

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

III.

HO-LING 詞陵 KALING

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This country has been generally identified by the Chinese, followed in this by European writers, with either Java itself or at least a part of it. This supposition rests upon a misunderstanding, the Chinese having confounded Java proper¹⁾ and Java minor (Sumatra).

The first mention of *Kaling* is to be found in the old Books of the T'ang-dynasty, Book 197, without precise date (between A.D. 618—906), where we read that the state of *Kaling* was

1) The Chin. Cyclopaedia 三才圖會 gives an engraving of a man from Java proper, with the notice 大闔婆國又名荊家龍, Great Java is also called *Pekalongan*. When 闔婆 is used alone, it always means Sumatra or Java minor. This name, representing the flower called in Sanscrit *Djapā* or *Djavā* (*Hibiscus rosa sinensis*), has been adopted also by other countries, as e. g. by the Burmans.

It has been incorrectly translated by "Millet" (*Panicum palmaefolium*), for this is called in Malay *Randa djawa*, "Widow of Java", exactly as Tamarind is called *Asam djawa*, "Sour of Java" and the flower *Quamoclit vulgaris* is called *Bunga djawa*, "Flower of Java". Likewise the Arabs called benzoin *Lubén djawi*, "Incense of Java" or *Bakhur djawi*, "Perfume of Java", where *djawi* means Sumatra (Java minor); *djawi* being the arab adjective of *Djawa*, which has passed also in the Malay language as e. g. *Bahasa djawi*, the Malay (Javanese) language. Cf. Pijnappel, Malay Dict., Vol. I, p. 99.

situated upon an island ²⁾ in the southern seas, lying east of *Po-li*, west of *To-po-ting*, having *Cambodja* to the north and to the south the open sea ³⁾.

For the moment I will leave aside the short ethnographical notice upon this country in order to fix firstly its geographical situation.

In Book 222 II of the amplified New History of the T'ang-dynasty, it is said that *Kaling* sent an envoy to present tribute in the years *Chéng-koan* (A.D. 627—649), but of which no mention is made in the History of the reign of *T'ai-tsung* ⁴⁾. But in the particular history of *Kaling* we read that *Kaling*, also called *Tu-po* ⁵⁾ or *Shay-po* ⁶⁾, was situated in the southern seas, lying east of *Po-li*, west of *To-po-ting*, south upon the sea, and having *Cambodja* to the North.

The towns are built of palisadoes, and even the biggest houses are covered with palm-leaves. They have couches of ivory and mats of fibres of bamboo. The country produces tortoise-shell, gold and silver, rhinoceroses and elephants ⁷⁾. The country is very rich.

2) A 洲 or 州 is always a larger island or even a continent. Islands are called by the Chinese 嶼, 山 or 島.

3) 詞陵國在南方海中、洲上居。東與婆利、西與墮婆登、北與真臘接。南臨大海。

4) 太宗貞觀年訶陵國遣使入貢。按唐書太宗本紀不載。 *Pien-i-tien*, 97 I, fol. 1 verso.

5) 杜婆. This may, or may not be, a clerical error for 社 *Shay*.

6) *Shay-po* = *Djavad* (Sumatra).

7) Groeneveldt's rendering "rhinoceros-horns and ivory" (Notes, p. 13) is unwarranted. When the Chinese want to say this they speak of 犀角 and 象牙, as *f. i.* in the *Ying-yai Shéng-lan tsikh*, description of Champa: 犀角象牙甚多 "there is abundance of rhinoceros-horns and ivory", and 願貢犀角象牙 "their tribute consists of rhinoceros-horns and ivory" (*紀錄彙編*, Chap. LXIII, fol. 3 *r°* and *v°*).

There is a cavern from which salt spouts up spontaneously. They make wine of willow-blossoms and cocoa-nuts, which soon intoxicates those who drink of it, but which turns sour over night⁸⁾. They have letters and some knowledge of astronomy. In eating they do not use spoons or chopsticks.

There are poisonous girls in this country, and when one has intercourse with them, he gets painful ulcers; and when a man dies of them, his corpse does not putrify. The king lives in the city of *Shay-po*, but his ancestor *Ki-yen* had removed to the east from the city of *Polukiasze* (Amoy: *Polokasu*). The twenty-eight small states near to it all acknowledge his supremacy. He has 32 great officers, but the President *Kamhing*⁹⁾ is the highest of them.

On the mountains is a tract of land called *Lang-pi-ya*¹⁰⁾ which the king frequently mounts to have a view at the sea.

When, at the summersolstice, a gnomon of 8 feet height is erected, its shadow (at noon) is projected 2 feet, 4 inches south of it.

In the period *Chéng-koan* they sent an envoy to present tribute

8) This last passage has been skipped by Groeneveldt. In the old history of the T'ang-dynasty it is correctly said that wine is made of the flowers of the cocoa-nut-tree (以椰樹花爲酒). The blossom of the tree, called *Mayang* in Malay, is cut off as soon as it peeps out of the sheath, and then the juice trickles from the stem, which is not cut off, but only bruised.

This juice, called *saguweer*, *nira* or *tuwakh kēlapa*, is a refreshing, but intoxicating beverage (Aardr. en Stat. Wdb. v. Ned.-Indië, Vol. II, p. 246 and my Nederl. Chineesch Wdb. s. v. *Palmyrin*).

9) In Amoy-colloquial *Kar-hia*, perhaps the Malay *Kaya* in *Orang Kaya*, "chieftain" or *Kijāhi*, "venerable". 大座 = 上座 or 首座, the "principal seat". Cf. 長史座, 中台座, 高座, "a high seat or position", 上妙座, "the upperbest seat", etc. We read in the history of *Tan-dan* that the king had eight great ministers, called the eight presidents 單單王有八大臣、號八座 (Books of the T'ang-dynasty).

10) *Lampei* or *Lompei* (?); occur both in Malay place-names.

together with *To-ho-lo* and *To-po-ting*¹¹). The *San-tsai-tu-hwui* simply says that *Kaling* was situated south of Cambodja¹²).

Now such geographical indications would be simply ridiculous for Java, which lies some ten degrees south of Cambodja; as less as the most ignorant european geographer would say that Italy lies south of Denmark.

The History of the T'ang moreover says that *Kaling* lay east of *Po-li*. Now Groeneveldt (Notes, p. 84) has himself placed this country upon the northern coast of Sumatra¹³), and east of this coast lies the Malay Peninsula and not Java, so that his statement on p. 12 that "*Kaling* lies on the eastern side of *Sumatra*" is a too great geographical licence, and can only be explained by his desire to find *Kaling* in Java, which latter country, however, lies south-east of the most southern point of Sumatra.

We further read that *Kaling* produced Elephants. Now Java

¹¹⁾ 按訶陵本傳訶陵亦曰杜婆、曰闍婆。在南海中。東距婆利。西墮婆登。南瀕海。北真臘。木爲城。雖大屋亦覆以栟櫚。象牙爲牀若(clerical error for 箕?)席。出璫瑁、黃白金、犀象。國最富。有穴自湧鹽。以柳花椰子爲酒。飲之輒醉。宿昔壞。有文字、知星曆。食無匕筯。有毒女、與接輒苦瘡。人死、尸不腐。王居闍婆城。其祖吉延東遷于婆露伽斯城。旁小國二十八莫不臣服。其官有三十二大夫。而大座敢兄爲最貴。山上有郎卑野州。王常登以望海。夏至立八尺表、景在表南二尺四寸。貞觀中與墮和羅、墮婆登皆遣使者入貢。

¹²⁾ 按三才圖會訶陵國在真臘國南。

¹³⁾ I have since identified it with a village called *Pulau Puli* on the E. coast of Sumatra, in the principality of Asahan (3° N., 99° 50' E.) of which I will treat more fully when coming to Sumatra.

never had any elephants except in antediluvian times before the strait of Sunda was formed, which excludes the idea that *Kaling* can be Java.

Further it is said that *Kaling* produced gold and silver. Now no gold is to be found in Java, but only in Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Timor and some other isolated places¹⁴⁾.

But the strongest objection against *Kaling* being Java is the gnomon observation, which, as Dr. TAKAKUSU¹⁵⁾ has rightly calculated, points to a place north of the equator and not south.

According to *I-tsing*, the Chinese pilgrim, *Kaling* was situated between China and *Sri-Malayu*¹⁶⁾; but, as Professor Kern rightly observes, Java is not situated between China and Sumatra, and he is of opinion that we have to look out for *Kaling* in the neighborhood of Malacca¹⁷⁾. We will presently show that his surmise is correct.

We have seen that the ancestor of the king of Kaling *Ki-yen* removed to the east from his city of *Polukiasze* (in Amoy dialect *Polokasu*), which name Groeneveldt (op. cit. p. 13, note 2) has been obliged to leave unidentified. Of course it could never be identified as long as we looked for it in Java proper, for there is, in the whole Sunda Archipelago, only one place of that name, preserved in the name *Bulukassu*, a small village upon the east coast of Sumatra, in the kingdom of *Lubu-Djambi* in the province of *Kapas*¹⁸⁾.

14) Cf. Aardrijkskundig en Statistisch Woordenboek van Ned. Indië, s.v. *Goud*; Yule, Marco Polo, II, 217, who, moreover, doubts that Polo's description of "the great island called Java" applies to Java proper, as the chapter is a digression from the course of his voyage towards India. Of course Marco Polo speaks of Sumatra, the real land of gold: *Suvarna dvipa*.

15) A Record of Buddhist Religion, p. XLVII.

16) Chavannes "Les Religieux éminents qui allaient chercher la loi dans les pays d'occident", p. 42.

17) Tijds. voor Ned. Indië, May 1897, p. 379.

18) Aardrijksk. en Stat. Wdb. van N. I., Vol. I, p. 177.

In a former number ¹⁹⁾ I have already shown that *Kaling* could not be Java, because the king of *Kaling* offered *Sang-chi*, i. e. Siamese, slave-girls to the Emperor of China.

I must again repeat that the pronunciation *chi* of the character 祇 is of later date. During the *T'ang*-dynasty (8th and 9th century) this character was pronounced *ti* as to the present day in Amoy.

Besides the arabian or persian *j* (written *z*, but pronounced like the french *j*) is of later date for an original hard *g*. My colleague, professor De Goeje, tells me that the change of *g* into *z* (*j*) is probably due to persian influence, which latter language possesses the french *j*-sound. Consequently the chinese 僧祇 *Sang-ti* never could have represented an arab word *zendj* or *zandj* (black, negro).

Black was formerly called *zanggi*, which pronunciation is still preserved by the Malays (Von de Wall, Malay Dict., Vol. II, 203). In Persian, an Ethiopian or Egyptian, a Zingani, was called *Zengi* as to the present day in Malay (Pijnappel, Malay Dict., II, 14).

Zanguebar and *Zanzibar* both represent the same word: "Land, Country (*bar*) of the *Zeng* or *Zendj* (Blacks)"; only the latter is a later form which is represented in Chinese by the characters 層斯 *Ts'ang-sz* or *Tsing-su*. Marco Polo still calls it *Zanquibar*; the arabian geographer *Bakouï*, who lived more than a century later, calls it the country of the *Zendj* (Belâd al Zindj. Pauthier, Marco Polo, p. 684).

We read in the Annals of the *T'ang*-dynasty that the state of *Sribodji* (in Sumatra) presented, during the period *K'ai-yüan* (713—741), two dwarfs and two *Sang-ti* slave-girls, as also singing- and dancing-masters ²⁰⁾. Here we have 祇 instead of 祇, both characters being anciently pronounced *ti*. Such dancers,

19) *T'oung-pao*, Vol. IX, p. 90.

20) 開元間室利佛逝獻侏儒僧祇女各二、及歌舞官。 *Pien-i-tien*, Chap. CII.

coming from the highlands of Kélantan, Patani, Kédah and Térang-ganu (Trëngganu) on the Malay Peninsula, are known in the archipelago by the name of *Májung*. Pijnappel (Malay Dict., II, 129) says that they are probably of Siamese origin. According to *La Loubère* adulterous females in Siam were either put to death or sold as slaves²¹⁾.

In the period *Hien-t'ung* (A.D. 860–873) the king again offered female musicians²²⁾.

In the New History of the T'ang-dynasty (Book 222 *verso*, fol. 5) mention is made of a large island south of *Kaling*, called *To-ma-chang* (*Tamátyang*) whose situation is thus described:

“There is, besides, *Tamátyang*, which borders upon the east on *Po-feng*²³⁾, upon the west on *To-lung* (*Talung*), upon the south on *Ts'ien-chi-fuh*²⁴⁾, also called *Poan-chi-poah*²⁵⁾, upon the north on *Kaling*”.

21) *Hedendaagsche Historie, etc.* van Th. Salmon, vertaald door Dr. M. van Goch, Deel II, p. 417.

22) 懿宗咸通年詔陵遣使獻女樂。

23) In Amoy-dialect *Po-hong*, which I consider to be a transcription of *Pahang* upon the east coast of the Malay Peninsula.

24) Evidently a misprint for 半支弗 *Pan-chi-put* = *Pancha-pur*.

25) 半支跋 which must mean, according to the Chinese commentary, 五山 Five Islands. *Poan-chi* is of course the Sanscrit *pancha* (five). 跋 is used a. o. for *bar*; but I do not know a single equivalent meaning mountain or island for it in Sanscrit. As to its geographical situation it is very clear. In the Description of Malacca in the *Ying-yai Shéng-lan*, it is distinctly stated that Malacca was formerly called “The five islands”, on account of the five islands in the sea upon its coast 因海有五嶼之名耳.

In the corrected revision, the *Ying-yai Shéng-lan Tsih*, it is better expressed by 滿刺 加舊名五嶼。以海有此山也。 Cf. Groeneveldt's “Notes”, p. 123. These five island can only be *P. Rupat*, *P. Bancalis*, *P. Padang*, *P. Pandjore* and *P. Rantau*, lying opposite Malacca. The word *Pur* or *Pura*, which in Sanscrit only seems to mean *town* or *city*, is often used in the Archipelago for island, as in *Langka Pura*, name of an island between the rivers of Palembang and Djambi, according to tradition the first place which became dry after the deluge; in *Singa Pura*, the present island of Singapore, etc.

This country is one month's pacing from east to west, and 25 days pacing from north to south. The king's name is *Ku-li* and it is pretended that, having got a large egg, he split it, when a beautiful girl came out of it which he married. The people have no family-names, and in marrying don't distinguish between those of the same surname²⁶⁾. The king is always seated facing the east, and he has an army of 20,000 men, armed with bows, swords, cuirasses and spears. They have no horses. Of fruits they have *Panasas*²⁷⁾, *Tsih-hu-chay* (old pron. *daguchia*, perhaps *Artocarpus lacucha*?), *Mangoes*²⁸⁾ and *Pomegranates*²⁹⁾.

In *Tu's T'ung-tien* (Wylie, Notes, p. 55) the account is a little longer. He says:

Tamatyang is situated upon an island in the sea. To the east it touches upon *Pahang*, to the west upon *Talung*, to the south upon *Panchapur*, or the five islands, and to the north upon *Kaling*. The country is one month's pacing from E. to W. and 25 days from N. to E. The ancestor of its kings was a *Nâgâ*, named *Ku-li*³⁰⁾. This *Ku-li* once got a big birds-egg, which he split and obtained a girl of extraordinary beauty, which he married. The

26) As is well known, Chinese are not allowed to marry with a girl having the same surname. Not having surnames is considered by them to be a sign of great barbarism.

27) 婆那娑 *po-na-so* or 波那娑 *po-na-so*, Skt. *Panasa*, the "Artocarpus integrifolia", also called *Djaka*, which the Anglo-indians have corrupted to Jack-fruit. Applied by the Malays to the *Nangka* or *Tjempedak*. See Marsden's Sumatra, p. 94.

28) Properly written 崑摩羅 *Amra*, the *Spondias mangifera*.

29) 又有多摩菴。東距婆鳳、西多隆。南千支
弗。北訶陵。地東西一月行。南北二十五日行。
其王名骨利。詭云得大卵、剖之獲女子。
美色、以爲妻。俗無姓。婚姻不別同姓。王坐
常東向。勝兵二萬。有弓刀甲硝。無馬。果有
婆那娑。宅護遮。菴摩。石榴。

30) Probably *Kulika*, which really was the name of a king of the *Nâgas* (Cf. Benfey, Skt.-Engl. Dict., p. 198a).

king *Šila-kīyung* (or *kuyung*³¹)-*iśvara* is his descendant. In the period *Hien-king* of the great T'ang-dynasty (A.D. 656 – 660) he sent an envoy to bring tribute. The people have no family names. The place where the king dwells is fortified with palisadoes; his house is made of wood, and he sits upon his lion's-throne (*Siṁhaāsana*) facing the East. Their dress and implements are the same as those of *Lin-yih* (Champa). He can bring more than 20,000 men in the field. They have no horses, only bows, swords, cuirasses and spears. In marrying they do not distinguish between those of the same surname. The dishes from which they eat are made of copper, iron, gold and silver. They like to eat ghee, milk, cream, sugar and rock-honey. Their domestic animals are sheep and buffaloes. Of wild animals they have antelopes and deer. They do not go in mourning for their dead, but burn their corpses in the fire. Their music resembles somewhat that of India. They have Jack-fruits, *Tsih-hu-chay*'s, Mangoes, Pomegranates and such-like fruits, and much sugarcane³²).

31) Malay names of a seashell containing pearls. (Pijnappel, Dict. II, 95 and 97).

32) 按杜氏通典多摩萇國居於海島。東與婆鳳、西與多隆、南與半支跋(唐書作千支弗)。華言五山也。北與訶陵等國接。其國界東西可一月行。南北可二十五日行。其王之先龍子也。名骨利。骨利得大鳥卵、剖之得一女子。容色殊妙。卽以爲妻。其王尸羅劬傭伊說卽其後也。大唐顯慶中遣使貢獻。其俗無姓。王居以柵爲城、以板爲屋。坐獅子座東向。衣物與林邑同。勝兵二萬餘人。無馬。有弓刀甲矟。婚姻無同姓之別。其食器有銅鐵金銀。所食尚酥、乳、酪、沙糖、石蜜。其家畜有羖羊、水牛。野獸有麅鹿等。死亡無喪服之制。以火焚其尸。其音樂略同天竺。有波那婆、宅護遮、菴磨、石榴等果。多甘蔗。

We have seen above that *Kaling* lay east of *Poli* and west of *To-po-ting*. As the situation of *Poli* in *Asahan* is well established, *Topoting* cannot be the island *Bali*, east of *Java*, as *Groeneveldt* (Notes, p. 58) assumed. Consequently we must look out for *Topoting* upon the east coast of the *Malay Peninsula*. It is named in one breath with another country named *Toholo*, as having brought tribute in the period *Chêng-koan* (A.D. 527—649).

We read in the New History of the *T'ang*-dynasty, Book 222 *π*, fol. 4 *verso*, that *Toholo*, also called *Tohholo*, bordered south upon *Pan-pan* (*Phún-pin*) north upon *Kia-lo-shay-fuh*³³⁾, to the west upon the sea and to the east upon *Cambodja*. It could be reached from *Canton* in five months. There were fine rhinoceroses in this country which were called “*Toholo* rhinoceroses”.

This country had two dependencies, called *Tamling* and *Tavan*; the first was situated upon an island in the sea, whilst the second, also called *Natavan*, was situated in the sea southwest of *Van-vuông*³⁴⁾ (*Champa*) next to *Toholo*. It could be reached in 90 days from *Kiao-chow* (*Tongking*). The family-name of its king is *Kcha* (*trya*) *sri*, his name *Bhâno* and his title *Bhâma*³⁵⁾.

They have no silkworms or mulberrytrees, but they grow rice, wheat, flax and pulse. Of animals they have white elephants, goats

33) In Amoy-dialect *Kalasiaput* = *Kalashapur*. Prof. Kern tells me that, according to an Indian source, there was a port or market called *Kalaśapura* somewhere in trans-gangetic India or the Archipelago.

34) The country of *Van-vuông* is properly the same as that known by the name of *Lin-yih*; it is also called *Tjempura* or *Tjempa* (*Malay Tjempa*, the *Champa* of our maps). It lies south of *Kiao-chow* (*Tongking*) and is 3000 miles distant in the sea. To the west it borders upon the *Bu-un* mountains (where the *Moi Bôvun* still live) in *Cambodja*, to the south upon *P'un-lang-tho* (*P'an-rang* of our Maps) 環王本林邑也。

一日占不勞、亦曰占婆。直交州南。海行三千里。西距真臘霧溫山。南抵奔浪陀州。

35) Perhaps *Kchatriya Sri Bhânubhâma*, “glorious as the sun”, as Prof. Kern suggests.

and pigs. People like to live on high lofts which they call a *Kan-lan*³⁶⁾. They dress in white cotton and coloured gauze.

When the family is in mourning, they stop at home without eating. When the deceased has been burned, they shave their hairs, bathe in a pond and eat afterwards. During the years 627—649 they sent together ambassadors and came again to court where they presented Baros camphor-oil and white parrots having upon their heads ten red feathers as long as their wings. They then prayed for horses and bronze bells which the emperor gave them³⁷⁾.

The position of *Toholo* is further indicated by that of Burmah (驃國 or 朱波³⁸⁾ or 突羅朱闍婆³⁹⁾ or 徒里拙⁴⁰⁾)

36) 謂爲干欄. This must be a misprint for 欄杆 *lān-kan* a gallery before a house bordered on the front by a wooden railing or balustrade. Under the form *Langkan* it has passed as a loanword among the Malays of the Archipelago and is used extensively in Malacca and Singapore. Cf. *T'oung-pao*, I, p. 398; *Pijnappel*, Malay Dict., II, 117 and Von de Wall's Malay Dict., III, 68.

37) 墮和羅、亦曰獨和羅、南距盤盤。北迦邏舍弗。西屬海。東真臘。自廣州行五月乃至。國多美犀。世謂墮和羅犀。

有二屬國。曰曇陵陀洹。曇陵在海洲中。陀洹、一曰耨陀洹、在環王西南、海中。與墮和羅接。自交州行九十日乃至。王姓察失利、名婆那、字婆末。無蠶桑、有稻麥麻豆。畜有白象、牛羊猪。俗喜樓居、謂爲干欄。以白麪朝霞布爲衣。親喪在室不食。燔屍已、則剔髮、浴於池。然後食。貞觀時並遣使者。再入朝。又獻婆律膏、白鸚武。首有十紅毛、齊於翅。因丐馬銅鐘。帝與之。Cf. *Pien-i-tien*, Chap. CII.

38) *Tjupah* is the name of a fruit resembling the *Langsat* (*Lansium domesticum*), but smaller and nearly round (Von de Wall, Malay Dict., II, 45).

39) *Durdju* (?) *djavā* or *djapā*; according to Benfey, Skt. Dict. p. 327, the China rose. Cf. 閻提花 *Djātika*, name of an odiferous plant (Eitel, Skt.-Chin. Dict., p. 37a). The *Djapā* is mentioned in the Record of Seasons by *K'ien-chun* as cultivated in the imperial gardens

which borders by land upon *Cambodja* in the east, in the west upon the eastern part of India, in the southwest upon *Toholo*, in the south upon the sea, and in the north upon *Yun-nan*⁴¹⁾.

Consequently *Toholo* or *Tokholo*⁴²⁾ was probably situated in the actual province of *Champhon* between *Phün-pin* and *Puchpuri*, or between the 9th and the 14th degree north.

As for *Topoting*, we read in the New History of the T'ang-dynasty (Book 222 下, fol. 4 *verso*) that it was situated south of *Van-vuöng* (Champa) and could be reached in two months. It had *Kaling* to the east, *Milech'ia* to the west and the sea to the north. Its customs were the same as those of *Kaling*.

Their rice ripened once a month, and they possessed letters which they wrote upon palmleaves. They placed gold in the mouth of a dead man, put bracelets around his body, and burned him upon a pile of firewood, anointed with camphor-oil, ambergris and all sorts of other perfumes⁴³⁾. In the old history of the T'ang-

together with *Mallika*, *Jessamine*, *Cinnamom*, *Canna indica*, *Djapâ* or *Djavâ*, *Tjampaka* (*Michaelia champaka*) and such-like southern flowers 禁中置茉莉、素馨、玉桂、紅蕉、閻婆、薈葡萄等南花 (Cf. *Pei-wen-yun-fu*, Chap. XX 下, fol. 85 *recto*).

紅蕉 is the same as 美人蕉 which is the name in Peking of the *Canna indica*. (Cf. Bretschneider, *Botanicon sinicum* III, N°. 56, p. 117, note.)

40) *Durdju*?

41) 東陸真臘。西接東天竺。西南墮和羅。南屬海。北南詔。 *Pien-i-tien*, Chap. CII.

42) This word represents a form *Tagala* or *Tagara*. Cf. 都貨羅 *Tu-ho-lo* for *Tokharestan*; but the name has disappeared from our modern maps. Prof. Kern tells me that there was in Central India a town *Tagara*, and thinks it probable that some Indian colonists gave this name to the place in question, as there are many hindustani names of towns in Siam.

43) 隘婆登在環王南。行二月乃至。東訶陵、西迷黎車、北屬海。俗與訶陵同。種稻月一熟。有文字、以貝多葉寫之。死者實金于口。以鋤貫其體。加婆律膏龍腦衆香、積薪燔之。 Cf. Old History of the T'ang-dynasty, Chap. 197, fol. 3 *recto*; *Pien-i-tien*, Chap. CII; Groeneveldt's "Notes", p. 58.

dynasty we find, besides, a statement that they offered in A.D. 647 cotton-cloth, elephant-tusks and white sandal⁴⁴⁾). This totally excludes the identification of *Topoting* with the island of Bali, as neither cotton nor elephants are there to be found.

The *San-tsai-tu-hwui*, which gives an engraving representing two men of this country, one having palm-leaves in his hands, the other holding a Chinese pencil, whilst a Chinese inkstone stands on the ground, omits the first character *To* and adds that *Poting* lies east of *Lin-yih* (Champa), borders on the west upon *Mili* and in the south upon *Kaling*⁴⁵⁾. The latter statement disagrees with that in the History of the T'ang-dynasty which says that it lay east of *Kaling*. We have seen above (2d page) that *Kaling* lay west of *Tapoting*, so that this statement must be the more correct one.

Topoting ought therefore to have been situated upon the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, perhaps in the modern *Tringano*.

The character 墮 is used in the Chinese transcription of Sanscrit for *dhva* (St. Julien, Méthode, N°. 2025a) and would correspond to a Malay form *dúa* (dúwa) = "two". *Po-ting* would correspond to a Malay form *Batang* or *Batin*; but this does not help us much⁴⁶⁾).

Now resuming all the above geographical statements, we do not hesitate to place *Kaling* upon the mainland of the Malay

⁴⁴⁾ 貞觀二十一年其王遣使獻古貝、象牙、白檀。

⁴⁵⁾ 按三才圖會婆登國在林邑東。西接迷離國。南接訶陵。*Pien-i-tien*, Chap. CII.

⁴⁶⁾ There is an island *Batang* in the Natuna-archipelago, south of great Natuna, and *Batin* is the name of a river and a mountain in Sumatra; but no such name as *Dúa Batang* or *Batin* is to be found in the geographical dictionaries. These names only prove the possibility of the Chinese name.

Peninsula, either in *Malacca* itself, or east of it upon the old strait which separates the peninsula from the island of *Singapore*, which latter island would be in that case that of *Tamatyang*⁴⁷), said to lie south of *Kaling*.

Singapore is, as well known, a later foundation by colonists from Palembang, which itself was a Javanese colony founded in A.D. 1376. It became the site of a flourishing kingdom, and was, as De Barros tells us, the most important centre of population in those regions, "whither used to gather all the navigators of the Eastern Seas, from both East and West; to this great city of Singapura all flocked as to a general market" (Dec. II. 6, 1)⁴⁸).

Malacca, at least under this name, was only founded, according to Valentijn, in A.D. 1252 by a certain *Sri Iskandar Shah*, who had reigned 3 years in Singapura before founding Malacca.

De Barros and Alboquerque ascribe its foundation to a Javanese fugitive from Palembang called *Paramisura*. Alboquerque however calls him *Iskandar Shah* (*Xaquem darxa*), the son of *Paramisura*.

This *Paramisura* is mentioned in the Chinese annals under the transcription 拜里迷述刺 *Pai-li-bé-sut-lat*; he sent his first embassy in 1405, then again in 1407 and 1408, and in 1411 he came himself with his wife, his son and his ministers, altogether 540 persons, to the Chinese court⁴⁹).

As for the name *Kaling*, this can be nothing aught *Kalinga*, which was the old name of the modern *Pûri* or *Jaganâth*. But the name was applied to all Tamil-speaking Indians, so that the name *Kaling* or *Kling* came to be applied to all the Hindoo colonists who

47) The name of *Simhapura* must have been given to it by Hindoo colonists as it was the name of an ancient province in Cashmere, visited by Hiuen-tsang. It is probably the modern Simla, in Lat. 31° 6' N. and Long. 77° 9' E.

48) Cf. Yule, Marco Polo, II, p. 224—225.

49) Groeneveldt's "Notes", p. 129; Yule, op. et loc. cit.

came to the Archipelago. In the far east they are still known as *Clingalese* or *Orang Kling*.

In the neighborhood of the Malayan peninsula where we have placed *Kaling*, we still have three islands bearing the name of *Kling*: one north of the island *Rodong*, in $0^{\circ} 27' 30''$ N., a *Kling besar*, or "Great Kling" in $0^{\circ} 8' 20''$ N. and a *Kling ketjil*, or "Minor Kling" in $0^{\circ} 8'$ N.

When we now bear in mind that the New History of the T'ang-dynasty (Book 222 纂, fol. 5 *recto*) distinctly says that the "Five Islands" in the Strait of Malacca were originally tributary states (or colonies) of southern India⁵⁰), there is no doubt that all these islands, as also Kaling on the main, were founded by Kalinga or Kling colonies, who gave the name of their own country to the new settlements, exactly as COEN gave the name of *Batavia* to old *Jacatra* and as the Americans have since done when baptising new towns in America: London, Paris, York, Amsterdam, etc.

As for the country named *Miliche* 迷黎車, *bé-lé-ch'ia*⁵¹) according to the old pronunciation preserved in the Amoy-dialect, we suppose it is the transcription of the Sanscrit word *mléchchha*, transcribed in the Chinese-sanscrit dictionary *Fan-yih Ming-i* 蔣戾車 *Biēt-lé-ch'ia*, which term means 邊地 or "bordering countries", and was applied to all non-buddhistic countries considered as barbarian. From such a general term it is impossible to draw any definitive conclusion. We suppose the wild negrito tribes of the Malay peninsula are designed by it.

⁵⁰⁾ 千支(弗)在西南海中。本南天竺屬國。亦曰半支跋。若唐言五山也。

⁵¹⁾ Cf. 黎車 *lē-ch'ia* = *Lichchava*, Eitel, Skt.-Chin. Dict., p. 61a.