

The Regent Figure of Prince Kornel in Literary and Historical Perspectives

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ABSTRACT

This article is motivated by the existence of ambiguity about a famous figure in Cadas Pangeran area, called Prince Surianagara Kusumahdinata or Prince Kornel. This article used descriptive analysis method based on data collection from literature review, historical documents, and interviews. The article aims to describe: 1) the figure of Prince Kornel in literary perspective; 2) the figure of Prince Kornel in historical perspective; and 3) the synchronization of Prince Kornel character in literature and history. The results show that the character of Prince Kornel in literature and history is not significantly different. The difference between the two perspectives lies in its purpose. While the imagination in literature aims to create a more alive depiction of Prince Kornel, the historical account is based on factual events. On the other hand, there is a relation between the factual and fictional figure of Prince Kornel which suggests that the story of Prince Kornel in literature was produced by historical events and oral tradition about Prince Kornel that spread in the community of Sumedang Regency. It can be said that the story of Prince Kornel in literary and historical perspectives is interconnected and influences each other.

Keywords: History, literature, Prince Kornel.

1. INTRODUCTION

Prince Kornel's nickname is Raden Jamu, and his full name is Prince Surianagara Kusumahdinata or Raden Tumenggung Adipati Aria Surianagara, the son of Adipati Surianagara, Regent of Sumedang in 1761-1765 (Lubis, 2008). In literature and history, the name Prince Kornel is considered important as can be seen in, for instance, *Pangéran Kornél* the work of Sastrahadiprawira (2014), and *Raden Jamu, Mutiara Menak Sumedang* the work of Sobana (2006). In addition, the name Prince Kornel is frequently discussed in history books related to Sumedang Regency, such as the book *Rucatan Budaya Sumedang* by WD. Dharmawan Wangsapurwacaraka (1994), and *Sejarah Sumedang dari Masa ke Masa* by Lubis (2008). The name of Prince Kornel documented in literature and history is evidence that the name has privileges compared to other regent figures, especially in Sumedang, as well as its importance in Sundanese history and culture.

Numerous discussions related to Prince Kornel in literary works as well as history books are especially in the process of making the historic road connecting the

area which is known as Cadas Pangeran road. Isnendes and Firmansyah (2013) mention that Prince Kornel was a wise, honest, loyal, capable, loyal, and brave. Prince Kornel was not afraid to raise objections to the Governor General of the Netherlands Indies Government, Herman Willem Daendels, about the policy of VOC (the Dutch East India Company) and the Netherlands Indies Government. In various references, it is stated that the incident was related to the construction of Cadas Pangeran road, known as Jalan Raya Pos/Grote Postweg (Suryaningrat, 1983). Seeing the locals suffered very much from working on the construction of Cadas Pangeran road, Prince Kornel protested Daendels. The protest then was memorialized in a monument that shows Daendels and Prince Kornel shaking hands on Cadas Pangeran road. Nevertheless, it was during the reign of Prince Kornel that on one hand there was a resistance to the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies and on the other hand, the Sumedang Regency experienced a lot of progress in various fields. For example, the area was expanded to 15 districts in Sumedang (Lubis, 2008). This is authentic evidence that Prince Kornel is not a fiction but a real figure in history who was involved in resistance against the Dutch colonialism.

Several studies have been conducted regarding the issue of Prince Kornel. For example, research conducted by Marihandono (2008) discusses the construction process of Cadas Pangeran road and shows that the process has an impact on the political and social life of the community. In addition, he revealed that the political polarization that occurred during Daendels' regime did not only affect Europeans, but also indigenous people. Furthermore, it was found that there was an attempt to remove the influence of power from the previous regime, and that the story of Cadas Pangeran is a myth. Another study conducted by Handayani, Wiyanati & Yulifar (2019) found that Prince Aria Soeria Atmadja spent a lot of time studying general education, language and Islamic religious knowledge in Islamic boarding schools. In addition, all the policies he did were for the welfare of the people.

Although the research mentioned above addressed the synchronization between the place name of Cadas Pangeran and the name of the regent of Sumedang, little is known about the regent figure in fiction. Even though his name is placed in the literary works, it does not mean that the character's name is fictional, but as proof of respect and also an introduction to the public, so Prince Kornel's character will be remembered. Hence, the purpose of this research is to reveal the character of Prince Kornel from a literary and historical perspective and its correlation. Employing Stanton's (2012) structure of story building -which consists of theme, story facts and literary devices- this research analyzes the text based on historical facts (Sjamsuddin, 2007). This research can be useful and add insight on literature, history, and its correlation with the figure of Prince Kornel as an influential regent figure in Sundanese history in the Sumedang Regency area.

2. METHOD

This research used qualitative design with a descriptive analysis method. The data were collected from review of literature, historical documents, and interviews. Framing within the theory of the structure of literary works of Stanton (2012) which divides the structure of the story into themes, story facts, and literary devices, this research interpreted the relationship between the historical and literary accounts.

The data sources were *Pangéran Kornél* by Sastrahadiprawira (2014), and history books related to Prince Kornel which include the book *Rucatan Budaya Sumedang* by WD. Dharmawan Wangsapurwacaraka (1994), and *Sejarah Sumedang dari Masa ke Masa* by Lubis (2008). In addition, the other data sources were interview results with two administrators of the Prabu Geusan Ulun Museum, namely Mr. Abdul Sukur and Mrs. Rd. Fetty Soemawilaga (Head of Library Division of the Prabu Geusan Ulun Museum).

The research instruments used were divided into two i.e., collecting and processing data instruments. The instruments for collecting data were the documentation checklist table instrument and the interview instrument, while the data processing instrument was the data card.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Prince Kornel in Literary Perspective

Pangéran Kornél by Sastrahadiprawira is a novel that is classified as a historical novel. As stated by Darajat, Ruhliah and Isnendes. (2020) that historical novels are related to historical events. *Pangéran Kornél* has a complete story structure in accordance with the theory proposed by Stanton (2012) including themes, story facts, and literary devices.

This novel talks about the life journey of Raden Jamu, also known as Prince Kornel, from childhood to adult years as a regent in Sumedang Regency. It is told that during his childhood Raden Jamu had lived independently as his father, Prince Adipati Surianagara, had died when Raden Jamu was a child. Consequently, the district power was not given to Raden Jamu, but temporarily replaced by his uncle and continued by the regent of Parakanmuncang until Raden Jamu was seen fit to be a regent. However, the Regent of Parakanmuncang did not keep his promise to make Raden Jamu a regent. Prince Kornel was even slandered by the regent's right-hand man, which made Prince Kornel go to wander to Limbangan and to Cianjur to meet the Regent of Cianjur. Because of his persistence and due to his perseverance, Raden Jamu was trusted by the Regent of Cianjur and was appointed Head of Cutak Cikalong. It is said that in Sumedang, the regent who held the power was instigated by Demang Dongkol. Demang Dongkol was a cunning person who took advantage of the power of the Regent of Parakanmuncang, but Demang Dongkol was eventually killed, and the regent who came from Parakanmuncang was demoted by the Netherlands Indies Government. Finally, Raden Jamu was appointed regent in Sumedang thanks to the help of Raden Aria Wiratanudatar (Regent of Cianjur), and Sumedang Regency has become one of the most powerful and advanced districts. During Raden Jamu's administration, there were several problems that befell him and his government, starting with the construction of Cadas Pangeran road, expulsion and resistance of pirates, and others. By the end of the story, Prince Kornel, who died on July 29, 1828, is remembered as an influential regent in the Sumedang Regency.

The structure of the novel can be seen as follows.

3.1.1. Theme

The theme raised in this novel is related to social life and leadership, which tells about Prince Kornel's life from childhood until he was appointed as a regent who was very influential in his leadership in Sumedang Regency.

The theme can be seen from several points and conflicts that build the story, including 1) leadership in politics, 2) leadership in education, 3) state relations and personal relations, 4) romance, 5) temporary crime, 6) illegal leadership succession, and 7) the victory of being truthful.

All these conflicts and points of problems can be seen from the life journey experienced by Raden Jamu from childhood to being appointed as regent.

3.1.2. Story Facts

The story facts in this novel include plot, character, and setting.

3.1.2.1. Plot

The plot in this novel is analyzed from 23 episodes, each episode contains a series of events that are arranged logically and chronologically, so that a plot is arranged the storylines. For more details can be seen in Table 1.

3.1.2.2. Characters

The characters in this novel are divided into two, namely the main character and the minor characters. Nurgiyantoro (2013) mentioned that the character has a very important role in a story, because it can liven up the atmosphere of the story. The main character in this

novel is Prince Kornel (Raden Jamu). The minor characters are divided into two types, namely the characters who do and do not accompany the main character.

The minor characters who accompany the main characters such as Juragan Patih, Demang Dongkol, Dalem/Pangawulaan Parakanmuncang, Demang Mangkupraja, etc. Then the characters who are really additional characters are Demang Dongkol's wife, Demang Dongkol's son, Prince Dipanagara, Bagus Rangin, etc.

3.1.2.3. Setting

As stated by Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 2013), the setting usually refers to the place, time relationship and social environment. The setting in this novel consists of place, time, and social setting. Therefore, it can be said that the whole setting is contained in this novel. The setting in this novel is Limbangan, Ciayunan, Dayeuh Parakanmuncang, Cikalong, Cikundul, and others. For more details, it is shown in the following quote.

*“Salilana Radén Suria aya di **Limbangan**, pada ngarubung-rubung baé. Para kiai ti pasantrén, sumawonna para ulama nu araya di dayeuh, rabul saban poé ngadareuheus ka padaleman ngalayad Radén Suria”* (Sastrahadiprawira, 2014, p. 55).

*“Kira-kira wanci Asar Radén Suria sumping ka lembur **Ciayunan**, ti dinya mah geus deukeut ka **dayeuh Parakanmuncang**”* (Sastrahadiprawira, 2014, p. 57).

*“**Cikalong** dina taun 1780. Tempat tiiseun pisan, tapi sanajan kitu geueuman, sabab éta tempat asal nagara sasaka, pangcalikanana para luluhur nu ngarundaykeun para bupati Cianjur, waktu dayeuhna di **Cikundul kénéh**”* (Sastrahadiprawira, 2014, p. 81).

Table 1. *Pangéran Kornél* plots

Plots	Contents	Episodes
Situation	At this stage, the author introduces the condition of Sumedang Regency which has been affected by the circumstances of outsiders (<i>ninggang kana cacandran Sumedang ngarangrangan</i>). In addition, the author also describes the situation of the Priangan land which is often visited by outsiders and the condition of <i>Bandung heurin ku tangtung</i> .	1-2
Generating Circumstances	At this stage, the author raises the beginning of the conflict such as when Pangawulaan Dalem Parakanmuncang has a guest named Demang Dongkol.	2-3
Rising Action	At this stage, the circumstance and situation of the story has begun to peak, Demang Dongkol becomes the new right-hand man of Dalem Sumedang. At this stage, the evil and cunning of Demang Dongkol has begun to be seen clearly. There is also an introduction to the figure of Raden Jamu and the story of the figure of a cunning person (Demang Dongkol) which is told by Juragan Patih to Raden Jamu.	4-5
Climax	The climax point in this novel is divided into several stages i.e., the incident in Tegal Licin, Raden Jamu was slandered by Demang Dongkol, Demang Dongkol was killed, Raden Jamu was appointed as regent, Pangawulaan meets with the Mr. Marsekal and greets with his left hand, the Bantarjati war., Kangjeng Dalem praised the Netherlands in front of the British, and in the guarding moment. However, the real climax of the story was when Raden Jamu was slandered by Demang Dongkol and when Raden Jamu/Prince Kornel shook hands with Mr. Marsekal.	6-22
Denouement	Actually, the conflict resolution process in this novel is saved immediately after every climax. So, every time there is a climax, the author immediately gives a solution, but the end of the story in this novel is when Raden Jamu died, in July 29, 1828. At that time, Sumedang and its surroundings were in a state of loss and the atmosphere was very different from usual. At the end of the story/denouement, the author presents the atmosphere in the form of a poem.	23

Translation:

“As long as Raden Suria was in **Limbangan**, people would meet him. The Kiai from the pesantren, as well as the ulama in the city center, all came to Padaleman to meet Raden Suria”

“About the time Raden Suria came to **Ciayunan Village**, there it was near to **the center of Parakanmuncang city**”

“**Cikalong** in 1780. It was a very quiet and scary place, but it was the place where the ancestors of the regents of Cianjur were born, when the city center was in **Cikundul**”

The time setting in this novel is very strict, because it mostly mentions years with numbers, such as 1773, 1780, 1791, 26 November-12 March 1821, etc. In addition, there are other time settings such as *subuh-subuh* (p. 56), *wanci asar* (p. 57), *isukna* (p. 89) and *hiji soré* (p. 96).

Furthermore, the time setting in this novel is also related to the social setting, it can be seen from the existence of social stratification or social level depicted in the novel, such as: 1) *Pangawulaan*, 2) *Kangjeng Dalem*, 3) *Kiai*, 4) *rahayat*, 5) *Demang*, and others. It can finally be grouped that the social levels in this novel consist of 1) the *menak* or *pamongpraja* (colonial and native) level, 2) the middle level or *pesantren*, and 3) proletariat level. This is evident from the names that use the prefix *Radén*, *Kangjeng Dalem*, *Juragan Patih*, *Demang*, *Kiai*, *Tuan Marsekal*, and others.

3.2.3. Literary Devices

The literary devices in this novel are divided into three i.e., the title, point of view, and language style.

3.2.3.1. The Title

This can be seen from its contents which tell about the life journey of Raden Jamu, son of Adipati Surianagara, regent of Sumedang within 1761-1765. After the death of his father, Raden Jamu lived an independent life, because the position of regent was replaced by his father's younger brother and continued by Dalem Parakanmuncang until Raden Jamu grew up. In the process of his life journey, Raden Jamu learned a lot. He also traveled to the Limbangan area, Cianjur, until finally he was appointed a very influential regent in Sumedang Regency and was named Prince Kornel. Therefore, this novel is entitled Prince Kornel, because it tells the life journey of Raden Jamu/Prince Kornel from childhood to adulthood.

The title Pangéran Kornél has several levels of meaning i.e. 1) becoming humans must be patient as exemplified by Raden Jamu, even though he is slandered, he remains patient, because wickedness will

eventually be defeated by the truth; 2) the journey to become the best human being is though, everyone will go through various things such as obstacles, challenges, sacrifices, etc.; and 3) great leaders are not born instantly, all of them go through various processes such as challenges, character building, and education, just like Raden Jamu who experienced various challenges and also went through the education process.

3.2.3.2. Point of View

The point of view used by the author in conveying the story is using a third-person point of view. This can be seen from the delivery that is more free, all-knowing, and does not focus on the author alone, but is broader, and each incident is more freely narrated. As stated by Stanton (2012), that the third-person point of view is unlimited, the author controls all the characters and positions himself in the third person. Furthermore, the author can also create several characters to see, hear, and think, even though there are no characters he tells. This is in accordance with the storytelling model in Pangéran Kornél. Therefore, the third-person point of view used is unlimited.

3.2.3.3. Language Style

The style of language used by the author can be classified based on the variety of language i.e., 1) menak Sunda language variety; 2) abdi dalem language variety; colonial language variety; 3) Kiai (religious people) language variety; and 4) proletariat language variety, but in general the language styles contained in this novel include litotes, pleonasm, metaphorical, allegory, periphrases, and hyperbole. In accordance with statement mentioned by Iskandarwassid (2019), that language style is a style of language expression, both in the form of poetry and in prose; language style is also a way used by the author to convey speech, usually the nature of the style can be seen through diction, sentence expressions, various comparisons and emphasis on meaning, rhythm patterns, and other form characteristics, or language assembly. The author of Pangéran Kornél has done the story according to the discussion, it can be seen from the diction, sentence expressions, rhythm patterns, etc.

After reviewing the discussion of Pangéran Kornél story structure, it can be said that Prince Kornel in a literary perspective, especially what is told in Pangéran Kornél by Sastrahadiprawira as a whole comes from folklore that previously developed in the community, such as the oral tradition of Sumedang Regency society. After being analyzed, the novel's story is in accordance with the historical evidence in Sumedang Regency. This can be seen from the time and place setting in accordance with historical facts.

In literary perspective, Prince Kornel does not only exist in the work by Sastrahadiprawira, but also it has existed in the form of a literary work of poetry (poem) such as the works written by Yus Rusyana, entitled "Cadas Pangéran". It can be concluded that the figure of Prince Kornel is closely related to the process of constructing Cadas Pangeran road, which is generally widely known by the public and has added value as a regent figure. So, many stories develop in the community such as oral traditions, fairy tales, and literary works. Those are actually a form of retelling and documentation so that the Prince Kornel character is still known by the public.

3.2. Prince Kornel in Historical Perspective

In historical perspective, the analysis is carried out based on the method proposed by Sjamsuddin (2007) which consists of heuristics, source criticism, and historiography.

The figure of Prince Kornel in historical perspective can be interpreted as a very influential figure in the process of the Sumedang Regency government. Based on historical records, Lubis (2008) stated that the figure of Prince Kornel whose full name is Raden Tumenggung Adipati Aria Surianagara was a regent who turned Sumedang Regency experienced a lot of progress in various fields, both in terms of territory, economy, and government.

As evidence of the existence of Prince Kornel in the history of Sumedang Regency, researchers also conducted a review and investigation directly into the field. This was done to ensure that Cadas Pangeran road is a fact, and there was a monument which explained about the construction of Cadas Pangeran road. The description in Dutch is written in the monument, for more details can be seen in the following.

"Onder leiding van Rd. Demang Mangkoepradja en onder toezicht van Pangeran Koesoemahdinata Aangelegd 1811 Doorgekapt 26 November tot 12 Maart 1812."

Translation:

(Under the leadership of Raden Demang Mangkoepradja and under research by Prince Koesoemahdinata Created in 1811 Restored on November 26th – March 12th, 1812).

The quote on the monument is evidence that Cadas Pangeran road was built and underwent a period of renovation or repair under the leadership of Prince Kornel. In addition, other data were obtained from direct interviews with two administrators of the Prabu Geusan Ulun Museum. The Museum management said that Prince Kornel led the Sumedang Regency around 1791 to 1828. Prince Kornel's name is a title, his real

Table 2. The relation of the story of prince Kornel in literature and history

Literature	History	Relation
In literature, Prince Kornel's nickname is Raden Jamu.	In history, Prince Kornel's nickname was Raden Jamu.	There are similarities between literature and history.
In literature, there is the name Demang Dongkol who is treacherous, cunning, and wicked towards Raden Jamu.	In the book Sejarah Sumedang dari Masa ke Masa by Lubis (2008) only mentioned demang.	There are similarities between literature and history, but in the literature the name "dongkol" is mentioned to someone who has been honorably dismissed from his job (Danadibrata, 2015). This means that Demang Dongkol is a retired Demang.
In literature, Prince Kornel traveled to Limbangan, then continued his journey to Parakanmuncang, Nagreg, Ciayunan, Citarik, and finally arrived at Cianjur around 1780. Regarding the appointment to become regent assistant, the exact year is not mentioned, it just mentioned around 1780.	In history, Prince Kornel traveled to Limbangan and moved to Cianjur, then in 1788 was appointed Kepala Cutak (regent assistant) of Cikalong.	There are similarities between literature and history, but in the literature, it is deliberately made more detailed. This is to increase the atmosphere and imagination of the reader. Regarding the titimangsa, between the two there is not much difference, which is around the 1780s.
In literature, Prince Kornel began to be appointed as regent of Sumedang around 1791. His name changed to Raden Tumenggung Surianagara.	In history, Prince Kornel was appointed as a regent on December 30, 1791, through besluit and received the title "tumenggung".	There are similarities between literature and history.
In literature, there is an explanation of the monument that shows the construction of the Cadas Pangeran road.	In history, there is a monument located on Cadas Pangeran road as evidence that it was built within the period of Demang Mangkoepradja and Prince Koesoemahdinata leadership.	There are similarities between literature and history. However, differences were also found. In literature it was built in 1821, while in historical evidence it is stated that the road was built in 1811 and completed renovation in March 1812.
In literature, it is stated that Prince Kornel died on July 29, 1828.	In history, it is mentioned that Prince Kornel died on July 9, 1828, and was buried in Mount Ciung, Pasarean Gede, Sumedang.	There are similarities between literature and history.

name is Raden Jamu Surianagara or Prince Koesoemahnagara/ Prince Koesoemahdinata (Sukur & Soemawilaga, 2021).

It can be concluded that the Prince Kornel figure in a historical perspective is not significantly different from that mentioned in literary works. The figure of Prince Kornel is a regent figure who is very influential, especially during his reign. In addition, this figure is also known as a regent who was brave and had an important role in the construction of Jalan Raya Pos (Grote Postweg). During his reign, Prince Kornel created progress that brought praise from the Dutch, as stated in the following letter.

"Ik geloog inderdadd, dat door het hale leven van dazen regentals enn roode dradd het streven loopt, omde oude opperlandbooggij in sijn persoon herteld te sien, evvenals Zulks met zijn in 1709, opgetraden voorvader en den ouden Ranggagempol het gevel was gewwest, en doordi successieve toefoeging wan nieu landen kwam hij dit noel nu endan vrij nabij". (Wangsapurwacaraka, 1994, p. 127).

Translation:

I have lied that all the lives of the previous regents, who were far from the right path of descent, in fact the aspirations continued to flow so that the arch of the upper land (Sumedang) which had long been restored in him (Prince Kornel) and by his ancestors who died in 1709 and Ranggagempol, there has been chaos, but finally after successive additions of new countries, he (Prince Kornel) comes quite close to the recent and then.

The essence of the statement letter is a form of praise to Prince Kornel who is a descendant of Ranggagempol, because he has succeeded in paying attention to security stability and creating security in Sumedang Regency. In addition, Prince Kornel is also a successful regent in leadership and is considered very close to the Dutch.

3.3. Synchronization of Prince Kornel Figures in Literature and History

There is a very close relation between literary and historical review of the story of Prince Kornel and in literature. The story is sourced from oral tradition and existing historical facts. So, it can be said that historical events have stimulated the emergence of literary works about Prince Kornel. The evidence of the connection between Prince Kornel's story in literature and history can be seen in Table 2.

4. CONCLUSION

Prince Kornel is a regent who is very influential in the Sumedang Regency area, so his name is not only engraved in historical records, but also enshrined in literary works. This was done to give respect to the greatness of his name, as well as to remember and introduce his patriotic spirit to the next generation.

In literary perspective, Prince Kornel has been told in a novel, entitled *Pangéran Kornél* by Sastrahadiprawira and in the poem "*Cadas Pangéran*" by Yus Rusyana. The novel has a complete structure, starting from the theme, story facts, and literature facilities.

Furthermore, in historical perspective, Prince Kornel is proven by the facts contained in the monument on Cadas Pangeran road and in a statement from the Dutch praising the achievement of Prince Kornel, who has led Sumedang Regency to become a developed region in territory, economy, and government.

The correlation between the figure of Prince Kornel in literary and historical perspectives can be seen from the relationship of the stories that have similarities. Although there are differences, the stories are generally interconnected and influence each other. The only difference being in terms of storytelling is that in literature there has been author intervention in the form of imagination and fictional elements, while in history it only relies on existing facts.

Based on the analysis results, there are several implications for several scientific fields, especially those related to the literary works and historical stories of Prince Kornel in Sumedang Regency. Furthermore, there are several recommendations shown for several parties related to this research, namely for further researchers, for educators (lecturers/teachers), and for the general public. For future researchers, this research can be used as a basis for broader research in the future. Educators (lecturers/teachers) are expected to be able to use the results of this research as a source of reference, scientific basis, examples of the application of analysis for students/students, especially those related to literary works and historical stories. For the public, this research can be a source of reference for reading, especially those related to the regent of Prince Kornel in Sumedang Regency.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author would like to thank all those who have supported the making of this paper. Hopefully it can be useful, especially for writers, generally for all readers.

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