

Appendices

List of Museums

Ashmolean Museum
Assam State Museum
Bangkok National Museum
British Museum
Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya
China National Silk Museum (CNSM)
Cleveland Museum of Art
Colombo National Museum
Indian Museum, Kolkata
Metropolitan Museum of Art
Mpu Tantular Museum
Museum Nasional Indonesia (MNI)
Museum Sonobudoyo
National Museum, New Delhi
Prambanan Museum
Ranggawarsita Museum
Rijksmuseum Amsterdam
Santa Barbara Museum
State Hermitage Museum, St Petersburg (SHM)
Tropenmuseum Amsterdam
Trowulan Museum
Volkenkunde – National Museum of Ethnography, Leiden (RV)

Chinese Terms for Geographical Regions

From *Yijing*, 635–718 CE

Fo-shih: Bhoga is mentioned in Tang history (618–906) as being on the south shore of the Strait of Malacca.

Ho-ling: Java.

Malayu: Seems to have existed for a long time. May also have been called Bhoga (the country). Lay on the southern shore of Malacca. Malayu covered the Southeast side of Sumatra, from the southern shores of Malacca to the city of Palembang.

Mo-lo-yu: Malayu, Shih-li-fo-shih, Srībhoga.

San-bo-tsai: Land of the southern barbarians, between Cambodia, *Chên-la* and Java, *Shê-p'ò*. San-fo-Ch'i, in the History of Sung (960–1279) is probably Shih-li-fo-shih or Srībhoga. Srībhoga disappeared and was replaced with the term “Old Port” by the time of the last Chinese conquest in 1379 CE.

Sānfóqí: Was an important trading port where the people had embraced Buddhism but were of Hindu origin. The country was rich in gold. The inhabitants wore *kan-man* (sarongs). *Sānfóqí* was in Malayu Jambi and not in Palembang, thus references to *Sānfóqí* in the tenth and early eleventh centuries could relate to either Palembang or Jambi (Miksic and Goh 2017, p. 396).

Sarbaza: Used by Arab travellers in the ninth century; a corruption of Yavadvīpa.

Srībhoga: Chin-chou, San-fo-Ch'i, and Golden Isle.

Yuán Shī: The historical works of the Yüan period; also known as Yuanshi. His written records contributed to our knowledge of Śrīvijaya and the kingdoms that lay on the route between China and Nālandā (I-Tsing 1998: xli–xlvi).

Chinese Terms for Geographical Regions From Zhufanzi, Twelfth to the Thirteenth Century

Chōn-la: Cambodia

Chu-lién: Coromandel Coast, Chola Domain

Hu-ch'a-la: Gujarat, India

Kién-pi: Kampar, Eastern Sumatra

Ligor: Malay Peninsula

Nan-p'i: Malabar, India

San-fo-ts'i: Palembang, Eastern Sumatra

Shō-p'o: Java

Sin-t'o: Sunda, West Java

Su-ki-tan: Central Java

Tan-ma-ling: Malay Peninsula

Ta-shī: The Arabs

Ta-ts'in: Bagdad

T'ién-chu: India

Source: Hirth and Rockhill 1965.

Old Javanese Literature

Javanese texts throughout the centuries often contained passages describing prominent characters and the dress and costume they wore. Such references occur in Old Javanese literature; namely, *kakawin* and *kidung*.

Kidung: A form of Old Javanese poetry; a style of literary work.

Kakawin: Long narrative poems in Old Javanese derived from Sanskrit literature

Sīma: Tax-transfers charters spanning a period from the early ninth to the late fifteenth century. Preserved on stone and copperplate, they are a corpus of legal documents.

Texts from the Tenth to the Twentieth Century

Deśawarṇana Nāgarakṛtāgama (Nāg.) by Mpu Prapañca (1350–1389), translated by Th. G. Th. Pigeaud (1960–63). Current translation by Stuart Robson (1995).

Kidung Harsawijaya (KH)

Kidung Panji Wijayakrama (KPW)

Kidung Ranga Lawe (KRL)

Kidung Sudamala (KS) – Sri Tanjung, Javanese folk tales

Kidung Sundayana (KS)

Korawacrama Kakawin (KK)

Pararaton – written sometime after 1481 CE

Parthayajna Kakawin (PK)

Serat Bhīma Suci (SBS)

Serat Jayalengkara LOr. 5787 (SJ); Panji Priyembada LOr.8941 (PP) – Panji stories

Serat Pararaton (SP)

Serat Pranacitra (SP) – Rara Mendut is the leading character

Serat Tatajara (ST) – text on manners and traditional customs

Sumanasantaka Kakawin (SK)