This inscription, which has been published as No. I in the *Kawi Oorkonden* of Cohen Stuart, belongs to the reign of king Tulođang and has been incised on a set of three copper-plates. It is a matter of great regret that the exact find-spot of this record is not known. Prof. Krom 1) remarks however that there are some place-names in the inscription which we find earlier in Central and then also in Eastern Java and that among the people mentioned we come across a religious functionary (*marhyang*) of Dięng and an inmate of the cloister of Siddhakārya belonging to Dięng. The reference to Dięng is not however of great importance, unless other place-names of this inscription are also found in the Dięng-region. For, in the inscription of Kęmbang Arum 2), whose find-spot is exactly known, the sixth *ruma mągaman* is “the maker of the stone for the free-hold, (named) Si Srū, father of Bukang, hailing from Đihyang” (Pl. II, 13). He thus came to Kęmbang Arum in Jogjakarta from a far-off place. The reputation of Dięng in spiritual matters was such that it was found necessary on many ceremonial occasions to invite people (mainly religious) from that region. For finding out the *locale* of the inscription, it is therefore necessary to make a detailed examination of the geographical names of this inscription and search them in other records of Java. This has led me to the following results. It has been found, for example, that the names of Layang, Lintakan, Wru, Kasugihan, Turumangamwil, Miramiraḥ, Pikatan, Đatar, Wungkudu, Srangan, Manggulungi, Mataran, Kabanyāgān, Wuga, Kahiripan, Talaga, Gilikan, Pakalangkyangan and Watuwatu are also found in other inscriptions of Java. Whenever the find-spot of these records is known, they refer in most cases to the region of

1) *Geschiedenis*, p. 194.
2) *OV*, 1925, Bijl. B.
Këdu and in several cases, where the exact findspot is not known, they have been obtained from Jogjakarta. Thus, *OJO* XXII, 11.14-15 (823 Šaka, Këdu), *KO* XIV, pl. B. 1 (803 Šaka, Këdu), *KO* XV, pl. B 9 (804 Šaka, Këdu) have all mentioned the place Kasugihan 1). Similarly, in *OJO* II, V°. 3 (731 Šaka, Diëng) a place is found under Pikatan, while *OJO* VI, 1.5 (775 Šaka) 2) presents a *raka* of Pikatan. A *raka* of Pikatan is also mentioned in *OJO* VIII (786 Šaka), obtained from Këdu. The name reminds us, above all, of the *raka* of Pikatan who has been mentioned in the dynastic list of Mataram-kings, found in the well-known inscription from Këdu 3). A *pamagat* Pikatan is also found in the inscription of Këmbang Arum, pl. III, a 13, found in Jogjakarta. In the map the place Pikatan has been shown to the North-East of Sumbing. The name of the place Kabanyágán which occurs in the record under review is also noticed in *OJO* VI described above. Similarly in the inscription of Kuburan Canõ, r° 5 (753 Šaka, Këdu) 4), we find the name of *pamgët* Wuga. This Wuga appears to be a place about Prambanan 5). It is perhaps more interesting to note that the place Pakalangkyang is under Pagar wësi both in the record under review as also in the inscription of Këmbang Arum 6). Similarly, the place called Wungkudu is under Kilipan 7) both in this record as also in the inscription of Këmbang Arum (Pl. II, 3). Moreover, in the copper-plate of 828 (?) Šaka (*OV*, 1917), obtained from the neighbourhood of Barabudur in Këdu, we find the village of Srangan. Several inscri-

1) A place of this name also occurs in *OJO* CIII, b. As several place-names of this inscription are found in the records from Këdu, there is a great possibility that *OJO* CIII refers to that region on or its neighbourhood. Mr. Holle remarked in *VBG* XXXIX B p. 2 that this inscription has palaeographical affinity with *KO* XVII, which, as Cohen Stuart has observed (*KO*, p. XII), has the same script as *KO* I. A place of this name has also been mentioned in the copper-plate of Solo, published in *OV*, 1922, Bijl. L (See r° 2) with corrections of Goris in *Ibid*, 1928, pp. 65-66. Its find-spot has not been described.

2) In *TBG*, 47, p. 455 it has been described that the inscription was obtained from Këdu.


3) It should be remembered that though Këmbang Arum has been included in the residency of Jogjakarta, it is very near the border-lands of Këdu.

4) The name has evidently been misread by Cohen Stuart while editing *KO* I. Kilipan is also known from other sources. Cf. The Amsterdam inscription of *Balitung* (Inscr. I, v° 15), originally published by Dr. Van Naerssen in Meded., XXXVI, afd. volk. no. 7, of the Royal Colonial Institute of Amsterdam.

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tions, whose find-spots are more or less unknown, mention the names of Layang 5), Lintakan 6), Turumangamwil 7), Miramirah 1), Datar 2), Mataram 8), Manggulungi 4), Kahuripan 5), Talaga 6), Gilikan 7).

5) Cf. OJO, XXXVI, v° 12. According to the conjecture of Rouffaer in Notulen, 1909, p. LXXVIII, it was obtained from Taji, near Prambahan. A place called Layang is also found in KO IX, 1b 4 (808 Saka). KO XVII of the time of Daśa mentions this place several times (11, 16, 18, 23, 27). As has been mentioned before this record has palaeographical similarity with the record under notice.

6) Cf. OJO, CIII a. It belonged to the collection of Dieduksman at Jogja. Its find-spot is not however known. In OJO XXXIII, 11. 3-4 (848(? ) Śaka), Museum at Solo (OV, 1928, pp. 66-67), in A. 11, this place has been mentioned.

7) In the copper-plate of 800 Saka (Poerbatjaraka, Agastya, p. 75), we find Taru which is obviously Turu of our record. In the copper-plate of the there is the mutilated name of a village, read as Tu(mangambil. 1. The letter left out is probably ru and hence we find Turu. It has been described that the inscription is from Jēdung. Dr. Stutterheim has shown however in TBJ, 67, p. 174 that the self-same record could also be engraved on bronze or copper-plates and even on paper (lontar). Can OJO XXXIII be one of such records, originally belonging to Central Java? Because, besides Turumangambil, the name of Miramirah of this inscription is also found in Central Java. The copper-plate of 800 Śaka described by Poerbatjaraka in his Agastya is dated only 48 years prior to OJO XXXIII and handles over institutions of Central Java. So OJO XXXIII may also refer to Central Java.

2) As observed in the preceding note, Miramirah is mentioned in OJO XXXIII. In the important inscription of Kēdu published by Dr. Stutterheim we also find the name of this place (TBG, 67, p. 207). A place of this name has also been mentioned in a copper-plate of the Museum at Solo, v°. 4 (CV, 1922, Bijl. L). Its find-spot has not been described. But on reference to the geographical places of this record, it is possible to show that the inscription is connected with Central Java.

A patih datar has been mentioned in OJO CIV a. This inscription was obtained from the Regent of Banjarnégarā, res. Banjumas. As the find-spot is not known the reference is practically valueless. A search of the geographical names of this inscription in other records of Java may however indicate the place of its origin. Meanwhile, it may be remarked that the reference to the guru hyang of Kelasa in pl. 1b serves to show that it is possibly connected with the Dieng region or Central Java.

3) This name has been mentioned in the copper-plate of the Museum at Solo (OV, 1928, pp. 66-67) pl. A 11. Along with Turumangamwi I several names of this inscription are found in records from Central Java.

4) Mulak in under Manggulungi in the copper-plate described in the previous note.

5) The desa Kahuripan mentioned in our record and in Jawapatra II (OV, 1925, pp. 59-60) is perhaps the same as Kuripan, i.s., the plain about Baratêngah (inw. no. 1034). See the remarks of Dr. Goris on this name in his edition of the inscription of Kuburan Candi in TBJ, 70, pp. 157-170.

6) It has been described as a place in KO X, 1a 5 (802 Saka). The find-spot of this record is not known but from several place-names it appears to refer to the heart of Central Java.

7) This place is mentioned in OJO CII a 5, 12 and OJO CIII a. Both
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Watuwatu 8), and Wru 9). There are reasons to believe that these inscriptions, at least some of them, mentioning these place-names, originally belonged to Central Java. It may be pointed out for example that the names of Lintakan, Gilikan, Turumangamwil and Kasugihan of our record occur in OJO CIII a. Similarity of one or two names may be quite accidental, but when series of identical geographical names are found in two records, the coincidence can not be due to mere accident. When we consider with these facts the palaeographical affinity of such records, the question is more or less decided 1).

But to return to our point. We have probably succeeded in showing above that most of the geographical names of our inscription, so far as they can be identified, occur in the border-districts of Southern Kêdu and Northern Jogjakarta. We may therefore provisionally conclude that the inscription originally belonged to this region. Attention may be drawn to the fact that the officers or class of peoples called râma mägaman, râma marata, tunggu durung, rakryan mawanua, etc., do not appear in inscriptions from the eleventh century onwards. They seem to be the special institutions of Central Java. As some of these persons are noticed in our inscription they may offer some indication regarding its source, which, as we have seen from other evidence, is probably the border-region between Kêdu and Jogjakarta. This inference receives corroboration from the significant fact that the first-known possessor of this record was the pangeran ngabehi of Jogjakarta who presented it to the Batavian Society in 1865/66 2).

these records belonged to the collection of Dieduksman at Jogja. In the copper-plate of the museum at Solo (OV, 1928, pp. 66-67), the place has been mentioned again.

8) In another copper-plate of the museum at Solo (OV, 1922, Bijl. L.) r. 3 a place of this name has been mentioned.

9) A place has been described under Wru in the copper-plate of Solo mentioned in note 7 above.

1) Judging from this point of view, KO XVII, copper-plates of Solo (OV, 1922, Bijl. L; OV, 1928, pp. 66-67) should provisionally be regarded to belong to Central Java, perhaps the region of Kêdu.

2) Notulen IV, p. 140; KO, p. V.