

Wage System Reform during the Mangkunegara IV Period: Analysis of the Manuscript Paring Dalêm Pananggalan (Balandja) dhatêng Putra Santana tuwin Abdi 1871-1872

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the content contained in the PDP text related to the provision of salaries in the form of money to the servants and *putra santana Dalêm* after the withdrawal of the appanage system. That matter is based on the PDP manuscript, which has been edited to produce text that is free from errors. The PDP manuscript is an archival manuscript from the Mangkunegaran Reksapustaka Library collection. After carrying out analysis using philological work steps, 29 errors were found in the PDP manuscript. The PDP manuscript contains the salaries and allowances given by the king to courtiers and relatives of the king after the withdrawal of the appanage. The salaries given to courtiers are detailed in each *kawedanan*, along with their position. Based on their location or existence, *kawedanan* is divided into two. However, based on their duties there are 9 *kawedanan*, this is in accordance with the *pranatan* that was issued by Mangkunegara IV on 11 August 1867. The allowances given by the king to his relatives are also detailed per family. Apart from wages and allowances, there is also the amount of land tax that must be paid by the king's relatives. The currency used at that time was *rupiyah pethak* and *sen*.

Keywords: wage of courtiers; relatives of the king; *rupiyah pethak*; Pura Mangkunegara

INTRODUCTION

Archives are records of activities or events in various forms and media in accordance with developments in information and communication technology created and accepted by state institutions, regional governments, educational institutions, companies, political organizations, community organizations, and individuals in the implementation of social, national, and social life. state (Law Number 43 of 2009). In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the word "archive" is a written document and oral document stored in written and electronic media. According to the National Archives of the Republic of

Indonesia (ANRI), archives can be in the form of paper, files, manuscripts, photos, microfilm, sound recordings, map images, charts, or documents. Based on several definitions of archives, manuscripts are also part of archives; this is because manuscripts have important historical, informational, or referential value.

Based on the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)*, the word "manuscript" is defined as (a) an essay that is still written by hand; (b) a person's unpublished work; (c) news materials ready to be set; and (d) design. Manuscripts are a form of cultural treasure, which contain written texts regarding various information, thoughts, knowledge, history, customs, and behavior of past people. According to Baried (1985:4), manuscripts in the archipelago contain very rich content; this richness can be demonstrated by the various aspects of life presented, for example, social, political, economic, religious, cultural, language, and literary issues. If we look at the nature of the disclosure, it can be said that most of the content refers to historical, didactic, religious, and belletristic characteristics.

Manuscripts are usually stored in various libraries and museums in various countries. Indonesia has several libraries and museums that store manuscripts, one of which is the Pura Mangkunegaran Reksapustaka Library. This library is located on the second floor, above the Palace Affairs Office and to the east of *the pamêdan*. According to Darweni, who manages the Mangkunegaran Temple Reksapustaka Library, the Reksapustaka Library has a total of 11,000 collections in the form of manuscripts, archives, history and culture books, and even ancient magazines. The Reksapustaka Library was founded on August 11, 1867, during the reign of Mangkunegara IV. When it was first established, the Reksapustaka Library functioned as an archive, and then in 1877, it was used as a library.

According to Siswokatono (2006:296), apart from being the founder of Reksapustaka, Mangkunegara IV was also one of the Mangkunegaran rulers who was able to lead the Mangkunegaran Duchy to its golden peak in the era of his reign. Mangkunegara IV carefully arranged the succession of generations in accordance with strong traditional values and also bequeathed wealth to the next Mangkunegaran rulers in very adequate, even excessive amounts. The efforts carried out by Mangkunegara IV in the economic sector mostly imitated the methods carried out by the VOC or the Dutch East Indies government, which acted as entrepreneurs or traders by exercising a trade monopoly (Siswokatono, 2006: 184). This was never done by the previous Mangkunegaran rulers; even the Javanese kings at that time did not want to become entrepreneurs and only received tribute. This happened because businessmen or traders were considered to be able to lower the dignity of the king or ruler. Before running his business, the first step taken by Mangkunegara IV was to withdraw all the *lungguh* or appanage land which would then be replaced in the form of money. The withdrawal was carried out in 1862-1871 (Margana, 1997/1998:82). This makes researchers interested in researching archives from the Mangkunegara IV period, especially in the financial sector.

One of the archival manuscripts of the Mangkunegara IV period which discusses finance is the manuscript entitled *Paring Dalêm Pananggalan (Balandja) dhatêng Putra Santana tuwin Abdi 1871-1872* (hereinafter this manuscript is referred to as the PDP *manuscript*). The PDP manuscript contains details of the salaries of the *putra santana* (relatives of the king) and also the *abdi dalêm* (royal servants) from various *kawêdanan* in 1871 which would later be used again in 1872 after the apanage system of the land *lungguh* was abolished. Therefore, the researcher decided to research the salaries of royal employees at that time, along with an analysis of the currency used with the PDP script as the object of research.

Margana (1997/1998) researched indigenous capitalism and the agrarian system during the Mangkunegara IV era. The objects of research carried out by Margana (1997/1998) were several documents, archives, books and articles. Thus, the discussion in this research is quite broad, namely related to indigenous capitalism and the agrarian system during the Mangkunegara IV era. The discussion covers plans for the withdrawal of the apanage, land rental, conditions when the withdrawal of the apanage occurs, and the impact and end of the withdrawal of the apanage.

Based on this, it can be seen that it is necessary to carry out in-depth research regarding the payroll system during the Mangkunegara IV era. This research more specifically discusses the salaries and allowances given to civil servants and *Santana dalêm* after the withdrawal of the apanage system, along with an analysis of the currency used at that time.

Etymologically, according to Fathurahman (2015:13), philology comes from the Greek word *philologia*, namely *philos*, and *logos*. *Philos* means "beloved," while *logos* means "word, articulation, reason." Fathurahman also said that the word *philology* itself began to enter the English vocabulary in the 16th century, meaning "liking literature", the Latin term *philologia* can also be interpreted as the study of the history of language development. So far, philology is known as a science that focuses on the study of written works from the past. Research on ancient manuscripts was carried out because of the assumption that the writing contains values that are still relevant to today's life (Baried, 1985: 1).¹⁸ Based on this, it can be concluded that philology is a science that studies language, literature, and ancient texts.

The objects of philological research are manuscripts and texts. According to Fathurahman (2015:22) a manuscript is the physical form of a document, while text is the writing or content contained in the manuscript. According to Baried (1985: 55), the object of philological research is handwriting, called a handschrift or manuscript, in which various expressions of thoughts and feelings are stored as a result of past culture.

Philological research work steps are stages or flows that must be carried out in research. In PDP manuscript research, using philological work steps according to Fathurahman (2015:69) combined with philological work steps according to Djamaris (2002:9) and Baried (1985:67-72) The work steps used in this research are as follows: a) Description of the manuscript; b) Text criticism; c) Text editing and critical

apparatus and; d) Text translation.

Mangkunegara IV reigned in 1853-1881. In running his government, Mangkunegara IV used a physical approach system. The physical approach system is a government system that carries out bureaucracy by perfecting organizational structures and organizing bureaucratic structures, managing agriculture, plantations and industry in a modern way. Mangkunegara IV also used a spiritual approach because, in his government, he also carried out a movement to revitalize Javanese culture in an effort to support the stability of his government 23 (Siswokartono, 2006: 114). Siswokartono (2006:142) also stated that in an effort to face the new era, Mangkunegara IV used a political strategy by restructuring the bureaucracy in his government. In the Mangkunegara III era, the bureaucratic structure of government was still regional and centralized, while in the Mangkunegara IV era, the bureaucratic structure combined Eastern and Western thoughts. With this bureaucratic structure, several new positions were created for Putra santana to serve as *wêdana* or orderlies, and the concept of duties, responsibilities of an institution, authority, and clear details of duties were introduced.

The economic conditions during the time of Mangkunegara IV were considered to be superior to those of previous leaders. The steps taken by Mangkunegara IV so that its economy becomes superior is by building various companies. According to Birsyada (2016:130), the companies built by Mangkunegara IV included coffee plantations, tea plantations, sugar cane plantations, sugar factories, culinary rice, and so on. According to Wasino (2005:32), before Mangkunegara IV came to power, Mangkunegaran's land was given to nobles and royal officials as salary or appanage land. Mangkunegara IV considered that the apantage leased to foreign planters was less profitable for the Mangkunegaran people and kings; therefore, in 1862-1871, land withdrawals were carried out starting from the royal family. Those whose allowances have been withdrawn will have their allowances replaced in the form of money. According to Wasino (2005:32) giving salaries in the form of money is considered more profitable, compared to giving salaries using land *lungguh* or appanage.

METHOD

The form of this research is descriptive qualitative. According to Rukajat (2018:6), the qualitative approach is the steps of research that produce descriptive data in the form of written words from the objects observed.

The type of research used is library research. Library research is research carried out in the researcher's workspace or library, where the researcher obtains data and information about the research object through books or other audiovisual tools (Atar, 1993: 8). The data source in this research is the PDP manuscript which is a collection of archival manuscripts from the Pura Mangkunegaran Reksapustaka Library with catalog number MN IV 41. The data from this research is the text of the PDP manuscript and

the text content of the PDP manuscript.

Data collection in this research was carried out using several techniques; namely, the first step in collecting philological data in this research was a manuscript inventory. Manuscript inventory is carried out by reading manuscript catalogs stored in various places to obtain information about *PDP manuscripts*. The *PDP* manuscript is a single manuscript stored in the Pura Mangkunegaran Reksapustaka Library with catalog number MN IV 41. The next step is to look for information about the *PDP manuscript* and check the condition of the manuscript by visiting the archives room of the Pura Mangkunegaran Reksapustaka Library to see the condition of the manuscript and do so. observation. To make research easier and to reduce direct contact with the manuscript, which could result in damage to the manuscript, the manuscript was digitized using a *scanning tool* by library staff. The next step after obtaining research data is to continue describing and observing the manuscript.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Below we will discuss the reform of the salary system during the Mangkunegara IV administration based on the *PDP text*. The salaries of the *putra santana* and servants in the palace, which were initially in the form of land or appanage, were later replaced in the form of money. The PDP manuscript contains details of the salaries of *Putra santana* and servants in 1971, which are planned to be used again in 1072. Apart from that, the PDP manuscript also contains the taxes for each region that must be paid to Mangkunegaran every year. At that time, the currency used was *rupiah pethak* and *sen*. Below we will explain in more detail the reform of the salary system during the Mangkunegara IV period, which was initially land *lungguh* or appanage and then replaced with money.

PDP Manuscript

The object of this research is the PDP manuscript, the PDP manuscript is an archival manuscript from the Pura Mangkunegaran Surakarta Reksapustaka Library collection with catalog number MN IV 41. The PDP manuscript is written using Javanese script or handwriting, and some of the numbers are written using Arabic numerals on plain European paper. The language used in the PDP manuscript is Javanese, the krama variety. The PDP manuscript has a size of 34.3 cm x 21 cm, with a text size of 31 cm x 20.2 cm. PDP manuscript with a total of 68 pages, consisting of 38 pages containing text and 30 pages blank. The text in the PDP manuscript is written on one side and two sides or back and forth (recto verso) using black ink. PDP manuscripts do not have covers, nor front or back covers. In the PDP manuscript, there are *tirta* marks on each sheet.

Result of philological research

Philological research work steps are the stages or flow that must be carried out in research. In

researching the PDP manuscript, using philological work steps according to Fathurahman combined with philological work steps according to Fathurahman (2015:69) combined with philological work steps according to Djamaris (2002:9) and Baried (1985:67-72), which includes

a. Script description

The results of the manuscript description can be known as the title of the manuscript, manuscript number, place where the manuscript is stored, origin of the manuscript, condition of the manuscript, size of the manuscript, the thickness of the manuscript, number of lines per page, letters, characters, and writing, method of writing, manuscript material, manuscript language, text form, age of the manuscript, author or copyist, origin of the manuscript, and an overview of the text.

b. Text criticism

The results of the text criticism revealed 29 errors or variants in the PDP manuscript, which included 2 corruptions, 3 hypercorrections, 7 lacunae, 3 additions, 7 arithmetic errors, and 7 writing inconsistencies.

c. Text editing and critical apparatus

d. Translation or translation

Appanage system withdrawal background

Javanese *praja* which is one part of *the vorstenlanden* (regions under the rule of the four splinter monarchies of Islamic Mataram, namely Surakarta, Yogyakarta, Mangkunegaran, and Pakualaman) in the form of a *duchy* (Siswokatono, 2006:6). Mangkunegaran was founded by Raden Mas Said, he was the son of KPA Mangkoenagoro, and older brother of Pakubuwono II. In the early days of Mangkunegaran's founding, its economy still used the Mataram economic system, where financial sources were mostly from the tax or tribute and appanage sectors (Efqi, 2015: 62-63).

Several historical records state that Mangkunegaran reached its golden peak during the time of Mangkunegara IV. Mangkunegara IV has done various things to achieve economic stability, which is certainly not easy. This is because the early period of Mangkunegara IV's reign coincided with the aftermath of the Dipanegara War, which claimed many victims and property. At that time, the people's burdens were also increasing and heavier due to forced cultivation, so this further inspired Mangkunegara IV's enthusiasm to improve Mangkunegaran's economy (Efqi, 2015: 65). According to Siswokatono (2006:184) the various efforts made by Mangkunegara IV to achieve economic stability mostly imitated the methods carried out by the VOC or the Dutch East Indies government, which acted as entrepreneurs or traders by carrying out trade monopolies. The companies built by Mangkunegara IV were the Colomadu and Tasikmadu sugar factories, coffee plantations, rice fields and rice mills, cinchona plantations, tea plantations, silkworm cultivation, and cake factories. These companies had a huge influence on the finances of the Mangkunegaran government.

Before running his business to stabilize the economy, the first step taken by Mangkunegara IV was to withdraw all the *lungguh* or *appanage land* that was leased to foreign entrepreneurs. The withdrawal was carried out because it was considered less profitable for the people and Mangkunegaran. Mangkunegara IV was of the opinion that many things could be achieved if he cultivated the land himself and Mangkunegaran would become more prosperous (Pringgodigdo, 1950:40). The *lungguh* or *appanage* land that has been withdrawn will be replaced with allowances and also salaries in the form of money with different amounts, depending on the size of the land and the quality of the land owned (Wasino, 2005:32). According to Margana (1997/1998:82), withdrawal of *lungguh land* or *appanage* started from among the king's relatives first, namely from 1862 to 1871. Efqi (2015:91) stated that the efforts carried out by Mangkunegara IV actually had similarities. with land rental and forced cultivation systems, namely in terms of land exploitation, but the profits obtained from this exploitation do not come out of Mangkunegaran, but are used to strengthen the financial position and advance the Mangkunegaran economy. The profits obtained are not only used for the king and his family, but also for the people; this is proven by the construction of large buildings, construction of roads, water channels, bridges, and other things which are very profitable for the Mangkunegaran people.

The servants receive salaries

Abdi dalêm comes from the word "*abdi*" which is the basic word for the words "*ngabdi*" and "*dalêm*" which has an internal meaning. *An abdi dalêm* is someone who devotes himself to the palace and the king with all existing regulations, *abdi dalêm* can also be called a royal employee who works according to their respective fields (Mayliana, 2015). In the *PDP text*, *servants* who receive salaries are divided into 3 parts, namely *servants in Narapraja*, *servants in kawêdanan lèbêt* and *servants in kawêdanan jawi*. Further explanation will be explained below:

a. Prisoner's servant

Abdi dalêm Narapraja are servants in the civil service whose members are priyayi or nobles. This civil servant has the highest level compared to other servants. This level has a high salary. This is as stated on the first page of the *PDP manuscript*. Narapraja 's *servants* consist of 7 *servants*, namely: *patih dalêm*, *ordènas walandi*, *dêmang*, *carik*, Raden Mas Candra atmaja and Raden Mas Jaya Suparta. The amount of money the king spent on Narapraja's *servants* was 610 *rupiah*.

b. Abdi dalêm Kawêdanan Lèbêt

Abdi dalêm kawêdanan lèbêt in the *PDP* script consists of:

1. *Kawêdanan Baksana Temple*

The Kawêdanan of Pura Baksana is the kawêdanan, which has the task of taking care of logistics within the palace, such as kitchen matters in the form of food ingredients and their measurements

(Soedarmono, 2011: 145). In this *kawêdanan* there are 23 people who receive salaries totaling 303 *rupiah*, 39 cents.

2. *Kawêdanan* Amongpraja

Kawêdanan Amongpraja is a *kawedanan* that takes care of government matters in Mangkunegaran, such as writing letters, correcting the grammar of letters, looking for important confidential matters in letters, looking after important letters, protecting state secrets, and teaching knowledge and literature (Soedarmono, 2011 :143). In this *kawêdanan* there are 62 people who receive salaries totaling 677 *rupiah*.

3. *Kawedanan* Martapraja

Kawêdanan Martapraja is a *kawêdanan* that takes care of Mangkunegaran financial matters, such as maintaining and knowing the amount of money available (Siswokartono, 2005:144). In this *kawêdanan* there are 10 people who receive salaries with a total amount of 394 *rupiah*.

4. *Kawêdanan* Kartipraja

Kawêdanan Kartipraja is a *kawêdanan* which takes care of general Mangkunegaran affairs, such as managing the Mangkunegaran city area, estimating new and old developments, and providing assistance when there is a fire (Soedarmono, 2011: 144). In this *kawêdanan* there are 106 people who receive salaries totaling 820 *rupiah*, 75 cents.

5. *Kawêdanan* Rêksawibawa

Kawêdanan Rêksawibawa is a *kawêdanan* whose task is to make and maintain weapons equipment, clothing for palace officials as well as gamelan and wayang (Soedarmono, 2011:144-145). In this *kawêdanan*, the total number of people receiving salaries was 194 *servants in the palace*, and the amount of money the king spent on *Kawêdanan* Rêksawibawa was 1207 *rupiah*, 92 cents.

6. *Kawêdanan* Mandrapura

Kawêdanan Mandrapura is a *kawêdanan* that takes care of palace household affairs, such as caring for and maintaining furniture, lamps, glassware, cooking and eating utensils, and cooking food (Soedarmono, 2011: 145). In this *kawêdanan*, there are 62 *servants* who receive salaries totaling 696 *rupiah*, 64 cents.

7. *Kawêdanan* Mandragini

Kawêdanan Mandragini, or what could be called Mandrakini, is the place where the king's consort and her family rest. There are 2 Mandragini, namely inside and outside the palace. At *Kawêdanan* Mandragini, which is in the palace, there are 51 *servants* who receive salaries totaling 124 *rupiah*, 1/2 cent.

8. *Emban*

Abdi dalêm êmban is a servant of *dalêm* who has the task of caring for or caring for the king's children. There are 15 civil servants who receive salaries totaling 204 *rupiah*.

c. *Abdi dalêm Kawêdanan* Jawi.

Abdi dalêm kawêdanan jawi in the PDP text consists of:

1. *Rêksapraja Kawêdanan*

Kawêdanan Reksapraja is a *kawêdanan* related to security and is assisted by the police, who have the authority to receive case reports (Soedarmono, 2011: 143). In this *kawêdanan* there are 97 *civil servants* who receive a total amount of 918 *rupiah*, 25 cents.

2. *Police Service*

District is a district led by a mountain *commander* (Wasino, 2005:33). This *kawêdanan* is part of the Reksapraja *kawêdanan*. According to the *PDP* text, there are three districts that receive salaries, namely the Ardipandhan area or what is now usually called Karangpandhan, Wanagiri or what is now usually called Wonogiri, and Mandonarjo. The Mandonarja area no longer exists now, but in *the Karongron text*, it is stated that *Mandonarja* used to be located around the *Ngasem*, *Bangak*, and *Banyudono* areas, namely around the Karanganyar or Boyolali border areas. In this *kawêdanan*, there are 150 *servants* who receive salaries totaling 1,025 *rupiah*, 50 cents.

3. *Kawêdanan Kartapraja*

Kawêdanan Kartapraja is a *kawêdanan* that looks after the administration of Mangkunegaran, such as being responsible for making Mangkunegaran's income more advanced, handling plantations, and receiving taxes and money from Mangkunegaran income (Siswokartono, 2006:144). In this *kawêdanan* there are 27 *servants* who receive salaries totaling 573 *rupiah*.

4. *Kawêdanan Yogiswara*

Yogiswara Kawêdanan is a *kawêdanan* that takes care of religious matters, such as marrying people off, taking care of corpses, resolving problems at the *Surambi* court, teaching the Koran, and so on (Soedarmono, 2011: 145). In this *kawêdanan* there are 18 *servants* who receive salaries totaling 184 *rupiah*, 49 cents.

5. *Kawêdanan Mandragini*

Kawêdanan Mandragini in *kawêdanan jawi* has the same duties as *Kawêdanan* Mandragini in *kawêdanan lêbêt*, which is where the king's consort and her family rest, but outside the palace. In this *kawêdanan*, there are 41 *servants* who receive salaries totaling 93 *rupiah*.

The king's relatives who received benefits

Mangkunegara IV did not only provide salaries in the form of money to *his servants*. Mangkunegara IV also provided allowances in the form of money to his relatives to replace the *lungguh* land that had been withdrawn by him. In the PDP script, it is written that there are 11 families of the king's relatives who receive benefits. The details are as follows:

- a. *Gusti Kangjeng Pangéran Arya Prabu Prangwadana*, and *Kangjêng Pangéran Arya Ganda Wijaya* and their relatives received an allowance of 4175 *rupiah*.
- b. *Raden Mas Arya Surya Putra* and his relatives received an allowance of 1400 *rupiah*.
- c. *Santana Alit courtiers* receive an allowance of 95 *rupiah*, 50 cents.
- d. *Raden Ayu Nata Ningrat* and her relatives received an allowance of 51 *rupiah*, 99 cents.
- e. *Raden Ajeng Mentés* and his relatives received an allowance of 22 *rupiah*, 66 cents.
- f. *Raden Ayu Surya Dirja* and his relatives received an allowance of 19 *rupiah*, 50 cents.
- g. *Raden Ayu Adi Surya* and his relatives received an allowance of 27 *rupiah*, 49 1/2 cents.
- h. *Raden Ayu Mangku Winata* and his relatives received an allowance of 20 *rupiah*, 83 cents.
- i. *Raden Ajeng Sela* and his relatives received an allowance of 8 *rupiah*, 16 1/2 cents.
- j. *Bok Ajeng Bainem* and his relatives received an allowance of 16 *rupiah*, 17 cents.
- k. *Mas Ajeng Tinaningsih* and his relatives received an allowance of 23 *rupiah*, 84 cents.

The *PDP text* explains that regarding the provisions on allowances given to the king's relatives, there are several provisions that have been stipulated by the king, namely:

- a. The allowance that has been given to *Bendara Raden Ayu* as the king's son-in-law and concubine's servant, if he intends to remarry, this allowance will be revoked.
- b. The allowance that has been given to *Bendara Raden Ajeng* as the king's grandson, if he is married, this allowance will be revoked.
- c. The allowance that has been given to *Bendara Raden Mas* as the king's grandson when he turns 15 years old, the allowance will be revoked.

Land tax is paid by the king's relatives every year.

PDP text contains the amount of land tax that must be paid by the king's relatives every year. The amount of the tax is:

- a. *Ngadikusuman*, the amount of tax that must be paid is 11 *rupiah*, 20 cents.
- b. *Nata Atmajan*, the amount of tax that must be paid is 193 *rupiah*.
- c. *Mangkuningratan*, the amount of tax that must be paid is 799 *rupiah*, 16 1/2 cents.
- d. *Brajawinatan*, the amount of tax that must be paid is 281 *rupiah*, 25 cents.
- e. *Surya Dilagan*, the amount of tax that must be paid is 191 *rupiah*, 66 1/2 cents.
- f. *Kusuma Dilagan*, the amount of tax that must be paid is 70 *rupiah*.
- g. *Jayakusuman*, the amount of tax that must be paid is 65 *rupiah*, 23 cents.
- h. *Mangkurejan*, the amount of tax that must be paid is 500 *rupiah*.
- i. From *Gusti Kangjêng Bêndara Radén Ayu Sumêrêp* amounting to 2000 *rupiah*.

- j. *Ngadiwijayan*, the amount of tax that must be paid is 1751 *rupiah*, 66 ½ cents.
- k. *Ganda Seputran*, the amount of tax that must be paid is 567 *rupiah*, 50 cents.
- l. *Ganda Siwayan*, the amount of tax that must be paid is 321 *rupiah*, 22 ½ cents.
- m. *Kusumadiningratan*, the amount of tax that must be paid is 24 *rupiah*, 76½ cents.

From the results of collecting land tax from the king's relatives, the amount of money Mangkunegaran received each year was 7976 *rupiah*, 60 ½ cents.

Currency used

In the PDP text, it is written that the salaries and allowances that will be given to *servants* and relatives of the king will be in *rupiah. pêthak*. *Rupiah pêthak* comes from the words *roepiah* and *pêthak*. According to Alrosyid (2019:40), *roepiah* is the Indonesian currency used in the Dutch colonial era (Dutch Indies *roepiah*). Meanwhile, the word "*pêthak*" which means silver, shows that the material of the currency comes from silver coins.

In 1858, Indonesia entered a period of revolution from the end of the forced cultivation system and then entered open-door politics. Open-door politics was a system implemented by the Dutch government in Indonesia from 1870 to 1900 to provide the widest possible opportunity for private parties to invest their capital in Indonesia. One of the impacts of open-door politics was to make Indonesia familiar with the money system.

Around the year when open politics was held, the Dutch East Indies government then began issuing coins with a new design called Gulden. In Malay and Javanese, Gulden is often translated as "*Rupiah*" on some printed notes, or in PDP texts, *it is called "Rupiah"*. This currency is symbolized by "*f*". Alrosyid (2019:40) also explains that these coins are printed in various small denominations, namely 1/10, 1/5, ¼, ½, 1, 2 ½, and 5 *rupiahs*; there are also denominations with smaller denominations, namely ¼, ½, 1, and 5 cents. The following is an image of the currency used at that time:



Figure 1. rupiah coin

Source: book *Officiele Muntencatalogus VOC Netherlands Indie 1594-1949* (1988:94)

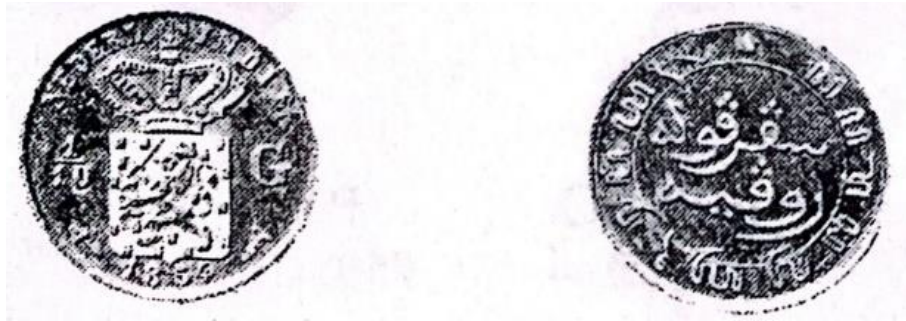


Figure 2. rupiah coin

Source: book *Officiele Muntencatalogus VOC Netherlands Indie 1594-1949* (1988:94)

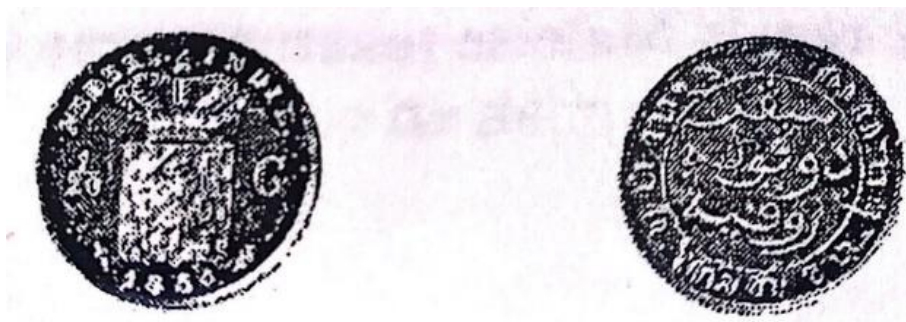


Figure 3. rupiah coin

Source: book *Officiele Muntencatalogus VOC Netherlands Indie 1594-1949* (1988:94)



Figure 4. 2 ½ cent coin

Source: book *Officiele Muntencatalogus VOC Netherlands Indie 1594-1949* (1988:94)



Figure 5. 1 cent coin

Source: book *Officiele Muntencatalogus VOC Netherlands Indie 1594-1949* (1988:94)



Figure 6. 1/2 cent coin

Source: book *Officiele Muntencatalogus VOC Netherlands Indie 1594-1949* (1988:94)

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been carried out, the results of this research can be concluded that the PDP manuscript is an archival manuscript from the Mangkunegaran Surakarta Reksapustaka Library collection with catalog number MN 1V 41 with a total of 68 pages, but only 38 pages contain text and are in quite fragile condition. After carrying out analysis using philological work steps, 29 errors were found in the manuscript. The PDP manuscript contains the salaries and allowances given by the king to courtiers and relatives of the king after the withdrawal of the appanage. The salaries given to courtiers are detailed in each *kawedanan*, along with their position. Based on their location or existence, *kawedanan* is divided into two. However, based on their duties there are 9 *kawedanan*, this is in accordance with the *pranatan* that was issued by Mangkunegara IV on 11 August 1867. The allowances given by the king to his relatives are also detailed per family. Apart from salaries and allowances, there is also the amount of land tax that must be paid by the king's relatives. The currency used at that time was in the form of silver coins called *rupiyah pethak* and *sen*.

Research on the PDP manuscript is only limited to philological studies and content studies, so it opens up opportunities for further study in relation to other chapters and other scientific fields. It is

necessary to carry out deeper research regarding the salaries of courtiers and relatives of the king from time to time, and also regarding the currency at that time, where there is still minimal research discussing this matter.

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