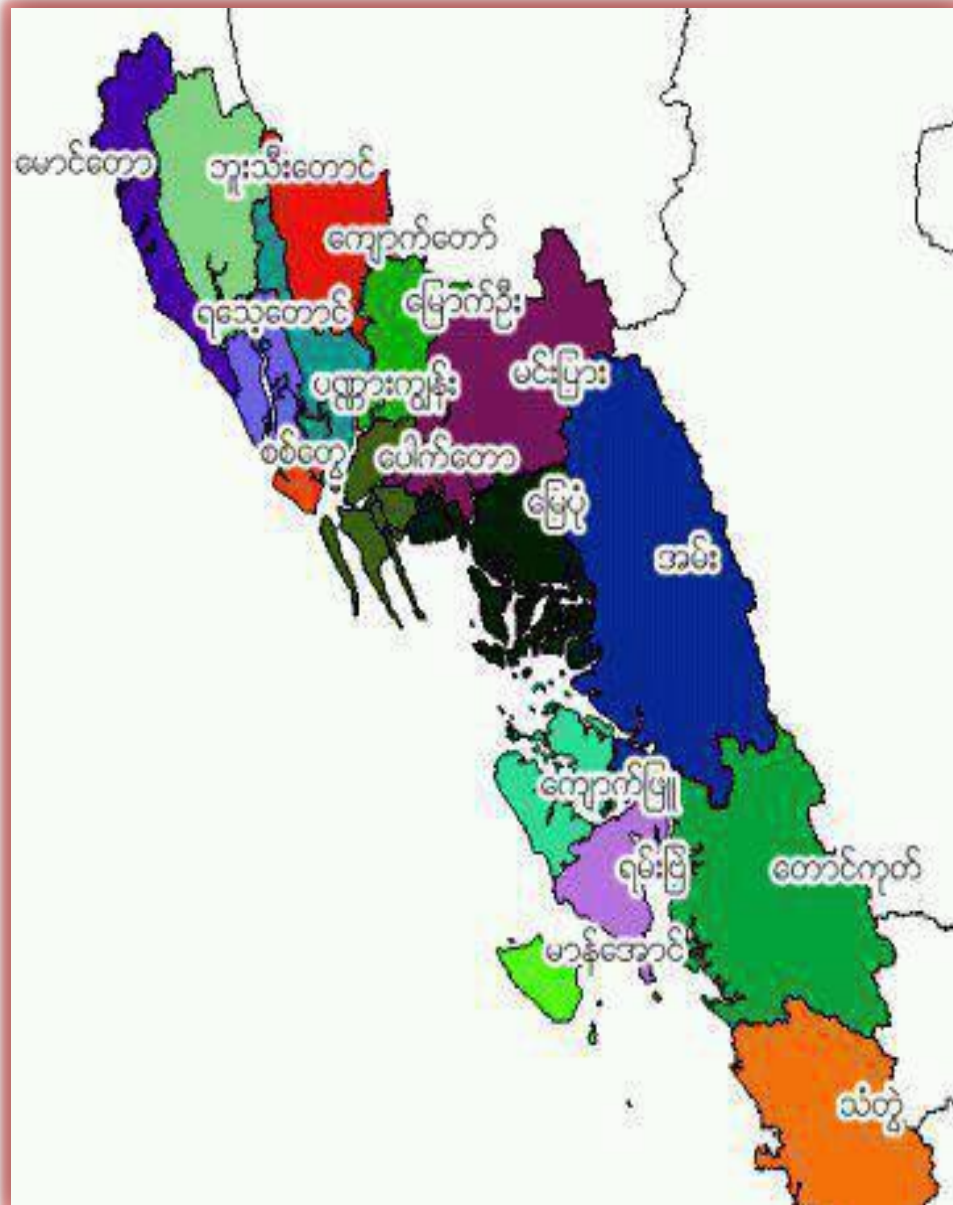


၁၈၂၆ ခုနှစ်၊ ဧပြီလ (၂၆) ရက်တွင်
ဗြိတိသျှ အစိုးရ၏ တွဲဖက် - ကော်မရှင်နာမင်းကြီးမှ ဗြိတိသျှအစိုးရထံတင်ပြခဲ့သော
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အကြောင်း အစီအရင်ခံစာ
(လျှို့ဝှက်)



ရေးသားတင်ပြသူ
မစ္စတာချားလ်စ် ပါတန့်
တွဲဖက် - ကော်မရှင်နာမင်းကြီး၊ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်။

ချမ်းမြေ့

A SHORT REPORT ON ARAKAN

Mr. Charles Paton
Sub-Commissioner of Arakan

April 26, 1826.

CROWN
FEDERAL
MIXED (Cr. & Fed.)
TRIBAL
Ex Affairs.

*A.
B.
C.

24
FOREIGN 1826 DEPT.

Secret

Consultation 9 June

No. 10

44

I. R. D. 4.

GIPD-410 Keeper of Records G of I-11-12-37-50,000.

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Ex Affairs

FOREIGN - 1826- DEPT.

Secret

Consultation: 9 June.

NO.: 10

I.R.D.4

GIPD-410. Keeper of Record G of I-11-12-37-50,000.

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To:

George Swinton Esquire

Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department

FortWilliam

Sir,

1. Having made a tour through the province of Arracan, and its dependencies Ramree, Cheduba, and Sandoway and having inspected the localities of the frontier and debouchments of the mountain passes, I am now enable with the aid of information collected from various sources, respectfully to submit for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General in council, a short report of the character of the country, history, population, productions and the manners and customs of the inhabitants.-

2. The difficulties experienced in gaining correct information in a country with the language of which the Inquirer is not thoroughly acquaint render it perplexing, and often doubtful. I have however taken care, to state, nothing without being myself satisfied of its correctness, either from ocular observation, or the best proof that existing circumstances could produce.-

3. The History of the early ages is merely to a traditionary and fabulous, and has been collected partly from manuscripts of Mr. Robertsons; the latter part, including Kyng Berring invasion down to the conquest of Arracan by the British Government, may be considered authentic is having been extracted partly from Mugh manuscripts and from the oral communications of many individuals in whose times the events took place and who were eye witnesses of the scene.

4th The character of the country has been attained from ocular observation and from the kind communication of my friends Lieutenants Thomerson and Cammlin of the engineers, its extent however is roughly computed, no survey having yet been made of it--

The interest of the Population has been tolerably well
ascertained, from a census taken by Mr Robertson and myself,
and may be considered as affording every facility to the
Government.

The knowledge of the productions of the country, and
the means of procuring them, has been acquired
from the communications of the
most intelligent men, these persons.

Having submitted the above explanations and trusting
to the indulgent consideration of Government, I shall without
further preface, respectfully and in a concise manner
submit the result of my enquiries before this body.

The Province of Senegal and its dependencies, known, the
English and French colonies, extending from between 13° 45' N. of the Equator
to 16° 15' N. and from 16° 15' W. to 16° 15' E. of the Equator, and
is bounded on the East and South by the neighbouring territories.

The West of the Bay of Bights, and on the North by the
English and French colonies, extending from between 13° 45' N. of the Equator
to 16° 15' N. and from 16° 15' W. to 16° 15' E. of the Equator, and
is bounded on the East and South by the neighbouring territories.

The Province of Senegal consists of the Capital and
includes 15 Villages, each District is divided by each District or
Division containing according to its size from 2 to 60 Villages
or smaller Villages each Division is placed under the control
of a District who is not responsible for the good conduct,
the President of his division, who are generally appointed
by the Government of the Villages. The Town of Senegal is
divided by the River into eight parts according to the
quarters of which from the point where each
quarter commences, but all were placed under the
control of the District who are not responsible for the
good conduct, the President of his division, who are generally
appointed by the Government of the Villages.

संक्षेप में वर्णित अमिलेखागर

5th. The extent of the Population has been tolerably well ascertained, proved a census taken by Mr. Robertson, and myself, and may be considered as approximating very nearly to the truth.

6th. A knowledge of the productions of the country, and of the manners and customs of the people has been acquired from observation and from the communications of the most intelligent men in these Provinces.

7th. Having submitted the above explanations, and trusting to the indulgent consideration of government, I shall without further preface, respectfully and in as concise a manner as possible lay the result of my enquiries before this Lordship.

The province of Arracan and its dependencies Ramree, Cheduba, & Sandoway lie between 18 & 21 degrees of north Latitudes and may be averaged at about 60 miles in breadth bounded on the East and South by the Yoomadong Mountains, on the west by the bay of Bangal, and on the north by the Naaf, and the mountains of Mybe at the source of the Mrosoy, covering an extent of about 11,000 square miles, of which there are not at present more than 400 in a state of cultivation. The greater part of the country from the bottom of the mountains down to the sea is asunder bun and the only possible way of communicating with the different villages is by water.

The province of Arracan exclusive of the capital includes 55 village Divisions or Districts, each District or Division containing according to its size from 2 to 60 Paras, or small villages, each division is placed under the control of a Sirdar (Division Head) who is held responsible for the good conduct of the Paradas of his division, who are generally appointed by the suffrage of the villages. The Town of Arracan was divided by the Burmese into eight wards according with the number of outlets from the fortifications, each ward had its own police, but all were placed under the Moosoogree and Acherong of the city, who received the daily reports of any complaint was preferred not cognizable by them it--

was referred to the judicial court, consisting of the
 Alcaide (Collector of Land Revenue), Alcaide, Collector of
 Port Customs, 1 two Chacadores (low Officers) and two
 - Linder (Royal, reporters) if the case could not be settled by
 them, an appeal was made to the Royal whose decision was
 final in all cases, not affecting the officers of the state, or
 Alcaides of villages. Decisions, who had the privilege of
 appealing to the Sheway Ilwoldo, or most of the King in Council.
 In capital offences the Friends of the Criminal, if able to
 pay a handsome sum of money, scarcely ever failed to effect
 the release of the Subject, and often even at the place of
 execution. In many cases Plaintiff and Defendant, were
 both made to pay fees, and costs, of which the officers of the
 Police had their share, and in consequence the utmost
 - honesty and efficiency were kept up, rendering it almost
 impossible for crimes to be committed without the know-
 - ledge of the Civil officers of the state.

The Province of Amara including Sulu Islands
 is divided into 85 Village Divisions, the Province of
 Sandaway contains 17 Village Divisions, the Island of
 Cheduba has always been considered as one district and
 contains 10 Paros, the Provinces of Amara, Sandaway
 and Cheduba had each a Deputy Governor but all were

In period of subordinate to the Royal of Caracan, whose situation
 was the best in the gift of the King of Spain, and all app-
 - lyment upon some relation, or as a reward for eminent
 - service rendered to the state by the individual named.
 - The high honor, who was only required to recruit
 - a portion of the revenue to him for the support of the
 - white Elephant, never exceeding 120 Pifwas of silver
 - equal to about £1000. The remainder became
 - his sole property.

The Governor and Deputy Governors were generally relieved
 every third or fourth year, when their successors arrived, the
 Alcaides or head men of village divisions were summoned
 to the seat of government, when a heavy fee was exacted for

conforming

24

was referred to the judicial court, consisting of the Akonwan (collector of land revenue) Akonwon (Collector of port customs), two Cheekaydos (law officers) and two Nakhandos (royal reporters). If the case could not be settled by them, an appeal was made to the Rajah whose decision was final in all cases, not affecting the officers of the state, or Kheonks of village Divisions, who had the privilege of appealing to the Shaway hlwoldo or court of the king in council.

In capital offences the friends of the criminal, if able to pay a handsome sum of money, scarcely ever failed to effect the release of the culprit, and often even; at the place of execution. In many cases Plaintiff and Defendant were both made to pay fees and costs of which the officers of the police had their share, and in consequences the utmost vigilance and efficiency were kept up, rendering it almost impossible for crime to be committed without the knowledge of the civil officers of the state.

The province of Ramree including Amherst Islands is divided into 25 village Divisions, the province of Sandaway contains 17 village divisions, the Island of Cheduba has always been considered as one district and contains 10 paras, the provinces of Ramree, Sandaway and Cheduba had each a Deputy Governor but all were subordinate to the Rajah of Arracan, whose situation was the best in the gift of the king of Ava, and always bestowed upon some relation, or as a reward for eminent services rendered to the state by the individual invested with that high honor, who was only required to remit a portion of the revenue to Ava for the support of the white elephant, never exceeding 120 Bisswas of silver equal to about I.R. 18,663 the remainder become his sole perquisite.

The governor and deputy governors were generally relieved every third or fourth year, when their successors arrived, the Kheonks or Head men of village divisions were summoned to the seat of government, when a heavy fee was exacted for--

conforming them in all their former rights and privileges.

History
1026
1100
638

According to the chronology of the Mugh. the present year of our Lord 1880 corresponds with 1298 of their Era, which was established in honor of Goudmah, who introduced the worship of Brachman into this region during the reign of Chanda Soreng. He built the famous Temple Mahamachand, when the religion of Brachman had been universally adopted. Goudmah told the King that he intended visiting other nations of the earth for the purpose of propagating the true religion, and solicited his permission to depart, which was granted on his allowing the King to take a cast of his figure in solid metal; all the cunning artificers in the Kingdom having been convened, the work was commenced on a Wednesday morning, and on the 10th following Sunday the work was complete, when Goudmah disappeared, and the image was set up in his place. The image is stated to be composed of several parts, gold, silver, copper, brass, lead, tin, iron, steel, and other metals, and of the following dimensions.

to be made
the same age
from wood
to be made

(Part of the same metal as the image, & built round.)

Figure in a sitting posture 8 cubits high.

Chanda Soreng, the first King on record after a long and happy reign died in the 63rd year of the King's Era. His successor was Soreng Chanda.

who died in the King's Era 117

Shaka Soreng 154

Soreng Chanda 226

Shaka Soreng Chanda 268

Ratha Chanda 288

Kala Chanda 317

Thala Chanda 346

Soreng Chanda 368

Sikhree Raja to Chanda 384

and was succeeded by Thala Chanda 2. who being a great

favorite

confirming them in all their former rights and privileges.

According to the chronology of the Mughls, the present year of our Lord 1826 corresponds with 1188 of their Era, which was established in honor of Goadmah, who introduced the worship of Boodhism into these regions during the reign of Chainda Soorea Gota and built the famous Temple of Mahamooneechuck, when the religion of Boodhas had been universally adopted. Goadmah told the King that he intended visiting other nations of the earth for the purpose of propagating the true religion, and solicited his permission to depart, which was granted on his allowing the King to take a caste of his figure in mixed Metals; all the cunning artificers in the Kingdom having been convened, the work was commenced on a Wednesday morning and on the following Friday the Caste was complete, when Goadmah disappeared and the image was set up in his stead. The image is stated to be composed of equal parts, Gold, Silver, Copper, Brass, Lead, Tin, iron, Steel and butenagua and of the following dimensions

4Pedestal of the same metals as the image, 4 cubits broad.

Figure in a sitting posture 8 cubits high. –

Chanda Sorea Gota the first Rajah on record after a long and happy reign died in the 63rd year of the Mug Era.

His successors were Soorea Kadow.

Who died in the Mug Era	117
Maha lyng	154
Soorea Chanda 1 st	226
Maila Tya Chanda	268
Buba Chanda	288
Kala Chanda	317
Thula Chanda 1 st	346
Soorea Chanda 2 nd	368
Sikkee Koja to Chanda	384

And was succeeded by Thala Chanda 2nd who being a great --

favorite of the gods they sent him an enchanted spear, Dhaw and Magic ring from the invisible world; in the year 387, he went on an expedition against Chinas leaving the magic ring with his wife as a safe guard to her virtue, and charm against the influence of evil eyes with this injunction that in the event of his not returning, she should raise that person to the throne, whose forefinger the ring would fit, knowing it would accommodate itself only to him who was blessed with the favor of the Gods, and that he should there by not only secure a good Husband for the Queen but a wise ruler for the people, the rajah, having affected the object of his expedition was accidentally drowned on his way back, the merciful Intelligence was conveyed to the Queen by the minister, who tried every artifice to ingratiate himself into the Queens favor, with the hope of being raised to the sovereignty, The Queen told him of the late King's injunction relative to the ring _____ forefinger the ring fitted _____ whether a prince of a rajah, and presented the ring to him in full Darbar, who made every effort to put it on, but in vain, it was then tried by the nobles who all suffered a similar mortification, at length the story of the ring having spread far and wide, two brothers by name Nura Ta and Nura Ko on the Jhoom Caste, Inhabitants of the Kaladyne Hills came to try their fortunes, and both found the ring to fit, the queen made choice of Nura Ta and raised him to the Throne, who shortly after words becoming jealous of his brother slew him, upon which Bay Bay Won, Nura Ko's son fled to the mountain of Phoo Bhong Tong, between Arracan and Ava, about this period, Soo Bhoong Phoo, King of Ava being irritated on hearing that the Queen of Arracan had raised a Jhoom to the throne, resolved to make war upon Nura Ta, on his way to arracan he fill in with Bay Bay Won who volunteered his aid against his Uncle, when they arrived at the-

Village of Panchgong in Larva, Day Bay then remain-
ed to fight and pray for three days and entered the gods,
that if it was decided, he should receive the body of
Koroon and he permitted to arrange. Father's death,
they would send three armed boats from the river,
while work on the Third day the prayers were attended,
and the war boats appeared, but he was unharmed, first
to attack the king of Awa, and then march against his
son. Having overthrown the King of Awa, who is now to his
own kingdom, he advanced towards the Capital, where he
fell sick and died in 392 after a reign of only five years.
Day Bay was not the name of the government and succeeded
in the year 403 when he became King of Awa,
to revenge the death of his father, they arrived in
with a large army and having defeated Day Bay in
a pitched battle, compelled him to return to Panchgong
King, where he succeeded his father and became the ruler,
in the same year he succeeded in conquering the
half of his kingdom, the Panchgong, holding the
Eastern during this time, there appeared to have
been continued disputes which lasted till the year
423, when Hanning Tulong (the son of King Thein)
Chander who was brought over from Panchgong (Thein) was
taken from the hills of Hylee near Georgetown, where he
had been long secreted with an army of Panchgong, attacked
defeated and killed the Panchgong King, about this
time Day Bay was dead, and Hanning Tulong became
King, and held his Court in the City of Chanderbati till
the year 438 when he died, upon which the Panchgong
had a descendant of the ancient King by name Hander
son to the throne, and he ruled till the year 443, his name
was Hander son.

+ Chander son Brother of the late King who reigned till
year 449.
Mand Bay son of Chander son 459.
He was succeeded by his son who is now who reigned
till

Villages of Parongdying in Arracan Bay Bay Won remained to fast and pray for three days and entreated the Gods, that if it was decreed, he should become the rajah of Arracan and be permitted to revenge his father's death, they would send him three armed boats from the invisible world; on the third day his prayers were attended to, and the war boats appeared, but he was instructed first to attack the king of Ava, and then march against his Uncle. Having worsted the King Ava, who retired to his own kingdom, he advanced towards the capital, Nura Ta fell sick and died in 392 after a reign of only five years. Bay Bay Won held the reign of government undisturbed till the year 405 when Nuurra Towayza king of Ava, to revenge the defeat of Soo Bhong Phoo invaded Aracan with a large army, and having defeated Bay Bay won in a pitched battle, compelled him to retire to Phosaney Kang, where he recruited his forces and received the contest, and after various engagements succeeded in recovering the western half of his Kingdom, the Burmese holding the eastern. During this divided rule, there appear to have been continual disputes which lasted till the year 423, when NamongTadong, the son of king Theola Chanda who was drowned in returning from China, came from the Hills of Wybee near Goorgenia, where he had been long secreted with an army of Jhoom attacked, defeated and killed the Burmese Rajah; about this time Bay Bay won died, and Namong Tadong became Rajah, and held his court in the city of Chanbolay till the year 438 when he died, upon which the minister raised a descendant of the ancient rajahs by name Kadow San to the throne, and he ruled till the year 443, his immediate successors were as follows-

Chanda Sau, Brother of the late Rajah who reigned till the year---- 449

Manik Rang froo son of Chanda Sau----- 459

He was succeeded by his son Maha Soorea who reigned--

7

till the year 462 when his Brother Soorer obtained the
 Sovereignty and ruled till 464, and was succeeded by his son
 Poonkee who held the reins of Government till the year 468
 when a Person named Manick-poo-gonee became Rajah
 and ruled till the year 470 when his Minister, Chang-sa-lan
 raised a rebellion in the Kingdom, and having put the Rajah
 to death assumed the reins of Government which he held only
 for one year, having been disposed by his own Minister
 who placed a son of Manick-poo-gonee, by name Manick-hye
 on the throne who ruled till the year 470 and was
 succeeded by Manick-sau 1st who ruled till the year 474
 his successor was Manick-hala who governed till the year 481
 when Manick-Phalong 1st ascended the throne, who was disposed
 and put to death in 485 by his own Minister Sang Kheng who
 held the Government till the year 487, about this period three
 of Manick-Phalong's sons fled and took refuge with the King
 of Ava, their names were Manick-sau 2nd and Manick-gar
 on the death of Sang Kheng they held the Government till
 the year 492 when Lyya-sau grand son of Manick-Phalong
 assisted with an army from the King of Ava encamped at
 defeated and killed Manick-gar and possessing himself
 of the reins of Government ruled till the year 498, his Desce-
 = ants and successors governed as follows

Lyya-sau till the year	510
Manak-ey-gonee	502
Lyya-myng-gonee 1 st	510
Lyya-myng-gonee	520

When Komalee ascended the throne and reigned till the year
 530 this Rajah built the Temple of Kumbates and set up in it
 the large and famous Idol of that name, he appears to have
 ruled over a part of China, the whole of Ava, Siam, and Beng-
 and to have been possessed of five white Elephants, on his death
 his son Dofen became King and held possession of all his Ter-
 -ritories till the year 542, when he died, this Prince
 is stated to have been Lord of 100 White Elephants, his successors
 were as follow -

संस्कृत साहित्य अभिलेखागार

आर्य

पुस्तक संरक्षण विभाग

till the year 462 when his Brother Soorea, obtained the sovereignty and ruled till 464, and was succeeded by his son Poomkee who held the reins of government till the year 468 when a person named Manik Froogeeree became Rajah and ruled till the year 470, when his minister, Chang Saban raised a rebellion in the Kingdom, and having put the Rajah to death assumed the reins of government which he held only for one year, having been deposed by his own minister who placed a son of Manik Froo geeree by name Maneek KynLasupon the throne, who ruled till the year 476 and was succeeded by Manik son 1st, who ruled till the year 479. His successor was Manik Kala who governed till the year 481 when Manik Phalong 1st, ascended the throne, who was deposed and put to death in 485 by his own minister Sang Khyng who held the government till the year 487. About this period two of Manik Phalong's sons fled and took refuge with the King of Ava, their names were Manik Son 2nd and Manik Zadee, on the death of Sang Khang they held the government, till the year 492 when Layya San grandson of Manik Phalong assisted with an army from the King of Ava invaded Arracan, defeated and killed Manik Zadee and possessing himself of the rein of government ruled till the year 498, His descendants and successors governed as follows.

Leyya san till the year ----- 500.

Maha Raj geeree ----- 502.

Leyya Myngeeree 1st ----- 510.

Leyra Mungtee ----- 520.

When Kowaba ascended the throne and reigned till the year 530, this Rajah built the temple of Mahatee and set up in it the large and famous idol of that name, he appears to have ruled over a part of China, the whole of Ava, Siam, and Bangal and to have been possessed of five white Elephants, on his death, his Son Dapa became King, and held possession of all his father's dominions till the year 542, when he died this Prince is stated to have been Lord of 60 white Elephants, his successors were as follows--

Anyang who ruled till the year - 544

Manuk Fathuk go 549

Anyang Jekhar 551

Kyng the Rooboo 553

During the reign of these Princes, China Roa and his son appear to have been ousted from the Government of Avacan, and Chalang Ropoo, the Minister taking advantage of the weakness of Kyng the Rooboo put him to death and usurped the Government, but the People not being pleased with this wicked act, openly rebelled, and having killed Chalang Ropoo raised Syoo San a son of Kyng the Rooboo to the throne who recovered all the Countries lost in the four former reigns, this Prince died in 564 and the following were his successors:

his successors -

Kasa bin Manuk who ruled till 566

Takoo Rhyng 571

Rakoo Roon 574

Rakoo 579

Mochoing San 580

Manuk Koonuk go 581

Manuk Koonuk 582

Khyngfa laung go 588

Khyngfa laung 584

This Rajah having been deposed and killed by his Minister was succeeded by his son Syoo Rhynggo who ruled till the year 589 his successor was Kasa Rhynggo who governed till the year 604, the Rajah's 1st son Khynggo held the sovereignty for the first six months and his 2nd son Khynggo for the last six months of the year 604, when a descendant of the old Rajahs by name Alama Rhynggo son of Manuk Koonuk obtained the Government and reigned till the year 607, this Prince rule extended as far as the City of Moorshedabad which was in his possession, his successors were Rajah Shokrey who ruled till 610 and

China Lakrey 615 - and another

Son of Alama Rhynggo whose name is not preserved till the

Reign

Anyng who ruled till the year _____ 544.

Manik Tatukja _____ 549.

Myng Jokeer _____ 551.

Kyng Tha Rooboo _____ 553

During the reign of these princes, China, Ava and Siam appear to have been wrested from the government of Arraccan. Chalung Bafroo, the minister taking advantage of the imbecility of Kyng Tha Rooboo put him to death and usurped the government, but the people not being pleased with this wicked act, openly rebelled and having killed Chalung Bafroo, raised Bajoo San a son of Kyng Tha Rooboo to the throne, who re-conquered all the countries lost in the four former reigns, this prince died in 564 and the following were his immediate successors.

Nara biam Manik who ruled till 566.

Taboo Khyng _____ 571.

Makoo roon _____ 574.

Machoo _____ 579.

Machaung San _____ 580.

Manik Kounk geeree _____ 581.

Manik Koonkee _____ 582.

Khyngfa Laung geeree _____ 588.

Khynga Laung Nee _____ 584.

This rajah having been deposed and killed by his minister was succeeded by his son Leyya Myngeeree who ruled till the year 589 his successor was Lana Phan froo who governed till the year 600, This Rajah's 1st son Nanajee held the sovereignty for the first six months and his 2nd son Neta Laung for the last six months of the year 601- when a descendent of the old Rajahs by name Plawa Nafroo son of Manik Koonkee obtained the government and reigned till the year 607. This prince ruled extended as far as the City of Moorshedabad which was in his possession, his successors were RajahLhokrey who ruled till 610. And Chowa Lakrey who ruled till 615, and another son of Alawa Nafroo whose name is not preserved held the--

of Government till 523, he was succeeded by Francis
Saurin, who reigned till the year 530 when he was
assassinated. The throne was vacant till 533, this reigns of
a violent tyrannical and of the people to elect a
sovereign and put him to death, but, in 533 his son
Saurin who 2^d to the throne and he held the Government
till the year 537, when he was deposed and slain by the
Minister to he upon who assumed the sovereignty and
he died in the year 545, when his subjects elected
Living first born to death and married by son of the
National day of at least 7 years old upon the throne, who
died till the year 548 appeared of 9th year his reign was
very short.

Teyoua 5000 who were killed 1749
 Teyoua 5000 who were killed 1752
 Teyoua 5000 who were killed 1757
 Teyoua 5000 who were killed 1758
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 Teyoua 5000 who were killed 1799
 Teyoua 5000 who were killed 1800

To 258
1408
1150

reins of government till 623, he was succeeded by Jormer Soorea who reigned till the year 630, when NynKageeree succeeded the throne and ruled till 633. This Rajah's government proving tyrannical and oppressive to the people, they rebelled and put him to death but raised his son Manik Phalong Thu 2nd to the throne and he held the government till the year 637. When he was deposed and slain by his minister Chamya who succeeded the sovereignty and held the rule till the year 648, when his subject rebelled and having put him to death get Manikly son of Manik Phalong a boy of about 7 years old upon the throne who ruled till the year 746 a persist of 98 years, his successor were as follows:

Bjana geeree who ruled till _____ 749.

Sageeree _____ 752.

Synjaway Manik _____ 757.

Rajah Lao ascended the throne in 758 had his minister Chyeer Mien having stirred up a rebellion obliged him after one or two successful engagements to leave the kingdom and occupied the government, which he held till the year 760, in the year 761 the people of Arracan being dissatisfied with Chynyaman government deposed him and brought Rajah Lao back who ruled till the year 762, and was succeeded by his brother Chanda Lao who reigned till the year 766, his son Soomoo way was raised to the throne, in the year 768, Long Bhaung Rajah of Ava throne of the Yokee, and having assembled an army invaded Arracan, Soomoo way not being able to oppose him left the kingdom and took refuge with the king of Hindoostan leaving Mong Bhoong to take quiet possession of the reins of Government Soomoo way having ingratiated himself with the king of Hindoostan by teaching his people the proper way to catch wild elephants made bold to solicit his aid in recovering the throne of Arracan. The king sent one of his minister by name Wali Khan with an army for that purpose and he succeeded in driving--

the Burmese out of the Kingdom, but instead of placing Soomooway upon the throne, he threw him into prison and usurped the government himself, Klee Kang, Soomooway's Brother managed to bribe the officers in whose custody he was, and they both fled to the King of Hindoostan who on hearing what had occurred sent for Sadeek Khan the son of Walee Kaan and ordered him to proceed in company with two of his Ministers Soo Baba and Daum Baba, with strict instructions to replace Soomooway on the throne and put his own father to death, the kings orders were duly obeyed, Soomooway was reinstated, and Walee Khan decapitated in the year 792, Soomooway removed the seat of government from Chambalay to the town of Arracan, built a stone Fort and surrounded the Town with a strong wall measuring about nine miles, the labor of this work must have been immense as in many places moulds of Earth are thrown up to fill the spaces between contiguous hills, in others the hills are joined to each other by a mound faced on both sides with stone took averaging in height from 50 to 100 ft. This prince appear to have paid annually one lac of rupees to the king of Hindoostan, which was continued by his successor Aleek Khang, and by his son Kala Shama until the year 854, his successor were as follows –

Jaroo who ruled till the year _____ 856.

Manik Ra Bong for only _____ six months

Cha Lauk Ka till _____ 863.

Manik Rajah _____ 885.

Kosa Buddee _____ 887.

Manik Chawa geeree _____ Six months.

Sha Raj till _____ 893.

Mainba _____ 915.

Manik Da _____ 917.

His brother whose name is not preserved- 926.

Manik Phatah _____ 955.

Manik Rajgeeree _____ 975

Warra Thyn... 984
Soree So Thyn... 1000

638
1022
1660

1063
638
1681

1093
638
1731

Moogyjames ruled only 28 days when he either died of disease or was put to death by his Minister Wara Budokee genee who held the year 1007 and was succeeded by his son Soor Thyn who governed till the year 1022 and was succeeded by Chandra Thas Chyee, it was in this reign that Soojah the brother of Chingyala sought refuge in Aracan and was kindly received by the Rajah, who supported him and his followers for five years, notwithstanding the Rajah's hostility and kindness Soojah was not content, and active in setting up a faction in the kingdom, he repaired to the hills of the Kaladyne and having been joined by many small contents set the Rajah at defiance, in 1043 a battle took place between the Rajah and the Manghal Chief, in which the former was not only overpowered, but obliged to give up claims to Chittagong and Tipperah, so long held by his predecessors. In 1057 Soor So Thyn 2^d son of the former Rajah ascended the throne, but being a man of weakness, through his misdeeds the whole kingdom fell into disorder, he however shortly after died, and was succeeded by his son Warra Thyn who ruled till the year 1056, this Prince however did not in any way ameliorate the conditions of his subjects, his immediate successors and descendants Munnaw Shoo and Sadoo Wang, held the reins of government till the year 1088 when on the death of the latter, Sadong a Prince, became Rajah, but he was deposed the following year by a chief named Mowafee who only held the rule for 8 months having been deposed by a chief named Kala Mogyta, who in 1092 was expelled by Karattee P., and he again by Kogyang who ruled till 1098 when he was deposed by Shah Doola who governed till the year 1072 after which a Chieftain known by the name of the Kuma Rajah obtained the supremacy, and by his bravery and good management, not only put down all factions in his Kingdom, but regained the District of Chittagong, and Tipperah, and ruled till the year 1197 when he was

Mara Thyn _____ 984.

Sooree Soo Thyn _____ 1000.

Moongjaneer ruled only 28 days when he either died of disease or was put to death by his minister Nara Buddegeereer, who held the sovereignty in the year 1007 and was succeeded by his son Sadoo Thyu who governed till the year 1022 and was succeeded by Chowala Thae Chyu, it was in this reign that Soojah the brother of Arungzabe sought refuge in Arracan and was kindly received by the Rajah who supported him and his followers for five years, notwithstanding the Rajah's hospitality and kindness, Soojah was not content, and actually set up a faction in the Kingdom. He repaired to the hill of the Kaladyne and having been joined many malcontents set the Rajah at defiance, 1043 a battle took place between the rajah and the Maghul Chief, in which the former was not only worsted, but obliged to give up claim to Chittagong and Jepperah, so long held by his predecessors.

In 1047 Sooree Soo Thye 2nd son of the former Rajah ascended the throne, but being a man of no ability, through his inability the whole Kingdom fall into disorder, he however shortly after died, and was succeeded by his son WarraThyn who ruled till the year 1054. This prince however did not in any way ameliorate the condition of his subjects; his immediate successor and descendants Munnee Shao and Sadoo Wong held the reins of government till the year 1058. When on the death of the latter, Tadong a Wuzeer became Rajah, but he was deposed the following year by a chief named Marapee who only held the rule for 8 months, having been deposed by a chief named Kala Mayta who in 1062 was expelled by Maratee Po, and he again by Keojang who ruled till 1068, when he was deposed by Shah Doula who governed till the year 1072 after which a chieftain known by the name of the Kana Rajah obtained the supremacy, and by his bravery, and good management, not only put down all factions in his kingdom, but regained the District of Chittagong, and Jepperah, and ruled till the year 1093, when his son--

in law Sorsa was by a party of conspirators deposed and
 slain, and assumed the Government of Arracan, but could
 not retain that of Tappah and Chittagong, he died in 1165
 and was succeeded by his son Norathie Buelone who governed
 for one year when he was deposed by his uncle Para Para
 who only held the government during the year 1167, in 1168
 his son Rajala ascended the throne, who after ruling for
 six months was killed by a Muslim named Kala who
 only ruled for six months when he was killed by a King or
 Chieftain named Manikaraing uncle of Rajala, Rajala re-
 signed till the year 1169 and was succeeded by his brother
 Rakhaya who in 1169 sent an expedition under his son in
 law Saen Swanga against Para, the result of which was
 not recorded. In 1172 Aga Babin the Saen Nawab having
 been coerced in a battle near to Saen by a Chief named
 Samada applied to the Rajah of Arracan for assistance
 who sent a soldier by name Raja Moorang with 1000 war-
 riors to his aid, who obtained a victory for Aga Babin
 and returned to Saen, in 1173 Rajah Rakhaya died
 and was succeeded by his son Saen So who only held the
 reins of Government for forty days, when his Brother Porar-
 man assumed the reign and held it till 1180 in which a
 year he was deposed and killed by Maaka Rajah, a Chief-
 tain who had married a daughter of Rajah Rakhaya, the
 Maaka Rajah ruled till 1185 when he was deposed and killed
 by Saomana the son of the Burdus who under Rakhaya's
 Government had carried an Armament to Saen to the
 assistance of Aga Babin, Saomana ruled till the year
 1189 in which year a Person named Phaoon who was the
 Head Musician at Arracan went privately to Sanding
 and having collected a number of men in the jungles with
 whom he attacked and killed Saomana and held
 the sovereignty for 40 days, after which he was
 deposed and compelled to become a Rascall (Prest/ply)
 Thye Monna a Native of Ramee who ruled till 1194 - on
 his death Samada son of his Aunt ascended the throne but

1113
 6301
 1751

in law Soorea aided by a party of conspirators deposed and slew him, and assumed the government of Arracan, but could not retain that of Japperah and Chittagong, he died in 1095 and was succeeded by his son Naratee Buddee who governed for one year when he was deposed by his uncle Nara Pawa who only held the government during the year 1097, in 1098 his son Oojala ascended the throne, who after ruling for six months, was killed by a Mussalman named Kala who only ruled for six months, when he was killed by a Mug Chieftain named Mamdaray Miela of Oojala Rajah who reigned till the year 1104 and was succeeded by his uncle Oobhaya who in 1109 sent an expedition under his son in law Saeew Twanja against Ava, the result of which is not recorded. In 1113 Aga Bakir the Dacca Nawab having been worsted in a contest near to Dacca by a chief named Oomada applied to the Rajah of Arracan for assistance who sent a Sardar by name Laya Moorang with 1000 war boats to his aid, who obtained a victory for Aga Bakir and returned to Arracan, in 1123 Rajah Oobhaya died and was succeeded by his son Seeree Soo who only held the reins of government for forty days, when his brother Poorman assumed the Raj and held it till 1126 in which year he was deposed and killed by Maha Rajh, a chieftain who had married a daughter of Rajah Oobhaya. This Maha Rajh ruled till 1135 when he was deposed and killed by Soomana the son of the Sardar who under Oobhayas government had carried an armament to Dacca to the assistance of Aga Bakir. Soo Mana ruled till the year 1139 in which year a person named Phooree who was the head Musician at Arracan went privately to Sandoway and having collected a number of men in the jungles with whom he attacked and killed Soomana and held the sovereignty for 40 days, after which he was deposed and compelled to become a Rawbe (Priest) by Thyn Moree a native of Ramree who ruled till 1144 – on his death Samada son of his aunt ascended the throne, but--

in consequence of his bad government several attempts were made to depose him, a chief named Syngdaway formed a plan in concert with Saggya Taungza the Mau Soogree of Ramree to make the government of the country over to the Burmese. Chongooza then King of Ava rejected their proposal on the ploy of the unhealthiness of the climate of Arracan, stating that he did not wish to expose this army to the pestilential effects of that country. After the death of Chongooza in the year 1145 and in Phado Phara ascending the throne, Syundoway and his colleague went privately to Ava and solicited His Golden footed Majesty to take Arracan and its dependencies under his protection, upon which the King sent three of his sons Heinsoy Meng, Peejay Meng, Tongoo Meng with an army in three divisions to take possession of the country. The conspirator Syngdaway conducted the main body into Arracan by the island route, Rajah Samada on hearing of the approach of the Burmese fled and concealed himself on the Island of Maway Dong Da close to Ramree leaving the fate of his kingdom in the hand of his minister Nea Laway who opposed the invaders at the village of Keem about 7 cass to the southward of the fort of Arracan in which he was worsted and the Burmese got possession of the country, the divisions and Peejay Meng and Tongoo Meng entered the province by the route of Toungo and Sandaway. The Magh Chief at Sandaway by name Khoowarsee offered resistance but not being able to oppose the Burmese fled to Chata Anauk on the Naaf where he was afterwards killed. The Sardar of Ramee by name Ingshee Meng Thatalya geree having also been defeated, the Burmese got the possession of the Kingdom.

In 1146 when the government of the Burmese had been firmly established Raja Samada was seized and he with his family, jewels and treasures and the famous image of Goadmah conveyed to Ava, Nanda Bagyan a Sardar who had accompanied the expedition was made governor of Arracan and another chief by name Nara Samagya--

was put in charge of the river and its dependencies. That
Nando Bazzan was a ruler of a province of Soudan and the last
operator of the river was of the province of Soudan
and his colleague Sappa Bazzan was confined in the prison
of the province of Soudan.

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1790

Nando Bazzan is stated to have been a man of considerable
means and was much liked by the people. He put the river
into repair and settled the country. His chief died in
1154 and was succeeded by Anand Phoktyhew who ruled
till the year 1182 during his government the tyranny of
the Burmese forcing intolerable service of the king and
his nobles but finding themselves unable to a contest they
sought aid from the British Government which was refused
on the ground being distant. Consequently they displayed the banner
of rebellion and being hindered by Burmese troops they fled
and Anand Phoktyhew was followed by a number of the king's
soldiers, they also killed Bazzan's children near the
river on the western side of the river and advanced upon
Soudan. They were engaged for five weeks and nearly
succeeded in taking the place but their chief leaders being
killed were eventually shot through the head, the Burmese
lost all confidence in them and dispersed, the soldiers
fled to the Burmese territories and the king returned
to their villages.

On the 1st day of January 1853 a relation of the royal prince
Anand Phoktyhew returned to the Burmese army and
in year 1853 and was succeeded by a Chinese
Baron. During the Burmese rule the king of
Soudan, the governor, or commander of Soudan, his troops suffering
from the want of provisions, one of the nobles of Soudan
named Bazzan was sent to Burmese with a fleet of boats
to grain, he was attacked the village of Soudan Chy Baw
then in the district of Soudan, a large body of Burmese
troops then landed, killing Bazzan and his men.
After the death of Bazzan and his people, the Burmese
troops shortly after this, they prepared to attack Soudan.

was put in charge of Ramree and its dependencies Cheduba, Nanda Kamanee was made governor of Sandaway and the conspirator Syngdoway was appointed Meo Soogree of Arracan, and his colleague Saggya Tounzza was confirmed in his former situation of Meo Soogree of Ramree –

Nanda Bagyan is stated to have been a man of conciliating manners and was much liked by the people. He put the Talek route into repair and settled the country. This chief died in 1149 and was succeeded by Auank Phektyhuon who ruled till the year 1152. During his government, the tyranny of the Burmese proving intolerable, several of the Mug sardars revolted, but finding themselves unequal to a contest, they solicited aid from the British Government, which was refused, at length being driven to desperation, they displayed the burner of rebellion and being headed by two enterprising Chiefs Sengsheer and Champree and joined by a number of the Mug inhabitants, they assembled at Pragyonta Panbra near to Ooreatong on the eastern side of the river and advanced upon Arracan, which they besieged for five weeks, and nearly succeeded in taking the place, but their Chief Leader Sengsheer having been accidentally shot through the head, the Mughs lost all confidence in themselves and dispersed. The sardars fled to the Company's territories, and the Ryats returned, to their villages.

On the arrival of Mong Paree a relation of the royal family, Anouk Phaktyhuon returned to Ava, Mong Paree only ruled for one year, when he died in 1153, and was succeeded by a Chieftain named lyngdawon. During this Sardar's rule, the King of Ava invaded the Yoodra, or country of Siam, his troops suffering much from the want of provisions, one of the collector of state by name Mongree was sent to Arracan with a fleet of boats for grain, he was attacked at the village of Aukhur Chykwa Kheon in the District of Sandoway, by a large party of Mugs under three Sardars, Palong _____ and Kheoway byong Myng, who defeated Moongree and got possession of the boats, shortly after this, they prepared to attack Arracan, on--

their arrival at Makahlie. Snyden was advanced to meet them, but they had dispersed before his arrival, in consequence of being had pressed by a fleet of war boats from Ramere, the rough birders fled onto the Chittagong district, and there the followers returned quietly to their Villages.

In 1855 Sengolacmon was recalled and Myingye Ropah a relation of the King appointed his successor, during this reign the King of Ava sent a large army under Myingye Khe-dong to demand the three Mough Simbar, Pokong, Kheup-poh, and Kheoway Tazong Mying, who has taken its finger in the Company's Territories, who delivered up, Salung and Kheup-poh were shut up in a dark Cell and Starved to death Kheoway Tazong Mying managed to make his escape and again returned to Chittagong where he still resides.

In 1157 Myingtha Kyah was recalled and Myinggei Khedong appointed his successor, in 1160 Mying Buring and his father the Meesargue with several other Sirdars stirred up a rebellion taking advantage of the absence of Myinggei Khedong, who had been called upon by the King to look after some of the army employed in the conquest of the Gorden Country, The King on hearing of the insurrection sent for Mying Buring's brother Longway, who was the water-bearer and after ascertaining him with the treachery of his father and Brother put him to death, and ordered Myinggei Khedong immediately back to Borneo placing under his command 3000 Chuan Troops, The King on hearing of his approach became alarmed, deserted their leaders and dispersed, the Meesargue and Mying Buring with other Sirdars fled towards Chitang, The Meesargue falling sick on the way died at the Village of Narawik Khem (Chuan Khem) after the nothing particular occurred till the year 1175 when Mying Buring with other Sirdars formed a resolution to attempt the expulsion of the Burmese, and having collected about 3000 men invaded Arakan in 25 boats and landed at the Village of Mrogy, the Khem of which place immediately joined him with about 400 men, he then proceeded to Conaung attack

1155
638

1793

$$\begin{array}{r} 1173 \\ 038 \\ \hline 1811 \end{array}$$

their arrival at Mahateelyngda Won advanced to meet them, but they had dispersed before his arrival in consequence of being hard pressed by a fleet of war boats from Ramree. The Mugh sardars fled into the Chittagong district, and their followers returned quietly to their villages.

In 1155 Syngdawon was recalled and Myngla Rajah a relation of the Kings appointed his successor. During this chief's rule the King of Ava sent a large army under Myngee Kheodong to demand the three Mugh Sirdars Pulung, Khwappok, and Kheoway togong Myng, who had taken refuge in the company's territories, who were delivered up. Polung and Khwappok were shut up in a dark cell and starved to death, Kheoway Tagong Myng managed to make his escape and again returned to Chittagong where he still resides.

In 1157 Myngla Rajah was recalled and Myngee Kheodong appointed his successor. In 1160 Khyng berring and his father the Meosoogree with several other Sardars stirred up a rebellion taking advantage of the absence of Myngee Kheodong, who had been called upon by the King to take command of the army employed in the conquest of the Yoodra country. The King on hearing of the insurrection sent for Khyng berrings brother Sanguaway, who was then at Ava and after acquainting him with the treachery of his father and brother put him to death, and ordered Myngee Kheodong immediately back to Arracan placing under his command 3000 chosen troops. The Mughs on hearing of his approach became alarmed, deserted their leaders and dispersed, the Meosoogree and Khyng berring with other sirdars fled towards Chittagong, The Meosoogree falling sick on the way died at the village of Mraosik Kheon (Chota Aunk). After this nothing particular occurred till the year 1173 when Khyng Berring with other Sardars formed a resolution to attempt the expulsion of the Burmese and having collected about 500 Mughs invaded Arracan in 25 boats and landed at the village of Moojay, the Kheonk of which place immediately joined him with about 400 men. He then proceeded to Ooreatong, attacked--

the Rannar Thannah and put them all to death, on information
 reaching the King of Anacaw he would not at first believe it.
 The next day Shyng bearing arrived with a fleet of four boats
 at Bahadong that where he was met by the Rajah and
 the Rajah's son Shyng Shyng Shyng Shyng Shyng Shyng Shyng
 and the Son of Anacaw, Shyng Shyng although he
 was attacked upon a boat had still a considerable force
 under his command, part of which he retained under some
 steady soldiers towards Salak, with orders to destroy all
 the villages that did not join him, they burnt Merong Shyng
 and Salak which created such terror amongst the people
 that they all declared for him and joined his standard, and he
 very shortly became the Possessor of Anacaw and Chedapan.
 Shyng Shyng Shyng, not being able to oppose him in the
 field applied all his power for the protection of the Capital, the
 Rajah's son with a force of about 5000 men attempted to
 save him from the Rannar's people but he was attacked, by a
 party of Shyng's men, near the village of Shyng Shyng Shyng
 about two days journey from Anacaw, killed and
 his force completely defeated with the loss of about 1000 men.
 The rest fled into the jungles and escaped, shortly after this
 the Governors of Rannar and Sandaway came, with a
 Rannar character, and joined the Shyng's with a force
 consisting of about 5000 men, in four hundred boats,
 and Shyng's waited for them at the village of Shyng Shyng
 near to where they had defeated the Chedapan people, the Shyng
 fleet consisted of 80 large boats under Shyng bearing in person, &
 who attacked the Rannar with such Rapidity and Skill, as to
 completely to defeat them with great loss, and following up
 the advantage got possession of Rannar, Chedapan and
 Sandaway at all of which places he left a considerable force,
 and then returned to Rannar where he built a large blockade
 for the reception of his Army, and having completely hemmed
 in Shyng Shyng Shyng by a chain of blockades round the Capital,
 he sent a Raheel, by name Mahomed Rafein formerly Rannar
 and Mahomed of Anacaw, to the British Government.

the Burmese Thanah (Guard Post) and put them all to death. On information reaching the Rajah of Arracan he would not at first believe it. The next day Khyng berring arrived with a fleet of war boats at Baboodong Ghat where he was met by the Rajah and defeated. After this Myngee Kheodong turned every Mugh out of the Town of Arracan. Khyng Berring although worsted in his attack upon Arracan had still a considerable force under his command, part of which he detached under some steady Sardars towards Talak, with orders to destroy all the village that did not join him. They burnt Muong Khwakaw and Talak which created such terror amongst the Mughs that they all declared for him and joined his standard and he very shortly overran the province of Arracan and its dependencies. Myngee Kheodong, not being able to oppose him in the field applied all his means for the protection of the Capital. The Cheduba Rajah with a force of about 3000 men attempted to reinforce the Burmese troops but he was attacked, by a party of Mughs under Mayok Toung Shay near the village of Mollong about two days journey from Arracan, killed and his force completely defeated with the loss of about 1000 men, the rest fled into the jungles and escaped. Shortly after this, the governors of Ramree and Sandaway come to retrieve the Burmese Character, and punish the insurgents with a force consisting of about 5000 men in two hundred war boats. The Mughs waited for them at the village of Khung Mewa near to where they had defeated the Cheduba Rajah. The Mugh fleet consisted of 80 large boats under Khyng Berring in person who attacked the Burmese with such bravery and skill, as completely to defeat them with great loss, and following up the advantage got possession of Ramree, Cheduba and Sandoway, at all of which places he left a considerable force and then returned to Ooreatong where he built a large stockade for the reception of his army, and having completely hemmed in Myngee Kheodong by a chain of stockades round the capital, he sent a Vakeel, by name Mahomed Hussian formerly Cazee and Shabundar of Arracan, to the British government-

in battle the day after it was over, and which were
 so found. They were shooting freely, and having
 for provisions, and in prospect of being enabled to attack the
 English stockade at Tanagra. They were to the southward of
 the Fort, which had been taken in carrying their dogs of war.
 He attacked the English post at Loggong, in the morning
 of the 10th, and was equally successful, upon which they were
 informed that his forces were to Chumbay on the bank of
 the Chumbay about 8 days from Tanagra, where he was
 met, attacked and defeated him with great loss, upon which
 he retreated and shut himself up with the remainder of his
 forces on the stockade at Kora-tong, about this time a
 reinforcement of 5000 men arrived from Hong Kong, and
 upon reaching Tanagra, they attacked the English stockade and were repulsed,
 upon which the Commander Synglet, Governor of the former
 capital of Tanagra, told his soldiers of the day and evening
 the place next day, he would put them all to death. The
 following morning at daylight they again moved to the
 place, which had been the scene of the previous day's
 battle, from Tanagra and notwithstanding the British
 success in carrying it, after their loss of the day,
 the English left their stockade at Tanagra and fled to
 the south to their own hands and gave the British the
 River to Kora-tong, and the British were present on which
 they were moved when they were heard of the British
 that all his dogs of war were to be sent to the south
 of the stockade, present near to Kora-tong, about one day's
 march on this side of Kora-tong, where they made the place
 of the previous day's battle, another reinforcement sent
 place in which the English were defeated with great
 loss and being wounded he had been taken to the
 hospital in Kora-tong, and the remainder of his forces
 fled towards Chumbay and took refuge up the river
 by the 10th of the month, and the remainder of the
 British to go on to the place for attacking Tanagra, in the
 month of the 10th.

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in Calcutta to solicit its countenance and aid which were refused. Myngee Kheodond finding himself hard pressed for provisions and no prospect of relief resolved to attack the Mugh stockade at Laungra Taungruo to the southward of the fort, which he succeeded in carrying out; three days afterwards he attacked the Mugh Post at Lagyain ring near to Baboodong ghaut and was equally successful, upon which Khyng Berring assembled all his forces near to Chambalay on the bank of the Khamong about 6 coss from Arracan, where the Burmese attacked and defeated him with great loss, upon which he retreated and shut himself up with the remainder of his forces on the stockade at Ooreutong. About this time reinforcement of 5000 men arrived from Ava via Rangoon in war boats. On their reaching Sandaway, they attacked the Mugh stockade and were repulsed, upon which the commander Iyngde Soon, one of the former Rajahs of Arracan told his Sardars if they did not carry the place next day, he would put them all to death – the following morning at day light they again stormed the place, which had in the meantime been reinforced by a party from Ramree, notwithstanding, the Burmese succeeded in carrying it; after their loss of Sandaway, the Mughs left their stockades at Ramree and Cheduba, and took to their war boats and gave the Burmese battle near to Kheoo Kheemo in the Ramree frontier in which they were worsted. When Khyng berring heard of this disaster he sent all his disposable force to their aid, who met their defeated friends near to Mreebong, about one day's journey on this side of Talak, where they waited the approach of the victorious Burmese. Another engagement took place in which the Mughs were defeated with great loss and being now quite disheartened dispersed. Khyng berring on hearing of the discomfiture of his forces, fled towards Chittagong and took refuge with about twenty gusty followers on the island of Muscal where he began to form plans for attacking Arracan. In the month--

1770
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1812

of Khatibon (May) 1770. The King of Siam, who was then at Bangkok, having
permitted about 1500 men to go on a mission to Ava, and
partly by water with 100 boats the rest of his forces
marching by land and succeeded in surprising the
Burmese Post at Lawayda, where he found a large depot
of grain, the Rajah of Ava, on hearing of
this, having been informed of the approach of the
Burmese, he sent a detachment of 1000 men to oppose
him, the King gave him 1000 men to the King and
were completely routed and dispersed, the King having
escaped only with seven followers.

The Rajah of Ava, supposing that the King of Siam
was not so much concerned at, again, the King of Siam
sent a letter to the King of Siam, in which
he challenged to show that if the King of Siam
was not aware of a war between the Kingdom of Ava
and the Kingdom of Siam, would be the King of Siam
sequence, the authorities at Chalingong ordered the King
that the King of Siam was not aware of this
knowledge or information of the British Government, and
that the King of Siam was not to the satisfaction
of the Rajah of Ava, shortly after this the King of Siam
having collected a number of Malabar troops
marching on the plain, and was meditating another
attack upon Ava, but falling in with a British
detachment under Lieutenant Young, he was
his party was defeated, he was then, the King of Siam
managed to collect them again and evacuated Ava, on his
arrival at the village of Bangay
he was joined by the King of Siam and the greater part of the
Inhabitants, the Rajah of Ava, immediately sent
a fleet of war boats against him, an engagement took
place near to Bangay, in which the King of Siam was again
after this, the King of Siam, only one man at
attempt to go in the morning by of Ava, having got
together at the house, which he had set up a position

गंगा : : नदी प्रसिद्धात्

Of Katshon (May) 1174 Mug Era, Khyng berring having assembled about 1500 Mughs again invaded Arracan partly by water with 20 war boats, the rest of his force marching by land and succeeded in surprising the Burmese post at Lawayde, where he found a large depot of grain. The Rajah of Arracan as soon as he heard of Khyng berring's approach sent a sardar by name Nakhyn bo with a detachment of 1000 men to oppose him. The Mughs gave him battle near to Maungdoo and were completely routed and dispersed, Khyng berring escaping only with seven followers –

The Rajah of Arracan supposing that Khyngberring's incursions were conceived at , assembled a large force at Maungdoo and sent a Vakeel to the officer commanding at Chittagong to state that if Khyngberring and his followers were not given up a war between the Kingdom of Ava and the British government would be the inevitable consequence. The authorities at Chittagong assured the Vakeel that Khyngberring incursions were made without the knowledge or commence of the British government, and thus the matter terminated, but not to the satisfaction of the Rajah of Arracan. Shortly after this, Khyngberring having collected a number of malcontents commenced marauding on the plains, and was meditating another attack upon Arracan but falling in with a British detachment under Lieutenant Goung, near to Coxes Bazar his party was dispersed, he notwithstanding very shortly managed to collect them again and invaded Arracan with about 40 war boats. On his arrival at the village of Majay, he was joined by the Headman and the greater part of the inhabitant. The Rajah of Arracan immediately sent a fleet of war boats against him, an engagement took place near to Majay in which the Mughs were again worsted, after this defeat Khyngberring made only one more attempt to gain the sovereignty of Arracan, having got together about three thousand men he took up a position--

in the Kaladyai Mountains, which he strongly, attacked, the Burmese sent a force against him, a battle took place in which he was defeated with great loss, his followers deserted him, and he was put to the greatest shifts for the means of subsistence, after having been hunted by the Burmese from one fastness to another, and being quite worn out with watching and fatigue he closed his eventful career at Chawkyong, a mountain near to the village of Chawkyong in the Chittagong District.

1175
838
1813

Mingye Rikendong having ruled over arracan for 18 years died in the month of Bida 1175 and was succeeded by Mingye Marka Moratha Father in law of the former King of Ava the only extraordinary event during his rule, is the purchase of a very large diamond in Calcutta for the King through the Agency of Sujah Caze, after having held the Government for five years he was recalled and Mingye Marka Rikendong appointed his successor, who took charge of his office in 1181, nothing particular occurred during his Government excepting the exportation of a large quantity of rice to Rangoon for the use of the Burmese army then engaged in a war with the Mowma People. this Rajah was recalled in 1183 and Mingye Marka Rikendong joined Tamar.

1816

1823

Tamar was appointed his successor, in 1185 Bida during the month of Tamar long corresponding with August 1823, a Person named Hwangyokkay Rikend of the Village of Mayay, having opposed the Rajah, they complained against him to the Rajah, who decreed in their favor in consequence of which the Rikend left the Province and fled into the Chittagong district, turned arms dealer, and set the Rajah at defiance. The Acharya at Mingyoo by name Hwang was ordered by the Rajah to establish a Chokey at Shaponee for the purpose of seizing Hwangyokkay whilst transacting the trade, one day his boat happened to pass laden with rice Mingy called out to him, stop, telling him that a Chokey had been established by the Burmese, and that each boat passing must pay 2 Rupees, Hwangyokkay replied, Shaponee belongs

44

In the Kaladyne Mountains, which he strongly stockade, the Burmese sent a force against him, a battle took place in which he was defeated with great loss, his followers deserted him, and he was up to the greatest shifts for the means of subsistence, after having been hunted by the Burmese from one fastness to another, and being quite worn out with watching and fatigue, he closed his eventful career on the Mayngdong – a mountain near to the village of Charkrea in the Chittagong District.

Myngee Khendong having ruled over Arracan for 18 years, died in the Mugh Era 1175 and was succeeded by Myngee Maha Noratha, father in law of the former King of Ava. The only extra ordinary event during his rule is the purchase of a very large Diamond in Calcutta for the King through the agency of Soojah Caze. After having held the government for five years, he was recalled and Myngee Maha Khoodong appointed his successor, who took charge of his office in 1181. Nothing particular occurred during his government excepting the exportation of a large quantity of rice to Rangoon for the use of the Burmese army then engaged in a war with the Yoodra People. This Rajah was recalled in 1183 and Myngee Maha Kheojawah Teersawyn was appointed his successor. In 1185 Mugh Era during the month of TouthaLong corresponding with august 1823, a person named Kongzahkag – Kheouk of the village of Majay, having oppressed the Ryats, they complained against him to the Rajah, who decided in their favor, in consequence of which, the Kheouk left the province and fled into the Chittagong district, turned corn dealer and set the Rajah at defiance. The acherung at Maungdoo by name Muay was ordered by the Rajah to establish a Chokey at Shapooree for the purpose of seizing Koungjakkay. Whilst navigating the Naaf, one day his boat happened to pass laden with rice, Muay called out to him, "stop" telling him that a Chokey had been established by the Burmese and that each boat passing must pay 2 rupees, Koung jokkay replied, "Shapooree--

belongs to the Company you have no right to establish
 a factory on it, and I will not allow you to search my boat
 upon which Nings people fared into the boat and having
 yak-hay was killed. The boatmen immediately pulled
 over to the Chittagong side, and reported the circumstances
 to the Plasimdar at Tuck-shaap (by name, Farby Sam)
 who brought the affair to the notice of the Magistrate Mr.
 Lee Warner, who immediately sent a Party of Sepoys in
 boats, from the island of Shagpoone, this was
 immediately known to the Rajah of Arakan
 who after some deliberations sent a Detachment of
 500 men under two Sirdars by names Chitkayala Namoo
 Bulla Noratha, and Makhando, to attack it, which they
 did, and this originated the war. Previous to
 resorting to open hostilities negotiations were attempted
 by the British Government to settle the differences and
 define the frontier of the two states but in vain, and
 after the declaration of war the Burmese entered our
 Province in force and sent up a Detachment at
 'Raudder', under Captain Hobson, where they stationed
 themselves, but as soon as Sir A. Campbell took up
 Raingoon they were recalled for the defence of Pegu.

belongs to the company, you have no right to establish a Chokey on it, and I will not allow you to search my boat" upon which Muay's people fired into the boat and Kaungjakkay was killed. The boatmen immediately pulled over to the Chittagong side, and reported the circumstance to the Thanadar at Teek Naaf (by name Tarhy Ram) who brought the affair to the notice of the Magistrate Mr. Lee Warner, who sent a party of Sepoys to take possession of the island of Shappooree. This was immediately made known to the Rajah of Arracan who after some deliberation sent a Detachment of 500 men under two sardars by names Chickaydo Manea Bulla Noratha, and Nakhando, to retake it, which they did, and this originated the war. Previous however to resorting to open hostilities negotiations were attempted by the British government to settle the differences and define the frontier of the two states but in vain. Shortly after the declaration of the war the Burmese entered our provinces in force, and cut up a Detachment at Ramoo, under Captain Nroton, where they stockaded themselves, but as soon as Sir A Campbell took Rangoon they were recalled for the defense of Pegue.

Robertson's Settlement of the Province of Siam and the Dependencies

Name of the Village, Town or District	Situation or Description of the place	Remarks
Kala 1	The village is situated on the river of Siam	This man has been for a period of a few months past a teacher to the children as he is much of the time engaged in the village he is a native of Siam and formerly lived in his village but having been with the English army was obliged to be present at the war and in the fighting about
Phaya 2 ^d	Phaya is a name of a	This person is one of the famous of Siam and a descendant of a man who was formerly a minister of state under the old king of Siam
Phaya 3 ^d	Phaya is a name of a	The man is a native of Siam and is well known as one of the most intelligent of his kind he has been in the office of the British and has rendered much service to the British during the late Siam war
Phaya 4 ^d	Phaya is a name of a	A native of Siam and a native of Siam
Phaya 5 ^d	Phaya is a name of a	This person was appointed at the request of the former king to be the teacher of the children
Phaya 6 ^d	Phaya is a name of a	A native of Siam and a native of Siam
Phaya 7 ^d	Phaya is a name of a	A native of Siam and a native of Siam
Phaya 8 ^d	Phaya is a name of a	A native of Siam and a native of Siam
Phaya 9 ^d	Phaya is a name of a	A native of Siam and a native of Siam
Phaya 10 ^d	Phaya is a name of a	A native of Siam and a native of Siam
Phaya 11 ^d	Phaya is a name of a	A native of Siam and a native of Siam

Mr. Robertson's settlement of the province of Arracan and its dependencies.

Name of the village Division		Kheouk or Head man appointed to the charge of Division	Remarks
Rala	-1	Sheikh Junoo, a Mussalman of the province of Arracan	This man has been for upwards of a twelve month past attached to the Artillery as head man of the eddies required in the Magazines; he is a relation of Soojakazee and formerly lived in his village, but having sided with Khyngberring was obliged to seek refuge at Har Bang in the Chittagong District.
Phagdas	- 2	Chyula Po- A Ramoo Mug	This person is one of the zumeendars of Teek Naaf and a descendant of a man who was formerly a Minister of state under the old Mug government.
Pay Reme	- 3	Wyngceeree- an Arracan Mug	This man, a brother in law of Khyng berring, in well known as one of the most intelligent of his tribe, he accompanied this office as an interpreter and has rendered greater service to the army than any other individual
Yan Keon	- 4		
Soongaydo Keu	- 5	Choray - an Arracan Mug	
Mading Meade	- 6	Mungla - A Ramoo Mug	A Doobashee attached to Mug Levy
Peedyng Keon 7	-	Tablagyne - a Ramoo Mug	
Rungwa Keon	-8	Keojee - A Ramoo Mug	This person was appointed at the request of the former Kheouk and the inhabitants of the village.
Oung Keon	- 9	Shaway oo - A Ramoo Mug	A nephew of Khyng berring by the Mother's side
Kanggya Shaug	- 10	Oonngyojan - a Ramoo Mug	A nephew of Khyngberring
Pajarmfray Keon	- 11	Maungborng - a Ramoo Mug	

Names of Village Divisions	Names of the same as given to the Chiefs of the	Remarks
Wich-Sumachuk 12		
Longkha-Na 13	Thapayag, Sumachuk	Former Khonk appointed at the request of the Subalterns.
Longkha-Na 14	Thapayag, Sumachuk	Sumachuk in the Longkha.
Longkha-Na 15	Thapayag, Sumachuk	Sumachuk in the Longkha.
Khayung Phada 16	Rafabag, Sumachuk	
Khayung Phada 17	Thapayag, Sumachuk	
Thada-Na 18	Thapayag	
Thada-Na 19	Thapayag, Sumachuk	Brother in law of the Khayung, bearing - 20-11
Thada-Na 20	Thapayag, Sumachuk	At present employed with the Com. & Supplies Department.
Thada-Na 21	Thada-Na, Sumachuk	The former Thavindar of Sumachuk.
Thada-Na 22	Thapayag	Son of Thapayag and his eldest daughter, out of the Thapayag Princess.
Thada-Na 23	Thapayag, Sumachuk	All relations, and Sumachuk
Thada-Na 24	Thapayag, Sumachuk	This Division is commonly called the Island of Thapayag situated at the mouth of the Thapayag River, at the mouth of the Thapayag River and is confirmed up to the Thapayag as a reward for his indefatigable and zealous services.
Thada-Na 25	Thapayag, Sumachuk	This man was Khonk during the Portuguese rule.

Thapayag

Thapayag

Thapayag

Thapayag

Thapayag

Name of Village Division	Kheouk or Head man appointed to the charge of Division	Remarks
Maha Monee Chuk -12		
Loolongbee Keon - 13	Napeeaygee - Arracan Mug	Former Kheouk appointed at the request of the inhabitants
Layyaming Keon -14	Thaway Chan – a Ramoo Mug	Jemadar in the Mug levy
Prongbya Keon -15.	Phasanay – Ramoo Mug	Jemadar in the Mug levy
Khyong Pheda -16	Raphasay – a Ramoo Mug	
Chyng Khrang -17	Mung Froo – a Ramoo Mug	
Koola Boom -18.	Oogojrya	
Ooreatong -19.	Wyngereee – an Arracan Mugh	A brother in law of the late Khyngberring
Mrojag -20.	Choreepo – a Ramoo Mug	At present employed with the Commissariat Department
Meeneay-Long -21.	Lal Mohammed and Alle Mohammed	The former thanadars of Arracan.
Rasseedong -22	Jonying oung	Son of Hynja and a lineal descendant of the old Mug princes.
Namroosay Khyun - 23	Chylapo Mungyau Khyaubay Raphaway Bhyee Khychyn	All relations and Ramoo Mughs
Chitoway -24.	Mr. Jas Fernandez--a native of Portugal	This division is commonly called the island of Akhyab situated at the mouth of the Ooreatong river, it contains 19 Hamlets or Paras and is conformed upon Mr.Fernandez as a reward for his indefatigable and zealous services.
Meeoom Keon -25.	Sawoo- A Cheduba Mug	This man was Kheouk during the Burmese rule

Names of Village Div. : division	Head or Head man appointed to the charge of Division	Remarks - 23
Pawng Kyung 26	Abraham, an Arakan Muslim	This man is an old inhabitant of the Village and rendered considerable service to the Army in its advance. He has since been appointed by Captain Drummond as 2nd Lt. to the head of the Intelligence & Dept. and has been entrusted with the charge of this Village as a reward for past and fair service to future exertions.
Sakung long Mon 27	Rakpho may	This man was Head of this Division during the Burmah rule.
Ngathara Kyung 28	Mongkhung, a Rangoon Burmese	This man was very active in pushing things at the commence- ment of the Campaign.
Mee haw haw 29	Ngaw, an Arakan Burmese	This man was Head of this Division during the Burmah rule.
Haw haw 30 Lay theo haw haw 31 Machung Mon 32	Acharung Dmyag, a Burmese	In selecting Acharung for the charge of these villages reference has been made not only to his general in- telligence which has always been ex- cellent and his kind disposition but also to the circumstances of its being particularly desirable to entrust the superintendence of the Frontier to a man who is personally obnoxious to the Burmese and will therefore be stimulated to activity by his personal apprehensions as well as private interests.

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Name of Village and Division		Kheouk or Head man appointed to the charge of division	Remarks
Punay Khyong	26.	Ibrahim – an Araracan Mussalman	This man is an old inhabitant of the village and rendered considerable service to the army in its advance; he has since been appointed by Captain Drummond asst. 2 Wn. Genl. to the Head of the Intelligence Dept. and has been invested with the charge of this village as a reward for past and an incentive to future exertions.
Paleng dong Keon	27.	Rakphoway	This man was Kheouk of this division during the Burmah (Burmese) rule..
Angkara Khyng	28.	Mongshing – a Ramoo Mug	This man was very active in furnishing coolies at the commencement of the campaign.
Mree boom Keon	29.	Ongaree – an Arracan Mug	This man was Kheouk of the division during the Burmah rule.
Nawa Kwagya Lay Thounanabra Nasharyng Keon	30 31. 32	Acherung Dongay – a remigrant Mug	In selecting Acherung for the charge of these villages, reference has been made not only to his general conduct which has always been excellent and his hereditary rights but also to the circumstance of its being particularly desirable to entrust the superintendence of the frontier to a man who is personally obnoxious to the Burmese and will therefore be stimulated to activity by his personal apprehensions as well as private interests.

Names of Village Divisions	Absent or Head man appointed to charge of Division	Remarks
Krakchan 33	Tungroho - an Aracan Mung	This man is now in power to the late Rhyngbering and, from the Mung birds are displayed the greatest personal ac- tivity through land etc. so advance to Aracan, espe- cially during the passage of the troops from Mung- Moway to Kessow. Rhyngbering has a high character for bravery amongst his soldiers having once with a small party cut his way through a number of Aracanese war boats, elephants, showed on his lands and he has offered to catch any thieves for the Government, may require.
Ragontas 34	Rakphaway, a remigrant though from Raman	The individual whose name must be familiar to Govern- ment is regarded the Chief of all the Mungpawans in Aracan, under the Burmese he held by a tenure some- what similar to that of a Jagirdar in Hindustan nearly one third of the Province - such a dignity it would have been impossible to confer on him had he been a native, but it was at the same time expedient to present the feeling being that at the charge of such and therefore an Aracanese and fertile portion of the District has been left under his charge.
Kungaslay Arak 35		
Tungphakoon 36	Mukul Singh Raju	
Kunglong Chumbalong 37	an Aracanese Prefect	

जोती रॉय अमिलेखनार
National Archives
India

Name of village Division	Kheouk or Head man appointed to charge of division	Remark
Krakchan 33.	Tingrabo – an Arracan Mug	This man is son in law to the late Khyngberring and of all the Mug sirders displayed the greatest personal activity throughout the advance to Arracan, especially during the passage of the troops from Mayoo Mowa to Keoway Kyandong, he bear a high character for bravery amongst his tribe having once with a small party cut his way through a number of Burmese war boats. Elephants abound on his lands and he has offered to catch any number the government may require -
Kaysala 34.	Rahphaway – a remigrant Mugh from Ramoo.	
Keingaslay Anouk 35. Tong Phakeon 36. Konglong Chambalay 37.	Sheikh Soojah Kazee - An Arracan Mussalman	This individual whose name must be familiar to government is regarded at the chief of all the Mussalman in Arracan, under the Burmese he held by a tenure somewhat similar to that of a Jageerdar in Hindoostan nearly one third of the province. Such a seignury it would have been impolite and unjust to allow him to retain but it was at the same time expedient to prevent his feeling being hurt at the change of ruler, and therefore an extensive and fertile portion of the District has been left under his charge.

Name of Village or Mission	Kheok or Kadam	appointed to charge of them	Remarks

Page 35
Song Phauy - a river. This name is on a map of the
- great range from the lake Phayung.

Livingstone 39

Monrovia - a settlement
coming from Christians -

This man is one of the wealthiest per-
sons in the colony, having no other means
has on every occasion furnished out
generously the great regiments of him.

This summer a delusion in the West
 Lay was the first symptom of the
 epidemic that rendered the people
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 uniformly of the same type.

Mayon - a Semipalm. Employed in the garden & later
from Rancho - before September.

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George Rogers 45
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Name of Village and Division		Kheouk or Head man appointed to charge of division	Remark
Prajogee Keon	38	Oong Phouny – a remigrant Mugh from Ramoo.	This man is son in law of the late Khyngberring
Wong Keon	39.	Mongfroo – a remigrant Mug from Chuckreea	This man is one of the wealthiest and most respectable man of his tribe and has on every occasion furnished with charity the quota required of him.
Jongrung Keon	40.	Gogee – an Arracan Mug	This man was a subadar in the Mugh Levy was the first sirdar with his dependents that entered the corps, his conduct is represented by Captain Dickenson as having been uniformly praise worthy.
Pragyon	41.	Phasanay – a remigrant Mug from Ramoo	Employed in the guide and intelligence department.
Thoonayso Keon	42.	Baee and Mungnea – Remigrant mughs from Ramoo.	
Pade Keon	43.	Kyasee – a remigrant Mugh from Ramoo	
Jeejo Keon	44.	Shurrafuddowa - a Ramoo Mugh	Acting Nazir of the Court
Neongyo Keon	45.	Achyang – a remigrant Mugh from Cox's Bazar	This man was employed in the Flotilla and afterwards under the Execution Engineer in building the barracks, he is industrious, active and intelligent.
Kreybeng Keon	46.	Khay Kyne – an Emigrant Mugh from Ramoo	

Summary of Village Divisions

Alphabetical List of Divisions
in charge of Divisions

Remarks -

26

Sungpa-ahay amok 47
Sungpa-ahay amok, black

Shakti Singh, a Brahmin, an
Aryan Brahmin.

This man is a distant collateral relation of Singh Raju and is a person of considerable influence amongst the proprietors of the Province, during the Burmese war he was entrusted with the management of a large Division of the Province. His father was a Hindu, a person where he holds a seat in the King's Household. These circumstances have rendered him propitious to the British Government obnoxious to suspicion which however his conduct has not on the whole afforded any sufficient reason for regarding as unfounded. He is a man of excellent genius and possessed of great information relative to the Province and the Burmese language in general. He has resided at the capitals of both States and is better acquainted with their respective powers and resources than any other person in the Province.

Shingpa-ahay 48

Shingpa-ahay, a servant of the King. This person was introduced to the Government from the Bazar where, Rajadai Singh, a Brahmin, the village he was for some time employed was held under the Burmese by the subsidiary Ruler. Singh Raju, who subsequently resigned at the present occasion.

Sungpa-ahay 49

Singh Raju and
Ruler, 1847

This village is divided between the two Khans.

Shingpa-ahay 50

Shingpa-ahay, a Brahmin, a
Brahmin.

This man is now a Brahmin in the village.

कॉपी मूल राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार
में सुरक्षित है
Copies are in the National Archives
of India, Govt. of India

Name of Village Division	Kheouk or Head man appointed to charge of division	Remarks
Loungra ashay anouk 47. Todyee lay mabhek	Sheikh Soojah Acherung, - an arracan Mussalman	This man is a distant collateral relation of Soojah Kazee and is a person of considerable influence amongst the Mussalman of the province; during the Burmese rule he was entrusted with the Management of a large Division of the province, his father is at Umrappoorah where he holds a situation in the King's household. These circumstances have rendered his profession to the British government obnoxious to suspicion which however, his conduct has not on the whole afforded any sufficient reason for regarding as well-founded; he is a man of intelligence and possessed of great information relative to the province and the Burmese empire in general; he has resided at the capitals of both states and is better acquainted with their respective powers and resources than any other person in the province.
Konfray Keon 48.	Ameer Allee, a remigrant Mussulman from Cox's Bazar where he was from some time employed in the subsidiary police establishment	This person was interpreter to Brigadier Gen. Morrison. The village was held under the Burmese by Soojah Acherung who voluntarily resigned it to the present occupant.
Tongdyngdung Khyong 49.	Soojah Acherung and ameer ally	This village is divided between the two Kheonks.
Rokpungpo Klay 50.	Paniarunja - a remigrant Mug	This man is now a subadar on the Mugh Levy.

Names of Village, Division, Rank or Head name of
 pointed to charge of District. Remarks 27

Yang Koon 51.

Ming Lung, from a Burmese
 and the Burmese of H.
 second.

This man has resided in Arakan
 for upwards of 20 years the greater
 part of which time he has been in
 the hands of Burmese, as the vil-
 lage contained a private garden he
 applied for a grant which was re-
 gularly given to him. His information re-
 garding the internal details of
 the Province is more correct and
 minute than that which any other
 person has furnished.

Boonay Koon or Boonay Koon 52.

Mahomed Haniff
 alias Boonay Koon, an
 Arakanese.

This man has been head of the village
 for about 30 years. He was a
 soldier under the Burmese but
 joined our camp between the 29th
 March & 1st of April 1885.

Boonay Koon 53

Boonay Koon, an Arakanese
 Mungpalaan

This man was found here to be a
 job of Arakanese it was at this
 village the Army encamped on the
 29th March.

Mungpalaan Koon 54

Shawangro alias, Shuk Boon
 Khatat, an Arakanese
 Mungpalaan

This man was employed by the Bur-
 mese as an Arakanese he is now
 an Interpreter in the Police Court.

Boonay Koon 55

Alien, Mungpalaan, alias
 Mungpalaan, an Arakanese
 Mungpalaan.

This man in various times held
 responsible situations under the
 Burmese Government. He was
 attached to the King of
 Arakan. He was killed by the
 British. Having been threatened by the
 British he left his home and came
 to our camp. He is now
 employed as an Interpreter in the
 Police. He is intelligent and
 gives good information
 and has always rendered his
 services to the satisfaction of the
 British Government.

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महिला शांति निगम

more Archives

Name of Village Division		Kheouk or Head man of appointed to charge of division	Reamrks
Gungkeon	51.	Mong Long Pray – a Burmah and the Mroosogree of Arracan	This man had resided in Arracan for upwards of 30 years the greater part of which period he held the situation of Mroosogree, as the village contained a favorite garden he applied for a grant which was given to him, his information regarding the internal details of the province is more copious and minute than that which any other person has furnished.
Pooreng Keon or Baloe Para	52.	Mohamed Haneef alias Bong Naproo – an Arracan Mussalman	This man has been head of this village for the last 30 years he was a Sirdar under the Burmese but joined our camp between the 29 th March. 21 st of April 1825.
Pongdonp	53.	Hassan Allee, and Arracan Mussalman	This man was sword bearer to the Rajah of Arracan it was at this village the army encamped on the 29 th March.
Mong Choway Keon	54.	Shawayoo Alias sheik Omr Khutob – An Arracan Mussalman	This man was employed by the Burmese as Acherang he is now an interpreter in the police court
Bong do wut	55.	Meer Mohamed Ally Alias Mong La -an Arracan Mussalman	This man at various times held responsible situation under the Burmese government, he was attached latterly to the King of Ava's Rajh Gooroo's suite but having been ill treated by the Gooroo he left him was entertained as an interpreter in the police. He is intelligent and possesses a fund of information and has always conducted himself much to the satisfaction of the Sub Commissioner.

Names of Village Division	Kheuek or Kheuek man appointed to charge of Division	Remarks
<p style="text-align: center;">Ramree Name of the Mroo soogree Mroo</p>		
Mroo 1	Kappasue	This man was appointed by Col. Murray with the concurrence of the Major part of the Inhabitants
Suggor or Isak Island 2	Chylee So	Chylee So is a very active man sent from this office to Col. Murray as an Interpreter
Pyawking Mroo - 3	Majroo	This Sirdar was appointed at the recommendation of the Inhabitants by Col. Murray
Mroo Khayung 4	Mala Joo Channay aung	The first of these Sirdars was appointed by Col. Murray. The second is the brother who has returned from Chittagong
Lazlong 5	Phasung	This man has recently returned from Ramree where he had resided for 13 years. He was placed at the head of the Village by Lieut. Col. Murray
Kandung 6	Gong Khong	This Sirdar was elected by the villagers and appointed by Lieut. Col. Murray
Kye Joo 7	Khe Joo Joo	This Sirdar was also elected by the villagers and appointed by Lieut. Col. Murray
Kung 8	Mroo Soobadar of the King Lay	This is one of the most active Sirdars in the King. He was murdered on the morning of the 29th March at Arawau
Kuntat 9	Mingee	This man is the son of the former Sirdar of the Village and has recently emigrated from Arawau in Chittagong

Name of Village Division		Kheouk or Head man appointed to charge of Division	Remarks
<p style="text-align: center;">Ramree Name of The Mroosoogree Naow</p>			
Moom	1.	Napparee	This man was appointed by Coll. Murray with the concurrence of the major part of the inhabitants.
Inggoo or low Island	2.	Chyla Po	Chyla Po is a very active man sent from this office to Coll. Murray as an interpreter.
Ryne Brey Mee	3.	Nafroo	This Sirdar was appointed at the recommendation of the inhabitants by Coll. Murray.
Koow Khyong	4.	Nala Froo Chaunay aung	This first of their Sirdars was appointed by Coll. Murray. The second is his brother who has returned from Chittagong.
Laydong	5.	Phasanay	This man has recently returned from Ramoo where he had resided from 13 years, he was placed at the head of the village by Lieutt. Coll. Murray.
Kandyng	6.	Gong bhong	This Sirdar was elected by the villagers and appointed by Lieutt. Coll. Murray
Kyn yowa	7.	Na po fray	This Sirdar was also elected by the villagers and appointed by Coll. Murray-
Kanggo	8.	Morapo, Soobadar of the Mug Levy	This one of the most active Sirdar in the Levy, he was wounded on the morning of the 29 th March at Arracan.
You theet	9.	Maggee	This man is the son of the former Sirdar of the village and has recently remigrated from Harbing in Chittagong.

Names of Village Dances

Whether and when appointed to charge of Dances

Remarks

Ngang Valley Khonghye 10

Shongy Khon

This dance was started by the village and appointed by the village

Khyang Khong 11

Khyang

A dance started by the village near Chakras and former head of the village

Khyang Lok 12

Khyang

A dance started by the village and appointed by the village

Shongy Khong 13

Shongy

This dance started by the village and appointed by the village

Shang Lung 14

Shang Lungga

This and the two following villages have been placed under the charge of the District of Hongkong who since his return from that of the District of the three districts of the district he acted as head until the year 1872, when he was appointed to Hongkong

Khyangyal 15

Shang Lungga

Shang Khong 16

Shang Lungga

Shang Joo 17

Shang Lungga

This dance was started by the village and appointed by the village

Khyang Khong

Shang Lungga

Shang Khong

Shang Lungga

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National Archives

Names of Village Division		Kheouk or Head man appointed to charge of division	Remarks
Yowa bolay Kheong bya	10	Showay Phoa	This Sirdar was elected by the villagers and appointed by Lieutt. Coll. Murray
Alay Khoong	11.	Kajosee	A remigrant Mugh from Beebee Kheel near Chakrera and formerly Head of the village
Ganabok	12.	Menree	A remigrant Mugh, Brother of the person appointment by Lieutt. Coll. Murray on the election of the people, with whose consent he has been constituted Sirdar.
Meong byngla	13	Achyng	This Sirdar elected by the people and appointed by Lieutt. Coll. Murray
Than Tong	14.	Than Tounja	This and the two following villages have been placed under the charge of the brother of Hynjas, who derives his name from that of the first of the three division of which he acted as head man until the year 1812, when in consequence of Kheng berring invasion he was obliged to emigrate
Myng Yat	15.		
Than Kheong	16.		
Keouk Pew	17.	Menbung	This Sirdar was elected by the villagers and appointed by Lt. Coll. Murray
Mroo Kheong		Na Polong	Do. Do.
Maday Khyngo		Nayoo Proo	Do. Do.

Name of the Village Division Headman or Head man of the Village Division

Remarks

Baraggya 20

Baraggya

Baraggya 21

Baraggya

The first of these Sirdars of the Baraggya is elected by the villagers and appointed by Lieut. Col. Murray. This is the man sent to Aomori on suspicion of his having been concerned in the - reaching property belonging to the Baraggya, the charges not having been substantiated and his being a person of influence such as may - naturally contribute to the - refreshment of various objects it has been considered advisable to entrust him with his relations in the - - - - - of the Baraggya.

Baraggya 22

Baraggya

This Sirdar was appointed to the charge by the opinion of the - - - - - of the Baraggya the chief to permit the - - - - - is a brother of Baraggya.

Baraggya 23

Baraggya

Elected by the villagers and appointed by Lieut. Col. Murray.

Baraggya 24

Baraggya

This is the only Sirdar in the Baraggya, of the Sirdars the first was appointed by Lieut. Col. Murray. The second has been appointed with him at the request of the villagers.

कॉपी के माध्यम से जमा किया गया
कोपी के माध्यम से जमा किया गया
Copy of the records in the National Archives
of India, Govt. of India

Name of the village division		Kheouk or Head man of the village division	Remarks
Murag jyng	20	Kion Khngne Keonja Oong & Nanaorig	The first of these Sirdars is the person elected by the villagers and appointed by Lieutt. Coll. Murray the 2 nd is the man sent to Arracan on suspicion of his having been concerned in concealing property belonging to the Burmah Rajah, the charge not having been substantiated and he being a person possessed of influence such as may materially contribute to the accomplishment of various objects it has been considered advisable to unite him with his relation in the superintendence of the village.
Keonk to Ayng	21		
Kouen Kheong	22.	Oounggya Jyne	This Sirdar was appointed to the charge by this office on condition of his conveying the dawk to Promé this man is a brother of Hynja
lyng Kheong	23.	Thyn nee aung	Elected by the villagers and appointed by Lieutt. Coll. Murray
Keonk Noe Wa	24.	Ubidul Kareem & Napfroo	This is the only Mussalman in the village of the Sirdars the first was appointed by Lieutt. Coll. Murray the second has been associated with him at the request of the villagers.

Names of Village Division	Name of the person appointed to charge of Division	Remarks
Town of Rangoon is divided into five Mahallas as follows.		
Sankhason 1	Karnochay	In this Mahalla there are twenty Burmese thirty Manipulians and two hundred English. Formerly it was formerly chiefly populated by Manipulians and on that account is now placed under the charge of a person of that tribe.
Thawngdongbrug 2	Lungones	These three Mahallas contain 600 houses of which about 200 are occupied by Burmese. The remainder of the place is divided to English persons, these Mahallas are under charge of new officers called the Lagaung, whose name is Chang P.
Lagaungbrug 3	Mahla	
Cungahach 4	Kachyungyung	
Moo dung 5		This Mahalla is no longer in use. Since the great earthquake having been created on the site.

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कोपी मर्त, मर्तीय, मर्तिलेखागार
National Archives
of India

Names of Village Division	Kheonk or Head man appointed to charge of division	Remarks
Town of Ramree is divided into five Mahellas as follows		
Tan Kaman 1.	Namoochay	In this Mahilla there are twenty Burmese, thirty Mussalman and two hundred Mugh house holders. It was formerly chiefly peopled by Mussalman and on that account is now placed under the charge of a person that tribe.
Shaway Dong breng 2.	Sungnee	These three Mahillas contain 460 houses of which about 200 are occupied by Burmese old residents of the place & married to Mugh women, these Mahillahs are under charge of an officer called the Layragong , whose named is Charry Po.
Sayagong Breng 3	Nahla	
Aung hirk 4.	Nachyngay	
Mroodong 5.		This Mahallah is no longer in existence the great stockade having been erected on its site.

Name of Village Division

Khleak or Head man
appointed to charge of
Division

Remarks

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The Province of Soudoung is under Khathe Suroosogwe appointed by Lieut. Myndham and continues in his office under the guardianship of his maternal uncle Tphie this boys parents were Burmese. His Father held the situation of Suroosogwe for 8 years previous to the expulsion of the Burmese of whose Government he was a feebly functioning and act as it is erroneously supposed a King. Since the Father's death the mother has married Munggye from the League of 14 the general charge of Divisions No. 3, 9, 13, 15, 12, 17 has been under the appellation of Khlong. Her League comprised upon a man being Byung son of a serving said man named Namda who 15 years ago was there master of the Province, he accompanied the army to Sarawak at the head of a Party of Boat men raised by him for the latter service.

Muras Ma 1	Kape, a Burmah	This man was appointed by Lieut. Myndham. This Division included the Town and Stockade.
Laga Baw 2	Khatoung and Malongung Mung-	Of the two the first is the person appointed by Lieut. Myndham. The second associated with him is a station who has recently returned from Madras where he has been young.
Chewng Baw 3	Munggye - a Singh	This Burmah was appointed by Lieut. Myndham.
Lyndung Khlong 4	By Mao tho, Burmah	50 50
Pau tho Khlong 5	Canhla & Kaniaco	Of these two the first appointed by Lieut. Myndham the 2nd is his relative. He has lately returned from Madras.
Pading Khlong 6	Maling da, Singh Subadar of the Mugh. Regt.	As the person appointed is another who is returned with his regiment. His brother named Kaniaco with Munggye the Village.

मा. प्र. - प्र. जिलेखाना
मा. प्र. - प्र. जिलेखाना
मा. प्र. - प्र. जिलेखाना

Name of village Division	Kheonk or Head man appointed to charge of division	Reamrks
This province of Sandoway is under Nathoo Mroosoogee appointed by Lieutt. Wyndham and continued in his office under the guardianship of his maternal uncle Jophio. This boy's parents were Burmese, his father held the situation of Mroosoogree for 6 year previous to the expulsion of the Burmese of whose government he was a public functionary and not as it is erroneously supposed a Mug Rajah since the Father's death the mother has married Oonggyo Jyne the Soogree of 14 the general charge of divisions No.-3-9-8-13-16-12 &17 has been under the appellation of Khong Keon Soogree conferred upon a man Oaong Byng Son of a remigrant Mug named Ramada who 25 years ago was Mroosoogree of the province, he accompanied the army to Arracan at the Head of a party of Boat men raised by him for public service		
Mroo Ma 1.	Napo_ a Burmah	This man was appointed by Lieutt. Wyndham. This division includes the town and stockade.
Laya Rawa 2.	Natoway and Malongway Mugs	Of these men the first is the person appointed by Lieutt. Wyndham the second associated with him is a relation who has recently returned from Beebee Kheel or Chittagong.
Choway Rawa 3.	Mragyo Oo _ a Mugh	This Sirdar was appointed by Lieutt. Wyndham.
Syndaway Khrong 4.	Sy Mra Noo ----- burmah	Do. Do.
Pantha Khrong 5.	Ourhla / Rainoo.	Of these two the first appointed by Lieutt. Wyndham the 2 nd is his relation lately returned from Oruscal
Padong Kheong 6.	Malingda, Mugh sabadar of the Mugh levy	As the person appointed is necessarily detained with his regiment his brother named Namia will manage the village.

Name of Village Division Name of Khleuk or Head Man appointed to charge Remarks of Division

Thuyrong Khong 7

Thuyrong - Son-in-law of the King Long

This man was last recorded with the consent of the man appointed by Lieut. Wynham, the same further in law, the same has since managed the affairs of the village.

Thuyrong Khong 8

La, oo a. Bannan.

Appointed by Lieut. Wynham

Khuygon Rura 9

See Khuygon Rura

5° 5°

Khuygon Rura 10

See La. oo. Bannan

5° 5°

Thuyrong 11

La me Khong 12

King Long Rura

This man is a well known man from Burong and Khuygon Rura he has been in the service of the British for the last 20 years.

Khuygon 13

Khuygon Rura

Appointed by Lieut. Wynham

La Cha Rura 14

Khuygon Rura

Appointed from this office and exempted from forwarding letters on condition of keeping up all the communication between the two divisions.

Thuyrong 15

Thuyrong Rura

This man was appointed by Lieut. Wynham

Khuygon Rura 16

Khuygon Rura

Appointed by Lieut. Wynham

Thuyrong 17

Thuyrong Rura

Appointed from this office

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निदेशागार

National Archives

Names of Village Division	Named of Kheonk or Head man appointed to charge of Division	Remarks
Saungraway Kheong 7.	Phosanay - Jemadar of the Mug levy	This man name has been recorded with the consent of the man appointed by Liutt. Wyndham, Prasanay's brother in law, Keo Jyne Proo will manage the affairs of the village.
Tonggo Kheong 8.	Sa, Oo -a Burmah	Appointed by Lieutt. Wynd ham
Kheongya Ruwa 9.	Na Khyeng -Mug	Do. Do.
Alaygra Rawa 10.	Na Sa Oo-Burmah	Do. Do.
Maee Chunay 11.		
La mo Kheong 12.	Oong Janyng - Mug	This man is a remigrant Mugh from Sherbong in Chittagong where he furnished considerable number of boat men for the public service.
Rant Kheong 13.	Shaway - Mug	Appointed by Lieutt. Wynd ham
Cha Rawa 14.	Oounggyo Jyne	Appointed from this office and exempted from furnishing coolies on condition of keeping up a Dak communication between the two division of the army
Laya Rawa 15.	Na Proo Bong - a Mug	This man was appointed by Lieutt. Wyndham
Chabring thana rawa 16.	Khay Loway - Mug	Appointed by Lieutt. Wynd ham
Beng Kheong 17.	Makhyng	Appointed at Arracan from this office.

Names of village Division	Names of Kheonk or Head man appointed to charge of division	Remarks
<p>Province of Macon or Mekha waddy commonly called Cheduba Mroosoogree Peuong This Sirdar was appointed by Brigadier MacCreagh. He as a general charge of the whole province but more immediately of the following villages—</p>		
Limboo Rawa 1.	Keo Jawa & Romasee	About one half of the House are occupied by Burmese This is the Sirdar village and where the stockade is -
Jay Pa Rawa 2.	Kra oungee	The whole Island of Cheduba is regarded -
Mongchay Rawa 3.	Po Oo	was but one village division and its sub-divisions as paras or Hamlets. The soogrees or Kheonks are all the same men as were on the first occupation of the island continued or appointed by the Moosoogree nominated by Brigadier Mac Creagh-
Mong Ray Rawa 4.	Khome Bray Mug	
Ka Raw Rawa 5.	Thingne Ma Oo	

Names of Villages Division	Head or Head man appointed to charge of Division	Remarks
<p>The following Villages are under the immediate charge of a man named Phe-son, who formerly held an office in the Province, but emigrated after Khayn's failure in 1912 and returned with the Army in the capacity of a Superintendent of a Party of Coolies and Boatmen raised by himself for the Public Service. His Office is to be designated that of the Town Scribe or Superintendent of five Villages, his quota to be furnished through the Nussavogues.</p>		
Toma thea Rawa 6	Mwa Mwa	
Kocua Rawa 7	Bang Thang	
Thanglung Rawa 8	Murgge	
Chalay prang Rawa	Channay vung	
Tung Rawa	No man	
<p>44</p>		

Names of Village division	Kheonk or Head man appointed to charge of division	Remarks
The following villages are under the immediate charge of a man named Pheoown, who formerly held an office in the province, but emigrated after Khyngberring's failure in 1812 and returned with the army in the capacity of a superintendent of a party of Coolies and Boat man raised by himself for the public service. this office is to be designated that of Narawasooogree or superintendent of five village, his quotas to be furnished through the Mroosoogree -		
Towa thoo Rawa 6.	Mra Nee	
Keemoo Rawa 7.	Oung Thoway	
Mungbrung Rawa 8.	Mrajyo Oo	
Chalay Prang Rawa	Chaunay Oung	
Toung Rawa	Na Moo	

that was the population
the time of its
latest prosperity.

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The Population of Burmah and its dependancies
Chindwin, & Sittoung does not at present exceed 100,000 souls,
may be divided as follows:

Mughal 200,000

Murpouren 200,000

Burmese 200,000

Total 100,000 souls

The Burmese are generally a good understanding
but the lower orders of that class, who speak a broken sort
of Hindostanee, are quite unintelligible to those who
are not thoroughly acquainted with the Sargow of the South
part of Chittagong District. The vernacular language of
the Province is the Mughal, which although differing in
some respects from the Burmese, particularly in pro-
nunciation, is written and spelt in the same way and
with the same character; almost every one is able to
write and as females are not prevented from receiving
instruction, they are often shrewd and intelligent.
The Mughals particularly fond of hunting and fishing
do not make such good farmers as the Burmese, but
as Burmese and Shop keepers they surpass the Bur-
gesses in cunning, and on all occasions by every means
successfully, to overreach their customers. Stealing is a
predominant evil amongst them, yet they are not given to
lying, when detected after the commission of any felony
-ous act, however serious, they almost invariably, and
with the utmost frankness confess the crime, and detail
with the greatest minuteness the manner in which it
had been perpetrated.

Customs in Marriage

The Burmese follow the example of European
nations, and await their union after the consent of the
Parents has been obtained, a day is fixed for the wedding
and all the relations and friends of the Parties invite to
a festival on the Bride's father's house, after the pre-
sumptions of the dowry have been settled, the whole set
down to the feast, the Bridegroom and Bride eat out of
the

मिलेखाना

British Archives

The population of Arracan and its dependencies Ramree, Cheduba & Sandaway does not at present exceed 100,000 souls, may be classed as follow-

- Mughs six tenths
 - Mussalman three tenths
 - Burmese One tenth
- Total 100,000 Souls

The Mussalman Sirdars generally speak good Hindoostanee, but the lower orders of that class, who speak a broken sort of Hindoostanee, are quite unintelligible to those who are not thoroughly acquainted with the jargon of the southern parts of the Chittagong District. The universal Language of the provinces is the Mugh, which although differing in some respects from the Burmah, particularly in pronunelation, is written and spelt in the same way and with the same character; almost everyone is able to write and as females are not precluded from receiving instruction, they are often shrewd and intelligent. The Mugs, being particularly fond of hunting and fishing, do not make such good farmers as the Mussalman. However as Bunneahs and shop keepers they surpass the Bengollee in cunning and on all occasion try, and very often successfully, to overreach their customers; stealing is a predominant evil amongst them, yet they are not given to lying, when detected after the commission of any felonious act, however serious, they almost invariably, and with the utmost frankness confess the crime, and detail with the greatest minuteness the manner in which it had been perpetrated.

Customs in Marriage

The Burmese follow the example of European Nations, and court their wives after the consent of the parents has been obtained; a day is fixed for the wedding, and all the relations and friends of the parties invited to a festival in the Brides father's house, after the preliminaries of the dowry have been settled, the whole set down to the feast, the bride groom and bride eat out of--

the same dish, which binds the contract and they are declared to be man and wife, when the son-in-law becomes a member of the family till his wife shyness has worn off and she wish to have a house of her own, the Mughs go through the same ceremony with the exception of not having the pleasure of courting. The young folks are not allowed to think of marriage unless the match be arranged by the parents.

Should the Husband wish to separate from his wife against her will, and inclination, he must give up all the property and take upon him all her debts, and quit the house with nothing on but his Dholie, but should the wife wish for a divorce, she has only to summon her Husband before the Magistrate and tender to him 25 Rupees, which by their law, he must accept, and the release is effected by the wife breaking a Pan leaf in two, eating one half herself and giving the other to her husband, should they have any children they are divided according to their sexes the father obtaining the boys, and the mother the girls. Should man and wife separate by mutual consent the property is equally divided and that are at liberty to remarry.

Slavery

Amongst the Burmese and Mugh slavery is tolerated in all shapes. Slaves bought from the Khongs or Hill people cannot redeem themselves by money without the consent of the owner. Every other species of slave has to the privilege of ransom.

It is a common custom amongst the lower orders when a man wants money to pawn his wife for a certain period or until the debt be liquidated. Should the woman become pregnant whilst in pawn the debt is rendered null and void and the husband can reclaim his wife if he chooses, takes the child also, and a fine 60 rupees from the father. Such practices are shocking to the civilized mind, but the barbarous and dissolute habits of these people resonated them all sort of prostitution and vices, a woman loses nothing of reputation by the frequent change of her husband and is as-

much respected by the community generally, as those who but
- were constant -

The Danes and English women having great liberty with
their Laces and thus are fond of dress and appearing in Pub-
lic, the dress worn by the women consists of a red Linen or
silk lightly round the bottom over which a robe coming
down as far as the knee, the lower garment or what might
be a petticoat is an oblong piece of cloth only suffi-
ciently wide to meet and fasten on one side of the skirt
so that every step a fashionable female takes, exposes one limb
completely, they are however not backward in showing their shape,
and well formed Persons to the best advantage, always taking
care to conceal as much as possible the appearance of the
joint.

General Ceremonies

The Danes have no scruples from disposing of the dead
since even the bodies of Kings and Queens, the coffins of the wealthy
are richly gilt, and made in the shape of a sarcophagus. The
chief priests and even the poor are generally embalmed, and their
bodies preserved for many years, the method of cleaning the
in bodies is by quick silver. Music and dancing take place
at the funerals of those whose friends can afford to pay for the
entertainment, and although the Pope or by their Masters
prohibited from the use of liquor on any occasion, it often
happens, that a funeral is the scene of dissipation and riot.

The Danes are all registered and placed under a tax
by the Royal Sanguine Society, and no one can procure a
set without an application to him, who charges according to the
number of instruments, the Sanguine Society pays a considerable
sum annually to the Royal for this privilege.

Import and Export duties

The Custom House was at Avarus which had five clerks.
The duties established at the following places, one at Hede-
one at Pothkeem, one at Conanting one at Mungba, and another
at Linnor. Hede. The duties in Hede at Conanting which
was the chief City and out formed out, the Duties after
taking

much respected by the community generally as those who continue constant.

The Burmese and Mugh women having equal liberty with their Lords and Masters are fond of dress and appearing in public, the dress worn by the women consists of a red binder wrapt tightly round the bosom, over which a robe coming down as far as the knee, the lower garment or what ought to be a petticoat is an oblong piece of cloth only sufficiently wide to meet and fasten on one side of the waist so that every step a fashionable female takes, exposes one limb completely, they are however not backward in showing their shapes and well formed persons to the best advantage, always taking care to conceal as much as possible the appearance of the feet.

Funeral Ceremonies

The Mughs have no prescribed form for disposing of the dead. Some burn the bodies others bury them, the coffin of the wealthy are richly gilt, and made in the shape of a sarcophagus. The priests and men in power are generally embalmed, and their bodies preserved for many years. The method of cleaning the intestine is by quick silver. Music and dancing take place at the funerals of those whose friends can afford to pay for the entertainment, and although the people are by their Shasters prohibited from the use of liquor on any occasion, it after happens, that a funeral is the sense of dissipation and riot.

The musicians are all registered and placed under a Sardar styled by the Rajah Sangeed Laway, and no one can procure a set without an application to him, who charges according to the number of instruments, the Sangeeds Laway pays a considerable sum annually to the Rajah for this privilege –

Import and export duties

The custom house was at Arracan which had five detached chokies established at the following places, one at Rala one at Peekheon, one at Ooreatong one at Mongbra and another at Limroo kheon. When boats or vessels arrived at Ooreatong which was the chief Chokey and not farmed out, the Durogah often--

taking an inventory of the Cargo, sent a Boon on board to conduct the Cargo to the custom house, where duties were paid in kind at the rate of 10 per cent, unless a pecuniary arrangement had been interdicted, which was not an uncommon custom, all the other Chokies were leased out yearly, but the best paid every six months. the revenue realized from Imports and export duties may be averaged at 50,000 per annum.

Ferries

There were five Public Ferries in the Province, one at Tach Mao, one at Chukadong, one at Bakhadong, one at Luyah-hado, one at Honghaway and one at Radong, beyond Honghado, which were all paid out.

The revenue derived from the Ferries amounted to about 2000 per annum.

The 17 large States viz. the Khatadong, Bakhadong, Hamao, Dolon Khion, Nue Khion, Tsumor Khion, Gam Khion, Mowah Joo Khion, Toudan Khion, Shazing Khion, Shunoo Khion, Ng-masing Khion, Ashing Khion, Shunoo Khion, Tsuming Khion, Joo Khion, Tatak Khion, and Yomanning Khion were also furnished with the privilege of a monopoly of all the rice, wheat, tobacco, Cotton and bastards grown on the hills and also of the Proving a sort of twisted cloth made by the hill people and much prized by the Inhabitants of the Plains.

The revenue derived from this source averaged at about 10,000 per annum.

Mint

The Mint was in Kowam and any person was allowed to take bullion to it, for the purpose of being coined paying 5 per cent to the state, the process of coining was very tedious, the silver after being melted was cut into small pieces then weighed and beat out to the proper size, the coin was then placed between two dies and with a few strokes of a heavy hammer the impression was effected, when the whole of the Establishment was employed they could with difficulty make ~~about~~ two thousand pieces per day.

44

वर्ग ११ - लेखागार

Laid

taking an inventory of the cargo, put a peon on board to conduct the vessel to the custom house, where duties were levied in kind at the rate of 10 percent, unless a primary arrangement had been entered into, which was not an uncommon custom, all the other chokies were leased out yearly, but the rent paid every six months – the revenue realized from import and export duties may be averaged at 50,000 per annum.

Ferries

There were five public ferries in the province, one at Teek Naaf one at Chukadong, alias Baboodong Ghat Lengrak kado, one at Mongboway and one at Radong Myongbong Kado, which were all farmed out-

The revenue derived from the Ferries amounted to about In. Rupees 400 per annum-

The 17 large Nullahs viz the Kalaydyne; Ooskalyng, Namado, Belyn Kheon, Meekheon, Zemma Kheon, Yan Kheon, Anouk Yoo Kheon, Iraidan Kheon, Mosay Kheon, Limroo Kheon, Pymarung Kheon, Ashay Limroo Kheon, Irraway Kheon, Jong Kheon, Talet Kheon and Yononaway Kheon were also farmed out with the privilege of a monopoly of all fees was timber, tobacco, cotton and bamboos grown on the hills and also of the Poojoung a sort of twilled cloth made by the hill people and much prized by the inhabitants of the plains.

The revenue derived from this source averaged at about In.Rs.-8,000 per annum –

Mint

The mint was in Arracan and any person was allowed to take bullion to it, for the purpose of being coined paying 5 percent to the state; the process of coining was very tedious, the silver after being melted was cut into small pieces then weighed and beat out to the proper size, the coin was then placed between two dyes and with a few strokes of a heavy hammer the impression was effected, when the whole of the establishment was employed they could with difficulty make two thousand rupees per day. --

Land Revenue

It appears, that the only land assessed, was that on which sugar canes, hemp, indigo, onions, garlic and turmeric are grown, the annual tax upon a piece of land 150ft square sown with sugar cane or indigo was two rupees and one rupee for hemp on the same measurement. Onion, garlic and turmeric on a strip of ground 150 long by 3 ft wide paid eight annas; revenue on the produce generally was levied at one uniform rate throughout the kingdom, every plough drawn by buffaloes was assessed at 10 tayngs equal to 2 1/2 Arries or 36 seers =14 Maunds 16 seers but ploughs drawn by bullocks paid only 10 tayngs annually.

Fisheries

For the privilege of using or fishing in the tanks or fresh water lakes, two rupees were annually exacted from every 30 houses; nets used in the rivers were assessed according to their size, averaging from two to ten rupees each per annum, where stakes were used, the taxation was regulated according to the nature of the bank and the distance stated in, the revenue derived from the fisheries amounted to about 2000 rupees annually. –

Productions

Teak timber is to be had in the hills at the source of the kaladyne and Mraisay river but the difficulty in bringing it down to the plains so much enhances the price, that it is found a cheaper plan to import it from Rangoon and Laymeana in the district of Bassein-

The garjantree called Kanyeng red larracel and Toon abound in the banks of the Naaf and Mayoo, near the foot of the Mountains. –

The pine apples and plantains of these provinces are perhaps the finest flavored in the world, and procurable in the greatest abundance, mangoes, jack fruit, sweet Limes and coconut are also abundant but oranges—

on leaves. Mangos, red pepper, Cucumbers, water melons, Pappas, and tubers are very plentiful.

Sugar cane grows most luxuriantly and if cultivated to any great extent would produce a considerable revenue to Government.

The Indigo Plant is as rich and flourishing as any in Bengal, but other sort of manufacturing it is unknown to the Inhabitants, and consequently the Cultivation of the Plant is almost entirely neglected. Oil from the Tel plant is produced in considerable quantities in the plains, but mustard seed oil, Cotton and Tobacco are cultivated on the banks of the Ganges & there.

The staple articles of the Province are rice and cotton, in plentiful seasons I have said to sell for three Angas per 100 Aris = 30 Maunds and the latter from 15 to 18 Aris.

The Cultivation of rice may be carried on to any extent, and as the Population increases with education and has not only to render the Government and Country more healthy but by becoming an article of great trade will increase the revenue considerably.

Black Pepper grows wild at many and some way of cultivated might become an article of trade and gold a handsome revenue to Government.

Leadstone is to be had in abundance on the Island of Parnah Cheduba and jaggar and as the soil of the Country answers for brick making there will be no difficulty in introducing British Buildings into these Provinces; during the rule of the Mughls and Persians no one was allowed to build brick or stone houses, those materials being appropriated solely for the construction of their temples and the repair of fortifications, all the houses were of wood and no durable could one that did not correspond with his rank the plan of which being in the first instance submitted for the approval.

are scarce. Bangans, red pepper, cucumbers, water melons, paggas, and rutaloo are very plentiful.

Sugar cane grows most luxuriantly and if cultivated to any great extent would produce a considerable revenue to government. —

The indigo plants is as rich and flourishing as any in Bengal, but the art of manufacturing it, is unknown to the inhabitants, and consequently the cultivation of the plant is almost entirely neglected, oil from the tel plant is produced in considerable quantities in the plains but mustard seed oil, cotton and tobacco are cultivated on the banks of the hill streams.

The staple articles of the province are rice and salt in plentiful seasons. Dhan used to sell for three Mug rupees the 100 Arrees = 30 Maunds and the latter from 15 to 18 Arrees.

The cultivation of rice may be carried on to any extent, and as the population increase will be extended and send not only to render the climate and country more healthy but by becoming an article of great trade will increase the revenue considerably. —

Black peeper grains wild at Aung and Sandoway, if cultivated might become an article of trade and yield a handsome revenue to government.

Limestone is to be had in abundance on the island of Ramree, Cheduba, and Jaygoo and as the soil of country answers for brick making, there will no difficulty in introducing Puckha buildings into these provinces; during the rule of the Mughls and Burmese, no one was allowed to build brick or stone houses; those materials being appropriated solely for the construction of their temples and the repair of fortifications, all the house are of wood, and no sardar could build one that did not correspond with his rank, the plan of which being in the first instance submitted—

approval of the President.

But Professor
C. and
C. and

Gold and silver dust are found in the alluvials at
California, all these employed in gathering the precious
metals pay each 100 Super in Gold for their privilege; no
one is allowed to collect the dust without a Permit from
the King. The process is managed by a drag about 16 or
18 inch deep which is filled with sand, and taken into the
stream where the sand is moved about and carried away
by the water the metals remaining at the bottom.

The soil of Florida is well adapted for the Cultivation of Cotton which may be introduced with advantage, Sandalwood, Rice and various sorts of the Province of Louisiana, especially favorable for the Cultivation of Coffee and Sugar Cane.

On the 2nd January
1826

I have
 been
 brought
 on out to
 the bridge
 for
 the car
 of the
 house
 On 6th

Peace having been concluded with the Court of Spain and the British Government, it appears to me that a very considerable reduction of the Military force in these Provinces might with advantage be immediately effected, the European Regiment at Chetola is not any longer required and at present maintains at an enormous expense.

The following Smith, Bay and Harriet Establishments
with in my opinion be well supplied for the production
of Bacon and its derivatives.

Two Regiments of Native Infantry.

the Company of Merchants, 1711-1712

For Completion, Powers.

The day was completed to 200 minutes

The Phenomena of the 500. 1000.

Fla. 1884

for the approval of the **princes**.

Gold and Silver dust are **found** in the Nallahs at Bassein, all those employed in gathering the precious metals pay each 12 rupees in gold for the privilege, no one is allowed to collect the dust without a Purwanah from the King – The process is managed by a tray about ½ an inch deep which is filled with sand, and taken into the stream where the sand is moved about and carried away by the water, the metals remaining at the bottom.

The soil of Cheduba is well adapted for the cultivation of cotton which may be introduced with advantage. Sandoway Aung and various parts of the province of Arracan appear favorable for the cultivation of coffee, and I would recommend the immediate introduction of the plant into these provinces, the land holder are very desirous to improve and add to the productions of the country, and ought to meet with every encouragement, if a nursery on a small scale, under an experienced superintendent was established to rear the coffee plant, I have no doubt the experiment would prove successful, and might be made at a very trifling expense to the government .

Peace having been concluded with the court of Ava and the British government, it appears to me that a very considerable reduction of the military force in these provinces might with advantage be immediately affected. The European Regiment at Cheduba is not any longer required and at present maintained at an enormous expense.

The following Military and naval establishment will in my opinion be quite sufficient for the protection of Arracan and its dependencies.

Two Regiments of Native Infantry

One company of European Artillery

Four Companies of Pioneers

The Mug levy completed to 600 muskets

The provincial corps to 500 muskets--

Flabella

Our Russian Brig

Phyllis Brant

So No 2

Disposition of the Force
Head Quarters Akhyab

Head Quarters Khayab

Regiment of Madras Infantry

01-214 Artillery Detachment.

found healthy flowers little at all

en of Sunday - Amherst Island,

2nd Regt. Active Infantry

1 Brigade of V.P.

To detach two Companies to Sandaway
Part of Chestnut for the business of

Place. —

The study of Rammer, and the Province

generally, to be taken jointly by the Range

provincial troops, so that the regular troops
may be available for service.

The flabilla ought to be placed entirely

of the Officer Commanding the South East

would then, at all times, and at all seasons

provide for our passengers and when Place

been established at Chisaca Sanatorium Aug
arrangement will be kept in the future

The whole country as I said before being

the bottom of the Mountains, to the sea, (N)

of the question and consequently a few Elephants

Wallacks as might be requisite for the living,
 (24th received a portion of the 10th volume)

transport of troops and stores might with so

under the Salt Agent for the Amalgamation of Salt

present Villages to the Golas, and from the

44 on which the ball might be shipped for

1000

... ..

[Faint, illegible text from bleed-through]

89

Flotilla

One armed Brig

12 Gun Boats

50 flats

Disposition of the Force

Head Quarters Akhyab

1-Regiment of Native Infantry
Artillery Detachment-
Pioneers Ditta

Amherst Island

1- Regiment Native Infantry
1- Brigade of PPrs.

To detach two companies to Sandoway and a Jemadar party to Cheduba for the purpose of countenancing police.

The duty of Ramree, and the province of Arracan generally, to be taken jointly by the Mugh Levy and the provincial Corps so that the regular troops would always be available for services.

The flotilla ought to be placed entirely under the control of the office commanding the South Eastern Division, who would them, at all times and at all seasons be enabled to provide for any emergency, and when police Thannahs have been established at Cheduba, Sandoway, Aeng and Talak the arrangement will be perfect complete.

The whole country as I said before being Sunderbun from the bottom of the Mountains, to the sea, marching is out of the question and consequently a few elephants and as many bullocks as might be requisite for the guns, would be the only cattle required, a portion of the flats when not wanted for the transport of troops and stores might with advantage be employed under the Salt Agent for the conveyance of salt from the different villages to the Golas and from the Golas to the vessels on which the salt might be shipped for Calcutta. —

Arroun and its Dependencies having been much neglected for the last two years the Cultivation of the soil has been greatly neglected, and as no survey of the Country has yet been made, it is impossible at present to make a correct assessment; I would however respectfully recommend that a settlement be made with the Land holders for five years they paying ~~no~~ ^{an} ~~income~~ for the first year, but after the expiration of that period to pay a moiety of the assessment that may be fixed upon, half yearly; Support and export duties however ought to be levied as soon as the same shall have been determined by the Government.

The land revenue of Sumatra and its Dependencies for the first five years may be estimated at 150,000 ^{rupes.} per Annum.

Import and export duties 50,000

Court Fees and Fines (a) 20,500

Total S.R.P. 220,000 per Annum

Exclusion of what may be derived from the Manufactures
of Salt and the Sale of Opium - after a topographical or
Survey of the Country has been completed, which might ex-
actly be effected in four years, during which period the
Population under our Government would rapidly increase,
and as the soil of the Country is remarkably fertile and
productive, the Revenue after the lapse of the first set-
tlement might show every reason to suppose, to enhance
threefold. - X

Sub Commissioner's Office
Albany 20th April 1826.

Have the honor to be

100

Your Most Obedt. Servant

Wm. H. Miller

Acte Commisseries

[illegible]

राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार

Arracan and its dependencies having been much harassed for the last two years, the cultivation of the soil has been greatly neglected, and as no survey of the country has yet been made, it is impossible at present to make a correct assessment, I would however respectfully recommend that a settlement be made with the land holders for five years they paying no revenue for the first year, but after the expiration of that period to pay a moiety of the assessment that may be fixed upon, half yearly. Import and export duties however ought to be levied as soon as the rate shall have been determined by the government.

The land revenue of Arracan and its dependencies--
for the first five years may be estimated at 150,000 rupees per Annum.

Import and export duties @ -----	--50,000
Court fees and fines @ -----	-- 20,000
Total I.R.P -----	---220,000 per annum.

Exclusive of what may be derived from the manufacture of salt and sale of opium,-- after the topographical survey of the country has been completed, which might certainly be effected in five years, during which period the population under our government would rapidly increase and as the soil of the country is peculiarly fertile and productive, the revenue after the lapse of the first settlement might I have every reason to suppose, be enhanced three fold.

Sub commissioner's office
Akhyab 26th April 1826.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt. Servant

XXX
Sub commissioner.

III

12 Chronological Table of the Rajahs of Arracan down to the Congress of the Burmese.

No.	Names	Remarks	Aug Eon	No.	Names	Remarks	Aug Eon
1	Chandra Vengya Gota		113	53	Boya Son		584
2	Sora Indira		117	54	Sora Son Monach		585
3	Naka Tany		155	55	Saka Phang		571
4	Sora Chandra		225	56	Saka Son		574
5	Naka Tany Chandra		268	57	Naka		579
6	Saka Chandra		288	58	Phang Son		580
7	Naka Chandra		317	59	Manich Chandra gaur		581
8	Naka Chandra 1 st		345	60	Manich Chandra		582
9	Sora Chandra 2 ^d		365	61	Syng fa Son gaur		583
10	Saka Raja & Chandra		384	62	Syng fa Son gaur	put to death	584
11	Saka Chandra 2 ^d	disowned	387	63	Syng fa Son gaur		589
12	Uman To		392	64	Syng fa Son gaur		589
13	Boya Son		405	65	Syng fa Son gaur		600
14	Uman Son gaur	put to death	423	66	Syng fa Son gaur		601
15	Manich Son gaur		438	67	Syng fa Son gaur		
16	Saka Son		443	68	Manich Son gaur		607
17	Chandra Son		449	69	Raja Son gaur		610
18	Manich Son gaur		459	70	Chandra Son gaur		615
19	Naka Son		462	71	Syng fa Son gaur		623
20	Sora		464	72	Syng fa Son gaur		630
21	Phang		468	73	Syng fa Son gaur	put to death	632
22	Manich Son gaur	put to death	470	74	Manich Phang 2 ^d	2 ^d 2 ^d	637
23	Chandra Son	referred	471	75	Chandra Son	2 ^d 2 ^d	640
24	Manich Son gaur		478	76	Manich Son		740
25	Manich Son 1 st		479	77	Syng fa Son gaur		749
26	Manich Naka		481	78	Syng fa Son gaur		752
27	Manich Phang 1 st	put to death	485	79	Syng fa Son gaur		757
28	Syng fa Son		487	80	Syng fa Son 1 st		758
29	Manich Son 2 ^d		492	81	Syng fa Son	referred	760
30	Manich Son gaur	referred	492	82	Syng fa Son 2 ^d		762
31	Syng fa Son		498	83	Chandra Son		768
32	Syng fa Son		500	84	Syng fa Son		768
33	Syng fa Son gaur		502	85	Phang Son gaur		792
34	Syng fa Son gaur 1 st		510	86	Naka Phang		
35	Syng fa Son gaur		520	87	Naka Phang		856
36	Phang		530	88	Syng fa Son		858
37	Phang		532	89	Manich Son gaur 6 months		
38	Syng fa Son		534	90	Chandra Son		883
39	Manich Son gaur		549	91	Manich Son gaur		885
40	Syng fa Son		551	92	Syng fa Son		887
41	Syng fa Son	put to death	553	93	Manich Chandra gaur 6 months		
42	Chandra Son	2 ^d 2 ^d	554	94	Naka Son		893

No.	Names	Remarks	Age	No.	Names	Remarks	Age
83	Manu-ba		913	109	Lara Pura		1097
85	Manu-ba		917	110	Pogala six months	scattered	
87	Manu-ba			111	Pala three days	just died	
88	Manu-ba Chakira		923	112	Manu-ba		1104
89	Manu-ba Phakub		955	113	Orbanga		1123
90	Manu-ba Rajguru		975	114	Manu-ba	scattered	
91	Manu-ba Rajguru		980	115	Manu-ba	scattered	1136
92	Manu-ba Rajguru 1 st		1000	116	Manu-ba Rajguru	scattered	1135
93	Manu-ba Rajguru 28 days			117	Manu-ba	scattered	1139
94	Manu-ba Rajguru		1007	118	Manu-ba	scattered	
95	Manu-ba Rajguru		1014	119	Manu-ba		1144
96	Manu-ba Rajguru		1017	120	Manu-ba		1146
97	Manu-ba Rajguru 2 nd				Governors of Orissa		
98	Manu-ba Rajguru		1054		under the British		
99	Manu-ba Rajguru				Governments		
100	Manu-ba Rajguru		1055	1	Manu-ba Rajguru	scattered	1149
101	Manu-ba Rajguru	Deceased	1059	2	Manu-ba Rajguru	scattered	1152
102	Manu-ba Rajguru	scattered	1062	3	Manu-ba Rajguru	scattered	1153
103	Manu-ba Rajguru	scattered		4	Manu-ba Rajguru	scattered	1155
104	Manu-ba Rajguru	scattered	1068	5	Manu-ba Rajguru	scattered	1157
105	Manu-ba Rajguru		1072	6	Manu-ba Rajguru	scattered	1175
106	Manu-ba Rajguru	just died	1093	7	Manu-ba Rajguru	scattered	1180
107	Manu-ba Rajguru	Deceased	1095	8	Manu-ba Rajguru	scattered	1183
108	Manu-ba Rajguru	scattered	1090	9	Manu-ba Rajguru	scattered	1186
					Governors under the		
					English Government		
				1	Thomas Campbell Robertson		

W. P. P. P.
S. P. P. P.

कॉपी राखी राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार
National Archives
of India, Govt. of India

ESTIMATION OF ROHINGYA

No. of Rohingya in 1826 = $S = 30,000$

Duration = $2012 - 1826 = 186$ years = n

Birth rate = $r = 2.4\%$

By continuous increment formula

$$= S(1+r)^n$$

$$= 30,000(1+0.024)^{186}$$

$$= 2,471,230$$

Note: only 1.2 m Rohingya are living within country out of 2.47123 m

13833
1919/182

Let 2000/181

Let 2000/181

Let 2000/181

ET/A

Let 2000/181

Let 2000/181

Let 2000/181