

CHAPTER 8. ANAK GOWA ("CHILD OF GOWA")

8.1 The Anak Gowa Cluster

The Anak Gowa sites adhere closely to the Sungai Anak Gowa, especially in spatial analyses 6-1 and 6-3 where sites were allowed to cluster across the Jeknekberang.¹ Benteng (Fortress) Anak Gowa stands out as the key site from its position at the centre of the cluster (Figure 6-15). Compared to the Gowa heartland, population densities along the Anak Gowa apparently remained low, as indicated not only by the lower density of "site" (Figure 6-15c) but also by the type of site - burial areas comparatively free of traces of occupation such as post-Ming tradewares (Figures 8-3 and 8-4) and earthenware sherdage (Appendix D).

The modern Anak Gowa originates within coastal alluvial plain, but it is linked to the Jeknekberang by two remnant channel features (Figure 6-2a). This strongly suggests that some ancestor of the Sungai Garassik (Jeknekberang) had once followed a course along the Anak Gowa before debouching. Because the Anak Gowa shows no signs of ever having been a major river, any such situation would have prevailed before the Garassik had stolen the Gumanti headwaters, i.e. before 1693 (5.4.3). More precisely, it would have prevailed during the 16th century according to my interpretation of the MCKGBM sites (7.3.6) and according to my interpretation of Benteng Anak Gowa (8.2.1).

The very sharp drop in the cluster's share of 16th century tradeware pieces compared to its share of earlier pieces (Figure 8-3) might suggest that the lower Garassik no longer followed the Anak Gowa by the 16th century, if we accept the argument that lower levels of local fresh water discharge would have resulted in decreased local prosperity and hence relatively fewer tradewares. However, the comparative lack of 16th and 17th century pieces can probably be more directly attributed to the rise of powerful palace centres elsewhere

¹ Even Bonto Tangnga Utara, the northernmost site in the cluster in these analyses, flanks the Anak Gowa in the sense that it is enclosed within a relic meander west of Benteng Anak Gowa (Figure 6-2a; Photo 8-9).

(cf. 7.3.6). In particular it seems that the communities along the Anak Gowa were usually within Tallok's sphere but otherwise within Gowa's, whereas previously they would have been on a more even footing with their neighbours.

8.2 The Anak Gowa Group

8.2.1 Benteng Anak Gowa (Gowa 2)

Benteng Anak Gowa is the smallest Gowa brick fort, with approximately 1.4 km of wall enclosing an area of 0.15 km². Notwithstanding the loss of the western corner and some

internal slumping near the eastern corner (Figure 8-1), the walls show generally excellent preservation (Photo 8-1), with the internal ledges and leading ramps preserved to a degree not observed at the other forts. The ledges are generally about one metre high, although the eastern ledge drops to half that height at the corner. They afford a view over the wall and a guarded vantage from which assaults could be repelled, and access to two of the three extant bastions.

Stations II to V mark the fort's original entrances. Station I is probably a recent breach made for their convenience by the present inhabitants inside the fortress.²

A cleaned view of station I revealed a central brick line, which served as the wall's spine, flanked by clay packed to the level of the bricks. The heaped silt and silty clay on top indicates a parapet, which would have been originally thicker and possibly rectangular in cross-section before it slumped.³ The brick spine had apparently been laid on a clay basis rather than in a foundation trench, and measures only 1.25 metres in height. The brick spine also accounts for only three metres of the walls' total thickness of ten metres, and even then consists largely of packed interstitial clay

(Figure 8-2; Photo 8-2).

² This kampung is not shown on the Dutch land-use maps and so would postdate the early 20th century.
³ Its variable preservation around the fort may account for some of the variation in wall height from three metres at Station I, to 2.5 metres at Station III, to as low as one metre at zone 5.

The sloping surface to the top of the extant wall is gentler from the inside than from the outside. If we assume that the oblique faces reflect slumping of the parapet, we would reconstruct an internal clay ledge around 1.5 metres above the inside ground surface, and an external clay ledge almost twice that height above the outside ground surface (Figure 8-2). Interpretation of the external ledge is not fully clear, but if the fort had been built before muskets became an integral part of local warfare, and if the ledge had supported bamboos or other protective vegetation, it might have allowed defenders to confront combatants directly from a raised vantage.

The wall stands higher above the external than the internal ground level around the whole fort, suggesting that the silt and clay used in the walls had been mainly quarried immediately outside the wall. Both types of earth are locally present. My soil test in a fresh looter's hole identified the top 50 cm as compact silty clay, and the bottom metre as a loose and moist, clayey silt.⁴

The construction of a single, central line of bricks at Anak Gowa recalls Benteng Tua's central brick-walls prior to the addition of lateral brick-walls (Figure 6-10). Brick measurements clinch the comparison by showing that the Anak Gowa bricks are not only as large as the Benteng Tua central-wall bricks but indeed slightly larger at a high

TABLE 8-1. MEASUREMENTS OF THE ANAK GOWA BRICKS

Station	Length			Breadth			Thickness		
	n	$\bar{x}$	SD	n	$\bar{x}$	SD	n	$\bar{x}$	SD
I	(4)	44.75 ± 0.8		(10)	21.0 ± 0.9		(15)	8.4 ± 0.7	
II	(1)	47		(9)	22.6 ± 0.65		(10)	8.25 ± 0.4	
III		-		(6)	19.7 ± 1.1		(6)	6.7 ± 0.2	
IV	(4)	42.75 ± 1.9		(6)	21.7 ± 1.7		(10)	6.75 ± 0.4	
V		-		(9)	24.0 ± 0.8		(9)	8.0 ± 0.0	
Total	(9)	44.1 ± 1.95		(40)	21.9 ± 1.8		(50)	7.75 ± 0.9	
Ranges		(41-47)			(18-26)			(6-9.5)	

$t = 3.3$ ($p < 0.001$) $t = 4.2$ ($p < 0.0005$) $t = 5.0$ ($p < 0.0005$)
(One-tailed Student's t-tests comparing the total Anak Gowa sample with Benteng Tua's total central-wall brick sample.)

⁴ The soil was slightly acidic, with a pH of 6, at both horizons.

level of statistical significance (Tables 6-1 and 8-1). The Anak Gowa bricks are the largest recorded at any Gowa fortification, which may well imply that Anak Gowa was the first Gowa fortress supplied with brick walls (E.4).

The date and even the rationale for the construction of Benteng Anak Gowa have been an enigma as it is the only fort for which no clear historical records are known, and the available surface sheritage (Figure 8-1) indicates remarkably little occupation, ever.⁵ To explain the fort's construction, Sagimun (1985:282) identifies Anak Gowa as the Gowa palace occupied after Somba Opu's destruction in 1669. However, Sagimun's inference runs contra the barren sheritage contents in Anak Gowa, and the compelling evidence for Gowa's return to Benteng Tua (6.4). A different hypothesis proposed to me by Campbell Macknight would date the construction of Anak Gowa to one of the skirmishes after the Dutch had established themselves in Makassar, say in the late 18th century when Gowa came close to retaking Fort Rotterdam. But records of such a recent construction should have survived, at least as oral history. Moreover there is good reason to believe that Benteng Tua, which was more suitably sited for an assault on the Dutch, was still operational (6.7). These scenarios which interpret the construction of Benteng Anak Gowa as having occurred comparatively recently also fail to accommodate the archaeological parallels with Benteng Tua's oldest brick walls (6.4). The implied association with Tunipalangga is further strengthened by the single citation of Anak Gowa I know of in the texts: Tariwang Karaeng ri Anak Gowa, Tunipalangga's only identified son, who reportedly died at the age of ten in the mid-16th century (SG:31-32; Figure 4-8).⁶

Although evidence of occupation at Benteng Tua is negligible, the present owner of the fortress precincts explained to us that a large haul of "Ming" wares had been

⁵ As also noted by previous Nurhadi et al. (1980:9).

⁶ The external ledge around the fortress, if my interpretation is correct, would also support an association with Tunipalangga. The Makassar texts imply that bullets, and hence muskets, were not a usual part of local warfare before Tunipalangga's reign (SG:26,28).

looted.⁷ SSPHAP's survey recovered a quite unusual sample of tradewares (Photos 8-3 to 8-6). When standardised they indicate a dip between 1500 and 1650 if we use the fine classes (Figure 8-3), and a dip between 1600 and 1700 if we use the broad classes (Figure 8-4).⁸ The latter might be preferable because the sample is small (5.6.2). In either case, use of the site appears to have stopped when Tunipalangga built the fortress for Kg Anak Gowa as a prince's palace - a scaled-down version of Benteng Tua - as the name "child of Gowa" rather suggests. Tunipalangga might have commenced building in anticipation of his son's incumbency when his son was still alive. Yet again, if Kg Anak Gowa had already died or was near death, Tunipalangga might have built the fort as a mausoleum to assuage his grief. If Karaeng Anak Gowa had been buried here, it presumably would have occurred at the centre of the fort where a saukang now stands (Photo 8-7).

However, interpreting the fort solely as a prince's palace might not fully explain its central position within the Anak Gowa site cluster (Figure 6-15). The fort's apparently strategic siting, when set against the lack of evidence for its use, suggests it had been built as a defensive retreat for the surrounding communities.⁹ Such an interpretation would accord with a mid-16th century construction date, because by then Polombangkeng (Bajeng) to Gowa's immediate south constituted a palpable if dwindling threat (4.5). As well as sheltering the communities along the Sungai Anak Gowa in the eventuality of an overland attack from the south, the fort would have been strategically located to prevent a deeper offensive towards Benteng Tua, especially if the lower Sungai Garassik had then followed the course of the Anak Gowa. This line of interpretation adequately explains the Anak Gowa "enigma", even if the fort

⁷ Presumably this had occurred near the fort's eastern bastion where there are some remnant holes and a graveyard with old cement markers enclosing stones at head and foot (Table F-5).

⁸ Nurhadi et al. (1980:13) also report having collected four "Ming" pieces at Benteng Anak Gowa.

⁹ I am grateful to Ken Heffernan for pointing out this interpretation.

could also have served a complementary purpose as Karaeng Anak Gowa's mausoleum.¹⁰

8.2.2 Jingarak (Gowa 15) and Bonto Tangnga Utara (Gowa 9)

Makam Jingarak occurs on a raised surface among fields within a general environment of river-clay soils (Photo 8-8). It consists of one modern and 15 "old" marked graves (Table F-5), including one with the same combination of masonry nisan observed within the brick sepulchre at Bukit Bikuliling (7.1.2). The reported looting of antiques in the two fields to the south was confirmed by our recovery of a few terminal Ming pieces (Figures 8-4). The main use of this small burial area could have originated as late as the 17th century if we allow for an elapse between greater Gowa's official adoption of Islam and the diffusion of correct Islamic burial rites to the countryside.¹¹

Bonto Tangnga Utara, whose surface consists of a sandy silt, has the shape of an island. Apparently, its northern perimeter defines an old meander of the Anak Gowa (Photo 8-9) while its southern border marks a former chute cutoff. The site holds a single house next to a recent wooden grave marker; six looter's holes around a stone-marked, raised earthen feature whose north-south orientation suggests an early Islamic grave (Table F-5a); and 60 metres from the latter, an overgrown thicket with 40 looter's holes. Reported by the diggings occurred around 1940 and uncovered human skeletons; celadon, white, and blue-and-white ceramics;

¹⁰ This general scenario can also accommodate the absence of a historical reference to the fort's construction. Firstly, the compilers of the Gowa and Tallok chronicles were writing at a time when Gowa's south had been pacified for over a century, and so could have easily overlooked or disregarded an early defensive structure. Secondly, given that Kg Anak Gowa's death marked the extinction of Tunipalangga's direct line, further references to him might have been felt unnecessary, or even an embarrassment if the fort's mausoleum associations carried the implications of inappropriate extravagance.

¹¹ In this scenario, the single sherd which we identified as an "early whiteware" (13th-14th centuries) remains of unclear interpretation or possibly represents a faulty identification.

and iron weapons. The only tradeware piece we recorded was European.

Like Makam Jingarak, and indeed like Benteng Anak Gowa, Bonto Tangnga Utara suggests a precolonial pattern of small to medium-sized burial areas serving a dispersed population whose traces of occupation, such as earthenware sherdage, are all but absent from the graveyard environs. This pattern reinforces the other evidence that Benteng Anak Gowa, in stark contrast to Benteng Tua, had no ongoing administrative function.

8.3 Kanjilo-Tangallak (Gowa 6)

To the immediate west of the Anak Gowa group, at the junction of the Anak Gowa and Tangallak rivers, lies the KKKKK group (Figure 6-15). It is associated with the historical toponyms Kanjilo and Tangallak. Kanjilo makes an early 16th century appearance in the records as the karaengship of the woman who married Tunilabu ri Suriwa, Tallok's second raja, in Garassik (ST:6; Figure 4-6). At this time Tallok controlled Garassik and, as the circumstances of the marriage suggest, Kanjilo too (13.3.3). There are no references to Kanjilo in the mid-16th century, i.e. the interval of Anak Gowa's brief appearance in the texts. In the late 16th century Kanjilo was the karaengship of Tunijallok's daughter, Tuniawanga ri Kalassakana. Very late in the century she married Kg Kanjilo, as the teenage Abdullah was named before ascending the Tallok throne (SG:43; ST:14-15). I interpret the couple's joint karaengship over Kanjilo as marking the transfer of authority over Kanjilo from Gowa to Tallok. Subsequently, Kanjilo was Mudhaffar's karaengship before he ascended the Tallok throne (ST:20), while Tangallak was the karaengship of Mudhaffar's daughter Sitti Maradiah who lived between 1615 and 1661 (ST:26; LB:88,125). Later in the 17th century Tallok's Abdul Kadir (born 1666) received Kanjilo as his karaengship (cf. Patunru, 1983:155). Thus Kanjilo was essentially a Tallok karaengship, except during Gowa's main period of territorial expansion during the middle to late 16th century (13.3.3).

Our enquiries about antiques in Kanjilo elicited the tart response that Kanjilo was famous for its antiques. Five

discrete areas of successful looting were pointed out, two associated with present-day Kanjilo at the north, and the southern three (including the area specifically named Kanjung Maek) associated with present-day Tangalalak. All are slightly elevated areas of silty clay, apparently deposited as the levees of the small rivers which pass them. They sit on a wider topography of banded rice fields, also of mixed silts and clays, with a neutral pH of 7 at the locality which was tested (Photo 8-14; Figure 8-5). Remnant looter's holes were counted at Kanjilo Lama Timur Laut (53), Barat (15) and Timur Daya (47). Continuity of the burial grounds into Islamic times is indicated by old graveyards at Kanjilo Lama Barat and Timur Daya. The latter (Figure 8-5 inset; Photo 8-20) had 26 graves marked with masonry, arranged stones, arranged or mortared brick, and cement (Table F-5). In subsequent times the centre for burials moved to the large but essentially modern cemetery approximately 200 metres southwest of Kanjung Maek, near the modern administrative cemetery at Tangalalak. We were shown a range of Ming tradewares (Photos 8-10 to 8-13), and three fine Makassar earthenwares of the same forms as those at Makam Daeng Bane (cf. Photos 8-14 and 7-16), all reportedly from Kanjilo Lama Barat.¹² The looting at Kanjilo Timur Daya reportedly recovered blue-and-white wares most commonly, but also lots of celadons, Sawankhalok and "redwares" (overglaze enamelled wares). The indication of tradewares older than the 16th century certainly characterised SSPHAP's surface sheritage which included a distinct presence of "early" pieces at three of the looted areas (Figure 8-6). Indeed, by the general standards of the Gowa survey, the frequencies of 15th and especially 13th-14th century pieces were high compared to the presence of 16th-17th century pieces (Figures 8-3 and 8-4).¹³

¹² A broken example of one of these fine Makassar earthenwares, the type which resembles a plain dish, was donated to SSPHAP by the inhabitants at Kanjilo Timur Laut.¹³ This interpretation need not conflict with the Ming antiquity of the tradewares kept in a villager's house. These collections in people's houses tend to be of dubious representativeness, given that they generally consisted of the pieces which had been passed over by antique dealers.

Some light use of the area for occupation, particularly at the margins, is indicated by the modest occurrences of "Qing BW" and "recent" tradeware pieces (Figure 8-7) and a generally light scatter of earthenware sherds. In the same vein, the surface of the spoil heap from a well in zone 22 (Photo 8-19) had 138 earthenware sherds and a pig's tooth, the latter presumably representing the pre-Islamic diet. Overall, however, Kanjilo's standardised chronological histogram is a good example of the profile to be expected from an area largely reserved for burials from the 13th-14th centuries until Islamic times (Figure 8-3).

8.4 Tombolok (Gowa 12)

On the southern bank of the Sungai Anak Gowa lie the sites given the fieldwork names "Makam Takbakka", "Tombolok Selatan" and "Makam Kocci Borong", together forming the MTM grouping (Figures 6-1, 6-2 and 6-15). Although they occur in today's Tombolok dusun, they fell within the Sanrangang desa when their antiques were looted some decades ago (A. Rasyid S., pers. comm.).

Makam Takbakka, also called Makam Karaengta Jawa, occurs in a grove of bamboos and garden trees associated with today's kampung Tombolok. 12 markers of wood or crudely hewn stone (Table F-5) accompany an impressive brick sepulchre with stone nisan at head and foot (Photo 8-28; Figure 8-8). Neither of the cemetery's alternative names necessarily carries specific significance. Makam Takbakka recurs as a name for old, revered graves while "Jawa", which reportedly identifies the person's origins, is associated with two nearby graves which almost certainly belong to 17th century Makassar nobles (8.5). However, it is possible that "Jawa" could be a corruption of "Balang Jawaya", in which case the sepulchre could mark the burial of one of three Makassar noble women who died in the 17th or the early 18th century.¹⁴ Ten remnant looter's holes testify to looting which

¹⁴ These are Tunijallok's daughter, Sikati Kg Balang Jawaya, who lived c.1575-1627 (SG:44; LB:90; Figure 4-9); Kg Balang Jawaya who died in 1637 (LB:98); and Kg Lengkesek's sister Sikra Kg Balang Jawaya who lived 1634-1721 (LB:96; Ligtoet, 1880:199; Figure 4-13).

reportedly recovered some Sawankhalok, celadon and a very few blue-and-white wares. A Qingbai base found at the site (photo 8-15) confirms the implied earliness of the tradewares. The area appears to have been used for burials from the 13th-14th to the 20th centuries, but intermittently and with no evidence that it reflects a continuous social entity. "Tombolok Selatan" and Makam Kocci Borong are associated with today's kampung Kanarea, called Parang Bone on the Dutch 1922 land-use map. The former site consists of 142 looter's holes in a bamboo grove where, reportedly, lots of blue-and-white but also some brownwares were found. We recorded a "Ming Swatow" BW piece and some brownware jar pieces, but otherwise early monochrome and whiteware pieces, and a Vietnamese sherd with iron under the glaze (photos 8-16 to 8-18). Although the sample is small, its dominance by "early" rather than "Ming" pieces is unusual, and teams up with Makam Takbakka in suggesting a pronounced emphasis on pre-Ming rather than Ming-period burials (Figure 8-4). Finally, Kocci Borong is a good example of an Islamic cemetery whose (estimated) 200 markers appear to span the Islamic period (Table F-5; Photo 8-21).

8.5 The TMLGD Group

8.5.1 Makam Manyampang (Gowa 13)

This attractive Islamic cemetery sits on brown silty clays approximately 50 cm above the surrounding fields. The principal grave, ascribed to "Karaengta Barombeng from Jawa", consists of two restored sepulchres under a shelter (Table F-5; Photo 8-22). The burial of "Kg Barombeng" at Manyampang allows his identification with Sultan Abdullah's stepbrother, Mappataenrek Kg Mamampang Kg Garassik Kg Barombong, who lived 1572-1642 (ST:12; LB:87,104).¹⁵ Given his karaengships and

¹⁵ Unfortunately, I had no inkling of this apparent association when I recorded the site and did not document the grave in any detail (see Table F-5). However, the status of the burial is confirmed by the wooden sculpture of a water buffalo's head at the shelter entrance (Photo 8-22) as also observed at the shelter for Makam Tu Baranae, Bukit Sulenta (7.1.6).

Tallok's contemporary purchase over Kanjilo, the lower Sungai Garassik apparently marked the territorial divide between Gowa and Tallok during much of the period when Abdullah effectively ruled greater Gowa (13.3.3).

The 63 other marked graves at the cemetery sport a variety of stone, brick and cement markers, some including nisan of baked clay (Table F-5; Photo 8-23). We counted seven looter's holes, hardly enough to demonstrate successful looting of gravegoods in the absence of pre-Qing tradeware sherds (Figure 8-3) or reports of systematic looting. Hence the cemetery might have been inaugurated with the burial of Abdullah's stepbrother.

8.5.2 The Bontoalak site complex (Gowa 14)

Three sites were recorded in desa Bontoalak: Makam Tua Lambengnge in kampung Bontoalak (G.14.1); and in kampung Lambengnge (*sic*), Makam Karaeng Dampang (G.14.2) and Gotong (G.14.3). The very light presence of sherds on these sites included tradewares of only Qing antiquity, as with the other sites in the TMMLGD group (Figure 8-4). The small number of reported antiques need not be associated with burials any older than the terminal 16th or initial 17th century.

The first site reportedly yielded some antiques, but its principal feature is a modern tomb on a platform laid with three courses of old bricks (Photo 8-25). The cement restoration inside, which encloses upright stones at north and south (Table F-5), reportedly marks the burial of the *nenek moyang* (ultimate ancestor) of Bontoalak kampung.¹⁶

The similar modern tomb at Makam Karaeng Dampang shelters fine masonry nisan (Photo 8-24) which parallel some of the examples within the royal tombs at the Sultan Hasanuddin complex (Table F-1). The buried individual, reported to be Lambengnge's *nenek moyang* and a "Gowa karaeng", can probably be identified with Karaeng Lambengi, the son of Karaeng Lengkesek who was briefly Gowa's regent in the late 1670s (3.5.1; LB:111,148,155,156). The identification further suggests that "Lambengi", which reportedly had attacked Gowa

¹⁶ His name is no longer remembered, according to our informants.

in older days (2.5.2), can be located in the general area of the site. A few modern graves occur nearby (Table F-5). Gotong is a raised area of garden trees with two squarish earthen features associated with large stones. One of these had reportedly yielded a Ming whiteware, and both could have been earthen sepulchres by analogy with the similar feature at Bonto Tangnga Utara (8.2.2). Further evidence of terminal pre-Islamic or early Islamic burials was provided by two large looter's holes.

8.5.3 Kuburan Islam Takbakka, or Tompok Balang (Gowa 75)

On the banks of the Jekneberang behind the Sungguminasa police station lies an interesting graveyard of 17th century origins. No antiquities have been looted here or found during the housing developments which occurred two decades ago. But the north area of 37 marked graves includes three box-style markers oriented 70° to 80° from north (Photo 8-26; Table F-5). The south area, reportedly a family graveyard, has 20 old to modern marked graves (Table F-2) including two which are sheltered and venerated. One, a masonry tomb ascribed to "Karaeng Tompok Balang Malissu Jawa" (Photo 8-29), is a partly collapsed version of the Makam Paccalaya tomb (Photo 7-20). The other is reportedly the grave of Kg Tompok Balang's wife, "Minasa Daeng Sunggu". It features a standing stone within a masonry case and elaborate stone arrangement (Photo 8-27). Both graves were joined by a platform made of old, red bricks which measured 27.7 ± 0.7 by 15.8 ± 0.7 by the size and shape range of the bricks used in Gowa's coastal walls (E.2.4), their dimensions are far more typical of the old-style bricks from unfortified sites (Table E-5).¹⁷

My notes on the two late 17th century men entitled Kg Tompok Balang (7.3.3) do not record their spouses, but it seems that neither could have married a recorded woman with a name like Minasa Dg Sunggu. The recorded marriages of Sungguminasa Kta ri Sanggiringang (1645-1675), a daughter of

¹⁷ The platform could of course postdate the graves by centuries.

Gowa's Sultan Mohammad Said,¹⁸ are to Kg Bontosunggu and Kg Bungaya (LB:106,119,120,141,150; Figure 4-17). And Hasanuddin's daughter Sunggu Bontomabassang Kg Langelok (1656-1730) did not include a Kg Tompok Balang among her six recorded husbands (Table 3-6).

Further elaborating these complexities, the Sungguminasa locals on site and elsewhere informed us that Sungguminasa ("elated") used to be called Tompok Balang ("high place in the swamp"). The name change implies a switch from a low-lying setting to the well-raised aspect of the Jeknekberang's levees. Hence it could well be related to when the lower Sungai Garassik sought out a new channel past the site, an event which apparently predated 1693 (8.1), and could now be dated to at least the mid-17th century given the use of the name "Sungguminasa" for Kta ri Sanggiringang. This could hold true even if local tradition has spuriously identified Sungguminasa's name change with the names of the two 17th century Makassar nobles buried at the site.¹⁹

8.6 The B(2)B Group

Bontomanaik 2, as it is identified on the Dutch 1925 1:50k land-use map, and Bonto Pakja occur in an area of sinuous kampungs which follow old river levees (Figure 6-2b, lower left corner). A silty soil prevailed at Bontomanaik 2 (Gowa 17) and a sandy soil at Bonto Pakja (Gowa 18), while the

¹⁸ Her 'Makassar' name is given as "I Sunggumina" in the Makassar text and its direct translation into Indonesian (SG:68), but this should have been "I Sungguminasa", as indicated in the notes to the translation (SG:88) and also noticed by Noorduyt (1985:34).

¹⁹ At least four possible solutions can be suggested which fairly closely parallel the local notions of these two graves. They could belong to I Sungguminasa and Kg Tompok Balang who were not spouses. They could belong to I Sungguminasa and one of her husbands: either Kg Bungaya, whose title might have become confused with Kg Tompok Balang given that these titles are coupled at Gusung (7.3.3); or Kg Bontosunggu (1643-1726), even though he is reportedly buried at Tallok (Chapter 14). Finally, they could belong to I Sunggu Bontomabassang and her husband Dg Mangalliki Kg Kaballokang (c.1652-1717), the last solution also incorporating the nearby historical toponym of Mangallik, although here it can be pointed out that Kg Kaballokang appears to have been associated with Kaballokang in Benteng Tua (6.5.6).

remnant river channel and surrounding flats contain seasonally inundated rice fields. Lack of survey to the south precludes the possibility of knowing where the spatial affinities of the B(2)B grouping lie (6.6.2).

Bontomanaik 2 has 16 looter's holes over an area 40 metres by 20 metres within a bamboo grove. Reported only a few antiquities were recovered. 15 metres to the south lie four old marked graves, two of brick and two of masonry, one of the latter under a shelter (Table F-5). The name of the person in the sheltered grave is not remembered but, as with three other venerated graves to the immediate north, he or she reportedly hailed from Java.²⁰ 15 metres further south where the road passes we recorded one white and five blue-and-white pieces of Ming antiquity. The site seems to represent a 16th-17th century burial area of a community whose members were subsequently buried in the nearby Birling Balang Islamic cemetery.

Bonto Pakja has a similar Islamic cemetery with markers apparently dating from c.1800 onwards, and across the road, a group of five graves marked with pebbles (Table F-5).

Presumably there had been older markers which have not survived, except possibly as restorations of modern appearance, because this site can be identified with the Bonto Pakja shown in the Dutch 1693 map (cf. Figures 5-5 and 5-6). Two localities near the five pebble-graves reportedly yielded antiquities; an fish pond which produced a ceramic figure with a celadon glaze, and a banana grove where some blue-and-white wares and gold had been found. Confirming the latter indication of a small 16th-century burial ground, we recorded a "Ming Swatow" surface sherd and were shown a "Ming Swatow" plate with red overglaze decorations (Photo 8-30).

²⁰ i.e. "Karaengta Jawa" (8.4), "Karaeng Barombeng" (8.5.1) and Karaeng Tompok Balang (8.5.3).

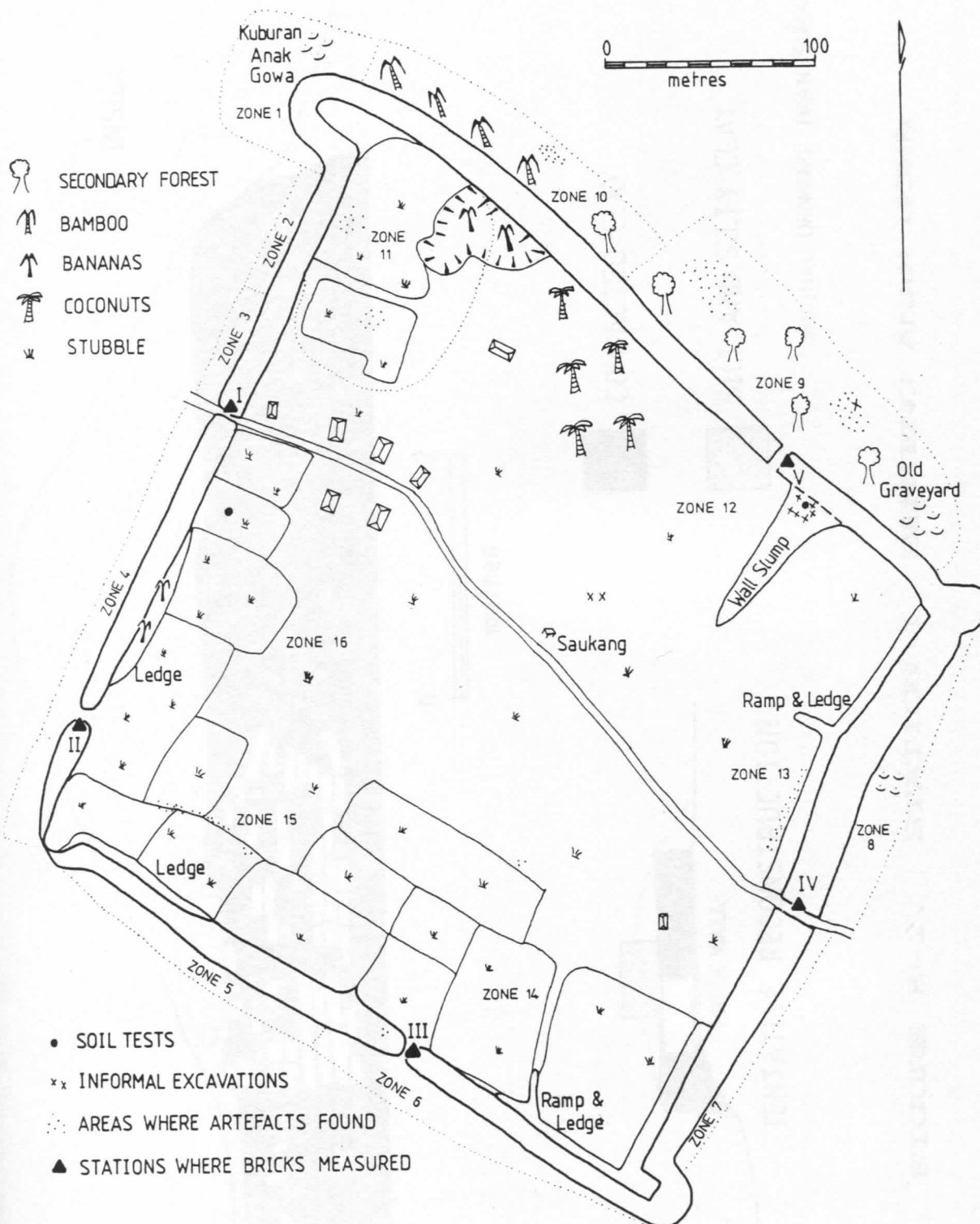
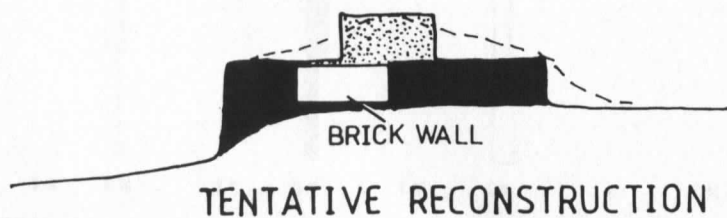
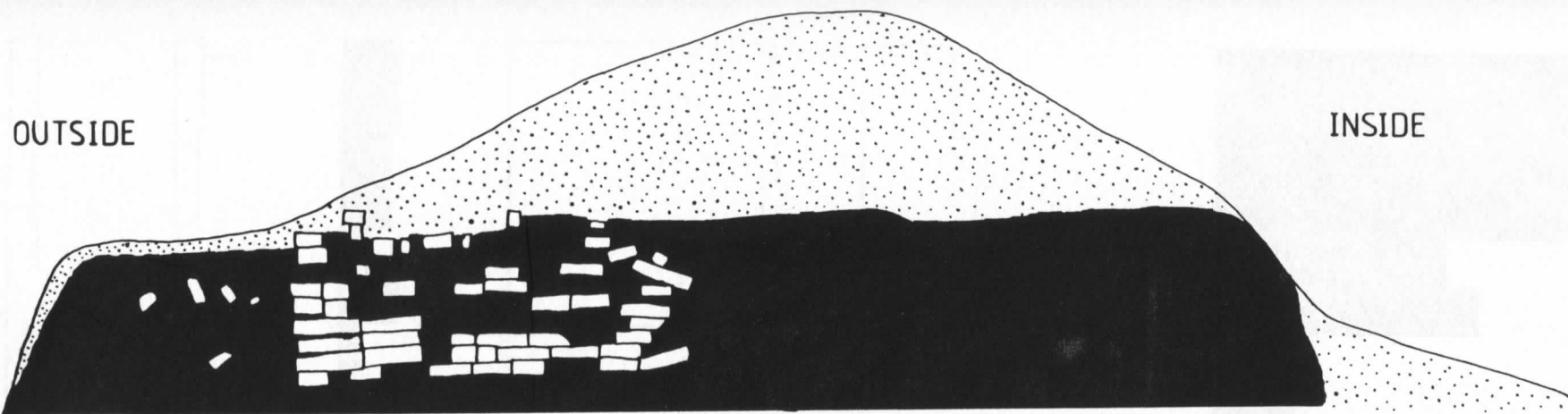


FIGURE 8-1. SSPHAP'S SURVEY OF BENTENG ANAK GOWA



COMPACTED CLAY



SILT AND SILTY CLAY

70 fullback

ORIGINAL DRAWING IWAN SUMANTRI

FIGURE 8-2. STATION I, BENTENG ANAK GOWA

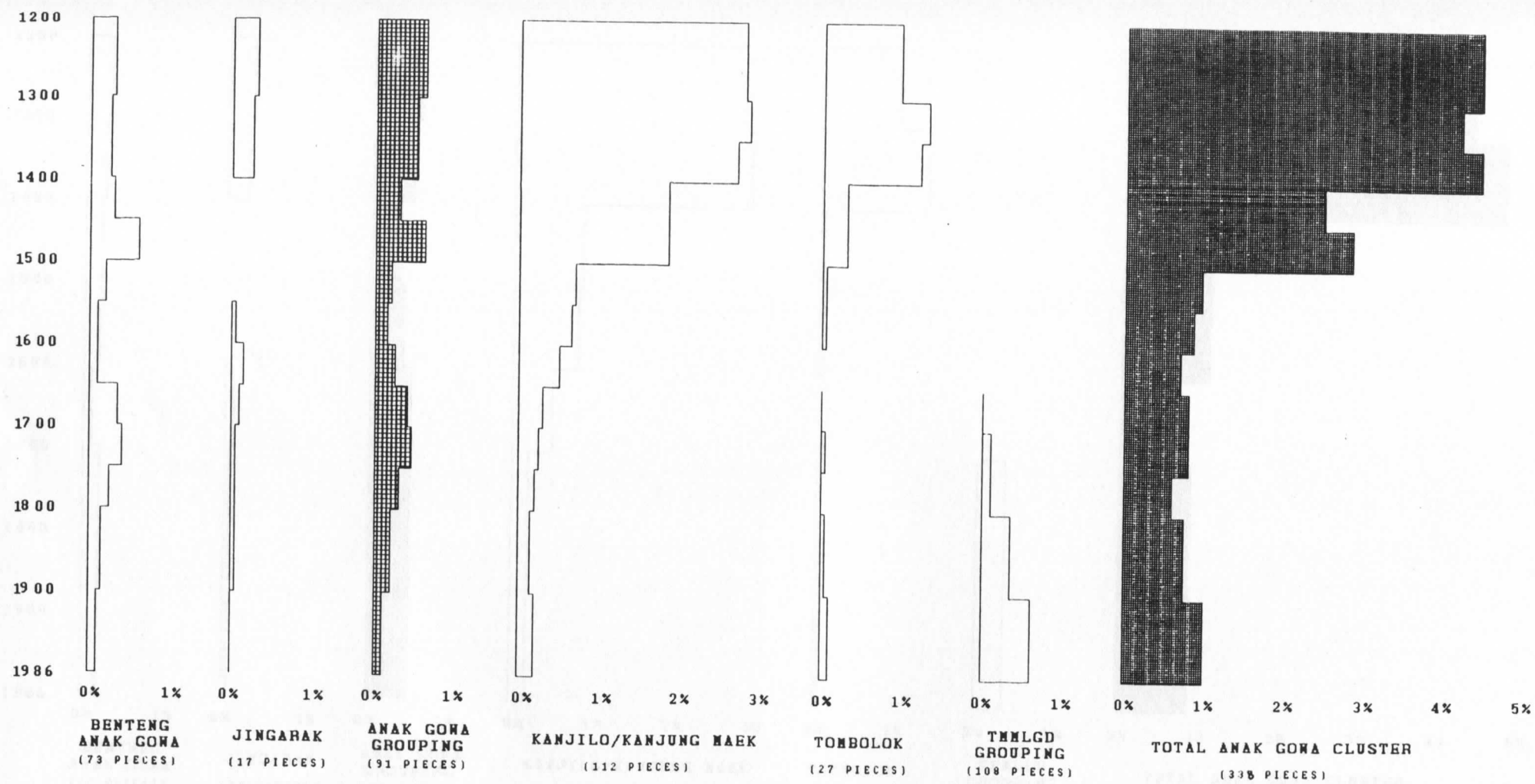


FIGURE 8-3. STANDARDISED CHRONOLOGICAL HISTOGRAMS (FINE CLASSES) — ANAK GOWA CLUSTER

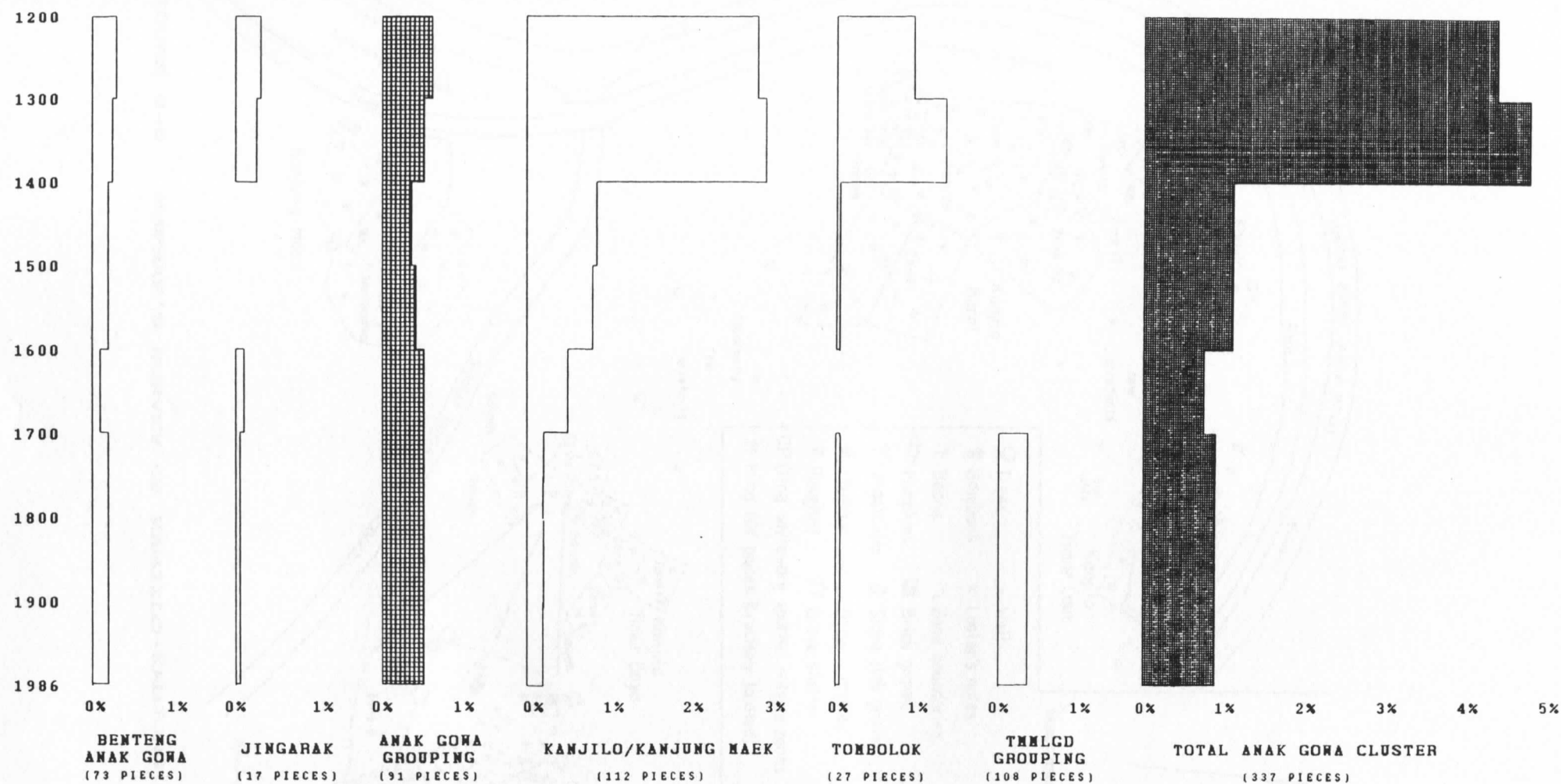


FIGURE 8-4. STANDARDISED CHRONOLOGICAL HISTOGRAMS (BROAD CLASSES) – ANAK GOWA CLUSTER

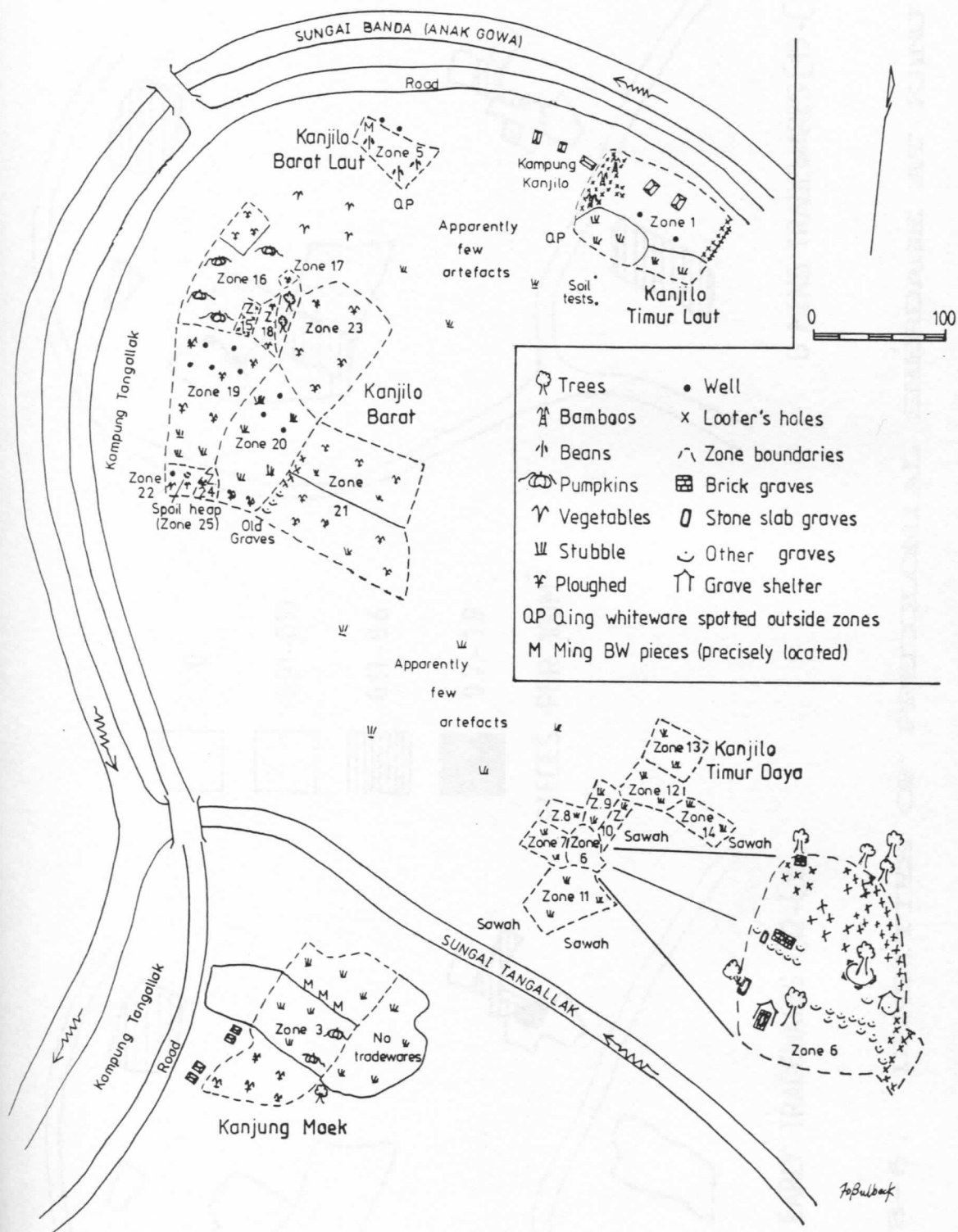


FIGURE 8-5. SSPHAP'S SURVEY OF KANJILO-KANJUNG MAEK

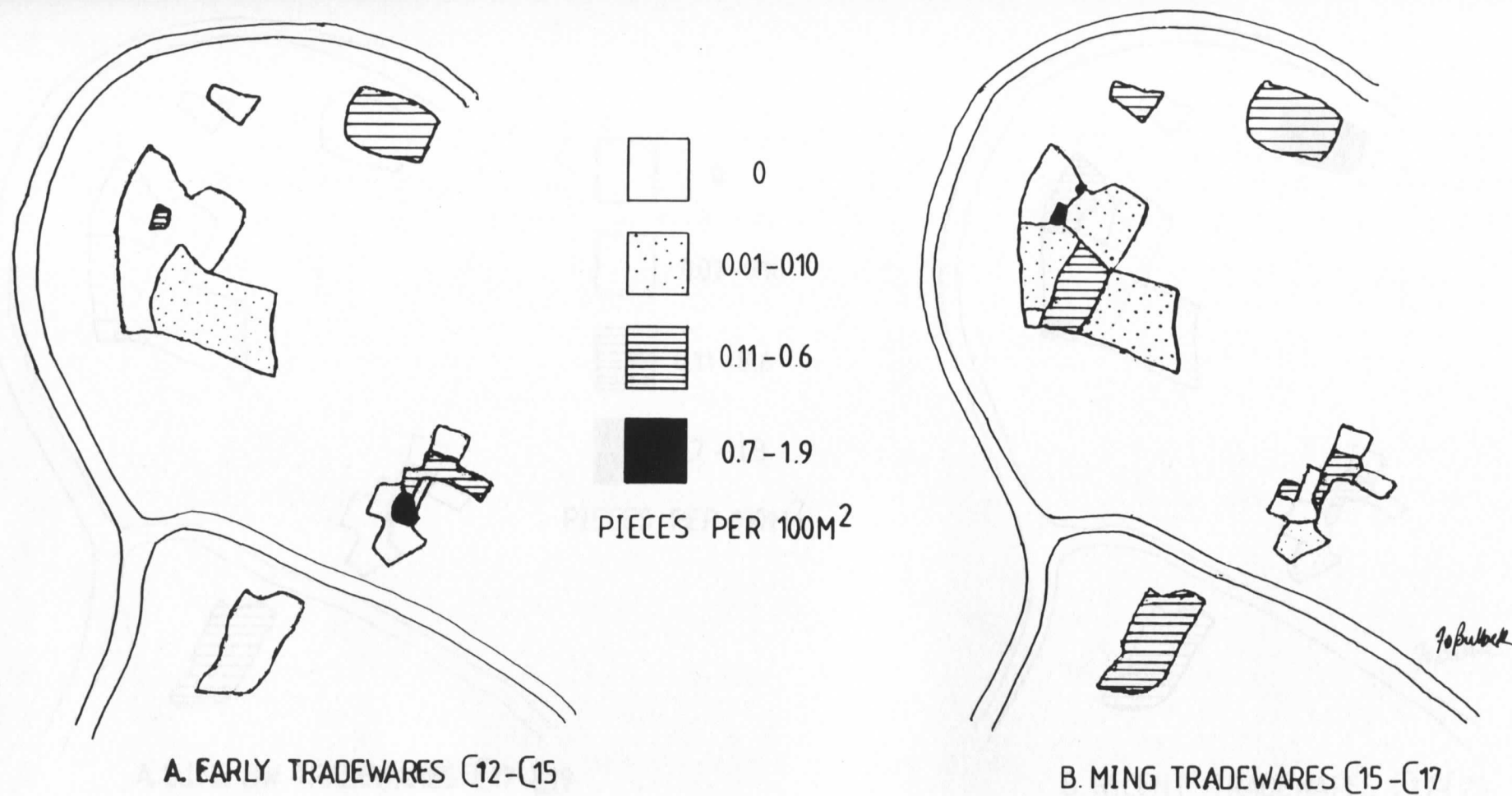


FIGURE 8-6. DENSITIES OF PRECOLONIAL SHERDAGE AT KANJILO LAMA

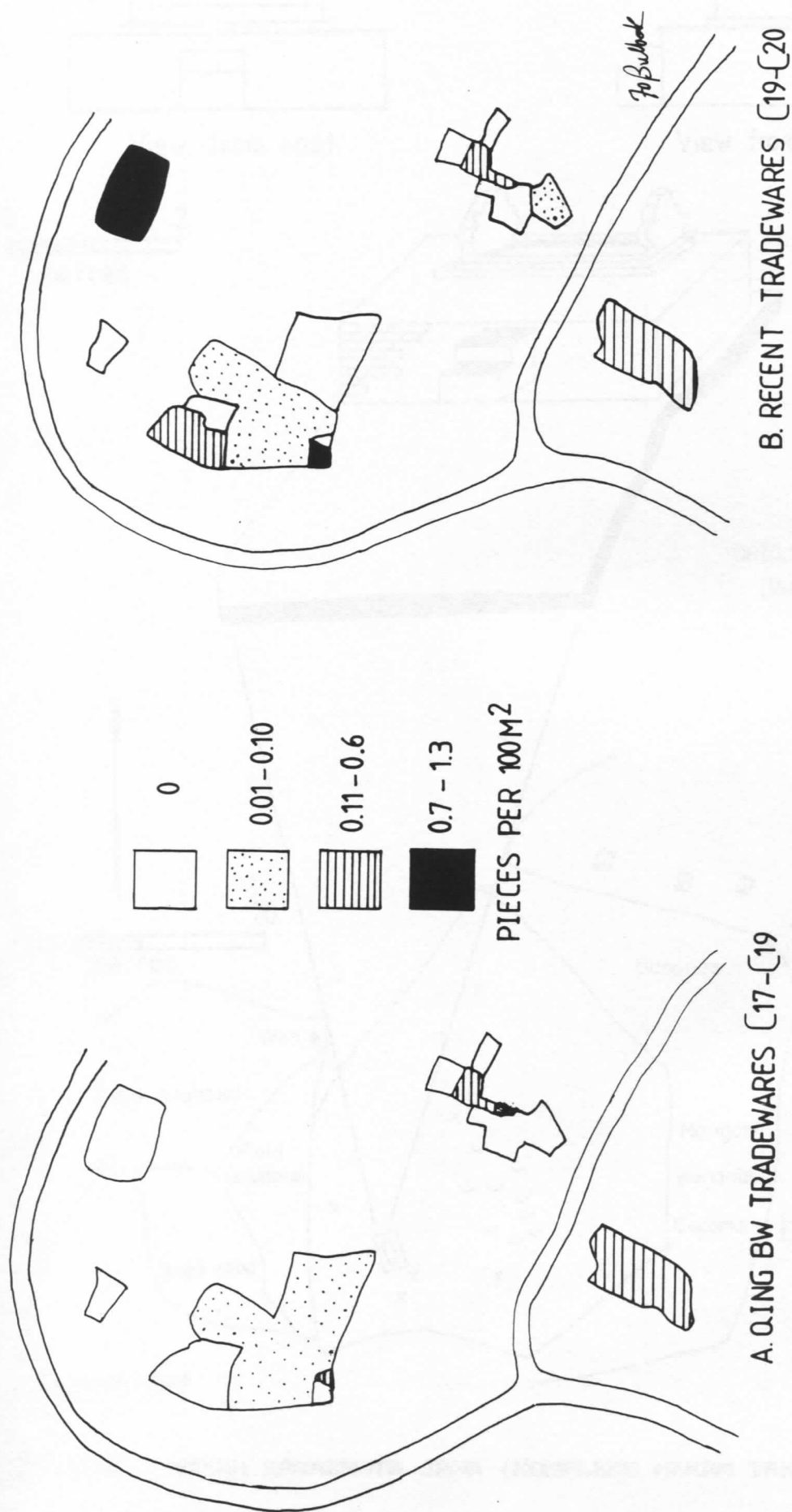


FIGURE 8-7. DENSITIES OF COLONIAL SHERDAGE AT KANJILO LAMA

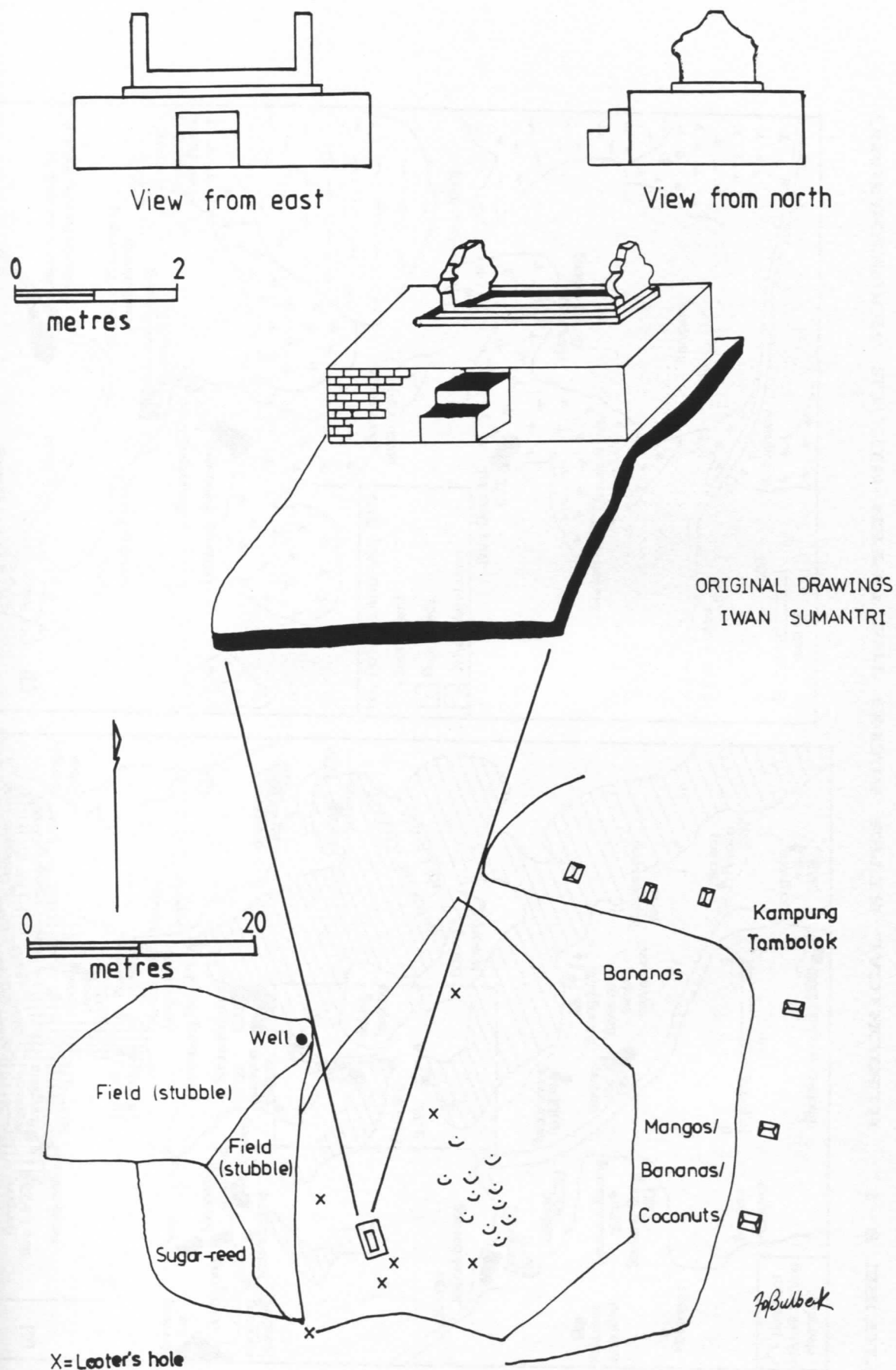


FIGURE 8-8. MAKAM KARAENGTA JAWA (KOMPLEKS MAKAM TAKBAKKA)

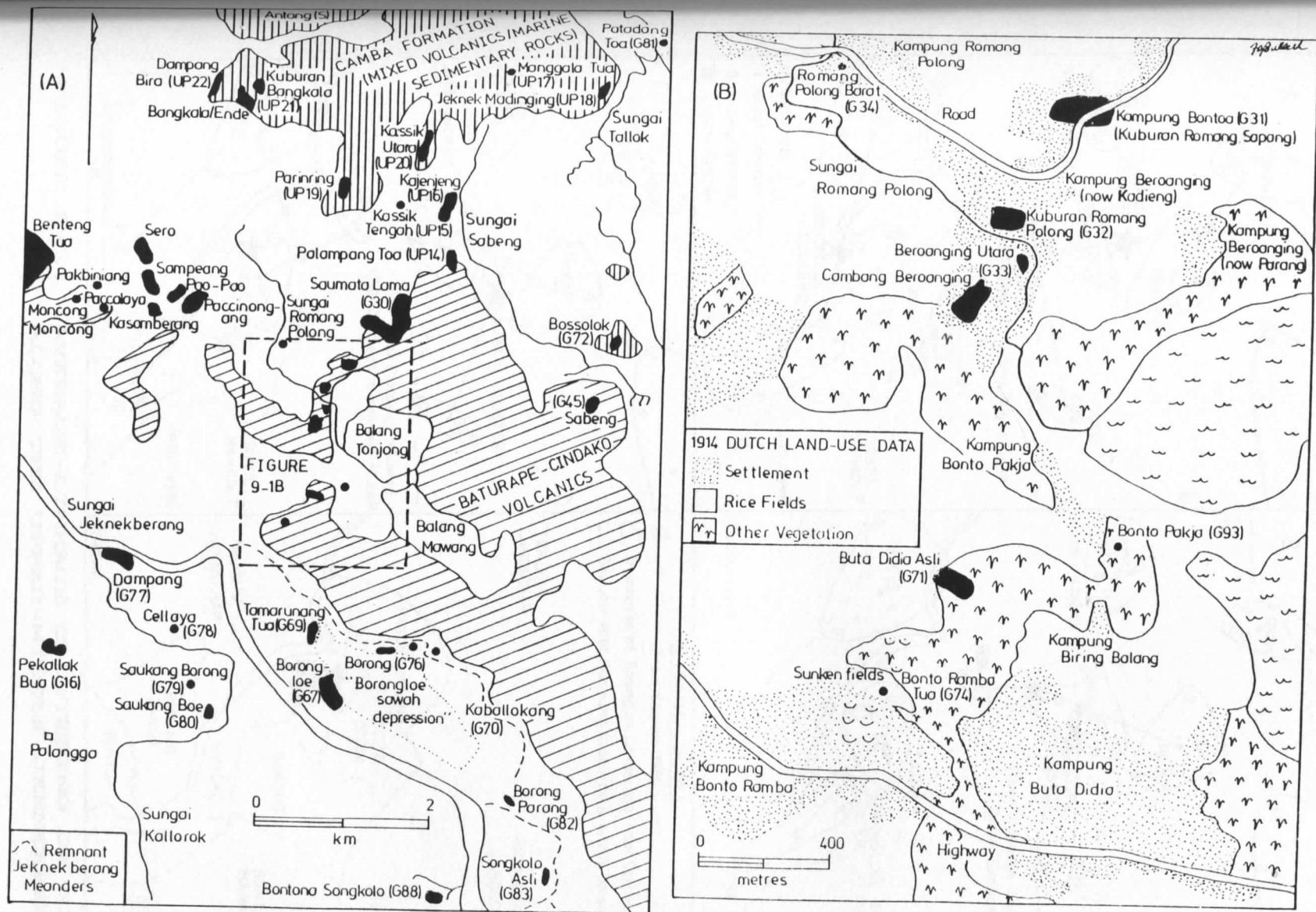


FIGURE 9-1. HISTORICAL SITES ALONG THE UPPER-MIDDLE JEKNEKBERANG

Benteng Anak Gowa, a segment of the outer wall along Zone 4.
Photo 8-1.

Benteng Anak Gowa, Station I, photographed from inside the
wall breach looking towards the outside.
Photo 8-2.

G.2.1.2. (Anak Gowa). Rim-cavetto junction of a Ming
blue-and-white plate showing the same decoration as on the
complete piece shown in Photo 7-18. The characteristics of
the sherd's glaze and cobalt blue suggested to me, following
Macintosh (1977), a late 15th-early 16th century date, which
is commensurate with the date of its complete counterpart.
Photo 8-3.

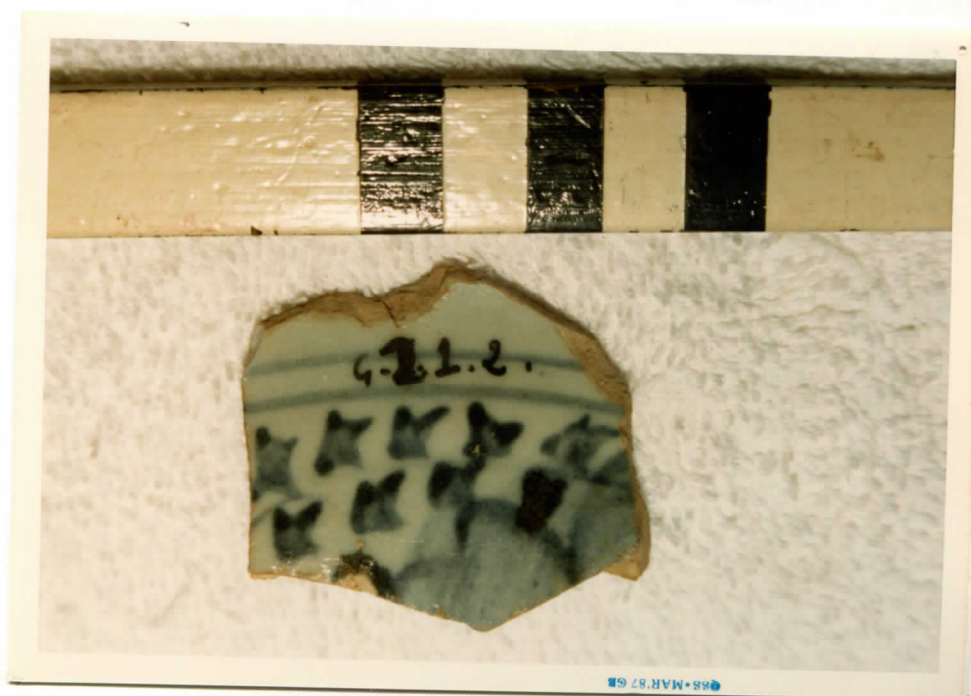
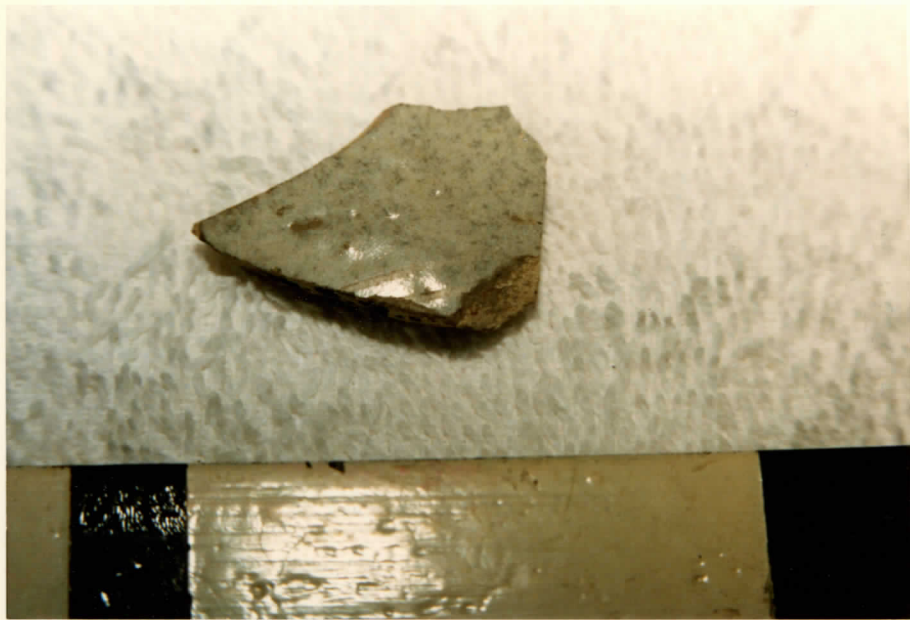


Photo 8-4.
G.2.9.1 (Anak Gowa). A lower cavetto sherd, with two concentric lines bearing the traces of red enamelling (barely visible in the photograph). It was identified as an "early overglaze ware" because of the unusual mottled glaze; this could suggest a 14th-15th century date equally as well as the 13th-14th century date preferred here, although the latter date is fully plausible given the identification of 13th-14th century pieces at several of the surrounding sites.

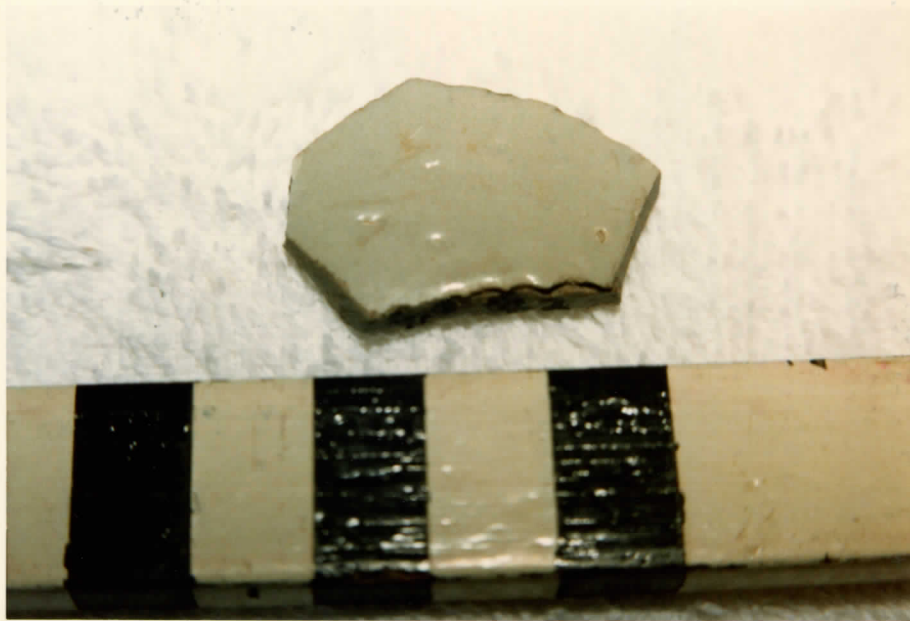
Photo 8-5.
G.2.9.2 (Anak Gowa). A lower cavetto sherd with an abu-abu (subceladon) glaze. I dated it to the 14th-15th centuries, which converts to a 15th-16th century date (see Appendix B).

Photo 8-6.
G.2.15.1 (Anak Gowa). The rim of a jar cover, a blueware whose deep blue glaze approaches black. Tentatively dated to the 16th-17th centuries.

Q88-MAR'87 GB



Q88-MAR'87 GB



Q88-MAR'87 GB



Photo 8-7.
The saukang in the centre of Benteng Anak Gowa.
Speculatively the burial spot of Tunipalangga's
prematurely deceased son I Tariawang Kg Anak Gowa.

Photo 8-8.
A view of Makam Jingarak, looking northwards across the
graveyard. The decorated sceptre-like nisan is visible
under the tree at left rear.

Photo 8-9.
Northern curve of the former meander of the Sungai
Anak Gowa northwest of Benteng Anak Gowa, used for
bunded rice fields. Bonto Tangnga Utara is the raised
piece of land centre-right, while the meander's eastern
bank (left background) is also used for garden trees.



Photos 8-10 to 8-12.
Ming tradewares reportedly from Kanjilo Lama Barat,
kept in a house in Tangallak kampung.

Top: Ming famille verte plate (top-left); Ming Swatow BW
bowls (top-centre and bottom-centre); Ming BW plate with fish
in centre (top-right); Ming Swatow BW plates (bottom-left and
bottom-right). Note the unglazed, unoxidised central rings of
cobalt in the two Ming Swatow BW bowls.

Middle: Terminal Ming BW bowl with devolved cakra in centre
(left) and broken Wanli BW cup (right).

Bottom: Ming whiteware bowl.



Photo 8-13.
Fine Makassar earthenwares, reportedly from Kanjilo Lama Barat, kept in a house in Tangallak kampung. Two plain serving dishes (left) and a "cogwheel" pot (right).

Photo 8-14.
Kanjilo Lama Timur Daya (old graveyard area), viewed from the Sungai Tangallak northwards across banded rice fields.

Photo 8-15.
G.12.1.1 (Makam Takbakka). The base to a Qingbai bowl with classically Yuan (13th-14th centuries) combed and incised decorations. The same specimen is shown in Bulbeck (in press: Figure 2a).



Photos 8-16 to 8-18.
The photographed sherds from "Tombolok Selatan" (G.12.2).
Top: Brown-glazed sherds from coarse stoneware jars.
Centre: "Early monochrome" sherds (the specimen at right, G.12.2.5, is drawn in Bulbeck [in press: Figure 3c]).
Bottom left: "Early white ware" sherd G.12.2.6.
(The bottom right sherd, G.12.1.2 (Makam Takbakka), with an incised lotus leaf, is identified as a 15th century celadon.)

Q88-APR'87 G8



Q88-APR'87 G8



Q88-APR'87 G8



Spoil heap ("zone 23") from the well in zone 22, on whose surface 138 earthenware sherds, six 17th to 20th century tradeware pieces and a pig's tooth were observed, Kanjilo Lama Barat.
Photo 8-19.

Rectangular grave marker of masoned stone slabs, inside which a tree has taken root, Kanjilo Lama Timur Daya.
Photo 8-20.

Makam Kocci Borong, showing masonry case grave markers at centre and modern cement grave markers at rear left.
Photo 8-21.



Photo 8-22.
Makam Manyampang, the two sepulchres ascribed to "Karaengta Barombeng from Java", here identified with I Mappataenrek Kg Mamampang Kg Garassik Kg Barombong (1572-1642).

Photo 8-23.
Makam Manyampang, a sheltered and venerated grave 60 metres north of the main graveyard, presumably a modern restoration.

Photo 8-24.
Makam Karaeng Dampang, Lambengnge, with finely masoned stone nisan at north and south inside a cement marker within a modern cement tomb. Kg Dampang is probably identifiable with Kg Lambengi (1649 to c.1700).

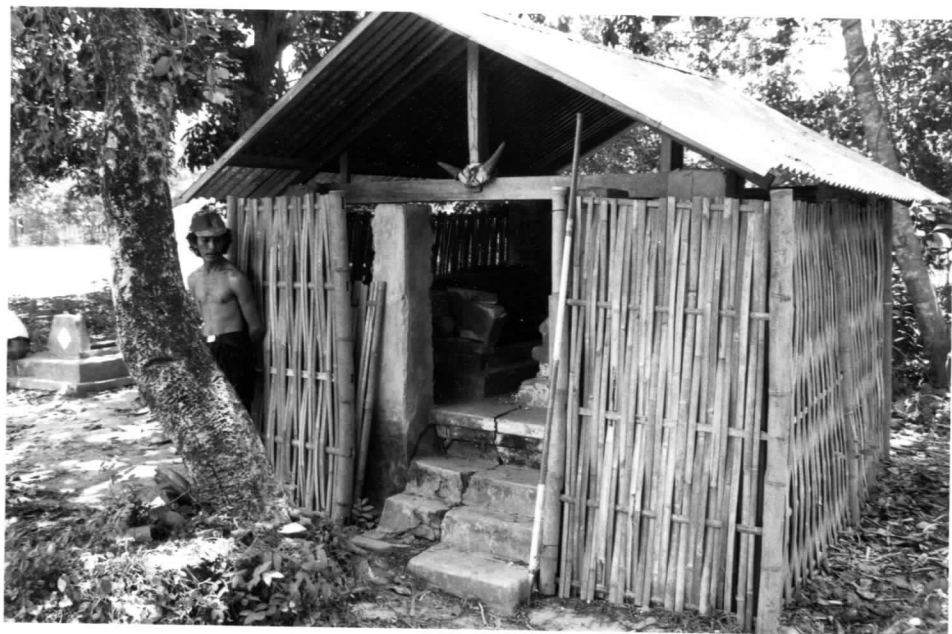


Photo 8-25.
Makam Tua Lambengnge, Bontoalakk kampung, showing the
modern tomb and enclosed grave markers
built on a platform of old, thin bricks which measures
eleven metres east-west by ten metres north-south.

Photo 8-26.
Kuburan Islam Takbakkka,
Sunggunminasa, one of the three
east-west marked graves.

Photo 8-27.
Kuburan Islam Takbakkka,
the reported grave of
"Minasa Daeng Sunggu",
identification not certain.



Photo 8-28.
The brick sepulchre of "Makam Karaengta Jawa"
(Makam Takbakkka), Tombolok, photographed from the south.
The interred individual is not identified.

Photo 8-29.
The tomb of "Karaeng Tompok Balang
Malissu Jawa", Kuburan Islam
Takbakkka, Sungguminasa. Remnant
stonework shows the corbel arch
entrance meeting the arched interior
ceiling, and roof construction like
that at the Makam Paccalaya tomb.

Photo 8-30.
"Ming Swatow" plate with
dirty foot (reverse)
and red overglaze
enamelled decorations,
looted at Bonto Pakja.

