

Yamagata Mariko

The Kalanay-related Pottery of Hòa Diêm, Thổ Chu, and Óc Eo in Vietnam: Examining Maritime Connections around Funan from the 1st to 3rd Centuries AD

The Hòa Diêm site is located in central Vietnam. It has yielded funerary accessory pottery related to the Kalanay Pottery Complex, associated with Iron Age jar burials. Although the Kalanay Pottery Complex was primarily produced in the central Philippines, similar objects have been found across the South China Sea (Biển Đông/East Sea in Vietnamese) and in the Gulf of Thailand. In addition to the artifacts found at Hòa Diêm, evidence of the Kalanay Pottery Complex has been discovered in a jar burial on Vietnam's Thổ Chu Island in the Gulf of Thailand and in the settlement layers of Gò Tư Trâm, which is part of the Óc Eo complex in the Mekong delta. The artifacts recovered from these sites exhibit unique characteristics that reflect the localization of the Kalanay Pottery Complex.

This study reviews evidence of the Kalanay Pottery Complex found at Hòa Diêm, Thổ Chu, and Óc Eo. The significance of the localization is then discerned by analyzing the associated historical background from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD. At that time, early polities emerged and developed around the South China Sea, including Funan and Linyi. Bio-anthropological analysis has shown that human skeletal remains found at Hòa Diêm are closely related to modern Island Southeast Asian groups. Therefore, this study examines the maritime network involving the people who produced Kalanay-related pottery vessels by focusing on their historical roles.

Keywords: *Hòa Diêm; Óc Eo; Thổ Chu Island; Kalanay-related pottery; Kalanay Pottery Complex; jar burials; Funan.*