

## APPENDIX 1

### Notes on names and titles occurring in the text

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| Aḍidarwa                       | Variant Aḍiparwa. The name of a book ( <i>puṣṭaka</i> ), left behind at the hermitage of Kalyasēm by Mpu Barang, subsequently acknowledged as the sage's spiritual legacy. |
| Agaṣṭi, Bhagawān               | Variant Anggaṣṭi. Lord of Mt Kawi and adopted father of the twins Tṛṇawindu and Anggira. Succeeded Bhagawān Mārkaṇḍeya as <i>dewaguru</i> of the <i>maṇḍala</i> Sukayajña. |
| Agni, Hyang                    | God of fire.   |
| Amanguyu-guntung               | A name of Bhaṭāra Guru (?) as a <i>manguyu</i> ascetic. See also Pamanguyon-agung.   |
| Analaga, Bhaṭāra Hyang         | A name of Bhaṭāra Guru.  |
| Anaman                         | The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> founded by the <i>wiku</i> Buyut Arēng. See also Andrala, Jun-maṇik, Kēpuh-rēbah.   |
| Anantabhoga, Sang Hyang        | Divine serpent, foundation of the earth.   |
| Aṇḍawar                        | The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> founded by Ki Kabhayan-panglayar. Located on the saddle of the mountains Mahāmeru and Brahmā.   |
| Andrala                        | The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> founded by the <i>wiku</i> Buyut Arēng. See also Anaman, Jun-maṇik, Kēpuh-rēbah.  |
| Anggang-anggang, <i>gunung</i> | The remnants of Mt Gaḍa-wēsi.  |
| Anggara                        | Tuesday, the seventh <i>wiku</i> ordained by Bhaṭāra Guru. See also Budḍa, Raditya, Saneścara, Soma, Śukra, Wṛhaspati (days of the week).                                  |
| Anggaṣṭi, Hyang                | Guardian of the southern “opening” of the Mahāmeru at Paḍang. See also Agaṣṭi.   |
| Anggira, Bhagawān              | One of the twins born to the princess Śrī Wīratanu of Daha, later adopted by Bhagawān Agaṣṭi. See also Tṛṇawindu.  |

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| Anggirah              | Variant Anggarah. A hermitage established by the sages Mpu Barang and Mpu Waluh-bang. See also Girah.   |
| Anungkāla             | One of two demons ( <i>rākṣasa</i> ) who emerged from the ashes of a trinity of Kāla on Mt Wihanggamaya, becoming guardians of the western “opening” of the Mahāmeru at Pangawān. See also Kāla, Pañātūrmukā.                                     |
| Anungkurāt, Bhaṭāra   | A name of Bhaṭāra Guru.   |
| Arěng, Buyut          | Formerly a butcher named Dṛwyānak, Buyut Arěng became a <i>wiku</i> through the mediation of a black dog from the <i>maṇḍala</i> of Dingding. He later founded the sect known as Kasturi Arěng. See also Anaman, Andrala, Jun-manik, Kěpuh-rěbah. |
| Arga-kleṣa            | Variant Arga Kelaśa. Name of the hermitage of Buyut Jala-Giri on Mt Wělahulu. See also Kajar, Těnggěk.  |
| Arga-manik            | The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> on Mt Kawi, founded by the <i>wiku</i> Buyut Gěnting. See also Bhamana, Brajahning, Gumantar, Jangkanang.  |
| Arga-tilas            | A <i>maṇḍala</i> propagating the spiritual legacy of Dingding. Founded by a palm-wine tapper turned <i>wiku</i> named Buyut Lěsung-burut. See also Jawa, Lulumpang-burut, Rěbhālas.   |
| Aribhāṇa              | Variant Karibawana. A <i>maṇḍala</i> of the Sukayajña order, located at the foot of Mt Wilis (East Java). Founded by a butcher named Suka. See also Bhāṇa, Jiwaṇa, Talutug.   |
| Arjuna, <i>gunung</i> | One of the mountains formed from the earth which fell from the Mahāmeru in the course of its journey from Jambuḍipa. Identifiable with present day Mt Arjuna in eastern Java.   |
| Aśoṣṭi, Bhagawān      | The name given to the brahmin Ḍang Hyang Kacuṇḍa, following ordination at the <i>maṇḍala</i> of Kukub. See also Labdawara.  |

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| Astitijāti            | A manifestation of Bhaṭāra Guru.  |
| Bakal, Ki             | The name given to <i>wiku</i> awaiting ordination from Ki Kabhayan-panglayar. See also Aṇḍawar.   |
| Bakar                 | Variant Byakar. A place passed by Ki Kabhayan-panglayar on his journey to Kukub. See also Canggangan, Duk, Kuḍampilan, Pacelengan, Payaman, Ragḍang, Tambangan, Untehan.                            |
| Bañcak, <i>gunung</i> | A mountain connected with the story of the widow Rāga-runting and the merchant Parijñana. Identifiable with present day Mt Bancak in the East Javanese regency of Magetan. See also Mēḍang-tañjung. |
| Bapa                  | First <i>maṇḍala</i> of the Kasturi order, founded by the sages Mpu Barang and Mpu Waluh-bang at Tūryan.  |
| Barang, Mpu           | The Śaiwa emanation of the <i>bhujangga</i> Mahāmpu Palyat and joint founder of the first <i>maṇḍala</i> of the Kasturi order at Bapa. See also Waluh-bang.   |
| Baruṇa                | One of the four World Guardians ( <i>caturlokapāla</i> ).   |
| Bāyu, Hyang           | God of the wind.  |
| Bēsar                 | A village near the <i>maṇḍala</i> of Talun, on the northern slope of the Hyang Massif in eastern Java.  |
| Bhamana               | The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> on Mt Kawi, founded by the <i>wiku</i> Buyut Gēnting. See also Arga-maṇik, Brajahning, Gumantar, Jangkanang.   |
| Bhāṇa                 | A <i>maṇḍala</i> of the Sukayajña order, located at the foot of Mt Wilis in eastern Java. Founded by a butcher named Suka. See also Aribhāṇa, Jiwaṇa, Talutug.                                      |
| Bhatati, Mahārāja     | Variant Tati. King of Galuh.  |
| Bhairawa              | Variant Bherawa. A Śiwaite sect ( <i>pakṣa</i> ), promulgated by the sages Mahāmpu Palyat and Mpu Barang.   |
| Bhujangga             | A name given to Kumāra-siddhi, a son of the goddess Umā.  |

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| Bhulalak              | A <i>maṇḍala</i> of the Kasturi order, founded by Mpu Tapa-wangkĕng. See also Botahi, Samĕgĕt-bagañjing.   |
| Bodḍa                 | The Buddhist sect ( <i>pakṣa</i> ), and a name of Mpu Kumāra-raray, youngest son of the goddess Umā and Kumāra-gohphala. See also Sogata.  |
| Botahi, Kaki          | A name of Mpu Tapa-wangkĕng, founder of the Kasturi <i>maṇḍala</i> at Bhulalak. See also Samĕgĕt-bagañjing.  |
| Brahmā, Bhaṭāra       | Second of the divine Trinity of Lords ( <i>trisamaya</i> ), along with Íswara and Wiṣṇu.   |
| Brahmā, <i>gunung</i> | Mt Bromo, one of eastern Java's active volcanos.   |
| Brahmāloka            | The realm of Brahmā, highest level of creation according to Hindu conception.  |
| Brajahning            | Variant Mrājahning. The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> on Mt Kawi, founded by the <i>wiku</i> Buyut Gĕnting. See also Arga-manĭk, Bhamana, Gumantar, Jangkanang.                         |
| Bret, <i>gunung</i>   | The place where the goddess Umā emerged from the underworld following a period of penance. Identifiable with the hill named Bret in the district of Singosari (Malang), East Java. |
| Bṛnggiriṣṭi           | Demonic manifestation ( <i>wil</i> ) of the god Kumāra, son of the goddess Umā.  |
| Bubukṣa, Sang         | One of two sons born to Mpu Siddāyoga and Dewi Kasingi. See also Gagang-aking, Siddāyogi, Tĕkĕn-wuwung.  |
| Budḍa                 | Wednesday, the third <i>wiku</i> ordained by Bhaṭāra Guru. See also Anggara, Raditya, Saneścara, Soma, Śukra, Wṛhaspati (days of the week).  |
| Bugoleng              | A <i>walyan</i> in the service of king Uṇḍal of Daha. See also Lĕsung-burut, Lulumpang-burut.  |
| Bulon                 | The first <i>katyāgan</i> (hermitage) of the <i>caturāśrama</i> , established by Bhaṭāra Guru. See also Huluwanwa, Kupang, Pacira.   |

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| Burukah, <i>gunung</i> | Variant Bareka. A mountain associated with the sage Bhagawān Anggira.   |
| Cakrawarti, Mahārāja   | King of Jambuḍipa (The Indian subcontinent).  |
| Calakuṇḍa              | A discus ( <i>cakra</i> ) wielded by Bhaṭāra Wiṣṇu in his effort to defeat the sage Siddawangsitadewa. See also Rēbhawinuk, Tarēnggabāhu.                             |
| Cañcurāja, Tuhan       | A prince of Galuh. See also Śrī-manggala.   |
| Cangcangan             | Variant Tarawang. A place passed by Ki Kabhayan-panglayar on his journey to Kukub. See also Bakar, Duk, Kuḍampilan, Pacelengan, Payaman, Ragḍang, Tambangan, Untehan. |
| Cēmpa                  | The kingdom ruled over by the wife of king Taki, following her forced departure from the palace at Daha.  |
| Cintamaṇi              | Variant Cintamaṇik. One of the offspring of the goddess Umā and Kumāra-gohphala.  |
| Ciptagupta, Bhagawān   | The divine sage responsible for introducing the visual arts to Java. See also Ciptangkara.  |
| Ciptangkara, Mpu       | The name adopted by Bhagawān Ciptagupta during his earthly incarnation.   |
| Daha                   | Capital of the kingdom of Kaḍiri in eastern Java.   |
| Damalung               | The name of a legendary wild boar, associated with Mt Merbabu in central Java. See also Mawulusan, Pamrihan.  |
| Ḍarmarāja, Bhaṭāra     | An emanation of Bhaṭāra Guru as the supreme ascetic, incarnated in the sages Siddawangsitadewa, Taruṇa-tapa-yowana and Ḍarmahūpti.                                    |
| Ḍarma-ūtpti, Sang Ṛṣi  | See Ḍarmarāja.  |
| Dewaputra              | A manifestation of Bhaṭāra Guru in the form of a handsome prince.   |
| Dewata-kaki            | The name of a deity bound to earth. See also Swarga.  |

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| Ḍihyang                    | Variant Wihyang. The place where Bhaṭāra Guru first performed yoga, identifiable with the Dieng Plateau in central Java.   |
| Ḍingḍing                   | The place where the goddess Umā washed her menstrual cloths, later a <i>maṇḍala</i> founded by Aji Uṇḍal of Daha. See also Ranupuhan, Ulu-kēmbang-pakalpan.  |
| Ḍingḍing-Manuñjang         | A <i>maṇḍala</i> under the leadership of Ki Buyut Samaḍi. See also Manuñjang.  |
| Ḍrēwyānak                  | The former name of Buyut Arēng.  |
| Duk                        | A place passed by Ki Kabhayan-panglayar on his journey to Kukub. Identifiable with the mountain Duk at Cepoko (Sumber), Probolinggo Regency. See also Bakar, Canggangan, Kuḍampilan, Pacelengan, Payaman, Ragḍang, Tambangan, Untehan. |
| Ḍupaka                     | The first <i>maṇḍala</i> to represent the Tyāga branch of the Bhairawa sect, founded by the sage Mpu Barang.   |
| Durgā dewī, Bhaṭārī        | The demonic form adopted by the goddess Umā during her period of penance.  |
| Gaḍa                       | A weapon granted by Bhaṭārī Umā to a monkey ( <i>lutung</i> ), one of the goddess's children by Kumāragohphala.  |
| Gaḍa-wēsi, <i>gunung</i>   | A mountain situated in the vicinity of Kampud (Kelud), to the west of Mt Mahāmeru. See also Anggang-anggang.   |
| Gagang-aking, Sang         | One of two sons born to Mpu Siddāyoga and Dewi Kasingi. See also Bubukṣa, Siddāyogi, Tēkēnwuwung.  |
| Galuh                      | The kingdom ruled over by Mahārāja Bhatati, identifiable with Kaḍiri. See also Daha.   |
| Gaṇa, Sang Hyang           | A son of Bhaṭāra Guru and the goddess Umā.   |
| Gaṇḍamaḍana, <i>gunung</i> | A name of Mt Mahāmeru.   |

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| Gantĕn                      | A village guarding the northern access to the holy Mahāmeru, in the charge of Bhaṭārī Ghorī. One of the Pañātūr-mukā.   |
| Garga                       | One of a group of five deities ( <i>dewata</i> ), along with Kuśika, Metri, Kuruṣya and Pratañjala.   |
| Gĕgĕr-katyāgan              | The name of one of Bhaṭāra Guru's hermitages on the Mahāmeru.   |
| Gĕnting, Buyut              | The name given to an actor ( <i>widu</i> ), following ordination as a <i>wiku</i> of the Kasturi order. Founder of several <i>maṇḍala</i> on the slopes of Mt Kawi. See also Arga-mañik, Bhamana, Brajahning, Gumantar, Jangkanang. |
| Gĕrĕsik                     | The second of three <i>maṇḍala</i> created by Bhaṭāra Guru on Mt Mahāmeru, located on the mountain's eastern slope. See also Hahāh, Śūnyasagiri.  |
| Ghorī, Bhaṭārī              | Guardian of the northern access to Mt Mahāmeru at Gantĕn. See also Pañātūr-mukā.  |
| Gilingan                    | The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> on the shore of the southern ocean, founded by Buyut Śrī-manggala. See also Panimbangan, Rājamañik, Wungkal-ibĕk.  |
| Girah                       | Location of the hermitage named Anggirah, established by the sages Mpu Barang and Mpu Waluh-bang.   |
| Giri, Buyut                 | Title chosen by the <i>pujut</i> Tĕnggĕk, a former retainer of Aji Uṇḍal of Daha and a self-appointed <i>wiku</i> . See also Jala, Jala-Giri.   |
| Gora, Sang Hyang            | A weapon granted by the goddess Umā to “ <i>tabĕ-habĕt</i> ”, one of her offspring by Kumāra-gohphala.  |
| Guḍuhā, Sang Hyang          | Variant Guruha. A weapon granted by the goddess Umā to Mpu Kumāra-raray, her third son by Kumāra-gohphala. See also Mṛṣa, Trikurungan.  |
| Gulinganḍara, <i>gunung</i> | A mountain connected in legend with the amorous union of the goddess Umā and Kumāra-gohphala. See also Cintamañi.   |

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| Gumantar             | The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> on Mt Kawi, founded by the <i>wiku</i> Buyut Gěnting. See also Arga-maṇik, Bhamana, Brajahning, Jangkanang.                |
| Guru, Bhaṭāra        | The Supreme Lord. See also Analaga, Jagatnātha, Jagatpramāṇa, Jagatwiśeṣa, Mahāguru, Mahākāraṇa, Nandiguru, Nīlakaṇṭha, Parameśwara.                    |
| Gurudeśa             | A name of the god Iśwara in his role of teacher of village headmen.   |
| Guruh                | A <i>maṇḍala</i> deriving its name from the thunderous sound ( <i>gumuruh</i> ) of the gods' praises. Probably located near Pekalongan in central Java. |
| Gutuk, <i>watu</i>   | The name of a stone ( <i>watu</i> ), said to have been thrown by Ibu-těngahan (daughter of Mpu Barang) at her second husband, a religious teacher.      |
| Hahāh                | The first of three <i>maṇḍala</i> created by Bhaṭāra Guru on Mt Mahāmeru, located on the mountain's southeastern slope. See also Gěrēsik, Śūnyasagiri.  |
| Hari, Bhaṭāra        | A name of the god Wiṣṇu.  |
| Haricaṇḍana, Bhaṭāra | Uncertain. Apparently a reference to either Śiwa or Wiṣṇu.  |
| Huluwanwa            | Variant Luwano. Third <i>katyāgan</i> (hermitage) of the <i>caturāśrama</i> , established by Bhaṭāra Guru. See also Bulon, Kupang, Pacira.              |
| Hyang, <i>gunung</i> | An important ancestral seat. Identifiable with the present Hyang Massif at the far eastern end of Java.   |
| Ibu-těngahan         | A daughter of the sage Mpu Barang and an incarnation of the goddess Smarī.  |
| Ijo, <i>gunung</i>   | The name of a mountain of the goddess Umā. Probably identifiable with present day Mt Ijo, to the southwest of Mt Bromo.                                 |
| Ileru                | A place of Bhaṭāra Guru, probably somewhere in central Java.  |



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| Indra                         | One of the four World Guardians ( <i>caturlokapāla</i> ).  |
| Íswara, Bhaṭāra               | The first of the divine Trinity of Lords ( <i>trisamaya</i> ), along with Brahmā and Wiṣṇu.  |
| Itip-ing-lēmbu, <i>gunung</i> | A mountain, named after a bull cursed by the goddess Umā to fall to earth. See also Kēdyangga.   |
| Jagatnātha, Bhaṭāra           | A name of Bhaṭāra Guru.  |
| Jagatpramāṇa, Bhaṭāra         | A name of Bhaṭāra Guru.  |
| Jagatwiśeṣa, Bhaṭāra          | A name of Bhaṭāra Guru.  |
| Jala, Buyut                   | The title chosen by the <i>pujut</i> Kajar, a former retainer of Aji Uṅḍal of Daha and a self-appointed <i>wiku</i> . See also Giri, Jala-Giri.  |
| Jala-Giri, Buyut              | The combined title of the self-appointed <i>wiku</i> , Kajar and Tēnggĕk.  |
| Jala-parwata                  | A mountain, site of a sanctuary ( <i>kahyangan</i> ) and <i>maṅḍala</i> established by Bhaṭāra Brahmā. See also Nangka-parwata, Tigāryan-parwata.  |
| Jambuḍipa                     | The Indian subcontinent.   |
| Janaḍipa, Mpu                 | The title adopted by Mpu Kalotan following ordination by Mahāmpu Palyat. See also Narajñāna.   |
| Jangkanang                    | The name of a <i>maṅḍala</i> on Mt Kawi, founded by the <i>wiku</i> Buyut Gĕnting. See also Arga-maṅik, Bhamana, Brajahning, Gumantar.   |
| Jaṭa, <i>gunung</i>           | A mountain to the east of the <i>maṅḍala</i> at Kukub, formed from the twisted hair ( <i>jaṭa</i> ) of Bhaṭāra Guru. Described as the “border” of Tandĕs and Mt Maṅik. See also Kampil, Manuñjang. |
| Jawa, <i>nūsa</i>             | The island of Java. See also Yawaḍipa.   |
| Jawa                          | A <i>maṅḍala</i> founded by Buyut Lĕsung-burut, a former palm wine tapper ordained by the <i>walyan</i> Bugoleng. See also Arga-tilas, Rĕbhālas.   |
| Jiwaṇa                        | A <i>maṅḍala</i> founded by the butcher named Suka, a follower of Bhagawān Mārkaṇḍeya. See also Aribhāṇa, Bhāṇa, Talutug.  |

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| Jun-mañik              | The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> founded by the <i>wiku</i> Buyut Arēng. See also Anaman, Andrala, Kēpuh-rēbah.  |
| Kabhayan-panglayar, Ki | A disciple of Bhaṭāra Guru at Kukub. Founder of the <i>maṇḍala</i> named Aṇḍawar, as well as the <i>maṇḍala trisamaya</i> on Mt Hyang (Sāgara, Talun and Waśaṇa).  |
| Kabyang                | A hermitage of Bhaṭārī Umā on Mt Mahāmeru.   |
| Kacuṇḍa, Ḍang Hyang    | An Indian brahmin-sage who travelled to Java. Later ordained as Bhagawān Aśoṣṭi.   |
| Kajar, Si              | A <i>pujut</i> (slave) in the service of Aji Uṇḍal of Daha. Later entitled Buyut Jala following ordination as a <i>wiku</i> . See also Bugoleng, Tēnggĕk.  |
| Kaki-dewata            | A name of Bhaṭārī Umā.   |
| Kāla                   | One of two demons ( <i>rākṣasa</i> ) who emerged from the ashes of a trinity of Kāla on Mt Wihanggamaya, becoming a guardian of the western “opening” of the Mahāmeru at Pangawān. See also Anungkāla, Pañātūr-mukā. |
| Kālakūṭa               | The poisonous water which emerged from Mt Mahāmeru in the course of its journey from Jambuḍipa.  |
| Kālarūdra, Sang Hyang  | A terrific form of Bhaṭāra Guru, adopted in anger after cursing his wife Umā to undergo penance as Dūrgā dewī.   |
| Kalotan, Mpu           | One of two officials ( <i>pangambehan</i> ) in the service of king Bhatati of Galuh. Later known as Mpu Janaḍipa following ordination by Mahāmpu Palyat. See also Waju-kuning.                                       |
| Kalpataru              | The wish-granting tree, a manifestation of Bhaṭārī Umā.  |
| Kalyasēm               | The name of a mountain and cemetery on the northern slope of the Hyang Massif, the hermitage of Mahāmpu Palyat and Mpu Barang. Original site of the <i>maṇḍala</i> of Sāgara.  |

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| Kāmadewa, Sang Hyang      | A son of Bhaṭārī Umā and husband of Bhaṭārī Smarī.   |
| Kamaṇḍalu, Sang Hyang     | A jewelled pot containing the holy Śiwāmba, elixir of immortality.   |
| Kambangan, <i>nūṣa</i>    | Site of a <i>maṇḍala kabhujanggan</i> and residence of the sage Mahāmpu Palyat. Probably identifiable with the present day island of Nusa Kambangan, located off the south coast of central Java near Cilacap. |
| Kampil, <i>gunung</i>     | A mountain to the east of the <i>maṇḍala</i> at Kukub, formed from the twisted hair ( <i>jaṭa</i> ) of Bhaṭāra Guru. See also Jaṭa, Manuñjang.   |
| Kampud, <i>gunung</i>     | One of the mountains formed from the earth which fell from the Mahāmeru in the course of its journey from Jambuḍipa. Identifiable with present day Mt Kelud in eastern Java.                                   |
| Kaṇḍayun, Hyangta         | A reference to Wṛtti-kaṇḍayun, the youngest son of Rahyang Kaṇḍyawan. See also Turuk-manis.  |
| Kaṇḍyawan, Rahyang        | An incarnation of Bhaṭāra Wiṣṇu in the land of Mēḍang-gaṇa. See also Kanyawan.   |
| Kanyawan, Sang            | An incarnation of Bhaṭārī Śrī in the land of Mēḍang-gaṇa. The wife of Rahyang Kaṇḍyawan.   |
| Kapila                    | The name of a divine sage ( <i>dewaṛṣi</i> ). See also Ketu, Nārada, Sapaka, Tumburu, Wiśwakarma.  |
| Karmaṇḍeya, Bhagawān      | See Mārkaṇḍeya.  |
| Karung-kalah, Sang        | Variant Karukala. The fourth son of Rahyang Kaṇḍyawan at Mēḍang-gaṇa. See also Katung-malaras, Mangukuhan, Saṇḍang-garbha, Wṛtti-kaṇḍayun.   |
| Karurungan, <i>gunung</i> | Variant Karungrangan. A mountain featuring in the story of the widow ( <i>raṇḍa</i> ) Rāga-runting at Mēḍang-tañjung. Identifiable with Mt Ungaran in central Java.  |

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| Kasingi, Dewi            | A daughter of the king Wawu-langit of Mēḍang-gaṇa and wife of Mpu Siddḍayoga. See also Madumali.   |
| Kasturi                  | The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> and religious order, founded by the sages Mpu Barang and Mpu Waluh-bang. See also Bapa, Tūryan.   |
| Katiha                   | Identity uncertain. Apparently a member of the ruling family at Mēḍang-gaṇa.   |
| Katong, <i>gunung</i>    | One of the mountains formed from the earth which fell from the Mahāmeru in the course of its journey from Jambuḍipa. Identifiable with the mountain Lawu on the provincial boundary of Central and East Java.                              |
| Katu-katu                | A name of Sang Kumāra.   |
| Katung-malaras, Sang     | Variant Katung-mararas. Third son of Rahyang Kaṇḍyawan at Mēḍang-gaṇa. See also Karung-kalah, Mangukuhan, Saṇḍang-garbha, Wṛtti-kaṇḍayun.  |
| Kawi, <i>gunung</i>      | One of the mountains formed from the earth which fell from the Mahāmeru in the course of its journey from Jambuḍipa. Later placed in the charge of Bhagawān Agaṣṭi by Bhaṭāra Guru. Identifiable with present day Mt Kawi in eastern Java. |
| Kayutaji                 | The first hermitage established by Bhaṭāra Guru on Mt Mahāmeru.  |
| Kēba-kēba, Bhaṭārī       | A name of Bhaṭārī Umā.   |
| Kedman                   | A place to the east of Bhagawān Aśoṣṭi's <i>maṇḍala</i> at Labdawara.  |
| Kēdyangga, <i>gunung</i> | Variant Kēnyāngga. A mountain where Bhaṭāra Guru's bull underwent a period of penance, having been cursed by Bhaṭārī Umā.  |
| Kelāśa-parwata           | Variant Kailāśa. The base of the holy Mt Mahāmeru, left behind at the western end of Java. Probably located near the Dieng Plateau.  |

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| Kelaśabhumisampūrṇawan | A name of Mt Mahāmeru, associated with the burial place of Bhaṭāra Ḍarmarāja.  |
| Kēṇḍēng, <i>gunung</i> | A mountain associated with the widow Rāga-runting of Mēḍang-taṅjung. Probably located in the Boyolali region of central Java.  |
| Kēpuh-rēbah            | The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> founded by the <i>wiku</i> Buyut Arēng. See also Anaman, Andrala, Jun-maṅik.  |
| Keśawa, Bhaṭāra        | A name of the god Wiṣṇu.   |
| Kētēk-Mēlēng           | The name given to the holy receptacle Kamaṇḍalu by the demons Rātmaja and Rātmaji.   |
| Ketu                   | The name of a divine sage ( <i>dewaṛṣi</i> ). See also Kapila, Nārada, Sapaka, Tumburu, Wiśwakarma.  |
| Kombala, <i>ranu</i>   | Variant <i>ranu</i> Kbo-kuning. A lake created by Bhaṭāra Guru. Identifiable with Ranu Kumbolo in the Tengger highlands.   |
| Kowera                 | One of the four World Guardians ( <i>caturlokapāla</i> ).  |
| Kuḍampilan             | A place passed by Ki Kabhayan-panglayar on his journey to Kukub. See also Bakar, Canggangan, Duk, Pacelengan, Payaman, Ragḍang, Tambangan, Untehan.  |
| Kukub                  | A <i>maṇḍala</i> founded by Bhaṭāra Guru on the southern slope of Mt Mahāmeru. See also Śūnyasagiri.   |
| Kulikuli, Sang         | Wife of the king Wawuh-langit of Mēḍang-gaṇa.  |
| Kumāra, Sang           | A son of Bhaṭāra Guru and the goddess Umā, and a brother of Sang Hyang Gaṇa.   |
| Kumāra-gimbal, Mpu     | The eldest of three sons collectively known as Mpu Kuna, who emerged from Bhaṭārī Umā's big toe following her encounter with the herds-boy Kumāra-gohphala. See also Kumāra-raray, Kumāra-siddi. |
| Kumāra-gohphala, Sang  | A manifestation of Bhaṭāra Guru as a handsome herds-boy, adopted for the purpose of testing the fidelity of Bhaṭārī Umā.   |

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| Kumāra-raray, Mpu      | The youngest of three sons collectively known as Mpu Kuna, who emerged from Bhaṭārī Umā's big toe following her encounter with the herds-boy Kumāra-gohphala. See also Kumāra-gimbal, Kumāra-siddi. |
| Kumāra-siddi, Mpu      | The second of three sons collectively known as Mpu Kuna, who emerged from Bhaṭārī Umā's big toe following her encounter with the herds-boy Kumāra-gohphala. See also Kumāra-gimbal, Kumāra-raray.   |
| Kumukus, <i>gunung</i> | One of the mountains formed from the earth which fell from the Mahāmeru in the course of its journey from Jambuḍipa. Identifiable with the mountain Welirang in eastern Java.                       |
| Kuna, Mpu              | The collective name for the three infants Kumāra-gimbal, Kumāra-siddi and Kumāra-raray, who emerged from Bhaṭārī Umā's big toe.   |
| Kupang                 | The second <i>katyāgan</i> (hermitage) of the <i>caturāśrama</i> , established by Bhaṭāra Guru. Located near Pekalongan in central Java. See also Bulon, Huluwanwa, Pacira.                         |
| Kuruṣya                | One of a group of five deities ( <i>dewata</i> ), along with Kuśika, Garga, Metri and Pratañjala.   |
| Kuśika                 | One of a group of five deities ( <i>dewata</i> ), along with Garga, Metri, Kuruṣya and Pratañjala.  |
| Kutritusan             | The name of the religious establishment ( <i>kabhujanggan</i> ) where the manuscript of the Tantu Panggĕlaran was copied in Śaka 1557. Located in the region of Gianyar on the island of Bali.      |
| Labdawara              | The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> founded by Bhagawān Aśoṣṭi.  |
| Lamunwiku              | A temporary residence of Aji Uṇḍal of Daha, situated on the eastern slope of Mt Kawi.   |
| Lawu, <i>gunung</i>    | The former hermitage of Bhaṭāra Guru in the form of Kālarūdra, identifiable with present day Mt Lawu. See also Katong.  |

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| Layu-watang            | Variant Malayu-watang. The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> founded by the sage Anggira, located in central Java. See also Panatmaku.   |
| Lëbëng, <i>gunung</i>  | Variant Sbëng. Formerly the summit of Mt Kampud (Kelud), hurled to the southwest by Bhaṭārī Umā in a fit of rage.   |
| Lëmah-bang, Ki         | Variant Lmabāng. One of two demons ( <i>rākṣasa</i> ) who escorted Ki Kabhayan-panglayar from Waśaṇa to the peak of Kalyasëm. See also Maraṇak.                           |
| Lësung-burut, Buyut    | The title of a palm wine tapper named Lulumpang-burut, following ordination as a <i>wiku</i> of the Kasturi sect by the <i>walyan</i> Bugoleng.                           |
| Limohan, <i>gunung</i> | The place where Bhaṭāra Guru stood when he created Mt Hyang. Probably identifiable with Mt Lemongan in the regency of Lumajang, eastern Java.                             |
| Lodra                  | A form of the god Brahmā, one of a trinity of Kāla manifestations intended to destroy the sage Siddawangsitadewa. See also Samaya, Sambu.                                 |
| Lulumpang-burut, Si    | Variants Lulumpang-gurut, Lpung-burut, Lphung-burut. The name of a palm wine tapper, ordained as a <i>wiku</i> entitled Buyut Lësung-burut by the <i>walyan</i> Bugoleng. |
| Lumanglang             | One of the five Yakṣa, an emanation of the demons Kāla and Anungkāla. See also Lumangling, Lumangut, Mangdudur, Manginte.   |
| Lumangling             | One of the five Yakṣa, an emanation of the demons Kāla and Anungkāla. See also Lumanglang, Lumangut, Mangdudur, Manginte.   |
| Lumangut               | One of the five Yakṣa, an emanation of the demons Kāla and Anungkāla. See also Lumanglang, Lumangling, Mangdudur, Manginte.   |
| Madumali, Dewi         | A daughter of the king Wawu-langit of Mëḍang-gaṇa. See also Kasingi.  |

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| Mahādewa, Hyang            | A manifestation of the god Śiwa, credited with introducing the art of the goldsmith to Java.   |
| Mahāguru, Bhaṭāra          | A name of Bhaṭāra Guru.  |
| Mahākāraṇa, Bhaṭāra        | A name of Bhaṭāra Guru.  |
| Mahāmeru, Sang Hyang       | The holy mountain Mahāmeru, transported from the Himalaya in order to stabilize the island of Java. Identifiable with Mt Semeru in eastern Java.   |
| Makuṭa                     | A crown, attribute of Bhaṭārī Umā.   |
| Maṇḍalagiri, Sang Hyang    | A name of Mt Mahāmeru.   |
| Mandaragiri, Sang Hyang    | A name of Mt Mahāmeru.   |
| Mandaraparwata, Sang Hyang | A name of Mt Mahāmeru.   |
| Mandiki                    | A club wielded by Bhaṭāra Wiṣṇu in his effort to defeat the sage Sidḍawangsitadewa. See also Nandaka, Pañcajanya, Suḍarṣana.   |
| Mangdulur                  | One of the five Yakṣa, an emanation of the demons Kāla and Anungkāla. See also Lumanglang, Lumangling, Lumangut, Manginte.   |
| Manginte                   | One of the five Yakṣa, an emanation of the demons Kāla and Anungkāla. See also Lumanglang, Lumangling, Lumangut, Mangdulur.  |
| Mangukuhan, Sang           | Variant Mangakuhan. The eldest son of Rahyang Kaṇḍyawan at Mēḍang-gaṇa. See also Karung-kalah, Katung-malaras, Saṇḍang-garbha, Wṛtti-kaṇḍayun.   |
| Manguyu                    | The name of an ascetic order, founded by Bhaṭāra Guru.   |
| Maṇik, <i>gunung</i>       | A mountain in the vicinity of the Mahāmeru, hermitage of Bhaṭārī Umā.  |
| Manuñjang, <i>gunung</i>   | A mountain, site of a <i>maṇḍala</i> founded by Hyang Gaṇa and later inherited by the <i>wiku</i> Kī Buyut Samaḍi. Situated on the eastern side of Mt Mahāmeru. See also Ḍingḍing-Manuñjang. |



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| Maraṇak, Ki              | Variant Maraṇan. One of two demons ( <i>rākṣasa</i> ) who escorted Ki Kabhayan-panglayar from Waśaṇa to the peak of Kalyasēm. See also Lēmah-bang.  |
| Marapi, <i>gunung</i>    | Variants Marawi, Marapwi. A mountain, formed from the semen spilled by Kumāra-gohphala during his amorous encounter with Bhaṭārī Umā. Probably identifiable with Mt Merapi in central Java. |
| Mārkaṇḍeya, Bhagawān     | Variant Karmaṇḍeya. A scholar ( <i>paṇḍita</i> ) from heaven ( <i>swarga</i> ), who replaced Bhaṭāra Iśwara as <i>dewaguru</i> at the <i>maṇḍala</i> of Sukayajña on Mt Kelāśa.             |
| Maśin                    | A residence of Bhaṭāra Guru and Bhaṭārī Umā, origin of the <i>manguyu</i> ascetics. Probably identifiable with the village of Masin in the regency of Batang, Central Java.                 |
| Mawulusan, <i>gunung</i> | An alternative name for Mt Pamrihan (= Merbabu), created by Bhaṭāra Wiṣṇu. See also Damalung.   |
| Māyana                   | The second <i>maṇḍala</i> created by Bhaṭāra Guru (after Sukayajña), probably located in central Java.  |
| Mēḍang                   | The name of an ancient settlement in central Java (cf. Mēḍang-gaṇa, Mēḍang-kamulan, Mēḍang-tañjung).  |
| Mēḍang-gaṇa              | An ancient settlement in central Java, founded by Rahyang Kaṇḍyawan, an incarnation of Bhaṭāra Wiṣṇu.   |
| Mēḍang-kamulan           | Site of the earliest community in Java, following the introduction of carpentry by Sang Hyang Wiśwakarma. Located in the regency of Grobogan, Central Java.                                 |
| Mēḍang-tañjung           | Residence of the goddess Śrī in the form of the widow ( <i>raṇḍa</i> ) Rāga-runting. Probably situated in the regency of Boyolali, Central Java.  |
| Metri                    | One of a group of five deities ( <i>dewata</i> ), along with Kuśika, Garga, Kuruṣya and Pratañjala.   |

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| Mṛṣa, Sang Hyang      | Variant Mṛṣya. A weapon granted by the goddess Umā to Mpu Kumāra-siddi, her second son by Kumāra-gophala. See also Guḍuhā, Trikurungan.   |
| Nāmaśiwaya, Bhaṭāra   | A name of Bhaṭāra Guru.   |
| Nandaka               | A dagger wielded by Bhaṭāra Wiṣṇu in his effort to defeat the sage Sidḍawangsitadewa. See also Mandiki, Pañcajanya, Suḍarṣana.  |
| Nandiguru, Bhaṭāra    | A name of Bhaṭāra Guru.   |
| Nangga-parwatā        | A mountain, site of a religious establishment ( <i>kabuyutan</i> ).   |
| Nangka-parwata        | A mountain, the sanctuary ( <i>kahyangan</i> ) of Bhaṭāra Wiṣṇu. Site of a <i>maṇḍala</i> named Panasagiri. See also Jala-parwata, Tigāryan-parwata.  |
| Nārada                | The name of a divine sage ( <i>dewaṛṣi</i> ). See also Kapila, Ketu, Sapaka, Tumburu, Wiśwakarma.   |
| Narajñāna, Mpu        | The title adopted by Mpu Waju-kuning following ordination by Mahāmpu Palyat. See also Janaḍipa.   |
| Nīlakaṇṭha, Bhaṭāra   | Literally “blue throat”. The name by which Bhaṭāra Guru was known after drinking the Kālakūṭa poison from Mt Mahāmeru.  |
| Nini, Aji             | A form of the goddess Śrī in a future incarnation, prophesied by the queen of Daha following banishment by her husband king Taki.   |
| Niṣada, <i>gunung</i> | A name of the Mahāmeru as a symbol of stability.  |
| Pacelengan            | A place passed by Ki Kabhayan-panglayar on his journey to Kukub. See also Bakar, Canggangan, Duk, Kuḍampilan, Payaman, Ragḍang, Tambangan, Untehan.   |
| Pacira                | Variant Macira. The fourth <i>katyāgan</i> (hermitage) of the <i>caturāśrama</i> , established by Bhaṭāra Guru, probably identifiable with the district of Pasirian on the southeastern foot of Mt Semeru. See also Bulon, Huluwanwa, Kupang. |

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| Paḍang                  | A village serving as the southern access to the holy Mahāmeru, guarded by the sage Anggaṣṭi. Identifiable with present day Kalipadang (district Amadanom) in the regency of Malang. See also Pañātūr-mukā. |
| Paguhan                 | Variant Pagulan. A village to the northwest of the hermitage of Mahāmpu Palyat at Kalyasēm.  |
| Palet, Kasturi          | A name of Mpu Tapa-palet following his ordination as <i>dewaguru</i> at the <i>maṇḍala</i> of Śelagraha-rong.  |
| Palyat, Bhaṭāra Mahāmpu | An incarnation of Bhaṭāra Guru as a <i>bhujangga</i> of the Bhairawa sect.   |
| Pamanguyon-agung        | A <i>manguyu</i> hermitage on Mt Mahāmeru, residence of Bhaṭāra Guru and the goddess Umā. See also Amanguyu-guntung.   |
| Pamrihan, <i>gunung</i> | The name of a mountain created by Bhaṭāra Wiṣṇu, identifiable with Mt Merbabu in central Java. See also Damalung, Mawulusan.   |
| Panasagiri              | Variant Panagiri. The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> established on the mountain Nangka-parwata, seat of Bhaṭāra Wiṣṇu.  |
| Panatmaku               | Variant Panatan. A name given to the <i>maṇḍala</i> of Layu-watang, founded by Bhagawān Anggira.   |
| Pañātūr-mukā            | The four “openings” of the holy Mt Mahāmeru, comprising the villages of Gantěn, Paḍang, Pangawān and Pūrṇajīwa.  |
| Pañcajanya              | A conch wielded by Bhaṭāra Wiṣṇu in his effort to defeat the sage Sidḍawangsitadewa. See also Mandiki, Nandaka, Suḍarṣana.   |
| Pangawān                | A village serving as the western access to the holy Mahāmeru, guarded by the demons Kāla and Anungkāla. See also Pañātūr-mukā.   |
| Pangeran, Bhaṭāra       | A name of Bhaṭāra Guru.  |
| Pangkeśwara             | The first hermitage of Bhaṭāra Iśwara, probably located in central Java.   |

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| Panimbangan               | The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> on the shore of the southern ocean, founded by Buyut Śrī-manggala. See also Gilingan, Rājamaṇik, Wungkal-iběk.   |
| Parameśwara, Bhaṭāra      | A name of Bhaṭāra Guru.   |
| Parameśwara-śiwapada      | A reference to the heavenly realm of Śiwa.  |
| Parameśwarī, Bhaṭārī      | A name of the goddess Umā, wife of Bhaṭāra Guru.  |
| Parijñana                 | Variant Paringjñāna. The name of a greedy merchant ( <i>waliĵa</i> ), admonished by the widow Rāga-runting at Mēḍang-tañjung.   |
| Pasangaman, <i>gunung</i> | A mountain named after the intimate encounter of Bhaṭārī Umā with the herds-boy Kumāra-gohphala.  |
| Pāwaka, Bhaṭāra           | A name of the god Brahmā.   |
| Pawinihan, <i>gunung</i>  | The mountain where the gods Brahmā and Wiṣṇu created the first human beings. Identifiable with Mt Pawinian in the regency of Banjarnagara, Central Java.                                  |
| Pawitra, <i>gunung</i>    | The summit of Mt Mahāmeru, which became detached during the transport of the mountain from Jambuĵipa. Identifiable with present day Mt Penanggungan, to the south of Surabaya, East Java. |
| Payaman                   | A place passed by Ki Kabhayan-panglayar on his journey to Kukub. See also Bakar, Canggangan, Duk, Kuḍampilan, Pacelengan, Ragḍang, Tambangan, Untehan.                                    |
| Phala, <i>wukir</i>       | A hill in the vicinity of the Mahāmeru, where Bhaṭāra Guru performed yoga.  |
| Pilan, <i>gunung</i>      | Variants Kampil, Wilān. A mountain named after an episode involving Bhaṭārī Umā and her son Kumāra.   |
| Pinton, <i>arga</i>       | A mountain peak in the vicinity of the Mahāmeru, site of a hermitage established by Bhaṭārī Umā.  |
| Pratañjala                | One of a group of five deities ( <i>dewata</i> ), along with Kuśika, Garga, Metri and Kuruṣya.  |

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| Pṛthiwī, Bhaṭārī           | The goddess Earth.   |
| Puṇḍutan-śawa              | Variant Punduta-sawa. A place to where the body of the sage Siddawangsitadewa was transported by the four World Guardians ( <i>caturlokapāla</i> ).                                  |
| Pūrṇajiwa                  | A village serving as the eastern access to the holy Mahāmeru, guarded by Sang Hyang Gaṇa. Probably identifiable with present day Pronojiwo, Lumajang Regency. See also Pañātūr-mukā. |
| Raditya                    | Sunday, the fifth <i>wiku</i> ordained by Bhaṭāra Guru. See also Anggara, Budḍa, Saneścara, Soma, Śukra, Wṛhaspati (days of the week).   |
| Raditya, Sang Hyang        | The holy Sun.  |
| Rāga-runting, <i>raṇḍa</i> | An incarnation of the goddess Śrī as a widow at Mēḍang-tañjung.  |
| Ragḍang                    | A place passed by Ki Kabhayan-panglayar on his journey to Kukub. See also Bakar, Canggangan, Duk, Kuḍampilan, Pacelengan, Payaman, Tambangan, Untehan.                               |
| Rāhu                       | A demon ( <i>rākṣasa</i> ) who posed as a god and endeavoured to steal a draught of the Śiwāmba, elixir of immortality.  |
| Rājamaṇik                  | The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> on the shore of the southern ocean, founded by Buyut Śrī-manggala. See also Gilingan, Panimbangan, Wungkal-iběk.  |
| Rājapati, Sang Hyang       | Variant Mrājapati. A name of the god Brahmā.   |
| Ranubhawa                  | A hermitage ( <i>patapan</i> ) of Bhaṭāra Guru on Mt Mahāmeru.   |
| Ranupuhan, Sang Hyang      | A holy stream on Mt Mahāmeru, where Bhaṭārī Umā washed her menstrual cloths. See also Ḍingḍing, Ulu-kēmbang-pakalpan.  |
| Ratih, Bhaṭārī             | An emanation of Bhaṭārī Smarī, the wife of Kāmadewa.   |

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| Rātmaja                | One of two demons ( <i>rākṣasa</i> ) who stole the jewelled pot Sang Hyang Kamaṇḍalu. See also Kētēk-Mēlēng, Rātmaji, Śiwāmba.   |
| Rātmaji                | One of two demons ( <i>rākṣasa</i> ) who stole the jewelled pot Sang Hyang Kamaṇḍalu. See also Kētēk-Mēlēng, Rātmaja, Śiwāmba.   |
| Rēban                  | Variant Rēbyan. The religious sect ( <i>pakṣa</i> ) followed by Bhaṭāra Iśwara at Sukayajña. See also Rērēban.   |
| Rēbhālas               | Variant Rēgālas. A <i>maṇḍala</i> situated at the foot of Mt Suṇḍawiṇi, founded by Buyut Lēsung-burut. See also Arga-tilas, Jawa.  |
| Rēbhawinuk             | A discus ( <i>cakra</i> ) wielded by Bhaṭāra Wiṣṇu in his effort to defeat the sage Siddawangsitadewa. See also Calakuṇḍa, Tarēnggabāhu.                                 |
| Rēnēb                  | The southern limit of a fissure on Mt Kampud (Kelud), created by the goddess Umā in a fit of rage.   |
| Rērēban, <i>gunung</i> | Variant Rēban. A mountain, described as the “shelter of the gods”, possibly associated with the village of Reban in the regency of Batang, Central Java. See also Rēban. |
| Rṣi                    | The religious sect ( <i>pakṣa</i> ) adhered to by the sages Mpu Tapa-wangkēng and Mpu Tapa-palet.  |
| Rudra                  | The wrathful form of Bhaṭāra Iśwara.   |
| Sāgara                 | One of the <i>maṇḍala trisamaya</i> on Mt Hyang, founded by Ki Kabhayan-panglayar. See also Kalyasēm, Sanggara, Talun, Waśaṇa.   |
| Śaiwa                  | A reference to the religious sect associated with the cult of Śiwa.  |
| Samaḍi, Ki Buyut       | The name of a <i>wiku</i> ordained at the <i>maṇḍala</i> of Dingding, later <i>dewaguru</i> at Manuñjang. See also Dingding-Manuñjang.                                   |
| Samaya                 | A form of the god Iśwara, one of a trinity of Kāla manifestations intended to destroy the sage Siddawangsitadewa. See also Lodra, Sambu.                                 |

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| Sambadagni, <i>gunung</i> | Variant Sambudaghni. A name of the mountain Kampud, identifiable with Mt Kelud in eastern Java.   |
| Sambu                     | A form of the god Wiṣṇu, one of a trinity of Kāla manifestations intended to destroy the sage Siddawangsitadewa. See also Lodra, Samaya.                            |
| Samēgēt-bagañjing, Ki     | A name of Mpu Tapa-wangkēng. See also Bhulalak, Botahi.   |
| Sañḍang-garbha, Sang      | Second son of Rahyang Kaṇḍyawan at Mēḍang-gaṇa. See also Karung-kalah, Katung-malaras, Mangukuhan, Wṛtti-kaṇḍayun.  |
| Sandijñāna                | Variant Sandiyajña. A “holy key” ( <i>sang hyang kuñci</i> ), bestowed upon Ki Kabhayan-panglayar by Bhaṭāra Guru.  |
| Saneścara                 | Saturday, the sixth <i>wiku</i> ordained by Bhaṭāra Guru. See also Anggara, Buddha, Raditya, Soma, Śukra, Wṛhaspati (days of the week).                             |
| Sanggara                  | Variant Sanggar. The name initially given to the <i>maṇḍala</i> of Sāgara.  |
| Sañjaya, <i>gunung</i>    | A mountain created by Bhaṭāra Iśwara, probably located in central Java.   |
| Sapaka                    | The name of a divine sage ( <i>dewaṛṣi</i> ). See also Kapila, Ketu, Nārada, Tumburu, Wiśwakarma.   |
| Sarayu                    | The name of a river ( <i>loh</i> ) in the vicinity of the Mahāmeru.   |
| Sarjawa-Jambuḍipa         | The name of the hermitage of the sage Siddawangsitadewa on Mt Mahāmeru.   |
| Sarwasiddha               | A <i>maṇḍala</i> near Mt Rērēban in the region of central Java, initially presided over by Bhaṭāra Brahmā as <i>dewaguru</i> , later inherited by Bhagawān Anggira. |
| Śelagraha-rong            | A <i>maṇḍala</i> of the Kasturi order, founded by the <i>wiku</i> Mpu Tapa-palet.   |

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| Siddawangsitadewa, Sang Ṛṣi | Variant Siddiwangsitadewa. A title borne by Bhaṭāra Ḍarmarāja following ordination as a <i>wiku</i> .  |
| Siddayoga, Mpu              | The title borne by the brahmin Tĕkĕn-wuwung following ordination as a <i>wiku</i> .  |
| Siddayogi, Sang             | The title borne by Dewi Kasingi, wife of Mpu Siddayoga, following ordination as a <i>wiku</i> .  |
| Śinḍo                       | A ravine ( <i>jurang</i> ) on Mt Mahāmeru, temporary residence of Aji Uṅḍal while awaiting ordination as a <i>wiku</i> .   |
| Śiwa, Bhaṭāra               | A name of Bhaṭāra Guru, the Supreme Lord.  |
| Śiwāmba                     | The “water of life”, distilled from the Kālakūṭa poison of Mt Mahāmeru by Bhaṭāra Guru.  |
| Śiwa-raditya, Sang Hyang    | The holy Sun. See also Raditya.  |
| Smarī, Bhaṭārī              | The wife of Bhaṭāra Kāmadewa.  |
| Sogata                      | The Buddhist sect ( <i>pakṣa</i> ), and a name given to Mpu Kumāra-raray, youngest son of the goddess Umā and Kumāra-gohphala.   |
| Soma                        | Monday, the second <i>wiku</i> ordained by Bhaṭāra Guru. See also Anggara, Budḍa, Raditya, Saneścara, Śukra, Wṛhaspati (days of the week).   |
| Śrī, Bhaṭārī                | The spouse of Bhaṭāra Wiṣṇu.   |
| Śrī-manggala, Buyut         | The title adopted by the prince Cañcurāja following ordination as a <i>wiku</i> of the Kasturi order by Buyut Jala-Giri.   |
| Suḍarṣana                   | A discus ( <i>cakra</i> ) wielded by Bhaṭāra Wiṣṇu in his effort to defeat the sage Siddawangsitadewa. See also Mandiki, Nandaka, Pañcajanya.  |
| Sujiwana, Mpu               | A name of the god Brahmā in his role as divine metal smith.  |
| Suka, Si                    | The name of a butcher ( <i>abhelawa</i> ), follower of Bhagawān Mārkaṇḍeya. Founder of the <i>maṅḍala</i> of Jiwaṇa in the vicinity of Mt Mahāmeru, and the <i>maṅḍala</i> of Bhāṇa, Aribhāṇa and Talutug at the foot of Mt Wilis. |



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| Sukawela                      | A <i>maṇḍala</i> whose name was derived from the “happiness of all the gods”, located near Mt Rēřeban in central Java.   |
| Sukayajña                     | The first <i>maṇḍala</i> to exist, established by Bhařāra Guru in the vicinity of the Dieng Plateau.   |
| Śukra                         | Friday, the fourth <i>wiku</i> ordained by Bhařāra Guru. See also Anggara, Buddha, Raditya, Saneścara, Soma, Wřhaspati (days of the week).   |
| Suṇḍawiņi, <i>gunung</i>      | Variant Śundawiņi. A mountain, probably situated near the Mahāmeru. Original site of a golden image of Wiřņu created by Mpu Barang, later the location of the <i>maṇḍala</i> of Rēbhālas, founded by Buyut Lěsung-burut. |
| Śūnyasagiri                   | The third of three <i>maṇḍala</i> created by Bhařāra Guru on Mt Mahāmeru, located on the mountain’s southern slope. Later named Kukub. See also Gěřesik, Hahāh.  |
| Swarga                        | The realm of heaven, hermitage of a certain Dewata-kaki.   |
| Taki, Mahārāja                | A king of Daha, son of king Bhatati of Galuh.  |
| Talun                         | One of the <i>maṇḍala trisamaya</i> on Mt Hyang, founded by Ki Kabhayan-panglayar. See also Sāgara, Waśaņa.  |
| Talutug                       | A <i>maṇḍala</i> of the Sukayajña order, located at the foot of Mt Wilis. Founded by a former butcher named Suka. See also Aribhāņa, Bhāņa, Jiwaņa.  |
| Tambangan                     | A place passed by Ki Kabhayan-panglayar on his journey to Kukub. See also Bakar, Canggangan, Duk, Kuḍampilan, Pacelengan, Payaman, Ragḍang, Untehan.   |
| Taņḍes                        | The name of a hermitage ( <i>patapan</i> ) of Bhařāra Guru on Mt Mahāmeru.   |
| Tantu Panggėlaran, Sang Hyang | Variant Tantu Paglaranya. The text translated here as “Threads of the unfolding web”.  |

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| Tapa-palet, Mpu              | One of two brothers in the service of king Taki of Daha. See also Palet, Tapa-wangkĕng.   |
| Tapa-wangkĕng, Mpu           | One of two brothers in the service of king Taki of Daha. See also Botahi, Samĕgĕt-bagañjing, Tapa-palet.  |
| Tapi                         | A mountain ridge ( <i>gĕgĕr</i> ), site of the hermitage of Ibu-tĕngahan, daughter of Mpu Barang.   |
| Tarĕnggabāhu                 | A discus ( <i>cakra</i> ) wielded by Bhaṭāra Wiṣṇu in his effort to defeat the sage Siddawangsitadewa. See also Calakuṇḍa, Rĕbhawinuk.                  |
| Taruṇa-tapa-yowana, Sang Rṣi | The title borne by Bhaṭāra Ḍarmarāja following ordination as <i>dewaguru</i> of the <i>maṇḍala</i> at Kukub.  |
| Tasik-lĕbu                   | A “sea of dust”, created by Bhaṭāra Guru in the vicinity of the holy Mahāmeru. Probably identifiable with the sand sea of Mt Bromo.                     |
| Tawungan, <i>gunung</i>      | A mountain, former hermitage ( <i>patapan</i> ) of Sang Kumāra. Identifiable with present day Mt Penawungan in the regency of Probolinggo, East Java.   |
| Tĕkĕn-wuwung, Sang Hyang     | A brahmin from Jambuḍipa (India), ordained with the title Mpu Siddāyoga by Bhaṭāra Íswara.  |
| Tĕnggĕk, Si                  | A <i>pujut</i> (slave) in the service of Aji Uṇḍal of Daha. Later entitled Buyut Giri following ordination as a <i>wiku</i> . See also Bugoleng, Kajar. |
| Tigalana                     | Variant Tigarahana, Tigāyana. A religious text recited by Mpu Tapa-wangkĕng when residing on Mt Brahmā. See also Tigarahaṣya, Tigatĕpĕt.                |
| Tigapatra                    | The name of the <i>maṇḍala</i> established at the mountain sanctuary ( <i>kahyangan</i> ) Tigāryan-parwata by Bhaṭāra Íswara.                           |
| Tigarahaṣya                  | Variant Tigaraṣya. A religious text recited by Mpu Barang when residing on Mt Brahmā. See also Tigalana, Tigatĕpĕt.                                     |

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| Tigāryan-parwata         | A mountain, site of a <i>maṇḍala</i> established by Bhaṭāra Íswara. Later inherited by the sage Mpu Waluh-bang. See also Jala-parwata, Nangka-parwata.                    |
| Tigatēpēt                | A religious text recited by Mpu Tapa-palet when residing on Mt Brahmā. See also Tigelana, Tigarahasya.  |
| Trikurungan, Sang Hyang  | Variant Trikumara, Trikurungarantā. A weapon granted by the goddess Umā to Mpu Kumāragimbal, her eldest son by Kumāragohphala. See also Guḍuhā, Mṛṣa.                     |
| Triśrngga, <i>gunung</i> | Variant Tisnangga. A name of the holy Mt Mahāmeru.  |
| Tṛṇawindu, Bhagawān      | One of two sons born to the princess of Daha (Tuhan Galuh Śrī Wīratanu) and Bhagawān Aśoṣṭi. See also Anggira.  |
| Tuhan, Bhaṭāra           | A name of Bhaṭāra Guru.   |
| Tumburu                  | The name of a divine sage ( <i>dewaṛṣi</i> ). See also Kapila, Ketu, Nārada, Sapaka, Wiśwakarma.  |
| Tunggēng, <i>gunung</i>  | A mountain associated with the sage Siddawangsitadewa, probably located in the vicinity of Mt Mahāmeru.   |
| Turuk-manis, Sang        | The wife of Sang Wēngan in the land of Mēḍanggaṇa. An incarnation of Bhaṭārī Ratih. See also Kāmadewa, Smarī.   |
| Tūryan                   | The location of the first <i>maṇḍala</i> of the Kasturi order, founded by the sages Mpu Barang and Mpu Waluh-bang. See also Bapa.   |
| Tyāga                    | A branch of the Bhairawa sect ( <i>pakṣa</i> ). Mentioned specifically in connection with the sage Mpu Barang as <i>dewaguru</i> of the Kasturi <i>maṇḍala</i> of Ḍupaka. |
| Ubhusan                  | Variant Hubuṣā, Ucusan, Hususan. The name of a stone ( <i>watu</i> ) serving as “an offering to the teacher” at the <i>maṇḍala</i> of Waśaṇa.                             |

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| Ulu-kĕmbang-pakalpan, Ki    | An official in the service of Bhaṭāra Ḍarmarāja at the <i>maṇḍala</i> of Kukub. Later the name given to a rock where the goddess Umā washed her menstrual cloths. See also Ranupuhan. |
| Umā, Bhaṭārī                | The spouse of Bhaṭāra Guru. See also Parameśwarī.   |
| Uṇḍal, Aji                  | A king at Daha, enemy of Mahārāja Taki, later founder of the <i>maṇḍala</i> at Ḍingḍing.  |
| Uṇḍal                       | The name of a well created by Aji Uṇḍal of Daha, located on Mt Kawi.  |
| Untehan                     | A place passed by Ki Kabhayan-panglayar on his journey to Kukub. See also Bakar, Canggangan, Duk, Kuḍampilan, Pacelengan, Payaman, Ragḍang, Tambangan.                                |
| Waju-kuning, Mpu            | One of two officials ( <i>pangambehan</i> ) in the service of king Bhatati of Galuh. Later known as Mpu Narajñāna following ordination by Mahāmpu Palyat. See also Kalotan.           |
| Walaṇḍita, <i>gunung</i>    | The name of a mountain where the goddess Umā buried the blood, body-hair and marrow of her son Kumāra. Located to the east of Singosari in the regency of Malang, East Java.          |
| Walangbangan, <i>gunung</i> | A mountain created by Bhaṭāra Brahmā, probably located in central Java.   |
| Waluh-bang, Mpu             | The Sogata (Buddhist) emanation of the <i>bhujangga</i> Mahāmpu Palyat. Joint founder of the Kasturi order. See also Barang.  |
| Wanisari                    | Variant Pangning-sari. A holy site associated with the goddesses Umā and Smarī. Probably located in north central Java.   |
| Warag                       | Variant Warug. The location of a settlement founded by the sage Mpu Waluh-bang.   |
| Wariguh                     | A <i>maṇḍala</i> of the Kasturi order on the northern slope of Mt Wilis. Founded by the sage Mpu Barang.  |

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| Warunggama                  | A place associated with the rituals observed by Bhaṭāra Guru on Mt Pawitra.  |
| Waśaṇa                      | One of the <i>maṇḍala trisamaya</i> on Mt Hyang, founded by Ki Kabhayan-panglayar. See also Sāgara, Talun.   |
| Wawu-langit, Sang           | A ruler in the land of Mēḍang-gaṇa, husband of Sang Kulikuli and father of Dewi Kasingi and Dewi Madumali.   |
| Wēlahulu, <i>gunung</i>     | Variant Walawulu. A mountain, site of the hermitage of Buyut Jala-Giri. Identifiable with present day Mt Muria in northern central Java.                                     |
| Wēngan, Sang                | The husband of Sang Turuk-manis at Mēḍang-gaṇa. An incarnation of Sang Hyang Kāmadewa. See also Ratih, Smarī.  |
| Wihanggamaya, <i>gunung</i> | Variants Wiyanggāmaya, Wiranggāmaya, Wahanggāmaya. A mountain formed from the ashes of the Kāla <i>trisamaya</i> . See also Anungkāla, Kāla, Pangawān.                       |
| Wija, <i>gunung</i>         | The name of a mountain, formerly a hermitage of the god Gaṇa.  |
| Wilis, <i>gunung</i>        | One of the mountains formed from the earth which fell from the Mahāmeru in the course of its journey from Jambuḍipa. Identifiable with present day Mt Wilis in eastern Java. |
| Winduprakāśa                | A place preserving the memory of Bhaṭāra Brahmā in his role as the smith Mpu Sujiwana.   |
| Winihatya, <i>gunung</i>    | Variant Winih-satya. The name of a mountain, symbolizing the loyalty of Bhaṭārī Umā to her husband Bhaṭāra Guru.   |
| Wīratanu, Tuhan Galuh Śrī   | Variant Rakryān Galuh Śrī Wīratanu. A princess from Daha, daughter of the king Taki.   |
| Wiṣṇu, Bhaṭāra              | Third of the divine Trinity of Lords ( <i>trisamaya</i> ), along with Brahmā and Iśwara.   |

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| Wiṣṇu, <i>arcā</i>     | A golden image in the land of Jambuḍīpa, reproduced by the sage Mpu Barang and presented to king Taki of Daha. See also Sunḍawīni.  |
| Wiśwakarma, Sang Hyang | The deity responsible for introducing the art of carpentry to Java. Also the name of a divine sage ( <i>dewaṛṣi</i> ), along with Kapila, Ketu, Nārada, Sapaka, Tumburu.    |
| Wṛhaspati              | Thursday, the first <i>wiku</i> ordained by Bhaṭāra Guru. See also Anggara, Budda, Raditya, Saneścara, Soma, Śukra (days of the week).                                      |
| Wṛtti-kaṇḍayun, Sang   | Variants Kṛti-kaṇḍayun, Kṛtthi-kaṇḍayun. The fifth and youngest son of Rahyang Kaṇḍyawan at Mēḍang-gaṇa. See also Karung-kalah, Katung-malaras, Mangukuhan, Saṇḍang-garbha. |
| Wungkal-iběk           | The name of a <i>maṇḍala</i> on the shore of the southern ocean, founded by Buyut Śrī-manggala. See also Gilingan, Panimbangan, Rājamaṇik.                                  |
| Wurung, <i>ranu</i>    | The name of a dry lake bed in the region of Mt Mahāmeru.  |
| Yama                   | One of the four World Guardians ( <i>caturlokapāla</i> ).   |
| Yawaḍīpa               | Variant Yawaḍīpāntara. The island of Java.  |