

**Inscriptions Preserved
in
National Museum in Jakarta**

By Om Doyok

INSCRIPTIONS PRESERVED IN NATIONAL MUSEUM IN JAKARTA

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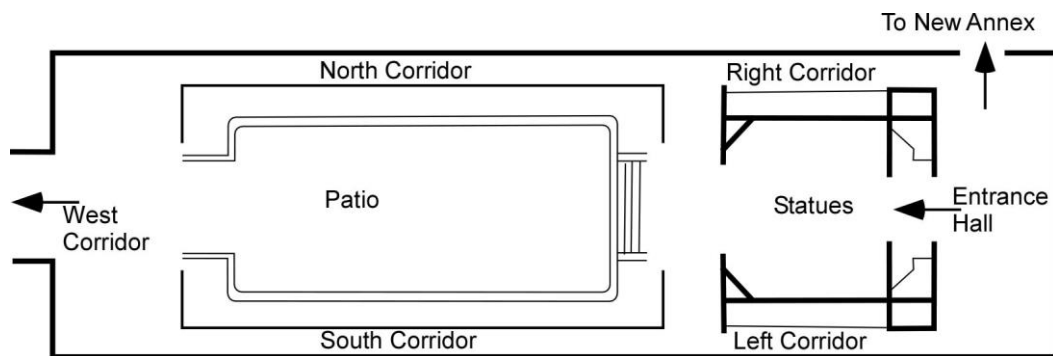
Legend

Code	Name	Year	Position
Language	Script	Place to be discovered	
Photo <Photo number>		Photo <Photo number>	
Explanation and Notes			

【Remarks】

Position of exhibition in National Museum

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|----------------|---|------------------|
| L | Left Corridor | R | Right corridor | N | New Annex |
| N | North Corridor | S | South Corridor | A | Place for Statue |
| W | West Corridor | P | Patio | | |



Plan for Exhibition Room

Languages

Jawa Kuno: Java Classic	Melayu Kuno:Proto Malay	Sanscit:Sanscrit
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Scrits

Jawa Kuno: Java Classic	Pallava:Pallava	Pranagari: Devanagari
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Place to be Found

Jatim: East Java	Jateng:Central Java	DIY:Yogyakarta
Jabar: West Java	Kaltim: East Kalimantan	Sumsel:South Sumatra
Sumbar:West Smuatra	Riau:Riau	

Inscriptions Preserved In National Museum in Jakarta

D.1	Singga/Biri	A.D.1202
Unknown	Unknown	Kediri, Jatim
		
<110717-007>	<110717-008>	
<p>This inscription describes that King Singga/Kertajaya exempted this land of Biri from taxation on August 29, 1202.</p>		

D.2a & 2d	Mulawarman Yupa	5th Century	New
Sanskrit	Pallava	Kutai, Kaltim	
			
D.2a <110716-115>	D.2a <110716-117>	D.2d <110716-049>	

Mulawarman Inscriptions, another name of Kutai Inscriptions are artifacts from Kutai Kingdom. Seven pieces of yupa were found and four in out of seven inscriptions have been translated.

This epigraph was written in Sanskrit with Vatteluttu scripts (aksara Pallava). It is assumed that these inscriptions were made about A.D.400, from the shape of the alphabet.


This epigraph is written in type of poem.

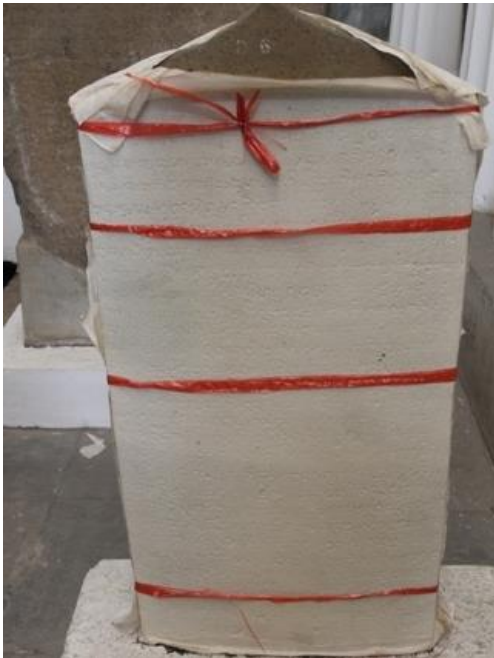

++Contents++


This inscription describes that King Mulawarman served may oxen to Brahmaba. They say that King Mulawarman is a grandson of King Kudunga and a son of King Aswawarman.

This inscription evidences the existence of the oldest Hindu Kingdom in Indonesia.



These inscriptions were named after the place, where they were discovered, Kabupaten Kutai of State of East Kalimantan, upper reach of Mahakam River.


D.4	Canggal	A.D. 732	New
Sanskrit	Pallava	Kadiluwi, Salam, Magelang, Jateng	
		<p>The Canggal inscription is a Javanese inscription dated to 732, discovered in the Gunung Wukir temple complex in Kadiluwih village, Salam, Magelang Regency, Central Java. The inscription is written in the Pallawa script in the Sanskrit language. The inscription documents an edict of Sanjaya, in which he declared himself the universal ruler of Medang.</p>	
<110716-121>			
<p>++Contents++</p> <p>The inscription describes the erection of a lingam (the symbol of Shiva) on the hill of Kunjarakunja, by Sanjaya's order. The lingam is sited on the noble island of Yawadwipa (Java), which the inscription describes as blessed with an abundance of rice and gold. Yawadwipa, the inscription says, had long been under the rule of the wise and virtuous king Sanna, but fell after his death into disunity. Amid a period of confusion Sanjaya, son of Sannaha (the sister of Sanna) ascended to the throne. Sanjaya mastered holy scriptures, martial arts, and displayed military prowess. After the conquest of neighboring areas his reign was peaceful and prosperous.</p> <p>The inscription makes reference to Kunjarakunja-desa, perhaps meaning "the hermitage land of Kunjara", which has been identified as the hermitage of Rishi Agastya, a Hindu Maharishi revered in Southern India. The Ramayana contains a reference to a visit to Agastya hermitage on Kunjara by Rama, Sita, and Lakshmana.</p> <p>The name Sanjaya, Sanna and Sannaha curiously was also mentioned in Carita Parahyangan, a book from later period composed around 16th century which suggested refer to same historical person.</p> <p><Wikipedia></p>			

D.6	Taji Gunung	A.D. 910	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Taji, Prambanan, DI. Yogyakarta	
			
<110716-007>		<110716-008>	
<p>++Contents++</p> <p>Sang Rakryan Mahamantri declared to exempt the land of Desa Taji Gunung from taxation in year of Sanjaya 194.</p> <p>An archeologist Boechari noted in his “Rakryan Mahamantri I Hino Çri Sanggramawijaya Dharmaprasadattunggadewi (1965)” that the replacement of King Rakai Watukura Dyah Balitung with Rakai Hino Pu Daksa was done on relatively abnormal situation. It is observed on this inscription that Rakryan Mahamantri i Hino Pu Daksa declared to exempt DesaGurunwangi and Desa Taji Gunung from taxation.</p> <p>< http://kekunaan.blogspot.jp/2012/07/prasasti-taji-gunung.html ></p>			


D.7	Tulang Air I (Candi Perot I)	A.D. 850
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Candi Perot, Taji, Prambanan, Jateng
		
<110716-026>		
<p>++Contents++</p> <p>This inscription describes about declaration by Rakai Patapan Pu Manuku for a candi at Tulang Air</p> <p>Commune. Rakai Patapan Pu Manuku was a high ranking government official of the Old Mataram Kingdom governed by King of Rakai Pikatan.</p> <p>This inscription is the oldest one among inscriptions which show a name of the government official found in Indonesia.</p> <p>The King governed in the period of A.D. 845 to 855. Another king of Old Mataram Kingdom built Candi Prambanan in Klaten at present.</p> <p>It is assumed that Rakai Pikatan governed this area, since we found many archeological sites of 9th century in Pikatan area in Temanggung.</p>		


D.8	Penampihan	A.D. 1460	N
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Gunung Wilis, Tulungagung, Jatim	
			
<p><110716-057></p> <p>Unknown details</p>			

D.9	Hantang	A.D. 7 Sept 1135
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Ngantang, Malang, Jatim
		
<110716-032>		<110717-002>
<p>This inscription is a monument of a victory of Kediri Kingdom against Janggala Kingdom with assists by villagers of Hantang and other 12 villages and he gave them a privilege.</p> <p>This inscription describes that these villagers applied to the king about privilege of their assistance during the war and establishment this inscription through higher monk Mpungku Naiyayikarsana</p> <p>< http://kekunaan.blogspot.jp/2012/07/prasasti-hantang.html></p>		

D.10	Wayuku		A.D. 854	New
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		
				
<p><110716-123></p>				
Unknown details				


D.11	Dien		A.D. 878	New
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Dien, Kejajar, Wonosobo, Jateng		
				
<p><110716-127></p>				
Unknown details				


D.12	Sumengka	A.D. 1059	W
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Pallava	Sumengko, Mojokerto, Jatim	
			
<p><110716-046></p>			
<p>++Contents++ Declaration about land of tax-exemption.</p>			

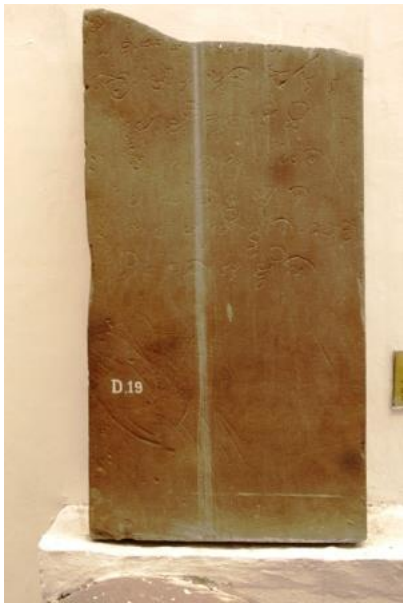
D.14	Sarangan		A.D.929
Sanskrit	Pallava	Mojokerto, Jatim	
			
<110716-004>			
<p>++Contents++ King Hino Pu Sindok declared to exempt from Desa Sarangan from tax. < http://kekunaan.blogspot.jp/2012/07/prasasti-sarangan.html ></p>			


D.15	Gunung Pongoran		A.D. 808	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Dieng, Jateng		
Not Available				
<p>++Contents++ An oath. No more detail is available.</p>				


D.16	Baru		A.D. 1030	R
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Simpang, Surabaya, Jatim		
				
<p><110716-012></p> <p>++Contents++ Declaration about land of tax-exemption.</p>				



D.17	Kandangan (Gunung Kidul)		A.D. 906	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Gunung Kidul, DI. Yogyakarta		
				
<p><110716-022></p> <p>++Contents++ Declaration about land of tax-exemption.</p>				


D.18	Gunung Dieng	A.D.808	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Dieng, Kedu, Jateng	
			
<p><110716-065></p>			
Not yet translated.			



D.19	Huwung	A.D. 922	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Nanggulan DI. Yogyakarta	
			
<p><110716-081></p>			
<p>++Contents++</p> <p>Sang Watu Walai declared to exempt from Desa Huwung from tax.</p> <p>< http://kekunaan.blogspot.jp/2012/07/prasasti-huwung.html ></p>			

D.20	Telaga Tanjung (Kali Beber)	A.D. 862	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Desa Kalibeber , Wonosobo, Jateng	
			
<p><110716-072></p>			
<p>This inscription is decorated with motives of plants and geometric patterns</p>			

D.21	Kampak	before A.D. 929	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Surabaya, Jatim	
			
<p><110716-063></p>			
<p>This inscription is assumed to be an artifact of King Pu Sindok.</p> <p>++Contents++</p> <p>King Pu Sindok declared to exempt paddy fields at Kampak from taxation for expenditure of maintenance of Prasada Kabhaktyan by specialists (blacksmith) in this area.</p>			

D.22	Patakan	11 th Century	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Surabaya, Jatim	
 <p data-bbox="359 1064 566 1097"><110717-009></p>		 <p data-bbox="1029 1064 1236 1097"><110717-010></p>	
<p data-bbox="140 1131 1385 1205">This inscription was built during era of King Airlangga in 11th century. Its dimensions are 104cm high, 90cm wide (upper), 80cm wide (lower) with 24cm thick.</p> <p data-bbox="140 1227 1369 1335">This inscription illustrates a declaration of exemption are of Patakan from taxation for expenditure for maintenance of candi Sanghyang Patahunan by villagers of commune surrounding this candi.</p>			

D.23	Kambang Putih	A.D. 1028	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Tuban, Jatim	
			
<p><110716-071></p>			
<p>++Contents++ Declaration of exemption a part of land in Desa Kambang Putih from taxation.</p>			

D.25	Cane	A.D. 1021	A
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Surabaya Jatim	
			
<110716-034>		<110716-035>	
<p>++Contents++</p> <p>Declaration of exemption land of Desa Cane from taxation, as a prize from the King Airlangga to the villagers during war.</p> <p><http://books.google.co.jp/books?id=LReVFTELXcwC&pg=PA245&lpg=PA245&dq=prasasti+cane&source=bl&ots=VXt1IAPqjK&sig=VUJsmBW_CrNk6hyn_His2M-Nr80&hl=ja&sa=X&ei=qSjmUamTLM6ukgXawYHADg&sqi=2&ved=0CC4Q6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=prasasti%20cane&f=false></p>			

D.27&34	Kayumwungan (Karang Tengah)	A.D. 824
Sanskrit	Jawa Kuno	Karangtengah, Temanggung, Jateng
		
<110716-082>		

Karangtengah inscription (also known as Kayumwungan inscription) is the inscriptions written on five pieces of stones dated 746 Saka or 824 CE, discovered in Karangtengah hamlet, Temanggung Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. The inscription was written in ancient Javanese script in two languages; Old Javanese and Sanskrit. The lines 1-24 was written in Sanskrit, the rest of the lines were written in old Javanese. The inscription is linked with the temple Borobudur and Mendut

The parts written in Sanskrit mentioned about a king named Samaratungga. His daughter named Pramodhawardhani has inaugurated a Jinalaya (Sanskrit: the realm of those have conquer worldly desire and reach enlightenment), a sacred Buddhist sanctuary. The inscription also mentioned a sacred Buddhist building called Venuvana (Sanskrit: bamboo forest) to place the cremated ashes of 'king of the cloud', the name for god Indra, probably referred to King Indra of Sailendra dynasty. Jinalaya was identified as Borobudur. Venuvana was identified as Mendut temple by Dutch archaeologist JG de Casparis, while Soekmono identified it with Ngawen temple instead.

In the parts written in old Javanese, mentioned about an event, that in the 10th day of Kresnapaksa in the month of Jyestha year 746 Saka (824 CE), Rakai Patapan pu Palar inaugurated that rice fields in Kayumwungan to be the tax free land protected by royal edict. Rakai Patapan pu Palar is identified as Rakai Garung, the king of Medang Kingdom. Indonesian historian Slamet Muljana suggest Rakai Garung was another name of Samaratungga.<Wikipedia>

D.28	Siwagrha (Sivagrha) Balaputra-Jatiningrat	A.D. 856	
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	



<110717-042>



The Shivagrha inscription is an inscription from the Medang Kingdom of Central Java, dated in chandrasengkala (chronogram) "Walung gunung sang wiku", that is, the year 856 CE (or 778 in the native Saka Calendar). The inscription was inscribed by order of Dyah Lokapala (Rakai Kayuwangi) right after the end of Rakai Pikatan's reign, and gave a detailed description of a grand temple compound dedicated to Shiva called Shivagrha ("the House of Shiva"), corresponding to the Prambanan temple compound.



A public water project to change the course of a river near Shivagrha Temple is also mentioned in this inscription. The river, identified as the Opak River, now runs north to south on the western side of the Prambanan temple compound. Historians suggest that originally the river was curved further to east and was deemed too near to the main temple.


The project was done by cutting the river along a north to south axis along the outer wall of the Shivagrha Temple compound. The former river course was filled in and made level to create a wider space for the temple expansion, the space for rows of pervara (complementary) temples.

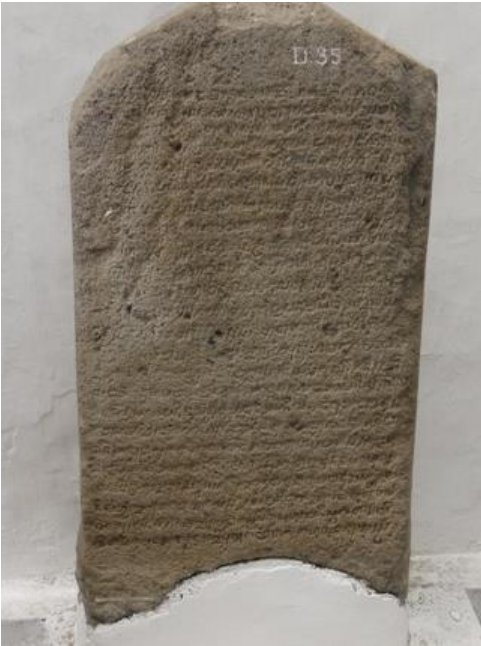
The inscription also mentions a battle for royal succession between Balaputra and Jatiningrat (Rakai Pikatan), Balaputra having made a fortress of hundreds of stones for refuge. Also mentioned is that the King (Pikatan) was a Shaivist, in contrast to his queen consort Pramodhawardhani, who was a Buddhist.


<Wikipedia>

D.31	Taji	A.D. 1204	R
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Magetan, Madiun, Jatim	
 <p data-bbox="352 1014 568 1052"><110717-025></p>		 <p data-bbox="1023 1014 1238 1052"><110717-031></p>	
Unknown details			


D.32	Janggala	A.D. 1385	New
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Surabaya, Jatim	
 <p data-bbox="347 1014 560 1048"><110716-132></p>		 <p data-bbox="1018 1014 1230 1048"><110716-133></p>	
<p data-bbox="140 1084 1390 1234">The Kingdom of Janggala is one of the two Javanese kingdoms that were formed when Airlangga abdicated his throne in favor of his two sons in 1045. The other Kingdom was Kediri. The Kingdom of Janggala comprised the northeastern part of the Kingdom of Kahuripan</p> <p data-bbox="140 1256 320 1285"><Wikipedia></p>			


D.33	Sri Sastraprabhu (Sirah Keting)	A.D. 1204	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Desa Sirah Keting Ponorogo Jatim	
			
<110716-084>			
Not yet translated			


D.35	Java Central (Jawa Tengah)	A.D. 878	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Jateng	
			
<110716-006>			
Unknown details			

D.36	Timbanan Wungkal (Gatak)	Unknown	New
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
			
<110716-137>			
Unknown details			

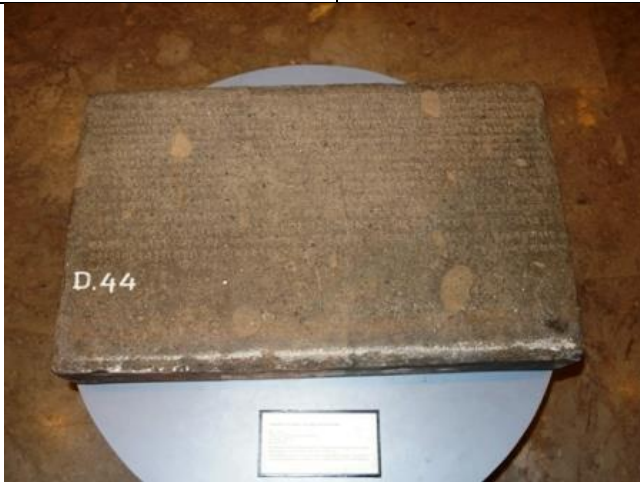
D.37	Kawambang Kulwan	A.D. 992	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Sendang Kamal, Maospati, Madiun, Jatim	
			
< http://kekunaan.blogspot.jp/2012/07/prasasti-kawambang-kulwan.html >			
Dimensions of this inscription are 187cm high, 105cm wide.			
Only a part of this epigraph has been succeeded in translation due to heavy damages on its surface. J.L.A. Brandes managed to read this inscription at the first 12 lines on a surface.			

D.38	Prapancasapura	A.D.1343	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Surabaya, Jatim	
 <p data-bbox="331 969 544 1003"><110716-091></p>		 <p data-bbox="997 969 1209 1003"><110716-090></p>	
<p data-bbox="140 1037 347 1070">++Contents++</p> <p data-bbox="140 1095 900 1128">Declaration of exemption a part of land from taxation.</p>			


D.39	Tri Tepussan II (Candi Petung II)	A.D. 842	L
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
			
<110716-064>			
<p>++Contents++</p> <p>This inscription describes that Sri Kahulunan donated a land of Tri Tepsan for expenditure for maintenance of Kamulan I Bhumisambhara (assumed to be the Candi Borobudur) in Old Mataram era. Its replica is stored in Borobudur museum.</p>			

D.40	Mantyasih II/Balitung Charter/Kedu	A.D. 907
Unknown	Unknown	Mantyasih, Magelang, Jateng
		
<110716-070>		
<p>++Contents++</p> <p>This inscription was established by King Balitung of Sanjaya of Old Medang Kingdom and describes about declaration of exemption Desa Mantyasih from taxation for expenditure of the Candi.</p> <p>It also shows names of kings of Medang Kingdom before King Balitung and mount Susundara and Wukir Sumbing (Mount Sundoro and Sumbing at present).</p> <p>We can still now observe a stone wall which was told to be used for ceremony in this village.</p> <p>Following eight names of kings precede a sentence of "Rahyang ta rumahun ri Medang ri Poh Pitu" (Ex governors who governed Poh Pitu Medang)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sang Ratu Sanjaya, rakai Mataram 2. Sri Maharaja rakai Panangkaran 3. Sri Maharaja rakai Panunggalan 4. Sri Maharaja rakai Warak 5. Sri Maharaja rakai Garung 6. Sri Maharaja rakai Pikatan 7. Sri Maharaja rakai Kayuwangi 8. Sri Maharaja rakai Watuhumalang 		

D.43	Jawa Tengah	Unknown
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Jateng
		
<110817-028>		
++Contents++		
Declaration of exemption a part of land from taxation.		

D.44	Kelurak	A.D. 782	New
Sanskrit	Pranagari	Kelurak, Magelang, Jateng	
			
<110716-119>			
<p>This inscription was discovered at Candi Lumbang in Desa Kelurak far northern part of Candi Prambanan. This has been heavily damaged and archeologist managed to catch outline of its contents.</p> <p>According to the outline, this inscription describes about the candi with a Manjusri statue which was ordered by King Sanggramadhananjaya Indra. Dewas in this candi intimate that they were influenced by the Vajrayāna and the Tantrayāna. It is understood that this candi is has the similar character with Candi Sewu located in northern area of Candi Prambanan.</p>			

D.45	Salimar I (Prambanan)		A.D. 880	N
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Prambanan, Jateng		
 <p data-bbox="692 730 900 766"><110716-058></p>				
<p data-bbox="140 797 347 833">++Contents++</p> <p data-bbox="140 855 900 891">Declaration of exemption a part of land from taxation.</p>				


D.46	Salimar II (Nanggulan II)	A.D. 880	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Slamen, DI. Yogyakarta	
			
<110717-037>			

This inscription describes that King of Old Mataram Sri Maharaja Rakai Kayuwangi Dyah Lokapala rewarded this forest to Sang Pamgat Balakas of a judge and a chief of religious judicial affairs.

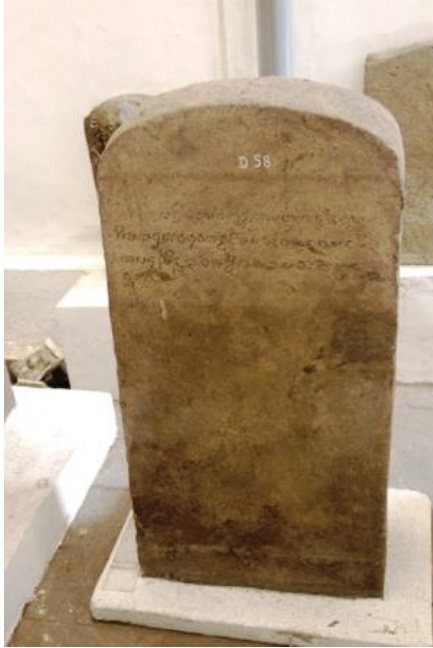
The King provided six pegs to surround this area which show names of village masters in classic Java script.

According to Ms. Titi Surti Nastiti of an expert of epigraphy, the pegs should have been eight (8) sets, since they must show boundaries among this area, Desa Kandang and Desa Pakuwani. We, however, have found only six (6) pieces. This area has been residential area of Slemen in Yogyakarta at present. <<http://nationalgeographic.co.id/berita/2012/09/manifestasi-prasasti-salimar-dalam-dunia-pendidikan>>

D.51	Srago	9 th century	N
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Klaten, Jateng	
Not Available			
Unknown details			

D.54	Balingawan (Singasari)	A.D. 891
Unknown	Unknown	Pakis, Malang Jatim
		
<110717-037>		
<p>This inscription describes about declaration to exempt a part of land of Desa Balingwan from taxation.</p> <p>Epigraph starts from this inscription and continue to the base of Ganesha statue of code D.109 herein.</p> <p>Due to disturbance of public order in this area, murder cases were observed frequently. Villagers were worried about payment of penalties to the government. Since villagers should be responsible to such criminal cases where they were executed or the place where a victim was found, according to old Javanese rule. Then, Ḍapunta Ramyaḥ, Ḍapu Hyaḇ Bharatī, Ḍaman Tarṣa and Ḍapu Jala applied exemption this field of Gurubhakti from taxation to Rakryān Kanuruhan pu Huntu, so as to avoid the villagers from huge amount of penalties.</p> <p>< http://kepleset.blogspot.jp/2011/09/premanisme-sejak-zaman-jawa-kuno.html ></p> <p>Brandes gave this inscription a code of D.54. (Brandes, Oud~Jav. Oork. XIX ; Damais, art. cit., pp. 42-43 ; Sarkar, Corpus, I No. LVI, pp. 295-305). Another inscription with a code of D.109 was found in Chinese cemetery of Malang.</p> <p>Name of Balingawan has been changed into Mangliwan of Kecamatan Pakis which locates between Malan city and Tumpang town where many archeological sites were found.</p> <p>< http://ngalam.web.id/read/724/prasasti-balingawan/ ></p>		

D.57	Dieng No. 8 and 9	A.D. 809	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Dieng, Jateng	
Not Available			
<p>++Contents++ Declaration of exemption a part of land from taxation.</p>			

D.58	Sri Manggala I	A.D. 874	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Dieng Jateng	
			
<110716-066>			
<p>++Contents++ Declaration of exemption a part of land from taxation.</p>			

D.59	Anjuk Ladang (Candi Lor)	A.D. 10 April 937	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Candirejo, Loceret, Nganjuk, Jatim	



<110716-062>

We cannot read whole sentences of this inscription since the upper part of this inscription has been worn out. The remaining parts of inscription may describe as follow:

++Contents++


King Pu Sindok declared the paddy field of Kakatikan area of Anjukladang village for contribution to Candi Batara of Sri Jayamerta and Sambat Amjukladang.


De Casparis, in his monograph "Some Notes on Transfer of Capitals in Ancient Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia", explained that King Pu Sindok had built *jayastambha* victory tower after defeating Malay military and a candi was built at the place of the tower.

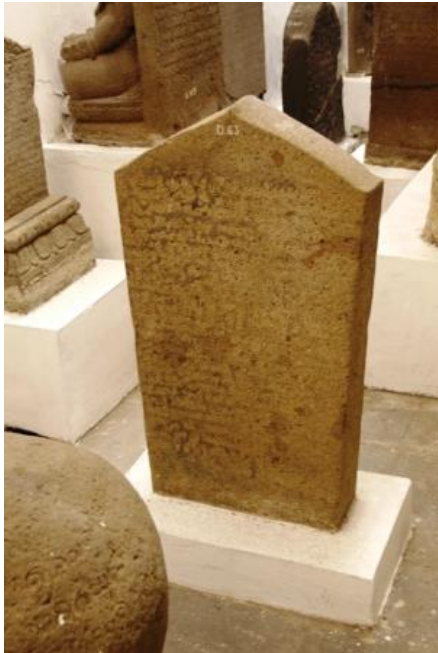

The candi seems to be Candi Lor at Desa Candirejo, Kecamatan Loceret in Nganjuk.



Extracted from



< http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prasasti_Anjuk_Ladang >

D.60	Madiun	A.D. 1469	N
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Madiun, Jatim	
 <p data-bbox="359 969 571 1003"><110716-060></p>		 <p data-bbox="1026 969 1238 1003"><110716-061></p>	
<p data-bbox="140 1037 347 1070">++Contents++</p> <p data-bbox="140 1093 368 1126">Number of Year</p>			

D.62	Pendem	A.D. 881	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Desa Pendem, Jateng	
			
<p><110716-073></p>			
<p>++Contents++ Declaration of exemption of land of Desa Pendem from taxation.</p>			


D.63	Pendem II (Turu Mangambil)	A.D. 908	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Purworejo, Jateng	
 <p data-bbox="363 967 576 999"><110716-076></p>		 <p data-bbox="1029 967 1241 999"><110716-075></p>	
<p data-bbox="140 1034 347 1066">++Contents++</p> <p data-bbox="140 1093 1056 1124">Declaration of exemption of land of Desa Pendem from taxation.</p>			

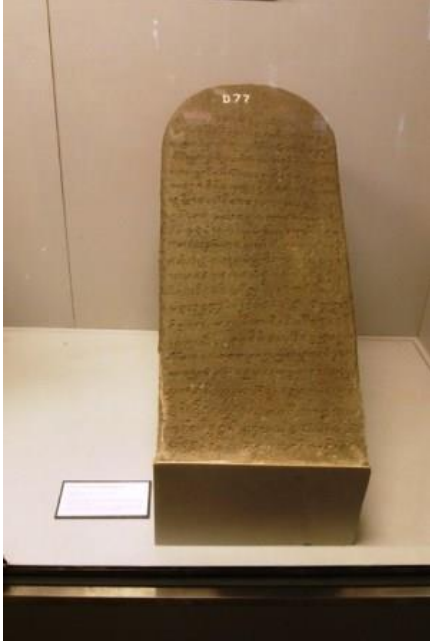
D.66	Kinawe (Tanjung Kalang)	A.D.928
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Berbek, Nganjuk, Jatim
		
<110716-021>		<110716-022>
<p>Hoepermans reported about this inscription in Hindoeoudheiden van Java (1864-1867). This was recorded in Notulen in 1889 and Roffaer gave a code of D.66.</p> <p>This epigraph consists of thirteen (13) lines.</p> <p>A high ranking official Rake Gunungan Dyah Muatan built this inscription with his mother Dyah Bingah. Name of King Wawa with a name of a high ranking official rakriyan Mapatih Mpu Sindok Isana Wikrama.</p> <p>This inscription is for declaration of exemption desa (wanua) Kinawe watek Kadangan from taxation.</p> <p>< http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prasasti_Kinawe></p>		

D.67	Sepanda (Hering)	A.D.1242	W
Jawa Kuno	Pallava	Kujun Manis, Kediri, Jatim	
			
<110716-053>		<110716-054>	
<p>This inscription consists of 35 lines at front side, 11 to 38 lines at rear side, 45 lines at left side and 47lines at right side.</p> <p>++Contents++</p> <p>Sri Maharaja Pu Sindok Sri Isanawikrama Dharmmotunggadewa declared to exempt paddy field of Desa Hering from taxation.</p> <p>< http://kekunaan.blogspot.jp/2012/07/prasasti-hering.html ></p>			


D.70	Jeru-jeru	A.D. 930	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Singasari Malang Jatim	
 <p data-bbox="352 969 560 1003"><110717-020></p>		 <p data-bbox="1016 969 1224 1003"><110717-021></p>	
<p data-bbox="142 1037 347 1070">++Contents++</p> <p data-bbox="142 1099 1214 1171">This inscription describes that Rakryan Hujung Pu Madhura applied to King Isanawikramadharmottunggadewa tax exemption to Jeru-jeru area.</p> <p data-bbox="142 1196 1027 1229">< http://kekunaan.blogspot.jp/2012/07/prasasti-jeru-jeru.html ></p>			


D.73	Sanghyang Tapak	A.D. 1030
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Cibadak Sukabumi Jabar
		
D.73 <110716-001>		
<p>Sanghyang Tapak inscriptions (Jayabupati inscriptions or Cicatih inscriptions) consist of four (4) pieces with forty (40) lines. These inscriptions were discovered at riverbank of Cicatih, namely three (3) pieces were found near Kmpung Bantar and another piece was found in Kampung Pangcalikan.</p> <p>This inscription was a memorial stone for completion of Candi Sanghyang Tapak.</p> <p>++Contents++</p> <p>Peace! On the date of Hariang, Kaliwon, Wuku Tambir of year 952 Saka. On this day maharaja Sri Jayabupati Jayamanahen Wisnumurti Samarawijaya Sakalabuwanamandaleswaranindita Haro Gowardhana Wikramottunggadewa put his steps on at the eastern part of Sanghyang Tapak. This was built by King of Sunda Kingdom Sri Jayabupati. None is allowed to fish around holly area of Sanghyang Tapak. Its boundary is indicated by two tall trees. I describe the above on this inscription with an oath of Sunda Kingdom.</p> <p>This declaration is written on the fourth inscription (D.98) in twenty lines.</p> <p>This oath is a pray to all the superpower and dewa in sky and land. Anyone to violate this oath must be punished from the supernatural world by sucking his brain and his blood, by removing organs or by ripping his chest.</p> <p>This epigraph ends with the words of “I wruhhanta kamung hyang kabeh” (The God knows everythings)</p> <p>< http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prasasti_Sanghyang_Tapak ></p>		


D.74	Gunung Wule (Brahol)	A.D. 861	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Wonosobo Jateng	
			
<p><110716-085></p> <p>++Contents++ Declaration of exemption of a land from taxation.</p>			

D.77	Wukiran (Pereng)	A.D. 863
Sanskrit	Jawa Kuno	Pereng, Prambanan, Klaten Jateng
		
<110716-129>		
<p>This inscription is known as one out of seven (7) pieces found in a hill of Ratu Boko. One piece (D.77) was found in Pereng, another piece at Dawangsari, three (3) pieces at pendopo terrace of place of Ratu Boko. Origin of other two (2) pieces is unknown.</p> <p>< http://goenaar.blogspot.jp/2009/06/tujuh-prasasti-dari-ratu-boko-ratu-boko.html ></p>		


D.79	Kanten		Unknown	S
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Ponorogo Jatim		
				
<110716-040>		<110716-041>		
<p>++Contents++</p> <p>An oath. No more detail is available.</p>				

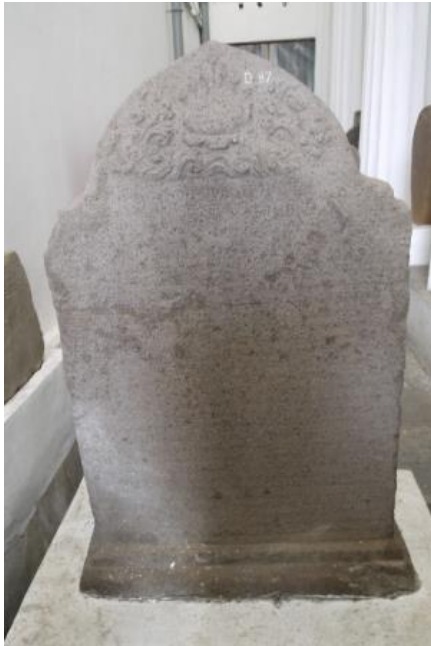
D.80	Tulang Air II (Candi Perot II)		A.D. 850	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Temanggung Jateng		
				
<110717-029>				
<p>++Contents++</p> <p>Declaration of exemption of a land from taxation.</p>				

D.81	Wanua Tengah I (Candi Argapura I)	A.D. 863	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Temanggung Jateng	
			
<110716-083>			
<p>Rakai Kayuwangi built this inscription. This inscription has been reported in O.J.O. no. VIII, though its translation has not been completed. Damais called this inscription as “Wanua Tengah”.</p> <p>We can read names of Pikatan Pu Manuk and Rakai Kayuwangi Pu Lokapala. The latter name is evidence that the Rakai Kayuwangi had another name of Po Lokapala.</p> <p>++Contents++</p> <p>Declaration of exemption of a land at Wanua Tengah from taxation.</p>			


D.82	Plaosan	9 th century	N
Sanskrit	Pranagari	Plaosan DI Yogyakarta.	
			
<110716-055>			
Unknown detail			



D.83	Sungih Manek	A.D.915	N
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Malang, Jatim	
Not Available			
++Contents++ Declaration of exemption of a land from taxation.			

D.86	Tuban		Unknown
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Tuban Jatim	
			
<110716-020>			
++Contents++			
Memorial of King's travel			

D.87	Sungih Manek (Singasari)		A.D. 915
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Malang, Jatim	
			
<110716-016>			
++Contents++			
Declaration of exemption of a land from taxation.			


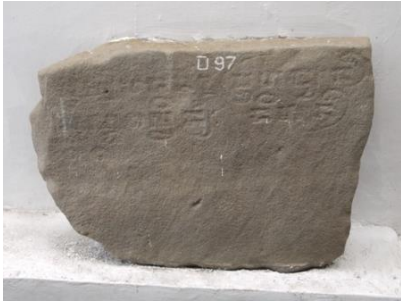

D.88	Gulunggulung(Singasari)	20 April 929	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Malang, Jatim	
 <p data-bbox="363 969 576 1003"><110716-069></p>		 <p data-bbox="1031 969 1243 1003"><110716-068></p>	
<p data-bbox="140 1037 868 1070">OJO XXXVIII show an article about this inscription:</p> <p data-bbox="140 1099 1422 1205">Rakryan Hujung Pu Maduraloka proposed to contribute land of Gulung-gulung to CriMaha Raja Rake Halu Pu Sindok with a half of forest of Bantalan. These lands were utilized as land for maintenance of candi SangHyang Prasada i Hemad.</p> <p data-bbox="140 1234 347 1267">++Contents++</p> <p data-bbox="140 1296 836 1330">Declaration of exemption of a land from taxation.</p>			

D.89	Surabaya	9 th century	W
Sanskrit	Pranagari	Surabaya, Jatim	
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p><110716-052></p> </div> </div>			
Unknown details			


D.90	Kota Kapur	A.D. 686	New
Malayu Kuno	Pallava	Bangka, Riau	
 <p data-bbox="363 969 576 1003"><110717-040></p>		 <p data-bbox="1034 969 1246 1003"><110717-041></p>	
<p data-bbox="129 1037 1463 1328">Kota Kapur Inscription is an inscription discovered in western coast of Bangka Island, offcoast South Sumatra, Indonesia, by J.K. van der Meulen in December 1892. It was named after "Kotakapur" village, the location where this archaeological findings were discovered. This inscription is using old Malay language written in Pallava letters. It was one of the oldest surviving written evidence of ancient Malay language. The inscription dated first day of half moon Vaisakha on the year 608 Saka (28 February 686 CE), mentioned about the curse of whomever committed treason against Srivijaya and the beginning of Srivijayan invasion against Java.</p> <p data-bbox="129 1355 1463 1574">The inscriptions was first examined and analized by H. Kern, a Dutch epigrapher that worked for Bataviaasch Genootschap in Batavia. At first he taught that Srivijaya was the name of a king. It was George Coedes that credited for the discovery of Srivijaya, a name of a 7th-century Sumatran maritime empire that ruled over much of western Indonesia include Malay peninsula and Southern Thailand. The Kota Kapur inscription is dated from Srivijaya era.</p> <p data-bbox="129 1601 900 1630"><http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kota_Kapur_inscription></p>			

D.93	Munggu Antan (Bulus)	A.D. 887	New
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	Bulus Balak, Kedu, Jateng	
			
<110716-116>			
<p>Dimensions of this inscription are 70cm high and 24cm in diameter.</p> <p>Others unknown.</p> <p>< http://kekunaan.blogspot.jp/2012/07/prasasti-munggu-antan.html ></p>			

D.95	Piling Piling	A.D. 996	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Dinoyo Malang, Jatim	
			
<110716-017>			
Unknown details			

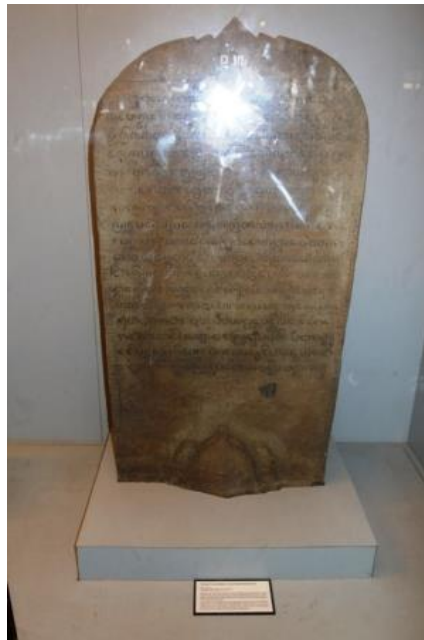
D.96, D.97 & D.98		Sanghyang Tapak		A.D. 1030	New
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Bantar Muncang, Cibadak, Sukabumi, Jabar			
 <p>D.96 <110716-130></p>		 <p>D.97 <110716-015></p>		 <p>D.98<110717-029></p>	
<p><i>See articles for D.73</i></p>					

D.103	Linggasuntan (Lawajati)	A.D. 929
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Lawajati, Singosari, Malang, Jatim
		
<110716-077>		
<p>This inscription has been worn out and some words are unreadable. A part of this inscription has been damaged. Brandes translated contents of this inscription of 25 liens. This inscription has been broken at its center.</p> <p>++Contents++</p> <p>Sri Maharaja Rake Hino pu Sindok Sri Isanawikramadharmmotunggadewa ordered Samgat Madander pu Padma and Samgat Anggoohan pu Kundala to exempt desa Linggasuntan in Hujung from taxation to manage maintenance cost of Guardian of Walandit.</p> <p>Name of Linggasuntan seems to have been lost. This commune is about 5 km far from Desa Blandit as <i>i tpi siring</i> as a colony.</p> <p>++Contents++</p> <p>Declaration of exemption of a land from taxation.</p>		

D.107	Tri Tepuasan I (Candi Petung I)	A.D. 842	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Magelang Jateng	
			
<110716-010>			
<p>++Contents++</p> <p>This inscription describes that Sri Kahulunan donated a land of Tri Tepsan for expenditure for maintenance of Kamulan I Bhumisambhara (assumed to be the Candi Borobudur) in Old Mataram era. Its replica is stored in Borobudur museum.</p>			

D.109	Balingawan (Singasari)	A.D. 891	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Singasari Malang Jatim	
Not Available			
This epigraph is engraved at the backside of Ganesha statue. Others unknown.			

D.111	Singhasari	A.D. 1351	New
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Singasari, Malang, Jatim	



<110716-134>

This inscription was a memorial stone for completion of a cemeteries mausoleum opened by Mahapatih Gajah Mada.


This epigraph was written in complicated system. The latter half of epigraph describes the meaning of this inscription as a memorial of the mausoleum.


< http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prasasti_Singhasari_1351 >

D.112	Candi Singasari	A.D. 1254	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Malang Jatim	

Not Available

Unknown detail




D.113	Kanjuruhan/ Dinoyo	A.D. 760	New
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Karangbeski, Malang, Jatim	
			
<110716-112>			
<p>This inscription describes that Kanjuruhan Kingdom was established at a bank of Metro River in 8th century.</p> <p>The capital city of this kingdom was shifted to the northern part of Dinoyo and Tigomas of Malang city near to Brantas river in 9th century influenced by expansion of Old Mataram Kingdom. Kanjuruhan Kingdom has been included in the Old Mataram Kingdom at this time.</p> <p>This inscription was a memorial stone for completion of a candi Badut.</p>			


D.114	Dinoyo		A.D. 760
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Malang, Jatim	
			
<110716-089>			
This inscription was a memorial stone for completion of a candi			

D.118	Krawang		Unknown	N
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Krawang Jabar		
Not Available				
Unknown details				

D.119	Unnamed	Unknown	S
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Magetan Madiun Jatim	
			
<p><110716-038></p>			
<p>++Contents++</p> <p>Number of Year</p>			



D.123	Dieng	Unknown	
Unknown	Unknown	Dieng Jateng	
			
<p><110716-085></p>			
<p>Motif of plants is observed. Others Unknown</p>			

D.124	Tugu	5th century	New
Sanskrit		Pallava	Batutumbuh, Tugu, Jakarta Utara
			
<110716-109>	<110716-110>	<110716-111>	
<p>This is one of inscriptions during Tarmanegara era.</p> <p>This inscription describes about an irrigation project of Candrabaga River by Rajadirajaguru and a flood control project of Gomati River at 22nd year of King Purnawarman. These project included dredging and widening riverbed against flood and supplying irrigation water during dry season.</p> <p><http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prasasti_Tugu></p>			


D.125	Condrogeni I	A.D. 1505	New
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Pudak, Pulung, Ponorogo, Jatim	
			
<110716-135>			
Not yet translated			

D.130	Candi Keblak	A.D. 1179	S
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Suragedug DI. Yogyakarta	
Not Available			
Unknown details			

D.131	Candi Ijo	Unknown	S
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	DI. Yogyakarta	
Not Available			
Unknown details			

D.133	Tumpang	A.D. 1179
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Malang Jatim
		
<110717-014>	<110717-015>	
Unknown details		

D.134	Palingan	A.D.1330
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Blitar Jatim
		
<110716-013>	<110716-014>	
Unknown details		


D.137	Candi Rini	A.D. 1364	R
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Kesamben Jatim	
			
<110717-024>			
<p>++Contents++ Number of Year. This inscription is decollated with geometrical patterns. Others unknown.</p>			


D.138	Nglurup	A.D. 874	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Kediri Jatim	
Not Available			
<p>++Contents++ Number of Year. Others unknown.</p>			


D.139	Sapuangin	Unknown	New
Unknown	Unknown	Mojopanggung, Sidorejo, Kauman, Tulungagung, Jatim	
			
<110717-045>			
Unknown details			

D.141	Layuwatang	A.D. 874	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Magelang Jateng	
			
<110716-059>			
++Contents++			
Declaration of exemption of a land from taxation. Others unknown.			

D.144	Manggala II	A.D. 874	N
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Jawa Tengah	
Not Available			
++Contents++ Declaration of exemption of a land from taxation. Others unknown.			


D.145	Talang Tuwo	A.D.23 March 684	New
Melayu Kuno	Pallava	Bukit Seguntang, Palembang, Sumsel	
			
<110716-113>			
<p>Talang Tuwo inscription was discovered by Louis Constant Westenenk (residen Palembang kontemporer) at foot of Bukit Seguntang on November 17, 1920 and known as an Inscription of Sriwijaya.</p> <p>Dimensions are 50cm high and 80cm wide. The inscription has been preserved well.</p> <p>The inscription consists of 14 lines and translated by van Ronkel and Bosch. Their results were published on Acta Orientalia.</p> <p>< http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prasasti_Talang_Tuwo ></p>			

D.146	Kedukan Bukit	A.D. 692	
Melayu kuno	Pallava	Palembang, Sumsel	
			
< 110716-019>			
<p>++Contents++</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Good luck! The eleventh day of year 605 Saka (b) From the full moon day of Waisaka, Dapunta Hyang boarded (c) A boat conducted siddhayatra. Seventh day from the full moon (d) Of Month of Jyestha, Dapunta Hyang left Minangga (e) With 20,000 soldirs from Tamwar (f) One thousand boat with two hundred soldirs in a boat proceeded (g) Boats of 312 arrived at matada(nau) (h) Satisfied: the fifth day from the full moon of month of Asada (i) We established a safe fort with cheer. (j) Sriwijaya accomplished marching of victory completely <p><Sriwijaya by Slamet Muljana></p>			

D.147	Kalasan	A.D.778	New
Sanskrit	Pranagari	Sleman Kalsan, DI. Yogyakarta	
			
<110716-118>			
<p>The inscription mentioned about Guru Sang Raja Sailendravamçatilaka (Teacher of the King, the Jewel of Sailendra family) that succeed to persuade Maharaja Tejapurnapana Panangkaran (in other part of the inscription also called as Kariyana Panangkaran) to construct a holy building for the goddess (boddhisattvadevi) Tara and also build a vihara (monastery) for buddhist monks from Sailendra family's realm. Panangkaran awarded the Kalaça village to sangha (buddhist monastic community). The temple dedicated to Tara is identified as Kalasan temple.</p>			

D.148	Suracala	Unknown	New
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Kretek, Bantul, DI. Yogyakarta	
			
<110717-046>		<110717-047>	
<p>This inscription describes about a building by Susuhunan Ratu Hamengkurat II. Source <perihal asa yang tercecceer pada kata.. - Multipliy>: broken link (Apr-25-2013)</p>			

D.150	Sanggarahan	14 th century	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Malang Jatim	
Not Available			
Unknown details			


D.152	Candi Tuban	A.D. 1129	L
Sanskrit	Jawa Kuno	Ngunut Tulungagung Jatim	
			
<p><110716-067></p>			
<p>Motif of animals is observed on the inscription. Others unknown.</p>			

D.153	Ngalindung	14 th century	R
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Desa Ngalindung Tengah Bogor Jabar	
			
<p><110716-011></p>			
<p>Unknown details</p>			


D.155	Telaga batu	About A.D.686
Melayu Kuno	Pallava	3 Ilir, Ilir Timur II, Palembang, Sumsel
		
<p><110716-098></p>		



In previous years around 30 Siddhayatra inscriptions was discovered around Southern Sumatra, all mainly mentioning about the Siddhayatra journey of Dapunta Hyang Sri Jayanasa, that according to Kedukan Bukit Inscription took place around the year 605 Saka (683 AD). Today all of these Siddhayatra inscriptions is stored in National Museum of Indonesia.



The inscription was carved on an andesite stone measuring 118 cm tall and 148 cm wide. On top of it adorned with seven nāga heads, and on the lower part there is somekind of waterspout the channel the water probably poured during ceremonial allegiance ritual. The inscription was written with Pallava letters in Old Malay language.

D.163	Telaga Batu	7 th century	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Telaga Batu Sabukingking 2 Ilir, Palembang	
<p><i>Language and character are also doubtful</i></p>			
			
<p><i>This photo is doubtful. To be checked at Museum</i></p>			
Unknown details			



D.168	Tapan		A.D. 1139	R
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Tulungagung Jatim		
				
<110717-023>				
++Contents++				
Number of Year				

D.169	Getes		A.D. 1317	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Ngawi Madiun Jatim		
				
<110717-013>				
++Contents++				
Number of Year				


D.173	Harinjing B (Sukabumi)	A.D.804
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Kediri Jatim
		
<110716-087>		<110716-088>
<p>This inscription has been known as Harinjing Inscription among experts of epigraphy. There are three (3) faces on the inscription.</p> <p>Harinjing A (front): Priests in Culangi area succeeded in developing preservation field by diverting Harinjing River in A.D.804.</p> <p>Harinjing B (back): Sri Maharaja Rake Layang Dyah Tulodhong declared to give privileges to the priests to maintain the diversion canal on A.D. September 19, 921 in lines 1 to 23rd.</p> <p>Harinjing C: The above privileges were declared again in A.D. 927.</p> <p><http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prasasti_Sukabumi></p>		

D.175, 176 & 177	Mulawarman Yupa	5th century	W
Sanskrit	Pranagari	Kutai, Kaltim	
			
D.175 <110717-033>	D.176 <110716-050>	D.177<110716-058>	
See notes for D.2a			

D.178	Unknown		Unknown
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Jabar	
Not Available			
Unknown details			

D.180	Gadang		A.D. 1385	L
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Unknown		
 <p><110716-078></p>		 <p><110716-079></p>		
<p>++Contents++</p> <p>Declaration of exemption of a land from taxation.</p>				

D.182	Merjosari		Unknown	R
Sanskrit	Jawa Kuno	Dinoyo, Malang, Jatim		
 <p><110717-026></p>				
<p>Unknown details</p>				

D.183	Unnamed	Unknown	R
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
			
<110717-019>			
Unknown details			

D.195	Madiun I	A.D. 986	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Jatim	
Not Available			
++Contents++			
Number of Year			

D.198	Amoghapasa (Padang Roco)	A.D.1286
Sanskrit	Unknown	Siguntur, Sitiun,Darmasraya, Sumbar



<110716-097>

This inscription was found at Padang Roco temples in Darmasraya in 1911.

This epigraph was written on the back side of Amoghapasa statue. It is also caked as Padang Roco Inscription engraved by King Adityawarman for explanation of its history in 1347.

This statue was presented by King Kartanegara of Singasari Kingdom to King Tribhuanaraja of Melayu Kingdom in 1286. It is observed the sentence on pedestal of the statue that Padang Roco inscription is an attachment to the statue.

Epigraph was written in Sanskrit that did not conform to its grammatical rules. This fact has made the translation more difficult.

Most of the part of the inscription are the words of praise to King Adityawarman.

The part to be able to be translated inform us that Dharmasekra, Acarya, made the Amoghapasa statue by the order of King Adityawarman (Adityawarmodaya). King Adityawarman revived Melayu Kingdom and named the city as Malayapura, and called himself as a Maharaja with title of Srimat Sri Udayadityawarma Pratapaparakrama Rajendra Maulimali Warmadewa.

< http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prasasti_Amoghapasa >

D.199	Unknown	Unknown	
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
			
<110717-027>			
Unknown details			

D.201	Candi Tegowangi	A.D. 1415	W
Jawa Kuno	Pallava	Kediri Jatim	
Not Available			
++Contents++			
Number of Year			

D.207	Kediri	Unknown	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Kediri Jatim	
Not Available			
++Contents++			
Number of Year			

D.213	Ngluyu		A.D. 1391	
Jawa Kuno	Jawa Kuno	Bojonegoro Jatim		
Not Available				
++Contents++				
Number of Year				

OBSERVATION

These are the observations by the editor of this booklet, Mr. Shigehisa Taguchi.

The following table show the quantities of inscriptions in this booklet sorted by century and area. This data was shown on a map at the last page of this booklet.

Table of Inscriptions (pc)

Location	Century														
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
Palembang	4														
Temanggung	4 1														
Wonosobo	3														
Dieng	4														
Magelang	2 2 1														
Yogyakarta	1 2 2 1														
Klaten	4 1														
Madiun	2 1 1 1														
Kediri	2 1 2 1														
Tulungagung	2 2 1														
Surabaya	1 1 3 2														
Malang	2 1 4 2 2														
Singasari	1 2 1														
Kutai	0 4														

Inscription in this booklet which were built at the early times are written in Sanskrit language. This fact shows existence of strong influence of Northern Indian culture as well as the other South East Asian countries.

Since the confusion of several hundred years is followed in North India across the AD, and the Buddhism was restrained in Hinduism, Indian aristocratic have been moved to Southeast Asia to avoid war. They brought Indian culture and religions. The Indian culture influenced not only Indonesia but also Champa in Vietnam at present. Due to expansion of the Indian cultures, South East Asian countries developed in cultural and economic fields. George Coedés might call these countries as "the Indianized States" as a title of his book.

This fact The civilization and stability of the South East Asian countries accelerated trading business between China and India through the Sea Silkroad. The hero in trading business was Champa and Sriwijaya Kingdoms.

The table made intimates that,

1. Kutai Kingdom was overthrown by unknown reasons and they left themselves on Mulawarman Yupas at 5th century.
2. Ancient kingdoms in the area of Dieng Highland and Jogjakarta were born as well as kingdoms in Malang highland in the same period.
3. No inscription in 11th century was listed above for both states of Central and Eastern Java in these list. This might be influenced by volcanic eruptions of Mt. Merapi and Mt. Semeru in the Central and Eastern Java respectively.
4. We generally have found the archeological sites at places with higher altitude. There are many sites along the ancient main roads that pass through hilly area of Java Island, such as Malang, Blitar and Tulungagung. Two large rivers, Bengawan Solo and Kali Brantas, flow into Java Sea at northern coast of the Island. These two rivers attacked their lower area by flood every year and have formed wetlands at their river mouths. Then, population in this area was less than the southern hilly area.
5. By the way, the city of Surabaya is located at a delta of Brantas River. Actually, the western part of Surabaya are lower hilly area and an ancient port city of Gresik is located at the north from Surabaya. Then, the city of Surabaya has functioned as a transshipment port and business points between sea and river transportation to Surakarta and Kediri/Tulungagung in Bengawan Solo and Kali Brantas.
6. We can see may artifacts during Majapahit Kingdom at Trowulan Archeological Museum along Route No.2 between Jombang and Mojokerto.
7. Though there are a few numbers of inscriptions found around Madiun city, we have not discovered a large scaled archeological sites in this area. There are a few holly places in Mt. Lawu and crowded by many visitors with various religions, such as Alas Ketonggo and Pringondani at northern and southern part of this mountain respectively.
8. Many archeological sites have been found in Kediri that name is famous with king Jayabaya. These sites are relatively smaller than the Trowulan.
9. There are two famous archeological sites in city of Malang, namely Dinoyo (Dinaya) at northwestern part of Malang and Singosari (Singasari) at 20 kilometers north of this city.
10. Most of inscriptions found in Sumatra Island were written in Proto-Malay which relate to Sriwijaya Kindom born in 7th century. On the centrally the ones found in Java Island were written in Java Classic, excepting some cases. The present Indonesian-Malay language seemed to be derived from Minangkabau languages for trading business. After collapse of Sriwijaya Kingdom, these area was divided into three for kingdoms of Minangkabau, Melayu (Darmasraya) and Palembang.

I advise you to read these two books written by Slamet Muljana

- Sriwijaya
- Menuju Puncak Kemegahan (Sejarah Kerajaan Majapahit)

These two books are written in Indonesian language. No translation in English may be available.

July 21, 2013 at my study Tokorozawa Japan

By Om Doyok (Shigehisa Taguchi) <omdoyok@infoseek.jp>

List of Inscriptions in Alphabetical Order

Code	Name	Page	Year	Lang.	Script	Location
D.198	Amoghapasa (Padang Roco)	77	1286	San	UK	Siguntur, Sitiun, Darmasraya, Sumbar
D.59	Anjuk Ladang	36	937	JK	JK	Candi Lor, Nganjuk, Jatim
D.54	Balingawan (Singasari)	34	891			Pakis, Malang, Jatim
D.109	Balingawan (Singasari)	56	891	JK	JK	Singasari, Malang, Jatim
D.16	Baru	16	1030	JK	JK	Simpang, Surabaya, Jatim
D.131	Candi Ijo	62	UK	JK	JK	DIY
D.130	Candi Keblak	62	1179	JK	JK	Suragedug, DIY
D.137	Candi Rini	64	1364	JK	JK	Kesamben, Jatim
D.112	Candi Singasari	67	1254	JK	JK	Singasari, Malang, Jatim
D.201	Candi Tegowangi	78	1415	JK	Pal	Kediri, Jatim
D.152	Candi Tuban	70	1129	San	JK	Ngunut, Tulungagung, Jatim
D.25	Cane	21	1021	JK	JK	Surabaya, Jatim
D.4	Canggal	8	732	San	Pal	Magelang, Jateng
D.125	Condrogeni I	62	1505	JK	JK	Pudah, Pulung, Ponorogo, Jatim
D.11	Dien	13	878	JK	JK	Dien, Kejajar, Wonosobo, Jateng
D.123	Dieng	60	UK	UK	UK	Dieng, Jateng
D.57	Dieng No. 8 and 9	35	809	JK	JK	Dieng, Jateng
D.114	Dinoyo	59	760	JK	JK	Malang, Jatim
D.180	Gadang	75	1385	JK	JK	UK
D.169	Getes	72	1317	JK	JK	Ngawi, Madiun, Jatim
D.88	Gulunggulung (Singasari)	50	929	JK	JK	Malang, Jatim
D.18	Gunung Dieng	17	808	JK	JK	Dieng, Kedu, Jateng
D.15	Gunung Panganan	15	808	JK	JK	Dieng, Kedu, Jateng
D.74	Gunung Wule (Brahol)	44	861	JK	JK	Wonosobo, Jateng
D.9	Hantang	12	1135	JK	JK	Ngantang, Malang, Jatim
D.173	Harinjing B (Sukabumi)	73	804	JK	JK	Kediri, Jatim
D.19	Huwung	17	922	JK	JK	Nanggulan, DIY
D.32	Janggala	25	1385	JK	JK	Surabaya, Jatim
D.35	Java Central	26	878	JK	JK	Jateng
D.43	Jawa Tengah	31	UK	JK	JK	UK

Code	Name	Page	Year	Lang.	Script	Location
D.70	Jeru-jeru	42	930	JK	JK	Singasari, Malang, Jatim
D.147	Kalasan	68	778	San	Pra	Sleman Kalsan, DIY
D.23	Kambang Putih	20	1028	JK	JK	Tuban, Jatim
D.21	Kampak	18	929	JK	JK	Surabaya, Jatim
D.17	Kandangan (Gunung Kidul)	16	906	JK	JK	Gg Kidul, DIY
D.113	Kanjuruhan / Dinoyo	58	760	JK	JK	Karangbeski, Malang, Jatim
D.79	Kanten	46	UK	JK	JK	Ponorogo, Jatim
D.37	Kawambang Kulwan	27	992	JK	JK	Sendang Kamal, Maospati, Madiun, Jatim
D.27&34	Kayumwungan (Karang Tengah)	22	824	JK	JK	Karangtengah, Temanggung, Jateng
D.207	Kediri	78	UK	JK	JK	Kediri, Jatim
D.146	Kedukan Bukit	67	692	MK	Pal	Palembang, Sumsel
D.44	Kelurak	31	782	San	Pra	Kelurak, Magelang, Jateng
D.66	Kinawe (Tanjung Kalang)	36	928	JK	JK	Tanjung kalang, Kediri, Jatim
D.90	Kota Kapur	52	686	MK	Pal	Bangka, Riau
D.118	Krawang	59	UK	JK	JK	Krawang, Jabar
D.141	Layuwatang	65	874	JK	JK	Magelang, Jateng
D.103	Linggasuntan (Lawajati)	55	929	JK	JK	Lawajati, Singasari, malang, Jatim
D.60	Madiun	37	1469	JK	JK	Madiun, Jatim
D.195	Madiun I	76	986	JK	JK	Jatim
D.144	Manggala II	66	874	JK	JK	Jateng
D.40	Mantyasih II / Balitung Charter / Kedu	30	907	UK	UK	Mantyasih, Magelang, Jateng
D.182	Merjosari	75	UK	San	JK	Dinoyo, Malang, Jatim
D.2a & 2d	Mulawarman Yupa	7	5th C	San	Pal	Kutai, Kaltim
D.175, 176 & 177	Mulawarman Yupa	74	5th C	San	Pal	Kutai, Kaltim
D.93	Munggu Antan (Bulus)	53	887	San	San	Bulus Balak, Kedu, Jateng
D.153	Ngalindung	70	14th C	JK	JK	Ngalindungtengah, Bogor, Jabar
D.138	Nglurup	64	874	JK	JK	Kediri, Jatim
D.213	Ngluyu	79	1391	JK	JK	Bojonegoro, Jatim
D.134	Palingan	63	1330	JK	JK	Blitar, Jatim
D.22	Patakan	20	11th C	JK	JK	Surabaya, Jatim

Code	Name	Page	Year	Lang.	Script	Location
D.8	Penampihan	11	1460	JK	JK	Gg Wilis, Tulungagung, Jatim
D.62	Pendem	38	881	JK	JK	Pendem, Jateng
D.95	Piling piling	53	996	JK	JK	Dinoyo, Malang, Jatim
D.82	Plaosan	48	9th Cen	San	Pra	Plaosan, DIY
D.38	Prapancasapura	28	1343	JK	JK	Surabaya, Jatim
D.45	Salimar I (Prambanan)	32	880	JK	JK	Prambanan, Jateng
D.46	Salimar II (Nanggulan II)	33	880	JK	JK	Slamen, DIY
D.150	Sanggarahan	69	14th Cen	JK	JK	Malang, Jatim
D.73	Sanghyang Tapak	43	1030	JK	JK	Cibadak, Sukabumi, Jabar
D.96/97/98	Sanhyang Tapak	54	1030	JK	JK	Cibadak, Sukabumi, Jabar
D.139	Sapuanjin	65	UK	UK	UK	Sidorejo, Kauman, Tulungagung, Jatim
D.14	Sarangan	15	929	San	Pal	Mojokerto, Jatim
D.67	Sepanda (Hering)	41	1242	JK	Pal	Kujun Manis, Kediri, Jatim
D.1	Singga/Biri	6	1202	UK	UK	Kediri, Jatim
D.111	Singhasari	57	1351	JK	JK	Singasari, Malang, Jatim
D.58	Sir Manggala I	35	874	JK	JK	Dieng, Jateng
D.28	Siwagrha(Sivagrha) Balaputra-Jatiningrat	23	856	UK	UK	UK
D.51	Srago	33	9th C	JK	JK	Klaten, Jateng
D.33	Sri Sastraprabhu (Sirah Keting)	26	1204	JK	JK	Sirah Keting, Ponorogo, Jatim
D.12	Sumengka	14	1059	JK	Pal	Semengko, Mojokerto, Jatim
D.83	Sungih Manek	48	915	JK	JK	Malang, Jatim
D.87	Sungih Manek (Singasari)	49	915	JK	JK	Malang, Jatim
D.89	Surabaya	51	9th C	San	Pra	Surabaya, Jatim
D.148	Suracala	69	UK	JK	JK	Kretek, Bantul, DIY
D.31	Taji	24	1204	JK	JK	Magetan, Madiun, Jatim
D.6	Taji Gunung	9	910	JK	JK	Taji, Prambanan, DIY
D.145	Talang Tuwo	66	684	MK	Pal	Bukit Singuntang, Palembang, Sumsel
D.168	Tapan	72	1139	JK	JK	Tulungagung, Jatim
D.155	Telaga Batu	71	about 686	MK	Pal	3 Iilir, Iilir Timur II, Palembang, Sumsel
D.163	Telaga Batu	71	7th C	JK	JK	Subkingking 2 Iilir, Palembang, Sumsel

Code	Name	Page	Year	Lang.	Script	Location
D.20	Telaga Tanjung (Kali Beber)	18	862	JK	JK	Kalibeber, Wonosobo, Jateng
D.36	Timbanan Wungkal (Gatak)	28	UK	UK	UK	UK
D.107	Tri Tepissan I (Candi Petung I)	56	842	JK	JK	Magelang, Jateng
D.39	Tri Tepussan II (Candi Petung II)	29	842	UK	UK	UK
D.86	Tuban	49	UK	JK	JK	Tuban, Jatim
D.124	Tugu	61	5th C	San	Pal	Batutumbuh, Tugu, Jakarta
D.7	Tulang Air I (Candi Perot I)	6	850	JK	JK	Taji, Prambanan, DIY
D.80	Tulang Air II (Candi Perot II)	46	850	JK	JK	Temanggung, Jateng
D.133	Tumpang	63	1179	JK	JK	Malang, Jatim
D.63	Turu Mangambil (Pendem II)	39	908	JK	JK	Purworejo, Jateng
D.178	UK	74	UK	UK	UK	Jabar
D.199	UK	78	UK	UK	UK	UK
D.119	Unnamed	60	UK	JK	JK	Magetan, Madiun, Jatim
D.183	Unnamed	76	UK	UK	UK	UK
D.81	Wanua Tengah I (Candi Argapura I)	47	863	JK	JK	Temanggung, Jateng
D.10	Wayuku	13	854	UK	UK	UK
D.77	Wukiran (Pereng)	45	863	San	JK	Prambanan, Jateng

Remarks:

C: century

DIY: Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

UK: Unknown

JK: Jawa Kuno (Classic Javanese)

MK: Melayu Kuno (Proto-malay)

San: Sanskrit

Pal: Pallava

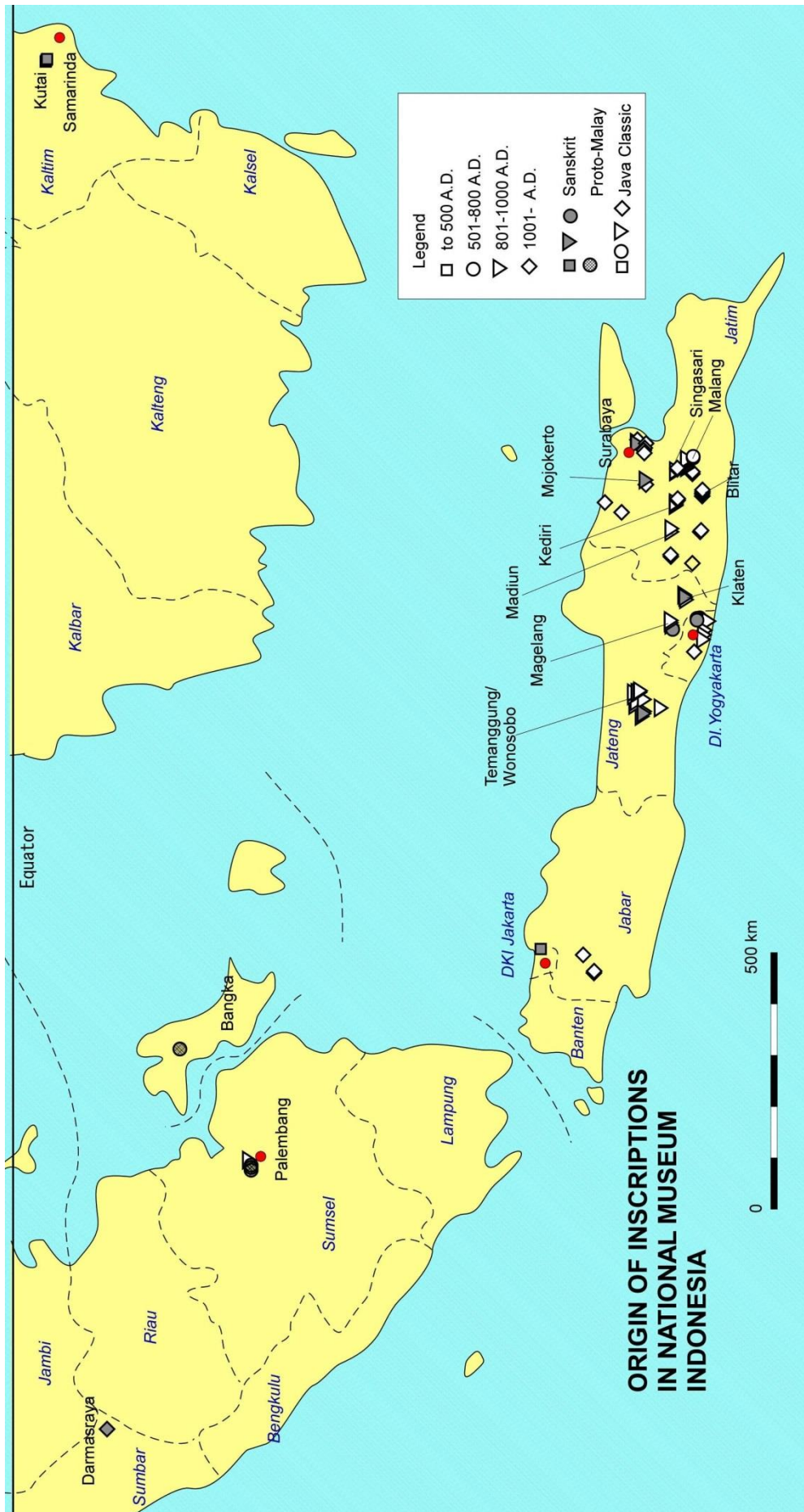
Pra: Pranagari

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Websites indicated each article.



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He was born in Yokosuka, Kanagawa, Japan on November 15, 1948.

He was employed by Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. (Consulting Engineer) between April 1972 and March 2009. After retirement, he is working as a freelance consulting engineer.

He was engaged to various hydropower and irrigation project as an expert of water gates and penstock in various countries under Japanese ODA projects.

He was responsible to the following projects:

Construction supervision of Tenom Pangi Hydropower Project, Malaysia

Construction supervision of Sengguruh, Tes 1 Hydropower Projects, Pamarayan, Way Sekampung, Batanghari Irrigation Projects in Indonesia.

Son La Hydropower Project in Vietnam

Rehabilitation project for Kulekhani Nos.1 and 2 Hydropower Station

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He took a rest in 2009 for a year.

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