Wuru Tunggal (833 Śaka)

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Identifier: DHARMA_INSIDENKWuruTunggal

Repository: Nusantara Epigraphy (tfc-nusantara-epigraphy)

File path: xml/DHARMA_INSIDENKWuruTunggal.xml

Language: Old Javanese [Kawi]

Commit: 2026-11-09 08:51 (6580fa0), last modified 2026-09-09 14:27 (72454d8)

Edition

〈Page 1r〉

〈1r1〉 śaka 833 phālgu¡ṇ!〈n〉a-māsa dvitīy¡a!〈ā〉 kṛṣṇa-pakṣa, ma,〈1r2〉 va, Ā, vāra, kālani ḍaṁ navī sumahur hutaṁ saṁ bapa I mpu guru〈1r3〉 ḍayā, panahurnya mas· su 16 mā 10 ku 2 ha 5 tumaṅga〈1r4〉pp ikaṁ mas· pu latī bapani bayal anag vanva I vuru tuṅgal·〈1r5〉 tutuganniṁ taṇḍa muAṁ pu vijaḥ bapani bhūmi Anag vanva I vuru tu〈1r6〉ṅgal·, śuddha hutaṁni ḍaṁ nav¡i!〈ī〉 I mpu guru ḍayā,

tatra sākṣī saṁ tgu〈1r7〉hān anag vanva I pilaṁ vatak paṅgil hyaṁ, saṁ ta[2×] Anag va〈Page 1v〉〈1v1〉nva I valaka¡ś!〈s〉 vatak valakas saṁ bhāskara Anag vanva I valeṁ〈1v2〉 vatak valeṁ, saṁ pakambaṅan· Anag vanva I taṅga vatak hino〈1v3〉 saṁ ra tira Anag vanva I limo vatak pagar vsi, likhitapātra〈1v4〉 rake pilaṁ

Apparatus

〈1r2〉 ḍaṁ navī Damais 1970 ◇ *banavī* B • I adopt the reading recorded by Damais 1970, p. 176.

〈1r3〉 ḍayā Damais 1970 ◇ *dhayā* B • I adopt the reading recorded by Damais 1970, p. 365.

〈1r6〉 ḍaṁ nav¡i!〈ī〉 Damais 1970 ◇ *banavī* B • I adopt the reading (with short *i*!) recorded by Damais 1970, p. 176. — 〈1r6〉 ḍayā Damais 1970 ◇ *dhayā* B • I adopt the reading recorded by Damais 1970, p. 365. — 〈1r6〉 tgu〈1r7〉hān Damais 1970 ◇ *tguhhan* B • I adopt the reading recorded by Damais 1970, p. 455.

〈1r7〉 ta[2×] Damais 1970 ◇ *[ca. 2×]* B • I adopt the reading recorded by Damais 1970, p. 669.

〈1v3〉 saṁ ra tira Damais 1970 ◇ *saṁ ratiraṁ* B • I adopt the reading recorded by Damais 1970, pp. 404, 727.

Translation

〈1r1–6〉 Śaka 833, month of Phālguna, second (*tithi*) of the waning fortnight, Mavulu, Vagai, Sunday. 〈That〉 was the time that *ḍaṅ* Navī repaid the debt of his/her father (*bapa*)[1] to Master (*mpu guru*) Ḍayā. The repayment for it was 16 *suvarṇa*, 10 *māṣa*, 2 *kupaṅ*, and 5 *hatak*. *Pu* Latī, father of Bayal, resident of the village of Vuru Tuṅgal, *tutuganniṅ taṇḍa*,[2] together with *pu* Vijah, father of Bhūmi, (also) resident of the village of Vuru Tuṅgal, received the gold. The debt of *ḍaṅ* Navī to Master Ḍayā was cleared (*śuddha*).

〈1r6–1v3〉 The witnesses to it were: *saṅ* Təguhan, resident of the village of Pilaṅ, *vatak* of Paṅgil Hyaṅ; *saṅ* Ta[...], resident of the village of Valakas, *vatak* of Valakas; *saṅ* Bhāskara, resident of the village of Valaiṅ, *vatak* of Valaiṅ;[3] *saṅ* Pakambaṅan, resident of the village of Taṅga, *vatak* of Hino; *saṅ* Ra Tira, resident of the village of Limo, *vatak* of Pagar Vəsi.[4] The document was written by the Lord of Pilaṅ.

[1]The use of *bapa* instead of the common *rāma* to denote father throughout this charter is peculiar. See also 1r4, 1r5.

[2]On the expression *tutuganniṅ taṇḍa*, see Griffiths [2023] 2021–2022, pp. 198–199, n. 139. The translation "who signed 〈the document〉" offered by Wisseman Christie 2009, p. 180, connecting the expression to the name of a person, is unlikely to be correct, as the expression is normally associated with toponyms.

[3]The toponym here spelt *valeṁ* is obviously the same as the Valaiṅ found in several other Central Javanese inscriptions. See the elaborate discussion in Damais 1964, pp. 121–126 and Griffiths 2011. It is also mentioned in other inscriptions in the Daksa corpus, viz. in Wintang Mas and Tulang Er, though in the latter it figures in the spelling *baleṁ*.

[4]Pagar Vəsi already appears as the name a *vatak* since 798 Śaka (Jurungan) and the last occurrence is in

Bibliography

First edited by J. L. A. Brandes 1913, apparently based on autopsy of the plate; readings of small segments of text containing proper names and toponyms by L.-Ch. Damais (1970) based on a mediocre eye-copy that he had been able to consult at the Archaeological Service; reproduction of Brandes' edition, to which is added a translation into English, by H. B. Sarkar (1971–1972). The text is re-edited by Arlo Griffiths without inspection of any reproduction, taking Brandes' edition as base-text, with reinterpretation of the transliteration system and adoption of new readings proposed by Damais.

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[B] Brandes, Jan Laurens Andries & Nicolaas Johannes Krom. 1913. *Oud-Javaansche Oorkonden: Nagelaten transcripties*. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen 60 (parts 1 and 2). Batavia; 's-Hage: Albrecht; Nijhoff. [URL]. Page 262, item CXXX.

[S] Sarkar, Himansu Bhusan. 1971–1972. *Corpus of the inscriptions of Java (Corpus inscriptionum Javanicarum), up to 928 A. D.* 2 vols. Calcutta: K.L. Mukhopadhyay. Volume 2, pages 135–137, item 81.

Secondary

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841 Śaka (Lintakan). From this list, we can reconstitute some villages that belong to Pagar Vəsi. Those are Juruńan (Jurungan 1v2, Lintakan 1r12), Kalańkyań (Kayu Ara Hiwang A17), Kukap (Rongkab 1r5), Watu-watu (Kasugihan 1r3), Limo (Wuru Tunggal 1v3), Kahuripan (Lintakan 2r3) and Pakalańkyańan (Panggumulan 2v1, Lintakan 3r8). Here, the last village mentioned seems to refer to the same place as the which is mentioned in the Kayu Ara Hiwang inscription as Kalańkyań. For cross reference to this toponym, see the note for 1.23 in Taji Gunung.

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[5]Nakada refers to NBG 1900, p. 108, № 2, but the paragraph in question concerns another item from the Dieduksman collection; Nakada’s reference to Krom 1911, p. 245 is likewise a red herring, as the Guntur inscription is intended there.