

## Potential Cultural Value of Ceramic and Pottery Findings, Talang Pangeran Village, Ogan Komering Ilir

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### Abstract

*Talang Pangeran Village, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency, stores historical data and information from the classical period of Young Hindu-Buddhist to the colonial period. This information needs to be supported by accurate data to support the theory about the local culture of Ogan Komering Ilir which has existed for hundreds of years. The research problems are: The formulation of the problem in this study: how was the potential cultural value of the typology of ceramics and pottery surface survey findings in Talang Pangeran village, Ogan Komering Ilir. The purpose of the study was to determine the typology of ceramics and pottery from surface survey findings in Talang Pangeran Village, Ogan Komering Ilir. The benefit of the study was the availability of data and information about the typology of ceramics and pottery from Talang Pangeran village. To collect data and analyze data, this study used a qualitative methodology with a surface survey approach. Data collection techniques with field observations, in-depth interviews and document collection. The result of this study stated that Talang Pangeran Village, Ogan Koring Ilir district, stored important historical data and information in the preparation of local history of South Sumatra. This area had historical data on political and economic relations with West Java, China, Europe and Palembang.*

### Keywords

local history; ceramic; pottery



## I. Introduction

Humans have a close relationship with the environment, among others, in meeting the need for food is very dependent on nature and the environment. The ability of humans to adapt to their environment will determine the development of their culture. Development is a change towards improvement (Shah et al, 2020). The development of culture starting from hunting to gathering food and producing food ingredients brought changes to cultural patterns and equipment of life. The development of agriculture that produces a surplus of food ingredients encourages humans to develop cooking technology, process food ingredients and store excess food ingredients. This encourages humans to develop creativity and technology for making containers for these foodstuffs. This is an interesting point for researchers to conduct research on surface findings of ceramics and pottery in Talang Pangeran village (Simanjuntak, 2015).

The assumption in this study is that Talang Pangeran village stores high historical data and information from the classical and colonial periods. The formulation of the problem in this study: how is the typology of ceramics and pottery findings from a surface survey in Talang Pangeran Village, Ogan Komering Ilir. The purpose of the study was to determine the typology of ceramics and pottery from surface survey findings in Talang

Pangeran Village, Ogan Komering Ilir. The benefit of the research is the availability of data and information about the typology of ceramics and pottery from Talang Pangeran village (Nurhasan, 2015).

## **II. Research Method**

The research method used descriptive qualitative. This method was able to answer the research problem, namely how was the typology of ceramics and pottery surface survey findings in Talang Pangeran Village, Ogan Komering Ilir. Source of data: interviews with resource persons who were residents of Talang Pangeran village who understood and knew the history of Talang Pangeran village. The documents examined in this research were documents related to the history of Talang Pangeran village; Field observations were made in Talang Pangeran village which was believed to store historical data in the form of ancient ceramics and pottery. The technique of collecting data was by direct observation to the research location in Talang Pangeran village which stores data and information on ancient ceramics and pottery.

Data collection techniques by direct observation with surface survey techniques; in-depth interviews and document recording.

### **2.1 Quotation Technique**

The researcher in conducting this research activity uses a sampling technique with purposive sampling technique by considering the existence of the data, the ease of access to the location and the data. The resource persons were selected by considering the mastery of data and information in the field (Soetopo, 2006:210).

### **2.2 Data Validity**

Data validity is very important in the process of presenting research results, discussing and drawing conclusions. The triangulation techniques used include: data triangulation and method triangulation (Soetopo, 2006: 92-102).

### **2.3 Data Analysis Technique**

Data analysis using an interactive model consists of three flow of activities that occur simultaneously, namely data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions (Soetopo, 2006:102).

## **III. Results and Discussion**

### **3.1 Results**

Talang Pangeran Village was part of the administrative area of the Pedamaran sub-district, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency, South Sumatra. Talang Pangeran Village had a low population density with the main livelihoods being farming, gardening, civil servants, TNI and Polri, trading. The distance from Talang Pangeran village to the sub-district capital was  $\pm$  5 km. The distance from the village to the district capital was  $\pm$  15 km. Distance from village to provincial capital was  $\pm$  60 km. Land transportation by road was very good condition.

Talang Pangeran village was divided in two by the Komering river and several of its tributaries. This village had a sloping land contour to hilly. Vegetation in location was plantation vegetation and swamp forest. People's plantations were dominated by rubber, oil palm, orchards with durian, duku, oranges, bananas, and palawija. Rice fields are

dominated by tidal rice farming.

Residential settlements were established along the Komerling river and the causeway connecting the town of Kayuagung with the town of Martapura. Settlements were built on dry land on the banks of the Komerling river. The architecture of the stilt houses dominated the shape of the village community's houses (Dina Sri Nindiati, Muhamad Idris, 2017).

From the results of the surface survey conducted by the researchers, the following data were obtained:

Pottery Surface Survey Data

Location : Talang Pangeran Village  
 Regency : Ogan Komerling Ilir  
 Duration : December-March 2022

No	Type	Total (piece)
A		
1	brick fragment	8
2	tile fragment	33
B		
1	brick fragment	8
2	Pottery container fragments	18
3	tile fragment	7
4	Furnace Fragment	3
C		
1	Jug handle fragment	2
2	Small jug mouth fragment	1
3	Big jug mouth fragment	2
4	Jug base fragment	7
5	Vase fragment	1
6	Top of the jug Fragment	3
D		
1	Furnace body fragment	2
2	Furnace base fragment	3
3	Furnace bottom fragment	2
E4		
1	Faucet handle fragment	4
2	Faucet lid fragment	6
3	Furnace base fragment	1
F		
1	Top of the jug Fragment	1
2	The bottom of the jug Fragment	1
3	tile fragment	3
4	Container body fragment	14
5	Container leg fragment	16
6	Fragment of the upper lip of the container	41



*Figure 1. Jug Fragment (collection: IdrisRichard29622)*

Ceramic Surface Survey Data

Location : Talang Pangeran Village  
 Regency : Ogan Komering Ilir  
 Duration : December-March 2022

No	Data Group		(gram)	Motive
	Bowl	Plate		
1	x	-	180	Stamp, Line, Animal
2	-	x	80	Line
3	-	x	80	Stamp, Line, Landscape
4	x	-	70	Stamp, Line, Animal
5	-	x	150	Line, Animal
6	-	x	100	Line, Animal
7	x	-	160	Stamp, Line, Animal
8	x	-	20	-
9	x	-	70	Line
10	x	-	60	-
11	-	x	70	-
12	-	x	80	Line
13	x	-	20	Stamp
14	x	-	50	Line
15	x	-	40	Animal
16	x	-	50	Line
17	x	-	30	Stamp
18	x	-	40	Line
19	x	-	20	Animal
20	x	-	90	Line
21	x	-	50	Line
22	-	x	25	Line
23	-	x	30	Line
24	x	-	60	Line

25	-	x	30	Animal
26	x	-	25	Line
27	-	x	45	Animal
28	x	-	20	Anima, Line
29	x	-	20	Line
30	-	x	25	Line, Animal
31	x	-	20	Line
32	-	x	35	Animal
33	-	x	25	Animal
34	x	-	10	Animal
35	x	-	20	Stamp
36	x	-	15	Animal
37	x	-	25	Line
38	x	-	10	Animal
39	x	-	15	Animal
40	x	-	20	-
41	x	-	15	Line
42	x	-	20	-
43	-	x	20	Line
44	x	-	15	Animal
45	Fragmen		660	-



*Figure 2. Ming's ceramic bowl fragments (collection: IdrisRichard29622)*

### 3.2 Discussion

The results of the survey showed that the findings of ceramics and pottery in Talang Pangeran village were concentrated in an old hamlet area. It was an area where the Talang Pangeran village was originally built, Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, South Sumatra Province, Indonesia (Nurhasan, 2015). This place was believed by local residents and elders of Talang Pangeran village as the forerunner of Talang Pangeran village. It was built by village ancestors who came from Java (Meril Agista, Muhamad Idris, 2018).

Local folklore stated that the ancestors of the village who came from Java and wanted to build cities and settlements on the banks of the Komering river. Land preparation for settlements and agriculture, as well as natural ports, had been prepared. However, the Komering river channel was too narrow and it was not expected to be able to accommodate the number of ships docked, prompting the city architects to move the city plan to Palembang as a port city from the previous era (Eriawati, 2013).

A very large ancient bay surrounded by shoals / cliffs was evidence of the existence of this ancient port. On the shoals/cliffs of the ancient port, large ruins of brick structures were found in a fairly large area (Idris, 2020).

The location of this ancient bay on the banks of the Komerung river was on the right side of the East Kayuagung-Lampung causeway. The stretch of the ancient port area was now covered with swamp vegetation. On the edge of this area are also found ancient tombs of figures who were considered sacred by the residents of Talang Pangeran village (Jeki Sepriady, Muhamad Idris, 2018).

Holy and sacred figures from Cirebon, West Java, had also lived in this area. Talang Pangeran village folklore told about magical figures who ruled this area hundreds of years ago, with their political, administrative, religious and cultural abilities able to develop this area until the 19th century AD. The results of surface surveys showed that they had able to develop international trade with China and Europe. The evidence of the findings of foreign ceramics showed that foreign traders by bringing their trading products such as ceramics have enlivened the market and buying and selling in this area in the past (Idris, 2020).

The distribution of ceramic and pottery findings concentrated in a fairly large area in Talang Pangeran Lama village showed that the found area was the residence of important figures as indicated by the type of ceramics and their quality (Soegondho, 1995). Commonly found ceramics are white and blue ceramics from the Ming dynasty period 13-14 AD (Yustana, 2018). Common typologies found were storage containers, serving containers, flower vases. The common typologies of pottery found were storage containers, cooking utensils and building materials (Kabib Sholeh, Dina Srinindiati, Aan Suriadi, Nur Ahyani, Ida Suryani, Ahmad Zamhari, Eva Dina Chairunisa, Muhamad Idris, 2019).

The significance of the findings stated that trade between the interior of South Sumatra had been going on since the 13th century AD with international trade products in the form of household goods (kitchen utensils) (Haron, 2019). The trade relationship between the outside world and the village of Talang Pangeran has been going on since the 13th century AD was very dynamic as evidenced by the findings of foreign ceramic fragments from China, Europe and Southeast Asia (Muhamad Idris, Eva Dina Chairunisa, Riki Andi Saputro, 2020).

#### **IV. Conclusion**

Talang Pangeran village, Ogan Koring Ilir regency, stored important historical data and information in the preparation of the local history of South Sumatra. This area had historical data on political and economic relations with West Java, China, Europe and Palembang (Agus Mulyadi, 2017). The data found on ceramics and pottery in this place can reveal information about the history of this area from the 13th century until the Dutch colonial period in 1942 (Idris Muhammad, Dina Eva, 2021). The findings of surface typology in Talang Pangeran village can be used as material for the preparation of local history, especially in the lifestyle and style of serving food that has used imported goods as serving utensils in South Sumatran Malay houses (Dina Sri Nindiati, Muhamad Idris, 2017).



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