

Money in Java and Bali

originally: shells as money
cowri shells: best quality from
India
demi and kupang: terms for shell
money, later terms for gold/silver
coins

Cowri shell -*Cypraea moneta*



other islands: shell money on
bags and clothes





artha (Skt): what gives material well-being, progress

- Artha, Indian concept, introduced in Java
- One of the stages in one's life, after dharma, is following artha, that is gathering wealth (Kres, 1104 A.D.)
- What is artha? Possessions in money, gold, jewels as well as silver, cattle and rice (Kunj, 14th cy)

How to do it?

Do's and dont's

- To collect riches is difficult. Begin with trade to create a basis.
- The best money is acquired as war booty.
- When the money is gone, one suffers: sadness, remorse and poverty.
- In short: money involves sadness, therefore a good man should abstain from money.
(Niti 1365 A.D.)

more warnings

- One cannot take money with one when one dies (Niti 1365 A.D.)
- Wealth, artha, possessions do not go further than being left behind at home on one's death (Kunj., 14th A.D.)

Ancient Java

- gold coins from end 8th cy A.D. onwards
- silver coins from end 8th cy A.D. Onwards
- Indian introduction
- coins not minted by a ruler with emblem
- weight is important
- coins melted for jewellery

gold and silver coins

- coins distributed at consecration-of-freehold ceremony among witnesses
- coins to pay death rituals
- coins given to temples during rituals
- coins & textile donated to kings and royalty in the hope of receiving privileges
- coins not used for paying at market
- barter system also existed

incidental finds of foreign coins



Indo-Greek coin found in Pekalongan

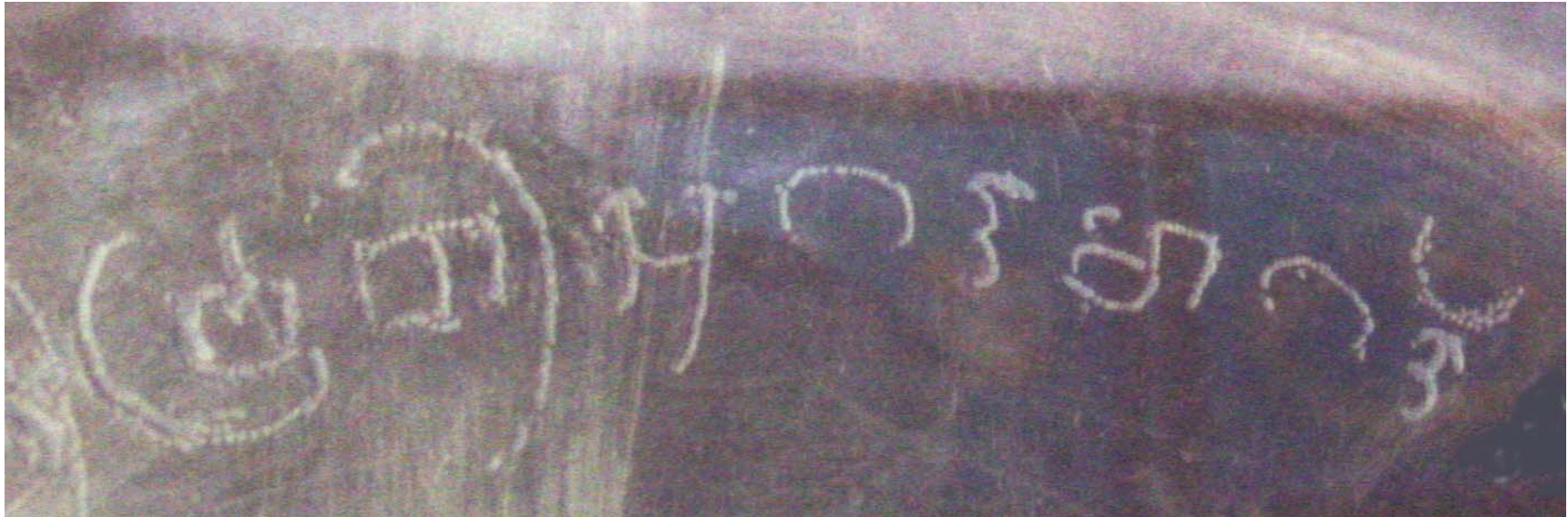
Measures of gold and silver

- Ku (kupang, Jav) – $1 \text{ ku} = 0,603 \text{ gr}$
- Ma (masa, Skt, gold) – $1 \text{ ma} = 2,41 \text{ gr}$; $4 \text{ ku} = 1 \text{ ma}$
- Su (suwarna, Skt, gold) – $1 \text{ su} = 38,601 \text{ gr}$
- Dha (dharana, Skt, silver) – $1 \text{ dha} = 38,601 \text{ gr}$
- Ta (tahlil, Jav) – $1 \text{ ta} = 424,611 \text{ gr}$; $1 \text{ ta} = 11 \text{ su}$
- Ka (kati, Jav) – $617,61 \text{ gr}$; $1 \text{ ka} = 16 \text{ dha} = 250 \text{ ma}$

weight is important

- Golden knob, weighing 9 kati (9 x 617,61 gr = 5558,49 gr), three of which are a gift from King Kayuwangi (Salingsingan 880 A.D.)
- Umbrella of gold is given to a statue, weight: 5 tahl (2123,055 gr) (Sucen II, 9th A.D.)

Prambanan-inscription gold dish



brat su 14 ma 19

Gold coins – piloncito

1.2 - 2.6 gr., 7 – 12 mm diam.

Letter: ta

Piloncito gold coins - Java



Piloncito gold coins Wonoboyo hoard



Piloncito top and reverse, letter ta in Indian Nagari script



Silver coins

sandalwood flower – letter ma

1 masa = 2.412 gr.

Sandalwood flower money, silver



Sandalwood flower silver money

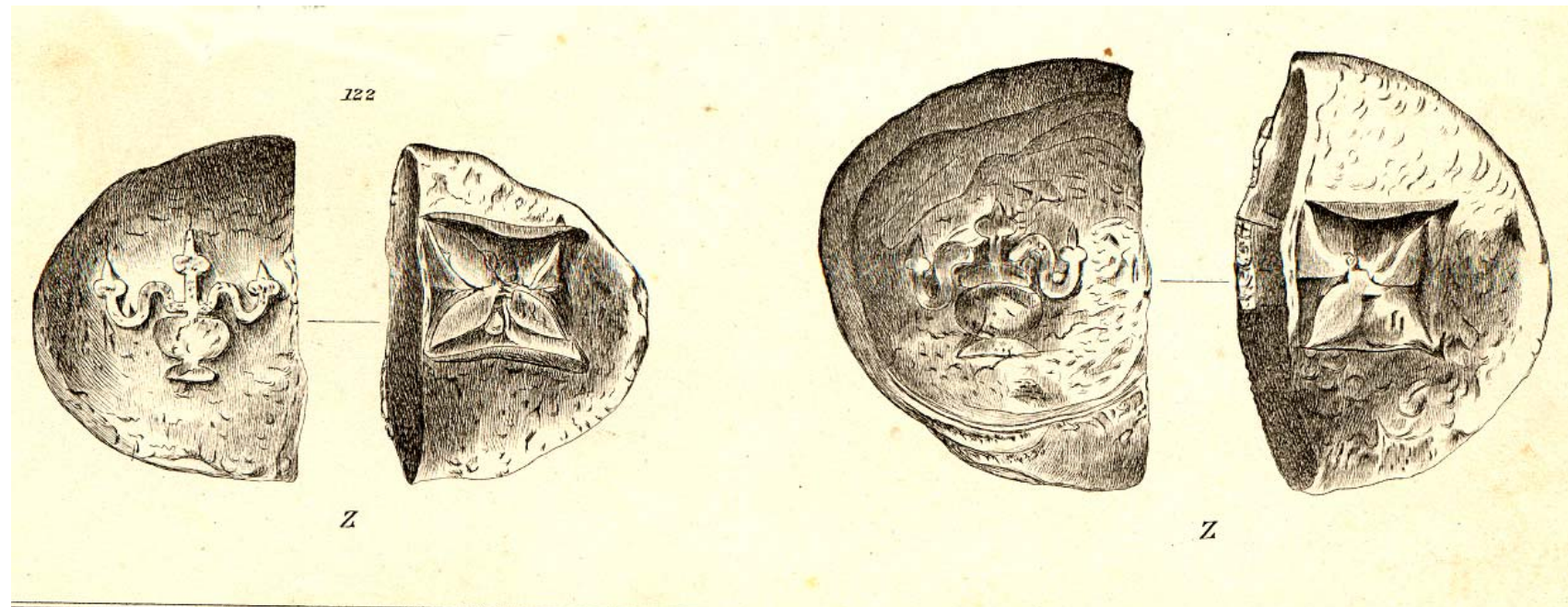
Wonoboyo hoard



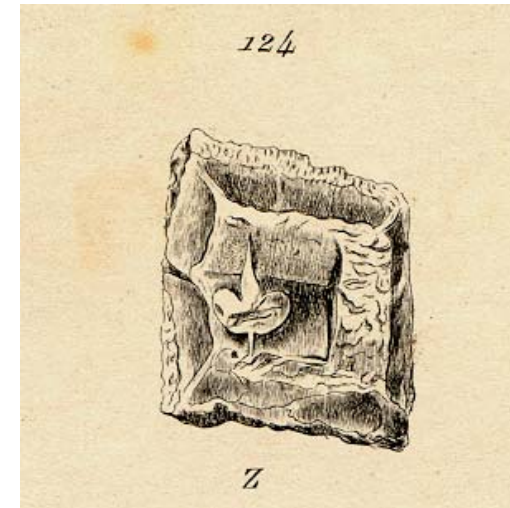
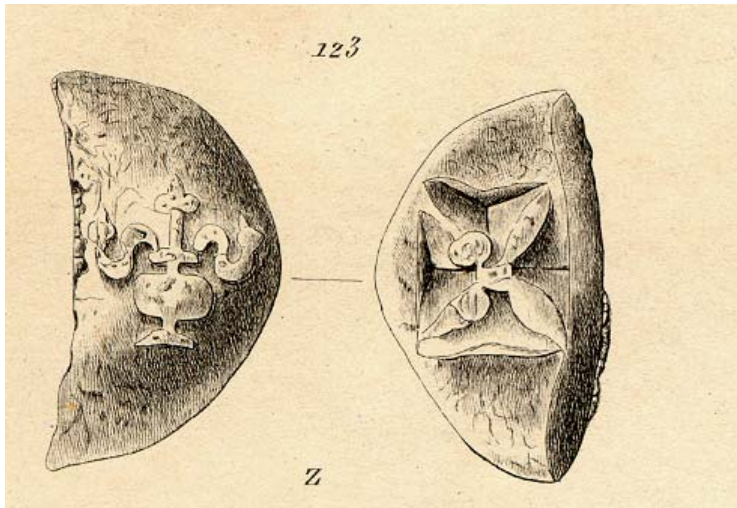
Sandalwood flower silver money



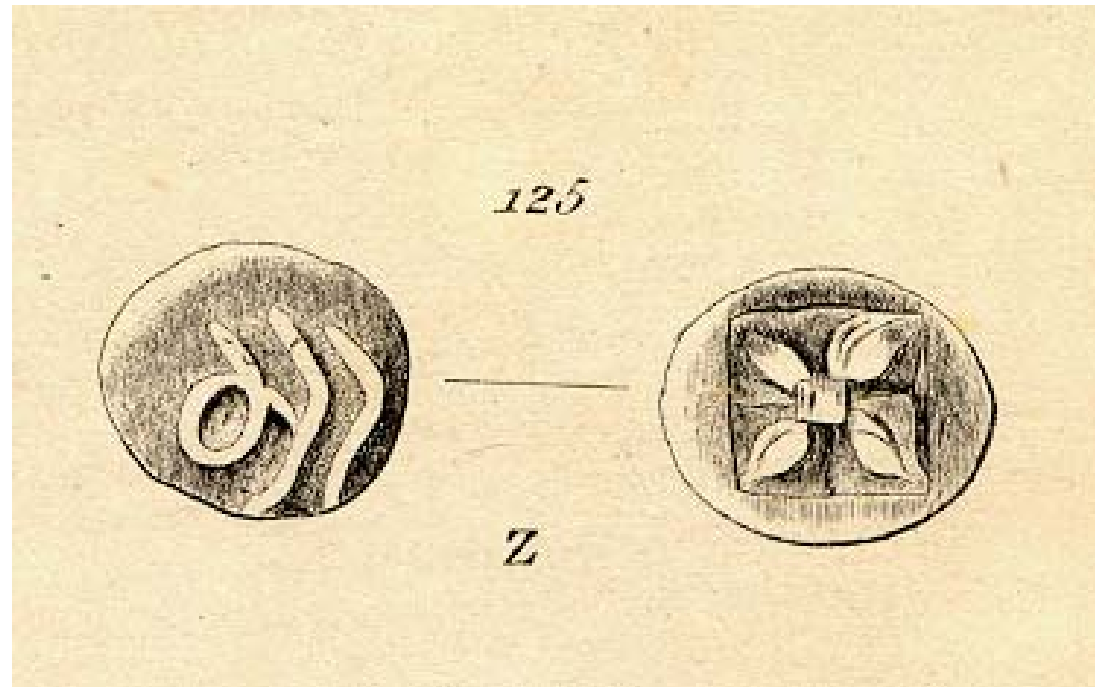
Sandalwood flower money stone moulds



Sandalwood flower money stone moulds



Sandalwood silver money letter ma and flower



Giving away money, gold & jewels –
a good deed among Buddhists

Borobudur- giving bags away



Borobudur - coins



Borobudur- queen and money in bag



Borobudur-money in bags on tray jewellery in coffin



happy faces



Borobudur- money bags on trays





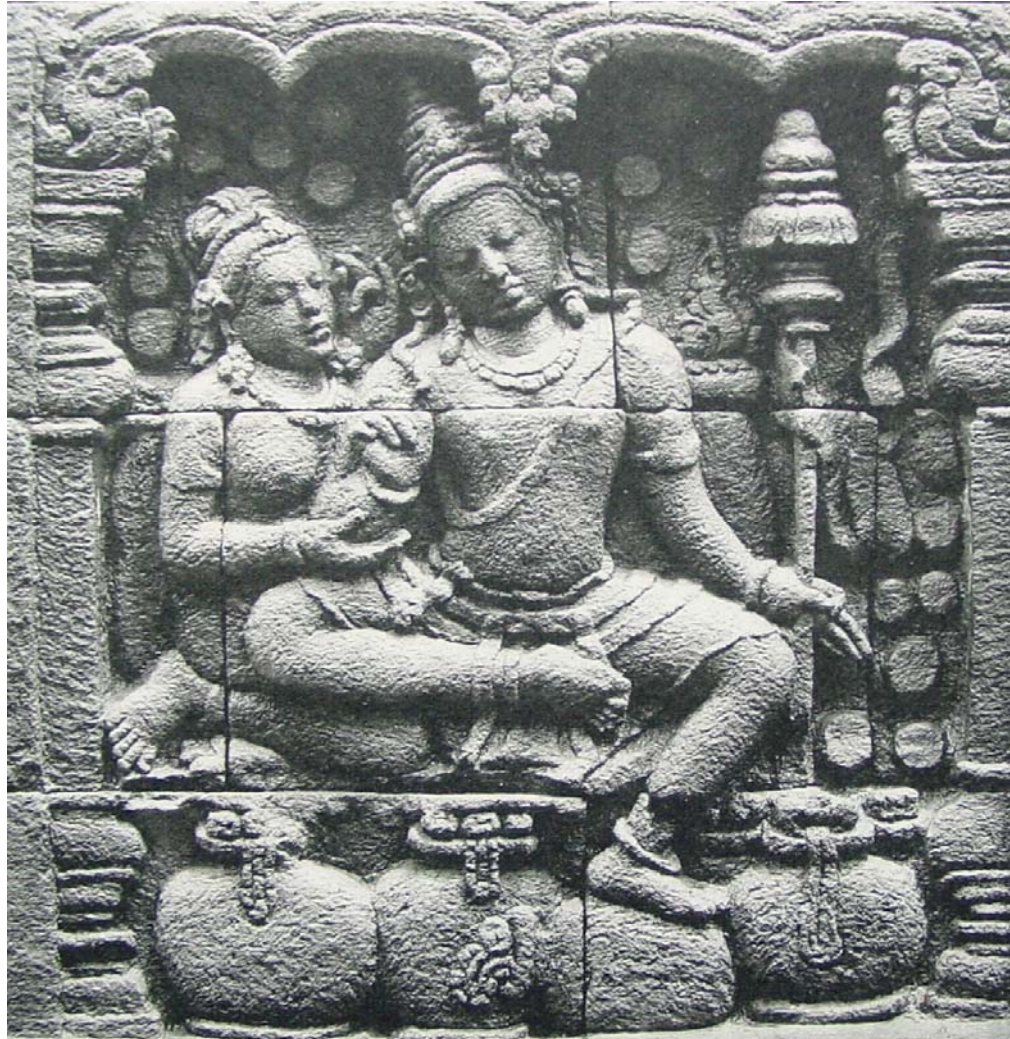


Money in bags and textile

Borobudur-money and jewellery falls from heaven



Borobudur- money falls from heaven



Borobudur – money, jewellery fall from heaven



Borobudur – man admires necklace



Pawon-sage- jewellery from pot



Borobudur-jewellery in bags,sacks,pots



Borobudur- jewellery in pots



Prambanan-Wisnu temple money bags in pots



Prambanan- Wisnu temple money bags in pots



Prambanan-Siwa temple money bags in pot



how to recognize a rich man?
money bags near his seat



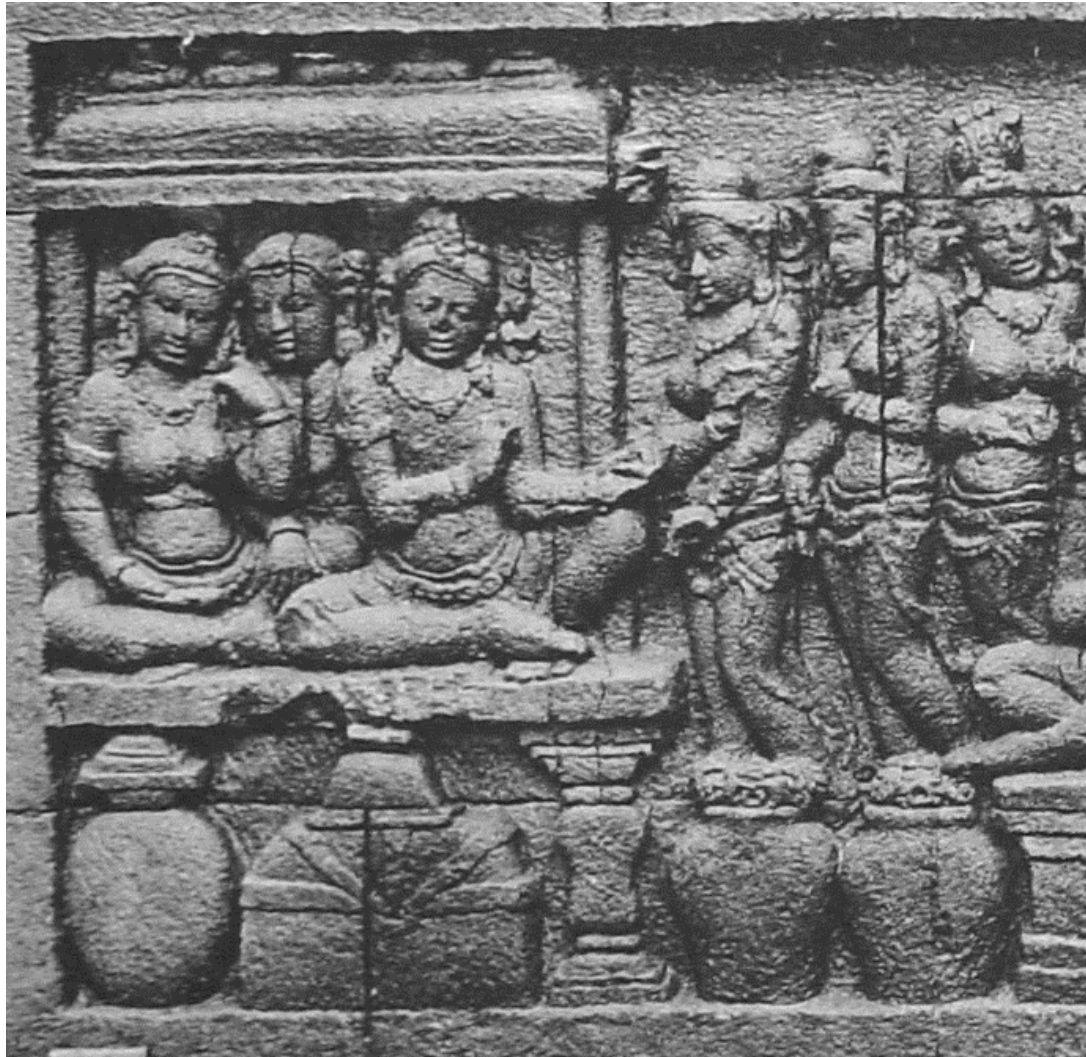
Borobudur-house merchant



Borobudur – house rich man – pots with jewels



Borobudur-house rich man – pots with jewels



new money from China

Chinese copper and bronze coins

in strings/*tali* of 200 - *atak/satak*

first evidence 1021 A.D.

in inscription from Cane, E. Java

pis – coin - mentioned 1st time in 1360 A.D.

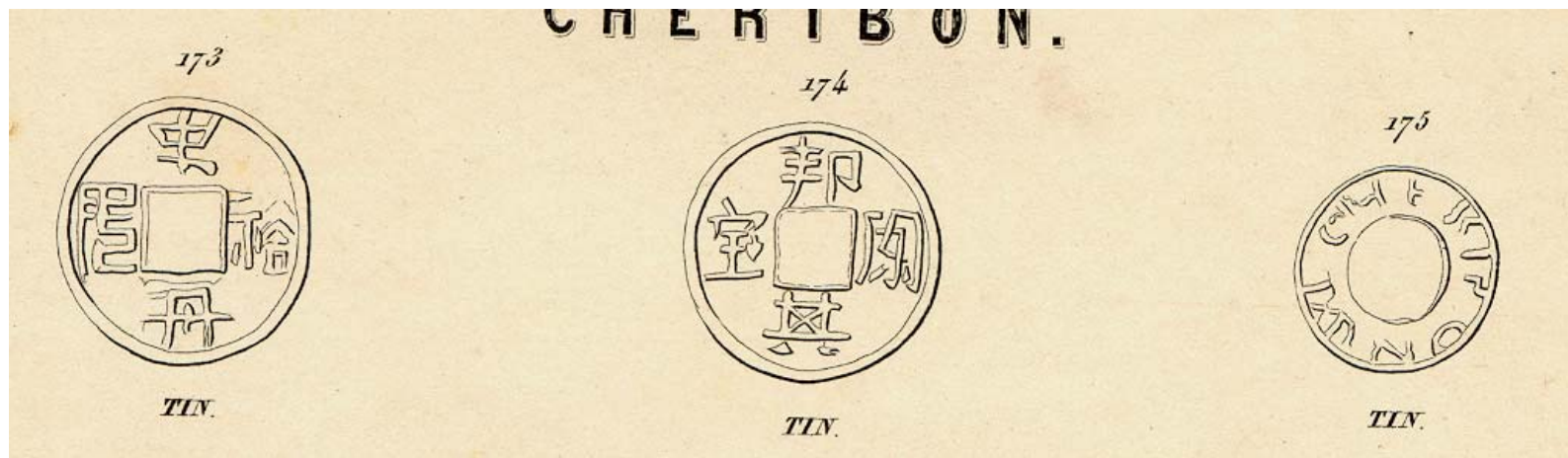
in inscription from Bendosari, E. Java

later terms, after 1600: *gebog*, *kepeng*, *keteng*

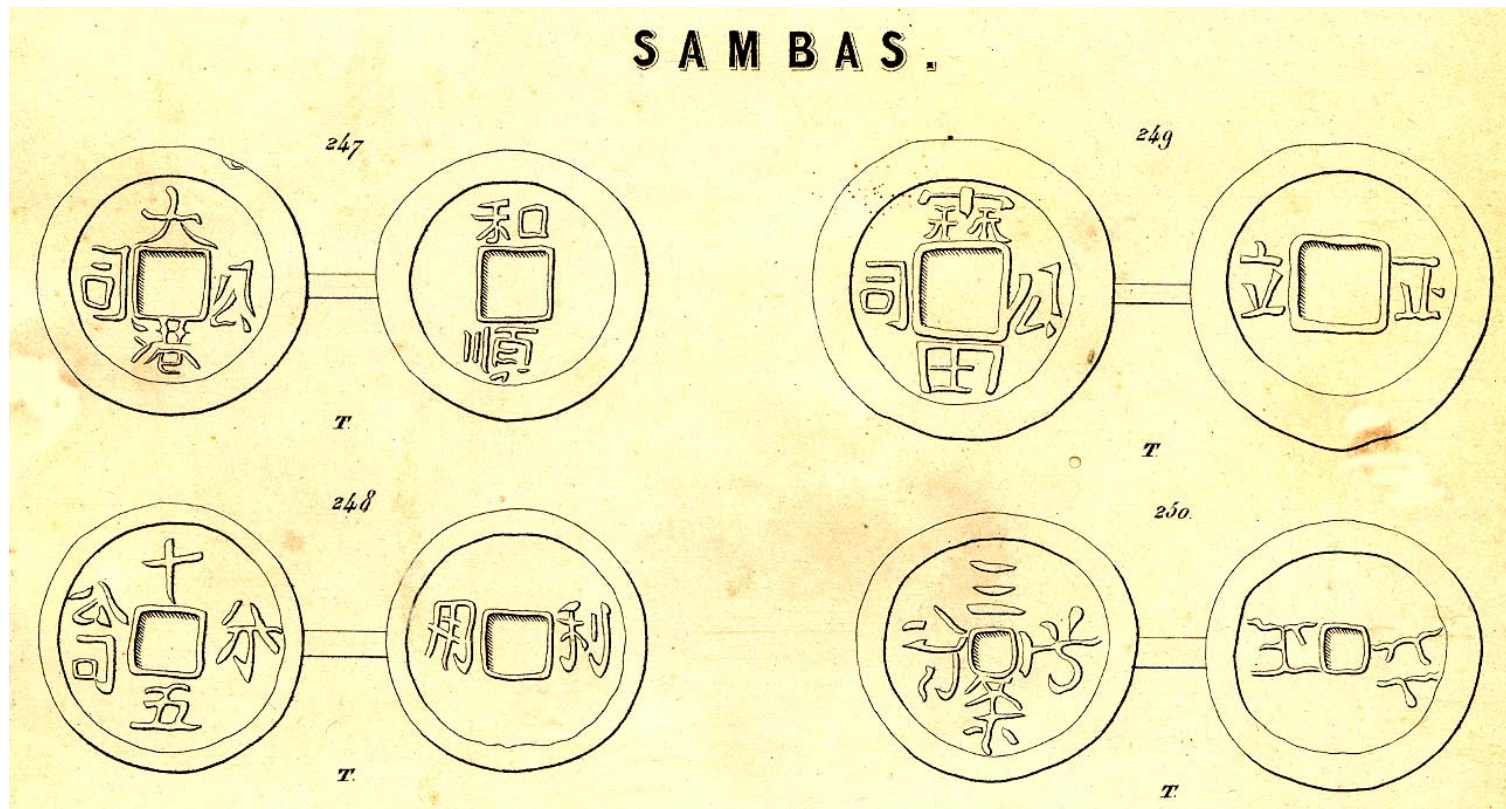
Chinese coin on relief, 14th cy A.D.



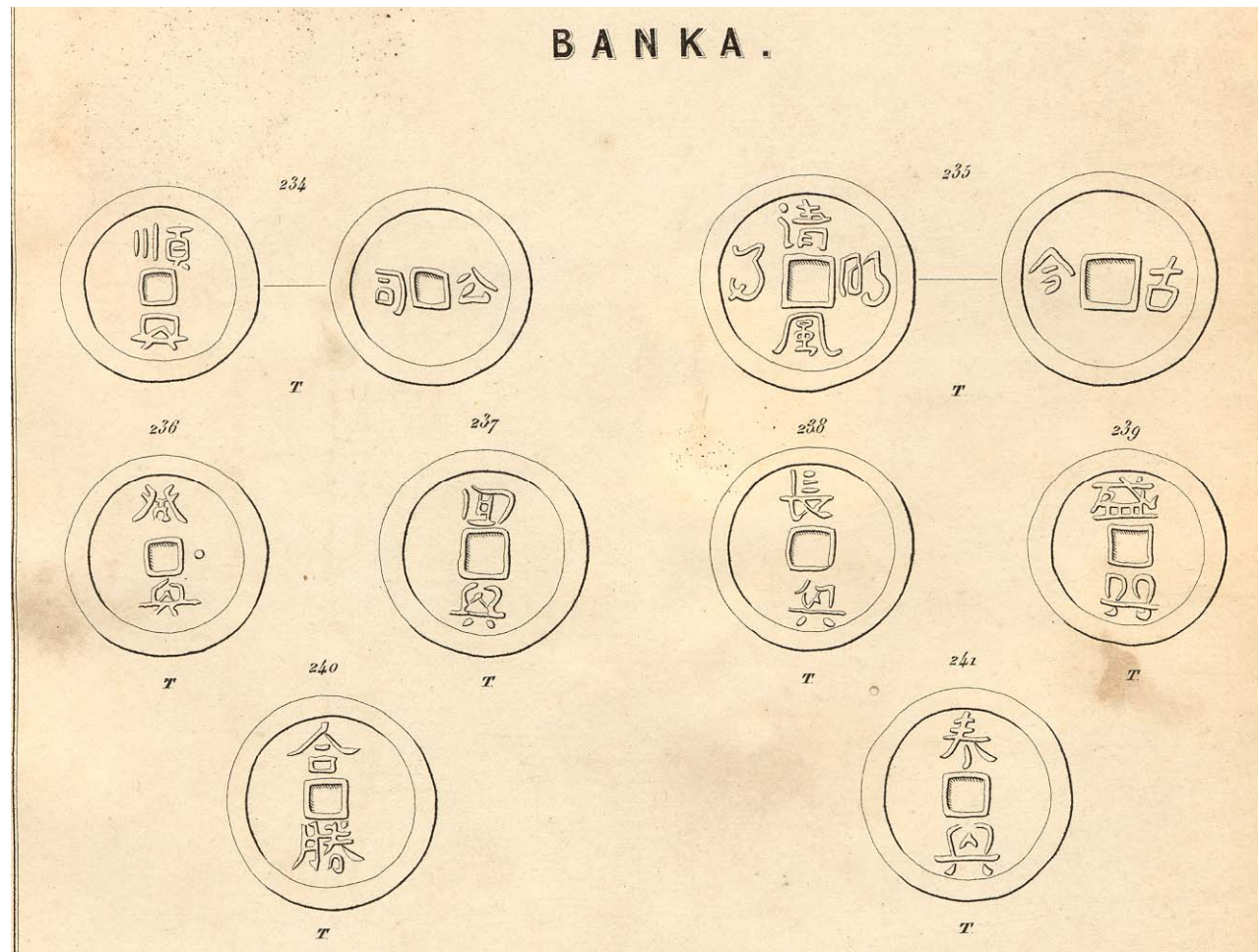
Chinese coins made in W. Java



Chinese coins from Sambas



Chinese coins from Banka



Chinese coins became amulets
pipis Arjuna – love amulet



Pipis Arjuna – love amulets

reverse



Pipis wayang- amulet, front



Pipis wayang - obverse



Pipis Arjuna – love amulet obverse



Pipis Arjuna – love amulet reverse: Petruk



Pipis Arjuna – obverse Jaya



Pipis Arjuna – obverse: Semar



Pipis Cintya - Bali



Pipis Cintya – Bali: obverse



Pipis Panasar – Bali



Pipis Panasar – Bali

obverse: text

