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► **To cite this version:**

Aditia Gunawan, Arlo Griffiths. Old Sundanese inscriptions: Renewing the philological approach. Archipel, 2021, 101, pp.131-208. 10.4000/archipel.2365 . halshs-03275563

HAL Id: halshs-03275563

<https://shs.hal.science/halshs-03275563>

Submitted on 1 Jul 2021

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Archipel

Études interdisciplinaires sur le monde insulindien

101 | 2021

Varia

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Inscriptions anciennes en soundanais : renouveler l'approche philologique

Aditia Gunawan et Arlo Griffiths



Édition électronique

URL : <https://journals.openedition.org/archipel/2365>

DOI : 10.4000/archipel.2365

ISSN : 2104-3655

Éditeur

Association Archipel

Édition imprimée

Date de publication : 30 June 2021

Pagination : 131-208

ISBN : 978-2-910513-85-6

ISSN : 0044-8613

Référence électronique

Aditia Gunawan et Arlo Griffiths, « Old Sundanese Inscriptions: Renewing the Philological Approach* », *Archipel* [En ligne], 101 | 2021, mis en ligne le 02 juin 2021, consulté le 30 juin 2021. URL : <http://journals.openedition.org/archipel/2365> ; DOI : <https://doi.org/10.4000/archipel.2365>

ADITIA GUNAWAN* & ARLO GRIFFITHS**

Old Sundanese Inscriptions: Renewing the Philological Approach***

1. Introduction

Old Sundanese is known to us today thanks to the survival of documents using this language, whether written on leaves of the *gebang* or *lontar* palms, on bamboo strips, on tree bark (*daluwang*), on metal plates or on stone.¹ The number of such metal or stone inscriptions in Old Sundanese is quite limited, when

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*** The research for this article was begun shortly after we had met each other in Jakarta in 2012, but put on hold again in the course of 2014, and then resumed only in 2019 when Aditia Gunawan came to Paris for his doctoral studies as member of the project DHARMA “The Domestication of ‘Hindu’ Asceticism and the Religious Making of South and Southeast Asia,” funded from 2019 through 2025 by the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation program (grant agreement no 809994). On the project, see <https://dharma.hypotheses.org>. We gratefully acknowledge the helpful comments on drafts of this article received from Atep Kurnia, Véronique Degroot, Tom Hoogervorst, Wayan Jarrah Sastrawan and Titi Surti Nastiti. 1. Edi S. Ekadjati 1996; Munawar Holil & Aditia Gunawan 2010; Aditia Gunawan & Griffiths 2014; Aditia Gunawan 2015; Aditia Gunawan & Evi Fuji Fauziyah 2021.

1. Edi S. Ekadjati 1996; Munawar Holil & Aditia Gunawan 2010; Aditia Gunawan & Griffiths 2014; Aditia Gunawan 2015; Aditia Gunawan & Evi Fuji Fauziyah 2021.

compared to the material available in the other epigraphically attested languages of Indonesia, viz. Old Malay, Old Balinese and especially Old Javanese. But the documentary situation is in a way more favorable than the case of Old Malay (where very few non-epigraphic texts survive to complement a small, though ancient, epigraphic corpus)² and by comparison with that of Old Balinese (for which no non-epigraphic texts survive at all). Indeed, besides the tiny corpus of epigraphic Old Sundanese texts, there is a much more sizable corpus of texts transmitted on perishable materials in a variety of genres (*belles-lettres*, outlines of religious doctrine, chronicles, technical treatises). At the same time, it should be noted that, by comparison with the other mentioned languages, the Old Sundanese material is several centuries younger, as the oldest dated manuscript was copied in 1518 CE, while the oldest inscription may date to the 14th century.

The pre-Islamic Sundanese writing tradition was diglossic as well as digraphic, involving textual production and reproduction in the vernacular (Old Sundanese) as well as in a supralocal language (Old Javanese), making use of two rather distinct script types. In manuscripts, we encounter either “Old Sundanese characters,” which have never been used outside the Sundanese-speaking region as far as we are aware, or “Old Western Javanese quadratic” characters (slightly adapting the term proposed by Acri 2017: 48), sometimes denoted as *aksara buda* (literally “Buddhist characters”) and also known as *aksara gunung* (“mountain characters”) — the two types are illustrated in figs. 5 and 6 below. The former type was generally used for carving characters into leaves of the *lontar* palm with a stylus to be inked afterwards. The second type, on the other hand, was written onto leaves of the *gebang* palm with a kind of pen. There is a strong tendency, in the Sundanese manuscript culture, to use the Old Sundanese script for writing on *lontar* in the Old Sundanese language, while reserving the Old Western Javanese quadratic script for writing on *gebang* and in the Old Javanese language, although there are some exceptions to this pattern. The degree to which these script types can be distinguished in the epigraphic context is a question to which we will return below.

The pre-Islamic West Javanese manuscripts only started to become known and studied from the middle of the 19th century onwards.³ The existence of inscriptions in West Java, on the other hand, and notably of the Batutulis at Bogor, had already been known to Dutch observers from the late 17th century onward.⁴ While most of the epigraphic corpus assembled in this article had already been published by the end of the 19th century, and post-Independence

2. Waruno Mahdi 2005; Griffiths 2018, 2020a and 2020b, Clavé & Griffiths forthcoming.

3. See Munawar Holil & Aditia Gunawan 2010.

4. See de Haan 1910–1912, vol. I, p. 67* and p. 30, for the first explicit reports on the Batoetoelis in 1690 and 1710; see also vol. II, *bijlagen* XV and XXII. Based on the sources presented by de Haan (which Atep Kurnia has kindly drawn to our attention), Saleh Danasmita (2006: 11–41) has summarized the early history of Dutch encounters with the antiquities at Bogor.

Indonesian scholars have continued to make occasional contributions, this field of study can hardly be said to have reached maturity. Some inscriptions are very often referred to in the scholarly literature, not to mention popular publications and schoolbooks, because they contain the dating or mention of the Sundanese kings around whom a Sundanese sense of history and identity has been constructed. Other inscriptions have not attracted much attention at all. There is moreover a very strong tendency for uncritical repetition of received interpretations. And the results of Old Sundanese epigraphic research achieved so far still leave many problems without a compelling solution.

The challenges to interpretation lie, first, in the unsatisfactory quality of the reproductions of the inscriptions that have been used by scholars so far to decipher them, and, second, in insufficiencies in our understanding of the language. In the near-total absence of any study of Old Sundanese grammar and lexicon, most scholars have tended to interpret the ancient language exclusively through the lens of modern Sundanese. A systematic review of Old Sundanese linguistics has only started to be conducted by J. Noorduyt & A. Teeuw in their 2006 book, but even this seminal work was ignored in subsequent studies of Old Sundanese epigraphy.

Finally, the fact that so little is known about the historical and cultural contexts in which the Old Sundanese inscriptions were produced imposes severe limitations on their interpretation. In this regard, using contemporary external sources, in Javanese, Malay, Sanskrit or even European languages, can yield important new insights — and this is true *a fortiori* for contemporary sources from the Sunda region itself. As it happens, the development of Old Sundanese philological research in the last few decades has made textual sources in Old Sundanese much more widely available now than they were even as recently as the 1970s. These documents have much to offer as comparative material for the epigraphist's effort to interpret the inscriptions but were either unavailable to previous researchers or remained underutilized.

This article's main objective, therefore, is to present new editions of Old Sundanese inscriptions, based on direct reading from the original artefacts and on newly made photos and estampages, and to interpret the contents of these inscriptions by making systematic use of Old Sundanese sources preserved in manuscripts, along with any other documentation that seems relevant. We believe that this methodological renewal can provide a robust foundation for the further historical and linguistic exploitation of the epigraphic data.

Given this objective, we naturally limit ourselves to the inscriptions written in Old Sundanese, while excluding inscriptions in other languages, such as Old Javanese and Old Malay, although a small number of them have been found in the Sundanese-speaking region.⁵ For the same reason, and others, we also give

5. Non-Sundanese inscriptions are also found in West Java from the 6th century onward, for instance seven inscriptions of king Purnavarman in Sanskrit (Vogel 1925), the Sang Hyang Tapak (Pleyte 1916) and Mandiwunga inscriptions (Hasan Djafar 1991, Titi Surti Nastiti

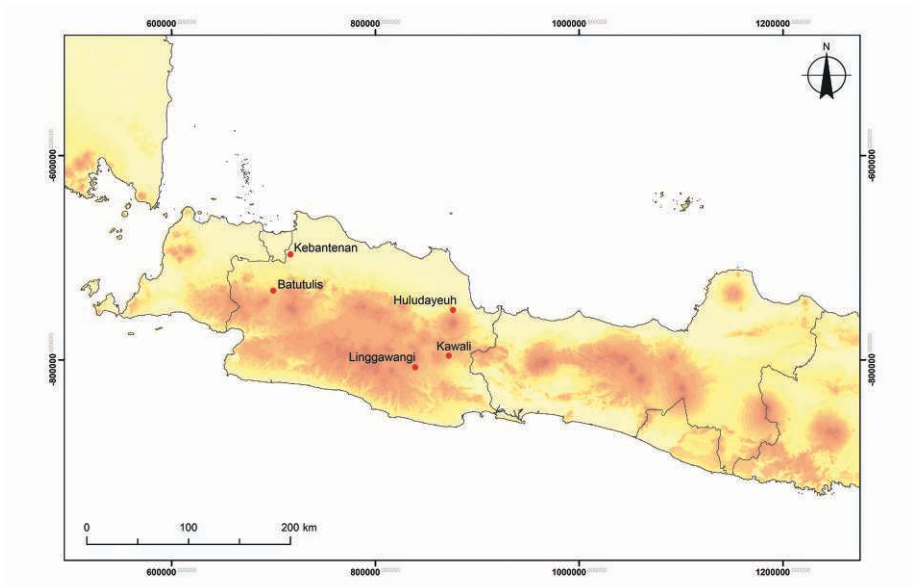


Fig. 1 – Geographic Distribution of the Old Sundanese inscriptions. Map by Chea Soheat.

relatively little consideration here to the archaeological contexts of the inscribed artefacts, although this is certainly a topic deserving systematic enquiry.

2. Romanization and other philological conventions

No international or even domestic Indonesian consensus has been reached so far on how to convert the written form of Old Sundanese documents into Roman script, that is, on how to transliterate the originals. This is as true for Old Sundanese epigraphy as it is for texts transmitted in manuscripts. In our discussion of Sundanese script, we will use the current Sundanese (rather than any corresponding Javanese or Sanskrit) terms for the various markers that can be applied to a basic *aksara* in order to modify or remove an inherent vowel *a* or add a consonant before or after the vowel, since many Sundanese scholars understand and apply them in an academic context.⁶

& Hasan Djafar 2016, Hasan Djafar *et al.* 2016: 99–104) in Old Javanese, the Kebonkopi inscription in Old Malay (Bosch 1941, Hasan Djafar 1991), Buddhist mantra inscriptions found at the site of Batujaya (Hasan Djafar 2010, Griffiths 2014b: 155–156), minor items found at other sites such as the Sadapaingan *kentongan* (Griffiths & Lunsingh Scheurleer 2014), and the recently discovered Jambansari inscription, which is an abecetary for the Indian alphabet (one recognizes the sequence *ya-ra-la-va*, etc.) although its editors do not seem to have realized this (Titi Surti Nastiti & Hasan Djafar 2016: 111–112).

6. These terms may go back to the time that (modern) Javanese script was adapted and came to be the dominant writing system in the Sunda region, no later than the 16th century. Some of

Sundanese	Javanese	Sanskrit	Sundanese UNICODE
panghulu	wulu		ᮊ
pamepet	pepet		ᮋ
panyuku	suku		ᮌ
panéléng	taling		ᮍ
panolong	tarung		ᮎ
panyecek	cecak	anusvāra	ᮏ
pangwisad	wignyan	visarga	ᮐ
panglayar	layar	repha	ᮑ
panyakra	cakra		ᮒ
pamingkal	pengkal		ᮓ
pamaéh	pangkon	virāma	ᮔ
pasangan	pasangan		ᮕ m ᮖ

Table 1 – Correspondences of Sundanese to Javanese and Sanskrit terms for markers applicable to consonant aksaras. Note that we show the only two *pasangans* so far admitted in the Unicode block for Sundanese script (<https://www.unicode.org/charts/PDF/U1B80.pdf>).

these terms (*pamaihan*, *téléng*, *tolong*, etc.) already appear for instance in Roorda's preface to the Dutch-Malay-Sundanese dictionary compiled by Andries de Wilde (1841). Subsequently, primers for the adapted Javanese script, better known as *Cacarakan*, as well as grammar books started to use terms rendered more pedagogical through the application of prefix *paN-*, for example *panéléng* (from *téléng*), *panolong* (from *tolong*), *pangwisad* (from *wisad*), etc. (see e.g. Oosting 1884, Coolsma 1904, Nita Sasmita 1955). Since the 2000s, the Sundanese script that is taught in schools is no longer *Cacarakan*, but a standardized set of *aksaras* modeled after those found in pre-Islamic manuscripts, whereas the terms have been maintained. The terms that were in use at the time of production of those pre-Islamic manuscripts were different. This may be inferred from the terms preserved in the poetological manual *Candrakirana*, one of the known manuscripts of which comes from West Java. See Lokesh Chandra (1997: 154–156) and Zakariya Pamuji Aminullah (2019, §3.12).

Early researchers such as K. F. Holle and C. M. Pleyte, for example, did not attempt to maintain a one-to-one correspondence between the graphic elements of the original and the Roman target script. These two scholars did not (or did not systematically) distinguish consonant *n̄* from *panyecek m̄*, *h* from *pangwisad ḥ*, dental *d* from retroflex *ḍ*. They never gave explicit representation to the *pamaéh*, took the liberty of ignoring many punctuation marks and of imposing a distinction between the phonemes of Modern Sundanese that are nowadays spelt *e* and *eu*, whereas the original documents make no such distinction. Post-independence scholars, especially Hasan Djafar and Titi Surti Nastiti, have begun to apply greater rigor in dealing with these phenomena, for example by distinguishing the full consonant *aksara n̄* from the *panyecek* (represented by them respectively as *n̄* and *ŋ*), the full *aksara h* from the *pangwisad*, independent vowels (marked by them with ° before the vowel in question) from vowels that are part of a consonant-initial syllable, and explicitly rendering the *pamaéh* (with a closing parenthesis or with a slash). However, these researchers have not remained consistent in their transliteration system from publication to publication, have never distinguished between *d* and *ḍ*, and have continued to impose on the data a distinction between so-called *pamepet ə* and *paneuleung əː*: (see §3.1.1).

In the new editions of the inscriptions offered here, we apply the transliteration conventions formulated by Balogh & Griffiths (2020), i.e. largely the ISO standard 15919 but with some adaptations, among which the use of capital letters for *aksara* vowels. Particularly noticeable differences between our system and all predecessors is our use of *v* and *m̄*, as per ISO 15919, instead of *w* and *ŋ*, our systematic representation of *pamaéh* with a median dot, our use of : to transliterate cases where *panolong* is intended as a marker of vowel length (see §3.1.7), and our exclusive use of *ə* for *pamepet* (not included in ISO 15919). It may not be useless to insist on the fact that these are strictly choices of transliteration, and do not imply any different insight into how Old Sundanese was actually pronounced. When citing readings of previous scholars, we adapt their system of transliteration to ours, although this sometimes involves guessing what their intentions were. Many scholars in the past have, for instance, not indicated the *pamaéh*, but some have, using other representations than our *·*. If a reading implies that the editor observed a vowel killer, then we represent it in our citation of that reading. *Mutatis mutandis*, we apply the same method to other instances that pertain solely to differences between the transliteration schemes of previous scholars and our own.

By contrast with our application of strict transliteration to the texts of the inscriptions, we apply a “loose transliteration” to passages quoted from Old Sundanese and Old Javanese transmitted, i.e., non-epigraphic, texts (Balogh & Griffiths 2020: 8). This implies a normalization of orthography on several points: merging *panyecek m̄* into *n̄*, *pangwisad ḥ* into *h*, simplifying non-morphemic gemination (*m̄n̄* to *n̄*, *ḥh* to *h*, etc.), interpreting any consonant C

bearing *pamingkal* and *panghulu* as *Ciya*, interpreting any consonant C that bears *pasangan va* as *Co* depending on the word that is intended, and removing all instances of the *pamaéh*. When we cite modern Sundanese data, or when Old Sundanese names appear in our English translations, we follow Modern Sundanese spelling norms for the former and adjust the spelling to those norms for the latter.⁷

In our editions below, we use the follow editorial symbols:

(xyz)	reading unclear
[xyz]	lost due to damage to the support
⟨xyz⟩	omitted by scribe, needing to be supplied
○	binding hole
—	one illegible <i>aksara</i>
┆	<i>panéléng</i> read with first <i>aksara</i> of next line

In our translations, words in square brackets [...] are our additions to facilitate English sentence construction, while explanatory additions are placed in parentheses (...).

3. From transliteration to interpretation

3.1. Writing system and issues of spelling

When comparing Old Sundanese inscriptions and manuscripts, it becomes clear that all these documents deploy what is basically a single writing system and follow the same patterns of spelling — this fact probably reflects their production roughly during the same period, about the 14th through 16th centuries, and by the same scribal milieu. It is important to take due account of these features in order to make the pass from the “raw” transliterated textual data to the more abstract level of deciding which words, with which affixes, were intended in which meanings.

3.1.1. Absence of any spelling distinction corresponding to MdS *e* and *eu*

If one looks at the readings of the inscriptions published by previous scholars, one gets the impression that the authors of the inscribed texts distinguished between *ə* (generally transliterated as *ě* or *e*) and *ə:* (generally transliterated as *ö* or *eu*). But in reality only one marker is found in the corresponding passages, namely the *pamepet* which we transliterate as *ə* (see appendix). Pleyte (1914: 266) and Noorduynd (1962: 376) had already pointed out that the Old Sundanese script used in manuscripts does not distinguish between *ə* and *ə:*, and the same issue has been discussed with several further

7. We use *Palanggeran Éjahan Basa Sunda*, compiled by Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Daerah, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (2008).

references by Teeuw in his introduction to the work of Noorduyn on three Old Sundanese poems (Noorduyn & Teeuw 2006: 19–20). Not all of the authorities referred to by Teeuw are, in our view, reliable, and it must be stated once and for all that Old Sundanese script does not make a distinction corresponding to MdS *e* and *eu*. The *paneuleung* (◌^u) admitted in the Unicode version of Sundanese script has no basis in the historical documents after which that script has been modeled. The imposition of this distinction is obviously based on the phonology and spelling habits familiar from MdS. However, we do not know how Old Sundanese was pronounced at the time of the production of the documents we have, and it seems better to avoid the risk of anachronistic phonological interpretation by maintaining a one-to-one correspondence between the graphic elements of the original and the target scripts.

3.1.2. Spelling of /Ciya/ as Cya

A remarkable spelling feature found both in inscriptions and in manuscripts is the addition of the *panghulu* to the consonant with *pamingkal*, so that logically one must transliterate it as *Cyi*, although it is quite evident that the vowel is actually to be pronounced before the *pamingkal*, to yield *Ciya*. Editors of Old Sundanese texts were aware of this tendency and have generally represented such *aksaras* as *Ciya*, without commenting on the resulting inconsistency with general transliteration patterns. However, Undang A. Darsa & Edi S. Ekadjati (1995) initiated its representation as *Cyi* in their edition of the *Fragmen Carita Parahyañan* and *Carita Parahyañan*, and it is this solution that has subsequently been applied in publications of Old Sundanese texts. Thus, we find spellings like *rahyim* (BaTu.5) which should be understood as *rahyañ*, *sam hyim* (BaTu.7) as *sañ hiyañ*, *ñyin* (2× BaTu.7) as *ñiyan*, *syi* (Kawa1.2) as *siya*. Besides such characteristically Sundanese spellings, we also encounter ones that appear more “normal” to anyone familiar with the spelling system found in Old Javanese inscriptions and manuscripts from Java and Bali: *rahyam* (Keba1.1r1–2), *sam hyam* (Kawa4), and *sya* (HuDa.3&4). One inscription (Kawa4) combines the two in the phrase *sam hyim limga hyam*, suggesting the arbitrary nature of the choice.

3.1.3. Spelling of hiatus vs semivowel

Another feature that seems noteworthy, among other reasons because it is superficially similar to the spelling of /Ciya/ with *Cyi* discussed in the preceding paragraph, is the scribal freedom to choose between spellings with hiatus (*Cia*, *Cua*, etc.) or with semivowels (*Cya*, *Cva*, etc.). In the epigraphic corpus, we only find two minimal pairs: the same toponym Pakuan is spelt either with hiatus (*pakuAn*·, Keba1.1r4) or with semivowel (*pakvan*·, BaTu.3&4, Keba2.1r2, Keba4.1, HuDa.3); likewise, we find both *ia* (*ñahəriAnan*, Keba4.3&5, Keba5.4&5) and *ya* (*ñahəriyanan*, Keba1.1v2, Keba2.1r4, Keba3.1r4), but we also have *ñahəriyanan*

(Keba4.4 & Keba5.6). The same kinds of variation are commonly observed in Sundanese manuscripts. The semivowel *y* is commonly used to bridge the hiatus between a front vowel and *a*, as in *ea* (*papakeyan* for *papakean*, SD.46) or *ia* (*siyañ* for *siañ*, CRP.508). On the other hand, the semivowel *v* is commonly used to bridge the hiatus between a back vowel and *a*, as in *ua* (*luvar* for *luar*, CP 66). We also, though rarely, find the use of *y* to bridge the hiatus *ua*, i.e., *uya* instead of *ua/uva/va* in *karatuyan* (Keba4.7), a phenomenon of which we know just one other occurrence, viz. in a *lontar* manuscript belonging to Abah Cahya from Bandung (fol. 3r), which contains the words *kəbañ kakaduyan*, i.e. *kəbañ kakaduan* “flower of the *kakaduan* tree.” We also exceptionally find *ivə* (Kawa6.4) for MdS *ieu*, more commonly spelt *iyə* in OS manuscripts. Thus it seems that there was a certain interchangeability between the semivowels *v* and *y*.

3.1.4. Notation of consonant clusters

Old Sundanese script tends to give the impression that characters were engraved between parallel horizontal lines. Only very rarely do scribes take recourse to the subscript consonants — *pasangan* in the broad sense — that are such an important feature of Javanese and Balinese scripts. The only ones which are common in Old Sundanese script are the *panyakra* (*r*), the *pamingkal* (*y*), and the *pasangan v*. Nevertheless, Sundanese is not and has never been a language free of consonant clusters. Rather than making use of the device of *pasangan*, Sundanese scribes generally preferred to express consonant clusters by writing their constituents sequentially from left to right and applying *pamaéh* to the first. A relevant example from the inscriptions is *nis·kala vas·tu* (BaTu.5) instead of *niskala vastu*. We have only found the following *pasangans* in the epigraphic corpus: *c* in *pañca* (BaTu.6) and *kañcana* (Keba1.1r2, 1r3), *n* in *Avighnam* (Keba1.1r1), *b* in *səmbava* (Keba1.1v1, Keba2.1r3) and *timbañ* (Keba1.1v3), and *k* in *niskala* (Keba1.1r2).⁸ We refer to the appendix for the respective shapes.

3.1.5. Gemination and degemination

It is frequently observed that consonants are doubled with or without morphological trigger. Gemination of the velar nasal *ñ* is expressed by adding *m* to an *aksara* preceding *ñ*, as in *bənaññim* (Keba2.1v4), *laramñan·* (Keba2.1v3); likewise, gemination of glottal fricative *h* is expressed by inserting *h* before *h*, as in *paluluraḥhan* (2×, Keba4.3 and Keba5.3), *paLmahhan* (Keba4.3), *dipaEhhan·* (Keba3.1–2), *maḥharaja* (HuDa.2) *raḥhayu* (Kawa1a.9). Gemination of other consonants requires use of *pamaéh* on the first, as in *sugan·n aya* (Keba4.2), *mipatikəñ·n ikañ kala* (HuDa.10–11),

8. Based on his study of the manuscripts held in *kabuyutan* Ciburuy, Rahmat Sopian (2020: 133, table 8) shows that every consonant in that corpus has a *pasangan* form.

devasasan-na (Keba1.2r3) and *bvan-na* (HuDa.6). As these examples show, there is a strong propensity for gemination to occur at morpheme boundaries both within and between words, but the examples of gemination within words of Sanskrit origin illustrate that the phenomenon may occur even when there is no real morpheme boundary. This phenomenon seems to have been inherited by the Sundanese writing tradition from the Javanese, where it occurs from the oldest inscriptions onward, right down to the Balinese manuscript tradition of recent centuries. By contrast, we find only one occurrence of the opposite phenomenon, degemination, in the small corpus of OS inscriptions, namely *disusuku* for *di-susuk ku* in LiWa.3. But this phenomenon is rather widespread in the OS manuscript tradition, for instance *nəbukaraṃ* for *nəbuk karaṃ* (BM.1005), *sacuduka bukit* for *sa-cu<n>duk ka bukit* (BM.705), *ṅatvaḥkəna sabda* for *ṅatvaḥkən na sabda* (KP.597). Nevertheless, even in manuscripts, it is the exception rather than the rule: it seems to occur with relatively greater frequency in the case of consonants *k* and *n*, and much less so with other ones, although instances are by no means unknown: *l* (*mañcaluhur* for *mañcal luhur*, SD.67), *m* (*patiṃtimaneḥ* for *patiṃtim maneḥ*, KP.368), *p* (*pet hdapet sabda* for *pet hdap pet sabda*, KP.470), *s* (*titisovara* for *titis sovara*, PR.67v), *t* (*kasəbuturingal* for *ka-səbut tuṅgal*, JMP.3).

3.1.6. Non spelling of syllable-final nasals

A pervasive feature of OS spelling, no doubt related to phenomena observed in Javanese, is the very frequent absence in spelling of a nasal in intervocalic clusters of homorganic nasal plus palatal, dental or bilabial stop; absence of velar nasal before intervocalic *s*, *g* or *k* due to omission of expected *panyecek*; or, also due to *panyecek* omission, absence of velar nasal at word end. These phenomena have been recognized by the editors of Old Sundanese texts.⁹ We follow our predecessors in supplying unspelled nasals that are expected on philological and/or linguistic grounds. In some cases, the epigraphic corpus itself contains minimal pairs supporting the assumption that a nasal is to be supplied: e.g., *hagat* (Keba4.4) compared to *haṅgat* (Keba2.1r4&5), *kaca:na* (BaTu.6) to *kañcana* (Keba1.2&3), *metaAn*· (Keba4.6) to *mentaAn* (Keba1.1r4–2v1). In other cases, the need to supply a nasal can be inferred from spellings found in manuscripts: e.g., *ṅahali<m>pukən*· (HuDa.5–6) with reference to *halimpu* (SKK.3) or *ni<ṅ>cak*· (Kawa1b.4) to *katiñcak* (BM.221). If no such OS supporting evidence is available, we have to assume that comparison with MdS vocabulary as recorded in dictionaries is a reliable guide

9. For instance, Atja (1970) in his edition of the *Carita Ratu Pakuan* states that “Ejaan yang dipergunakan oleh penulis naskah tentu saja belum sempurna, hal-hal yang menonjol antaranya bahwa konsonan nasal pada akhir suku pertama jarang ditulis.” Atja & Saleh Danasasmita (1981b: 5) state: “penghilangan huruf sengau dalam naskah Sunda kuno merupakan gejala umum. Juga dalam prasasti-prasasti.” See also Noorduyn & Teeuw 2006: 20.

to the phonological structure of the Old Sundanese antecedent: e.g., *R<ɱ>pag-* (Kawa1b.4) is suggested by MdS *rempag*. We also supply nasals in toponyms, if the base word is identifiable in a dictionary, as in the cases of *ru<ɳ>səb* that we presume to correspond to MdS *rungseb*, *mu<ɳ>jul* to *munjul*, *ciho<ɳ>je* to *honjé*, *cimu<ɳ>cam* to *muncang*. A particularly evocative example is *su<ɳ>-dasəmbava* (Keba1.1v1, 2.1r3, 3.1r1 and 1v1) which all scholars so far have assumed includes the ethnonym Sunda. But certain cases of doubt remain: should we, for instance, edit *cibakekem* or *cibake<ɳ>kem* (Keba2.1r5–6)? Examples showing loss of velar nasal due to omission of *panyecek* at word end include *sa* for *sa<ɳ>* (BaTu.3&5), *rahyi* for *rahyi<ɳ>* (BaTu.4), *sam hyi* for *sam hyi<ɳ>* (BaTu.7), and *ditudi* for *ditudi<ɳ>* (Keba1.4).

3.1.7. Notations of the vowel -o and other uses of panolong

A recent study by Aditia Gunawan (2019, §1.5) shows that in the writing system of pre-Islamic manuscripts from West Java, there is a marker that, in terms of its position, can be identified as the *panolong*, but which has more than the single function that is recognized for *panolong* in the Unicode block for Sundanese script, which is to apply the vowel *o* to a consonant.¹⁰

First, regarding the representation of the sound /o/, in the manuscripts we find four notations, which are, in descending order of frequency, (1) with lone *panolong*, (2) with application of *pasangan va*, (3) with the combination of *panéléng* and *panolong* around the basic *aksara*, (4) with spelling *-ve* (consonant with *pasangan v* plus *panéléng*).¹¹ The *gebang* manuscripts, which are less numerous and generally seem older than the *lontar* manuscripts, tend to use the third notation, while the latter mostly use the first.¹² Notation (4) reflects how thoroughly premodern Sundanese scribes had come to confound the two markers that, from a paleographic point of view, must be identified as *panolong* and *pasangan va*, evidently because these markers were able with equal adequacy to represent the same sound.¹³ Thus, we do not only encounter free variation in manuscripts between the use of *panolong* and *-va*, but even find the fourth notation where the *-va* clearly takes over the role of the *panolong* in notation (3). Noorduyn & Teeuw (2006: 21) have given some examples of this last phenomenon from *Bujaŋga Manik*: *hoe* “cane” is spelled as *hvae* or

10. See the Unicode table referred to in the caption for Table 1: 1BA7 = “SUNDANESE VOWEL SIGN PANOLONG= o”.

11. We note here that while our transliteration system is able to distinguish (1) and (3) from (2), it is not able to distinguish (1) from (3).

12. As exception we may mention the manuscript of the *Bujaŋga Manik* (Bodleian Ms.Jav.3), whose scribe uses notation (3).

13. Although it seems to be relatively more pronounced in West Javanese manuscripts, this phenomenon is not limited to the Sundanese writing tradition, but also found in Balinese manuscripts for Old and Middle Javanese (prose) texts. See Acri 2017: 56–57.

even *hvee*, *bogoh* “adore” as *bogveh* or *bvegveh*. The inscriptions clearly line up with the *gebang* manuscripts, (3) being by far the most common epigraphic notation of vowel /o/, only one example each being found for notations (1) and (2), both in a single line of a single inscription (Kawa6.6),¹⁴ and not a single instance of notation (4). The fact that notation (3), which corresponds to the combination of *taling* with *tarung* to transcribe /o/ in Balinese and Javanese scripts, has come to be replaced by the notation with a lone *panolong* (i.e., *tarung*) in the stage of its development reflected in the *lontar* manuscripts, is a major structural innovation upon received Indic and Javanese usage in the Sundanese tradition.

Second, besides the *panolong*'s use in transcribing /o/, we also find vestiges of the function commonly observed for the *tarung* in Old Javanese documents, namely as a marker of vowel length (cf. Aciri 2017: 49, 637). A third and most frequent function, which as far as we know is unique to the Sundanese tradition, is its use to mark consonant duplication. We transliterate this marker of lengthening or duplication with a colon. However, in the epigraphic corpus, we find no examples of consonant duplication and only two of vowel lengthening, viz. *pura:na* (BaTu.1) and *ka<ñ>ca:na* (BaTu.6). It is noteworthy that these two examples are both loanwords from Sanskrit, and that the combination *a:* is obviously intended to represent Sanskrit *ā*, even if it means that the scribe misspells Skt. *kāñcana* as *kacāna*. This tendency to use *panolong* in loanwords is also observed in manuscripts, more commonly in *gebang* but also sometimes in *lontar*, for example in Perpusnas L 630 for the *Siksa Kandañ Karāśian*, in words of Sanskrit origin, such as *bhayu:* (from Skt. *vāyu*, 4v2) but also in loanwords from Old Javanese, such as *ra:ma* (4v1) and *Aji:* (19v2). The form of the *panolong* in these three functions is normally identical in the *gebang* manuscripts (e.g. fig. 2a from Perpusnas L 455), but tends to be differentiated in the *lontars*: in Perpusnas L 623 for the *Bhīma Svarga*, the marker shown in fig. 2b represents /o/ while that shown in fig. 2c represents both vowel lengthening and consonant duplication; regarding Bodleian ms.Jav.3 for the *Bujaṅga Manik*, it has been observed to use a marker for consonant duplication (Noorduyn & Teeuw 2006: 22), and we have found that this takes the shape shown in fig. 2d, while the same manuscript uses the form shown in fig. 2e for the vowel /o/.¹⁵

14. The form of lone *panolong* as /o/ marker in this inscription is quite different from the shape that *panolong* has when paired with *panéléng*. See appendix, table 4.

15. We do not know whether the same manuscript contains any instances of the marker shown in fig. 2d as vowel lengthener — if it does, then this does not seem to have been noted in Noorduyn & Teeuw (2006), where the table on p. 434 presents an interpretation of the lengthening/doubling marker different from ours.



Fig. 2 – Forms of *panolong* in manuscripts.

3.2. Grammar and lexicon

The grammar and lexicon of the Old Sundanese language, as preserved in the available texts, whether in inscriptions or in manuscripts, are generally quite similar to Modern Sundanese. This fact probably explains why there are only very few specific studies of Old Sundanese linguistics. As exceptions, we can mention the work done by Fatimah Djajasudarma *et al.* (1990), then by Noorduyn & Teeuw (2006), and very recently by Aditia Gunawan & Evi Fuji Fauziyah (2021). The reference works we use for Modern Sundanese grammar are Coolsma 1904, Robins 1983, Hardjadibrata 1985, and Müller-Gotama 2001.

Lexical sources for Old Sundanese are minimal. Several dictionaries have been published, although they generally do not distinguish between Old Sundanese and Old Javanese vocabulary attested in texts from the Sundanese manuscript tradition and do not furnish textual references for the sources from which the lexical items are cited (Elis Suryani & Undang A. Darsa 2003). The only Old Sundanese dictionary that cites the specific textual source for each lemma is the dictionary compiled by Emuch Hermansumantri *et al.* (1986), but it is based on no more than three texts, namely *Carita Parahyānan*, *San Hyañ Siksa Kandañ Karāsian*, and *Carita Ratu Pakuan*. Noorduyn & Teeuw (2006) have included a glossary based on the three poems edited in their book, *Bujānga Manik*, *Sri Ajñana* and *The Sons of Rama and Rawana*, which forms another useful lexicographical reference. As far as morphology is concerned, we can also rely on Noorduyn & Teeuw (2006). All morphological features in our epigraphic corpus are also represented in the three Old Sundanese poems on which the two scholars based their grammatical analysis.

Our first step in examining lexical meanings is always to consult the *Sundanese-English Dictionary* compiled by Radén Rabindranat Hardjadibrata (2003) based on the *Soendaas-Nederlands Woordenboek* by F. S. Eringa (1984), which is generally very useful to grasp the meaning of Old Sundanese words if they can be matched with a Modern Sundanese counterpart. If this dictionary does not provide a promising avenue for interpretation, we check its consistency with Eringa's and if necessary consult other dictionaries of Modern Sundanese, such as Rigg (1862), Coolsma (1913), *Kamus Umum Basa Sunda* (1976), and Danadibrata (2006), although the results are often

disappointing. For more archaic words or words whose Modern Sundanese meanings are not suitable in the Old Sundanese context, we try to assemble any and all occurrences in the corpus of Old Sundanese manuscripts and extrapolate the premodern meaning(s) from the contexts. The translations provided by the editors of these texts are sometimes useful, but most of the time we find that new interpretations are required, based on more rigorous philological analysis. It also happens that the Old Sundanese terms can only be understood by comparing them with their counterparts in Old Javanese or even in Sanskrit.

3.2.1. *The definite article na and the sentence particle ma*

These two morphemes require special discussion, because both are of considerable significance in interpreting texts and our predecessors have tended not to be aware of their respective functions.

First, regarding *na*, the analysis offered by Noorduyn & Teeuw (2006: 53–60) is very useful for interpreting phrases containing this morpheme, which can be either an enclitic pronominal suffix, in which case we shall edit it attached to the preceding word (cf. Old Malay *-ña*, Old Javanese *-nya*), or an independent word. In the second function, *na* can be considered as a definite article (cf. Old Javanese *ñ*), always placed before the noun to which it applies (which may be a common noun, a proper name, or a toponym). Eringa (1984, s.v. *na* 5), followed by Hardjadibrata (2003), records *na* in this function in Modern Sundanese. Let us consider the phrase *ya nu ñusuk na pakvan* (BaTu.4). All predecessors have, by their non-insertion of a space between *ñusuk* and *na*, implied that *na* is a pronominal clitic, but it seems more convincing to take it as the definite article in its use before toponyms (cf. BM, lines 60, 750). In the phrase *mahayu na kaḍatuAn* (Kawa1a.5), Friederich, Holle, and Pleyte considered *na* to be a suffix, while subsequent scholars have interpreted it as an article. However, we think that all occurrences of *na* in the entire inscription should be interpreted as articles, not suffixes. Thus, in the phrase *mahayu na kaḍatuAn*, *na* applies to the noun after it and comes after the transitive verb *mahayu*, so the meaning is “beautifies the palace.” And a few lines further, in *pake na gave rahhayu* (Kawa1a.8), where all predecessors have interpreted *na* as a suffix, and thus edited *pakena*, we rather assume that *na* applies to the noun *gave rahayu* while the base *pake* serves as an imperative. The last occurrence, in *di na* (Kawa1a.10), is problematic inasmuch as the word *dina* is recognized as a preposition in Modern Sundanese. However, as Noorduyn (1976) suggested in his reading of this inscription, and as suggested again by Noorduyn & Teeuw (2006: 56), these two syllables can be considered separate words, viz. the preposition followed by the article applying to the following noun.

The second morpheme, *ma* (cf. Modern Sundanese *mah*), has been analyzed in a recent article by Aditia Gunawan & Evi Fuji Fauziyah (2021).

This particle is found especially in nominal sentences and conditional clauses. In the first case, *ma* serves as a copula, connecting the subject and predicate. In both cases, *ma* has a function as a topic marker. An example of a problem of interpretation which involves both *ma* and *na* is found in Keba2.1r2–3, in the phrase *nu dipitəkətan· ma na ləmah devasasana*. All predecessors have read one word, *mana*, which Boechari and Hasan Djafar suggested to require emendation to *nana* (so *dipitəkətananna*). However, in this phrase *ma* has the function of connecting the subject *nu dipitəkətan* “that which is made the object of decree” and predicate *na ləmah devasasana* “the land of divine ordinance.” Another interesting case involving *ma* and *na* is found in the phrase *Aya ma nu paꞆvḍəri pake na gave rahhayu pakəꞆ həbəl· jaya di na buAna* (Kawala.8–10). In this sentence, the particle *ma* marks its clause as conditional: the protasis is “if there is” (*aya ma*) a successor of the King mentioned in the inscription. This hypothetical successor receives an order, marked by imperative verb *pake*, to perform an action, marked by article *na* as a definitive noun modifying *gave rahayu* “good works.”

3.2.2 Uses of preposition *di*

The uses of *di* (also spelt *di*) in Old Sundanese have never been discussed so far. In the published translations of OS texts, the preposition *di* is often treated as though its range of meanings were exactly the same as that of *di* “in, at” in MdS (cf. Malay *di*). In our experience, this preposition has a broader usage in OS, comparable to the use of *i/ri/iri* in OJ (Zoetmulder 1950: 137–141). Like *i/ri/iri* in OJ, OS *di* can also mean “to, toward,” as seen in Keba3.1r1 *Ini pitəkət(·) nu (s)eba di pajajaran* “this is the decree of the one who renders service to Pajajaran” and Keba2.1v4–5 *kenalḥ heman·, di viku* “because I have affection for the hermits,” but also in SKK.2 *anak bakti di bapa, eve bakti di laki* “children are devoted to [their] father, the woman is devoted to [her] husband.” An important but often disregarded feature is that OS *di*, like *ri* in OJ, can also mark the direct object. We do not find any example of this category in the epigraphic corpus, so offer an example taken from manuscripts: BM.328–330 *vəruh di na əsi taṅtu, lapat di tata pustaka, vəruh di darma pitutur* “knows the content of the scriptures, is conversant with the arrangement of the books, knows the law and the admonitions.” Finally, *di* can be used to indicate that the following noun is a toponym, and in such cases loses any prepositional value.¹⁶ Our first example involves *di* placed before a toponym within a transitive construction, obscuring the difference between marking of object and of toponym: *məntasiṅ di cihaliwuṅ* “I crossed the river Cihaliwung” (BM.684, *passim* with verb *məntas*). In the

16. This usage, common in OJ, has also been observed in Old Malay. See Griffiths 2020b: 241 n. 79. Tom Hoogervorst points out to us that Literary Javanese *ing* works the same, e.g. *nagara ing Surakarta* “the land Surakarta,” but *nagara ing Ēropah* “a country in Europe.”

epigraphic corpus we find two examples probably belonging to the category of toponym marking: Keba1.1v1 *ḍayəhan· ḍi jayagiri, ḍəm ḍayəhan· ḍi suḅḅḍasəmbava* “inhabitants of Jayagiri, and inhabitants of Sundasembawa,” and Keba2.1r2–3 *ləmah ḍevasasana, ḍi suḅḅḍasəmbava* “the land of the divine ordinance, [namely] Sundasembawa.”

4. The Inscriptions

4.1. *The Batutulis at Bogor*

According to De Haan (1910–1912, vol. II: 364–354, §85 n. 3), the first efforts toward a scientific study of the Batutulis are reflected in a letter from C. F. Reimer to Nicolaus Engelhard dated April 8, 1794. It mentions, among other things, that Reimer asked the president of the *Bataviaasch Genootschap* for assistance in collecting publications needed for his investigation of the inscription. The first published decipherment is that by Friederich (1853: 442–468), who read the inscription through an eye-copy by E. Netscher included in the article. Friederich’s interpretation was obviously the work of a pioneer. Later, Holle (1869, 1882a, 1882b) produced a series of articles dealing specifically with this inscription, improving Friederich’s readings in many ways. Holle’s work represents a methodological leap because he supported his readings by comparison with similar sources such as the Kebantenan plates and *lontar* manuscripts that were just becoming known in his day. Holle makes use of one of the famous archaeological photographs produced by Isidore van Kinsbergen.¹⁷ This photo was more reliable than Netscher’s facsimile, although Holle acknowledged that the stone having been painted white may have entailed an unfaithful representation of some characters. Pleyte then offered a new reading in 1911, especially emphasizing a different interpretation of the numeral for the hundreds in the chronogram. Hoesein Djajadiningrat (1913) discussed the chronogram in connection with the fall of Pakuan at the hands of Banten. Poerbatjaraka (1919–1921) presented a new reading and interpretation of the chronogram. Noorduyin (1959) discussed the inscription but without proposing a new reading. Saleh Danasasmita (1973, 1975b, 2006) devoted two articles to the study of this inscription, discussing the problems of interpretation in the historical context of early Sunda. The most recent reading was published by Hasan Djafar (2011). It is only from this last edition that we record variants in our apparatus below. Our reading is based on direct inspection of the stone in October 2010, and subsequent study of the estampage made on that occasion, which has since entered the collection of the EFEO in Paris.¹⁸

17. Theuns-de Boer & Asser 2005: 226–227. The photo in question is no. 15. It is available online through permalink <http://hdl.handle.net/1887.1/item:87820>.

18. Among other visual documentation that is consultable, we refer to the photo taken by



Fig. 3 – The Batutulis inscription (estampage EFEO n. 2148).

4.1.1 Palaeography

Generally, the form of *aksaras* on the Batutulis stone is very similar to what we will see in the Kebantenan plates. For example, the vowel *o* is written with symmetrical pairing of *panéléng* and *panolong*. Another prominent characteristic is the form of *k* where the *pamaéh* takes the shape of a stroke below, as shown in fig. 4a. This feature is quite common in manuscripts, irrespective of whether the script type is Old Sundanese or Old Western Javanese quadratic. Another feature which is important to notice is the way the scribe represents the independent vowel *a* by adding *pamepet* to *aksara A* (fig. 4b), a combination we transliterate as *qa*. Previous editors read it as *I*. Indeed, the difference in the form of *panghulu* and *pamepet* in this inscription is not very clear, but we see a short line that juts to the lower right in the middle of the *panghulu*. Moreover, the combination of the independent vowel *A* with the vocalization *i* would be unusual. What is more common is that the independent vowel *i* is represented by a distinct glyph containing the glyph for *ba* with a slanting stroke below it (fig. 4c). However, the form of *qa* with independent vowel comprising *A* and *pamepet* is common in the OS writing system in manuscripts (see figs. 5 and 6). Finally, we point out that the scribe uses a character that seems palaeographically to be retroflex *d*, in order to transcribe what is generally written with a sign that palaeographically represents dental *d*. Since there is no phonological distinction between *d* and *ḍ* in any form of

Isidore van Kinsbergen; the plate in Pleyte 1911, facing p. 160; the plate in Hasan Djafar 2011.

Sundanese, it is understandable that Sundanese scribes familiar with the full range of characters available in the Indic script types that were traditionally used for transcribing Old Javanese texts, and this includes the Old Javanese manuscripts produced in ancient West Java, could have chosen the one or the other of the two Indic *d*-s. For palaeographic reasons, we transliterate as *ḍ*.¹⁹



Fig. 4 – Palaeographic features of the Batutulis.

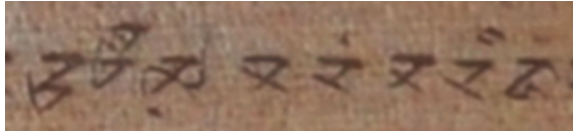


Fig. 5 – The words *qəḥṅcu saḥ sida* (from ms. Perpusnas L 610, *Pituturniḥ Janma*).

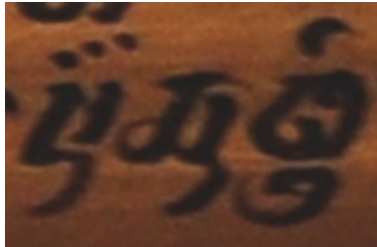


Fig. 6 – The word *qəḥṅculḥ* (from ms. Perpusnas L 630, *Siksa Kandaḥ Karəṣian*).

4.1.2. Text and apparatus

- (1) Ø Ø vaḥ(n) a<m>(p)un· I(n)i sakakala, pr(ə)bu ratu pura:na pun·, ḍivas·tu
- (2) ḍyi, viṅaran· prəbu guru de(va)ta p(ra)n· ḍivas·tu ḍyə ḍiṅaran· sri
- (3) baduga maharaja, ratu ha(j)i ḍi pakvan· pajajaran· sri sa<ṅ> ratu de-
- (4) vata pun· ya nu ṅsuk· na pakvan· ḍyə Anak· rahyī<ṅ> deva nis·-
- (5) kala, sa<ṅ> siḍa mok(·)ta ḍi gunurṅ tiga, qəḥṅcu rahyīm (n)is·kala vas·tu
- (6) kaḥṅca:na, saḥ siḍa mok·ta ka nusa laraḥ, ya syi nu (ṅ)yin· sakaka-
- (7) la, gugun(uṅ)an·, (ṅ)balay·, ṅyin· samīḍa, ṅyin· saḥ hyī<ṅ> talaga [va-]
- (8) ṅna mahavijaya, ya syi pun·, ØØ I saka, paṅca pan·ḍa-
- (9) va ṅ(ə)<m>ban· bumi Ø Ø

19. See Holle 1882c, table p. 4, section B, columns 38–44; van der Molen 1983: 293 (column A). Note that specimens of two different characters, *ḍa* and *da*, have been presented under the label *da* in Table 1 in Aciri 2017: 49.

1. The two opening circle-shapes are not clearly visible from a distance but clear on the estampage. — *vam(ñ) am(p)un* ◊ *vam na pun* HD. For the shape of *na*, see *nabalay* in l. 7. — *pura:na* ◊ *purane* HD. There is a vertical stroke between *r* and *n*, which has been interpreted as *panéléng* by Pleyte and Hasan Djafar, but we think it is a *panolong*, for *panéléng* has a different shape in this inscription. See the *panéléngs* in *mok-ta* (ll. 5 and 6) and in *deva nis-kala* (l. 4) — they are all different from the shape we see here in line 1. It seems that the marker in line 1 is intended to be the same as the *panolong* we have identified in *kaca:na* (l. 5). There is a horizontal stroke on top, but it could be accidental. — 2. *dyi, viñaran* ◊ *diya viñaran* HD, with emendation of the second word to *diñaran*. We accept the emendation and add that *dyi* needs to be emended to *dyə*, the word we also find further on in this line and in l. 4. — *p(ra)n* ◊ *prana* HD. This reading seems impossible to us, for there is unmistakably a sign between the *n* and the following *di*, and this sign can only be *pamaéh* or punctuation. Since the word *pran* (even if interpreted as *pəran*) does not seem to exist in Sundanese, we propose to emend this to *pun*, as in lines 1 and 4. — 4. *ñusuk na* ◊ *ñusuk-na* HD. See §3.2.1. — *rahyim* ◊ *rahiyam* HD. We do not see the *panyecek*. — 5. *sam siða* ◊ *sam sida* HD, with a note explaining that the *panyecek* is present although hard to read. We are inclined to assume that it is absent. Cf. the cases of *sa ratu* and *rahyi* for *sam ratu* and *rahyim* (= *rahiyam*) above. — *mok(-)ta* HD ◊ We cannot clearly see the bottom stroke expected as *pamaéh*, but there is a trace of a small stroke to the right and bottom of the *aksara k*. — *gunum* ◊ *guna* HD. There can be no doubt about reading with *panyuku* and *panyecek*. See the toponym *Gunun Tiga* in the CP as cited by Pleyte (1911: 176). — *qan̄cu* ◊ *kn̄cu* HD. See the discussion in §4.1.1. — *(n)is-kala* ◊ *nis-kala* HD. The first consonant is very hard to read as *n*, but that is what it must be. — 6. *kañca:na* ◊ *kañcana* HD. The vertical stroke after *ca* is a *panolong* as vowel-lengthener (see §3.1.7). — 7. *(ña)balay* HD ◊ The first *aksara* is unclear. If we are to follow HD who reads *nabalay*, then this means that at the beginning of line 1, we also need to read *na*. Another possibility would be to read *(A)balay*. Whether we read it as *na* or *A*, the *aksara* seems slightly deviant from the other instances of the same *aksaras* in this inscription. — 7–8. *talaga [va]Ṛna* HD ◊ Cf. Pleyte 1911: 172, citation from FCP.6a: *ti san̄ hyan̄ talaga varna miñak hanət sago(m)boñ uyah salave kələk lilitan salave təktək ...* “From Talaga Warna: essential oil one *gombong*, salt 25 *kələk*, waist band 25 *təktək ...*”; cf. also BM 1352–1355, a passage which locates Talaga Warna somewhere around Bukit Ageung (presumably the ancient name of present-day Gunung Gede in Bogor):

sadatañ ka bukit Agəñ,	When I arrived to the Mount Ageung,
eta hulu Cihalivuñ,	that is the upstream of Cihaliwung,
kabuyutan ti Pakuan,	sacred place of Pakuan,
sañ hiañ Talaga Varna.	the holy Talaga Warna.

4.1.3. Translation and commentary

Om, pardon [any errors]. This is the memorial of his majesty the former king, inaugurated here with the name Prabu Guru Déwata, (and also) inaugurated here with the name Sri Baduga Maharaja, king of kings in Pakwan Pajajaran,

Sri Sang Ratu Déwata. He is the one who demarcated Pakwan here, (being) the child of Rahyang Dewa Niskala, the one who vanished at Gunung Tiga; grandchild of Rahyang Niskala Wastu Kancana, the one who vanished to Nusa Larang. He, that one, produced the commemoration monument, artificial hill, clad [it] with stone; he produced the ritual ground (*samiḍa*); he produced the holy Color Lake. Greatly victorious was he! In the year: “the five Pandawas guard the earth” (i.e. in 1455 Śaka).

The contents of the inscription allude to the nature of the site on which it was placed, namely a terrace of the type known as *punden berundak*, not only in West Java but also in Central and East Java,²⁰ whose features were still clearly recognizable to a visitor in 1770. See fig. 7.

1. *vaiṅ(ṅ) aṁv(p)un* ◊ We interpret this problematic sequence as two words, *vaiṅ* as an equivalent of *om* (cf. §3.1.7, although the cases of *-o/-va* are there always postconsonantal), the usual invocation at the beginning of texts (seen also at the start of Keba1), followed by *ampun* “pardon, forgiveness, remission” (Hardjadibarata 2003, s.v. *ampun*; cf. Malay and OJ “id”). We have not found the word *ampun* in any other OS texts, but it is found in Carita Pantun *Lutung Kasarung* (Ajip Rosidi 1973: 49): *ampun-ampun sadumuhun* (i.e. *sang rumuhun*), *sabeunang-beunang kujang potong* “I beg your pardon, O ancestors, for all the results [achieved merely] with a broken machete (*kujang*).”

An almost certainly related word that is more commonly used at the beginning of a sentence is *pun*, as we find in Keba2.1 and Keba4.1. In the manuscript corpus, we find this *pun* used in a variety of manners. A first example comes from the opening verses of PJ.5–8: *pun kami sadu, nitiskən para sañ hyaṅ, ti luhur satuntun rambut, ti handap sausap dampal* “*Pun*, please allow me to send down the gods, from above as far as the tip of the hair, from below as far as the tip of the foot”; a second comes from the beginning of a mantra in VL.4: *ajina, oṅ paksama guru pun, pasaduan kami di na liṅga si jaja* “Its mantra is: ‘*Oṅ*, I beg the Guru’s pardon, I ask permission to the *liṅga* called *Jaja*!’.” But it occurs most commonly in dialog, as in BM.445–447: *saṅtabe namasivaya, pun kami titahan taan [ti kadatuan], taan uraṅ ajuṅ laraṅ* “I beg your pardon! Homage to Siwa! I am instructed by the Lady [from the palace], our Lady Ajung Larang.” Noorduynd & Teeuw tend not to translate this word, except if it occurs in the more extensive form *samapun*, in which the element *sama* can be explained as a borrowing, through OJ, of Skt. *kṣama* “patience, forbearance, forgiveness.” The word *saṅtabe* in the previous example is derived from the same Skt. base (see OJED, s.v. *saṅtabya* and *kṣāntawya*). An example of *samapun* occurs in BM.959: *samapun mahapandita, kami nema paividian* “My respects, wise man, I accept your gift.”

20. On *punden berundak* sites, which form a kind of link between Indianized culture and megalithic tradition, see Schnitger 1939–1942, Haris Sukendar 1985, Agustijanto Indrajaya & Degroot 2012.

In the epigraphic corpus, however, *pun* appears more often at the end of a sentence. See, e.g., Keba1.1–2: *nihan sakakala rahyañ niskala vas-tu kañcana pun*. “This is the record of Niskala Wastu Kancana *pun*.” In this usage, one might be inclined to speculate that *pun* is an abbreviation of *sampun* “finished, already,” as attested in TB.38v4: *sampun ñiñ bərañ pətiñ, ñagavay trəna, taru, lata, guluma* “[Darmajati] has created the day and night, producing grass, trees, creeping plants, shrubs.” This idea might then be felt to find confirmation in the colophon of the PJ manuscript: *pun təlas sinurat, riñ vulan kalima pun* “*pun* The writing was finished in the fifth month *pun*” (cf. OJ *sampun* “completed, finished; already; after,” OJED, s.v. *sampun*, also *pun* II). But the word is not used in this meaning in MdS where *sampun* or *sapun* means “pardon.” We are rather inclined to attribute the same function to both initial and final *pun*, namely that of lending a ceremonial or polite nuance to the sentence. This nuance seems to survive in its use in MdS, as explained by Coolsma (1904, §165): “[*pun*] serves the speaker or writer merely to give expression to his humility or politeness”. Coolsma’s examples show how *pun* was used in his time, by people speaking or exchanging letters in a respectful manner, using the appropriate *lemes* register. Cf. also the use of *pun* in OJ as “a personal demonstrative particle and personal pronoun for the third person, used of so. in a position lower relative to another (usually the addressed)” (OJED, s.v. *pun*), and the use of *pun* as a formative element in pronominal and deictic elements of the *krama* register in Modern Javanese (*-ipun*, *dipun-*, *punika*). In the light of this understanding, we will not translate *pun* whenever it occurs below. But here, at the beginning of this first inscription, we consider that the formula *vañ* (i.e., *oñ*) *ampun* expresses a meaning analogous to that of *oñ avighnam astu* at the start of Keba1. Cf. also the opening of RR.1 *oñ karana sañtabean*.

1. *sakakala* ◇ Apart from this inscription, the word *sasakala* also occurs in Keba1.1 and LiWa.2. There is no doubt that it is from the Sanskrit *śakakāla* which literally means “Śaka-era” but practically comes to mean “chronogram.”²¹ This definition is suitable if its occurrence coincides with a dating element, as is the case of the Linggawangi inscription. However, this sense is not suitable in Kebantenan 1, where it occurs to designate the decree of a deceased king and we translate it as a “record.” Regarding transmitted OS texts, we should especially mention the *Bujañga Manik*, which includes numerous occurrences of *sakakala*. On several occasions, the protagonist visits holy places, recalling them as the *sakakalas* of certain gods or saints: Mount Caru as *sakakala* of Lord Cupak (BM.695–696), Jalatunda as *sakakala* of Silih Wangi (BM.731–732), Mount Marapi as *sakakala* of Darmadéwa (BM.774–775). Noorduynd (1982: 421) interprets this word as meaning “the place preserving the memory of.” In his edition of this text, the phrase *sacunduk ka Jalatunda, sakakala Silih Wani* is translated “and arrived at Jalatunda, which keeps the memory of Silih Wangi” (BM.731–732). Thus, the second meaning of this word would be “place of commemoration, memorial.” In the episode where Bujangga Manik arrives at Mount Sembung (BM.1080–1087), he narrates how he builds a shrine by erecting a *liñga*

21. See Damais (1958: 51, §106) for a discussion of *śakakāla* in this sense.

(*nañjærkæn liŋga*), creating a statue (*ñiyan haræca*) as well as a *sakakala* (*ñiyan sakakala*). Here it thus seems that the meaning of *sakakala* is one grade more concrete, and can be translated, following Noorduyn & Teeuw (2006), as “monument.”

In the Batutulis inscription, the term is mentioned twice, specifically at the beginning part as a statement that the text is a *sakakala* (line 1), and as one of the king’s works (line 6–7). In the latter context, Noorduyn (1959) interprets *sakakala* as meaning “monument,” which is suitable because it appears side by side with other concrete works such as an artificial hill (*gugunuñan*), and its cladding with stones (*ñabalay*). However, even here it seems to have the connotation of something related to memory. And so we make our own Poerbatjaraka’s interpretation (1919–1921) of the word *sakakala* in Batutulis, followed by Bosch (1941) for the Old Malay Kebonkopi inscription, as “memorial” (“*gedenkstuk*”). Further epigraphic occurrences of *śakakāla* in contexts that support a sense “memorial” — although in all these cases, “chronogram” is an equally fitting or sometimes even the more suitable translation — can be found in the Sanskrit inscription of Wurare (“Joko Dolog,” from Mojokerto, East Java), dated 1289 CE (Poerbatjaraka 1922: 432), and also in 14th/15th-century Old Javanese inscriptions from hermitage sites (studied in Schoettel & Griffiths, forthcoming), among which one from Gunung Nyamil, Blitar (1328 CE)²² and one from Candi Sukuh, Gunung Lawu, Central Java (1457 CE).²³

1. *pura:na* ◇ This must be a loanword from Sanskrit *purāṇa* “old.” Several OS texts contain the expression *purana vindu*, sometimes in close contextual connection with the verb *divastu*. E.g. FCP.3v: *kenana urut maharaja trarusbava nahanan sabijil ti na purana vindu* “because [it is] where the great king Trarusbawa lived, after [he] appeared from the primordial globule”; further occurrences can be found in SC 17v and SD.48. Apparently the expression means “of old, in former times.”

2. *divastu* ◇ Cf. RR.681 *divastu dijjæn ratu* “inaugurated and made kings” (Noorduyn & Teeuw 2006: 194, 427).

2. *dyə* ◇ All predecessors have interpreted this word as though it were a 3s pronoun (like *dia* in Malay) but actually the word means “here.” In this inscription (as in HuDa), only the pronoun *siya* is used. We do not find *dya* (*dīya*) as 3s pronoun in any OS text. In MdS *dia* is a dialectal pronoun of the 2nd person (particularly in Banten), besides *diana* as 3s pronoun.

4. *ñusuk* ◇ This verb has for a long time been interpreted as expressing the foundation of the kingdom. Indeed, Pleyte (1911: 160) translated *stichtte*, which is Dutch for “founded”; Poerbatjaraka (1919–1921: 389) used the same verb, but in the present

22. // *sakakalan(ira) ra kaki (sa)ca (s)un(y)a hatapa racut gunu(m ña)mil- // sunyamarga pakşani(m) vo(m)* “The memorial/chronogram of the venerable elder Saca sunya who performed (liberating) penance on Gunung Nyamil: void-path-wings-man.”

23. *pelim duk- kil(i) ri kayamñan- duk a(nu)mkul- mar(in) arga pavitra, sakakalanya goh viku hanahut- butut, 1379*, ‘Commemoration of the time when the nun was at the sacred place (hermitage?) [and] when she paid homage to Mount Pavitra. Its chronogram is “Cow as Ascetic biting [its] tail”. 1379.’

tense (*sticht*); the entire discussion in Hoesein Djajadiningrat (1913: 139–144) is based on the assumption that the inscription records the date of foundation of Pakuan Pajajaran. Pleyte (1914a) dismissed the text which is known nowadays under the title *Amanat Galuṅguṅ* as a “Pseudo-Pajajaran Chronicle” for no other reason than that the figure said to *ñusuk* Pakuan is another than the king who *ñusuk* Pakuan Pajajaran in our context. It is only in the work of Saleh Danasasmita (1973) that we see these assumptions starting to be questioned. We translate “demarcated” and limit ourselves to citing two occurrences in AG3r: *jaga isəs di carek nu kolot, ñalalokən agama nu ñusuk na galuṅguṅ, marapan jaya praṅ jadyan tahun* “One day, [you] should pay attention to the prohibition of the elders by ignoring the sacred doctrine of the one who demarcated Galunggung, in order to gain victory in battle and the success of harvest.” Cf. Kawa1 for the use of the nearly synonymous verb *marigi* “to dig a moat, a trench.” In MdS, Rigg (1862, s.v.) notes that *nyusuk* means “to cut a canal, to cut a trench in the earth.” This seems to be in accordance with Carita Pantun *Demung Kalagan*, which implies the meaning “to demarcate”:

*basa nyusuk ti pakuan
sawétaneun gunung cisalak
sakaléreun gunung gedé
basa nyusuk ti pakuan
basa ngabedah di kuta pajajaran*

*ku prebu susuk tunggal
nu nyusuk kali cihaliwung téa*

When [he] demarcated Pakuan
from the eastern part of Mount Cisalak
from the northern part of Mount Gedé
when he demarcated Pakuan
when he established the fort of
Pajajaran
[it is done] by King Susuk Tunggal
who demarcated the river Cihaliwung

In OJ epigraphic texts, the verb *susuk* typically occurs in constructions such as *manusuk sīma*, literally meaning “to demarcate a *sīma*,” which clearly imply the foundation of a religious freehold. Cf. also Old Malay Paṅai inscription (ca 11th/12th c., Padang Lawas, North Sumatra) which contains the phrase *mañusuk bumi* (Griffiths 2014a: 235). In our opinion, therefore, the OS word *ñusuk* can also imply the meaning “to open up, to found.” The apparent contradiction between Batutulis and *Amanat Galuṅguṅ* about who *ñusuk* Pakuan should not be resolved by regarding one right and the other wrong, but can be seen as reflecting the different concerns of their respective authors (see our discussion in §5). We may conclude this comment by pointing out that the chronogram in this inscription, generally assumed by previous scholarship as marking the date of the founding of Pakuan, most probably does not furnish the date of the event intended by *ñusuk* at all, nor that of other works of the king, but rather that of the production of the memorial (*sakakala*) inscription itself. See our discussion in §4.1.4.

6. *nusa laraṅ* ◇ This place is mentioned in CP.21b: *aya na səvə prəbu vaṅi ñaranna iñana prəbu niskala vastu kañcana nu surup di nusa laraṅ* “There is a son of the king called Prabu Wangi, he is King Niskala Wastu Kancana, who has vanished at Nusa Larang.”

7. *nabalay* (or *Abalay*) ◇ Rigg (1862) describes *balay* as “an ancient and sacred spot, for making offerings and prayers,” adding that “they are frequently found on mountain tops throughout the country, and are often still held in some degree of awe by the natives.” According to Hardjadibrata (2003), *balay* means “join together

(natural) stone (as paving around the house, as reinforcement of the roadway, as delimitation around a graveyard, as a path)” while *ngabalay* means “put such paving etc. somewhere.” BM.1409–1414 depicts the practice of *dibalay* with some detail:

<p><i>ku nain̄ gəs dibabakan, dibalay diundak-undak, dibalay sakulilinna, ti handap ku munkal datar, sər maŋguñ ku muñkal bənər, ti luhur ku batu putih.</i></p>	<p>It was set up as place by me, it was clad with stone, arranged in terraces, paved all around, from below with flat rock, whirling upwards with “true/straight” rock, from the top with white stone.</p>
--	--

In another part of the same text, the meaning of *dibalay* denotes embellishment with jewels (*dibalay ku p(ə)ramata*) in a garden (BM.1582), or with pearls (*dibalay ku mutenhara*) on a palanquin (BM.1713). In our context, some scholars have interpreted the word as meaning “to harden the earth.” But taking Bujangga Manik’s description and Rigg’s notes into account, it seems more likely that *nabalay* is related to covering such structures with stone. If we read *gugunuñan· Abalay·*, the meaning will be “an artificial hill with stone cladding.” See also fig. 7.

7. *samiða* ◇ The word *samiða* means firewood (Skt. *samidh*), but we believe that the word is used here as equivalent for *pasamiðaan*, a term designating the place where various acts of religious devotion were carried out, as in SC.1125: *dəñən bale pañəyəkən, saŋgar paiyilan, pahoman nūruñ jalan, kalavan pasamidaan, gəsən nūkus puja ñapu* “with the weaving pavilion, the shrine *paiyilan*, offering places surrounding the road, along with the



Fig. 7 – Johannes Rach’s painting of the Batutulis, 1770 (<https://www.rijksmuseum.nl/en/collection/NG-400-1>).

place for firewood (*pasamidaan*), for burning incense, worshiping, and sweeping.” There are instances in MdS where the base word has the same meaning as its derivation with *pa-* *-an*, e.g., *jimat* and *pajimatan* “amulet” (Robins 1983: 116–117).

4.1.4. Chronogram and Chronological Framework

The Batutulis is the inscription most abundantly discussed by previous scholars because it is the only one that mentions names of kings along with a date, although the word designating the century number in the chronogram is very controversial both in terms of its reading and in terms of its numerical value. We read the problematic word as *n̄əṁṁban*. Pleyte read it as *əban*, which he understood to mean *əṁṁban*. He was relying on the opinion of Kern, who proposed to Pleyte that the word *əban* stands for *əmban* and can express the value 4 “because it happens in Indian narratives that rich folks’ children have four nurses” (Pleyte 1911: 162). This meant that the Batutulis was dated to 1455 Śaka (1533 CE). Hoesein Djajadiningrat (1913: 143–44) disputed this interpretation and considered that other historical data imposed attributing to the problematic word the value 3, to obtain the year 1355 Śaka. He did not offer an interpretation of the chronogram as a sentence nor did he take a firm position on the reading *əmban* proposed by Pleyte, but noted that the mention of the five Pandawas makes one think of the 3 *panakawans*, so that *əmban* might express the same value and meaning. Subsequently, Poerbatjaraka (1919–1921) established the correct reading of the word as *n̄əṁṁban*, which he took as a synonym of the Javanese chronogram word *n̄əmbah*, the shared semantic element being the use of two hands, so that he was able to translate the sentence as “the five Pandawas cradle the earth” while assigning to *n̄əmban* the value 2, to obtain the date 1255 Śaka.

Saleh Danasasmita (1973: 12–13, 2003: 32) connected the word *əmban* with *panakawan* = *sakawan* “companion,” assumed that it would have the value 4 that the latter words have in Javanese *candrasengkalas* (Bratakesawa 1980: 51), and was inclined to consider this the type of chronogram that cannot be translated as a sentence. We are differently inclined, and point out in favor of the reading *n̄əmban*, which Poerbatjaraka translated as “cradle,” that the word does not only mean “to carry on both arms or in a carrying-shawl, cradle” but also “to be the guardian of” or “to be the companion of” (OJED, s.v. *əmban*).

None of our predecessors was aware that the word *n̄əmban* actually figures in Balinese chronogram lists collected by H. N. van der Tuuk and Victor Korn — always expressing the value 2. Although these texts date to the late 19th century in their extant forms, it is likely that at least some of the material contained in them was drawn from considerably older sources.²⁴ We have to admit that the interpretation of the word in this value 2 seems more

24. Cf. Hägerdal (2006) on Balinese chronogram lists, with examples of *n̄əmban* (*ngemban*) on pp. 81, 83, 104, 178, 185, 189 and 190. We owe the information on *n̄əmban* in Balinese sources to Wayan Jarrah Sastrawan.

intuitive than the value 4 (because “to cradle” implies the presence of two people) and if it is accepted in the Batutulis, it would mean reverting to the date 1255 Śaka proposed by Poerbatjaraka.

In terms of its sequence of rulers, the inscription shows a rather striking agreement with the *Carita Parahyañan* while the same sequence of three generations of rulers is also reflected in the Kebantenan inscriptions (to which we turn in §4.2). However, assigning to the Batutulis the date of 1255 Śaka would lead to a difference of about two centuries with the chronology implied by the *Carita Parahyañan* (CP), as inferred by several scholars on the assumption that the composition of the chronicle must be coeval with the Banten sultanate’s defeat of Pakuan in 1579 CE.²⁵ If this date may be relied upon at least as an approximation of the date of composition of the CP, it is then possible to go back in time following the information on the lengths of reign of the kings of Pakuan recorded in the chronicle, which does not itself use absolute dates. Using this method, we obtain the following chronological sequence from the last ruler of Pakuan down to Niskala Wastu Kancana who is mentioned in the inscription as well as in the CP.²⁶

– Nu Siya Mulya, 12 years	1567–1579
– Nilakéndra, 16 years	1551–1567
– Sang Ratu Saksi, 8 years	1543–1551
– Ratu Déwata, 8 years	1535–1543
– Surawisésa, 14 years	1521–1535

Then we reach the kings mentioned (though rarely under exactly the same names) in the epigraphic corpus:

25. See Pleyte 1911, Amir Sutaarga 1965, Saleh Danasasmita 1973 & 1975b, De Graaf & Pigeaud 1974 §6-03, Ricklefs 2001. As Wayan Jarrah Sastrawan points out to us, the universally cited date of 1579 (= 1501 of the Javanese era) is based solely on the reliability of the chronogram given in the *Sajarah Banten*, whose oldest dated manuscript dates back only as far as the 1730s (see Titik Pudjiastuti’s 2015 edition of four versions of the *Sajarah Banten*, p. 64 for the two oldest dated manuscripts both dated 1732 CE, and p. 284, stanza XX.17, for the chronogram, apparently corrupt in one of these two manuscripts, viz. Leiden Or 7389, that was used by Titik Pudjiastuti as basis for her edition — and see Hoesein Djajadiningrat 1913: 132 for the reading and interpretation of the chronogram in the manuscripts he consulted). The 1579 date is not implausible, given what is known from other sources of Banten’s expansionism in the 1570s, but it is also not as solid as the secondary literature often suggests. Centennial years like 1500, 1501 and 1503 are also related to the idealised “rise-and-fall” cycle of kratons in the Modern Javanese Tradition (cf. Ricklefs 1999), which makes us wonder how much trust we can put in its accuracy.

26. We follow the chronology reconstructed by Saleh Danasasmita (1973, 1975b, 2003), which is eight years shorter than that of Amir Sutaarga (1965). The latter interpreted *sadawidasa* as meaning that the reign of Nu Siya Mulya lasted “twenty” years, while the former interpreted the numeral as meaning “twelve.”

work with the expected value 2 for *nəmban* while also allowing us to keep lending some credence to the information contained in the *Carita Parahyañan* and to retain the Batutulis as a product of the 16th century.

4.2. The Metal Plates from Kebantenan

This item consists of five copper plates found in *desa* Kebantenan, *kabupaten* Bekasi, West Java. In the center of each plate, there is a small hole clearly applied prior to engraving the text, in the manner also seen in palmleaf manuscripts, indicating that the plates form a set that was intended to be bound together with string. When found, they were used as objects of worship, hanging on a string in a small house belonging to a farmer (NBG 5, 1867: 38). It was Raden Saleh who first informed the *Bataviaasch Genootschap* of the existence of these inscribed plates. Although the farmer did not at that time allow the society to purchase them, they were offered to the *Bataviaasch Genootschap* two years later by the *assistent-resident* of Meester-Cornelis (present Jatinegara) to whom they had been shown by another man as though they were proof of ownership of a tract of land called Cipamingkis (NBG 8, 1870: 74 and 80–81). Today, they are still kept in the National Museum, Jakarta, under inventory numbers E. 42 through E. 45.

The inscriptions on these plates were first read by Holle (1867b: 559–567, 1872: 367). As a pioneering scholar, Holle deserves appreciation for the relative accuracy of his readings. Pleyte (1911: 163–167; and appendix 2, pp. 198–199) gave a new and improved reading of the text, especially the passages concerning taxation, in his lengthy article on the chronology of the kings of Pajajaran based on data from inscriptions and manuscripts. Boechari (1985–1986: 103–107) published the texts again,²⁷ though without any translation or interpretation, and this edition in turn was the main reference used by Hasan Djafar (1991), who offers Indonesian translations for Keba1–4. Since none of

Number	Facsimile Pleyte	Rubbing Leiden	Photos
1. MNI E 42	√	√ ²⁹	√
2. MNI E 43	–	√	√
3. MNI E 44	–	–	√
4. MNI E 45	–	–	–

Table 2 –Visual documentation used for editing the Kebantenan plates.

27. Boechari suggests about these plates that “*Nampaknya lempengan ini bekas piagam lama yang dihapus dan kemudian ditulisi piagam baru*” (almost the same words are repeated four times on pp. 103–106). We do not understand what gave Boechari this impression.

the previous editions totally supersedes its predecessors, we systematically report the readings of all four previous editions in our apparatus.²⁸

4.2.1. Paleography

There is on the whole great similarity to the script seen in Batutulis, for example in the spelling of vocalization *o* with symmetrical *panéléng/panolong* and the exclusive use of *d* instead of *ḍ*, but some characters are similar to those used in the Kawali group (see Eka Noviana 2020: 116–117). A small difference from Batutulis lies in the use of two manners of writing *k*. In Kebantenan we find not only the manner used in Batutulis, where the vowel killer is a horizontal line under the *aksara k*, but also the more wide-spread manner, which involves adding a standard *pamaéh* to the *aksara k*. However, the *aksara n* (fig. 8a) is very similar to the one used in the Kawali inscriptions and different from the one seen in Batutulis. We also find one unusual *aksara*, shown in fig. 8b and interpreted by us as *gh* in Keбал.²⁹ The grapheme *gh* is different both from *k* and *g* in this group of inscriptions; it resembles the sign that expresses *ñ* in the Kawali inscriptions, but is different again from *ñ* in the present group of plates. It is also different from the shape of *gh* in Old Western Javanese script (see Acri 2017: 638). Another character that is quite exceptional is the *ś* (fig. 8c) that occurs twice, both times in the *aksara śri*. Previous scholars who dealt with the Kebantenan plates have always transliterated it as *s*, thus conflating this character with *s* proper (fig. 8d). Finally, one characteristic that is quite prominent is the shape of *aksara E*, which is similar to *aksara l* but with a *panghulu* on top. It is unfortunate that when Aditia Gunawan checked the plates at the National Museum, the character in question could not be photographed. However, in his table Holle (1882c: 25, no. 79) has reproduced this *aksara E* as shown in fig. 8e.



Fig. 8 – Palaeographic features of the Kebantenan inscriptions.

4.2.2. Kebantenan no. 1 = MNI E. 42 a and b

This was previously edited by Holle (1867b: 563, Plaat II and III) and Pleyte (1911: 163–164), then by Boechari (1985–1986: 103), and most recently by Hasan Djafar (1991: 10). Aditia Gunawan checked the reading in May 2013,

²⁸. We do not know if all three expected rubbings can be found in Leiden, but in the set of photos of the rubbings that is at our disposal, we only find one of plate 2, recto.

²⁹. Holle read it as *g* in his 1867b article, but he later represented it as *gh* in his famous *Tabel van Oud- en Nieuw Indisch Alphabetten* (1882c: 7, column no. 79).

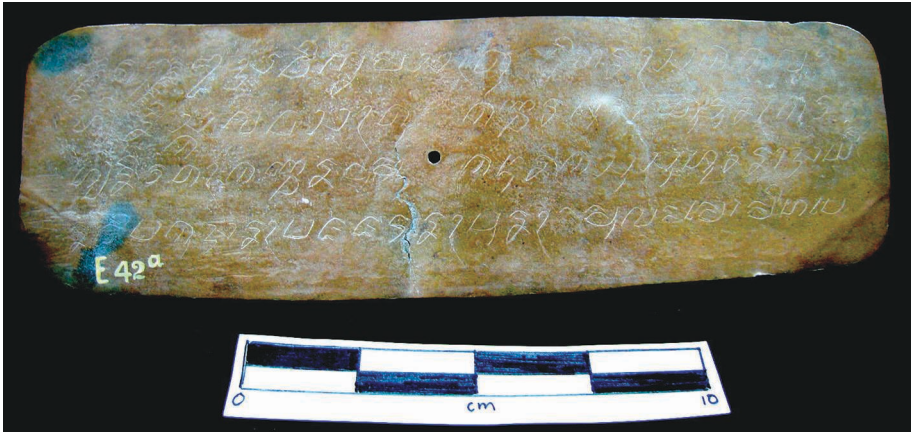


Fig. 9 – Kebantenan no. 1 (MNI E 42 a recto, photo by Terryliya Feisrami).

then reread the text with Arlo Griffiths on the basis of the rubbings from the Kern Institute collection in Leiden, of Pleyte's facsimile, and of photographs kindly shared by Terryliya Feisrami.

This inscription is engraved on two very thin copper plates, measuring 21.5×6.5 cm each. The first plate has four lines of writing on its two sides; the other one has 3 lines of writing on only one side. The bottom side of the second plate is damaged, but the reading is not disturbed because the part in question does not bear writing.

4.2.2.1. Text and apparatus

Plate 1, recto.

- (1) // Ø // Om Avighnam as·tu, nihan· sakakala ra-
- (2) hyam̄ niskala vas·tu ○ kañcana pun·, turun· ka ra-
- (3) hyam̄ nimrat· kañcana, ma○kañuni ka susuhunan· Ayə-
- (4) na ði pakuAn· pajajaran· pun·, mulah mo mihape

Plate 1, verso.

- (1) ðayəhan· ði jayagiri, ðəm ðayəhan· ði suḅḅasəmbava,
- (2) Aya ma nu nabayuAn· ○ Iña Ulah dek· nahəryanān·
- (3) Iña, ku na ðasa, cala○gara, kapas· timbañ, pare[-
- (4) ðomðam̄ pun·, mañkḅa ðituḅḅim̄ ka para muhara, mulah dek· men-

Plate 2 recto.

- (1) taAn· Iña beya pun·, kena Iña nu puraḅ ðibuhaya,
- (2) mibuhayakən· na kacari○taAn· pun·, nu pagəḅ ñavaka-
- (3) n· na ðevasasan·na ○ pun· Ø, Ø

1r1. *Avighnam* ◇ *avignam* H P B HD. — **1r4.** *pakuAn*· H B HD ◇ *pakvan*· P. — **1v1.** *dəm* ◇ *dəm* P; *dəm* HD, with note “*baca jöj*”; *don* B. B’s note “*Maksudnya: jöj*” makes clear that his reading is a printing error for *döj*. See our comment on this word below (§4.2.2.2). — *suṅṅdasəmbava* ◇ *suṅṅda səmbava* H P B HD. — **1v3.** *Iña*, H ◇ *Iña* P B HD. There is a clear punctuation mark after *aksara ña*. — **1v4.** *maṅka* ◇ *maña* H B HD; *maṅga* P. — *dituḍiṅ* P ◇ *ditudi* B HD. H reads *ditudi* but emends it to *dituḅjañ*. — **2r1.** *beya* H B HD ◇ *beyas* P.

4.2.2.2. Translation and commentary

Om. Let there be no obstacle! As follows was the record (*sakakala*) of Rahyang Niskala Wastu Kancana, that came down to Rahyang Ningrat Kancana and also to His Highness now [ruling] at Pakuan Pajajaran (i.e., to Sri Baduga Maharaja). Do not omit to take care of the inhabitants of Jayagiri and the inhabitants of Sundasembawa. If there is someone providing them livelihood, don’t be eager to disturb him with the *dasa*, *calagara* [penalties], cotton *timbañ*, rice paddy *doṅdañ* [taxes]. Also with regard to the [people from] various river mouths: don’t be eager to ask them toll. Because they are the ones who are assigned to be cherished, who cherish the code of conduct, who firmly practice the divine ordinances.

1r1. *sakakala* ◇ See our comment under BaTu.1 (§4.1.5).

1r4. *mihape* ◇ This word means “to take care.” See also KUBS s.v. *mihapé 2*, which cites an expression *mihape poé paré* “*ménta dipangnalingakeun*,” meaning that the paddy should be watched carefully. HD translates *mulah mo mihape* “*telah menitipkan*,” while the construction of *mulah mo* in OS texts implies an imperative “do not fail” (like Indonesian *jangan tidak*). Cf. SC.33–37: *mulah mo rəñə svaraiñ, svaraiñ ayəna ini, mulah mo mihape iña, suganiñ salah tucap, suganiñ salah sabat* “*You must not fail to listen to my voice, this voice of mine, now; you must not fail to pay attention to it, for there might well be an error of speaking, there might well be an error of citation.*”

1v1. *dəm* ◇ This conjunction is common in the OS corpus, but unfamiliar from the point of view of MdS (where the common coordinating conjunction is *jeung*). While we do find *rəjəñ* in OS, we never find *jəñ*. Clearly, the suggestion made by B and HD to read *jə:ñ* was only based on their knowledge of MdS.

1v1. *dayəhan* ◇ This word is not found in MdS. Cf. the glossary in Noorduyn & Teeuw (2006, s.v. *dayeuhan*). It is clear that in OS contexts, this word means “inhabitant” (from *dayəh* “settlement”), based on the occurrences in RR.224–227 and 1430–1434, BM.25–29. Cf. also SMG.2 and WL.12&18. Pleyte (1911: 164) assumes the meaning “capital,” while Hasan Djafar (1991) leaves the word untranslated.

1v1. *suṅṅdasəmbava* ◇ We read *suṅṅdasəmbava* as a single word, because it seems to be a Sanskrit-style *tatpuruṣa* compound, meaning “the origin of Suṅḍa.”

1v2. *Aya ma* ◇ Cf. MdS *mah*. For the use of *ma* in OS sentences, see Aditia Gunawan & Evi Fuji Fauziyah 2021.

1v2. *ñahəryanan* ◇ Previous scholars have related this verb form to MdS *heureuy* “to tease.” One occurrence of the passive form *dihəryanan* in KK.2r seems incompatible with

such a meaning, and rather implies that the verb means “to obstruct, to hinder”: *təhər hibar dilah siya, kilañ kapindinan mega, kilañ kapindinan bukit, sañkilañ dihərianan, hanṭa kaalañ-alanañ* “then your light is bright, even if it is covered by the clouds, even if it is covered by the mountains, even if it is hindered, it would not be obstructed.” We therefore propose to associate the OS forms with MdS *heurin*. Hardjadibrata (2003, s.v. *heurin*) notes forms such as *ngaheuheurin* “make st. overcrowded, take too much space, be in the way,” *ngaheurin* that has the same meaning as *ngaheuheurin*, and also *kaheurin* “st. that stands in the way, obstacle, impediment.” Compared with these MdS data, it seems that we have to assume an OS base form *hərian* from which is derived a secondary base through suffix *-an*, and finally a verb with prefix *na-*, morphologically analogous to *nga-heurin-an* in MdS but having a meaning, “to obstruct,” that is only recorded for other specific forms in MdS.

1v3. *dasa calagara* ◇ Our predecessors have offered various comments on the interpretation of these two terms that appear to be related to payment of tax or penalties. As Pleyte’s did, our analysis starts by comparing SMG.15, which contains relevant information: *voñ papa ma nu bobotoh*,³⁰ *voñ kalesa ma na dasa, si manareñ ma, calagara, si manarek*³¹ *ma, na pañurañ* “the gambler is a sinful man, the *dasa* is a stained man; the *calagara* is one who *manareñ*; the *pañurañ* is one who extracts.” This passage suggests that the word *dasa* can be traced to Skt. *dāsa*, which means “slave, servant” (also in OJ). Regarding the word *calagara*, in view of the frequent correspondence of Sundanese /c/ to Javanese /w/ (Nothofer 1975: 301–310), it may be considered the Sundanese equivalent of OJ *valagara*, a rare word glossed as follows in OJED, s.v.: “prob.: a kind of marriage (sexual intercourse?) which is normally prohibited (with a young girl, *wāla*?); also: the corresponding contribution (to obtain permission) or penalty.” In our view, the term is ultimately derived from Sanskrit *balātkāra* “employment of force, compulsion, violence; (in law) the detention of the person of a debtor by his creditor to recover his debt” and not or only secondarily connected with *vāla* “child.” The word *valagara* is attested, to our knowledge, in two OJ inscriptions,³² in the still unpublished texts called *Śaivaśāsana* and *Ṛṣiśāsana* and in the published *Kuṭāra-Mānava*.³³ Although none of the relevant passages make perfectly clear what the term means, they do reveal that *valagara* had some connection with a particular way of marriage engagement and was a kind of payment that needed, under normal circumstances, to be made to the government. Occurrences of *balātkāra*, or derived forms, in OJ Parva texts and in inscriptions from Bali, seem compatible with the

30. Cf. Kawa6 and our commentary on *bvatoḥ*.

31. The manuscript has *manareka*. A scribal error *ka* for *k-* may easily occur by omission of the *pamaéh*. We thus read *manarek* and interpret it as an equivalent of Malay *menarik* “to extract.” See also Nothofer (1975: 230) showing that related languages have /e/ instead of /i/ in the word which is *tarik* in MdS.

32. The two occurrences are *valagarādhi* “*valagara* etc.” in the Kaladi inscription (dated to 831 Śaka, but a reissue probably dating to the late Majapahit period — Barrett Jones 1984, App. 4), 8v4, and *pabə:ñjat (v)alaghāra* “levy on illegitimate children and on *valagara*” (?) in the Narasinghanagara inscription (13th century — van Naerssen 1941: 46–54, reading corrected by Arlo Griffiths based on a photo of the plate), 14r4–5.

33. The passages from the *Śaivaśāsana* and *Ṛṣiśāsana* (texts currently being edited by Marine Schoettel as part of her doctoral research) are cited in OJED from manuscripts; the *Kuṭāra-Mānava* occurrence is in 191.1 (ed. and transl. Jonker 1885: 76 and 142).

hypothesis that it and *valagara* are connected terms, their interrelationship being a topic that requires further research.³⁴ Returning to the quoted SMG passage, we see *calagara* associated with a word spelled *manareñ* in the manuscript, which Pleyte (1911: 198–199) as well as Atja & Saleh Danasasmita (1981c: 59) represented as *manarəñ*. This error for the vowel led these scholars to consider *manarəñ* as derived from the base *barəñ* (MdJ and MdS *bareng* “together”), thus giving rise to the assumption of a meaning like “collective tax,” and contrasting this with *dasa* as individual tax. Now if we rely on the manuscript, the SMG passages actually reads *manareñ* instead of *manarəñ*, but this is hard to accept since there is no such word in OS or MdS. We tentatively propose to read *si manarema ma* instead of *si manareñ ma*, assuming that the *panyecek* in the manuscript is accidental and that haplography has occurred. The form *manarema* can then be derived with prefix *maN-* and infix *-ar-* from the base *tema* “accept” that we also find elsewhere in OS. See e.g. BM.959 *samapun mahapandita, kami nema pañvidian* “Pardon, wise man, I accept your gift” and KP.43 *katema ku bətara indra* “was accepted by the God Indra.” Thus, *si manarema* could mean “the ones who accept (each other in marriage).” It would also be possible to obtain more or less the same meaning if we assume the base is *tarema*, i.e. MdS *tarima*.³⁵ In either case, to obtain the reflexive meaning, one would actually expect to read *si patarema ma* — but this is even further removed from the transmitted reading, and thus we are forced to admit that the interpretation of the passage remains doubtful. Nevertheless, it seems clear that *dasa* and *calagara* in this passage designate types of people liable to pay certain penalties. This is inconsistent with the use of the same terms in two passages of the *Siksa Kandañ Karəsian*. These are, (a) SKK.9: *jaga rañ kadatañan ku same, pañurañ dasa calagara, upəti pañgərəs rəma, maka suka gəi'ñ urañ, maka rasa kadatañan ku kula-kadañ, ku baraya* “One day we’ll be visited by the same,³⁶ collector (*pañurañ*) of (penalties such as) *dasa, calagara, upəti, pañgərəs rəma*. Then we’ll be happy, then we’ll feel (like) being visited by relatives, by family members,” and (b) SKK.10 *dəñ maka ilik-ilik di na turutanəñ, mantri, gusti, kasasa, bayankara, nu marək, pañalasan, juru lukis, pande dañ, pande mas, pande gəlañ, pande vəsi, juru vidañ, vidu, vayañ, kumbañ, gəndiñ, tapukan, bañolan, pahuma, pañadap, pañavah, pañapu, belamati, juru moha, barat katiga, pajurit, pañumpit, pamanah, pamrañ, pañurañ dasa calagara, rare añon, pəcəleñan, pakotokan, palika prətələm, siñ savatək guna, aya ma nu satiyadiguna di kahulunan, eta keh na turutanəñ, kena eta ñavakan tapa di nagara* “And then pay attention to the ones who should be followed: officer, noble man (*gusti*), *kasasa*, member of the *bayangkara* corps, confidant (*nu marək*), messenger, painter, coppersmith, goldsmith, bracelet smith, blacksmith, architect (? *juru vidañ*), actor, puppeteer, trumpeter,

34. For the Parva passages, see the references assembled in OJED, s.v. *walātkāra*. The attestations in inscriptions from Bali are *pamalatkaran* in the Bebetin AI plates (Goris 1954, no. 002 — in Old Balinese), line 2r5 and *amalatkara* in the Gurun Pai plates (van Stein Callenfels 1926: 14–18 — in Old Javanese), 3v5–3v4.

35. See Nothofer (1975: 314): “According to Professor Noorduynd Old Sundanese has *tarema*.” An instance is RR.808 *akiñ gəs katarema, ku ñaiñ pañhaat kita* “Grandfather, I am most grateful for your kindness.”

36. The OS word *same* seems to correspond to *sāmya* in OJ. Zoetmulder (OJED, s.v. *sāmya*) notes: “It seems to be a person (group of persons, *para sāmya*) with some authority on a lower (village?) level, subaltern official or chief. They are mentioned with *kuwu* and *juru*. Cf. OJO 61 (distinguished from *tanayan thāni*).”

gamelan musician, drummer, joker, dry rice field farmer, palm tapper, wet rice field farmer, sweeper, death defying soldier (? *belamati*), magician, *barat katiga*, soldier, blowpiper, archer, warrior, collector of *dasa* and *calagara* (penalties), children of shepherds, pig farmers, chicken farmers, fisherman, diver, [and] all those who are of use. If there is anyone who has the virtues of fidelity, etc., in service, it is he who is to be followed, for he is dedicating himself to the country.” In the two SKK passages, it seems that *dasa* and *calagara* indicate a certain type of penalty, as we find in our inscription, as opposed to the SMG passage where it rather seems to designate the persons liable to pay such penalties.

1v4. *timbañ* ◇ Hardjadibrata (2003, s.v.) defines the term *timbang* as a kind of measuring unit for rice paddies, equivalent either to ½ or 1 *pikul* weight of paddy depending on the source. In MdS, one *pikul* has a weight of approximately 61.75 kg.

1v4. *doñdam* ◇ Pleyte (1911: 199) records that he found the term *peso doñdan* in an Old Sundanese text. Although the context of his discussion implies that he found *peso doñdan* in SMG, we have only found the term attested in SKK.17, where it is listed among items held by the religious teacher: *gañgamam sañ pandita ma kalakatri, peso raut, peso doñdan* (?), *pañot, pakisi, danava pinakadevanya, ja itu paranti kumərət sagala* “the weapons of the scholar (*pandita*) are the betel nut cutter (*kalakatri*), *raut* knife, *doñdan* knife, *pañot*, spike (*pakisi*). The Danawas are their deities, for they are utilised to cut everything.” Pleyte assumed that a *peso* “knife” being used for *doñdan* means that the word *doñdan* in this passage cannot have the meaning “tray” that is recorded, i.a., by Eringa (1984, s.v. *dongdang* 2): “kind of (long wooden or bamboo) carrying tray (carried on a pole by two men, for transporting plates or edibles etc. at feasts and slametans).”³⁷ See also *Ensiklopedi Sunda* (Ajip Rosidi 2000: 200) for a description and a drawing. Unfortunately, the meaning of the segment *peso doñdan* is particularly unclear, so that it hardly helps to interpret our inscription. Considering that *timbañ* is a unit of measurement, *doñdan* might concretely mean a unit of paddy corresponding to the volume of a *doñdan*. This implies that *doñdan* is more voluminous than *timbañ*.

1v4. *đitudiñm* ◇ See OJED s.v. *tudiñ* “index,” *anudiñi* “to point the finger at (esp. with the left hand in challenging)”; *tudiñ* in MdS means “accuse someone,” but in this context “addressed to” seems better. It is interesting that Pleyte (1911: 163 n. 4) related *đitudiñ* to *tuduh* in MdS, which could also mean both “to address, to indicate” and “to accuse someone.”

1v4. *para muhara* ◇ We are inclined to consider *para muhara* as a short equivalent of a hypothetical construction *muhara para muhara* which would mean “various river mouths.” See de Casparis 1991: 38–41 on such constructions of *para* in OJ epigraphical sources. Both the full construction and the shortened equivalent are also recorded in OS texts. Cf. CP.45a: *dayəh para dayəh, desa para desa, nusa para nusa, ti kəlin bakti ka rahyantañ kuku* “various cities, various regions, various islands, from Keling venerated Rahyangtang Kuku”; and BM.917–919: *bətañ rəs ku sakitu, bogoh ku nu mava iña, bibijilan para nusa* “after admiring all these things, I was attracted

37. We translate from Eringa’s Dutch, because the *dongdang* entries in Hardjadibrata (2003) seem to have suffered some (technical?) mishap leading to the loss of most of the second entry. Rigg (1862, s.v.) has: “a cage or contrivance made of bamboo to carry out eatables with dishes &c; also to carry about boxes of clothing &c. to preserve them from sun and rain.”

by the crew, they came from various islands.” The persons from such places may be implied in this construction, as in KS.2.18: *palana ka puhavañ, ka para desa, ka malayu, mo mənāñ mo vāya-vāya sakti nabiyapaka* “the result of it for the ship master, for [the people from] various regions, for [the people of] Malayu, is that they will not be able to pervade their forces.” This is why we translate *para muhara* as “the [people from] various river mouths.”

2r1–2. *dibuhaya* ◇ The meaning of *dibuhaya* is problematic for several reasons, and this word only appears in Kebantenan (*dibuhaya* and *mibuhayakən*), and *Bujaŋga Manik* (*dibuhaya*). The first difficulty concerns the function of the prefix. In OS, as in MdS, forms with *di-* can have both active and passive meanings. The most common function is to form a passive verb. However, it should be noticed that the absence of an object in the sentence suggests that *dibuhaya* may be an active intransitive verb, as is the case for *dipran* “to go to battle,” *diajar* “to learn,” *dibuah* “to bear fruit, *ditapa* “to practice asceticism” and many other examples (see Noorduyn & Teeuw 2006: 35). The second difficulty concerns the meaning of the base. The only occurrence for comparison is found in BM.15–17: *ambuiñ tatanhi tiŋgal, tarik-tarik dibuhaya, pavəkas pajəñ bəñət* translated by Noorduyn & Teeuw as “Mother, keep awake while staying behind, even if you pull as strongly as a crocodile, it is the last time we see each other face to face.” Obviously we do not expect any meaning like “as strongly as a crocodile” here, even if all the MdS dictionaries record *buhaya* “crocodile.” In the context of this inscription, the word can be understood in the light of *buhaya* in OJ (OJED, s.v. *buhaya* I), whose derived form (*m*)*abuhaya* means “love-smitten, pining, languishing.” We presume that *buhaya* is also related to Malay *buai* “swaying, swinging, the motion of *pendulum*,” and the verb *berbuai* “to swing” (Wilkinson 1959, s.v. *buwai*). On this basis, we propose that OS *dibuhaya* may mean something like “to cherish, to treat gently, to treat with care” if it is active, or “be cherished, be treated gently, be treated with care” if it is passive. The fact that *mibuhayakən*, the active transitive form of *buhaya*, occurs here immediately after *dibuhaya* reinforces the notion that the *vikus* treat the rules of proper conduct (*kacaritaan*) with great care. Compare also the choice of the word *heman* in Keba2.1v5, which expresses the king’s affection for the hermits. Thus, we propose to translate *kena lña nu purañ dibuhaya, mibuhayakən·na kacaritaAn·* as “because [the hermits] are the ones who are assigned to be cherished [by the king], who cherish the code of conduct” as the first alternative, or “because they are the ones who are assigned to cherish, (i.e.) who cherish the code of conduct” as the second option. Consequently, the words *tarik-tarik dibuhaya* in the BM passage could be translated as “[even if we] cherish each other strongly” or “[even if we] are strongly cherished by each other.”

2r2. *kacaritaan* ◇ See our discussion in §4.2.7.

4.2.3. Kebantenan no. 2 = MNI E. 43

The inscription was read first by Holle (1867b: 562, Plaat I) and then by Pleyte (1911: 169). Boechari (1986–1987: 104–105) provided a new reading although without any translation. The most recent reading is the one by Hasan Djafar (1991: 11), now with Indonesian translation. Our new reading is based on Leiden rubbings and a photograph. It is engraved on both sides of a copper plate measuring 21.5 × 6.7 cm: the recto has six lines, and the verso has five.

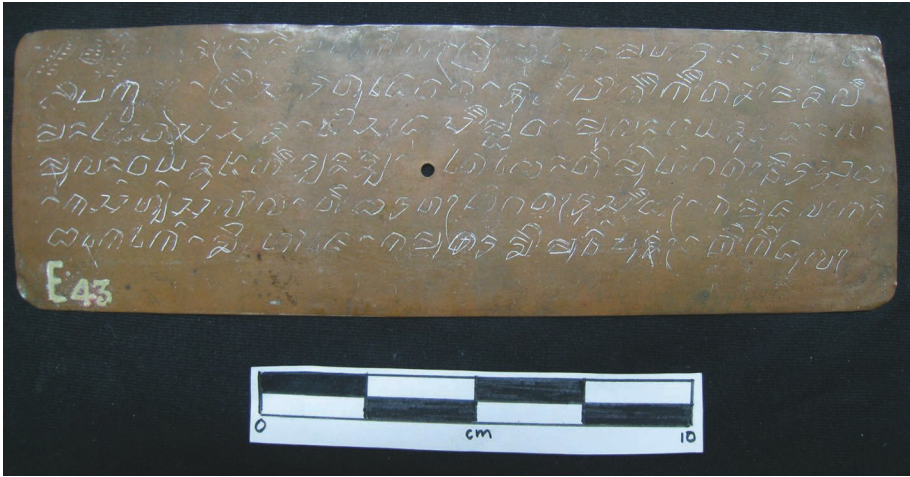


Fig. 10 – Kebantenan no. 2 (MNI E 43 recto, photo by Terryliya Feisrami).

4.2.3.1. Text and apparatus

Plate 1, recto.

- (1) // Ø // pun· Ini pitəkət· śri buḍuga maharaja ratu haji
- (2) ḍi pakvan·, śri sam ratu ḍevata, nu ḍipitəkətan· ma na lə-
- (3) maḥ ḍevasasana, ḍi suṅḍasəmbava, mulaḥ vaya nu ṅubaḥ ya,
- (4) mulaḥ vaya nu ṅahəryanan ya, ○ tebeḥ timur haṅgat· ciraAb·
- (5) , ka sam hyam salila, ti barat· haṅgat· ruṅṅsəb·, ka muṅṅjul· ka ci-
- (6) bakekem, cihonṅje, ka mu(ha)ra cimunṅcam pun·, ti kiḍul·

Plate 1, verso.

- (1) haṅgat· Ḷvəm comon·, mulaḥ mo mihape ya, kena
- (2) na ḍevasasana samṅar kami ratu, saparah jalan· gəḍe,
- (3) kagiraṅkən·, Ḷmaḥ laramṅa○n· piḡasanən·na para viku
- (4) pun·, Ulaḥ ḍek· vaya nu kaḍə ḍi banamṅim ṅagurat· ke-
- (5) nalṅ heman·, ḍi viku pun·

1r1. *śri* P ◇ *śri* H B HD. — *buḍuga* ◇ *baduga* H P B HD. Looking at the element *baduga* in Batutulis, it is clear that *buduga* here must be an error, which all previous editors have either failed to notice or silently corrected. OS manuscripts always have *baduga* (cf. CP.30a, AG.1v). This word is probably a Sundanese development of Skt. *pāduka*. — **1r2.** *śri* P ◇ *śri* H B HD. — *ma na* ◇ All predecessors read as one word, *mana*, on which B and HD note “Maksudnya: nana”. See §3.2.1. — **1r2–3.** *ləmaḥ* ◇ The word is spelt here with consonant *l* plus *pamepet*, rather than with *aksara* vowel as in 1v3 *Ḷmaḥ*. — **1r3.** *ḍi* H P ◇ *om*. B HD. — *vaya* H P HD ◇ *Aya* B. — *ṅubaḥ ya* H P HD ◇ *ṅupahya* B. — **1r4.** *vaya* H P HD ◇ *Aya* B. — **1r4.** *ṅahəryanan ya* ◇ *ṅahə:ryanan*· H P B HD — *tebeḥ* H P

◇ *te beh* B HD; B and HD note: “*te* [baca: *ti*] *beh*”, but the word *tebeh* is commonly used in OS texts. Cf. BM.662, 1082, 1160. — *ciraAb* ◇ *ciraUb* H P B HD. The third basic *aksara* is *A*. It seems that a small stroke below its right element is interpreted as *pamyuku* by all predecessors, which would mean *qu* in our system. But we are inclined to read only *A*, since the *aksara U* has its own shape in this plate (see *Ulah* in 1v4; see also the appendix). — **1r6.** *mu(ha)ra* ◇ The *aksara h* in this word is badly executed. The engraver seems to have first written *ra* and then tried to correct his mistake by changing it into *ha*. — **1v1.** *Ḷvəm* ◇ *lə:və:m* H P B HD. — *mo mihape ya* HD ◇ *mo mihapeya*» H P; *mo himapeya*» B. — **1v3.** *kagiramkən* ◇ *kagiramkə:n* H P B HD. — *laramnian* ◇ *laraan* H P B HD. — *pigəsanən-na* ◇ *pigə:sanə:n-na* HD; *pigə:sanə:nna* H P B HD. — **1v4.** *vaya* H P HD ◇ *Aya* B. — *kəḍə* ◇ *kədə*: P; *kə:də*: H B HD. — *bənamnim* ◇ *bə:namnim* P HD; *bə:nanim* H B. — **1v5.** *kenaIm* ◇ *kenana Im* H; *kenana Aīm* P; *kena Alīm* B HD.

4.2.3.2 Translation and commentary

This is a decree of Sri Baduga Maharaja, the king of kings of Pakuan, Sri Sang Ratu Déwata. That which is made the object of decree is the land of divine ordinance, [namely] Sundasembava. May no one change it, may no one burden it. On the east side, the limit is the Ciraab to the Water deity (*sañ hyaṅ Salila* — i.e., the Sea?); on the west the limit is the jungle (*ruṅsəb*) to Munjul, to Cibakékéng, Cihonjé, until the Cimuncang estuary. From the south, the limit is the haunted forest (*ləvən comon*). Do not fail to take care of it! Because [the land] of the divine ordinance is the shrine of me, the king. Along the highway to its upstream, [it is] the forbidden land that will serve as place of the hermits. May no one be aggressive to my work of restricting, because I have affection for the hermits.

1r1. *pitəkət* ◇ In OS, this word is often mentioned side by side with the word *talatah* “message,” as in SC8r: *kena iña taṅtu sañ sida karuhun, talatah sañ sida sukma, pitəkət sañ sida ləñəp* “for that is the rule of the deceased ancestor, the message of the deceased soul, the exhortation of the deceased who has vanished.” In OJ, *pitəkət* means “(the drawing of so.’s attention) exhortation, advice, warning” (OJED, s.v. *někět*), or in other words, “a decree.” Cf. MdJ *piagəm*, and *nihan sakakala* in the opening of Keba1, with our comment on *sakakala* in BaTu.1.

1r3. *suṅṅdasəmbava* ◇ See our comment under Keba1 (§4.2.2).

1r4. *haṅgat* ◇ The word is no longer known in MdS, but in all OS contexts, it means “border, limit.” Among many occurrences in FCP, we cite as example FCP.3b: *alasnə dənuh ti barat haṅgat cipahənan ti hulu cisogon əlasna puntaṅ ti timur hulu cipalu ti kaler haṅgat hulu cilamaya* “the domain of Denuh: in the west the limit is Cipahéngan from the upper Cisogong. The domain of Puntang: in the east [the limit] is the upper Cipalu, in the north the limit is the upper Cilamaya.” The word must be related with the group of Malay words *enggat*, *senggat*, *tenggat*, that express similar meanings (Wilkinson 1959, s.vv.).

1r4. *ciraAb* ◇ This river name is derived from the word *raab*, which is presumably related to MdS *rahab* “provide so. with necessities.” Toponyms Ciraab or CiraHab still exist in several areas, both in West Java and the western part of Central Java.

1r5. *ruṁsəb* ◇ HD leaves this word without translation, considering it as a toponym. But it can be equated with *rungseb* in MdS. “bony, prickly, thorny; fig.: stinging, caustic, snide (of a remark etc.).” In the context, a common noun meaning “jungle” seems fitting.

1v1. *lāvān conom* ◇ This seems to mean “haunted forest.” Cf. MdS *leuweung onom*, which has this meaning. We suppose that the word *comon* has become *womon* at some stage, because of the interchangeability of /w/ and /c/ observed in the history of Sundanese (*caringin* = *waringin*, *cai* = *wai*, see our comments on *calagara* in Keba1), before finally becoming *omon* in MdS. The word *ruṁsəb* “jungle” in 1r5 will then be a quasi synonym.

1v2. *saṅgar* ◇ Cf. SKK.18: *hayaṅ ṅaho di puja di saṅgar ma: patah puja daun, gəlar palajaṅ, puja kəmban, ṅaṁpiṅan liṅga, ṅomean saṅ hayaṅ, siṅ savatak muja ma jaṅgan taṅa* “If one wishes to know about the offerings in the *saṅgar*: the arrangement of a leaf offering, *palajaṅ* offering, flower offering, putting a cloth on *liṅga*, maintaining the deity, all kinds of offerings, ask the *jaṅgan*.” Cf. also SC.1125 quoted in our comment under BaTu.7. These passages suggest that *saṅgar* means “shrine,” as in OJ. MdS has the particular meaning “offering place (of wood or bamboo on high stilts, also of a basket fixed on a bamboo pole, built before harvest on the rice field, consisting of the *puncak manik* with various spices and toilet-articles for Nyi Sri); *nyanggar* place offerings on the *sanggar*.”

1v4. *kədə* ◇ Cf. CP.12a: *təhər bava ku kita kədə-kədə!* “Then you should take [it] by force!”; AG.1r: *mulah pabvaṅ pasalahan paksa, mulah pakədə-kədə, asiṅ raṁpes, cara purih, turutan, mulah kədə di tinən di maneh, isəs-isəskən carekna paṅtikrama*, “Do not reject (some one) who has the wrong ideas, do not be aggressive toward each other. Whoever is decent, as one is supposed to be, follow [him]! Do not be obstinate with your own ideas. Pay attention to the words of propriety (*pantikrama*).” Cf. OJ *kədə* “feeling the urge to, feeling impelled to, set on; (wanting, seeking to obtain, etc) at all costs (by any means); keeping on, cannot but ..., unremittingly, insistently, obstinately, unavoidably” (OJED, s.v. *kədə*). It seems that the OJ/OS word survives into MdS *keudeuh* as a synonym s.v. *keukeuh* “obstinate, stubborn, tenacious, unyielding; *kumeukeuh* s.m.; *keukeuh peuteukeuh/kedeuh/keudeuh* s.m. (emph.); *ngeukeuhan* hold on to st., stay with st., stubbornly ask about st.; *pakeukeuh-keukeuh* both sides stubbornly stand firm (maintain their stand).” Cf. also MdS & MdJ *kudu* “must, have to, need to, should, ought to.”

1v4–5. *kenalṁ* ◇ For an explanation of the pronominal suffix *-in* (corresponding to pronoun *aiṅ*), see Noorduyt & Teeuw 2006: 48.

4.2.4 . *Kebantenan no. 3 = MNI E. 44*

The inscription was read first by Holle (1872: 367–369, Plaat V), following his previous reading of other plates (1867b). Subsequently, Pleyte (1911: 170) gave a new reading and Dutch translation. Boechari (1985–1986: 104–105) provided a new reading although without any translation. The most recent reading is the one by Hasan Djafar (1991: 11), now with Indonesian translation. Our reading is the result of autopsy by Aditia Gunawan on May 23rd, 2013. Alas, no usable reproduction is available for this plate, which is extremely thinly engraved and therefore hard to photograph. It is engraved on both sides of a copper plate measuring 14 × 5.3 cm: the recto has four lines, and the verso has two.

4.2.4.1. Text and apparatus

Plate 1, recto.

- (1) Ini pitəkət(·) nu (s)eba di pajajaran· mi(t)ə(k)ə-
 (2) tan(·) ti kabuyutan· ○ di su<n>dasəmbava, aya ma nu naba-
 (3) yuAn· mulah A(ya) ○ nu ñəkapan ya, mulah aya
 (4) nu munah-munah Iña, nu nahəryanān·, lamun aya nu

Plate 1, verso.

- (1) kəḍə pa<L>baḥna luraḥ su<n>dasəmbava, ku ñalm̄ dītitaḥ ḍipaEḥ-
 (2) han·, kena Eta luraḥ kavikvan·,

1r2. *ti* ◇ *ka* P; *na* H B HD. — **1r2–3.** *ñabayuan·* H B HD ◇ *babayuan·* P. — **1r3.** *mulah A(ya) nu ñəkapan ya* ◇ *om.* P; *mulah Aya nu ñəkapan·* H B HD. — **1r4.** *nahəryanān·* ◇ *hahəryanān·* H P B HD; HD add a note “[baca: nahöryanān·].” — **1v1.** *pa<L>baḥna* ◇ *pa<m>bahna* H; *paambahna* P; *pa<am>baḥna* HD. We prefer to assume that an *aksara* *L* has been omitted by the engraver, since the *aksaras* *ba* and *L* are quite similar in shape, so that we can understand *paləbahna* as in MdS “place where something is located.” Cf. also the functionally equivalent use of *ḍi* in KeBa2.1v4 *kəḍə ḍi bənam̄niḥ ñagurat.* — **1v1.** *ku ñalm̄* ◇ *ku Alm̄* H P B HD.

4.2.4.2. Translation and commentary

This is the decree of one who renders service to Pajajaran, issuing the decree from the sanctuary of Sundasəmbava. If there is anyone who provides livelihood [to it], may no one be impudent to him. May no one kill him [or] obstruct him. If anyone is aggressive to (*paləbahna*) the domain of Sundasəmbava, he is commanded by me to be killed, for that is the domain of the hermits.

1r1. *nu (s)eba ḍi pajajaran·* ◇ Our predecessors considered that *nu seba ḍi pajajaran* is the king mentioned in the other Kebantenan inscriptions, but they seem to have overlooked the fact that this decree, by contrast with the other ones, is issued from a *kabuyutan*. In our opinion, *nu seba ḍi pajajaran* is not the king of Pajajaran but a single local-level officer (note his use of the first person singular pronoun *aiñ*), who renders service to the king of Pajajaran, as a confirmation of the king’s decrees. Cf. MdS *séba* “gift that is offered as a tribute (to the authority, head of government).” The expression *nu seba* also occurs in RR.1024–1025 *nu rea ḍi pada handap, ḍi ləmah mayak nu seba* “the people were on the lower platform, on the ground, those who serve are sitting.”

1r3. *ñəkapan* ◇ Cf. SKK.11: *aya ma janma paeh maliñ, paeh papañjinān, paeh nabegal, paeh meor, siñ savatək cəkəp carut, eta jəəñ kena ulah diturutan* “If there are people who die while stealing, die while cheating, die while robbing, die while tricking(?), all kinds of impudent and evil [acts], pay attention to it for it should not be followed.” Cf. OJ *cəkəp* “impudent” (OJED, s.v. *cəkəp*). In MdS *nyəkapan* means “provide so. with the necessities,” and is a polite (*lemes*) variant of *nyukupan* (from *cukup*).

1v1. *ku ñalm* ◇ For occurrences of *ñalm* instead of *ain*, cf. BM, RR, SRD, CWG *passim*, and the specific examples cited in §4.1.2 and n. 35. It is important to note that the variant *ñalm* in these texts only occurs after the words *ku* and *ka* (see Noorduyn & Teeuw 2006: 47). However, this does not mean that *ku ain* never occurs: we find it in CP.42a and CWG.265.

4.2.5. Kebantenan no. 4 = MNI E. 45, *recto*

The inscription was read first by Holle (1867b: 564), and then by Pleyte (1911: 197). Boechari (1985–1986: 106) provided a new reading although without any translation. The most recent reading is the one by Hasan Djafar (1991), now with Indonesian translation. The new reading offered here was made by Aditia Gunawan based on autopsy on May 23rd, 2013. No reliable visual documentation is available. The verso side is not entirely legible because the writing is very worn out. Each side of the plate seems to contain an independent text, so we give the text on the verso a new number, Kebantenan 5. Kebantenan 4 and 5 are engraved on the two sides of a copper plate measuring 20.5 × 6.5 cm, and both consist in eight lines of writing.

4.2.5.1. Text and apparatus

- (1) // Ø // pun· Ini pitəkət· sri baḍuga maharaja ratu haji ḍi pakvan· sri sam ratu [-
 (2) ḍevata, nu ḍipitəkətan· ma na L̥mah ḍevasasana, ḍi gunum samaya sugan·n aya
 (3) nu ḍek· ñahəriAnan· Iña, ku palulurahhan· ku paL̥L̥mahhan· mulah aya
 (4) nu ñahəriyanan· Iña, ti timur haḁḁgat· ciUpih ti barat· haḁḁgat· ciləbu
 (5) ti kidul· haḁḁgat· jalan· gəḍe pun· mulah aya nu ñahəriAnan· Iña ku ḍa-
 (6) sa ku calagara Upəti paḁgəḂs· R̥ma Ulah aya nu meḁḁtaAn· Iña [-
 (7) kena, samgar kami ratu nu purah mibuhayakən· na karatu(ya)n· nu pagəḁ ḁavakan·
 (8) na ḍevasasana pun· Ø Ø

2. *ma na* ◇ *mana* H P B HD; B & HD with a note: “[baca: nana].” — **2.** *sugan·n aya* HD ◇ *sugan aya* H P; *sugana* B — **3.** *ñahəriAnan·* ◇ H P; *ñahə:riyanan·* B HD. — **4.** *ñahəriyanan·* ◇ *ñahə:riAnan·* H P; *ñahə:riyanan·* B HD. — **4.** *ciləbu* H P ◇ *ciL̥bu* HD. Here *lə* is formed by *aksara l* and *pamepet*. Note that Holle and Pleyte did not actually distinguish between *lə* and *L̥*. — **5.** *ñahəriAnan·* ◇ *ñahə:riAnan·* H; *həriAnan P*; *ñahə:riyanan·* B HD. — **6–7.** *kena, samgar* ◇ *kena samgar* H P B HD. The punctuation mark after the word *kena* is superfluous because the word *kena* “for, because” is a conjunction. — **7.** *mibuhayakən· na* ◇ *mibuhayakə:na* H; *mibuhayakə:nna* P B; *mibuhayakə:n-na* HD — **7.** *karatu(ya)n·* ◇ *ka ratu pun·* H P B HD. This part is not clear due to the fourth *aksara* being very faint, but when Aditia Gunawan inspected the plate he did not see any *panyuku*, and observed that the character has three vertical strokes.

4.2.5.2. Translation and commentary

This is the decree of Sri Baduga Maharaja, the king of kings in Pakuan, Sri Sang Ratu Déwata. That which is made the object of decree is the land of divine ordinance on Mount Samaya in order that there may be no one who burdens it by the taxes of territory (*palulurahan*) [and] by the taxes of land (*palələmahan*). May no one burden it: in the east the limit is Ciupih; in the west the limit is Ciləbu; in the south the limit is the highway. May no one burden it by *dasa*, by *calagara*, tribute (*upəti*), and levies on fallow rice-field land (*paṅgəras rəma*). May no one ask them [such taxes] for that is the shrine of me, the king, who am the one to cherish the kingship, who firmly practice the divine ordinance.

3. *paluluraḥhan ku paLlmaḥhan* ◇ It is interesting to note that the respective base words here, *lurah* and *ləmah*, are also used elsewhere in this group of inscriptions (Keba3.1v2 *lurah kavikvan*, Keba4.2 *ləmah devasasana*). In OJ, the circumfix *pa-* is used to form several terms connected with tax, although never with reduplication, e.g. *paramasan*, *parəgəpan*, *paməḍihan*.

5. *paṅgəras rəma* ◇ We hypothesize that the base word *gəras* is equivalent to *garis* and *gores* in Malay and *geret* in MdS. Hardjadibrata (2003, s.v.) defines the latter as “notch, indentation, stripe, scratch; stroke, flourish (of a character); *ngageret* make a notch on/over st, notch st.” It is important to notice that Hardjadibrata also records the meaning “delimit st. with a stripe, indicate/mark the limit of st.” The term *rəma* in MdS means “left (and overgrown again with underbrush and weeds) block of arable land (esp. a dry rice-field that hasn’t been planted for more than two years); fallow rice-field land.” We presume that *paṅgəras rəma* is a tax levied on fallow dry rice-fields, possibly calculated with reference to the area of *rəma*. Cf. the OJ term *carik huma* which literally has a similar meaning, attested in the Adulengen plates (945 Śaka) and Padlegan I stela (1038 Śaka). See OJED, s.v. Pleyte relates the term *gəras* with *roris* “to inspect, look over”; in this case, the *paṅgəras rəma* would be an inspector of abandoned rice-fields. Cf also SKK.9 quoted in our comment to *dasa calagara* in Keba1.1v3.

7. *ṅavakan* ◇ Cf. SC.882–884 *emet imət rajəṅ ləkən, pakagəiṅ na ditapa, ṅavakan saṅ hyaṅ darma* “be attentive, meticulous, keen, persevering, be conscient in practicing asceticism, in practising the holy *dharmā*.”

7. *karatuyan* ◇ We assume that this is a variant spelling of *karatuan*. See our discussion in §3.1.3. Also compare the nearly identical structure seen in Keba1.2v2: *mibuhayakən na kacaritaAn* “to cherish the code of conduct” applied to the hermits, while in the present context, it is the king who cherishes the kingship.

4.2.6. *Kebantenan no. 5, MNI E. 45, verso*

See the description in §4.2.5. Among our predecessors, only Pleyte (1911: 197, bijlage 2) read this text.

4.2.6.1. Text and apparatus

- (1) // o // ___ ni pitəkə _____ maharaja ratu haji ɖi
 (2) _ kuan· _____ nu _____
 (3) samapun· _____
 (4) ñahəriAnan· Iña ku palulurahhan· _ paLḷmahhan· mulah
 (5) Aya nu ñahəriAnan· Iña ti timur hagat· ciUpih ti barat· lurah cira
 (6) _____ Lḷtik· lor hamgat· jalan· gəde pun· mulah vaya nu ñahəriyanan·
 (7) I _____ mibuhayakən· na _____
 (8) _____ (Adi pal) _____

1. *_ni pitəkə_* ◇ *_pitəkət_* P; restore *Ini pitəkət· ?* — *___ maharaja* ◇ *sri baduga maharaja* P. — *ratu haji ɖi* ◇ *om.* P; 2. *_kuan·* ◇ *_pitəkətan* P; restore *pakuan·?* — 3. *samapun·* ◇ *_ma pun sa* P. — 4. *_paLḷmahhan·* ◇ *ku paLḷmahhan·* P — 5. *lurah* ◇ *hamgat* P. — 5–6. *cira* ◇ restore *ciraAb·?* — 6. *Lḷtik· lor* ◇ *_ti kaler* P. — 7. *I* ◇ *Iña* P. — (*Adi pal*) ◇ *Adi pun·* P.

4.2.6.2. Commentary

Boechari notes at the end of the recto: “kata *pun* ini menunjukkan bahwa prasasti berakhir di sini. Tetapi sisi belakangnya masih ada tulisan tipis yang bertumpuk dengan bekas piagam lama dan sukar sekali dibaca”. While we could read only a few parts, we suspect that the two sides of the plate contain a different text, although, at first glance, they appear the same. For example, the word *samapun* in v3 corresponds to nothing on the recto; also, after mentioning Ciupih as the eastern border, the western limit on the verso is different from Ciləbu as we find on the recto, but begins with the string *lurah cira_* (perhaps “the territory of Cira[ab]”?). Moreover, the highway (*jalan gəde*) here seems to be the northern limit (v6: *lor hamgat· jalan gəde*), while in r5 it is the limit in the south. These modest findings make it possible to formulate two alternative hypotheses: either the inscription on the verso contains a decree for a different area from that on the recto, and consequently mentions partially different boundaries, or the two texts actually refer to the same area. In the first case, it can be assumed that the area intended on the verso was located south of Mount Samaya. In the second case, we can imagine that the text on the verso is a rejected draft of the inscription which was rewritten on the recto, especially regarding the area’s borders.

4.2.7. *The Hermitage*

The most crucial information contained in the Kebantenan charters concerns the relationship between the Sundanese king and religious institutions. Through these decrees, the religious domains, which were likely situated in the mountains (as suggested by the mention of toponyms such as Mounts

Samaya and Jayagiri),³⁸ received special privileges. The religious domain is called *lambah devasasana*, and since all the divine rules are to be practiced there by the hermits (*vikū*), it is also called a “hermitage” (*lurah kavikvan*). If we look to eastern Java, the *Deśavarṇana* (1365 CE) enumerates different types of religious establishments (Cantos 75–78). Pigeaud argued that the poem’s author, Mpu Prapañca, makes a distinction between domains and sacred places placed under the authority of some court official (*rinakṣa*), and independent (*svatantra*) communities (Pigeaud 1960–1963, IV: 228, 253). It is probably the former scenario that we encounter here in 15th-century Sunda, as the king explicitly states that the land under his protection is his official shrine of worship (*saṅgar kami ratu*).

These texts state that the *devasasana* was practiced by both hermits and kings. The *Carita Parahyañan* narrates how king Niskala Wastu Kancana, the king recalled in Kebantenan 1 as the grandfather of Sri Baduga Maharaja who issued the decrees, brought prosperity and peace in various domains of social life, including freedom in religious practice:

ña mana sañ rama enak mañan, sañ rəsi enak narəsisasana, nava/kan na purbatisti purbajati, sañ disi enak masini, navakan na manusasana, naduuman alas pari alas, ku beet hamo diukih, ku gəde hamo diukih, ña mana sañ tarahan enak lalayaran, navakan manurajasasana, <<sañ hyaṅ apa<>, teja, bayu, akasa.>>³⁹ sañ <pra>bu enak ñalu<ñ>guh di sañ hyaṅ jagatpalaka, navakan sañ hyaṅ rajasasana, aṅadəg di sañ hyaṅ liṅ/ga vəsi, brata siya puja tan palum, sañ vikū <na>k nadevasasana, navakan sañ hyaṅ vataṅ aḡəñ, enak ñadəg<kən> manurajasunya. (CP.22b-a)

Therefore the elders are at ease to eat; the ascetics are at ease performing the ordinance of asceticism, practicing the original rule and original state of existence; the *disi* is at ease to deliberate, practicing the ordinance of Manu, allotting all kinds of forest tracts: [he] cannot be vanquished by subtle [enemies], cannot be vanquished by the gross [enemies]. Therefore the seamen are at ease to sail, practicing the ordinance of the *rajasa* men.⁴⁰ The king is at ease governing as the protector of the world, practicing the holy ordinance of the king, standing on the holy *liṅga* of iron, he performs continence and worship without being dejected. The hermits are at ease practicing the divine ordinance, practicing the great book, at ease to make firm the *manurajasunya*.

The ideal image of the conditions under Niskala Wastu Kancana’s reign implies that his grandson might have felt compelled to guarantee their maintenance. Both the Kebantenan texts and the *Carita Parahyañan* confirm

38. We are unable to offer a convincing localization of these mountains on a modern map.

39. The segment enclosed in <<...>> seems intrusive and would probably have to be deleted in a critical edition. We ignore it in our translation.

40. The term *manurajasa* may be a synonym of *voñ rajasa* “a particular corps of troops” (OJED, s.v. *rājasa*). The *Kiduṅ Harṣavijaya* 1.55a mentions it among other kinds of military officials: *voñ sinəlir bayañkara lan voñ jayasari siñhajaya ndatan kari voñ rajasānlurug in malayu* “The chosen men of the *bayangkara* corps with the victorious men of the *siñhajaya* corps, not to mention the men of the *rajasa* corps went to attack Malayu.”

that hermits are a group practicing the *devasasana*. In the CP it is quite clear that *devasasana* is a doctrine, while the term *lambah devasasana* in the inscriptions refers to the region where the *devasasana* is practiced.

Hardly any data is preserved in other Old Sundanese sources to interpret the meaning of *devasasana*. We are a bit luckier if we consult contemporary Old Javanese sources. The definition of *devaśāsana* is furnished in an unpublished text called *Ṛṣiśāsana* (§2):

devaśāsana nāranya, śāsana sañ saugata, māheśvara, mahābrāhmaṇa, salvirniñ samayi, putraka, sādḥaka, pitāmahā, bhaṭāra parameśvara, salvir dañ hyañ salinśinan, vulusan, tigan rāt, raja, jambi, air bulañ, air asih, mañulih, taji, kamūlan, parhyañan, devaśāsana nāranikā //

We call *devaśāsana* the precepts for the Buddhists, the Māheśvaras, the Mahābrāhmaṇas, all of the [four initiatory levels] of the Lord Parameśvara [namely] the neophytes (*samayin*), the fully initiated disciples (*putraka*), the fully initiated yogic practitioners (*sādḥaka*), the master ascetics (*pitāmahā*), all of the revered masters (*dañ hyañ*) of Salinśinan, Vulusan, Tigan Rat, Raja, Jambi, Air Bulañ, Air Asih, Mañulih, Taji, of the *kamūlans*, of the *parhyañans*. Those [precepts] are called *Devaśāsana*.

(ed. and transl. from Marine Schoettel’s ongoing work toward a PhD dissertation)

This passage of course leaves much unclear about the meaning of *devasasana*. However, it seems noteworthy that the term is explicitly defined as ecumenical, namely as pertaining to various men of religion: Śaivas, Buddhists, ascetics, students of various levels, and various other religious functionaries.

One of the Kebantenan texts also mentions that the hermits in the area protected by this king cherished *kacaritaan*. It seems that the word *carita* in *kacaritaan* does not mean “story” as is usually the case in MdS. We assume that the meaning of the word here is closer to that which the word has in Sanskrit, namely “acting, doing, practice, behavior, acts, deeds, adventures; fixed institute, proper or peculiar observance” (Monier-Williams, s.v. *carita*). Such meanings are required to understand the shift toward the sense “sphere of activity, habitat” that we find in a stanza in SKK.15:

*tatakam carita haṃsa, gajendra carita banam,
matsyanam carita sagaram, puspanam carita bambaram*

The pond is the habitat of the goose; the forest is the elephant’s habitat; the sea is the habitat of fishes; flowers are the habitat of the bee.

Moreover, there is a clue about the relation between *viku* with *carita* in SKK.20, which provides a picture of the *viku*’s duties and functions:

hayañ naho di sandi, tapa, luñguh, pratyaksa, putus, tankas, kalapasan,⁴¹ tata hyañ,⁴²

41. It should be noted that this sequence, although somewhat different, is systematized into five segments (*viku lima*) in the SKK.4, namely *sandi, tapa, luñguh, pratyaksa* and *kalapasan*. Cf. also the OJ text *Saṅ Hyañ Hayu* §49 (in Undang A. Darsa 1998: 205).

42. The words *devata* and *hyañ* can mean “god” in a general way, but in case of a hierarchical relationship, as in SKK, we see in Old Sundanese that *hyañ* should be interpreted as “ancestor” or “holy spirit.” Cf. LiWa below, and further SSK.2 *mañku bumi bakti di ratu, ratu bakti di devata*,

tata devata, rasacarita, kalāpacarita, siñ savataḥ nata-nata para devata kabeh, sañ viku paraloka taña

If one wishes to know about *sandhi*, asceticism, posture, vision, completion, epitome, liberation, the position of the ancestors, the position of the gods, the practice of feeling, the practice of ritual (*kalāpa*), all types of arranging all gods, ask the otherworldly hermits (*viku paraloka*).

The chapters of the Old Javanese juridical text called *Svayambhu* (of which an edition and translation is being prepared by Arlo Griffiths in collaboration with Timothy Lubin) bear titles ending in *-carita* (*dharmacarita, maryādacarita*, etc.), where the word means the rules/customs on a given topic. Based on the aforementioned usages of *carita* in Old Sundanese and Old Javanese, we assume that *kacaritaan* refers to the religious traditions adhered to by the *vikus*.

It is also interesting to note that one of the toponyms for one of the territories under the King's protection is Sundasembawa, which literally means "the origin of Sunda." This word reminds us of a more local equivalent of the word with the same meaning, *sunda wiwitan*, a term used for the religion of the Baduy (Kaneke) people in Banten today, whose practices seem in many ways seem to be vestiges of those that would have been current all over the Sunda area in pre-Islamic times (Saleh Danasasmita & Anis Djatisunda 1986). The relationship between the court and religious institutions should, if possible, be further explored to gain a clearer picture of the role of religious institutions in social life. This is among the aims of the doctoral research currently undertaken by Aditia Gunawan.

4.3. The Huludayeh Stone

This inscription is found *in situ* at *dusun* Huludayeh, *desa* Cikalahang, *kecamatan* Sumber, *kabupaten* Cirebon, West Java, about 15 km to the west of the city of Cirebon, at the coordinates 06°47' 046" S, 108°24' 205" E.⁴³ The inscription was discovered only in the early 1990s (Tony Djubiantono 1994)

devata bakti di hyañ "A governor is devoted to the king, the king is devoted to the god, god is devoted to the deified ancestor." The chosen translation might seem arbitrary, but *devata* generally refers to the well-known deities of Indian origin in this text, mostly in the group called *pañcādevata*: Īśvara, Brahmā, Mahādeva, Viṣṇu, and Śiva. In SKK.20–21, these gods are devoted to Batara Seda Niskala (The Immaterialized Lord): *basana brahma, visnu, isora, mahadeva, siva bakti ka batara, basana indra, yama, baruna, kovera, besavarna, bakti ka batara, basana kusika, garga, mestri, purusa, patanjala, bakti ka batara, siñ para devata kabeh pada bakti ka batara seda niskala* "when Brahma, Wisnu, Isora, Mahadéwa, Siwa are devoted to the Lord; when Indra, Yama, Baruna, Kowéra, Bésawarna are devoted to the Lord; when Kusika, Garga, Méstri, Purusa, Patanjala are devoted to the Lord — all of gods together are devoted to Batara Seda Niskala." In several other Nusantara languages, however, *devata* rather means ancestor, while *hyañ* means god. Cf. discussion in Clavé & Griffiths forthcoming, §3.3 s.v. *devata*.

43. In the course of his very early survey of antiquities and religious practices in Cirebon and Kuningan, F.C. Wilsen (1857: 77, 78, 79 and 92, and unnumbered plate) recorded that the term *hulu dayeh* (literally meaning "origin of the settlement") was used to designate chopped-off cylindrical stones placed in a village sanctuary (*kabuyutan*).

and first published by Hasan Djafar (1991 and 1994). The last mentioned publication contains an eye-copy. A photo of the stone was published in *Sejarah Nasional Indonesia* (rev. ed., Bambang Sumadio & Endang Sri Hardiati 2008: 380). We visited the site in June and September 2013, and during our second visit were able to make two estampages which are now part of the EFEO collection in Paris (inventory numbers n. 2309 and n. 2310). Our edition was established using Hasan Djafar's eye-copy and comparing it first with the photos we had taken of the original. Subsequently we reverified our reading based on the EFEO estampages.

4.3.1. *Special features of script and language*

This inscription makes use of a remarkably thick script, lacking the sharp-angled ductus that is characteristic of Sundanese script as seen in the Kebantenan and Kawali inscriptions, and is in that sense comparable to the Linggawangi inscription. The *aksara ra* has a much longer “tail” than we see in any of the other inscriptions (fig. 11a), and the almost box-like shape of *ma* is even more exceptional (fig. 11b). These untypical palaeographic features accompany some textual features that seem rather un-Sundanese, namely the repeated spelling *sya* instead of *syi* and the repeated use of *ikañ* where one would expect *na*.

4.3.2. *Text and apparatus*

- (1) [...] (ra)tu (ña)rana, (ta) [...]
- (2) [...] sri maḥ(ha)ra(ja) ra(t)[u]
- (3) [ha](j)[i] ri pakvan· sya sam ra(t)[u]
- (4) [de]vata pun·, masa sya



Fig. 11 – Palaeographic features of the Huludayeuh inscription.

- (5) ñrətakən· bumi ñaha-
- (6) li<m>pukən· na bvan·na
- (7) ñuruḥ sam (di)si suk·laja-
- (8) (t)i ñaṚbuḥkən· Ikañ ka-
- (9) yu si pṛ<n>dakah, ñalaAn·
- (10) na Udubasu, mipati-
- (11) kən·n ikañ kala

Hasan Djafar (1994) indicates with ellipsis at the beginnings and ends of all lines except line 3 that he supposed an undetermined number of *aksaras*

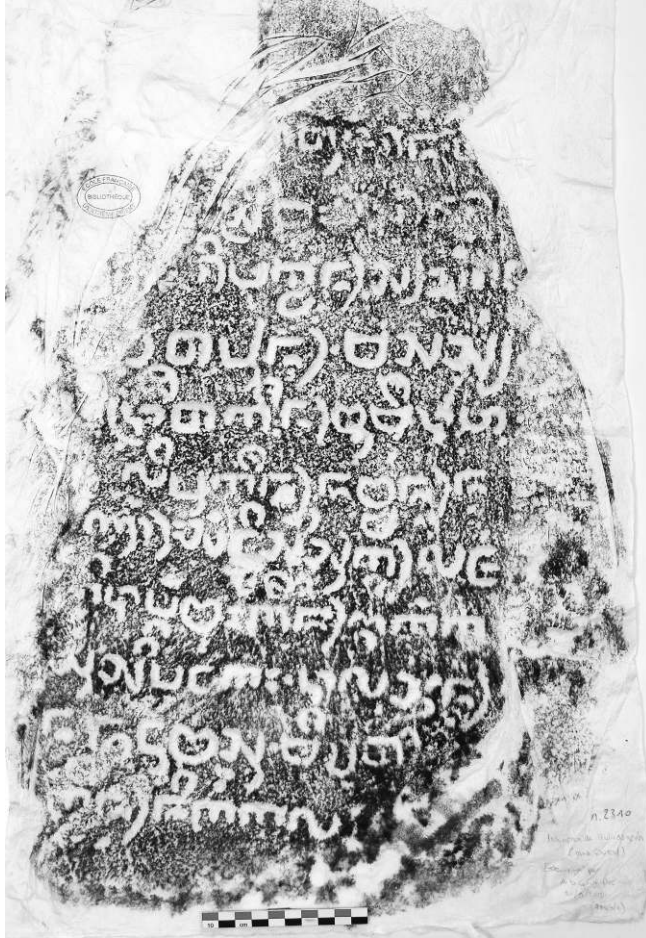


Fig. 12 – The Huludayeh inscription (estampage EFEO n. 2310).

to have been lost there. This, we feel, is too imprecise. In fact it seems that a rather small number of *aksaras* is lost, and only in lines 1–4, because we can read uninterrupted words at the transitions between lines 5–6, 7–8, 8–9 and 10–11. It is not possible to estimate with precision the number of *aksaras* that might have been lost at the openings of lines 1 and 2. Finally, we note that the shape of the stone does not suggest that any lines have been lost before the first (partly) preserved line of text.

1. (*ña*)*rana* ◇ *purana* HD. The *aksara* read as *pu* by HD is quite faded, but resembles much more closely the *ña* in l. 8. Moreover, the vocalization *u* below the sign to the left is perfectly clear, so it is very hard to suppose the presence of another such vocalization which would be totally invisible right next to it. — 1–2. At the transition

between these lines, one might restore *baduga* or *prəbu*. — **3.** *[ha](j)[i]* ◇ in HD's eye-copy, the consonant *j* is clear, but the estampages do not allow to confirm this reading. Nevertheless, comparison with BaTu.3 strongly suggests that indeed one needs to restore *haji*. — **5.** *nratakən* ◇ *nratakə:n* HD. — **5–6.** *nahaliṃpukən* ◇ *nahaliṃpukən* HD. HD notes that some *aksaras* are lost in a gap between *naha* and *lipukən* due to damage suffered by the end of line 5 and in the beginning of line 6. But in our opinion, there is no reason to presume any loss of *aksaras* here at all. — **7.** *ñuruh* ◇ *ñarah* HD. It is clear on the estampe that there are two *panyukus*. — (*disi*) *suk-la ja(ti)* ◇ *dy isi suk-laja.. .i* HD. There indeed seems to be some element below the *aksara di* (cf. HD's *dy*), but in our opinion it is most likely to be accidental. — **8.** *naṚbuhkən* ◇ *naṚbahkə:n* HD (HD's ^o*r* is intended as ^o*r*, or what we represent as *Ṛ*). There is clearly a *panyuku*. — **8–9.** *kayu* ◇ *ka su* HD. Although damage to the stone has made some part of the left vertical stroke of *y* disappear, the *aksara yu* can still be read with certainty. Its width is definitely greater than that expected for *su*. — **9.** *si pṛṅṅdakah* ◇ *si padakah* HD. We see quite clearly a round stroke under *p* that must represent *r*. — *ñalaAn* ◇ *ñalasan* HD. The shape of *A* is slightly different than that of *sa* (cf. *saṃ* in line 3) — **10–11.** *mipatikən* ◇ *mipatā... Is* HD.

4.3.3. Translation and commentary

[...] Ratu by name, [...] Sri Maharaja king of kings in Pakuan. He was Sang Ratu Déwata, when he made the world prosperous, made the earth harmonious, [by] ordering the *disi* Suklajati to fell the widely branching trees, removed Udubasu, killed Kala.

4. *masa sya* ◇ The word *masa* has two functions in OS. It can be a noun meaning “time,” as in RR.758–759 *ulah rea kasauran, hese lamun lain masa* “do not waste too many words on it, it is difficult when it is not the proper time.” Its second function, which seems to be the one we are dealing with here, is as conjunction “when,” usually at the beginning of the clause. Cf. PR 24r4–v1 *masa siya ti manusa, nu maṅṅku san hyaṅ hayu, maṅṅkatkən san hyaṅ ajñana* “when he was in the form of a human, endowed with the holy weal, bringing with him the holy knowledge” and CP.15b *rahiyaṅtaṅ vərəh masa siya tiṅgal anak sapilañcəkan* “[It is] Rahiyangtang Werek, when he had left all his children.”

5–6. *nahaliṃpukən* ◇ The form *nahaliṃpukən* is derived from the base *halimpu* which is still used in MdS, meaning “melodious, sweet-sounding, harmonious (of the voice: not shrill or high-pitched).” It seems that the meaning was broader in OS, not only connected with sound. Cf. SSK.3: *lamunna pahi kaopeksa san hyaṅ vuku lima, na bvana boa halimpu* “if all five segments had been noticed, the earth would be harmonious”; KP.848–849: *hamo ñaho di pamali, moha di sabda nu halimpu* “Ignorant about forbidden things, confused about harmonious sound.”

7. *ñuruh* ◇ There is no verb *nyuruh* in MdS, but we find *pañuruhan*, a nominal derivation from the same base, in SSK.6: *jaga raṅ kəna pañuruhan, mulah mo raksa san hyaṅ siksa kandaṅ karəasian, pakən uraṅ satya di pivarənan* “If one has been given the order, one shall not fail to guard the holy precepts from the ascetic milieu, so that one is faithful doing the service.”

7. *san disi* ◇ See below, §4.3.4.

7–8. *suklajati* ◇ TB.9v contains a dialogue between Kala and Darmajati. Kala asks: *lamun aya viku haji putih suklajati, tærus ajñana, viku vruh (em. vrah ms) tan paguru, viku bataan tan pamitra [...]*, “[I wonder] if there is a royal hermit Suklajati, whose knowledge is penetrating, a hermit who knows without being taught, a solitary hermit without companions?” Then Darmajati replies: *oh aya anakin, viku haji putih suklajati, ratu jadi manuyu* “He exists, my child, the white royal hermit Suklajati, the king who became an ascetic.” Could there be a connection with the *śuklabrahmacāri* discussed in some Old Javanese treatises transmitted on Bali? Cf. *Ślokāntara* 1.5 *śuklabrahmacāri naranira, tan parabi sañkan rare, tan mañju tan kumin sira, adyapi tæka riñ vrddha tuvi sira tan pañucap arabi sañka pisan* “Śuklabrahmacārī is one who has not married since childhood. He is neither averse nor impotent. Even when he comes to old age, he does not marry. He does not talk to women even once” (ed. and trans. Sharada Rani 1957: 35, 76). If so, the *disi suklajati* would have been a celibate ritual practitioner.

8. *narəbuhkən* ◇ This must be connected with *rubuh/roboh* in MdS, OJ and Malay. Cf. also *rəbah* in OS and OJ.

9. *kayu si pꞑndakah* ◇ The reading *pꞑndakah* can be interpreted as equivalent to *prandakah*, since *-ꞑ* is interchangeable with *panyakra* in the writing system of West Javanese manuscripts, especially on *gebang* (e.g., *ciḏꞑ* for *cidra*, Perpustakaan L 642 fol. 8v1). The spelling *paꞑbu* for *prabu* in Kawa1a.3 shows the reverse phenomenon. The word *prandakah* can then be interpreted as equivalent to *parandakah*, i.e. a *pa*-derivation from the base *randakah* that means “spread out widely, branch off widely (of a tree, deer antlers)” in MdS.

9. *ñalaAn* ◇ On the relation between this word and Kala, who figures in line 11 of our inscription, cf. SD.18: *madəman kalavisaya, ñalaan kala murka, ñaləbur dudu tiꞑmburu* “to extinguish the power of Kala, to remove the evil Kala, to dissolve fault and envy.”

10. *Udubasu* ◇ Cf. SC.1105. In OJ contexts, this figure is called *Vudubasu*. See *Pārthayajña* 40.8 as cited in OJED, s.v. *wudubasu*: *ndak ajar putuñku ri katattvan in kurukula, ya dumehnya durjana kalā manahnya yan ala, dadiniñ surākala lavannikañ vudubasu* “I will tell you, my grandchild, about the reality of Kuru race, the reason that they became malicious Kāla. When their minds are evil, they are becoming *Surākala* and *Udubasu*.”

10. *kala* ◇ According to HD, the text is not completely preserved and after the word *kala*, which he presumes means “time,” an expression of date would follow. Our analysis shows that *Kala* here means the evil god of that name, and inspection of the stone gives no reason to suspect loss of any text after it. Moreover, several occurrences in OS and OJ literature mention *Udubasu* and *Kāla* in the same context.

4.3.4. Context

In his article on the inscriptions of the ancient Sundanese kingdoms, Hasan Djafar (1991: 29) advised that “*Penelitian lebih lanjut terhadap prasasti baru ini perlu diadakan mengingat kemungkinan implikasinya dalam penulisan sejarah Jawa Barat khususnya masa kerajaan-kerajaan Sunda menjadi amat penting*”. Our revised reading has started to reveal the global meaning of this inscription, allowing us to analyze its place in the broader context of Sundanese history.

It has become clear that the inscription mentions the same king as the one who figures in Batutulis and Kebantenan. Hasan Djafar (1994) suspected that the inscription was made during the reign of Surawisésa after Ratu Déwata's death, on the basis of his reading the word *purana* in the first line and interpreting it as meaning "deceased." We agree that this inscription is *post-mortem*, although our argumentation is based on a different approach (see §5).

The aim of this inscription is not merely to glorify Ratu Déwata for having caused the world to be prosperous, but especially to commemorate how he harmonized it. Ratu Déwata ordered a certain *disi* to take down trees, drive an evil being Udubasu away, and kill Kala. These three activities can be understood in the context of opening new land.

The word *disi* is often mentioned as the fourth in a series of five social categories, along with *prabu* (king), *rama* (elder), *rəsi* (ascetic), and *tarahan* (sailor).⁴⁴ Compared with these other terms, the meaning of *disi* remains rather unclear. Saleh Danasasmita *et al.* (1987) translate it as "ahli siasat/peramal," and seem to have extrapolated this sense from the *Amanat Galuṅguṅ*, in which we find the passage (AG.3r) that they edited as follows: *sañ prabu enak aluṅguh, sañ rama enak amañan, sañ disi jaya pran* "the king is at ease sitting [on the throne], the elders are at ease eating, the *disis* are victorious in war." The *Carita Parahyañan* contains further useful indications concerning this word, in the passage that we have cited in §4.2.7. This passage notably suggests that the *disi* had as duty to allot (*naduuman*) all kinds of forest tracts, which is clearly compatible with the role that our inscription assigns to the *disi* called Suklajati. A *disi* may have been involved in warfare as suggested in the *Amanat Galuṅguṅ*, though probably in its ritual aspects. Another Old Sundanese text, the *Pabyantaran*, contains predictions of the outcome of battle based on natural portents (Mamat Ruhimat *et al.* 2014: 168–193). In all contexts, it is possible to assume that the *disi* was a kind of priest in charge of exorcism rituals who seems to have played an essential role in pre-Islamic Sundanese society. Again in the *Carita Parahyañan* (§16), Ratu Déwata, the King mentioned in our inscription, is also responsible for opening new

44. Cf. SMG.12 *hantə nənah uraṅ ṅəbut naran a(m)bu ayah, nuni paṅguruan, maṅkañuni na matuha, sañarah naran sañ prəbu rama rəsi disi tarahan* "It is not suitable for us to mention the name of mother, father, and teacher, let alone elders, including the names of kings, village elders, hermits, *disi*, and seamen (*tarahan*)"; SMG.15 *ini byaktana ma nu kəna ku na kapapaan, di sañ prəbu rama rəsi, disi mvañ tarahan* "this is the explanation of the ones who are affected by the violations with regard to the king, the [village] elders, the hermits, the *disis*, and the seamen"; SKK.3 *ña mana dikaṅkəṅkən ka nu mava bumi, ya mañupati dadi prabu rama rəsi disi mvañ tarahan* "The reason why they are being compared to those who are governing the world, [is because] they became manifest as kings, village elders, hermits, *disis*, and sailors"; SKK.27 *sañ bujaṅga pagəh di kabujaṅgaanana krəta, sañ tarahan pagəh di katarahanana krəta, sañ disi pagəh di kadisianana krəta* "the disciples firm in their discipleship will be successful; seamen firm in their seamanship will be successful; *disis* firm in their *disi*-ship will be successful."

territory by filling up a swamp with earth. As this construction took place, there appeared creatures that inhabited the area. One of them is Udubasu:

ndəh nihan tə(m)bəy sañ rəsi guru misəvəkən sañ halivuñan(,) iña sañ susuk tu(ñ)gal nu munar na pakvan rəjəñ sañ hya(ñ) halu vəsi nu ñaəran sañ hya(ñ) rañcamaya, mijilna ti sañ hya(ñ) rañcamaya, ñaran kula ta sañ udubasu, sañ puluñgana, sañ surugana, ratu hya(ñ) banaspati, sañ susuk tuñgal iñana nu ñyə(ñ) na pala(ñ)ka sriman sri vacana sri baduga maharaja diraja ratu haji di pakvan pajajaran, nu mikadatvan sri bima untarayana madura suradipati, iña na pakvan sañ hyañ sri ratu devata.

As follows is the origin of Sang Resi Guru who had a son [named] Sang Haliwungan. He, Sang Susuk Tunggal, is the one who restored Pakuan, and Sang Hyang Haluwesi is the one who filled up with earth the holy Rancamaya. [They] appear from Rancamaya: “My name is Sang Udubasu, Sang Pulunggana, Sang Surugana, King Hyang Banaspati.” Sang Susuk Tunggal is the one who made a palanquin for the illustrious orders (*sriman sri vacana*) of Sri Baduga Maharaja Diraja, King of kings in Pakuan Pajajaran, the one who has the palace [called] Sri Bima Untarayana Madura Suradipati. There, in Pakuan was the holiness Sri Ratu Déwata.

This passage is essential for establishing the relationship of Ratu Déwata — the very name which is mentioned also in the Huludayeuh inscription — with Sang Halu Wesi, who in the *Carita Parahyañan* is depicted as being in charge of filling up with earth a place called Rancamaya — a toponym known in present-day Bogor. In areas that are about to be built or turned into settlements, it was necessary to hold some ritual to clean the place from evil creatures, among which Udubasu.

Recent Sundanese mythological tradition still knows the name Budug Basu as a mythical figure in the Dewi Sri cycle. He is Sri’s brother. One episode narrates how Budug Basu — along with his father, Sapi Gumarang, and his brother, Kalabuat — attacks an agricultural field in Pakuan. Their attacks always fail at the hands of protagonist Sulanjana. In the end, these destructive figures were willing to give in and promised to serve Sulanjana, on the condition that their names should always be invoked, and they should be pleased by the various kinds of plants as a means of offering every time the clearance of agricultural land took place.⁴⁵ Could the name **Sulanjana** go back to the name **Suklajati** in this inscription, since it has three syllables in common?

4.4. The Kawali Stones

This group of six inscribed stones is preserved in various spots on the site called Astana Gedé at Kawali in *kabupaten* Ciamis.⁴⁶ Five of them (Kawali 1–5)

45. For studies of the narrative cycle of Dewi Sri in Sundanese culture, see Hidding 1929 (particularly pages 1–18 on the myth of Sulanjana, summarized in Dutch) and Sukanda-Tessier (1977: 71–84). Pleyte provided an edition and translation into Dutch (1907). Satjadibrata (1931), and recently, Kalsum & Etti Rochaeti (2015) have offered an edition of *Wawacan Sulanjana*, without however translating the text.

46. For a more detailed description about the site, see Rusyanti (2011). For a physical description

were already known to scholarship by the beginning of the 19th century, while Kawali VI was only discovered in 1995. Some of these inscriptions had already been observed by Stamford Raffles more than 200 years ago, as recorded in his famous *History of Java* (1817, II: 58). An account of journeys undertaken in the period 1817–1826 (Olivier 1836–1838, I: 190–191) records as many as 12 inscriptions having been found at Kawali and reproduced by a certain J. H. Domis, and announces that gentleman’s plan to publish them. But this number 12 is not confirmed by other sources and we owe the first published decipherment of five inscriptions to R. Friederich (1855: 149–182). Friederich’s work was supported by Jonathan Rigg, who himself published the first Sundanese dictionary seven years later (1862).⁴⁷ Netscher (1855) contains a brief mention of the Kawali stone with footprints, left handprint, and the *Añana* inscription (see §4.4.5). K.F. Holle then improved Friederich’s reading (1867a: 450–470). Pleyte (1911, 167 with plate B and appendix 2, p. 197) only read Kawali 1. In the post-independence era, Noorduyn (1976) read the five inscriptions again without giving any translation. Dirman Surachmat (1986) cited the reading and translation of five inscriptions (Kawali 1–5), but excluding Kawali 1b, in his interesting paper on the toponymy around Kawali. Noorduyn (1988) read Kawali 1b and provided a translation with comments. Subsequently, Hasan Djafar (1991) read Kawali 1–5 offering a more rigorous diplomatic edition along with an Indonesian translation. Titi Surti Nastiti (1996) gave readings of all the inscriptions on the site, including Kawali 6, which had just been discovered one year earlier. Her readings too are accompanied by an Indonesian translation. Nandang Rusnandar (1999) again included all of the inscriptions, even Kawali 6, but his readings contain many errors so we do not refer to them in our notes. Likewise full of errors are the readings of Machi Suhadi (1999) and Djadja Sukardja S (2002), who each published booklets about the sites and its inscriptions, so that we do not refer to them either in our Apparatus. Richadiana Kartakusuma (2005) re-published the six inscriptions and provided translations into Indonesian. Titi Surti Nastiti & Hasan Djafar (2016) reproduced the reading from their previous publications. Our reading is based on direct observation of the stones in 2013 and on consultation of the photographs by Isidore van Kinsbergen⁴⁸ as well as those made by Arlo Griffiths.

of the inscriptions, see Titi Surti Nastiti & Hasan Djafar (2016).

47. On Jonathan Rigg, his life and œuvre, see Atep Kurnia 2011.

48. See Theuns-de Boer & Asser 2005: 232–233. The relevant numbers are indicated in the table below. The photos of the Kawali inscriptions can be found online at <https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl> with the search term “kawali”.

Kawali 1a	Friederich 1855 (facsimile by Raden Saleh); photo van Kinsbergen no. 60; Pleyte 1911; Titi Surti Nastiti 1996; Machi Suchadi 1999
Kawali 1b	Friederich 1855 (facsimile by Raden Saleh)
Kawali 2	Friederich 1855 (facsimile by Raden Saleh); photo van Kinsbergen no. 58; Titi Surti Nastiti 1996; Machi Suchadi 1999
Kawali 3	Friederich 1855 (facsimile by Raden Saleh); photo van Kinsbergen no. 59; Titi Surti Nastiti 1996; Machi Suchadi 1999
Kawali 4	Friederich 1855 (facsimile by Raden Saleh); photo van Kinsbergen no. 57; Titi Surti Nastiti 1996; Machi Suchadi 1999
Kawali 5	photo van Kinsbergen no. 56; Titi Surti Nastiti 1996; Machi Suchadi 1999
Kawali 6	Titi Surti Nastiti 1996; Machi Suchadi 1999

Table 3 – Published visual documentation of the Kawali stones.

4.4.1. Palaeography

The script used in the Kawali inscriptions is quite uniform. Some of the *aksara* shapes differ from those seen in the other inscriptions, and are palaeographically closer to the characters used in pre-Islamic *lontar* manuscripts from West Java. We can see, for example, the close similarity of the Kawali script with the one used in *lontar* manuscripts in *aksara ya, ra, sa*, and also in the *panghulu* and *panolong* markers (see the Appendix). De Casparis (1975: 55) has already discussed the forms of *ma, ya, sa, ra, A, panghulu, pamepet*, and *pamaéh*. Here we focus on some other interesting features. A number of *aksaras* are similar to those found in the Kebantenan inscriptions, for example *na* (fig. 13a) which is strikingly different from the same character in other inscriptions. The *aksara ca* in the Kawali 1 corpus has a shape (fig. 13b) which is similar to *na* in the same inscriptions but with an additional line curved to the right. As in Batutulis and Kebantenan, we also find in Kawali a special form of *k* (fig. 13c). This form is identical to what we find in *lontar* manuscripts. Very unique forms are found in the word *Iña* (fig. 13d) which was misread as *bhagya* by early scholars. We can recognize this type of *I* by a slanted line under a double arch. By contrast, the independent vowel *I* is normally formed by writing *b* and adding a slanting stroke below (as illustrated in fig. 4c and appendix, table 2). The *aksara ña* can also be recognized by the separate parenthesis-shaped stroke to the right of a *ga* shape. In manuscripts, *ña* is formed by adding such a stroke to the shapes of *ba* and *ya*. As such, these two features are unique and only exist in the Kawali inscription. Another very striking feature is the absence of any certain *panyecek* signs on all stones except the *liṅgas*. The sound /o/ is also interesting to note, spelled not with the combination *panéléng* and *panolong* as in the other OS

inscriptions, but only with *panolong*. In Kawali 6, there is a sign that predecessors have read as *panolong*, which looks like the arabic number 2 on the bottom right of the script concerned. However, we see two types of signs, although the differences are small. We interpret the first form (fig. 13e) as the *pasangan va*, while the second form (fig. 13f) represents *panolong*.

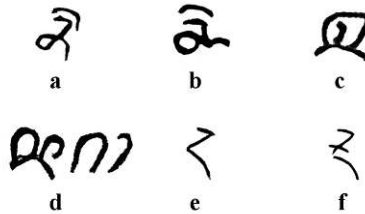


Fig. 13 – Palaeographic features of the Kawali inscriptions.

4.4.2. *Kawali Ia*

This is the text engraved on the main face of the stone.

4.4.2.1. Text and apparatus

- (1) ❖ nihan· tapak· va-
- (2) lar nu syi muliA tapa I-
- (3) ña paRḅu raja vas·tu
- (4) mañadəg· ḍi kuta kava-
- (5) li nu mahayu na kaḍatuAn·
- (6) suravisesa nu marigi sa-
- (7) kulili⟨m⟩ ḍayəḥ nu najur sakala-
- (8) ḍesa Aya ma nu pa⟨n⟩ḍəri pake na
- (9) gave raḥhayu pakən· həbəl· ja-
- (10) ya ḍi na buAna

1–2. *tapak· valar* N HD TSN ◇ *tapa kata* F; *tapa kavali* P; *tapa⟨k⟩ kavali* RK. — 2. *nu syi muliA tapa* H ◇ *nusya muñi atapa* F; *nu sam hyam muliA tapa* P; *nu siya muliA tapa* N RK; *nu siya muliA tapa⟨k⟩* HD TSN. — 2–3. *ña* ◇ N HD TSN RK; *bhagya* F H P. — 6–7. *sakulili⟨m⟩* H N ◇ *sakulili* F; *sakulilim* HD TSN RK; it may be doubted that any *panyecek* was written here — 8. *pa⟨n⟩ḍəri* ◇ *padəri* F; *pa⟨n⟩ḍə:ri* H N HD TSN RK; *pandə:ri* P. — 9. *həbəl* ◇ *həbən* F; *hə:bə:l* H P N HD TSN RK.

4.4.2.2. Translation and commentary

These are the footprints (*tapak valar*) of the one of praiseworthy asceticism. He, his majesty king Wastu, ruling in the city Kawali, is the one who beautified

the palace Surawisésa, who dug a moat around the city, who planted (crops) in all villages. If there is one in the future, he must be observant of (*pake*) good works, so that success in the world will be long-lasting.

1–2. *tapak· valar* ◇ The word *walar-walar* is attested in Rigg (1862: 526) “foot-mark, track (of man, animal, etc.) on the ground.” We suppose that *tapak valar* is a kind of redundant compound, of the type *tapak lacak* (MdS & MdJ), *asal mula*, *cantik jelita* (Malay), etc. Here it probably helps to express plurality.

2. *nu syi muliA tapa* ◇ We do not understand precisely why Noorduyn & Teeuw 2006 (Glossary, s.v.) indicate that the expression *nu siya* has the meaning “venerable, reverend.” Surely, its juxtaposition with a third word can yield honorific sense, as in the present context and in CPV.247 *nu siya mahapandita* “the reverend great teacher,” but in all contexts it can be analyzed as equivalent to Malay *ia yang*. Further examples are SA.927 *nu sia laksana bela* “the one who carried out the sacrifice,” SA.502 *nu sia nukus ñamida* “those who burn incense and firewood.” It can also be used to form epithets, as we see in BM.1181 *Nu Siya Lاراñ* (litt.: the one who is forbidden) and in the designation used in CP for the last king of Pakuan Pajajaran, viz. *Nu Siya Mulya* (litt.: the one who is praiseworthy, cf. Malay *yang mulia*). The latter is very similar to *nu siya mulia* in our inscription. But here it is followed by the word *tapa*, so we interpret it as “the one of praiseworthy asceticism,” an epithet for King Wastu. See also §4.1.4.

2–3. *Iña* ◇ On the position of *Iña*, see Kawa2.2–3.

7–8. *sakaladesa* ◇ The word *sakala*, of Sanskrit origin, means “all” here as it does in Sanskrit and in OJ when it is the first member of a compound (OJED s.v. *sakala* 2). It is surprising that in the OS corpus, this word is only attested with this meaning in this inscription. In manuscripts, we always find *sagala* in the meaning “all,” while *sakala* usually refers to the “manifest world,” as the opposite of *niskala*, as it does in OJ (OJED s.v. *sakala* 1).

4.4.3. *Kawali Ib*

This is the text on the lateral faces (1 = top, 2 = right, 3 = bottom, 4 = left). It was first read by Friederich (1855) and then by Pleyte (1911: 197) but their readings contained numerous mistakes so we exclude them from our apparatus. Our edition, like those of Hasan Djafar (1991) and Titi Surti Nastiti (1996), follows that of Noorduyn (1988: 309–310), which we have found to be flawless by consulting our own photographs. Noorduyn was the first to observe that this text is in verse form.

4.4.3.1. Text and apparatus

- (1) hayuA ðiponaḥ-p(o)naḥ
- (2) hayuA ðicavuḥ-cavu(ḥ)
- (3) IA neker Iña Ager
- (4) Iña ni<ñ>cak· Iña R<m>pag·

3. *IA* N HD TSN ◇ *Iña* RK — *Ager* N HD TSN ◇ *A(m)ger* RK — 4. *Iña* *R<m>pag*· N HD TSN ◇ *IA* *R<m>pag*· RK.

4.4.3.2. Translation and commentary

It should not be defied / it should not be treated wantonly / anyone striking it will fall prone / anyone kicking it will fall to the ground.

We have accepted Noorduyn's translation which seems perfectly adequate. See also his valuable comments on the translation (1988: 310). We would like to add about the occurrence of *IA* in line 3 that this word can be understood as *iya* or *ya*, and can stand as 3rd person pronoun (cf. Keba2.3&4 on *ya* standing for *iña*). It is interesting to note that the equivalent word *iya* appears *passim* in *Amanat Galunggung*, a text which originates from the eastern part of West Java, and may share dialectal features with the language of the Kawali inscriptions. See for example AG.14: *asiñ iya nu manañkə(n) na kabuyutan na galunggung, iya sakti tapa, iya jaya pran* "whoever is he who acquires the sanctuary of Galunggung, he will be powerful in asceticism, he will be victorious in battle."

4.4.4. Kawali 2

4.4.4.1. Text and apparatus

- (1) Aya ma
- (2) nu ñəsi I-
- (3) ña kavali I-
- (4) ni pake na kə-
- (5) R̥ta bənər
- (6) pakən· na<ñ>jər
- (7) na juritan·

2. *nu ñəsi* ◇ *nu jəh si* F; *nu ñə:si* H N HD TSN RK. — 2–3. *Iña* N HD TSN RK ◇ *bhagya* F H — 3–4. *Ini* HD TSN ◇ *bari* F H; *bani* RK.

4.4.4.2. Translation and commentary

If [you] occupy this (place called) Kawali, be observant of the proper behavior, so that [you] remain upright in battle.⁴⁹

6. *na<ñ>jər* ◇ Cf. PJ.126: *dəgdəg tañjər jaya pran* "indeed upright, victorious in battle".

7. *na* ◇ Cf. *di na* in Kawa1a.10 and see our discussion under §3.2.1.

49. Hasan Djafar's translation into Indonesian: "Semogalah ada yang menghuni di Kawali ini yang melaksanakan kemakmuran dan keadilan agar unggul dalam perang." Richadiana Kartakusuma's translation: "Kepada yang mengisi Kawali berani menerapkan kebenaran agar bertahan dalam perjuangan (hidup)."

4.4.5. Kawali 3

One word of uncertain reading. Netscher 1855 read *angkana* (i.e. *Aṅkana* or *Aṅkana*) and interpreted it as “his/her sign.” Noorduyn (1976) read *Añana*. We accept his reading, based on the assumption that it is a spelling variant for *ajñana*. In OS sources, we often find the letter *j* being dropped from this word. See e.g. SMG.38 *vuku añana* “knowledge section,” SC.14 *mañucap kaañanaan* “expound the knowledge.”

4.4.6. Kawali 4

- (1) saṁ hyim liṁ-
- (2) ga hyaṁ

This short text can be translated: “The sacred *liṅga* of the ancestor.” Note the two spellings of the word *hyaṁ*. The spelling *hyim* is also used in Kawa5.

4.4.7. Kawali 5

- (1) saṁ hyim liṅga
- (2) bimba

This short text can be translated: “The sacred *liṅga* of Bingba (or Bimba).” Titi Surti Nastiti reads *biṅba* and in her translation indicates “Bingba (= Arca),” which implies that she sees a connection with the Sanskrit word *bimba* “image.” This raises questions both about the meaning of *liṅga*, and about the history of usage of the *panyecek*, which would thus stand for /m/ (rather than usual /ṅ/). It is interesting to note the meanings of *hyaṁ* “ancestor” and *bimba* “image” in Kawali 4 and 5. One may wonder whether the difference between ancestors and “Hindu” gods is relevant here (see footnote n. 42), in which case each *liṅga* would have been used for worship of a specific type of deity.

4.4.8. Kawali 6

This inscription was accidentally discovered on 3 October 1995 by Sopor, the caretaker of the site (Titi Surti Nastiti 1996: 19). A decipherment of the text was published for the first time by Titi Surti Nastiti (1996) and reproduced in Hasan Djafar & Titi Surti Nastiti (2016), while Richadiana Kartakusuma (2005) offered a slightly different reading.

4.4.8.1. Text and apparatus

- (1) ❀ Ini pəṚti(ṁ)-
- (2) gal· nu Atis·-
- (3) ti rasa Aya ma nu



Fig. 14 – Kawali 6 (photo by Arlo Griffiths).

- (4) *nəsi dayəh Ivə*
 (5) *Ulaḥ bvatvaḥ bisi*
 (6) *kvakvaro*

1. *pəṛtiṁgal*·TSN ◇ *pəṛtiṁgal*·RK. — 5. *bvatvaḥ* ◇ *botoḥ* TSN RK. — 6. *kvakvaro* ◇ *kokoro* TSN RK.

4.4.8.2. Translation and commentary

This is the relic of those who are of stable emotions (*atisti rasa*). If one resides here, one should not gamble: it will lead to suffering.

1. *pəṛtiṁgal* ◇ The prefix *pəṛ-*, *prə* or *pra* is not commonly used in OS. So far we have encountered *prəbakti* “devotion, worship” and *prətapa* “ascetic.” All instances are nouns, whether designating agents (*prətapa*) or actions (*prəbakti*). It must be noted that the base *tiṅgal* in OS (as in MdS and MdJ) never seems to have the meaning “to reside, to live (in a place)” familiar from Malay, but rather means “to be left behind.” We have the impression that *prətiṅgal* here has a meaning similar to MdS *titinggal* “relic, inheritance” and to that expressed by *tapak-valar* in Kawa1a. Compare how in Malay the expression *jejak* has the same meaning as *peninggalan*.

2–3. *Atis-ti* ◇ Cf. SMG.32: *nu kaṅkən joṅ ta ma, na gəiṅ atisti pasanta* “what is comparable to a seaboat is the stable and peaceful mind.” It is not clear whom *nu Atis-ti rasa* refers to, whether it is the same as *nu sia mulia tapa* in Kawa1a, i.e., King Wastu, another former king (or kings), or the hermit (or hermits). In our opinion, the first and second are the most plausible interpretations. However, the third interpretation need not be incompatible with the other two as kings themselves may be ascetics. Cf. CP11a, 39a, 24b, passages which narrate how several kings became ascetics (*narajarəsi*).

4. *ivə* ◇ A variant (as per §3.1.3) of *iyə* “this, here,” MdS *ieu*. Cf. CP.12r *ivə keh pamalaan*

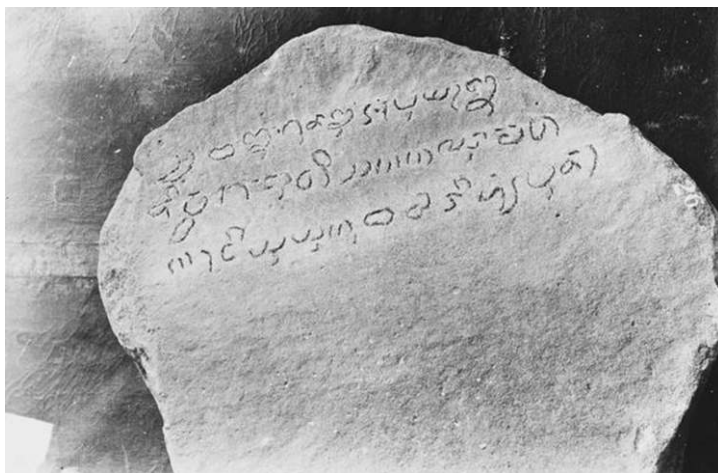


Fig. 15 – The Linggawangi stone (photo OD-1460, courtesy of the Kern Institute collection, Leiden University Library).

ai(ñ), təhər bava ku kita kədə-kədə! “this is my punishment, so you take [him] with force.”

5. *Ulah bvatvah* ◇ Cf. SMG.15 as quoted under Keбал. Prohibitions of gambling are a common thread seen in late pre-Islamic prescriptive texts and inscriptions from Java and Bali. See Schoettel & Griffiths, forthcoming.

4.5. The Linggawangi Stone

The inscription is kept at the National Museum in Jakarta with the number D. 26. A black and white photograph of this inscription, reproduced here as fig. 9, is available in the series of the former *Oudheidkundige Dienst* under no. 1460 (*OV*, 1912: 84), and a color photo accompanies the recent publication by Hasan Djafar *et al.* 2016: 92–93. In July 1877, the *Resident* of Priangan sent a letter to the *Bataviaasch Genootschap* concerning the discovery of this inscription in *desa* Linggawangi, Tasikmalaya (*NBG* 15, 1877: 111, 150, 142; Groeneveldt 1887: 381; Verbeek 1891: 52–53; *ROD*, 1914: 77, no. 233). In October of the same year, the *Bataviaasch Genootschap* sent a facsimile of the inscription to Holle with the request to read it. Holle responded immediately, and his reading was published in the same year (Holle 1877). Although Holle mistakenly read the first and last numeral signs expressing the date of the inscription, he still entertained the right conclusion, viz. that the inscription forms a date 1333 Śaka, only to reject it as he thought that his reading didn’t allow it. Pleyte (1911: 162) offered a new reading still rather marred by errors but nevertheless accepted the date of 1333, citing a letter from H. Kern. Saleh Danasasmita (1975a) published an extensive analysis, but an error of reading leads to a far-fetched interpretation of the year as 1033 Śaka. Only Hasan Djafar’s reading (1991, reproduced in Hasan Djafar *et al.* 2016) can be relied upon, although the relationship between the numeral signs and the

chronogram words is not explained because this scholar does not translate the text. We read the text from the OD photo and we discuss the content of the inscription, particularly the interpretation of the chronogram.

4.5.1. Palaeography

This short inscription makes use of a rounded script, lacking the sharp-angled ductus that is characteristic of Sundanese script as seen in the Kebantenan and Kawali inscriptions, and is in that sense comparable to the Huludayeh inscription. The appearance of the *aksara ṭā* in the word *baṭāri* in the third line is noteworthy. In our corpus, this *aksara* is only found in the present inscription. It is ubiquitous in *gebang* and *lontar* manuscripts, although in the latter, the character also represents the syllable /tra/ (see Aditia Gunawan 2019: 27–28; Rahmat Sopian 2020: 135).

4.5.2. Text, apparatus and commentary

- (1) (sva)ba 3 guna 3 Apuy· 3
 (2) di vva(m̄) 1, Iti sakakala rumata-
 (3) k· disusuku baṭāri hyam̄ pun·

1. (sva)ba ◇ // ba HD. See below, §4.5.4 — 2. di vva(m̄) ◇ *divva* HD. The position of *panyecek* is quite unusual, more to the left than in l. 3 *hyam̄*. — *Iti* ◇ The Sanskrit word *iti* is used here as equivalent for *ini* or *nihan* seen in other OS inscriptions (BaTu.1, Keba1.1r1). — 3. *disusuku* ◇ understand *disusuk ku*. On such degemination, see §3.1.5.

4.5.3. Translation

Shining 3 qualities 3 fires 3 in man 1: such is the chronogram (or: this is the memorial) of Rumatak being marked off by (the deified female ancestor) Batari Hyang.

4.5.4. Chronogram

Although this inscription is short, some problems have so far not been solved, particularly related to the chronogram. First of all, one may ask whether it is intended as a series of independent words or as a sentence. The presence of a preposition *di* in the second points to the latter possibility. The problem lies in the initial character of the inscription, before the letter *ba* and the number 3. Hasan Djafar (1991) considers the sign as an opening mark and transliterates it as //, to which choice it may be objected that no comparable opening mark is found in any other of the inscriptions assembled here. We read it as *sva*. The *aksara s* can be recognized by the form of two curved and slanting lines (cf. *s* in line 2). The *pasangan va* is recognizable, although it is slightly more tapered here than the *pasangan va* in line 2. Thus, the beginning of the inscription contains the word *svaba*, a spelling variant, as per §3.1.7, for *śvabha* or *śobha* “bright, brilliant, handsome” (OJED, s.v. *śobha*). This word may then be explained as expressing the same numerical value as *ava* or *ba*, words which have a very

similar lexical meaning (OJED, s.v. *awa* 2, “bright, clear, shining, glowing”) and share the same second syllable. The Old Javanese *Pararaton* contains a chronogram *ba-ba-tañan-voñ*, which expresses the value 1233 (Brandes 1920: 342, Noorduyn 1993). Whether we read *svaba* or // *ba*, the meaning will be the same. Thus, we interpret the sentence *svaba guna apuy di vvarñ* as “shining is the nature of the fire in man,” the numerical implication of which is explained explicitly by the number signs in the inscription, to be read as per convention in the reverse order, namely 1333 Śaka or 1411/1412 CE.

5. Implications

Our study of the Old Sundanese inscriptions has shown how closely they are related to the pre-Islamic Sundanese manuscript tradition. Therefore, the regrettable gap that is noticeable in academic circles today between scholars who read Old Sundanese manuscripts and who study the inscriptions needs to be bridged again, following in the footsteps of Holle, Pleyte, Noorduyn and Saleh Danasasmita. Based on a systematic comparison of epigraphic and manuscript sources, including sources in Old Javanese, we have managed to shed light on several doubtful readings and problems of interpretation. Nevertheless, linguistic, philological, and paleographical aspects of this small epigraphic corpus still leave many gaps to be filled by further research. In this final section, we turn to the broader historical implications of our study.

The only two Śaka dates contained in the inscriptions, namely 1333 (Linggawangi) and — although the interpretation of the chronogram remains uncertain — 1455 (Batutulis), furnish a broad chronological framework. It is surely significant that this date range largely falls after the dates associated directly or indirectly with Majapahit rule in East Java. The latest charters issued by the Majapahit kraton are the group of stone inscriptions concerning a freehold (*sīma*) called Trailokyapuri, all of them found near Trowulan in East Java and dated to 1408 Śaka; the last royal inscriptions on copper-plate are those of Waringin Pitu (1369 Śaka) and Pamintihan (1395 Śaka).⁵⁰ All these dates fall in the 15th century CE. Besides these royal inscriptions, the epigraphic corpus of 15th-century Central and East Java is rich in stone inscriptions apparently unconnected with the kraton but associated with ascetic communities settled in mountain hermitages, notably in the Merapi-Merabu, Lawu, and Bromo-Semeru massifs.⁵¹

Now compared to this roughly contemporary epigraphic material from relatively nearby regions, the inscriptions we have presented here show surprising differences starting with their material aspects. Not only in size, but also in the engraving technique and (if we may judge from their greater shininess and yellowish color) also in their metallurgical composition, the set

50. These royal inscriptions have been analyzed in magisterial fashion by Noorduyn (1978).

51. These will be presented exhaustively in Schoettel & Griffiths forthcoming.

of Kebantenan plates is different from most if not all of the copper plates ever issued from Majapahit or earlier Javanese kratons. None of the stone inscriptions reveal any effort at preparing the stone otherwise than by furnishing a smooth writing surface on one side; this is very different from most Majapahit-period inscriptions, except the non-royal inscriptions found at mountain sites.

It is thus all the more remarkable that in the Sundanese context, all inscriptions do reveal a more or less evident connection with the kraton, although we purposefully do not designate them as “royal” here because their contents show no real similarity with the royal inscriptions of late Majapahit, at the exception of the Kebantenan inscriptions, which have most in common, in form and contents, with the royal inscriptions on copper-plate of late Majapahit. Although none of these plates bears a date, the use of the words *susuhunan ayana di pakuan pajajaran* “His Highness now [ruling] at Pakuan Pajajaran” seems to indicate that the plates refer to current events. Moreover, the king expresses himself using a first personal pronoun in *saŋgar kami ratu* “the shrine of me, the king.” Hence, we can argue that the Kebantenan inscriptions were issued when king Sri Baduga was on the throne (a period we have tentatively accepted may have corresponded roughly to the years 1482–1521 CE).

We emphasize this point, because we believe that this “current” aspect sets the Kebantenan inscriptions apart from all the stone inscriptions. The Linggawangi inscription can be interpreted as recalling an event during the lifetime of a deceased queen (*baṭāri*). The Batutulis inscription quite explicitly states that the king was dead when it was produced. As we have tried to show above, this inscription is a memorial (*sakakala*) of the deceased king Sri Baduga, probably created during the first half of the 16th century CE. In our opinion, it is also possible to read as a *post-mortem* memorial the inscription Kawali 1a, which mentions the name of King Wastu. Based on known historical data and on the location of Kawali in the Galuh area of eastern West Java, historians have argued that the King Wastu mentioned in this inscription may be identified as Niskala Wastu Kancana (Pleyte 1911: 165–168; Saleh Danasasmitta 1975b). This would make him the father of Déwa Niskala, alias Tohaan in Galuh, and the grandfather of Sri Baduga — it would make him the ancestor of all kings listed in the *Carita Parahyaanan*, and one who supposedly ruled for... 104 years. If we assume this identification to be correct and if we are able to find some way to rationalize this implausible indication of a reign lasting 104 years without affecting the rest of the *Carita Parahyaanan*’s chronology, then assuming that the inscription was produced during the king’s lifetime would imply that it was engraved at the end of the 14th century, two generations before Sri Baduga.

But these assumptions need to be reconsidered. There are some remarkable textual similarities between two of the Kawali inscriptions and Batutulis. While Batutulis uses the term memorial (*sakakala*), Kawali 1a mentions the footprints (*tapak valar*) of King Wastu, and Kawali 6 is said to be a relic (*pāratiŋgal*) for commemoration of *nu atisti rasa*, which we have argued may

designate a former king (or former kings). Both in Batutulis and in Kawali 1a we find mention of the king's involvement in delimiting the kingdom's territory: while the term used in Batutulis is *ñusuk*, Kawali 1a uses the practically synonymous term *marigi*. Although we do not wish to reject altogether the identification of King Wastu in Kawali 1a with Niskala Wastu Kancana of the *Carita Parahyañan* nor wish to question the entire framework of relative chronology offered by that text, we propose to consider Kawali 1a, and by extension the whole Kawali group, as postdating the reign of Niskala Wastu Kancana, meaning that these inscriptions may have been produced quite some time after his demise, ostensibly around 1475 CE.

The most problematic case is the Huludayeuh inscription. Its opening words, which might have given some indication of this text's *raison d'être*, have been lost due to damage to the stone. However, the text does mention Sang Ratu Déwata *alias* Sri Baduga. Now was this stone engraved during Sri Baduga's reign, or is this yet another case of *post-mortem* commemoration? We are inclined to favor the latter interpretation as this text, with its allusions to the opening of forest tracts, seems to share some fundamental characteristics with the way post-Majapahit Javanese historiography frames a picture of the past.⁵² We therefore propose to assign the Huludayeuh inscription to a period at least some decades after 1521 CE.

And so we conclude that much if not all of the Old Sundanese epigraphic corpus is younger than most scholars have so far assumed, that its production does not necessarily cover a range as long as that marked by the earliest and latest dates explicitly recorded (1411 and 1533 CE), but may entirely be circumscribed to the 16th century (the only possibly earlier items being Linggawangi). This conclusion has important corollaries.

First, with regard to the applicability of the palaeographic method for dating documents. In this article we have tried to examine to what degree the twofold distinction of script types applicable to Old Sundanese manuscripts is pertinent also in the epigraphic context, but from the various subsections on palaeography above, it emerges that the distinction between "Old Sundanese" and "Old Western Javanese quadratic" characters is not evidently pertinent in the epigraphic context and that, in the present state of knowledge, a review of paleography cannot help to narrow down the dating of the inscriptions. Conceivably some progress toward better understanding of this complex issue can still be made through more exhaustive studies of palaeographical aspects of the manuscripts, and comparison with contemporary inscriptions from Central and East Java.

Second, considering the predominant commemorative nature of this epigraphic corpus, we argue that these texts must be read as part of an effort, reflected also in the contemporary redaction of a chronicle, the *Carita Parahyañan*, to frame a

52. See Van Naerssen (1968: 44) about the *Babad Tanah Jawi*: "The founding of a new kraton goes together with the clearing of a forest."

specific picture of the past, namely to create a local Sundanese history, rather than as more or less objective records of contemporary events. This means that there is reason to be careful in their exploitation for writing *histoire événementielle*, although it seems possible that they were produced sufficiently soon after the events to which they refer to retain some factual validity.

Third, the chronological and discursive context in which we propose to regard these texts naturally leads us to consider the social and political contexts of the Sunda region from the late 15th into the 16th century. The Portuguese records suggest that a Sundanese polity was involved in international commercial exchange, and even signed a trade agreement with a representative of Portugal in 1522.⁵³ The impression that some parts of Sunda were well integrated in this period into a cosmopolitan network is reinforced by the travelogue of Bujangga Manik that we have often referred to in the preceding pages. The decades before and after the turn of the 16th century saw momentous political dynamics all around Pakuan Pajajaran. With the fall of Majapahit in East Java and the concomitant rise of Islamic polities first at Demak, and subsequently at Cirebon and Banten, the Sundanese highlands would have become more directly exposed to external pressures. We imagine that it is partly in response to these pressures that Sundanese was raised to the status of a literary language, in a process that led to the production of the inscriptions — alongside the manuscript culture with which they are so intimately connected — that have been our focus here.

Having thus pushed our analysis well beyond the confines of our disciplinary and empirical fields of specialization, we have also reached the limits of what we can say in this contribution. We hope it will help to give the Sunda region a place in the larger picture of early modern Indonesian, Southeast Asian and global history.⁵⁴

53. Hoesein Djajadiningrat (1913: 73–80) presented the Portuguese sources known at his time, and assumed that the “Sunda King” who figures in them was the King of Pakuan. The same sources, and others that were not yet known at the beginning of the 20th century, were analyzed in Guillot 1991. According to the new interpretation proposed by Guillot, the Sundanese polity in question would have been not Pakuan but Banten, which he imagines as a principality nominally subordinate to Pakuan but practically enjoying a substantial degree of autonomy.

54. The above conclusions may be contrasted with the strictly positivist reading of the Old Sundanese sources and their classification in ‘Zaman Kuno’, i.e. the pre-Islamic period, in *Sejarah Nasional Indonesia* (Bambang Sumadio & Endang Sri Hardiati 2008, chapter VII ‘Kerajaan Sunda’), or with the total absence of Sundanese-language sources in the seminal study of *Southeast Asia in the age of commerce, 1450–1680* by Anthony Reid (1988–1993).




































Appendix: Script tables based on Old Sundanese inscriptions and manuscripts

1. Consonant aksaras

Transliteration	BaTu	Keba	HuDa	LiWa	Kawa	Gelang SKK	Lontar SMG
ka							
k·							
ga							
gha							
na							
ca							
ja							
ña							
ta							
tā*							
da							
ḍa							
na							
pa							
ba							
ma							
ya							
ra							
la							
va							
sa							
śa							
ha							

* This aksara is also used as equivalent for *tra*.



















2. Vowel aksaras

Transliteration	BaTu	Keba	HuDa	LiWa	Kawa	Gebang SKK	Lontar SMG
A							
I							
U							
E							
O							
qə							
R*							
l**							

* This *aksara* is equivalent to *rə*.

** This *aksara* is equivalent to *lə*.

3. Pasangans

Transliteration	BaTu	Keba	HuDa	LiWa	Kawa	Gebang SKK	Lontar SMG
ka							
ca							
na							
ba							
va							

4. Vocalizations and other markers

Term (transliteration)	BaTu	KeBa	HuDa	LiWa	Kawa	Gebang SKK	Lontar SMG
<i>panghulu</i> (i)							
<i>pamepet</i> (ə)							
<i>panyuku</i> (u)							
<i>panolong</i> (o)							
<i>panolong</i> to mark vowel length (ː)							
<i>panolong</i> to mark consonant duplication (ː)							
<i>panéleng</i> (e)							
<i>panyecek</i> (in)							
<i>pangwisad</i> (h)							
<i>panglayar</i> (r)							
<i>panyakra</i> (r)							
<i>pamingkal</i> (y)							
<i>pamaéh</i> (ː)							
r*							
<i>adeg-adeg</i> (symbols)							

* This is equivalent to rə.

5. Numbers (only in Linggawangi and in manuscripts)

Value	LiWa	Gebang SKK	Lontar SMG
1			
3			

7. Abbreviations and Sources

7.1 General abbreviations

- KUBS *Kamus Umum Basa Sunda* (Panitia Kamus Sunda 1976)
 MNI Museum Nasional Indonesia
 NBG Notulen van de Algemeene en Bestuurs-vergaderingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen
 MdJ Modern Javanese
 MdS Modern Sundanese. Unless stated otherwise, the quoted meanings are taken from Hardjadibrata (2003).
 OJ Old Javanese
 OJED Old Javanese-English Dictionary (Zoetmulder 1982)
 OS Old Sundanese
 OV Oudheidkundig Verslag
 Perpunas Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia
 ROD Rapporten van den Oudheidkundigen Dienst
 Skt. Sanskrit

7.2 Designations of inscriptions

- BaTu Batutulis
 HuDa Huludayeuh
 Kawa Kawali
 Keba Kebantenan
 LiWa Linggawangi

7.3 Sigla for previous editors

- B Boechari
 F Friederich
 H Holle
 HD Hasan Djafar
 P Pleyte

RK Richadiana Kartakusuma
TSN Titi Surti Nastiti

7.4 Works of Old Sundanese literature

- AG Perpusnas L 632a, *Amanat Galuṅguṅ*, published in Atja & Saleh Danasasmita 1981a.
- BM Bodleian Library, Oxford, Ms.Jav.3, published as *Bujangga Manik* in Noorduyn & Teeuw 2006.
- CP Perpusnas L 406, *Carita Parahyangan*, published in Atja & Saleh Danasasmita 1981b.
- CRP Perpusnas L 410 (now lost), *Carita Ratu Pakuan*, in Atja 1970.
- FCP Perpusnas L 406, published as *Fragmen Carita Parahyangan* in Undang Ahmad Darsa & Edi S Ekadjati 1995.
- JMP L 624b, *Sañ Hyañ Jati Mahapitutur*, published in Tien Wartini *et al.* 2010.
- KK Ciburuy no. Cb.Ltr-17, *Kawih Katanian*, edition in preparation by Ilham Nurwansah.
- KP Perpusnas L 419 and L 420, *Kawih Paniṅkes*, published as *Kosmologi Sunda Kuna* in Undang A. Darsa & Edi S. Ekadjati 2006 (edition based on ms. Perpusnas L 420).
- KS *Kaputusan Sañ Hyañ*, romanized typewriting, ms. Perpusnas no. 280 Peti 89.
- PJ Perpusnas L 610, *Pituturniṅ Jalma*, published in Tien Wartini *et al.* 2010.
- PR Perpusnas L 1099, *Pakeaṅ Raga*, published as *Sanghyang Tatwa Ajnyana* in Tien Wartini *et al.* 2011b.
- CPV Perpusnas L 416 & L 423, *Carita Purnavijaya*, published in Pleyte 1914.
- RR Museum Sri Baduga 1101, *The Sons of Rama and Rawana*, in Noorduyn & Teeuw 2006.
- SA Perpusnas L 625, *Sri Ajñana*, published in Noorduyn & Teeuw 2006.
- SC Perpusnas L 626, *Sañ Hyañ Svavarcinta*, published in Tien Wartini *et al.* 2011a.
- SD Perpusnas L 408, *Sevaka Darma*, in Saleh Danasasmita *et al.* 1987.
- SKK Perpusnas L 630, *Sañ Hyañ Siksa Kandaṅ Karasian*, published in Atja & Saleh Danasasmita 1981c, new edition in preparation by Aditia Gunawan.
- SMG Perpusnas L 621, *Sañ Hyañ Sasana Mahaguru*, published in Aditia Gunawan 2009, new edition in preparation by the same author.
- TB Perpusnas L 620, *Tutur Bvana*, published in Tien Wartini *et al.* 2010.
- VL Perpusnas L 622, *Varugan Ləmah*, published in Aditia Gunawan 2010.

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