According to the opening lines the poem was written (finished) on Thursday, Wage, 29th Sura, raṅkaṇāṇ Mintuna, the year Wawu, wuku galuṇān, windu kawanda (?).

The first part (104 stanzas of Asmaradana) deals with Aṃliṅ Darma’s birth (the actual text begins in the 15th stanza) from the sperm of Batara Bayu, who has fallen in love with dewi Sēni, which has fallen into the sea. It is swallow by a fish, which is eaten by dewi Sēni, who thereupon becomes pregnant. The child is committed to the care of Naga Gombaṅ = Nagapratala, and given the name Aṃliṅdarma. When he reaches adulthood, Nagapratala sends him to the wiku Rēsi Candra; the latter obtains a beautiful daughter by stroking his fingers; she is given the name dewi Setyawati, and is taken to wife by A.D. The old man prophesies that he will become a great king and gives him two young coconuts (cēṅkir klapa gaḍīn). If he throws them down and they break to pieces presently a town with the necessary inhabitants will develop from them. A.D. and Setyawati depart; they finally make a halt under a wariṅ tree and throw the coconuts to pieces. A kēlana from Siṅgila, Baţiṅ Madrim, comes to Rēsi Candra’s hermitage; the sage sends him to A.D. in order to be raised to the position of the latter’s patih. He is given a kris to take with him as a sign. This is done accordingly. The patih acquits himself of his task excellently and subjugates many countries for his lord. The only jarring note is provided by Setyawati’s unceasing revulsion of her husband. So much so that the king has even entertained plans to kill her, as she has never submitted to him; but he is prevented by her beauty. Consequently he goes to divert himself in the taman Bagenḍa.

Beginning of the story (stanza 15):

Apāṇjaṅ lamun winarni
titine īṅkaṅ carita
kinarya purwa kañdane
sajënëñé ratu buda
kañ wasa Añliñdarma.
Duk saduruñe tumuwuh
sékatahe para dewa.

(104) end of the fragment:
Sañ nata eca lumaris
iñiriñ deniñ gamēlan
[kañ] nabuh niyaka wadon
swarane yen pinarsaa
lir ńalapēna jiwa
saron mas muna ambaruñ
gōñjañ lawan sulinë maya.

Part Two

A.D. turns both his sons out of his realm as they refuse to obey him (cf. Winter’s edition, Canto 72 ff., p. 159) and to marry princesses whom he has chosen for them, almost to the end of Winter’s edition, where Danurwenda is crowned king of Kartanagari. Here follow the first lines of the first and the last stanza of each Canto.

pp.
10—11a, 25 stanzas of Durma Srinalendra sakēlañkuñ dukaniña Ris ńandika rahaden Añliñkusuma.
11a—14, 29 stanzas of Pañkur Kañ desa muliha desa Lapa kawula ayuda.
14—16a, 38 stanzas of Durma Pramilane kawula amañun yuda Raden kalīh aris denira ńandika.
16a—18a, 18 stanzas of Ḍañḍaṅgula Duk pinarak wau sañ ayogi Delapipun kañ sudī wēstani.
18a—21a, 27 stanzas of Sinom Wōi ayu pēñawak dara Añutus ńi mantriñira.
21a—23a, 24 stanzas of Pañkur Sañ mantri matur anēmbah Iya sarju manahira.
23a—26, 35 stanzas of Asmaradana Dewi Srēṅgana turnya ris Suwawi médal sañ pēkik.