

CHINESE EPIGRAPHIC MATERIALS IN INDONESIA

印度尼西亞華文銘刻彙編

第一卷 傅吾康主編

龍顯宮碑記

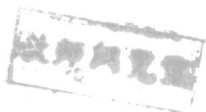
聖祖仙降在龍顯宮本境均沾化雨遐方共荷鴻庥其多寶新道由來尚矣其若因廢社官信儀剛刻奉
帶而來甫到聖有求必應迄今數十載凡海神叨呵護若難以枝葉茂永川深蒙熙佑楊楊本同異姓崇
捐銀項逐年捐計母利以為香資至甲子歲除前刻外謹擬展辰擇吉地命工匠在村興築宮殿告竣仍名
曰龍顯蓋取其同此結契從茲可昭誠敬安神明而觀瞻增福祀也夫謹將敬捐姓名登刊于左

楊源泰捐銀一千二百盾	何模官捐銀五十盾	郭恩齊喜堂元瑞二千個	廖吉官捐銀一十盾	楊小官捐銀二盾
陳金声捐銀一千一百盾	黃翰官捐銀五十盾	湯悅官捐銀六百七十盾	湯近官捐銀六十盾	湯桂官捐銀十盾
王南振桂珠四粒	林赫官捐銀五十盾	湯祥珩捐銀六百盾	湯秋全捐銀四十盾	湯效官捐銀十盾
戴厚義捐銀八十盾	黃老官捐銀五十盾	章雅捐銀一千二百盾	湯存官捐銀四十盾	湯定官捐銀十盾
李清湘六百盾	李婦官捐銀三十盾	湯顯官捐銀二百六十二盾	湯偶官捐銀四十盾	湯義官捐銀八盾
楊永豐捐銀五百三十五盾	許討官捐銀三十三盾	湯和官捐銀一百六十盾	湯彰鳳捐銀二十盾	湯儀官捐銀六盾
黃官官捐銀三百盾	楊父官捐銀三十盾	湯祥月捐銀一百三十五盾	湯細官捐銀二十四盾	湯安官捐銀六盾
曾德璋捐銀二百盾	林華官捐銀三十盾	湯祥月捐銀一百二十盾	湯文官捐銀二十二盾	湯曉官捐銀六盾
陳玉堂捐銀二百盾	許福星捐銀二十四盾	湯扶官捐銀一百盾	湯外官捐銀二十盾	湯離官捐銀四盾
黃有餘捐銀一百二十二盾	廖牛官捐銀二十四盾	湯桂官捐銀一百盾	湯主官捐銀十二盾	
李美玉捐銀一百二十盾	陳埔司捐銀二十盾	湯甘露捐銀一百盾	湯交官捐銀十二盾	
長源棧捐銀一百盾	蔡山官捐銀二十盾	湯李博捐銀一百盾	湯瀨官捐銀十二盾	
泰豐號捐銀一百盾	林澤官捐銀二十盾	湯海揚捐銀六十盾		
李蒲官捐銀八十盾	戴慶隆捐銀十五盾			

宣統元年歲次戊辰仲春穀旦
董欽如同知銜候選分府湯永川原名祥衍立

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CHINESE EPIGRAPHIC MATERIALS IN INDONESIA

Collected, Annotated, and Edited
by

WOLFGANG FRANKE

In collaboration with

CLAUDINE SALMON and ANTHONY SIU

With the assistance of

Hu Chū-yin Teo Lee Kheng



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VOLUME I

SUMATRA

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FOREWORD

Scholars pursuing the study of the history of ethnic Chinese communities in Southeast Asia not only encounter difficulties in securing the relevant research data, but also problems in filling the gaps in their knowledge of certain aspects – especially social – of this history. These gaps are made the wider in pioneer societies where the actors were mostly illiterate and did not bother to leave behind written records of their activities. In fact, before the arrival of the better educated immigrants at the beginning of this century, very little documentation is available on the lives and times of the Chinese in Southeast Asia. Hence any documentation that can throw some light on the situation as it was and help fill these gaps would be warmly welcome.

This book provides one such documentation. It consists essentially of Chinese epigraphic materials collected from different parts of Indonesia, with full transcriptions of the inscriptions (many of which are almost illegible) and annotations where such are necessary. Chinese epigraphic materials in Southeast Asia are usually found in temples, grave yards, clan associations and old buildings, and the inscriptions found on them are often of great historical interest. With the onslaught of modernization and urbanisation, these materials are in danger of disappearing. It is therefore most timely that Professor Franke has taken the initiative not only to salvage them but also to make them readily available to the public.

The South Seas Society is pleased and proud to be associated with Professor Franke's endeavour by undertaking to publish this book. But this will not be possible without the financial support of the Lee Foundation. To the author and to our supporter, therefore, the Society and readers of the book are much obliged.

GWEE YEE HEAN
Chairman

PREFACE

The present work follows by and large the pattern set in *Chinese Epigraphic Materials in Malaysia*, edited a couple of years ago by Chen Tieh Fan together with the present editor. Thus some remarks made there before have to be repeated here with only a few modifications.

With the exception of a few items, this work is essentially a collection of Chinese epigraphic materials from Indonesia. The materials are invariably durable objects such as stone, metal, wood, and other hard and imperishable substances. They are gathered primarily for their inscriptions of historical content. As a principle, small and easily movable inscribed objects, such as coins, pottery, bronze utensils etc., are excluded. The materials taken into consideration are limited to inscriptions on fixed objects, such as stones and tombstones, or on large and movable objects, such as bells, altars, or wooden tablets which have been set up for a particular institution in Indonesia or simply as part of the equipment of an institution. Also included are some ancestral tablets of residents of Indonesia. Almost all epigraphic materials dated before the early 20th century, which have been located so far, are reproduced. As to later objects, sometimes a selection had to be made according to the criteria mentioned below in the Introduction. There is no time limit as to the objects selected.

The main part of this collection is arranged as follows: The materials are grouped according to the location they are found. The letters A to R at the head of each item refer to the province: A to H cover Sumatra including the islands subordinate to Sumatran provinces; I-L cover Java including the Metropolitan area of Jakarta and the island Madura; M covers Bali; N to P cover Kalimantan, except Central Kalimantan, which is not covered at all; Q covers the area of Ujung Pandang (Makassar) in South Sulawesi; and R the island of Ambon in the Moluccas. The rest of the Indonesian archipelago is not taken into account. The provincial division follows *Atlas Ganaco tentang Indonesia dan seluruh dunia*, Bandung 1972. The first number after the letter refers to the town, with No.1 being always the provincial capital followed by other numbers in sequence indicating names of places in alphabetical order. In principle, for all place names the present Indonesian designation is given, with the Chinese equivalent added. But sometimes the proper identification presents problems. This is the case in particular, since not a few places have changed names after independence. There is no comprehensive concordance of the Chinese and Indonesian place names available, except the limited and largely outdated, but nevertheless still useful *Directory of South East Asian Towns* 東南亞地名街名錄, published in its fourth edition by The Nantao Publishing House, Singapore 1967. Thus, in a few cases, no Chinese equivalent of an Indonesian place name can be given. The second number refers to the institution in

the order: Temples, cemeteries, memorial sites, former *Landsmannschaften* (*huiguan*), schools, and other institutions. Within each group of the institutions the order is designated chronologically according to the earliest dated object in each institution. The third number refers to the particular item within each institution. The order is designated strictly in chronological sequence without considering the type of the material of the object in question. Undated items are listed after the last dated one in discretionary sequence. Thus, each institution is marked by a capital letter and two numbers, each inscription by a capital letter and three numbers.

For each institution its location and any other pertinent information are given as far as available. In cases where the institution in question has been dealt with in literature, references are given as far as they are known to the editor and/ or to his collaborators.

For each item after the mark, a classifying label is given in Chinese together with its original date and the conversion into Gregorian calendar in brackets. Then a photo of the original inscription *in situ* is given. All photos, unless stated otherwise, have been taken by the editor during the years between 1971 and 1987. The texts of the inscriptions may often be hard to decipher from the reproduction. Therefore, in each case a transcript of the original text is added. In cases where the photographs of the whole inscription are more or less illegible, transcripts have been made from large-prints or from photos taken section by section. For this purpose large inscriptions which are blurred have been divided into several – up to ten and more – sections in order that separate photos could be taken. In this collection, however, only complete photos, even if partly illegible, are reproduced for documentation. Characters that remain undeciphered are indicated in the transcript by □. In the case of bells and other objects inscribed on more than one side, sometimes only a photo of the main section is given, in other cases two or more photos of the different sides of one item. The texts of the hidden sections are usually copied from additional photos kept by the editor. As to the four Java sections (I to L), Claudine Salmon has, in addition to the photos made by the editor, copied by hand a great number of inscriptions *in situ* and collated her texts with the transcripts made from the photos.

In principle, each Chinese character is reproduced as it has been written in the original inscriptions, i.e., usually in the complex version (*fantizi*). Abbreviated characters (*jiantizi*) appearing in the original inscription are rendered in the same way. For obviously miswritten characters or unusual variants, however, the correct version in use is substituted. Abbreviated versions of numerals used in some inscriptions – in particular for amounts of money or for dates – are always rendered into ordinary Chinese numerals. No transcripts are given of inscriptions merely quoting well known texts which can easily be located at the place mentioned in the English abstract (e.g. C 2. 8. 1).

For all inscriptions dated prior to the downfall of Imperial China in 1911, all names of donors mentioned therein are copied in the transcript. For the inscriptions dated after 1911 only the names of donors heading the lists are copied; the others down the list are left out.

The third part for each item consists of an abstract (*tiyao*), providing a short characterization of the contents of the inscription. If the inscription has previously been mentioned in academic publications or elsewhere, references are given as adequately as possible. References to newspaper articles, however, are given only occasionally. The importance and significance of a certain inscription will be duly considered, but neither conclusive details nor the translation of the relevant inscription concerned will be provided. It has to be stressed once again that this publication is primarily a collection of materials to be evaluated fully together with other sources in Indonesian and Western languages – in particular Dutch – as well as in Chinese and Japanese. – The order of the parts of each item – photo, transcript, and abstract – varies according to typographical convenience.

All Chinese names and terms are romanized according to the standard pronunciation (*Putonghua*, *Huayu* or Mandarin). In some cases romanization of widely known names in their respective dialects are added in brackets. The romanization follows the official Chinese Hanyu Pinyin 漢語拼音 system.

For the Chinese versions of Indonesian geographical names, usually the equivalent in Indonesian is given. But often it has not been possible to ascertain this equivalent, all the more, since the names of many places have been changed since independence (cf. above).

As to currencies, only the Chinese designation is given in romanization, such as *dun* for Dutch guilders resp. Indonesian rupias, or *yuan* for (Chinese) silver dollars.

The names of Chinese government institutions and the titles of officials in late Imperial China are usually translated according to H. S. Brunnert & V. V. Hagelstrom, *Present Day Political Organization of China*, Shanghai 1912.

The whole work is proposed to comprise three volumes. The first one covers the preliminaries, the introductory part, and the eight Sumatra sections A to H. Volume Two shall cover the four Java sections I to L with a separate introduction, and volume Three the sections covering Bali (M), Kalimantan (N to P), the Ujung Pandang (Makassar) area (Q), and Ambon (R), as well as the Annotated List of Deities, a list of foundries, bibliographies, and an index of personal names. Maps of places where the objects reproduced are located as well as lists of materials included will precede each volume.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In 1970, the collection of Chinese source materials in Southeast Asia became part of the German major special research project (Sonderforschungsbereich No. 15), centered at Hamburg University. Within this framework, in particular the collection of Chinese epigraphic materials in the region was envisaged. In the following years, the project got a grant from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG – German Science Foundation) enabling the present editor to spend the time from July to October 1971 for fieldwork in Southeast Asia. Primarily, Peninsular Malaysia was covered, but a short visit was paid to the Medan area of Indonesia too, and some photos of epigraphic materials were taken there.

This was the actual (1) starting point of the present collecting project. Thereupon collection work was first focussed on Malaysia, the results of which were eventually edited by Chen Tieh Fan and the present editor. Other regions, however, in particular Indonesia and Thailand, were not completely neglected. With a further DFG grant the present writer travelled (2) in autumn 1974 to the Pontianak area in West Kalimantan and to Palembang in South Sumatra, and (3) in January/February 1975 scoured on a two months trip large parts of the whole of Java, Bali, and Bangka Island (Prov. South Sumatra). Two (4 & 5) short trips in February and late August 1978 led from Singapore to Tanjung Pinang in the Riau archipelago (Prov. Riau). (6) In April/May 1979, Aceh, the northeastern parts of North Sumatra, and Bagansiapiapi (Prov. Riau) were covered, and (7) in April/May 1980 the remaining parts of Sumatra, Jakarta, and Belitung Island (Prov. South Sumatra). Both travels were again supported by DFG. (8) In November 1980 a trip was made to Jakarta again and, in particular, to South and East Kalimantan. (9) Further materials were collected at Jakarta and in the northwestern part of West Kalimantan in August 1982. (10) In January 1985, this area was visited for a third time after a trip to Ambon (Prov. Moluccas). (11) In January 1986, additional materials were taken in Jakarta, Semarang, and Surabaya, and, for the first time, Ujung Pandang (Makassar – Prov. South Sulawesi) was visited. (12) In February 1987, the present writer made a short trip to Medan and Padang, mainly in order to check a number of doubtful or unclear items. On this occasion some further materials were collected.

In Peninsular Malaysia almost all places could be conveniently reached from Kuala Lumpur by car, and in East Malaysia communications were mostly convenient too. There were no linguistic problems, since the majority of people we had to deal with spoke either Standard Chinese (*huayu*) or English. Moreover, there were two of us, Chen Tieh Fan and me: We both worked together for most of the time at the University of Malaya and could closely co-operate. Thus the collection of the relevant materials in Malaysia did not raise much problems. Circumstances in Indonesia were, however, very different. Furthermore, linguistic problems for someone speaking neither Indonesian nor Chinese dialects, and the open or hidden discrimination of everything Chinese prevalent at certain places made working

conditions sometimes difficult. Therefore, it is entirely due to the most generous help, as received from many Indonesian Chinese, that the materials published in this work could be collected at all. Wherever the present editor went in Indonesia, he had to rely completely on the local Chinese, in order to trace relevant objects and to take photos of them. At some places even lack of a proper introduction did not deter local Chinese from offering their advice and help in the most friendly way.

To begin with, there were not a few friends living outside of Indonesia who have helped me to establish connection with their friends in Indonesia. First, in 1971, Mr. Koh Pen Ting 許平等 of Penang kindly gave a recommendation to Mr. and Mrs. Bob Tirtanadi at Medan. Professor Wang Gungwu 王賡武, who had been my colleague at the University of Malaya, and Dr. Mary Somers-Heidhues, Göttingen, gave the first advice as to the places in Java where Chinese epigraphic materials might be expected. Actual connections to these places were established on two lines: First through Tan Sri Dr. Lee Boon Chim 李文琛 of Lee Rubber Co., Kuala Lumpur, and Mr. Ng Kong Beng 黃光明 of Anson Co., Singapore, who introduced me to managers of their numerous factories and offices at Sumatra and Kalimantan. The other line went from Mr. Edward Anwar 歐盈源, who in the mid-seventies studied at Hamburg University, to his brother, the late Mr. Aw Eng Lam 歐盈南, and to his brother's business partner Mr. Teo Tjoe Tjoen 張水荃, at Singapore, who had close business relations with Indonesia. They recommended me to Mr. Hady Rusly, Lee Che Hian 李志賢, of Jakarta, who just happened to be at Singapore, when I started for my trip to Java in early 1975. We took the same plane to Jakarta, and since then, not only did he help me to trace relevant materials in and around Jakarta, but in addition, went into much trouble to prepare my further travel and to recommend me to people on the way. Together with Edward Anwar, who later returned from Germany to Jakarta, both of them as well as their spouses did henceforth use all possible means to make my further trips of investigation feasible and successful. They owe my particular gratitude. Mr. Qiu Bozhou 丘柏舟, whose car I had rented, drove me with his assistant driver, Mr. Zeng 曾, for four weeks through the whole of Java, Madura, and Bali, and on a few other occasions around Jakarta and nearby places. Both cared well for me and were most helpful in tracing relevant epigraphic materials wherever we went. Furthermore, I am greatly obliged to the late Mr. Soo Lean Tooi 史聯對 of Hock Lie Co., Medan. He most kindly offered hospitality, introduced me to a number of his friends and, above all, put a landrover with a driver at my disposal for the two Sumatra travels in 1979 and 1980. The driver, Mr. Ng A Chin 吳亞清, was a staunch companion and guide, to whom I owe much of my achievements in Sumatra. Mr. Harsono, Lee Wan Hock 李遠福, the successor of Mr. Soo as manager of Hock Lie Co., likewise offered hospitality in 1987, and asked Ng A Chin to drive me wherever I wanted. I am also obliged to Mr. Chen Jingchang 陳經昌, who accompanied me and was of great help on my travels to Bengkulu and Lampung.

It would be impossible to list the names of all those to whom I owe thanks. The following are some of those who have given freely their time and energy

to help me in tracing out relevant materials all over Indonesia and/or offered their hospitality. There are actually some more names I should mention. But in some cases I failed to write down the names immediately, and cannot remember them anymore. Nevertheless, their kindness and help is not forgotten!*

Aceh

Banda Aceh Mr. (Shi Deke)施德柯and family
 Sabang Mr. (Huang Jinfeng)黃錦豐

North Sumatra

Medan Mr. and Mrs. Bob Tirtanadi陳添安
 Mr. (You Ru'er)游如爾
 Mr. Robertus Fukardjo李利質
 Mr. Arifin Tantiono/Tan Boon Pin陳文彬
 Mr. Kang Tan Sie江陳詩
 Mr. Liebranus/ Lie Siong Kong李松光
 The late Mr. Hadi Kusuma/Kho Peng Huat丘秉發
 (已故)
 The late Mr. Gho Goan Hin吳原興(已故)
 Mr. Teo Khék Pie張克彭
 Mr. Tan Chuan Chee陳傳志
 Gunung Sitoli Mr. Gho Ho Seng吳和成
 Padang Sidempuan Mr. Goh Ho Hock吳和福
 Sibolga The late Mr. Lim Yu Seng林友聲(已故)
 Mr. Goh Ho Keng吳和慶

Riau

Pekanbaru Mr. (Huang Zhongnan)黃中南
 The late Mr. Tulay Rusli/Lie Guek Lai李月來(已故)
 Bengkalis Mr. (Zhuo Mutong)卓牧童and family
 Tanjung Pinang Mr. (Chen Yadi)陳亞弟
 Mr. Tjioe Tjian Liong周章隆

West Sumatra

Padang Mr. and Mrs. (Liu Jinsha)劉金沙
 Mr. Tan Choe En陳慈恩
 Mr. Chong Toeng Tsung張東村

Jambi

Jambi Mr. and Mrs. Sia Sian Seng謝善生

South Sumatra

Palembang The late Mr. Tan Tjuan Tin陳川珍(已故)
Mr. Tan Boen Beng陳文明

Bangka Island Mr. Ngui Tung Kian魏東堅
Mr. Arif Syahriar/Shia Ka Chong謝嘉昌

Belitung Island Mr. (Ouyang Baohao)歐陽保浩
Mr. (Zhang Guoying)張國英

Jakarta

Mr. Tan Sioe Pek陳壽伯
Mr. Jajadi Wongso黃盛達
Mr. Adrian Kartano郭可騰
Mr. Sutoto郭振瀛
Dr. and Mrs. Taruna Hadibrata蔣福綿
Mr. Luasan Suriato/Lee Wan San李遠山
Mr. and Mrs. Antonius S. Nurimba林紳緒
Mr. Chandra Mochsin莫藏心
Ms. Myra Sidharta歐陽春梅
Mr. Ahmad Hidayat許德華

West Java

Cirebon Mr. (Huang Zhongwen)黃忠溫

Central Java

Semarang Mr. & Mrs. Amir Johan翁俊器
Mr. (Chen Binghuang)陳炳煌

Tegal Mr. (Li Jingxiang)李敬祥

East Java

Surabaya Mr. (Du Yuanjun)杜元俊
Mr. Tjio Kay Hwie蔣介慧
Mr. (Lin Ganchi)林甘池
Mr. (Zeng Fanjin)曾繁進

Banyuwangi Mr. (Li Jiazhi)李家志

Bali

Singaraja Ms. Yap Pui Ming葉佩明

West Kalimantan

Potianak Mr. Chan Boon Chan曾文燦

South Kalimantan

Banjarmasin Mr. Koh Moon Kway郭文魁
Mr. (Huang Lianghan)黃良漢
Mr. (Situ Jian)司徒建

East Kalimantan

Balikpapan	Mr. N. Yamin 楊宗民
Samarinda	Mr. (Guan Yuezhou)關粵洲
Tarakan	Mr. (Huang Zhonghua)黃重華

Sulawesi

Ujung Pandang	Mr. & Mrs. (Huang Jianquan)黃建泉 Mr. & Mrs. Sumarto Utomo馬正寶 Mr. & Mrs. Suparjo葉孫意
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Moluccas

Ambon	Mrs. Oei Ana Tjung Ling Mrs. Oei Tan Tin Hong黃陳珍芳 Mr. Oei Swie Liang黃瑞亮 Mr. (Huang Shengchang)黃勝昌 Mr. Khoe Tjeng Yau邱清耀 Mr. (Su Qichang)蘇啓昌
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Editorial work, supported by a new DFG grant, began in the winter of 1982/83. First the photos were sorted out, arranged, and a list of the materials envisaged for publication was compiled at Kuala Lumpur with the assistance of Ms. Cheng Leysen程麗仙. The next step was the preparation of transcripts of the inscriptions from the photos. This was carried out mainly by Ms. Zhang Xiaoying張小瑩, Mr. Song Liwang宋禮旺, and Mr. Xu Siwei徐思偉 at Guangzhou, and by Ms. Teo Lee Kheng張麗卿 at Kuala Lumpur. Thereafter drafting of the English abstracts (*tiyao*) could be started. In 1984 Dr. Claudine Salmon, Paris, agreed to take charge of the preparation of abstracts for the four Java sections (I to L) with incorporation of her own materials and researches made during several years sojourn in Indonesia. She is, thus – except for the main part of the photos – fully responsible for the edition of the Java materials, covering the second volume of this collection. Furthermore, Dr. Salmon has given most valuable comments and advice for the other sections of this collection too, in particular concerning the places where she had done field-work before, such as Ujung Pandang and Ambon. Her husband, Dr. Denys Lombard, who accompanied Dr. Salmon on most of her travels in Indonesia, has likewise kindly contributed comments and advice. In the winter of 1984/85, through the good offices of Mr. Lin Tian Wai林天蔚 of Hongkong University, the collaboration of Dr. Anthony Siu蕭國健, Hongkong, could be secured. He has collated all the transcripts with the original photos, and was responsible for arranging photos, transcripts, and abstracts for the typesetter. He has also given valuable advice on many editorial matters and did most of the proof – reading. Thanks are, in addition,

due to his spouse, Tam Chiu -Hor 譚肖荷, for contribution to her husband's work.

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Wolfgang Franke

*In cases where the editor only knows but the Chinese name, and not the romanization used by the person in question, only the original Chinese name, with its romanization according to the Hanyu Pinyin system added in brackets, are given.

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 亞 半 文 銘
 列 彙 編

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傅吾康
主編

蘇爾夢 蕭國健
合編

胡雋吟 張麗卿
助理

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