APPENDIX III.

THE STORY OF MOGAUNG[1]

The most important province or section of the Mau kingdom under the central state of Mung-Mau, or Kusambi, was that known at the present day as Mogaung. Not only was it the most extensive but it was usually also more powerful than the other sections, and its history, as an independent state, outlasted that of Mung-May by some 150 years.

In the legend of Kun-Lung we saw that the western portion of the province was said to have been occupied by him in the earliest days of Mau history, but from the date of this fabulous, or half fabulous, occurrence down to the time of Sam-Lung-pha, little or nothing is to be found about it except when occasionally mentioned as the country of the Nora; and indeed it is most probable that until conquered by Sam-Lung-pha it (together with parts of Khamti, &c.), formed an entirely independent Nora state, and possibly, though I have heard of none as yet, annals may exist to this day recording their history. For the Noras were a comparatively civilized people, and the few who remain are still regarded in Mogaung, Khamti, and Upper Asam as a learned class, and are generally employed among the Buddhist priesthood and others as astronomers and writers. From the little I have been able to glean of the Noras from native sources it would seem that they formerly constituted the aboriginal population of the region in question, but afterwards became mixed with the Mau and Khamti Shans. Their original seat was probably in Khamti, though in former times that province extended far beyond its present limits towards the south and west, and was divided into two districts called Ai-Kham and Ai-Ton, the former to the north, the latter to the south.[1] They were a

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1. The western part was afterwards called Sankring Khamti but this was not an original division of the country. Wilcox was informed by the Khamti Shans that they themselves came from the region bordering on Siam and Yunnan, and that at the time of their first arrival in their present locality the country was inhabited "by Lamas or the Khaphok tribe", - Wilcox could find no trace of their having at any time had intercourse with Tibet (Selections, Bengal Government, No. XXIII, 1855, p. 117, and Asiatick Researches, XVII, p. 441 &c.). Major Pemberton fixed the home of the Noras in Upper Asam - in the country of the Moamerias or Muttucks - but in the next sentence he says - "The Sham Chieftain of Mogaung is also called the Nora Rajah by the Singphos, and it appears that the term is also applied to the Shans between Hookong and Mogaung"! (Eastern Frontier, p. 68.) The two statements are scarcely reconcilable, but the latter I believe to be correct; and moreover it coincides with Fr. Hamilton (Buchanan), who says they spoke a dialect very little different from that of Siam, called themselves Tay-Loun (Tai-lung, i.e., great Tai or Shans), and had "Princes of the same family with the dynasty which then (circa 1795) governed Asam". Their kingdom was called by the Munnipuris Bong! (Edinh. Phil. Journal, II, p. 263, 1820.)

valley-dwelling agricultural people and superior in point of civilization to the hill tribes by whom they were surrounded, but whether, in the first instance, of a purely Tai race or an offshoot of some Tibetan tribe it is impossible to form an opinion. Their independence seems to have dated down to about the reign of the May King, Chau-kampha, when the general, Sam-Lung-pha, prior to his extensive conquests appears to have been created first Tsaubwa or chief ruler of the greater part of their country, under the suzerainty of his brother. The precise date of Sam-Lung-pha's accession in Nora is somewhat uncertain, but 577 of the Burmese era or 1215 A.D., is the year generally indicated in the Shan records, and would not be far from the truth.[1] At this time, it is related, that Sam-Lung-pha in crossing the river now known as the Nam Kaung (Mogaung river), a short distance above the site of the present Mogaung, found a sapphire drum[2] in the bed of the stream, and, regarding it as a good omen, at once established a town near the spot, and called it Mung-kaung or "drum town".[3] He retained the sapphire, and it was afterwards handed down to his successors, and held by them for many generations as a mark of power.

The Mogaung annals claim for their first chief, the government of eight separates who were divided into ninety-nine[4] Tsaubwaships and spread over the following provinces:- (1) Khamti; (2) Sankring Khamti (or Western Khamti on the Kyendwen); (3) Hukung; (4) Maing-Kaing; (5) Maing-Ngyaung; (6) Mo-Nyin; (7) Taungthwot (Sumjok); (8) Kalei; (9) the four Yaw towns (the most northern of the districts inhabited by the Yaws); (10) Mautshobo. This is probably an exaggeration, especially as regards the southern provinces, or if not, it must at all events be regarded as the greatest extension to which Mogaung ever attained, for like the other Shan provinces its extent fluctuated greatly with the varying fortunes of its rulers. The eight races were (1) the Noras, divided into the Ai-Ton, the Ai-Kham, and Fakei (the latter were not true Noras, but fugitives from Mung-Mau); (2) the Khang or Khang-sei (i.e., the Khyens or Nagas); (3) the Singphos or Kachyens; (4) the Pwons, divided into great and small Pwons; (5) the Kadus, a kindred people to the latter, similarly divided; (6) the Yaws, a tribe of Burmans on the right bank of the Irrawaddy; (7) the Kunbaw (said to be the Burmese of the neighbourhood of Mautshobo; (8) the Kunungs and Kumuns, or Mishmis, divided by the Asamese into Miju and Chullicotta Mishmis.

Sam-Lung-pha's reign, as tsaubwa of Mogaung, lasted only thirteen years, for in 1228, while engaged in his western conquests, he appears to have been succeeded by a nephew named Noi-San-pha, a

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1. This would be five years earlier than his brother's accession to Mung-mau.

2. Kaung is said to mean "drum"; a sapphire in the shape of a drum is probably meant.

3. The adopted Pali name is Udigiri-rata.

4. Meaning probably an indefinite, large number.

son of the Mau king, but who in assuming the tsaubwaship took his father's name, Chau-Kam-pha. His descendants continued to reign uneventfully and in regular succession until the year 1443 A.D., when Chau-Si-pha, the brother of the unfortunate Chau-Ngan-pha, as we have already seen in the history of the Mung-Mau line, succeeded to the tsaubwaship. He was surnamed Chau-Kwon-pha, and his reign at Mogaung is recorded to have lasted for the extraordinary period of fifty years. He was followed in 1493 by the Mung-Mau king, Chau-Kaa-pha, who had abdicated as we have seen above in favour of his son on suffering a defeat from the Chinese, and had retired first to Khamti and afterwards to Mogaung. To signalise his accession and to commemorate the beginning, as he probably hoped, of a new era in Mogaung, he founded a new capital at a distance of one day's journey to the N.W. of old Mogaung, and which at first was known by the name of Tsei-Lan, but afterwards by that of Tsei-En or Chei-En. From here he set out with a considerable army to undertake the conquest of Asam, but on arriving at the border of that country the Ahom king offered him large presents of cattle and horses, and he retired peacefully to Tsei-En. Chau-Kaa-pha is also said to have built another city called Pha-kung, now in ruins; but the position of this place I cannot ascertain. His reign lasted twenty-four years, and some time before his death he distributed various portions of his country among his relatives and others whom he appointed governors or tributary tsaubwas. Thus one Chau-Lung-Tu-mung is said to have been appointed governor of a district called Mansai on the right bank of the Kyendwen, and Tsa-Tsaw-Yot was created governor of another district, on the opposite bank, called Maing-Tung. The country of the Kunungs and Kumuns (Mishmis), together with Ta-Wi and Ta-Wai,[1] he gave to Chau-Lung-Mung-Chang; Kassei or Munnipur to Haw Yot, and three districts of the Khang-sei, or Naga country, to one Chau-ho-tom. To his only son, named Chau-Hun-pha, he assigned the Yaw country west of the Kyendwen, and thus it was that the latter did not succeed his father in the tsaubwaship of Mogaung.

So far the Mogaung tsaubwas had all been of the Mau line, but here a break occurred for about ninety years, commencing with Chau-Kaa-pha's minister, Chau-sui-pha or Sam-Lung-pawmaing, as his title had previously been, and who reigned for six years. His successor was one Chau-Sui-Kwei (surnamed Chau-Peng), but of what relationship to the pawmaing or any previous tsaubwa there is nothing to show. In the 30th year of this prince's reign (Lakli Rung. maw 28=1556 A.D.) a Burmese army despatched by the king of Hentha-wadi (Pegu) invaded Mogaung and conquered it, establishing priests and teachers for converting the people to Buddhism. The Tsaubwa gave in his submission and became a tributary chief; two years afterwards he died, and was followed for four reigns (forty-seven years) by his lineal descendants, during which

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1. The situation of this district is said to be towards the north. Can it have any connection with the central of the three southern provinces of Tibet, called by the Chinese Wai or Wei? It can have no reference to Tavoy.

time war was frequently carried on, in a desultory way, with the Burmese, but never with the result of effecting absolute independence, except for a short time during the reign of the last of the four, Chau-Hum-pha. The most formidable of these wars, however, was one waged by the second of the four tsaubwas, called Chau-Kaa-pha II (No. 15 of table below). The King of Pegu, known by the title Sing-pyu-mya-yen, had had several wars with the Siamese, in some of which Mogaung, Monyin, Momiet, &c., were asked, or ordered, to take part, and had generally done so until the reign of Chau-Kaa-pha II, who on one occasion refused assistance to the Peguans, and thereby brought on a war in his own country which lasted three years. His army was eventually beaten and he was taken prisoner to Pegu, where he was exposed for seven days at each of the twenty gates of the king's palace.

In 1605, with the sanction of the Pegu king, a prince of Mung-Mau called Chau-Tit-pha, probably a grandson of Chau-Hum-pha,[1] was placed on the throne of Mogaung, and from this time until the final subjection of the province to the Burmese, the Mau line remained intact. They were, however, never thoroughly independent except for short intervals during periods of weakness or dissension in Burma.

The only remarkable point in Chau-Tit-pha's reign was the founding of the present town of Mogaung. At his death in 1626 a tsaubwa of Maing-Lung, near Momiet, was appointed by the Burmese king, but though he received allegiance from the people of Mogaung, he never resided in the province, and three years after his accession died, leaving no heir. The queen of Chau-Tit-pha named Lang-chu-paw, who had meanwhile been acting as regent during the absence of the Maing-Lung tsaubwa, now continued the regency for a further period of ten years when she was created tsaubwa in her own right and filled the post for an additional term of twelve years.

After the death of the queen in 1651 nothing noteworthy occurred until the year 1751, when a tsaubwa called Haw Seing (i.e., gem of the palace) after a reign of nine years abdicated in favour of his son. The reason given in the Mogaung history is that his pride would no longer allow him to remain tributary to the Burmese, but in all probability an unsuccessful war occurred about this time which obliged the chief to take flight. In any case the son, called Haw Kam (or golden palace), died after seventeen years when Haw Seing returned from his retirement and again assumed power. He was attacked with leprosy, and in consequence built a Haw or royal residence called Lang Seng near the north end of the Endawgyi lake, to which he retired after three years. A Burmese official called Moung Kiaw was then sent from Ava to act as tsaubwa, but according to the Shan account, he proved a traitor and joined with the tsaubwas of Bamo, Theinni, and other places in inducing the Chinese to make

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1. See under Mung-Mau above and No. 44, Table I.

war upon Burma. But however this may have been, Mogaung became mixed up in the war between Burma and China, which commenced in 1765,[1] and in the course of which Moung Kiaw fled to China, leaving his brother, Moung Piu, to administer the province. The latter died in 1775, and the Burmese being fully engaged in reorganising their country after the wars, allowed the Shans of Mogaung to replace old Haw Seing at the head of affairs. He lived, however, only for two years, and after his death in 1777 the tsaubwaship became vacant for eight years. A Shan named Yaw-pan-kyung was then placed in power and succeeded, for a time, in attaining a certain degree of independence, but the Burmese attacked him, took him prisoner, and eventually put him to death after plundering his palace and committing great havoc in the town. This was in B.E. 1158 or 1796 A.D., and from that time forward Mogaung became an integral part of the kingdom of Burma, and was governed by woons appointed from Ava - only one break occurring, viz., from 1840 to 1843, when an Asamese prince, called Tipum Raja (brother to the exiled prince of that country, then confined at the Court of Ava), was created tsaubwa of Mogaung, and in addition received the district of Bamo as a jaghire.[2]

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1. See Burney in J.A.S.B., VI, pt. I, p. 128, et. seq. for a full account of the war from the Burmese point of view.

2. Elias, N., Introductory sketches of the History of the Shans in Upper Burma and Western Yunnan, pp. 1, 2, 11-25, 39-44. All footnotes belong to the original.

Table of Mogaung Tsaubwas.

Number	Name	Relationship to the preceding	COMMENCEMENT OF REIGN			Length of reign years	Capital	Remarks
			Name of Shan year or Lakli	Burmese era	A. D.			
1	Sam-Lung-pha	...	Khut-mit	47	577	1215	13	Old Mogaung	Otherwise Sam-Lung-kung-maing, son of No. 31 of Mung-Mau.
2	Chau-Kam-pha	Nephew	Kaa-kiu	60	590	1228	20	Do	This was his father's name which he assumed; his real name was Noi-San-pha.
3	Chau-Kun-law	Son	Kaa-mut	20	610	1248	60	Do	
4	Chau-Pu-Reing	Do	Kaa-mut	20	670	1308	36	Do	
5	Chau-Tei-pha	Do	Kat-mut	56	706	1344	2	Do	
6	Pwa-Ngan-maing.	Do	Rung-raw	58	708	1346	15	Do	
7	Kun-Tau-pha	Do	Rai-saw	13	723	1361	20	Do	
8	Chau-Hung-pha.	Do	Rai-san	33	743	1381	30	Do	
9	Chau-Pin-pha	Do	Rai-ngi	3	773	1411	35	Do	
10	Chau-Si-pha	...	Rung-plaw	38	808	1446	50	Do	Surnamed Chau-Kwon-pha. He was brother of Chau. Ngan-pha (No. 39) Mung-Mau.
11	Chau-Kaa-pha	...	Rung-mau	28	858	1496	24	Chei-En	Surnamed Chau-Kyek-pha.
12	Sam-Lung-paw-maing.	...	Dap. mau	52	882	1520	6	Do	Otherwise Chau-Sui-fin. Here the Mau line breaks off.
13	Chau-Sui-kwei	...	Rung-raw	58	888	1526	32	Uncertain	Surnamed Chau-peng.
14	Chau-Hum-pha	Son	Kaa-siu	30	920	1558	6	Do	
15	Chau-Kaa-pha	Do	Kat-kiu	36	926	1564	19	Do	
16	Chau-Kon-kam	Do	Plek-sin-ga.	55	945	1583	8	Do	
17	Chau-Hum-pha	Do	Rai-ngi	3	953	1591	14	New Mogaung.	He became temporarily independent of Burmah.
18	Chau-Tit-pha	...	Khut-si	17	967	1605	21	Do	Surnamed Chau-kaa-maing, and probably a grandson of Chau-Hum-pha (No. 44) of Mung-Mau. Here the Mau line recommences.

Table of Mogaung Tsaubwas (Concluded)

Number	Name	Relationship to the preceding	COMMENCEMENT OF REIGN			Length of reign years	Capital	Remarks
			Name of Shan year or Iakli	Burmese era	A. D.			
19	Chau-Sain-Lung.	...	Rung-plaw	38	988	1626	3 Do	) The country admin-
	No King	...	Kap-si	41	991	1629	10 Do	) istered by Chau-Tit-) pha's queen, No. 20.
20	Lang-Chu-paw	...	Kap-ngi	51	1001	1639	12 Uncertain	Dowager queen of Chau-Tit-pha.
21	Cheing-Lung-Ho-Hup	Adopted.	Rai-ngi	3	1013	1651	12 Maing-kwon	Said to be a minister's title.
22	Chau-Sui-Yaw	Son	Plek-ngi	15	1025	1663	10 Do	
23	Chau-Sui-Kyek	...	Plek-saw	25	1035	1673	56 Mogaung	Said to have been a grandson of Chau-Hum-pha (No. 44) of Mung-Mau.
24	Chau-Hum	Son	Kap-san	21	1091	1729	10 Do	Born at Ava and called by the Burmese Chau-Maung-pu!
25	Haw-Seing	Do	Kap-singa	31	1101	1739	9 Do	
26	Haw-Kam	Son	Kaa-mau	40	1110	1748	17 Mogaung	
	Again Haw-Seing	...	Khut-sau	57	1127	1765	3 Lang-Seing	
27	Maung-Kiaw	Son?	Kaa-kiu	60	1130	1768	3 Mogaung	A Burmese. His Shan name was, perhaps, Haw-Kam.
28	Maung-Piu	Brother	Rai-ngi	3	1133	1771	4 Do	
	Again Haw-Seing.	...	Khut-singa.	7	1137	1775	2 Do	
	No King	...	Taw-san	9	1139	1777	8 Do	
29	Chau-Yaw-Pan-Kyung.	...	Khut-si	17	1147	1785	11 Do	Was captured by the Burmese in B.E. 1158 or A.D. 1796.