since the Sriwijaya period. As noted by Miksic (1985), boats of 100 ton can reach Palembang some 90 km up-stream. These rivers only become difficult to navigate when the lowlands transition to the highlands. However, boats less than 20 ton can reach Muara Kelinci during all seasons. During the rainy season boats of up to 5 tons can travel 50 km further and reach Sungai Naik. The Ogan and Komerang Rivers can be reached from near Palembang. Edwards McKinnon (1985) notes that Bingin Jungun, which occupies a strategic point at a bend in the river, is said formerly to have been the head of navigation for larger vessels on the Musi River, due to the presence of a cataract.

The village of Sungsang on the lower estuary of the Musi River, 5 km from the mouth, has probably existed there a very long time. Its villagers are reported to have guarded the mouth of the River; monitored shipping that enters the river system and reported news to upstream centres. Wolters (1979) collected artefacts at Sungsang, including pottery shards of mainly 19th century Dutch and Chinese ware, but also a few pieces of late-Ming Ware (Wanli period, 1572–1620) and Northern Thai Sawankhalok Ware 14th to 16th century. He considered that the village had existed at, or close to, its current site since at least the 14th century.

Wolter (1979) considered that the scene near Palembang in earlier times probably resembled a large lake with numerous and ever growing islands. The landscape would have been dominated by the laterite peninsula behind the northern bank of the Musi River. The memory of the islands is preserved today in the expression 'Thousand Islands' (Pulau Seribu) to refer to the southern bank opposite Palembang city. He feels that the search for ancient artefacts near Palembang has to take into account the location of older mud deposits some distance behind the present shorelines of the river. As confirmation, he noted that as long ago as 1781, Radermacher remarked that not only was the Palembang coastline increasing 'day by day' but that even above Palembang those who dug deep into the soil often found shells and pieces of vessels and prows. Today, Sungei Tatang is a very small deltaic creek on the northern shore of the Musi River, several kilometres to the south of Bukit Seguntang and connected to Sungei Kedukan Bukit creek. The latter is in the vicinity of sites where various antiquities from the Palembang Buddhist past have accidentally come to light over the years. The *Sejarah Melayu* suggest that it was once an important stream, and this suspicion is strengthened when we note that Leidekker's manuscript gives 'Tatoeng' as the name of the Palembang River, with the name Musi restricted to the upper reaches.

### PAST SETTLEMENTS IN THE MUSI RIVER BASIN

#### Ancient Associations

The Musi River was a major artery of commerce for 2,000 years (Miksic 1985) and probably much longer than that. The first mention of this general area was by the Chinese in the 2nd century BC when they referred to a 'Western Queen Mother' who lived in the 'K'un-lun mountains' (probably Bukit Barisan) and who traded in twelve kinds of perfumes (Wolters 1967: 98).

Singleton (1998) researched the history of the Talak Mamak tribe that occupied the hinterland in the Sumatran Inderagiri River Basin. He speculated that the mountainous interior of Sumatra was probably first explored by Indian-influenced Thais and Myanmarese (from Burma) who probably entered the Minangkabau highlands from the west coast of Sumatra. These inland populations, who by about 500 had become known as Melayu, traded via the west coast. He painted a picture of an early hinterland social and trading landscape dominated by local communities influenced by Hinayana Buddhism. These communities were probably interconnected across the highlands by walking paths between the Musi River, Batang Hari River and Inderagiri River Basins for the purpose of trading gold, aromatics and Benzoin. During the Sriwijayan period one of the principle exports from Palembang was benzoin, which grew in close vicinity to Palembang (Manguin 2009). However, it is likely that

benzoin (and probably Gharu wood and sandalwood) were exported to China prior to Sriwijaya because Chew (2001) reported that Benzoin was a major Indonesian product exported to South China by 500, where it was principally used as a fumigant. Probably gold also was exported through Palembang long before Sriwijaya. Certainly, Indians and Chinese traded with South East Asia in the 1st century BC with India beginning links much earlier. Indians were known to have sourced gold in South East Asia after the Romans ceased exporting it to them in the early part of the Christian era (Wolters 1967). It is likely, that during the early centuries of the 1st millennium, Indian merchants knew that alluvial gold occurred in the Musi River highlands, particularly because their merchants traded at that time with the settlements of Karangagung and Air Sugihan, at the mouth of the Musi.

It is probable, as suggested by Bottenberg (2010), that the Batak and Minangkabau living in the hinterlands of Sumatra were incorporated into international trade as soon as India and China discovered South East Asian gold and non-timber forest products. Recent research in Kedah, Peninsula Malaya, at the mouth of the Malacca Straits, allows the possibility that some of this international trade along the Musi River could have been as early as the mid-5th century BC (see Chapter 7, Summary & Conclusions).

The first Indian Buddhists arrived in Indonesia between the 1st and 2nd century. They were adherents of two separate sects, namely, Hinayana Buddhism and Mahayana Buddhism. Apparently, the Hinayanas, who occupied the Barisan Mountains, avoided trade with the Mahayanas, who established the more coastal Kantoli polity in the late-4th century. To avoid the Mahayanas, the Hinayanas moved southwards and established a foothold in Palembang, where their position strengthened greatly when the Kantoli polity lost control of the Malacca Straits trading traffic during the late-6th century (see below). This enabled the Hinayanas to establish a King in Palembang who continued to trade with private Chinese merchants until about 671, when the Sailendras returned and established Sriwijaya.

Manguin (2004), argues that Sriwijaya must have developed a symbiotic relationship with the gold producing highland societies in Sumatra, including those of Pasemah and Pagaralam. A glance at Figure 3 on page 6 indicates that settlements during the Sriwijaya period are widely distributed in the upper Musi River Basin, including a possible settlement at Candirimba in Pagaralam. Indians were trading with South East Asia at least from 200 BC. And we know that they were seeking gold there because of a prohibition on export of gold to India by the Roman Emperor Vespasian, who ruled from 69 to 70 (Hall 1985). Bennett (2009) stated that in the 1st millennium BC Indians referred to a place in South East Asia called Suvarnadwipa (probably Sumatra) as the 'Island of Gold'. Bennett (2009) indicated that a network trading in gold linked the South East Asian mainland and its outer islands, the Philippines and India by at least the second half of the 1st millennium BC. And that the Funan Kingdom, including parts of the Malay

Peninsula, had a tax on gold, which suggested that it was readily available, if not locally produced. It seems, then, likely that the Indians knew of the production of alluvial gold by communities in the Musi River highlands from the earliest times and traded with them, at least around the 1st century.

It appeared that the Musi River Basin has been settled along part of its major waterway and its significant subsidiary rivers continuously from at least the 2nd century to the present. Palembang was known to have been settled by Hinayana Buddhists from at least the late-6th century, but probably much earlier. It was, then, a trade centre until the establishment of Sriwijaya in 671. Even the final demise of Sriwijaya in the 13th century saw the Majapahit continue it as a trading port until mid-14th century after which it suffered through a brief period of pirate control before the arrival of the Chinese admiral Zheng He who selected a Chinese overlord to administer it. Palembang continued as an active port during both the colonial and modern periods.

There is an enormous deposit of terracotta pottery in some locations beneath the Musi River. Examples of this pottery are illustrated in Part 2 of this book (beginning on page 144). In attempting to identify this pottery many examples were unique and did not fit readily into known forms and decorations from the Sriwijaya or later periods. It is possible that some were produced much earlier, either by the settlements in the Musi River Basin or imported from related trading polities, such as those described briefly in Chapter 3, Ceramic Trade and the Musi River.

#### Evidence from Ceramics

In the early-1970s archaeological excavations were carried out at Palembang by a combined team from the Indonesian *Dinas Purbakala* and University of Pennsylvania. Unfortunately, only a few short articles concerning those excavations were published. They revealed that no pre-14th century evidence of human occupation was found, which led to the conclusion that Sriwijaya could not have been located at Palembang (Bronson and Wisseman 1976). By the late part of that decade the SEAMEO Project on Archaeology & Fine Arts (SPFA) conducted four workshops on Sriwijaya. Field surveys quickly followed under the auspices of *Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi Nasional* of Indonesia.

From 1988 to 1991, a series of excavations was carried out in the semi-urban western suburbs of modern Palembang by the *Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi Nasional* and the *École Française d'Extrême-Orient*. Manguin (1993) summarising findings from this research stated that it produced some 1,500 surface finds of imported ceramics of which 83% were pre-15th century, and 59% pre-11th century. The trading and manufacturing site of Talang Kikim Seberang yielded large amounts of late-Tang (8th and 9th century) ceramics, some found alongside iron slag and beads. Lorong Jambu produced a quantity of 10th to 13th century ceramics. Follow up excavations in 1990 and 1991 in the yard of the Sultan



Figure 4. Sites at Palembang and downstream where ceramics and/or ancient artefacts have been recovered (Rianta 2014).

Mahmud Badaruddin Museum and around Candi Angsoka yielded 10,000 imported and 38,000 local ceramic shards. Chinese ceramics in these collections were dated to the 8th to 19th century, one-third of which were from the Sriwijayan period. Manguin (1993) concluded that the ceramic assemblage at Palembang from the early-Sriwijaya period (Late-Tang) was surprisingly homogeneous and comprised only proto-celadon stoneware from Guangdong kilns. He records no other better quality 9th century Chinese wares, not one Changsha ware and practically no white wares. He ascribes all the celadon Yue ware found at Palembang to the Five Dynasties period. He also notes the absence of Xicun wares which are often found alongside Yue ware in Kalimantan and the Philippines. He offers several possible explanations for the lack of other common Tang Dynasty wares which are moot because they have now appeared from the beneath the Musi River and are illustrated in this book.

More recently a number of ceramics have been excavated by staff of the Palembang Archaeological Institute in the general area of the Palembang City and on both upstream and downstream sites. Additionally, a number of private collections, some of which are still kept in Palembang, were made of such ceramics, particularly from the area now defined by the boundary of fertilizer factory (PT Pupuk Indonesia) which lay on lands that were occupied by ancient buildings and cemeteries, at least as early as the 8th century. Most of these finds have not been illustrated although several objects, including both a Han Dynasty piece (considered by Miksic 2017, to have not been found in Indonesia) and a beautiful Tang Dynasty Ewer from Palembang, are in the Catalogue of the National Museum, Jakarta. Further, a Sui Dynasty chicken head Ewer (589–617) was on display in the *Taman Purbakala Kerajaan Sriwijaya*, Palembang. Further, Koh (see References) also illustrates a range of Yue Ware and Tang Dynasty plates collected from the Musi River.

#### LOWER MUSI RIVER AND BANGKA ISLAND SETTLEMENTS

It is clear from the ceramic shards and other archaeological finds that the lower reaches of the Musi River below Palembang and Bangka Island were also settled during the early-1st millennium to mid-2nd millennium. In addition to known sites on Bangka Island, Karangagung, Air Sugihan and Upang, ceramics from the southern Song Dynasty and from 14th and 15th century Sawankhalok periods are illustrated here from Pulau Kemaro, Sungai Bunyut, Sungai Gerong, Salanamo, in front of the PT Sharp factory, Buntut Burung and Parit 12 (Figure 4 on page 9).

#### Candi Kota Kapur

This Candi on Bangka Island at the mouth of the Musi River was Hindu. It had two small temples and four stone statues which dated to late-6th or early-7th centuries, three were Hindu and belonged to the Vaishnava cult. Also present

was a fort or moat, which was dated to the 6th century. These were part of a long chain of Vaishnava settlements distributed from the Mekong Delta to the Thai–Malay Peninsula to Sumatra and Cibuaya in west Java. It must have been associated with merchant communities and was captured by Sriwijaya in 686 (Manguin 2009, 2017).

#### Karangagung and Air Sugihan

These settlements on the lowland coastal sands between the Musi and Batanghari Rivers were extensive and probably part of a series of 40 known settlements along the coast and ancient river courses (Many of these ancient sites are now drained by modern settlers.) These settlements were probably part of a port that may have been active as early as the 1st century. Extensive excavation of Karangagung Tengah by *Balai Arkeologi Palembang* staff from 2000 to 2005; and Air Sugihan by *Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi Nasional* since 1990 have been summarised by Manguin (2004), Manguin (2009), Sofian (2016) and Anon (2016). Although much has been looted from these sites, excavations provided new information on both pre-Sriwijayan and Sriwijayan commercial activity. Artefacts from Karangagung Tengah included: wooden house support pillars; bones; teeth; shells; bronze, earthenware vessels shards; thousands of beads made from carnelian, crystal and agate of Indian origin, earthenware and glass, some with gold in-closures reckoned to be from Constantinople (capital city of the Roman–Byzantine Empire founded in 330); gold rings; ear rings; wet-stones, coconut shells and a Chinese Sui Dynasty ceramics (6th to 7th century) on display in the Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin 11 Museum, Palembang. The local pottery assemblage was similar to that found in comparable coastal Indonesian sites; namely coarse cord-impressed with some finer ware with incised or punctate decorations, including tall necked kendis with red polished slip. At Air Sugihan, numerous beads were also found but not as varied as those from Karangagung, these were of Egyptian or Middle East origin and were dated from C4–C11; iron objects; Sui, Tang and Song Dynasty ceramics and coins of unknown origin were found. Some intaglios, carved semi-precious stone featuring images of a *hamsa* (goose) or a *cakra* (a Buddhist wheel associated with the Buddhist and Vishnu religions) were also found in the region. Additionally, parts of ancient seagoing vessels have also been uncovered in the area, including a boat rudder 287 cm long with handles 9–11 cm. It is thought that sewn-plank cargo boats up to fifty metres long were being built in Indonesia as far back as the early centuries as the 1st millennium. The beads and iron artefacts are similar to those found at Oc Eo, one of the principle sites of the supposed capital of Funan. The boat type and trade coins speak to considerable maritime trade with Funan, China, India and the Middle East. Air Sugihan, a short river and its many tributaries flowing into the Bangka Strait, appeared to be the most important settlement areas.

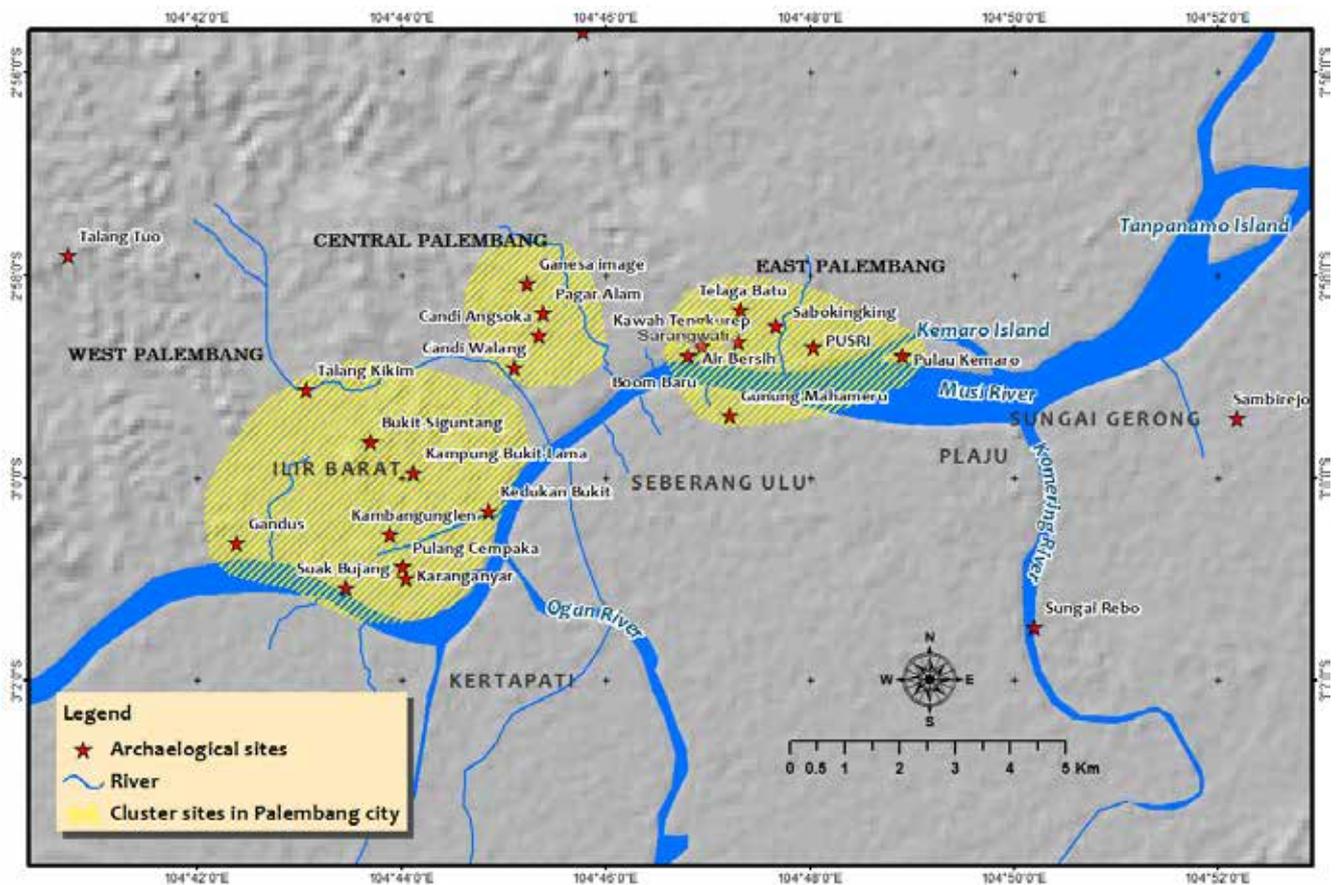


Figure 5. Sites at Palembang where ceramics and ancient artefacts have been recovered (Rianta 2014).

#### Parit 12

In 1979 a few shards of 12th to 14th century Chinese ceramics were recovered at Upang at the junction of the Upang River and the Musi River some half way between Palembang and the mouth of the Musi River. Edwards McKinnon (1985) reported considerable erosion of the river bank over the past twenty-five years at that point from passage of large vessels up and down the River. And that on the opposite (right bank) of the River was a grave-site of Demang Lebar Daun, the Kubu chief whose daughter married Sri Tri Buana, ancestor of the founder of Malacca. Villagers report the existence of old earthworks in the same vicinity.

Other sites on the lower reaches of the Musi where we collected a few ancient ceramics were: Buntut Burung, PT Sharp factory, Salanamo, Sungai Gerong, Sungai Bunyut and Pulau Kemaro.

#### Koying Polity (2nd to late-4th–early-5th century)

In the early years of the 1st millennium, Indonesian traders who dealt commercially with Indians or others from the Middle East never ventured much beyond Java. Sourcing of aromatics and spices from the eastern Indonesian islands was carried out by Malays or Indonesians with contacts as far east as the Moluccas. According to Wolters, the centre of such trading was a place or region, known in Chinese transcription as Chia-ying (KoYing), which he reckoned was somewhere in southern Sumatra. KoYing was mentioned by 3rd century Chinese sources who wrote

that local communities from ‘Wen Bay’ sailed out to sea to intercept passing Chinese ships to trade food for metal objects. However, in 2008 Wolters changed his view and considered KoYing was more likely to have been in west Java. However, Donkin (2003), Sofian (2016), Anon (2016) and other authors consider Wolters’s original placement of KoYing was correct, and that the coastal lowland area at the mouth of the Musi River was the likely centre of KoYing trade with early Indian, Chinese, Middle East and Funan merchants. This centre would have been the entrepôt for luxury goods moving both east and west through the archipelago from the second to the late-4th to early-5th century. Given the recent archaeological findings from Air Sugihan and Karangagung, it is possible that these and associated settlements were part of, and perhaps were the epicentre of KoYing.

Both Funan and KoYing had commercial relations with North West India and adjacent parts of Central Asia, as well as with ports along the east coast of India. Donkin (2003) considered that KoYing was replaced, by Kantoli sometime in the late-4th or early-5th century. Trade goods at that time presumably included Benzoin, and alluvial gold from upstream River Musi and spices and sandalwood from eastern Indonesia. It is probable that an international community also developed at the mouth of the Musi which would have included Indians, Chinese, Arabs and traders from Funan. It is likely that Malays and Javanese were also part of the community of traders at the mouth of the Musi, because they dominated

trade in spices and aromatics from the very beginning and continued to do so until the Portuguese arrival in the Moluccas in 1511 (Donkin 2003). The 'spice' trade ran through the north coastal Javanese ports of Demak, Jepara, Tuban and Gresik. Later, spices were sent to other regions in Indonesia, including to Sriwijaya. Sometimes this 'spice' trade bypassed Sriwijaya and went directly to international traders. Contact with Funan can be assumed.

Kantoli Polity (late-4th to late-6th century)

Navis (1984, in Singleton 1998) maintained that Mahayana Buddhists from Gandhara, in South India, established the Kantoli (Gantuoli, Kuntala) 'Kingdom' in eastern Sumatra, centred somewhere near the Jambi-Riau border in the late-4th century. Later, it expanded its influence to the northern Malay Peninsula and both east and central Java (Navis 1984, in Singleton 1998). Munoz (2006) regarded Kantoli as the successor of KoYing and the immediate predecessor of Sriwijaya as it was the most prominent of a number of small kingdoms which preceded the rise of Sriwijaya.

Wolters (1967) noted that Kantoli was a significant enough polity to be accepted by the Chinese as a vassal state and to which it provided support that enabled Kantoli to control both traffic and piracy in the Malacca Strait and monopolise trade in Sumatra. This status of Kantoli was confirmed by the Chinese who record that Kantoli sent tributary missions to China in 441 and 563. Kantoli was probably also the first centre of the Sailendra Dynasty in Indonesia. The king of Kantoli promoted Mahayana Buddhism in Sumatra, which drew it closer to India, China and Champa (now Central Vietnam), because all those countries had accepted Mahayana Buddhism as a dominant State 'religion'. Unfortunately for the Kantoli polity, it lost its support from the Chinese in the latter half of the 6th century as a result of internal problems in China. This loss of support resulted in the Kantoli Sailendras ceding control of commerce in the Straits of Malacca to pirates. After which, the Kantoli leaders decamped to establish their capital at a site in Java, which they had occupied previously (Singleton 1998).

Commerce at Kantoli involved Chinese merchants who traded mostly silks and 'porcelain' to Sumatra in exchange for bdellium (myrrh) which was being shipped by Indian traders to Kantoli from Sassanid Persia. Later, locally produced camphor and benzoin gum replaced myrrh.

Given the power and wealth of Funan it is reasonable to assume that KoYing, Kantoli and Batujaya polities were probably vassals of Funan. The disintegration of Funan early in the 6th century and its collapse at the end of the 7th century may have freed KoYing and Kantoli to morph into Sriwijaya.

Hinayana Buddhists were apparently commercially successful at Palembang after they established it as a trading centre. Presumably, this was because they were also influential in the highlands and were able to facilitate traffic of natural resources from upstream down to Palembang. This success is said to have attracted private Chinese trade at Palembang which led to the re-establishment of tributary trade with the Chinese in the first half of the 7th century. Meanwhile,

the Sailendra Dynasty had again become a force and they fought battles, presumably against the Hinayana Buddhists, to gain control of Palembang and established the Sriwijaya Kingdom there as both a centre of trade and Mahayana Buddhism. The success of this objective was clear, when in 671 Sriwijaya secured a monopoly over Chinese tributary trade in Western Indonesia (Wolters 1970).

#### PALEMBANG SETTLEMENTS

Modern Palembang is at the junction of the Musi and Ogan Rivers above an extensive low-lying coastal plain. The ancient capital of Sriwijaya was shown by Manguin (1993) to have been centred at Palembang between Bukit Seguntang and Sabokingking. Court (1821) wrote that Palembang was, and still is, considered by locals and foreigners to be the safest and best regulated Malayan port. He wrote that after entering the mouth of the Musi even the smallest boats were 'secured from violence and plunder' from pirates lurking just outside in the Strait.

Manguin (1993) considered that Sriwijaya settlements at Palembang were extensive and extended for more than 12 km along the northern bank of the Musi River and its smaller tributaries (Figure 5). All its centres of activity were either on the Musi River banks or easily within reach by water from downstream of Palembang. No ruler's residence was found, although Sebokingking and Telaga Batu, in East Palembang, must have been close to the political centre. Religious sites tended to be located on higher, dry ground. Mahayana (Tantric) Buddhist sites were abundant around Palembang and date from the 7th century. Hindu sites were also found there but the only temple complex of importance was that at Tanah Abang where the cult of Siwa was practiced around the 10th century. Slightly upstream of Tanah Abang another temple, which has now vanished, yielded a statue of Wisnu. In the 12th and 13th century, Chan Ju-kua writes that the Palembang had a wall built of brick, which was tens of li in length. 'The people live scattered about the city or on the water on rafts or boards covered over with reeds' and pay no tax (Hirth & Rockhill 1911: 60).

Edwards Mackinnon (1982) and Manguin (1993) reconstructed the spatial arrangements of ancient Palembang in the late-1st millennium from the recorded ancient inscriptions and known habitation sites. Their reconstruction was assisted by the fact that the modern toponymy of the area situated between the 'hill' and Musi River remains similar to that described in the history text 'Sejarah Melayu'. But they experienced some challenges because large bricks from stupa-like structures were reused for construction purposes by the Dutch. Also many sites had been disturbed or destroyed by modern habitation. Other examples of disturbance appear at a 16th century Islamic grave Gede Ing Suro in east Palembang (near Air Bersih), where a stone Boddhisatva image was discovered in 1936. And several pieces of ashlar masonry are to be seen imbedded amongst the brick rubble at Candi Angsoka. Candi Gede Ing Suro and Candi Penembahan, which were brick structures dating from the 14th century, were converted

into graves for Islamic-period rulers and their consorts. Bricks robbed from the remains of ancient monuments formed the foundations of the motor road constructed between the area of Sei Tatang and Bukit Seguntang (Miksic 1985, Edwards McKinnon 1982). These sites were located next to the giant State fertilizer plant PT Pupuk Sriwijaya (PUSRI). During a visit to this site these authors saw labourers erecting a brick wall next to Candi Gede Ing Suro to separate it from the fertilizer plant. At that time they viewed a complex of earthen ramparts of substantial extent, bounded by a stream which led directly to the Musi. Indonesian archaeologists are convinced that the site of the PUSRI factory was formerly a major area of Sriwijayan activity (Mundardjito in Miksic 1985). However, it appears that up until now there has been no archaeological survey of the PUSRI site.

Despite these disturbances, these authors concluded that Palembang at the time of Sriwijaya was comprised of three geographic clusters: east, central and west. West Palembang was separated from central Palembang by the Sekanak River and the Central Palembang from eastern Palembang by the Bengkuan River (Figure 5

#### East Palembang Sites

These sites were first reported on by Westenek (1923 and Wellan 1937). Four bronze statues were found at Air Bersih. Three of these show close stylistic affinities with the art of Majapahit, an implied dating which is abundantly confirmed by the shards of 14th and 15th century ceramics which litter the 50-hectare area immediately west and south of Penyarangan. However, the fourth bronze was in a 9th–10th century style (Bronson and Wisseman 1976).

Hundreds of clay tablets were found inside *stupikas* excavated at Sarangwati which is half a kilometre north of Air Bersih. Similar artefacts were photographed by Manguin in 1987 from a site north of Gede Ing Suro not far from Sebokingking (Griffiths 2011). An incomplete Avalokiteshara Buddha statue dated at 6th to 8th century was excavated from this site. It is now in the Museum Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II (Bronson and Wisseman 1974, Kompas 17 March 2014). The 7th century Telaga Batu, discovered in Sabokingking, was the most famous of the Sriwijayan inscriptions.

Miksic (2011) describes Candi Gede Ing Suro and Candi Penembahan as brick structures dating from the 14th century which have been converted into graves for Islamic-period rulers and their consorts. These two sites are close to the PUSRI site mentioned below. Gede Ing Suro, near Air Bersih, was clearly a town or city in the mid-2nd millennium and is known to have produced at least one statue dating to the 8th or 9th century. The mostly glazed ceramic shards found there were Chinese and northern Southeast Asia, clearly from the 16th and 17th century; others may be earlier (Bronson and Wasseman 1985). According to Widodo (2005), a community of several thousand Chinese immigrants from Guangdong, Zhangzhou and Quanzhou (all ports important in the world maritime ceramic trade) moved to Palembang during the reign of the first Ming Emperor

(1368–1398). They occupied the old Chinese settlement at ‘Old Kang’ on the north bank of the Musi River, not far from the river’s sand islands of Gambora (Pulau Kemaro), Salanomo and Borang. From the Chinese admiral Zheng He’s sketch map at that time, ‘Old Kang’ appeared to be close to the current port site of Boom Baru (Figure 5 & Figure 6).

Widodo (2005) stated that in the 16th century, Chinese from ‘Old Kang’ moved to Gede Ing Suro, which at that time was a Javanese and Palembang Muslim settlement. Maclaine Pont (1929) considered this eastern cluster of ancient Palembang sites, especially the habitation sites at Air Bersih and Gede Ing Suro (which have yielded only post-1300 ceramic material) was also a ‘Mojopahit Chinese city’ dating to the 13th and 14th century. The Dutch moved to Gede Ing Suro in the mid-17th century.

The expatriate Chinese community in Palembang were ordered home as a result of a law passed in China in 1402 which stated that overseas Chinese traders who refused to return to China would be killed. Unfortunately, as reported by Nie (1997), the Chinese community in Palembang refused to obey and were consequently considered criminals. In fact, according to Widodo (2005) many were criminals and were under the leadership of the pirate Chen Zuyi from Guangzhou, who had taken control of Palembang in 1377, following the decline of Majapahit influence in Palembang. In 1407 the massive Ming Dynasty fleet, commanded by admiral Zheng He, which travelled through much of South East Asia, landed in Palembang and fought Chen Zuyi. Some 5,000 Chinese were killed and their leader captured and taken to Nanjing where he was executed. The remaining Chinese were eventually permitted to stay in Palembang. By 1509, when the first Europeans appeared in Palembang, all Chinese had been assimilated into the local community.

Miksic (2011) noted that settlement of the left bank (termed the *hilir* area in Palembang nomenclature) next to Pulau Kemaro is now occupied by a huge urea fertilizer plant owned by PUSRI, the state fertilizer company. He quoted Mundardjito, *Universitas Indonesia*, who stated that Indonesian archaeologists were convinced that the site of the factory was formerly a major area of Sriwijayan activity and that it contained late-1st millennium ceramic shards. We have seen photographs of part of a private collection of ceramics removed from graves in the PUSRI area, before it was established. These ceramics confirmed the view that PUSRI contained 14th and 15th century, North Vietnamese, Thai and Chinese ceramics in excellent condition.

Boom Baru is currently the largest port in Sumatra. A 7th century inscription was found there (Bottenberg 2010). Current collections of ceramics from this site include Chinese Tang to Qing Dynasty wares as well as Middle East, North Vietnam, Funan and Thai ceramics. The nature of deep ceramic deposits beneath the Musi River indicate that it has been a significant port at least from late-1st millennium until the present.

#### Central Palembang Sites

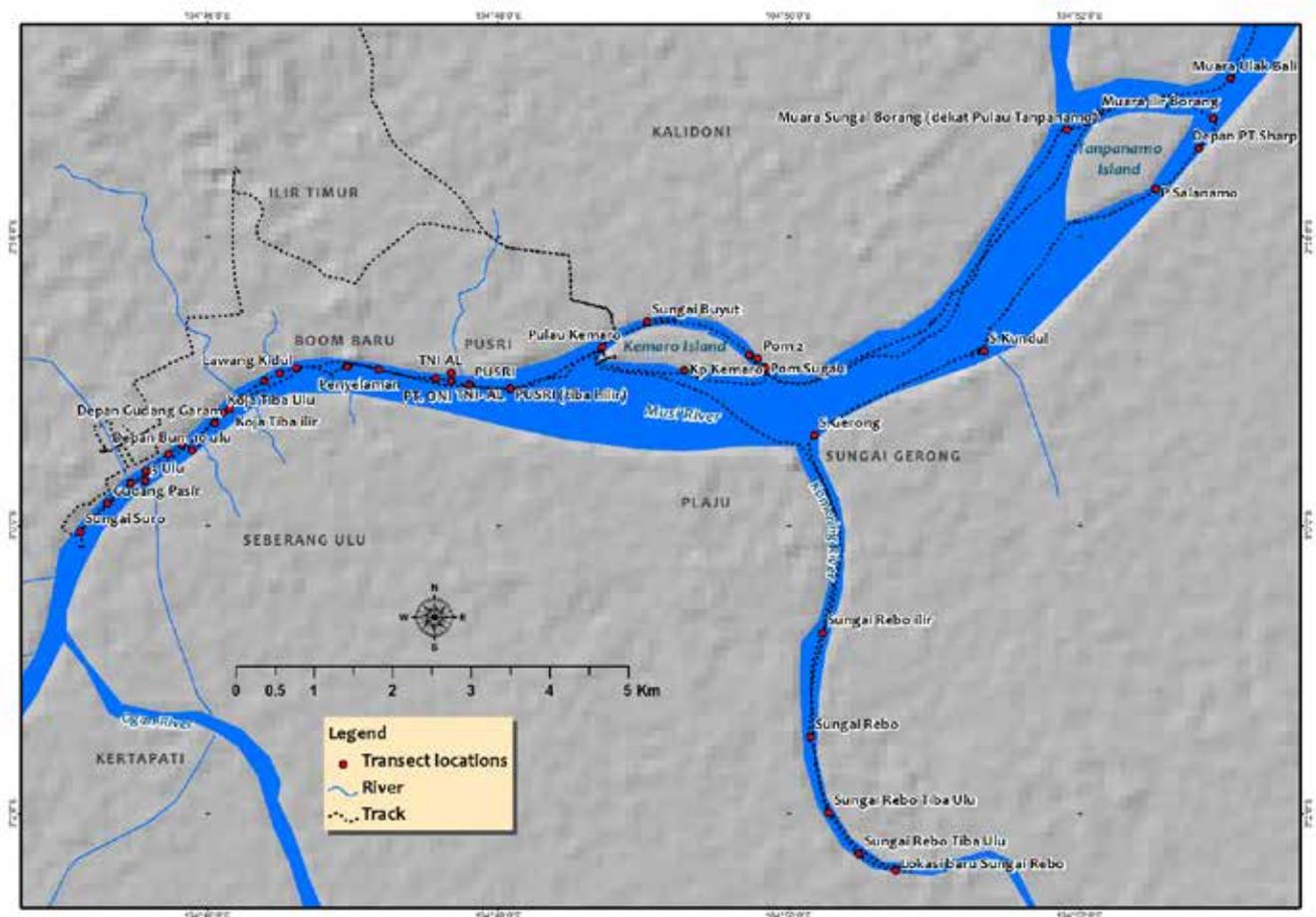


Figure 6. Musi River sites at Palembang where ceramics and/or ancient artefacts have been recovered (Rianta 2014).

The current site occupied by the Mahmud Badaruddin Museum was densely populated during Sriwijaya. Excavations there resulted in 55,000 artefacts of which 10,000 were imported ceramic shards and 38,000 local pottery shards. The lower levels excavated contained Chinese ceramics from 8th–9th to 19th century, with one-third deposited in Sriwijaya times (Manguin 1993). Candi Angsoka was a Buddhist sanctuary with associated 12th to 13th century ceramics (Bottenberg 2010). The only statue in the Palembang area possibly datable to the 12th–13th century was the *Ganesa* image seated in the Indian style from Jalan Mayor Ruslan, a short distance to the north of Candi Angsoka (Edwards McKinnon 1985).

#### West Palembang sites

Manguin (1993) considers that during the initial years of the foundation of Sriwijaya state in late-7th century some centres of activity developed quickly in West Palembang. These continued there even after the Sriwijaya capital moved (probably to Jambi) in the 11th century. The key trading and manufacturing site of Talang Kikim Sebarang was identified by the vast quantity of late-8th and 9th century Tang Dynasty wares, some with iron slag and glass beads. Kambangunglen (and perhaps nearby Lebak Keranji) was a factory for stone and glass beads with some 800 finished glass beads and a brick foundation thought to be a bead making furnace (Adhyatman and Arifin 1993, Manguin

1992). It is dated to the 7th century. This site is near Bukit Seguntang and Karanganyar. The beads were from both glass and stone and were found in association with Tang ceramic shards and local wares. Around 2454 beads have been found in this general area in various colours (Satari 1985).

The large Karanganyar site was an important densely populated urban centre. Its hydraulic works included remnants of man-made ancient canals, moats, ponds, and artificial islands. These were built by a Palembang Sultan in the late-18th to early-19th century. Artefacts found there include fragments of inscription, Buddhist statues, beads and Chinese ceramics. Pulau Cempaka, Karanganyar, is a 7th century island connected to Kedukan Bukit and Kambangunglen. A brick structure was found on the large island and Tang and Song Dynasty ceramics have also been found on these islands (Satari 1985). A boat dated to 610–775 was found close to the base of this site at Sambirejo. Information on the Kampung Bukit Lama (Perquin 1928) and Lebak Keranji (Bronson & Wisseman 1974, 1976) were not found.

A 7th century inscription was found at Kedukan Bukit, as was an 8th to 9th century stone fragment of the head of a Bodhisattva (Westenank 1923, Wellan 1937). Another two Buddhist inscriptions dated to the 7th century (one to 684) were found at Talang Tuo, near Sukarami (Westenank 1923).

In summary, Manguin (1993) considered West Palembang was apparently occupied for settlement, manufacturing, trade and religious purposes, mainly during the early-Sriwijayan period.

#### UPSTREAM SETTLEMENTS

Sriwijaya clearly established firm relations with the upstream river system. Temples were usually built at the confluence of most Musi River tributaries, some prior to the usual accepted date of the formation of Sriwijaya. Some of these brick temples were large indicating a large workforce was required to build them (Manguin 2002).

##### *Early phase*

Buddhism moved early to the upstream areas of the Musi River. For example, at Bingin Jungut (see site in Figure 3), said to be the highest navigable point by larger boats because of a cataract, an unfinished stone Buddha statue, made *in situ*, was found, along with a four-armed stone Avalokiteshvara statue, both 7th to 8th century. Foundation of a brick building; a 700 metre long dike; beads, iron slag and Song pottery from the 10th to 13th century were also found. Other sites such as Candi Tingkip was another 6th to 9th century site with ruins of a brick temple and a Dvaravati style Buddha statue; some 13th and 14th century Chinese pottery shards were also found there (Edwards McKinnon 1985). Manguin (2009) reports that no sites south of Palembang are known to be earlier than 800 and as such he cautiously suggests that the Komerling, Lematang and Ogan River valleys were outside Sriwijaya's influence during the first decades of Sriwijaya. However, he argues that following the return of the Sailendra Sriwijaya ruler Balaputradewa (following his defeat in Java), mid-9th century sites in the highland areas of the Musi River Basin became more populous. Figure 3 shows the distribution of settlements in the Musi River Basin that were contemporary with Sriwijaya, and with those which also pre-dated Sriwijaya. It shows that the whole of this Basin was likely engaged with Sriwijaya in some way.

The sites on the Komerling River indicate that this was also an important route to highland communities. This is reinforced by the discovery in 2014 by sand miners working the Komerling River at Negeri Agung, near Candi Nikan, of 25 kilograms of 10th century 'Northern' Song Dynasty coins. At that time Retno Purwanti commented (Jakarta Post, 27 October 2014) that these coins prove that the Komerling River was a busy and major trade route during a time when Sriwijaya was reaching the peak of its political and commercial power. Candi Nikan comprised a large high earthen mound covering a brick structure. Some large bricks were carved and decorated. But no statues or ceramics were found in the mound, although a few surface ceramic shards dated to the 13th–14th century were recorded. Approximately 130 km further upstream at the source of the Komerling River are the ruins of the Japara stone rectangular base which was thought to be the base of a Hindu shrine from which an image was removed in 1885 (Schnitger 1937). That site

appeared to be similar to Javanese temples of the 9th and 10th century. But still requires a more precise date according to Manguin (2009) before it can be placed with confidence in the Sriwijaya period, although he says that it must have been related to the nearby Hujung Langit (Bawang) inscription which was dated as 997.

The second largest temple site in the Musi River Basin of Bumiayu (formerly known as Tanah Abang) was located some 80 kilometres upstream of Palembang on the Lematang River. The two nearby sites of Modong and Babat, visited by Tombrink in 1865, have been destroyed. Modern excavations by Indonesian and foreign archaeologist on the Bumiayu complex are described by Manguin (2009). It is spread over 15 hectares and comprised ten earthen mounds with brick structures, three of which were temples which revealed Saivite images in the Kediri style of late-10th century, and two minute Buddhist images. The temples were richly decorated with terracotta high reliefs, sculptures and plaques related to late Central Javanese art of the 9th to 10th century. The Chinese ceramics found at that site also dated from that period. Westenenk (1923) reported a possible temple site near Desa Pangkalan Bayat, on a tributary of Sungai Lalan, just outside the Musi River Basin). It had 11th to 12th century surface shards of Chinese ceramics.

Some sites have not been well documented. These included Muara Kelingi which comprised a few large bricks. On the left bank of the Musi, immediately opposite the confluence with the Air Kelingi, shards of 13th to 14th century Chinese stoneware, including fragments of Longquan green ware, have been recovered (Edwards McKinnon 1985). Nearby Bukit Candi (near to Candi Tingkip) had a brick building, a massive somasutra, probably a yoni, which was thought by Manguin (2009) to date from the later years of Sriwijaya or post Sriwijaya. Another important site is Teluk Kijing which has an earthen mound, the Makam Puyang Candi, and Chinese ceramic shards dated from the 12th to 14th century. Sareka, on the left bank of the Musi between Sekayu and Muara Lakitan, and Babat and Modong, on the Lematang River, were all reported by Westenenk (1923) to have had a temple. Candi Lesung Batu, a 10th century Hindu complex of four buildings, marl stones and a yoni was located at Desa Lesu Batu, Rawas Ulu. It was excavated in 1992 by the *Balai Arkeologi Palembang* and *Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi Nasional* (Kompas 16 February 2014).

We have been unable to gain additional information about ancient objects found at Tanjung Raja on the Ogan River; Kayu Agung on the Komerling River; Ulak Beko on the Komerling River; and ceramic remains from the Belani area, some 60 miles upstream of Palembang (Edwards McKinnon 1985, Damais 1963 and Wolters 2008).

Tanah Abang was a larger site compared to other Hindu sites in the region. It was occupied from the 9th to 12th centuries. It had six temples, artificial ponds, statues of Hindu gods, and surface pottery. It was the second largest site in South Sumatra. Edwards McKinnon (2003) considered it unique in Sumatra because its

sculptured terracotta beasts, apparently produced on site, were unique in the Sumatra context and suggested Javanese influence.

The Pasemah Plateau, is located some 1000 metre a.s.l., to the east of the Barisan Ranges in the uppermost reaches of the Musi River Basin. Unfortunately, little is known of the Pasemah and Lahat megalithic and slab grave cultures in this Plateau. The area around Pagar Alam, the modern administrative capital of Pasemah was inhabited early in the Christian era by a highly developed indigenous culture that carved and erected large stone monuments, including uprights, cup-like mortars, troughs with human heads, carved figures, terraced platforms, three-legged 'dolmen' burial chambers, and many dynamic stone carvings of humans and animals (Bellwood 1985:293). However, in 2012 a group from *Badan Arkeologi Palembang* reported in Antara via Kompas (29 August 2012) the discovery of a large 250 hectare temple site near the village of Rimba Candi which has numerous stone ruins including blocks, pillars and nine large balls and an alter-like structure which is of Sriwijaya or Majapahit origin. Selanap (2011) also reported gold, jade and rubies at Rimba Candi, which have been identified as either Sriwijaya or Majapahit.

Van der Hoop (1932) established a firm link between the Pasemah civilization and the bronze-working Dong Son culture of northern Vietnam. He did this by showing that in several instances Pasemah carved warriors were depicted carrying a bronze Dong Son kettledrum, the likes of which first arrived in Indonesia in the 1st century (Kempers 1988). In addition to these bronze kettledrums, Indian beads, Han dynasty pottery shards and red polished tall necked kendis have been found in the Pasemah megalithic sites and Ulu Musi (and Jambi) jar burial complexes (Manguin 2017). Other 'megalithic' structures found at Kota Raya in kecamatan Janai, about 5 km to the north of Pagar Alam were stone burial chambers, or cist graves. These had painted and decorated walls. They were probably contemporary with the stone monuments (Caldwell 1997) and were similar to cist graves found on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula (Evans 1929).

Manguin (2009) mentioned a white porcelain Chinese vase of the 6th–7th century which was allegedly found in Pasemah and was collected by Orsoy de Flines. It is now located in the Indonesia National Museum Jakarta (Registration number 3068).

Manguin (2009) states that the early-Sriwijaya period or phase may be characterized by the Buddhist statues found upstream of Palembang. These statues belong to one stylistic type derived from the Indian Gupta art. They are similar to those found in late-Funan, pre-Anchorian and early-Dvaravati sites between early-7th and 8th century. They are characterised by standing upright with a tight fitting monastic robe covering both shoulders so that from the front they appear symmetrical.

## CHAPTER 3. CERAMIC TRADE AND THE MUSI RIVER

### INTRODUCTION

Miksic (2009, 2017) extensively researched the ceramic trade in South East Asia and China (see Figure 7) from excavations on land, recoveries from shipwrecks and historical texts. He painted a picture of wide trading interactions between the mainland states and the broader archipelago in the region with China, India, Sri Lanka and the Far East. However, he noted that while there was some movement of ceramics in the earlier Funan Kingdom and the Chinese Han Dynasty, trade in ceramics was not an important activity until the 9th century, when Chinese ceramics became important in the region and elsewhere. Movement of ceramics prior to the 9th century may, however, be important in understanding the history of trade along the Musi River during and prior to establishment of Sriwijaya.

The role of Sriwijaya in both global and regional South East Asian trade, especially ceramics, can best be assessed in the context of other trading polities in South East Asia (island, Peninsula Malaya, and mainland), as well as trading partners in India (Chola and Gupta Dynasties), and China (Han through to early-Ming Dynasties).

While there are numerous publications about the ancient Indian and Chinese traders relatively little is known of some of the impressive early-1st millennium South East Asian polities. Although recent archaeological studies have considerably advanced knowledge of such polities much remains to be documented. Unfortunately, much information is lost because the climate and acidic soils in the region rapidly degrades cultural artefacts. Further, development of their urban areas along rivers and coastlines which erode, silt-up or change direction and destroy or bury architectural structures and artefacts more readily than occurs in more temperate climates. A lack of laws and policing aimed at the protection of sites of heritage value in many South East Asia countries has also resulted in hundreds of years of looting which has partially or completely destroyed sites of immense cultural value. This looting continues to this day (Liebner 2014). Although generally poorly documented, we can infer that these other South East Asian polities influenced Sriwijayan culture and trade practices, as well as that of the precursors of Sriwijaya, considered to be the Koying and Kantoli polities found along the lower reaches of the Musi River and probably extending both northwards and southwards along the coast.

### GLOBAL TRADE

A global system of maritime and land trade links existed at the beginning of the 1st century and perhaps as early as 200 BC. The global system connected ports in South East Asia, directly or indirectly with: China, Central Asia, South Asia, Ceylon, the Persian Gulf, Europe, the Mediterranean, the Arabian Peninsula and East Africa. China alone began to trade with ports in the Indian Ocean



Figure 7. Key countries and places mentioned in the text.

at least the second half of the 1st century BC following unification of China in 221 BC (Wang 1958). Manguin (2002) wrote that incipient states in southern Thailand, along the western coast of the Malayan Peninsula, the eastern coast of Southern Sumatra, and the northern coasts of Java and Bali had established trading links with both India and Vietnam as early as the last few centuries BC. Glover (2005) considered that links between South East Asia and South Asia were earlier than this with both trade and cultural links as early as at least the 5th century BC. Large iron smelters and port facilities at Sungai Batu, Kedah, Malay Peninsula, dated at 535 BC, indicate that such trade links should be pushed back to the 6th century BC (Saidin 2016).

### REGIONAL SOUTH EAST ASIAN TRADE

There is evidence in Neolithic times of local and regional coastal networks in South East Asia and China (Figure 7), millennia before the earliest firm evidence of Indian influence, which began about the 5th century BC (Donkin 2003, Bellina 2007). As an example of the early South East Asian trade Hung *et al.* (2007) document commerce in two shapes of earrings made from a specific type of jade stone (nephrite) sourced in Fengtian, Taiwan. Earrings made from *Fengtian* jade or the 'raw' jade itself were distributed between 500 BC and 500 AD through

southeastern Taiwan, Philippines, Sarawak, central and southern Vietnam, central and southern Thailand, and eastern Cambodia. Other Taiwanese nephrite artefacts, especially beads and bracelets, were distributed much earlier during Neolithic times (1800 BC) from Taiwan into the Philippines. In addition to the Fengtian earrings, the Thai-Malay Peninsula, Vietnam, Philippines, Borneo and Eastern Indonesia were part of a South China Sea network which traded in a variety of other goods from 500 BC to 200 AD. These included glass beads, carnelian and gold ornaments, 'Dong Son' bronze drums; Han bronze mirrors and Sa-Huynh/Kalanay style ceramics (Favereau and Bellina 2016).

Stark (2006) provides an excellent overview of the development of interactions between South East Asia and South Asia. Briefly, she considered that from the 2nd century BC to the 4th century AD there was an increase in the volume of trade and more 'regularized commodity circulation'. From the 4th century to about the 8th century there was more ideological contact from South Asia which parallels the rise of the Indian Gupta civilization. Manguin (2002) considers that Indian culture may have significantly influenced local religions and state formation processes a little earlier, namely the 3rd century, at the earliest. After the 8th century there was a both ideological and economic change coincident with political transformations throughout the region associated with the onset of Thailand's Dvaravati culture. During the Dvaravati period the focus of trading was to island Southeast Asia, and particularly toward Buddhist Sriwijaya in southern Sumatra (Manguin 2004).

Stark (2006) writes that generally South East Asia polities of the 1st millennium BC, although influenced by events in India and China, established the template for subsequent 'classical civilizations' (Bagan/Pagan, Sukothai, Angkor, Nam Viet) that emerged in the 9th through to the 14th century. And share close historical links with the region's contemporary nation-states. Bronson and Dales (1973) would support this view based on excavations at Chasen, in Central Thailand, when they proposed that most early Indianized town sites in South East Asia were probably built on Metal Age foundations in already long-established towns. Further evidence for this view is provided at a number of other sites excavated more recently.

During the early years, trade in South East Asia was focused on the west and east coast of the Malayan Peninsula and central and central western Thailand. Until very recently, it was thought that much of this trade was driven by the need of southern Asians for commercial tin, which found throughout much of South East Asia (Bronson 1992). This tin was used by them to produce their high-tin bronzes. The Bay of Bengal was pivotal in this trade such that by the 2nd century BC a number of entrepôt were recorded along the eastern coast of India (Ray 1997 in Stark 2006). In addition to trade in tin and gold it is now clear that the Kedah Kingdom on the west coast of Malaysia, also provided much of the world's supply of high quality iron (Saidin 2016), as well

as spices, aromatics, beads and woods, often incorrectly attributed to India, which was an international entrepôt for these products (Chew 2014). The magnitude of this early maritime trade was considerable and was frequently plied by large efficient sailing vessels. Some Greco-Roman merchants in the 1st century BC described huge non-Indian ships coming from the east with rich cargoes, possibly from the Malay Archipelago. 'This would indicate that the Malay participated actively in Indian Ocean trade, and likely handled much of the traffic between Southeast Asia and India ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_Kedah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Kedah))'. For example, Indian ships sailing between South Asia, Ceylon and China, weighed up to 75 tons and could carry up to 200 persons (Wheatley 1964). It is of note that there was a land route from South Asia to the western edge of the Mekong Delta, but it is unlikely that most ceramics were transported along this route because of their bulk and fragility. The voyages of commercial discovery by the Portuguese and the Spanish in the 15th century seeking a reliable route to the East for its spices are a continuation of this global trade (Chew 2014).

Among the huge deposits of ceramics found at a number of sites beneath the Musi River bed are a wide variety of trade wares from North Vietnam, Thailand, China as well as a few from the Middle East. While most of the glazed wares are readily identifiable, this is not the case with the terracotta, which includes pottery from China, central and southern Thailand, the broader Mekong Delta region, Central Vietnam and Philippines. Some of these terracotta forms are South East Asian folk ware but others are much older and probably pre-date establishment of the Sriwijaya Kingdom. There are a number of potential polities outside southern Sumatra that may have exported ceramics to the Musi River settlements before and during Sriwijaya. The most notable of these are briefly discussed below.

#### SIGNIFICANT CIVILIZATIONS AND EARLY POLITIES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Chew (2014) and Mason (2014) described the size and scale of the polities in South-East Asia (archipelago, peninsula and mainland sites) in the 1st millennium. Some of these polities had urban centres with around 100,000 people, located on 300–800 hectares of land surrounded by moats and ramparts. These polities were complex, mature, urban societies and vibrant centres of production and commerce. They were comparable in scale to contemporary cities in Egypt and Southern Mesopotamia.

The South East Asian polities played a critical role in this long distance maritime trade between China and India from the 1st to 8th–10th centuries, depending on the polity. However, Manguin (2004) defines their role during the 4th century as particularly important. Despite this, China clearly played a dominant role in these trade relationships and received tribute from these polities as far back as the 2nd century. For example, during the Tang Dynasty alone Wang (1957, 1989) counted 64 tribute

missions to the Chinese court. Some of the maritime polities along southwest Peninsular Thailand and the Malayan–Sumatran coastlines produced beads and glass for regional trade with India by the first half of the 1st millennium (Manguin 2004). Chew (2014) considered that this shift of glass and bead production from India to South East Asian coastal polities indicated the growing dynamics of regional trade between India and South East Asia at that time.

#### MAINLAND SOUTH EAST ASIA

**Dong Son civilization (7th century BC to 2nd century AD)**  
Dong Son was both an iron age archaeological site in North Vietnam and an archaeological culture associated with skilled production of bronze and iron age artefacts, including drums, axes and other ornate objects, as well as ceramics and beads. The pottery was fired at high temperature and was varied in form. But decorative patterns were much reduced in comparison with pre-Dongsonian cultures. Dong Son pottery belonged to the Geometric Pottery Tradition of South China, which only appeared in the late-Dong Son when Han culture began to exert its influence (Solheim 1967). Vietnamese archaeologists believe that the Dong Son paid little attention to decorating pottery because their focus was on production of their bronze vessels.

Over 100 sites have been recorded on the Red River Plain region of North Vietnam. The broad distribution of Dong Son bronze drums is one of the strongest indicators that trade between Viet Nam and Southeast Asia was widespread during this period. Hundreds of Dong Son drums (also called Heger Type I drums) have been found, including in Lake Dian, Yunnan, China; Peninsula Malaya; Sumatra, including at Pasemah in the upper catchment area of the Musi River Basin; Java; Bali and Eastern Indonesia (Miksic & Goh 2016).

#### North Vietnam (3rd century to modern)

In this book North Vietnam is delimited as the small northern coastal and semi-coastal region of about thirty thousand square miles, that included the Red and Ma Rivers, the coastal plain south of Than Hoa and Dong Son, and as far as the Hoanh Spur. By the middle of the 3rd century the majority of the population of Tonkin (the 16th century name for Hanoi) occupied the Red River Delta, a trend that continues to this day. The modern national boundary of Vietnam has resulted from the southwards expansion of the Viets from the northern part of Vietnam over the last thousand years. The part of modern Vietnam inhabited by ethnic Khmers was taken from Cambodia in the 9th century and included in Cochin Province which has Saigon as its capital. The Cham people were a loosely organized polity in what is now Central Vietnam. Their capital city, Vijaya, was sacked by the Viets in 1044 and 1069. They were assimilated into Vietnam towards the end of the 15th century after they were defeated in the war of 1471.

Until relatively recently Vietnamese ceramics had been much neglected by scholars, even though they were

much sought after. They are mostly known from wares exported in C14–C17 to insular Southeast Asia. Especially vessels produced for Islamic countries in Indonesia and westward, and tea ceremony utensils to Japan. Much of this foreign trade was apparently centred on the port of Van Don in Along Bay, offshore from the northern reaches of the Red River Delta. Guy (1997) reports that Javanese and Thai merchants were granted permission in 1149 to establish an *entrepôt* at Van Don, which remained a focus for foreign trade until it was officially closed in 1485, but it continued nevertheless until the 18th century. Java had a regular trade with Tonkin from the 12th century with a steady flow of merchant ships from Java which traded in sandalwood, pearls and spices. However, following the decline of Javanese power in the 15th century the Chinese took over a more direct role in marketing Vietnamese wares throughout the Indonesian Archipelago. Vietnamese wares were also traded inland to the mountain tribes in the south and west of the Viet heartland (Stephenson and Guy 1997).

During the late-8th century, the port of Hanoi rivalled that of the great southern Chinese ports of Ningbo, Quanzhou and Guangzhou for international trade from the Middle East, India and South East Asia. The port of Guangzhou was sacked by the rebel warlord army in 758 resulting in the massacre of many foreign merchants, mostly Arabs and Persians, many of whom fled to Vietnam to continue their trade.

North Vietnam ceramics were exported in large numbers during the period when the Ming emperors forbade foreign trade in the 14th and 15th century, particularly from 1436 to 1465. During this period Vietnam wares were competitive with those from Thailand and China in South East Asia. However, following the Ming reversal of their trade embargo on the export of Chinese ceramics, Vietnam pottery could no longer compete with the high quality mass produced Chinese ceramics, a situation exacerbated by Vietnamese controls on its own export trade during the Le Dynasty.

The Vietnamese revived their export of ceramics during the last half of the 17th century, during the upheaval in China caused by the transition from the Ming Dynasty to the Qing Dynasty. The Dutch East India Company shipped tens of thousands of a variety of low quality Vietnamese wares to Batavia, Indonesia. However, Dutch trade with Tonkin ceased in 1700, so that trade in Vietnamese bowls to Indonesia and Palembang may have ceased also at that time (Stevenson and Guy 1997).

Miksic (2009) reports that Vietnam pottery shards dated to the 15th and 16th century were found at Palembang, Lampung and Jambi and a number of other sites in eastern Indonesia.

#### Cham (Champa) (3rd to 15th centuries)

Glover (2010) noted that the emergence of the historic Cham (Champa) kingdom was generally dated to the mid-5th century, but that recent fieldwork at Tra Kieu extends the life of this urban site back several hundred years. The earliest Cham settlements appeared to have grown from

the prehistoric Sa Huynh culture. The Cham Kingdom included the mountainous zones west of the coastal plain and at times extended into present-day Laos. Major Cham sites include Tra Kieu, My Son, Thanh Ho and Go Cam. Chinese annals describe the state of 'Linyi' in mid-3rd century as a major political force. By the 5th or 6th century the southern limit of Linyi was the Hai Van pass. Linyi was surrounded by multiple, independent competing trading states (Stark 2006) which they frequently raided and were such an irritant to the Chinese that they crushed Linyi in 446 (Cotterell 2014). In 623 Linyi (and Chenla) were among the first polities from the South Seas to send tributary missions to Tang China to establish diplomatic relations (Giang 2016).

The Cham were mostly a seafaring people dependent economically on a vigorous international maritime trade with China. These activities were centred on their provision of safe harbours and fresh water for trading ships between South East Asia and China. They were most influential in the 9th and 10th centuries (Aoyagi & Hasebe Eds. 2002). Wade (2009) reported that Chinese texts of the 10th century recorded the arrival of Cham missions at the northern Song court which wrote of the Cham role in the '...great maritime trade route which connected the Arab lands with China, passing through southern India, Zabaj (Srivijaya) in Sumatra, and Champa'. During this period the Cham were one of the most important centres for Arab traders (and other international merchants), who at that time controlled and operated maritime trade networks in Asia. During the late-10th to 12th century, Cham Muslims settled in Hainan Island and appeared to have been key a link between Islamic communities in Cham and those in China.

It appears from a Chinese text that during the 10th to 12th century, trade between Cham and Sriwijaya was important to the former's economy (Wade 2009). A variety of Cham trade products were listed in that Chinese account, but they did not mention ceramics. Foreign ceramic finds in their political and ritual centres include the typical Chinese assemblage of Changsha, Xing, and Yue wares, iron-decorated ware from the Xicun kilns in Guangdong, Longquan celadon, and blue-and-white ware from the Zhangzhou kilns in Fujian province, as well as early Islamic turquoise-glazed earthenware.

Modern evidence shows that the Cham produced beautiful ceramics and exported them widely. Cham ceramics have now been identified from the Sinai Peninsula to the Philippines, Indonesia, and Japan, as well as in shipwrecks off the coasts of Thailand, Malaysia, and Vietnam. The Pandanan shipwreck off the coast of the island of Palawan, dated 1450 to 1487, contained several hundred celadons from the Go Sanh kilns (Diem 1997, 1998–2001, 1999). Champa ceramics were also buried in the Dai Lang cemetery in the Central Highlands, demonstrating trade into the interior (Morimoto 1996; Bui *et al.* 2000; Bui 2007).

After the 10th century the Cham gradually declined under pressure from the North Vietnamese Dai Viet. In 1471, Viet troops sacked the northern Cham capital of

Vijaya. In 1697, the southern principality of Panduranga became a vassal of the Vietnamese emperor. The remaining Cham territories were annexed by the Vietnamese in 1832. In 1720, most Chams migrated to Cambodia and Siam to escape Vietnamese persecution. The last Cham king died in 1822 and today only about 150,000 Cham survive.

The Cham had a relationship with the Philippines in the 11th and 12th centuries and one shipwreck off the coast of southern Philippines was almost entirely Cham celadon (Brown 2004). Shipwreck sites in South East Asia with Cham wares belong to a brief period between 1450–1475 (Brown 2004:7) but as noted by Miksic (2009) further research may yield evidence for a longer period of export. Prior to this report, there was no evidence that the Cham traded with Palembang, although their pottery was recorded from West Java.

#### Funan Kingdom (1st to 6th century)

Stark (2006) considers that the state-like polities which emerged in the Mekong Basin in the 1st millennium, referred to as 'Funan' by contemporary Chinese, arose through intraregional and international maritime trade networks. She considers that these polities 'have been (problematically) glossed as Funan and Chenla'. However, she notes that these documentary-based scenarios have been questioned recently. Most notably by Glover (2010) who writes that recent archaeological work reveals that there are now many differences, as well as parallels, between the material culture of Funan and western Thailand, as well as with the ceramics and other small finds from early-Cham sites in central Vietnam, such as Tra Kieu. Consequently, Glover does not believe that the label 'Funan' is appropriate for Thailand in the early-to mid-1st millennium and a new cultural term has to be found that more properly reflects the development of urbanisation and early-Indic cultural influences in Thailand. Whatever the nature of Funan, its influence was expansive and, in addition to parts of southern Vietnam, its various rulers controlled parts of the Malay Peninsula and the lower Irrawaddy valleys and possibly parts of central and southern Thailand. As noted earlier, it is probable that Funan's influence extended through the Malay Peninsula to southern Sumatra, West Java and Bali.

A total of 350 groups of sites have been discovered along the coastal and riverine landscape of Indochina dating back to the first half of the 1st millennium (Manguin 2004). These included the walled and moated cities of Thanh Ho, Chau Sa, Thanh Loi, Tra Kieu, Oc Eo. All these sites belong to the 'Oc Eo' culture of the Funan Kingdom.

Funan was greatly influenced culturally by Indian Hindu civilization (Stark 1996, Hall 1985 & 1992). Probably its capital was Angkor Borei and its port Oc Eo, which are now located in modern Cambodia. The earliest historical reference to Funan is a Chinese description of a mission that visited the country in the 3rd century. Angkor Borei existed as far back as the 4th century BC. It was a large urbanized complex with a complex

socio-economic and cultural system, with indigenous writing system and monumental architecture. It also participated in international trade and became the transit centre for trade from Arabia, India and China (Stark 2004, 2005).

Goddio (2002) and Miksic (2005) refer to the discovery at Oc Eo of Roman coins, Hellenistic intaglios, Chinese brass, Indian jewellery and pottery (Tan 2005, Lee *et al.* 2005). Miksic (2005) discussed how this large and apparently rich kingdom could have flourished over several hundred years without obvious natural resources. He concluded that Oc Eo was a significant entrepôt between the Mediterranean, India, Southeast Asia and China in the 2nd century. But according to Glover (2005), such trade was not sufficient to support both the size of the Funan population and its monumental religious structures.

Kwa Chong Guan (2003) compared the Funan and Pre-Angkorian Vishnu statuary found at Phnom Da and other locations in south-eastern Cambodia. And the recent discoveries of mitred Vishnus in many different styles distributed from southern Thailand, the Sumatran island of Bangka and throughout the Mekong Delta, some of which may well be earlier than the 'classic' pieces of sculpture from around Angkor Borei. Manguin and Augustijanto (2011) report the discovery of another Indonesian mitred Vishnu statue at Cibuaya, some 20 kilometres from the Batujaya site near Jakarta. Glover (2005) considered that all these mitred Vishnus support the idea that there were numerous small competing polities in the Mekong Delta region, linked by networks of trade and ritual practice, but none conforming to the classic notion of a paramount state, as understood by the Chinese visitors of the 3rd century BC. The discovery of the Mitred Vishnu on Bangka Island and Batujaya close to the probable KoYing and Kantoli polity settlements of Karangagung and Air Sugihan, at the mouth of the Musi River, and near Jakarta is not unexpected as Funan artefacts have recently been excavated at these sites.

Funan was a rich and technically advanced seafaring kingdom with the means to participate in trade on a large scale. A 3rd century source describes their ships as two hundred feet long and able to carry seven hundred men and extensive cargo (Nancy Tingley of the Asia Society). By the 3rd century, Funan had consolidated all of the trading marts in the Malay Archipelago such that its influence ranged from the Indian Ocean to the South China Sea (Wheatly 1964, Hall 1992). Internal dynastic strife resulted in the collapse of Funan during the early-6th century.

Chenla (7th to early-9th century)

By the end of the 7th century the Khmer kingdom of Chenla, had reduced Funan to a vassal state. Chenla also later subjugated central and upper Laos, annexed portions of the Mekong Delta, and brought what are now western Cambodia and southern Thailand under their direct control. However, Chenla generally preserved the earlier political, social, and religious

institutions of the Funan entities. The fractured state of Chenla was attacked by pirates from Java, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula. Such that by the beginning of the 9th century, it had apparently become a vassal of the Javanese Sailendra dynasty. The ruler (Jayavarman II, 802–850) of the small Khmer state to the north of the Mekong Delta liberated the Khmer people from Javanese suzerainty and began the unification of the Khmer nation.

The Khmer (9th century to modern)

Despite the long tradition of pottery in Cambodia there is no documented export of their wares to other countries, including Sumatra. Wares imported to the Philippines in the 10th and 11th centuries and attributed to Khmer, are now considered to be of Chinese origin (Rooney 2010).

Khmer people were inventive in the field of ceramics employing mass production techniques around the end of the 6th century before stone wares were made. Ceramics of this period were sometimes decorated with slip or paint but this practice was abandoned after the 9th century, when they began to glaze their pottery. The thin glazes from kilns in Phnom Kulen, which may date back to the 9th century, vary from creamy white to light green. The earliest glazed shards in Cambodia were green glazed ceramics dated in association with temples built in 875–900 at Rolous. Such glazes reached a peak in the 11th century when they became rarer. Brown glazed wares began to be produced in the 11th century at Buriram and other sites until 1150 when the Angkor Wat temple was built. Evidence for ceramic production after the 13th century is scant.

The Dvaravati (5th to 11th century)

Dvaravati was the first Mon kingdom established in what is now Thailand. It was situated in the lower Chao Phraya River Basin and extended westward to the Tenasserim Yoma Mountains and southward to the Isthmus of Kra. Glover (2010) considered Dvaravati referred more to an 'art-historical' style as characterized by Indrawooth (1985, 2004). It marked a period of cultural growth, social complexity and incipient urbanization and emergence of more advanced technologies and industries. Glover (2010) would push back by at least 200 years the generally accepted beginning date for Dvaravati of 600. At least for many elements of non-art and structures traditionally associated with Dvaravati especially the ceramics as described by Indrawooth (1985). Further, he concluded that many coastal or riverine urban polities throughout South East Asia, which incorporated elements of Indic civilization, appeared between the 3rd and 6th centuries.

Little is known about the administration of Dvaravati, although it had early commercial and cultural contact with India and most actively disseminated Indian culture (Indrawooth 1999, 2004). It may have been a loose gathering of chiefdoms rather than a centralised state. It was dominated by neighbour states on three

separate occasions: in the 6th century when the Burmese conquered Thaton; from the 11th to 13th century when Khmers controlled the eastern areas; and in the late-13th century when the Dvaravati was absorbed by the Thais. Although subjugated, the Dvaravati Mon retained their customs and a relative degree of racial homogeneity under their own rulers.

Its capital and trading centre was Nakhon Pathon, where terracotta seals and amulets used by merchants have been found. Dong Mae Nang Muang was an important regional Dvaravati trade centre in the upper part of this Basin. Chinese Northern Song ceramics, green-glazed Angkor-period ceramics, Sassanid ceramics, glass and semiprecious stone beads found there were all obtained through trade connections with sites along the coast or directly through the maritime network (Pongkasetkan 2012).

The export of Thai ceramics to Indonesia parallels those of Vietnam; they are found in many Indonesian islands, including Sumatra and specifically Palembang. Both the Thai and Vietnamese took advantage of the early-to mid-Ming period when the export of Chinese porcelain, particularly 'blue and white' ware, diminished. Export Thai wares were based on celadon and under-glaze iron black decoration. Under-glaze cobalt blue was not used. In some areas Thai wares were more popular than Vietnamese, such as in Sulawesi, while in other areas, such as Java, the opposite was the case. Thai glazed exports came principally from the kilns of Si Satchanalai, Sukhothai, Phitsnulok and Suphanburi in Central Thailand. While unglazed wares appeared to have come principally from east coastal areas of Peninsula Thailand. Thai export ceramics continued unabated from about the 14th to the late-16th century.

#### Tircul Kingdom (1st to 9th century)

The Tircul Kingdom of central Burma had eight fortified and moated cities with a rich material culture. Its sphere of influence extended over an area of about 1000 kilometres east to west and 1800 kilometres north to south (Luce 1985, Hla 1979, O'Reilly 2006, Hudson 2004, Stargardt 1990). A total of 18 dependencies were under its control and approximately 32 tribes recognized it as their overlord. Dominance was exercised by nine garrison towns overseeing at least 300 settlements (Wheatley 1983). By the 9th century, the extent of the control stretched from the Chenla kingdom (successor of the Funan state) in the east to eastern India in the west and from Nanchao (Yunnan, a kingdom founded in the 7th century) in the north to the ocean in the south.

While no Burmese pottery was recorded from Palembang, Brown (2009) reported discoveries from shipwrecks which showed that Burmese ceramics were exported to Indonesia from 1470 to about 1505. Burmese celadon plates have been recorded in Aceh, north Sumatra; and large plates with dark red bodies and watery white glaze were found at Bengkulu, southwest Sumatra (Miksic 2009).

#### PENINSULA SOUTHEAST ASIA

In the first seven centuries there were perhaps 10 or more major settlement sites on the Malay Peninsula including Sungai Batu, Kedah, Satingpra, Khao Sam Kaeo, Khuan Lukpad and Kuala Selinsing (Stark 2006, Chia & Naziatul 2011). Sriwijaya controlled southern Thailand and the upper Malay Peninsula from the regional centre of Chaiya, near modern Surat Thani. It also controlled the West Malay Peninsula from its position of power in Kedah. However, this influence evaporated after its defeat by the Indian Chola in the wars of 1025 and 1026.

Below is a brief account of Kedah, Khao Sam Kaeo, Langkasuka and Satingpra.

#### Kedah Kingdom & Sungai Batu civilization (535 BC–17th century AD)

In part because of its geography, Kedah became a principle focus of global traders because it was: at the entrance of the Straits of Malacca; in a direct line to Sri Lanka on latitude 6° N and so easy to navigate for ships travelling east or west across the Bay of Bengal. It was also close to Sungai Muda, which was part of the early trans-Malay Peninsula route used to portage (using raft, elephant and man-carry along the rivers) spices and forest products across this Peninsula by Arab, Persian, Tamil Nadu and India-to-China traders. (This was apparently used in early times in preference to the longer route through the Straits of Malacca ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_Kedah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Kedah)).

Sungai Batu was part of the Kedah Kingdom located in the Bujang Valley on the northwest Malaysian Peninsula coastline. It had a highly developed civilization which began very much earlier than Sriwijaya. It was continuously settled over an area of some 1000 square kilometres, including a clay brick monument dating back to 110, making it the oldest man-made structure to be recorded in South East Asia (Saidin *et al.* 2011, Chia and Naziatul 2011). The Sungai Batu civilization contained numerous urban architectural structures, including religious ones, warehouses with tile roofs and port jetties. And smelters that produced iron products. Professor Dato Mokhtar Saidin (2016) in a verbal presentation updated knowledge of Sungai Batu. He stated that a four kilometre square area had 97 sites of which 52 have now been excavated. Surprisingly, smelters producing high quality 'black' iron have been dated at 535 BC. While the earliest excavated structure was 487BC. Thus, Sungai Batu is the oldest recorded civilization in the region and was a principal supplier of high quality iron for the world, at least from the 1st century. By the 5th century the dominant religion was Hindu.

Northwest Malaysia in the 3rd century was also home to the large Jiecha Kingdom. There were other communities on the Peninsula that practiced agriculture and had skilled craftsmen, and also hosted Brahmin and merchant communities. According to the Chinese accounts, they had names such as Takola, PanPan, TunSun, Chieh-ch'a, Ch'ih-tu, etc. Chew

(2014) notes that by the 5th century, these polities had developed to become full-fledged city-states that were sending and receiving embassies from India and China. Some of these were very large urban centres indeed. For example, Tun-Sun covered an area of about 370 kilometres and hosted foreign nationals, including a colony of South Asians (Wheatley 1961). Another kingdom, PanPan, on the east coast of the Peninsula, sent embassies to China.

#### Kao Sam Khaeo

This civilization was on the Upper Thai–Malay Peninsula. A range of dates have been recorded for settlements at Khao Sam Khaeo, indicating it had been occupied at different periods. A few earlier dates were recorded for artefacts (8000 BC and 6000 BC), as well as finds such as Neolithic polished adzes, seals bearing a Brahmin script of the mid-5th to 7th century, and a few shards of Ayutthaya Period pottery (14th–18th century). However, most dates suggest that the main activity of the site was between the early-4th to 2nd century BC (Bellina and Silapanth 2008). Earlier, Bellina had proposed that Khao Sam Khaeo was a manufacturing centre for semi-precious ornaments, some having symbolic functions in early Indian religious traditions—probably with Indian craftsmen settled on the site at least at its initial stage (Bellina 2001, 2003, 2007; Glover and Bellina 2011). It also participated in mid–late-1st millennium BC cultural exchange network for copper-base artefacts, which stretched from the Indian subcontinent to Taiwan. Their metalworkers may have produced high-tin bronze ingots for export or onsite casting/forging (Murillo-Barroso *et al.* 2010). This scenario conforms to evidence that ‘Indianisation’ in Thailand was a long drawn out process with its origins in the late-prehistoric Iron Age.

#### Langkasuka (2nd to 12th century)

Historical records are sparse for this polity but there were some descriptions of it during the Chinese Liang Dynasty (502 to 557) which stated that it was founded in the 2nd century. While there is dispute as to its location it is now located south of Songkhla near the modern town of Pattani (Wheatley 1961). Langkasuka was a significant part of regional trading networks. Its walled city and dense concentrations of canals and moats connected the city to the sea which is about 10 kilometres away (Jacq-Hergoualc’h 2002). It declined due to the expansion of Funan in the early-3rd century. But in the 6th century it experienced resurgence when it began to send emissaries to China. It first established formal relations with China in 515, with further embassies sent in 523, 531 and 568. By the 8th century it had probably come under the control of the rising Sriwijaya empire. In 1025 it was attacked by the armies of King Rajendra Chola in his campaign against Sriwijaya. In the 12th century it was a tributary to Sriwijaya.

Excavations in 1989 in the Yarang area found various Buddhist structures and objects, including votive tablets and sculptures, indicating a strong Buddhist presence in the kingdom. Hindu objects for worship were also found. As were many Chinese and Arab bronze coins and two silver Sassanid coins which indicated considerable commercial activity.

#### Satingpra polity (7th to 14th century)

Satingpra was an affluent and commercial civilization which developed on the Satingpra Peninsula, Thailand, between the Gulf of Thailand and the great lakes near the modern coastal city of Songkhla. Satingpra had a long history of settlement and trade with both the West and China. Traces of an extensive ancient hydraulic system of shipping canals and reservoirs cover most of the Satingpra Peninsula. At the centre of this system are remains of a port city and at least nine lesser sites distributed along their banks (Stargardt 1976). The city is linked to international maritime trade as early as the 1st millennium. It fell strongly under the influence of Sriwijaya and in 775 and the Sailendra King of Sriwijaya built three Buddhist temples there. Satingpra was important to Sriwijaya because of its strategic position which would have allowed Sriwijaya to force traders on route from China or South Asia to call into Sriwijaya ports and pay charges.

One of the most intriguing finds in the city and surrounds are the Ban Kok Moh water jugs or kendis (see Chapter 5).

During the 11th century, Satingpra was probably part of the Hindu kingdom of Tambralinga, whose capital was to the north in Nakhon Si Thammarat. It was also under the influence of Sriwijaya (Munoz 2006). Stargardt (1986) describes the variety of hydraulic works such as tanks, field canals, ponds, and reservoirs that were developed by the early Khmer, Pyus and Mons civilizations of the Trans-Bassac Plain, Thailand. Satingpra, however, was unusual in that combined both transport and irrigation in its hydraulic works. She argues that Satingpra developed several long trans-isthmus canals which allowed international trade in its surplus rice production to be shipped directly to Indian Ocean grain deficient communities, such as north Sumatra, as early as the 5th century. These canals would have avoided shipping such grain the additional distance around the tip of the Peninsula. (The grain deficient communities of KoYing and Kantoli at the mouth of the Musi River at that time, are more likely to have imported grain from nearby Java, as appeared to be the case with Sriwijaya.)

#### ISLAND SOUTH EAST ASIA

##### Kota Kapur, Bangka Island

Bangka Island is directly opposite the mouth of the Musi River. It contained one of the earliest Sriwijayan stone inscriptions and had a pre-Sriwijayan Vaishnava temple at Kota Kapur which was probably dated between 550 to 600. Excavations on Bangka between 1994 and 2007 revealed proto Classic and Classic artefacts, as well as four more Visnu statues and numerous fragments. Remains

of iron working were also discovered. From this statuary, there appeared to be close links to the Oc Eo Culture sites in south-east Vietnam which were from the late-6th or early-7th century (Lucas, Manguin and Soeroso 1998, Miksic and Goh 2017).

Batujaya (2nd century BC to 7th century AD)

Manguin and Augustijanto (2011) summarised on-going research carried out on excavated material from Batujaya, to the east of Jakarta. The oldest layers at Batujaya show close cultural association to the Buni civilization, the excavation sites of which are only some 15 kilometres away. They reported Indian roulette ware and beads of Indian origin dated from the 2nd century BC. And noted that these artefacts were similar to those collected from numerous sites in South East Asia, including KoYing and Air Sugihan, southern Sumatra, Buni, Java, Sembiran, north coast of Bali and Tra Kieu, Khao Sam Kaeo and Oc Eo, Vietnam. The oldest archaeological layer at Batujaya was a Buni phase and was dated from the 1st century BC to the 4th century AD. The later Indianised phase was from the 5th century to the late-10th century. Batujaya as a site showed a transition to Buddhism. (Buddhism was not influential in Java before 423.) The main period of activity involved in building the 13 brick Buddhist temples at the site occurring in the 6th and 7th centuries.

KoYing (2nd to late-4th–early-5th century) and Kantoli  
Polities (late-4th to late-6th century)

See Chapter 2 for a description of these Sumatran polities.

Barus (9th to 12th century)

Barus was in north western Sumatra. Its importance in the trade of camphor was first mentioned in Arab sources in the 9th century. It was also a significant trading centre for China with some 17,000 Chinese pottery shards found there dated from the 10th to 12th century. These included proto porcelain ware from China (Guangdong Xicun and Chaozhou ware, sancai, Dusun jars, white proto porcelain, white porcelain, and green ware) and West Asia (glass and pottery, including jars and pots from Siraf). The West Asia ware were the largest such deposits found in South East Asia and included 9,000 glass shards and about 1,000 pottery shards from the Persian Gulf dated from the mid-9th to early-11th century (Dupoizat 1998, Guillot 1998, Guillot *et al.* 2003). Drakard (1989) discussed the lack of clarity related to its location pre mid-9th century and interpretation of its role in earlier trade as stated in early Arab texts. However, she does conclude (Drakard 1989: 57) that because of its remoteness Barus was probably a self-administering part of Sriwijaya. The picture is clearer in medieval times according to Drakard who reports excavation of graves in the area revealed 14th to 16th century ceramics and notes that in the early-16th century Barus was a busy and prosperous port favoured by the Indian ships from Gujerat, which exerted some type of primacy over other vessels.

INDIA

The earliest documented evidence of Indian trade with South East Asia was southern Indian Romano–Indian Rouletted Ware at Chansen, Central Thailand; Khao Sam Kaeo; Funan at the southern tip of Vietnam; further north at Danang on the Vietnamese coast at Tra Kieu; near Jakarta and Bali (Bouvet 2006). She also reported examples of Indian Northern Black Polished Ware produced during the 2nd and 3d centuries.

Gupta Dynasty (320–550)

The Guptas gained power in 320 by subjugating the entire regional and provincial powers which had become self-governing in India after the downfall of the Kushanas. They remained dominant until 550 in what was called the Golden Age of Indian civilizations, embracing art, architecture, literature, sculpture and education.

The peace and prosperity that prevailed during the Gupta Dynasty was in part due to impetus gained from both interprovincial and international commerce (they sustained the profitable commercial links with the Roman Empire begun by the Kushanas) supported in no small part by the development of a federation of commercial guilds. Such guilds became powerful and sometimes controlled finances of temples and assisted support state finances through partnerships. Some guilds had their own militia to protect their member's property and merchandise, which was mainly cloth, food-grains, spices, salt, bullion and valuable stones.

Chola Dynasty (3rd century BC to 13th century AD)

The South Indian Tamil Chola dynasty dated from the 3rd century BC to 13th century AD. At the peak of its power from the late-9th to the 13th century, its reach also extended into South East Asia. During the Chola dynasty trade guilds begun by the Guptas became more powerful and ships were built to service international trade deals. The port of Tamralipti (Tamluk), which was the largest port in Bengal, traded with China, Ceylon, Java and Sumatra. While southern ports also dealt with the Eastern Archipelago and China but also with Western Asia. Exported goods were mostly pearls, valuable stones, clothes, perfumes, spices, indigo, drugs, coconuts and ivory articles. Imports were gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, silk, camphor, dates, rice, wheat, sugarcane, jute, oilseeds, cotton, jowar, bajra, spices, betel nuts, medicinal drugs, valuable stones and horses. It is notable that trade items did not include ceramics.

Indian traders, especially the Tamil trading guilds, played a principle role in both Indian and South East Asian commerce during the Chola Dynasty. Their role was undoubtedly increased after the Chola navy sacked Palembang and many ports in its vassal states in 1025. However, there is almost no ceramic record of an Indian or Arab presence at Palembang.

CHINA

Chinese Eastern Han Dynasty (25 BC–220 AD)

Goddio (2002) reports that cloves were known for their medicinal properties as early as the 3rd century BC and

were imported to the Chinese Han Dynasty around 200 BC from Java for the use of courtesans to purify their breath when encountering the emperor. Presumably these cloves were transported from the Moluccas, to Java via local Indonesian vessels. (Chinese junks did occasionally visit the Moluccas directly during the Tang Dynasty to collect cloves). Donkin (2003) reports that during the Eastern Han period Chinese silks reached the Roman Empire via the ocean route. And Manguin and Augustijanto (2011) stated that the Han Emperor Wu (140–87 BC) sent traders to the south seas to collect glass beads, which would have reached China via Mantai (Sri Lanka), Khlong Thom or Oc Eo.

The first recorded export of Chinese pottery to South East Asia was evidenced at Khao Sam Kaeo, on the Siam-Malay Peninsula, where Bellina-Pryce & Silapanth (2006) found shards of Western Han ware decorated with stamped designs and dated to the 1st and 2nd century. Miksic (2017) stated that this region of the Peninsula was already a nexus for trade between South East Asia and South Asia in the 4th century BC. Several Han Dynasty ceramic objects in the Museum Nasional Jakarta were supposedly unearthed in Sumatra and Kalimantan but no archaeological evidence of such trade has been discovered (Guy 1990:2). Later, Miksic (2017) wrote that Chinese ceramics from the Han Dynasty to Three Kingdoms and Six Dynasties periods on display in the National Museum of Indonesia were in fact collected in China and then sold on to Indonesia as though they were collected in Indonesia.

Miksic (2017) stated that there is no evidence that Chinese ceramics reached Indonesia before the Tang Dynasty (616–916). He concluded Han Dynasty shards found at Khao Sam Kaeo, Central Vietnam and West Java were too few in number to be considered exports. And that no Chinese traders were active in South East Asia until much later. However, recent re-analysis of glass and bronze burial goods at Pacung, north coastal Bali Island, suggest strong links to present day Vietnam, which by the late-2nd to 1st century BC had begun to be influenced by the Western Han Chinese. This influence was also indicated by pottery at nearby Sembiran on Bali Island, that was similar to low fired Han-style paddle impressed pottery from southern and northern Vietnam. Interestingly, these Han pottery shards were found in association with other wares of possible mainland South East Asian origin, eastern Indonesian pottery, and the highest concentration of fine Indian wares. This suggested to Cort *et al.* (2015) that Bali had multiple and broadly simultaneous contacts with different regions of the Indian subcontinent, Mainland South East Asia and eastern Indonesian islands starting from the late-1st millennium BC. While it is possible that the Han Chinese were involved in this early Bali trade only vicariously through the Vietnamese, it is more likely that Chinese traders were directly involved as China was sourcing cloves from the east of Bali via Java as early as 200 BC.

Miksic (2017) does state that a few shards attributed to the short lived Sui Dynasty (589–617) were found in south Sumatra. The Museum Kerajaan Sriwijaya at

Karanganyar, Palembang, has ‘several ‘chicken headed ewer’ on display from the Sui Dynasty. These were collected from a coastal site slightly north and inland from the mouth of the Musi River. Another similar ewer was seen by us; it was found to the north of Palembang. Recent discoveries of ceramics at Karangagung and Air Sugihan and numerous other settlements, particularly near Air Sugihan, and probably associated with the trading polities of both Koying and Kantoli, indicated that both traded with India and China between the 2nd and 6th centuries. Despite the presence as traders in several areas of Indonesia, Miksic is correct that their remains no evidence of any extensive trading in ceramics during the Han Dynasty and no pottery seen by us from the Musi can be definitively attributed to the Han. However, there is indeed evidence that Chinese ceramics reached Indonesia before the Tang Dynasty.

Tang Dynasty (618–906)

In addition to Sriwijaya at Palembang, two other ports were key entrepôt for trade during the Tang Dynasty, both within South East Asia and with China, India and the Middle East. These were Siraf, on the northern shore of the Persian Gulf, in what is now the Iranian Province of Bushehr; and Guangzhou on the east coast of China. The latter was extremely important, although it suffered setbacks in 758 when it was attacked by Persian and Arabs in response to perceived unfair administrative practices by port authorities. Tang troops retaliated and massacred thousands of the foreign citizens of Yangzhou, the major market of south-eastern China and an important transshipment point for overseas imports. Further, in 878 Guangzhou was attacked by the rebel Huang Chao killing perhaps as many as 200,000 Muslims, Christians, Jews and Zoroastrians (Leibner 2014). These events impacted trading in Sriwijaya, such that throughout the years 755–763, the ‘Celestial Annals’ record only the arrival of one evidently seaborne Sri Lankan mission (in 762) at the Tang court. Overall, since 750 the number of recorded South and Southeast Asian embassy visits to China dropped markedly, and did not recover until the rise of the Song Dynasty. The first of these was by the Cham in 958 and was followed in rapid succession by visits from Sriwijaya ambassadors beginning in 960.

The first evidence of large-scale Chinese trade in ceramics in South East Asia comes from the Tang Dynasty ship wrecked some three kilometres off the coast of Belitung Island, Indonesia, around 827. This wreck commonly referred to as the Batu Hitam wreck, contained approximately 67,000 ceramics objects, gold, silver, iron, lead, bone, wood, stone, glass, mostly of Chinese origin and a range of spices. The ceramics included Tang Dynasty Yue wares, Changsha wares, green-glazed wares and north China white wares. This combination of wares on the Batu Hitam led Ming-liang (2010) to conclude that the boat, probably skippered by sailors from Siraf in the Persian Gulf, loaded the bulk of its merchandise and set sail from ‘Yangzhou, situated at the crossroads of the Grand Canal and the Yangzi River, a converging

point for goods from northern and southern China'. He considered that the Guangdong pottery may have been loaded during a stopover at Guangzhou. Palembang was also a known production and distribution site for many of the spices found on the Intan wreck. Tang dynasty wares from the Batu Intan wreck were also recorded from other principal 'way station' trading sites in addition to those at Palembang and Java, including: Mantai, Sri Lanka; Banbhore, to the east of Karachi; and Siraf on the Persian Gulf. Specifically, Tang Dynasty ceramics excavated at Palembang included Yue wares, Changsha wares, green-glazed wares from Guangdong kilns, and north China white wares. And in Java, green-glazed Yue wares at Surabaya, while Yue, Changsha, and green-glazed Guangdong wares, as well as white wares with green decor have been found at Jogjakarta.

As a consequence of these observations Ming-liang (2010) stated, that while he was unable to prove that the Batu Intan did in fact anchor in Palembang, the large amount of Chinese ceramics found on it indicate that it sank before reaching its final destination, reckoned to be the port of Siraf on the Persian Gulf. Where on arrival the trade goods would be 'reloaded onto smaller vessels for transportation to Basra, Baghdad, and other destinations'. Qin & Xiang (2011) consider a more convincing and logical explanation was that the 'Batu Hitam' ship actually came from Middle East and was loaded up with goods in Palembang and then sank on its way to 'Heling kingdom' in Java. And that the cargoes on board were brought to Sriwijaya by different ships coming from Yangzhou, Mingzhou and Guangzhou and warehoused there.

The very early Song period (approximately 968) shipwreck found off Cirebon, Java Sea, Indonesia exhibited a similar complexity of cargoes. Li Min (2007) and Liebner (2014) reported on the great variety of objects salvaged from the wreck which included 350,000 various ceramics types. The majority of which were green wares from the Yue kilns and exported from Mingzhou. Others included a small quantity of white wares from Anhui and Henan, a large quantity of lead coins of Southern Han dynasty (the capital of which was in Guangzhou) silver ingots, batches of copper mirrors and small mouthed ceramic pots. There were also large quantities of tin ingots, tin bar shaped coins and tin spears shaped objects from the Malay Peninsula, fine paste ceramic *kundika*, vessels from Thailand, hundreds of perfume bottles from Syria or Persian Gulf, a ton of raw material of lapis lazuli from Afghanistan or Burma, hundreds of rubies and sapphires from Sri Lanka and other items. DASHU Qin and KUNPENG Xiang (2011) reject the possibility that each cargo was loaded on board the ship from its place of origin. To have done so would have required it to visit 10 widely separated sites before it could set sail for the final destination of Java. Instead they conclude that this 'Ceribon' cargo probably originated from the Sriwijaya warehouses in Palembang. Leibner (2014), while agreeing that the final port of call was Java, from his close examination of the disposition of the cargo on the wreck concluded that it was probably loaded with the Chinese ware at one of the great Chinese

ports of this period, most probably Guangzhou. Then travelling to Palembang where it loaded South East Asian merchandise before sailing on to Java where it was wrecked.

Ming-liang (2010) considered that similarity in ceramic cargo of the Intan Wreck and those found at Palembang, Java, Mantai, Banbhore, Siraf and other sites suggested that Chinese ceramic exports to South East and West Asia in the early-9th century typically included a very similar ceramic assemblage. The location of these finds and the route recorded in the Tang dynasty record, written by Jia Dan between 785–805, indicated that Sriwijaya at Palembang was an important reference point for the calculation of major navigational routes. As mentioned above, Changsha ceramics were major export items in the 9th century. However while Changsha shards have been found at many sites in Sumatra and Java few have been found in Indochina, particularly along its eastern coasts. This confirms Jia Dan's records that ships sailing from Guangzhou headed directly towards Sriwijaya and did not make stops along the route in places like Indochina to engage in trading. It was only in Sriwijaya that merchants engaged in major trading. (The few Changsha wares found in Vietnam may have been purchased from the Sriwijaya warehouses in Palembang.)

Archaeological research in West Sumatra yielded an abundance of Yue Ware shards from the ninth and tenth centuries (Manguin 1987). At another site in the same area near Talang Kikim Sebarang many fragments of late, green Tang ware, storage jars and glass beads and iron objects were revealed during excavation of a swampy area.

Excavation from Barus, North Sumatra, mentioned above, have revealed an extensive trading centre, which was first mentioned in 9th century Arab writings. Some 17,000 shards of pots have been excavated there dated from the 10th to 12th century. These were mainly produced in Guangdong Province at the Xicun and Chaozhou kilns. But included also sancai and Dusun jars and both white and green ware.

#### Five Dynasties (907–960)

With the final collapse of the Tang, China's southern ports fell under the rule of the various quasi-independent realms of the Shiguo, usually referred to as the Five Dynasties period. Chinese sources available in translation do not detail particulars of these polities' overseas diplomacy and commerce (Leibner 2014).

#### Northern Song Dynasty (960–1126) and Southern Song Dynasty (1127–1279)

The Song were defeated in 1126 by northern Khitan nomads. They immediately fled from the capital at Kaifeng to Hangzhou in the south where they established their new 'southern' Song court. One immediate requirement of this court was to repair their State finances that had been damaged by the loss of income in the north and the increased difficulty they had in moving their merchandise to Central Asian markets as a result of insurrections along that inland route. They achieved this by greatly increasing maritime trade to South East Asia

(referred to as the Nanhai Trade) by a rapid increase in the number of junks built at the principal Chinese ports of Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang. This was facilitated also by improvements in navigational techniques, such as development of both the compass and the axial rudder. Very significant also was the facilitation of commerce to their international trading ports by the development of some 50,000 kilometres of navigable waterways based on the Yangtze River, its tributaries and constructed canals.

The ports of Guangzhou and Quanzhou were the principal Chinese ports during the Song Dynasty, with the latter pre-eminently so. Such that by the early-14th century the Arab trader, Ibnu Battuta, considered Quanzhou to be the largest port in the world with countless small junks and hundreds of huge ships anchored there. Liebner (2014) considered that much of the maritime trade during the peak of Sriwijaya power was controlled by monopolistic practices both by Sriwijaya and the port of delivery. For example, he cites So's translation (1998:299) that 'in recent years San-fo-ch'i (Sriwijaya) has established monopoly in sandalwood. The ruler orders merchants to sell it to him. The market value of the product increases several times. The subjects of that country do not dare to sell it privately. This is an effective way of governance.... The Chinese Maritime Trade Office at the port of call would handle such goods [sent in Sriwijayan ships] as a government monopoly and purchase the entire shipment after receiving a proportion of it as customs duty'.

In Sumatra, Song wares were widely distributed throughout coastal and inland areas. At Palembang, Song wares have been recovered from the 11th and 12th century. They include green, Qingbai and brown glazed ceramics from Fujian, Guangdong and Zhejiang (Eka and Putri Taim 1992). At Jambi, wares from Five Dynasties to the Yuan Dynasty period were widely distributed between Muara Jambi and the sea (McKinnon 1992, Ridho 1992). In 2005 an archaeological survey of the lower Batang Hari River Basin was conducted by a combined Singapore and Indonesian team. That survey, summarised in Miksic (2009), confirmed that Muara Jambi, at 1,100 hectares, is the largest Song period site in the region of what was called the Kingdom of Malay. Archaeological excavations at Kota Cina, near the mouth of the Deli River in north-eastern Sumatra, recovered tens of thousands of Chinese ceramic shards dated between 1080–1260 (Miksic 1979, McKinnon 1984). And revealed it as the largest Song Dynasty port yet excavated in South East Asia. It lies close to the Malayan port site of south Kedah which also contains abundant Chinese trade ceramics dated from Song, Yuan and Ming periods, as well as from Vietnam and Thailand (Lamb 1961).

Van Orsoy de Flines (1941–1947) documented distribution of Song ceramics along the northern Javan coast (*pesisir*) and recorded them in abundance at more than 100 locations from Rembang to Blora and Kudus. (Tuban near Kudus was the major entry port for merchants trading with the Majapahit Kingdom in both east and Central Java.) From the coastal areas ceramics were taken by an integrated trading network

throughout Java. (The collection of Orsoy de Flines became the basis of the ceramic collection in the Jakarta Museum.)

Yuan Dynasty (1280–1367)

The non-Chinese Yuan Dynasty (1279–1368), which followed the Song Dynasty, maintained the previous Song ceramic trade and production with few interruptions.

Information on the trade of ceramics to Indonesia during the Yuan Dynasty was provided by Miksic (2009). He reported that in 1225 Zhao Rukuo wrote that Chinese ceramics were exported to South Sumatra (Palembang?) as well as North Vietnam, Cambodia northern Malay Peninsula, Philippines, south India and Zanzibar. And that in 1349 Wang Dayuan wrote in his *Descriptions of the Barbarians of the Isles* that Chinese traders tailored this trade to meet the tastes of particular communities. Some states, such as east Java, wanted jars, vases and green porcelain but noted that Palembang 'could only afford water jars and pots, the same range of products as minor markets in Madura and Tanjungpura (southwestern Borneo)'. While blue and white wares had become popular in China after 1352 and were exported widely, including to Java, no mention of them being sent to Sumatra or Palembang was noted. However, Manguin (1992) reported that Song–Yuan ceramics were excavated at the Lorong Jambu site. While those at the Museum Badaruddin in central Palembang in 1990 and 1991 resulted in 55,000 artefacts weighing over 800 kilograms, 40% of which were from the Sriwijaya period (18% were imported ceramics).

Miksic (2009) detailed recovery of some 80 kilograms of ceramics from burial sites in Pulau Tujuh, Riau Archipelago, Indonesia, by a joint academic team from Singapore and Indonesia. The vast majority of these were 14th century Chinese green bowls with stamped designs on the interior, small saucers with raised double fish motifs jarlets, white covered boxes, Marco Polo jarlets and spotted *Qingbai* jarlets. Under-glaze cobalt decoration was rare but present. Included also were coarse stoneware, brown glazed basins, jars and small jarlets. And items from the southern Song (C13) and Vietnam and Thai artefacts from the 15th century. Singapore was an important island in the maritime trade of South East Asia up to the 15th century, after which it declined and was apparently uninhabited from 1600–1800. Of the imported ceramics found at Trowulun from the Majapahit period 81% were Chinese, 17% from South East Asia (Vietnamese were four times as abundant as those from Thailand) and 2% 'others' (mainly European).

Ming Dynasty (1368–1644)

Brown (2007), studying the cargoes of some 15 South East Asian shipwrecks, reported a reduction in foreign trade of a broad range of Chinese ceramics between 1325–1380. Chinese blue and white porcelain, which totally dominated international trade in 1325, declined by half between 1368 and 1430. However, some porcelain was sent to Palembang during this period as documented by Miksic (2009). He reported that archives from the

Ryuku Islands showed licenses being issued for voyages to Palembang in 1428, 1429 and 1430 to transport 'a cargo of porcelain and other products'. By 1487, Brown stated that Chinese export ceramics had fallen dramatically to only about five percent of earlier levels. During the reign of the Hongzhi emperor (1488–1505) the ban on export of private goods was still in place. Despite this, smuggling was rampant and Jingdezhen blue and white wares were exported in significant quantity through Yuegang port (Koh 2017c). In the following 60 years there were still mild shortages of Chinese products, but by 1573 the Chinese re-established their previous monopoly of ceramic trade in South East Asia. The late-Ming also embraced the world market economy and exported porcelain around the world on an unprecedented scale. The kilns at Jingdezhen, which had been operating since 1004, were the largest centre of Chinese porcelain production in the fourteenth century. And by the start of the reign of emperor Wanli (1572–1620) were the main production centre for large-scale porcelain exports to Europe. Many wares from the late-Ming and Qing Dynasties were exported to South East Asia, including those termed Swatow Ware, which are more correctly titled Zhangzhou Ware from the far south of Fujian Province, and Kraak Ware from the Wanli period.

#### Qing Dynasty (1644–1911)

Although Beijing was captured by the Qing Manchu's in 1644 resistance by Ming royalty in the south, including the area of Jingdezhen kilns in southern Jiangxi province, continued until 1683. During this 'transitional period' of some forty years Jingdezhen kilns continued their production and produced some good quality pieces some of which were exported to Japan and Europe by the Dutch East India Company (Miksic 2017)

#### EUROPEANS

##### Portuguese (1509–1641)

The Portuguese arrived in Malacca on the Malaya Peninsula in 1509. And became the first foreigners to carry Chinese porcelain directly to Europe. Chinese merchants were clearly active in Malacca when the Portuguese first arrived, as evidenced by the presence of five Chinese junks. They rapidly established a presence in Malacca and only several years later they forced merchant ships to anchor in Malacca and pay duties. The Portuguese influence further increased after 1535 when they obtained rights to conduct trade off Macau. Subsequently, they opened trading enclaves at Ningpo, Foochow, and Amoy along the coast to the north. Later in the 16th century the Spanish shipped a little Chinese porcelain to their new colonies in the west coast of the Americas, but their involvement in such trade was very limited compared to the Portuguese. In the early-17th century the Portuguese shipped ceramics from Macau to Malacca, on the Malayan peninsula. Malacca was their major trans-shipment port to Europe and the Middle East, as well as to other trading destinations in South East Asia. They fought several significant naval battles in defence

of Malacca with regional Muslim powers, but remained undefeated there until 1641.

Given the proximity of Malacca to the mouth of the Musi River, the Portuguese undoubtedly had some relationship with the Sultan of Palembang. However, because the Sultan joined with other Muslim forces to attack the Portuguese in Malacca in 1513, relationships could not have been amicable. Despite this, in 1644 the Portuguese sent a ship laden with Chinese raw silk and textiles to Palembang and negotiated an agreement with the Sultan to supply Portuguese crown ships, discount custom duties on goods, and collaborate in the regional trade of pepper. However, the VOC apparently intervened and ensured that the Portuguese were unable to trade from Palembang (Souza 1986). We can find no evidence that the Portuguese shipped ceramics to Palembang.

##### Dutch (1602 to modern)

The first Dutch ships arrived in South East Asia and Indonesia in 1595 to access spice directly from Asia. Soon after their arrival the Dutch East India Company, VOC (*Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie*), was established in 1602 to usurp the control of Portugal on the international trade in peppers and spice. And to this effect the VOC fought to gain a foothold along the China coast and at other strategic trading posts during the first decade of the 17th century. However, this failed and the VOC fell back to the Indonesian port of Batam and Patani on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula. Although they established a number of trading posts in the Indonesian archipelago, including one in Palembang in 1619, they finally settled on Batavia (now Jakarta) as their administrative centre in 1619.

Initially porcelain was a minor commodity for the VOC; in fact it appears that the first Chinese porcelain to reach Holland was from a Portuguese ship captured by the Dutch in 1602, although private individuals had taken such porcelain back to Holland earlier than this. Bantam was a well-known trading post in South East Asia at the time the Dutch arrived there (Ketel 2007). Unable to deal directly with the Chinese the VOC was forced from 1633 until 1650 to establish a trading base in Taiwan and purchase Chinese goods, including porcelain, through Chinese intermediaries. They then shipped such purchases to Batavia and onward to Holland and Europe. They finally fought and vanquished the Portuguese in Malacca in 1641, which marked the end of Portuguese commercial dominance in Asia.

Study of VOC records revealed that from 1602 until 1619 (and probably until 1624) the VOC relied on Chinese junks from Fujian Province to deliver Chinese porcelain from private merchants to Batam and Patani. These were private Chinese merchants who had been exporting porcelain since 1567 under special Chinese permits (Ketel 2007). Unfortunately, such purchases, which were during the reign of the Wanli emperor, were of such poor quality that little of it was actually forwarded to Holland. Between 1624 and 1635 supplies of Chinese

porcelain were irregular, but towards the end of that period the quantity of porcelain received by the VOC was considerable. For example, Chua (2007) reports that 219,027 pieces of blue Ming ware arrived in Amsterdam in June 1634. After 1635 both the quality and supply improved. The VOC stopped buying porcelain in the 1690s until 1720s because it was unprofitable. Instead private merchants shipped Chinese porcelain to Amsterdam from Batavia on Company ships (Koh 2014d). By the late-17th century high quality blue and white porcelains from kilns in Jingdezhen had become a prominent part of this trade (Sheaf and Kilburn, 1988). Chinese junks were bringing 2,000,000 pieces of porcelain to Batavia each year with 400,000 purchased by the VOC, another 400,000 by private merchants, and 1,200,000 by local and inter-Asian traders (Jörg and Flecker, 2001).

The VOC gained permission to establish a trading post at Palembang in 1617. Although this post was closed several years later, the VOC retained contact with the Palembang traders who dealt with pepper. Finally, Batavia asked the sultan for permission to re-open the Palembang trading post. They were given a contract by the sultan, which provided them with authority over all foreign ships calling at Palembang. The VOC was, however, still dependent on the sultan's final decisions on their exercise of this authority.

VOC interest in Palembang appeared minimal for several decades, although it is likely that they sent shipments of Chinese porcelain to Palembang. As evidence, Ketel (2007) noted that in 1636, VOC records show that 'each month porcelain, mainly coarse ware, is sent from Batavia to Java/Bali/Sumatra/ Borneo and Jambi'

However, the VOC interest in their Palembang trading post was spiked by a desire to participate more fully in the Sumatran pepper trade, such that in 1642 they obtained a monopoly to trade pepper in Palembang. This was, however, never a complete monopoly because local entrenched Chinese merchant intermediaries continue to participate actively in the Sumatran pepper trade. In attempting to enforce their monopoly relationships between the VOC and Palembang broke down, particularly with Sultan Abdul Rahman of Palembang (1662–1706), who resented the VOC trying to control both import of cloth and sale of pepper outside its supposed monopoly (Ricklefs 2008). This conflict culminated in the VOC attacking Palembang in 1659 and burning down much of the city. The discovery in 1710 of tin on Bangka Island, which was controlled by Palembang, again resulted in more VOC interest in their Palembang trade post. Although VOC records later show the Company considered Palembang an expensive post providing them with insufficient rewards for their involvement in trading tin. Relatively little information is available on the Palembang VOC Trading post until 1811, when Sultan Mahmud Bahrudin captured the VOC Palembang trading fortress. It was recaptured the next year. The

sultanate intermittently was under British suzerainty (1811–1814; 1818–1821) and was finally abolished by the Dutch in 1823.

British (1672 to modern)

In 1672, the English East India Company finally secured a trading post in Taiwan, ten years after the Dutch East India Company had been expelled from the island by the Chinese. The Company was soon engaged in direct and regular trade with the Chinese from Taiwan and made regular voyages to Amoy, Chusan and Canton. By 1700, the Company moved its base from Taiwan to Canton when it was granted a monopoly of trade by the British in the East Indies until 1833. The British were briefly engaged at Palembang during an interregnum from Dutch control. In 1813 the British sacked the city and placed a friendlier Sultan in control. Three years later the Dutch resumed control. During the British interregnum it was reported that imports into Palembang comprised English, Indian and Java cloth, copper, iron and steel products, tea, drugs, Chinese silk, nankeens and earthen wares (Thorn 1815), but there was no mention of Chinese porcelain.

The Banten Sultanate, centred on the port of Banten was founded in the 16th century. It was frequently visited by traders from England and Holland, as well as China, India, Turkey and Portugal, to trade in a variety of goods, including ceramics. The English and Dutch established a permanent trading post at Banten in 1602 and 1603, respectively. Banten continued as an important trading centre until 1619 when the Dutch moved their operations to Jakarta. The National Museum of Singapore displayed a collection of Chinese blue and white porcelain shards from Banten, collected by Professor Miksic, which were mainly from the Wanli and Tianqi periods. They indicated that the peak of ceramic trade at Banten was from the late-16th to early-17th century. A small collection of good quality Wanli blue and white 'Kraak' porcelain purchased by us were also found in a hole in Banten in 2010 (they were probably items broken in-transit or during handling and then discarded by traders).

## CHAPTER 4. GLAZED CERAMICS IN THE MUSI RIVER

---

### IDENTIFICATION

Our identification of ceramics from the Musi was from visual inspection only. Further, we have access to few physical collections for comparison and in large part relied on available photographs and descriptions in books, archaeological research papers and the internet. Clearly, greater clarity on the identification and production techniques of objects in this collection would be possible if some of the more modern techniques could be applied to the more vexatious items. These would include analysis of their chemical, mineralogical and microstructural composition, using X-ray diffraction, spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy and optical microscopy. Dating of items depended on the sometimes unreliable comparisons with ceramic forms, glazes and decorative patterns of known age. Professor Miksic kindly had one pot tested for C14 in an attempt to date it. Unfortunately it, and probably most of the unglazed pottery assemblage in the mud beneath the Musi River, was too contaminated to provide an accurate C14 date.

Numerous books, research papers and articles, some in the 'grey' literature, including on-line: reviews, blogs, auction catalogues, have appeared in the last thirty years which document South East Asian and Chinese ceramics. A number of books which inform country accounts of the various national ceramic products were consulted. The most important of these were for China: Gompertz (1980), Harrisson (1986), He Li (1996), Hobson (1923), Kraal *et al.* Eds (2010), Medley (1980), Ridho & Edwards McKinnon (1998), Southeast Asian Ceramic Society (1979, 1985), Vainker (1991) and Yeo and Martin (1978). For Thailand: Cort Ed (1993), Richards (1995). For Vietnam: Stevenson and Guy Eds (1997). For Indonesia and Malaysia: Adhyatman 1981 and Khoo (1991). And Khmer: Rooney (2010) and Khoo Ed (2003). The only glaring deficiency was a detailed account of Cham pottery. A number of general books were consulted including: Brown (1989), Chin (1988), Guy (1980), Tantoco and Tantoco (1976) and Miksic (2009).

Unfortunately, for many of the older earthenware and stoneware it is difficult to identify their source or production period. This is in spite of the burgeoning literature describing such wares from mainland South East Asia and the Malay Peninsula generated in the last quarter of the 19th century to now. For example, Bronson and Dales wrote in 1973:43 that there are not more than ten pictures of unglazed post-prehistoric earthenware, sections and photographs, included in the entire literature on the archaeology of Thailand, Lao and Cambodia. Malaysian material is much better illustrated but undated. Vietnam would be just as bad apart from Oc Eo, which is "lonely on its eminence as the single adequately published site in mainland Southeast Asia". Fortunately, the situation more than 40 years later is somewhat improved (Miksic 2003, Bong 2003, Guillo *et al.*

2003, Bouvet 2012 and Solheim's large body of work cited in the References Chapter). However, there remains few significant published studies on Indonesian earthenwares apart from the doctoral theses of John Miksic (1979), Edwards McKinnon (1984) and Wayan Ardika (2002); and books on Indonesian kendis (Adhyatman 1987), general ancient earthenware (Soegondho 2003) and Majapahit earthenware (Soemardji and Damais 2012).

### CHINESE

#### Introduction

Glazed wares from the Chinese Six Dynasties, Tang Dynasty, Five Dynasties, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, and Republican-modern period (Table 1) were found in the Musi. Several vessels may also have been from the Han Dynasty. This section comments on these finds under the broad dynastic headings of the Tang to Five Dynasties (including several pieces which were possibly Han and Six Dynasties), Song to Yuan and Ming to Qing. Republican period and modern ceramics were not collected. Within these four broad groups, ceramics were more similar in form and style and production technique than was the case between them.

Many kilns and their wares continued production through a number of these dynasties. For example, Yue ware was produced from before the 3rd century until the Northern Song; Qingbai ware from Five Dynasties to Yuan; Jun ware from Northern Song to early-Ming; Lonquan celadon ware from Northern Song to Ming; and Jizhou ware from the late-Tang to the Yuan etc. Further, Qing Dynasty potters were famous for imitating earlier classical Chinese styles. Accurate dating of Chinese wares based on form and style is consequently difficult and prior to modern analytical techniques, relied greatly on ready access to significant dated reference collections (also unavailable to us). Consequently, many ceramicists have made understandable errors in dating Chinese ceramics and their production sites.

Major references used in development of this section were: Du Boulay 1963, Medley 1980, Vainker 1991, He Li 1996, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese\\_ceramics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_ceramics) 2017, [factsanddetails.com > China > History-Tang, Song and Yuan Dynasties](https://factsanddetails.com/China/History-Tang_Song_and_Yuan_Dynasties) 2017, <http://gotheborg.com/glossary> 2017 and Koh (2008 to 2017)

Table 1. Chronology of Chinese Dynasties from Han to Qing.

DYNASTY	PERIOD
Han Dynasty	206 BC–220 AD
Six Dynasties	221–588
Three Kingdoms	221–265
Western Jin	265–316
Eastern Jin	317–420
Southern Dynasties	420–587
Northern Dynasties	386–581
Sui Dynasty	589–617
Tang Dynasty	618–906
Five Dynasties	907–959
Liao Dynasty	907–1126
Song Dynasty	960–1279
Northern Song	960–1126
Southern Song	1127–1279
Jin Dynasty	1115–1234
Yuan Dynasty	1280–1368
Ming Dynasty	1369–1644
Hongwu	1369–1398
Jianwen	1399–1402
Yongle	1403–1424
Hongxi	1425
Xuande	1426–1435
Zhengdong	1436–1449
Jingtai	1450–1456
Tianshun	1457–1464
Chenghua	1465–1487
Hongzhi	1488–1505
Zhengde	1506–1521
Jiajing	1522–1566
Longqing	1567–1572
Wanli	1573–1619
Taichang	1620
Tianqi	1621–1627
Chongzhen	1628–1644
Qing Dynasty	1645–1911
Shunzhi	1645–1661
Kangxi	1662–1722
Yongzhen	1723–1735
Qianlong	1736–1795
Jiaqing	1796–1820
Daoguang	1821–1850
Xianfeng	1851–1861
Tongzhi	1862–1874
Guangxu	1875–1908
Xuantong	1909–1911
Republic of China	1912–1948

## TANG DYNASTY AND FIVE DYNASTIES

Dominant wares exported by the Chinese during the Tang Dynasty were Yue, Changsha and Xing/Ding wares. Guangdong green wares (celadon) also formed an important component of the ceramic cargo mix. This was in part because of their proximity to the port of Guangzhou, which was a major entrepôt for the export of ceramics at that time. Tang Dynasty wares found in the Musi are discussed below under these broad types of ware.

## Yue wares

The most primitive Yue wares or their precursors are thought to date from the 3rd century BC. The earliest kilns producing ‘proper’ Yue ware were those at the site of Jiyuan near Shaoxing in northern Zhejiang. According to Gompertz (1980) these early kilns operated from the Han until the Six Dynasties period. They were characterized by their grey-green glaze, hard, semi porcellaneous body with some iron content. They were generally large, strong and with flat bases and modelled after Han bronzes. Krahl (2010) attributed decline in the production of Yue ware during the Six Dynasties and early-Tang period to competition from quality ceramics from northern China, such that examples from the early-Tang Dynasty were rare. After cessation of the Jiyuan kilns, production of Yue ware expanded to various parts of Zhejiang Province, especially around the shores of Lake Shanglin, which continued to produce such ware until the Northern Song Dynasty in the 11th century, when they declined in importance. By the 8th century, Yue wares were popular again within China and as international export ware (Krahl 2010). The 9th century was the first peak of Yue ware production, in terms of both quality and quantity, as it had become the preferred ceramic for drinking tea, especially ewers and bowls. However, although widely distributed during the later Tang Dynasty, Yue ware was generally a luxury commodity and made in relatively small quantities. The well documented Yue wares found in the Belitung wreck during the late-Tang Dynasty (*c.* 830) were believed to be from kilns close to Ningbo, southeast of Cixi, especially from around the shores of Lake Shanglin (Krahl 2010). They provide an important source for us to identify late-Tang period Yue Ware found in the Musi, in part because this boat was almost certainly trading with the Palembang entrepôt.

During the Five Dynasties period in the 10th century, Yue ware became the official ware of the kings of Wu-Yue, who ruled the Zhejiang region at that time. These rulers greatly encouraged production of fine quality Yue ware. It was produced in great quantities and exported widely as tribute to strong states and for commercial trade.

The majority of Yue ware found in South East Asia dates from the period of the Five Dynasties and early-Northern Song Period (Koh 2017a). The later Cirebon Wreck (*c.* 968) found off Java, was laden with some 250,000 artefacts, the majority of which were of mediocre to high-quality Yue ware of the Five Dynasties or early-Northern Song Dynasty. Similarly, documentation of this cargo, which was thought to have been loaded on an Indonesian boat

in Palembang and was heading for central or east Java when it sank, was helpful in identifying Yue ware from the Musi. This was especially so because Koh (2017c) considered that the Cirebon cargo was representative of the different forms of Yue ware exported from Zhejiang Province during these Dynasties.

Yue-type wares were often found at Indonesian archaeological sites, including temples in Central Java, Karawang in northwest Java, Palembang in south Sumatra, Barus in northeast Sumatra and Natuna Island in the South China Sea. Adhyatman (1987) considered bowls and ewers found in Indonesia with recessed base or a ring foot and round spur marks belonged to the Tang period, while those from the Five Dynasties and Northern Song had oval spur marks. Also the four lobes often found decorating bowls or the body of ewers were from the Tang Dynasty, while later pieces had five lobes. However, Koh (2017c) illustrates bases of mediocre quality Yue bowls from the Cirebon wreck which had recessed bases and semi-oval, irregular shaped and striped spur marks. This suggested the shape of spur marks may not be a good identifier of whether a piece was from the Tang or later Dynasties.

Most of the Yue ware found in the Musi dated from Late-Tang Dynasty, Five Dynasties and early-Northern Song Dynasty (mid-9th to late-11th century). Much of this was produced at the Shanglinhu and closely associated kilns. However, a considerable quantity was of a light grey colour and was termed 'greyware' by Gompertz (1980). He considered this 'grey ware' also came from Zhejiang, but probably from a different kiln complex than Shanglinhu, but as yet undiscovered.

Yue ware from the Musi appeared to be broadly representative of the different forms produced in Zhejiang and ranged in quality from lower class to fine wares, based on the criteria of Koh (2017c). Namely, lower quality wares, such as some bowls and plates, were largely undecorated and had a ring of scars left by clay lumps or stripes on the interior and unglazed foot, indicating they were serially stacked during firing in kilns. Higher quality pieces had a completely glazed foot with the clay scars on the outer rim of the base only, indicating they were fired individually in a separate kiln saggar. Higher quality Late-Tang, Five Dynasties and early-Northern Song Yue wares were characterised by the wide usage of finely incised decoration referred to by the Japanese as "cat scratch" decoration (Adhyatman 1987).

One bowl from the Musi had a distinctive *bi*-disc foot (K1185). Such bowls are known from 794 and from a tomb dateable to 840. They are found in archaeological sites alongside Yue bowls with an ordinary ring-shaped foot and also with later models featuring a flat, glazed base and no separate foot, which was supported in the kiln on a ring of spurs (Krahl 2010). Adhyatman (1987, Figure 1) shows a fragment of a white bowl with a *bi*-disc base excavated at Bukit Seguntang, Palembang, which she dates to the 9th century.

Examples in the Musi of Yue ware from the Shanglinhu kilns from the Tang to the early-Northern Song included some lower class foliated bowls with unglazed bases and

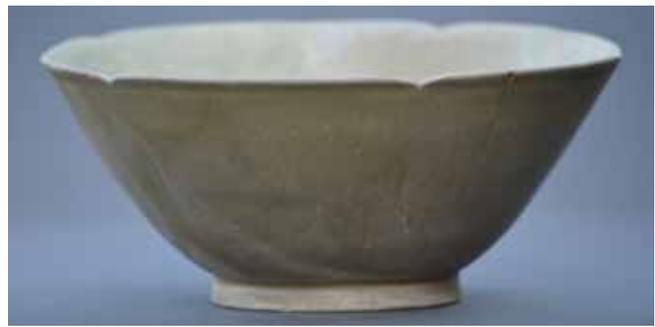


Figure 8. Foliated bowl, height 7.7 cm, Zhejiang Province, Yue ware, probably Shanglinhu kilns, C9–C10, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1520.



Figure 9. Spittoon, height 10.9 cm, Zhejiang Province, probably Shanglinhu kilns, Yue ware, C9–C11, from the Musi River, Boom Baru/Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1320.

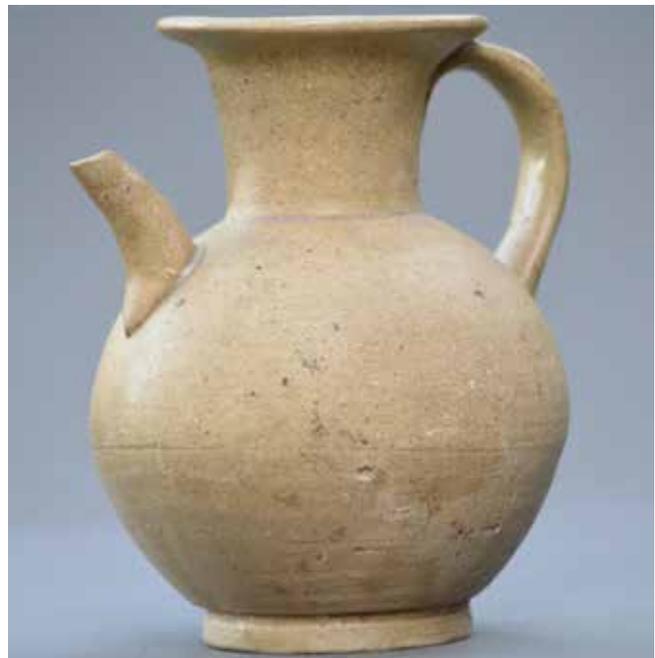


Figure 10. Ewer, height 25.3 cm, Five Dynasties to Northern Song, Zhejiang Province, probably Shanglinhu kilns, Yue ware, C9–C11, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K769.



Figure 11. Jar, four small lugs, incised curved pattern, upper body repaired, height 13.7 cm, Five Dynasties to Northern Song Dynasty, Zhejiang Province, Yue ware, C10, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2697.

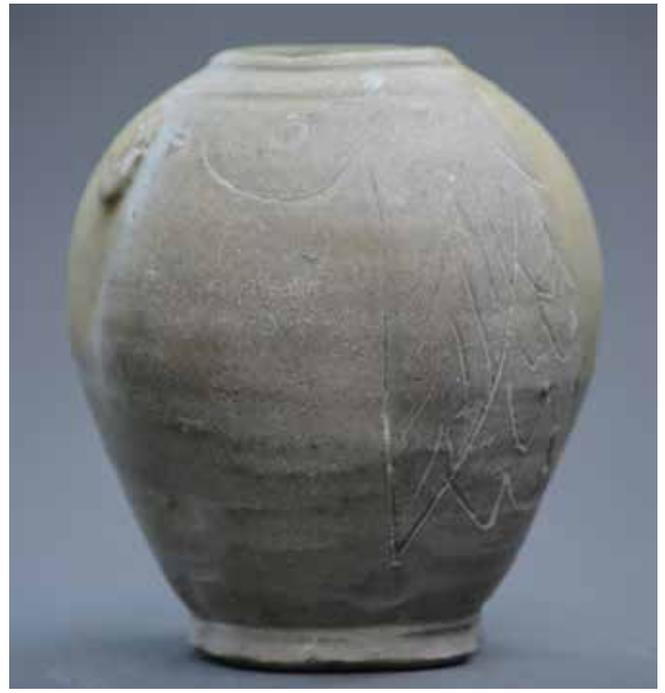


Figure 13. Wine bottle, decorated with incised fish scales, a leaf and an eye, reconstructed, height 12.6 cm, Five Dynasties to Song, Yue ware, C10–C12, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2105.

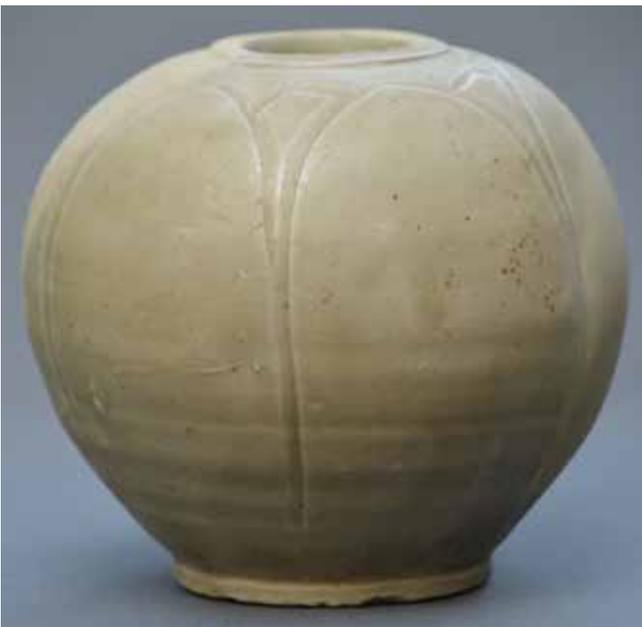


Figure 12. Jar with lid missing, height 12.5 cm, Five Dynasties to Northern Song, Zhejiang Province, probably Wenzhou kilns. C7–C10, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1331.

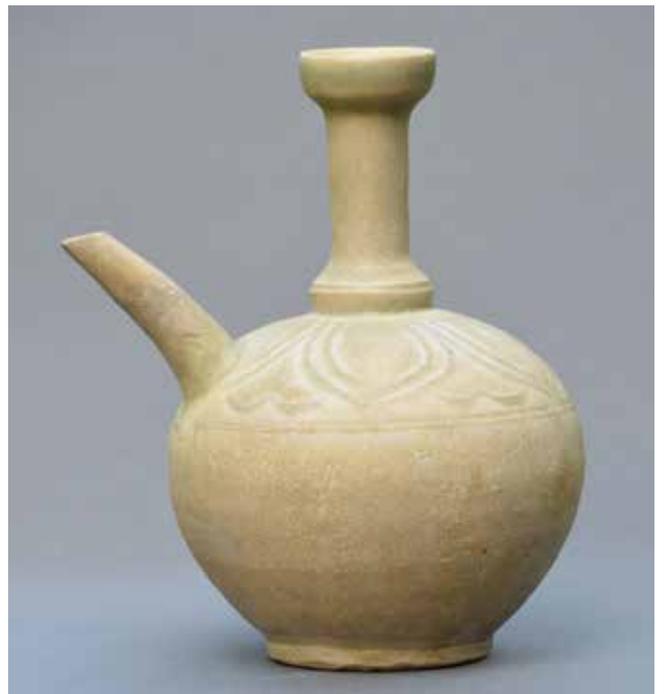


Figure 14. Ewer, decorated with incised lotus leaves, part of spout repaired prior to purchase, height 16.9 cm, Late Tang to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province, Yue ware, C9–C10, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1279.

8-11 elongate spur marks in the inner well (K781, K827, K976, K989, K1685, K1901, K1910), as well as higher-quality foliated bowls (Figure 8) with glazed bases and with faint spur images on the basal rim of foot rings (K705, K861, K1520). Two other foliated bowls, both with glazed bases, one with ten and five oblong spur marks, respectively

(K778, K2492), differed from the above foliated bowls in having the inside well decorated with incised 'scratch mark' floral and moth motif decorations. These inscribed bowls were probably also produced at the Shanglinhu kilns during the Late-Tang Dynasty to early-north Song Dynasty. It would appear, then, that several of the above

high-quality foliated bowls, also had spur marks on a recessed glazed base, suggesting that they were also fired while stacked in kilns. Perhaps the characteristic of wares that distinguish them as high or low quality needs further clarification!

Two bowls from the Musi had a simple upper rim. The smaller (diameter 12.1 cm) had seven oval spur marks in the inner well and seven irregular shaped spur marks on a recessed and unglazed base (K782); the other was larger (diameter 15.5 cm) and had five spur marks on a glazed base (K1909).

Three small to moderate sized (diameter 12–26 cm), low, bowls had everted upper rims sloping downwards (K849, K917, K976, K2007, K2031, K2389), several had a mottled glaze similar to earlier Yue glazes and may date from the early-Tang Dynasty. These all had glazed bases with five elongate or oblong spur marks on the base, one had a Chinese character inscribed on the base. Others included a small bowl (diameter 12.1 cm) with simple upper rim K1185), a spittoon (Figure 9), a bird feeder (K850), lidded jars (K848), bottles (K1161, K1281), finely potted jars (K1459) and two oil lamps in the form of a *Makara* (K1688).

Also, there were a wide variety of ewers (Figure 10) of various sizes, shapes and colours (K737, K740, K741, K760, K762, K767, K769, K784, K1920, K2056). Koh (2017a) described several similar ewers, thought to be from the Musi, as popular undecorated trade ware.

Two other smaller ewers (K1982, K2631) were of a very different shape and had thin necks and spouts with basined distal parts (missing in the latter).

A rare jar from the Musi (Figure 11) with incised carving and a quality celadon glaze was probably Five Dynasties or early-Northern Song Dynasty.

A lidded jar (Figure 12) from the Musi (K1331 and K892 (lid)), similar to a group figured in UNESCO (2017), was probably made at the Wenzhou kilns in Zhejiang, which Koh (2017c) described as having a lighter green glaze and a lotus motif carved deeper and more roughly than those from the Yue kilns.

During the Tang Dynasty wine was drunk from small cups, which had matching stands, and poured from bottles with a narrow opening, closed with a stopper. The heavily reconstructed Yue ware from the Musi (Figure 13) was probably one such wine bottle. It was decorated with incised outlines of two fish sharing a common mouth and two eyes, and probably had two small lugs (the vestige of one lug can be seen) to support a cord to carry it, or to fasten a stopper. It was similar to a form recovered from both the 9th century Belitung wreck (Krahl 2010) and Sungei Jaong, Sarawak, which was dated by Chin (1988, Plate 10) from the 10th to 12th century.

A substantial proportion of the Yue ware from the Musi was the 'grey ware' mentioned above. The grey colour results from their pale bluish or greyish-green glaze; some pieces were almost white. Their colour and form make 'grey ware' among the 'most graceful of early Chinese porcelains' (Gompertz 1980). He stated that such ware was probably produced in Zhejiang Province during the



Figure 15. Jarlet, decorated with applied buttons and incised brackets inside panels around body, height 8.5 cm, Late Tang to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province, Yue ware, C9–C10, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1324.



Figure 16. Xun flute, shaped as a sitting peacock, wing incised on dorsum, one large and three small holes, length 10.3 cm, Late Tang to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province, Yue ware, C10–C11, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1990.

Five Dynasties or early-Northern Song Dynasty but that it cannot be definitely assigned to the Shanglinhu or other known kilns. It was fired using Yue techniques, often with Tang forms and with its decoration split and divided horizontally. The body of vases was often divided into five panels as in Late-Tang wares and there were two small loops at the base of the necks. Examples of 'grey ware' from the Musi were smaller high quality elegant long spouted ewers (K862, K863, K1279, K1841, K2056) with relatively simple incised or carved decoration (Figure 14). These 'grey ewers' are similar to high quality 10th century ewers from the Cirebon wreck (which were more elaborately decorated with fine incised or carved, sgraffito motifs, as figured by Koh (2017c).

Other 'greyware' included laterally compressed small bowls (K951, K1471), a variety of small jarlets (Figure 15) with broadly incised or appliqué decoration (K985, K1096, K1132, K1324), bottles (K1294), bowls (K1476,



Figure 17. Ewer, height 13.9 cm, high to mid-Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, Tongguan kiln, Changsha ware, C8, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2314.



Figure 18. Ewer, decorated with applied moulded and brown glazed medallions of date palm, height 22.4 cm, Tang Dynasty, C9–C10, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2504.



Figure 19. Changsha ware polychrome miniature ewer, jarlets and brush washers, height range 2.3–9.4 cm, Tang Dynasty, Changsha kilns, C9–C10. Catalogue Nos (L to R): back K2634, K933, K947; front K2572, K2490, K1676, K1643.

K1731), saucers (K1725–6, K2377), bird figurines (K1990), assorted jar lids, cup stands (K1103) and Xun flutes in the shape of small robust birds and a peacock (Figure 16). The Xun is the one of the earliest musical instruments in China and was first recorded some seven thousand years ago. Those found in the Xia and Shang

Dynasties are often in the shape of common objects, such as fish or fruit, and have two to five finger holes. Most are made of pottery. Those from the Musi in the shape of robust birds had only a single hole while the peacock had three holes.



Figure 20. Three small ewers with degraded glaze from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site, compared to one (far right) which retained its glaze and was purported to be from a Java Sea shipwreck, heights 12–12.9 cm, Tang Dynasty, Changsha kilns, C9–C10. Catalogue Nos (L to R): K1442, K1441, K1402, K432.



Figure 21. Ewer, with watery grey-blue glaze, height 18 cm, Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, Changsha kilns, C9–C10, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1959.



Figure 22. Ewer, decorated with looped splashes of moderately degraded milky-white lime glaze, upper rim, spout and handle repaired prior to purchase, height 7.7 cm. Late-Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Tongguan kiln, C9–C10, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2103.

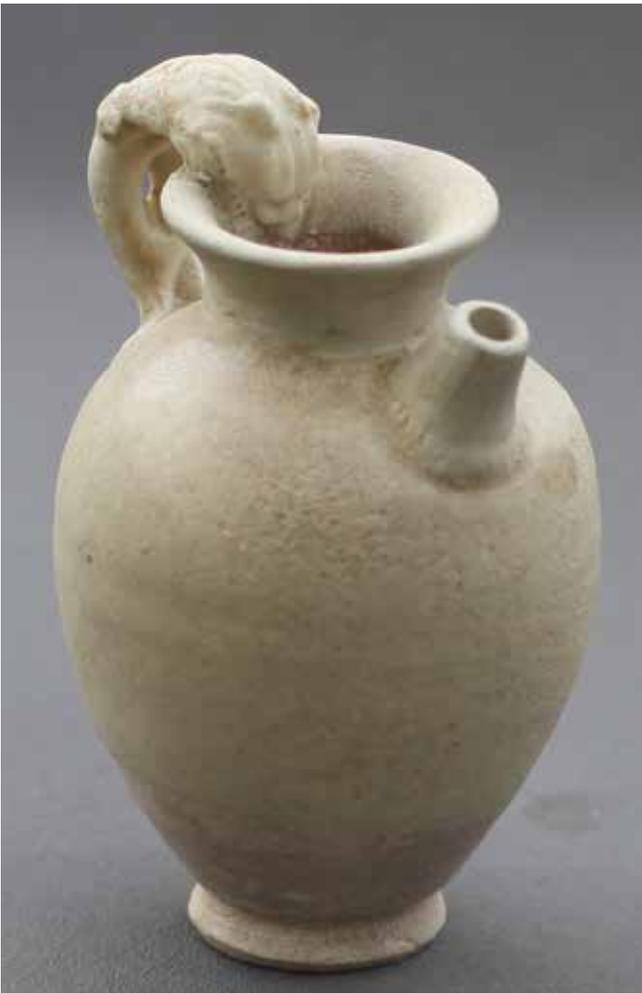


Figure 23. Miniature Ewer, handle in shape of standing lion with its head inside upper rim, neck and spout repaired, height 9.1 cm, Late-Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Hebei Province, Ding Ware. C9–C10, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1711.



Figure 24. Ewer, white glaze but with faint blue tear drop glaze near base, upper rim and spout repaired, height 21cm, Late Tang Dynasty, Hebei Province, Ding Ware. C9–C10, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1766.

Yue ware from the Musi was predominately found at the Pusri site. A total of 64 per cent of the 83 items with recorded site information were from Pusri. Then, in order of abundance, Boom Baru (27%), Batu Ampar (3%) and Sungai Rebo, Sungai Guci (<2%).

#### Changsha wares

Changsha ware probably evolved in part from Yuezhou ware (Liu Yang 2010). Kilns of both these wares were situated around Dongting Lake, Hunan Province. Changsha wares, which were strongly influenced by sancai techniques, developed primarily to serve foreign markets through the maritime trade route. The earliest Changsha wares were monochrome green tinged glazed wares during the period 760–780. Ewers from this period were common in the Musi (Figure 17). They ranged in height from 12.9 cm to 21.5 cm, were reasonably well potted, had wide necks, generally short eight-sided spouts, everted upper rims and were glazed with a watery olive-green glaze (sometimes thickened around the neck and shoulder) over much of the upper body and applied over

a greyish slip (K1673, K2314). A more heavily potted form with two small circular round lugs instead of vertical ones, or without the lateral lugs, with vestiges of dark olive-green glaze was also found (K2271, K2135). As was a small version with a more ovoid bodies and a longer rounded spout (K1066).

These early-Changsha wares were followed in the first half of the 9th century by the introduction of coloured under-glaze and similarly shaped ewers but with the addition of appliqué coloured with dark brown on a straw coloured glaze (Figure 18). In the second half of the 9th century, wares with a colour under-glaze became dominant on bowls water bowls, miniature jars and ewers (Figure 19), both large and small (Figure 20); the glaze on three smaller ones was severely degraded but the pattern was probably similar to one collected some time ago 'to the north-east of Java' (K432)

A special milky white lime glaze with green/blue splashes glaze was used during the Late-Tang and Five Dynasties period (Koh 2016b). Several examples of that polychrome included a large ewer (Figure 21),



Figure 25. Figurine, court lady clutching handbag, mineral organic paint degraded. H: 29. perhaps Mid-Tang Dynasty but may be a more recent copy, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1970.

small ewers (Figure 22), a mortar (K1820), a plate (K1871), water bowl (K2490), jarlet (K1643) and two figurines of an entwined squatting naked man and woman (K1581). Also collected were two large bowls (diameters 28.8 cm & 41.6 cm) which had bluish grey glaze with white splashes (K2120, K2702). Koh (2016e)



Figure 26. Ewer, height 9.5 cm, Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province, C9–C10, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1300.

described a similar glaze as a 'Jun type', which was produced in Henan Province in the Tang to early-Song Dynasty, possibly at the Lushan kilns.

At the end of the Tang Dynasty and beginning of the Five Dynasties the quality of Changsha wares declined and production for export had ceased by the mid-10th century.

#### Xing and Ding wares

The Xing kilns of Hebei Province produced fine quality wares for the export trade (Krahl *et al.* 2010). However, Qin & Xiang (2011) report that some of the white ware was made at both the Xing kilns and early-Ding Ware kilns in today's Hebei Province, but most were from the Huangye and Baihe kilns in today's Gongyi City in Henan Province. The most famous Xing ware was the beautiful porcellaneous white glazed bowls, plates and storage jars. Koh (2010a) illustrates a number of such bi-disc base white plates collected from the Musi. They were clearly a common trade product to Palembang and on one occasion we were shown some 30 such plates (K782, K786, K1186, K1479) from one small location from the western branch of the Musi near Pulau Dusun Salanamo. The person with these plates suggested that they were collected from the Musi among submerged timber and were probably part of the cargo of a small skiff that sank while transporting ceramics to shore from an Arab Dhow. Other Ding ware from the Musi included a miniature ewer (Figure 23) and a taller ewer (Figure 24).

#### Painted figurine

A Tang Dynasty figurine of a standing court lady was found in the Musi (Figure 25). She was 29 cm high; with long loose fitting dress with elaborate coiffure with hair piled more on the left side and clutching a small 'purse'. These were a common funerary object or *mingqi* to be placed in a tomb. It was made from low fired clay moulded and decorated with green,



Figure 27. Foliated bowl, with glassy cracked sancai glaze, front half of bowl repaired, height 6.5 cm, mid to Late Tang Dynasty, Hebei Province, Xing kilns. C8–C10, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2122.



Figure 28. Bowl, with degraded green splashed lead glaze, height 6.2 cm, Mid-Tang Dynasty, Henan Province, Gongxian kilns, C9, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2394.

russet and black mineral organic paint, now somewhat degraded. Its style of full face and figure was popular from the mid-8th to the mid-9th century. We have some doubt as to the age of this figurine, however, because it retains more of the mineral paint than would be expected for an object that was under water for so long. Further, such figurines were frequently copied until the modern era.

#### General Guangdong Province ceramics

Kilns in Guangdong province made comparable Yue-type ceramics during the Tang and early-Song Dynasties that were inferior to true Yue ware produced in Zhejiang Province. These Guangdong green celadon wares were frequently found in Indonesia (Adhyatman 1987). The improvement in true Yue fine tableware during the later Tang Dynasty and Five Dynasties meant that only a few Guangdong kilns were still able to compete. Consequently, most Guangdong kilns, particularly along tributaries of the Pearl River delta, focused on production of lesser

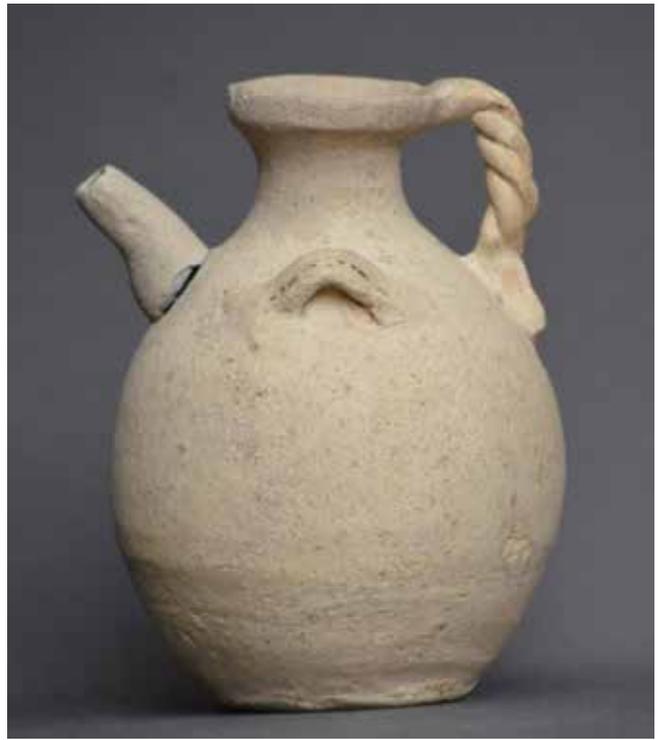


Figure 29. Ewer with rope handle, degraded white glaze, height 13.3 cm, Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, C9, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2499.

quality functional containers for storage and shipping domestically and internationally (see Chapter 6, Glazed and Unglazed Storage Vessels).

However, in addition to transport jars other wares were exported from the Guangdong kilns including bowls, dishes, basins and ewers. Koh (2017a) illustrated several crudely made bowls collected from beneath the Musi which he considered were made during the Tang Dynasty at Guanchong and neighbouring kilns (such as Gaoming/Heshan). The bowls had small foot rings and flat bases; both had a watery green glaze over much of the surface except the lower outer body and foot. He described their distinctive feature as patches in their well left by clay lumps used as separators to stack them during firing. We collected six such bowls which appeared moderately common in the Musi. They varied from a pale grey-green (K1105) to a blue-grey (K1871). Of interest, Stevenson and Guy (1997, Plate 30) attributed several similar bowls to North Vietnam made during 9th or 10th century. It has been suggested that these dishes were also used as lids for larger storage jars and that the remains of the clay lumps assisted the lids to position firmly on the rim of the jars.

Small Tang Dynasty green celadon ewers (Figure 26) made in Guangdong Province were common in the Musi (K867, K965, K982, K1289, K1300, K2607).

#### Sancai wares

Very few examples of Tang Dynasty lead glazed three coloured (yellow, green and amber) sancai wares are known to have been exported to South East Asia. Those



Figure 30. Night urinal, height 18 cm, Tang Dynasty or earlier, C3–C11, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1068.

that were exported came from the port of Yangzhou. Ten Tang Dynasty shipwrecks are known. Of these, only the Indonesian Belitung wreck included sancai ware in its cargo, and then only a total of 200 sancai pieces out of a cargo of 60,000 artefacts. Consequently, QiQi Jiang (2009) concluded that most of the production of Tang sancai ware was used by the Chinese imperial and elite families in ritual performances, especially at temples, and as burial objects. Its use as everyday objects was probably restricted because its lead glaze was poisonous. However, sancai ware was used for many purposes unrelated to food, such as temple architecture, water droppers, vases, ink wells, toys, decorations, etc.

Koh (2010a) noted that Xing kilns mentioned above also produced quantities of sancai wares for practical use, including bowls, plates, cups, censers and jars (unlike sancai wares from Gongxian and Xian kilns, which were for burial purpose only.) This Belitung wreck sancai ware has been referred to as white-green stone wares, most of which had heavily moulded decorations. And which were probably designed for display.

Tang Dynasty sancai ceramics were uncommon in the Musi River. They included a bowl attributed to the Mid-to Late-Tang period from the Xing kilns in Hebei Province (Figure 27). A globular storage jar minus its lid with cream glaze over white body from the Musi (K934) was also produced in the Gongxian (Gonyi) kilns (see section on Storage vessels). And two splashed green bowls (K1093, K2394) from the Gongxian kilns in Henan Province made during the 9th century, which were similar to those from the Belitung wreck (Figure 28).

Green splashed goblets with modelled animals in the bottom of the vessel, such as those from the Tang Dynasty Belitung shipwreck, were seen from the Musi but not collected.

A single ewer with a dish shaped mouth with attached rope handle and two simple horizontal strap lugs from



Figure 31. Bowl, fine cracks in well, diameter 19 cm, Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jun Ware, C11–C14, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1586.

the Musi (Figure 29), may be from the Tang Dynasty or earlier. It differed from similar ones from the Changsha kilns in Hunan Province in lacking the slightly everted foot ring, its lugs were horizontal rather than vertical and the spout, which has been reglued, is rounder and longer. Its white glaze is almost completely degraded.

Three night urinals from the Musi (K1068, K2150, K2542) are tentatively attributed to the Tang Dynasty, but they may be either earlier or later (Figure 30). Such urinals were produced in China over a long period and similar forms from the Qing Dynasty, albeit lower, more elongate, and with a different glaze, were also found in the Musi (see later).

Tang Dynasty ware, other than Yue and black glazed kitchen wares, from the Musi was predominately found at the Pusri site. A total of 35 per cent of the 65 items with recorded site information were from Pusri. It was closely followed by Boom Baru (29%), then Batu Ampar (17%), Sungai Rebo (15%) and Pulau Salanomo and Sungai Bunut (<2%).

## SONG AND YUAN DYNASTIES

### General

The early-Song Dynasty (960–1279) was governed by a series of military generals who centralised the bureaucracy and refocused the country on more conventional Confucius principles than was the case with the Tang Dynasty rulers. This included a greater reverence for ancestors and art, including ceramic art. Ceramic production expanded, especially after the move of the capital from Kaifeng to Hangzhou in 1127 with the creation of the Southern Song period. There was not only a massive proliferation of ceramic kiln sites throughout the Southern Song territory, but also a developed sophisticated aesthetic and inventive technical advances in ceramic production at these sites with an emphasis on graceful form and subtle glazes. The Song Dynasty was famous for its celadon, white and dark brown glazed wares. Interestingly, changes in burial customs from the Tang Dynasty resulted in a diminution in production



Figure 32. Plate, incised leafy spray in well, more sketchy lines in cavetto, diameter 23.2 cm, Yuan Dynasty, Zhejiang Province, Longquan kiln, C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2444.

of human and animal figurines which were so popular during the Tang Dynasty.

The variety of classic ceramic wares and styles developed during the Song Dynasty were usually associated with a specific region. Those that were successful were imitated in other areas. These included the court-patronized Ru–Ju ware, Guan–Ge ware, early-Jun ware and Shufu ware. Non-court wares were: longquan celadons, northern celadons, Ding ware, Cizhou ware, Jizhou ware, Chien ware, Yue ware, Qingbai ware, Guan ware, Sancai ware and blue and white ware. Additionally there was a wide range of more pedestrian ceramics produced such as black wares and products from provinces such as Guangdong and Fujian.

Not all these are mentioned below because they were either so rare, were produced only for the Emperors and their court, or not known to have been exported internationally. Consequently, it is extremely unlikely that they would be found in the Musi. These included: northern Song period Ru/Ju ware of which only about one hundred pieces survive; the ‘Official or Imperial’ Guan/Ge ware of the early-Southern Song period; and some early-Northern Song types of Jun ware, and Shufu ware that were apparently made specifically for the imperial courts. The Liao, Xia and Jin partly nomadic tribes, that conquered parts of China, continued to produce pottery from kilns under their rule. This pottery, which was stylistically a fusion of their own pottery traditions and that of the Song Dynasty, was not known to have been exported to Indonesia or elsewhere in South East Asia (N.K. Koh pers. comm.) and was not found by us from the Musi.

#### Jun wares (C11–C15)

Jun ware was originally produced from kilns in Yuzhou City during the Northern Song Dynasty (960–1126). During the Song and Yuan dynasties and perhaps into the early-Ming Dynasty, many kilns in the Henan province manufactured Jun ware and many kilns in Hebei and Shaanxi provinces and Inner Mongolia produced imitations. During the Yuan Dynasty, production of Jun ware increased greatly



Figure 33. Bowl, incised floral pattern connected by leafy vines, diameter 18.6 cm, Late Song to Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, Tongan kilns, C13–C14, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1464.

and had a coarser body and a glaze that often stopped halfway down vessels, such as in dishes and bowls.

The best examples of Jun ware were fine-grained, light grey bodies with graceful shapes and delicate famous blue glazes. By late-Northern Song and onward, splashes of crimson or purple colour were deliberately added to the glaze. Although the Northern Song emperor Hui Tsung (1100–25) ordered vast amounts of this attractive stoneware, some experts considered that it was not an official court ware. Others, however, consider that during the Song Dynasty it was in fact restricted to the Imperial court. The significant collection of Jun ware in the Taipei National Palace Museum includes utilitarian wares, such as vessels, bowls, plates, and incense burners, as well as planters, pot stands and a *tsun* vase.

Only a few examples of Jun and Jun-type ware were seen from the Musi, and these were all collected. They were a beautiful bowl with a blue glaze and purple splash (Figure 31) which is probably Southern Song, as were a miniature bowl with degraded pale blue finely crackled glaze and four purple splashes around the rim (K1864) and a miniature jarlet–urn, also with a fine crackle glaze and unglazed lower parts (K1972). A badly damaged ‘lamp’ (K1966) and two Jun-type small bowls (K2563–4), all three of which are coarser Jun-types and have similar pitted blue glaze over a greenish background and a body which appears to have burnt brownish edges and unglazed lower parts. These latter three may have been produced during the Yuan Dynasty.

#### Longquan celadons (960–1279)

The celadon ware made at the Longquan kilns was the most refined green ware of the Song Dynasty and its



Figure 34. Bowl, ribbed cavetto, unglazed ring around well, which has impressed flower spray, diameter 13.1 cm, Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, Putian kilns, C13–C14, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1862.

production was the major factor in the demise of Yue wares. It was produced at several sites in south-western Zhejiang Province in south China. During the Northern Song period it was typically decorated with a carved or combed decoration under a green glaze. This was rapidly refined by Southern Song potters, who produced celadons with simple, elegant, well-proportioned shapes covered in a wide range of thick lustrous blue-green glazes which resembled polished jade (which was imitated by later potters). It is thought that many Longquan potters moved to Ch'u-chou during the Yuan Dynasty, which then became the centre of celadon production where it continued to be produced through the Ming Dynasty.

Longquan ware was quite common in Indonesia from several sites, especially in mud below the sea in a small area of Tuban Bay, where boats anchored laden with Yuan Dynasty products for sale to the Central Java Majapahit Kingdom. Such ware was much less abundant in the Musi and was restricted to plates (Figure 32), bowls with eight finely incised Chinese characters in the well (K1988), or with two applied fish beneath the glaze (K1851), simple incised lotus leaf or geometric scroll (K2002, K2093, K2032–4, K2473), tripod incense burners (K1861, K2089), tripod bowls (K1672, K2075), brush washers (K972), jars (K989) and ewers (K2383).

#### Southern Fujian celadon wares

The celadon glazed wares or Tongan green ware produced in Fujian Province continued the tradition of Longquan celadon wares from Zhejiang Province. They were, however, usually of inferior quality with coarser glaze, less clear incised patterns, more crudely carved foot rings and a range of colours varying from olive green, grey-green to shades of yellow (Koh 2014a). By the early-Southern Song period through the Yuan Dynasty, Fujian celadon ware was exported to many places in

South East Asia. This included the northern coast of Java as indicated by the Jepara shipwreck cargo. Most export Fujian celadon probably came from the coastal kilns near Quanzhou, which included, among others, the Nanan, Tongan, Anxi, Xiamen, Minhou, Fuqing, Putian and Lianjiang kilns.

Song and Yuan Dynasty Fujian celadon ware from the Musi included: small and large olive-green bowls from the Tongan kilns with carved and combed cloud patterns on the inner surface (K1000, K1275, K1422–3), some of which (Figure 33) approached the high quality of Longquan ware (K1464, K2005, K2509); smaller bowls with simple lotus patterns (K782); moderate sized blue-grey bowls, with incised leaf patterns in the cavetto and a tiny flower in the well or with a Chinese character in the centre (K1905, K2109, K2116), possibly from the Mingging or Putian kilns. And small to large bowls from Yuan Putian kilns (Figure 34) with impressed and incised floral sketches and an unglazed ring around the inner well (K1086–7, K1797, K1862, possibly K2296, K2432).

A further three heavily potted bowls from the Musi were rather distinctive (K2088, K1388, K2660). They had a greyish olive-green or pale-green celadon glaze that was degraded such that the appearance was of a mat finish. The body was a reddish or pink colour and the inner cavetto had impressed marigold flowers or a floral scroll, the foot ring was moderate with recessed base. One (K2660) had an unglazed well. K2088 was a kiln failure and comprised two bowls fused together as they were stacked when fired. Several other examples of warped or fused glazed ceramics were recovered indicating that such pieces also had a market value, presumably to poorer people.

#### Northern celadon wares (C10–C15)

Yao-chou district in Shansi Province was an important kiln centre in North China during the Song Dynasty. It and three other kiln complexes in Shansi produced beautiful high fired thin-walled grey-bodied Yaozhou ware with incised, mould-impressed, combed, carved or applied relief decoration under a translucent olive-green glaze. These kilns form a fairly homogenous ceramic group generally termed northern celadon (Gompertz, 1980). Poor imitations of Yaozhou ware were produced in Henan, Guangdong and Guangxi kilns (Koh 2017b).

Although Northern Song wares were produced on a great scale in a wide variety of vessel shapes, little of it was known to have been exported. Although several fragments of Yaozhou ware were recovered in Kota Cina, North Sumatra, apart from a possible fragment in a photograph, no example of Yaozhou ware was seen by us from the Musi. A possible poor quality imitation Yaozhou-type bowl, probably from Henan Province, was, however, collected there (K2342).

#### Cizhou wares (960–1644)

The Cizhou kilns in Kiangsi Province produced a wide range of inexpensive stone wares for everyday use. They were principally made in North China in Hopeh, Honan,



Figure 35. Wine or tea ewer, height 10.4 cm, Song or Yuan Dynasty, Jiangxi Province, Jizhouware. C10–C14, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1426.



Figure 36. Bowl, height 7.8 cm, Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fukien or Jiangxi Provinces, Chien ware, C12–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1280.

Shansi, and Shantung provinces between the Song and Ming dynasties (Koh 2010c). They were characterised by the use of creamy white slip to mask the dark colour of the buff-grey body. These wares utilised a great variety of glaze techniques utilising wax resist, leaf, and splashed designs into their stoneware tea bowls. Most examples make some use of black-and-white decoration featuring floral designs. Though strongly based in the north, some Cizhou-type wares were produced in the south, and the products were very widely distributed across China. However, little was known to have been exported.

Very few examples of this ware were observed from the Musi. They included a small jar (K723) decorated simply with wavy pink lines incised through white slip; and a small bowl (K2429). It was possibly produced in the Hebei or Henan Provinces during the Northern Song or Jin Dynasties (see Chapter 6 on Storage Vessels).

#### Jizhou wares (C10–C14)

Jizhou (Chichou) ware was produced at several kilns at Yonghe Town, Jian County in Jiangxi Province in the late-Tang Dynasty to the Yuan Dynasty. The best known wares were simple shapes in stoneware, with a strong emphasis on subtle effects in the dark glazes, comparable to Chien ware, but often combined with other decorative effects. In the Song Dynasty, along with Chien ware mentioned below,



Figure 37. Jarlet, moulded swirling pattern beneath Qingbai glaze, height 10 cm, Yuan Dynasty, C13–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2378.



Figure 38. Lidded box, three linked boxes connected by flower 'button' and central lotus bud linked by stems, Qingbai glaze slightly degraded, height 5.5 cm, Song Dynasty, Guangdong Province, C10–C12, from the Musi River, 1 km up-stream from Sungai Parit 12 mouth. Catalogue No. K1516.

they were highly valued for tea ceremonies, especially among Buddhist monks. The wares often use leaves or paper cut-outs to create resist patterns in the glaze, by leaving parts of the body untouched.

Several examples of Jizhou type wares were recorded from the Musi. These included: large tea pots, one with an attractive marbled polychrome glaze (K1404) and two with a dark brown glaze with paler spots (Figure 35) and smaller and tea pots (K1290, K1368, K2200). Three vases (K1696–7, K2384) which had a prime glaze of dark-brown



Figure 39. Figurine, person squatting with rope or snake loosely around shoulder and held in right hand (tip of 'snake' missing), qingpai glaze, height 7.2 cm, Yuan Dynasty, C13–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K831.

or amber with contrasting colour splashes. All these pieces had similar low, wide everted foot rings.

#### Chien wares (C10–C13)

Chien (Jian, Tenmoku) ware was primarily made in Fukien and Jiangxi Provinces but also some other kilns, including Honan and Chihli Provinces from the 10th through the 13th centuries. These were designed as simple stoneware shapes to meet the tremendous demand for brownish/black glazed tea bowls as tea and tea drinking customs spread throughout Chinese society. The ware was dominated by production of small tea bowls/cups and vases, and was characterised by a strong emphasis on subtle effects in the glazes. Usually these were dark coloured, with special effects such as the "hare's fur" "oil-spot" and "partridge feather" patterns. (Caused randomly as excess iron in the glaze was forced out during firing.)



Figure 40. Saucer, serrated rim with bluish grey-blue cracked glaze, diameter 9.5 cm, possibly Song Dynasty, Southern Guan Ware, C12–C13, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1297.

Chien tea bowls were common in the Musi (Figure 36) but usually without the more subtle known glazes. Included were 'hare's fur' bowl (K1738), plain black bowl (K1973), and plain brown bowls (K1187, K1280, K1704).

#### Yue wares

See Tang Dynasty ceramic section above

#### Qingbai wares (960–1368)

Qingbai (Chingpai, Yingching) was a popular early porcelain with a thin, lustrous glaze that ranged in colour between pale-blue and white. First made at Jingdezhen (Ching-te-chen) at the juncture of Jiangxi (Kiangsi) and Anhui Provinces and bounded on the east by Zhejiang Province. Active by the 10th century or earlier, Jingdezhen was widely considered the greatest pottery centre in the world. By the late-10th century Qingbai glazed ware was produced in a number of south-eastern kiln sites in Jianxi, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Fujian, and Guangdong Provinces. The ware was very popular both domestically and internationally (South East Asia, West Asia and the Middle East) from the Northern Song Dynasty through the Yuan dynasty (960–1368). It included a wide variety of form and decoration which often incorporated moulded, carved, and appliqué décor. Most vases, ewers and jars/jarlets were made using moulded parts. The body is usually decorated with moulded motif. Koh (2012d) notes that Qingbai wares were most popular in Indonesia, Japan and the Philippines. He documents them in shipwreck cargoes heading for these countries during the Northern Song, Southern Song and Yuan Dynasties.



Figure 41. Ewer, decorated with grape vine appliqué around central body on impressed background of square and vertical lines on shoulder, height 9.8 cm, probably early Southern Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jianxi Province, Jizhou kilns, C12–C14, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1652.



Figure 42. Tripod incense burner, height 5.3 cm, Southern Song to Yuan, Jianxi Province, perhaps Jizhou kiln. C12–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K969.

Qingbai wares were among the most abundant in the Musi. These include: Some vessels, jars and figurines decorated with iron-brown splashes or spots that was common in export ware (K815, K1147, K1243, K1301, K1596, K2115, K2123); A number of moulded vases or bottles (Figure 37), some probably intended as funeral ware (K702, K770, K946, K959, K1146, K1293, K1563, K1800, K2378); ewers (K925, K1477, K1517, K1874, K2261); Yuan moon shaped ewer with moulded motif (K1519); moulded water dropper (K1703); stem cup (K1795); lidded boxes (Figure 38) including K1516–7, K1873, K1895, K1962; Yuan bowl with impressed floral motif (K1192, K1475); plain bowls (K895, K1499, K1864, K1914, K1974, K2027, K2092, K2323, K2501); foliated bowls (K1742, K2163); decorated bowls (K2034); figurines (Figure 39), comprising K831–2, K953, K1248, K1249, K1270, K1332, K1785, K2118, K2424; and decorated jars (K1410, K1956, K2019, K2044)

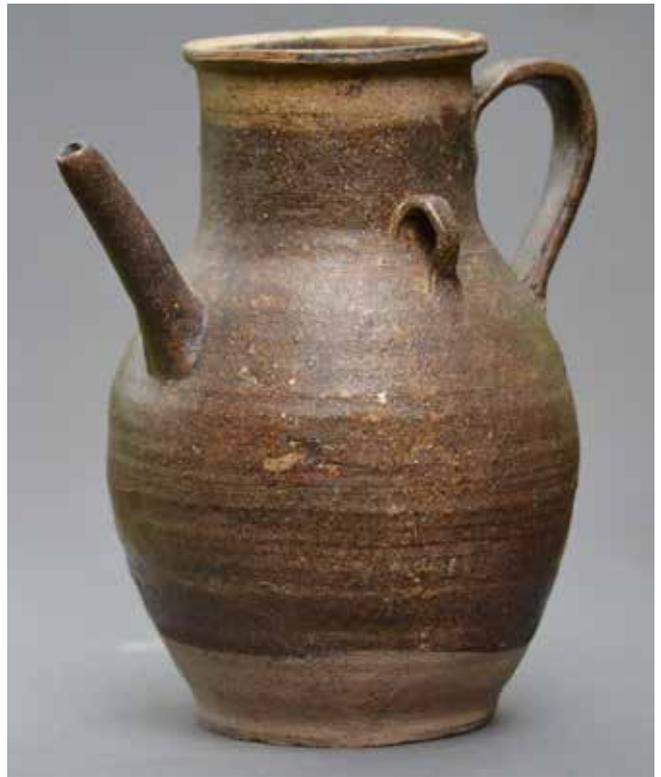


Figure 43. Ewer, height 19.4, probably Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns, C10–C12, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1708.

#### Guan wares (C12–C14)

Guan (Kuan, Ge) ware was produced in or near Hangzhou soon after establishment of the Southern Song capital in that city around 1127. It remained in production up to at least 1400 or later. The best Guan ware usually had a crackled grey-blue glaze on a thin body, followed by a greener glaze with a denser crackle, then finally almost a pale grey brown with a very dark close crackle on a dark grey body. Mostly the ware comprised bowls and dishes, often with lobed or indented rims. Imitations of this ware began immediately at many southern kilns producing Longquan celadon and other wares. They continue to the present day and are difficult to discern. While it is unlikely that Guan ware from the original kilns was in the Musi several items collected there were indeed very similar to original Guan ware.

Several examples of Guan-type ware were found in the Musi, all with a grey-blue glaze with fine pale to broad dark crackle. These were a water dropper (K852), saucer in form of eight-petalled flower (Figure 40), small shallow bowl with scalloped rim (K1853, K1867), bowl with simple rim (K1976), small jars (K1868, K1939, K2102) and base of a bowl (K2016).

#### Black and dark brown wares (C10–C15)

Thick, brownish-black iron glazed utilitarian ware used by all classes of society in China was produced from the Late-Tang to the early-Yuan Dynasties. During both the Northern and Southern Song periods more than a third of all kilns produced some form of brownish-black glazed



Figure 44. Water droppers, sancai glaze, heights 2.5–6.7 cm, Late Song to Yuan Dynasties, C12–C14, from the Musi River Pusri (1) and Sungai Rebo (1) sites. Catalogue clockwise from top left: K1028, K1720, K1029, K1151, K1252, K1288.



Figure 45. Kendi, sancai glazed with applied dragon obliquely around broad neck with its head resting on upper surface of long spout, height 20.8 cm, Late Song to Yuan Dynasties, probably Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K727.



Figure 46. Chinese mythical Qilin, green lead glaze degraded, height 8.5 cm, Song to Yuan Dynasty, probably Fujian Province C12–C14 from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2695.



Figure 47. Water dropper in form of fish, sancai glazed, heights 7.6 & 8.9 cm, Song to Yuan Dynasties, C10–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue Nos (L–R): K2250, K1050.



Figure 48. Figurine, sitting peasant with broad hat, left hand repaired, height 5.8 cm, possible Song or Liao Dynasty, C10–C11, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1049.

ware and frequently imitated the black wares of each other in highly competitive markets. In the Ming and Qing Dynasties black ware continued to be produced but was not the focus of the export trade. Some 46 examples of this utilitarian ware were collected from the Musi. These included several ewers (K738, K813, K1296) and a jar (K709), which were similar to Tang Dynasty black ware from Yaozhou kilns in Shaanxi Province, North China. A group of ewers (Figure 41) comprising numbers K1419, K1650a, K1650b and K1652 were probably for serving wine rather than tea (one was decorated with a grape



Figure 49. Jar, foot ring moderate with flat base, ovoid flower pattern stamped around lower body to reveal white slip beneath the pale grey-green glaze height 11.4 cm, possibly Yuan Dynasty, C13–C14, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1744.

vine appliqué). These wine ewers were similar in form to some Jizhou ware that were made in Jianxi Province mentioned above; they probably date from the early-southern Song or Yuan Dynasty. (Although Jizhou kilns were in production from late-Tang to the Yuan Dynasty their kilns did not produce black wares until the early-southern Song.)

A black vase (K1758), and an incense burner (Figure 42) were probably also made at the Jizhou kilns.

Most of the remaining ware may have been produced in the Cizao kilns in Fujian Province during the Southern Song period. These included ewers (Figure 43), including K1002, K1634, K1708, K2197, K2379; bottles (K1863); vases (K748, K884, K1119); jars (K771, K775, K773, K774, K894, K1432, K1707, K2181); small 'tea' bowls (K772, K1187, K1280, K1704); water droppers (K779, K804, K2347); lidded boxes (K1135, K1190); and a jug (K822). A larger bowl (K1816) and



Figure 50. Bottles, decorated with under-glaze blue floral pattern, (neck of K1129 restored prior to purchase), heights 19.5 & 15.5 cm, Probably Chinese, undated, from the Musi River. Catalogue Nos K971 & K1129.



Figure 51. Figurine, male with kneeling female, arm and neck broken, height 16.5 cm, Yuan to early Ming Dynasty, C13–C14, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2489.



Figure 52. Jar, under-glaze blue leaf and flower pattern encircling upper body and shoulder and lotus leaf panel on lower body, neck with key fret pattern, height 11.7 cm, Yuan Dynasty, C13–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1021.



Figure 53. Meiping vase, flat base, under-glaze cobalt blue painting of a carp among water weeds on upper body; shoulder with chrysanthemum and leafy scroll and base with lotus lappets below key fret pattern, repaired from original parts, height 14.8 cm, Late Yuan Dynasty, C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K913.

jar (K2434) may have been produced in Guangdong Province. A bulbous jar with two heavy vertical lugs on the upper shoulder (K776) is similar to one from the Lena Shoal wreck dated to the Hongzhi reign, Ming Dynasty (1487–1505).

Of the Chinese black glazed ceramics from the Musi eight items were found at the Pusri site, then Sungai Rebo (4), Boom Baru (3), and Sungai Suro (1).

Sancai wares (C10–C14)

QiQi Jiang (2009) considers that production of lead glazed sancai ware stopped at the end of Tang Dynasty and did not continue into the Five Dynasties (907–960). It re-appeared in the Liao Dynasty (916–1125), Song Dynasty (960–1279) and Jin Dynasty (1115–1234), when production was massive, then the Yuan and Qing Dynasties. Colour combinations used in the Liao, Song and Jin sancai wares were mainly green, yellow and white and excluded the use of blue and black found in Tang sancai. Liao sancai greens also tended to be more yellowish than those of the Tang. Song and later sancai wares on occasions add turquoise-blue, dark-red and a purplish-brown colour.

Some of the sancai ware found in the Musi we allocate without great confidence to the Song and Yuan Dynasties, some may be more recent. These included a number of amber and green glazed kendi that were similar to those produced at the Cizao kilns in Fujian Province which produced low-fired lead green and yellow glazed kendis, censers, basins, plates, jarlets (K707, K2212, K2425) and ewers. According to Koh (2013c) characteristic Cizao kendis were made specifically for the Southeast Asian markets. Examples of such kendis from the Musi included K711, K727, K1251, K1521, K1089, K2143, K2275, and K2632 (Figure 45).

Other sancai ware found included a squatting Buddha figure (K905), a tiny standing mythical beast (K1644), two figures mounted on the back of a Qilin mythical beast (K1687) and a Qilin (Figure 46), and perhaps the most delightful figurine from the Musi of a sitting peasant wearing a broad-brimmed straw peasant hat and a dark mustard coloured coat with duck shell blue Qingbai type glaze pooled in his lap (Figure 48).

Also found were a variety of delightful small water droppers (Figure 44 & Figure 47), some polychrome others green and comprising the following pieces K1028–9, K1050, K1151, K1252, K1288, K1291, K1720, K2172, K2250–1, K2440); an ink well shaped as a fish (K2294); a variety of simple utilitarian pieces with frequently degraded green lead glaze, which were possibly produced also in Fujian Province (K1229, K1323, K1230–1, K1335, K1363, K1418, K1719, K1743, K2101, K2267, K2302, K2339, K2348, K2491), a statue base (K1778), curved lid decorated with carved flowers and swastikas (K1991) and the upper part of a ewer with applied rodent handle (K2020).

Two pieces may be Song or Yuan or more recent. They had a distinct dark green glaze not found on other ceramics from the Musi. One was a ewer with its thin

spout connected to its neck with a curved bridge (K1450) and the other a medium sized broad rimmed jar with a flower pattern exposed through a white slip using a 'resist' technique (Figure 49).

Blue and white wares (c. 1350–present)

Blue and white glazed stoneware first appears in China at the Tang City of Yangzhou and more recently at Gongyi, which is part of the Gongxian kiln group. They include remains of bowls, dishes, ewers, boxes and a pillow-decorated in designs rather similar to those from the Belitung wreck (Krahl 2010). Occasional pieces or fragments of early blue glaze have been unearthed from the Northern Song period, although blue glaze was not much used by Chinese potters until around 1300 to 1320. Two crudely decorated bottles with under-glaze blue beneath a clear straw coloured over-glaze were collected from the Musi (Figure 50). They may be very early examples of high-fired blue and white glazed pottery. They appeared to be Chinese but could also have been made in North Vietnam. Both appeared to have used cobalt painted directly onto the biscuit such that the outlines are blurred. In K971, where the straw coloured over-glaze had been degraded, the blue pigment is very faded. Krahl (op. cit.) stated that such degradation of the cobalt did not happen to Yuan and later Chinese blue and white wares because cobalt sinks into the unfired body and stays there after the over-glaze is lost.

By mid-14th century blue and white wares became the main product of the Jingdezhen kiln, north-eastern Jiangxi Province, Southern China. It was then continuously used until the present day, although somewhat reduced during the reign of the first several Ming Dynasty emperors. The early cobalt pigment used was imported from the Near East and it produced in some instances a rich blue colour referred to as 'Muhammadin Blue' which frequently was not well controlled by Chinese potters such that it developed the familiar 'heap and pile' effect. Other under-glaze was more a grey-blue colour, with the difference in the blue determined by the firing process.

Koh (2012e) states that high quality large ewers, yuhuchun and meiping jars, bowls and plates and lower quality small ewers, jarlets, cups, bowls and stem cups decorated with designs employing imported cobalt blue under-glaze beneath Qingbai or shufu glaze were excavated in Indonesia (Trowulun in Central Java) and the Philippines. Their design was generally "simple, consisting of floral–cloud motif decorated with greyish cobalt blue executed in calligraphic style". Additionally, numerous pieces of 'Muhammadin Blue' Yuan pottery have been found under the sea close to Tuban on the Central Java coast, which was the main port servicing the Majapahit Kingdom centred on Trowulun.

Three interesting figurines were found in the Musi. One was a standing lady (K915); one was a person on a donkey (K962) and the third, a woman kneeling before a man (Figure 51). Each wore a large coat or shawl coloured blue, probably using a



Figure 54. Bowl, under-glaze iron brown painted leaves, diameter 22.5 cm, Northern Song, Guangdong Province, Xicun Kiln. C10–C12, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2567.



Figure 55. Jarlet, finely potted with bosses around shoulder, body with long vertical incised lines to just above base, possibly South China, Fujian Province, C14–C16, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1490.

mix of Chinese and local cobalt, suggesting it was produced sometime after the mid-14th century. The over-glaze was Qingbai which, as stated above, was uncommon after the Yuan Dynasty. This suggests that these three figurines were probably produced during the late-Yuan to early-Ming Dynasty, probably at the Jingdezhen kilns. A standing horse (K2696) was probably produced in the same kiln.

Other pieces from the Musi were a stem bowl (K912), bowl (K1854) and jar which were decorated with grey-blue flower, lotus leaves, and leafy scroll or key fret beneath Qingbai glaze (Figure 52). A fine meiping vase (Figure 53) decorated with carp and water weed was probably Yuan. And the base of a vase or jar with a ‘Muhammadin Blue’ flower, petal and leafy pattern beneath Qingbai glaze (K1807), which was late-Yuan or early-Ming.

General comment on Guangdong and Fujian Province ceramics

During the Northern Song period many kilns were established along the Guangdong coastline. Most notable were the Xicun, Chaozhou and Nanhai kilns, which together produced mainly celadon, Qingbai, and brown and green lead glazed wares.

Evidence from shipwrecks (e.g., the Intan and Turian) in the Malay Archipelago indicated that a great deal of Chinese food stuff was imported to the Region during the Song and Yuan Dynasties. Between the 10th and 12th centuries these food stuffs were sent from Guangzhou in large thickly potted storage jars manufactured in Guangdong (which probably carried pickled vegetables, preserved fish, and shrimp paste, as well as fine ceramics) and from southern Fujian in smaller thinly potted Fujian jars (probably for wines and sauces). The Fujian jars were mostly made in the Cizao kilns, Jinjiang County, Quanzhou City. They assumed more importance in the maritime trade as storage jars towards the later part of the 12th century (Heng 2003). ‘Mercury bottles’ (for storage of Mercury used to separate gold from quartz) have been found at a number of sites in Indonesia, including Bukit Seguntang (Palembang), Tuban, Trowulun, Tanjung Pinang, Kota Cina, and Karawang (Adyatman and Ridho 1984). These bottles were manufactured at the Cizao kilns and are considered by Heng (2009) to have also been used for wine storage. There are numerous examples of storage jars from the Musi River from Guangdong and from southern Fujian (see Chapter on Storage Vessels).

An example of the range of late-Northern Song Dynasty (late-C11–early-C12) export ceramics produced mainly in Guangdong Province was provided by the cargo of the Pulau Buaya wreck, which sank some distance south of Singapore Island in the Lingga Archipelago. One shallow large cream glazed plate (K1540) had a Chinese inscription written on the unglazed base. This was similar to several found on the Pulau Buaya wreck, which according to Ridho and Edwards McKinnon (1998) were probably merchant ‘tally’ mark or some proof of ownership. Bowls with thickened lips made in Guangdong Province have been found in the Riau, Belitung and Pulau Buaya wrecks and in Sarawak (Koh 2017c and Lam 1985, Figure 5). These bowls, which vary in colour from greyish-green to pale blue, were produced in many kilns in China (e.g., Xicun and Chaozhou). Several examples of such bowls were recovered from the Musi River (K1499). Xicun ware was exported to island South East Asia but not as commonly as other Chinese ceramics. It has, for example, been only found on two shipwrecks to date, one in Riau and the other in waters near Belitung Island, although reasonably common at the Barus archaeological site, North Sumatra. Only one example of Xicun ware, a bowl with broad painted under-glaze leaves (Figure 54) was recorded from the Musi, although another, almost identical bowl was seen.

Three small jarlets (K1490, K1492, K1721) decorated with bosses around the shoulder or neck were from the Musi (Figure 55). These jarlets ranged in height from 6



Figure 56. Bowl, under-glaze blue varied floral pattern, diameter 14.8 cm, Early-Ming Dynasty, Jingtai to Chenghua emperors, 1450–1487, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1852.



Figure 57. Bowl, fish in biscuit colour in centre with under-glaze blue water weeds surround, diameter 12.2 cm, Early-Ming Dynasty, Chenghua to Hongzhi emperors, 1465–1505, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2484.

to 9 cm and may be from South China, Fujian Province. It was suggested by Stevenson & Guy (1997) that in China such bosses represented nails that secure the vibrating skin of drums and suggest a Buddhist use.

Song and Yuan Dynasty glazed ceramics, apart from black glazed kitchen wares, from the Musi were predominately found at the Pusri site. A total of 54 per cent of the 246 items with recorded site information were from Pusri. Then, in order of abundance, Boom Baru (28 %), Sungai Rebo (9%), Batu Ampar and Sungai Guci (3%), and Pulau Dusun Salanomo and Sungai Parit 12 (<1%).

#### MING–QING DYNASTIES

While much of late-Song ceramic tradition continued deep into the Ming Dynasty, Ming potters introduced some massive forms, often intricately designed, and with bright colours. The Jingdezhen kiln complex, in Jiangxi Province, became the ceramic centre of the

Ming Dynasty and received imperial patronage after 1400 until the first Chinese Republic in 1912. While the Jingdezhen kilns produced the majority of ceramics during this period a large number of private kilns flourished in its neighbourhood. Relatively little pottery was produced at Jingdezhen during the reign of the first Ming emperor, Hongwu, because for most of his reign he was in a struggle to complete the destruction of the Yuan Dynasty. Additionally, he banned the use of images of specific groups of people and objects on porcelain, such as previous emperor's poets and saints, dragons, phoenix, lion and Qilin, as well as use of colour glaze, including the use of cobalt in under-glaze blue. According to Tai (2011) such decrees that impacted foreign trade were intended to counter piracy. Whatever the motive, he concluded that they resulted in a decline in ceramic production because the ban severely reduced necessary resources to Chinese potters, especially cobalt from the Middle East. Koh (2010b) posits that it is unlikely that any non-imperial 'folk kiln' blue and white was produced at all during the reign of emperors Hongwu and Yongle.

The great Jingdezhen kilns, which had supplied beautifully decorated porcelain to the world for centuries, were largely destroyed during the dislocations that led to the fall of the Ming Dynasty. Fortunately, the Qing emperor Kangxi rebuilt Jingdezhen kilns and production resumed in 1683 and quickly reached peak production, which was maintained during the reigns of Kangxi (1661–1722), Yongzheng (1722–1735), and Qianlong (1735–1796). During this period, techniques of ceramic production improved for blue and white and polychrome wares. Especially in the use of enamel glazes which acquired a more brilliant look than those of the Ming Dynasty. Five-coloured ware was further developed by applying a variety of under-glaze pigments to floral, landscape, and figurative styles. In the 19th century the main market for Chinese porcelain was North America. However, disturbances in China in the last half of that century also hindered production of Jingdezhen kilns with the result that little porcelain was made in China.

The variety of Qing Dynasty ceramic wares can be gauged by those discovered in shipwreck cargoes salvaged from vessels considered to have been transporting ceramics from China to Batavia, the capital of Java, during the Qing Dynasty. These included among others (date of wreck in brackets): Bin Thuan (*c.*1610), Hatcher Cargo wreck (1643–1646), Vung Dau (1690), Near Bintan Island (*c.*1710), Ca Mau (1723–1735), *Diana* (1817), Tek Sing (1822) Koh (2009; 2014a, b; 2015a; 2016d), Ball (1995).

#### Blue and white wares

Blue and white porcelain produced during the Ming Dynasty was grouped as follows: Early-Ming period, Hongwu to Chenghua (1368 to 1487); mid-Ming, Hongzhi to Jiajing (1488 to 1566); and late-Ming, Longqing to Chongzhenung (1567 to 1644).

Apart from the early-Ming period there was a ready acceptance of foreign forms and a readiness to produce wares, particularly those with colour and painted design,



Figure 58. Plate, under-glaze grey-blue mythical Qilin surrounded by cloud sketches and brocade balls in well, outer wall with flowers connected by leafy vine, diameter 17.8 cm, Mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi emperor, 1488–1505, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1455.



Figure 59. Bowl, degraded green and red enamelled flowers on inside wall and figures in various postures on outer wall, diameter 17.9 cm, Mid-Ming Dynasty possibly Zhengde emperor, 1488–1566, from the Musi River, Sungai Guci site. Catalogue No. K2068.



Figure 60. Bowl, cavetto and outer body with lotus panels outlined in black enamels and filled with red-brown brocade balls, leafed plants and traces of flowers in over-glaze red-brown, diameter 18.5 cm, Mid-Ming Dynasty, Jiajiang 1522–1566, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1370.

and both for local and foreign markets. During the reign of the Xuande Emperor (1425 to 1435) a greatly improved control over the firing of cobalt was achieved by technical refinements during its preparation which resulted in sharper under-glaze blue decoration. Enamel decoration was perfected under the Chenghua Emperor (1464–1487). By this time, kaolin and pottery stone were mixed in about equal proportions which produced wares of great strength when added to the paste and it also enhanced the whiteness of the body (Brook 1998).

Ming and Qing Dynasty blue and white wares collected in the Musi were mostly bowls, plates and jarlets, which were abundant. These can be reasonably accurately dated by comparison with cargoes recovered from shipwrecks of known date. Notable reports of these finds are from Koh (see References), Brown (2007) and Crick (2002). And from shape and decoration diagnostics presented in general references, especially from Koh (2010b).

During the reign of the earliest Ming emperors from Hongwu to Yongle (1368–1424), no blue and white porcelain was seen from the Musi. This accorded with the international decline in export of such wares during that period.

During the remainder of the early-Ming emperor reigns (1436–1487), blue and white porcelain found in the Musi was from Zhengtong to Jingtai (K1406, K1523), Jingtai to Chenghua (Figure 56) and Tianshun to Chenghua (K1528, K1536, K2066). Other blue and white wares were dated from early-Ming/mid-Ming periods (1457–1521). These were from Tianshun to Hongzhi/Zhengde and included K1526, K1531, K1534–5, K2484 (Figure 57). The earliest of these were dated from Zhengtong to Jingtai. They may, however, have been produced before this because Chinese porcelain was sent from the Ryuku islands to Palembang in 1428, 1429 and 1430, during the Xuande emperor reign (Miksic 2009).

The ban on Chinese export porcelain continued to the start of the mid-Ming period. However, it seemingly had little impact on Palembang trade because a large number of blue-and-white ware was found in the Musi which we dated to the reigns of: i) Hongzhi, including plates K1455



Figure 61. Kendi in shape of ubergine, black and green coloured crayfish rising from waves, centre of legs and handle reconstructed, height 27.5 cm, Ming Dynasty, 1368–1644, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1480.

(Figure 58), K1598, K1761 and bowls: K730, K1106, K1597, K1741, K1762, K1999, K2025, K2057, K2074, K2460; ii) Zhengde, including plates K1326, K2064, K2475 and bowls K2068 (Figure 59); iii) Jiajing, the plate K1558 and bowls K1321, K1370 (Figure 60), K1408, K1488, K1998, K2058, K2160–1, K2487); iv) Hongzhi–Zhengde bowls K1945, K2455; v) Zhengde–Jiajing bowls K1183, K1533; and vi) mid-Ming to late-Ming period cups K796–8

During the late-Ming period restrictions on export of Chinese porcelain were lifted. This would account for the large amount of blue and white ware in the Musi dated to that period. It included bowls (K1409, K1599, K1529, K1666, K1739, K1911, K2079 and K2461), kendis (Figure 61 & Figure 62), jarlets (Figure 63, including K1180–1, K1177, K1403, K1622) and lidded boxes

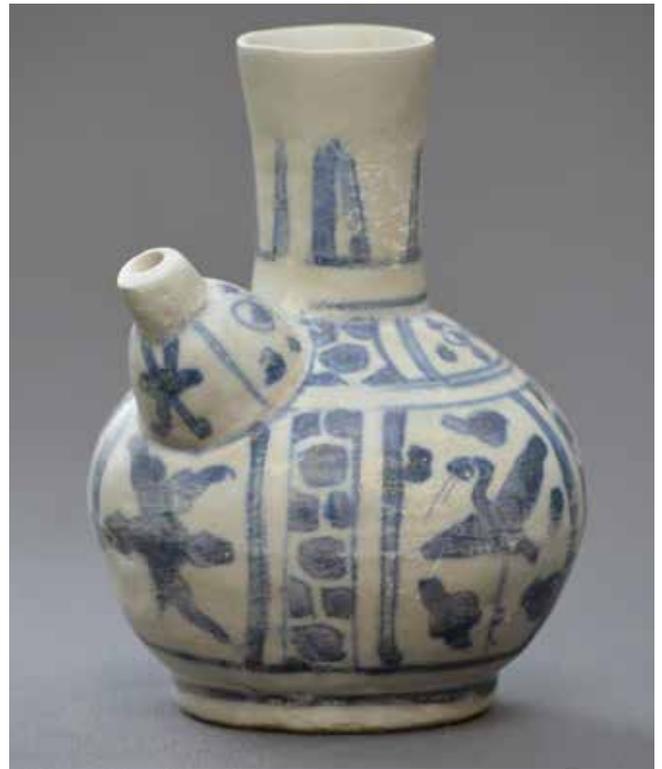


Figure 62. Kendi, segmented panels with under-glaze cobalt blue birds, upper neck and spout nipple repaired, height 11.5 cm, Late-Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor, 1573–1620, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1382.



Figure 63. Jarlet, under-glaze blue flower medallions with 'x' pattern, height 5.1 cm, Late Ming Dynasty, 'Swatow ware', 1600–1620, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1179.

(K1133, K1713–14, K2474). Wares from the Zhanzhou prefecture in Guangdong Province, commonly called 'Swatow', were particularly common in the Musi. Not a lot of 'Swatow' was collected but it included bowls (K1316, K2059, K2422, K2592), jarlets (K1176, K1292, K1392,



Figure 64. Stem cup, under-glaze deep vibrant blue geometric pattern, height 7.1 cm, Qing Dynasty, Kangxi emperor, 1662–1772, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No K1699.



Figure 65. Figurine, two figures seated on rock with dabs of blue on rock and heads, height 6.1 cm, Qing Dynasty, probably Jiangxi province, Jingdezhen kiln, 1644–1911, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2254.

K1934), plates (K1760, K2039, K2463, K2519) and kendis (K1392, K1993).

Apparently, a reasonably steady supply of Chinese blue and white ware was imported into Palembang from the second half of the early-Ming Dynasty and through the entire Mid-Ming Dynasty. This trade would have been controlled by Chinese merchants who were



Figure 66. Figurine, woman (Guan Yin) standing on mushroom with a flower base holding an orchid in her right hand. Blanc de Chine porcelain, moulded, glaze with yellowish tinge, height 20.5 cm, Ming to early Qing, Fujian, Dehua kilns, 1368–1911, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No K1311.

known to have smuggled blue and white porcelain from private or folk (*minyao*) kilns which operated in the neighbourhood of Jingdezhen kilns, as described and illustrated by Koh (2010b). During the late-Ming Dynasty, Chinese ceramics were exported freely around the globe, especially after 1573 when production of ceramics began again. Recommencement of this trade was initiated by the Portuguese and Spaniards and then at the start of the 17th century by the Dutch. Prior to the Dutch East India

Company move to Batavia in 1619, the porcelain that arrived in Palembang was likely delivered directly there by Chinese merchants. When The Company moved to Batavia it also apparently sent ceramics directly to Palembang from Batavia, especially during the Wanli emperor's reign. However, it appears that these were probably wares of lower quality unsuited for the European markets.

During the Qing Dynasty, some quality ware was exported during the "transitional period" of 1644–1683 which was produced using the earlier traditions, such that they were difficult to distinguish from Late-Ming porcelain. Transitional wares generally improved after the Qing court gained control of the Jingdezhen kilns such that some extremely high quality blue and white porcelain was exported during the Kangxi emperor reign. These reached a peak of excellence in the late-17th and early-18th century, when foot rings were mostly polished or rounded off and under-glaze blue was carefully painted using the water-drop method. Technically the blue and white produced by the Kangxi potters was the finest made in China, such that the best pieces had a translucent but brilliant cobalt without dark spots or blurred lines (Du Boulay 1963). A considerable amount of Qing blue and white ware from the Dehua kilns was sighted from the Musi but little was collected.

The few examples of Kangxi ware collected included stem cups (Figure 64, jar (K2609), bowls (K1975, K2610) and cup (K2581). This included ware that was similar to that made famous by the salvage and sale of the cargo of the 1815 Tek Sing shipwreck in the South China Sea, east of Sumatra (Figure 65).

#### Blanc De Chine wares (1368–1911)

Dehua kilns along the Fujian coast produced a distinctive ware with bluish-white or yellowish-white glaze (*Blanc de Chine*) from the Ming Dynasty to modern times. During the Qing Dynasty such ware had a denser body, a milky white glaze and the porcelain was more translucent. These kilns produced a variety of forms including figures, boxes, vases and jars, cups and bowls, fishes, lamps, cup-stands, censers and flowerpots, animals, brush holders, wine and teapots, religious and secular figures and puppets.

The most popular of these modelled figurines found in the Musi included Guan Yin, the Goddess of Mercy (Figure 66); Foo Lions, dogs, rabbits, deers and goats (K941, K944, K1033, K1036–8); a scholar (K2152); drummer (K943) and a breast feeding lady (K941).

#### Polychrome wares

Ming and Qing Dynasty monochrome porcelain was present in the Musi but, apart from small green perfume bottles (K1048, K2199) and a small long-necked yellow bottle (K1417), only monochrome figurines were collected by us.

Sancai ware was among the most impressive Ming Dynasty pottery. Green, yellow or turquoise, yellow and aubergine purple colours were used often separated by raised lines. Hobson (1923) noted that the most characteristic Ming and Qing polychromes used alkali



Figure 67. Miniature watch towers, one with the tip missing, heights 6.7 & 7.9 cm, from the Musi River Pusri site (1). Catalogue Nos (L–R): K1992, K1213.

lead silicate glazes applied over porcelain and fired at medium temperatures, but Hobson notes that it is difficult to ascribe dates to such Ming and early-Qing polychromes which included moulded wares, figures and ornaments, all of which were very much in vogue and opines that most later sancai ware was probably early-Qing rather than Ming. Two damaged miniature watch towers with degraded sancai glaze from the Musi were probably Qing (Figure 67)

Attractive robust vases and jars were produced in several centres from 1450 to 1550. They were usually decorated with floral motifs. Many of the Qing Dynasty porcelains of this period were enamelled directly onto the biscuit, especially figurines such as a parrot from the Musi (K2437). During the early-Kangxi period, over-glaze enamels were painted in concert with under-glaze blue (Wucai glaze). Later, blue was also used as an over-glaze as was the case with the mallet vase in Figure 68.

Several polychrome late-Qing hexagonal jars missing their lids made in the Shiwan (Shekwan) kilns, near Foshan, Guangdong Province, were collected from the Musi (K2036, K2061). Two bowls with red and green over-glaze enamel patterns were also collected (K1611 and K2117). A series of spittoons comprising K851, K984, K1072, K1560, K1625, K1693, K1832, K2100, K2307, K2414–6 (Figure 69) were probably also made in the Shiwan kilns, sometime after 1800. They were of variable height averaging 13.8 (11.2–20.3) cm. This type of spittoon was apparently commonly used in opium dens. They were mainly a polychrome green and white sancai glaze and were decorated around the shoulder with small bosses and an everted foot with deeply recessed base, some of which were stamped. Also collected was a figurine of a wrestler, which was possibly from the Qing Dynasty (Figure 70).

A range of moulded small polychrome sancai glazed toys in the form of cockerels, ducks, dogs, men on horses,



Figure 68. Mallet vase, over-glaze enamel green geckoes on shoulder and black heron in fir tree on body, two lugs gilded, height 19.8 cm, Qing Dynasty, 1644–1911, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2319.

buddhas and seated women working on house chores were found in the Musi (Figure 71). Identical toys were found in the cargo of the Diana shipwreck off Malacca which was transporting them from China to Calcutta and/or Madras in India for the East India Company, along with other ceramics, when it struck rocks and sank in 1817. Norman (1995) stated that such toys were not found in other wreck cargoes or in India and suggests that the Diana was initiating trade in such toys between China and India. Whatever the situation, Palembang played a role in such trade as these toys were fairly common in the Musi and were found at a several sites, mostly at Pusri (6), but also at nearby Boom Baru (1) and from the more distant Sungai Rebo site (2).

Several similar moulded sancai figures of dogs but of better quality were also found (K903, K1951) as well as a Foo Lion (Figure 72) and a blue robed man seated on



Figure 69. Spittoon, height 11.2 cm, Qing Dynasty, Guangdong Province, probably Shiwan kilns. C19, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1560.



Figure 70. Squatting 'wrestler' carrying a small back-pack and clutching a cloth and with glazed patches on the shoulders, left leg and buttock re-constructed, height 14.9 cm, probably Qing Dynasty, 1644–1911, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1482.



Figure 71. Ten moulded sancai glazed toy figurines, Late-Qing, C19, from the Musi River: Pusri, Boom Baru and Sungai Rebo sites. Catalogue Nos (L to R): K908 a, c, d, e & g, K954, K955, K1215, K1232, K1681.



Figure 72. Foo Lion, with dark brown mane and yellow spinal dots, height 9.5 cm, probably Qing Dynasty, Guangdong Province, Shiwan kilns, 1644–1911, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K957.

a rock (K1870) from the late-Qing Dynasty Shiwan kilns in Guangdong Province.

Associated with these polychrome toys were less abundant but also crudely made monochrome moulded lead glazed



Figure 73. Moulded sparrow, height 4.5 cm, Late Qing Dynasty, C19, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K907.

toys (Figure 73) found at the Pusri site (K824–5, K907, K908b, f, K1783, K2290, K2466–7).

Several other Qing Dynasty pieces from the Musi had brown outer walls including a bowl with an under-glaze blue goldfish in its well (K1710), a cup with a medallion with a degraded black and reddish enamel pattern on the outer wall (K2174) and a bottle with an under-glaze blue floral pattern inside a white medallion on the outer wall (K1889).

Ming Dynasty glazed ceramics from the Musi were predominately found at the Pusri site. A total of 42 per cent of the 95 items with recorded site information were from Pusri. Then in order of abundance, Boom Baru (34%), Sungai Rebo (13%), Sungai Guci (6%), Batu Ampar (3%), and Sungai Suro and PT Sharp (<2%).

Qing Dynasty glazed ceramics from the Musi were also predominately found at the Pusri site. A total of 43 per cent of the 56 items with recorded site information were from Pusri. Then in order of abundance, Boom Baru (29%), Sungai Rebo (14%), Batu Ampar (7%), Sungai Guci (5%), and Pulau Salanomo (<2%).

#### NORTH VIETNAM

North Vietnam produced sophisticated ceramics which were influenced by those produced in China, but which in many ways remained distinct from the Chinese forms. Vietnamese society was greatly influenced by the Chinese since the Han Dynasty, which controlled North Vietnam. North Vietnam ceramics are frequently referred to as 'Annamese', Annam being the term used by the Tang army for North Vietnam. The Chinese occupied North Vietnam from 111 BC to 980 AD. 'Tonkin Wares' have also been used to describe North Vietnam ceramics. Han shaped ceramics were produced by the North Vietnamese perhaps until the 6th century, which was long after the Han Dynasty ended in China.

Han-Viet ceramics were made from the fine smooth clay of the Red River. They were thinner walled and more highly fired than their Chinese equivalents. Instead of the thick green lead-based glazes of Han funerary objects, those made in North Vietnam had a thin whitish glaze. Many Han-Viet vessels also had "one or more glassy-green ash drips... Some of these drips seem to be precisely placed" (Stephenson and Guy 1997: 28). An ovoid cooking pot with slightly domed lid and long rod handle with hallowed flared distal end collected in the Musi (Figure 74) may be a Han-Viet pot, although this is unlikely! It is thickly potted from smooth pale greyish clay, probably on a slow wheel. However, it did not have an external whitish glaze. It was glazed inside with a brown spotted green colour with bluish white splashes and has two apparent ash drips on its shoulder.

By the 9th century, the style and production of low-fired pots followed those of the Tang Dynasty. However, after the expulsion of the Chinese and the founding of Vietnam in the 11th century, Vietnamese ceramics changed radically (Guy 1997). Vietnamese ceramics were at their most original in the nationalistic dynasties of the Ly (1009–1225) and Tran Dynasties (1225–1400) when Vietnam creativity was combined with that from India, Khmer, Cham and of course China. There was a long shared ceramic tradition with these other civilizations, especially the Cham and Khmer (Stephenson and Guy 1997). Ly ceramics were rarely exported to Indonesia although the Kustiarsih collection has one bowl collected from Kalimantan, but none from Palembang.

Twelve bowls (K967, K1813–14, K1971, K1958, K1995, K2000, K2003, K2086, K2297, K2365, K1373) from the Tran Dynasty were collected from the Musi. Some of these were beautifully potted bowls with sgraffito incised through an ivory or straw coloured glaze to a darkish slip; or the inner walls was impressed with 'turtle' scales; others had ribbed walls with incised cloud pattern in the cavetto while the outer wall was glazed with spots reflective of some Jizhou ware.



Figure 74. Lidded pot K2526. Pot, watery whitish glaze with two splashes of green glaze on body, height 18.6 cm, possibly Han-Viet ware. C1–C4, from the Musi River, Batu Ampang site. Catalogue No. K2526.



Figure 75. Lime pot, handle in form of gecko, glaze partially degraded, height 8.5 cm, North Vietnam, C14–C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1817.

A wider variety of ceramic types from the period between the 15th to 17th century were from the Musi, many of which were decorated with Buddhist motifs. Some had celadon glazes which ranged from straw yellow to olive, with a transparent pale glassy-green the most common. Pale glazes were also popular. However, those less visible parts of objects, such as the foot, were often crudely potted. They also did not try to disguise firing spur marks in the well of vessels, although from the 14th century they frequently used an unglazed stacking ring in the well (K1997). From the late-13th century, the base of most Vietnam pottery was given a matte brown iron oxide wash. While this wash assists identify Vietnamese pottery,

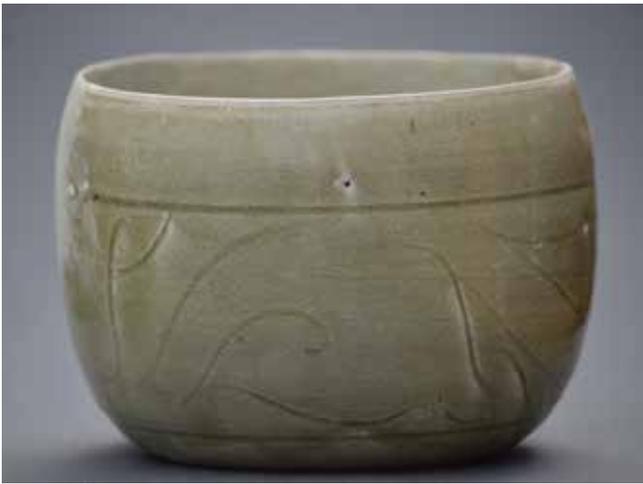


Figure 76. Bowl, straw coloured glaze over incised cloud scroll, diameter 13.7 cm, North Vietnam, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Boom Baru/Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2162.



Figure 77. Bowl, ivory glaze over band of wave scroll cut through black slip to light coloured body, diameter 10.7 cm, North Vietnam, Tran Dynasty, C13–C14, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2003.



Figure 78. Bowl, row of bosses below upper rim, sgraffito broad and partly combed leafy pattern on outer body and conch shell and flower pattern in well, body repaired, diameter 16 cm, North Vietnam, Tran Dynasty, C13–C14, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2365



Figure 79. Cups, white, pale-grey or olive celadon glaze, heights 6.1–7.3 cm, North Vietnam, late C13–early-C14, from the Musi River, Boom Baru (1) and Pusri (3) sites. Catalogue Nos K974, K1397, K1737, K2083.



Figure 80. Large Bowl, under-glaze cobalt blue cloud scroll below upper rim and lotus panels around base, diameter 30.4 cm, North Vietnam, C15–C16, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site (4km upstream at depth of 12m). Catalogue No. K2419.

it is the smooth grey-white clay from the Red River region, used to make their pottery that is more diagnostic.

Lime pots are specifically a South East Asian design, invented possibly as early as 2nd century, to hold powdered lime to mix with areca nut and betel leaf to form a chewing quid. They have a spiritual significance and were found in most ancient households. The basic design is a bulbous container with a flat knob for gripping, a round hole at the shoulder, and a high foot. Under the Tran Dynasty the foot became higher and the handle flatter (Truong in Stevenson and Guy, 1997, Plate 423). Stevenson and Guy (1997) stated that lime pots are not found in the ceramic tradition of other countries and exported Vietnamese examples have not been found. Several lime pots from the Musi were collected (Figure 75). Two were from North Vietnam (K1817, K2211, K2228); and a third (K2085), with a taller foot and dark grey glaze on a pale purple body, possibly was from Central Vietnam (Cham).

Stephenson and Guy (1997) refer to high-sided bowls, either monochrome or decorated with a sketchily painted under-glaze decoration as unique to North Vietnam. He suggests that they most closely resemble the Buddhist alms bowl. They are known to have been exported. A number of these bowls and beakers dated from the 13th–16th



Figure 81. Jarlet, under-glazed grey-blue chrysanthemum flower and leafy scroll on upper body and lotus lappets around base, upper rim repaired, height 10.5 cm, North Vietnam, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2600.



Figure 82. Jar, under-glaze cobalt blue panels on shoulder with floral decorations separated by wave pattern, central body with chrysanthemum flowers encircled by looping leafy vine, base with lotus leaf panel, height 19.1 cm, North Vietnam, C15, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2360.

century were from the Musi. These included those with under-glaze painted blue designs (K736, K1729, K2234); a pattern of incised lines below a watery straw coloured glaze such as Figure 76, but also including K1512, K1995, K2026, K2162; an ivory glaze with a simple incised wave pattern produced earlier in the Tran Dynasty such as in Figure 77 and K2086 and a monochrome unpatterned cream glaze (K2086). A more standard bowl with similar ivory glaze and a combed incised pattern on the outer wall and a conch and flower pattern on the inner well was also found in the Musi (Figure 78).

Vietnam ewers for water, wine and tea were also made in non-Chinese shapes but none of these were recorded from the Musi. However, four small cups with curved sides, suitable for drinking these liquids, were made and exported to Palembang (Figure 79) at the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century (K974, K1397, K1737, K2083, K2237). These had a similar shape to those made in Central Vietnam at the Go-Sanh kilns.

A wide variety of Vietnamese pottery was abundant in many Indonesian and Philippine burial sites. This pottery was well represented in the Musi. Particularly common were bowls painted with a brownish under-glaze iron pigment in a variety of sketchy floral and abstract designs. These mainly dated from the 14th–early 15th century. (K919, K920–1, K927, K1172–3, K1843).

These brown under-glaze wares were replaced by under-glaze cobalt blue decorated wares around the mid-15th century, following the re-invasion of Vietnam by the Chinese who introduced cobalt blue as a pigment to potters. A very large number of such ware were found in the Musi, including mainly smaller bowls (K733–4, K1318–9, K1467, K1594, K1682, K2004), and one very large bowl (Figure 80). Many of these bowls were decorated in patterns similar to those of late-blue-and-white Yuan Dynasty and early Ming bowls with lotus leaf panels around the base.

Probably the most common North Vietnamese pottery from the Musi was a seemingly endless supply of jarlets, both under-glaze cobalt blue decorated such as Figure 81 (K1171, K1391, K1695, K2287, K2600, K2589) and under-glaze iron decorated ones (K1057, K1174, K2071).

The Vietnamese continued to export a wide variety of pottery to Muslim countries, such as Indonesia and Egypt, in the 15th–16th century to compete with the Chinese ‘blue-and-white’ wares. These were not simple copies of Chinese wares but were in fact highly prized. Especially well executed were their naturalistic designs such as fish swimming among water weeds which decorated plates and jars. A plate collected from Palembang with two dragons and a flaming jewel was illustrated in Stephenson and Guy (1997, Plate 220). Examples found in the Musi included a Jar with a chrysanthemum scroll (Figure 82).

Many other examples of cobalt blue under-glaze ware apart from bowls and jars were found in the Musi. These included water droppers and incense-stick holders in a number of naturalistic forms. Water droppers included a mythical beast (Figure 83), rooster (K2558), pair of ducks (K2583), a fruit (Figure 84); and an elephant incense-stick holder (K2556).



Figure 83. Water dropper in form of mythical beast features highlighted with under-glaze cobalt glaze, height 5.1 cm, North Vietnam, C15–C16, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2557.



Figure 84. Water dropper in form of fruit connected to leafed twig with leaf venation outlined with under-glaze cobalt, height 3.8 cm, North Vietnam, Hai Duong Province, C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1309.

Small lidded boxes were particularly common in the Musi. These showed a wide variety of decoration from simple line outlines of flowers and lotus leaves (K1174, K1169) to delightfully sketched landscapes and fishermen (Figure 85).

Several somewhat unusually shaped mini jars, (K1032, K1801, K1712) were from the Musi. These were probably used for medicines (Figure 86) and a hexagonal cone shaped object that may have been an ink well (K2589).



Figure 85. Lidded box, foot under-glaze cobalt blue painting of a fisherman, diameter 7.5 cm, North Vietnam, C15–C16, from the Musi River, Boom Baru. Catalogue No. K2555.



Figure 86. Vase, under-glaze cobalt blue ring shaped necklace on shoulder and thin line with three circles and a central dot at intervals on lower body, height 6.5 cm, North Vietnam, C15–C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1712.

Large plates and incense burners decorated with cobalt under-glaze flowers were occasionally encountered but not collected. A wide variety of glazed wall tiles as architectural ornaments decorated in both iron and cobalt under-glaze were exported specifically to the Javanese Majapahit capital

of Trowulan, in East Java (Guy 1997:58). Sixty five such tiles can be seen today embedded in the walls of the Great Mosque in Demak, Central Java. Interestingly no such tiles were seen in the Musi, perhaps because Sriwijaya is known to have limited development of significant architectural monuments.

A number of other monochrome glazed bowls from the Musi, post the Tran Dynasty, included those that were straw coloured (K790), apple green (K1330) and white (K1344).

Vietnamese export ware also employed red, green and yellow over-glaze enamels, either alone or with cobalt blue under-glaze. Only one jar with degraded enamel was collected from the Musi (K841).

Late-Vietnam wares exported during the transition from the Ming to the Qing Dynasty varied between porcellaneous stoneware and rather fine porcelain with under-glaze blue decoration fit for daily use. Their glaze was thicker, heavily crackled and tinted an ivory white with the blue sometimes an in-glaze blue. The bases can be flat but mostly had a thick rounded foot ring with recessed and carefully glazed base. Wares included among others 'Tonkinese' cups, jarlets, bowls for tea ceremonies and medium sized 'chicken foot dragon' jars (Brown 1989). Such late-North Vietnamese wares found in the Musi River may include the following jarlets K735, K1052. The most modern Vietnamese ware from the Musi was probably a water pourer (K2253) dated from the 19th or 20th century.

North Vietnamese ware from the Musi was predominately found at the Pusri site. A total of 71 per cent of the 78 items with recorded site information were from Pusri. And this was over a long period. For example, all but one of the Tran Dynasty (C13–C14) bowls came from Pusri (5) and one from Boom Baru (two others were from the general area of Pusri/Boom Baru). Under-glaze iron decorated ware (C14–C15) was also predominantly found at Pusri (8) then Boom Baru (3), Sungai Rebo (1) and Sungai Guci (1). Under-glaze cobalt blue ware (C15–C17) continued this trend with Pusri (15), Boom Baru (5), and Batu Ampar (4). The monochromes (C14–C16) again were similar with Pusri (25), Boom Baru (6), Batu Ampar (1) and Sungai Guci (1).

#### CHAM

The Cham, which occupied what is now Central Vietnam, was a wealthy nation with a vast trade network (Bray 2014). Cham ceramics have been identified at sites as far afield as Indonesia, the Sinai Peninsula, Philippines and Japan, as well as in shipwrecks off the coasts of Thailand, Malaysia, and Vietnam (Aoyagi and Hasebe 2002). The Pandanan ship, wrecked off the coast of Palawan sometime between 1450 and 1470, included in its cargo several hundred Cham celadon porcelain and stoneware saucers or dishes produced at the Go Sanh kilns in Binh Dinh Province (Tanaka and Dizon 2017).

These international contacts and relationships allowed the Cham to develop a sophisticated ceramic industry during the Vijaya Kingdom, centred at the locations of the Go Sanh and Go Hoi kilns in Binh Dinh. These wares



Figure 87. Bowl, diameter 19.7, Central Vietnam (Cham), Binh Dinh Province, Go Sanh or Go Hoi kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Sungai Guci site. Catalogue No. K2060.



Figure 88. Bowl, four small round spur marks in well, rim unglazed, diameter 17 cm, probably Central Vietnam (Cham), C14–C15, from the Musi River, Lawang Kidul site. Catalogue No. K1949.

were generally made from coarse fabric and were poorly finished. They were glazed mainly with brown, light green or white glaze. Most bowls, plates and saucers had an unglazed ring around the inner well. The wares were somewhat restricted in variety and comprised celadon bowls, dishes and basins, iron-glazed jars and pear-shaped bottles, roof tiles and architectural ornaments. Some of the bowls and dishes had under-glaze iron decoration; most distinctive were brown-glazed cups and round-sided deep basins. Examples of most of these can be found in the Hauge Collection (Smithsonian Institute 2009).

Cham ceramics were easily distinguished from those of the North Vietnamese because they were made from reddish Central Vietnam clays, and not the fine smooth grey-white clays of the Red River delta. No under-glaze decorated ware appeared to have been produced by the Cham as all shards reported from Binh Dinh were monochromes and decoration was rare, except on the larger storage jars which sometimes had incised or moulded and applied motifs (Brown 1989).

The earliest Go Sanh celadon bowls, as well as surface finds from other kilns in the Binh Dinh Province, had entirely glazed interiors. Later ones have unglazed rings in the well to facilitate their stacking for firing. The pottery



Figure 89. Jar, golden-brown degraded glaze, height 20 cm, Central Vietnam (Cham), C14–C15, from the Musi River, Pusri. Site. Catalogue No. K1899



Figure 90. Cup, thinly potted, golden-brown glaze, height 7.1 cm, Central Vietnam (Cham), Binh Dinh Province, Go Sanh or Go Hoi kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2565.



Figure 91. Basin, golden-brown glaze, diameter 18.5 cm, Central Vietnam (Cham), Binh Dinh Province, Go Sanh or Go Hoi kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2518.

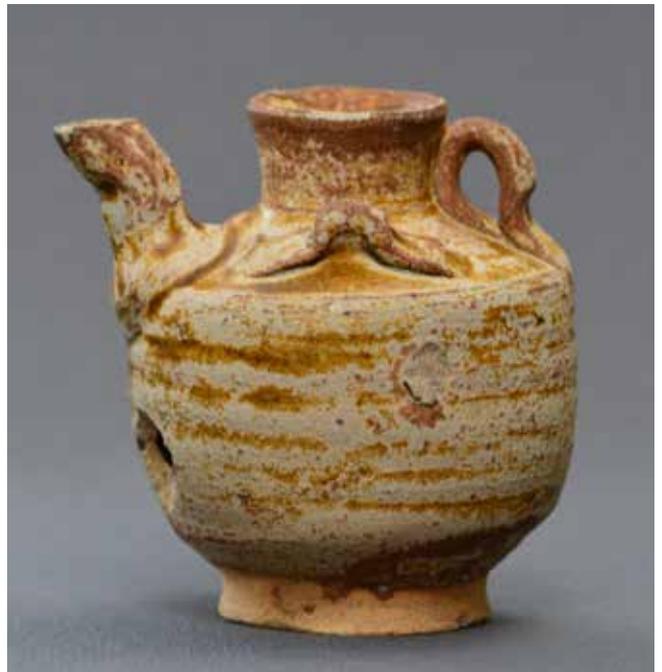


Figure 92. Water dropper, somewhat degraded golden brown and brown glaze, height 7.6 cm, Central Vietnam (Cham), C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1053.

marks on the base of Go Sanh dishes unwind in a counter-clockwise manner, similar to those of North Vietnamese wares. Also the spur marks common on North Vietnam wares, which were similar to those of Si Satchanalai, were common in the 13th and 14th centuries, but after that they were rare (Brown 1989:38).

Brown (1989) divided Go Sanh wares into three groups. The first were greenish or bluish-grey glazed saucers with unglazed stacking rings in their wells and a grayish clay fabric (Figure 87 & Figure 88).

The second were celadon dishes, also generally with a grey fabric visible on the unglazed foot. Examples from the Musi appear to be (K1727, K1964, K2297, K2325–6).

The last group of brown-glazed vessels had the greatest variety of forms with an orange to reddish-brown fabric

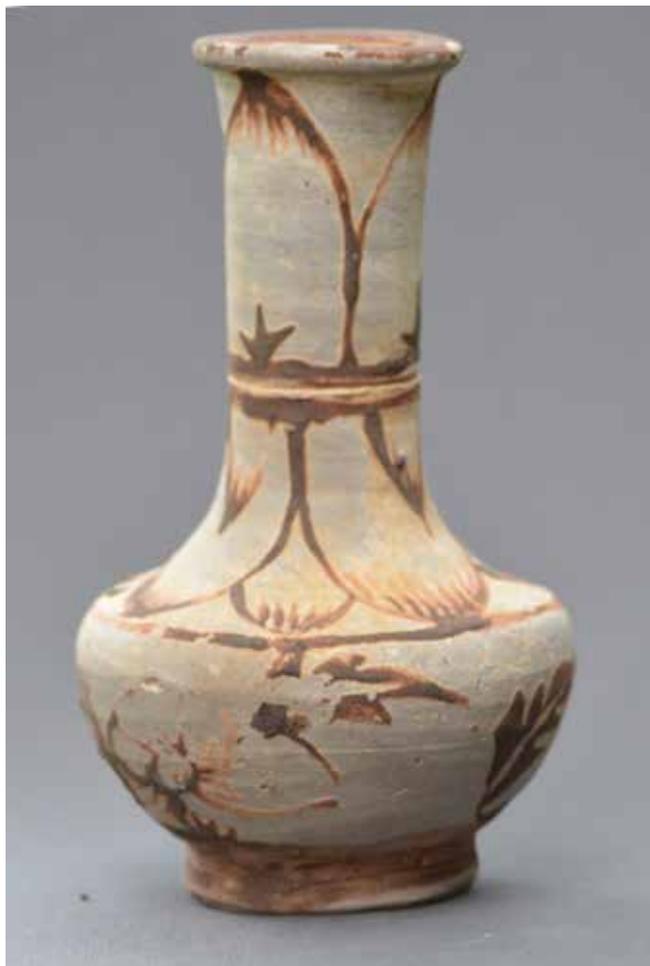


Figure 93. Bottle, decorated on biscuit in reddish brown, neck with upright plantain leaves on upper half and these inverted on lower half, body with broad leafy scroll, height 16 cm, Central Vietnam (Cham), Vijaya Kingdom, C14–C16, from the Musi, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1963.



Figure 94. Basin, purple fly-ash glaze or slip, decorated with numerous thin vertical striations, height 9 cm, probably southern Vietnam, called Nambam Ware by the Japanese, C16 or earlier, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K2187.

visible on the unglazed bottom half of the vessel. She describes their brown glaze as generally having a “runny golden brown glaze often marred by air bubbles that rarely reached the base of the vessel”. Many of these forms appear to have been recovered from the Musi, including large Dragon storage jars (see Chapter on Storage Vessels on page 321); smaller jars (Figure 89) including also K708, K981 and K992; a lime pot (K2985); cups (Figure 90); flat bottom basins with heavy rounded mouth rims (Figure 91); a small ewer (Figure 92). A mortar with a much degraded golden brown glaze (K2639) may also be Cham. Brown further adds to this third group jars which are decorated with dark red enamel on an unglazed body (Brown 199, Plate 23d). A bottle from the Musi (Figure 93) fits this description in part and is very similar in decoration to a Cham kendi in Khoo (1991, Figure 69).

Three basins from the Musi (K1621, K1885, K2187) are examples of a ware, which according to Cort (1993) were brown glazed or unglazed stoneware exported to Japan from the ‘southern barbarian’ or Namban (Figure 94). This ware was used in Japan in the preparation of powdered green tea. Namban ware was produced in Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Burma or coastal southern China. More specifically, the Musi Namban was referred to by the Japanese as sudare (or reed blind vessels). This was because of its distinctive texture (Cort 1993, Figure 32) of closely spaced vertical ribbings which cover the nearly cylindrical vessels and terminate like the frayed ends of a hanging rope curtain. The origins of sudare basins were allocated by Cort to possibly Vietnam or Thailand, and made in the 16th century or earlier. We tentatively attribute the Musi Namban ware to Cham kilns because of the reddish-brown clays and position of the Cham in earlier trade with Japan. But if they were made by the Cham they probably predate the break-up of that nation towards the end of the 15th century.

Several other vessels from the Musi may be Cham. These included jarlets with a bluish tinged glaze over a grey body (K2090, K2128, K2470); wide mouth jars with flat bases, everted upper rims, a reddish chocolate or pale orange fabric and thin glaze on the upper half of the body, one with a blue-grey glaze (K1544), another a purple glaze (K1967), the other a very degraded yellowish brown glaze over a white slip (K1842).

Cham glazed ceramics from the Musi were predominately found at the Pusri site. A total of 45 per cent of the 22 items with recorded site information were from Pusri. Then, in order of abundance, Sungai Rebo (18%), Batu Ampar (14%), Boom Baru (9%) and Sungai Guci (9%), and Lawang Kidul (5%).

#### CENTRAL THAILAND

As glazed ceramic production disappeared from the diminishing Khmer empire it was appearing in north-central Thai towns of Sukhothai, Si Satchanalai and Phitsanulok. All of which became at different times the capital of the Thai state in the Sukhothai and Ayutthaya periods of the 13th to 15th centuries. Sukhothai was a major Khmer provincial admin centre in the 12th century and its independence from the Khmer marks an important point in the development of



Figure 95. Bowl, Central Thailand possibly 'Mon' ware, diameter 19.6 cm, C14?, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K704.



Figure 98. Stem bowl, chrysanthemum flower incised in well, height 14 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid-C16, from the Musi River, Sungai Gucci site. Catalogue No. K2157.



Figure 96. Bowl, with lotiform rim, incised flower outline in well, diameter 25.5 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K747



Figure 99. Jar, height 16 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid-C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K706.



Figure 97. Bowls, diameters 12.7 & 13.7 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–mid-C16, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2568-9.

the Thai state. Of note, then, is that by the 11th century the Khmer transferred all the glaze technology to the Thai Mon during the early phase of operation of the Si Satchanalai kilns (Brown 1989).



Figure 100. Jarlet, height 5.4 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1694.



Figure 101. Bottle, height 11.6 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid-C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2035.

In the 14th century Sukhothai Province fell under the influence of the Ayutthaya Kingdom, which pushed both domestic and regional trade. An important aspect of such trade was the development of the glazed ceramic industry and export of wares from the second half of the 15th century, both through the Chao Praya River system and westwards overland through the Martaban region of lower Burma. Sukhothai Province became the centre for Thai trade ceramics and glazed ceramics began to be produced in Si Satchanalai about the 12th century. The kilns were centred at Ban Ko Noi where some 200 kilns have been reported, but the figure may be as high as 600 to 800 kilns (Brown 1989, Glover 1993). Sukhothai, some 50 km south of Si Satchanalai, also produced a range of glazed ceramics at that time. The Si Satchanalai kilns were working at full capacity during the period of the export trade in ceramics between late-14th to mid-16th century, but particularly in the 15th century. Under-glaze iron decorated wares were among the earliest ceramics traded.

Brown (1989) suggests that there was a substantial production of somewhat primitive 'Mon' glazed ceramics at these Central Thailand kilns prior to mass production for the international trade. The earliest date for such 'Mon' production is conjectural but some have proposed that it began early-10th century.

The range of glazed ceramic ware from the Central and Northern kilns was quite varied; it was less so from the Lower Central Thailand kilns (e.g., Shaw 1981, Brown 1989, Tingley 1993, Richards 1995). Many of these forms were exported to South East Asia (Tantoco 1976, Adhyatman 1981, Miksic 2009, and from SEAC references and shipwrecks referenced



Figure 102. Figurine, sitting woman clutching and unidentified object, head repaired prior to purchase, height 10.2 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid-C16, from the Musi. Catalogue No. K2496.

earlier). As noted by Brown (1989) the range of basic shapes produced at the Si Satchanalai kilns during its later stages of production is 'quite astonishing'. This variety is reflected in recoveries from the Musi, which are dealt with below separated by major kiln and ware type.

Si Satchanalai kilns

Celadon wares

A greenish 'Mon Ware', which was mainly bowls, was probably the first glazed pottery from Si Satchanalai. Several bowls from the Musi River (K704, K834, K838) may be examples of this ware (Figure 95).

However, with development of above ground brick cross-draft kilns a more robust thick and glassy pale or dark sea-green and occasionally a soft coloured opaque blue coloured celadon glaze was developed and widely exported. Occasionally, a white slip was applied before decorating Si

Satchanalai wares, usually with incised or carved designs under the glaze (Brown 1989). Such Thai celadon in the Musi included plates and bowls on which the glaze had an attractive tendency to pool in the well and form heavy drips on the outer surfaces to the foot. Examples are: large plates/ bowls (Figure 96), including K836 and K1847; small bowls (Figure 97), including K2508; stem bowls (Figure 98); jars (Figure 99), jarlets with and without handles (Figure 100), including K885, K1822, K2356); bottles (Figure 101), including K769, K888 and K1912; and vases (K1792).

Figurines of a sitting mother clutching either a child or bird were the most commonly produced, probably at the Ban Pa Yang kilns which seems to have been the centre for the production of such figurines (Guy 1993). As noted by others (Brown 1989, Guy 1993, Richards 1995) these are rarely found with the head attached leading to the belief that they are probably used for ritual purposes. Although Richards states that such 'ceramic dolls' are found only in Thailand, three were collected in the Musi, including one clutching a bird. A number of others were seen and all but one (Figure 102) was missing its head.

#### White wares

The most common monochrome white glazed wares from the Musi were solid potiches both without lugs (K1313) and with lugs (K2596), jarlets (K2018, K2447), and a ewer (K2469).

#### Brown wares

Common monochrome brown glazed ware from the Musi were two handled bottles which ranged from a squat shape (Figure 103) to elongate (K887, K891, K918, K1284, small bottles without handles were not uncommon (Figure 104). Two handled bottles and jarlets were exported until the end of the 16th century and possibly into the 17th century as they have been found together with Wanli Chinese blue and white ware in the cargo of the Ko Kradat ship wreck. They are variously thought to have a funerary purpose as well as a general container for oils, condiments, medicines or cosmetics (Tingley 1993).

#### Under-glazed decorated wares

Wares decorated with painted under-glaze decorations based on brown white and clear glazes were produced at both Ban Ko Noi and Ban Pa Yang kilns in Si Satchanalai. These were common in the Musi and included shallow bowls frequently with fish and flower design (Figure 105 & Figure 106). These two plates and a third one (K1358) were decorated with an under-glaze iron 'orchid tree' flower with a central spiral and a stylized flame which Richards (1995) considered was an archaic yin-yang symbol. He considered that these plates were likely to have been among the first wares exported from Si Satchanalai; potiches, with lids missing (Figure 107 & Figure 108); a variety of decorated jars and jarlets (Figure 109 & Figure 110); including K1718, K1924, K2282; water dropper in the shape of a bird (Figure 111), bottles (K1618, K2472) and kendis (uncommon and none collected), as well as small lidded boxes which were made mainly for the Indonesian market where they were often found associated with burial sites. Although these lidded boxes were common



Figure 103. Bottle, height 13 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid-C16, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2495.

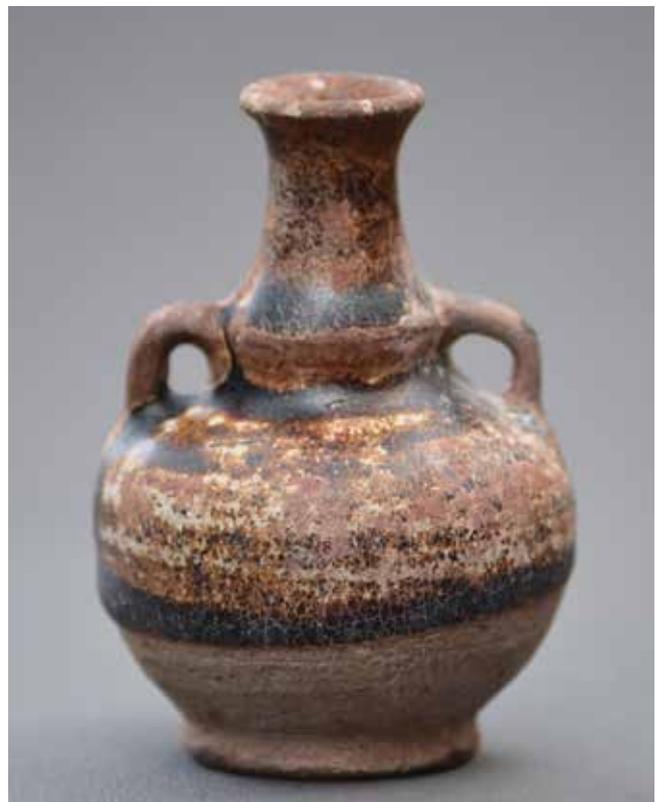


Figure 104. Jarlet, height 7 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C15–C17, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1802.



Figure 105. Plate, 'orchid tree' flower spray decoration in well, diameter 25 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C13–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K799.



Figure 106. Bowl, 'orchid tree' flower spray decoration in well, diameter 26.2 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C13–C14–mid C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2255.



Figure 107. Potiche (lid missing), inside decorated with vine and flower pattern, height 12 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1274.



Figure 108. Potiche, body divided into four panels alternatively filled with cross-hatching and crudely painted leafy vine, under-glaze dark blue-grey, height 12.5 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2588.



Figure 109. Jar, each panel with iron under-glaze of calligraphic design of abstract plants covered with cloudy bluish glaze, height 6.6 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid-C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1234.



Figure 110. Jarlet, iron under-glaze spots, height 4.9 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C15–C17, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1273.



Figure 111. Water dropper in form of swimming ducks, height 4.2 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1715.



Figure 112. Lidded box, under-glaze iron leafy vine pattern on lid and body, diameter 13.1 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid C16, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2578.



Figure 113. Kendi, man sitting with spout in both hands, handle missing, height 13 cm, probably Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1658.



Figure 114. Figurine, stylized man on elephant, dripped glaze degraded, height 6.5 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K939.



Figure 115. Figurine, man on war elephant, front legs, ear, box, most of rider and base reconstructed height 18 cm, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid-C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2258



Figure 116. Kendi, pedestal foot with deeply recessed base, spout possibly repaired, height 18 cm, probably Central or Southern Thailand, C12–C14, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K995.

in the Musi only one complete with lid (Figure 112) and the base of two others (K1511, K2439) were collected. Figurines and zoomorphic forms were also fairly common in the Musi River. These, which were probably produced at Ban Pra Yang, may have been toys, talisman, incense burners or water dropper. These included a water dropper in the form



Figure 117. Bowl, iron under-glaze decoration of cakra swirls in well, feather pattern in cavetto and a darker broad band above with sgraffito sloping lines, outer body with same feather pattern, diameter 13.5 cm, Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue K2445.

of a seated human holding a jar (Figure 113); a man riding a horse (Figure 114), including K940; a man supporting a jar, which functions as an incense stick holders (K1796); and animal forms including a war elephant (Figure 115) and a group of chickens (K1646). Interestingly, architectural and sculptural ceramics known to be produced at Si Satchanalai for the local market were not recorded. The war elephant is particularly interesting because Glover (1993) reports that they are rarely found outside Thailand.

A glazed kendi from the Musi (Figure 116) was probably produced in Central or Southern Thailand. It had very similar shape and decoration, especially the sculptured lotus leaves around the body, to several unglazed kendis that were thought to originate in Peninsular Thailand. The spout of this kendi may have been repaired prior to purchase.

While most of the wares from Si Satchanalai were glazed, at Ban Ko Noi the production focused on unglazed domestic earthenware. The most difficult Central Thai wares to identify to kiln site are the unglazed Khmer like stoneware basins and burial sized jars from Si Satchanalai, Sukhothai, Phitsanulok and Singburi. However, unglazed Si Satchanalai kendis and jars, while commonly found in the Philippines, were not exported to Indonesia (Brown 1989).

#### Sukhothai kilns

The range of Sukhothai pottery is less varied than that from Si Satchanalai and was mainly under-glazed iron painted ware. Sukhothai glazed wares are probably the easiest South East Asian wares to identify. Their body is coarse and grainy and required solid potting and a thick layer of slip. The body is normally speckled with tiny white, and occasionally black spots of impurities. Creamy-white slip applied to almost all Sukhothai ware is usually clearly visible (Brown 1989). In the Musi, they included simply decorated bowls (K1425, K1472, K2516); a group of bowls decorated with under-glazed 'solar bursts' characteristic of Sukhothai, including, K1235, K1272, K2445 (Figure 117); and a group characteristically decorated with under-glaze iron vegetative patterns and sometimes with somewhat abstract crabs, including bowls K1056, K1143 and a Potiche, K1387 (Figure 118 & Figure



Figure 118. Bowl, iron under-glaze decoration of abstract blobs in well and outer body wall with stylized crabs, upper rim repaired, diameter 15.8 cm, Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2159.



Figure 119. Potiche (lid missing), decorated with iron under-glaze around body with abstract broad vegetation strokes, half body repaired, height 7.9 cm, Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K1387.



Figure 120. Plate, iron under-glaze fish outline over white slip, rims repaired, diameter 28.2 cm, Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2598a.



Figure 121. Bowl, possibly copper over-glaze degraded by river or lost by over firing in kiln, upper rim repaired, diameter 12.6 cm, probably Iraq, Abbasid, Lustre Ware, C10, from the Musi River, Sungai Guci site. Catalogue No. K1916.

119); and miniature bottles (K1618). Also fairly common were plates with under-glaze iron painted fish outlines over a white slip, including K2464, K2598 a, b & c (Figure 120).

Phitsanulok Pottery is dealt with in the Earthenware section

#### LOWER CENTRAL THAILAND

Glover (1993) described several pottery wares from lower Central Thailand. These were from the Wat Pra and Ban Rachan, sites in Singburi Province which produced a variety of glazed and unglazed wares (dealt with in Chapter 5) in the late-16th and early-17th centuries.



Figure 122. Vase, degraded reddish brown glaze with turquoise spots, right handle and both upper rim and base rim repaired, Middle East, C10, height 13.2 cm, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K 821.



Figure 123. Bottle, height 9.8 cm, probably Greater Iran Frit ware, C9, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K839.



Figure 124. Unidentified object, length 50 cm, possible of Middle East origin, from the Musi River, Catalogue No. K2694.



Figure 125. Kendi in shape of elephant, distal part of neck missing, height 8.5 cm, Khmer, Angkorian ware. C11–C12, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2094.



Figure 126. Bottle, height 8.8 cm, Khmer, Angkorian ware. C11–C12, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K2357.



Figure 127. Jug, blue wash, decorated with moulded stylised flowers and leaves, upper neck and handle reconstructed, height 15 cm, German, Westerwald stoneware pewter mounted jug, C15 to present, from the Musi River, Sungai Guci site. Catalogue No. K2329.

#### NORTH THAILAND

Shaw (1993) provided an exciting account of recent discoveries of numerous ceramic sites in North Thailand that produced a wide range of impressive glazed ceramics which reflected decorative styles from Si Satchanalai. However, these northern kilns supplied an essentially domestic market and consequently were only briefly referred to here. They included the Kalong kilns with a wide variety of decorative designs and freely drawn black under-glaze decorations. Sankampaeng and Phan kilns produced wares reflective of Si Satchanalai celadons but with a more yellow glaze. Phayao, Nan and Lampang ware had distinctive and delicate repetitive decorations incised through a thick black slip.

#### PENINSULAR THAILAND

it appeared that glazed ceramics were not made locally in any significant quantity in Peninsular Thailand. Rather, they were imported to population centres along the east coast of the Peninsula from elsewhere in mainland Asia: from the 9th to 19th century from China; from the 12th to 13th century brownish coloured jars from Phnom Dangrek, Khmer; in the 15th century covered boxes and jarlets from North

Vietnam; and in the late-14th to 15th century a wide variety of Si Satchanalai celadon, brown and white glazed ware.

During the 14th to 18th century, Phatthalung, especially the sites of Bang Kaeo in Khao Chai Son and Chai Buri in Mueang district, was the most important southern Thai port town under the Ayutthaya Kingdom (rather than Satingpra) (Piyakul 2014, 2015).

Thai glazed ceramics from the Musi were predominately found at the Boom Baru site. A total of 42 per cent of the 59 items with recorded site information were from that site. Then, in order of abundance, Pusri (34%), Batu Ampar (19%), Sungai Rebo (3%) and Sungai Guci (<2%).

#### MIDDLE EAST

Arab dhows were the major trans-Asia trading vessels navigating the Musi River prior to the Chinese Song period. Despite this, few Arab ceramics were found in South East Asia outside of Barus, North Sumatra, where 1,000 shards of pottery from the Persian Gulf were found and dated to the mid-9th to early-10th century. They comprised jars and pots from Siraf (Perret & Sujeng Riyanto 1998; Guillot *et al.* 2003). Even the Intan Shipwreck off Belitung Island, which was an Arab dhow, had only a few Middle East ceramics on board which were thought to have been possessions of the Arab crew.

According to Miksic (2009) lustre ware from Persian Gulf regions was found at Palembang. We sighted only a single example, a bowl, from the Musi (Figure 121). Other items attributed to the Middle East were several small vases comprising K755, K821, K1627 (Figure 122), a small 'frit ware' bottle (Figure 123), and an unidentified long tubular object which had a hole at each end (Figure 124). Two amphoras are described in Chapter 6, Glazed and Unglazed Storage Vessels).

#### KHMER

As noted in the Chapter 3, the Khmer did not export their ceramic products, which they began to glaze only after the 9th century. Brown glazed wares began to be produced in the 11th century at Buriram and other sites until 1150 when the Angkor Wat temple was built. Evidence for ceramic production after the 13th century is scant.

Only three examples of Khmer glazed ceramics were found in the Musi which supports the view that very little Khmer glazed wares were exported. One was a kendi in the shape of an elephant (Figure 125), another was a bottle (Figure 126) and the third was the base part of a vessel which may have been Khmer (K1350).

#### GERMAN

A single item of salt-glazed stoneware, produced in German towns in the area known as the Westerwald, was found in the Musi (Figure 127). Such jugs, tankards, and the like were made from the 15th century to the present. They may be moulded, stamped or occasionally incised.

## CHAPTER 5. UNGLAZED, SLIPPED & PAINTED WARES IN THE MUSI RIVER

---

### ABOUT SOUTH EAST ASIAN UNGLAZED, SLIPPED AND PAINTED WARES

Early pottery forms in Indonesia have been influenced by Indian, Chinese and mainland, peninsular and island South East Asia ceramics. The origins of South East Asian forms and identification of their characteristic decorations and chronology has been the focus of a great deal of modern archaeological excavation and research, particularly since the end of both the Vietnam War and disturbances in Cambodia. Most of these principle activities are referenced in literature citations in the below text.

As discussed in earlier chapters, the Musi River and the general area of Palembang has a long history of involvement in both local and international trade which precedes establishment of the Sriwijaya Kingdom. Consequently, this collection from the Musi contains examples of pottery which pre-date the 7th century, some of which is exogenous to Sumatra. For this reason we provide a little background on earthenware from areas known to have had both prehistoric and early historic connections with Palembang.

Archaeological excavation work revealing pottery finds in South East Asia and research on both new and older finds continues unabated. It is possible that wares which could assist identify the origins and chronology of earthenware pottery from the Musi have not yet been excavated or researched, or findings from such efforts are not available to us. Further, extensive destruction of many kiln sites in Thailand, Cambodia, and Central and South Vietnam means that the specific origins of some of the pottery finds in the Musi may never be determined!

Another problem in determining the source and/or age of some of the earthenware from the Musi was that similar globular forms were produced widely in South East Asia. Plain or paddle decorated pots and bowls were produced continuously from the Neolithic through to the modern period. Some of these, particularly those crudely potted from a grey fabric, could have been made locally or elsewhere. What is required is access to material analysis of the pottery fabric and/or use of modern analyses to date objects. In the absence of such analysis, association with ceramics or objects of known date can greatly assist identify the provenance of a piece. Unfortunately, we were unable to use such associations because the bed of the Musi was turbulent, particularly during the wet season when the waters flowed with great speed down the main river fairway. This turbulence clearly mixed ceramics of different origin and age.

We have, then, somewhat arbitrarily presumed that crude grey fabric earthenware cooking vessels, kendis and toys from the Musi (Figure 128) were probably made in South Sumatra or Lampung Provinces, where such grey pottery was known to have been produced. While such earthenware was also produced elsewhere in Asia, it is

probable that such easy to produce, stylistically simple, fragile, and difficult to transport safely, vessels would not have been traded commercially between islands or with mainland South East Asian states. However, some simple cooking pots which were decorated with various paddle patterns were probably exogenous because they were made from orange, red, yellow or white clays, which were uncommon in South Sumatra (Figure 129), although such clays were known from Lampung Province to the immediate south.

### SOUTH EAST ASIAN EARTHENWARE TYPES

Solheim (1990) found two primary pottery types widely scattered in island South East Asia during prehistoric and more recent times. These he named the Sa-Huynh-Kalanay and Bau-Malay Traditions. The Sa-Huynh-Kalanay type was named and modified by Solheim (1964, 2002) in recognition of the similarities in the decorative motifs between the early-metal-age ceramics from the site of Kalanay, Central Philippines and Sa Huynh, Central Vietnam. The Bau-Malay type had considerably less variety in both form and decoration compared to the Sa-Huynh/ Kalanay type and originated from south Chinese 'geometric ware'. The earliest origin of these pottery types was in South China about 3,000 BC to 2,500 BC. They first appeared in northern Vietnam soon after 800 BC. Solheim (1964) considered the Bau-Malay pottery was a later tradition with its earliest origins in Palawan in 200–300 and later (700–800) in Sarawak, western Indonesia, West Borneo, Malay Peninsula and southern Philippines. In 1990, he opined that there was neither overlap nor relationship between these two Traditions. But later (Solheim 2016) considered they developed about the same time in coastal Vietnam and South China and that they were indeed related to each other. They were at least in major part a development of the Cham people of what is now Central Vietnam. Tan (1988) considers all the late-prehistoric complexes in Vietnam belong to the Sa-Huynh/ Kalanay type, noting that impressed pottery (Bau-Malay) does exist there, especially with square patterns, but it never occurs alone!

#### The Sa-Huynh/Kalanay type

This pottery was described by Solheim (2002) as technically sophisticated pottery with both variable surface treatment and form. It is thought that Sa-Huynh culture occupied the south-central coast of Vietnam between *c.*500 BC and 100 AD (Higham 2002), while the Kalanay style pottery was associated with ornaments thought to date from the early-Metal Age period from the 5th century BC to the 5th century AD (Dizon and Santiago 1996, Dizon 2003, Cuevas 2003). Solheim (2002) considered the Sa-Huynh-Kalanay style pottery was made with paddle and anvil with some forming done on a slow wheel; and the surface marked with cord or basket design in earlier forms. In some areas,

carved paddles were used to impart a simple rectangular or ribbed pattern in relief. Decoration was by incising, impressing and painting (always with incising). Patterns were usually arranged as: paired diagonals and borders; curvilinear scrolls and triangles; rectangular scrolls and triangles; commonly emphasised punctuations or dashes separated by incised lines; crenulations impressed with a shell edge; impressed or carved 'scallop' designs on carinations or rims; and carved cut-outs in ring stands.

The relationship between the Sa-Huynh and Kalanay pottery types continues to be clarified, in large part because Solheim (2002) and his later papers did not adequately categorise these types through illustration and definition of the full range of variation in their decorations and form (Balbaligo 2015). More recently, however, Yamagata and Matsumura (2017) concluded, from study of the wealth of pottery recovered from relatively recently excavated Sa-Huynh archaeological sites, that these two pottery types are in fact unrelated. And that many of their supposed similar motifs, as identified by Solheim (2002), are not held in common. In particular, Sa-Huynh pottery did not have motifs such as paired diagonals and borders, rectangular scrolls and triangles or impressed or carved 'scallop' designs. Also Kalanay pottery had no cord-mark impressions. Further, they postulated from very recent studies at the Hoa Diem site in Central Vietnam, that the Kalanay-type probably post-dated that of the Sa-Huynh type.

Sa-Huynh/Kalanay type pottery is now known from sites in Indonesia and throughout Vietnam, and elsewhere in the Philippines, peninsular Thailand, Borneo and Cambodia. Despite the uncertain typological relationship between the Sa-Huynh and Kalanay pottery this familiar grouping is still used to identify stylistic links between these various geographic sites (Favereau and Bellina, in press). Solheim (1966) documented and illustrated that Sa-Huynh–Kalanay related pottery is widely scattered throughout Indonesia including the archaeological sites of Galumpang, Sulawesi; Buni, Java, Gilamanuk and Bali. And in present day pottery from Makassar, South Sulawesi; Sumatra (Minangkabau District of the Batang Hari River Basin, and Gajoland); Lombok; Kai Island; and Geelvink Bay, West Papua.

#### The Bau-Malay pottery tradition

Solheim (1990) summarises his earlier work on these two pottery 'traditions' (Solheim 1959, 1961a&b, 1964, 1966 etc) and describes the Bau-Malay pottery as easily distinguished from that of Sa-Huynh/Kalanay pottery by having considerably less variety of form and decoration. Bau-Malay commonly is impressed on the body with a carved paddle which is used in the paddle and anvil method when forming or finishing of a vessel. Often two different carved paddles were used on the one vessel allowing a more complicated pattern on the shoulder than on the body and base. Decorations also included simple or moderately complex stamped impressed repeated patterns around a vessel. In some areas later decorations included vertical ridges or channels usually accompanied by impressed stamp patterns.



Figure 128. Pot, square matrix of paddle marks, height 13.5 cm. Probably local ware, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1593.

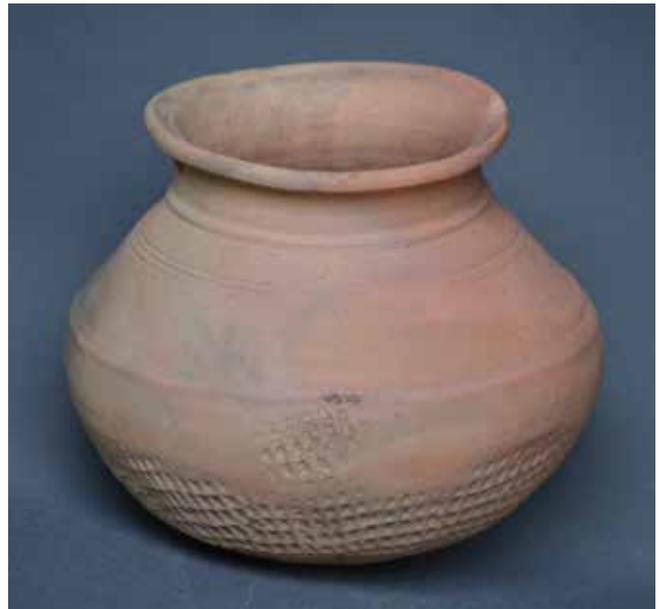


Figure 129. Pot, round bottom, square matrix of paddle marks on lower body, height 13.3 cm, probably Central Thailand, possibly C12–C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2675.

Bau–Malay pottery is known from the western Indonesian islands, southern Philippines, western Borneo; and the Malay Peninsula. Some specialised forms developed, such as water jars with a flat bottom, low rounded body and a high narrow neck. Water jars with two or more spouts known as kendis, which had a Bau-Malay form, could have developed in Indonesia out of the rare double spouted vessels found at the Nia Cave complex, Sarawak (Solheim 1990: Plates 3 & 4). These water jars are still made at Kayu Agung on the Komering River in

the Musi River Basin. They are also found elsewhere in Sumatra and West Malaya, Chiang Mai, Thailand. While Solheim (op. cit.) stated that they were a relatively recent form, they are known from archaeological sites in Palembang where they could date from the 8th century (Adhyatman 1987).

#### SOUTH EAST ASIAN NEOLITHIC POTTERY (3RD–MID-1ST MILLENNIUM BC)

Simanjuntak (2017) summarising current thinking, noted that the Indonesian Neolithic culture is generally traced to the Austronesian-speaking people, who entered Indonesia from Taiwan via Sulawesi about 4,000 years BP. Ancestors of these people probably originated in coastal Chinese sites south of the Yangzi River. They began their migration to Taiwan about 6,000–5,500 BP. And then moved to northern Philippines about 4,500–4,000 BP, bringing with them red-slipped pottery. Interestingly, red-slipped pottery, which is a prominent marker for the 'Taiwan route' is commonly found only in eastern Indonesian Neolithic sites. (It is also found in western Indonesia but only in more recent Palaeometallic and historical sites.)

From Taiwan, Austronesians migrated through the southern Philippines first to Sulawesi then Kalimantan, Java, Sumatra, Malay Peninsula, southern Vietnam. They also travelled eastwards through the Moluccas and the Lesser Sundas and then via Halmahera to populate Melanesian and Polynesian islands. However, in addition to the Austronesians, other people, who spoke an Austroasiatic language, may also have introduced the Neolithic culture to Indonesia, using a route through mainland South East Asia, Vietnam and the Malay Peninsula, and entered Indonesia via Sumatra before expanding into Kalimantan and Java. Sumanjuntak (2017) considered that this westwards introduction of the Neolithic in Indonesia may have occurred earlier than that via Taiwan. And that the archaeological evidence for this western route included the distribution of paddle-impressed pottery, especially that which used textile wrapped paddles to produce cord-marked pottery. In Indonesia, such Neolithic pottery is mostly restricted to western Indonesia (Aceh, South Sumatra, Buni on the north coast of West Java, Kalimantan, Sarawak and Malaysia). Similar paddle impressed Neolithic pottery is found to the north in the Malay Peninsula, Vietnam, South China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. Rispoli (2007) describes a ceramic decorative pattern on the walls of pottery containers which was widespread in mainland South East Asia during the Neolithic as 'incised & impressed'. These patterns involved a space inside two incised lines covered with cord or 'cardial' impressions or with incised motifs of small dots, small segments or zigzags.

Neolithic pottery appeared in island South East Asia about 1000–1500 BC. Paddle impressed pottery of this age, some with basket or cord marked patterns, appeared in Palawan, Philippines. Similarly decorated Neolithic pottery, which may be older than that of Palawan, was also excavated from Niah Caves, Sarawak, and Gua Sirih

close to Kuching. Some pottery from the latter site was impressed with circles, some of which were inlaid with lime. Other early decorations were straight incised lines, lines made by punctations or short incised dashes often form borders or 'V' patterns in various modes (Solheim 2003).

Neolithic pottery sites in Indonesia generally contained poor quality pottery which has been dated from 2000 BC to 1500 BC. It has been found at a relatively limited number of sites (Soegondho 2003). These include: Paso and Leang Tuwo Mane'es (North Sulawesi); Kalumpang and Minanga Sipakka (South Sulawesi); former lake site in Bandung and at Serpong (West Java); Kendeng Lembu (East Java); and Kelapa Dua (Jakarta).

Neolithic pottery is typically a globular-shaped vessel with a wide mouth, round bottom and fired at low temperatures in an open pit. It was hand built with coils and finished with a paddle and anvil. While most were plain some were cord-marked (see below) and others were incised with curvilinear or geometric designs and some had a red slip.

No pottery from the Musi could confidently be attributed to the Neolithic period, although a number of hand built pots and bowls finished with paddle and anvil, some cord or basket weave marked, may have been Neolithic.

#### SOUTH EAST ASIAN EARLY TO MID-METAL AGE POTTERY (MID-1ST MILLENNIUM BC TO 7TH CENTURY AD)

In Island South East Asia the Early-Metal Age began with the introduction of copper-bronze and iron artefacts and their associated technologies. Bellwood (1997) stated that it most likely began about 500 BC and ran until about 1000.

Earthenware pottery was produced in abundance in South East Asia during the earlier part of the Metal Age (500 BC to 700 AD) which also coincided with the introduction of trade items into island South East Asia from the mainland. During this period some of the simple undecorated or paddle marked pottery of the early historic period in Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam continued to be produced, while new shapes, method of potting and decoration were added to those of the prehistoric period. Pottery decoration in particular was markedly different and was significantly influenced by both the Sa-Huynh, Kalanay and Bau-Malay families of decoration as described by Solheim (2002).

Important changes in pottery technology were made throughout most of the Metal Age in South East Asia. For example, pottery wheel technology entered North Vietnam along with the Han Dynasty suzerainty of that State (Brown 1989). But it appeared later in Thailand (Rooney 1987) and in Cambodia it has been suggested sometime around the end of the 6th century (Stark 2000). In Indonesia, pottery was often made on a wheel only after about 400, when it was also sometimes polished and even glazed. Indonesia also made a wider range of pottery types after that date and included braziers, palm oil lamps and non-vessel forms such as terracotta statues, walls of wells, and architectural forms. Many of



Figure 130. Jar, with roulette style decoration, height 8.6 cm, unknown origin and date, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1394.



Figure 133. Jar with affinities to Figure 130, part of body repaired height 9.1 cm, possibly West Java Buni pottery, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo. Catalogue No. K1548.



Figure 131. Finely potted primitive kendi (K878) and jar (K2451) with some affinities to Buni pottery (200 BC–500 AD) from West Java, heights 15.5 & 8.9 cm, respectively, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site.



Figure 134. Kendi similar to K878 in Figure 131, height 13 cm, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1641.



Figure 132. Jar with affinities to Figure 131, height 7.3 cm, possibly West Java Buni pottery. Catalogue No. K1257.

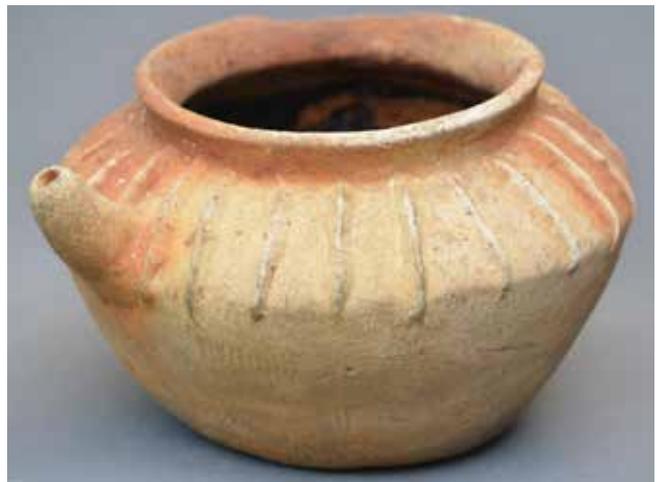


Figure 135. Kendi, decorated with degraded thin incised comb marks and applied striations, height 11.4 cm, affinities with both Buni and Lampung ware, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2683.



Figure 136. Bottle, height 16.4 cm, unknown origin, possibly prehistoric from the Musi River, Batu Ampar Site. Catalogue No. K2541.

these traditional forms continue to be made at a number of sites throughout Indonesia (Soegondho 1995, Anon 1983/1984). In Peninsula Thailand, Srisuchat (2003) noted that in sites dated from the 1st century BC to the 7th century AD, earthenware could be distinguished from earlier pottery by the presence of chaff and/or sand temper in the fabric. The transition from low-fired earthenware to high-fired stoneware originated in China in the first millennium BC. However, stoneware was not made in Vietnam until sometime between the 1st and 3rd centuries. When this transition took place in other parts of the region is uncertain, but excavated storage vessels confirm that stoneware was made in Cambodia by the 8th century (Brown 1989).

As would be expected, more earthenware was found in Indonesia during the Metal Age than the Neolithic Period, including from the following sites: Pasemah (South Sumatra); Pejaten and along the Ciliwung River (Jakarta); Anyer, Pasir Angin, Buni and Cipari (West Java); Plawangan and Gunung Wingko (Central Java); Near Sembiran (NE Bali); Gilimanuk (West Bali); Melolo and Lambanapu (East Sumba); Liang Bua (Flores); Liang Buidane (North Sulawesi), as well as Sungei Siput and the Gayo areas of Sumatra. Pottery at these sites comprised a limited assemblage of plates, bowls, pots, storage jars and kendis, both with and without spouts. They were of medium quality, soft simple earthenwares which were often paddle-impressed or slipped (Ardika 1991, Soegondho 1995, 2003, Caldwell 1997, Edwards McKinnon 2003).

At the Anyer site, moderately large (35 cm high) jars were found along with long-necked kendis without



Figure 137. Kendi, height 9.8 cm, loop handle largely missing, uncertain age and origin, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2543.

spouts, small and medium sized pots, incense burners and round and carinated bowls. These were brownish-black burnished ware and only the bowls were decorated and that was with paddle impressed crosses and net patterns (Soegondho 2003).

The Buni site and other similar cultural sites, including that at Batujaya, all dated from about 200 BC–500 AD, were located near Bekasi and distributed between sites known from Bekasi to Karawang. Archaeological excavations on the Buni sites began in 1960 and continue to this date (Soegondho 2003, Manguin and Augustijanto 2006, 2011). Pottery from these sites reveals stylistic and decorative influences from both Sa-Huynh Kelanay, Bau-Malay and Indian sources. At the Batujaya site, the fine roulette dishes in the Buni phase are replaced with a coarse type of roulette ware, which is perhaps a crude local copy of earlier fine ware with roulette décor. It is possible that the small buff coloured jar from the Musi (Figure 130) with roulette style type of decoration on the shoulder is an example of such a crude local copy. While bowls and small dishes had burnished surfaces, usually grey but also buff or orange, similar to those found at Khao Sam Kaeo, Tra Kieu and Oc Eo, Vietnam. Batujaya also was greatly influenced by Buddhism from the 5th to the 10th century.

Several vessels from the Musi showed affinities with pottery from the Buni culture. These were a thinly potted reddish-grey coloured early form of kendi (K878) with an apparent husk temper, a buff coloured carinated jar and a small jar (Figure 131– Figure 133). All were similarly potted, had similar foot rings, and were decorated with incised triangular pattern on their shoulder. A second kendi (Figure 134) had a similar shape and potting to that in Figure 131, but its fabric had mica and apparently no vegetative temper. Its decoration was also very uncommon with fine comb marks on its body and a short foot ring which was slightly splayed and scalloped at the edge. The base of the foot ring, while recessed, was convex

in the centre. It appeared to have been coated with a brown slip or getah (tree sap). A third kendi (Figure 135), like the previous two mentioned, also had a broad upper rim and short spout and had faint incised comb marks on the body. It differed in having thin decorative ridging on the shoulder, a shorter neck and no foot ring. It may be from West Java but also had similarities to Lampung ware.

The Sembiran site in Bali was first excavated in 1987–89 (Ardika 1991). New excavations in Sembiran and nearby Pacung in 2012 dated these sites as late-200 BC to 500 AD (Calo *et al.* 2015). These Bali sites are linked to Batujaya in northwest Java partly on the basis of the Indian Roulette ware that they share. The latter authors suggest that both Sembiran and Pacung also produced copies of south Indian coarse dishes as well as local Indian style dishes. As was the case at sites in Peninsula Thailand (Khao Sam Kaeo and Phu Khao Thong) and northwest Java (Batujaya). Some Han style paddle impressed pottery was also found at Sembiran.

A distinctive long necked carinated bottle from the Musi (Figure 136) shared some similarities with one from Sembiran illustrated in Ardika (1991 Figure 5.6, SBN VI 34). It differed in that it had a carination around the base of the rim, whereas the Sembiran example had that carination reduced to two lugs.

The Leang Buidane site in North Sulawesi was a cave with an early-Metal Age burial jar assemblage with numerous human skeletons. It was not used for habitation. The Plawangan site contained ancient Neolithic settlements to the earlier part of the Metal Age (1500 BC to 400 AD. Plawangan contained pottery shards (Soegondho 2003, Figure 6.3) that were decorated with incised short lines, waves and crosses as well as impressed circles that were somewhat similar to those found on a kendi from the Musi (Figure 137). The Gilimanuk site had similar characteristics to Plawangan with a limited set of earthenware pots (Soegondho 1995)

#### Philippines Kelanay

Favereau and Bellina (in press) conducted a fascinating study of the Sa-Huynh Kalanay pottery from the westernmost known region of its distribution on the Kra Isthmus, in the Thai–Malay Peninsula. They found it widely distributed in small quantities over their study sites, especially near the coast, and that most of it was made locally. It first appeared there as a quite distinct new style around the 5th century BC and continued to be made until the 1st century BC. They also found small quantities of exogenous Sa-Huynh Kalanay type pottery within port settlements which had cosmopolitan denizens, and dated from the 4th century BC to the 2nd century BC. This exogenous Sa-Huynh style pottery was less varied, mainly displaying strips of paired diagonal lines, and repeated lenticular flat areas on the carina alternating with impressed notches. They also identified three additional ceramic traditions which were exogenous, including one that they termed ‘Thai-Paddled’ that was similar



Figure 138. Stem Bowls, heights 14.4 (above) & 22 cms (below), Philippine Kalanay style (400 BC to 200 AD?), from the Musi River, Boom Baru (above) & Batu Ampar sites. Catalogue No. K2488 (below); the other was not collected; it was photographed by Putri Rizki.

to the Bau-Malay ‘Tradition’. The others were Chinese Han Dynasty period related containers, and ‘Fine-wares’ related to other sites in the Indian Ocean Basin. If the Thai-Paddled shards are the same as Solheim’s Bau-Malay ‘Tradition’ it would indicate that these two ‘Traditions’ were contemporary long before the suggested date of its origins of the Bau-Malay in Palawan in the early part of the 1st millennium.

A beautiful polished red slipped stem basin, 14.4 cm high and with a bowl diameter of 16.1 cm, with an open-worked decorative pattern was found in the Musi from the ancient port site of Boom Baru. A second example from the Batu Ampar site was photographed but not collected. It was larger and more of a stem bowl with a simple incised circular pattern in its well (Figure 138). Dr Aude Favereau (pers. comm.) considered the decoration of the piece



Figure 139. Stem-bowl, height 5.8 cm, South Sumatra Kalanay style, probably from Lampung District, South Sumatra, C9 to modern period, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2110.



Figure 140. Heads, height 5.1 & 6.5 cm, probably from anthropomorphic jarlets, possibly from Philippines, early Metal Age, from the Musi River. Catalogue Nos K1777 & K1237.

collected by us was more evocative of the Philippine Kalanay style than those of the Vietnam Sa-Huynh style and that the shape is somewhat similar to Kalanay style containers. She noted that ‘this type of notched slots and perforated triangles are rather characteristic of the Kalanay cultural area, but the notches are never perforated on the Kalanay type pottery’. Such pedestal bowls were apparently significant in Philippine culture and were believed to have been used primarily as ritual offering vessels (Balbaligo 2015, Figure 2.17). Fevereau and Bellina (in press) stated that lenticular flat surfaces on the periphery of carina alternating with small notches occurred as early as 400 BC in the South China Sea, and possibly as late as 500 in the Philippines. However, as noted by these authors, small amounts of ware with close affinities to the Kalanay cultural type were found from coastal sites in the Malay Peninsula dated from the 5th to 2nd century BC. The tip of this Peninsula is geographically close to the mouth of the Musi River, and the series of some 40 known settlements, including at Karangagung and Air Sugihan, on the lowland coastal sands between the Musi and Batanghari Rivers, which were probably part of a port, perhaps as early as the 1st century. It is, then, perhaps not surprising to also find pottery upstream in the Musi that probably is of Kalanay Philippine origin.



Figure 141. Cylindrical vessel, height 14.2 cm, similar in shape, but not colour, to a very common vessel of unknown purpose found at Angkor Borei, Cambodia, 100 BC–200/300 AD, from the Musi River, Pusri Site. Catalogue No. K1776.

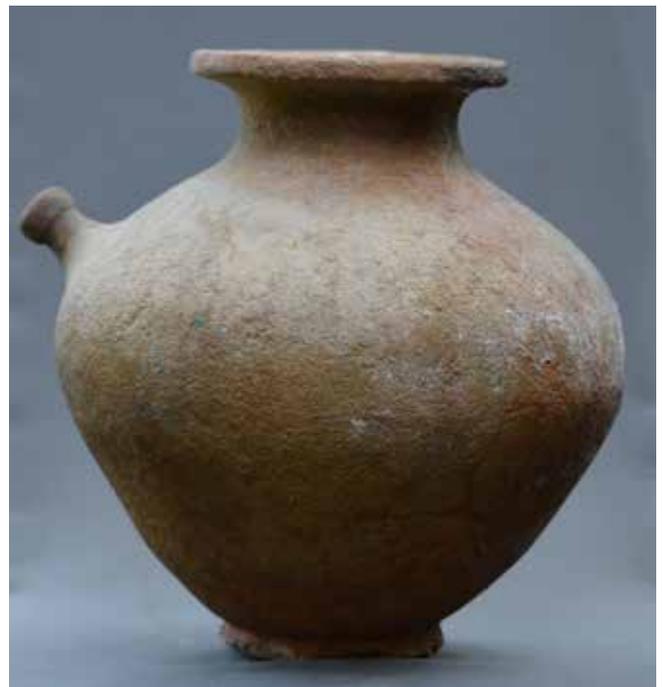


Figure 142. Kendi, height 23.5 cm, similar to fine buff ware found at Angkor Borei, Cambodia, 200/300–600, from The Musi River. Catalogue No. K2145.



Figure 143. Bowl, foot ring small, base flat, incised fern scroll band between two incised lines around shoulder, maximum diameter 17.8 cm, Oc Eo culture, C4–C6, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1754.

A crudely potted grey stem bowl from the Musi (Figure 139) appears to have taken elements of Kalanay style stem bowls from the Philippines, Central Vietnam and Samui Island, Thailand, as illustrated in Yamagata and Matsumura (2017, Figure 19.6). Its open worked decorative pattern of triangles alternating with three holes outlined the points of an inverted triangle with simple incised lines forming inverted triangles on the pedestal and lower body (separated by a row of incised crosses) and beneath the everted upper rim. It may have been produced near Palembang prior to the 8th century. The cone shaped stove with open worked triangles and red slipped trimmings from the Musi (K2477) was also influenced by Kalanay type pottery. It was similar to other stoves made in the classical and modern era from Palembang and Lampung, South Sumatra.

Two small (5.1 & 6.5 cm high) red slipped terracotta heads with finely sculpted facial features, but broken from their supports, were found in the Musi (Figure 140). These were originally thought to be examples of Majapahit period East Javanese figurines, but their more finely sculpted faces and more thinly drawn nose, eyes and mouth, plus the fact that they have very thick necks and backwards sloping heads, which indicated that they were attached to a vessel, perhaps a lid, suggesting another origin. The early metal age anthropomorphic pottery from Ayub Cave, Maitum, Saranggani Province, Mindanao, Philippines, came readily to mind! Similar heads were attached to lids of jars used for secondary burials in the Philippines. However, those burial jars were much larger and could be as high as 70 cm. But they did contain jarlets for storage of smaller skeletal remains, such as teeth. In one case 'a small fragment of anthropomorphic design with portions of mouth, chin and neck was also found inside the big jar'. A second large jar contained two jarlets and 'a lid fragment with a breast nipple and a broken fragment of ears and arms'. While another contained 'a small vessel fragment of a head with the features of a mouth and chin' (Dizon 2003, Page 64). It is possible, then, that smaller anthropomorphic jarlets or vessels



Figure 144. Six-spouted nipple motif kendi, possibly Central Vietnam, height 18.2 cm, from The Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2334.

could have been produced in the Philippines which were for more general storage purposes. And that these were transported to Palembang during the early metal age as trade items.

The occurrence of early-to mid-Metal Age Philippine pottery in the Musi was perhaps not that unexpected given recent reports by Aude Favereau that Sa Huynh/Kalanay imported ware was found in a number of coastal ports on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula and which was dated from the 5th to 2nd century BC. Further, earthenware pottery found in the Buni cultural sites near Bekasi and Karawang, West Java, which was dated about 200–500, was influenced by both the Sa-Huynh Kalanay and Bau-Malay types (Soegondho 2003).

#### Funan

Pottery from the Funan polity has been the source of much recent study, particularly at the sites of Angkor Borei, Oc Eo and other lower Mekong Delta sites in both south Vietnam and Cambodia. This pottery, which was dated from 400 BC to 600 AD, was very varied and was classified by Malleret (1960) into 67 types. Much of it, according to Bong (2016), was relatively similar in form, shape and decoration to similarly dated pottery from Laos and Thailand and the Batujaya site in Java. Early pottery from the prime site of Angkor Borei was varied and included globular vessels, jars, bowls, small cylindrical containers, anvils, stove fragments, architectural forms and industrial ceramics used for making tools. The Angkor Borei pottery was grouped by Stark (2000) into three time periods, which were continuous from 400 BC to 600 AD. The first period, from 400 BC to 100 BC, were earthenware, some cord-marked, which served a culinary purpose; they were also present throughout the entire occupational sequence. This earlier period pottery was followed between 100 BC to 200–300 AD by fine orange wares. These were characterised by their thin walls, orange to buff colour, a fine paste with occasional red and grey flecks, and cord marking around base of vessels. There were a small number of forms. The most abundant 'orange'

ware was a small (10–12 cm high) cylindrical vessel of unknown purpose; these had orifice diameters of 6 cm. A somewhat similar grey coloured cylindrical vessel with a height of 14.2 cm and an orifice of 5.3 cm was found in the Musi (Figure 141). Other forms found included small flare-rimmed jars.

The more recent Angkor Borei phase, dated between 200–300 to 600, was characterised by fine buff wares. These were the most widespread over the terrain of the Oc Eo culture. They were characterised by their fine paste fabric and several vessels forms. They had wall thickness that varied from thin walled (< 4 mm) to much thicker walls (> 7 mm) and had a buff or salmon colour, but could also be white in hue and commonly with light or deep grey carbon cores. Common forms included spouted vessels (kendis), pedestal bowls, ring-based flare-necked jars and red-slipped ring-based globular vessels. Oc Eo style kendis Nos K1858, K2145 (Figure 142) and pedestal bowls (K1470, K1887) were collected from the Musi.

Additional Oc Eo style vessels found in the Musi included, among others, a buff coloured bowl (Figure 143) decorated with an incised fern scroll around the shoulder (reminiscent of the incised leaf venation pattern in 'Vajra ware'); a salmon coloured flare-necked jar (K935); a chocolate coloured flare-necked jar (K1677), both without foot rings; and a small buff coloured bottle (K2047) with its neck missing.

Oc Eo style earthenware pottery from the Musi was relatively most abundant at the Pusri site which had 38 per cent of the 13 Oc Eo items with recorded site information. Then, in order of abundance, Boom Baru (31 %), Sungai Rebo (23%) and Batu Ampar (8%).

#### Central Vietnam

Most of Central Vietnam was dominated by the Sa-Huynh civilization from about the 5th century BC to the 2nd century AD. While Sa-Huynh pottery was as distinctive as the ceramic tradition to which it gives its name, no example of this tradition was observed from the Musi. Prior and Glover (2003) describe early-Cham pottery at Tra Kieu, which grew out of Sa-Huynh pottery, from about 200 BC to 600 AD. This Cham pottery included more kendis and stamped flat based jars influenced by pottery from the Chinese Warring States period. These jars, kendis and high fired gray ware, and light red, pink, yellow and grey shards became more prominent around 600. They note that the kendis from Tra Kieu were characterised by orange red globular bodies, short straight spouts, high necks and foot rings, both with slightly everted, recurved or upright, and an absence of handles and probably dated from the 1st century to the 4th century. And that they were rather similar to those found in the Oc Eo culture to the south. Their main conclusion was that excavated material came from a number of locations in the Thu Bon Valley over a long period of time and was probably household production and not a specialised industry providing pottery to distant markets. This fact, plus the characteristics of jar and kendi shape and design, suggest that it is unlikely that early-Cham earthenware pottery



Figure 145. Jar, in the Dvaravati style, height 16.9 cm, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1435.



Figure 146. Stem-cup, in Dvaravati style, stamped with typical star and rectangle pattern around upper rim, height 11.6 cm, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2547.



Figure 147. Stem-cup, in Dvaravati style, stamped with flower and leaves interspersed with crouching figure pattern, height 12.3 cm, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2341.



Figure 148. Basin, decorated above base with two rows of impressed brackets filled with punctations, it appeared to have a chaff temper, height 11.2 cm, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1567.

would be found in the Musi. One exception may be a six-spouted grey bodied kendi (Figure 144) which was similar to a vase with nipple motif found at Hoa Diem site, Central Vietnam, dated at the early centuries of the 1st millennium (Le 2015, Yamagata and Matsumura 2017).

#### THE CLASSICAL PERIOD (7TH–15TH CENTURY)

Munoz (2016) follows Krom in using the term ‘Classical Period’ to group the history of the Indo-Malay Archipelago between the 7th and 15th centuries. His subdivisions for this period follow Miksic and are based on cultural achievements. These are:

##### EARLY CLASSICAL PERIOD (7TH–9TH CENTURY)

This Period was characterised by the beginning of literature and artworks and adaptation of Indian Epics, inscriptions, religious architectural edifices, and extensive involvement in international networks of religious and commercial ties. Munoz (2016) considered the beginning of the Early-Classical period in Sumatra coincided with the decline of the Kantoli polity.

##### Dvaravati style pottery

In mainland Thailand the Dvaravati style pottery has been found at many 7th–11th century sites. It is unglazed pottery formed by wheel throwing and fired in an open hearth kiln. Its forms can be traced back to prehistoric times, particularly the dish-on-stand and carinated pot (Indrawooth 1985). Spouted pots, or kendis, and spouted bowls used as lamps and sprinklers also show close similarity in both shape and design to Indian prototypes from the 4th to 8th centuries. Design techniques include line and wave incising, cord and mat wrapped paddle and an impressing snail and shell designs using fingers. Particularly common motifs during the Gupta period were

*srivasa*, *swastika*, *vajra*, *purnaghata*, and lions, elephants and swans (Aussavamas 2011).

The Chansen site in Central Thailand was continuously occupied from about 200 BC and had occupation levels which included earthenware pottery shards similar to early (250–450) and later (450–600) Oc Eo styles from the Mekong Basin region. However, after 600 to 800, Dvaravati type pottery was common and it continued to be produced until about 1100. Interestingly, the Chansen Dvaravati pottery was similar to that from Pimai, the famous Khmer site in North East Thailand (Bronson and Dales 1972).

Pottery from the Musi which shared some of the characteristics of the Dvaravati style included the jars K1102, K1435, K1500, K1606 and K1435 (Figure 145) and several bowls (K2368, K2448), the former of which was similar in shape and decoration to sharply carinated and cord marked Dvaravati bowls from a number of sites in North and Central Thailand from 500–1000. And was also similar to one found in the Tang Dynasty Phanom Surin shipwreck from Central Thailand (Jumprom 2014, Figure 7).

There were also four stem-cups, K2340–1, K2547–8, from the Musi with stamped patterns around the vertical outer edges of the upper rims. These stamped patterns on three of these were a generally similar with an intricate impressed scroll of circles and oblongs, and stars connected by meandering vine, one had the oblongs surrounded by tiny shapes of animals and plants (Figure 146). The fourth stem cup (Figure 147) was different in that its stamp was an impressed scroll of leaves and flowers interspersed with what appears to be a person crouched, possibly dancing, and holding aloft a spear, in a style not unlike those sometimes seen in Khmer temple friezes. The fabric of K2340 was tempered with sand-shell and it did not have red slip, while the other stem cups were fine-ware and had a degraded red/brown slip.

These stamped patterns, especially K2340 and K2548, shared similar patterns with those found on the earlier Dvaravati pots from the 6th to 8th century (Period V) at Chasen. These impressed designs (Bronson and Dales 1972: Plate IV & also Figure 10, bottom) were a series of three or four designs repeated several times around a pot’s circumference. Each represents a single motif (elephants, cows, horses with riders, running or dancing figures, abstract floral designs) separated by rectangular frames and rows of raised dots. Bronson and Dales know of only one other similarly patterned stamped shard, but this was on a different type of purple-gray stoneware found at Lopburi, outside Wat Maha That.

A fine-paste ewer with an elongate body and very short neck (K2524) from the Musi River has a short phallic spout reminiscent of that illustrated in Bronson and Dales (1972, Figure 10), presumably from a Dvaravati jar dated from 600–800. A less common but related type of quasi-phallic spout, also attached to a striped body, was found by Groslier at the Cambodian site of Sambor Prei Kuk, believed to date at the latest to the first part of the 8th century.

Also found in the Musi was a primitive and rare form of earthenware basin or cup (Figure 148) of unknown origin but possibly Thai.

MIDDLE TO LATE-CLASSICAL PERIOD (10TH–15TH CENTURY)

The Middle Classical Period was from the 10th–13th century and was characterised by the rise of Javanese expansionism; increased urbanization and commerce; use of currencies; and introduction of Islam. The Late-Classical Period was from the 14th–15th century. It was characterised by poor maintenance of royal temple complexes; a higher social integration; and a decline of Hindu traditional cults in ‘preparation’ for Islam.

Sumatra

The most comprehensive excavation and treatment of terracotta pottery in Sumatra was by Edwards McKinnon (1984) at Kota Cina, on the east coast of West Sumatra. This was an important settlement between the 11th–14th century. Kota Cina was influenced by the Cola Indians from the late-1st millennium when it was possibly occupied by Tamil merchant guilds. However, the abundance of Chinese ceramics of the Song and Yuan Dynasties and associated coin make it clear that from the mid-to late-12th to the end of the 14th century, Kota China was dominated by the Chinese, after which it appeared to have been abandoned.

Almost 65 per cent of the three-quarters of a ton of ceramic shards excavated from Kota Cina by Edwards McKinnon was low-fired earthenware. He considered a large part of the sand tempered earthenware and white slipped earthenware from Kota Cina appeared to be directly related to the Bau-Malay ‘tradition’. Although the fine paste ware shards were, according to Barbara Harrison (in Miksic 1979), similar to the Sa-Huynh tradition and had a connection with “Hindu symbolism and aesthetics”. Edwards McKinnon (1984) largely followed Miksic (1979) by classifying low-fired ceramics at Kota Cina into three major categories: i) Fine paste ware; ii) other earthenware of problematic origin (both wheel made); and iii) common earthenware (involving paddle and anvil technique, at least in the finishing stages) and sand or shell tempered fabric. A total of 11 distinct types of paddle and anvil made earthenware were reported from Kota Cina by Edwards McKinnon (2003). Three of these types were made with a wheel. These comprised fine paste ware, yellow glazed ware of probable Persian origin and a painted buff ware of uncertain origin. Among the paddle and anvil types found at Lhok Cut and Lambaro in Aceh was a carinated red ware similar to a common medieval ware from South India and a Sri Lankan piece.

Extensive collections have been accumulated from the historic period sites in the Batanghari and Musi River Basins in southern Sumatra which were related to the Malayu and Sriwijaya Kingdoms. But, as mentioned by Edwards McKinnon (2003), these collections have been incompletely analysed, especially the earthenware. Interestingly, the Musi earthenware was rarely decorated

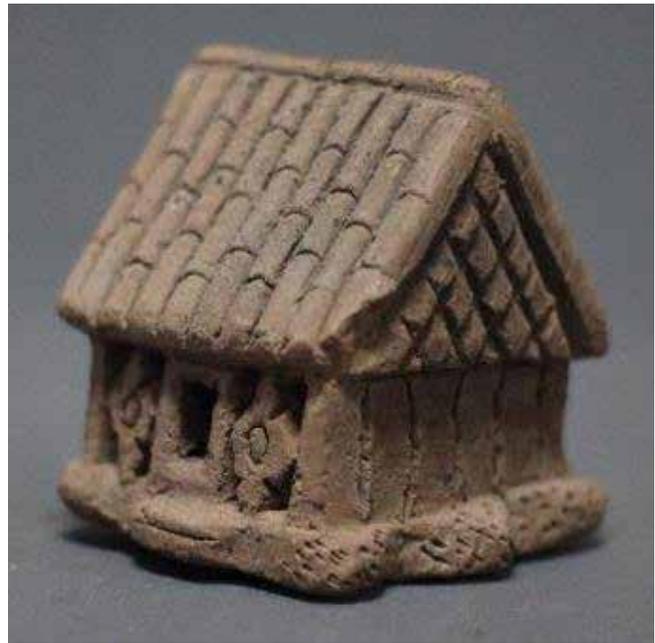


Figure 149. Miniature terracotta house, height 8.5 cm, Java, Majapahit period, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Dusun Cengal Nya site. Catalogue No 2670.



Figure 150. Miniature granary or shed, saddle roof, height 5 cm, Majapahit period, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Dusun Cengal Nya site. Catalogue No. K2669.

with either the Bau-Malay or Sa-Huynh decorative styles, such as those illustrated by Edwards McKinnon (1984). Regrettably we cannot with any confidence date or be sure of the provenance of many of the plain low-fired earthenware from the Musi because of the lack of well dated Sumatran reference material or the ability to conduct modern analytical approaches. Large amounts of the Musi earthenware pottery was from the nearby Lampung District. Some was Majapahit-style from Java



Figure 151. Figurine, standing pig, height 8.1 cm, Majapahit period, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K2328.



Figure 152. Figurine, standing elephant, height 18 cm, Majapahit period, re-glued, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K2327.

and lesser quantities appeared to be from the Old Banten site near Serang, probably during Islamic times. Others reflect similar ware found in the Lampung District of South Sumatra.

#### Javan Majapahit pottery

The powerful East Javanese Majapahit Kingdom (1293 to about 1478) controlled at least part of the Sriwijaya Kingdom by placing a king at Palembang from 1347 until 1389. After this date they voluntarily deserted the city. It appears that during the 42 years of Majapahit control of



Figure 153. Figurine, standing cow, height 13.5 cm, Majapahit period, C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1109.



Figure 154. Figurine of upper half of man, right arm missing, height 6 cm, Majapahit period, C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No K1671.

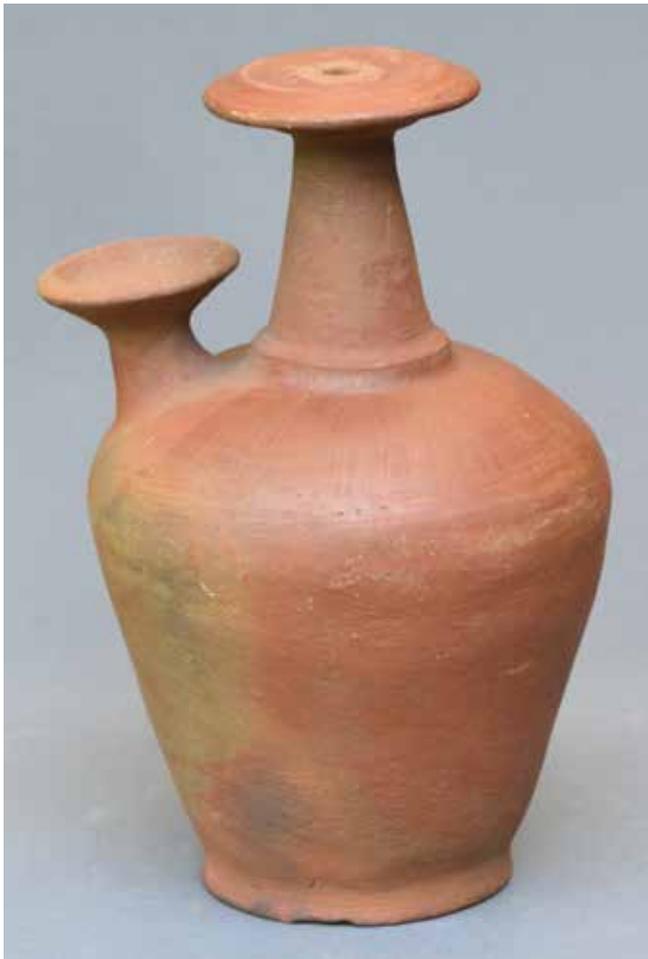


Figure 155. Kundika, possibly apical knob missing, height 20.7 cm, Majapahit period, C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K788.



Figure 156. Roof tile decorated with two people riding a mythical animal, height 24.1 cm, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. 2421.

Palembang, and perhaps for a further century, that there was a considerable trade in Majapahit-style earthenware pottery between Java and Palembang. This pottery had a unique form with characteristics which have been described and illustrated in a number of references (Soemantri 1997 & 2003, Soedarmadji 2012, Soegondho 1995).



Figure 157. Kendi, base with small slightly concave flattened area, degraded polished surface, height 20.5 cm, East Java, C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K883.



Figure 158. Kendi, base flat, red slip, height 14.9 cm, Majapahit period, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue K2072.

A considerable quantity of Majapahit style terracotta was recovered from the Musi. This included a larger 8.5 cm high house (Figure 149) and a smaller 5 cm high granary or shed (Figure 150). The house was very similar to one from the Majapahit capital of Trowulan illustrated in Soegondho 1995, photo 81). Galestin (in Soemantri 2003) found that all wooden buildings depicted on Majapahit temple reliefs were open structures on a high base and that the dominant element was the pillars supporting the roof. Despite this observation, Soemantri noted that most miniature houses built by Majapahit potters actually had walls and suggests that this was the case because they were easier to fire than open structures. Further, these enclosed houses were usually built on hill slopes or rocks and were perhaps used by ascetics.



Figure 159. Figurine, standing bird, wing outlined, possibly with white terra sigillata, height 9 cm, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. 2133.

Soemantri (2003) noted that, based on a fragment of roof, that these houses were potted with “remarkable attention to neat detailed work”. The house, K2670, was indeed carefully potted and revealed detail of the roof tiles and open carved wooden front wall on either side of the opening door. Also notable, was the sharp pitch of the saddle shaped roof, still reflected in old *Joglo* houses throughout Central and East Java, and the rather low base to the house, which was decorated with small punctate marks which frequently characterise Majapahit terracotta. This house and shed could be confused with the funerary objects made by the Han Chinese and by the Viet–Han in North Vietnam, who made complex ceramic architectural objects, as well as single-story farmhouses. These Han farmhouses also showed great detail, including tiled roofs and courtyards. However, they frequently had ‘dougong’ brackets, windows, and stilt supports which raised them above ground level, all features lacking in K2670.

A variety of zoomorphic money boxes collected included: pigs comprising numbers K1759, K2008, K2328 (Figure 151), frog (K1926), rooster (K1578), rabbit (K2331), duck (K2395), fish (K2397), elephants comprising numbers K2257, K2327, K2426 (Figure 152), goat (K2480) and unknown animals (K1493, K1573); an elephant water container (K1547); sitting bird (K2332); stiffly made cow and the horses K1109 and K1925 (Figure 153); jarlets (K1386, K2355); pots (K2324); a bell (K1239); the upper body of a man wearing what appears to be a foreigners hat (Figure 154); two kundika (Figure 155 and K1898), a roof tile (Figure 156) and a variety of kendis without a foot ring and with a flat base, some with mammary shaped spouts, including K883, K1570, K2072–3, K2134, K2210, K2268, K2363 (Figure 157 & Figure 158) were also thought to be Majapahit.

Several other human figures (K1585, K1849–50) had males that appear to be wearing a helmet like ‘*tekes cap*’.

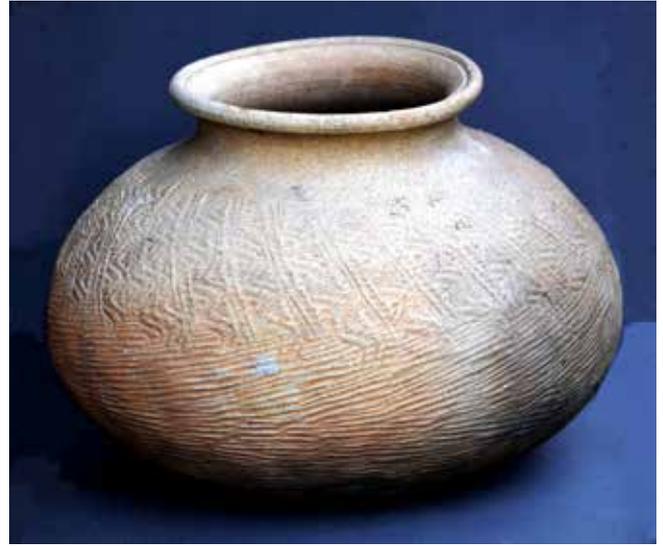


Figure 160. Pot, with stamped decoration, height 20.4 cm, Central Thailand, Phitsanulok kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar. Catalogue No. K2594.

This cap was an indigenous Javanese clothing element, which Kieven (2008) stated first appeared early in the Majapahit period in East Java. The cap had several forms ranging from a half round helmet type cap to a flat beret. It was apparently worn by a wide range of Majapahit social groups, including common people, who wore it with a sarong type cloth fastened at the waist and a naked upper body.

One perky figurine (Figure 159) was a small bird with a wing and dotted feather outline (possibly painted with white terra sigillata) which is tentatively allocated to Sriwijaya. It has some similarities in form with a series of pigeon like birds described below.

Majapahit earthenware pottery from the Musi was equally relatively abundant at Sungai Rebo and Pusri site. Both had 43 per cent of the 35 Majapahit items with recorded site information. Boom Baru had 14%.

#### Central Thailand pottery

Central Thailand had several sites that produced earthenware during this period. The most notable were the unglazed pottery from the Sukhothai kilns which produced numerous Khmer-like baluster jars, similar to those produced at both Si Satchanalai and Phitsanulok. Also produced were small stoneware basins with wide flared walls inverted near the mouth with a relatively small thick foot ring; rough bodied greyish or reddish mortars; and thinly potted high fired earthenware kendis with grey-black or red brittle bodies and tall tubular necks, funnel like spouts that are sometimes curved and with a flat foot (Brown 1989).

The Phitsanulok brick cross-draft kilns were designed in the late-14th and 15th centuries to supply both specialised earthenware and stoneware for trade and domestic use. At least 42 kiln sites have been found but the final total may reach 100 kilns (Phinsakul *et al.* 2016).



Figure 161. Bottles, heights 27.2–30.4 cm, Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns, C16–C18, from the Musi River. Catalogue Nos. (L–R) K2399, K2657–9.



Figure 162. Jars, height 16.9–17.5 cm, Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns, C16–C18, from the Musi River. Catalogue Nos (L–R) K1618, K1139, K1104.



Figure 163. Bowl, height 9.8 cm, Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns, C16–C18, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2511.

These kilns are four kilometres from the modern town of Ban Tao Hai. Most had a grey or red-purple body and some had a brown slip. Storage jars of baluster form with applied spiral hooks made by forming clay into a thin thread coiled in spiral shape on one end and applying around the jar's neck and shoulder. Several such jars were found in the Musi but were not collected, although other flared-mouth jars appeared common there and were collected (K1081, K1341, K1430, K1827). These



Figure 164. Kendis, heights 18 cm & 20.4 cm, Southern Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns, Ayutthaya period, C16–C17, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue Nos. K2699 & K1140 (neck rim damaged).



Figure 165. Kendis, heights 22.0 cm & 19.5 cm, southern Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns. Ayutthaya period, C16–C17 from Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue Nos. K2698 (L) & K2693 (R).

were of different height (19–27.3 cm), roughly similar in shape, although the foot ring varied from small with straight sides to moderate and everted. Each had four decorative lugs just below base of neck and encircling incised lines around the foot, body and shoulder, which was variously decorated with incised leaves or impressed sloping or vertical lines, crosses, buttons or small punctations (See Chapter 6, Glazed and unglazed Storage Vessels).

Other Phitsanulok vessels found in the Musi were ovoid broad necked pots with stamped and paddled decoration (Figure 160); these appeared common and were known from the early-15th century Koh Khram shipwreck in the Gulf of Thailand (Brown 1989, Plate 47) and other wreck sites in the Java Sea. There was also a mortar (K2184) which may have come from the Ban Tao Hai kilns or from Singburi Province.

Several stem cups from the Musi may be from Thailand. One of these has a thin fly-ash glaze or slip (K1466) and a potting technique which appears to be northern Thai or Burmese (Dr Don Hein pers. comm.)

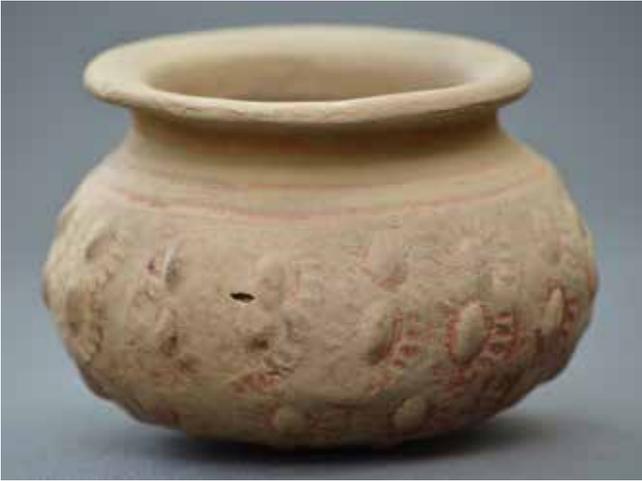


Figure 166. Jar, finely potted, impressed pattern of oval seed in pod? around body and degraded reddish brown slip, height 6.6 cm, probably central east coast Peninsula Thailand. Probably mid-2nd millennium, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1016.

#### Lower Central Thailand pottery

The Singburi ware from the Mae Nam Noi kilns (sometimes referred to as Wat Phra Prang) at Ban Rachan District, Singburi Province, lower Central Thailand, was exported in the 15th to 18th centuries, including to Phatthalung, southern Thailand (Phinsakul *et al.* 2016, Piyakul 2014–2015). These wares were mostly ovoid heavily potted glazed storage jars which had thick horizontal lugs set between two bands of incised lines and a body that narrows at the neck to a relatively small mouth with an everted rolled lip and a foot with a flat base (see Chapter on Storage Vessels page 113). And bottles and jars with incised horizontal parallel lines around the shoulder, including one with two handles. Unglazed pottery in the Musi from the Mae Nam Noi kilns included relatively narrow necked bottles, including numbers K2048, K2399 and K2657–9, some with a blue-grey slip and one with a flattened upper rim to receive a stopper (Figure 161); relatively broader necked jars with everted upper rims, including K1104, K1139, K1615, K1618 and K2545 (Figure 162); bowls with a pinkish grey body, including K2396, K2404, K2511 (Figure 163); and mortars (K1918 & K2315). Another major product from Singburi was distinctive unglazed grey to black fabric kendis with an exaggerated mammiform spout. Two from the Musi were slightly decorated around the upper neck with incised patterns, one had a wide horizontal upper rim and the other, a distal basined neck (Figure 164). Two others had a vertically fluted body (Figure 165). These four Singburi kendis were from the Batu Ampar site. The long fluted neck of two other such kendis (K1582 & K2180) were found at the Sungai Rebo site. Harper (2016) stated that the fluted form was common on the Koh Si Chang One wreck, which sank in the Gulf of Thailand sometime in the late-16th–early-17th century. She wrote that some experts consider these fluted kendis were made in southern Thailand.

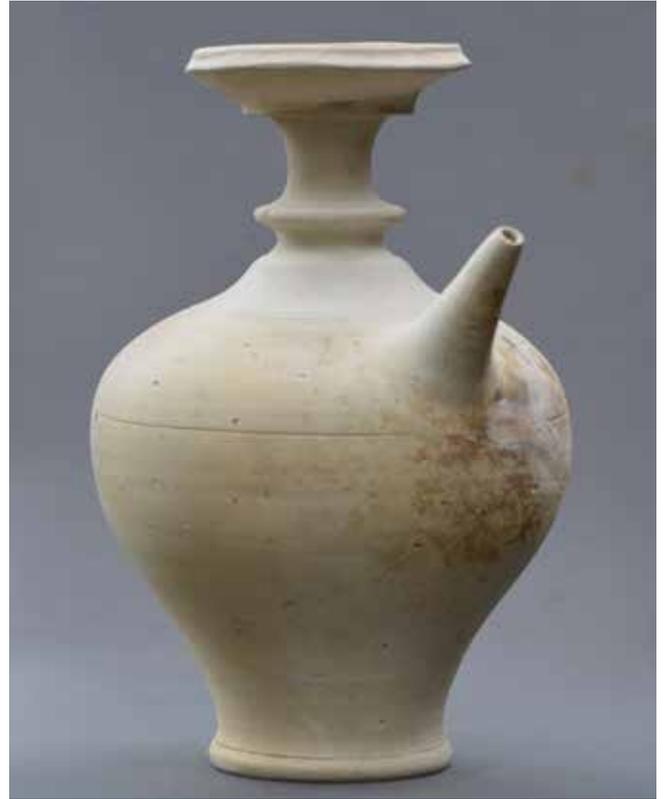


Figure 167. Kendi, fine fabric, height 24 cm, east coast Peninsula Thailand, Satingpra region, C10–C14, from the Musi River, Sungai Gucci site. Catalogue No. K2084.



Figure 168. Kendi, fine fabric, height 23.5 cm, east coast Peninsula Thailand, Satingpra region, C10–C14, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2232.



Figure 169. Kendi, pedestal base deeply recessed, spout missing, light fly-ash glaze, height 23.5 cm, South Thailand, C11–C12, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. K2668.

The Suphanburi kilns at Ban Poon on the Suphanburi River, west of Ayutthaya, produced unglazed baluster jars with a narrow foot, broad shoulder and flared neck. They are distinguished from those of the more northern kilns by a variety of stamped designs associated with the earlier Mon tradition and which can be traced to the Dvaravati period during the 7th to 9th centuries. Attractive designs include the ‘pho leaf’ design and carved horizontal parallel lines, elephants, horses, buffalo, deer and hunters appear stamped repeats around the shoulder of these jars. No Suphanburi (or Lopburi) pottery was identified from the Musi.

#### Peninsular Thailand pottery

In southern Thailand a large number of earthenware shards were excavated from Muang Satingpra and Wat Wiang, which according to Srisuchat (2003) represent the major fabric types from the Thai Peninsula from the 1st to 12th century. The highest technological shapes were superbly potted using kaolin or white clay as the main fabric component. These included spouted vessels, water vessels plates, bowls, pots, ring-footed bowls and lids. Surface treatments varied from plain, slipped, cord-marked, incised, engraved, and stamped to painted decorations with an orange-red colour.



Figure 170. Fine paste kendi decorated with red slip, height 12 cm, Peninsular Thailand, C10–C14, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue K1538.

Some of the earthenware shards at this site were from the updraft kilns Pa-O kilns, especially those made of kaolin, white plastic clay, and very fine sand temper. The largest number of 12th century pottery shards from this region was from the Pa-O kilns. Common wares included kendis, flat-bottomed plates, and lids of spouted vessels. Apart from the white, black and red slip and pale-red to brownish-red painted decoration designs of linear, scrolls, rows of triangular and zigzag patterns were prominent. These wares were a particularly popular trade ware in the Indonesian Archipelago and in Malaysia (Srisuchat 1991). One particularly well potted small jar with impressed seed pods highlighted with reddish brown slip was an example of the quality of fine pottery from Peninsula Thailand (Figure 166).

#### The Satingpra pottery Production Site-Complex

The ancient port of Satingpra both produced and exported fine paste ware pottery throughout South East Asia between the 10th to 12th centuries. The most popular of these exports were kendis which were made from levigated clay with high kaolin content. These are also known as Ban Kok Moh, or Ban Pah O kendis and were characterised by their tall thin necks and globular bodies and neck rims that are remarkably similar. While their overall size may vary, along with some minor shape differences, their spouts may differ considerably, and include both hand and mould formed types. Most have flat bases with neatly turned foot rings. A minority have a ‘redented’ and elevated foot-rings. They vary in colour depending on the kiln temperature and range from yellow, red, white, blue, black in that order of decreasing abundance; in one case the grey body had a black slip. They are usually from 22–30 cm tall (Stargardt 1983).

Stargardt (1983, 2012) reports that Satingpra kendis from their kiln sites were dated to 11th or 12th century. But clearly they were produced earlier than



Figure 171. Kendi with carved lotus leaves and bands of slip, height 20.7 cm, probably Peninsula Thailand, C10–C14, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2536.

this and maybe also later than the 12th century. One Satingpra kendi was found at Kota Cina, Sumatra, in an 11th century stratum and several others were collected from a pond at Candi Gumpung in Muara Jambi, Sumatra. The white variety of Satingpra kendis was also found at Butuan, Philippines and Gresik, East Java. Miksic (1979) reports that Malleret (1960) recovered similar fine paste ware at Oc Eo and at all 11 Funan sites of the Transbassac region in South Vietnam. Satingpra type kendis were also recorded in the cargo of several 10th century shipwrecks in the Java Sea, including the Intan Karawang (148 earthenware kendi) and Cirebon (1,100 earthenware kendi). Stargardt (2012) closely examined these kendis and concluded that they may have been made at the Kok Moh kilns during an earlier stage of production or at nearby kilns which used similar potting techniques and shapes. The only other known source of similar fine paste ware was in East Java where Miksic and Yap (1988) found two types of ceremonial ceramics that were made during the 9th to 15th century. These were red and white ware and they were exported to central Java during the late-1st millennium.



Figure 172. Pots, slip decorations, heights a) 25, b) 19.8, d) 18.5 cm, Peninsula Thailand, probably mid-2nd millennium from the Musi River, all Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue Nos. a) K2153, b) K2674, d) K2673 (Pot 'c' not collected).

The Mon people at the Satingpra site complex on the south-east coast of Peninsula Thailand were under Javanese influence from the late-8th or 9th century. And then Sriwijayan influence from the 10th to 13th century. Interestingly, according to a number of authors, Palembang was not the political centre of Sriwijaya at this time. In fact Twitchett and Stargardt (2002) suggest that this period, which was dominated by the maritime ceramic trade of the Chinese Song Dynasty, had probably moved to Jambi or Satingpra which had assumed primacy over Palembang as the region's major entrepôt. This opinion was based on the greater density of Song trade debris at these latter two ports compared to Palembang at that time. These authors support this contention by noting that there was a known triangular relationship in maritime trade linking both coastlines of the Malay Peninsula. In the east (Satingpra) and in the west (Penka-lang and Bujang Valley sites: Kedah) with those on the east coast of Sumatra (Jambi, Kota Cina, Palembang).

Sriwijaya had some form of political influence over Satingpra at the time this site complex was exporting fine paste earthenware throughout many parts of South East Asia. It is, then, not surprising that Satingpra type kendis were commonly recovered from the Musi River. Some examples include: K1631, which although damaged, had a body widest below waist and a moderately tall everted foot stand with flat base similar to a kendi from the Intan wreck figured in Stargardt (2012, Page 21, upper photo); three others with bodies which were widest at the waist, had a very short foot with a flat bases, long necks with an everted rim and a basal collar, and long thin pouring spout. These included K1338, K1377, K2084, K2273 (Figure 167) similar to those from Kok Moh, Satingpra in Stargardt (2012, page 23) except that the neck collar was basal and not central.



Figure 173. Kendi with short foot, height 10 cm, Southern Thailand, C10–C14, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1501.

However, Satingpra kendi from the Cirebon wreck in Anon (2009) also have basal neck collars. Other variations on the Satingpra kendi type from the Musi were: a finely potted kendi with a tall pedestal foot stand (Figure 168); a very tall foot stand narrowing at its base, which was flat, and with two basal neck collars and a more complex carination on the upper neck rim similar to Satingpra type kendis from the Cirebon wreck in Anon (2009); an elegant kendi with a brown burnished surface, moderate pedestal foot and everted filling rim with a long thin curved spout (K880); a similar shaped kendi with a light ‘fly-ash’ glaze (Figure 169) but with its spout missing; and a curved spout with five surfaces and a distal pointed collar just short of its opening (K2420) very similar to spouts and restored white kendi from Kok Moh, Satingpra, in Stargardt (2012, page 22).

Several other unique fine white paste kendi types from the Musi River were probably produced at or near Satingpra rather than at Funan sites (in the Oc Eo culture) from which they differed (Malleret 1960, Bong 2003). For example, although Oc Eo kendi were also finely potted they tended to be a buff or pinkish-white colour rather than white, had a globular body rather than a variety of other different shapes, and a short foot ring rather than a taller pedestal foot with a recessed base. These additional unique kendis from the Musi include several, K1538, K2520, that were decorated with spots and stripes of red slip (Figure 170). These may be a late production phase of the Satingpra kilns (fide Dr Atthasit), possibly from the 11th or 12th centuries, but further excavations and study are required (Srisuchat 2005) to provide an accurate date. It is likely that the production of a small red slip spotted bowl (K1539) is associated with these kendis.

Another interesting kendi from the Musi River had an ovoid body, short erect spout with slightly bulbous tip and disproportionately large everted neck and pedestal foot stand, lotus leaf sculptured decoration on the lower body and further decorated with bands of brown slip (Figure 171). Interestingly, this kendi is similar in both form and sculptured decoration to a glazed kendi from the Musi

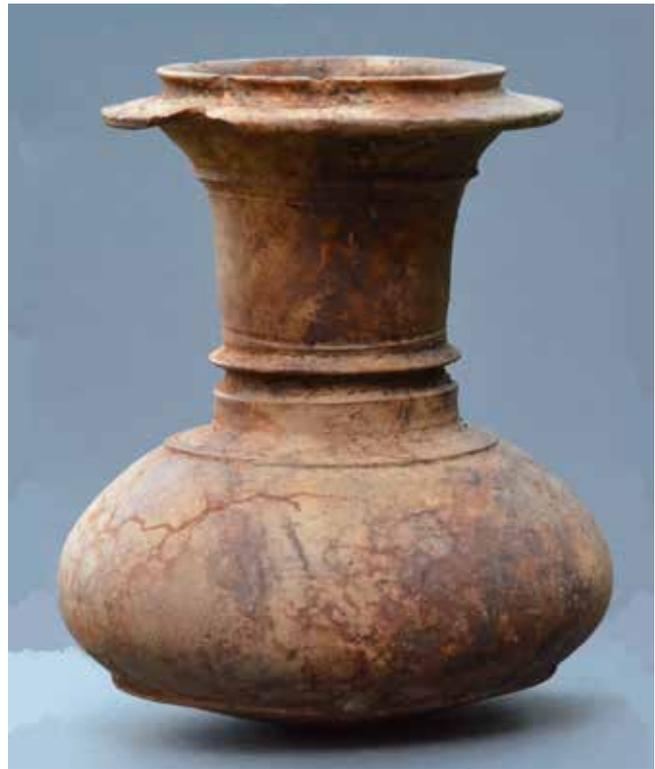


Figure 174. Bottle kendi with sharp carinations on neck and upper rim, height 3.6 cm, Probably Central Thailand, C6–C10, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1561.

River (K995), and similar in general two other smaller unglazed ones from the Musi (K879, K1369).

If these unglazed kendis are contemporaneous with the glazed one (K995) then it is likely that both were produced after the 11th century because this was when the earliest glazed Khmer pottery appeared in either Cambodia or Thailand (Bronson and Dales 1972). Although, they are both likely to be Thai kendis rather than Khmer because Angkorian brown glazed pottery was not exported, and, with the possible exception of one small Khmer water dropper (K2094), none was recorded by us from the Musi. In passing, the discovery of brown glazed Angkorian jarlets produced in Buriram at Bang Kaeo in Khao Chai Son, Phatthalung, dated at the 12th and 13th century is unexplained (Piyakul 2014–2015).

Two thinly potted jarlets made from fine cream coloured fabric with a band of red slip around the upper body were found in the Musi (K898, K1996). Flattened globose cooking pots (K2153, K2673–4) were more common though. These had round bases, moderate necks and everted rolled upper rims (Figure 172a–d). They were probably also from Peninsula Thailand and dated about mid-2nd millennium. They were variously decorated with brownish slip neck and shoulder bands which usually had patterns of long legged ‘reed’ birds between these two bands or simple strokes that were thin and angled or dense V or oblong-shaped.

After the decline of the Pa-O and earthenware kilns in the Songkhla Lake (Satingpra) area at the end of the 12th or 13th century the Thai Peninsula continued as an



Figure 175. Ewer, shoulder decorated with nine pointed mantle of impressed curly lines, patterned with both chocolate brown, white and pale red slip, foot rim chipped and spout missing, height 27.2 cm, C11–C13, probably east coast Thailand Peninsula, C11–C13, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2523.

important centre of international and regional ceramic trade. This was particularly so between 1350 and 1767, when the Ayutthaya Kingdom controlled the important southern port towns of Nakhon Si Thammarat, Songkhla (Satingpra), Chaiya, Thalang and Pattani from its capital on the Chao Phraya River Basin.

Earthenware kendis made in southern Thailand have been found in a number of ships wrecked in Indonesian waters during the period of the Ayutthaya Kingdom. Technically these kendis could have been made at a number of locations in addition to Satingpra and the Songkhla Lake region, especially Ranong on the west coast and Surat Thani and Nakhon Si Thammarat. This is because suitable clays for earthenware ceramic production were found at these sites (Bordeepong 2012).

There is a wide range of other coarser squat kendis from the Musi that are generally characterised by having flattened globose bodies; wide filling necks with a variety of rim forms (K1501, K2507, K2521); and bases with a simple foot ring (K1414) or a pedestal foot (K1266). These are also probably from the east coast of the Thai Peninsula (Figure 173)

The earlier ones are probably from the general area of the Satingpra Peninsula because they have some similarities to other fine ware from the region. For example, most are well potted from well levigated clay, have shape affinities with other 11th to 12th centuries kendis produced at the Pa-O kilns at Singha Nakhon, Songkhla on the Satingpra



Figure 176. Ewer, cylindrical body with incised-lace decoration on shoulder and base of spout, height 23.5 cm, probably east coast Thailand Peninsula, C11–C13, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1339.



Figure 177. Ewer, flattened ovoid body with incised-lace decoration on shoulder and base of spout, height 14.3 cm, probably east coast Thailand Peninsula, C11–C13, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2662.



Figure 178. Earthenware garden vessel, collected at Old Banten Serang, height 100 cm, with incised-lace lace decoration, probably C19. Catalogue No. K2671.

Peninsula (Piyakul 2014, 2015, Figures 1 &2). The later ones may have been produced at Nakhon Si Thammarat which was the principle Ayutthara coast port in southern Thailand. The variety of body colour in these coarser squat kendis from the Musi River should not surprise. This was because Stardardt (2012) reported that even at Kok Moh a variety of ceramic wares included those that had white, grey, buff, red, and in a single instance a grey body with black slip. Further, their pouring spouts are not dissimilar to the range of kendi spout types from Pa-O (Srisuchat 2003, Figure 17.1). Finally, Piyakul (2014, 2015) stated that many ancient cities developed in the rich alluvial plains around Songkhla Lake region near the Satingpra Peninsula during the period of Javanese and then Sriwijayan influence (8th to 13th century). At that time huge canals were dug to connect some of these communities to the Lake, especially the Bang Kaeo canal in the Khao Chai Son District. These communities were connected by transport on this Lake to the maritime trading routes to the Gulf of Thailand and South China Sea. And considerable evidence, especially ceramic, exists of cultural relationships between the Satingpra Sriwijayan communities and those of the Dvaravati (Piyakul 2014, 2015). Thus there was an accessible route for such kendis to be traded to Palembang. Perhaps also such contact with the Dvaravati culture around the



Figure 179. Earthenware jar, collected at Old Banten Serang, height 48 cm, with incised-lace lace decoration, probably C19. Catalogue No. K2672.



Figure 180. Ewer, lace incised decoration on shoulder, three coloured terra sigillata, height c. 30 cm, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site Photo by R.A. Rurib Ferry

Songkhla Lake may have influenced trade in Dvaravati style pottery with Palembang as suggested by some Dvaravati style bottle kendis in the Musi (Figure 174).

#### Incised-lace decorated wares

A small group of unique ewers recovered from the Musi were characterised by an incised lace shoulder decoration. This decoration consists of a mantle of impressed curly lines which drapes over the shoulder with from six to 11 drooped points marked by small knobs which are slightly



Figure 181. Jar, decorated with sgraffito basic 'Vajra' pattern through a brownish slip, height 18.6 cm, from the Musi River, Sungai Guci site. Catalogue No. K2067.



Figure 183. Bottle, modified 'Vajra' incised pattern, height 13.8 cm, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo. Catalogue No. K1572.



Figure 182. Jar, decorated with sgraffito basic Vajra pattern and additional circles through a dark olive glaze, height 10 cm, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K716.



Figure 184. Bowl, decorated with sgraffito basic 'Vajra' pattern through a reddish-brown slip, diameter 14.8 cm, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2664.



Figure 185. Stem cup. Decorated with sgraffito basic 'Vajra' pattern through a reddish-brown slip, height 13.6 cm, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2050



Figure 186. Kendi, decorated with incised Vajra pattern around domed base of neck and upper body with punctations filled with 'lime', dark slip, height 22.4 cm, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K805.

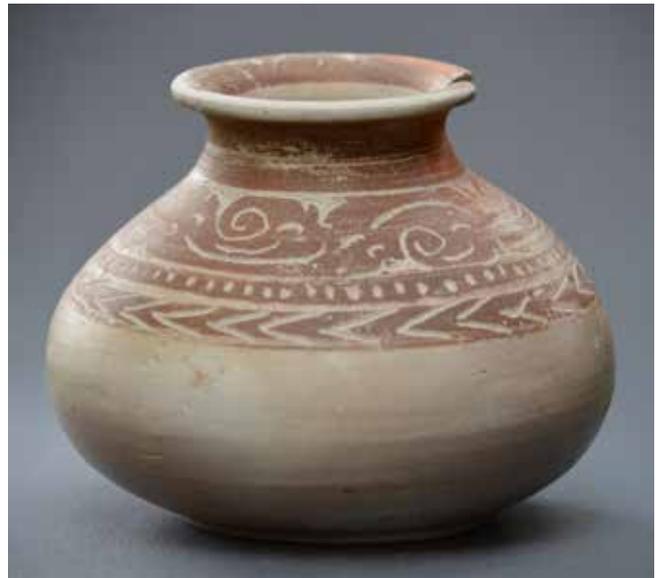


Figure 188. Pot, decorated with sgraffito cloud, dots and chevron pattern, through reddish-brown slip, height 11 cm, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1994.



Figure 187. Kendi, decorated with mushroom shaped cap decorated with spout with reptile shaped tip, dark slip, height 22 cm, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2685.



Figure 189. Kundika, spout and neck missing, height 18.1 cm, possibly 'Vajra Ware', from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue K1812.



Figure 190. Kundika, spout broken, height 11.5 cm, possibly 'Vajra ware', from Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2665.



Figure 191. Kendi, finely levigated white fabric, height 17.8 cm, filling neck broken, possibly 'Vajra Ware', from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2663.

raised above the shoulder. These were of moderate to large size, generally well potted, with a fabric varying from white, cream and grey, some had red or brown slip or a combination of both and two with a dark olive glaze, overall shape ranged from globose elongate with a moderate pedestal foot (Figure 175); cylindrical with a partial cone-shaped foot ring (Figure 176), widest at the waist with a small pedestal foot (K1340), widest at shoulder (K1337, K1609), globose flattened with either a short foot (Figure 177), or tall foot (K2121, K2549).

This incised-lace decorated earthenware was exogenous to Sumatra and Palembang. We searched the literature and consulted widely to find similarly decorated ware. This was in vain, although the decoration does have characteristics of some Javanese bronzes (Professor John Miksic, pers. comm.) and huge garden earthenware vessel and jars (Figure 178 & Figure 179) made at Old Banten Serang, West Java. Although we do not know the age of these two Serang vessels they were most probably 19th century. Interestingly, the Old Banten Serang area produced earthenware pottery since, and possibly prior to, the arrival of Islam into Indonesia in the 15th century. And that earthenware styles from the earlier Buddhist and Hindu periods continued to be made there (Soegondho Santoso 1991). There was a very active pottery centre at Old Banten in the 16th century during the time of the Sultanate of Banten (Maskur 2014). Later, Chinese potters working in Serang, made large garden urns and jars in the European style for wealthy Indonesian landlords, affluent Dutch and Chinese people in Jakarta ([www.museumnasional.or.id/large-water-jar-298](http://www.museumnasional.or.id/large-water-jar-298)).

While it is possible that this 'incised-lace' earthenware originated in the general area of old Banten, Serang, we think this is unlikely for several reasons. First, their form was unlike that of any Javanese ewers with which we were familiar. Rather, they shared more affinities with those of the Oc Eo culture or those from the Satingpra–Songkhla Lake region. Secondly, they were usually made from finely levigated white or cream clay which appeared to be unavailable in the Serang area. Thirdly, a ewer from the Musi, which was clearly part of this ware, was photographed but not purchased (Figure 180). It had a chocolate, rufus and green (probably Cadmium based) slip over much of its body. This slip was applied at the time of firing and was probably terra sigillata (Maurice Sawyer, pers. comm.). We have not encountered the use of terra sigillata in early-Javanese pottery. Lastly, two of the ewers had a thin 'celadon' glaze (K2121, K2529) which may have been 'fly-ash' glaze. But, whatever, such glazed ewers have not been encountered by us in Java.

On the balance of evidence, we suggest that these fine lace decorated ewers were produced in the Songkhla Lake/Satingpra Peninsula region, which was known to have produced fine white kendis with red to brown slip and exported them to Indonesia between the 10th to 12th century, and probably for some time thereafter. However, if this ware was from that region then it is likely that they were made after the 11th century because glazes were not reported for pottery made in Peninsula

Thailand prior to that century. As noted above, potters from the Songkhla Lake region had ample opportunity to be familiar with the Javanese decorative style and to copy it. This is because they were under Javanese influence from the 8th to 9th century and then under Sriwijaya influence from the 10th to 13th century. In summary, we speculate that these fine lace decorated ewers were commissioned from the potters from the east coast of Peninsula Thailand by the Sriwijayans for export to Palembang sometime between the 11th and 13th century.

Thai earthenware and stoneware pottery from the Musi was relatively most abundant at Sungai Rebo which had 35% of the 99 unglazed Thai items with recorded site information. This was followed by Pusri (24%), Boom Baru (22%), Batu Ampar (14%) and Sungai Guci, PT Sharp and Sekanak sites (all <2%).

#### Vajra wares

##### Characteristics

Sixty one pieces from the Musi were of a form, decoration and glaze that differed from other ceramics recovered from this River. Most were unglazed, whether as a patterned red or reddish brown slip on a fine white body, thin fly-ash dark olive or brown glaze stain, or as a well rendered thick celadon glaze on a hard-fired well levigated dark grey fabric. Foot rings when present, were simple, small and with a flat base. The ware was, however, most easily characterised by an incised pattern of leaves (usually juxtaposed at their bases) with from three to seven basal 'venation' lines such as in the sgraffito decoration in Figure 181. This pattern was suggested by Professor Miksic to possibly be a form of the Vajra symbol of Vajrayana Buddhism, which we use to tag this Ware. A limited range of 'Vajra ware' forms were recorded. They included small to medium sized jars, kendis, kundikas, stem cups, bottles, and a single small bowl.

To this 'vajra' design were added circles (Figure 182), and an undulating ribbon with impressed dots (Figure 183).

A single Vajra ware bowl was collected (Figure 184). It had a broad band of Vajra leaf patterned sgraffito through a brownish slip around the upper part of its outer wall.

In addition to the forms mentioned above, stem cups were common. These were usually made of a fine paste with sgraffito decoration (Figure 185).

Two elegant kendi, both with a tall columnar lower body and small foot ring, and unique spouts, were burnished black (Figure 186 & Figure 187); one had a 'vajra' pattern, the other was undecorated, both had unique elongate spouts.

One pot (Figure 188) lacked the basic Vajra pattern but instead was decorated with a sgraffito cloud, dots and chevron pattern through a red-brown slip.

Several other undecorated pieces are tentatively placed with 'Vajra ware', because of their form, fabric colour and texture, foot structure and similar surface texture. These included several damaged kundika-like kendis, comprising K713, K1014, K1336, K1812, K2665 (Figure 189 & Figure

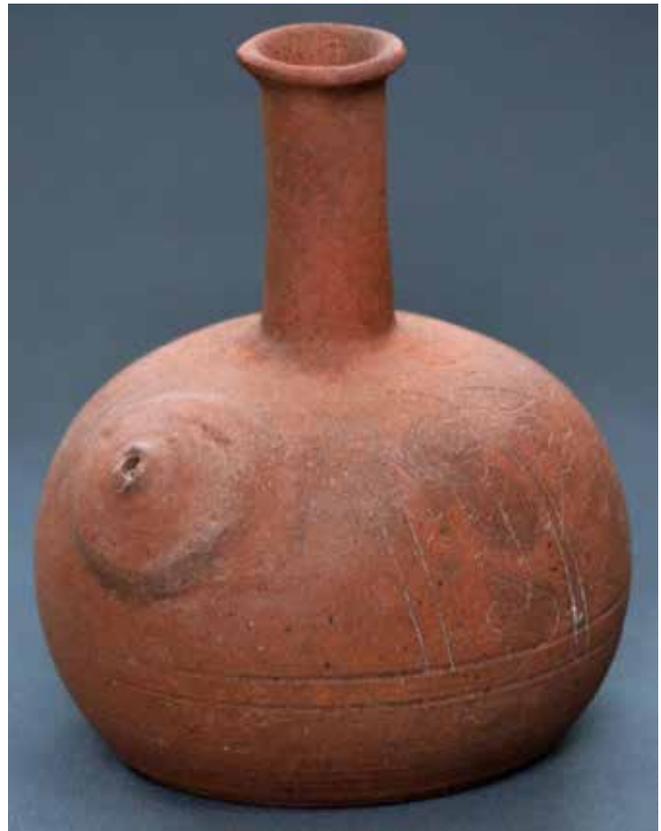


Figure 192. Kendi, fine incised lines divide body into five segments and describe poorly defined flowers and foliage, height 13.8 cm, probably South China, C11–C13, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2591.



Figure 193. Kendi, terracotta body impressed with paddle rope marks over body and collar of radiating striations on shoulder, height 14 cm, probably China, unknown date, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K855.

190), kendis, comprising K1013, K1250, K1447, K2663 (Figure 191), narrow necked bottles (K1084, K2167) and a double gourd vase (K2362).

'Vajra' ware from the Musi were predominately found at the Sungai Rebo site. A total of 42 per cent of the 38 items with recorded site information were from Sungai Rebo. Then, in order of abundance, Pusri (32%), Boom Baru (24%) and Sungai Guci (<3%).

#### Origin and period of 'Vajra' wares

The possible Vajrayana Buddhist nature of 'Vajra Ware' and general absence of decorated examples of this ware from elsewhere in Indonesia or at other reported international kiln sites, suggested that it may have been made specifically for the large Mahayana Buddhist monastic and general community at Palembang. This monastery, first recorded at Palembang in 671 by the Chinese monk Yijing, had a population at that time of some 1000 monks and was under the patronage of the King of Sriwijaya. Just how long this community had been in the Musi River Basin prior to 671 was not known but it may well have pre-dated establishment of the Sriwijaya Kingdom by many years. Mahayana Buddhism had its origins in southern India in the 3rd century BC. It arrived in Indonesia around the 2nd century on the evidence of dated Buddhist stupas in Karawang, West Java. Presumably, it was carried to Indonesia by traders travelling the Maritime Silk Road from India. As noted earlier (Chapter 4), Mahayana Buddhists from Gandhara in South India established the Kantoli polity in the 4th century, which probably morphed into Sriwijaya. By the time Yijing's arrived at Palembang, Mahayana Buddhism had already spread through many Indonesian islands. Further, to establish a monastery of this size, which was the centre of Mahayana Buddhism in Indonesia, would take a long time, perhaps hundreds of years. As noted in Chapter 4, Hinayana Buddhists occupied Palembang and upstream regions of the Musi River Basin from the late-6th century. It is, then, reasonable to suggest that the centre of Mahayana Buddhism had in fact been established downstream of Palembang by Buddhists from Gandhara in the late-4th century, during the formation of the Kantoli polity. And that this centre quickly moved upstream after the Sailendra Mahayana Buddhists returned and established Sriwijaya at Palembang in 671. Presumably, the Sailendras swiftly relocated its religious centre upstream to Palembang, perhaps bolstered by converts from Hinayana Buddhists. And remained there throughout the Sriwijaya Kingdom until the 13th century.

Vajrayana Buddhism (also known as Tantric Buddhism or Esoteric Buddhism) grew out of Mahayana Buddhism in India during the 6th–7th century. It is known to have arrived in China via the Silk Road during the first half of the 7th century, where it was sanctioned by the Tang Emperors. It was in Sumatra and Java in the late-8th century and continued until late-13th–early-14th century, when it was eclipsed by Islam. If 'Vajra Ware' was produced for the Vajrayana community in Palembang, it would have been sometime between the late-8th to the 13th or 14th century.



Figure 194. Bowl, roulette/chattering triangular marks on neck and shoulder carinations, height 12.5 cm, diameter 18.6 cm, India, Medieval Period, probably C11, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo. Catalogue No 2306.

In this period the production of 'Vajra Ware' can perhaps be more closely defined because of the presence of four kundika-type kendis, which we associate with 'Vajra' Ware. Kundikas, which were derived from Indian pottery in the last centuries BC, were used as sprinklers in both Buddhist and Hindu religious ceremonies. In South East Asia kundikas have been found at the Winka Mon site on the Tanasserim coast, Daravati sites in Central Thailand, Oc Eo sites in South and Central Vietnam, and in Central Java (at the 9th century Borobudur Mahayana Buddhism Temple). Glazed Chinese kundika were also produced during the Chinese Tang and Northern Song Dynasties (Rooney 2003). Further, Bellina and Glover (2004) state that kundikas became rare in South East Asia after the 6th and 7th centuries. This would suggest that 'Vajra Ware' was produced during the early to mid period of Vajrayana Buddhism presence in Indonesia.

The fine white fabric of some of the red and red-brown slipped 'Vajra' ware also provide an indication of its origins. Such fine ware is known to have been produced in the general area of coastal peninsular South Thailand Songkhla Lake area, particularly around the Satingpra Peninsula, from the 10th–12th century or later. But that both the red slip decoration and the introduction of glaze in the region occurred later, around the 12th century.

Our collection has two examples of Vajra Ware that were purchased in 2010 in Jakarta from an antique dealer who collected them himself on the ocean floor near the site of the 10th century Cirebon shipwreck, shortly after the completion of the salvage of that wreck cargo. Further, we recently sighted an image of a terracotta jar from the Cirebon wreck shared with us by a highly respected collector, which was almost identical to a red slipped jar with sgraffito 'Vajra' pattern from the Musi (K1497).

In summary, the origin of 'Vajra Ware' is likely to be Peninsular Thailand, but could also be China. It was likely produced over a long period of time. With plain and slipped examples possibly from the 10th–12th century and fly-ash celadon glazed pieces later, perhaps during

the 11th–12th century, after which the Vajrayana religion began to decline in Indonesia.

#### CHINA

Some of the unglazed pottery found in the Musi was probably from China. These included fine red terracotta polished plate (K2024) which had a low foot ring with a bi-disc base similar to certain glazed plates made during the Tang Dynasty. Several other Majapahit-style kendis (K1506, K2498, K2577, K2591) may also have been made in South China. They were similar to lightly glazed kendis (K2538, K2544) possibly made during the Southern Song Period in Fujian Province. One kendi (Figure 192) had very fine incised decoration on the body not encountered by us in similar Majapahit kendis. Another kendi (Figure 193) was of a primitive design and decorated with both paddle striations and an unfamiliar collar of streaky thin angled lines radiating from the base of the broad neck to the shoulder.

Several other unglazed vessels from the Musi were made in South China during the Late-Song period. These included three storage jars [K1008–9, K1074, see Chapter 6: Storage Jars page 113] and K1022, which had a high-fired grey body.

#### INDIA

Hundred of pottery fragments attributable to Indian Fine Ware have been excavated from Sembiran, on the north coast of Bali (Ardika 1994, Ardika *et al.* 1991). Most were roulette/chattered decorated dishes (including coarser paste copies), but also a stamped bowl, a plain bowl and a dish with a stamped base. Bouvet (2012) investigated other sites in South East Asia for Indian Fine Ware, and documented a further eight sites with Fine Ware, characterised by very fine, compact and finely micaceous paste. These are the Thai Peninsular sites of: Khao Sam Kaeo, Phu Khao Thong, Bang Kluay Nok, Wat Pathumtharam, Tha Chana and the caves of Tham Tuay sites in Thailand, all of which are contemporary (4th century BC to 2nd century AD). And Batujaya in West Java, which is more recent (1st century to end of the 4th century or beginning 5th century). In addition to fine ware at Batujaya, Manguin and Augustijanto (2011) also found shards of crude local copies of the earlier fine ware. Bronson and Dales (1972: 42) also noted that the site of Chansen in Central Thailand had domestic pottery which dated from the start of the 1st millennium to mid way through the 3rd century. They noted that this domestic pottery 'looks more Indian than South East Asian'.

Bouvet (2012) was unable to confirm the discovery of a fragment of a dish decorated with roulette from Beikthano, Burma, mentioned by Aung Thaw (1968). Although she considers that a surface shard from Phú-C'u, Quảng-ngãi Province, South Vietnam, is possibly a dish decorated with roulette. Bouvet (2012) speculated that Phu Khao Thong was a transit warehouse port for Indian Fine Wares, which were then re-distributed to Peninsular Thailand. While those at Batujaya (West Java)



Figure 195. Two-spouted kendi, height 26.4 cm. A beautiful balanced example of the skill of Lampung potters, involving carved, incised, punctate and painted slip patterns. Heirloom piece from Lampung collected in Jakarta in 1998, probably C19–C20. Catalogue No K33.

and Sembiran (Bali) probably came directly from the Bay of Bengal.

Bouvet (2012: 292) also noted that a dish decorated with roulette dated from the 1st centuries of the first millennium was found near the Musi River at Palembang. But comments that there was no photograph or publication to verify this information, which was derived from an Indonesian cultural website and published by Schenk (2006). While we were unable to confirm the existence of early-Indian roulette ware in the Musi we did collect from there a finely potted black burnished bowl with a convex base (Figure 194). This bowl was decorated with roulette/chattered triangular marks on five neck shoulder carinations. It was produced in India during the Medieval period (5th to 15th century). Dr Heidrun Schenk examined its photo and considered it (pers.comm.) to be a cooking pot typical of those found Tissamaharama in the southern Province of Sri Lanka and South Asia. Further, she stated that such carinated cooking pots do not appear before around 800... and that they are a .... distinctly medieval development. She also saw shards of similar vessels in archaeological excavations in Bali (pers. comm.).

Interestingly Dr Schenk noted that Wheeler *et al.* (1946) does classify cooking pots similar to K2306 as Roulette Ware from Arikamedu and provided it a Roman date. However, as pointed out by Schenk (2006) not all pottery from Arikamedu was from the Roman era, which has led to incorrect postings of the dates for some pottery

found there. Concerning the date of this Musi bowl it is most likely to have arrived in Palembang in the 11th century during the invasion of Palembang by the Indian Cholas in 1025.

#### MODERN PERIOD (16TH CENTURY TO PRESENT)

##### Sumatran pottery

In Sumatra, Barry (1989 in Edwards McKinnon 2003) reported that five types of locally made earthenware were produced at or near Bengkulu, Sumatra, between the 17th and 18th century. To these were added a further five imported pottery types, including fine paste ware and others of Sundanese/ Bantenese origin. The local ware was mainly shards of blackened paddle impressed cooking pots, some of which were slipped, and vessels decorated with red painted stripes. Occasional shards were also incised. Most wares in Sumatra were undecorated cooking pots. However, a form of spoutless kendi and a bottle were made in the Padang Lawas area of South Tapanuli. Such kendis with incised or carved decorations are still made in Tapanuli, around Danau Tawar in north-eastern Aceh and Langkat, North Sumatra. Finely potted earthenware kendis from Kota Kapur on Bangka Island may, according to Edwards McKinnon (2003), pre-date imported stonewares and may be 17th century. Bartlett writing in 1927 (in Edwards McKinnon 2003) described production at Kampung Pinang in Asahan, Sumatra, of unglazed red painted censers and crude cooking pots with a poor salt glaze. These vessels were distributed along the east coast as far as Langkat, but they were no longer produced.

In 1998, we purchased a collection of earthenware from Takengon in the southern Aceh highlands. It comprised approximately sixty dark grey earthenware vessels, which included most of the types illustrated in a booklet on traditional ceramics from Aceh (Anon 1983/1984). These vessels were all stored by Garo people in their houses as heirlooms and used for ceremonial purposes. They appeared to have some age and apparently were no longer produced. They included a range of carinated jars and pots, salt containers, bottles and kendis and in some instances were intricately decorated with Sa Huynh/ Kalanay style incised designs. None of this style of pottery was found in the Musi.

Solheim (1959) reports that both Heekeren and Van der Hoop found vessels in Sumatra which had rounded body, high necks and narrow mouths with incised rectangular designs around their necks associated with burial urns. And similar pottery associated with burial urns in Melolo, Sumba, all of which Solheim considered had some relationships with the Sa-Huynh–Kalanay style pottery. None of these were found in the Musi.

Closer to Palembang, Edwards McKinnon (2003) reported that the village of Siguring, which is in Kecamatan Curup overlooking the upper reaches of Air Musi as it flows down to Palembang, produced impressed cord ware. Further, that at several sites in Palembang an ancient pottery tradition existed on the edge of the Musi River. Excavations at sites at Karanganyar in ancient 'west'



Figure 196. Kendi, two spouts, height 14.5 cm, local ware, probably from the Lampung District, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue K2336.



Figure 197. Kendi, two spouts, height 26.1 cm, local ware probably from the Lampung District, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue K2190.



Figure 198. Two spouted kendis from Lampung and Bukit Tinggi. These ranged in height from 16–38.3 cm, probably C19 to early C20. Catalogue Nos (L–R) K34, K2676, K3, K31, K94, K2677, K97.



Figure 199. Three 'Loop handled' kendis collected in the Musi River (slightly forward), compared with a lidded dish and similar kendis from Lampung District. Heights of Musi kendis 20–24 cm and Lampung kendis 22.7–27 cm. Catalogue Nos (L–R) K1082, K2680, K1638, K2681, K997, K35.



Figure 200. Five spouted kendi, shoulder striated with red slip, height 28.2 cm, Sumatra, Lampung District, probably C19 to early C20, Found in the Musi River. Catalogue K2687.



Figure 201. Bottle kendis from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site (L), compared with two from Lampung District (C), and from Banda Aceh, Sumatra (R). All had an everted foot ring with recessed base, flat upper rim to receive a stopper and similar decorations, heights ranged from 20.7–31 cm, probably C19 to modern. Catalogue Nos (L–R) K2655, K93, K2678, K2679.

Palembang revealed two and four-spouted kendis, which according to Adhyatman (1987) may date to the 8th century. She considered these two-spouted kendis were from Palembang. And noted that simple two-spouted kendis were still being produced at Kayu Agung on the lower reaches of the Komering River in the Kabupaten



Figure 202. Censers, carved with edges coloured with red slip, from the Musi River (L) and Kecamatan Menggala, Lampung District (R), heights 18.2 & 23.8 cm, respectively, Catalogue Nos (L–R) K2477, K149.

Ogan Komerang Ilir, some 65 km from Palembang. A small commercial pottery continues to this day in Kayu Agung. In addition to two-spouted kendis, its kiln produces a small range of vessels for kitchen use as well censers and crude stoves. Maurice Sawyer (pers. comm.) spent several months at Kayu Agung during 1984 assisting local potters improve their wares. He observed only artisanal potters who worked with small kilns beneath their houses. They mainly produced low-fired two-spouted kendis, simple stoves and thick cord potted small wide mouth pots with cord paddle marked surfaces. These were mainly grey bodied but he commented that a variety of clays suitable for use by potters were found around Kayu Agung, including red clays. He also assisted local artisanal potters in Desa Payakabung, Jalan Lintas Tengah, some 25 km southwest of Palembang, where fine white clay was available.

#### 'Lampung wares'

The ancient earthenware pottery tradition of the Lampung people was amongst the finest in Indonesia (Figure 195), and at least artistically comparable with wares produced in Aceh, South Sulawesi and Sumba Island. So it was expected that trade in ceramics would be established between Sriwijaya's Palembang trading centre and the peoples of Lampung. Especially as we know from inscriptions at Kota Kapur on Bangka Island and from those in Lampung Province at Palas Pasemah and Jabung, on the Way Sekampung River, that Sriwijaya controlled the Lampung people as far south as Palas Pasemah.

Unfortunately, we know little of where 'Lampung ware' was produced in earlier times or the location of centres that might have been involved in its trade down the Komerang River. As mentioned, only the site of Kayu Agung in the Musi River Basin (on the Komerang River, which was a primary river branch of the Musi River) was known to produce modern earthenwares, including crude two-spouted 'Lampung ware' kendis. However, in the southern part of Sumatra it was the Lampung District, rather than Palembang or other areas in South Sumatra District, that was the centre of ceramic production. This

was confirmed by Adhyatman (1987) who noted that "In Lampung, Palembang type kendis are also used but many other variations exist. The neck and spout are shaped as buffalo horns, bridged by a lizard type form. There are zoomorphic vessels shaped as a rooster with a round handle". In the section below we illustrate some of the variety of Lampung wares.

#### Kendis

Our collections of kendis from Lampung included only three with any specific location in Lampung, namely Menggala on the Tulang Bawang River. These were beautifully crafted kendi with buffalo horn shaped spouts and vestiges of what appeared to be a natural plant surface varnish. The National Museum of Jakarta also has an exquisite bride and groom two-spouted kendi from the Tulang Bawang River which was used in the anointing of nuptial couples (Anon 1984, Figure 7). Interestingly, archaeological excavations in 1980 at Telagamukmin in Desa Purwawiwitan, Kecamatan Sumberjaya, revealed considerable quantities of locally made earthenware shards and fragments of imported south Chinese stonewares dating from the 9th to 10th centuries (Edwards McKinnon 1993). Telagamukmin was located on a small upstream tributary of the Tulang Bawang River adding support to the possibility that this river system was long a focus of locally produced earthenware pottery.

Perhaps the modern city of Kayu Agung was the source of some of the more simply designed two-spouted kendis found in ancient Karanganyar. However, we suggest that such kendis were regarded as only a small part of an extensive range of 'Lampung ware', ceramics produced mainly to the south of the Komerang River and outside the Musi River Watershed Basin in Lampung District. 'Lampung ware' included superbly potted kendis with complex decorations, sometimes of ornate human figures and/or raised, incised or impressed decorations, which were made for ceremonial purposes in the 19th century (Solheim 1959 Plates 2 & 3). Such 'Lampung' kendis were fairly common in antique shops in Jakarta and Bali thirty years ago, but are now rarely encountered.

Other kendis with a single, or two or more spouts, similar to those still produced at Kayu Agung, continue to be produced and sold extensively in markets and specialist shops throughout Indonesia, especially in Java where they serve as water containers and in numerous cultural ceremonies (Rooney 2003). The spouted pot kendi may have been first made in South Asia or Southeast Asia. They have been found in Burma (Stargardt 1990), Cambodia (Stark 2000), Malaysia (Khoo 1991), Thailand (Indrawooth 1985, 2004), Vietnam (Tan 2003), Indonesia (McKinnon 2003, Adhyatman 1987) and the Philippines (Main and Fox 1982). They vary greatly in style, colour and form (e.g. Mundardjito *et al.* 2003: Figure 9.2; Rooney 2003).

Kendis with two spouts connected by a bridge were reasonably common in the Musi. They ranged in form from a robust more oval shape (Figure 196) to a flattened and ribbed body with radial line-slipped



Figure 203. Miniature 'Lampung ware' kendis and a kundika, heights 5.6–11.7 cm, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo (2), Pusri, Sungai Bunut sites. Catalogue Nos. a) K754, b) K1575, c) K1303, d) K1114, e) K749, f) K717, g) K1584, h) K757, i) K873, j) K756, k) K872.

decoration (Figure 197). One very large kendi (34.5 cm high) had its two spouts reduced to decorative horn-like protuberances on the neck; it was filled through a moderate hole in the upper neck (K2343). A single kendi with five interconnected spouts was collected (Figure 200). It is speculated that these kendis were made by Lampung people in the region juxtaposed to the upper reaches of the Komering River around the time Sriwijaya attained its peak power, which extended to Palas Pasemah in the Lampung District. They could have been transported along the Komering River, first to the Sungai Rebo sites and then on to Palembang. This likely occurred prior to the import of glazed vessels from China and unglazed or slipped fine earthen wares from the east coast of Peninsula Thailand, beginning around the 10th century. They could also be more recent as such kendis were used in ceremonial events into the modern period.

There was a long tradition of two spouted kendis in Sumatra. While forms very similar to those found in the Musi were known from Lampung, South Sumatra,

other more complex forms from Lampung were not seen in the Musi. The most complex of these were from Kecamatan Menggala in Lampung District, South Sumatra, which were beautifully decorated with both applied ridges and incised and punctate patterns. Others from Lampung had ribbed bodies with punctate decoration on one horn and covered with an orange slip (K97). A different form was produced in Bukit Tinggi, West Sumatra (K2677, K120). All had large foot rings with recessed bases, except for K97 which had a small foot and a flat base. They were collected during 1990s, most were family heirlooms and were still used for ceremonial purposes (Figure 198).

Bottle kendis of various forms were common in Indonesia, Changmai District of Thailand and Malaya. Some from the Musi were simple, relatively crude forms (K876, K999, K1870), similar to those found in Java. But one (K2655) was similar to two from nearby Lampung District and from Banda Aceh, Sumatra (which also had punctate decoration in addition to incised and carved),



Figure 204. Miniature kendi-shaped water dropper, height 9.2 cm, local ware, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1977.



Figure 206. Miniature bird-shaped toy, height 6.2 cm, local ware, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1669.



Figure 205. Miniature fish-shaped water dropper with aggregated river soil wedged in its handle, height 6.2 cm, local ware, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2292.

all were collected in the 1990s (Figure 201). Solheim (1990, Plate III) illustrated a similar kendi.

Other kendis from the Musi were of the 'loop handle' type. These tended to be more crudely potted and included K1082, K1638 and K997 (Figure 199) as well as K2011, K2333, K2346 and K2217.



Figure 207. Miniature prawn-shaped toy, height 9 cm, local ware, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1543.



Figure 208. Miniature crocodile-shaped toy, height 4.6 cm, local ware, C8–C19, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo. Catalogue No. K1661.



Figure 209. Kendis, heights 11.9 & 12.8 cm, C13–C19, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue Nos L & C: K2009 & K2010. And bottle kendi R, height 16.2 cm, from Bajawa, Central Flores. C19–C20. Catalogue No. K751.



Figure 210. Miniature mangosteen fruit toy, height 9.6, local ware, C8–C19, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2688.



Figure 211. Stove to support small pots, decorated with vertical incised lines and impressed open circles, three prongs repaired, height 9 cm, C15 to recent, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1396.

#### Other forms

These included a lidded pot (K1510), lid (K1516), jars (K2051, K2451), censers (Figure 202), and small stove or *tungku* (K1396). These also had similar decoration, fabric and potting style to those from the Lampung District.

#### Miniatures and figurines

According to Adhyatman (1987), smaller kendis and miniatures have always been produced in Java for use as toys by children. This was likely to have been the case also at Palembang and elsewhere in Indonesia. Additionally, miniature kendis were traditionally used in Bali as offerings

to spirits. We also have miniature kendis produced at Takalar, southern Sulawesi, in the 1950s, that were made to place on rafters of houses to placate spirits. The largest group of earthenware miniatures from the Musi were considered a subset of 'Lampung ware'. They are of additional interest in that most of them are small versions of larger kendis found in the Musi. Consequently, as a group they are likely to indicate the form of other larger kendis from Lampung and nearby Komering River valley sites not yet recovered from the Musi (Figure 203). As with larger kendis, some of these miniatures could date from the 8th century to the modern period.



Figure 212. Pottery from Pusri and Boom Baru sites in the Musi River, height range 12.6–23.4 cm, produced in Ciruas, Banten Province, West Java. Probably C19–C20. Catalogue Nos (L–R) K1401, K1659, K2188.



Figure 213. Figurine ‘toy’ pigeon, height 4 cm, unknown origin and date, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1662.

They include a variety of jarlets: ovoid shape, without handles (K1571); more vertical or cone shaped sides with scalloped rims (K1216, K1217); and ovoid with ribbed straight sides with simple rim (K1583). Kendi forms include satchel shapes (K714, K1580); kettle shape (K717); ovoid with handles were among the most common shapes and included K715, K749, K756, K873, K1055, K1067, K1091, K1576, K1977 (Figure 204) and K2346; fish/bird-like shapes, some with incised decoration, including K719, K875, K968, K1150, K1244, K1303–4, K1575, K1649, K1771, K2292 (Figure 205); a variety of upright body shapes without handles (K871, K872), sometimes with long filling neck (K1584); flattened ovoid with two pouring spouts (K874); toys: squatting birds,



Figure 214. Figurine ‘toy’ elephant, height 11.5 cm, unknown origin and date, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K1660.



Figure 215. Figurine ‘toy’ sheep, height 6.2 cm, possibly Tang Dynasty or earlier, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1667.



Figure 216. Figurine man on a ‘camel’, height 12 cm, possibly Tang Dynasty C7–C10 or earlier, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1247.



Figure 217. Figurine, man on horse, surface degraded, three legs of horse restored, height 12.5 cm, possibly Chinese, Tang Dynasty or earlier, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1541



Figure 218. Man in prow of boat, height 8 cm, possibly Tang Dynasty, C7–C10 or earlier, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1542.



Figure 219. Figurine, 'dancing dwarf', height 5.8 cm, probably Tang Dynasty, C7–C10, from the Musi River, Boom Baru or nearby Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1978.



Figure 220. Possibly a votive deity, height 10.6 cm, possibly local, C13–C15, from the Musi River, Sungai Bunut (S. Kesamasan) site. Catalogue No. K1308.



Figure 221. Torso of Buddhist deity, height 7.5 cm, possibly Tang Dynasty, C10 or earlier, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1770.



Figure 222. Woman holding what appears to be an animal, height 2.9 cm, unknown origin or date, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1047.



Figure 223. Figurine, crudely potted, sitting person with arms crossed on chest, height 6.5 cm, origin and date unknown but high brow and recessed hairline suggestive of Chinese style, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2686.



Figure 224. Man with 'leather' vest and epaulettes, arms and head reconstructed, supported on a tripod stand, height 15 cm, unknown origin or date, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K964.



Figure 225. Support for cooking pots, height 14.8 cm, local ware, possibly C13–C20, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K2308.

including K720–1, K1159, K1219, K1669 (Figure 206), K2289 and prawns comprising K1149, K1543 (Figure 207), K2137, K2206; crocodile (Figure 208); mangosteen fruit, comprising K795, K1210, K2688 (Figure 210) and a painted semi-circular basin with two side lugs that is probably modern (K1218). Although the miniatures in the shape of kendis may have served the purpose as water droppers they would have been somewhat ineffective for that purpose. This was because they were low-fired, porous and would have leaked.



Figure 226. Supports for cooking pots, height 8.7 cm, local ware, possibly C13–C20, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2272.

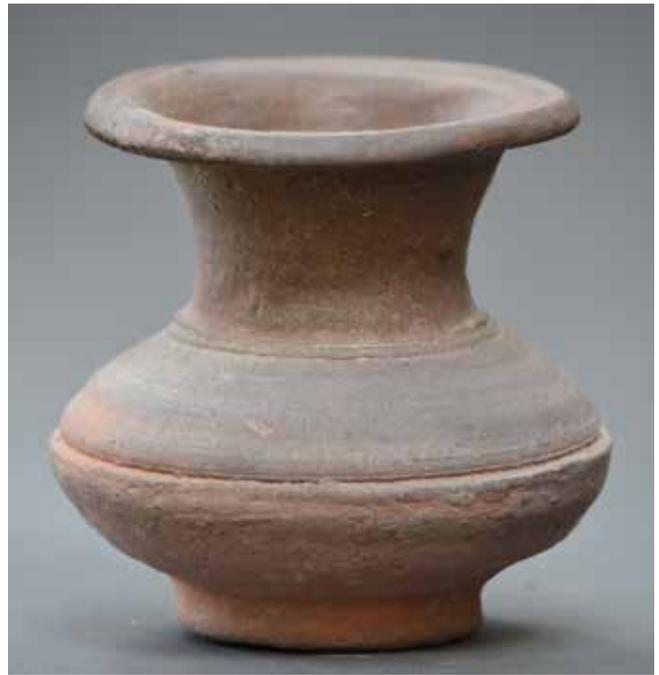


Figure 228. Jarlet, degraded pinkish slip, height 9.8 cm, Northern Central Thailand, C14–C17, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. K1329.



Figure 227. Stove, grate with five holes above fire-box, height 12.3 cm, possibly Ciruas, Banten, West Java, C19–C20, From the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1211.

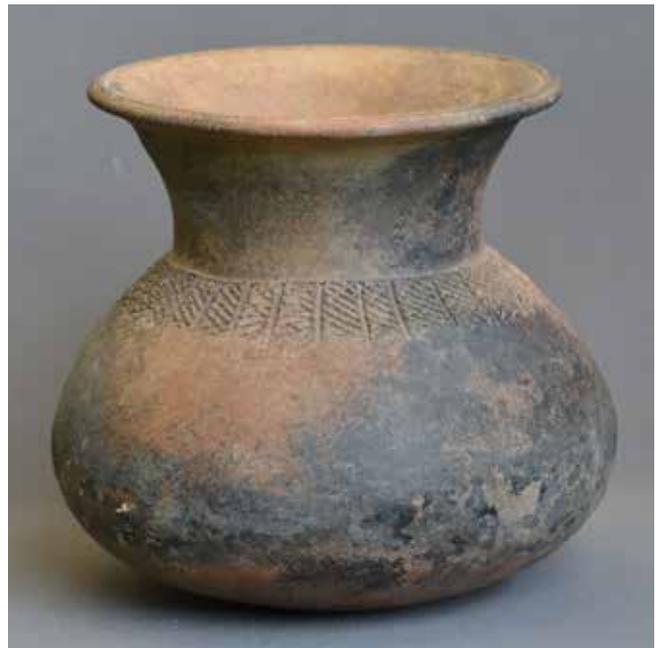


Figure 229. Pot, base slightly convex, decorated around top of shoulder at base of neck with a broad band of impressed vertical criss-crossed segments, height 16 cm, possibly Central Thailand, C14–C17, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1421.

These miniatures, both the Lampung ware and Majapahit-style terracotta, were common at the Sungai Rebo sites along the mouth of the Komering River where it enters into the Musi, just downstream from ancient East Palembang. Analysis of the distribution of ceramics found in the Musi showed that 'local' earthenware pottery from the Musi was relatively most abundant at Sungai Rebo which had 43 per cent of the 63 local ware items with recorded site information. This was followed by Boom Baru (25%), Pusri (24%), Sungai Bunut (5%), Batu Ampar (<2%) and PT Sharp (<2%) sites.

#### Banten earthenware

Several earthenware storage jars from the Musi were probably made in Old Banten Serang in West Java during Islamic times (see Chapter 6). Several other pieces may also have been made either there or nearby in Lampung. These include two kendis which had applied line decoration, broad short necks with simple



Figure 230. Bowl, impressed sloping lines of dots separated by band of incised lines around shoulder and neck, height 8.6 cm. %North Central Thailand. C14–C17, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K2279.



Figure 231. Tiles, impressed connected swastika pattern, measurement 13.7 x 26.5 x 3.2 cm, possibly from Majapahit Java, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo. Catalogue No. K1112.

rims and moderate length slightly upturned spouts. One of these had additional impressed circles with central dot around the shoulder and no foot ring (K2009), the other with a tall wide foot ring (K2010). These were the only two kendis of this form encountered. They were similar in their potting, fabric and decoration to a bottle

reputed to have come from Bajawa, Central Flores Island (Figure 209).

Another unusual small stand had four 'knobs' (Figure 211) and was decorated with vertical incised lines and impressed open circles and was similar to one from the Islamic Banten Site, West Java, described by Soegondho (1985, Photo 107). Being decorated, it may have been used for some more ceremonial purpose or for cooking medicines.

A few more recent pieces from Banten Province, West Java, were probably from Kecamatan Ciruas in Serang. These included the kendis K1401, K1659 & K2188, all shown in Figure 212; and possibly a stove (K1211).

Figurines of unknown origin

Figurines from the Musi in this section are of unknown origin and date. Some may be 'Lampungware', others are probably exogenous to southern Sumatra, perhaps originating in Java. Below are some observations which may guide their later determination.

A small group of 'toy' figurines were made of brittle white clay in the form of a large-eyed sitting pigeon comprised K1246, K1315, K1662–5 (Figure 213), the former four had a distinct disc around the neck and one had a disk also around an erect tail; the latter two pigeons had a reddish-brown and dark grey slip or degraded paint and were similar in form but without the distinct neck collar. Other 'toys' were the dark grey slipped head of an elephant which had a pad with a hole in it to hang it on a wall (K2353), and a standing elephant (Figure 214). The origin and date of these fragile white fabric figurines is unknown although Maurice Sawyer (pers. comm.) encountered similar clay near Desa Payakabung, Jalan Lintas Tengah, some 25 km south west of Palembang, in 1984 when assisting locals develop their pottery techniques. A sheep figurine, which is missing most of its legs (Figure 215), was reminiscent of Han Dynasty farmyard animals.

There is also a group of mainly tubular shaped figurines that may be of Chinese origin, and may be earlier than the Tang Dynasty. These comprise a headless man sitting on what appears to be a camel (Figure 216); a man, possibly with a Chinese style hairline, seated on what is probably a horse, but which is missing its head and most of its legs (Figure 217); and a man seated at the prow of a skiff (Figure 218).

There were also several single human figurines from the Musi. They included the upper half of what appears to be a joyous Chinese man dancing (Figure 219). It is a short stocky figure dressed in a thick tunic which has similarities to several Tang dynasty painted terracotta dwarf figures shown in Schloss (1979), especially the one with a thick tunic, dancing posture, tiny hands and a cloth cap. Adelson (2005) writes that dwarfs were popular in some Chinese palaces, especially during the Tang Dynasty, where they were brought from all parts of Asia, some as slaves, others as servants and entertainers. The Emperor Wu Ti (502–550) employed dwarfs in his palace as servants or entertainers from the several hundred

that were brought to the capital each year. Later, in 724, a Sumatran prince from Scriviya (Sriwijaya) sent many rare gifts, which included two dwarfs, to the Chinese capital Chang'an for the "Son of Heaven". However, we note that musicians and servants during the earlier Sui Dynasty wore a similar headdress to the tall cloth 'Muffin Cap' on K1978 and that such Caps were also commonly worn by men during the European Renaissance between the 14th and 17th centuries.

Several seated male figures with arms meeting centre stomach and with a heavy chest ornament were seen from the Musi, but only one was collected (Figure 220). It is possibly a deity and a votive object. It was similar to small statues found at the Bumi Ayu temple complex on the Lematang River site, Musi River upper watershed.

A torso from the Musi (Figure 221) was apparently part of a small standing Buddhist deity (Bodhisattva, Avalokiteshvara?), It had 'cloth' attached to rosette shoulder clasps, so was probably robed. It was possibly dated from the 10th century or earlier.

Another standing woman figurine from the Musi was crudely moulded; she appeared to be holding an animal to her chest (Figure 222). It has some similarities to the figure of a Huhhot woman from the Xianbei tribe in Mongolia. Such funerary figurines were common from burial tombs across northern China during the Six Dynasties, but particularly so during the post-Jin period in north-eastern China in the area controlled by the Eastern Wei and Northern Qi. They were moulded apparently in specialist production sites (Dien 2007, Figure 6.36). There was no trace of the white slip or painted colour that decorated Six Dynasties tomb figurines.

A further standing male figurine from the Musi (Figure 223) with arms folded over his chest appeared quickly made, such that it bore the imprint of the potter's finger between its legs. It had an oval face and receding hairline and may also represent a Chinese person.

An unusual standing male figure missing its arms and head from the Musi (Figure 224) appears to be of a bare-legged warrior dressed in a protective 'leather' vest, shoulder epaulettes, short trousers and a broad waist belt. This vest had a central incised outline of an eight-pointed star. It has some residual white and pale brown paint or slip.

Other broken heads from the Musi included one that appeared to be a Malayu man which was probably part of a puppet (K1310). And another with what appeared to be a simple cloth headdress (K2274).

#### Other earthenware pottery

edwards McKinnon (2003, Page 171) states that at Karanganyar at the mouth of the Musi River large coarsely made vessels and tungku flat platforms of baked clay with upturned corners used as fireplaces to support cooking pots have been recovered in large quantities. These are also commonly found in the Musi River at Palembang (Figure 225) and are somewhat similar to those made by the Samal of the southern Philippines.

Also found were more elegant footed tungku, referred to as *anglo tapak gaja* (Figure 226), made in south Sumatra and elsewhere (Latinis and Stark 2003, Figure 8.4 d & c,

respectively), and a simple small circular stove with a grated platform above a separate firebox (Figure 227). This was derived from Chinese forms and was possibly made in West Java (Latinis and Stark 2003, Figure 4 a).

Very coarse pottery found in the Musi River near Palembang may also have been made at Karanganyar. These include crude bowls with spiked carinations with tall foot stands (K2192, K2580), the latter is fitted with a lid found in a different site; plates (K1509, K2388); Jarlet (K1774); moated bowl (K2370), lids (K1556, K2580) and a small human figure in a boat (K1545).

Other pottery, possibly from Thailand, included crude plumb-bobs in the shape of an elephant and a snail (K2483, K2485), an earthenware jar (Figure 228), pot (Figure 229) and general purpose bowl (Figure 230). This jar is an unusual design which is still in rather common use as a water jug. It is made in two parts by turning on a post with the potter walking backwards anti-clockwise, then the pieces luted together (Dr Don Hein, pers. comm.). He also stated that the bowl is still commonly produced in northern Thailand, where it is first made as a cylinder, then inverted on the potter's lap and carefully (gently) beaten with a paddle (with a mushroom-shaped wooden anvil held inside) to form the rounded bottom. He has also seen this general type of ware recovered from burial sites in the north of Thailand.

A set of five hard-fired clay tiles from the Musi (Figure 231) were decorated with impressed swastika and connecting linear lines. It is unlikely that they were made locally; they possibly were imported from Java for the floor of a Buddhist temple during the Majapahit period, C14–C15.

Site information was recorded for 280 unglazed pottery items, including those of unknown origin and date. The relative proportions of these items at sites, listed in descending order, was Sungai Rebo (39%), Pusri (28%), Boom Baru (23%), Batu Ampar (8%) and Sungai Guci, Sungai Bunut, PT Sharp and Sungai Sekanak (all less than 1%). Clearly unglazed pottery was more focused on the group of Sungai Rebo sites, which was on the Komering River, than other sites, although in total they were relatively more abundant in those sites on the main Musi River fairway opposite ancient 'East' Palembang (Boom Baru, Batu Ampar and Pusri). This is discussed in Chapter 7, Summary and Conclusions.

## CHAPTER 6. GLAZED AND UNGLAZED STORAGE VESSELS IN THE MUSI RIVER

---

During the late-Tang Dynasty, ships which began to trade extensively in South East Asia and further to the west included in their cargo a wide variety of storage jars. These were necessary to store fresh water and, from the 9th century onwards, a variety of trade goods, both perishable and non-perishable. Perishable goods were often stacked inside larger jars, such as was seen in the Tang Dynasty wreck off Belitung Island (Krahl *et al.* 2010a, Nyiri 2016).

One type of storage jar that first appeared during the Northern Song Dynasty (C11) was decorated with a dragon motif. This motif was impressed onto the surfaces of small (20–30 cm high) and usually brown jars (Locsin and Locsin 1970, Adhyatman 1984). Some experts think these early Chinese jars with impressed dragons were produced in the Shiwan kilns in Guangdong (Harrisson 1986), while others thought some were made in Fujian Province (Lam 1985). These authors and later ones consider some of these ‘dragon jars’ may also have been made in Central Vietnam (Grave and Maccheroni 2009, Dueppen 2014). Nyiri (2016) describes a flowering of larger (50 to 60 cm high) dragon jars in the last quarter of the Southern Song Dynasty which were decorated with a rich variety of techniques, including incising, modelling and sprigging.

### CHINESE JARS

Dating of Chinese storage jars is often very difficult as similar forms are produced in a variety of kilns over long periods of time- and in different countries. For example, one of the leading experts in such jars frequently identified individual jars as being made in Guangdong Province in South China, or in Vietnam (Harrisson 1986). Even today, trade wares, especially jars, are often assigned to broad time periods, such as Song/Yuan/early Ming Dynasties (Ko and Chia 2012). Earlier Tang Dynasty Guangdong ‘Dusen’ jars were reproduced in North Vietnam by Chinese and their Vietnamese trained potters. And late Song jars continued to be made in the Yuan Dynasty and early Ming Dynasty (Locsin and Locsin 1970, Adhyatman and Ridho 1984, Harrisson 1986, Strober 2017). Even the more recent nineteenth and twentieth century jars can be difficult to provenance because Chinese potters also produced them in North Vietnam, Central Vietnam and Borneo, using identical techniques to those employed in mainland China (Harrisson 1990, Dueppen 2014, Nyiri 2016).

### Tang Dynasty

Despite difficulty in dating storage jars there is general agreement that potted and distinctly ovoid olive green or pale brown glazed Chinese jars began being produced at a number of sites in Guangdong Province, South China, in the early-9th century. And that they continued being produced there until the 11th century (Adhyatman and Ridho 1984, Harrisson 1986, Nyiri 2016). These jars, sometime referred to as Dusun Jars (Harrisson 1955), were very common in the Musi.

The first Dusun type was from Guangdong Province and was made during the Tang and Northern Song Dynasty from C9 to C11. Most were crudely potted, widest at mid body, had a short upright neck with a flat or slightly rolled upper rim, generally without a foot ring and with a slightly concave base, made of pale-coloured clay with chalky texture and generally glazed a pale yellowish or greenish colour. Those from the Musi were generally small and were on average 14.2 (7.4–19.5) cm high. Two particularly poorly potted such jars had a white glaze (K1930–1).

Several larger ones, 25.3–34.6 cm high, were relatively well made with a thick glaze and with a carved inscription high on their shoulder (Figure 232 & Figure 234). The above Dusun type was likely produced a little earlier than other Dusun types mentioned below.

A second Dusun type was small globular jars with mottled brown glaze or a more even celadon glaze. Several of these were collected from the Musi (Figure 233), including seven (K1075–6, K2622–3, K2245, K2626, K2630) which had short shoulder spouts (Figure 235).

A third Dusun type was egg-shaped jars, which could be as tall as 70 cm. One 55 cm high with degraded olive-grey celadon glaze was also collected from the Musi (Figure 236).

A single globular white jar from the Musi (Figure 237) was from the Gongxian (Gonyi) kilns in Henan Province and was made during the late-Tang Dynasty.

### Song and Yuan Dynasty

Early-Song jars were lightly potted, globular, with incised or stamped floral decorations, covered with a thin, brown or ochre glaze which had a tendency to peel.

The most common storage jars found in the Musi after the Tang and early-Song Dynasties were a variety of small to moderate sized jars produced in South China’s Fujian Province during the Southern Song and Yuan Dynasty (Figure 238). Their height averaged 17.3 (11.4–27.1) cm and were generally made of a grey to greyish-pink fabric. They were distinguished from the earlier-Tang to early-Song Dynasty Guangdong jars in that they were better potted, generally with narrower necks, small rolled upper rims, some angled outwards, generally with a small foot ring, finer lugs and only a brownish glaze.

Upper necks and shoulders of several small to medium sized storage jars were collected from the Musi. One of these (Figure 239) had incised reed decorations between the four horizontal, broad and incised lugs. It was glazed with a mottled brown colour and was produced in South China during the Song Dynasty. Another was a dragon jar (Figure 240) which had vertical lugs shaped as monster masks and impressed with an imperial character (adhyatman and Ridho 1984, Figure IV). It best fits the production Tradition-type 3 of Dueppen (2014) which he references as probably produced in Fujian Province at the Quanzhou



Figure 232. Group of Dusun jars, height range 7.4–19.5 cm, Guangdong Province, C9–C11, from the Musi River, Boom Baru (2) & Pusri (5) sites. Catalogue Nos Back (L to R): K1204, K1203, K2014, K1200, K2015. Mid: K1199, K2216, K993, K2462. Front: K1930, K2401, K1931. K1929, K1923. Note: K2216 is a different form and has a mustard coloured glaze. It was probably made in South China.



Figure 233. Globular Dusun type jars, height range 23.3 cm–33.5 cm, Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province, C9–C11, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue Nos K1071, K1633, K1632.



Figure 234. Jar, carved inscription below neck of Dusun Jar, height 25.3 cm, Guangdong Province, C9–C11, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue K2647.

kilns during the mid-Song or Yuan Dynasties (C12–C14). However, it differed from others in Tradition-type 3 in having its six lugs with impressed monster masks.

A complete Dragon Jar from the Musi (Figure 241) was smaller (28.5 cm high) and appeared to be also a Tradition-type 3 jar.

Three moderately tall (48 to 52 cm high) somewhat tear-shaped storage jars (K2042, K2043, K2620) from the Musi were from the Southern Song Dynasty, probably from Fujian Province (Figure 242). These had five simple strap lugs pressed against a moderately tall neck, two were decorated with fine incised scroll on shoulder and upper body, the other was plain with a white glaze on a red-brown body.

A fourth smaller jar (32 cm high) with a similar body shape but without lugs (Figure 243). It was glazed blue-grey over a grey paste and was decorated with finely incised wave pattern over much of its body and also with what appears to be part of a ‘flaming pearl’ sgraffito dark swirl



Figure 235. Jars, short spouts, heights 19.5 to 30 cm, Guangdong Province, C9–C10, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue Nos L to R: K2622, K2245, K2626.



Figure 236. Jar, height 55.2 cm, Tang to Northern Song Dynasty, Guangdong Province, C9–C10, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2612.

on the shoulder of one side. It was probably produced during the Southern Song Dynasty in South China.

A further seven moderate sized (33 to 40 cm high), more robust storage jars (K1655, K1809, K1900, K2621,

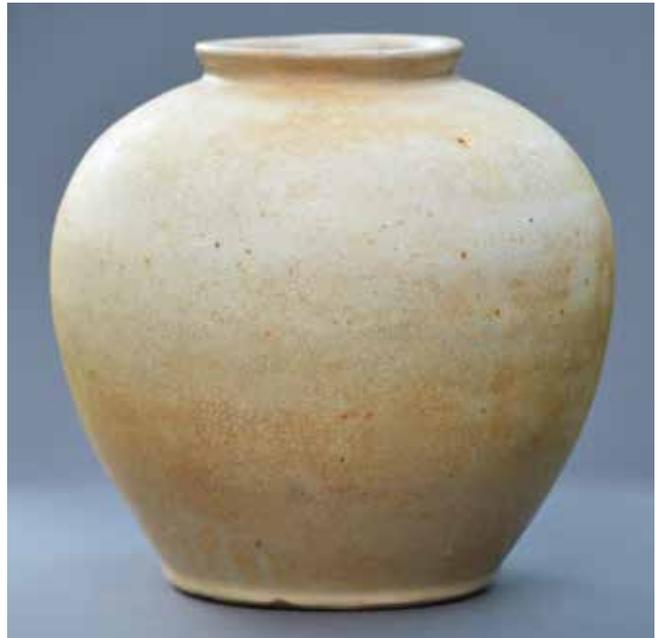


Figure 237. Jar (lid missing), height 19 cm, Tang Dynasty, Henan Province, Gongxian (Gonyi) kilns, C9–C10, from the Musi River. Catalogue K934.

K2624, K2650, K2651), each with four lugs were found in the Musi (Figure 244). They were plain, except two had incised wavy lines around, or just below, the waist. They were glazed with a watery autumn brown, dark brown or pale celadon degraded glaze over a pale slip dripped on much of the grey or pale pinkish body. K1809, K1900 & K2650 were stamped between lugs. They were made during the late-Song or Yuan Dynasties, probably in Guangdong Province.

One moderately tall (42 cm high) undecorated golden brown glazed jar had a concave base, wide and rolled



Figure 238. Jars, average height of jars 17.3 (11.4–27.1) cm. South China, Fujian Province, Southern Song to Yuan Dynasty, C12–C14, from the Musi River, Pusri (5), Boom Baru (1) Rebo (1) sites. Catalogue Nos, Back (L to R): K2238, K2223, K2224, K1069. Mid: K744, K1205, K2225, K932. Front: K1921, K2201, K2337, K899.



Figure 239. Jar, rim diameter 12.8 cm, probably Guangdong or Fujian Province, C11–C12, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1100.



Figure 240. Jar, lugs decorated with monster masks at base, rim diameter 15.6 cm, Song or Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, C12–C14, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1897.

upper rim and four very small lugs high on its shoulder (K1005). It was probably made in Fujian Province in the Southern Song to early-Ming Dynasties.

A single small (20 cm high) Cizhou ware jar from the Musi (Figure 245) had four small lugs and was decorated simply with wavy pink lines incised through white slip and with a watery pale olive glaze on the shoulder. It was possibly produced in the Hebei or Henan Provinces during the Northern Song or Jin Dynasties. However, some Cizhou-type wares were also produced in the south as late as the Ming Dynasty, and the products were

very widely distributed across China but not commonly exported.

Six short, thin, elongated storage bottles (K2407-12) averaging 24 (19–30) cm high were found in the Musi (Figure 246). Some with short brown glazed neck and shoulder, others unglazed with larger neck and thicker rolled rim. These were produced in the South Song or Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, Quanzhou kilns. These bottles may have been used to store mercury, which was (and still is) used to extract gold from quartz, but others consider they stored wine. Our collection has eight similar



Figure 241. Jar, base concave, four lugs with raised triangular ventral base, impressed dragon on shoulder, height 28.5 cm, probably Southern Song - Yuan Dynasty, Guangdong or Fujian Province, C12-C14, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. No. K2653.

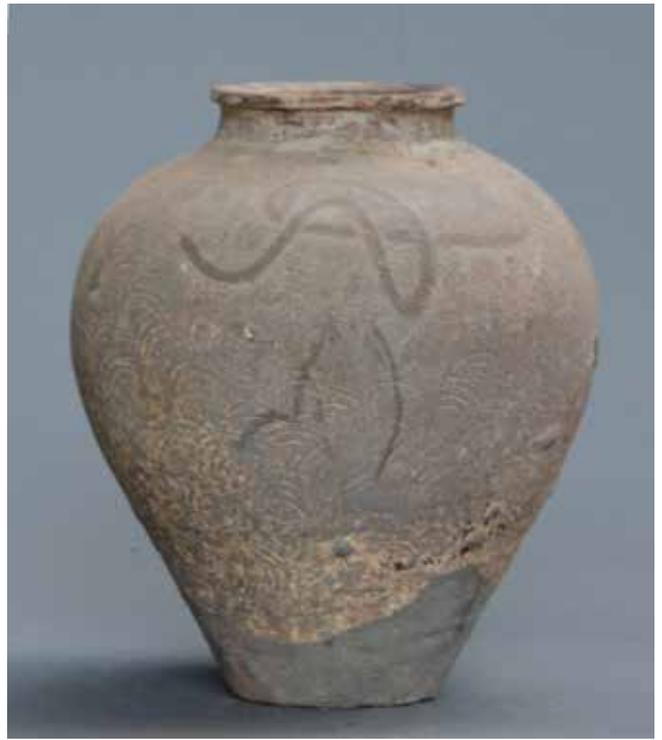


Figure 243. Jar, decorated with finely incised wave pattern over much of body and with what appears to be part of a 'flaming pearl' sgraffito, height 32.4 cm, probably Southern Song, C12-C14, from the Musi River, PT Sharp site. Catalogue No. K2049.



Figure 242. Jar, height 51.3 cm, Southern Song Dynasty, possibly Fujian Province, C12-C13, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2620.

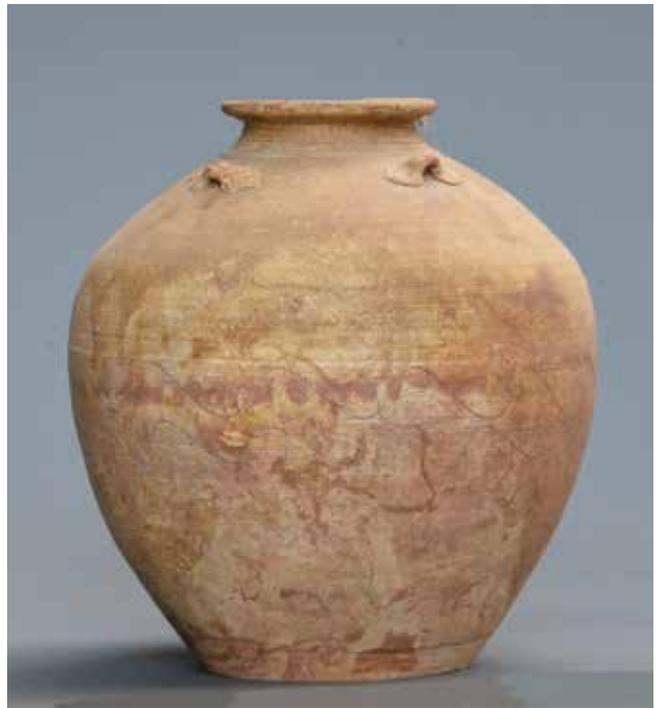


Figure 244. Jar, height 38 cm, probably South China, Guangdong Province, but similar to Cham jars, C14-C15, from the Musi river, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2624.



Figure 245. Jar, height 20.2 cm, Northern Song or Jin Dynasty, possibly Hebei or Henan Provinces, Cizhou Ware, C10–C13, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K743.

glazed bottles from beneath the sea in Tuban Bay, Central Java, and one unglazed one from Palu, Central Sulawesi. They are also common from other locations in Indonesia, including Trowulun, Tanjung Pinang, Kota Cina, Bukit Seguntang (Palembang) and Karawang (Adhyatman and Ridho 1984, addendum: Figure 3b).

Eight short (10–25 cm high) glazed jars from the Musi ranged from spindle to broad rimmed squat shaped jars with two or four lugs and monochrome yellow, brown, bluish grey glaze (K1485, K1620, K1692, K1952, K1824, K1922, K2244, K2531). Most of these were probably produced during the Southern Song to Yuan Dynasty South China.

Three other unique small (18–27 cm high) jars were rare in the Musi (K1008-9, K1074). These were high-fired unglazed with a black body and flat bases, wide thin erect upper rims and six small horizontal lugs low on the shoulder. These jars had a metallic ring when struck and were identified by Professor Miksic as late-Song Dynasty from South China, probably Fujian Province, near Quanzhou (Figure 247).

Two small (8–10 cm high), crudely potted jars, each with a pair of lugs and covered on most of their upper parts with a white dripped glaze, were from the Musi (K1930-1). They were possibly late-Song to Yuan Dynasty from South China.

A very small (7 cm high) jar with two lugs from the Musi (Figure 248) was produced during the Southern Song or Yuan Dynasties, probably from Fujian Province.

A robust small jar with a height of only 16 cm was decorated with a Tradition Type 2 applied and carved



Figure 246. Bottle, height 29.7 cm, Song or Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, Quanzhou kilns, C12–C14, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K2407.

dragon around the shoulder (Figure 249). We are unsure of its provenance, but it may be from either Guangdong Province, south China or the area of the Go-Sanh kilns of Central Vietnam and possibly dated C15–C16.

#### Ming Dynasty

The technique for applying dragon and other decorations to jars may allow some of them to be dated. For example, Dueppen (2014) considers that the technological development from mould-impressed and hand-coil decorated motifs to mould-applied techniques began during the mid-15th century in the mid-Ming Dynasty. Several decorative styles characterise the Ming Dynasty jars, such as double wave bands and double pearl ribbons.



Figure 247. Jars, unglazed but high fired, height 22.9 & 27 cm, South China, probably late Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Quanzhou, C12–C13, from the Musi River. Catalogue Nos K1008, K1009.



Figure 248. Jarlet, height 7.3 cm, Song or Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, C11–C14, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2215.



Figure 249. Jar, base flat, four bulky lugs pressed to neck, decorated with a Tradition—type 2 dragon applied and carved around shoulder, height 16 cm, probably C15–C16, South China, Guangdong Province, or Central Vietnam, Go-Sanh kilns, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K743.



Figure 250. Jar, olive green glaze with blue spot on shoulder, height 43.9 cm, China, Ming Dynasty, C14–C17, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2619.

During the early-Ming to mid-Ming Dynasty (C14–C16) forms and decoration continued with styles developed in the Song Dynasty but frequently the neck of jars was longer and potting improved (Adhyatman and Ridho 1984). However, reduction in shipment of ceramic export ware from China, particularly of high quality blue and white wares (see earlier section), would probably have also reduced production of storage jars used in such shipments from the kilns in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces, even though the southern Chinese provinces retained a considerable autonomy from the northern capital during the Early-Ming dynasty.

One tall (44 cm high) beautiful olive green glazed jar with a blue glaze tear drop on its lower shoulder was probably also from the Ming period (Figure 250).

During the Late-Ming Dynasty, particularly after 1573, storage jars were again produced in great quantities to send Ming ceramics, especially blue and white wares, to South East Asia and the rest of the world. Experts (Adhyatman and Ridho 1984, Harrison 1986, Long 1992, Nyiri 2016) place these Late-Ming jars into three groups as follows:

The first group comprised small or large jars (glazed on the upper third of the body). They often had a crowded decoration of sculpted dragons, pheasants, phoenixes and human figures on shoulders, and sometimes incorporated into the lugs. These decorations appeared to have been formed in a crude mould, and then attached to the body before further sculpting. Harrison (1986) thought many of these were made in the Central Vietnamese Go-Sanh kilns. However, Long (1992) assigned them to the Shiwan workshops near Foshan, Guangdong Province, which



Figure 251. Jars, lugs in shape of sea mammal or rats, decorative beading around upper body, height 28.3, 30.4, 25.8 cm, Yuan to early Ming Dynasty, probably Fujian Province, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Boom Baru. Catalogue Nos (L to R) K2247, K1206, K2189.



Figure 252. Jar, four lugs in form of squirrels around shoulder, decorated with applied beading around shoulder, most of body missing, rim diameter 23 cm, Yuan to early Ming Dynasty, probably Fujian Province. C14–C15, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1481.

peaked production during the Ming and Qing dynasties. We collected no such jars from the Musi.

The second group, sometimes called ‘Brittle wares’ were thinly potted bodies, coarse buff fabrics, and had elegant designs of sprigged dragons, deer and flowering branches framed by roulette bands, resembling the blue painted and enamelled designs of the Zhangzhou plates. They had a thin, flowing, semi-transparent glaze, penetrated by surface grain and of medium brown or olive green colour (Harrison 1986, Nyiri 2016). There were three varieties of Brittle wares, namely i) a vase-like variant with bulbous body and segmented neck; ii) a large, ovoid type and iii) a style with elongated body and cylindrical or flaring neck. Brittle wares were stylistically related to Tradescant wares (named after the



Figure 253. Jar, decorated in ‘Tradescant style’ with five applied flowers of two forms connected with vines with occasional pinnate leaves, height 23 cm, late Ming Dynasty, Guangdong Province, 1567–1644, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2540.



Figure 254. Jar, six lugs of monster masks and imperial characters, two moulded and applied Qing style dragons around shoulder and cloud pattern incised to lower body, height 73 cm, Qing Dynasty, Guangdong Province, C19, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2628.

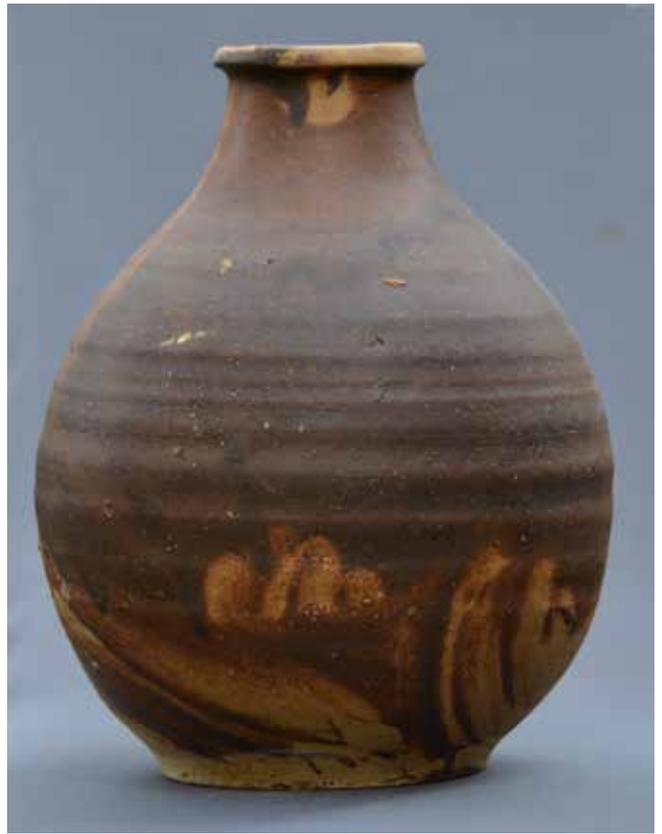


Figure 256. Jar, height 25.8 cm. Qing Dynasty, 1644–1911, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2398.



Figure 255. Jars, iron spotted glaze. Heights 26.7–46.6 cm, Guangdong Province, Qing Dynasty, C17–C19, from the Musi River, Boom Baru site (1). Catalogue Nos (L to R) K2335, K2041, K2613.

collector, Sir John Tradescant), which were small vessels about 30 cm tall and, decorated with delicately sprigged motifs, coated in monochrome and polychrome (green, yellow and brown) lead glazes dating to the 16th century, but perhaps earlier. Tradescant jars were exported to Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines.



Figure 257. Jar, shadows on shoulder from kiln wedges, height 39 cm, probably South China, C17, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2611.

Several moderate sized variant ii) type jars, namely, K1206, K1481, K2023, K2189, K2247, of this second group were found in the Musi (Figure 251 & Figure 252). However, we are uncertain of their dates. For example, Adhyatman and Ridho (1984, Figures 94 & 95) dated similar jars to C14–C15 and C17–C18.

We saw only a single Tradescant jar from the Musi (Figure 253). It was badly damaged and its blue and yellow glaze was much degraded.

The third group had a bulbous body, short neck and flared. This group was a simpler design than the second group above. It comprised a pair of sprigged dragons on the shoulder above rows of incised wavy lines. It appeared to have been produced over a long period starting in the 17th and 18th century.

#### Qing Dynasty and modern

These were produced mainly in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces following Ming traditions but they tended to be a more predictable form and style due to the use of stamps and moulds. They were, however, frequently vibrant because of the use of polychrome glazes over the external surface including the base. The use of latex moulds and stamps enabled potters to place large panels on curving surfaces and is an indication of more modern jars. Most common on these later jars is a pair of dragons placed horizontally (or diagonally) their heads facing upwards (Nyiri 2016). One polychrome dragon jar from the Musi (K1635) was probably 19th century or modern and may have been made in Kalimantan. A second large dragon jar from the Musi (Figure 254) was decorated with applied dragons and cloud pattern and glazed brown.

Other Qing Dynasty storage jars made in Quandong Province are still commonly found throughout Indonesia. These were mostly olive, pale green or brown glazed jars frequently with marked iron inclusions. Four such small to moderately tall (22–47 cm high) jars from the Musi were K2335, K2041, K2505, K2613 (Figure 255). One jar without lugs and a watery chocolate glaze from the Musi (Figure 256) was very similar to some found on the Tek Sing wreck of 1825. An unidentified jar is probably from China (Figure 257).

#### NON-CHINESE JARS

##### Thailand

Grave and Maccheroni (2009) studied both the geochemical composition and typology of dated Asian transport jars during the transition to the early-Modern period (1550–1650). This transition was coincident with the opening up of the Ming Dynasty to international trade. They were able to clearly differentiate the south-Central Thai kiln complexes in Singburi Province (Mae Nam Noi) from those in Suphanburi Province. Brown and Sjostrand (2001) considered the storage jars produced in Singburi kilns the more important in the international maritime trade, a view contradicted by Grave and Maccheroni (2009). Brown (2004) concluded from shipwreck material that they operated from about 1400 to at least 1727 and possibly until the fall of Ayutthaya in 1767.

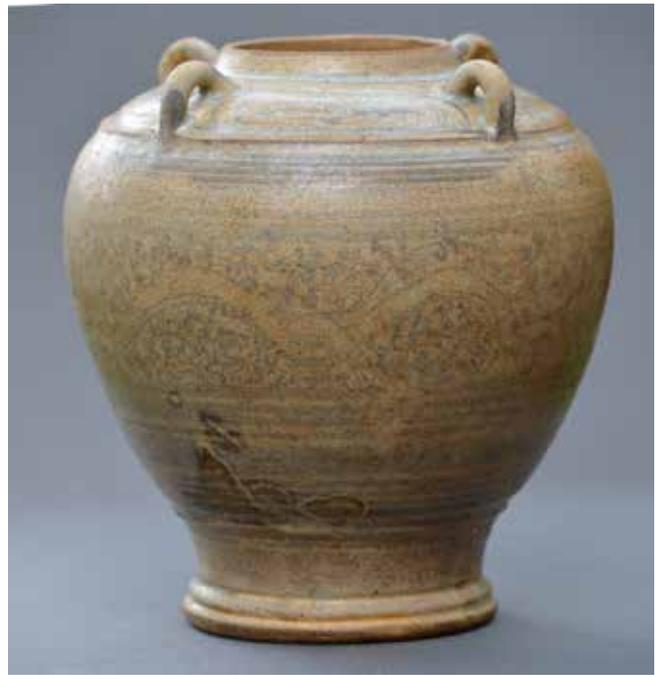


Figure 258. Potiche (lid missing), grey iron under-glaze of complex tendril and leaf decoration, height 16.7 cm, Central Thailand, Sri Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K703.

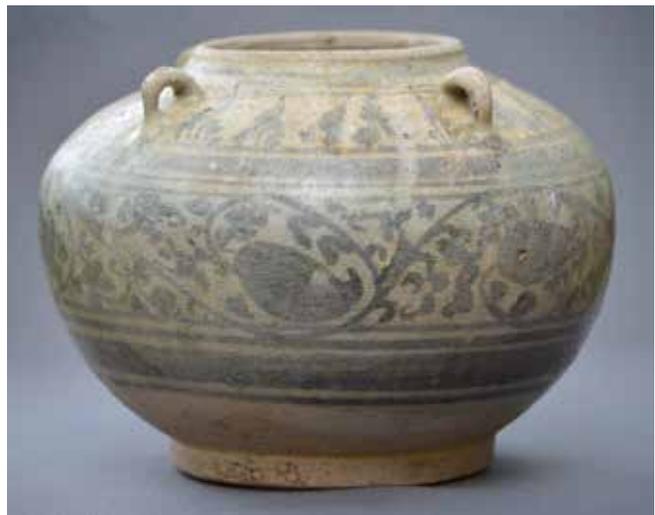


Figure 259. Potiche (lid missing), height 12cm, Central Thailand, Sri Satchanalai kilns, C14–C15. Catalogue No. K1274.

A great variety of Si Satchanalai ware and, to a lesser extent other Central Thailand ceramics were recovered from the Musi, and in some abundance. Most of these were dated from the 14th to 16th century and shipped from the Thai capital of Ayutthaya (which existed from 1351 to 1767AD). Thai storage jars used to transport these wares were also common. Until recently most of these jars were thought to have been made in the Si Satchanalai kilns and some from the Musi were from those kilns including, three under-glazed iron decorated potiches with lugs (Figure 258 & Figure 259 and one white glazed potiche (K2596); two attractive small jars tear-shaped jars



Figure 260. Jars, heights 54 & 57 cm, Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns, early C15, from the Musi River, Boom Baru & Pusri sites. Catalogue Nos K2015 & K2614.



Figure 262. Jar, height 27.3 cm, Central Thailand, Suphanburi kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1081.



Figure 261. Jar, large depression in body from firing, height 36.3 cm, Central Thailand, Singburi, Mae Nam Noi kilns, C15–C17, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2618.

with two lugs, one with a mustard coloured glaze (K2218) and the other unglazed (K2243); and a delicate brown glazed potiche with three lugs (K2629). However, recent archaeological excavations reveal that many of those with a dark brown or black iron glaze may have been made at the Mae Nam Noi kiln-complex in Singburi province, which produced small to medium sized jars as their principal products (Nyiri 2016). Examples of Singburi jars from the Musi were K1654, K2015, K2614, K2618 (Figure 260 & Figure 261).

Unglazed wares were also commonly recovered from the Musi, including: grey bodied Khmer-type jars (K1081,

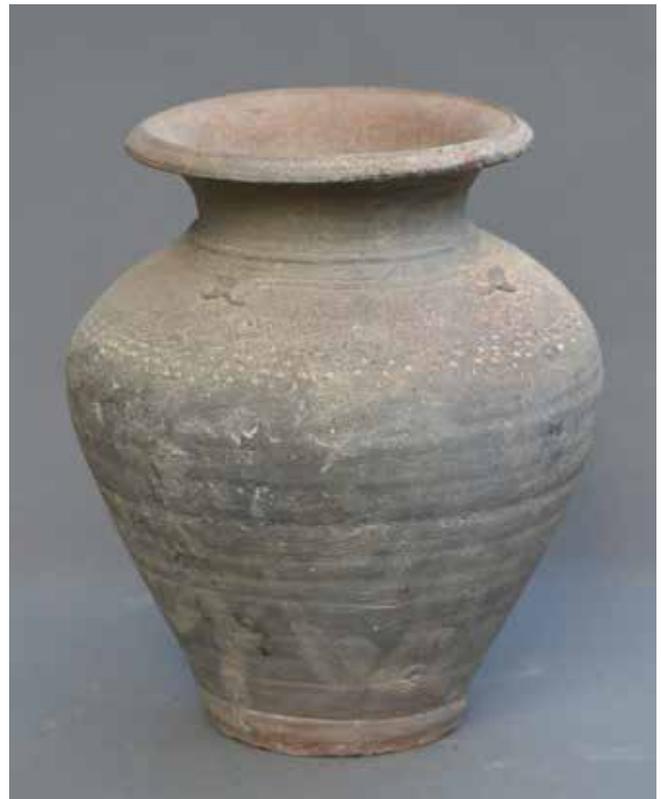


Figure 263. Jar, height 19 cm, Central Thailand, Suphanburi kilns, C14–C16, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K1430.

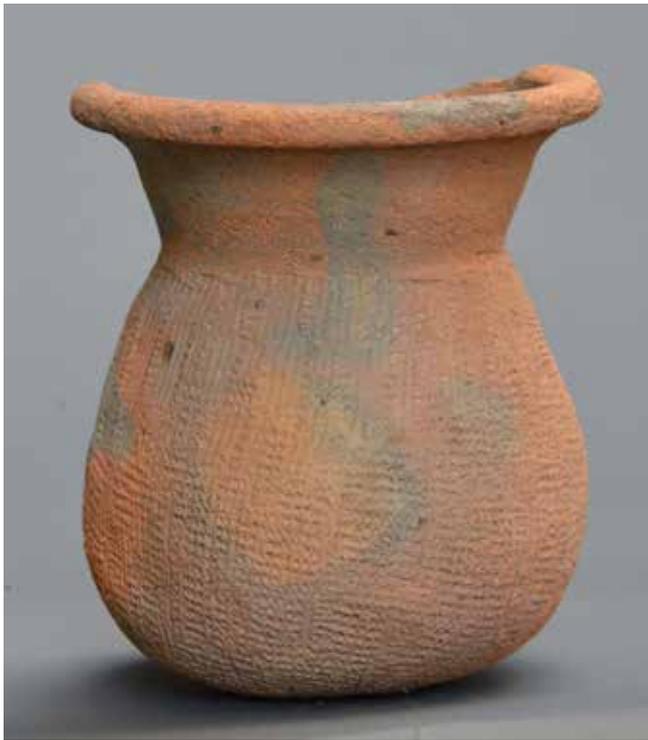


Figure 264. Jar, impressed with ribbons of sloping paddle marks, Central Thailand, Phitsanulok kilns, late C14–C15, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1810.



Figure 265. Jar, height 28 cm, Southern Thailand, C11–C14, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2040.



Figure 266. Jar, two circles of elongate firing spur marks on shoulder (7 & 9 marks), height 48 cm, North Vietnam or China, C14–C16, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2222.

K1341, K1430, K1827) made in the Suphanburi kilns (Figure 262 & Figure 263); a rusty-red bodied flared necked jar with paddled decoration probably made in Phitsanulok (Figure 264); and a robust jar in a Khmer style with a white body, which may have been made in the region of Satingpra in the Thai Peninsula (Figure 265).

#### North Vietnam

Storage jars were produced in many kilns in North Vietnam over a long period, beginning in the Chinese Han Dynasty. For example, jars similar to Chinese Yue-types were made in the 5th and 7th centuries; Tang Dynasty Dusun types in the 8th and 9th century; and a Yuan Dynasty jar dated to the 13th and 14th century. Several jars (K2222, K1779) from the Musi were probably from North Vietnam but they could also be from China (Figure 266 & Figure 267).

#### Central Vietnam (Cham)

The Cham people of Central Vietnam produced well executed glazed ceramics in a variety of styles, which they exported to a number of countries during the 14th and 15th century. Because Cham ware was technically excellent it may have been frequently misidentified as Chinese Song or Yuan Dynasty ware. Brown (1989) and Harrison (1986) considered that many of the ancient red bodied jars found in South East Asia were made in the Go Sanh kilns of Central Vietnam. These were characterised by their somewhat watery glaze, reddish body and to the method of free-flowing incised decorations beneath the glaze.

It is generally reckoned that the destruction of the Cham state by the North Vietnamese in 1471 resulted in the cessation of production of Cham storage jars,



Figure 267. Jar, height 23.8 cm, North Vietnam or China, C16–C17, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1779.

although Strober (2017) feels that Go-Sanh kilns continued to produce storage jars for a further several centuries. However, Cort (2008a in Nyiri 2016) stated that there was no direct evidence supporting the production of dragon jars in Vietnam before the 17th century, which was coincident with the settlement in South Vietnam of Ming Dynasty refugees from Guangdong and Fujian Provinces. Despite the lack of direct evidence, it seems unlikely that the skilled Cham potters did not also produce elegant storage jars during the 14th and 15th centuries.

Several Dragon jars (K1790, K2661) from the Musi were probably made at Go-Sanh kilns in Central Vietnam (Figure 268 & Figure 269). Other red bodied jars from Central Vietnam or China included: a moderately tall (40 cm high) thinly potted and hard-fired jar with strong incised lines encircling the entire body (Figure 270); a small (21 cm high), squat jar with four lugs (Figure 271); a moderately tall (26 cm high) jar with broader shoulders and moderately tall neck and no lugs (K2615) and a moderately tall jar (Figure 272).

As noted above a number of other storage jars may have been produced in Central Thailand, Central Vietnam or south China. These include K1829 (Figure 273).

#### Burma

The term ‘martaban’ derives from the name of a major trading port along the Gyaing River in Lower Burma



Figure 268. Jar, top only, decorated with impressed and carved dragon with face towards lug, upper rim diameter 12 cm, Cham, Binh Dinh Province, Go Sanh kilns, C14–C15, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1790.

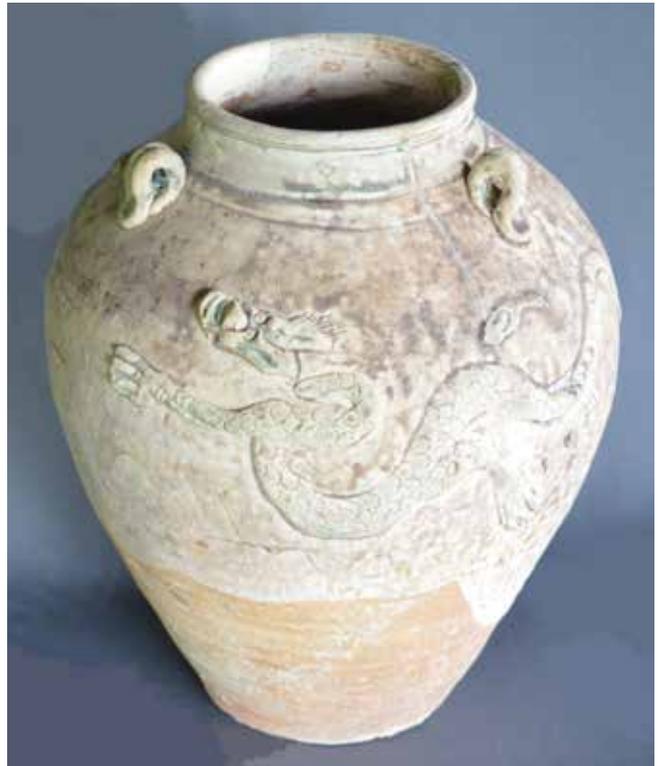


Figure 269. Jar, base slightly concave, tradition 2 type jar with moulded and incised whiskered, three toed dragon, height 29.8 cm, South China, Guangdong Province or Central Vietnam, Go-Sanh kilns, C15–C16, from the Musi River, Batu Ampar site. Catalogue No. K2661.



Figure 270. High fired thinly potted, height 40 cm, probably Cham or China, C14–C15, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2627.



Figure 271. Jar, three lugs broken, height 20.7, probably Cham or China, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K2046.

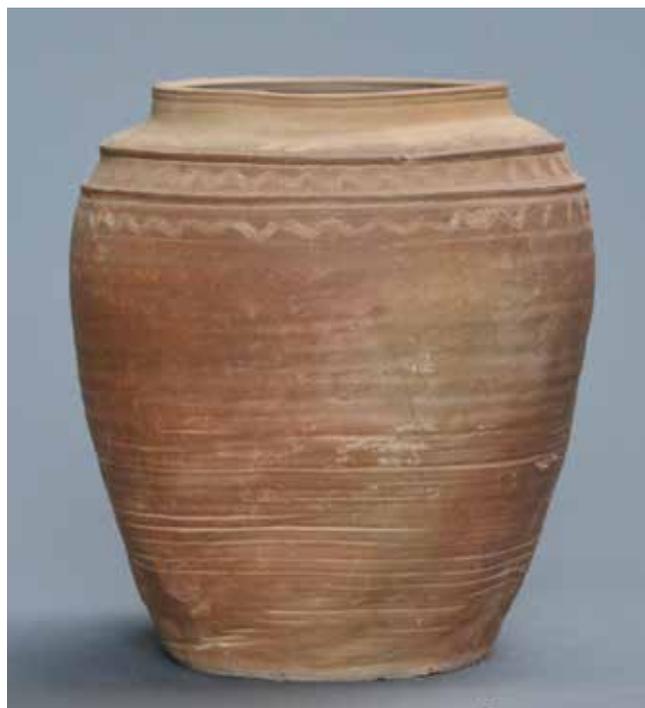


Figure 272. Jar, three bands of combed wavy lines separated by carved ridges, height 33 cm, Central Vietnam, C16–C17, Restored Later Le dynasty, C16–C17, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2597.



Figure 273. Jar, four small lugs pressed against neck, shoulder with two rows of thin kiln stacking marks around shoulder, height 26 cm, Central Thailand, Central Vietnam or south China C14–C15, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1829.



Figure 274. Amphora, upper part only (height 10.6 cm) , probably a 'carrot' amphora, Middle East, C6-C7, from the Musi River, Pusri site. Catalogue No. K1772.



Figure 276. Jar, decorated with three rows of beading around shoulder and upper body, unglazed, height 50.8 cm, probably Indonesian, C7-C14, from the Musi River, Sungai Rebo site. Catalogue No. K1811.



Figure 275. Amphora, height 24.8 cm, unknown origin and age from the Musi River, Boom Baru site. Catalogue No. K2584.



Figure 277. Jar, decorated with applied beading, white slip on upper half of body, height 48 cm, Probably West Java, possibly Serang kilns, C15 to modern, from the Musi River. Catalogue No. K2649.

operating actively until the mid-16th century, and which for a brief period of time, was also the capital of the Mon kingdom (Borell 2014). The first reference to Martaban jars appears in the Arabic traveller, Ibn Battuta's Rihla around the mid-14th century (Borell 2014:281-2). No Burmese storage vessels were positively recorded from the Musi.

#### Amphora

Chew (2014) noted that wine, oil and garum exported from Rome to India was mostly stored in Roman amphorae. Such shards have been excavated at various archaeological sites in India (Tomber 2007 & 2008, Young 2001, Begley and De Puma 1991). It seems that the amphorae were not only from Rome but as well from Mesopotamia (Tomber 2007).

Two amphorae were recovered from the Musi. The first was terracotta (Figure 274) and was missing its body below the upper shoulder; it had a long neck with two deep grooves at mid-point and a slightly everted upper rim. Its two broken curved handles connected to the long neck (10.6 cm) at the lower one-third point and were shaped to suggest that the body was narrowly elongate. The neck and upper shoulder was crudely decorated with incised and stab marks. The most similar neck and handles found were 'carrot' amphora from a Late-Roman wreck off Cape Plaka on the Crimea coast (Waksman *et al.* 2014, Figure 2-BYZ 938). These were dated to be from the second quarter of the 6th century to the third quarter of the 7th century. It is possible that they were manufactured in Sinop, a Turkish City on the Black Sea, which at that time was part of Eastern Rome.

The second was reconstructed from its original parts (Figure 275). It was thinly potted, had a small foot ring and was of unknown origin and age.

#### Indonesia

Given that Palembang from before Sriwijaya until the 19th century was principally an entrepôt for international trade, it is unsurprising that few large transport vessels made locally were recovered from the Musi. By far the majority of jars recovered from that river were glazed jars from south China, Thailand and Vietnam. Further, if local jars were more abundant in past times it can be expected that they would have become degraded much more rapidly than glazed jars.

Two unglazed jars were collected. The first of these (Figure 276) was moderate large (51 cm high) and of a grey body and decorated with three rows of beading placed around the upper and lower shoulder and waist. The second jar (Figure 277) was also moderately large (48 cm high), excellently crafted, had a reddish-brown body and was decorated with applied 'goat horn' beading around the shoulder and 'walking crook' shapes on the body reflective of decorations on a large goblet shaped garden vessels from Old Banten Serang kilns during Muslim times (Soegondho 1995, Photo 105) and a smaller jar from Old Banten which also had a similar serrated

upper rim and a white slip on its upper body (see Figure 179 on page 94).

#### RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF STORAGE VESSELS BY MUSI RIVER SITE

A total of 72 storage vessels were collected from recorded sites in the Musi. Although their numbers were too low to look at relative abundance within any of their country of origin, by far the majority were from China (63%), then, in decreasing order of abundance, were Thailand (21%), Central Vietnam (10%), and North Vietnam, Middle East Amphora (3%) and Indonesia (1%). Interestingly, almost all of these vessels, some 91%, were from the 'East' Palembang City sites of Pusri (53%), Boom Baru (25%) and Batu Ampar (13%). The others were from Sungai Rebo (7%), and PT Sharp and Sungai Sekanak (<2%). This confirms that most imported goods shipped in storage vessels (fragile ceramics, food, wine and other non-durable commodities) to Palembang were unloaded in front of East Palembang, with a focus again on the Pusri site. Very few storage vessels were unloaded at the Sungai Rebo sites which suggests that the relative high concentration of unglazed, ceramics recovered from the Sungai Rebo sites, was because those sites were a production or redistribution centre, specifically for such unglazed ceramics.

## CHAPTER 7. SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

---

### TRADE ALONG THE MUSI PRIOR TO SRIWIJAYA

The Thai–Malay Peninsula, Vietnam, Philippines, Borneo and Eastern Indonesia were part of a South China Sea network which traded in a variety of goods between 500 BC to 200 AD. These goods included glass beads, nephrite, carnelian and gold ornaments, ‘Dong Son’ bronze drums, Han bronze mirrors and Sa-Huynh/Kalanay style ceramics (Favereau and Bellina 2016). Recovery of Metal-Age Kalanay style polished red earthenware of Philippine origin in the Musi River at Palembang, along with a variety of other primitive earthenware figurines, as well as other ancient exogenous earthenware of uncertain date and provenance, suggested that Palembang was also part of these early South China Sea trading networks. The previous discovery of early-1st millennium ‘Dong Son’ drums in the Musi River highlands and recent archaeological excavations at the mouth of the Musi suggest that communities located along the full extent of the Musi River basin were involved in this trade.

Around the beginning of the 1st millennium, new city-states emerged at many places in South East Asia. One of the largest of these was Funan, which now appears to have been influential, or in a federation of some sort, with what is now Central Vietnam through South Vietnam, Cambodia, Peninsular Malaya, Bangka Island, coastal southern Sumatra sites around the mouth of the Musi River, and west Java and Bali. Much recent archaeological work has revealed that these new city-states were part of trading networks which also involved China, India and the Middle East. It appeared that Funan probably traded with some 40 settlements along the coastline around the mouth of the Musi River. These coastal settlements were likely the centre of KoYing, which existed from the 2nd to the late-4th–early-5th century and then later with the Kantoli polity, which would have influenced trade along the coastline involving the mouth of the Musi. Certainly, Manguin (2017) considered new discoveries at Air Sugihan have turned Kantoli (Gantuoli) ‘into a more secure candidate for the Musi River delta sites’ and noted that rulers of Kantoli carried Indian sounding names and had associations with Buddhist monks.

Just when Musi River communities became involved in such broader trading networks was not certain, but others have speculated it began as soon as India and China discovered South East Asian gold, tin and iron and non-timber forest products. Recent research in Kedah, Peninsula Malaya, related to international trade in high-quality iron and tin, indicated that this could have been as early as the mid-5th century BC. Direct association between Palembang and Funan was suggested by our collection from a number of Musi River sites at Palembang of bowls, kendi, jars and stem cups, which were of the Funan Oc Eo style.

In the late-4th century, KoYing was replaced by Kantoli, which was established by Mahayana Buddhists.

Both polities were thought to have included the coastal strip which involved the broad deltaic area at the mouth of the Musi. Kantoli was a very significant trading polity which monopolised trade in the Malacca Strait. It undoubtedly would have greatly influenced activities of communities along the Musi and its juxtaposed coastline. Kantoli was also a vassal of China and sent tributary missions to China in 441 and 563. Interestingly Chinese merchants traded silks and ‘porcelains’ with Kantoli merchants, which may explain the Sui Dynasty (589–617) chicken-head ewers which have been found near several Musi River coastal sites.

Kantoli began to disintegrate in the latter half of the 6th century which provided commercial opportunities for the Palembang community. Hinayana Buddhists, who commanded the upper reaches and highlands of the Musi River Basin, had traditionally avoided contact with the Kantoli Mahayana Buddhists in Sumatra by remaining in highland areas. The Hinayanas probably established a trading centre at Palembang at about the time KoYing existed at the mouth of the Musi, around the 2nd century. This would have facilitated their trade in non-timber forest products (especially Benzoin gum) and alluvial gold, from the highlands to the coast. Such trade would have continued during the period of the Kantoli polity, although one can imagine it did not always run smoothly given the mutual dislike between these two Buddhist sects. However, the demise of Kantoli in the late-6th century, allowed the Hinayana Buddhist to expand their commercial activities downstream and establish a trade centre at Palembang; they also placed a king there to oversee trade. That king was clearly successful because, by the first half of the 7th century, Palembang had attracted private Chinese traders and continued to do so until about 671. After that date, the Sailendras returned to Palembang from Java and presumably fought and defeated the Hinayanas at Palembang and established the Sriwijaya Kingdom there.

### CERAMICS FOUND IN THE MUSI RIVER

#### Glazed Wares

#### Chinese

Tang Dynasty pottery first appeared in the Musi in quantity during the mid-Tang Dynasty (early-9th century to 906), especially wares from the Yue, Changsha, Xing, Ding and Gongxian kilns. This ware was broadly similar to Tang Dynasty ware found elsewhere along the maritime trade routes of that time. Despite the disturbed political situation in China during the Five Dynasties (10th century), trade with Sriwijaya clearly also flourished. This was evidenced by the abundance of Yue ware from the Musi, much of which was an elegant grey celadon ware produced in Zhejiang Province during the Five Dynasties and early-Northern Song Dynasty periods (907–1126). Although this grey ware was from the Shangling Lake kilns in Zhejiang

Province, it probably came from kilns other than those of Shanglinhu and Wenzhou.

Song and Yuan Dynasty (11th to 14th century) ceramics in the Musi represented many of the classic ware and kilns (Jun, Longquan, Cizhou, Jizhou, Yue, Chien, Qingbai, Guan, Tongan, Putian, Cizao). Although there was some Northern Song ware (960–1126) recorded in the Musi, it was restricted to some possible grey celadon Yue ware made during that period and a single under-glaze iron decorated bowl from the Xicun kiln. No examples of the highly prized northern Song celadon wares were seen. Nor was ware from kilns that principally supplied ceramics to the Chinese imperial court. The general absence of Northern Song ceramics in the Musi may in part be the result of disturbances to Sriwijaya trade prior to and subsequent to the sacking of Palembang (and Malayu, Tumasik, Pannai and Kedah) by the Chola Indian navy in 1025. These attacks caused confusion among Sriwijayan vassal states and were said to have resulted in the political capital of Sriwijaya being moved from Palembang to nearby Jambi (or even to Satingpra in the Thai Peninsula). At the same time, the Northern Song Dynasty was constantly attacked by semi-nomadic tribes from the steppes which resulted in large numbers of Chinese traders settling in Pasai, Perlak and Kota Cina in northern Sumatra, as well as the trading entrepôts in the Malay Peninsula. According to Munoz (2006), these newly established expatriate Chinese chose to trade directly with local rulers and bypass both Palembang and Jambi.

Much of the Southern Song and Yuan pottery found in the Musi was produced by southern Chinese kilns in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces. During the Yuan Dynasty, some *Muhammadin* blue under-glazed ware from the Jingdezhen kilns, in Jiangxi Province, and some beautifully incised decorated high-quality celadon bowls and plates from the Longquan kilns in Zhejiang Province, were found in the Musi. However, such high-quality ware appeared much less abundant than was found at the Javanese sites during the Yuan Dynasty (such as Tuban Bay and Borobudur). More commonly, Song–Yuan celadon ware from the Musi was from lesser kilns, including Putian in Fujian Province. The apparent reduction in the amount of high-quality ceramics in the Musi from government-supervised kilns during the Yuan Dynasty, compared to that which flowed into Java, may be merely an artefact of the ceramics we were shown. On the other hand, it may have reflected the greater status and pull of the Majapahit Kingdom to attract high-quality wares, than was the case in Palembang. Certainly, an often cited endpoint for the Kingdom of Sriwijaya was 1288 when it was absorbed by its East Javanese rival, Singosari and then shortly afterwards in 1293 by the Majapahit Kingdom. Thus Javanese were in control of Palembang just several years after establishment of the Yuan Dynasty. Evidence for the decline in the power of Sriwijaya at Palembang began much earlier though, even at the start of the 13th century when it had to coerce ships to enter the Musi (Manguin 2009–2010). In 1380 shortly after the end of the Yuan period, Sriwijaya lost its special status as a Chinese vassal

state (along with considerable commercial advantages) to the Javanese Majapahit Kingdom (Dellios and Ferguson 2015). Towards the end of the 14th century, Palembang was effectively ruled by pirates and at the beginning of the 15th century by Chinese traders.

Ming and Qing Dynasty (14th–20th century) porcelain was abundant in the Musi, although none from the reign of the earliest Hongwu and Yongle emperors (1368 to 1424) was seen by us. Seven blue and white bowls were collected from the remainder of the early-Ming period during the reigns of the Zhengtong to Chenghua emperors (1425 to 1487). A further five bowls could only be attributed to the broader early-Ming to Mid-Ming period. A much larger number of blue and white bowls and plates were collected from the middle-Ming period, during the reigns of Hongzhi, Zhengde, and Jiajing emperors (1488–1566). During the late-Ming period (1568–1644), a large number of blue and white bowls, plates, lidded boxes, jarlets and kendis was seen. During the early- and middle-Ming period most blue and white porcelain from the Musi was probably sourced from private or folk (*minyao*) kilns, which operated in the neighbourhood of Jingdezhen kilns. During the late-Ming, especially in the Wanli period, and the Qing Kangxi period, porcelain was probably from Jingdezhen kilns. During the late-Ming and transition to the Qing Dynasty, the most common porcelain was from the Zhangzhou prefecture in Guangdong Province, which was commonly called ‘Swatow ware’ in Indonesia. Examples of ‘Swatow ware’ from the Musi showed the typical lack of attention to the base of plates and bowls which characterises this ware, such as kiln grit adhered to the foot ring, some pieces were also frequently thickly potted. However, many plates and bowls had beautifully and freely painted under-glaze patterns, albeit sometimes in a dull grey-blue colour. The Qing blue and white porcelain from the 18th and 19th century was often from the Fujian Dehua kilns, as exemplified by pottery salvaged from the Tek Sing wreck.

It appeared that a reasonably steady supply of Chinese blue and white and other monochrome and polychrome glazed porcelains were imported into Palembang from the second half of the early-Ming period (1425–1487) and through the entire middle Ming period (1488–1566), late-Ming period (1489–1644) and Qing period after the Kangxi emperor (1572–1912). This obviously heavy trade in Chinese porcelain in Palembang during the Middle Ming period occurred against a background of edicts by earlier emperors that stifled Chinese export of porcelain, and which were kept in place until reversed in 1573. Maintenance of trade in Chinese porcelain to Palembang throughout the Middle Ming period and later would have been enabled and controlled by Chinese merchants who were known to have smuggled blue and white porcelain in defiance of Chinese government regulations. This speaks to the power of Chinese traders in Palembang, a city that they increasingly controlled.

During the late-Ming Dynasty, Chinese ceramics were exported freely around the globe, especially after 1573.

Recommencement of this trade was initiated by the Portuguese and Spaniards and then at the start of the 17th century by the Dutch. Prior to the Dutch East India Company move to Batavia in 1619, Chinese porcelain that arrived in Palembang was likely delivered directly there by Chinese merchants. However, when The Company moved to Batavia it apparently sent ceramics directly to Palembang from Batavia, especially during the Wanli emperor's reign. Although, it appears that these were probably wares of lower quality unsuited for European markets.

A variety of attractive Chinese sancai glazed figurines, toys, brush washers, inkwells and miniature water droppers were found from the Song Dynasty through to the late-Qing Dynasty. These were difficult to attribute to a particular period and allocation of some of them to the Song and Yuan Dynasties was tentative. However, it was clear that they were favoured items of trade at Palembang, even up to the early-19th century, when some figurines and toys were attributed to the Shiwan and other kilns in Guangdong.

#### North Vietnam

North Vietnamese glazed ceramics from the Musi included a limited range of late-13th and 14th century monochrome bowls and basins from the Tran Dynasty. They were frequently decorated with incised cloud patterns, including sgraffito, and Buddhist bosses. (Tran Dynasty ceramics were not common in other Indonesian archaeological sites.) Later 14th century apple-green, straw, and ivory glazed bowls with impressed floral and other patterns inside, were more common in our Musi collection, as were under-glaze iron brown decorated bowls, jars and jarlets from the Hanoi kilns dated from the 14th to 15th century. Most common were the slightly later under-glaze cobalt blue decorated bowls, jars, jarlets, medicine bottles, lidded boxes and animal figurine toys. Both iron and cobalt under-glaze wares were commonly found elsewhere in Indonesia.

#### Cham

Cham glazed ceramics from the 14th and 15th century appeared to be moderately abundant in the Musi. This was something of a surprise because Cham ware was not commonly reported from other sites in Indonesia. Although other experts considered they were probably more common than supposed but were often misidentified as South China Fujian ware from the same period. Cham ware in the Musi appeared dominated by shallow bluish celadon bowls with an un-glazed ring around the inner well. But also found were cups, bowls, basins, jars and jarlets with a honey-brown glaze and a single vase, decorated with reddish-brown glaze on the biscuit. Also, possibly produced by the Cham, were small basins thought to have been mainly exported to Japan for use in tea ceremonies and generally called *Namban* or 'southern barbarian ware', and referred to specifically by the Japanese as *sudare*, or reed blind vessels.

#### Thai

Thai glazed ceramics from the 14th to 17th century in the Musi were mostly from the Central Thailand Si Satchanalai and Sukhothai kilns from the 14th to the 16th century. The Si Satchanalai wares comprised a wide range of forms typical of those exported to other South East Asian countries, while those from Sukhothai kilns were limited to plates and bowls with under-glaze iron painted patterns.

#### Burma & Khmer

Burmese and Khmer glazed ceramics were rarely collected by us and were limited to several storage jars (see later), and one small Khmer kendi and bottle.

#### Middle East

Considering the important role played by Arab traders and Arab ships and crew in the international maritime trade which involved Palembang, especially during the Tang and Five Dynasties period, it was somewhat surprising that only a handful of ceramic items of Middle East origin were found in the Musi. These included a 'frit' ware bottle, a 'lustre' ware bowl and several small vases, all of which were probably 10th century. These items were probably owned by the Arab crew of boats and were not trade items.

#### German

The only European ceramic from the Musi was a stoneware jug produced in the German Westerwald area. This could be 15th century or modern.

#### Unglazed Earthenware & Stoneware

##### Philippines

Perhaps the most interesting and intriguing Musi ceramic finds were the 435 unglazed (including slip or painted) earthen and stonewares. The earliest of these were probably several pieces decorated in the Kalanay style, and which were probably made in Central Philippines sometime between 400 BC and 200 AD.

#### Pre Tang

Several tubular style earthenware animal figurines were suggestive of Western Han Dynasty figurines, but they may have been more recent.

#### Oc Eo style

Funan and the 'Oc Eo' culture, which may have begun in the late-1st millennium BC, began to crumble as a cultural entity in the 6th century. The presence of Oc Eo type pottery in the Musi at a number of Palembang river sites (Boom Baru, Pusri, Batu Ampar and Sungai Rebo), suggested that Funan did not just trade with both the KoYing and Kantoli polities along the coastal stretch at the mouth of the Musi River. But also along its entire fairway up to the upper reaches as far as Palembang. And that it utilised trading centres at Palembang at the same places as those used throughout the period from the 8th to 19th century.

## Central Thailand

Central Thai earthenware and stoneware pottery was common in the Musi. It included a reasonably wide variety of forms, ranging from bowls, jars, basins, stem cups and storage jars from Phitsanulok and Singburi kilns in Central Thailand during the Ayutthaya period (which controlled the Thai pottery trade for much of the period from the 14th to the 18th centuries). A group of kendis and one bowl made of a fine white fabric and decorated with red/brown spotted or banded slip may also be from this period.

## Peninsula Thailand

Sriwijaya had considerable influence over the Songkhla Lake, Satingpra region of central east coast Peninsula Thailand from the 9th to 10th century. It is, then, unsurprising that large numbers of finely levigated white fabric, slip-painted, kendis, ewers, and stem cups, thought to have been produced in the Songkhla Lake, Satingpra Peninsula region, were imported into Palembang during this period of 'influence'. Of particular interest, were a number of small to large ewers of different body and foot shape, including flat bases. These were decorated on their shoulder with an incised lace, somewhat similar to decoration on Javan bronze objects (Professor Miksic, pers. comm.) but also found on later large jars manufactured near Serang in West Java from the 16th century to the end of the Dutch era in Indonesia. Most of these 'lace decorated' ewers had slipped panels on their body and one, which was photographed but not collected, had a tri-coloured *terra sigillata*-type slip, which included a green (probably chromium based) colour. Several had what appeared to be a thin fly-ash celadon glaze.

## 'Vajra ware'.

One of the most abundant groups of pottery collected from the Musi was decorated mostly with what Professor Miksic suggested may be a Vajra-style pattern. This pattern was found incised directly on jars of dark grey stoneware glazed with a dense or a thin fly-ash celadon on a grey fabric or as sgraffito through a chocolate or red slip on fine whitish earthenware jars, stem cups, bottles and a bowl. A group of unglazed kundika may also be also part of this group, which we loosely tag as 'Vajra ware'. This 'Vajra ware' which was exogenous to Sumatra, but only reported from Palembang, may have been specifically made for the large Mahayana Buddhists community which lived in Palembang from at least the second part of the 7th to the 13th century. This Palembang monastery was the centre of Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhism in the Indonesian Archipelago and probably further afield. On the balance of evidence, we consider this ware was made in the central coastal areas of Peninsula Thailand or in China and was likely produced over a long period of time, probably from the 10th to the 13th century, after which the Vajrayana religion began to decline in Indonesia following the arrival of Islam.

## India

Indian pottery was surprisingly rare in the Musi; only a single earthenware bowl from the medieval period (probably 11th century) was found in the Musi. Other Arikamedu type Roman period roulette ware found in Bali, West Java, and other parts of Peninsula Malaya and mainland South East Asia was not seen. This, in spite of the fact that the Indian derived Mahayana religion had an established monastery in Palembang from at least the 7th century; Indian Tamil trading guilds were known to have played a role in the functioning of the huge entrepôt warehouse at Palembang; and that in 1025 the Chola Indian fleet sacked Palembang, possibly to re-establish fairness for, or supremacy of, their Tamil trading guilds. It has been suggested that the general absence of Indian ceramics in the Musi was because Indians mainly used tin-based cooking utensils and rarely used pottery or re-used pottery for such purposes. This may be the case, because although Indian trading ships held primacy at Barus, in North Sumatra, between the 10th and 12th century, very little Indian pottery was found there (although glass beads made in India were common). It may also have been that Indians were not interested in the establishment of a community at Palembang, but merely maintained a sufficient presence there to ensure that their commerce was not hindered.

## Java

Several kendis and a small jar from the Musi had affinities with the West Javan Buni and associated cultures which dated from 200 BC–500 AD.

Majapahit style earthenware pottery, probably imported from a number of places in Java, was reasonably common in the Musi. It included kendis, kundikas, typical zoomorphic money boxes, toys and roof tiles, as well as a miniature house and granary similar to those found at Trowulan in East Java. It would probably have arrived in Palembang throughout the reign of the Majapahit Kingdom in Java, from late-13th to late-15th century and particularly from the period 1347 to 1389 when a Javan Majapahit king ruled Palembang.

Earthenware from the Banten area in West Java (Old Banten at Serang and Ciruas) was occasionally found in the Musi. It included a small and large jar, several kendis, a stove and candlestick holder.

## Sumatran (local)

Local earthenware pottery from southern Sumatra was extremely abundant in the Musi. It included a wide range of interesting kendis (both large and miniatures), figurines, water droppers and toys. There was also some well-potted kendis and toys reflective of the best of such wares produced in Lampung Province to the immediate south of the Musi River Basin. These 'Lampung wares' were characterised by their coarse clay with numerous mica inclusions and decorations that sometimes combined incised, carved, applied punctate and slip painted techniques. 'Lampung ware', included beautifully potted

and decorated kendis, some of which are illustrated in Chapter 5.

The abundance of local earthenwares (including those made in the Lampung District) at the principle Musi River trading sites indicated they were traded commercially.

‘Lampung wares’

Other regions in Sumatra produced characteristic pottery, such as Aceh and North Sumatra. But ‘Lampung ware’ was the dominant earthenware imported into Palembang from elsewhere in Sumatra. This, of course, would be expected because of the influence of Sriwijaya in the Lampung District.

Given the proximity of Lampung to the Komering River valley, we can expect that people living in the areas where ‘Lampung Ware’ was traded over such a long period, would have had a similar language. In fact, according to Hanawalt (2006), Komering and Kayu Agung leaders considered they were ethnically related to the Lampung people. His research on their linguistics grouped Komering varieties with the Lampung Api subgroup. This indicated that Komering people could have communicated easily with a wide range of people in West and Central Lampung Province. Including the general area to the south of Danau Ranau and along the Tulang Bawang River, which was an important trade artery in Lampung. The town of Menggala on that River was known from the 5th century. It was an important inland port which enabled trade items to be shipped in a continuous water passage from Menggala around the northern coastline of Sumatra to Palembang. This port was particularly busy during the 19th and early-20th century. However, it was undoubtedly an important trade artery long before this, as evidenced by an early-1st millennium Dong Son kettle drum discovered 85 kilometres downstream from Menggala. The Tulang Bawang River was also known to the Chinese in the 7th century. So it was not surprising that in 1980 a considerable quantity of locally made earthenware shards and fragments of imported south Chinese Five Dynasties and northern Song stonewares, dating from the 9th to 10th centuries, were found at the site of Telagamukmin in Kecamatan Sumberjaya. The sites near Sumberjaya in northwest Lampung were located near the headwaters of the Besai and Kanan Rivers, both of which were connected to the Tulang Bawang River (Edwards McKinnon 1993).

It is possible that ‘Lampung ware’ was produced along the Tulang Bawang River in Lampung Utara, and transported upstream to Kayu Agung on the Komering River and then down that river to Palembang. It may also have been shipped down the Tulang Bawang River, along the short coastal distance to the Lumpur River in Kecamatan Ogan Komering Ilir, and then upstream of that River to Kayu Agung. The third route to Palembang would be to continue along the coast to the Musi River. All three of these rivers were important trade routes during the mid to late-Tang period. In the 19th and 20th century, ‘Lampung ware’ probably reached Palembang along continuous waterways involving the Tulang Bawang River, Bangka Strait and Musi River. It is perhaps relevant that

the people of the Kayu Agung cluster of villages are still somewhat notorious for their reverence towards members of their community who achieve the status of top-class criminals or ‘duta’ in foreign places. On leaving from and returning to a village, ‘duta’ are normally awarded a special ceremony by villagers, which is also supported by religious leaders, who pray for their safety and success in their criminal activities ([https://joshuaproject.net/people\\_groups/12597/ID](https://joshuaproject.net/people_groups/12597/ID)). Perhaps this fealty to criminals is a vestige of the previous involvement of the Kayu Agung community in piratical activities in and around the Bangka Strait?

#### RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF CERAMIC TYPES AT MUSI RIVER SITES

the Musi River watercourse has not altered its principle direction greatly since the early-1st millennium. And apart from some silting of banks and sand islands, the fairway that we see there now is not dramatically different from the one that boats travelling along the River in the 8th century would have experienced.

Glazed and unglazed ceramics referred to herein were from the following sites along the Musi River fairway, listed from upstream to downstream: Dusun Cengal Nya, Sungai Guci, Sungai Suro, Sungai Sekanak, Lawang Kidul, Boom Baru, Batu Ampar Pusri, Pulau Kemaro, Sungai Buyut, Sungai Rebo (on Komering River), Pulau Salanamo, PT Sharp, Sungai Buntut Borang, Upang, Parit 12 and Sungsang. The location of these sites was recorded with a GPS and mapped (Maps 3, 4 & 5) except for Sungai Guci, which was located far upstream on the banks of the Musi not far from Sekayu (Figure 3), Bailangu Timur, Kecamatan Sekayu, Kabupaten Musi Banyuasin. Of the non-storage vessels, a total of 720 glazed ceramic items from China, North Vietnam, Cham and Thailand collected from the Musi had known site information. Their relative proportion at specific Musi River sites, listed in descending order, was: Pusri (51%), Boom Baru (28%), Sungai Rebo (9%), Batu Ampar (7%), Sungai Guci (3%) and PT Sharp, Sungai Buntut Borang, Pulau Salanomo Parit 12 (all less than 1%). An additional ten ceramic objects were collected from the Musi just prior to the completion of this book. Eight of these were from the Batu Ampar site and two from Dusun Cengal Nya area, Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir, South Sumatra. These were not included in the above analysis.

This trend for most glazed ceramics to come from the Pusri site, was the case within the various Chinese dynasties (Yue ware 64%, other Tang Dynasty ware 35%, Song & Yuan Dynasty 54%, Ming Dynasty 42% and Qing Dynasty 43%); North Vietnamese (66%) and Cham (45%). Boom Baru had the next most abundant collections (Yue ware 27%, other Tang Dynasty ware 29%, Song & Yuan Dynasty 28%, Ming Dynasty 34%, Qing Dynasty 29% and North Vietnamese 19%). Only more Thai ceramics were collected at Boom Baru (42%) than Pusri (34%). And the proportion of Cham ceramics was higher at Sungai Rebo (18%) than Boom Baru (9%).

Of the non-storage vessels, fewer than 280 unglazed (including slipped, painted or extremely thin fly-ash glazed) ceramics collected from the Musi had known site information. However, the proportion of these from the various sites differed markedly from the glazed ceramics. Their relative proportions at sites, listed in descending order, was Sungai Rebo (39%), Pusri (27%), Boom Baru (23%) Batu Ampar (8%) and Sungai Guci, Sungai Buntut Borang, PT Sharp and Sungai Sekanak (all less than 2%).

This trend for most unglazed ceramics to come from the Sungai Rebo site was the case for those groups which had more than 30 items, such as local Sumatran (43%) Javanese Majapahit (43%) and Thai (35%). The Pusri and Boom Baru sites had the next most abundant collections of Local Sumatran pottery 24% & 25%, Javanese Majapahit 29% & 10% and Thai 24% & 22%, respectively.

It is important that not too much is made of these figures, given our approach to specimen acquisition, which was to obtain a representative collection of the various ceramic forms in the Musi. As a consequence, if a good representation of, say, a particular Thai ceramic form, was obtained from one site, then it would not be collected again from a newer site. Also, much more effort was spent by the collectors at sites which rewarded them with more abundant and varied ceramics. Further, some sites, such as Batu Ampar, were only opened up to boat operators and their divers more recently than other nearby sites. Consequently, numbers of ceramics collected by us from Batu Ampar would be lower than sites which had been searched earlier. In fact, ceramics sighted in 2017 and 2018 from Batu Ampar suggested that it had a variety of ceramics similar to the Boom Baru and Pusri sites. There was also the unknown extent to which the upstream currents of the Musi may force ceramics that fall into the River to be displaced downstream. It appeared that these currents were substantial and that according to divers, ceramics of different eras sometimes appeared juxtaposed in the riverbed mud.

Despite these many reservations, glazed ceramics were abundant in stretches of the Musi in front of the entire ancient East Palembang city. And that this part of the River, especially Pusri and Boom Baru sites, had been significant anchorages and unloading point for ships carrying Chinese ceramics from at least the 8th to 19th century (Tang, Five Dynasties, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing). And also for Vietnamese (13th to 16th century), Cham (14th and 15th century) and Thai ceramics (14th to 17th century). Slightly more ceramics may have been unloaded near Pusri, which perhaps serviced the ancient habitation area of Sabokingking, near the modern fertiliser factory of PT PUSRI. (This would confirm the opinion of Indonesian archaeologists that this factory sits above an important archaeological site.) We also speculate that it is likely that there were a series of warehouses along the shores of ancient 'East' Palembang which were capable of receiving the complete array of traded glazed ceramics from China and mainland South East Asia. For it seems reasonable to assume that ceramics unloaded at the Pusri site would not be rowed several kilometres

upstream against the current to the Boom Baru site. These findings reinforce the view of Manguin (1993: 321) that Palembang was 'a densely populated and commercially active harbour-city at least as early as the 10th century and going on, seemingly uninterrupted, until modern times'.

The relatively few ceramics collected from the River in front of ancient central and west Palembang may be an artefact of sampling or perhaps the narrowing of the River upstream would have been more difficult for large seafaring boats to navigate than was the case in front of 'East' Palembang. Large deposits of ceramic shards accumulated beneath settlements excavated by archaeologists from the general area of the Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II Museum in ancient central Palembang and at Karanganyar in ancient west Palembang were dated from the Tang Dynasty. Probably ceramics and other goods were transported using inland waterways to central and west Palembang from the nearest warehouses at Boom Baru in east Palembang. There was a considerable market for earthenware pottery at ancient Palembang as indicated by archaeological excavations there during the 1990s. For example, some 80% of the pottery shards found at those sites which had a stratigraphic sequence starting from the late-8th to early-9th century, were 'local' wares (Manguin 2017). Adhyatman (1987) described and illustrated a two-spouted kendi (very similar to K2190 collected from the Musi) which were common in the upper surface of archaeological excavations at Karanganyar, west Palembang, dated from the 8th to 10th century.

Comparison between unglazed and glazed ceramics at sites in the Musi revealed a strikingly different distribution pattern. For example, at the Pusri site at east Palembang, glazed ceramics were 51% and unglazed wares 28% of those collected at all sites. However, at Sungai Rebo on the Komering River, comparable numbers for glazed wares fell to a meagre 9% while unglazed wares rose to 39%. This difference is likely to be real and not an artefact of collection because glazed and unglazed ceramics were likely similarly affected by sampling effort and vagaries of river flow. It suggested that the complex of Sungai Rebo sites, which run from the mouth of the confluence of the large Komering River with the Musi upstream approximately 11 kilometres, was the major region for trade and/or local manufacture of unglazed ware. If the Sungai Rebo region was a centre of local pottery production we would have expected the locally produced earthenwares (including 'Lampung ware') to have been collected in higher numbers there than other unglazed wares. While 43% of such local wares were from Sungai Rebo, this figure was about the same as the other unglazed groups, such as Javanese Majapahit, Thai and mixed groups.

The abundance of 'Lampung ware' found at the mouth of the Komering confirms this River played a more active role in regional trade than might be expected from the archaeological sites found along this River. These sites included several poorly documented ones along the mid and upper reaches of the Komering River that had artefacts dated from the 9th or 10th century. These

included Japara, situated close to Danau Ranau at the headwaters, which had a Hindu shrine (since removed) and Kayu Agung located midcourse some 10 kilometres from the current Martapura City, where a horde of 25 kilograms of Song Dynasty coins was collected in 2014. These coins led the Indonesian archaeologist, Retno Purwanti, to comment that the Komerling River was a 'busy and major trade route' at the time Sriwijaya was at the peak of its power (Edwards Mackinnon 1982, Jakarta Post 27 October 2014).

Very recent archaeological research by the Indonesian staff of *Balai Arkeologi Jogjakarta* in Kecamatan Cengal and Kecamatan Air Sugihan support the importance of the Komerling River to Sriwijaya commerce, and the role that Kayu Agung may have played in such activities. It appeared that Teluk Cengal in Kecamatan Tulung Selapan was an early port for Sriwijaya, with goods from maritime trade unloaded there from the 8th to the 10th century. (The exact location and port infrastructure are not known, but Desa Ulak Kedondong and the area about it is a place of interest.) Goods found at the Teluk Cengal area included Chinese ceramics, Arikamedu pottery from India and beads and glass from Persia. Local pottery vessels were also discovered at this ancient site as were a number of ancient boats (Rangkuti 2017). The approach to Teluk Cengal was by entering the bay at the southern end of Bangka Island, as an alternative journey to travelling to Palembang along the Musi River. Once trade goods were unloaded at Teluk Cengal during Sriwijaya times, they travelled up the Lumpur and Jeruju Rivers to their upper watersheds, where significant population centres existed close to Kayu Agung on the Komerling River. Probably goods then travelled down to Palembang via the Komerling River.

The yet to be excavated Candi Nikan, which lies 150 kilometres at the confluence of the Komerling River with the small Nikan River, has revealed bricks with carved decorations and a heavy lotus-stand. Ceramic finds at that location indicated it was active in ceramic trade along the Komerling River in the 13th and 14th centuries (Anon 2016). If that trade along the Komerling River also involved sending 'Lampungware' (and non-timber forest products, such as damar resin and rattan) to Palembang during the period of the 9th to 14th century, and perhaps earlier, then in addition to Kayu Agung, Japara and Candi Nikan may also have been significant trading posts.

Most of the fragile ceramics, as well as food, wine and other non-durable goods, which were exported to Palembang in earlier times, were shipped carefully loaded in ceramic storage vessels. A total of 72 such vessels, both glazed and unglazed, were collected from recorded sites in the Musi. Although their numbers were too low to look at relative abundance within any of their countries of origin, by far the majority of them were from China (63%). Then, in decreasing order of abundance, was Thailand (21%), Central Vietnam (10%), and North Vietnam, Middle East Amphora (3%) and Indonesia (1%). A total of 91% of these storage vessels were recovered from the combined 'East' Palembang City

sites of Pusri (53%), Boom Baru (25%) and Batu Ampar (13%). The others were from Sungai Rebo (7%), and PT Sharp and Sungai Sekanak (<2%). This confirmed that most fragile ceramics, food, wine and other non-durable commodities shipped to Palembang were unloaded in front of ancient East Palembang, with a focus again on the Pusri site. Very few storage vessels were unloaded at the Sungai Rebo sites. This reinforced the suggestion that the relatively high concentration of unglazed ceramics at Sungai Rebo sites was because they were production or redistribution centres. And this supports our speculation that 'Lampungware' reached these sites from upstream along the Komerling River.

## CHAPTER 8. REFERENCES

- Adelson, B. M. (2005). *The lives of dwarfs: Their journey from public curiosity towards social liberation*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey & London.
- Adhyatman, S. ed. (1981). *The Adam Malik Ceramic Collection*. The Ceramic Society of Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Adhyatman, S. (1981). *Antique ceramics found in Indonesia, various uses and origins*. The Ceramic Society of Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Adhyatman, S. (1987). A note on Yue-type ware found in Indonesia. *Bulletin de l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient*, 76: 319–336.
- Adhyatman, S. and Arifin, R. (1993). *Manik-manik di Indonesia*. Jembatan, Jakarta.
- Adhyatman, S. and Ridho, A. (1984). *Martavans in Indonesia*. 2nd Ed. The ceramic Society of Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Anon (1983/1984). *Album of traditional ceramics: Aceh, West Sumatra, South Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara*. Ministry of Education and Culture, Jakarta.
- Anon (2009). The cargo from Cirebon shipwreck. <http://cirebon.musee-mariemont.be/la-cargaison.htm?lng=fr>.
- Anon (2012). <https://kurniawanpagaralam.wordpress.com/2015/07/25/misteri-keberadaan-candi-terbesar-dunia-di-pagaralam/>.
- Anon (2016). Ko-Ying: The Kingdom of the Tidal Swamps. <https://southeastasiankingdoms.wordpress.com/2016/08/26/ko-ying-the-kingdom-of-the-tidal-swamps/>.
- Aoyagi Yoji and Hasebe Gakuji. Eds (2002). *Cham ceramic production and trade excavation report of the Go Sanh kiln sites in Central Vietnam. Study group of the Go Sanh kiln site in Central Vietnam*. Tokyo University of Foreign Studies.
- Ardika, I. W. (1991). Archaeological research in Northeastern Bali, Indonesia. PhD Thesis, Australian National University, Canberra.
- Ashmolean Museum, University of Oxford (2017). Tang high-fired wares. <http://jameelcentre.ashmolean.org/collection/4/7450/7453>.
- Aussavamas, D. (2011). Technology of Dvaravati pottery: A view from petrographic analysis. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association*, 31: 4–16.
- Balbaligo, Y.E. (2015). Ceramics and social practices at Ille Cave, Philippines. PhD Thesis, University College London.
- Ball, D. (1995). *The Diana adventure*. Kemper Printers, Malaysia Historical Salvon, Kuala Lumpur.
- Barram, A. (2003). Dating 'Dvaravati'. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association*, 23: 59–63.
- Barry, J. (1988). *Earthenware 1988*. Jakarta: Bengkulu Joint Archaeological Excavation Report.
- Bellina, B. (2007). Cultural exchange between India and South East Asia : production and distribution of hard stone ornaments (VIc BC–VIc AD). *Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme. Editions Epistemes, Paris*.
- Bellina, B. and Glover, I. (2004). The archaeology of early contact with India and the Mediterranean world, from the fourth century BC to the fourth century AD. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263007288>.
- Bellwood, P. (1985). *Prehistory of the Indo-Malaysian Archipelago*. Academic Press, Sydney.
- Bennett, A.T.N. (2009). Gold in Southeast Asia. *ArcheoSciences*, 33(2): 99–107.
- Bennett Murray and Vandy Muong (2015) Ancient treasures in the backyard. *The Phnom Penh Post 8 August 2015*.
- Bernet Kempers, A.J. (1988). The kettledrums of Southeast Asia; A Bronze Age world and its aftermath, Rotterdam: Balkema.
- Bie, C.W.P. de, 1932, 'Verslag van de ontgraving der steenen kamers in de doesoen Tandioeng Ara. Pasemah-Hoogolakte', *Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal- Land-en volkenkunde*, 72: 626–35.
- Bong, S. (2003). *The ceramic chronology of Angkor Borei, Takeo Province, Southern Cambodia*. PhD Thesis, University of Hawaii.
- Bordeepong, S., Bhongsuwan, D. and Punggrassami, T. (2012). Mineralogy, Chemical Composition and Ceramic Properties of Clay Deposits in Southern Thailand. *Kasetsart J. Nat. Sci.*, 46: 485–500.
- Bottenberg, R.W. (2010). *Sriwijaya: Myth or Reality*. Masters Thesis Dept Archaeology, University Leiden. Leiden.
- Bouvet, P. (2012). *Interactions culturelles entre l'Asie du sud-est et l'Inde aux 4<sup>e</sup>-2<sup>e</sup> s. av. j.-c. : Etude technologique des céramiques de Khao Sam Kaeo (Thaïlande Peninsulaire, Province de Chumphon)*. PhD Thesis, *Prehistoire de l'Université Paris Ouest Nanterre la Défense*.
- Bray, A. (2014). The Cham: Descendants of ancient rulers of South China Sea watch maritime dispute from sidelines. National Geographic. <https://seasianceramics.asia.si.edu/place/subgroup.asp?key=102&group=21>.
- Bronson, B. (1979). 'The archaeology of Sumatra and the problem of Srivijaya. In: R. B. Smith and W. Watson (Eds), *Early South East Asia; Essays in archaeology, history and historical geography*. Oxford University Press, New York and Kuala Lumpur.
- Bronson, B and Dales, G.F. (1973). Excavations at Chansen, Thailand, 1968 and 1969: A Preliminary Report. *Asian Perspectives*, 15 (1): 15–46.
- Bronson, B. and Wisseman, J. (1976). Palembang as Srivijaya: the lateness of early cities in southern Southeast Asia. *Asian Perspectives* 19 (2):220–239.
- Brook, T. (1998). *The Confusions of Pleasure: Commerce and Culture in Ming China*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.
- Brown, R.M. (1989). *The ceramics of South-East Asia: Their dating and identification*. Second Edition. Singapore Oxford University Press, Oxford New York.
- Brown, R. (1997). Ceramics Inventory. Pp. 116–182. In: W.M. Mathers and M. Flecker (Eds), *Archaeological Report: Archaeological recovery of the Java Sea Wreck inventory*. Pacific Sea Resources Inc; Maryland, USA.
- Brown, R.M. (2007). Shipwreck ceramics and the fall of Melaka: Recently-discovered shipwrecks are casting new light on Southeast Asian history. [www.maritimeasia.ws/topic/melaka\\_slides.pdf](http://www.maritimeasia.ws/topic/melaka_slides.pdf).
- Brown, R.M. (2009). *The Ming Gap and Shipwreck Ceramics in Southeast Asia*. River Books Press Dist AC.
- Brown, R.M. and Sjostrand, S. (2001). Maritime archaeology and shipwreck ceramics in Malaysia. Kuala-Lumpur: Department of Museums and Antiquities, in collaboration with Nanhai Marine Archaeology Sdn. Bhd.
- Budi, W. (2003). *Penelitian Permukiman Di Air Sugihan Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir, Propinsi Sumatera Selatan. Laporan Penelitian Arkeologi*. Balai Arkeologi Palembang Proyek Penelitian Sumatera Selatan. (belum terbit).
- Budi, U.B. (2014). *Situs Tingkip*. In: Wiwin Djuwita Sudjana Ramelan (Eds) *Candi Indonesia Seri Sumatera, Kalimantan, Bali, Sumbawa, Jakarta: Direktorat Pelestarian Cagar Budaya dan Permuseuman, Direktorat Jenderal Kebudayaan, Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan*. Pp. 152–153.

- Budi, U.B. (2014). Temple Bingin Jungut. In: Wiwin Djuwita Sudjana Ramelan (Eds) *Candi Indonesia Seri Sumatera, Kalimantan, Bali, Sumbawa, Jakarta: Direktorat Pelestarian Cagar Budaya dan Permuseuman, Direktorat Jenderal Kebudayaan, Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan*. Pp. 155–156.
- Buzurg ibn Syahrir [G.S.P. Freeman-Grenville, transl., ed.] (1981). *The Book of the Wonders of India*. East-West Publications, London.
- Caldwell, I. (1997). A rock carving and a newly discovered stone burial chamber at Pasemah, Sumatra. *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-en Volkenkunde*, 153(2): 169–182.
- Calo, A. et al. (2015). Sembiran and Pacung on the north coast of Bali: A strategic crossroads for early trans-Asiatic exchange. *Antiquity*, 89(344): 378–396.
- Chew, S. C. (2001). *World ecological degradation: Accumulation, urbanization, and deforestation, 3000 BC–2000 AD*. AltaMira Press, Lanham.
- Chew, S.C. (2007). *The Recurring Dark Ages: Ecological Stress, Climate Changes and System Transformation*. Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.
- Chew, S.C. (2014). The Southeast Asian Connection in the First Eurasian World Economy 200 BC–AD 500. *Journal of Globalization Studies*, 5(1):82–109.
- Chia, S., and Naizatul, A. (2011). Evidence of Iron Production at Sungai Batu, Kedah. In: Chia and Andaya (Eds), *Bujang Valley and Early Civilizations in Southeast Asia*. Department of National Heritage, Kuala Lumpur. Pp. 350–364.
- Chin, L. (1988). *Ceramics in the Sarawak Museum*. Sarawak Museum. Lee Ming Press, Kuching.
- Chua, A. (2007). *Day of Empire. How hyperpowers rise to global dominance—and why they fall*. Doubleday, New York.
- Coedes, G. (1983). *The Indianised States of Southeast Asia*. East West Center Press, Honolulu, HI.
- Cort, L. A. (1993). Buried and treasured in Japan: Another source for Thai ceramic history. In: *Thai ceramics: the James and Elaine Connell Collection*, Asian Art Museum of San Francisco. Kuala Lumpur Oxford University Press, Oxford, Singapore and New York. Pp. 27–44.
- Cotterell, A. (2014). *A history of South East Asia*. Cavendish Editions, Singapore.
- Court, M. H. (1821). *An exposition of the relations of the British Government with the Sultan and State of Palembang*. Black, Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen, London.
- Crick, M. (2002). Typology, the cargo of the Lena Shoal. In: N. Easterbrook (Managing Ed), *Lost at sea, the strange route of the Lena Shoal junk*. Periplus Publishing Ltd, London. Pp. 97–233.
- Cuevas, N. (2003). The men and women of Maitum. In: C. Valdes (Ed.) *Pang-Alay: Ritual Pottery in Ancient Philippines*. Ayala Museum, Makati City, Philippines. Pp. 63–69.
- Dashu Qin and Kungpeng Xiang (2011). Sri Vijaya as the Entrepôt for Circum-Indian Ocean Trade. *Études océan Indien* [Online], 46–47|2011, Online since 03 March 2013, connection on 10 September 2016. URL: <http://oceanindien.revues.org/1379>; DOI: 10.4000/oceanindien.1379 de l'Université Paris Ouest Nanterre la Défense.
- Dellios, R., & Ferguson, R.J. (2015). Thinking through Srivijaya: Polycentric networks in traditional Southeast Asia. Paper presented at the 2nd Global South International Studies Conference—Voices from Outside: Re-shaping International Relations Theory and Practice in an Era of Global Transformation (GSCIS). 8–10 January, 2015. Singapore.
- Dien, A. E. (2007). *Sixth Dynasties Civilization*. Yale University Press, New Haven & London.
- Dizon, E. Z. (2003). Anthropomorphic pottery from Ayub Cave, Pinol, Maitum, Saranggani Province, Mindanao. In: J. N. Miksic (Ed.) *Earthenware in Southeast Asia. Proceedings of the Singapore Symposium on Premodern Southeast Asian Earthenwares*. Singapore University Press, Singapore. Pp. 52–68.
- Dizon, E. Z. and Santiago, R. A. (1996). Faces from Maitum: The archaeological excavation of Ayub Cave. Unpublished manuscript, National Museum of the Philippines, Manila.
- Donkin, R. A. (2003). Between east and west: the Moluccas and the traffic in spices up to the arrival of Europeans. American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, PA.
- Drakard, J. (1989). An Indian Ocean Port: Sources for the Earlier History of Barus. *Archipel*, 37: 53–82.
- Dueppen, S. (2014). Temporal variability in Southeast Asian Dragon Jars: A case from the Philippines. *Asian Perspectives*, 52(1): 75–118.
- Dupoizat, M. (1998). Ceramique chinoise de Barus et du Proche-Orient: Analogies, differences, premieres conclusions. In: C. Guillot (Ed.) *Histoire de Barus, Sumatra: Le site de lobu Tua*. (L, Etudes et Documents, Paris Cahiers d'Archipel 30. Pp. 149–167.
- Dupoizat, M. (2003). Chinese ceramics. In: C. Guillot et al. (Eds). *Histoire de Barus, Sumatra; Le site de Lobu Tua 11*. Etude Archeologique et Documents, Paris Cahiers d'Archipel 30. Pp. 103–170.
- Easterbrook, N. (2002). *Lost at sea, the strange route of the Lena Shoal junk*. Periplus Publishing Ltd, London.
- Edwards McKinnon (1982). Early polities in southern Sumatra: Some preliminary observations based on archaeological evidence. *Indonesia*, 40:1–36.
- Edwards McKinnon, E. (1984). Kota Cina: Its context and meaning in the trade of South East Asia in the twelfth to fourteenth century. PhD dissertation Cornell University, Ithaca.
- Edwards McKinnon, E. (1992). Malayu Jambi: Interlocal and international Trade (11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> Centuries). In: Seminar Sejarah Malayu Kuno Jambi. 7–8 December, 1992.
- Edwards McKinnon, E. (2003). Historic Period earthenware from the Island of Sumatra. In: J. N. Miksic (Ed.) *Earthenware in Southeast Asia*. Singapore: Singapore University Press. Pp. 162–172.
- Eka, A. and Putri Taim (1992). Foreign ceramics from the site of the Sultan Badaruddin Museum. An analysis of the results of the 1989–1991 Excavations. Thesis, Universitas Indonesia: Jurusan Arkeologi.
- Endang Sri Hardiati Soekatno (2002). *Catatan tentang temuan manik-manik dari situs Karangagung, Sumatera Selatan* Paper presented to *Pertemuan Ilmiah Arkeologi IX*, Kediri.
- Erwan Suryanegara bin Asnawi Jayanegara et al. (2008). *Kerajaan Sriwijaya. Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Sumatera Selatan, Palembang*.
- Evans, I.H.N. (1927). Notes on the remains of an old boat found at Pontian. *Journal of the Federated Malay States Museums*, 12(4): 93–96.
- Evans, I.H.N. (1929). On slab-built graves in Perak. *Journal of the Federated Malay States Museums*, 12: 1–20.
- Fadhlan, I, S. (2002). *Lingkungan Purba Di Wilayah Pantai Timur Sumatera Bagian Selatan, Kab. Banyuasin Prop. Sumatera Selatan. Laporan Penelitian Arkeologi Bidang Arkeometri*. Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi. Jakarta.
- Fadhlan, I. S. (2003). *Gerabah Situs Karang Agung: Analisis Tehnologi Laboris dalam Jurnal Arkeologi Siddhyatra volume 8 Nomor 1 Mei 2003*. Balai Arkeologi Palembang. Palembang.
- Giang, D. T. (2016). Diplomacy, trade and networks: Champa in the Asian commercial context (7<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> centuries). *Recherches en Sciences Sociales sur l'Asie du Sud-Est*, 27: 59–82.
- Gibson-Hill, C. A. (1952). Further notes on the old boat found at Pontian, in south Pahang. *Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 25(1): 111–133.

- Glover, I. C. (1996). Recent Archaeological Evidence for Early Maritime Contacts between India and Southeast Asia. In: H. P. Ray and J.F. Salles (Eds) *Tradition and Archaeology Early Maritime Contacts in the Indian Ocean*. Manohar, New Delhi. Pp. 129–158.
- Glover, I. C. (2005). Book review. *The Journal of the Siam Society*, 93.
- Glover, I. C. (2010). The Dvaravati gap-linking prehistory and history in early Thailand. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association*, 30: 79–86.
- Glover I. C. and Bellina, B. (2011). Ban Don Ta Phet and Khao Sam Kaeo: the earliest Indian contact reassessed. In: (Eds) Proceedings of the International Conference Early Indian Influences in Southeast Asia: reflections on cross-cultural movements. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. Pp. 17–45.
- Goddio, F. (2002). The wreck on the Lena Schoal. file:///C:/Users/devio\_000/Desktop/Lost\_at\_sea\_Franck\_Goddio\_.pdf.
- Gompertz, G. St. G. M. (1980). *Chinese celadon wares*. Ed 2. Faber & Faber, London & Boston.
- Grave, P. and Maccheroni, M. (2009). Characterizing Asian Stoneware Jar Production at the Transition to the Early Modern Period, 1550–1650. Scientific research on historic Asian ceramics. In: B. E. McCarthy (Ed.) *Proceedings of the Fourth Forbes Symposium at the Freer Gallery of Art London*. Archetype Publications in association with the Freer Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution. Pp. 186–204.
- Green, J., Harper, R. & Intakosi, V. (1987). The excavation and survey of the Ko Si Chang Three site, Gulf of Thailand 1986. *Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Special Publication* ,4: 39–79.
- Green, J., Harper, R. & Prishanchittara, S. (1981). The excavation of the Ko Kradat wreck site Thailand. 1979–1980. Special Publication. Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Museum, Perth.
- Griffiths, A. (2011). Inscriptions of Sumatra: Further data on epigraphy of the Musi and Batang Hari Rivers Basins. *Archipel* , 81(1):139–175.
- Guillot, C. (Ed) (1998). *Histoire de Barus, Sumatra: Le site de Lobu Tua*. L. Etudes et Documents, Paris Cahiers d'Archipel 30.
- Guy, J. (1990). *Oriental Trade Ceramics in South-East Asia: Ninth to Sixteenth Centuries*. Oxford University Press, Oxford in Asia Studies in Ceramics, Singapore.
- Hall, K. (1985). *Maritime Trade and State Development in Early Southeast Asia*. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI.
- Hall, K. (1992). Economic History of Early Southeast Asia. In: Tarling, N. (Ed.), *Cambridge History of Southeast Asia*. 1. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Hardiati, E. S. (2008). Air Sugihan: Pre-Srivijayan Settlement on The East Coast of South Sumatra. In: *Report of Seminar on Srivijayan Civilization, July 2008*. The National Research Center and Development of Archaeology. Jakarta.
- Harper, R. (2016). Catalogue of previously unpublished data from Thai–Australian excavations of the Ko Si Chang One and Two, Ko Khram, Ko Rin and Prachuap Khiri Khan wreck sites in the Gulf of Thailand during the 1980s. *Australian National Centre of Excellence for Maritime Archaeology Special Publication* 19: 1–99.
- Harrison, B. (1986). *Pusaka, heirloom jars of Borneo*. Oxford University Press, Oxford & New York.
- Harrison, B. (1995). *Later ceramics in South-East Asia, sixteenth to twentieth centuries*. Kuala Lumpur Oxford University Press, Oxford, Singapore & New York.
- Hays, J. (2008). Ancient civilizations in Southeast Asia: Funan, Srivijaya and the Mon. www.southeastasianarchaeology.com/2007/06/07/srivijaya-a-primer-part-1/.
- He Li (1996). *Chinese Ceramics: The new standard guide*. Thames and Hudson, London.
- Heng, D. (2009). *Sino-Malay trade and diplomacy from the tenth through the fourteenth century*. Ohio University Press, Athens.
- Higham, C. F. W. (2002). *Early cultures of mainland Southeast Asia*. River Books, Bangkok.
- Hirth, F. and Rockhill, W.W. (1911). Chau Ju-kua, his work on the Chinese Arab trade in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. St Petersburg.
- Hobson, R. L. (1923). *The wares of the Ming Dynasty*. Charles E. Tuttle Co.: Rutland, Vermont & Tokyo, Japan.
- Hoop, A.N.J.Th. van der (1932). *Megalithic remains in South-Sumatra*. W.J. & CieThieme, Zutphen.
- Hsieh Ming-liang (2010). The navigational route of the Belitung wreck and late Tang ceramic trade. In: Krahl *et al.* (Eds) *Shipwrecked. Tang treasures and monsoon winds*. Arthur M Sackler Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, The National Heritage Board of Singapore; Smithsonian Books through Random House. Pp. 137–143.
- Hudson, R. (2004). *The Origins of Bagan: The Archaeological Landscape of Upper Burma*. University of Sydney, Sydney.
- Hung, H.-C., Y. Iizuka, P. Bellwood, Kim Dung Nguyen, B. Bellina, P. Silapanth, E. Dizon, R. Santiago, I. Datan, and J. H. Manton. (2007). Ancient jades map 3,000 years of prehistoric exchange in Southeast Asia. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 104(50): 19745–19750.
- Indrawooth, P. (1985). *Index of Dvaravati Pottery*. Siam Press, Bangkok. (in Thai, with English summary).
- Indrawooth, P. (1999). Dvaravati: A critical study based on archaeological evidence. Bangkok: Silpakorn University. (In Thai).
- Indrawooth, P. (2004). The archaeology of the early Buddhist kingdoms of Thailand. In: I. Glover and P. Bellwood (Eds) *Southeast Asia From prehistory to history*. Routledge Curzon, London and New York. Pp. 120–148.
- Ismail, SH, H.M. Arlan (2003). *Periodisasi Sejarah Sriwijaya Bermula Di Minanga Komerang Ulu Sumatera Selatan Berjaya Di Palembang Berakhir Di Jambi*. Unanti Press. Palembang.
- J.J. Lally & Co. Oriental Art (2013). Song Dynasty Ceramics: The Ronald W. Longsdorf Collection. [http://www.jjlally.com/uploads/catalogues/12/jj\\_lally\\_2013\\_catalogue.pdf](http://www.jjlally.com/uploads/catalogues/12/jj_lally_2013_catalogue.pdf).
- Jacq-Hergoualc'h, M. (2002). *The Malay Peninsula: Crossroads of the Maritime Silk Road (100 BC–AD 1300)*. Brill, Leiden.
- Joseph, A (1979). *Various coloured wares*. In: *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery. An Exhibition Catalogue* (The Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong and the Urban Council, Hong Kong: Hong Kong Museum of Art. Pp. 44–45.
- Joseph, A. and McElney, B. S. (1979). Blue and white wares, In: *South-East Asian and Chinese Trade Pottery. An Exhibition Catalogue* (The Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong and the Urban Council, Hong Kong: Hong Kong Museum of Art. Pp. 26–39.
- Jumprom, P. (June–September 2014). Phanom Surin shipwreck: New discovery of an Arab-style shipwreck in Central Thailand. *SEACM*, 8(1): 1–4.
- Ketel, C. (2007). Early 17<sup>th</sup> century trade ceramics for the Dutch market: Distribution, types and consumption. Proceedings of the International Symposium: Chinese export ceramics in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries and the spread of material civilization, Singapore March 2007.
- Khoo, J.E. (1991). *Kendi: Pouring Vessels in the University of Malaya Collection*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Khoo, J.C.M. Ed (2003). *Art & Archaeology of Fu Nan: Pre-Khmer Kingdom of the Lower Mekong Valley*. Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, Orchid Press, Bangkok.
- Kieven, L. (2008). A new fashion in male headdress during East

- Javanese Majapahit time—the *Tekes*-cap in narrative reliefs of Candi Jago. In: E. A. Bacus, I. C. Glover & P. D. Sharrock (Eds) *Interpreting Southeast Asia's past: Monument, Image and Text. Selected papers from the 10<sup>th</sup> international Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists, Volume 2*. National University of Singapore Press, Singapore. Pp. 193–207.
- Koh, N. K. (2008). Tang/Song Yue Wares. <http://www.koh-antique.com/yue1/yuemain.html>.
- Koh, N. K. (2009). Shipwrecks in Vietnam: Hoi an, Binh Thuan, Vung Dau, Ca Mau. [www.koh-antique.com/vietwreck/vietwreck.htm](http://www.koh-antique.com/vietwreck/vietwreck.htm).
- Koh, N. K. (2010). Xing Wares. <http://koh-antique.com/xingyao/xingyaomain.html>.
- Koh, N. K. (2010a). Folk kiln (Minyao) Ming blue and white. <http://koh-antique.net/bandw/bandw.html>.
- Koh, N. K. (2010b). Cizhou wares. <http://www.koh-antique.com/cizhou/cizhouware4.html>
- Koh, N. K. (2012a). Ceramics from Nanhai I shipwreck <http://www.koh-antique.com/nanhai/nanhaimain.html>.
- Koh, N. K. (2012b). Exhibition of Chinese Collectors' Yue wares at Cixi Museum. <http://www.koh-antique.com/yue/cixi.htm>.
- Koh, N. K. (2012c). Henan Loyang Museum: Sui/Tang. Image number 30. <http://www.koh-antique.com/shanghai%20museum/museummain.html>.
- Koh, N. K. (2012d). Qingbai (Yingqing) wares. <http://www.koh-antique.com/qingbai/qingbaimain.html>.
- Koh, N. K. (2012e). Yuan blue and white. <http://www.koh-antique.com/history/yuanblueandwhite.htm>.
- Koh, N. K. (2013a). Xisha (Paracel) Islands Marine Archaeological Chinese Ceramics Finds. <http://koh-antique.com/hainan/xis>.
- Koh, N. K. (2013b). An overview of Fujian trade Ceramics. <http://www.koh-antique.com/fujianceramics/fceramicsmain.html>.
- Koh, N. K. (2013c). Belanakan (Blanakan) Ming Jiajing Shipwreck. <http://www.koh-antique.com/belanakan/belanakan%20wreck.htm>.
- Koh, N. K. (2013d). Ming/Qing Shiwan pottery. [www.koh-antique.com/shiwan/shiwan.htm](http://www.koh-antique.com/shiwan/shiwan.htm).
- Koh, N. K. (2014). Fujian Trade Ceramics in Jepara Shipwreck. <http://www.koh-antique.com/jepara/jepara%20wreck.htm>.
- Koh, N. K. (2014b). Zhangzhou wares in Binh Thuan shipwreck. <http://www.koh-antique.com/shipwreck/btnew.html>.
- Koh, N. K. (2014c). Late Qing/Republican Guangdong Chaozhou Fengxi Porcelain. <http://www.koh-antique.com/chaozhou/fengxi.htm>.
- Koh, N. K. (2014d). Kangxi porcelain discovered from shipwreck near Indonesia Bintan Island. <http://www.koh-antique.com/client/kangxi%20wreck/kangxiwreck.html>.
- Koh, N. K. (2014e). Late Qing/Republican Guangdong Chaozhou Fengxi porcelain. <http://www.koh-antique.com/chaozhou/fengxi.htm>.
- Koh, N. K. (2015a). Swatow wares from the Batam Wreck. <http://www.koh-antique.com/swatow/batamwreck.html>.
- Koh, N. K. (2015b). A survey of Vietnamese Ceramics. <http://www.koh-antique.com/vietceramics/vietceramics.htm>.
- Koh, N. K. (2015c). Vietnamese blue and white. <http://www.koh-antique.com/vietceramics/vietceramics2.htm>.
- Koh, N. K. (2015d). Vietnamese white/qingbai/brown/celadon wares. [www.koh-antique.com/vietceramics/vietceramics1.htm](http://www.koh-antique.com/vietceramics/vietceramics1.htm).
- Koh, N. K. (2016a). Shipwrecks with Ceramics cargo found in Southeast Asia. <http://www.koh-antique.com/shipwreck/shipwreck2.html>.
- Koh, N. K. (2016b). Changsha Wares. <http://www.koh-antique.com/changsha/changshamain.html>.
- Koh, N. K. (2016c) Vietnam Binh Chau Tangwreck. <http://www.koh-antique.com/client/tangwreck/tangwreck.html>.
- Koh, N.K. (2016d). Tek Sing Shipwreck cargo. <http://koh-antique.com/shipwreck/teksing/teksingwreck.html>
- Koh, N. K. (2017a). Tang/Song Guangdong Trade Ceramics. <http://www.koh-antique.com/guangdong/guangdongmain.html>.
- Koh, N. K. (2017b). Yaozhou Greenware (Celadon). <http://www.koh-antique.com/yaozhou/yaozhou.html>.
- Koh, N. K. (2017c). A study of Chinese ceramics in the Cirebon wreck. <http://koh-antique.com/client/cirebon%20wreck.htm>.
- Koh, N.K. (2017d). Zhangzhou wares from the Nan Ao Number 1 shipwreck. <http://koh-antique.com/nanao%20shipwreck/nanao.htm>.
- Krahl, R. (2010). Chinese ceramics in the Late Tang Dynasty. In: R. Krahl *et al.* (Eds) *Shipwrecked: Tang Treasures and Monsoon Winds*. Arthur M. Sackler, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. Pp. 45–73.
- Krahl, R., Guy, J., Raby, J. and Wilson, J. K. Eds (2010). *Shipwrecked: Tang Treasures and Monsoon Winds*. Arthur M. Sackler, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.
- Kwa Chong Guan (2003). Historiography and definition of pre-Angkor art. Chpt 5. In: James C. M. Khoo, (Ed.) *Art & Archaeology of Fu Nan Pre-Khmer Kingdom of the Lower Mekong Valley*. Orchid Press, Singapore.
- Lam, P. Y. K. (1985). Northern Song Guangdong Wares. In: SEACS, West Malaysia Chapter (Ed.) *A Ceramic Legacy Of Asia's Maritime Trade: Song Dynasty Guangdong Wares and other 12th to 19th century Trade Ceramics found on Tioman Island, Malaysia*. South East Asia Ceramic Society, Oxford University Press. Pp. 1–30.
- Lam, P. Y. K. *et al.* (1985). *A Ceramic Legacy of Asia's Maritime Trade: Song Dynasty Guangdong Wares and other 12th to 19th century Trade Ceramics found on Tioman Island, Malaysia*. South East Asia Ceramic Society, Oxford University Press.
- Lamb, A. (1961). Miscellaneous papers on early Hindu and Buddhist settlement in northern Malaya and southern Thailand". P. 90. In *Federation Museums Journal*, 6 (New Series), Kuala Lumpur.
- Latinis, D. K., and Stark, K. (2003). Roasted dirt: Assessing earthenware assemblages from sites in Central Maluku, Indonesia. In: J.N. Miksic (Ed.) *Earthenware in Southeast Asia, Proceedings of the Singapore Symposium on Pre-modern Southeast Asian Earthenwares*. Singapore University Press, Singapore. Pp. 103–135.
- Le, T. L. (2015). Hindu beliefs and the maritime network in Southern Vietnam during the early common era. *Journal of Indo-pacific Archaeology*, 39: 1–17.
- Lertcharnrit, T. (2011). Zoomorphic spouts from central Thailand. *Bulletin of the Indo-pacific Prehistory Association*, 31: 30–36.
- Li Min (2007). The World Stage in the 10th century on the Java Sea: Observation on the metal cargos found on the Cirebon shipwreck. *Palace Museum Journal*, 6: 78–90.
- Liu Yang (2010). Tang Dynasty Changsha ceramics. In: R. Krahl *et al.* (Eds) *Shipwrecked, Tang treasures and monsoon winds*. Arthur M. Sackler, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. Pp. 145–159.
- Lucas P.; Koestoro, L.P; Manguin, P. & Soeroso (1998). Kota Kapur (Bangka, Indonesia): A pre-Sriwijayan site re-ascertained. In: P.-Y. Manguin (Ed.) *Southeast Asian Archaeology 1994; Proceedings of the fifth International conference of the European association of Southeast Asian archaeologists*, Paris October 1994. University of Hull, Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, Hull. Vol. II. Pp. 61–81.

- Maclaine Pont, H. (1929). *Hit verkenningwerk. Oudheidkundig Verslag*. 148–149.
- Manguin, P.-Y. (1985). Sewn-plank craft of South East Asia. In: S. McGrail and E. Kentley (Eds) *Sewn plank boats. National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, BAR International Series 276*. Pp. 319–343.
- Manguin, P.-Y. (1987). *Palembang et Sriwijaya: Anciennes Hypotheses Recherches Nouvelles. Bulletin de L'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient*, 76: 337–402.
- Manguin, P.-Y. (1993). Palembang and Sriwijaya: An early Malay harbour—City rediscovered. *Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 66(1): 23–46.
- Manguin, P.-Y. (1993). Trading ships of the South China Sea: Shipbuilding techniques and their role in the history of the development of Asian trade networks. *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, 36: 253–280.
- Manguin, P.-Y. (2002). The amorphous nature of coastal polities in insular Southeast Asia: Restricted centres, extended peripheries. *Recherche en sciences humaines sur L'Asia du Sud-Est*, 5: 73–99.
- Manguin, P.-Y. (2004). The Archaeology of Early Maritime Polities of Southeast Asia. In: I. Glover and P. Bellwood (Eds.) *Southeast Asia from Prehistory to History*. Routledge, London. Pp. 282–313.
- Manguin, P.-Y. (2009–2010). Sriwijaya, an introduction. [https://www.iseas.edu.sg/centres/nalanda-sriwijaya-centrenalanda\\_sriwijaya.htm](https://www.iseas.edu.sg/centres/nalanda-sriwijaya-centrenalanda_sriwijaya.htm).
- Manguin, P.-Y. and Augustijanto, I. (2006). The archaeology of Batujaya (West Java): An interim report. In: E. A. Bacus, I. C. Glover & V. Pigott (Eds) *Uncovering Southeast Asia's Past: Selected papers from the 10<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists, British Museum, London 14<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> September 2004*. National University of Singapore Press, Singapore. Pp. 245–257.
- Manguin, P.-Y. and Augustijanto, I. (2011). The Batujaya site: New evidence of early Indian Influence in West Java. In: P. Manguin, A. Mani and G. Wade (Eds) *Early interactions between South and Southeast Asia: Reflections on cross-cultural change*. Institute of Southeast Asia Studies, Singapore. Pp 113–136.
- Marhaeni, S.B, Tri. (2002). *Pemukiman Pra-Sriwijaya di Karangagung Tengah: Sebuah Kajian Awal dalam Jurnal Arkeologi Siddhayatra 7* (2) November 2002. *Balai Arkeologi Palembang*, Palembang.
- Marhaeni, S.B, Tri. (2004). *Indikasi Perdagangan di daerah Aliran Sungai Musi Masa Klasik dalam Jurnal Arkeologi Siddhayatra 9*: (1) Mei 2004. *Balai Arkeologi Palembang*. Palembang.
- Maskur, F. (2014, June). *Perajin Gerabah Banten minta Pemda fasilitasi sertifikat hak cipta*. *Kabar 24*. bisnis.com.
- Medley, M. (1980). *The Chinese potter: A practical history of Chinese ceramics*. Second edition. Phaidon, Oxford.
- Miksic, J.N. (1977). Archaeology and Palaeography in the Straits of Malacca. In: K. L. Hutterer (Ed.) *Economic Exchange and Social Interaction in Southeast Asia: Perspectives from Prehistory 3 History and Ethnography. Michigan Papers on South and Southeast Asia*, No. 13. P. 164.
- Miksic, J.N. (1979). Archaeology, Trade and Society in Northeast Sumatra. *Ph.D. Thesis, Cornell University*. 199–202.
- Miksic, J. N. (1985). Traditional Sumatran Trade. *Bulletin de l'Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient*, 74(1): 423–467.
- Miksic, J.N. (2005). The beginning of trade in ancient Southeast Asia: The role of Oc Eo and the Lower Mekong River. In: J. C. M. Khoo (Ed) *Art & Archaeology of Fu Nan: Pre-Khmer Kingdom of the Lower Mekong Valley*. Chapter 1. Orchid Press, Bangkok. Pp. 1–34.
- Miksic, J.N. Ed (2009). *South East Asian ceramics, new light on old pottery*. Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, Singapore.
- Miksic, J. N. (2011). Recent research in the Southeast Sumatran region. Museum of Underwater Archaeology. <http://www.themua.org/collections/archive/files/>.
- Miksic, J. (2017). Chinese ceramic production and trade. *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Asian History*. Oxford University Press USA, Online publication date June 2017.
- Miksic, J.N. and Goh, G. Y. (2017). *Ancient Southeast Asia*. Routledge, New York & Oxon.
- Mundardjito; Pojoh, I. H.E. and Ramelan, W. D. (2003). Forgotten Small Things: Early Historic Earthenware of Java (7th to 10th Centuries). In: J.N. Miksic (Ed.) *Earthenware in Southeast Asia*. Singapore: Singapore University Press. Pp.136–145.
- Munoz, P.M. (2006). *Early Kingdoms of Indonesian Archipelago and the Malay Peninsula*, Singapore, Didier Miller Pte. Ltd.
- Murillo-Barroso, M.; Pryce, T. O.; Bellina, B. and Marcos Martino-Torres, M. (2010). Khao Sam Kaeo—an archaeometallurgical crossroads for trans-asiatic technological traditions. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 37: 1761–1772.
- Murphy, S. A. (2016). The case for proto-Dvaravati: A review of the art historical and archaeological evidence. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, 47 (3): 366–392.
- Norman, D. (1995). 24,000-piece crockery set from under the sea art market. [www.independent.co.uk](http://www.independent.co.uk).
- Nyiri, B. (2016). Chasing Dragons through Time and Space: Martaban dragon jars in the Kelabit highlands, Sarawak, East Malaysia. PhD Thesis, University of Leicester school of Archaeology and Ancient History.
- O'Reilly, D.J.W. (2006). *Early Civilizations of Southeast Asia*. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek.
- Perret, D. and Riyanto, S. (1998). *Les poteries Proche-Orientales Engobeés a Décor Incisé et Jaspe de lobu Tua. Etude Préliminaire*. In: C Guillot (Ed.) *Histoire de Barus, Sumatra: Le site de Lobu Tua*. L, Etudes et Documents, Paris Cahiers d'Archipel 30. Pp. 168–188.
- Perret, D.; Surachman, H.; Soedewo, E. and Mudjion, O. (2013). The French Indonesia archaeological project in Kota Cina (North Sumatra): Preliminary results and prospects. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/290102459>.
- Phinsakul, S.; Soodsang, N. and Pattana, N. (2016). Style of Pottery Products of Ban Tao Hai in Phitsanulok Province. *Asian Social Science*, 12(8): 74–82.
- Piyakul (2014–2015). Cultural development of ancient communities in Phatthalung prior to the mid 18th century. *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, 8(2): 7–15 (Oct 2014–Jan 2015).
- Prior, R. and Glover, I. C. (2003). The late prehistoric to early historic earthenware of Central Vietnam. In: J. N. Miksic (Ed.) *Earthenware in Southeast Asia*. Singapore University Press, Singapore. Pp. 261–284.
- Poulou-Papadimitriou, N. (2014). Late Roman shipwreck sunk near the Cape of Plaka (Crimea, Ukraine). In: N. Poulou-Papadimitriou, E. Nodarou and V. Kilikoglou (Eds) *LRCW 4 Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean*. BAR International Series 2616 (I). Archaeopress, Oxford, England. Pp. 919–929.
- Qin Dashu (2007a). Findings Recovered from the South Sea, Omissions Supplemented to the Central China: About the Porcelains Excavated from the Cirebon shipwreck. *Palace Museum Journal*, 91–101.
- Qin Dashu (2007b). Research on the decoration of green splashes on white glaze of Cizhou Ware and its origin and development in North China. In: Qjiao Dengyun (Ed.) *Research and Review. Colloquia for Memorial of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Institute of Archaeology of Handan City, Hebei*. Science Press, Beijing. Pp. 317–331.

- Rangkuti, N. (2007). *Peradaban Indonesia Kuna Di Daerah Aliran Sungai Musi dalam Menelusuri Jejak-Jejak Peradaban Di Sumatera Selatan*. Balai Arkeologi Palembang. Palembang.
- Rangkuti, N. (2008). *Pola Hidup Komuniti Pra-Sriwijaya Di Daerah Rawa Tahap II : Studi Etnoarkeologi Di Dusun Sentang, Desa Medak, Kecamatan Bayung Lincir, Kabupaten Musi Banyuasin, Sumatera Selatan*. Laporan Penelitian Arkeologi. Balai Arkeologi Palembang. Palembang.
- Richards, D. (1995). *South-East Asian ceramics: Thai, Vietnamese, and Khmer. From the collections of the Art Gallery of South Australia*. Kuala Lumpur Oxford University Press, Oxford, Singapore, New York.
- Ricklefs, M. C. (2008). *A History of Modern Indonesia since c. 1200*. Fourth Ed. Palgrave Macmillan, Hampshire, New York.
- Ridho, A; Edwards McKinnon, E. (1998). *The Pulau Buaya Wreck, finds from the Song period. The Ceramic Society of Indonesia Monographic Series 18*: Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Ridho, A. and Wahyono, M. (1983). The ceramics found in Tuban, East Java. *Trade ceramic Studies*, 3: 77–82.
- Rispoli, F. (2007). The incised & impressed pottery style of mainland Southeast Asia: following the paths of Neolithisation. *East and West, a quarterly published by the Istituto Italiano per l’Africa e l’Oriente*, 57(1–4): 235–304.
- Rooney, D. F. (1987). *Folk Pottery in South-East Asia*. Singapore Oxford University Press, Oxford New York.
- Rooney, D. F. (2003). Kendi in the cultural context of Southeast Asia: A commentary. *SPAF Journal*, 13 (2): 5–16.
- Rooney, D. F. (2010). *Khmer ceramics: Beauty and meaning*. River Books Press, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Saidin, D. M. (2016). Kedah Tua Kingdom: New evidence from Sungai Batu. 21 May 2016. Park Avenue Hotel, Sungai Petani, Kedah. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TMRci4Aum4A>.
- Saidin, M. et al. (2011). Issues and Problems of Previous Studies in the Bujang Valley and the Discovery of Sungai Batu. In: S. Chia and B. Andaya (Eds.), *Bujang Valley and Early Civilizations in Southeast Asia*. Kuala Lumpur: Department of National Heritage. Pp. 15–36.
- Sargeant, C. (2017). An Son ceramics in the Neolithic landscape of mainland Southeast Asia. In: P. J. Piper et al. (Eds) *New Perspectives In Southeast Asian and Pacific Prehistory (Terra Australis 45)*. Australian National University Press, Canberra. Pp. 165–188.
- Schenk, H. (2006). The dating and historical value of roulette ware. *Zeitschrift fur Archäologie AuBereuropäischer Kulturen*, 1: 123–152.
- Schloss, E. (1979). *Ancient Chinese ceramic sculpture: From Han through Tang*. Castle Publishing, Stamford.
- Schnitger, F.M. (1937). *The Archaeology of Hindoo Sumatra*. Leiden: Brill (Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie, Supplement zu Band XXXV).
- Selanap, K. (2011). *Misteri Rimba Candi*. <http://idakobriselanap.blogspot.com.au>.
- Shaw, J. (1981). *Northern Thai ceramics*. Oxford University Press, Kuala Lumpur.
- Simanjuntak, T. (2017). The western route migration: A second probable Neolithic diffusion to Indonesia. In: Piper et al. (Eds) *New Perspectives in Southeast Asian and Pacific Prehistory (Terra Australis 45)*. Australian National University Press, Canberra. Pp. 201–212.
- Singleton, W. (1998). *Old ways-new ways: Talang Mamak of tiga balai Inderagiri Hulu, Propinsi Riau, Sumatra*. PhD Thesis, University of St Andrews.
- Smithsonian Institute (2009). Stoneware kilns in coastal Central Vietnam. <https://seasianceramics.asia.si.edu/place/subgroup.asp?key=102&group=21>.
- Soedarmadji, J. H. and Damais, J. H. (2012). *Majapahit Terracotta: The Soedarmadji Jean Henry Damais Collection*. Bab Publishing, Jakarta.
- Soegondho, S. (1991). Indonesian earthenware technological and analogical analysis. *SPAF Journal*, 6(1): 27–32.
- Soegondho, S. (1995). *Earthenware traditions in Indonesia: from Prehistory until the present*. Ceramic Society of Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Soegondho, S. (2003). Prehistoric earthenwares of Indonesia. In: J.N. Miksic (Ed.) *Earthenware in Southeast Asia*. Proceedings of the Singapore Symposium on Premodern Southeast Asian Earthenwares. Singapore University Press, Singapore. Pp. 69–79.
- Soemantri, H. (2003). The terracotta art of Majapahit. In: J.N. Miksic (Ed.) *Earthenware in Southeast Asia*. Proceedings of the Singapore Symposium on Premodern Southeast Asian Earthenwares. Singapore University Press, Singapore. Pp. 146–161.
- Sofian, H. O. (2016). *Perdagangan pra Sriwijaya di Pantai Timur Sumatera Selatan berdasarkan situs Air Sugihan dan Karangagung Tengah*. Balai Arkeologi Palembang.
- Solheim, W.G. (1959). Sa-huynh related pottery in Southeast Asia. *Asian Perspectives*, 6(2): 177–188.
- Solheim, W.G. (1961a.) Introduction to Sa-Huynh. *Asian Perspectives*, 3: 97–108.
- Solheim, W.G. (1961b). Sa-Huynh related pottery in Southeast Asia. *Asian Perspectives*, 3: 177–188.
- Solheim, W. G. (1964). Pottery and the Malayo-Polynesians. *Current Anthropology*, 5(5): 376–384.
- Solheim, W.G. (1966). Further relationships of the Sa-Huynh-Kalanay pottery tradition. *Asian Perspectives*, 8: 196–210.
- Solheim, W.G. (1967). The Sa-huynh-Kalanay pottery tradition: Past and future research. In: M.D. Zamora (Ed.) *Studies in Philippine Anthropology*. Alemar-phoenix, Quezon City. Pp. 151–174.
- Solheim, W. G. (1990). Earthenware pottery, the T’ai and the Malay. *Asian Perspectives*, 29(1): 25–36.
- Solheim, W. G. (2016). Basketry weaves and Bau-Malay earthenware pottery in Southeast Asia. *Hukay*, 8: 89–100. Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, West Malaysia Chapter. (1985). *A Ceramic Legacy Of Asia’s Maritime Trade: Song Dynasty Guangdong Wares and other 12th to 19th century Trade Ceramics found on Tioman Island, Malaysia*. South East Asia Ceramic Society, Oxford University Press.
- Southeast Asian Ceramic Society (1979). *Chinese Celadons and other Related Wares in Southeast Asia*. Arts Orientalis, Singapore.
- Souza, G. B. (1986). *The survival of empire: Portuguese trade and society in China and the South China Sea 1630–1754*. Cambridge University Press: London, New York, New Rochelle, Melbourne, Sydney.
- Srisuchat, A. (1991). Merchants, Merchandise, Markets: Archaeological Evidence in Thailand Concerning Maritime Trade Interaction Between Thailand and Other Countries Before the 16th A.D. Integral study of the silk roads. Roads of dialogue. Document no. 15. 21–22 January 1991. Bangkok, Thailand.
- Srisuchat, T. (2005). Ancient ports and trans-peninsula routes in upper Malay Peninsula. In: J. Manavid and P. Panupong (Eds) *Proceedings of the Seminar on Thailand-Malaysia: Malay Peninsula archaeology programme*. Fine Arts Department of Thailand, Bangkok. Pp. 194–206.
- Stargardt, J. (1976). Man’s Impact on the Ancient Environment of the Satungpra Peninsula, South Thailand. I. The Natural Environment and Natural Change. *Journal of Biogeography*, 3(3): 211–228.
- Stargardt, J. (1983). Kendi Production at Kok Moh, Songkhla Province (Thailand) and Srivijayan Trade in the 11th Century.

- Final Report of the SPAFA Workshop on Archaeological and Environmental Studies on Srivijaya (Bangkok: 1983), Appendix 5b.
- Stargardt, J. (1986). Hydrologic works in Southeast Asian polities. In: D. G. Marr, A. C. Milner (Eds) *Asia in the 9<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> centuries*. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies & Research School of Pacific Studies, Singapore & Canberra. Pp. 23–48.
- Stargardt, J. (1990). *The Ancient Pyu of Burma*. Vol. 1. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Stargardt, J. (2001). Behind the Shadows: Archaeological Data on Two-way Sea-trade between Quanzhou and Satingpra, South Thailand, 10–14th Century. In: A. Schottenhammer (Ed.) *The Emporium of the World: Maritime Quanzhou, 1000–1400*. Koninklijke Brill NV: Leiden, Netherlands. Pp. 309–93.
- Stargardt, J. (2012). The Kok Moh kendis of Ban Pah O in the Satingpra Complex and their distribution. In: Eur ASEAA Dublin 14<sup>th</sup> International Conference, Dublin Sept 18–21. Pp. 1–24.
- Stark, M. (1996). Funan as Center or Funan as Periphery? Exploring State Formation in Mainland Southeast Asia. Paper presented at First East Asia Archaeological Network Meetings. Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Stark, M.T. (2000). Pre-Angkor earthenware ceramics from Cambodia's Mekong Delta. *UDAYA: Journal of Khmer Studies*, 1: 69–90.
- Stark, M (2003). Angkor Borei and the archaeology of Cambodia's Mekong Delta. In: James C. M. Khoo, (Ed.) *Art & Archaeology of Fu Nan Pre-Khmer Kingdom of the Lower Mekong Valley*. Orchid Press, Singapore. Pp. 87–105.
- Stark, M. (2004). Pre-Angkorian and Angkorian Cambodia. In: I. Glover and P. Bellwood, P. (Eds) *Southeast Asia from Prehistory to History*. Routledge, London. Pp. 89–119.
- Stark, M.T. (2006). Early mainland Southeast Asian landscapes in the first millennium AD. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 35: 21.1–21.26.
- Stark, M. (2006). *Archaeology of Asia*. Blackwell, Oxford.
- Stark, M.T. (2015). Southeast Asian urbanism: from early city to Classical state. In: Norman Yoffee (Ed) *Early Cities in Comparative Perspective, 4000 BCE–1200 CE* (The Cambridge World History Volume III). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Pp 74–93.
- Stark, M. et al. (1999). Results of the 1995–1996 Archaeological Field Investigations of Angkor Borei, Cambodia. *Asian Perspectives*, 38(1): 7–36.
- Stark, M. and Allen, J. (1998). The Transition to History in Southeast Asia. Introduction. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, 2(3): 163–174.
- Stevenson, J. and Guy, J. (Eds) (1997). *Vietnamese Ceramics: A Separate Tradition*. Art Media Resources with Avery Press, Michigan & Chicago.
- Sukkhram, A. (2015). Variability in ceramics of the Bang Rachan (Mae Nam Noi) kilns, Singburi, Thailand. In: Noel Hidalgo Tan (Ed.), *Advancing Southeast Asian Archaeology 2013: Selected papers from the First SEAMEO SPAFA International Conference on Southeast Asian Archaeology, Chonburi, Thailand, 2013*. SEAMEO SPAFA Regional Centre for Archaeology & Fine Arts. Pp. 318–353.
- Tai, Yew Seng (2011). Ming gap and the revival of commercial production of blue and white porcelain. *Bulletin of the Indopacific Prehistory Association*, 31: 85–92.
- Tan, H.V. (1984–1985). Prehistoric Pottery in Viet Nam and its Relationships with Southeast Asia. *Early Asian Perspectives*, XXVL.
- Tan, H.V. (1988). Prehistoric pottery in Viet Nam and its relationship with Southeast Asia. *Asian Perspectives*, 26(1): 135–146.
- Tan, H. V. (2003). Remarks on the Pottery of Oc Eo. In: J. C.M. Khoo (Ed.) *Art & Archaeology of Fu Nan: Pre Khmer Kingdom of the Lower Mekong Valley*. Orchid Press, Bangkok. Pp.107–118.
- Tanaka, K and Dizon, E. Z. (2017). Shipwreck Site and Earthenware Vessels in the Philippines: Earthenware vessels of the Pandanan Shipwreck Site, The MUA Collection. <http://www.themua.org/collections/items/show/1234>.
- Tantoco, R. and D.W. (1976). *Oriental pottery and porcelain from the collection of Imelda Romualdez Marcos*. Marcos Foundation Museum, Manila.
- Tingley, N. (1993). Catalogue entries. In: Tingley et al. (Eds) *Thai Ceramics. The James and Elaine Connell Collection, Asian Art Museum of San Francisco*. Kuala Lumpur Oxford University Press, Oxford, Singapore & New York.. Pp 51–178.
- Tomber, R. (2008). *Indo-Roman Trade, from Pots to Pepper*. Duckworth, London.
- Twitchett, D. and Stargardt, J. (2002). Chinese silver bullion in a tenth century Indonesian wreck. *Asia Major*, 3<sup>rd</sup> series 15(1): 23–72. (Actually published in December 2004.)
- UNESCO (2017). The Cirebon shipwreck. <http://en.unesco.org/silkroad/silk-road-themes/underwater-heritage/cirebon-shipwreck>.
- Vainker, S. J. (1991). *Chinese Pottery and Porcelain: From Prehistoric to the Present*. British Museum Press, London.
- Van Sevenhoven, J.L. (1825). *Beschrijving van de hoofdplaats van Palembang*. Pp 41–126. In *Verhandeling van het Bataviaasch Genootschap voor Kunsten en Wetenschappen*, Vol. 9.
- Wai-ye, S. W. (2014–2015). Southeast Asian ceramics found in Penny's Bay, Hong Kong. *Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter*, 8(2): 2–4 (Oct 2014–Jan 2015).
- Waksman, S. Y., Morozova, Y., Zelenko, S., and Çolak, M. (2014). Archaeological and Archaeometric Investigations of the Amphorae Cargo of a Late Roman shipwreck sunk near the Cape of Plaka (Crimea, Ukraine). In: N.P. Papadimitriou, E. Nodarou and V. Kilikoglou (Eds) *LRCW 4 Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean*. BAR International Series 2616 (I). Archaeopress, Oxford, England. Pp. 919–929.
- Walker, M.J. and Santoso (1977). Romano-Indian roulette pottery in Indonesia. *Mankind*, 11 (1): 39–45.
- Wallace, A.R. (1869). *The Malay Archipelago*. Macmillan, London.
- Wang, G. W. (1958). The Nanhai Trade: A Study of the Early History of Chinese Trade in Southeast Asia. *Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 31(2): 1–135.
- Wang, G. W. (1989). *Sung-Yuan-Ming Relations with Southeast Asia: Some Comparisons*. Hong Kong University Press, Hong Kong.
- Westenank, L.C. (1923). Boekit Segoentang en Goenoeng Mahaméroe uit de sedjarah Melajoe. *Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde uitgegeven door het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen* 63(1): 212–226.
- Wheatley (1964). *Impressions of the Malay Peninsula in Ancient Times*. Eastern University Press, Singapore.
- Wheatley, P. (1983). Nagara and Commandery: Origins of Southeast Asian Urban Traditions. Research Paper Nos. 207–208. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, Department of Geography, Wilkinson.
- Wheeler, R.E. M., Ghosh, A. and Deva, K. (1946). Arikamedu : An Indo-Roman Trading Station on the East Coast of India. *AI*, 2, 66: 17–124.
- Widodo, L. (2005). A celebration of diversity. Zhen He and the origin of the pre-colonial coastal urban pattern in Southeast Asia . In: L. Suryadinata (Ed.) *Admiral Zheng He and Southeast Asia*. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore. Pp. 94–123.
- Wikimedia Commons (2017). [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:jizhou\\_ware#/media/File:jiangxi\\_Sheng\\_Bowuguan\\_2014.10.04\\_13-14-33.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:jizhou_ware#/media/File:jiangxi_Sheng_Bowuguan_2014.10.04_13-14-33.jpg).

- Witkowski, T.H. (2013). *Early History and Distribution of Trade Ceramics in Southeast Asia 282 Early History and Distribution of Trade Ceramics in Southeast Asia*. Department of Marketing, California State University, Long Beach, USA.
- Wolters, O. W. (1970). *The Fall of Srivijaya in Malay History*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca.
- Wolters, O.W. (1976). Landfall on the Palembang Coast in Medieval Times. *Indonesia*, 20:1–57.
- Wolters, O. W. (1979). A Note on Sungsang Village at the Estuary of the Musi River in Southeastern Sumatra. *Indonesia*, 27: 33–50.
- Wolters, O. W. (1999). *History, Culture, and Region in Southeast Asian Perspectives*. (Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY.
- Wolters, O.W. (2008). *Early Southeast Asia: Selected essays*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca.
- Xie Mingliang (2002). A Discussion of the Chinese Ceramics Recovered from the Wreck of the Batu Hitam. *Journal of Art History*, 13: 1–60.
- Yamagata, M. (1998). Formation of Lin Yi: Internal and External Factors. *Journal of SouthEast Asian Archaeology*, 18: 51–89.
- Yamagata, M. and Matsumura, H. (2017). Austronesian migration to Central Vietnam: Crossing over the Iron Age Southeast Asian Sea. In: P.J. Piper *et al.* (Eds) *New Perspectives in Southeast Asian and Pacific Prehistory (Terra Australis 45)*. Australian National University Press, Canberra. Pp. 333–356.
- Yeo, S.T. and Martin, J. (1978). *Chinese blue and white ceramics*. Arts Orientalis, Singapore.

## PART 2. CATALOGUE OF CERAMICS IN THE HENY KUSTIARSIH COLLECTION

---

### INTRODUCTION

The first part of this Report is based on the 1,783 items represented in this ceramic collection obtained from the Musi River, Palembang, between July 2013 and December 2017. As stated in that document, the intention was to develop collections from The Musi of both glazed and unglazed wares which were representative of their country of origin, covered their production periods and were in the best possible condition. Only rarely was an item collected that had already been repaired. Rather, where possible, undamaged items were collected. But if broken, the original shape was usually clear such that it could be repaired (and not reconstructed). Repair work was not painted but left so that it was obvious. In a very few cases, items were *reconstructed* from an identical item observed and photographed from The River. For each item, all repair work (and the few items that were reconstructed) was mentioned.

Each item was photographed and was given a unique catalogue number preface by the letter K. This number was followed, in descriptive format, by aspects of the item that were not apparent from its photograph, especially information on the nature of its foot ring (if present)

and its base, as well as its condition and nature of any repairs (and in very few pieces, reconstructions from a known object). The height (H) and diameter (D) were measured in centimetres. Diameter was taken for bowls only and measured from the outside of the upper rim. A suggested date and place of its production was provided, where possible, as was the reference(s) used to assist in its identification. The actual site along the Musi River where an item was collected was also recorded. Sometimes this was in a broad uncertain area, such as Boom Baru/ Pusri sites. This lack of clarity came about because sometimes boats would work several areas in a given day and divers would not be sure as to just where an item was collected.

The collection comprised Chinese, North Vietnamese, Cham and Thai glazed ware—as well as local, Javanese Majapahit, Thai, Khmer, South Vietnamese (including that from the Oc Eo culture), Chinese and Philippine unglazed, slipped and painted ware.

The Catalogue was organised into three broad sections:

- Glazed-Chinese, North Vietnamese, Cham, Thai;
- Unglazed—Sumatran, Javanese, Oc Eo Culture (Funan Kingdom), Thai, 'Vajra' Ware, Chinese, Indian, Philippines and unknown.
- Glazed and unglazed storage vessels.

DESCRIPTIONS OF GLAZED CERAMICS

CHINESE YUE WARE GLAZED



K705, K861, K1520.

Bowls, five foliate sections, foot ring small with recessed base, no spur marks. H: 7.45, 8, 7.7; D: 17.1, 16.2, 17.6. Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Yue ware, Zhejiang Province, probably Shanglinhu kilns. C9–C10. Cf. Adhyatman (1987, Figure 8) and Koh (2017c). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (1), Sungai Rebo (1).



K737e, K739.



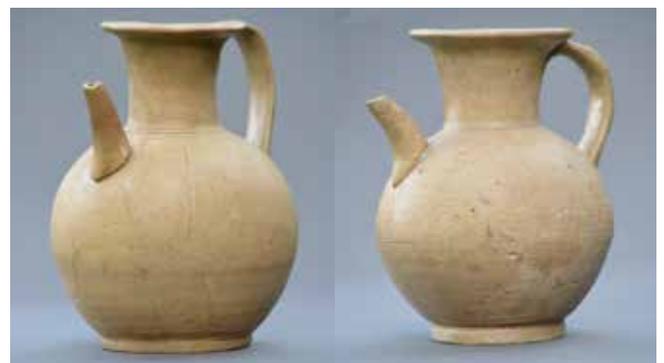
K741, K742.



K737a-d .



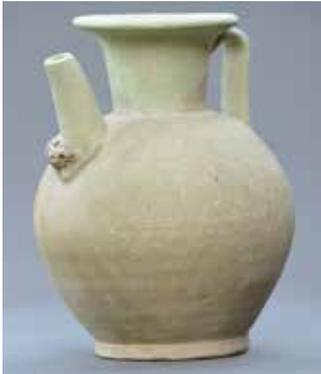
K766, K767,



K768–9.



K806-7.



K814.

Ewers, ovoid bodies (one miss-shaped), moderately long neck and everted rim, foot ring small to moderate with recessed base, body with five faint vertical grooves, but in several cases deeply grooved, frequently plain, glaze usually pale-grey celadon, but several amber colour. H: 16.6 (12-19.8). Late Tang to Northern Song Dynasty, Yue ware, Zhejiang Province, probably Shanglinhu kilns. C9-C11. Cf Adhyatman (1987, Figure 21) and Koh (2017c), Numbers 30, 48, 58). Found at Palembang, Musi River. Pusri (14).



K740, K760, K765.

Ewers, ovoid body, short broad neck with wide everted rim, foot ring small to moderate with recessed base, body undecorated or with five vertical grooves, decorated with small vertical 'flap' lug. H: 10.5-11.5. Tang to Northern Song Dynasty, Yue ware, Zhejiang Province, probably Shanglinhu kilns. C10-C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (3).



K761.

Bottle, foot ring very small with flat base. H: 9.6. Tang to Northern Song Dynasty, Yue ware, Zhejiang Province, probably Shanglinhu kilns. C10-C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K762, K763, K764, K1282.

Ewers, similar in shape to K737 group but smaller. H: 7-8. Late Tang to Northern Song Dynasty, Yue ware, Zhejiang Province, probably Shanglinhu kilns. C9-C11. Cf Adhyatman (1987, Figure 21) and Koh (2017c), Numbers 30, 48, 58). Found at Palembang, Musi River. Pusri (4).



K778.

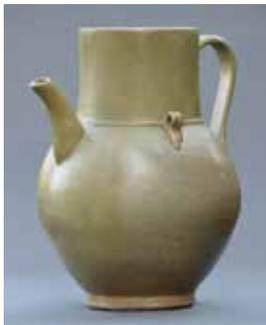
Bowl, foliated, foot ring broad low with recessed and glazed base, 10 irregular-shaped spur marks. Length of fragment: 14.5. Late Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties,

Zhejiang Province, Yue ware, probably Shanglinhu kilns. C9–C11. Cf Koh (2017c), Cirebon wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K781, K827, K1685, K1901, K1910.

Bowls, foliate with five sections, external body incised terminating in small notch on upper rim, foot ring small with flat unglazed or sparsely glazed base, 7 to 19 elongate, oblong or irregular shaped spur marks surrounding well. H: 5.9 (4.0–7.4); D: 15.9 (13.9–17.6). Five Dynasties, Longkou kiln. C10. Cf Adhyatman (1987, Figure 8) and Koh (2017c). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (3), Boom Baru (2).



K784.

Ewer, foot ring small with recessed base, tall broad neck with simple flat rim, two tiny vertical lugs on upper shoulder. H: 19.8. Five Dynasties to Northern Song, Yue ware, Zhejiang Province, probably Shanglinhu kilns. C10–C11. Cf Gompertz (1980, Plate 15A). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K848.

Lidded jar, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 7. Late Tang Dynasty. C8–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



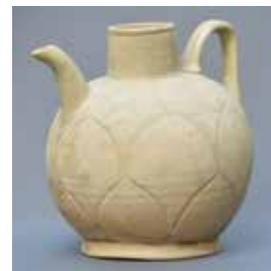
K849, K976, K2007, K2031, K2389.

Dishes, foot ring low and broad with recessed glazed base with five to 11 oval, thin elongate, or irregular shaped spur marks (the latter with clay blobs attached), broad everted upper rim, upper rims repaired. In K2007 glaze mottled as in earlier Yue ware and a Chinese character inscribed on its base. H: 4.9 (3.5–7.5); D: 17.2 (12.2–25.5). Tang Dynasty, Zhejiang Province. C7–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (1), Pusri (1).



K862.

Ewer, elegant, foot ring small with recessed base and incised lotus panel outline on shoulder. Spout and upper neck repaired prior to purchase. H: 16.8. Five Dynasties to early Northern Song. C10. Koh (2017c), Number 62), Cirebon wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K863.

Ewer, foot ring small with recessed base and more than five elongate, thin, spur marks, short neck with slight rolled upper rim, body incised with lotus leaf outline, lower body cracked, spout and handle repaired prior to purchase. H: 14.2. C10–C11. Five Dynasties to early Northern Song. C10. Koh (2017c), Number 40), Cirebon wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K892 a-e & g



K892h. K1680, K1836-7.

Assorted lids. D: 5.8-11.8. C7-C 11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (2), Boom Baru (1).



K907, K952, K966, K1124, K1276, K2141, K2147, K2300, K2316.

Figurines, squatting birds, Xun flutes, most with tails repaired. Average H: 4.5. Late Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C10-C11. Cf Koh (2017c), Cirebon wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (4).



K951.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, body laterally compressed with broad incised vertical lines on outer body, half body repaired. H: 7.4; D: 13.7. Late Tang Dynasty or Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C9-C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



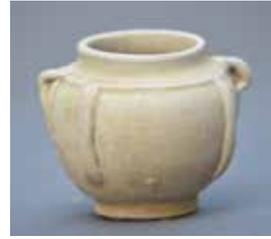
K973, K1331, K2431.

Jars, body oval to elongate ovoid, upper rim moderate to very small, foot ring small with slightly recessed base, decorated with broad incised lotus leaves. Part of body repaired. H: 6.8, 12.5, 4.7. Tang Dynasty, Zhejiang Province, probably Wenzhou kilns. C7-C10. Cf Koh (2017a). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (1).



K985.

Jarlet, with lid (not matching), foot ring short with flat base. H: 4.5. Late Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1132.

Jarlet, foot ring low with shallowly recessed base, with two vertical lugs and four applied ribs. H: 5, 8.6. Late Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (1).



K1096, K1705.

Jarlets, foot ring small with recessed base, four vertical strap lugs on top of shoulder, broadly incised ribs on body. H: 4.3, 7.8. Late Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (1).



K1161, K1908.

Miniature bottles, flat base. H: 8, 8.6. Tang Dynasty. C7–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (1).



K1103.

Base of candle or cup holder. H 4.8. Late Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1185.

Bowl, foot ring small with bi-shaped base. H: 4; D: 15.6. Late Tang Dynasty. C9–C10. Cf Koh (2016c), Binh Chau wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1131, K1476.

Bowls, foot ring small with flat base, eight thin applied external ribs connected above by similar line. H: 2.6–3.4; D: 8. Late Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (1).



K1191.

Bowl, broad foot ring with flat base, glaze degraded celadon. Possibly Tang Dynasty, Yue ware. C 9–C10. H: 4.2; D: 7. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1193.

Jarlet, with five lobed body, foot ring with slightly recessed base and inverted edge. H: 5.5. Late Tang Dynasty to Northern Song Dynasty, Zhejiang Province. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1294.

Bottle, foot ring short, with slightly recessed base, body with deeply incised lotus petals with base at shoulder demarked by two encircling incised lines, neck reconstructed prior to purchase. H: 14.8. Late Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



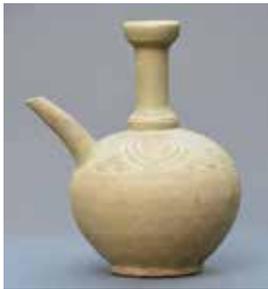
K1277.

Bowl, base flat, glaze degraded, almost absent on one side. H: 4; D: 11.7. Tang to Northern Song Dynasties, Zhejiang province, Yue ware. C9–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1320.

Spittoon, foot ring moderate slightly everted to base which is recessed, olive celadon glaze much degraded in places. H: 10.9. Tang Dynasty, Yue ware, Zhejiang Province, probably Shanglinhu kilns. C7–C10. Cf Koh (2017c), Belitung wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru/Pusri.



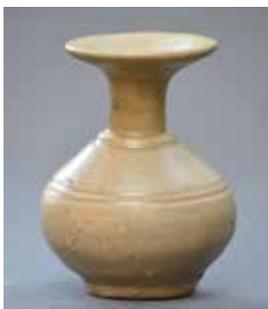
K1279.

Ewer, foot ring broad with recessed base, shoulder with five incised lotus leaf outlines. H: 16.9. Late Tang to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1324, K1950.

Jarlets, short pedestal foot with recessed base, central body with five applied 'buttons' linked with incised band separating rectangular panels above and below filled with incised brackets or straight lines, foot and one-third body repaired. H: 8.5, 8. Late Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (2).



K1281.

Bottle, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 7.1. Tang Dynasty, Yue ware, Zhejiang Province, probably Shanglinhu kilns. C7–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1375.

Bottle, base of foot ring flat, decorated with open circles around base of neck, rim repaired. H: 8.1. Tang Dynasty, Yue ware, Zhejiang Province, probably Shanglinhu kilns. C7–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1379.

Plate, inner well with fine incised decoration of simple four petal flower with background of short lines, most of upper body missing. D (well): 9. Late Tang to Northern Song Dynasty, Zhejiang Province. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1459, K2178.

Jarlets, no foot ring, thinly everted rim and two or four small lugs on shoulder and rim, glaze partly degraded. H: 9.6, 6.2. Tang to Northern Song Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (2).



K1471.

Dish, small pedestal foot with recessed base, outer side with simple incised fern leaf outline, inner surface with subtle flower spray appliqué with wavy lines in well, half body repaired. H: 7. Late Tang to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C9–C10. Cf Koh (2017c), Cirebon wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1514

Jarlet, foot ring low with shallowly recessed base, with four applied ribs, rim slightly chipped. H: 4.5. Late Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1679.

Jar, missing its lid, foot ring slightly everted with recessed base. H: 6.1; D: 11.5. Late Tang to Northern Song Dynasty, Zhejiang Province, C9–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1684.

Lidded box, foot ring with wide everted recessed base. H: 6.9; D: 17.5. Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1688, K2169.

Oil lamps in form of Makara, basic body, lower mouth part of upper mouth and base of fins original; rest reconstructed from intact example found in River Musi. H: 10.5. Five Dynasties to early Northern Song. C10. Cf Koh (2017c), Cirebon wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (2).



K1722, K1724.

Jarlets, foot ring moderate with recessed base, two small lugs pressed into swollen neck collar, half body repaired. H: 10.4, 8.4. Late Tang Dynasty to northern Song Dynasty. C9–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1725–6.

Saucers, foot ring small with moderate to deeply recessed base, upper rim with inward rolled outer edge repaired. H: 2.5, 3.4; D: 13.1, 13.7. Late Tang to Five dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (2).



K1731.

Bowl, base flat, decorated with sloping incised lines around outer body, half body repaired. H: 5; D: 10.7. Late Tang to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province, 'grey ware'. C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1835.

Lid of box, two flying ducks impressed on upper surface. D: 9.7. Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties. C8–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1838.

Dish, base flat, two-thirds body repaired. H: 4.4; D: 16. Tang Dynasty to Northern Song Dynasty, Zhejiang Province. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1841.

Ewer, fragments only: long thin spout and moderately tall broad neck, decorated with incised brackets similar to Yue grey ware. Five Dynasties to Northern Song. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



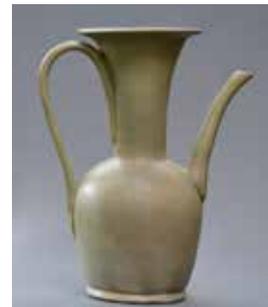
K1884.

Jar, foot ring moderate with recessed base. H: 5.3. Late Tang or Five Dynasties. C9–C10. Cf Koh (2017c), Cirebon wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1909.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with glazed recessed base with five irregular spur marks, glaze a rough 'lemon peel' surface, plain upper rim repaired. H: 7; D: 15.5. Late Tang or Five Dynasties. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1920.

Ewer, base flat, upper rim repaired when purchased. H: 20.5. Tang or Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province, Yue ware, probably Shanglinhu kilns. C7–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K1982.

Ewer, base flat, body vertical ribbed, neck and spout largely missing. H: 7. Late Tang to Northern Song, Zhejiang Province. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1990.

Figurine, Xun flute, squatting bird peacock, side of tail damaged. Length 10.3. Late Tang to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2037.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim simple, one-third body repaired. H: 7.9; D: 16.8. Probably Tang to Northern Song Dynasties. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2056.

Ewer, foot ring with recessed base, with two small vertical lugs, handle and spout damaged. H: 22. Tang to Northern Song Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K2087.

Bowl, base concave, two-thirds body repaired. H 10.1; D: 18.5. Tang to Northern Song Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C 11–C 12. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2105.

Bottle, foot ring with recessed base, decorated with incised fish scales, a leaf and an eye, half body and upper rim repaired. H: 12.6. Five Dynasties to Southern Song Dynasty. C10–C12. Chin (1988, Plate 10). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2138–39.



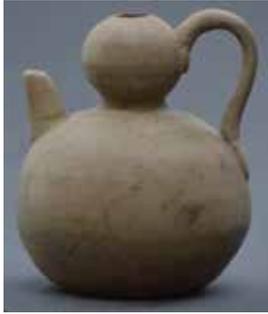
K2140, K2266.

Bottles, neck missing, foot ring with recessed base. H: all 5.5. Late Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (4).



K2170.

Jarlet, foot ring small with recessed base, upper body decorated with crude broad incised leaf outlines. H: 5.1. Tang to Northern Song Dynasty. C9–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2299.

Ewer, gourd shaped. H: 8.2. Late Tang to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2321.

Jar, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim repaired, decorated with almost vertical incised lines on outer body. H: 8; D: 10.5. Late Tang dynasty to Northern Song, Zhejiang Province. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2377.

Dish, with broad horizontal flanged rim (repaired), foot ring small with recessed base. D: 12.5. Late Tang to Northern Song, Zhejiang Province. C9–C10. Cf Chin (1988, Figure 15). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2492.

Bowl, foliate body, foot rings small with slightly everted recessed base and five spur marks, inner well with finely incised floral pattern. H: 7.2; D: 17.2. Tang Dynasty, Zhejiang Province, probably Shanglinhu kilns. C7–C10. Cf Koh (2017c), Belitung wreck Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2562.

Figurine, squatting grotesque animal broken from unknown base. Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. H: 4.4. C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2576.

Figurine, sitting bird, Xun flute, base flat, three holes—two mid lateral and one lower chest. H: 3.3. Probably Five Dynasties. C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2608.

Jar (lid missing), foot ring small with recessed base, incised sketchy wave scroll mid body between lines, pale grey celadon glaze, upper rim repaired. H: 4.6, Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province. C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2631.

Ewer, foot ring small with recessed base, tip of neck and basined distal part of spout missing. H: 15.5. Tang to Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province, Yue ware. C7–C10. Cf Koh (2008, Tang & Five Dynasties Number 5). Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2697.

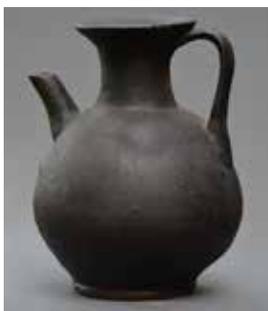
Jar, foot ring moderate with recessed base, four small lugs, incised curved pattern, upper body repaired, neck chipped. H: 13.7. Tang or Five Dynasties Zhejiang Province, Yue ware. C7–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.

CHINESE BLACK AND BROWN UTILITARIAN WARES  
GLAZED



K709.

Bottle, foot ring moderate with recessed base, two lugs. H: 8.4. Probably Tang Dynasty, Northern China, Shaanxi Province, Yaozhou kilns. C8–C9. Cf Ashmolean Museum (2017, Number EA 1956.1174). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K738.

Ewer, foot ring moderate with recessed base. H: 17.3. Probably Tang Dynasty, Northern China, Shaanxi Province, Yaozhou kilns. C8–C9. Cf Ashmolean Museum (2017, Number EA 1956.1107). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K748.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 11.5. Probably Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K771.

Jar, two lugs, base flat. H: 11.1. Probably Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C10–C13 Cf Koh 2012e), Quanzhou Museum. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K772, K1187, K1280, K1704.

Bowls, foot ring small to moderate with slightly concave base, dark brown glaze on cream body. H: 3.7–7.8, 7; D: 6.4–7.6. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fukien or Jiangxi Provinces, Chien ware. C12–C14. Cf SEACS, West Malaysia Chapter (1985, Figure 369). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (1).



K774, K775.

Jarlets, foot rings moderate with slightly concave bases. H: 6, 7.1. Probably Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K776.

Bottle with two vertical lugs, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 9.5. Possibly mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi, 1487–1505. Cf Crick (2002, Plate 286). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



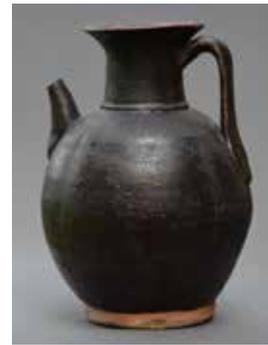
K779, K818.

Water droppers, foot ring small with slightly concave base. H: 7.6, 10.2. Probably Southern Song period, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K804.

Water dropper, foot ring moderate with flat base. H: 9.9. Possibly modern. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K813.

Ewer, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 18.7. Probably Tang Dynasty. North China, Shaanxi Province, Yaozhou kilns. C8–C9. Cf Ashmolean Museum (2017, Number EA 1956.1107). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K822.

Jug, foot ring absent, flat base, black glaze degraded. H: 8.7. Probably Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K884.

Jug, foot ring small with recessed base, glaze degraded. H: 14.9. Probably Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K894.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 5.1. Probably Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K969.

Tripod censer, upper rim repaired. H: 5.3; D: 10.3. Southern Song to Yuan, Jiangxi Province, perhaps Jizhou kiln. C12–C14. Cf Wikimedia Commons (2017). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1135.

Lidded box, base slightly recessed. H: 6.5. Probably Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1002, K2503.

Ewers, foot ring absent, base flat, dark brown to black glaze. H: 14.5, 16.1. Probably Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1190.

Lidded jar, foot ring short with flat base. H: 6.1. Probably Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1020.

Ewer, foot ring absent, base flat, handle repaired. H: 11.6. Probably Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1296.

Ewer, upper rim slightly chipped. H: 11.9. Probably Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1119, K1894.

Vases, foot ring moderate with flat base. H: 7.6–14.4. Probably Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1419.

Wine pot, foot ring small with recessed base, Pouring spout broad at base decorate at base with vertical fern spray and with repeated flower spray appliqué around waist, two bands of incised roulette vertical sloping short lines on shoulder and base, lip repaired, handle reconstructed. H: 11.8. Probably early Southern Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jiangxi Province, Jizhou kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



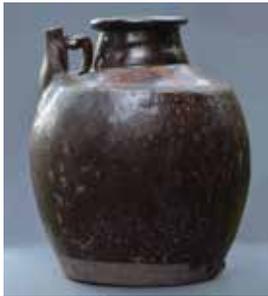
K1432.

Jarlet, foot ring short with flat base, upper rim rolled and slightly chipped brown glaze degraded. Possibly Song Dynasty from Guangdong Province but differs in that glaze includes lower body and foot H: 5.8. C10–C14. Cf SEACS, West Malaysia Chapter (1985, Figure 371). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1652.

Wine pot, foot ring small, slightly splayed and with recessed base, central body decorated with grape vine appliqué on impressed background of square and vertical lines on shoulder, upper rim and spout repaired. H: 9.8. Probably early Southern Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jiangxi Province, Jizhou kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1634.

Ewer, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 26.1. Possibly Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Suro.



K1707.

Jar, glaze dark brown on cream body. H: 9.3. Probably Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1650a.

Wine pot, foot ring small with recessed base, decorated around shoulder with impressed spots, horizontal and vertical lines, upper rim, handle, spout repaired. H: 11.1. Probably early Southern Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jiangxi Province, Jizhou kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1708.

Ewer, foot ring small with recessed base, glaze dark brown. H: 19.4. Probably Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C10–C12. Cf Koh (2013b), Quanzhou Museum. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1650b.

Wine pot, foot ring small with recessed base, only base of spout decorated with ribbing. H: 11.1. Probably early Southern Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jiangxi Province, Jizhou kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1758.

Jar, foot ring small with flat base, upper rim repaired. H: 17.2. Possibly early Southern Song to Yuan Dynasties,

Jiangxi Province, Jizhou kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1816.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 6.8; D: 15.4. Possibly Song to Yuan Dynasties, Guangdong Province. C12–C14. CfSEACS, West Malaysia Chapter (1985, Figure 370). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1863.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base slightly recessed. H: 6.8. Possibly Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1902.

Bowl, with flat base. H: 10.8; D: 20.7. Possibly Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1948.

Cup, foot ring moderate with concave base. H: 8.8. Tang to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2181.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat, upper rim with slight chip. H: 15. Possibly Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2197.

Ewer, foot ring moderate, base everted and flat, slightly repaired before purchase. H: 17.1. Possibly Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2347.

Water dropper, foot ring small with flat base. H: 6.9. Probably Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2379.

Ewer, spout tip repaired, handle reconstructed. H: 12.1. Possibly early Song to Yuan Dynasties, C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2434.

Jar, thin and slightly everted upper rim (chipped) flat base. H: 19.5. Song Dynasty, Guangdong ware, Jiangsu kilns. C12–C13. Cf SEACS, West Malaysia Chapter (1985, Figure 252). Found at Palembang, Musi River. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.

CHINESE TANG DYNASTY GLAZED



K786, K787, K1186, K1479, K1445.

Bowls, foot ring small with bi-disc base. H: 4.2–7.3; D: 14.3–24.2. Late-Tang Dynasty, Hebei Province, Xing kilns. C9–C10. Cf Koh (2016c), Binh Chau wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (1), Sungai Rebo (1), west branch of Musi near Pulau Salanomo (2).



K829, K2021, K2633.

Bowls, foot ring small with flat bi-disc base, under-glaze iron brown and copper green abstract or flower pattern in well. H: 4.4, 4.7, 5.1; D: 14.3, 14.4, 15.3. Mid to Late Tang Dynasty. Hunan Province, Changsha kilns. C9–C10. Cf Krahl *et al.* (2010), Belitung wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River in west branch near Sungai Rebo (1) and Boom Baru (1).



K867, K982.

Jugs, base flat, upper rim with pouring indent and two small horizontal lugs on shoulder. H: 8.4, 8.8. Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C9–C11. Cf Koh (2017a). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (1).



K933.

Brush washer, foot ring moderate with flat base, under-glaze pattern of chocolate patches and short stripes around upper rim with pale yellow over glaze. H: 6.6; D: 11.9. Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, Changsha kiln. C9–C10. Cf Krahl (2010, Plate 276), Belitung wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K947.

Jar, foot ring large with deeply recessed and stamped everted base, small bosses around shoulder, under-glaze chocolate splotches on body, neck repaired prior to purchase. H: 7.1. Tang Dynasty, Hunan province, Changsha kilns. C9–C10. Cf Koh (2016b). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K948.

Ewer, foot ring small with recessed base, body hexagon shaped with impressed Chinese pattern on body segments, chocolate glaze on cream paste, handle and spout repaired. H: 12.8. Possibly late Tang to Song Dynasty, C9–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1066.

Ewer, foot ring small, slightly everted with flat base glaze degraded. H: 10.5; D: 15. Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, early Changsha ware. C8. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K965.

Ewer, water dropper, foot ring absent, base flat, two horizontal strap lugs on upper body, short spout, upper rim repaired. H: 7.9. Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C9–C11. Cf Koh (2017a). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1068, K2150, K2542.

Night urinals, filled and poured from short broad spout (basined in K1068), dark olive–green or brown glaze over upper body. H: 18, 22.5, 19. Tang Dynasty or earlier. C3–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (1), Batu Ampar (1).



K971, K1129.

Bottles, foot ring moderate with flat everted base, decorated with degraded blue under-glaze flower spray and watery straw over-glaze, K971 neck reconstructed prior to purchase. H: 19, 15.5. Possibly Late Tang Dynasty. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1070.

Ewer, foot ring absent, base concave, repaired from original fragments. H: 31.3. Possibly Tang Dynasty. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1092.

Ewer, base flat, glaze degraded. H: 11.3. Tang Dynasty, Hunan province, Changsha kilns. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1097.

Bowl, pouring lip, base flat, inner surface striated, brown glaze on upper rim. H: 6.9; D: 17.5. Tang or Song Dynasties. C9–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1101.

Mini rock landscape, pale and dark brown degraded glaze, chipped. H: 6.3. Possibly Tang Dynasty C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K746, K1105, K1153, K1371, K1372.



K1871, K2248.

Dishes, foot ring small with flat base, well with clear patches or with clay lumps used as separators during firing, Guangdong celadon glaze H: 5.2-7.2; D: 16.6-19.8. Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province, Guanchong or nearby kilns, C9–C11. Cf Koh (2017a), Musi River. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (2), Pusri (3).



K1152.

Jar, base flat. H: 5.7. Tang Dynasty, Probably Guangdong Province. C9–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1184.

Bowl, foot ring small with bi-disc base, grey mottled glaze. H: 4.7; D: 15. Tang Dynasty, Guangdong ware, Meixian or Chaozhen kilns, C9–C10. Cf Krahl (2010), Belitung wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1289.

Ewer, two horizontal lugs, H: 11.8. Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C7–C10. Cf Koh (2017a). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1300.

Ewer, base flat, two lugs and short spout. H: 9.5. Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C9–C11. Cf Koh (2017a), a Vietnam wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1302.

Figurine, horse head, body missing. H: 14.5. Possibly Tang Dynasty. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Bunut (old name for Sungai Kesamasan, some 5km upstream from the Ampara Bridge on the west side).



K1393.

Jarlet, foot ring small with flat base, sancai glaze slightly degraded. H: 5. Possibly Tang Dynasty to Northern Song Dynasty. C9–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1402.

Ewer, foot ring short base flat, two simple non functional lugs, short spout seven-sided, brown glaze almost completely degraded, neck rim repaired. H: 12. Tang Dynasty, kiln, C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1441.

Ewer, foot ring short base slightly concave, two simple non functional lugs, short crudely potted spout, glaze degraded dark brown. H: 12. Tang Dynasty, probably Changsha kiln, C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1448.

Basin, foot ring small with recessed base, upper body with four lugs and impressed Chinese pattern (see also ewer K948), chocolate glaze on cream paste, part of body and two lugs repaired. H: 11; D: 18.6. Possibly late Tang to Song Dynasty, C9–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1581, K2586.

Figurines of intertwined squatting naked man and woman, both red earthenware covered with cream slip. One a lime glazed greenish-blue; the other unclear because over painted by its collector with dark olive green with black highlights, glaze degraded in former which has part of arms and base missing, the latter with repaired base. H: 12.5, 10. Tang Dynasty, Hunan, Changsha ware. C9–C10. Cf Koh (2016b, Figure object 41). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (1).



K1636.

Bowl, short foot ring with broad flat and broad central button, glaze pale green blotched with cream. H: 8.9; D: 22.8. Tang Dynasty. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1673, K1750, K1757, K2259, K2262.



K2413.



K1012, K1079, K1442, K1574, K1639.

Ewers, broad neck with everted upper rim, short shoulder with two small vertical striated lugs, a slightly larger pouring handle and a short eight sided spout, foot a short incised roll with flat and slightly everted base, glaze a watery olive green particularly over potting turn marks—on one vessels thicker dripped glaze on neck and shoulder, severely degraded on most pieces, part of neck and most of everted upper rim missing. H: 17.9 (12.9–21.5). High Tang to mid Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, Tongguan kiln, Changsha ware. C9. Cf Liu Yang (2010). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru, Sungai Rebo (2), Pusri (3).



K1676.

Bowl, brush washer, foot ring small with flat base, decorated with brown patches beneath degraded pale blue glaze. H: 4.5. Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, Changsha kilns, C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.





K1711.

Ewer, foot ring moderate with flat base, handle in shape of standing lion with its head inside everted upper rim and long tail entwined over its flanks, neck and spout repaired. H: 9.1. Late Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Hebei Province, Dingware. C9–C10. Cf He Li (1996, Plate 141). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1734.

Ewer, foot ring small with flat base, degraded pale blue-green glaze, upper rim repaired. H: 8.7. Possibly Tang to Song Dynasty. C9–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1766.

Ewer, foot ring small with flat unglazed base, faintly bluish tear drop glaze near base suggests a date not later than C10, mouth rim and spout tip repaired. H: 21. Late Tang, Hebei Province, Ding kilns. C9–C10. Cf He Li (1996, Plate 137). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



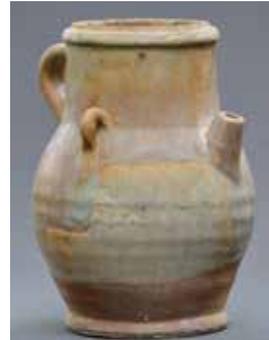
K1780.

Bowl, moderate foot ring with standard carved recessed base, porcellaneous glaze on white body. H: 3.8; D: 14.7. Late Tang or early Northern Song Dynasty. C9–C11. Cf Krahl (2010). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1820.

Jar, base flat. H: 10. Possibly Tang Dynasty. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1959.

Ewer, foot ring small with flat base, degraded watery grey-blue glaze, spout tip repaired. H: 18. Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, Changsha kilns. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1970.

Figurine, court lady clutching handbag, mineral organic paint degraded. H: 29. perhaps Mid Tang Dynasty but may be a more recent copy, C8–C19,. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1983.

Bowl, foliated, foot ring small with slightly everted recessed base, white glaze with drip clumps on lower body, rim repaired. H: 4.4; D: 16.2. Late Tang or early Song Dynasty, probably Hebei Province, Ding kilns. C9–C11. Cf Krahl (2010). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru or Pusri.



K2103.

Ewer, foot ring small with slightly everted flat base, decorated with looped splashes of moderately degraded milky-white lime glaze, upper rim, spout and handle repaired. H: 7.7. Late Tang Dynasty to Five Dynasties, Tongguan kiln, C9–C10. Cf Koh (2016b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2108.

Bowl, foot ring small with bi-disc base, mouth rim chipped with associated hairline fracture. H: 4.8; D: 8.8. Tang Dynasty, Hebei Province, Xing ware. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2113.

Jug, base flat, degraded pale olive glaze, upper rim and spout repaired. H: 20. Tang Dynasty, C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2120.

Bowl, with recessed base, bluish grey glaze with white splashes, large upper body chips repaired. H: 16.4; D: 28.8. Tang Dynasty, Henan Province, possibly Lushan kilns, Jun-type. C9–C10. Cf Koh (2016e). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2122.

Bowl, sancai glaze, small foot ring with slightly recessed base, glaze glassy with fine crackles over white slip which is visible in places, half the body is repaired. H: 6.5; D: 16.2. Mid to Late Tang Dynasty, Hebei Province, Xing kilns. C8–C10. Cf Koh (2010a). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2135.

Ewer, foot ring small with slightly everted flat base, glaze degraded. H: 20.5. Tang Dynasty. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2177.

Ewer, two moderate strap lugs pressed against lower neck, large under-glazed iron patches on body, lower half of body missing. H: 17. Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, Changsha kilns, C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2271.

Ewer, foot ring small with flat base, pale blue glaze degraded, part of neck and most of rim repaired. H: 22. Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, Changsha kilns, C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2283.

Pot, small foot ring with flat base, dark olive glaze. H: 5.6. Possibly Tang–or Song Dynasty, C10–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2298.

Ewer, foot ring moderate slightly everted at base, glaze dark olive–green over white slip. H: 8.9. Possibly Tang or Song Dynasty. C9–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2314.

Ewer, foot ring small with flat base, watery olive glaze, tip of spout repaired. H: 13.9. High Tang to mid Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, Tongguan kiln, Changsha ware. C9. Cf Liu Yang (2010). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2320.

Ewer, foot ring small with flat base, crudely incised leafy pattern on body, spout repaired prior to purchase. H: 22.4. Tang Dynasty. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2394, K1993.

Bowls, foot ring small with everted lower rim and recessed base, upper rim everted, degraded green splashed lead glaze inside and outside to foot. H: 6.2, 5.3; D: 12.6, 11.3. Tang Dynasty, Henan Province, Gongxian kilns. C9. Cf

Krahl (2010, Figure 50). From beneath River Musi, Boom Baru (1).



K2438.

Plate, watery mottled glaze. H: 3.6; D: 21.4. Possibly Tang Dynasty. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2490.

Ink holder, foot ring moderate with flat base, three under-glaze greenish twig lines beneath bluish grey glaze on shoulder, glaze somewhat degraded, upper rim chipped. H: 2.8. Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, Changsha kilns. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2499.

Ewer, foot ring absent, base flat, rope handle connected to rim of dish-shaped mouth two small lugs on shoulder, white glaze almost completely degraded, spout reglued. H: 13.3. Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province. C9. Cf Krahl *et al.* (2010, Changsha Catalogue No. 251). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2504, K2585.

Ewers, foot ring small slightly everted at edge of flat base, decorated on body with applied moulded and brown

glazed medallions of date palm (characteristic Middle East motif) and ribboned motif (K2585). H: 22.4, 22. Tang Dynasty. C9–C10. Cf Koh (2016b), Belitung wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2534.

Vase, foot ring absent, base very slightly concave, large single leaf applied to central body between two incised lines. Glaze degraded dark brown. H: 18; D: 11.7. Possibly Tang or Song Dynasty. C9–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2535.

Kendi, heavily potted apparently without a wheel, foot ring small with flat base, a 2.3 cm wide collar in relief may have been added recently, glaze dark olive green. H: 17. Possibly Tang Dynasty or earlier. C7–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2572.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat, waist with under-glazed iron irregular broad brush strokes. H: 5.7. Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, Changsha kilns. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2575.

Incense stick holder, foot ring very small with slightly recessed base, dorsal surface flat with inscribed lotus leaf panel, four holes for 'sticks' and a slightly damaged central knob with an additional apical hole, glaze mostly degraded. H: 9; D: 9.5. Tang Dynasty. C9–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2607.

Ewer, moderate foot ring with flat base, degraded watery celadon glaze, upper rim repaired. H: 9.7. Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C9–C11. Cf Koh (2017a). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2593.

Bowl, foot ring absent, base flat, decorated with carved thin ferns leaves in cavetto, autumn brown slip or degraded glaze. H: 3.2; D: 10. Late Tang, Changsha ware, Tongguan kiln. C9–C10. Koh (2016c), Binh Chau wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2634.

Ewer, foot ring small with flat base, decorated with brown under-glaze reeds beneath lugs and spout, two small and one large lug (two broken), olive glaze degraded. H: 9.4. Tang Dynasty, Hunan Province, Changsha kilns. Early C9–C10. Cf Koh (2016b), Belitung wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2595.

Bowl, thickly rolled rim, flat base, chocolate glaze on inside, upper rim with large chip. H: 8.8; D: 20.7. Probably Tang to Song Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C9–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2701.

Dish, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze iron brown and copper green abstract leafy pattern inside, one-third body missing. H: 4.1; D: ca 13.2. Mid to Late Tang Dynasty. Hunan Province, Changsha kilns. C9–C10. Cf Krahl *et al.* (2010), Belitung wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2606.

Ewer, hexagonally sided spout, foot ring small slightly everted at flat base, dark glaze almost completely degraded, upper rim and base of spout repaired prior to purchase. H: 11.6. Possibly Tang Dynasty. C7–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River Batu Ampar.



K2702.

Bowl, with recessed base, bluish grey glaze with white splashes, large upper body chips repaired. H: 22.9; D: 41.6. Tang Dynasty, Henan Province, possibly Lushan kilns, Jun-type glaze. C9–C10. Cf Koh (2016e). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K702.

Jug, foot shallow recessed, Qingbai glaze. H: 7.9. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.

CHINESE SONG & YUAN DYNASTIES GLAZED



K701, K770, K803, K916, K1374.



K1879, K1927, K1928, K2063, K2081.

Jarlets with two small circular horizontal lugs (K916 has four lugs) at base of short simple neck, moulded and most with impressed decoration of leafy vine on shoulder and wave scroll or lotus petals, base flat (two undecorated), all but K1928—which is a celadon with iron spots—have Qingbai glaze. H: 6.8 (5.6–7.9). Late Song. C13. Cf Chin (1988, Figure 39). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (4), Boom Baru (2).



K707, K2212, K2425, K2638.

Jarlets, foot ring small with slightly recessed base, shoulder with moulded dragons, both polychrome and monochrome lead glaze. H: 6.4 (6.0–6.8). Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Cf Lam *et al.* (1985, Figure 356). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (1), Batu Ampar (1).





K711, K1089 (neck missing), K1251, K2632 (spout missing).

Kendis, foot ring with flat base, amber and leaf green lead glaze, spout and filling rim slightly damaged. H: 15.6 (12.3–18.5). Late Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C13–C14. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 59) and Koh 2013b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K727.

Kendi, small foot ring with flat base, with two vertical shoulder lugs and an applied dragon obliquely around broad neck with its head resting on upper surface of long spout. Lead glaze. H: 20.8. Late Song to Yuan Dynasties, probably Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Cf Tantoco (1976, Plate 44). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K745.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 7.9; D: 11.2. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



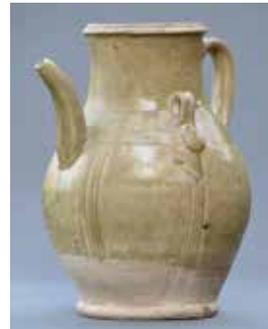
K782.

Bowl, small foot ring with recessed unglazed base, upper rim simple H: 4.3; D: 12.1. Late Song to early Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province, may be from Lonquan kilns, but more likely Fujian. C13–C14, Cf Koh (2013b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K815.

Bottle, Foot ring moderate with recessed base. H: 8.9. Northern Song Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C10–C12. Cf Lam (1985, Figure 73). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K783.

Ewer, foot ring small with flat base, watery celadon glaze. H: 20.5. Song Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C11–C12. Cf SEACS, West Malaysia Chapter (1985, Figure 178). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K794, K2136.

Basins, base flat, upper rim rolled base flat, well with stamped floral design, foot and base unglazed as were regular patches of the upper rim—indicating the object was fired resting on clay blobs placed on a similar rim. H: 7, 5.5; D: 21–21.5. Song Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C11–C12. Cf SEACS, West Malaysia Chapter (1985, Figure 189). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (1).



K831, K953 (head reconstructed).

Figurines, person squatting with rope or snake loosely around shoulder and held in right hand (tip of 'snake' missing in K831), Qingbai glaze on body but not base. H: 7.2, 8.5. Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K832.

Figurine, head only, Qingbai glaze. H: 6.2. Probably Northern Song. C 10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K840.

Jarlet, foot ring small with flat base. H: 6. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K847.

Cup, foot ring absent, flat base, olive glaze partially degraded. H: 4.6. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K852.

Ewer, water dropper, foot ring moderate with recessed base, glaze grey-blue crackled, spout repaired prior to purchase. H: 11. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K893.

Jarlet, foot ring very small with flat base. H: 4.6. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K895.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, well with outer unglazed ring, body repaired. H: 3.5; D: 13.3. Southern Song, probably Guangdong Province, Qingbai ware. C12–C13. Cf Koh (2012d). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K901.

Lidded box, pressed unglazed moulded floral pattern on top of lid. H: 3.7. Yuan to early Ming Dynasties, probably south China. C14–C15. Cf Joseph (1979, Figure 29). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K905.

Figurine, sitting man, glaze degraded on protuberances. H: 11.1. Possibly Song or later Dynasty, northern region, C10–C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K906.

Figurine, water buffalo, pale brown glaze, tip of nose and legs missing. Length: 7.1. Probably Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K912.

Stem bowl, foot ring long, under-glaze blue flowers connected by leafy twigs on outer wall and scroll diaper on inner rim, stem shortened. H: 5.4; D: 12.2. Yuan Dynasty. C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K913.

Meiping jar, flat base, under-glaze cobalt blue painting of carp fish among water weeds on upper body; shoulder with chrysanthemum and leafy scroll and base with lotus lappets below 'key fret' band, repaired from original parts. H: 14.8. Yuan Dynasty. C14. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K915.

Figurine, standing woman with blue cape over shoulder, right hand missing, base pink stoneware. H: 17.9. Yuan to early Ming Dynasty. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



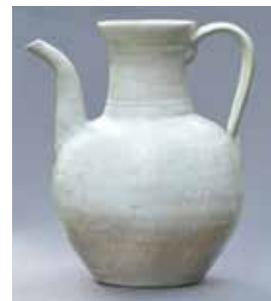
K917.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base. H: 2.9; D: 12.2. Late Song to early Yuan Dynasties. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K924.

Bowl, lotus petals impressed around outer body. H: 4.1; D: 13. Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K925.

Jug, foot ring absent, base sunken, body decorated with faint semi-circular incisions, Qingbai glaze. H: 20.1. Early Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian Province. C12. Cf Koh (2012d). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K946 a&b.

Jarlets, foot ring absent, base flat, leaf relief pattern on shoulder, Qingbai glaze. H: 4.4. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K950.

Jarlet, foot ring small with recessed base, gourd shaped, H: 7.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K958.

Dish, fluted sides, brush washer, faint incised leaf in well, repaired from original parts. H: 3.8; D: 12.4. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C14–C15. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 47). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K959, K963.

Vases, body lobed, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 12.1, 12. Northern Song Dynasty, Guangdong Province, possibly Xicun kilns, Qingbai ware. C10–C14. Cf Lam (1985, Figure 75). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K962.

Figurine, blue caped person on donkey, head reconstructed before purchase. H: 12.5. Yuan to early Ming Dynasty. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K972.

Bowl, brush washer, base slightly recessed. H: 3.3; D: 11.2. Yuan Dynasty, Lonquan Ware. C13–C14. Cf Lalley & Co. Oriental Art (2013, item 9). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K986.

Incense holder, foot tall, body with small hollow projection to carry candle or incense sticks, glazed over body except base. H: 5.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



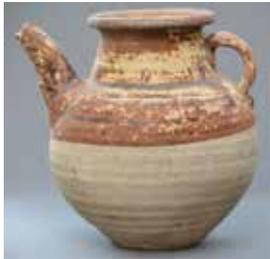
K994.

Ewer, foot ring small with flat base, three shoulder lugs, spout tip chipped. H: 17.9. Song to Yuan Dynasty, probably Fujian Province. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1000.

Bowl, foot ring very short with slightly concave base, well decorated with impressed medallion with a Chinese character, cavetto full with impressed and combed cloud design, outer wall with faint incised vertical lines, large body crack repaired. H: 7; D: 26. Late Song to early Yuan Dynasties, probably Fujian Province. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1015.

Ewer, foot ring absent, base slightly concave. H: 17.3. Song to Yuan Dynasties, possibly Fujian Province. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1019.

Figurine, head only, H: 6.6. Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1021.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat, under-glaze leaf and flower pattern encircling upper body and shoulder; lotus leaf panel on lower body, neck with key fret, glazed to base, body repaired. H: 11.7. Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1025.

Water dropper, handle repaired, Qingbai glaze. H: 7.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1026.

Jarlet, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim repaired. H: 6.2. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1028.

Water dropper, foot ring small with flat base, lizard handle and 'Poo Lion' apex, green, orange and brown sancai glaze degraded. H: 6.7. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1029.

Water dropper, squarish body, foot ring absent, base flat, two applied flower medallions on body. Late Song to Yuan Dynasties. H: 9.5. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1049.

Figurine, sitting peasant with broad hat, right hand repaired. H: 5.8. Possible Song or Liao Dynasty. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1050, K2250, K2251.

Water droppers, in form of fish with tail erect, sancai glaze, the first two polychrome, the latter degraded pale green, dorsal tail missing in K1050. H: 7.6, 8.9, 8.2. Song to Yuan Dynasty. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1058.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 11.1. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



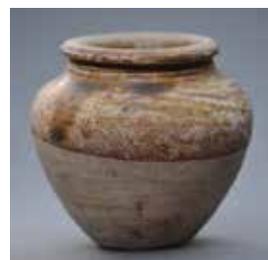
K1061.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim repaired. H: 5.4; D: 12.3. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1062.

Bowl, base recessed, incised cloud pattern. H: 7.1; D: 17.3 Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province, C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1095.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 6.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties, probably Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



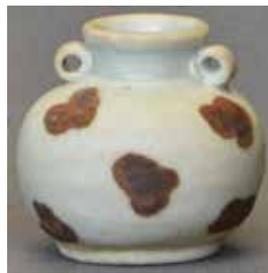
K1136.

Vase, moderate foot with recessed base, part of neck and rim missing. H: 10.6. Song or Yuan Dynasties. C 10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1137.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 7.5. Song or Yuan Dynasties, Fujian, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1147.

Jarlet, foot ring short with flat base, under-glazed tri-lobed iron spots beneath Qingbai glaze. H: 5.5. Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1145, K1384, K2288.

Bowls, foot ring short with recessed base, moulded as a flower with the well the flower centre, five spur marks around well in K1145. H: 4.6–5.3; D: 11.3–12.6, Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian wares, Anxi kilns. C12–C14. Cf SEACS, West Malaysia Chapter 1985, Figure 360). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (2), Boom Baru (1).



K1148.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 6.4; D: 9.2. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1151.

Water dropper, foot ring short with recessed base, body with 'acorn' top and four applied dobs, one under spout as a leaf, brown glaze very degraded. H: 5.4. Song or Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1146.

Bottle, foot ring short with flat base, pale Qingbai glaze. H: 10.2. Northern Song Dynasty, Guangdong ware C10–C12. Cf Lam (1985, Figure 73). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1154.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat, four horizontal lugs on upper body, brown glaze degraded. H: 9.3. Song to Yuan Dynasties, probably Guangdong Province. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1155.

Jar, foot ring short, base recessed, golden brown glaze degraded, upper rim slightly chipped. H: 9. Song to Yuan Dynasties, probably Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1162.

Kendi, foot ring short, wide with flat base. H: 15. Late Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian, Cizao kilns. C13–C14. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 59) and Koh (2013b). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1163.

Ewer, foot ring small, handle and one of two lugs broken. H: 7.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties, probably Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1165.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat, neck repaired. H: 6.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties, probably Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1188.

Bowl, foot ring absent, base flat, two vertical lugs. H: 3.4; D: 7. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



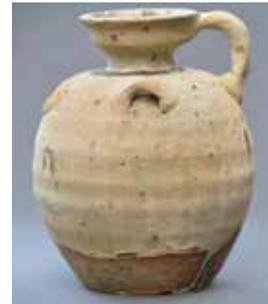
K1192.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat, moulded flower and leaf pattern on outer wall, Qingbai glaze. H: 3.4; D: 6.7. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1194.

Jar, four horizontal lugs just below neck, base flat. H: 7.9. Song to Yuan Dynasties, probably Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1212.

Ewer, foot ring absent, base flat, tip of spout missing. H: 15.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties, possibly Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1229.

Jar, body narrowing to flat base, sancai green glaze degraded in parts. H: 6.2 . Song to Yuan Dynasties, probably Fujian Province. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1230.

Stem cup, foliated rim, with flat base, sancai green glaze degraded. H: 4.1; D: 6.3. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1231.

Bottle, foot ring small with flat base, sancai glaze, upper neck missing. H: 13.5. Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 59). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1243.

Bottle, foot ring small slightly splayed, base recessed, neck missing. H: 6.7. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1248.

Figurine, sitting person, head missing, Qingbai glaze. H: 6.2. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1249.

Figurine, head only, Qingbai glaze. H: 3.4. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1252.

Water dropper, handle missing. H: 2.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1253.

Vase, foot ring broad everted with flat base, glaze degraded. H: 12. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1260.

Bowl, zoomorphic miniature turtle. Glaze degraded. H: 3.2. Possibly Song to Yuan. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1265.

Bottle, foot ring everted with flat base, tip missing, Qingbai glaze. H: 12.6. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1270.

Figurine, hand only, Qingbai glaze. Length: 7.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1275.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, four broad incised comb patterns in cavetto. H: 4.7; D: 12.2. Song to

Yuan Dynasties, possibly Tongan kilns, C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1278.

Jar, foot ring small with recessed base, lower body with faint vertical grooves, H: 8.9; D: 10. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1283.

Bowl, with impressed plumb flower pattern, foot ring small with recessed, large body chip repaired. H: 9.7; D: 18.5. Yuan. C 13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1416, K1427, K1851.

Bowls, two fish in well, body repaired. H: 3.9–9.9; D: 12.8–18.7. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Lonquan ware, C13–C14. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 40c). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (1).



K1285.

Ewer, foot ring absent, base flat, upper rim and spout damaged. H: 16.9. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1288.

Water dropper, base slightly concave, dorsum with central flower supported by two upright leaves forming the handle, surrounded by four other flower medallions, pale green, pale brown and amber sancai glaze, spout missing. H: 5. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1293.

Bottle, foot ring slightly everted with recessed base, body with shallow incised lotus petals on body and hockey stick lines on shoulder, Qingbai glaze, upper rim chipped. H: 11.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1290, K1368, K2200.

Tea pots, foot ring small with flat base, black and russet glaze, spout tip missing, upper rim fractured with five horizontal lugs. H: 8.8 (7.6–9.5). Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jiangxi possibly Jizhou kiln. C10–C14. Wikimedia Commons (2017). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (1), Boom Baru (2).



K1297.

Saucer, wide flattened serrated rim with bluish grey–blue crackled glaze. H: 2.4; D: 9.5. Song Dynasty, Southern Guan ware, C12–C13. Cf Gompertz (1980, Figure 65). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1291.

Water dropper, foot ring short with recessed base, lozenge design incised between upper body ribs and around lower body, brown and amber glaze. H: 8. Possibly Song Dynasty. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1301.

Bottle, foot ring moderate with recessed base, celadon with four iron patches on upper body, hairline cracks on body. H: 9.5. Northern Song, Guangdong Province. C10–C12. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1314.

Bowl, turn marks smoothed inside but accentuated on outer surface, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 6.3; D: 10. Song to Yuan Dynasties, possibly Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



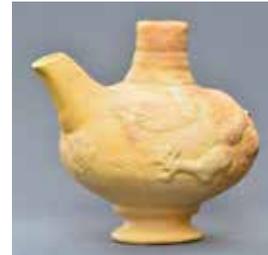
K1349.

Figurine, seated cow, filling hole dorsal, perhaps brush cleaner, green sancai glaze almost totally degraded above thick white slip. H: 7.4. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1323.

Lid, with moulded leaf pattern on dorsum with geometric angular band around edge. H: 6.6; D: 10.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1363.

Kendi, foot ring moderate with deep recessed base, upper body and shoulder encircled by applied dragon, foot and spout reconstructed, green glaze almost completely degraded. H: 14.2. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1332.

Figurine, man holding 'rope', head missing, Qingbai glaze. H: 6.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1376.

Bowl, small foot ring with concave base, amber and brown sancai glaze degraded in places, one lug broken near base. H: 7.4; D: 13.2. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1335.

Kendi, spout and neck reconstructed. H: 11.4. Song to Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1380.

Bottle, foot ring absent, base flat, brown glaze degraded, neck missing. H: 14. Song Dynasty. C11–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1388.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, upper rim scalloped, impressed 'marigold flower in inner well and flowery scroll around upper part of cavetto, outer wall with vertical incised lines, body repaired. H: 7.5; D: 18.2. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1418.

Bottle, upper neck and base missing. H: 14. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1404.

Tea or wine pot, foot ring everted with flat base, amber and dark brown marbled glaze, slightly broken and with recessed base, spout repaired, handle missing. H: 11.7. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jiangxi Province, Jizhou ware. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1422.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, inner body with incised double lined cloud pattern, outer body with vertical lines from rim to just above foot, body repaired. H: 5.7; D: 12.4. Southern Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province, probably Tongan kilns. C12–C14. Cf Koh (2013b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1410.

Brush washer, base recessed, Qingbai glaze degraded, rim, legs and head of gecko repaired. H: 4.4. Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1423.

Bowl, small foot ring with recessed base, decorated in cavetto with broad abstract comb marks, upper rim repaired. H: 4.7; D: 13.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties, possibly Tongan kilns, C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1413.

Bowl, with flat base, rim repaired. H: 4.5; D: 11.5. Chinese Song to Yuan Dynasties or North Vietnam. C13–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1426, K2146,

Wine/tea ewers, spout rim repaired. H: 10.4, 9.5. Song or Yuan Dynasty, Jiangxi Province, Jizhou ware. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru & Pusri.



K1428.

Candle holder, base missing. H: 11; D 12. Possibly Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1434.

Jar, wide foot ring with concave base, upper body repaired. H: 11. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1443.

Ewer, foot ring short with recessed base, glaze degraded. H: 7.9. Song to Yuan Dynasties, possibly Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1450.

Ewer, foot ring absent, base flat, cracked near base during firing, spout tip restored. H: 12.8. Possibly Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14, but may be older. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1452.

Stem cup, foot ring tall with recessed base, upper rim and foot repaired. H: 6.6; D: 11.3. Southern Song Dynasty. C12–C13. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 29). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1463.

Jarlet, degraded pale brown and green sancai glaze, rim repaired H: 10.5. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1464.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, inner body with incised floral pattern connected by leafy vines, outer body with carved and finely combed long leaves from rim to top of base, upper rim repaired. H: 7.4; D: 18.6. Late Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province, high quality Tongan ware. C13–C14. Cf Koh (213b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1465.

Water dropper, foot ring short with flat base, watery dark olive brown glaze slightly degraded, spout tip and claw repaired. H: 5.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1475.

Bowl, foot ring short with recessed base, outer body patterned with incised long leaves, upper rim chipped, side cracked. H: 4.4; D: 9. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1477.

Water dropper, foot ring absent, base slightly concave, decorated with incised leaves separated by stamens on outer body and a circular ring of stamens around base of neck, Qingbai glaze. Broadly similar water dropper recorded from Santubang, Sarawak. H: 9.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 34). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1478.

Water dropper, foot ring moderate with slightly everted base, shallowly recessed, light brown glaze to just above foot. H: 6. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1486, K1895 (base only), K1954.

Lidded cosmetic boxes, inside with six flattened leaves, base flat with impressed Chinese characters. Inside three

small bowls (repaired) to mix cosmetics connected by flower stems (reconstructed), first two Qingbai glaze while latter a chocolate brown glaze. H: 2.7–3; D: 10.6–10.9). Song Dynasty, Jiangxi Province. C10–C13. Cf He Li (1996, Figure 292). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (3)



K1490.

Jar, thinly potted, foot ring absent, bosses around shoulder, body with long vertical incised lines to just above base, body repaired. H: 9. Probably South China, Fujian Province. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1492.

Jar, thinly potted, foot ring absent and base slightly concave, bosses around shoulder, green glaze degraded, upper rim repaired. H: 6.9. Probably South China, Fujian Province. Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1495.

Water dropper, spout a fish head (goby) with facial fins on each side and at same level on shoulder, tail short and slightly bifurcated, foot ring small with slightly everted and recessed base, olive green glaze mostly degraded. H: 11.3. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1499.

Bowl, thickened upper rim, foot moderately tall with deep recessed base, greyish glaze. H: 7.4; D: 16.2. Song

Dynasty. C10–C14. Cf Anon (1998, Plate 8c), Pulau Buaya wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1515.

Jarlet, foot ring small with recessed base, one dark iron 'spot' on mid body. H: 6.8. Song Dynasty, possibly Xicun kiln—but may be earlier. C11–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, 11 km upstream from mouth of Sungai Rebo.



K1519.

Water dropper, moon-shaped, foot ring absent, base flat, sides with incised leafy spray with background 'pimples', glaze white. H: 7.2. Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14. Cf Koh (2012d). Found at Palembang, Musi River, 1 km up-stream from mouth of Sungai Parit 12.



K1516.

Lidded box, three linked boxes connected by flower 'button' and central lotus bud linked by stems, Qingbai glaze slightly degraded. H: 5.5. Song Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C10–C12. Cf Lam (1985, Figure 52). Found at Palembang, Musi River, 1 km up-stream from Sungai Parit 12 mouth.



K1521.

Kendi, foot ring small with flat base; autumn orange with iron spotted lead glaze. H: 16.3; D: 17.6. Late Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C13–C14. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 60) and Koh (2013b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1517.

Lidded box, top of lid with leafy spray, Qingbai glaze. H: 4.1; D: 7.5. Song to Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1540.

Bowl, foot ring small, wide, with recessed base and writing on base (account record), five spur marks in well. H: 7.3; D: 27.6. Song Dynasty. C11–C12. Cf Anon (1998, Figure 10 b & c), Pulau Buaya wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pulau Salanomo.



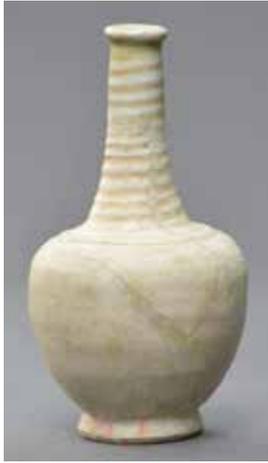
K1518.

Water dropper, base slightly recessed, upper body with incised leafy spray with numerous 'background 'pimples'', base of neck encircled with leafy 'bib', Qingbai glaze. H: 6.5. Song Dynasty. C12–C13. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 35). Found at Palembang, Musi River, 1 km up-stream from mouth of Sungai Parit 12.



K1546.

Lidded box, Qingbai glaze. H: 5; D: 9.3. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Parit.



K1563.

Bottle, foot ring small with slightly recessed base, Qingbai glaze. H: 11.8. Northern Song, Guangdong Province, probably Chaozhou kiln. C10–C12. Cf Lam (1985, Figure 73). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1586.

Bowl, fine cracks in well. H: 8.3; D: 19. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jun ware. C11–C14. Cf He Li (2004, Figure 340). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1596.

Figurine, sitting cow, brown under-glaze iron spots. H: 9.3. Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



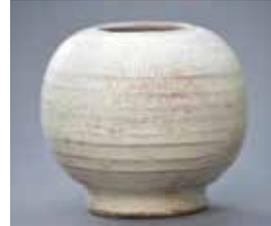
K1600.

Bowl, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 6.4; D: 9.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1601.

Lid, elegant dragon impressed on convex top. H: 2; D: 6.3. Song or Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1626.

Jarlet, foot ring moderate with recessed base. H: 6.4. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1628.

Figurine, Chinese head. H: 6.4. Song to Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, 4 km from mouth of Sungai Rebo at depth of 12m.



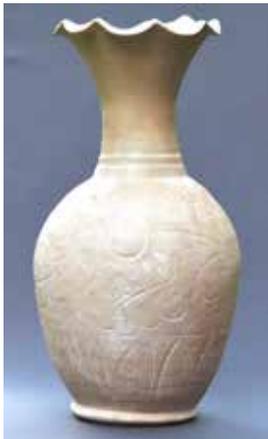
K1629.

Ewer, foot ring small with recessed base three vertical rope lugs, glaze on neck and upper rim only. H: 11.9. Song or Yuan Dynasty, probably Fujian, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1630.

Jug, base flat, neck with six encircling ridges, much of everted mouth rim missing. H: 14.9. Song or Yuan Dynasty, possibly Fujian, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1637.

Jug, foot ring small with recessed base, decorated with white glaze over fine incised cloud and lotus petal lines on body and base, respectively, distal neck repaired. H: 32. Southern Song, Fujian Province, Dehua ware C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1644.

Figurine, mythical animal, sancai glaze tips of three dorsal spines damaged. H: 3.1. Tang or Song Dynasties. C9–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1672.

Tripod bowl, foot ring with recessed base, half body repaired. H: 9; D: 14. Song Dynasty, Lonquan ware.

C12–C14. Cf Gompertz (1980, Figure 75B). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1675.

Bowl, foot ring small recessed on body, five impressed vertical lines on outer body, glaze degraded. H: 5.6; D: 7.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1683.

Jarlet, foot ring broad and low with recessed base, vertical carved ribbing, dark olive-brown glaze degraded, upper rim chipped. H: 10.2. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1687.

Figurine, two people (heads missing) on qilin, lead glaze very degraded. H: 10.6. Song to Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1696.

Vase, foot short, everted with flat base, glaze amber with dark brown patch, neck restored prior to purchase. H: 12.6.

Song to Yuan Dynasties, probably Jiangxi Province, Jizhou ware. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1697.

Vase, foot short, everted with flat base, glaze dark-brown with blue-grey splash, one lug and most of neck missing. H: 10.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jiangxi Province, Jizhou ware. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1702.

Jarlet, foot ring small with flat base, glaze cream with grey splash on shoulder. H: 5.3 Song. C10–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1703.

Water dropper, very small foot ring with slightly recessed base and impressed 'mark', handle and spout damaged. H: 2.9. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1717.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat, glaze degraded pale tan. H: 5.5. Song or Yuan Dynasty, probably Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1719.

Jar, foot ring absent, base slightly concave. H: 5.9. Probably Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1720.

Water dropper, foot ring absent, base flat, incised with flowery pattern on top and vertical lines on body. H: 5.1. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1721.

Jarlet, foot ring absent with six bosses mid neck. H: 6. Probably South China, Fujian Province. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1723.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat with turning marks that unwind anticlockwise, body repaired. H: 7.5; D: 19.3. Song to Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1728.

Jar, foot ring moderate with recessed base, white glaze degraded, body repaired. H: 20; D: 14. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1736.

Bowl, everted foot ring with concave base, one third body repaired. H: 4.2; D: 12.7. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1738.

Bowl, tea drinking, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim repaired. H: 6.3; D: 12. Song, Fujian Province, Chien ware, possibly Fuqing and Minhou kilns. C11–C13. Cf Koh (2013b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1742

Bowl, foliated, moderate foot ring with recessed base, Qingbai glaze, upper body repaired. H: 7; D: 16.7 Northern Song. C10–C12. Cf Koh (2012d). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1743,

Jarlet, foot ring small with flat base, neck and upper rim reconstructed. H: approximately 10. Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1744.

Jar, foot ring moderate with flat base, ovoid flower pattern stamped around lower body to reveal white slip beneath the pale grey-green glaze (similar to K1450). H: 11.4; D: 11. Yuan Dynasty, C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1755.

Ewer, foot ring absent, base flat, spout tip broken. H: 14. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1778.

Pedestal, foot ring moderate with flat base, yellow, green and brown sancai glaze degraded. H: 4.2. Southern Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jiangxi Province, Jizhou ware. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1785.

Figurine, standing horse with head missing, glaze dull Qingbai. H: 8.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1791.

Jug, foot ring absent, base flat, handle in shape of lizard, glaze brown with pale purple tinge. H: 10.3. Song Dynasty. C10–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1798.

Ewer, foot ring moderate with recessed base, celadon glaze degraded, body repaired. H: 7.3. Late Song Dynasty. C13. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 38). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1794.

Vase, foot ring absent, base flat, decorated with applied lizard and 'grapes', upper rim repaired. H: 7.4. Possibly Song or Yuan Dynasty. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1799, K1136, K2349.

Jars, foot ring moderate with everted flat base, moulded floral pattern, vertical grooves and lotus petals around foot, upper rims repaired. H: 11.3 (10.5–12.7). Song to Yuan Dynasty, Anxi kilns. C12–C14. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 37). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (1).



K1795.

Stem cup, cup octagonal with moulded floral pattern on outside, white glaze, body repaired. H: 6.2. Southern Song to Yuan Dynasty, Jingdezhen kiln. C13–mid C14. Ashmolean Museum (2017, Number EA 1956.1143). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1800.

Jarlet, upper rim repaired. H: 4.8. Song or Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1797.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, decorated with small impressed flower in inner well, celadon glaze somewhat degraded. H: 5.8; D: 16.9. Song to Yuan



K1807.

Jar, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glazed cobalt blue leafy flower pattern above row of plantain leaves, upper body missing. H: 13. Yuan Dynasty. C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1855.

Jarlet, foot ring moderate, Qingbai glaze. H: 5.9. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1819.

Lid, handle chipped. H: 1.9; D: 6.6. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1857.

Lidded box (lid and base a miss-match), decorated on lid with obscure impressed pattern, Qingbai glaze. H: 4.3; D: 9.4. Song Dynasty. C12–C13. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 27). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1839.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base. H: 3.6; D: 9.8. Song to Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1861.

Incense burner, three legs, half object repaired. H: 9; D: 10.5. Song Dynasty, Lonquan ware. C11–C13. Cf Gompertz (1980, Plate 79). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1853.

Bowl, upper rim scalloped, base recessed, crackled Qingbai glaze, upper rim repaired. H: 2.9; D: 12.1. Southern Song Dynasty, Guan type ware, C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1854, K2028.

Bowls, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze Mahummudin blue flower scroll and lotus panel around outer wall, body repaired. H: 8.1, 7.2; D: 18, 16.4. Yuan Dynasty. C14. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 62). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri and Sungai Guci.



K1862, K1086, K1087.

Bowls, foot ring small with recessed base, cavetto ribbed, unglazed ring around well which has impressed flower spray. H: 3.5, 3.1, 3.1; D: 13.1, 12.3, 12. Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, Putian kilns. C13–C14. Cf Koh (2013a). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (1).



K1864.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, Qingbai glaze crackled, Guan type, body repaired. H: 3.7; D: 12.1. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1865.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with flat base, glaze purple with four purple splashes. H: 3.4; D: 6. Song to Yuan Dynasty, Jun ware. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



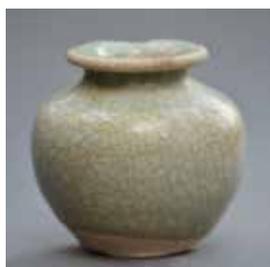
K1866.

Plate, foot ring small with recessed base, Qingbai glaze, upper rim chipped. D: 16.4. Song or Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1867.

Ewer, foot ring absent, base flat, blue-grey glaze degraded, spout, neck and connecting bridge repaired. H: 13.6. Song to Yuan Dynasty. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1868.

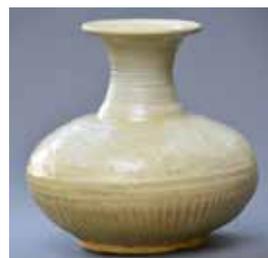
Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat, crackled Qingbai glaze, mouth rim chipped. H: 4.6. Southern Song to Yuan

Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1873.

Lidded box, foot ring absent, base flat, Qingbai glaze. H: 5.5; D: 9.9. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1874.

Ewers, Qingbai glaze, spout missing. H: 13. Southern Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1875.

Kendi, foot ring small with recessed base, impressed line scroll on body, neck missing. H: 8.9. Late Northern Song to early Southern Song, Fujian, Dehua white ware. C12. Cf Koh (2012d). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1876.

Jar, foot ring absent, flat base. H: 10.8; D: 12. Probably Song Dynasty. C10–C13. Found at Palembang, Pusri. Musi River, Pusri.



K1878.

Ewer, foot ring absent, base flat, glaze degraded, handle and spout missing. H: 8.1. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Cf Koh (2012d). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1880.

Bottle, foot ring moderate with recessed base. H: 12.2. Northern Song, Guangdong Ware. C10–C12. Cf Lam (1985, Figure 73). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1883.

Jarlet, foot ring moderate with flat base. H: 7. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1886.

Jarlet, four ribs applied to top half of body, purplish brown glaze degraded. H: 5.2. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1891.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim chipped. H: 7.8; D: 17.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1892.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim chipped. H: 5.5; D: 5.2. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1904.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 6.8; D: 16.3. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1905.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, incised flower in inner well. H: 6.9; D: 16.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province, possibly Minqing kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1906.

Bowl, foot ring low with wide recessed base. H: 5.8; D: 12.2. Song to Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1914.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 3.1; D: 8. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1915.

Lidded box, medium foot ring with recessed base, celadon glaze degraded. H: 6; D: 9.1. Song, Guangdong Province. C11–C12. Cf SEACS, West Malaysia Chapter (1985, Figure 150). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



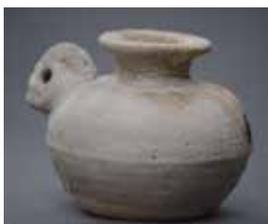
K1919.

Jarlet, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim chipped. H: 5.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K1932.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with deeply recessed base, four ribs in cavetto and two fish applied to well. H: 4.8; D: 14. Early Song Dynasty, Guangdong Province, probably Xicun kiln. C10–C12. Cf Lam (1985, Figure 13). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1933.

Water dropper, chicken head spout, crudely potted, foot ring absent, base flat, Qingbai glaze degraded. H: 5.6. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1939.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base recessed, crackled celadon glaze. H: 5.6. Song to Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1943.

Jarlet, foot ring moderate with recessed base, cream glaze degraded. H: 5. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1946.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 6.4. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1947.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 6.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties, probably Guangdong. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1956.

Jar, foot rings small with recessed base and three spur marks, carved leaves encircle both upper and lower outer wall, Qingbai glaze. H: 7.1. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1960.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat, under-glaze blue Chinese characters, upper rim chipped. H: 5. Yuan to Qing Dynasties. C14–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1961.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, blue-grey glaze degraded cracked, upper rim repaired. H: 5.2; D 9.5. Possibly Song or Yuan Dynasties. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



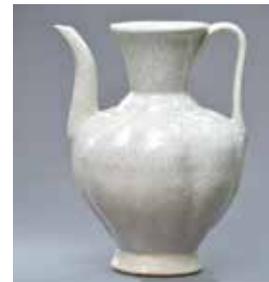
K1962.

Lidded box, pumpkin shape, foot ring absent, base flat, gigabit glaze on body but rims unglazed. H: 5.5. Late Northern Song or early Southern Song Dynasties. C12. Cf Koh (2012d). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1966.

Lamp, body with cylindrical hallow handle and moderate foot rising from a saucer base—most of body associated with pouring spout for oil missing. H: 7.3. Song to Yuan Dynasties, glaze similar to some Jun ware. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri or Boom Baru.



K1969.

Ewer, lobed bodies, foot ring everted with recessed base, Qingbai glaze. H: 15.7. Similar to Northern Song Guangdong Province but probably modern. C20. Cf Lam (1985, Figure 68). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K1972.

Jarlet, pedestal stand, part of base repaired, neck and most of lugs reconstructed. H: 11.3. Song or Yuan Dynasty, Jun ware. C10–C14. Cf <http://www.hkumag.hku.hk/exhibitionjun.html>. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1973.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, upper rim repaired. H: 5.7; D: 11.2. Song, Guangdong Province, possibly from Chaozhou kilns. C10–C12. Cf Lam (1985, Figure 31). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri or Boom Baru.



K1974.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, vague incised leaf sprig in well, Qingbai glaze, body repaired. Yuan Dynasty. D: 12.1. C13–C14. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 46). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri or Boom Baru.



K1976.

Bowl, base recessed, faint incised leafy sprig in well, upper rim chipped. H: 3.9; D: 12. Southern Song to Yuan Dynasties, Guan type ware. C12–C14. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 48). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri or Boom Baru.



K1984.

Jarlet, foot ring moderate with recessed base, celadon glaze degraded. H: 4.4. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru or Pusri.



K1985.

Bowl, foot ring short, broad with recessed base, body repaired. H: 9.9; D: 14.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–

C14. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 48c). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1986.

Bowl, cone shape, outer body with incised and combed leaves, body repaired. H: 5.6; D: 12.3. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri or Boom Baru.



K1988.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base and eight fine Chinese characters incised in well, body repaired. H: 7.6; D: 14.6. Yuan Dynasty, Zhejiang Province, Lonquan kilns. C14. From Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru or Pusri.



K1991.

Lid, dorsal surface slightly convex decorated with swastika and flower pattern, lower rim chipped. Length 12.9. Song to Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2002, K2032-3, K2473.

Bowls, base moderate, incised clouds cavetto, outer body with geometric scroll and incised scribble pattern, body repaired. H: 6.9 (5.5–7.5); D: 14.1 (12–15). Yuan Dynasty, Zhejiang Province, Lonquan kilns. C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (2), Pusri (1).



K2005.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, cavetto with incised cloud pattern with sharp incised leaves on lower outer body, body repaired. H: 7.9; D: 19.9. Late Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province, high quality Tongan wares. C13–C14. Cf Koh (2013b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2016.

Bowl, foot ring absent, base flat, Qingbai glaze crackled top half of bowl missing. D: 7. Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 48). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2019.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, Qingbai glaze with orange peel texture. H: 9; D: 15. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2020.

Tea or wine pot, handle in form of rat, green lead glaze over fine incised flower and scribble outline, bottom half of body missing. H: 10. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2027.

Plate, foot ring wide, thick walled with recessed base, Qingbai glaze. H: 5.5; D: 20.6. Early Yuan. C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K2034.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, incised scribble on outer wall, body repaired. H: 7.5; D: 14.2. Yuan Dynasty, Zhejiang Province, Lonquan kilns. C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru or Pusri.



K2038.

Jar, neck and rim damaged. H: 8.3. Southern Song or Yuan Dynasties, coarse Guan type ware. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K2044.

Jarlet, foot ring small with recessed base, Qingbai glaze, body repaired. H: 5.2. Song to Yuan Dynasty. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2054.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 8.7. Song to Yuan Dynasties, probably Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2055.

Jar, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 15.3. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2077.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 8.4. Song or Yuan Dynasty, probably Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2070.

Bowl, octagonal sides, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim repaired. H: 3.5; D: 8. Southern Song Dynasty C12–C13. Some similarities to Lally & Co Oriental Art (2013, item 11). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2078.

Lidded box, melon shaped, Qingbai glaze degraded. H: 3.4; D: 6.4. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2075.

Tripod bowl, three legs broken at base, sides with three leafy relief panels. H: 5.2; D: 11.8. Late Song or Yuan Dynasty, Lonquan ware. C13–C14. Cf Gompertz (1980, Plate 88). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2080.

Bowl, foot ring small. H: 4.3; D: 10.1. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2076.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, decorated with images of warriors on large horses, half body missing. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K2082.

Jarlet, foot ring small. H: 5.3. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2088.

Bowl, kiln failure—two bowls fused while stacked in kiln, foot ring moderate with recessed base, upper rim serrated, inner surface incised with three whorls of ‘marigold’ petals, body repaired. Stack H: 10; D: 18.7. Song to

Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2089.

Incense burner, tripod legs, white glaze. H: 10.2; D: 19. Song Dynasty, Lonquan ware. C10–C13. H: 11; D: 14. Cf Gompertz (1980, Plate 75B). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2091.

Bowl, upper rim serrated, foot ring low with recessed base, Qingbai glaze not extending to rim and foot. H: 3.1; D: 8.7. Song Dynasty. C12–C13. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 30). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2092.

Bowl, foot ring short, everted with recessed base, Qingbai glaze. H: 3.4; D: 12.9. Northern Song Dynasty. C10–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2093.

Bowl, incised decoration: four leaf veins on inner surface and combed leaves on outer surface. H: 4.5; D: 10.9. Yuan Dynasty, Zhejiang Province, Lonquan ware. C 14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2101.

Vase, foot ring small with flat base with slight indentation in centre, upper rim everted and scalloped to match vertical grooves that divide body into 8 segments, body repaired. H: 6.6; D: 9.5. Song to Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2102.

Jarlet, foot ring moderate with recessed base, Qingbai crackled glaze, body repaired. H: 6.2. Southern Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2107.

Bowl, broad bulky foot ring with base recessed and a central dab of glaze, impressed pattern of warriors on horses armed with lances around well, body repaired. H: 9.5; D: 17. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2109.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed unglazed base, decorated inside with incised sunflower in well with fine hieroglyphics in centre and lotus leaf double outline in cavetto, body repaired. H: 8.1; D: 17.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province, possibly Minqing kilns. C12–C14. Cf SEACS, West Malaysia Chapter (1985, Figure 241a). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2111.

Bowl, foot ring broad with recessed base, decorated with six flowers around outer upper body, upper rim repaired. H: 4.3; D: 14.5. Probably Song or Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2112.

Vase, foot ring small, rolled with recessed base, brown glaze degraded, upper rim repaired. H: 18. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2115.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat, over-glaze iron spots, neck missing. H: 8.3. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2116.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 7.4. D: 17.7. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province, possibly Minqing kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2118.

Figurine, standing person, robed, head and hands missing. H: 15. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2123.

Vase, foot ring everted, base flat, Qingbai glaze. H: 7.3. Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14. Cf Koh (2012d). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2128.

Jarlet, foot ring moderate with recessed base, glaze bluish–grey rough and degraded in places. H: 6.4. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2131.

Ewer, foot ring absent, base flat, four strap lugs, degraded, thin pale green celadon glaze. H: 17.2. Song Dynasty, probably Fujian Province. C10–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



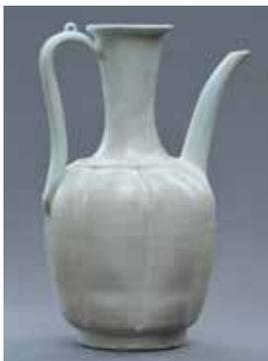
K2143, K2275.

Kendis, foot ring small with flat base, celadon glaze with iron spots, body and spout repaired. H: 17. Late Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C13–C14. Cf Koh (2013b). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2151.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat, upper rim repaired. H: 3.1. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2156.

Ewer, foot ring small, body lobed, handle and spout reconstructed. H: 23.1. Song Dynasty, Guangdong Province, Ying Qing ware. C10–C12. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K2163.

Bowl, foliate, foot ring small and slightly inverted with recessed base, glaze pale bluish–grey celadon, upper rim repaired. H: 5.7; D: 14.3. Possibly Northern Song. C11–C12. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2168.

Lid, decorated with impressed grape vine. H: 7.5; D: ca 10. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru or Pusri.



K2172.

Water dropper, foot ring short with flat base, rabbit relief on shoulder, moulded, neck missing. H: 6.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2175.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat, decorated with sgraffito flower. H: 8.3. Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2176.

K2176. Bowl, foot small with recessed base. H: 4.4; D: 7.5. Song to Yuan Dynasty. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2185.

Jar, foot ring absent base flat. H: 14.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties., possibly Guangdong. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2193.

Bowl, foot ring large with recessed base. H: 7; D: 17.4. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2194.

Kendi, foot ring small with flat base, orange lead glaze degraded, rim and spout repaired. H: 1.6. Late Song to Yuan, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C 13–C14. Cf Chin (1988, Plate60) and Koh (2013b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2196.

Ewer, foot ring absent, base flat, impressed leafy scroll as band around shoulder, degraded cream glaze, handle and spout missing. H: 19. Song or Yuan Dynasty. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2201.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat, brown glaze degraded, body cracked. H: 12. Song or Yuan Dynasty., possibly Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2205.

Figurine, squatting duck, degraded pale green glaze. Possibly Song or Yuan Dynasty. C11–C14. Length 15.4. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2208.

Figurine, frog, green lead glaze degraded. H: 4. Song to Yuan Dynasties, possibly Fujian Province. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.





K780, K1121, K1122, K1196, K1366, K1453, K1821, K1859, K1871, K1893, K1896, K1941, K1942, K2213, K2231.

Bowls, small to high foot ring with recessed base, mostly plain but some with exterior patterns of incised vertical lines (K2231), or combed lines (K1366)—in one bowl the inner surface with a lightly incised cloud pattern, slightly everted upper rim. H: average 6.5 (5.5–8.1)9; D: average 14.5 (11–18.2) 13. Northern Song to Yuan or Ming Dynasty, Guangdong ware. C11–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (9), Boom Baru (6).



K2220.

Vessel neck, decorated with grape vine appliqué, Qingbai glaze. Length: 7.7. Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2261.

Ewer, gourd shape, foot ring absent, base flat, Qingbai glaze, handle and spout missing. H: 17.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties, possibly Hutian kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2267.

Water dropper, moulded green lead glaze largely degraded. H: 3.4. Song Dynasty, Fujian ware, kiln, C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2286.

Bowl, two vertical strap lugs. H: 3.7; D: 7.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province, Anxi kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2294.

Brush washer in shape of fish, sancai glaze, rim of hole repaired. Length 8.6. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2296.

Saucer, celadon glaze over body but well only lightly glazed in centre and decorated with pinkish leafy spray outline incised through greyish slip. H: 3.7; D: 12. Late Song to Yuan Dynasty, Putian kilns. C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



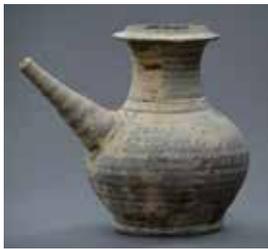
K2302.

Vase, crudely potted, ribbed wall with flat base, dark green lead glaze degraded. H: 22.3. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2303.

Jar, foot ring small with flat base, four vertical strap lugs, glaze degraded. H: 10.4. Late Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province, Cizao kilns. C13–C14. Cf Koh (2013b). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



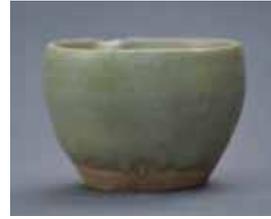
K2304.

Kendi, foot ring small with flat base, white glaze degraded, upper rim chipped. H: 15.5. Late Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian, Cizao kilns. C13–C14. Cf Koh (2013b). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2318.

Figurine, squatting bird, lower beak repaired. H: 5.2. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2323.

Bowl, foot ring absent, base flat, rim chipped, Qingbai glaze. H: 4.5; D: 5.2. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C 11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2338.

Bowl, Foot ring small with recessed base, outer well ring unglazed. H: 5.6; D: 16.2. Probably Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2339.

Vase, squat base with everted foliated neck and applied flower decoration, degraded dark-olive lead glaze. H: 12.1. Song to Yuan Dynasties, probably Fujian Province. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2342.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed unglazed base, impressed ring of lotus leaves around base of cavetto with outline slightly raised, star in inner well, incised flower design outside. H: 6.5; D: 15.7, Song to Yuan Dynasties, Henan Province, Yaozhou-type ware, possibly Linru kilns. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri or Sungai Guci.



K2348.

Bottle, gourd shaped, foot ring small with flat base, green lead glaze degraded. H: 9.9. Song to Yuan Dynasty, probably Fujian Province. C12–C14. Cf Koh (2012a), Nanhai wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2354.

Figurine, head of duck, degraded green lead glaze, body missing. H: 7.2. Song to Yuan Dynasty, South China. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2378.

Jarlet, foot ring moderate with everted, flat base, moulded swirling pattern beneath Qingbai glaze, neck repaired before purchase. H: 10. Yuan Dynasty. C13–C14. Cf Koh (2012d). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2380.

Lidded Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 5.5; D: 7.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2383.

Ewer, foot ring small with flat base. H: 7. Late Song to Yuan Dynasties, Lonquan ware. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2384.

Vase, glaze dark brown with paler splash, most of neck missing. H: 12.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jiangxi Province, Jizhou ware. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2385.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat, four horizontal lugs, brown glaze degraded in place. H: 14.5. Late Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian province, Cizao kilns. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2386.

Jarlet, foot ring small with flat base, plantain leaves around base, Qingbai glaze. H: 5.6. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2387.

Plate, dark olive green glaze degraded. H: 5.5. Possibly Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2391.

Jarlet, foot ring small with flat base, blue grey glaze degraded. H: 7.2. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2392.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat, rim chipped. H: 6.4; D: 8.7. Possibly Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2393.

Lidded box, body only, foot ring small with flat base, impressed geometric pattern around upper body, green lead glaze degraded. H: 2.3; D: 6.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2400.

Bowl, foot ring absent, base flat, inner surface striated. D: 12.2. Song to Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2402.

Bottle, foot ring moderate with flat base, degraded sancai glaze. H: 18.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2406.

Figurine, sitting woman. H: 6.6. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2424.

Figurine, man holding lance, Qingbai glaze, part of head and body only. H: 20. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2429.

Jar, foot ring small with recessed base, four small horizontal strap lugs above shoulder, sgraffito lines around upper and lower body enclosing simple reed pattern, body repaired. H: 7.5; D: 10.8. Song-to Yuan Dynasty, Cizhou ware. C14-C15. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K2432.

Bowl, scalloped upper rim, foot ring low and wide with recessed base ring around well unglazed and centre with 'impressed' floral sketch, cavetto and part of rim decorated with incised outline of lotus leaves, grey-green glaze. H: 6.3; D: 22.6. Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, Putian kilns. C13-C14. Cf Koh (2013a). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2435.

Bowl, glazed red with yellow splashes, mouth chipped. H: 18.9. Possibly Song or Yuan Dynasty. C10-C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru/Pusri.



K2440.

Water pouter, foot ring absent, base flat, ring of bosses around upper rim, green lead glaze degraded, missing handle and part of spout. H: 2.7. Yuan Dynasty. C13-C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2444.

Plate, incised leafy spray in well, cavetto with more sketchy lines. H: 4.5; D: 23.2. Yuan Dynasty, Lonquan ware. C14. Cf Chin (1988, Plate 53). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2478.

Bottle or urn, foot ring small with flat base, upper rim chipped. H: 36. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10-C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2489.

Figurine, man leaning over kneeling woman, arm and neck broken. H: 16.5. Yuan Dynasty to early Ming Dynasty. C14-C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2491.

Ewer, foot ring small with flat base, dark green lead glaze degraded. H: 2.7. Yuan Dynasty. C13-C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2493.

Figurine, archer on cat. H: 4.5. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2494.

Brush washer, foot ring small with flat base, square sides, dark brown glaze degraded. H: 2.9. Possibly Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2500, K2602.

Bottles, foot ring small with flat base, incised floral pattern on body beneath thick, Qingbai glaze, neck reconstructed. H: 7.7, 6.2. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2501.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, glaze shufu-type glaze but with Qingbai tinge. H: 7.3, 7.7; D: 16. Yuan or early Ming Dynasty, Jingdezhen kiln. C14. Cf Ashmolean Museum (2017, Number EAX 1169). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2502.

Plate, base recessed. D: 22.3. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2509.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, inner well decorated with curved wheel incised lines, cavetto with incised cloud pattern, repaired prior to purchase. H: 8.5; D: 19.9. Southern Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province, probably Tongan kilns. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2517.

Ewer, foot ring absent, base flat, dark brown glaze degraded. H: 17.7. Song to Yuan Dynasties. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2538.

Kendi, finely turned, foot ring absent, base flat with small hole at centre, thin pale grey-brown glaze except on lower body and base. H: 20. Probably Southern Song Dynasty, Fujian ware. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2544.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base slightly concave. H: 9.9. Probably Southern Song Dynasty, C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2564.

Bowl, foot ring small and indistinct, with flat unglazed base, upper rim very thin with flat upper surface, hairline crack in body. H: 5.6; D: 9.1. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jun type ware, C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2546.

Cover, degraded pinkish slip or glaze on upper outside of body. Probably Song Dynasty. H: 7.6. C10–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2567.

Bowl, foot ring broad, short crudely recessed, well with broad under-glaze iron brown painted leaves. H: 6.3; D: 22.5. Northern Song, Guangdong Province, Xicun Kiln. C10–C12. Cf Koh (2017a), Riau wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2551.

Jug, foot ring absent, base flat, brown partially degraded glaze on shoulders, part of neck missing. H: 18. Probably Song Dynasty, Fujian ware, C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2574.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base slightly concave, slim applied lizard from lower body to below upper rim. H: 8.4. Song Dynasty. C10–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2563.

Bowl, foot ring very small with flat unglazed base, upper rim very thin with flat upper surface, H: 4.6; D: 7.8. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Jun type ware, C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2641.

Jarlet, foot ring small with flat base, body clay purple. H: 5.6. Song to Ming Dynasties, Jiangsu Province, possibly Yixing County. C12–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2652.

Ewer, foot ring small with flat base, downward pointing leaves around shoulder, spout and upper rim repaired prior to purchase. H: 20.5. Song Dynasty. C11–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2654.

Ewer, foot ring moderate with recessed base, proximal base of handle decorated with applied two nuts and a leaf and edge of upper rim with an applied strap of buttons. H: 8.5. Probably Southern Song Dynasty. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2660.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, upper rim scalloped, inner well unglazed cavetto fired reddish-pink decorated with incised whorls of 'marigold' petals, outer wall with incised stripes, large chip repaired. H: 7.8; D: 18.9. Song to Yuan Dynasties, Fujian Province. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2695.

Figurine, sitting mystical beast (qilin), green lead glaze very degraded. H: 8.6. Song to Yuan Dynasty, probably Fujian Province. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2696.

Figurine, standing horse. H: 12.3. Yuan to early Ming. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.

CHINESE MING DYNASTY GLAZED



K728.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze cobalt pomegranate spray in well, body and upper rim repaired. H: 9.2; D: 19.3 Mid Ming Dynasty, Chenghua to Hongzhi emperors. 1465AD–1505AD. Koh (2010b, 2016a), Xuande wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K729.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze cobalt flowers growing on rocks in well, large part of body repaired. H: 14.8; D: 14.3. Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K730.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue sinuous leafy vine and flowers on outer wall, body and upper rim repaired. D: 16.7. Mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi to Zhengde. 1488–1521. Brown (2007), Gujangan wreck and Crick (2002, Plate 190), Lena Shoal wreck and Koh (2016a), Xuande wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K731.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze blue spotted cow in well and large-hoofed horses prancing in clouds on outer wall, body and upper rim repaired. H: 7.6; D: 14.8. Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K791.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue ribbon on outer wall. H: 18.3. Possibly early Ming Dynasty. C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K793.

Bottle, base with large central disc crudely recessed with oval stamped mark, decorated with incised leafy vine pattern on outer surface. H: 15.7. Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K796.

Cup, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze cobalt dense leafy flower pattern on outer wall, inner rim unglazed. H: 3.8; D: 7.2. Mid to late Ming Dynasty, Jiajing to Chongzhen. 1522–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K797.

Cup, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze cobalt leafy flower scroll on outer wall, inner rim unglazed. H: 3.8; D: 7.2. Mid to late Ming Dynasty, Jiajing to Chongzhen. 1522–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K798.

Cup, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue flowers on outer wall. H: 5; D: 7.2. Mid to late Ming Dynasty, Jiajing to Chongzhen. 1522–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K802.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze cobalt leafy spray around outer body. H: 6.3; D: 12. Mid Ming Dynasty, possibly Jiajing emperor. Wanli emperor. 1488–1566. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K961.

Kendi, short foot with flat base, sancai glazed duck with short filling spout on back and pouring spout the beak, head reconstructed. H: 12. Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Cf Tantoco (1976, Plate45). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K941.

Figurine, lady in repose breast feeding baby, Qingbai-type Blanc de Chine porcelain, lower trunk repaired. H: 5.5. Ming to Qing Dynasty, Fujian Province, Dehua kilns. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K980.

Figurine, large standing dog, sancai glaze very degraded but the most prominent residual colour is blue and green. H: 10.4. Ming or Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K942.

Figurine, dog, Blanc de Chine porcelain, head repaired. H: 8.5. Late Ming to Qing Dynasty, Fujian Province, Dehua kilns. 1567–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1010.

Jar, hexagonal sides with decorated with impressed panels (two with birds, two with flowers, two with Chinese text translated as “to gather many friends”, sancai rust brown and dark green glaze, spotted on dorsum. Abraded glaze on edges of sides and a small hole in one panel repaired. H: 12.7. Probably Ming. C14–C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K943.

Figurine, drummer, Blanc de Chine porcelain, lower right arm missing. H: 5.7. Late Ming to Qing Dynasty, Fujian Province, Dehua kilns. 1567–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1033.

Figurine, sitting rabbit, Blanc de Chine porcelain. H: 3.4. Late Ming to Qing Dynasty, Fujian Province, Dehua kilns. 1567–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K944,

Figurines, Foo Lion, Blanc de Chine porcelain, face and paw repaired. H: 8.5. Late Ming to Qing Dynasty, Fujian Province, Dehua kilns. 1567–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1036.

Figurine, standing dog, tail missing. H: 2.6. Late Ming to Qing Dynasty, Fujian Province, Dehua kilns. 1567–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1037.

Figurine, deer lying down, Blanc de Chine porcelain. H: 2.6. Late Ming to Qing Dynasty, Fujian Province, Dehua kilns. 1567–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1038.

Figurine, goat lying down, Blanc de Chine porcelain, left horn missing. H: 2.2. Late Ming to Qing Dynasty, Fujian Province, Dehua kilns. 1567–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1065.

Figurine in shape of standing peacock, Base, tips of wings and beak repaired. H: 14.9. Ming to Qing Dynasties. C 14–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1106.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, large chips repaired. H: 7.7; D: 15.4. Mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi emperor. 1488–1505. Cf Crick (2002, Plate 188), Lena Shoal wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1133.

Lid of box, coarse shrimp blue under-glaze decoration on top. H: 5.9; D: 10.3. Late Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor. 1573–1620. Cf Koh (2015a), Batam wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1167.

Bowl, base recessed, Condition. H: 7.4; D: 14.2. Mid Ming Dynasty, Jiajing emperor, 1522–1566. Yeo & Martin (1978, Plate 154). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1176.

Jarlet, small foot ring with recessed base, under-glaze blue dragon around body. H: 6.9. Late Ming, Swatow ware. C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1177.

Jarlet, base flat, under-glaze blue flowers, glaze crackled. H: 6.6. Late Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor, 1573–1620. Cf Koh (2015a), Batam wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River,



K1179.

Jarlet, under-glaze blue flower medallions with 'x' pattern. H: 5.1. Late Ming Dynasty, 'Swatow' ware, 1600–1620. Cf Koh (2015a), Batam wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1180.

Jarlet, small foot ring with recessed base, under-glaze blue painting of fish emerging from water in panels separated by concentric wave pattern. H: 5.4. Late Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor, 1573–1620. Cf Koh (2015a), Batam wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1181

Jar, foot ring moderate with flat base, under-glaze blue solar whorl and leafy vine scroll on outer wall. H: 4.8. Probably Late Ming, Wanli emperor, Swatow ware. 1573–1620. Koh (2017d), Nan A0 Number 1 shipwreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1182.

Lidded box, H: 3.8. Late Ming, Swatow' ware. C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1183.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze blue flower scroll pattern. H: 5.4; D: 11. Ming Dynasty, Zhengde to Jiajing emperors. 1506–1566. Cf Koh (2010b). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1213.

Watch tower, possibly roofed with tiles, glaze sancai with traces of dark green, brown, blue and faded aubergine colour on a yellowish body, upper level of tower and roof finials missing. H: 6.7. Possibly Late Ming or early Qing (Kangxi) Dynasty, C17. Cf Vainker (1991, Figure 28). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1224.

Box, missing lid, foot ring moderate with recessed base, green lead glaze with pale buff leafy resist pattern. H: 2.7; D: 10. Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1225.

Box, missing lid, foot ring small with recessed base, carved or impressed leafy scroll on outer upper body, green lead glaze. H: 2.5; D: 8. Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1226.

Box, lid missing, foot ring small with base flat, pressed band of short vertical lines around outer upper body, green lead glaze. H: 2; D: 6.5 Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1228.

Base and part of rocky landscape and sitting figure which is largely missing, sancai glaze with five colours, Description, Condition. H: 11.5. Ming Possibly Late Ming or early Qing (Kangxi) Dynasties. C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1292.

Jar with small foot ring with recessed base, under-glaze blue panels of flowers and leaves, rim repaired. H: 7.4. Late Ming Dynasty, 'Swatow' ware, 1567–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1298.

Bottle, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue cloud sketch on shoulder, neck missing, H: 5. Late Ming to Qing Dynasties. C16–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1306.

Figurine, swimming duck. Length 4.3. Ming to Qing Dynasty. C12–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1311.

Figurine, woman (Guan Yin) standing on mushroom with a flower base holding an orchid in her right hand. Blanc de Chine porcelain, moulded, left hand repaired, glaze with yellowish tinge. H: 20.5. Ming to early Qing, Fujian, Dehua kilns. 1368–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1316, K1532, K2154.

Bowls, small foot ring with concave base, under-glaze blue marigold pattern. H: 7.8, 7.6, 7.7; D: 14.7, 14.8, 14.3.

Late Ming Dynasty, 'Swatow' ware, 1567–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru, Sungai Guci.



K1321.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, Condition. H: 9.4; D: 18. Mid Ming Dynasty, Jiajing emperor. 1522–1566. Cf Koh (2013c), Belanakan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1326.

Plate, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue mountain scene with circling suns in well. H: 3.6; D: 20.1. Mid Ming Dynasty, Zhengde emperor, 1488–1566. Cf Brown (2007). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1345.

Figurine, half lying mythical qilin with horns, tips of ears and feet repaired. H: 14. Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Suro.



K1365.

Lid of covered box, decorated with incised rabbit and yellow sunflowers, sancai glaze. H: 2.9; D: 9.5. Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1370.

Bowl, apparently porcellaneous stoneware not fired to a fully vitrified form, foot ring moderate, recessed base with fret lines, well, cavetto and outer body decorated with segmented with six, nine and ten lotus petal broad black outlines (occasionally green) a degraded red diaper of diagonal lines around in and outer upper lip, filled, respectively, with red–brown brocade balls, leafed plants and traces of flowers in over–glaze red-brown, under–glaze white uneven and with frequent small bubbles exposing fabric, body cracked and upper rim chip repaired. H: 7.8; D: 18.5. Mid Ming Dynasty, Jiajing. 1522–1566. Cf Green *et al.* (1981, page 39). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1382.

Kendi, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue segmented panels with birds, nipple, upper rim and hole in body repaired. H: 11.5. Late Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor, 1573–1620. Cf Yeo and Martin (1978, Plate 78). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1383.

Kendi, body and spout with vertical ribbings, under-glaze blue flower scroll around shoulder and bunches of leaves around neck, spout reconstructed. H: 12. Late Ming, 'Swatow' ware. C16–C17. Cf Adhyatman (1987, Plate 130). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1392, K2601.

Jars with flat base, under-glaze blue plum spray separated by concentric wave pattern in former, crudely glazed, upper rim repaired. H: 6.8, 6.5. Late Ming Dynasty, 'Swatow' ware, 1567–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (1).



K1403.

Jarlet, no foot but deeply recessed, under-glaze grey-blue mythical animal on body and flowers on shoulder, upper rim repaired. H: 9.8. Late Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor, 1573–1644. Cf Koh (2015a), Batam wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1405.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue crowded vines and flowers over body, half body and upper rim repaired. H: 6; D: 14.8. Mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi to Zhengde-emperors, 1488–1521. Cf Brown (2007), Gujangan wreck and Crick (2002), Lena Shoal wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1406.

Bowl, with small foot ring and recessed base, under-glaze blue flowers connected by vines on outer body and peach blossom in well. H: 6.2; D: 12.2. Early Ming Dynasty, Zhengtong to Jintai emperors. 1436–1456. Cf Koh (2010b). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1407.

Bowl, foot ring tall with recessed base, outer wall with under-glaze blue pollarded fruit tree, body repaired. H:

5.8; D: 11.7. Mid Ming. 1488–1566. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1408.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze blue of stylized man in well, outer wall with vines and flowers. H: 4.7; D: 10.9 possibly Mid Ming Dynasty, Jiajing emperor. 1522–1566. Cf Koh (2013c), Belanakan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1409.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue panels filled with blue and white glaze with five panels on outer surface filled with birds, upper inner rim encircled by leafy vines, well with convex mound, upper rim chip repaired. H: 7.2; D: 14.2. Late Ming Dynasty. 1567–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1411.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glazed blue mythical animal in well, water weeds on outer wall, upper rim repaired. H: 4.7 D: 7.2. Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1412.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue Sanskrit type characters around upper outer wall, rim and body with hairline crack. H: 6.6; D: x. Possibly mid Ming Dynasty, Chenghua to Hongzhi emperors. 1465–1505. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1431.

Plate, moderate foot ring with recessed base, under-glaze blue crowded decorations with flowers and buds on inner wall. H: 3.7; D: 20.5. Late Ming, 1567–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1446.

Bowl, small foot ring with recessed base, under-glaze blue outer wall medallions with peach spray, rim chipped. H: 7.9; D: 15.3. Late Ming to early Qing Dynasties, Chongzhen to Kangxi emperors. 1628–1722. Cf Koh (2014b&d), Binh Thuan and Bintan wrecks. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1455.

Plate, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze grey-blue mythical qilin surrounded by cloud sketches in well, outer wall with flowers connected by leafy vine. H: 2.9; D: 17.8. Mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi emperor, 1488–1505. Cf Brown (2007), Binh Thuan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1473.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze blue geometric pattern and three floral sprays in well and outer wall with flowery vine. H: 5.7; D: 11.7. Possibly early Ming, Tianshu/Chenghua emperors. 1457–1487. Koh (2010b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1480.

Ewer in shape of aubergine coloured crayfish with grey-black spout and legs rising from pale green waves with white caps, legs and handle reconstructed. H: 27.5. Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Cf Hobson (1923, Plate 3). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1488.

Bowl, with small foot ring and recessed base, outer wall with eight panels decorated with cobalt blue geometric and cloud patterns, base encircled with scroll connecting bats—well with abstract vegetative pattern, part of upper rim repaired. H: 8.6; D: 18.4. Mid Ming Dynasty, probably Jiajing emperor. 1488–1566. Cf Koh (2013c), Belanakan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1494.

Spittoon, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue pomegranate fruit on leafed branches, thin slightly chipped upper rim. H: 8.9. Late Ming to early Qing Dynasties, Chongzhen to Kangxi emperors. 1628–1722. Cf Koh (2014a&d), Binh Thuan and Bintan wrecks. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1498.

Figurine, monkey on rock. H: 8. Ming to Qing Dynasty. C14–C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1513.

Figurine, toy squatting bird. H: 5.5. Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1522.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue brocade balls, ribbon and calligraphic letter on outer wall, upper rim and part of body repaired. H: 6; D: 14.5. Early to mid Ming Dynasty, Tianshu to Zhengde emperors. 1457–1521. Cf Koh (2010b) and Brown (2007), Gujangan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1523.

Bowl, moderate foot ring with recessed base, under-glaze blue geometric vine and flower pattern on outer wall. H: 6; D: 11.9. Early Ming Dynasty, Zhengtong to Jingtai emperor. 1436–1449. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1524.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze grey-blue prancing horse and cloud pattern on outer wall, upper rim and body repaired. H: 6, D: 13.6. Mid Ming Dynasty, Zhengde emperor. 1506–1521. Cf Koh (2010b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1525.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue plumb branches with sitting bird on outer wall, body repaired. H: 7; D: 13.1. Late Ming. 1505–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1526.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue flower and leafy vine pattern with lotus lappets around outer base, upper rim and body repaired. H: 6.9; D: 15.1. Mid Ming Dynasty, Zhengtong to Hongzhi emperor, 1436–1505. Cf Koh (2010b) and Crick (2002), Lena Shoal wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1528.

Bowl, moderate foot ring with recessed base, under-glaze blue water-weed on outer wall, body and rim repaired. H: 6.1; D: 15.5. Early Ming Dynasty, Tianshun to Chenghua emperor. 1457–1487. Cf Koh (2010b). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1529.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, well with convex mound, under-glaze bright blue dominant with flower, 'mushroom' and leafy white relief, body and rim repaired. H: 7; D: 14.5. Late Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor. 1573–1620. Cf Koh (2015a) Batam wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1530.

Bowl, moderate foot ring with recessed base, under-glaze blue body and rim repaired. H: 7.1; D: 15.5. Early Ming Dynasty, Tianshun to Chenghua emperors. 1457–1487. Cf Koh (2010b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1531.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue leafy vine and flowers on outer wall, body and upper rim repaired. H: 6.7; D: 14.8. Early to mid Ming Dynasty, Tianshun to Hongzhi emperors. 1457–1505. Cf Koh (2010b) and Crick (2002), Lena Shoal wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1533.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, well with convex mound, upper body chip repaired. H: 6.7; D: 14.5. Mid Ming Dynasty, Zhengde to Jiajing emperors. 1506–1566. Cf Koh (2010b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1534.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue 'plantain' scroll around outer base, white highlighted leaves around upper outer rim and conch shell in well, upper body chip repaired. H: 6.4; D: 13.8. Early to mid Ming Dynasty, Chenghua to Hongzhi emperors. 1465–1505. Cf Koh (2010b) and Brown (2007), Gujangan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1535.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue densely packed spiral circles and ribbons on outer wall, body and upper rim repaired. H: 6.3; D: 14.7. Early to Mid Ming Dynasty, Chenghua to Zhengde emperor, 1465–1521. Cf Koh (2010b) and Brown (2007), Gujangan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1536.

Bowl, under-glaze blue brocade balls and ribbon on outer wall, upper rim repaired. H: 6.4; D: 15.2. Early to mid Ming Dynasty, Tianshun to Zhengde emperors. 1457–1521. Cf Koh (2010b) and Brown (2007), Gujangan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1549.

Lidded bowl, foot ring small, with slightly recessed base, decorated with applied grape vine with apical handle as woody base of vine, sancai glaze. H: 9.5; D: 12.3. Ming or Qing Dynasty. C14–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1550.

Bowl, two horizontal rolled lugs, sancai, body damaged. H: 6.5; D: 12.6. Probably Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1558.

Plate, foot ring moderate with recessed base, decorated with red and green over-glaze on white with indistinct

pattern of green cloud and leaf patterns on inner and outer surface, faint red flowers connected by thin vines encircle cavetto, well hairline cracks repaired. H: 4.8; D: 24.5. Mid Ming Dynasty, Jiajing emperor. 1522–1566. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1597.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze cobalt blue plants on outer wall and a figure collecting sticks, flower in well. H: 4.9; D: 8.7. Mid Ming Dynasty, possibly Hongzhi emperor. 1488–1566. Cf Crick (2002, Plate 226), Lena Shoal wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1598.

Plate, foot ring low, broad, with recessed base, under-glaze blue double Vajra, half body missing. H:3.7. Mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi emperor, 1488–1505. Cf Crick (2002, Plate 186) Lena Shoal shipwreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1599

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue flower spray in well and large vegetation clumps on outer wall. H: 6.1; D: 12.3 Late Ming Dynasty. 1567–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1612.

Lidded box, lid missing, base recessed, incised long petals on outer wall, green lead glaze, upper rim chipped. H: 3.9; D: 9.1. Ming or Qing Dynasty. C14–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1613.

Lid of box, brown spots with yellow flowers, rim chipped. H: 1.9; D: 10.2. Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1614.

Plate, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze grey blue sketched floral patterns in well and three crossed oblongs in cavetto, upper rim repaired. H: 3.9; D: 18.3. Late Ming Dynasty. 1567–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1622.

Jarlet, base flat, under-glaze blue deer on wall. H: 5. Late Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor. 1573–1620. Cf Yeo & Martin (1978, Plate 79), Binh Thuan shipwreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1666.

Bowl, foot small with recessed base, under-glaze blue expansive narcissus flower sprays around outer wall, inner upper rim unglazed. H: 7.6; D: 15.6. Late Ming, 1567–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1686.

Figurine, seated man, grey-blue glaze degraded with head and left hand missing, H: 9.4. Possibly Ming to Qing Dynasties, Guangdong Province, Shiwan kilns. C 14–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1740.

Plate, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim finely scalloped, blue and white glaze with deer in forest scene in well, three-quarters of rim repaired. H: 3.3; D: 20.3. Late Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor 1573–1620. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1741.

Bowl, moderate foot ring with recessed base, body and upper rim repaired. H: 5.2; D: 14.5. Mid Ming Dynasty, possibly Hongzhi emperor. 1488–1566. Cf Koh (2010b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1713.

Lidded box, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue vegetative pattern. H: 7. Wanli emperor. 1573–1620. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1751.

Lidded Bowl similar to K1549/50 but without applied decoration and absence of green and white in the sancai glaze. H: 3.5; D: 13.2. Ming or Qing Dynasty. C14–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1714.

Lidded box, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue horse among ferns on lid and sides. H: 7.3; D: 11.7. Late Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor. 1573–1620. Cf Koh (2015a), Batam wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1753.

Jar, base flat, upper rim chipped. H: 11.8. Ming or Qing Dynasty. C14–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1739.

Bowl, blue and white decorated with dragon in well and encircling flower on outside body, body and upper rim repaired. H: 3.5; D: 19. Late Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor. 1573–1620. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1760.

Plate, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue panels in cavetto of beautifully drawn animals in flowery vegetation, half missing. H: 6.5; D: 28.2. Late Ming Dynasty, 'Swatow' ware. C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1761.

Plate, foot ring low, broad, with recessed base, under-glaze blue double Vajra, most of cavetto missing. D (well): 6. Mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi emperor, 1488–1505. Cf Crick (2002, Plate 186) Lena Shoal shipwreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1762.

Bowl, upper rim slightly chipped. H: 6.9; D: 6. Mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi emperor, 1488–1505. Cf Koh (2010b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1763.

Bowl, stoneware, moderate thick foot ring with orange-pink unglazed recessed base, chocolate brown iron under-glaze five marigold flowers and connecting scroll on outer wall, abstract sketch in well and three simple cloud scrolls in cavetto, wall and well cracked. H: 6.9; D: 16.7. Late Ming Dynasty, 'Swatow' ware but possibly a crude Central Vietnam (Cham) copy. 1567–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1804.

Figurine, sitting dog, right leg and ear tips repaired. H: 11.3. Ming or Qing Dynasty. C 15–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1831.

Figurine, standing lady tomb attendant, head fitted with peg to body, loosely robed and clutching a small unglazed toy 'water buffalo' to her chest, hair an elaborately coiffure supported by carved central decorative piece, sancai glaze degraded on green dress arm folds and black on hair. H: 32. Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1852.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue varied vegetation on outer wall, body and rim repaired. H: 6.9; D: 14.8 Early Ming Dynasty, Jingtai to Chenghua emperors, 1450–1487. Cf Koh (2010b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1856.

Box, cone-shaped lid, under-glaze blue four segment patterns filled with flower. H: 3.8. Late Ming. 1567–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1888.

Jar or bowl, part of upper rim and body only, sancai glaze, decorated with an archer on a solid horse in flight firing an arrow and an applied medallion, of fruit and leaves. Medallion width 4.1. Probably Ming Dynasty. C14–C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1911.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue flowers and mushrooms on outer wall. H: 9.4; D: 20.2. Late Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor, 1573–1620. Cf Koh (2016a), Binh Thuan shipwreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1934.

Jarlet, base recessed, under glaze cobalt blue flowers, clouds, qilin and cock, upper rim chipped. H: 9.7. Late Ming Dynasty, 'Swatow' ware. 1600–1620. Cf Koh (2015a), Batam shipwreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1945.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim chipped. H: 6.8; D: 14.7. Mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi to Zhengde emperor. 1488–1521. Cf Koh (2010b) and Brown (2007), Xuande wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1979.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze cobalt blue pine tree, rocks and blossom, body repaired. H: 6.3; D: 14.8. Mid to late Ming. C16–C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru/ Pusri.



K1992.

Miniature watch tower, bluish–black glaze, base missing and apex damaged. H: 7.2. Possibly Late Ming or early Qing (Kangxi) Dynasty, C17. Cf Vainker (1991, Figure 28). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1993.

Kendi, under-glaze blue flower scroll around shoulder and plantain leaves around neck, shoulder and part of neck only. Maximum shoulder width: 14. Late Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor. 1573–1620. Cf Adhyatman (1987, Plate 121a). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1998.

Bowl, apparently porcellaneous stoneware not fired to a fully vitrified form, foot ring moderate with recessed base, degraded over-glaze red–brown of prancing horse and marigold scroll—the leaves of which are a dark black (occasionally green) in outer wall medallions, body and upper rim repaired. H: 9; D: 21.8. Mid Ming Dynasty, possibly Jiajing emperor. 1522–1567. Cf Green *et al.* (1981, page 39). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1999.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, glaze degraded by river sand. H: 3.5; D: 11.3. Middle Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi, 1488–1566. Cf Brown (2007). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2025.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue hexagons filled with small dots over outer wall and base with lotus leaves. H: 7.3; D: 14.8. Mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi emperor, 1488–1505. Cf Crick (2002, Plate 229), Lena Shoal shipwreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K2030.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue mid dense leafy flower pattern outer wall, body repaired. H: 7; D: 16.5. Middle Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi, 1488–1566. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K2039.

Plate, under-glaze blue horse-like animals gambolling in a forest scene, only part of well. Late Ming Dynasty, Swatow. C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2057.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze large blue flowers with leafy vines on outer wall. H: 7.3 ; D: 14.7. Mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi emperor. 1488–1505.

Cf Crick (2002, Plate 219), Lena Shoal shipwreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2058.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze fine leafy vines beneath cloud scroll on outer wall, upper rim repaired. H: 7.3; D: 14.5. Mid Ming Dynasty, possibly Jiaging emperor. 1488–1566. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2059.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze blue cloud pattern with dragon motif on outer wall, body and rim repaired. H: 8.8; D: 17.7. Late Ming Dynasty, Swatow—possibly Zhaoan kiln. 1567–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2062.

Plate, foot ring low, broad with base recessed, under-glaze blue double Vajra and ribbon in well surrounded by flower spray, half cavetto and rim missing. D (well): 17.3. Probably mid Ming Dynasty. 1488–1566. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K2064.

Plate, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue qilin and underwater scene, two-thirds plate missing. D: 25.1. Mid Ming Dynasty, possibly Zhengde emperor. 1488–1566. Brown (2007), Binh Thuan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2066.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue thin outline of squatting lady in centre of well and narcissus plant with birds in flight on outer wall, body repaired. H: 6.3; D: 15. Early to mid Ming Dynasty, Tianshun to Zhengde emperors. 1457–1521. Cf Koh (2010b) and Brown (2007), Gujangan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2152.

Figurine, Standing Emperor scholar, base damaged, yellowish tinged white Blanc de Chine glaze. H: 6. Ming to Qing Dynasty, Fujian Province, Dehua kilns. 1368–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2068.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, degraded enamel green and red crowded flowers on inside wall and figures in various postures on outer wall. H: 8.4; D: 17.9. Mid Ming Dynasty possibly Zhengde emperor, 1488–1566. Cf Brown (2007). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K2158.

Kendi, in shape of fish emerging from waves, spout base a lotus leaf and handle base a crab, handle, spout and upper body reconstructed. H: 20. Late Ming Dynasty, probably Guangdong kiln. c. 1560–1600. Cf Harrison (1995, Plate 22). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2074.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze stylised leafy vines on outer wall, dragon in well. H: 7.6; D: 15.2. Mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi emperor, 1488–1505. Cf Crick (2002 Plate 204) Lena Shoal shipwreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K2160.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, decorated with water weed red-brown and green over-glaze on outer wall, well with green-black flower. H: 3.1; D: 7.5. Late Ming Dynasty, Jiajing emperor. 1522–1566. Cf Koh (2013c), Belanakan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2079.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue qilin in well, body and rim repaired. H: 6.2; D: 15.2. Late Ming Dynasty, probably Wanli emperor, 1567–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2161.

Bowl, apparently porcellaneous stoneware not fired to a fully vitrified form, moderate foot ring, recessed base with fret marks, over-glaze series of black dots (occasionally green) inside thin red-brown lines on inner wall and on outer wall almost degraded black medallion outline, body and rim repaired. H: 8; D: 21.3. Mid Ming Dynasty, Jiajing emperor. 1522–1566. Cf Green *et al.* (1981, page 39). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2351.

Lid, flower petals applied around knob, glaze sancai. H: 4.4; D: 7. Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2171.

Water dropper, foot ring short with concave base with five impressed radiating lines, petals on shoulder, moulded, spout tip and handle missing. H: 6.7. Probably Ming Dynasty. C14–C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2375.

Figurine, woman (Guan Yin) seated on lotus flower, hands broken, Qingbai-type glaze. H: 13.5; Ming to Qing Dynasty, Fujian Province, Dehua kilns, Blanc de chine ware. 1368–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2204.

Lid of box, decorated with impressed Chinese character. H: 1.5; D: 6.7. Late Ming, Wanli to Tiangqi emperor. 1573–1620. Cf Koh (2014b), Bin Thuan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2422.

Bowl, foot ring low and wide with recessed base, under-glaze blue mythical animal in well, two large chips on rim and upper body. H: 7.3; D: 40. Late Ming Dynasty, 'Swatow' ware. C17. Cf Koh (2016a), Binh Thuan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2305.

Lid, decorated with applied flowers with a geometric diaper around rim, sancai glaze, rim chipped. H: 6.8. Ming or Qing Dynasty. C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2310.

Lid, with applied flowers, glaze sancai. H: 5.8. Ming or Qing Dynasty. C14–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2436.

Figurine qilin, head only. Length: 7.8. Ming Dynasty. 1368–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2455.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze blue water plants around outer wall, large body chip. H: 7; D: 15. Mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi to Zhengde emperors. 1488–1521. Cf Koh (2010b), Brown (2007), Gujangan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2457.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue orchids and leafy vines, half bowl only. H: 6.3; D: 14.7. Mid Ming Dynasty, Chenghua to Zhengde emperor. 1465–1521. Cf Koh (2010b) and Brown (2007), Australia Tide wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, PT Sharp.



K2458.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze blue flowers and 'dot' leaves on outer wall, upper rim chipped. H: 6.4; D: 13.5. Late Ming. 1505–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2459.

Bowl, foot small with recessed base, under-glaze blue stylised 'waves' on outer wall, body and upper rim chipped. H: 6.9; D: 14.6. Mid Ming Dynasty, possibly Hongzhi emperor. 1488–1566. Brown (2007), Hoi An wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2460.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue leafy vine with calligraphic figures half body missing. H: 6.6; D: 14.5. Mid Ming Dynasty, Hongzhi to Zhengde emperor. 1488–1521. Cf Koh (2010b) and Brown (2007), Australia Tide wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2461.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze pale brown 'mushrooms' on outer wall, large body chip. H: 6.3; D: 14.6. Late Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor. 1573–1620. Cf Koh (2016a), Binh Thuan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2463.

Plate, very heavily potted, foot ring low, broad, with recessed base, under-glazed blue crane in forest setting. H: 4; D: 21.3. Late Ming Dynasty, 'Swatow' ware. C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2474.

Lid of powder box, under-glaze blue stylised vine and flower, large chip. H: 5; D: 8.7. Late Ming Dynasty, Wanli emperor. 1573–1620. Cf Yeo & Martin (1978). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2475.

Plate, under-glaze blue bundle of flowers in well, most of wall missing. D (well): 15.4. Middle Ming Dynasty, Zhengde emperor, 1506–1521. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2476.

Bowl, applied grotesque animal with furry tail, part of rim and shoulder only. Length fragment: 12. Probably Ming Dynasty. C14–C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2484.

Bowl, foot ring absent with sunken base, well with fish in biscuit colour in centre with surrounding under-glaze blue water weeds, moderate body chip. H: 3.3; D: 12.2. Early Ming Dynasty, Chenghua to Hongzhi emperor. 1465–1505. Cf Yeo & Martin (1978, Plate 65). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2487.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue leafy medallion and bats on outer wall, flower spray in well. H: 6.9; D: 14.5. Mid to Late Ming Dynasty, Jiajing to Wanli emperors, 1522–1620. Cf Koh (2010b, 2013c). Belanankan wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2519.

Plate, foot ring small with recessed base, decorated in red and green enamel, with whale in cavetto, flower spray in well and simple diagonal diaper around rim, small chip on upper rim. H: 7.8 D: 35. Late Ming Dynasty, 'Swatow' ware. C17. Cf Harrison (1995, Coloured Plate 3). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2559.

Water dropper, pumpkin-shaped with domed and ribbed lid with raised patterned pimples, foot ring absent, base sunken, green sancai glaze. H: 4; D: 5.4. Late Ming Dynasty. 1567–1644. Cf Adhayatman (1981, Plate 268). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2560.

Lidded box, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue background highlighting floral motif, inner rim chipped. H: 6.9; D: 9.1. Late Ming Dynasty. 1567–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2561.

Lidded box, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze grey flower on lid and lotus panels filled with wave and flower designs on wall and lower lid. H: 4.3; D: 7.3. Late Ming Dynasty. 1567–1644. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2590.

Figurine, monkey, sancai glaze with black on head degraded on protuberances. H: 3.9. Ming or Qing Dynasty. C16–C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2605.

Kendi, in shape of lobster emerging from sea, pale green slightly degraded lead glaze, handle reconstructed. H: 15.9. Late Ming to early Qing. C17. Cf Harrison (1995, Plate 21). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2592.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze blue forest with birds on outer wall, body and rim repaired. H: 12.8; D: 28.6. Late Ming, 'Swatow' ware. C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2644.

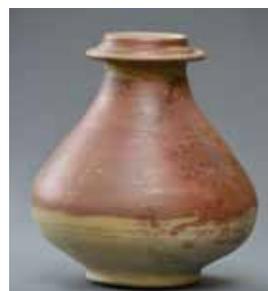
Lidded box, small foot ring with recessed base, under-glaze blue flower spray. H: 2.9; D: 3.8. Late Ming C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2603.

Tea pot, foot ring small and slightly concave, brown, amber and green sancai glaze also on base, spout tip and upper rim repaired. H: 11.3. Ming to Qing Dynasties. C15–C18. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.

CHINESE QING DYNASTY GLAZED



K816.

Jar, foot ring small with flat base. H: 14.7. Late Qing Dynasty, probably Fukien Province. C19. Cf Koh (2016d), Tek Sing wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2604.

Kendi, foot ring small with recessed base, glaze chocolate decorated on shoulder with spot drips of white over-glaze, upper rim and spout nipple repaired. H: 10.7. Late Ming, 'Swatow' ware. C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K817.

Ewer, base flat, watery chocolate glaze. H: 11.8. Probably late Qing Dynasty. C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K824, K825, K907, K1125.

Figurines, sitting birds. H: 4.1–4.8. Late Qing Dynasty, probably Fujian Province, C19. Cf Koh (2016d), Tek Sing wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (1).



K851.

Spittoon, everted foot with flat base, glaze sancai brown. H: 8.1. Qing Dynasty, Guangdong Province, Shiwan kilns. C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K903.

Figurine, sitting dog, sancai glaze moderately degraded green and orange spots, lower right leg and face reconstructed. H: 15.3. Possibly Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K908 a, c, d, e & g, K954, K955, K956, K1050, K1094, K1157, K1215, K1681.

Figurines of Buddha, ducks, fowls & horses, polychrome sancai glaze, right foot of K1050 repaired. H: 3.5–7.6. Late Qing Dynasty. C19. Cf Ball (1995), Diana wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (1).



K1214

Figurine, duck, sancai glaze, head and tip of tail missing. H: 5.8. Qing Dynasty, 1644–1911, Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K908 b & f, K1030, K1783, K1935.

Figurines of scholars and holy people, monochrome sancai glaze. H: 7–8.8. Late Qing Dynasty. C18. Cf Ball (1995), Diana wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (2).



K957.

Figurine, sitting Foo Lion, light brown base clay with dark brown mane; yellow spinal dots, left leg repaired. H: 9.5. Qing Dynasty, Guangdong, Shiwán kilns (noted for its figurines). 1644–1911. Close similarities with Koh (2013d). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K984.

Spittoon, everted foot with deeply recessed base with stamp, row of small bosses around shoulder, autumn brown glaze mostly degraded such that speckled bluish grey slip appears. H: 11.3. Qing Dynasty, Guangdong Province, Shiwán kilns. C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1023, K1024.

Figurine, man on water buffalo. H: 5.3–6.9. Late Qing Dynasty, Fujian Province. C19. Cf Koh (2016d), Tek Sing wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1031.

Jar, finely potted, decorated with applied and carved dragon, mountains and flowers on body and two crude applied dragons on shoulder and an oblong applied square with four characters, paste fine, cream, glaze watery green including on base. H: 15.3. South China or North Vietnam. Probably C17–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1045.

Bottle, Chinese letters on body, upper rim chipped. H: 4.7. Probably Late Qing, Daoguang emperor. 1820–1850. Cf Koh (2016d), Tek Sing wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1034, K1039, K1035, K1040, K1041.

Figurines, whistle, slight chips. H: 1.4. Late Qing Dynasty/ Republican period, Guangdong Province, Chaozhou, Fengxi kilns/ C19–C20. Cf Koh (2014c). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1048

Bottle, base flat, framed dragon impressed into outer walls, one wall chipped. H: 5.9. Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1042, K1043, K1044.

Bottles, crudely made, glaze Qingbai type H: 3, 2.8, 2.9. Late Qing, Daoguang emperor, probably Fujian Province, Hua an kilns. 1820–1850. Cf Koh (2016d), Tek Sing wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1051

Figurine, dog, sancai glaze, right foot repaired. H: 5.6. Qing Dynasty, 1644–1911, Found at Palembang, Musi River



K1054

Jar, base flat. H: 10. Qing Dynasty, probably Guangdong Province. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1072.

Spittoon, everted foot with deeply recessed base, shoulder encircled by ring of bosses, sancai glaze, body cracked and upper rim chipped. H: 20.3. Qing Dynasty, Guangdong Province, Shiwan kilns. C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1134.

Jarlet, base flat, under-glaze blue wave-band at base of neck, H: 6.7. Qing Dynasty, 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1141

Saucer, foot ring short with recessed base, inner surface decorated with incised geometric patterns, grey lead glaze degraded. H: 2; D: 10.2. Late Qing Dynasty. C19. Cf Koh (2016d), Tek Sing wreck cargo. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1156.

Figure, squatting Foo Dog, degraded polychrome lead glaze. H: 5. Probably Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1233.

Figurine, monkey sitting on rock, glaze degraded. H: 5.8. Probably Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1299.

Figurine, bird on rock, head missing, glaze degraded. H: 6. Qing Dynasty. C17–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1305, K1307.

Figurines of turtle and whale, whistles, brown glaze on backs only. Length 4.2. Late Qing Dynasty or Republican period, Guangdong Province, Chaozhou, Fengxi kilns. C19–C20. Cf Koh (2014c). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (2).



K1353

Figurine man on buffalo, sancai glaze degraded. H: 11. Probably Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1361–62

Figurines, Foo Lions. H:5.8. Qing Dynasty, 1644–1911, Found at Palembang, Musi River



K1417.

Bottle, body incised with peacock, flowers with lotus leaves around base of body and neck, end of neck repaired. H: 11.7. Qing Dynasty, Xuantong emperor. 1909–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1451, K1698, K1699, K1700, K1701.

Stem cups (5), under-glaze deep vibrant blue geometric and floral patterns and lake scene. H: 5.7–7.8. Qing Dynasty, Kangxi emperor. 1662–1772. Cf Koh (2016a), Vung Dau wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (1), Pusri (4).



K1474.

Bowl, foot ring low, broad and shallowly recessed, under-glaze blue simple rim diaper and flower in well, impressed bracket pattern around cavetto, pale brown glaze on rim. H: 3.9; D: 21.4. Early Qing Dynasty, Kangxi emperor. 1662–1722. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1482.

Figurine, squatting 'wrestler' carrying a small back pack and clutching cloth in front of his chest, shoulders decorated with coloured patches, left leg and buttock repaired. H: 14.9 probably Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1504, K1505.

Lids, under-glaze vibrant blue geometric pattern and flowers. H: 4.3, 3.8; D: 9.7, 11.2. Early Qing Dynasty, Kangxi emperor. 1662–1720. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (2).



K1537

Stem cup, base concave, upper rim with lotus leaf serration, under-glaze blue flower panels and lotus leaves on outer surface and stylised insects on well, cavetto and upper rim repaired. H: 5; D: 11.2. Late Qing Dynasty. C 19. Cf Yeo and Martin (1978, Plate 186). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1560.

Spittoon, everted foot with deeply recessed base, upper rim repaired. H: 11.2. Dynasty, Guangdong Province, Shiwan kilns. C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1577, K2013.

Figurines, man on camel, heads missing, Sancai glaze but degraded totally in latter. H: 6.1, 7.4. Qing Dynasty. C17–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri, Sungai Rebo.



K1232

Figurine, horse, rider missing, Sancai glaze. H: 4.7. Qing Dynasty. C17–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1602.

Figurine, man on horse, head missing. H: 5. Late Ming to Qing Dynasty, Guangdong Province, probably Shiwan kilns. 1628–1911. Cf Koh (2016a), Ca Mau wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1611.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with deeply recessed base, white glaze with red and green enamel over glaze, simple green in well with red panels of alternating criss-cross pattern and curved lines. H: 7.7; D: 16.3. Qing Dynasty Fujian Province. 1644–1911. Cf Koh (2016d), Tek Sing. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1625, K1693.

Spittoons, everted foot with deeply recessed base, upper rim repaired, dark green glaze somewhat degraded. H: 11.1, 10.6. Dynasty, Guangdong Province, Shiwan kilns. C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1674.

Figurine, Chinese capped puppet head, glaze degraded. H: 4.9. Probably Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.

Figurine, sitting baby, under-glaze blue spot on stomach, body and left leg damaged. H: 11.9. Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Cf Koh (2016 a & d), Ca Mau and Tek Sing wrecks. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1803.

Jarlet, sgraffito flower pattern on body, half body repaired. H: 3.4. Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1710.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glazed blue delicate goldfish in well, upper rim repaired. H: 6.5; D: 11.2. Qing Dynasty, Kangxi emperor. 1662–1722. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1011.

Figurine, women sitting and working cloth in lap, sancai glaze chipped. H: 5.9. Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1748.

Night urinal, similar to Tang examples from The Musi (K1068, K2150, K2542) but with more elongate body, more finely potted and with watery brown glaze. H: 20. Late Qing, Fujian Province. C18–C19, Cf Koh (2016d), Tek Sing wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1832.

Spittoon, everted foot with deeply recessed base, upper rim repaired. H: 13. Qing Dynasty, Guangdong Province, Shiwan kilns. C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1781



K1870.

Figurine, man sitting on rock with large Jun type blue glaze cape covering him, head reconstructed before purchase. H: 12.2. Qing Dynasty or Republican period, Guangdong Province, Shiwan kilns. 1644–1911. Cf Koh (2013d). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1889.

Bottle, under-glaze blue floral pattern inside over-glaze white medallion surrounded by brown glaze, base and tip of neck missing. H: 13. Qing Dynasty, Kangxi emperor. 1662–1722. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1937, K1938.

Cups, base flat. H: 8.4, 4.4. Possibly Qing. C17–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (2).



K1975.

Bowl, foot ring moderate deeply recessed, under-glaze blue flowers on outer wall and enamel over-glaze green leaves, a flower sprig in well, half body repaired. H: 6.8; D: 14.7. Qing Dynasty, Kangxi emperor. 1662–1722. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri or Boom Baru.



K1889

Bowl, foot ring small with slightly recessed base, over-glaze enamel vertical lines and circles on outer wall, half

body repaired. H: 7.1; D: 11.7. Qing Dynasty, Yongzheng emperor. 1723–1735. Cf Koh (2016a), Ca Mau wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru/ Pusri.



K2029.

Flower pot, over-glaze enamel geometric and moth pattern, upper platform only. Qing Dynasty to Republican period. H: 5.5. Qing Dynasty. C17–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K2036, K2061.

Covered jars (lids missing), decorated with crude medallion, dark green or pale grey blue Condition. H: 9, 9.4. Qing Dynasty, Guangdong, Shiwan kilns. Circa 1900. Cf Harrison (1995, Plate 111). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci (2).



K2100.

Spittoon, everted foot with deeply recessed base, upper rim repaired. H: 15.6. Dynasty, Guangdong Province, Shiwan kilns. C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2117.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with deeply recessed base, over-glaze red and green enamel flower spray in well with eight panels of flowers in cavetto. Outer wall with green outline of eight lotus petals. H: 7; D: 14.5. Qing Dynasty,

Fujian Province. 1644–1911. Cf Koh (2016d), Tek Sing. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2148, K2149.

Figurines, lying cows, the latter badly damaged. H: 2.8, 4.7. Qing Dynasty, Guangdong, probably Shiwan kilns. Circa 1900. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (1).



K2199.

Bottle, perfume, foot ring small with flat base, moulded wave and geometric pattern, upper rim chipped. H: 4.4. Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2173.

Figurine, rooster, head missing. H: 7.4. Qing Dynasty. C17–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2221.

Candle holder, Foo Dog. H: 10.5. Qing Dynasty, kiln, C17–C18. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2174.

Cup, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim repaired. H: 5.4; D: 7.5. Qing Dynasty, Kangxi emperor. 1662–1722. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2252.

Figurine, two ducks—one with head resting on neck of other (head missing). H: .5. Qing Dynasty, Guangdong, possibly Shiwan kilns. Circa 1900. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2198.

Beaker, simple vertical sides with centre and lower sides ringed with flat bands, upper rim rounded, base flat. H: 10.7; D: 9.5. Probably Qing Dynasty or modern. C17–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2254.

Figurine, two figures seated on rock dabs of blue on rock and heads. H: 6.1. Qing Dynasty, probably Jiangxi province, Jingdezhen kiln. 1644–1911. Cf Koh (2016d), Tek Sing wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2263.

Ewer, chocolate glaze with degraded paler enamel pattern on neck and lower body. Spout missing. H: 10.1. Qing Dynasty, Kangxi emperor. 1662–1722. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2277.

Figurine, scholar at desk, head and hands missing. H: 11.2. Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2290.

Flute in shape of sitting bird, blowing slit and three holes, tail with brown slip, beak broken, H: 5. Qing Dynasty, C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2307.

Spittoon, everted foot with deeply recessed base, sancai glaze, upper rim damaged. H: 19.2. Dynasty, Guangdong

Province, Shiwan kilns. C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2319.

Mallet vase, over-glaze enamel green geckoes on shoulder and black heron in fir tree on body, two lugs gilded. H: 19.8. Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2366.

Vase, base flat, brown glaze on shoulder swept to lower body, upper rim with slight chip. H: 18. Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Cf Koh (2016d), Tek Sing wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pulau Salanomo.



K2414, K2415, K2416.

Spittoons, everted foot with deeply recessed base, ring of bosses around shoulder. H: 11.9 (10.2–13). Dynasty, Guangdong Province, Shiwan kilns. C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2437

Figurine, parrot on branch, polychrome glaze. H: 7.3. Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Cf Koh (2016d), Tek Sing wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2466.

Figurine, sitting woman with baby, glaze degraded, both heads missing. H: 8.4. Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2467.

Figurine, standing man clutching sword and small animal? glaze degraded, head missing. H: 6.4. Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2581.

Cup, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze vibrant blue bridge scene below willow. H: 4.7. Late Qing Dynasty to modern. C19–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2486.

Jar, shoulder with applied square with three characters and carved dragon against mountains on body. H: 18.2. South China or Vietnam. Probably C17–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2609.

Jarlet, foot ring moderate with deeply recessed base, under-glaze blue flower pattern around body. H: 5.7. Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



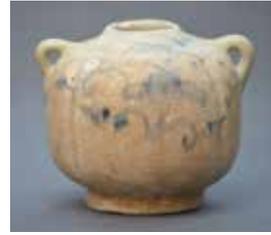
K2610.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze blue flower and 'kite' scroll, upper rim brown edged. H: 4.2; D: 7.1. Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2637.

Urinal, oblong shape with flat base (painted green). H: 16. Qing Dynasty, C17–C20. Cf Koh (2016d), Tek Sing wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K735.

Jarlet, foot ring small with recessed base and brown slip, six vertical incised grooves on body, under-glaze cobalt blue blurred cloud scroll on body and shoulder. H: 6.6. North Vietnam. C14–early C15. Found Palembang, Musi River.

NORTH VIETNAM GLAZED



K732.

Jarlet, blue-grey under-glaze vegetal scrolls mid body with lotus leaf scroll around base. H: 5.9. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K736.

Bowl, foot ring absent, under-glaze cobalt blue band of sea waves with hallow circles below outer rim and lappets at base. H: 4.4; D: 6.7. North Vietnam. C16–C17. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997 Plate 378). Found Palembang, Musi River.



K733, K734, K1318.

Bowls, foot ring moderate with recessed base (last two with brown slip), under-glaze cobalt decoration of floral medallion in well, similar pattern on cavetto and cloud scroll along inner surface below rim. Upper outer wall with peony flowers and leaves and in K734 in four panels interspersed with geometric pattern; lower with lotus panel or wave design, respectively. In Japan these Vietnamese bowls were used as tea bowls. Originally they were for food. D: 7.7, 7, 11.5. North Vietnam. C15. Cf Miksic (2009, Page 58). Found Palembang, Musi River.



K790.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, glaze cracked. H: 5.3; D: 12. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K819.

Lime holder, foot ring small with flat base, glaze cracked slightly degraded. H: 8.1. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K820.

Lime holder, foot ring small with flat base, handle shaped as a 'dugong', glaze slightly degraded. H: 8. North Vietnam. C14–16. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K830.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat, five vertical thin incised lines from upper shoulder to base, glaze watery pale green. H: 4.2. North Vietnam or South China. C13–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K841.

Jarlet, low foot ring with recessed base and brown slip, broad incised ribbing around body, degraded enamel green dots. H: 2.9. North Vietnam. C15–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K919, K1078.

Bowls, foot ring absent with slightly recessed base, under-glaze iron broadly brushed leafy spray, upper rim chipped. H: 9.9, 3.5; D: 11.7, 11.5. North Vietnam. C14. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K920.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze iron flower spray, five spur marks in well. H: 3.2; D: 14. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K921, K1172, K2124.

Bowls, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glazed iron leaf spray in well and outer surface, upper rim chipped (K2124). D: 8.4–15.1. North Vietnam. C14. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (1).



K927, K1460, K1594.

Dishes, the latter with flat upper rim, under-glaze iron spray of leaves in well, upper rim repaired in latter two dishes. D: 14.5–18.6. North Vietnam. C14–early C15. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 205). Found Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (1).



K928.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, glaze pale green fretted on rim. D: 11.8. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K929.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, glaze pale green. H: 5.6; D 13.7. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K967.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base and brown slip, ivory glaze over dark slip incised to show several encircling lines around upper and lower body. North Vietnam, Tran Dynasty. C13–C14. H: 4.7; D: 11.7. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K974, K1397, K1737, K2083, K2237.

Cups, curved body, foot ring small with recessed base (edge of K1397 carved on outer edge, base flat, broad everted upper rim repaired), white, pale-grey or olive celadon glaze. H: average 7.0 (6.1–7.6). North Vietnam. Late C13–early C14. Brown (1979, Figure 166). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (3), Boom Baru.



K1032.

Miniature bottle, foot ring small with flat base, body grooves marked with thin under-glaze blue line that expands to semi ovoid shape at base of neck, upper part of neck missing. H: 4.6. North Vietnam, Late Le Dynasty, Hai Duong Province, C15. Smithsonian Institution (2008, Reference F1989.11). Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1052.

Jarlet, foot ring short with recessed base, under-glazed cobalt blue crudely drawn flower outline with leafy spray also on body and neck. H: 4.7. Probably Vietnam, C15–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1057.

Jarlet, moulded six-sided, foot ring small recessed foot, under-glazed blue-black flowers and wave patterns alternating inside four sided panels, shoulder also segmented with six leafy panels. H: 6.3. North Vietnam. C16. Cf Miksic (2009, page 133). Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1077.

Bowl, crenulated rim and fluted cavetto. Under-glaze cobalt blue spray of broad leaves and four spur marks in well. H: 2.3; D: 12.5. North Vietnam. C14–early C15. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 205). Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1085.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, cream glaze and with moulded cloud pattern in cavetto, five spur marks outside well. H: 4. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 196). Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1144.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, cream glaze with under-glaze iron sketchy pattern in well and outer upper body. D: 9. North Vietnam. C14. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1164.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base and brown slip, under-glaze cobalt blue grey floral spray; outer body with debased lotus leaf pattern, body chipped. H: 4; D: 14.6. North Vietnam. C14–early C15. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 205). Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1168.

Bowl, no foot ring, under glaze cobalt blue sketch in well, cloud scroll around exterior. H: 4.1; D: 8.7. North Vietnam. C14–early C15. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997 Plate 212). Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1172.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base and brown wash on base. Under glaze iron loose scribble in well and scrolling band below rim inside and outside, no spur marks. D: 11.7. North Vietnam. C14. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 204). Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1173.



K1169, K1174.

Lidded boxes, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze cobalt blue four-sided panels with leaf and geometric patterns or a plain pentagon outlines on outer body. H: 5.8, 4.8. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 339). Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1170.

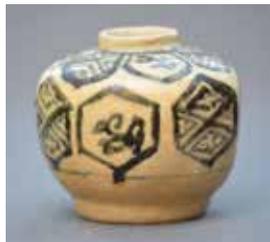
Jar, foot ring absent, base flat, under-glaze cobalt thin cloud pattern over shoulder, H: 6; D: 12.1. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1171, K1295.

Jarlets, no foot ring, under-glaze cobalt blue and iron collar pattern of leaf venation lines on shoulder. H: 4.4, 7. North Vietnam. C15–C16. From Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (1).

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glazed iron leafy sketch in well and cloud scroll on outer mid body. H: 3.7; D: 8.5. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1175.

Jarlet, six-sided, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze blue-black hexagonal panels filled with alternating geometric and leaf patterns. H: 6.2. North Vietnam. C16. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 133). Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1309.

Water dropper in form of fruit connected to leafed twig on dorsum which forms spout, base flat, leaf venation outlined with under-glaze cobalt lines. H: 3.8. North Vietnam, Hai Duong Province. C16. Cf Smithsonian Institution (2008, Reference F1989.18). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1319.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze cobalt blue lotus panels below leafy scroll, upper rim chipped. H: 6.7; D: 14.4. North Vietnam. C15–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru/ Pusri.



K1330.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base and brown slip, green glaze and brown wash on exterior of foot. H: 6.3; D: 9.7. North Vietnam. C15. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 374). Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1344.

Beaker, no foot ring, upper rim repaired. H: 6.5. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1357.

Plate, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze bluish grey leafy strokes, six spur marks in well. H: 7.5; D: 28.8. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1373.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, glaze dark olive green, body repaired. H: 6.2; D: 16.3. North Vietnam, Tran Dynasty. C13–C14. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Page 127). Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1391.

Jarlet, no foot ring, under-glaze cobalt wave scroll around shoulder, leafy vine around mid body and lotus lappets above base, body repaired. H: 6.3. North Vietnam. C15–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1424.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, well with outer unglazed ring, under-glaze blue-grey leafy pattern on outer body, upper rim repaired. H: 5.9; D: 13.5. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1467.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze cobalt blue flower spray in well; classic scrolling band below lip on both interior and exterior. H: 5.6; D: 9.4. North Vietnam. Probably C16–C17. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1496.

Bowl, foot ring moderate, everted, with deeply recessed base, Outer surface with three pale green chrysanthemum sprays. H: 7.4; D: 17.5. Possibly Vietnam, unknown date. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1512, K1729.

Bowls, foot ring absent, base flat with dark slip, under-glaze iron scrolls on outer body and floral spray in well, five spur marks in well, chip on upper rim repaired (K1512) and body repaired (K1729). H: 4.8, 11.5; D: 8.5, 14. North Vietnam. C14. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 213). Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (2).



K1551, K1682.

Bowls, foot ring small, base recessed with brown slip, under-glaze cobalt blue flowers and leaves and lappets above base on outer surface and flower spray in well. H: 6.2, 4.6; D: 12, 8.2. North Vietnam. C16–C17. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (2).



K1552.

Jar Lid, simple pyramid handle clasp, under-glaze cobalt blue leafy scroll near rim and petal lappets around clasp base. H: 6. North Vietnam. C15. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1695.

Jarlet, foot ring small with recessed base. Under glaze cobalt blue flower spray in four medallions around outer body, upper rim chipped. H: 3.8. North Vietnam. Probably C16–C17. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1712.

Vase, foot ring tall, carinated with recessed base, under-glaze cobalt blue ring shaped necklace on shoulder and thin line with three circles and a central dot at intervals on lower body, upper rim and base repaired. H: 6.5. North Vietnam. C15–C16. Cf The Adam Malik Ceramic Collection (1980, Figure 80). Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1730.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, body repaired. H: 8; D: 17. Possibly North Vietnam. C15–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1733.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, cross-hatching on outer body, glaze brown on exterior and white on interior, body repaired. H: 5.5; D: 10.2. North Vietnam. C16. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 373). Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1735.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze petal pattern in well around inner circle of leaves, upper rim and base repaired. H: 4.2; D: 17.2. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1764.

Bowl, foot ring not defined, base flat, 16 bosses around outside wall below upper rim which has small chips. H: 6.3; D: 9.8. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 177). Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1782.

Jarlet, flat base, iron under-glaze iron flower pattern around body. H: 4.2. Probably North Vietnam. C14–early C15. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1786, K2119, K2125.

Yuhuchun vases, foot ring small to moderate with recessed base and dark slip, under-glaze blue floral panels and waves on body; bands of plantain leaves on mid neck; and lappets above base, painted in under-glaze cobalt blue. All missing upper necks and K2125 a part of body only. H: 22.5, 19.5, 20. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Cf Miksic (2009, Page 17) and Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plates 288–290). Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (1) and Pusri (2).



K1793.

Bowl, foot ring small with slightly recessed base, moulded cloud pattern in cavetto, glaze cream. H: 5; D: 13.6. North Vietnam. C13–C14. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 102). Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1801.

Bottle, unglazed long neck as a sleeve for missing elongate cover, foot ring small with recessed base, six under-glaze cobalt blue panels of leafy design. H: 5.9. North Vietnam, possibly Chu Dau. C15. Cf Miksic (2009, Page 135). Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1805.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, moulded flower scroll on shoulder, body repaired. H: 5. Probably North Vietnam. C15–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1813.

Bowl, upper one-third of inner body fluted, foot ring moderate with recessed base and brown slip, incised and combed wave pattern in well, irregular iron spot decoration on exterior, four spur marks in well. H: 7.3; D 17.2. North Vietnam, Tran Dynasty. C13–C14. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 129). Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1814.

Bowl, foot ring tall with recessed base. H: 6.6; D: 15.4, North Vietnam, probably Tran Dynasty. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1817.

Lime box, foot ring moderate with flat base, handle in form of gecko, glaze partially degraded. H: 8.5. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1833.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base and brown slip, crude under-glaze iron chrysanthemum spray in well, upper rim repaired. H: 2.4; D: 11.7. North Vietnam. C14. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 204). Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1840, K1844, K1843.

Bowls, foot ring moderate with recessed base, decorated with moulded patterns of a flower well and clouds in cavetto, five spur marks around well, cream glaze cream. H: 5.8–6.1; D: 15.9–17.1. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (2).



K1845.

Bowl, with moulded floral scrolls with chrysanthemum in well, glaze cream, rim repaired H: 5.1; D: 12.1. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 103). Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1846.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, glaze degraded pale green, upper rim chipped. H: 5.2; D: 14.1. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1848.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, moulded floral scrolls in cavetto and chrysanthemum in well, four spur

marks in well, body repaired. H: 7.4; D: 16.8. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1860.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, body chip repaired. H: 5.6; D: 12.3. Possibly North Vietnam. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1869.

Bowl, foot ring small with shallow recessed base and chocolate slip, under-glaze iron floral spray in well upper rim chipped. H: 3; D: 12.6. North Vietnam. C16–C17. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1877.

Bowl, foot ring large with recessed base, glaze cream, rim chipped. H: 5.8; D: 15. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1907.

Bowl, foot ring absent, base flat. D: 10.2. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



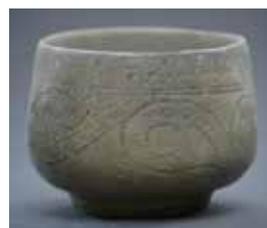
K1958.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base and chocolate slip, thin incised wavy line below inner upper rim. H: 5.5; D: 12.8. North Vietnam, Tran Dynasty. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1971.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, eight plain circles in cavetto around floral pattern impressed beneath watery celadon glaze, upper rim chipped. H: 5.3; D: 12.3. North Vietnam. C13–C14. Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru or Pusri.



K1995.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base and brown slip, watery celadon glaze over incised wave pattern, body repaired. H: 7.6; D: 9. North Vietnam, Tran Dynasty. C13–C14. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 136). Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1997.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, glaze cream with blue tint over impressed wave pattern around cavetto, unglazed ring around well, upper rim repaired. H: 7.1; D: 15.6. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2000.

Dish, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim notched, inner surface with moulded tortoise shell design—externally incised lotus leaves, four elongated spur marks in well. H: 6.5; D: 17. North Vietnam, Tran Dynasty. C13–C14. Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 133). Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2001.

Dish, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim serrated, body repaired. H: 6.4; D: 16.3. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2003.

Bowl, lower body narrowing to vague foot ring and slightly recessed base, clear ivory glaze over band of wave scroll cut through black slip to light coloured body, six spur marks in well, body repaired. H: 7.9; D: 10.7. North Vietnam, Tran Dynasty. C13–C14. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997). Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2004.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, under-glaze cobalt blue leafy flowers and lotus leaves on outer base, upper rim repaired. H: 4.5; D: 8.9. North Vietnam. C15–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



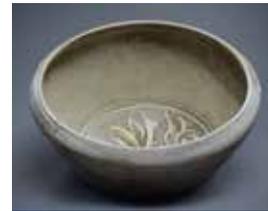
K2026.

Bowl, with approximately 14 bosses below upper rim. Watery celadon glaze over incised cloud pattern on outer body, body repaired. H: 10.5; D: 14. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 165). Found Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K2071, K2285.

Jarlets, foot ring absent, under-glaze iron fine cloud scroll (K2071) and leaf outline (K2285) on shoulder. H: 4, 3.3. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 216). Found Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci and Boom Baru.



K2086.

Bowl, small foot ring with slightly recessed base, semi-clear ivory glaze over sgraffito leafy spray cut to paler body in well and on outer body, body repaired. H: 8.5; D: 16.7. North Vietnam., Tran Dynasty. C13–C14. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2092.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 3.4; D: 12.9. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2130.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, cavetto with impressed pattern of flowers and leaves, body repaired. H: 4.5; D: 16.7. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru or Pusri.



K2162.

Bowl, foot ring absent and base flat, opaque green glaze over incised cloud scroll on lower external body, five principle and three secondary spur marks in well, body repaired. H: 10.1; D: 13.7. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 165). Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru/ Pusri.



K2211, K2228.

Lime pots, foot ring small, base slightly concave, semicircular handle a modelled areca vine (K2228 repaired at ends). H: 8, 12.4. North Vietnam. C12–C13. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 93). Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru, Pusri.



K2253.

Ewer, foot ring absent, neck with large handle, four smaller handles around base of neck, flower medallions stamped around mid to lower body on vertical lined background. H: 9.6. North Vietnam. C19–C20. Cf Miksic (2009, Page 143). Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2230.

Bowl, vague under-glaze iron floral pattern in well. H: 4; D: 9.1. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2287.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, under-glaze cobalt blue leafy decorations over neck and body. H: 7.2. North Vietnam. C15–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2234.

Bowl, foot ring absent, base flat, under-glaze cobalt blue band pattern: beneath upper rim a squared spiral; mid body a cloud scroll and around base classical scroll, body repaired. H: 7.8; D: 13. North Vietnam. C15–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2297.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base and wheel turning marks unwind anticlockwise, grey–green celadon glaze. H: 4.1; D: 12.3. North Vietnam. C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2236.

Jarlet, foot ring moderate with recessed base, body with three incised vertical lines. H: 5.5. Probably North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2360.

Jar, foot ring absent, under-glaze cobalt blue panels on shoulder with floral decorations separated by wave pattern, central body with peony flowers encircled by looping leafy vine, base with lotus panels, holes in body repaired. H: 19.1. North Vietnam. C15. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 223). Found Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2365.

Bowl, foot ring absent, row of bosses below upper rim, sgraffito broad and partly combed leafy pattern on outer body and conch shell and flower pattern in well, body repaired. H: 7.2; D: 16. North Vietnam, Tran Dynasty. C13–C14. Half body repaired. Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2419.

Bowl, very large, foot ring with recessed base, moderate under-glaze blue cloud scroll around upper lip and lotus panels around base, large body chip. H: 15; D: 30.4. North Vietnam. C15–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo–4km upstream at depth of 12m.



K2468.

Dish, foot rim very small with shallow recessed base and brown slip, and fluted cavetto, five spur marks in well, under-glaze cobalt blue thin flower spray in well with poor scrolling on rim. H: 3.8; D: 16.7. North Vietnam. C14–early C15. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plate 205). Found Palembang, Musi River.



K2512.

Bowl, foot ring absent, base flat, ivory glaze above black slip, body repaired. H: 7.8; D: 16.3. North Vietnam. C 14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K2526.

Pot, foot ring absent, handle hallow, thin whitish glaze with two splashes of green glaze on body. H: 18.6. Possibly

Han-Viet ware. C1–C4. Cf Stevenson & Guy (1997, Plates 7-10). Found Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2554.

Lidded box, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze cobalt mountain scenes on lid and leafy scroll on outer body. H: 4.8; D: 7. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2555.

Lidded box, foot ring very small with recessed base, under-glaze cobalt man net fishing in boat surrounded by cloud scroll and bracketed cross lines and on sides with segmented wave pattern. H: 4.1; D: 7.5. North Vietnam. C15–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2556.

Figurine, standing elephant paint brush cleaner, features highlighted with under-glaze cobalt. H: 3.5. North Vietnam. C15–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2557.

Figurine in shape of cow-like animal, features highlighted with under-glaze cobalt, glaze slightly degraded. H: 5.1. North Vietnam. C15–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru



K2558.

Figurine, sitting fowl, water dropper, features highlighted with under-glaze iron. H: 7.4. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2566.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, glaze with numerous bubbles. H: 5.5; D: 15.5. Possibly North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2573.

Jar, base flat, four vertical strap lugs on shoulder, decorated with applied and incised dragon and oval button stamp with inscription. H: 8.6; D: 10.5. Probably North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2583.

Figurine, two connected squatting ducks, water dropper, blue and white glaze. H: 3.8. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K2589.

Ink well, cone shaped hexagon, each with a shoulder panel decorated alternatively with under-glaze blue flower with filled background and leafy lines, glaze moderately degraded, rim with slight chip. H: 4.2. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2600.

Jarlet, foot ring absent with slightly concave base, four small lugs on edge of shoulder, under-glazed grey-blue flower and leafy scroll on upper body and lotus lappets around base and shoulder, upper rim repaired. H: 10.5. North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2640.

Jar, foot ring small with flat base, glaze watery olive over both mustard glaze and grey slip. H: 7.4; D: 12.2. Possibly North Vietnam. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2645.

Lidded box, foot ring absent and base slightly recessed, under-glaze cobalt blue flower pattern on centre of lid. H: 2; D: 3.4. North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.

CHAM GLAZED



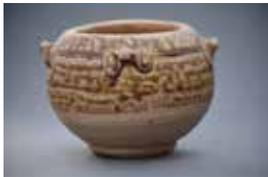
K708.

Jar, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim worn. H: 7. Probably Central Vietnam (Cham), Vijaya Kingdom, Binh Dinh Province. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K981.

Jar, foot ring small with flat base. H: 11.6. Central Vietnam (Cham), Vijaya Kingdom, Binh Dinh Province. C14–C15. Cf Koh (2015d). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K992.

Jar, foot ring small with recessed base, four lugs on upper body. H: 9.8. Possibly Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1053.

Water dropper, foot ring moderate with flat base, two horizontal strap lugs on shoulder, degraded golden brown and brown glaze, hole beneath spout. H: 7.6. Possibly Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1544.

Bowl, base flat with wheel turning marks that unwind anticlockwise, pale grey celadon glaze, well unglazed. H: 7. Possibly Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1621 & K1885. K2187.

Jars, base flat, apparent thin fly-ash glaze, decorated with numerous thin vertical striations, inside with pale purple slip. Probably southern Vietnam, cylindrical form of Sudare (reed blind) Nambam ware. C16 or earlier. H: 4.3, 6.4, 9. Cf Cort 1993: Figure 32). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (2) and Pusri.



K1727.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, kiln detritus scattered in well, speckled blue-grey glaze, upper rim repaired. H: 7.4; D: 21.2. Probably Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Cf Smithsonian Institution Collections. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1842.

Jug, base flat and wheel turning marks unwind anticlockwise, yellow glaze much degraded, upper neck missing. H: 21. Possibly Central Vietnam (Cham), but

may be South China. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1899.

Jar, base slightly concave, flat everted rim chipped, golden-brown glaze degraded. H: 20. Probably Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1903.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base and wheel turning marks unwind anticlockwise, pale-green watery celadon glaze and decoration. H: 5; D: 15.2. Probably Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Cf Smithsonian Institution Collections. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1917.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, iron under-glaze reed sketch in well. D: 13. Possibly Central Vietnam (Cham) but may be South China Changshaware. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K1949.

Bowl, foot ring short and, broad with recessed base, four small round spur marks in well, rim unglazed. H: 7.5; D: 17. Probably Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Lawang Kidul.



K1963.

Vase, foot ring moderate, base slightly concave, decorated on biscuit in reddish brown, neck with upright plantain leaves on upper half and these inverted on lower half, body with broad leafy scroll. H: 16. Central Vietnam (Cham), Vijaya Kingdom, C14–C16. Cf Khoo (1991, Figure 69) for similar decoration. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1964.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base and wheel turning marks unwind anticlockwise, well unglazed incised leaves encircle outer body, upper rim repaired. H: 6.8; D: 12.5. Possibly Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1967.

Jar, base flat and wheel turning marks unwind anticlockwise, glaze maroon over red body. H: 6. Possibly Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2060.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 4.4; D: 19.7. Central Vietnam (Cham), Binh Dinh Province, Go Sanh or Go Hoi kilns. C14–C15. Cf Smithsonian Institution Collections. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K2085.

Lime pot, handle in form of lizard, base flat and wheel turning marks unwind anticlockwise, unglazed grey stoneware with fly-ash glaze, handle tip missing. H: 15. Possibly Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2090.

Jarlet, foot ring moderate with flat base, greyish–blue glaze on grey body. H: 4.3. Probably Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2128.

Jarlet, foot ring moderate with flat base, thick brown glaze degraded. H: 6.4. Possibly Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2325.

Saucer, foot ring small with recessed base, well unglazed, upper rim chipped. H: 3.2; D: 11.5. Possibly Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2326.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, pale grey-green celadon glaze. H: 5.9; D: 15.8. Possibly Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2334.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat, six mammiform spouts, tips of several spouts damaged. H: 18.2. Affinities with a vase with nipples found at Hoa Diem, Central Vietnam from the metallic Age. Cf Le (2015, Figure 26; Yamagata & Matsumara 2017, Figure). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2470.

Jarlet, foot ring small with flat base, blue-grey glaze. H: 8.3. Possibly Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2518.

Basin, foot ring small with flat Base, body chip repaired. H: 8.9; D: 18.5. Probably Central Vietnam (Cham), Binh Dinh Province, Go Sanh or Go Hoi kilns. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2565.

Jar, foot ring absent, thinly potted with inner turning marks unwinding anti-clockwise, some of autumn brown glaze degraded especially on upper rim. H: 7.1; D: 8.4. Probably Central Vietnam (Cham), Binh Dinh Province, Go Sanh or Go Hoi kilns. C14–C15. Cf Koh (2015d). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2639.

Bowl, base flat, glaze degraded golden brown over cream slip. H 6.8; D: 10.4. Probably Central Vietnam (Cham). C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.

THAILAND GLAZED



K704, K834, K838a & b.

Bowls decorated in cavetto with incised sets of three vertical lines beneath watery celadon. H: 8.0 (7.4–9.4); D: 20.4 (18.8–21.5). Central Thailand, possibly 'Mon' ware, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14? Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K706.

Jar, Foot ring moderate with recessed base, incised concentric circles around shoulder beneath thickly dripped celadon glaze. H: 16. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–mid C16. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 92). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K747.

Bowl, foot ring short and wide with recessed base, rim lotiform, incised flower outline in well and brackets around cavetto beneath thick bluish tinged celadon glaze. H: 6.9; D: 25.5. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 86). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K769.

Vase, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 25.3. Possibly North Thailand. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K799, K1358, K2255.

Plates, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze iron 'orchid tree' flower spray decoration in well and encircling rings and on flatted everted upper rim, lip repaired. H: 6.5–8; D: 25–28.3. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C13–C14. Cf Brown (1989, Plate 37a; Richards 1995, Plates 22 & 23). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K836.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, incised radiating petal design beneath thick crackled celadon glaze, upper rim repaired. H: 9.7; D: 25. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 87). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K853.

Jarlet, foot ring moderate, base flat, two lugs against neck. H: 6.4. Probably Central Thailand. C 14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K885.

Jarlet, two lugs connect shoulder to mid neck, foot ring moderate with recessed base, pale olive green glaze crackled with vague incised pattern on shoulder. H: 6.4. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–mid C16. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 107). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K886, K888, K1912, K2035.

Bottles, foot ring small with recessed base, two lugs from upper shoulder to neck, three to five concentric incised lines on shoulder and one to three on lower body beneath celadon glaze. H: average 12.0 (11.3–12.4). Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–mid C16. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 90). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (2).



K887, K918, K1284, K2587.

Bottles, two lugs from upper shoulder to neck short with rim slightly rolled or everted or elongate with everted upper rim, body elongated or squat, undecorated. H (average): 12.4 (11.5–14) 4. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C 15–C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar (1).



K889.

Jar, glazed to small foot ring which has a recessed base. H: 7. Possibly North Thailand, Sankampaeng kilns. C14–mid C16? Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K891.

Jarlet, crudely potted, foot ring small with recessed base, two lugs, glaze degraded in places. H: 5.8. Si Satchanalai? C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K939, K940.

Figurines, stylized man on elephant, dripped glaze almost degraded on K940. H: both 6.5. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 54). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K975.

Jarlet, foot ring small with recessed base iron under-glaze ring around upper body, foot ring, glaze slightly degraded. H: 9. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K995.

Kendi, pedestal foot with deeply recessed base, body with heavily sculptured lotus leaves that project from body at apex, space above lotus leaves and shoulder with short vertical incised lines. Upper rim vertical with space from

neck, glaze dark green with chocolate brown trimming, slight chip on pedestal base, spout may have been repaired. H: 18. Probably central to southern Thailand. C12–C14? Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1056.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, iron under-glaze common calligraphic vegetative motifs in well, five spur marks in well H: 5.2; D: 12.7. Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns, C14–C15. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 126). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1088.

Bottle, foot ring small with recessed base, upper body incised with pattern of thin undulating vertical lines bordered above and below by incised lines, pale blue glaze almost totally degraded, upper neck missing. H: 8.4. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1143.

Bowl, under-glaze iron crude flower scribble and fronds in well, outer body with large blobs connected by wavy lines between three encircling lines above & below. H: 7.3; D: 16.9. Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns. C14–C16. Found Palembang, Musi River.



K1234, K1718.

Jars, body seven sided each with a panel with iron under-glaze of calligraphic design of abstract plants covered with cloudy bluish glaze, foot ring short with recessed base. H: 6.6, 5.5. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–mid C16. Cf Brown (1989, Plate 37d). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (1).



K1235.

Bowl, small foot ring with recessed base, crude under-glaze iron decoration of cakra swirls on inner and outer surfaces. H: 8.4; D: 19.6. Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns, C14–C15. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 122). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1236.

Bottle, short broad foot ring with recessed base, upper neck missing, iron under-glaze decoration with panels filled with leafy branches or crossed hatched lines. H: 15. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16. Cf Richards (1995). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1272, K2445.

Bowls, with complex iron under-glaze decoration of cakra swirls in well, feather pattern in cavetto and a darker broad band above with sgraffito sloping lines—outer body with same feather pattern. Over-glaze with cloudy blue tinge. H: 7.8, 5.9; D: 20, 13.5. Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns, C14–C15. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 122). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (1).



K1273.

Jarlet, foot ring small with recessed base, iron under-glaze brown spots and band around base of neck. H: 4.9. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C15–C17. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 51). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1274.

Potiche (lid missing), foot ring small with recessed base, four vertical lugs (one damaged), Body segmented by two under-glaze iron broad dark bands above and below, inside is a vine and flower pattern, over-glaze with a cloudy bluish tinge. Shoulder with encircling abstract plant pattern. H: 12. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1313.

Jar, foot ring small with slightly recessed base. H: 7.4. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C15–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1348.

Figurine, head only, very degraded dark green glaze. H: 9. Thailand or possibly Java. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1385.

Jarlet, foot ring moderate with recessed base, decorated with incised pairs of vertical lines on body under crackled celadon glaze, neck and two lugs reconstructed. H: 9.5. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C15–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1387.

Potiche (lid missing), foot ring moderate with recessed base, decorated with iron under-glaze around body with abstract broad vegetation strokes, half body repaired. H: 7.9. Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns, C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K1425, K1472.

Bowls, small foot ring with recessed base, iron under-glaze decoration of flower spray in well and lines encircling upper body, upper rim chip repaired. H: 7.6, 4.9; D: 16.7,

11.6. Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns, C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (1).



K1469.

Stem cup, long pedestal foot with central ridge and deeply recessed base, upper rim dentate, incised flower corona in well, celadon glaze degraded. H: 11.5. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1511.

Box (lid missing), foot ring moderate with recessed base, thick ribs on outer body create segments filled with iron under-glaze diagonal lines with bluish over-glaze. H: 4.8; D: 10.2. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1583.

Jarlet, base flat, glaze degraded dark olive. H: 4.7. Central Thailand. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1646.

Figurine, mother hen and three chicks, brown glaze degraded, head of one chick and hen missing. H: 4.3. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 101). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1658.

Kendi, man sitting with spout in both hands, handle missing. H: 13. Probably Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1694.

Jarlet, foot rim moderate with recessed base, flat shoulder with leafy scroll incised beneath glaze while body has incised thin vertical leaves, upper rim and small hole in body repaired. H: 5.4. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1706.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, bluish streaked glazed heavily pooled in well. H: 6.5; D: 16. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1715.

Water dropper in form of swimming ducks, foot ring small with flat base. H: 4.2. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1749, K2099, K2596.

Potiches (lid missing), foot ring small with recessed base, four vertical strap lugs (one damaged), white glaze dripped to lower body. H: 11.9, 11.9, 12.2. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, C15–early C17. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 104). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (2), Batu Ampar (1).



K1792.

Vase, foot ring small with recessed base, eight iron under-glazed rings around neck and shoulder, upper rim repaired. H: 12.2. Probably Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri. Note: Brown (1989, Plate XLIIb) shows a Northern Thailand Phan ware bottle with similar overall shape, albeit with a smaller and taller foot ring.



K1796, K1128.

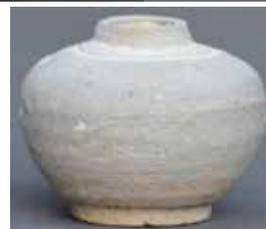
Figurines, squatting man, holding a pot, incense stick holder, head and jug reconstructed in K1796, head missing in K1128. H: 8. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C15–C16. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 78). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1802.

Bottle, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 7. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.

Cf Tingley (1993, Number 32). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1944, K2018, K2447.

Jarlets, foot ring small to moderate with recessed base, bluish celadon dripped Description, Condition. H: 4.6, 5.8, 4.1. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Cf Brown (1989, Plate 42c). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri. (1), Boom Baru (1).



K1822.

Jarlet, dropped foot with flat base, decorated with scalloped short grooves independently on upper and lower body and dripped glazed with bluish–green celadon, one of two lugs missing. H: 6.4. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2017.

Bottle, Description, upper rim repaired. H: 16. Probably Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–mid C16. Cf Brown (1989, Plate 38a). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1847.

Bowl, Description, chips in body repaired. H: 5; D: 15.9. Central; Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns, probably early C15. Cf Brown (1989, Plate 39). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2065.

Plate, foot ring moderate with recessed base. H: 7.6; D: 24.7. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1924.

Jar (lid missing), small foot ring with slightly recessed base, iron under-glaze cross-hatching and wave pattern filled with dots on outer body, upper rim damaged. H: 9. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C15–mid C15.



K2144.

Ewer, base flat, watery pale orange-green glaze, spout missing. H: 34. South Thailand. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2157.

Stem bowl, tall hallow pedestal foot stand, incised decoration of chrysanthemum flower in well and sloping lattice on most of inner surface bordered by six incised encircling lines below upper dentate rim and around well, celadon glaze, upper rim and body cracks repaired. H: 14; D: 22.3. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–mid C16. Cf Brown (1989, Plate 40a). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K2159.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, iron under-glaze decoration of abstract blobs (shells?) in well and outer body wall with stylized crabs, upper rim repaired. H: 5.5; D: 15.8. Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2258.

Figurine, man on war elephant, brown and white glaze, ears, front legs, box, most of rider and base reconstructed. H: 18. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–mid C16. Cf Richards (1995, Plate 10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2282.

Jarlet, Description. H: 4.4. Dynasty, kiln, Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C16–C17. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 16). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2350.

Jarlet, brown glaze degraded. H: 5.9. Central Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2356.

Jar, tall foot with dropped flat base, grooved elongate body covered with much degraded celadon green glaze, lugs and most of neck missing. H: 9.6. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–mid C16. Cf Brown (1989, Plate 40d). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2358.

Jarlet, foot ring with slightly recessed base, blue-green celadon glaze very degraded. H: 6. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2382.

Jarlet, foot moderate with flat base, outer surface with 'scooped ribs and incised lines below upper rim beneath bluish celadon. H: 5. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2439.

Box (lid missing), small foot ring with leafy vine scroll, background glaze severely degraded, half body repaired. H: 6.8; D: 10.3. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–mid C16. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 62). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2450.

Jar, moderate foot with dropped flat base, under-glaze iron rings around body with patchily degraded grey-blue over-glaze. H: 7.5. Possibly Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2464.

Bowl, foot ring inverted at edge with recessed base, under-glazed iron fish and weed in well large chip repaired. H: 7; D: 27.7. Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns. C14–C15. Cf Brown (1989, Plate 35c). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2469.

Ewer, two lugs, thick white glaze dripped, 'neck and handle missing. H: 11. Possibly Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2472.

Bottle, iron under-glaze decoration of abstract patches around body bounded by broad lines, over-glaze with bluish tinge, fluted' neck missing. H: 11.7. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–mid C16. Cf Brown (1989, Plate 38a). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2495.

Bottle, two lugs, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 13. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–mid C16. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 48). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2496, K1127, K1222.

Figurines, sitting woman clutching baby, a dove and an unidentified animal—to chest, somewhat degraded pale grey glaze covers incised and modelled decoration. H: 10.2, 9.5, 8.7. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–mid C16. Cf Richards, (1995, Plates 87). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2508, K2568, K2569.

Bowl, rim everted, foot ring small with recessed base, celadon glaze over incised composite flower in well (pooled) and radiating petals in cavetto, large rim chips repaired. H: 9.7, 6.5, 7.2; D: 19.1 12.7, 13.7. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–mid C16. Cf Tingley (1993, Number 87). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (2).



K2510.

Kendi, foot ring small with flat base, pale olive fly-ash glaze degraded. H: 13.9. Central Thailand. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2516.

Bowl, foot ring small with recessed base, four encircling under-glaze iron lines below upper rim on outer surface, hairline fracture on body. H: 8.6 D: 21.2. Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2552.

Kendi, foot ring moderate with flat base, buff-olive grey glaze, neck largely missing. H: 7.2. Peninsula Thailand. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2570.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, ribbed outer body, celadon glaze tinged with blue. H: 6.7; D: 11.3. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16? Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2571.

Stem cup, pedestal foot with large flat basal pad, upper body with relief scalloping, pale yellow degraded glaze over white slip on outer surface. H: 8.7; D: 10.3. C14–C16. Thailand, possibly Phitsanulok kilns. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2599.

Jar, foot ring moderate with recessed base, fine incised leafy vine pattern around body and zigzag on shoulder, brown glaze degraded, upper rim and part of body repaired. H: 7.3. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C 14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2578.

Lidded box, foot ring moderate, everted at edge of recessed base, iron under-glaze leafy vine pattern on lid and body. H: 12; D: 13.1. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C14–mid C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2636.

Potiche, foot ring small with recessed base, four small lugs, upper rim repaired. H: 12.7. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2598.

Plates (3). With lead under-glaze fish outlines over white slip in well, sides and rims repaired. H: 7.1–7.8; D: 25.0–28.2. Central Thailand, Sukhothai kilns. C14–C15. Cf Brown (1989, Plate XXVIIId). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (3).



K2642.

Lidded box, foot ring small with recessed base, under-glaze brown leaf pattern. H: 5; D: 5.7. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai, ware. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2643.

Jarlet, base flat, two lugs. H: 6.5. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai ware. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2646.

Bottle, moderate foot ring with flat base. H: 4.2. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai ware. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K839.

Bottle, foot ring small with slightly splayed recessed base. H: 9.8. Greater Iran, Frit ware. C9. Found at Palembang, Musi River.

MIDDLE EAST GLAZED



K755.

Vase, crudely potted, base elongate with flat base, two lugs, neck missing—upper 'rim' ground down. H: 12.6. C 10. Found at Palembang, Musi River



K1627.

Amphora, foot ring absent, base flat, glaze pink speckled with white, degraded, some fragments reglued. H: 15.8. Probably Middle East. C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1916.

Bowl, decorated with pale grey elongate five pronged striped star pattern in cavetto (possibly produced by a copper over-glaze painted through a leather stencil and later degraded by the river or lost by over firing in kiln, upper rim repaired. H: 3.3; D: 12.6. Probably Iraq, Abbasid, Lustre ware. C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K821.

Vase, Foot ring tall with flat base, degraded reddish brown glaze with turquoise spots, right handle and both upper rim and base rim repaired. H: 13.2. Middle East. C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2497.

Jug, foot ring small with everted recessed base, degraded turquoise glaze. Probably Middle East. C10–modern. H: 17.2. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2584.

Amphora, wine storage, foot ring small with flat base two smallish vertical strap lugs connect upper shoulder to lower neck, three small clay marks on upper rim indicate it was stacked rim to rim when fired. H: 24.8. Unknown date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2694

Unidentified object., length 50 cm. Possibly Middle East. C10?. Found at Palembang, Musi River.

KHMER GLAZED



K1350.

Vessel, base flat, decorated with vertical lines interspersed with dots, upper part of vessel missing. H: 9. Possibly Khmer, Angkorian ware. C11–C12. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2094.

Kendi, shape of elephant, foot ring small, three vertical flanges, filling spout on dorsum, decorated with incised geometric patterns, degraded watery brown glaze, distal part of neck missing, H: 8.5. Possibly Khmer, Angkorian ware. C11–C12. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2357.

Bottle, foot ring small, slightly degraded watery chocolate glaze. H: 8.8. Possibly Khmer, Angkorian ware. C11–C12. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.

GERMAN GLAZED



K2329.

Jug, stoneware pewter mounted, foot ring tall, blue wash, decorated with moulded stylised flowers and leaves, upper neck and handle reconstructed. H: 15. German, Westerwald area. C15–present. Cf <https://www.britannica.com/art/Westerwald-stoneware>. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.

DESCRIPTION OF UNGLAZED CERAMICS

LOCAL SUMATRA (SOUTH SUMATRA AND LAMPUNG DISTRICTS) UNGLAZED

Note on dating local ware. These unglazed local ceramics are difficult to date because of the lack of well dated Sumatran reference material. Some appear to be local copies of Majapahit-style terracotta and probably date from that period. The majority are considered to be from the mid reaches of the Komering River and associated parts of the Lampung District (Lampung Ware). They may date from the eighth century to the twentieth century.



K714.

Water dropper in shape of leather flask, degraded red slip over body. C8–C20. H: 11.6. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K715.

Water dropper, foot ring moderate with flat base, decorated with circular bumps on edge of dorsum. H: 8.4. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K717.

Kendi, foot ring small with slightly recessed base. H: 8.3. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K718.

Kendi, foot ring small with recessed base, decorated with circular bumps on edge of dorsum. H: 5.1. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K719.

Water dropper in shape of fish, tip of tail fin broken. H: 3.8. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K720, K1159, K1219.

Figurines, sitting bird, primitive flutes (blowing slot in tail, large hole below that and two smaller holes on shoulder). H: 5.2–6.4. C8–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K721.

Figurine, squatting bird, wing applied with impressed finger marks, primitive flute (blowing slot in tail with large hole beneath that and two smaller holes on shoulder). H: 6. C8–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K749.

Kendi, foot ring small with recessed base, upper shoulder with applied elongate protuberances, red slip degraded. H: 10.8. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K754.

Water dropper in shape of fish, single hole (on spout). H: 5.6. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K756.

Kendi, foot ring moderate with flat base, vertical ribbing on body. H: 6.8. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K757.

Kendi, with pedestal foot with recessed base in with two holes for elongate cylindrical spouts, base decorated with incised lines and impressed dots. H: 8.2. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K795.

Money box in shape of Manggis fruit. H: 7.6. Lampung District. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K871.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base rounded. H: 10.9. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K872.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base slightly rounded, four small body wings, thin slip painted vertical lines on shoulder. H: 6.3. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K873.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat, surface degraded. H: 6.9. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K874.

Kendi, pedestal foot with recessed base and with remnants of tree 'sap'. H: 10.9. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K875.

Water dropper in form of bird. H: 8. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K968.

Water dropper, toy, in form of bird, wings and handle missing, moderate hole on central dorsum, decorated with thin degraded slip lines. H: 5. C8-C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1055.

Kendi, foot ring moderate with flat base, applied knobs around waist, surface weathered, upper rim chipped. H: 10.1. C8-C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1067.

Kendi, foot ring moderate with recessed base H: 6.7. C8-C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1091.

Kendi, foot ring small with recessed base. H: 5.1. C8-C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1149,

Figurine. Shrimp, end of tail and tip of head missing. H: 7.5. C8-C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1150.

Water dropper in shape of fish. H: 6.5. C8-C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1160.

Water dropper in shape of fish, dorsal half only. H:6. C8-C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1216.

Jarlet with crenulated rim and foot with recessed base. H: 5.8. C8-C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1217.

Bowl, with crenulated rim. H: 2.6. C8-C20. No base. Found at Palembang, Musi River



K1218.

Bowl, H: 3.4. C8-C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1240.

Kendi, foot ring small with flat base. H: 9.9. C8-C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1242.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 5.2. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1244.

Water dropper in shape of fish, base recessed. H: 3.5. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1269.

Pot, lid sits in deeply recessed internal ledge, foot ring absent, base flat. Inside glazed but much of glaze degraded on external surface. H: 21. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1303.

Water dropper in shape of sitting bird, right wing missing, white paste painted with pinkish and brown striped slip. H: 8. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, S. Bunut (old name Sungai Kesamasan). Shallow site (10 m deep) near convergence with Sungai Musi about 5 km upstream of the Ampara Bridge on the west side.



K1304.

Water dropper in shape of sitting bird, right wing missing, cream paste painted with pale red slip. H: 8.9. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, S. Bunut (see K1303).



K1308.

Figurine, sitting man, moulded votive object, arms meeting centre stomach, chest with heavy ornament, most of feet and right hand missing, front of base broken. H: 10.6. C8–C15. Found. Palembang, Musi River, S. Bunut (old name Sungai Kesamasan).



K1310.

Figurine, puppet face, neck elongate with four holes—perhaps to attach clothes, broken on right side. H: 7.6. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1444.

Kendi, base flat, rim repaired. H: 11. C13–C20 Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1510.

Kendi, foot ring short with recessed base; trace of vertical painted lines on upper body. H: 25. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (11 km from mouth).



K1491.

Kendi, foot ring very small with flat base, upper rim chipped. H: 18. May be local or Southern Thailand. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1543, K2137, K2206.

Figurines, prawn, part of head and tail missing, large basal and antero-ventral hole. Length: 18.7–19. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River Sungai Rebo (1), Boom Baru (2).



K1502.

Kendi, small dorsal filling hole; two circular eye ridges, vertical incised lines on upper body. H: 5.3. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1545.

Figurine, crudely potted man sitting in canoe. H: 6. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River. Sungai Rebo.



K1509.

Bowl, foot ring small, red slip. H: 4.1; D: 24. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1556.

Lid with red slip stripes. H: 8. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1571.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat, body with deep carved ribs. H: 16. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1575.

Water dropper, in shape of bird, no foot ring base slightly rounded, spout tip broken. H: 6.4. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1576.

Kendi, foot ring short with flat base. H: 5.4. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1580.

Water dropper, foot ring absent, base curved, handle broken, faint degraded incised line on body. H: 4.6. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1584.

Kendi, foot ring everted with recessed base. H: 10.2. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1593.

Pot, squared paddle marks, upper rim chipped and body cracked. H: 13.5. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1603.

Jug, foot ring moderate with recessed base, upper neck missing. H: 29.5. Possibly local ware. C19–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1623.

Vase, foot ring absent. H: 5.2. Possibly local ware but also affinities to prehistoric vase from Go O Chua, South Vietnam. Probably prior to C10. Cf Tran (2012, Page 45 Figure 16). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1648.

Figurine, man sitting in canoe, part of prow missing. H: 5.3. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1649.

Water dropper, sitting chicken. H: 11. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1661.

Figurine, standing crocodile. H: 4.6. C8–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1669.

Figurine, sitting bird, primitive flute (blowing slot in tail, large hole below that and two smaller holes on shoulder). H: 6.2. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1768.

Incense holder, simple pedestal base, apex with incised lines, both radiating and sloping and hole at tip. H: 3.4. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1771.

Water dropper in shape of fish, ventral part missing. H: 2.9. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1774.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, corners ridged with serrated edges which form low ventral stand. H: 6.2. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1787.

Figurine, man embracing large melon. H: 5.5. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1940.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat, impressed decoration around shoulder with faint vertical incised lines on body. H: 5. C8–C20. Cf South Sulawesi jarlet In Solheim (1966: Plate 111g). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1951.

Kendi filling spout. H: 13. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1977.

Kendi, foot rings small with recessed base. H: 9.2. Local ware. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2009.

Kendi, foot ring small with flat base, spout missing, appliqué panel lines around waist with incised circles with central dot encircling shoulder. H: 11.9. Possibly local or from Sumba Island, Indonesia. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2010.

Kendi, foot ring tall with recessed base, upper rim chipped, appliqué neck lace with vertical lines to mid body. H: 12.8. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2011.

Kendi, foot ring moderate, upper body with impressed squares, arched handle and distal part of spout missing. H: 18.5. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2051.

Jar, foot ring moderate with recessed base, body ribbed, degraded red slip on grey body, upper rim repaired. H: 11. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2110.

Incense burner, bowl with 7 triangular windows interspersed with three small holes, foot ring large with slightly recessed base. H: 5.8. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2142.

Kendi, foot ring small with slightly everted and recessed base, traces of red slip most of handle missing. H: 11. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2179.

Figurine, crudely made standing woman, face unclear. H: 12.2. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2190.

Kendi, large pedestal base, red slip vertical stripes on body. Filling and pouring holes at end of long tubes connected with bridge typical of kendis from Lampung, Sumatra. H: 26.1. C18–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2192.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base, everted serrated ridge around lower body. H: 9.3; D: 26.4. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2202.

Pot, base round, upper rim slightly chipped. H: 10.6. Possibly local ware. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2217.

Kendi, in shape of rooster, foot large and pedestal shaped with recessed base, tip of tail and spout missing. H: 20. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2226.

Pot, base convex, impressed string paddle marks. H: 35. Possibly local ware. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, PT Sharp.



K2272.

Oven, foot ring moderate with flat base, red paint on cream body. H: 8.7. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2289.

Figurine, sitting bird, primitive flute (blowing slot in tail, large hole below that and two smaller holes on shoulder). H: 5.8. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2292.

Water dropper in shape of fish, covered with degraded red slip. H: 6.2. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2301.

Water dropper in shape of bird. H: 5.7. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2308.

Stove, four feet. H: 14.8. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2333.

Kendi, foot ring small with flat base, winged ridges around lower shoulder, degraded red slip, most of semi-circular

handle missing. H: 12. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2336.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat, elongate pouring and filling tubes connected by short bridge. H: 14.5. Typical of kendis from Lampung, Sumatra. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2343.

Kendi, very large, foot ring moderate with recessed base, short neck with decorative lateral protuberances (tips damaged) and filling hole on upper part of neck. H: 34.5. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2346.

Kendi, foot ring small with recessed base, degraded red slip. H: 13.4. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2369.

Bowl, foot ring absent, base flat, two handles from upper rim, black slip, hairline crack around base. H: 10.7. Possibly modern. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2370.

Double bowl. H: 7.5. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2373.

Kendi, foot ring absent, small base flat, elongate pouring and filling tubes connected by arched bridge. Typical of kendis from Lampung, Sumatra. C8–C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2387.

Plate, base flat. D: 20.5. C13–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2388.

Bowl, foot ring moderate, red slip on upper rim and foot. H: 7.1. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2427.

Pot, base convex, upper rim chipped. H: 14. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2428.

Pot, base convex, red slip degraded, upper rim chipped. H: 15. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2477.

Censer, red slip trimming. H: 18.2. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2543.

Kendi, foot ring small with concave base, upper shoulder with three knobs each with an apical incised cross, small hole in shoulder, dorsal dome (decorated with impressed open circles) supported a curved handle, which is largely missing. H: 10.2. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2580.

Lidded stem cup, foot ring small with recessed base and toothed rim, degraded striped brownish slip on inner and outer upper body. H: 14; D: 13.8. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (stem cup) and Salanamo (lid).



K2655.

Bottle, foot ring broad with recessed base, shoulder decorated with incised leaves, body ribbed. H: 20.7. Sumatra. C19 to modern. Cf Solheim (1990, Plate III). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2682.

Pot, oval base, paddle impressed net pattern over body. H: 15.1, Local ware, undated. Similar to pots from the Buni and Gilimanuk prehistoric sites, West Java. Cf Soegondho 1985: Photos 35 & 72). Found at Palembang Musi River.



K2687

Kendi, five spouts, shoulder striated with red slip. H: 28.2. Sumatra, Lampung District. Probably C19 to early C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2688.

Toy in shape of mongosteen fruit. H: 9.6. Lampung District. C8–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2689.

Pot, foot ring moderate, base recessed with convex centre, covered with an apparent dark olive tree resin, probably local but of a common southern Indian shape. H: 22., undated. Cf K1603. Found at Palembang, Musi River.

Figurine, squatting frog, surface burnished. H: 4.5. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K878.

Kendi, foot ring moderate with recessed base, decorated with incised lines around neck and inverted triangles on shoulder. H: 15.5. Affinities with pottery from Buni culture (200 BC–500 AD) from West Java. Found at Palembang, Musi River.

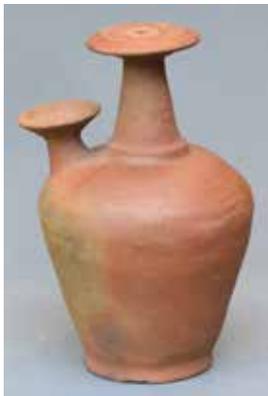
#### JAVA UNGLAZED

Note: The terracotta wares below were probably mostly made during or around the period of the Javanese Majapahit Kingdom (1293 to circa 1500). Most were probably made in Java. However, several of the kendis may have been made in China during the Song and subsequent period, especially those with a mammiform spout, (see section on Song to Yuan.) As described below, several pieces may long pre-date Majapahit.



K883.

Kendi, base with small slightly concave flattened area, Degraded polished surface. H: 20.5. East Java. Cf Adhyatman (1987, Plate 46). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K788.

Kundika. Foot ring small and recessed, surface with slip (degraded on one side). H: 20.7. Probably Majapahit period. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1107.

Spout (kendi), abstract animal head, decorated with curved incised lines. Length: 7.3. Majapahit style. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K842.



K1109.

Figurine, standing cow, money box. H: 13.5. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1211.

Stove, base flat, creamy buff coloured fabric, five small holes on ceiling of fire box. H: 12.3. Possibly Ciruas, Banten, West Java. C19–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1271.

Buddhist clay tablet, moulded design of three female offering fruit near a temple built of fired bricks. Dimensions (length x width x thickness): 15.3 x 12.2 x 1.4. Such tablets were common in Indonesia before C8/C9 as souvenirs of pilgrimage to temples (252 tablets have been discovered at the Borobudur temple, Central Java). ([http://www.cengagesites.com/academic/assets/sites/3919/page220\\_ch08.pdf](http://www.cengagesites.com/academic/assets/sites/3919/page220_ch08.pdf)). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1238.

Figurine in form of fish. H: 6.2. Undated. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1239.

Bell, with incised laughing fish. H: 7. Undated. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1386.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 10.5. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1257.

Jar, base moderate with recessed base, part of shoulder surface degraded. H: 7.3. Possibly Buni ware from West Java. 200 BC–500 AD. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1396.

Pot support, four upright prongs to support round based pots, decorated with vertical incised lines and impressed open circles, two prongs repaired. H: 9. C15 to recent. Similar to one from Islam Banten Lama site, West Java. Cf Soegondho (1985: photo 107). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1401.

Bottle Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat, coarsely potted body cream with degraded bands of red slip and crude leaf spray on shoulder. H: 23.4. Probably Ciruas, Banten, West Java. C19–C20. Cf Adhyatman (1987, Plate 216). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1493.

Figurine, standing cow, money box, two legs and half an ear repaired. H: 12.1. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (4 km from mouth, usually collections in Rebo were <3 km from mouth).



K1547.

Figurine, standing elephant, money box, right side legs and large hole in side repaired. H: 20. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1548.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat, part of body repaired. H: 9.1. Possibly Buni ware, West Java. 200 BC–500 AD. Found at Palembang, Musi River. Sungai Rebo.



K1659.

Bottle kendi, foot ring absent, base flat, coarsely potted, body cream with degraded bands of reddish brown slip and crude leaf spray on shoulder, neck missing. H: 12.6. Probably Ciruas, Banten, West Java. C19–C20. Cf Adhyatman (1987, Plate 217). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1570.

Kendi, foot ring small with flat bases surface polished neck and spout reglued prior to purchase. H: 18. C19–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1573.

Figurine, head of bird–body missing. H: 8.6. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1578.

Figurine, sitting rooster, money box. H: 18.5. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1585.

Saucer with a male and female head on upper rim, H: 6.3. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1769.

Small stove, surface polished. Modern. H: 9. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1641.

Kendi, foot ring small with scalloped edge to everted and recessed base (with convex centre), decorated with fine comb lines over body and base, appeared to have a brown slip or sap coated surface. H: 13. Affinities with pottery from Buni culture (200 BC–500 AD) from West Java. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1773.

Kendi, filling spout decorated with impressed holes and applied coils. H: 14.3. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1671.

Figurine, man, lower half of body and right arm missing. H: 6. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Cf Soedarmadji (2012, Page 91). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1806.

Figurine, sitting dog, right leg repaired. H: 12. Majapahit style. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1759.

Figurine, standing pig, three legs repaired. H: 9.5. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1849.

Figurine, a man and woman together. H: 8.1. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1850.

Figurine, a man and woman together, base deeply recessed with flower 'stamp'. H: 8.1. Possibly Ciruas, Banten, West Java. C19–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1898.

Kendi, filling spout missing. H: 22.5. Possibly Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1925.

Figurine, standing horse, base of back legs missing. H: 11.3. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1926.

Figurine, squatting frog. Length: 8.5. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2008.

Figurine, standing pig, hole on dorsum. H: 6.5. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



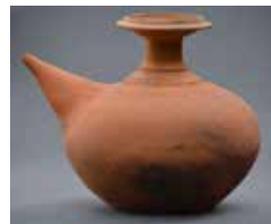
K2072.

Kendi, foot ring absent, H: 15. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2073.

Kendi, foot ring small, base flat large mammiform pouring spout, filling neck missing. H: 12. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2134.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat, body with hairline crack. H: 14.9. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo



K2186.

Jar, foot ring small with flat base. H: 15. Possibly Majapahit. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2188.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat, coarsely potted, decorated with bands of red slip and broad scribble on shoulder. H: 21.5. Probably Ciruas, Banten, West Java. C19–C20. Cf Adhyatman (1987, Plate 217). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2210.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat, H: 17.9. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2242.

Pot, foot ring absent, base flat, H: 19.5. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2257.

Figurine, standing elephant, decorative pad on back. Hole near rump and left back leg damaged. H: 10.5. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



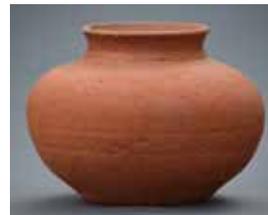
K2268.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat, filling spout missing. H: 7.3. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2276.

Figurine, female head, body missing. H: 4.8. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2324.

Pot, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 10.1. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2327.

Figurine, standing elephant, money box, some luted parts missing. H: 18. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Cf Soemantri (1997: Figure 180). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2332.

Figurine, bird perched on rock. H: 14. Cf Face similar to Soemantri (1997: Figure 194). Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2328.

Figurine, standing pig, decorative floral appliqué on back—some leaves broken. H: 8.1. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2355.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 3.5. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2330.

Kendi, foot ring moderate with deeply recessed base, dorsal toothed arch with two arms meeting at apex, two spouts from dorsum. H: 24.1. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2363.

Kendi, foot ring large with flat base, surface polished. H: 14.6. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2331.

Figurine, squatting rabbit, money box, large hole in base. H: 15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2395.

Figurine, swimming duck, money box, probably moulded. H: 15. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2397.

Figurine, fish, possibly moulded, fins and tail with incised line striations, large hole on one side. H: 13. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2669.

Miniature granary or shed, saddle roof, base flat with cone-shaped depression. H: 7. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang Musi River, Dusun Cengal Nya.



K2421.

Roof tile, man on mythical serpent, reglued from original parts. H: 24.1. Similar to C20 Lake Samosir Batak statues of a man riding a mythical creature. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2670.

Miniature House, saddle roof, base flat with cone-shaped depression. H: 8.5. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang Musi River, Dusun Cengal Nya.



K2426.

Figurine, standing elephant, pedestal base flat, money box. H: 10.3. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



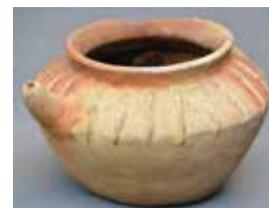
K2480.

Money box in shape of goat. H: 9.9. Probably Majapahit C13–C15. Found at Palembang Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2451.

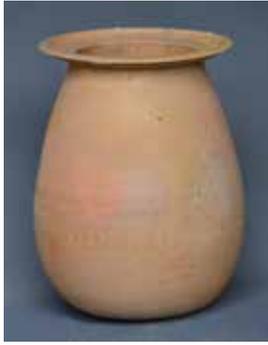
Jar, finely potted, foot ring small with recessed base, decorated with incised triangular lines around neck, edge of carination beaded, body finely ribbed, base with large hole, upper rim chipped. H: 8.9. Affinities with pottery from Buni culture (200 BC–500 AD) from West Java. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2683.

Kendi, foot stand absent, base flat, decorated over body with degraded thin incised comb marks upper rim chipped. H: 11.4. Affinities with both pottery from Buni culture (200 BC–500 AD) and Lampung ware (C8–C20). Found at Palembang, Musi River.

OC EO CULTURE (FUNAN) UNGLAZED



K935.

Jar, foot ring absent, base small and flat, flare-rimmed of moderate length, fine buff ware. H: 19.8. Oc Eo type C3-C6. Cf Bong (2003: Figure 6.2B) and images in the Angkor Borei Museum. Found at Palembang, Musi River.

Jarlet, pedestal foot stand with broad flat base (repaired). H: 6.2. Oc Eo type C3-C6. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1470.

Stand cup, pedestal foot stand with deeply recessed hollow stem, greyish black polish to surface, pedestal repaired. H: 10.4. Oc Eo type C3-C6. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1267.

Pot, foot ring absent, base flat, slight pouring curve on one side of rim, decorated with fishnet paddle marks on base and with two rows of incised sloping straight lines bordering chevron pattern, chaff temper, chip on upper rim reglued. H: 11. Possible Oc Eo type C3-C6. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1590.

Architectural apex, base missing. H: 15.3. Oc Eo type C3-C6. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1389.

Stand cup, coarsely potted with sandy brittle body, pedestal foot stand with flat base, decorated at waist with a barely visible row of fishbone markings and around pedestal with arrow markings. H: 12. . Oc Eo type C3-C6. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1610.

Jar, foot ring moderate with recessed base. H: 22.5. Oc Eo type C3-C6. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1390.



K1677.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat, surface burnished. H: 7.1. Oc Eo type C3-C6. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1754.

Bowl, foot ring small, base flat, incised fern scroll band between two incised lines around shoulder, slip on shoulder degraded. H: 7.1; D (max): 17.8. Oc Eo type C3–C6. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1775.

Spout of ewer, in shape of small mammal. H: 2.9. Oc Eo type C3–C6. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



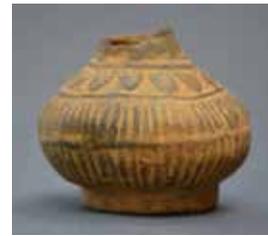
K1858.

Ewer, foot stand very small with flat base, shoulder and neck repaired. H: 8.9. Oc Eo type C3–C6. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1887.

Stem cup, pedestal foot with flat base, upper basin and foot with similar dimensions, clay body gritty with apparent sand 'inclusions', very degraded dark slip, stem base chipped. H: 9.3. Possibly Oc Eo type, may be Southern Thai of later date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2047.

Waterjar, foot ring moderate with recessed base, degraded buff coloured slip (?), upper neck missing, decorated with impressed leaves around shoulder and two rows of vertical lines around waist. H: 6.1. Oc Eo type C3–C6. Cf Tan (2003, Figure IV-9). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2145.

Ewer, foot ring small with slightly recessed base, upper rim repaired, foot ring chipped. H: 23.5. Oc Eo type C3–C6. Cf Stark (2003: 94). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2214.

Stopper, with abstract 'horse head on apex. H: 10. Oc Eo type C3–C6. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2506.

Stem cup, upper rim and pedestal base repaired. H: 13.3. Oc Eo type C3–C6. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2514.

Lid with apical stupa, heavily potted. H: 14.3. Oc Eo type C3–C6. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K879.

Kendi, pedestal foot with deeply recessed base. H: 15.5. Probably Thai. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2532.

Jarlet, foot stand absent, base flat. C2–C8. H: 8.1. Oc Eo type C3–C6. Cf Bennett, Murray and Vandy Muong (2015, images in Angkor Borei Museum). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K880.

Kendi, pedestal foot with deeply recessed base (repaired). H: 29.7. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2684.

Jar foot ring moderate, inverted with recessed base, foot ring and upper rim chipped, clay buff. H: 8; D: 13.5. Oc Eo type C3–C6. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K882.

Lid of pot. D: 14.7. C10–C14. Cf K2594. Found at Palembang, Musi River.

THAILAND UNGLAZED



K789.

Kendi, foot ring small with flat base. H: 11.6. Probably Thai. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K898.

Jarlet, fine white levigated clay, foot ring absent, base flat, thin bands of degraded slip around upper body. H: 5.8. Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K978.

Spout, in shape of elephant trunk, probably from kendi. H: 4.5. Probably Central Thailand, Dvaravati type. C8–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1016.

Jar, finely potted without foot stand, impressed pattern of oval seed in pod? around body and near base, reddish brown degraded slip over much of external surface, body and upper rim repaired. H: 6.6. Probably central east coast Peninsula Thailand. Mid-2nd millennium. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1083.

Vase, foot ring very short with flat base, degraded red slip. H: 13.9. Similar to those jars made at Satingpra, South Thailand salvaged from the Intan wreck in the Java Sea. C10–C12. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1102.

Jarlet, with a typical form and pinkish grey body, well potted and at least finished on a slow wheel. H: 8. Central Thailand, perhaps Dvaravati style. C6–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1104, K1139, K1618.

Jars, foot ring absent, base flat, necks narrow to broad, Potting wheel marks clear on body and crudely smoothed on outer surface. H: 16.9, 17.5, 15. Central Thailand, Probably Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns. C16–C18. Cf Sukkham (2015). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1108.

Pipe fitting. Length: 4.9. Possibly Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1114.

Kendi, pedestal foot with deeply recessed base, spout missing. H: 11.7. Probably Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1138.

Jarlet, foot ring small with flat base, two large lugs, upper rim chipped. H: 7. Possibly South China. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1140.

Kendi, foot ring moderate, base flat, black slip, upper rim broken on two sides. H: 20.4. Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns. Ayutthaya period, C16–C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1166, K1501, K1642, K2452, K2515.

Kendis, fine paste bodies with slightly compressed body, spout moderately long and thick wide, neck moderately tall without everted ridge. H: 10.1 (8–14). Probably Thai. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (2).



K1266.

Kendi, white body with brownish–red slip. H: 11.9. Probably Thai. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1328.

Bottle, pedestal foot with flat base, decorated on body and shoulder with incised triangles and associated impressed small circles. H: 16.5. C7–modern period. Cf Solheim (1990; Plate 4b). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1329.

Jarlet, foot ring small with flat base, degraded pinkish slip. H: 9.8. Northern Central Thailand. C14–C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1337.

Ewer, pedestal foot, fine white clay, lotus panel outline incised around upper body, each alternate panel painted with degraded reddish slip, shoulder decorated with eight pointed mantle of very small impressed curly lines, points of mantle slightly elevated from body surface, pedestal, spout tip and upper neck missing. H: 16. Southern Thailand, Songkhla Lake/Satingpra site complex. C11–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Sekanak.



K1338, K2084, K1377, K2273.

Kendis, foot ring small with flat base, basal neck collar, upper rim repaired and base missing in K1338. H: 22.5 (19–24). Southern Thailand, Satingpra kiln complex. C10–C12. Cf Stargardt (2012, page 23). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (1), Sungai Rebo (1), Sungai Guci (1).



K1339.

Ewer, foot missing, upper body divided by incised lines into panels filled with degraded reddish 'slip' over a greyish background slip, shoulder decorated with six pointed mantle of very small impressed curly lines, points of mantle slightly elevated from body surface, possibly also vestiges of degraded pale olive green slip, base of spout encircled by lace collar H: 23.5. Southern Thailand, Songkhla Lake/Satingpra site complex. C11–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1340.

Ewer, fine white clay, foot ring short with everted and recessed base, shoulder decorated with six pointed mantle of very small impressed curly lines, points of mantle slightly elevated from body surface, lower body with incised lotus leaf panels, lower base, spout tip and upper neck missing. H: 24.3. Southern Thailand, Songkhla Lake/Satingpra site complex. C11–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Sekanak (25 m deep).



K1369.

Kendi, pedestal foot with deeply recessed base, brown glaze or slip much degraded, foot and upper rim repaired. H: 17.5. Possibly Thailand C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.





K1378, K1656, K1691, K1789, K2322.

Ewers, cream body, heavily potted, widest at shoulder with no foot stand and flat base. Neck moderate with wide grooved horizontal flange with four small holes for tying down lid, spout short with knobbed tip, undecorated except for vestiges of brownish red or pale olive slip. H: 26.2 (20–29.5). Probably Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (1), Pusri (1), Sungai Rebo (1).



K1414, K1439, K1538, K1553, K1554, K1642, K2165, K2507, K2520, K2521.

Kendis, foot ring generally short and broad short broad necks with moderately everted upper rim—some with central carination, three with circling bands of red slip

around lower body, neck and spout. Southern Thailand. C12 to modern? H: 11.5 (9.4–14.9). Four (K1642, K2165, K2520-1) shaped like those from Tioman Island and Dengkil, Selangor). Cf SEACS, West Malaysia Chapter (1985, Figure 381). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (5).



K1421.

Pot, base slightly convex, decorated around top of shoulder at base of neck with a broad band of impressed vertical criss-crossed segments. H: 16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1435.

Vase, fine paste, foot ring absent, base flat, degraded dark brown slip or burnish, upper rim repaired. H: 16.9. Central Thailand, possibly Dvaravati style. C6–C8. Cf Bong 2003, Figure 5.13). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1436.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat, bands of degraded dark brown slip. H: 19.5. Probably South Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1437.

Ewer, lower body elongated to tall foot with slightly concave base, small hole in body wall, spout tip and upper neck missing. H: 19. Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1466.

Stem cup, pedestal foot with flat base, degraded black slip or glaze, upper rim repaired. H: 17.3. Probably Thailand, C6–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1500.

Jar, foot ring low and wide with slightly recessed base, degraded dark brown slip? upper rim and neck repaired. H: 7.4. Probably north central Thailand, possibly Dvaravati style. C6–C10? Cf Bong (2003: Figure 520). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



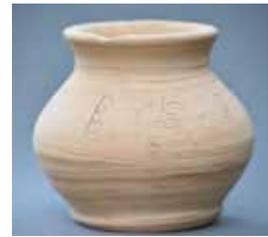
K1501.

Kendi, foot ring small with flat base, hairline crack in body. H: 10. Southern Thailand, C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1507.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 4.5. Found at Palembang, Musi River. Probably Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (11 km from mouth).



K1508.

Jar, crudely potted jar, foot ring small with slightly inverted edge, flat. Upper body encircled with simple inscribed 'fern' pattern. H: 10. Possibly Thai Peninsula. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (11km from mouth).



K1539.

Jar, foot stand absent, base flat, zigzag impressed lines around constricted neck, upper part with slipped red and brown dots, small hole in lower body wall. H: 6.7. Southern Thailand C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1555.

Kendi, foot ring small with slightly recessed base. H: 13.8. Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1561.

Bottle, foot replaced by slightly convex plate, upper rim chipped. H: 23.6. Central Thailand, possibly Dvaravati style. C6–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1562.

Bowl, foot ring short, with flat base, degraded broad bands of dark brown slip around body H: 9.4; D: 15.7. Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1567.

Basin, foot ring absent, base flat, broad band of incised dots boarded by incised brackets above base, dark olive slip degraded, hairline body crack. H: 11.2. Possibly Central Thailand. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1568.

Kendi, foot ring small with wide flat base, body with impressed vertical striated lines, dark degraded slip? outer mouth rim repaired. H: 9.3. Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1604.

Ewer, foot ring small with recessed base, red and blackish slip almost totally degraded, spout tip missing. H: 22.1. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1606.

Pot, base convex, mouth rim repaired. H: 8.9. Possibly northern Central Thailand. C6–C10? Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1609.

Ewer, lower body dish shaped with pedestal foot and recessed base, body segmentation and lotus leaf pattern from fine incised lines, traces of slip, part of neck missing. H: 23.5. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1615.

Jar, foot ring small with flat base, upper rim and neck repaired. H: 14.5. Central Thailand, Possibly Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns. C16–C18. Cf Sukkham (2015). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1617.

Handle of Lid in shape of stupa, surface burnished. H: 7.8. Possibly northern Central Thailand. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1647.

Kendi, foot ring small with flat base, dark slip degraded. H: 13.1. Probably Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1631.

Kendi, pedestal foot with flat base, surface burnished, neck missing, pouring spout tip chipped. H: 15.6. Central Thailand Cf Startgardt (2012, Page 21 upper photo). C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1765.

Stem cup, short pedestal foot, with deeply recessed base, pale brown slip? on buff body, upper rim with incised bracketed panels filled alternatively with parallel incised lines and a central nipple, body with lotus leaf panel. H: 8.3. Probably Central Thailand, Dvaravati style. C6–C8. Cf Bronson and Dales (1972: Plate IV & also Figure 10, bottom). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1640.

Pot, foot ring small, base flat (damaged). Possibly Central Thailand, unknown date. H: 9. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1767.

Candle holder, foot ring small with flat base, upper rim repaired. H: 11.3. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1645.

Spout of pot or ewer, in shape of gaping dragon head. Length: 7.5. Probably Central Thailand, perhaps Dvaravati style. C6–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1776.

Cylinder, with broad damaged base, vertical line of oblique wear marks along body. H: 14.2. Possibly Thailand. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1818.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 4.2. Possibly Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1918.

Mortar, foot ring with broad everted flat base. H: 8.9. Possibly Central Thailand, Phitsanulok ware. C14–C15. Cf Phinsakul (2016, Figure 7). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Guci.



K1830.

Kendi, pedestal foot small with chipped recessed base, two rows of impressed daisies on shoulder, dark degraded slip, upper part of neck missing. H: 18. South Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1996.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat, fine paste ware with degraded red slip rings around shoulder and body. H: 4.9. Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1882.

Cup, Foot ring moderate with flat base. H: 4.6. Possibly Thailand of unknown date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2012.

Lid, bands of degraded red slip, apex missing. H: 9. Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1890.

Possible lid with winged head and breast of Buddhist deity, brown slip or thin glaze degraded, most of vessel body missing. H: 14. Possibly Central Thailand. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2048.

Bottle, foot ring absent, base flat, tip missing. H: 15.6. Probably Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns. C16–C18. Cf Sukkham (2015). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2121.

Ewer, pedestal foot with recessed base, lotus panel outline incised around upper body, shoulder decorated with 8 pointed mantle of very small impressed curly lines with 11 points of mantle slightly elevated from body surface and similar incised collar around base of spout, lotus panel on lower body in shallow relief, most of neck and spout and part of foot stand missing. H: 16. Southern Thailand, Songkhla Lake/Satingpra-site complex. C11–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2126.

Kendi foot ring absent, base flat. H: 14.5. Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2153.

Pot, foot ring absent, base round, band of degraded dark brown slip around shoulder and neck, body cracked. H: 25. Peninsula Thailand, east coast. Mid-2nd millennium. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2180, K1582.

Kendi necks. H: 11.7 & 12.9, Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns. Ayutthaya period, C16 – C17. Cf K2698 Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (2).



K2184.

Mortar, short pedestal foot, blue-grey slip degraded. H: 9.9. Central Thailand, Phitsanulok Province, possibly Ban Tao Hai kilns. C14–C15. Cf Phinsakul *et al.* (2016. Figure 7). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2193.

Bowl, foot ring large with recessed base (“dish on a stand”). H: 7; D: 17.4. Possibly Central Thailand, Lopburi Province. First millennium BC–C11. Cf Bong (2003: Page 227, Figure 8.1). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2229.

Kendi, foot ring small with flat base, dark grey slip partially degraded. H: 12. Probably Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2232.

Kendi, beautifully potted, tall pedestal foot with deeply recessed base, burnished surface. H: 23.4. Southern Thailand, similar to the K2084 Satingpra series but with a tall pedestal foot and deeply recessed base. C11–C12. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2233.

Kendi, long broad foot stand with flat base. H: 23. Probably Southern Thailand. C11–C12. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2249.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat, carved lotus panel on lower body, most of spout missing, silky pale grey body with traces of red slip. H: 18. Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri. [Note: This kendi links several other forms: Its upper neck and rim with four small holes in the broad rim similar to K1691, K1378 and K2322; its basal lotus decoration outlined with red slip is similar to K2523, K2525].



K2279.

Pot, base convex, impressed sloping lines of dots separated by band of incised lines around shoulder and neck, grey olive glaze degraded, upper rim repaired. H: 8.6. Related to K1567. Possibly Central Thailand. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2293.

Kendi, finely potted, foot ring small with moderately wide flat base, stamped around mid body with vertical panels of vines, upper rim chipped. H: 7.9. Probably Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2315.

Mortar, foot ring moderate with everted recessed base, degraded autumn brown slip, upper body cracked. H: 9; D: 13. Possibly Central Thailand, Phitsanulok. C14–C15. Cf Phinsakul (2016, Figure 7). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2340.

Stem cup, pedestal foot with recessed base, and upper outer rim with intricate impressed scroll of circles and stars connected by meandering vine, fabric with obvious sand/shell inclusions. H: 12.5. Central Thailand, Dvaravati style. C6–C8. Cf Bronson and Dales (1972: Plate IV & also Figure 10, bottom). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2341.

Stem cup pedestal foot with recessed base, and upper outer rim with intricate impressed scroll of leaves and flowers interspersed with what appears to be a person crouched with a spear held aloft, fine paste and covered with red slip. H: 12.3. Central Thailand, Dvaravati style. C6–C8. Bronson and Dales (1972: Plate IV & also Figure 10, bottom). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2361.

Dorsum of unknown vessel, levigated grey body, hard fired. D: 14.8. probably southern Central Thailand, C15–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2368.

Pot, base oval, broad basketweave paddle marks impressed into body and covered with black slip. H: 9. Possibly Central Thailand, Dvaravati style. C5–C10. Cf Jumprom (2014, Figure 7). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2371.

Jar, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 37.7. Possibly Central Thailand—a similar but decorated Neolithic form found at Khok Charoen. Unknown date. Cf Sarjeant (2017, Figure 9.5, form 1M). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2396.

Basin, foot ring absent, pale bluish grey slip on upper body. H: 11.8; D: 26.9. Central Thailand, probably Singburi Province Mae Nam Noi kilns. C16–C18. Cf Harper (2016). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2399, K2657, K2658, K2659.

Jugs without handles, base flat, degraded blue-grey or dark brown slip over thick white slip on brownish-red body. H: 28.8 (27.2–30.4). Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns. C16–C18. Harper (2016, Reference PK6, Sukkham 2015). From Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (4).



K2404.

Basin, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 10.8; D: 30.4. Central Thailand, probably Singburi Province Mae Nam Noi kilns. C16–C18. Cf Harper (2016). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2417.

Kendi, foot ring small with flat base, red slip on neck and degraded white slip elsewhere, spout reglued. H: 15.3. Probably Central Thailand unknown date. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2418.

Dish, foot ring small with flat base, burnished black surface, upper rim repaired. H: 3.9; D: 14. Possibly Central Thailand. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2420.

Kendi spout, star shaped collar near distal end. H: 11.6. Southern Thailand, Satingpra kilns. C11–C12. Cf Stargardt (2012, page 22). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2441.

Cup, foot ring large with flat base. H: 4.5. Possibly Central Thailand, C14–C15? Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2446.

Kendi, foot ring moderate with flat base, upper rim and spout tip chipped. H: 13.5. Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2448.

Pot, lower base slopes to blunt point, surface smoothed with fine comb incised marks. H: 9.5; D: 19.9. Possibly Central Thailand, Dvaravati style. C6–C11? Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2449.

Kendi, foot ring large with flat base. H: 10. Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2483.

Plumb-bob in shape of elephant. H: 6.3. Probably Central Thailand. C13–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2485.

Plumb-bob in shape of snail. H: 3. Probably Central Thailand. C13–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2511.

Mortar dish, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 9.8. Central Thailand, Probably Singburi Province Mae Nam Noi kilns. C16–C18. Cf Harper (2016). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2523.

Ewer, short pedestal foot with recessed base, shoulder decorated with 9 pointed mantle of very small impressed curly lines, points of mantle slightly elevated from body surface, lower body with carved lotus panel, neck, shoulder mantle, upper body and lower body with chocolate brown, white and pale red slip, foot rim chipped and spout missing. H: 27.2. Southern Thailand, Songkhla Lake/Satingpra-site complex. C11–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru. Note: Dr Le Thi Lien notes the “affinity of the mouth’s rim with those of late and post Oc Eo types of vases. But the spherical body is different”.



K2524.

Ewer, Foot rim small with flat base, spout short phallic shaped encircled by ribbon with small impressed open circle pattern. H: 17. C8? Cf Bronson and Dales (1972, Figure 10). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2525.

Ewer, fine white ware, foot ring moderate with flat base, lower body with carved lotus leaf panel, spout with large applied and carved winged base, degraded red slip on shoulder, base of spout and lower body, spout tip and upper neck missing, upper body cracked. H: 27. Possibly South Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2527.

Ewer, simple pedestal foot with flat base. Neck appears to have been shortened and the spout shaped as elephant trunk may not be the original, spout base with thin collar decorated with impressed open circles, surface appears to have been burnished black. H: 14.6. Possibly Central Thailand, Dvaravati style, C6–C11? Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2528.

Kendi, small foot ring with flat base. H: 19.8. Probably Thailand, possibly Satingpra. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2529.

Ewer, foot stand damaged with recessed base, shoulder decorated with six pointed mantle of very small impressed dots, points of mantle slightly elevated from body surface, upper body divided into panels by dual incised lines, waist with strip of incised brackets combined with circular whorls, thin olive slip or glaze degraded, upper neck and foot broken. H: 16. Southern Thailand, Songkhla Lake/Satingpra-site complex. C11–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar. Note: Dr Le Thi Lien comments that this “represent the typical form of Oc Eo kendi (3rd-6th centuries). However, the . . . texture and the decoration is totally not found in Oc Eo pottery”.



K2533.

Kendi, foot ring low, wide, with flat base, H: 8.4. Southern Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2536.

Kendi, heavily potted from well levigated cream clay, large pedestal base deeply recessed, lower body with three carved lotus leaves, bands of chocolate-brown slip on foot and lower body-lotus panel outlined with this slip, pedestal chipped. H: 20.7. Probably Southern Thailand, Satingpra or nearby more northern coastal kilns, C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2537.

Kendi, foot ring small roll with flat base, traces of dark coloured slip, neck with everted ring but largely missing, spout probably not original. H: 16. Possibly Peninsular Thailand, Satingpra region, C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2545.

Jar, foot ring absent, base slightly concave, grey fly-ash glaze over much of upper body, upper rim damaged. H: 20.3. Central Thailand, Possibly Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns. C16–C18. Cf Sukkham (2015). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2547.

Stem cup with broad pedestal foot stand, deeply recessed below, and upper rim grooved with broad vertical rim with intricate impressed scroll of stars and rectangles (encircled with tiny objects that appear to be animals and plants) connected by lines ending in facing question marks, made of fine paste and with a degraded red or brown slip around the base of both the upper rim and foot. H: 11.6; D: 16. Central Thailand, Dvaravati style. C6–C8. Cf Bronson and Dales (1972: Plate IV & also Figure 10, bottom). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2548.

Stem cup with missing, upper rim sloping inwards with intricate impressed scroll of indistinct bracketed objects connected by lines expanded

to embrace the brackets, made of moderately coarse buff body. H: 11.6; D: 16. Central Thai, Dvaravati style. C6–C8. Cf Bronson and Dales (1972: Plate IV & also Figure 10, bottom). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2549.

Ewer, decorated on shoulder with fine lace incisions with 8 draped 'knobs', foot stand short pedestal shape with recessed base, neck and foot with degraded brownish slip, tip of spout missing. H: 25.6. Southern Thailand, Songkhla Lake/Satingpra-site complex. C11–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, PT Sharp.



K2550.

Pot, base convex, decorated with bands of reddish-brown slip around neck and shoulder and as four long-legged and beaked birds among reeds between these bands. H: 21.6. C10–14. Southern Thailand—similar to K2153. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2553.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat, surface degraded. H: 11.4. Southern Thailand. C13–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2579.

Kendi spout, tip a birds beak, probably attached to large vessel, perhaps glazed a dark olive. Maximum length 9.6. Probably Central Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2582.

Bowl, in shape of a rolling wave, base rounded. H: 5.3. Central Thailand, C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2594.

Pot (and lid, K882), flat base, impressed with ribbons of sloping paddle marks on shoulder and string paddle marks on lower body, body cracked. H: 20.4. Central Thailand, Phitsanulok kilns. Late C14–C15. Cf Phinsakul *et al.* (2016) and Green *et al.* (1987, Reference No. KSC# 284), The Ko Si Chang Three Shipwreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2662.

Ewer, foot ring small, damaged with recessed base, six pointed incised lace on shoulder and around base of spout. Tip of spout missing and upper rim chipped. H: 14.3. Southern Thailand, Songkhla Lake/Satingpra-site complex. C11–C13. Found at Palembang Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2667.

Jar, pumpkin shaped body, base flat, decorated with degraded brown slip of circular bands, radiating collar of thin lines on shoulder and dots in body grooves. H: 16.7. Peninsula Thailand. C10–C14. Found at Palembang Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2668.

Kendi, pedestal foot with deeply recessed base, light fly-ash glaze, part of spout missing, H: 23.5. South Thailand. C11–C12. Found at Palembang Musi River, Batu Ampar.



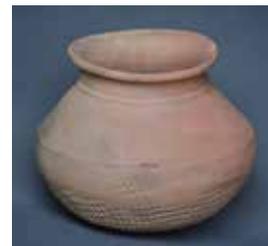
K2673.

Pot, slipped pattern of lines, spots and oblong drops around shoulder and upper body. H: 18.5. Peninsula Thailand. C14–C16. Found at Palembang Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2674.

Pot, chocolate slipped pattern of bands and inverted V pattern on shoulder. H: 19.8. Peninsula Thailand. C14–C16. Found at Palembang Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2675.

Pot, round bottom, square paddle marks on lower body. H: 13.3. Central Thailand., Possibly from Phitsanulok. C12–C16. Cf Phinsakul (2016, Figure 11); and pot in Lembah Bujang Archaeological Museum, Central Kedah, Peninsula Malaysia. Found at Palembang Musi River.



K2693.

Kendi, fine grey clay, high fired, foot ring small with flat base, fluting probably added when vessel body dried, Small hole in base. H: 19.5. Southern Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns. Ayutthaya period, C16–C17. Cf (Harper 2016, front cover), Ko Si Chang One wreck. Found at Palembang Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2698.

Kendi, base flat, fluting on long neck, spout and body, probably added when vessel body dried. H:22. Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns. Ayutthaya period, C16–C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River Batu Ampar.



K2699.

Kendi, foot ring moderate with slightly concave base, decorated on upper shoulder with 3 encircling incised lines with impressed vertical wiggly lines above. H: 18. Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns. Ayutthaya period, C16–C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2700.

Kendi, heavily potted, foot ring short with slightly concave base, robust spout with monster mask with imperial character form (Adhyatman and Ridho 1984—similar to masks on lugs of large Qing Dynasty jar number K2628] that is attached to base and dorsal surface of spout, tip of spout and upper part of neck broken. H:15 . Probably Southern Thailand. C17–C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River Batu Ampar.

‘VAJRA’ WARE UNGLAZED



K713.

Kundika, foot ring small, base flat, roughly potted, neck and spout missing, undecorated, somewhat degraded ‘fly-ash’ brown glaze. H: 13.7. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K716, K2359.

Jarlets, foot ring moderate with everted and flat base, ‘Vajra’ sgraffiti decoration on shoulder and body, degraded olive glaze on neck and shoulder and dark grey on body, upper rim and foot rim chipped. H: 10, 10.6. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (1).



K750.

Lid, distal peak missing, 'Vajra' sgraffito decoration on dorsal surface, degraded olive glaze on top and dark grey on slope. H: 7.1. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K988, K1468, K1887, K2050, K1566 (cup only), K2278 (cup only).

Stem cups, stem base columnar and noticeably smaller than the cup, base broad, flat and in two examples with a rim slightly rolled dorsally, stem deeply recessed and constricted at the join to the cup, cup rim everted or with a slight inside vertical extension, all have a fine paste body with a red or red-brown slip on the cup and with a band at the central stem constriction. Five have a 'Vajra' sgraffito pattern on the outside surface of the cup. H: 10.8 (9.3-13.6). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (1), Sungai Rebo (1), Pusri (3).



K785, K1013.

Kendis, foot short with flat base, degraded thin 'fly-ash' olive glaze. H: 11.5, 13.4. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1014. Kundika, foot ring absent, base flat, olive-brown 'fly-ash' glaze degraded, spout missing. H: 14.6. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K805.

Kendi, foot ring small with flat base, 'Vajra' incised decoration around neck and waist, polished black slip, spout reglued. Undated. H: 22.4. Found at Palembang, Musi River.





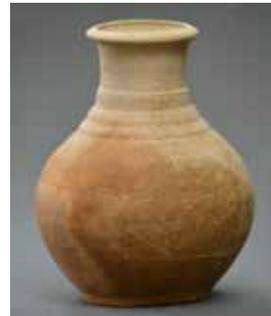
pale olive–brown, yellow–brown, reddish–brown, or dark olive–green ‘fly–ash’ or slip glaze over most of a coarse orange–brown body (K2284). Twelve jars had ‘Vajra’ incised shoulder decoration—in the case of the fine ware it is sgraffito. Four jars were without decoration (K1615, K2053, K2098 and K2344). H: 13.5 (7.0–19.9). Found at Palembang, Musi River at the following sites: Pusri (5), Sungai Rebo (5), Boom Baru (3) and Sungai Guci (1).



K1060, K1456, K1457.



Jars, foot ring small with flat base, ‘Vajra’ incised decoration around shoulder, repeated pattern between two lines encircling waist, very degraded pale brown ‘fly–ash’ glaze, upper rim chipped or repaired. H: 12.1 (11.3–13.2). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (2).



K1084.



Jug, fine paste, foot ring small with flat base. H: 12. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1250.

K1059, K1312, K1327, K1398, K1399, K1565, K1615, K2053, K2067, K2095, K2096, K2098, K2114, K2183, K2284, K2344.

Jars, moderately tall neck, foot ring small with flat base, ranging from fine ware with cream body with reddish–brown slip on upper half of body (K2067) to dark brown,

Kendi, foot ring small with flat base, undecorated, degraded 'fly-ash' brown glaze on upper parts. H: 14.5. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1254.

Kendi, foot ring small with flat base, degraded fly-ash' chocolate glaze over outer surface, upper part of neck repaired prior to purchase. H: 11.7. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1255.

Jarlet, foot ring tall with everted and flat base, 'Vajra' pattern incised below celadon glaze, upper rim and foot rim chipped shoulder cracked. H: 13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1336.

Kendi with neck missing, body elongate ovoid, foot short with flat base, degraded brownish green glaze on one side. H: 16.5. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1351.

Stem cup. Similar to K988 group but with base smaller and more domed and with dark brown glaze on outer surface with a pale olive slip inside. H: 10.5. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1447.

Kendi, neck attached prior to purchase, foot ring with everted and flat base, olive-brown 'fly-ash' glaze on outer surface degraded. H: 17. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1462, K1591.

Lids, upper knobs missing, degraded orange brown glaze, dorsal surface with incised 'Vajra' decoration H: 6.1 & 9.8, respectively. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (2).



K1470.

Stem cup, coarsely potted, glaze dark brown. H: 10.4. Similar to K988 group but with stem a pedestal shape rather than columnar and cup rim has a grooved horizontal flange. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1497.

Jar, foot ring small with flat base, pale brown slip (banded on lower body) with 'Vajra' sgraffito pattern on upper body, outer upper rim chipped. H: 17.8. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1587.

Vase, degraded dark brown glaze. H: 10.6. Possibly 'Vajra' ware. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1564, K2167.

Bottles, foot ring small with flat base, Vajra decoration on upper body of K1564, the other not decorated, glaze fly-ash brown, K1564 upper rim chipped and body cracked. H: 11.5, 17. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (1), Pusri (1).



K1812.

Kendi (kundika form), foot ring small with flat base, filling neck and spout tip missing, degraded dark olive slip degraded. H: 18.1. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1572.

Bottle, foot ring very small with flat base, modified 'Vajra' decoration on shoulder with only the three line basal venation incised, upper body with an incised undulating ribbon with impressed dots above an inverted pyramid dot pattern, 'slightly degraded olive-brown fly-ash' glaze on outer surface. H: 13.8. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1994.

Pot, foot ring small with flat base, fine cream body, upper body and neck with slightly degraded red-brown slip with sgraffito cloud, dots and chevron pattern, mouth rim chipped. H: 11.3. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2097.

Kendi, foot ring short with flat base, brown slip to lower body degraded, Vajra sgraffito pattern around base of neck and pattern of brackets and horizontal lines around waist, neck missing. H: 13.1. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2280.

Jar, foot ring small with flat base, 'Vajra' sgraffito pattern on upper pale grey body and a line of reverse brackets with stab marks in the centre encircling waist, red-brown slip to just below waist, upper rim missing. H: 20.5. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2281.

Jar, similar to the K1059 group but with the neck rim unusual in that it slopes sharply outwards, incised 'Vajra' pattern on upper body, dark olive green 'fly-ash' glaze. H: 12. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2295.

Jar, indented upper rim, foot ring small with flat base, Vajra pattern as sgraffito through red-brown slip on upper body, upper rim repaired. H: 15.6. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2362.

Jarlet, foot ring small with flat base, dark brown slip degraded, upper rim outer edge chipped. H: 10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2443.

Kendi, foot stand small with flat base, double pouring spout, filling hole simple, olive-brown slip. H: 15. Possibly 'Vajra' ware. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2663.

Ewer, pedestal foot with flat base, degraded dark olive fly-ash glaze. H: 17.8. Possibly 'Vajra' Ware. Found at Palembang Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2664.

Bowl, foot ring small with flat base, simple 'Vajra' sgraffito pattern through brown slip, upper rim chipped. D: 14.8. Found at Palembang Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2665.

Kundika, foot ring small, base flat, fly-ash pale olive glaze, spout tip missing. H: 11.5. Probably 'Vajra' ware. Found at Palembang Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2685.

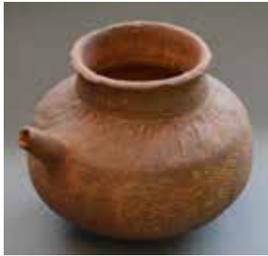
Kendi, foot ring large with flat base, filling hole on neck below mushroom shaped cap, spout reglued to body. H: 22. Probably 'Vajra' ware. Cf K805. Found at Palembang, Musi River.

CHINESE, INDIAN, PHILIPPINE & UNKNOWN ORIGIN  
UNGLAZED



K964.

Figurine, standing man supported by base and tripod, with naked legs and wearing what appears to be a leather vest with an eight pronged star carved on the front and a broad waist belt, traces of a white paint or slip, head and arms below shoulder lappets reconstructed. H: 15. Possibly Tang Dynasty. C7–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K855.

Kendi, body impressed with paddle rope marks over body and collar of striations on shoulder below neck. H: 14. Probably China. Unknown date. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1022.

Jarlet, foot ring absent, base flat, upper rim thin and chipped. Late Southern Song Dynasty, probably Fujian Province. C12–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K881.

Censer. Moderate foot ring with everted flat base, dorsum carved through with sickle shapes. H: 8.5. Probably China, unknown date. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1047.

Figurine, person, crudely moulded. H: 2.9. Possibly Six Dynasties Huhehot Xianbei tribesman, Inner Mongolia. 220–589. Cf Dien (2007, Figure 6.36). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1112.

Tiles, each of five tiles decorated with impressed swastika and connecting linear lines. Possibly made for Buddhist temples in Java. Length: 13.7; width: 26.5; thickness: 3.2. C8–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1117.

Jar, foot ring small with flat base upper part of neck missing. H: 17.5. Unknown origin and date. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1237.

Figurine, head of man, probably attached to a jar lid. H: 5.1. Probably from anthropomorphic jarlets, possibly from Philippines, early Metal Age. Cf Dizon (2003, Page 64). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1246.

Figurine, toy, sitting dove, head small, large round eyes, neck collar, wings raised and clamped, base flat. H: 7.7. Possibly Chinese, Tang Dynasty or earlier. Prior to C9? Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1247.

Figurine, person on camel, camel with large upper chest collar, slit on rump, tail damaged, head of person missing. H: 12. Possibly Chinese, Tang Dynasty or earlier. Prior to C9? Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1315.

Figurine, toy, sitting dove? head small, large round eyes, neck collar, wings raised and clamped to prevent flight, base flat, body brittle and cracked. H: 4.4. Possibly Chinese, Tang Dynasty or earlier. Prior to C9? Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1394.

Jar, foot ring small with recessed base, decorated on shoulder with two encircling rings of apparently roulette side on v-shaped impressions. H: 8.6. Possibly local copy of early Indian ware, unknown age. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1395.

Figurine, face of Hindu deity, probably Shiva, with spot between eyes, headdress with five light brown lotus shaped projections above face—each with fine carving of a deity—and an acorn shaped taller dark brown headdress.

H: 6.5. Unknown origin or date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1461.

Ewer, foot ring absent, base flat, dark slip on upper body degraded, one lug missing, upper rim repaired. H: 11.4. Possibly Late Tang Dynasty, South China, Guangdong Province. C9–C10. Guangdong. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1506.

Ewer, pedestal foot with flat base, surface burnished, two spouts missing. H: 9.5. Unknown origin or date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo (11 km from mouth).



K1541.

Figurine, Chinese? man on horse, surface degraded, three legs of horse restored. H: 12.5. Possibly Chinese, Tang Dynasty or earlier. Prior to C9? Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1542.

Figurine, person with head missing standing in prow of boat. H: 8. Possibly Chinese, Tang Dynasty or earlier. Prior to C9? Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1589.

Spout, shapes as horse head. H: 17.5. Unknown origin or date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1660.

Figurine, standing elephant, brittle white body, several parts re-glued. H: 11.5. Unknown origin and date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1662.

Figurine, toy, squatting bird, neck collar, brittle white body, tail tip missing. H: 4.2. Unknown origin and date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1663.

Figurine, squatting bird, neck and tail collared, brittle white body, tail tip missing. H: 4.5. Unknown origin and date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1664.

Figurine, squatting bird, small hole in base and back, neck and tail collared, brittle white body covered with red-brown slip or paint, head reglued. H: 4.8. unknown origin and date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1665.

Figurine, squatting bird, brittle pale pink body covered with dark slip, tail missing. H: 5.9. Unknown origin and date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1667.

Figurine, standing sheep, legs missing H: 6.2. Possibly Chinese, Tang Dynasty or earlier. Prior to C9? Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1770.

Figurine, probably a standing Buddhist deity (Bodhisattva, Avalokiteshvara?), only torso remaining, breast and abdomen naked but was apparently robed as evidenced by traces of 'cloth' attached to two rosette clasps on the upper shoulder. H: 7.5. Possibly Tang Dynasty, C10 or earlier. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1777.

Figurine, head, H: 6.5. Probably from anthropomorphic jarlets, possibly from Philippines, early Metal Age. Cf Dizon (2003, Page 64). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1784.

Figurine, possible head of Nandi—the bull vehicle of the Hindu god Shiva. H: 5.1. Cf Images of Bujang Valley Museum. Origin and date unknown. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1881.

Bowl, foot ring small with flat base, upper rim unusual in sloping inwards, body cracked upper rim chipped. H: 4.3. unknown origin and age. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1872.

Candle stick holder. H: 7.5. unknown origin and date but probably C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1978.

Figurine, dancing 'dwarf', base recessed, moulded, upper trunk only, wearing a cloth 'muffin cap' common in the European renaissance period, left hand missing. H: 5.8. Probably China, Tang Dynasty. C7–C10. Cf Schloss (1979, Plate 100). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru or Pusri.



K2024.

Bowl, foot ring small with bi-disc base, most of body repaired. H: 4.5. Tang Dynasty. C7–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2127.

Kendi lid, with Foo Dog *handle*. H: 7. China. C19 to modern. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2133.

Figurine, standing pigeon, wing outlined with cream slip or terra sigillata, tail missing. H: 9. Unknown origin and date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo at 4 km from mouth.



K2191.

Bowl, foot ring moderate with recessed base. H: 6.6. Unknown origin and date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K2274.

Figurine, male head with 'Malay' cap. H: 4.8. Unknown origin or date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2306.

Pot, base convex, shoulder and neck with three rows of arrow head roulette/chattering pattern on edge of carinations, outer surface burnished black. H: 12.5; D: 18.6. East coastal India. C8–C12. Dr Heudren Schenk pers. comm. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2352.

Ink or water well, Double rosette of impressed petals on upper surface, degraded black 'slip'. H: 4.3. Unknown origin and date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2353.

Figurine, elephant head, body pale pink, brittle, parts re-glued. H: 12.9. Tang Dynasty or earlier. Prior to C9? Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2364.

Water dropper, pedestal foot with flat base, spout missing. H: 8.7. Unknown origin and date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



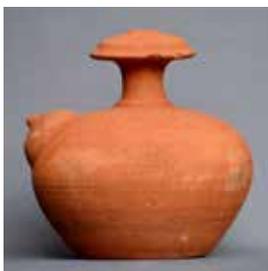
K2442.

Jar, foot ring tall with flat base, upper rim chipped, river mud attached to lower body. H: 8.7. Song or Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2488.

Incense burner, red burnished surfaces, base and stem with simple incised triangular and cross decorations, edge of foot with lenticular and notches carving in Kalanay style. H: 14.4; D: 16.1. Philippines. probably 400 BC to 200 AD. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2498.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat, upper body with fine incised flowers/ leaves inside five vertical panels. H: 12.5. Probably South China, Song Dynasty, C11–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2513.

Kendi, pedestal foot with flat base, double spouted, filling spout with wide serrated flange attached behind that is decorated with two rows of inscribed zigzag lines, filling

spout flange damaged. H: 12.9. Possibly Oc Eo culture. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2541.

Bottle, base convex, strongly carinated neck rim chipped. H: 8.9. Possibly prehistoric. Cf Ardika (1991 Figure 5.6, SBNVI 34). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2577.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat. H: 12.9. Probably South China, Song Dynasty, C11–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2591.

Kendi, foot ring absent, base flat, fine incised lines divide body into five segments and describe poorly defined flowers and foliage, tip of spout chipped. H: 13.8. Probably South China, Song Dynasty, C11–C13. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2666.

Kendi, no foot ring, base slightly concave, H: 10.9. Possibly China, Date unknown. Found at Palembang Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2686.

Figurine, crudely potted, sitting person with arms crossed on chest. H: 6.5. Origin and date unknown but high brow and recessed hairline suggestive of Chinese origin. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2692.

Jar, two large loop handles, one side and base missing. H: 11.7. Unknown date and origin—possibly Middle East. Found at Palembang, Musi River.

STORAGE VESSELS GLAZED & UNGLAZED



K703.

Jar, stepped foot ring with recessed base, four small lugs on shoulder, grey iron under-glaze of complex tendril and leaf decoration forming medallions around waist—obscured by heavily cracked and slightly degraded bluish over-glaze, foot slightly damaged. H: 16.7. Central Thailand, Sri Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Cf Tingley (1993. Number 29). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K723.

Jar, base flat, four small lugs, decorated with wavy pale pink lines incised though white slip between an upper and lower set of parallel incised lines around the mid body, pale olive watery glaze on shoulder. H: 20.2. Northern Song or Jin Dynasty, possibly Hebei or Henan Provinces, Cizhou Ware. C10–C13. Cf Koh (2010c). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K743.

Jar, base flat, four bulky lugs pressed to neck, decorated with a Tradition-type 2 dragon applied and carved around shoulder. H: 16. South China, Guangdong Province, or Central Vietnam, Go-Sanh kilns. C15–C16. Cf Dueppen (2014, Figure 2). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K744, K899, K932, K1069, K1205, K1921, K2182, K2201, K2223-25, K2238, K2337.

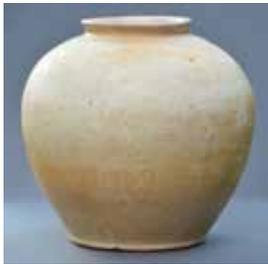
Jars, most with small foot and flat bases but in several larger pieces base concave, usually with rolled upper rim (two

pieces rim angled outwards), paste grey to greyish-pink and glazed to lower body. Average height of 13 jars 17.3 (11.4–27.1) cm. Southern Song–Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (5), Boom Baru (1) Rebo (1).



K897.

Jar, base flat, two lugs on upper body, celadon glaze degraded. H: 7. Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C9–C11. Cf Koh (2017a). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K934.

Jar (lid missing), foot ring very small with flat base, cream glaze over white body. H: 19. Tang Dynasty, Henan Province, Gongxian (Gonyi) kilns. C9–C10. Cf Krahl (2010, Figure 56), Belitung wreck. From beneath Musi River.



K993, K1199, K1200, K1203–04, K1923, K1929–31, K2014-5, K2216, K2401, K2462.

Jars, coarsely potted, flat base, moderate necks (except K2216, more elongate body and small neck) with flat upper rim, four horizontal lugs, variety of fabric and glaze colours. Average height of 14 jars 14.2 (7.4–19.5). Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C9–C11. Cf Koh (2017a) & Harrison (1986, Figure 23). K2216 is possibly Southern Song (C12–C13). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (2), Pusri (5).



K1004, K2617.

Jars, base flat, four large lugs. H: 42.5, 41.8. Central Thailand, Singburi Province, kilns in Bang Rachan District Maenam Noi kilns. C15–C17. Cf Smithsonian Institution (2008, S2005.309). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1005.

Jar, heavily potted, base concave, four tiny lugs on short shoulder, small hole in lower body, upper rim chipped. H: 41. Probably South China, Southern Song to Yuan Dynasties, possibly Fujian kilns. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1006.

Jar, well potted, base flat, four small lugs, seven irregular firing support marks around lower body. H: 34. Probably Guangdong Province. C19. Cf Harrison (1986, Figure 153). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1007.

Jar, storage of wine, base flat, thin roll around neck, glaze roughly applied, chipped upper rim indicates jars stacked on top of each other during firing. H: 38.2. Provenance

uncertain. C16–C19. Cf Harrison (1986, Figure 152a). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1008, K1009.

Jars, thinly potted, unglazed but high fired with a metallic ring when struck, base slightly concave, six small vertical lugs around upper body, some 13 to 20 encircling incised lines above lugs, thin everted upper rim chipped. H: 22.9, 27. South China, probably late Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Quanzhou. C12–C13 (fide Professor John Miksic). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1071, K1633, K1632.

Jars, foot ring short with flat base, 5, 4 & 6 lugs, K1633 with square stamp on shoulder. H: 23.3, 33.5, 23.9. Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C9–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (2).



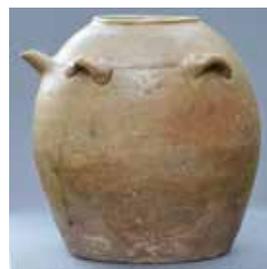
K1073.

Jar, flat base. H: 17.4. Unknown provenance. From Palembang, Musi River.



K1074.

Jar, flat base, six small lugs, upper rim thin and slightly everted. H: 18.4. South China, probably late Song Dynasty, Fujian Province, Quanzhou. C12–C13. Cf K1008-9. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1075.

Jar, flat base, four lugs and spout, tiny upper rim. H: 19.8. Tang to Northern Song Dynasties, Guangdong Province. C9–C11. Cf Krahl (2010, Figure 144), Belitung wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1076.

Jar, small foot ring with flat base, spout and probably four lugs, half body missing. H: 15.8. Tang to Northern Song Dynasties, Guangdong Province. C9–C11. Cf Krahl (2010, Figure 144), Belitung wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1080.

Jar, base flat, four lugs, part of neck repaired. H: 30.2. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai. C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.





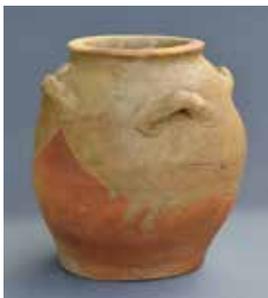
K1081, K1341, K1430, K1827.

Jars, foot ring small, everted with flat base, shoulder with four non-functional small lugs, decorated with vertical wavy incised lines, impressed crosses or dots, applied dots, lower shoulder marked with band of short vertical lines (except K1430), neck broken, repaired in K1081. H: 22.6 (19–27.3). Central Thailand, Suphanburi kilns. C14–C16. Cf Brown (1988, Plate XLIIIc). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru, Pusri.



K1100.

Jar, upper part only, incised reed decorations between the four horizontal broad and incised lugs, glazed mottled. Mouth diameter: 12.8. South China, probably Guangdong or Fujian Province. C11–C14. Cf Harrison (1986, Figure 31). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1202.

Jar, base flat, four lugs, thick autumn-yellow glaze on yellowish–orange paste. H: 18.5. Late Tang to Northern Song Dynasty, probably Guangdong. C9–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2247, K1206, K2189.

Jars, base flat, four heavy horizontal lugs in shape of sea mammal or rats, decorative beading around upper body. H: 28.3, 30.4, 25.8. Yuan to early Ming Dynasty, probably

Fujian Province. C14–C15. Cf Adhyatman and Ridho (1984, Figure 94). But may have been produced as late as 1613AD (Strober 2015, OKS Number 1977-135), Witte Leeuw wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (2).



K1274.

Potiche (lid missing), foot ring small with recessed base, four vertical lugs (one damaged), Body segmented by two under-glaze iron broad dark bands above and below, inside is a vine and flower pattern, over-glaze with a cloudy bluish tinge. Shoulder with encircling abstract plant pattern. H: 12. Central Thailand, Sri Satchanalai kilns, C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1325.

Lid, decorated with impressed qilin. D: 9.7. Chinese, unknown date. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1352.

Lid, decorated with wavy incised lines. H: 7; D: 19.3. Probably Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C7–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1355, K1356.

Lids, handle in form of qilin, rim repaired. H: 8.1, 6; D: 17, 17. Ming Dynasty, Guangdong Province, C16. Cf Adhyatman and Ridho (1984, Page 81) Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1458.

Jar, three vertical lugs with central holes (several repaired prior to purchase), foot ring small with recessed base. H: 11.5. Five Dynasties, Zhejiang Province, Yue ware. C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1620.

Jar, base flat, four lugs (one broken), watery olive glaze down to lugs. H: 14.4. Song or Yuan Dynasty, probably Fujian, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Cf Adhyatman and Ridho (1984, Figure 17). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



K1481, K2023.

Jars, four lugs in form of squirrels around shoulder, decorated with applied beading around shoulder, most of body missing. Rim diameter: 23, 15.3. Yuan to early Ming Dynasty, probably Fujian Province. C14–C15. Cf Adhyatman and Ridho (1984, Figure 94). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo, Pusri.



K1635.

Jar, foot ring small with flat base, decorated with applied and carved Kawok dragon. H: 30.8. Probably Qing Dynasty . C19–present. From Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Skanak near Sungai Tawar.



K1485.

Jar, base flat, four large lugs, shoulder decorated with two bands of incised lines enclosing an undulating band, part of rim repaired. H: 11.1. Song or Yuan Dynasty, possibly Fujian, Cizao kilns. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1592.

Lid, incised dorsal surface with curved lines to mid outer flange, rim chipped. D: 18.8. Song or Yuan Dynasty. C14–C15. Cf Adhyatman and Ridho (1984, Page 81). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.





Jar, base flat, four lugs on upper shoulder connected by four encircling incised lines with second set of lines below lugs. H: 25. Song to Yuan Dynasty, probably South China. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1756.

Storage jar, base flat. H: 16.8. Song or Yuan Dynasty. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.

K1655, K1809, K1900, K2621, K2624, K2650, K2651.  
Jars, base slightly concave, four small horizontal lugs, watery autumn brown, dark brown or pale celadon glaze over grey or pale pinkish body, encircling wheel marks on outer body surface, wavy incised lines around waist on K2624 and K2651, stamped near lug on K1809 & K2650 H: average 35.4 (30–40.3) 7. Probably South China, Guangdong Province, Song–to Yuan Dynasty. C12–C14, (but also similar to Go Sanh storage jars, but with grey or pale pinkish body rather than the characteristic red body of the Go–Sanh wares). Cf Adhyatman and Ridho (1984, Figures 27, 30, 31, 32 & 171). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (2), Boom Baru (3), Batu Ampar (2).



K1772.

Amphora, neck only. H: 10.6. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1657.

Jar, base flat, upper rim chipped. H: 28.5. Thailand, Singburi, probably Mae Nam Noi kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K1779.

Jar, four lugs (2 damaged), base flat, two rows of bosses around shoulder. H: 23.8. Vietnam or China. C16–C17. Cf Harrison (1986, Figure 160). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1692.



K1790.

Jar, four large vertical lugs around shoulder, decorated with impressed and carved dragon with face towards lug,

brown glaze over reddish-orange body, degraded, most of jar body missing. Upper rim diameter: 12. Cham, Binh Dinh Province, Go Sanh kilns. C14–C15. Cf Harrison (1986, Figure 67). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1810.

Pot, base slightly convex, impressed with ribbons of sloping paddle marks on body below neck. H: 25.3. Central Thailand, Phitsanulok kilns. Late C14–C15. Cf Phinsakul *et al.* (2016). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1811.

Jar, base flat, decorated with three rows of beading around shoulder and upper body, unglazed. H: 50.8. Probably Indonesian. C7–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Sungai Rebo.



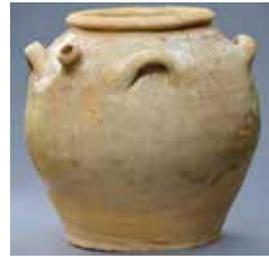
K1824.

Jar, small foot ring with recessed base, upper rim strongly rolled, watery white glaze or slip. H: 13.8, Song or Yuan Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C10–C14. Cf SEACS, West Malaysia Chapter (1985, Figure 184). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri (1).



K2505

Jar, no foot ring, base flat. H: 21.6. Song or Yuan Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C10–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K1828.

Jar, base flat, four lugs and short spout with rounded tip, pale Qingbai type glaze over yellow slip, large crack on rim and shoulder. H: 17.1. Possibly North Vietnam. C9–C11. Cf Koh (2017a), Belitung wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1829.

Jar, base flat, four small lugs pressed against neck, shoulder with two rows of thin kiln stacking marks around shoulder. H: 26. Possibly Central Thailand. C16. Cf Harrison (1986, Figure 150). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1897.

Jar, upper shoulder and neck only, six vertical lugs decorated with monster masks at base. Rim diameter 15.6 cm. Song or Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province. C12–C14. Cf Lam (1985, Figure 231 & 236). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1922.

Jar, upper rim upright (repaired), thin white glaze or slip. H: 18.5. Probably Song Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C12. Cf Lam (1985, Figure 186). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1930, K1931.

Jars, crudely potted, base flat. H: 9.9, 7.5. Tang-to early Song Dynasty, probably Guangdong Province. C9-C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri, Boom Baru.



K1952.

Jar, flat base, four horizontal strap lugs, upper rim chip repaired. H: 10.3. Song to Yuan Dynasty, possibly Fujian Province. C12-C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K1953.

Storage jar lid handle in shape of otter-like animal, upper lip repaired, base constructed. H: 11.1. Ming to Qing Dynasty, South China. C16-C18. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2015, K2614.

Jars, base flat, four lugs (2 broken), upper rim chipped. H: 54, 57. Central Thailand, Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns. Early C15. Cf Piyakul (2014-5, Figure 8). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru, Pusri.



K2022.

Lid of large jar, rim repaired. D: 18.4. Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C7-C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2040.

Jar, base flat, four vertical grooved lugs, unglazed creamy grey paste. H: 28. Southern Thailand. C11-C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2041, K2335, K2613.

Jars, base slightly concave with iron spotted glaze. H: 42, 26.7, 46.6. Qing Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C17-C19. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



Jar, base small and flat, no lugs, decorated with finely incised wave pattern over much of body and with what appears to be part of a 'flaming pearl' sgraffito dark swirl on shoulder of one side, glazed blue-grey over grey paste. H: 32.4. Probably Southern Song. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, PT Sharp.



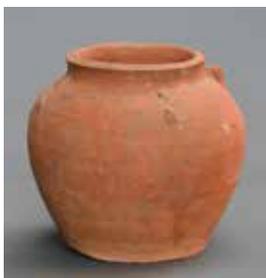
K2042, K2043, K2620.

Jars, base flat, five simple strap lugs pressed against a moderately tall neck, two decorated with fine incised scroll on shoulder and upper body– the other plain, white glaze on red-brown paste, mouth rim chipped. H: 48, 52, 51.3. Southern Song Dynasty, possibly Fujian Province. C12–C13. Cf Adhyatman and Ridho (1984, Figure 18). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru (2) and Pusri.



K2209.

Bottle, base flat, probably for mercury storage H: 19.5. Song or Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, Quanzhou kilns. C12–C14. Cf SEACS, West Malaysia Chapter (1985, Figure 238). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2046,

Jar base flat, four lugs, degraded red slip or glaze over orange body, three lugs broken and body with hairline crack. H: 20.7. Probably Cham or China, C14–C15. Cf Harrison (1986, Page 38). From Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2215.

Jarlet, foot ring very small, glaze partially degraded. H: 7.3. Song or Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province. C11–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2049.



K2218.

Jar, base flat, three thin vertical lugs from upper mouth rim to mid shoulder. H: 20. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai ware. C14–C16. Cf Adhyatman (1981, Figure 373). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2222.

Jar, base flat, two circles of elongate firing spur marks on shoulder (7 & 9 marks), upper rim chipped. H: 48. Possibly North Vietnam. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2240.

Jar, base flat, four large lugs. H: 28. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai ware. C14–C16. Cf Adhyatman (1981, Figure 381). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2243.

Jar, base slightly concave, two short vertical lugs with tails to mid body, upper rim damaged. H: 22. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai kilns. C15. Cf Brown (1989, Plate 45). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2244.

Jar, base flat, four lugs, H: 28.5. Probably Central Thailand C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2245, K2622, K2626.

Jars, flat bases, four lugs and short spout, short to moderate necks with rolled upper rim, brown mottled and pale celadon glaze. H: 19.5, 30, 29.2. South China, Guangdong Province. C9–C11. Cf Koh (2017a), Krahl (2010, Figure 144). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2309.

Lid to large jar, decorated with impressed 'leaf' outline around central hallowed knob, glaze somewhat degraded. D: 18.3. Probably Qing Dynasty. C17–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2311.

Lid to large jar, decorated with applied flower outline in centre and radiating 'nails' outside, rim chipped and central knob missing. D: 18.2. Probably Central Thailand. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2312.

Lid to large jar, watery celadon glaze, rim repaired. D: 17.2. Probably Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C7–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2313.

Lid to large jar, fish impressed on centre top surrounded by three rows of 'scales'. D: 14.2. Song to Ming Dynasties, C11–C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2374.

Jar, base flat, four lugs. H: 19.3. Central Thailand, probably Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns. C15–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2381.

Lug of very large storage jar lug, in shape of mystery animal, brown speckled glaze degraded. H: 9.9, (thickness of backing vessel 1.2 cm). Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province, C7-C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2398.

Jar, flat, brown glaze on shoulder swept to lower body. H: 25.8. Qing Dynasty. 1644–1911. Cf Koh (2016d), Tek Sing wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2407, 2408, K2409, K2410, K2411, K2412.

Bottles, base flat, three with very short necks and tiny rolled upper rim and brown glazed shoulder, the others with longer broader necks and thick rolled upper rim and unglazed. H: average 23.9 (19.1-29.7). Song or Yuan Dynasty, Fujian Province, Quanzhou kilns. C12–C14. Cf SEACS, West Malaysia Chapter (1985, Figure 238). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2454.

Jar, foot ring small with recessed base, upper rim folded back, no lugs, dark brown glaze degraded. H: 20.5. Provenance uncertain. C19–C20. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2540.

Storage jar, foot ring small with flat base, five strap lugs, decorated in 'Tradescantia style' with five applied flowers of two forms connected with vines with occasional pinnate leaves, reglued but with large hole in base. H: 23. Late Ming Dynasty, Guangdong Province. Circa 1567–1644. Cf Harrison (1995, Plate 20). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2471.

Lid of storage jar, Description, glaze degraded. H: 7.8; D: 16. Ming Dynasty. C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2584.

Amphora, foot ring small, base flat, three small clay marks on upper rim indicate they were stacked rim to rim when fired, repaired from original parts. H: 24.8. Unknown origin and age. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Boom Baru.



K2505.

Jar, base flat, no lugs. H: 21.6. Tang Dynasty, probably Guangdong Province. C7–C11. Found beneath the Musi River.



K2694

Unidentified object, length 50 cm. Possibly Middle East. C10? Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2531.

Jar, with two horizontal strap lugs mid shoulder, base flat. H: 12. Probably Southern Song. C12–C13. Found beneath the Musi River.



K2588.

Jar, foot ring small with recessed base, four small vertical rolled lugs, body divided into four panels alternatively filled with cross-hatching and crudely painted leafy vine, under-glaze dark blue-grey. H: 12.5. Central Thailand, Sri Satchanalai kilns. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2596.

Jar, foot ring moderate with recessed base, four simple vertical strap lugs (one damaged), glaze heavily dripped to lower body. H: 12.2. Central Thailand, Sri Satchanalai, C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2597.

Jar, upper rim flat with inverted ridge, base slightly concave, three bands of combed wavy lines separated by carved ridges. H: 33. Central Vietnam, C16–C17, Restored Later Le dynasty. C16–C17. Cf Smithsonian Institute, Hauge Collection (2017, Ref S2005.138). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2611.

Jar, base flat, four small grooved lugs (one broken), shadows on shoulder from kiln wedges, body cracked. H: 39. Probably South China. C17. Cf Adhyatman and Ridho (1984, Figure 82). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Pusri.



K2612.

Jar, base flat, six lugs, celadon glaze crackled and degraded, base flat, body cracked. H: 55.2. Tang to Northern Song Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C9–C11. Cf Harrison (1986, Figure 27), Krahl *et al.* Eds (2010, Checklist Number 44). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2615.

Jar, base concave, glaze slightly degraded. H: 26.4. Possibly Central Vietnam C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2616.

Jar, base flat, four lugs (one broken), upper rim chipped. H: 28.4. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai ware. C14–C16. Cf Adhyatman (1981, Figure 381). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



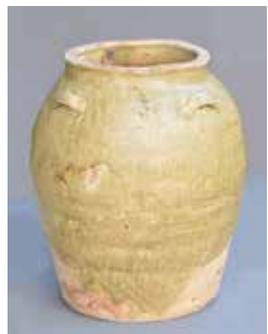
K2618.

Jar, base flat, four lugs, large depression in body from firing. H: 36.3. Central Thailand, Singburi, Mae Nam Noi kilns. C15–C17. Cf Piyakul (2014-15, Figure 22). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2619.

Jar, base flat, four lugs, green glaze with blue spot on shoulder. H: 43.9. China, Ming Dynasty. C14–C17. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2623.

Jar & lid (K2471), base flat, four lugs, spout broken. H: 32.5. China, Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C7–11. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2627.

Jar, high fired thinly potted, base flat, body cracked, and repaired. H: 40. Probably Cham or China. C14–C15. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



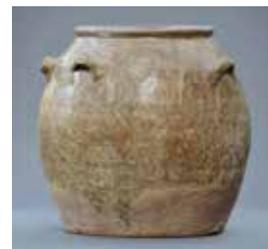
K2628.

Jar, high fired thinly potted, base flat, six lugs of the monster mask with imperial character form (Adhyatman and Ridho 1984, Figure IV), two moulded and applied Qing style dragons around shoulder and cloud pattern incised to lower body, cracked, and repaired. H: 73. Qing Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C19. Cf Harrison (1986, Figure 128). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2629.

Jar with three lugs, small foot with recessed base, H: 16.4. Central Thailand, Si Satchanalai ware. C14–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2630.

Jar, base flat, four lugs and short spout. H: 18.4. Tang to Northern Song Dynasties, Guangdong Province. C7–C12. Cf Krahl (2010, Figure 50), Belitung wreck. Found at Palembang, Musi River.



K2635.

Jar, base flat, four lugs with flattened loops dorsally, dark brown glaze partly degraded, small hole near waist. H: 24.8. Central Thailand, probably Singburi Province, Mae Nam Noi kilns. C15–C16. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2649.

Jar, base flat, shoulder and neck, decorated with applied 'goat horn' beading around shoulder and 'walking crook' shapes on body, white slip on upper half of jar, body repaired, lower body with spout more recently attached with cement. H: 48. Probably West Java, possibly Serang kilns. C15 to modern. Cf [www.museumnasional.or.id/large-water-jar-298](http://www.museumnasional.or.id/large-water-jar-298). Found at Palembang, Musi River.



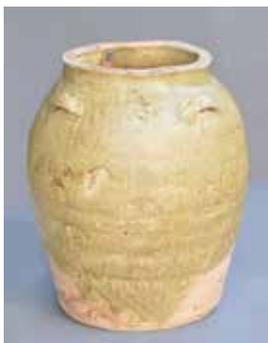
K2647.

Jar, base flat, four lugs, inscribed on shoulder. H: 25.3. Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province, C7–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



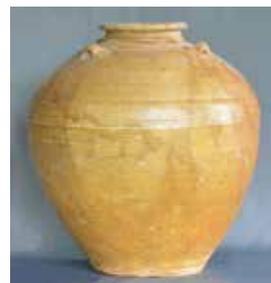
K2650.

Jar, base flat sharply concave, four horizontal lugs, circular pottery marks on body, stamped on shoulder between lugs, watery brown glaze slightly degraded. Late Song or Yuan Dynasty, probably Guangdong Province. H: 33.9. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2648.

Jar, base flat, four lugs, inscribed on shoulder. H: 34.6. Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province, C7–C10. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2651.

Jar, flat concave, four horizontal lugs, wavy line incised around body, watery celadon glaze slightly degraded, fabric pink. H: 37.4. Late Song or Yuan Dynasties, probably Guangdong Province. C12–C14. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



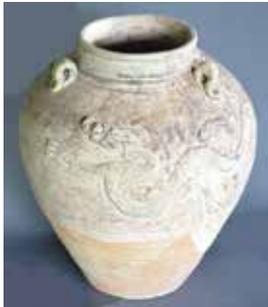
K2653.

Dragon Jar, base concave, four lugs with raised triangular ventral base, impressed dragon on shoulder. H: 28.5. Probably Southern Song–Yuan Dynasty, Guangdong or Fujian Province. C12–C14. Cf Dueppen (2014, Figure 3). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2656.

Jar, base flat, three lugs and short spout on shoulder. H: 24.7. Tang Dynasty, Guangdong Province. C9–C11. Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.



K2661.

Dragon Jar, base slightly concave, tradition 2 type jar with moulded and incised whiskered, three-toed dragon, scales incised semi-circles, four grooved strap-shaped lugs, upper rim everted with double rolled lip, also incised undulating line around lower body, fabric pinkish. H: 29.8. South China, Guangdong Province or Central Vietnam, Go-Sanh kilns. C15–C16. Dueppen (2014, Figure 2). Found at Palembang, Musi River, Batu Ampar.