

LIST OF THE KINGS OF BURMA AS ENTERED IN THE MAHA RAJAWENG (Great History of Kings)

NOTE: Data in parentheses are alternate dates or spellings by other authorities.

A. Legendary Kings of Tagaung

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| 1. Abi Raja | BCE C.850 |
| 2. Kan Rajange, son | |
| 3. Jambudipa Raja, son | |
| 4. Thenggatha Raja, son | |
| 5. Wippana Raja, son | |
| 6. Dewata Raja, son | |
| 7. Munika Raja, son | |
| 8. Naga Raja, uncle | |
| 9. Inda Raja, brother | |
| 10. Thamuti Raja, son | |
| 11. Dewa Raja, son | |
| 12. Mahinda Raja, son | |
| 13. Wimala Raja, son | |
| 14. Thihabanu Raja, son | |
| 15. Denggana Raja, son | |
| 16. Kantha Raja, son | |
| 17. Kalingga Raja, son | |
| 18. Thengdwe Raja, son | |
| 19. Hihala Raja, son | |
| 20. Hantha Raja, brother | |
| 21. Wara Raja, son | |
| 22. Alaung Raja, son | |
| 23. Koalaka Raja, son | |
| 24. Thirira Raja, son | |
| 25. Thengyi Raja, son | |
| 26. Tainghkyit Raja, son | |
| 27. Padun Raja, son | |
| 28. Menghlagyi Raja, son | |
| 29. Thanthuthiha Raja, son | |
| 30. Denga Raja, son | |
| 31. Hinda Raja, son | |
| 32. Moariya Raja, son | |
| 33. Binnaka Raja, son | C 500 BCE? |

B. Legendary Kings at Mauroya and Tagaung

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Daza Raja | C 500 BCE |
| 2. Thado Taingra Raja | |
| 3. Thado Rahtara Meng | |
| 4. Thado Tahkwunra Meng | |
| 5. Thado Hlanbyanza Meng | |
| 6. Thado Shwe Meng | |
| 7. Thado Galunra Meng | |
| 8. Thado Nagara Meng | |
| 9. Thado Naganang Meng | |
| 10. Thado Rahoala Meng | |
| 11. Thado Paungshe Meng | |
| 12. Thado Kyaukshe Meng | |
| 13. Thado Hsenglauk Meng | |

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 14. Thado Hsengtin Meng | |
| 15. Thado Tainghkyit Meng | |
| 16. Thado Menggyi Meng | |
| 17. Thado Dhamma Raja, or Maha Raja Meng | <i>Dethroned C.498</i> |

C. Kings at Tharekhettara

NOTES: YR = Year of Religion
YA = Year of Accession
BE = Burmese Era
LR = Length of Reign

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Mahathambawa; YR=60, LR=6 | YA=483 BCE |
| <i>Dies at sea.</i> | |
| 2. Tsulathambawa, bro; YR=66, LR=35 | |
| <i>Son of Tado Dhamma Raja Meng, King of Tagaung.</i> | |
| 3. Dwottabaung, son of #1; YR=101, LR=70 | |
| <i>Kingdom includes valley of the Irawadi a few miles North and South of Prome. Petty chiefs of tribes akin to the Burmese rule small tracts of land up to the territory occupied by the Tai race.</i> | |
| 4. Dwottaran, son; YR=171, LR=22 | |
| 5. Ranbaung, son; YR=193, LR=50 | |
| 6. Ranmhan, son; YR=243, LR=50 | |
| 7. Rekkhan, son; YR=293, LR=31 | |
| 8. Khanlougmen, son; YR=324, LR=38 | |
| 9. Lekkhaing, son; YR=362, LR=34 | |
| 10. Thirikhan, son; YR=396, LR=28 | |
| 11. Thiririt, ?; YR=424, LR=9 | |
| 12. Ngataba, ?; YR=433, LR=51 | YA=110 BCE |
| <i>A change of dynasty. Ngataba was the adopted son of Thiririt.</i> | |
| 13. Phaperan, son; YR=484, LR=66 | |
| 14. Ranmukkha, son; YR=550, LR=15 | YA=7 CE |
| 15. Ranthunkha, son; YR=565, LR=3 | |
| 16. Ranmutsaleinda, son; YR=568, LR=15 | |
| 17. Berinda, brother; YR=583, LR=12 | |
| 18. Mutsala, son; YR=595, LR=5 | |
| 19. Punna, son; YR=600, LR=3 | |
| 20. Thakha, brother; YR=603, LR=3 | |
| 21. Thakhi, son; YR=606, LR=3 | |
| 22. Kannu, brother; YR=609, LR=1 | |
| 23. Kantek, brother; YR=610, LR=3 | |
| 24. Bitstsa, brother; YR=613, LR=4 | |
| 25. Shumundari, ? ; YR=617, LR=7 | |
| 26. Adetya, son; YR=624, LR=3 | |
| 27. Thupinya, or Nagaratsheinna, brother | |
| YR=627, LR=11 | YA=84 CE |
| <i>At the death of this king in 95CE, the kingdom of Tharekhettara ends. There is an interval of 13 years before</i> | |

the new dynasty begins to reign at Pagan.

By this time the future Pegu area has become consolidated under kings from Telingana.

1.Thamugdarit; YR=651, LR=45 YA=108 CE

This king, said to be a nephew to Thupinya, established a dynasty at Pagan, which is also called Paukgan, Pugurama, Thiripitstsara, Arimaddana, Tam-padipa, and Tampawati.

2.Rathe Kyung, ? ;YR=696, LR=15

D-1. Kings at Pagan (Pagan)

3.Pyumengti, or Pyutsauti (Pyusawti)
YR=711, LR=75 YA(167)CE

(= Soati, dies at 110 years old). Supposed descendant of the ancient kings of Maureya and Upper Pagan.

4.Htimengyin (Timinyi), son; YR=786, LR=57 (242)

5.Yinmengbaik (Yimminpaik), son; YR=843, LR=25 (299)

6.Paikthenglay (Paikthili), son; YR=868, LR=20 (324)

7.Thenglaygyung (Thinlikyaug), son; YR=888, LR=43 (344)

8.Kyungdurit (Kyaungdurit), son; YR=931, LR=25 (387)

9.Thayhtan (Thihtan), son; YR=956, LR=23 (412)

Several Usurpers (439-97); YR=979, LR=55

10.Tharamwunbya (Tharamunhpya), grandson of #9
YR=1034, LR=22 (494)

11.Thaiktaingmeng (Thaiktaing), son;
YR=1056, LR=7 (516)

12.Thenglaygyungnge (Thinlikyaugnge), son;
YR=1063, LR=9 (523)

13.Thenglaypaik (Thinlipaik), brother;
YR=1072, LR=15 (532)

14.Khanlung (Hkanlaung), brother; YR=1087, LR=10 (547)

15.Khanlat (Hkanlat), brother; YR=1097, LR=12 (557)

16.Htwuntaik (Htuntaik), son; YR=1109, LR=13 (569)

17.Htwunbyit (Htunpyit), son; YR=1122, LR=16 (582)

18.Htwun-Khyi (Htunchit), son; YR=1138, LR=15 (598)

19.Thenga Radza, or Puppatsau Rahan (Popa Sawrahan),
usurping priest; YR=1153, LR=27 (613)

20.Shweunthi (Shwe Onthi), son-in-law;
YR=1180, LR=12 YA=637 (640)

The existing Burmese era, though said to have been established by Thenga Radza, commences 639 CE, in the month of March.

21.Peitthun (Peitthon), brother;
YR=1192, LR=8, BE=11 YA=649 (652)

22.Peittung, son; YR=1200, LR=50, BE=19 YA=657

23.Nga Khwe (Ngagkwe), brother; YR=1250, LR=6 (710)

24.Myin Kywe (Myinkywe), usurper; YR=1256, LR=10(716)

25.Theingkha (Theinhka); YR=1266, LR=8 (726)
Relationship not stated,

Said to be of the royal race.

26.Theintswun (Theinsun), son; YR=1274, LR=6 (734)

27.Shwelaung, son; YR=1280, LR=9 (744)

28.Htwundweng (Htunhtwin), son; YR=1289, LR=9 (753)

29.Shwemhauk (Shwemauk), son; YR=1298, LR=23 (762)

30.Mwunlwut (Munlat), brother; YR=1321, LR=17 (785)

31.Tsaukhengnhit (Sawhkinhnit), son;
YR=1338, LR=27 (802)

32.Khailu (Hkelu), son; YR=1365, LR=17 (829)

33.Pyinbya, brother; YR=1382, LR=32 (846)
Founder of Pagan, 849

34.Tannet, son; YR=1414, LR=28 (878)

35.Nga Khwe (Sale Ngahkwe), usurper
YR=1442, LR=9 (906)

Grandson of a younger brother of #26

36.Theinkho, son; YR=1451, LR=16

This king is not in some lists.

37.Nyaungu Tsau Rahan (Nyaung-u Sawrahan), usurper
YR=1467, LR=33 (931)

38.Kwon tshau Kyung Phyu (Kunhsaw Kyaungphyu),
son of #34; YR=1500, LR=22 (964)

Dethroned; retires to a monastery.

39.Kyitso (Kyiso), son of #37; YR=1522, LR=6 (986)

40.Tsukkata (Sokkate), brother; TR=1528, LR=25 (992)
Killed by #41

D-2. The Pagan Dynasty

41 (1).Anoarahtasoa (Anawrahta, Aniruddha), son of #38
YR=1553, BE=372, LR=42 YA=1010 (1044)

The history places the commencement of this reign in 379 BCE, but this does not agree with the date deduced from the length of previous reigns.

42 (2).Tsaulu (Man Lulan, Sawlu), son
LR=5 YA=1052 (1077)

Appoints foster brother Nga Raman Khan governor of Pegu.

43 (3).Kyantsittha (Kyanzittha, Thiluin Man), brother
LR=28 YA=1057 (1084)

A supposed son of #41 by daughter of Raja of Wethali.

44 (4).Alungtsithu (Alaungsithu, Cansu I), grandson
LR=75 YA=1085 (1113)

Murdered by younger son.

45.Meng Shengtsau, son;
Reigned one day YA=1160

There is confusion for the rest of the dynasty:

There are three versions of it:

A

46.Narathu, surnamed Kula Kya Meng, brother;
LR=4 YA=1160

47.Mengyinnarathunkha, son; LR=3 YA=1164

48.Narabaditsithu, brother; LR=37 YA=1167

49.Dzeyatheinkha, son; LR=23 YA=1204

50.Kyatswa, son; LR=16 YA=1227

51.Uzana, son; LR=5 YA=1243

52.Narathihapate, or Tarukpyemeng, son; LR=31 YA=1248

53.Kyautswa, son; LR=12 YA=1279

Deposed, and afterwards killed by three Shan brothers; end of the Pagan monarchy.

B

(5.Narathu), son; (1167)

- (6.Naratheinhka), son; (1170)
 (7.Narapatisithu), brother; (1173)
 (8.Nantaungmya (Htilominlo)), son; (1210)
 (9.Kyaswa), son; (1234)
 (10.Uzana), son; (1250)
 (11.Narathihapate (Tarokpyemin)), son; (1254)
 (12.Kyawswa), son; (1287)
 (13.Sawhnit), son; (1298)
 (14.Uzana), son; (1325)

C

- (5.Imtaw Syan (Narathu)); (1165?)
 (6.Cansu II (Narapatisithu)); (1174)
 (7.Natonmya (Nantaungmya)), son; (1211)
 (8.Narasingha Uccana (Naratheinhka)), son; (1231?)
 (9.Klacwa (Kyaswa)), brother; (1235)
 (10.Uccana (Uzana)), son of #8; (1249?)
 (11.Man Yan), son; (1256)
 (12.Tarukplyi (Narathihapate)), brother; (1256?-1287)

E. Kings of the Shan Race:
 Successors of the Pagan Kings:
 Rule at Myinsaing and Panya (Pinya)

- (1).Athengkaya (Athinhkaya), eldest;
 (2).Radzathenggyan (Yazathinkyan);
 (3).Thihathu Tatsisheng (Thihathu), youngest;
 BE=660, LR=14 YA=1298
*Three brothers of Shan race, who usurped
 authority and governed with equal power.*
 1 (3).Thihathu Tatsisheng (Thihathu);
 BE=674, LR=10 (1312)
The youngest brother reigned alone at Panya.
 2 (4).Uzana; BE=684, LR=20 (1324)
*Son of Kyautswa, the deposed king of Pagan,
 adopted by #1.*
 3 (5).Ngatsisheng Kyautswa (Ngashishin), half-brother;
 BE=704, LR=8 (1343)
*Son of Thihathu Tatsi Sheng by the daughter of
 Tarukpyemeng.*
 4 (6).Kyautswa (Kyawswange), son; BE=712, LR=9 (1350)
 5 (7).Narathu, brother; BE=721, LR=5 (1359)
 6 (8).Uzanabyaung (Uzana Pyaung), brother;
 BE=726, LR=3 months YA=1364 (1364)
Dethroned by Thadomengbya, founder of Ava.
 (9).Thadominbya), descendant of (3). (1364)

F. Shan rulers of Sagaing

- 1.Athengkaya Tsau Ywon (Sawyun), son of Thihathu;
 BE=677, LR=7 YA=1315 (1315)
Reigned at Myinsaing and Panya.
 2.Tarabygyi, stepson of Thihathu;
 BE=684, LR=14 (1323)
 3.Shwedaungtet (Shwetaungtet), son;
 BE=698, LR=3 (1336)
 4.Kyatswa (Kyaswa), son of #1; BE=701, LR=10 (1340)
 5.Naurahta Mengrai (Nawrahtaminye), brother;
 BE=711, LR=7 months (1350)

- 6.Tarabyangai (Tarabyange), brother;
 BE=711, LR=3 (1350)
 7.Mengbyauk Thihapate (Minbyauk Thihapate), b-i-l;
 BE=714, LR=12 YA=1352 (1352)
*This prince was driven from Sagaing by an army of
 northern Shans and put to death by his stepson Tha-
 domengbya in the year 726 = 1364.*

G. Rulers of the City of Ava

- 1.Thadomengbya (Thadominbya); BE=726, LR=3YA=1364
*Founder of the city of Ava. This king, said to be
 descended from the ancient kings of Tagaung, was on his
 mother's side grandson of Athengkaya Tsauywon, the Shan
 king of Tsagaing.*
 (2.Nga Nu), usurper; (1368)
 2 (3).Mengkyi Swa Tsaukai, or Tararabya (Minkyisawa-
 sawke); BE=729, LR=33 (1368)
*Elected to the throne as a descendant of the kings
 of Pagan, and of the family of the 3 Shan bro's.*
 3 (4).Hsengphyu Sheng, Tarabya (Tarabya), son;
 BE=762, LR=7 months (1401)
 (5.Nga Nauk Hsan), usurper; (1401)
 4 (6).Pyintsingmengtswe, or Meng Khaung (Minhkaung),
 son of #3; BE=763, LR=21 (1401)
 5 (7).Thihathu, Hsengphyu Sheng (Thihathu), son;
 BE=784, LR=4 (1422)
 6 (8).Menghlangai (Minhlange), son; LR=3 months (1426)
 7 (9).Kalekyetaungngyo (Kalekyetaungnyo), son;
 Usurper, LR=7 months (1426)
 8(10).Monhyin Mengtara or Mengnansi (Mohnyinthado);
 BE=788, LR=13 YA=1426 (1427)
*A chief of Shan descent, who enforced his claim to
 the throne, as a descendant of the kings of Pagan, and of the
 family of the three Shan brothers.*
 9(11).Mengraikyauswa (Minreyawswa), son;
 BE=801, LR=3 YA=1439 (1440)
 10(12).Thihathu or Bhureng Narapati (Narapati), bro'r;
 BE=804, LR=26 (1443)
*Governor of Prome. Both he and #9 are involved in
 constant wars with the Northern Shan chiefs, partic-ularly
 the Soabwa of Mogaung.*
 11(13).Mahathihathura (Thihathura), son;
 BE=830, LR=12 (1469)
 12(14).Thirithudhamma Radzadhipati, or Dutiya Meng
 Khaung (Minhkaung), son; BE=842, LR=21 (1481)
 13(15).Maha Radza, Dhipati, or Shwenansheng, Nurapati
 (Shwenankyawshin), 2nd son; BE=863, LR=25 (1502)
 14(16).Thohanbwa, usurper; BE=888, LR=16 (1527)
*Son of Tsalun, the Shan chief of Monhyin, who
 conquered Ava. Cruel and impious, he soon earns the hatred
 of both Shans and Burmese.*
 15(17).Khunmhaingngai (Hkonmaing), usurper;
 BE=904, LR=3 (1543)
*Shan chief of Unboug, who was elected (pro-
 claimed himself) king at Sagaing. He was related to*

Shwenan Sheng, a son of Monyin. He ruled only the area around the capital.

16(18).Mobyemeng Narapati (Moby Narapati), son;
BE=907, LR=6, abdicated (1546)

17(19).Sagaing Tsithukyauhteng Narapati (Sithukyawhtin)
usurper; BE=913, LR=3 YA=1551 (1552)

*A chief of Shan descent, who seized the throne;
conquered and deposed by Baureng Naung.*

H. Kings of the Taungu (Toungoo) Dynasty Rule at Ava and Hansawadi

(1.Minkyinyo); (1486)

(2.Tabinshwehti), son; (1531)

(3.Bayinnaung (Bureng Naung)), brother-in-law; (1551)

1(4).Nyaung Ram Meng (Nandabayin), son;
LR=6 YA=1599 (1581)

(Interregnum 1599-1605)

2(5).Maha Dhamma Raja, surnamed Anaukphetlun
Mengtard (Anaukpetlun), son; LR=23 YA=1605 (1605)
Reigned in Pegu from 1613.

3(6).Mengre Dippa (Minredeippa), son; LR=1 YA=1628
*This king, not having succeeded in establishing
himself in Ava, is not included among the kings in the Maha
Rajaweng.*

4(7).Thalwun Mengtara, or Thado Dhamma Raja (Thalun),
uncle; LR=19 YA=1629

The seat of government established at Ava.

5(8).Bengtale, or Nga Htap Daraga (Pindale), son;
LR=13 YA=1648

6(9).Pyi Meng, or Maha Pawara Dhamma Raja (Pye),
brother; LR=11 YA=1661

7(10).Narawara, son; LR=a few months YA=1672

8(11).Thiri Pawara Maha Dhamma Raja (Minrekyawdin),
brother (nephew); LR=26 YA=1672

9(12).Thiri Maha Thihathura Thudhamma Raja, Mar
Aung Ratana Daraga (Sane), son; LR=16 YA=1698

10(13).Thiri Pawara Maha Dhamma Raja Dibati
Hsengphyu-sheng (Taninganwe), son; LR=19 YA=1714

11(14).Maha Dhamma Raja Dibati (Mahadammayaza
Dipati),
son; LR=18 YA=1733 (to 1752)

*Taken prisoner when Ava was captured by the
Talaing army in 1751. Taken to Pegu, and there put to
death.*

I. Dynasty of Alaunghpra (or Alaungpaya) or Konbaung

(Capitals at Shwebo (1752-65), Ava (1765-83), Amarapura
(1783-1823), Ava (1823-37), Amarapura (1837-57) and
Mandalay (1857-85)).

1.Alaunghpra (Alaungpaya); LR=7 1753 (1752)
*Of Shwebo. Founder of the dynasty capital
Muthsobomyu.*

2.Naungdoagyi (Naungdawgyi), son; LR=3 1760
Capital at Sagaing.

3.Hsenghpyusheng (Hsinbyushin), brother; LR=12 1763
Capital at Ava.

4.Singgu Meng (Singu Min), son; LR=6 1775 (1776)

5.Maung Maung, son of #2 (#4); LR=7 days (1781)

6.Badun Meng, Bodoahpra (Bodawpaya), son of #1;
LR=38 1781

Built Amarapura as the capital.

7.Sagaing Meng or Phagyidoda (Bagyidaw), grandson;
LR=18 1819

Capital at Ava; dethroned by his brother.

8.Tharawadi Meng (Tharrawaddy), brother;
LR=9 1837 (1838)

9.Pugan Meng (Pagan Min), son; LR=7 1846
Dethroned by his half-brother.

10.Mengdun Meng (Mindon Min), brother; LR=25 1853
Built Mandale (Mandalay) as the capital.

(11.Thibaw, son; 1878-85)

J. Kings who Reigned in Pegu

List of the kings of Suvarna Bhumi or Tha-htun,
(capital) from the Native Chronicles.

1.Thiha Radza

*The first king. He died the year Buddha entered
Nirvana, about 543 BCE. Came from India.*

2.Thiri Dhamma Thauka 25.Maradi Radza

3.Titha 26.Thaduka

4.Dhamma Pala 27.Dhammabiya

5.Dhammadhadza 28.Thudatha

6.Enggura 29.Dippa Radza

7.Ubadewa Meng 30.Athekka Radza

8.Thiwarit 31.Bhumma Radza

9.Dzautakumma 32.Manda Radza

10.Dhamma Thauka 33.Mahingtha Radza

11.Uttara 34.Dhammatsekkaran

12.Kathawun 35.Thutsanbadi

13.Mahathala 36.Baddara Radza

14.Araka 37.Narathu Radza

15.Narathura 38.Tsambudipa

16.Maha Baddara 39.Ketharit Radza

17.Adara 40.Widzaya Kumma

18.Angula 41.Mani Radza

19.Urunnata 42.Tekkameng

20.Maha Thuganda 43.Kutha Radza

21.Thuganda Radza 44.Dippa Radza

22.Brahmadat 45.Nara Radza

23.Manya Radza 46.Radza Thura

24.Adika 47.Tsitta Radza

48.Diga Radza 54.Dzeya Radza

49.Uttama Radza 55.Thumana Radza

50.Thiri Radza 56.Maddaka Radza

51.Dhamma Radza 57.Aminna Radza

52.Maha Tsitta 58.Udinna Radza

53.Ganda Radza 59.Manuha Meng

*Manuha (# 59) was king of Tha-htun when the city
was taken and destroyed by Anorahta, king of Pagan,
about the year 1050CE.*

K. (Mon) Rulers of Pegu
from the foundation of the city of Hansawadi
(Hanthawaddy = Pegu)

1. Mahimu Thamala kumara (Thamala);
YR=1116, LR=12 YA=573 (825)
*Legendary founder of Pegu. Came from Thahtun to
build the city of Pegu.*
2. Wimala, brother; LR=7 YA=585 (837)
3. Katha Kumma (Atha), nephew; LR=7 YA=592 (854)
*(Son of Thamala) Begins extending power over the
whole delta and Eastward to Salwin river.*
4. Mahimu Arinda Radza (Areindama), son;
LR=7 YA=599 (861)
5. Mahintha Radza (a monk), son; LR=17 YA=606 (885)
6. Geinda Radza (Geinda), brother; LR=12 YA=623 (902)
7. Mahimu Miggadibba Radza (Migadeippagyi), son;
LR=15 YA=635 (917)
8. Gitstsawiya (Geissadiya), son; LR=10 YA=650 (932)
9. Karawika Radza (Karawika), son; LR=12 YA=660 (942)
10. Tsandala Radza (Pyinzala), ? ; LR=13 YA=672 (954)
11. Attatha Radza (Attatha), ? : LR=15 YA=685 (967)
12. Anuma Radza (Anuyama), son; LR=12 YA=700 (982)
13. Mahimu Miggadibbange (Migadeippange), usurper;
LR=10 YA=712 (994)
14. Mahimu Egga Thamanda Radza (Ekkathamanta),
brother;
LR=12 YA=722 (1004)
15. Ubamala Radza (Uppala), son; LR=12 YA=734 (1016)
16. Punnarika Radza (Pontarika), ? ; LR=15 YA=746 (1028)
17. Thamin Tiktha, Titha, or Tissa Radza (Tissa), son;
LR=20 YA=761 (1043)

(Up to this point the list is purely traditional) From this time a blank of about 500 years occurs in the annals of Pegu, during which the names of no native kings are entered. The two last kings in this list probably represented two periods, the religious ascendancy or religious strife of Brahmanists and Buddhists, extending over about 300 years. The close of Titha's reign would then synchronise with the conquest of Pegu and Thahtun by Anaurahta about 1050 CE, when Pegu became subject to Burma for about 230 years.

Kings of Pegu of the Shan race after reestablishment:

- 1(18). Wareru; BE=649, LR=19 1287
*(Son-in-law of Rama Khamheng of Sukhot'ai) A
Shan chief, who established the dynasty, but had his capital
at Muttama.*
- 2(19). Khunlau, or Thanaranbyakeit (Kkun Law), brother;
BE=668, LR=4 (1306?)
- 3(20). Dzauau, or Thengmhaing (Saw O), nephew;
BE=672, LR=13 (1310)
- 4(21). Dzauzip, or Bingaranda (Saw Zein), brother;
BE=685, LR=7 (1324)
- (22. Zein Pun, usurper; 1331)
- (23. Saw E Gan Gaung, nephew of 21; 1331)
- 5(24). Binyaelau (Binnya E Law), son of #2 (nephew);

- BE=692, LR=18 (1331)
- 6(25). Binyau, or Tshengphytusheng (Binnya U),
son of #4; BE=710, LR=37 (1353)
*This king restored the ancient capital Pegu, or
Hansawdi.*
- 7(26). Binyanwe, or Radzadirit (Razadarit), son;
BE=747, LR=38 (1385)
- 8(27). Binya Dhamma Radza (Binnya Dammayaza), son;
BE=785, LR=3 (1423)
- 9(28). Binya Rankit (Binnya Ran), brother;
BE=788, LR=20 (1426)
- 10(29). Binya Waru (Binnya Waru), nephew & adopted son;
BE=808, LR=4 (1446)
- 11(30). Binya Keng (Binnya Kyan), cousin;
BE=812, LR=3 (1450)
- 12(31). Mhaudau (Mawdaw), cousin; BE=815 (1453)
Reigned 7 months. A cruel tyrant, he's killed.
- 13(32). Shengtsaubu, Binyadau (queen) (Shin Sawbu),
daughter of #7; BE=815, LR=7 (1453)
- 14(33). Dhamma Dzedi (Dammazedi, s-i-l of #32),
not of royal race; BE=822, LR=31 (1472)
- 15(34). Binya Ran (Binnya Ran), son; BE=853, LR=35(1492)
*Son-in-law of #13. Fairly peaceful reign. Expe-
dition up the Irawadi without incident (possible pil-grimage
to Shwezigun Pagoda at Pagan). Attacks rising Taungu
power at Dwarawadi fort without success.*
- 16(35). Takarwutbi (Takayutpi)son; BE=888, LR=14 YA=1526
*Conquered and deposed by Tabeng Shwehti, king
of Taungu, 1540CE.*

(Burmese rule 1539-50)

1. Tabeng shwehti; LR=10 YA=1540
*King of Taungu, of Burmese race; conquered Pegu;
assumed the title of emperor, having subordinate to him the
kings of Ava, Prome, Taungu, and Martaban.*
2. Thamin dwut; LR=3 months YA=1550
Styled by the Portuguese writers Ximi de Zatan.
- 3(36). Thaminhtau (Smim Sawhtut), usurper; LR=1 YA=1550
*Styled Xemindoo by the Portuguese. He was a son
of Binya Ran, # 15 of the kings of Pegu, descendants of
Wareru.*
- 4(37). Bureng Naung (Smim Htaw, son of # 34); LR=30 YA=1551
*Styled Branginoco by the Portuguese; he was the
general of the armies of Tabeng Shwehti, and claimed to be
his lawful successor.*
5. Nanda Bureng, or Ngatsudaraga, son; LR=18 YA=1581
*Dethroned and put to death by the king of Taungu
(Burmese rule 1551-1740)*
- 1(38). Buddhakethi Gwemeng (Smim Htaw Buddhaketi);
LR=6 (abdicated voluntarily) 1740
- 2(39). Binya Dala (Binnya Dala, father-in-law);
LR=11 1746 (1747)
(Mon independence extinguished 1757) by Alaunhpra.

L. KINGS OF ARAKAN

L-1. Dhynygawati (Dinnyawadi) Dynasty (mythical)

1. Marayo; LR=62 YA=2666 BCE

2.Maradzi, son;	LR=32
3.Maraonleng, son;	LR=53
4.Mararwayleng, son;	LR=48
5.Marabengh, son;	LR=55
6.Maradzi, son;	LR=33
7.Marakeng, son;	LR=32
8.Ngatshapo, an usurper;	LR=21
9.Dwaratsandra, son of Marakeng;	LR=40
10.Tholatsandra, son;	LR=33
11.Tsandathuriyatsandra, son;	LR=37
12.Kalatsandra, son;	LR=40
13.Titsandra, son;	LR=31
14.Madhuthatsandra, son;	LR=20
15.Dzeyatsandra, son;	LR=40
16.Mokkhatsandra, son;	LR=26
17.Gunnatsandra, son;	LR=12

Three nobles reign 7 days, 3 months, and 8 months successively: Usurpers;

LR=11 mos	
18.Kan Radzagi, grandson of # 17;	LR=41
19.Kan Radzangai, brother;	LR=36
20.Indathuriya, son;	LR=35
21.Athurindathuriya, son;	LR=30
22.Tharameta, son;	LR=28
23.Thuriya, son;	LR=31
24.Mengthi, son;	LR=22
25.Mengba, son;	LR=22
26.Tsioung, son;	LR=28
27.Tataingtheng, brother;	LR=31
28.Kyaukhongweng, son;	LR=31
29.Thuriyanandamit, son;	LR=21
30.Athurindabhaya, son;	LR=31
31.Letyatsithukyi, son;	LR=32
32.Thihaka, son;	LR=43
33.Mengbhunthan, son;	LR=31
34.Tharethmwe, son;	LR=49
35.Dzeyanandathu, son;	LR=51
36.Tekkathu, son;	LR=46
37.Lekkhana, son;	LR=37
38.Gunnarit, son;	LR=48
39.Thiwarit, son;	LR=41
40.Menghlahmwe, son;	LR=31
41.Marinda, son;	LR=62
42.Thidhatkummara, son;	LR=22
43.Menghlakyi, son;	LR=47
44.Menghlangay, brother;	LR=24
45.Ngatsarit, son;	LR=38
46.Myethnawun, son;	LR=31
47.Letthutkyi, son;	LR=27
48.Thirikammathunda, son;	LR=31
49.Nandakotabhaya, son;	LR=27
50.Mengnanhpyu, son;	LR=28
51.Mengmanu, son;	LR=28
52.Mengkhongngay, son;	LR=19
53.Loukkhoungradza, son;	LR=40
54.Mengngaypyauhlati, son;	LR=6

Rebellion; three nobles usurp the throne; # 54's queen retires to the mountains with 2 daughters.

LR=6 yrs, 8 mos

L-2. Second Dynasty of Dhingyawati (Dinnyawadi)

1.Kan Radzagi;	LR=37	YA=825
2.Thila Radza, son;	LR=48	
3.Watsathura, son;	LR=31	
4.Nandawithura, son;	LR=40	
5.Punathuriya, son;	LR=32	
6.Thuranda, son;	LR=23	
7.Tsandima, son;	LR=37	
8.Thiritsanda, son;	LR=40	
9.Thiharan, brother;	LR=46	
10.Thihanu, son;	LR=20	
11.Payaka, son;	LR=31	
12.Nelagun, son;	LR=41	
13.Rohahagun, son;	LR=31	
14.Thirigun, son;	LR=24	
15.Thamadza, nephew;	LR=35	
16.Kummara, son;	LR=20	
17.Thekhtenghpu, son;	LR=40	
18.Thabhengu, son;	LR=42	
19.Tedzawun, son;	LR=36	
20.Mundzayaba, son;	LR=34	
21.Kummarawithuddhi, son;	LR=87	
22.Wathumundala, son;	LR=34	
23.Thurinda, son;	LR=31	
	BCE to CE	
24.Ralamayu, brother;	LR=22	YA=15
25.Nalamayu, son;	LR=31	YA=37
26.Wadhagun, son;	LR=22	YA=68
27.Withuradza, son;	LR=21	YA=90
28.Thiriradza, son;	LR=35	YA=111
29.Tsandathuriya, son;	LR=52	YA=146
30.Thurityditi, son;	LR=47	YA=198
31.Thuriyapatipat, son;	LR=53	YA=245
32.Thuriyarupa, son;	LR=15	YA=298
33.Thuriyamandala, son;	LR=62	YA=313
34.Thuriyawanna, son;	LR=44	YA=375
35.Thuriyanatha, son;	LR=40	YA=418
36.Thuriyawengtha, son;	LR=9	YA=459
37.Thuriyabanda, son;	LR=6	YA=468
38.Thuriyakalyana, son;	LR=18	YA=474
39.Thuriyamukkha, son;	LR=21	YA=492
40.Thuriyatedza, son;	LR=31	YA=513
41.Thuriyapunya, son;	LR=8	YA=544
42.Thuriyakula, son;	LR=23	YA=552
43.Thuriyapabas, son;	LR=25	YA=575
44.Thuriyatsitra, son;	LR=18	YA=600
45.Thuriyathetha, son;	LR=22	YA=618
46.Thuriyawimala, son;	LR=8	YA=640
47.Thuriyarenu, brother;	LR=22	YA=648
48.Thuriyagengtha, son;	LR=16	YA=670
49.Thuriyathekya, paternal uncle;	LR=8	YA=686
50.Thuriyathiri, son;	LR=20	YA=694
51.Thuriyakethi, son;	LR=9	YA=714
52.Thuriyakutta, son;	LR=23	YA=723
53.Thuriyaketu, son;	LR=42	YA=746

L-3. Dynasty of the city of Wethali (Vesali)
(The CHANDRA Dynasty)

Note: AE = Ar. Era

1. Mahataingtsandra, son; LR=22 AE=150 YA=788 (878)
 2. Thuriyataingtsandra, son; LR=20 AE=172 YA=810
 3. Maulataingtsandra, son; LR=19 AE=192 YA=830
 4. Paulataingtsandra, son; LR=26 AE=211 YA=849
 5. Kalataingtsandra, son; LR=9 AE=237 YA=875
 6. Dulataingtsandra, son; LR=19 AE=246 YA=884
 7. Thiritaingtsandra, son; LR=32 AE=265 YA=903
 8. Thingghathataingtsandra, son; LR=16 AE=297 YA=935
 9. Tsulataingtsandra, son; LR=6 AE=313 YA=951
- These first 9 kings possibly held Brahmanical doctrines. They were possibly foreigners connected with the rulers of Eastern Bengal; the Sena Rajas.*
10. Amyathu; LR=7 AE=319 YA=957
A chief of the Myu tribe.
 11. Paiphyu, nephew; LR=30 AE=326 YA=964
 12. Ngamengngatum, son of # 9; LR=24 AE=356
YA=994 (-1018)

L-4. Dynasty of the city of Pingtsa (First Pyinsa)

1. Khetthatheng, grand-nephew to # 9 above;
LR=10 AE=380 YA=1018
2. Tsandatheng, brother; LR=11 AE=390 YA=1028
3. Mengrengphyu, son; LR=10 AE=401 YA=1039
4. Nagathuriya, son; LR=3 AE=411 YA=1049
5. Thuriya Radza, son; LR=2 AE=414 YA=1052
6. Punnaka, son; LR=4 AE=416 YA=1054
7. Mengphyugyi, son; LR=2 AE=420 YA=1058
8. Tsithabeng, usurper; LR=1 AE=422 YA=1060
9. Mengnanthu, son of # 7; LR=5 AE=423 YA=1061
10. Menglade, son; LR=6 AE=428 YA=1066
11. Mengkula, son; LR=3 AE=434 YA=1072
12. Meng Bhilu, son; LR=3 AE=437 YA=1075
13. Thengkhaya, usurper; LR=14 AE=440 YA=1078
14. Mengthan, son; LR=8 AE=454 YA=1092
15. Mengpadi, son; LR=3 AE=462 YA=1100

L-5. Dynasty of the city of Parin

1. Letya Mengnan, grandson of # 12 above;
LR=6 AE=465 YA=1103
2. Thihaba, son; LR=1 AE=471 YA=1109
3. Radzagyi, son; LR=2 AE=472 YA=1110
4. Thakiwenggyi, son; LR=3 AE=474 YA=1112
5. Thakiwengngay, son; LR=18 AE=477 YA=1115
6. Gauliya, son; LR=20 AE=495 YA=1133
7. Datha Radza, son; LR=12 AE=515 YA=1153
8. Ananthiri, son; LR=2 AE=527 YA=1165

L-6. Dynasty of the city of Khyit (Krit)

1. Meng Phuntsa, brother; LR=7 AE=529 YA=1167
2. Pintsakawa, son; LR=2 AE=536 YA=1174
3. Gannayubau, son; LR=3 AE=538 YA=1176

4. Tsalengkabo, usurper; LR=1 AE=541 YA=1179

L-7. 2nd dynasty of the city of Ping-Tsa (Pyinsa)

1. Midzutheng, son of # 2 above; LR=11 AE=542 YA=1180
2. Ngaranman, son; LR=2 AE=553 YA=1191
3. Ngapuggan, son; LR=2 AE=555 YA=1193
4. Ngarakhoing, son; LR=3 AE=557 YA=1195
5. Ngakyun, son; LR=3 AE=560 YA=1198
6. Ngatshu, son; LR=4 AE=563 YA=1201
7. Thatswaitheng, son; LR=1 AE=567 YA=1205
8. Mengkouggyi, son; LR=1 AE=568 YA=1206
9. Mengkhongngay, son; LR=1 AE=569 YA=1207
10. Kambhalouggyi, son; LR=1 AE=570 YA=1208
11. Kambhalougngay, son; LR=1 AE=571 YA=1209
12. Letygyi, son; LR=8 AE=572 YA=1210
13. Letyangay, son; LR=11 AE=580 YA=1218
14. Thanabeng, son; LR=3 AE=591 YA=1229
15. Nganathin, son; LR=2 AE=594 YA=1232
16. Nganalum, son; LR=3 AE=596 YA=1234

L-8. Dynasty of the city of Laung-Kyet (Launggyet)

1. Hlanmaphyu, son; LR=6 AE=599 YA=1237
2. Radzathugyi, son; LR=3 AE=605 YA=1243
3. Tsaulu, son; LR=5 AE=608 YA=1246
4. Uttsanagyi, son; LR=9 AE=613 YA=1251
5. Tsaumwungyi, son; LR=8 AE=622 YA=1260
6. Nankyagyi, son; LR=4 AE=630 YA=1268
7. Meng Bhilu, son; LR=4 AE=634 YA=1272
8. Tsithabeng, usurper; LR=3 AE=638 YA=1276
9. Mengdi, son of # 7; LR=106 AE=641 YA=1279
10. Uttsanangay, son; LR=2 AE=747 YA=1385
11. Thiwarit, younger brother; LR=3 AE=749 YA=1387
12. Thintse, younger brother; LR=4 AE=752 YA=1390
13. Radzathu (Rajathu), son; LR=1 AE=756 YA=1394
14. Tsithabeng, usurper; LR=2 AE=757 YA=1395
15. Myintsoingkyi, usurper; LR=5 mos AE=759 YA=1397
16. Radzathu (restored); LR=4 AE=759 YA=1397
17. Thinggathu, brother; LR=3 AE=763 YA=1401 (-1433)

L-9. Dynasty of the city of Myouk-u
(Mrohaung (Mrauk-u))

1. Mengtsaumwun (Narameikhla), son of Rajathu;
LR=2 AE=766 YA=1404 (1433)
Interregnum for 24 years.
Mengtsaumwun (restored); LR=4 AE=792
2. Menkhari (Ali Khan), brother; LR=25 AE=796 YA=1434
3. Batsauphyu (Basawpyu), son; LR=23 AE=821 YA=1459
4. Daulya (Dawlya), son; LR=10 AE=844 YA=1482
5. Batsaunyo (Basawnyo), uncle; LR=2 AE=854 YA=1492
6. Ranoung (Yanaung), son of #4; LR=6 mos AE=856
YA=1494
7. Tsalenggathu (Salingathu); LR=7 AE=856 YA=1494
Uncle by the mother's side.
8. Menradza (Minyaza), son; LR=22 AE=863 YA=1501
9. Gadzabadi (Kasabadi), son; LR=2 AE=885 YA=1523

10. Mengtsauo (Minsaw O), brother of # 7.
LR=6 mos AE=887 YA=1525
11. Thatsata (Thatasa), son of #4; LR=6 AE=887 YA=1525
12. Mengbeng (Minbin), son of #8; LR=22 AE=893 YA=1531
13. Dikkha (Dikha), son; LR=2 yr, 6 mos AE=915 YA=1553
14. Tsaulha (Sawhla), son; LR=9 AE=917 YA=1555
15. Meng Tsekya (Minsetya), bro; LR=7 AE=926 YA=1564
16. Meng Phaloung (Minpalaung), son of # 12;
LR=22 AE=933 YA=1571
17. Meng Radzagyi (Minyazagyi), son;
LR=19 AE=955 YA=1593
18. Meng Khamoung (Minhkamaung), son;
LR=10 AE=974 YA=1612
19. Thirithudhamma (Thirithudamma), son;
LR=16 AE=984 YA=1622
20. Meng Tsani (Minsani), son; LR=28 d's AE=1000 YA=1638
21. Narabadigyi (Narapatigyi), g-grandson of # 11;
LR=7 AE=1000 YA=1638
22. Thado, brother's son; LR=7 AE=1007 YA=1645
23. Tsanda Thudhamma (Sandathudamma), son;
LR=32 AE=1014 YA=1652
24. Thiri Thuriya (Thirithuriya), son;
LR=1 AE=1046 YA=1684
25. Wara Dhamma Radza (Waradhammaraza), brother;
LR=7 AE=1047 YA=1685
26. Munithu Dhamma Radza (Munithudhammaraza),
brother;
(Murdered by the guards) LR=2 AE=1054 YA=1692
27. Tsanda Thuriya Dhamma Radza (Sandathuriyadhamma),
brother; LR=2 AE=1056 YA=1694
28. Naurahta Dzau (Nawrahtazaw), son;
LR=15 days AE=1058 YA=1696
29. Mayuppiya (Mayokpiya), usurper; LR=1 AE=1058 YA=1696
30. Kalamandat, usurper; LR=1 AE=1059 YA=1697
31. Naradhibadi (Naradipati), son of # 27;
LR=2 AE=1060 YA=1698
32. Tsanda Wimala (Sandawimala), g-son of # 22;
LR=6 AE=1062 YA=1700
33. Tsanda Thuriya (Sandathuriya), g-son of # 23;
LR=4 AE=1068 YA=1706
Rulers #27 through 33 were set up and deposed by the guards, oftentimes ruled by foreign nobles.
34. Tsanda Widzaya (Sandawizaya), usurper;
LR=21 AE=1072 YA=1710
35. Tsanda Thuriya (Sandathuriya), son-in-law;
LR=3 AE=1093 YA=1731
With this king begins period of rule by adventurers during which Arakan is hemmed in by the Burmese and the British.
36. Naradhibadi (Naradipati), son; LR=1 AE=1096 YA=1734
37. Nara Pawara Radza (Narapawara), usurper;
LR=2 AE=1097 YA=1735
38. Tsanda Widzala (Sandawizaya), cousin;
39. Katya, foreign usurper; LR=3 days LR=8 months AE=1099 YA=1737
40. Madarit, brother of # 38; LR=5 AE=1099 YA=1737
41. Naraapaya (Nara-apaya), uncle; LR=19 AE=1104 YA=1742
42. Thirithu, son; LR=3 months AE=1123 YA=1761
43. Parama Radza (Sandapavama), bro; LR=3 AE=1123 YA=1761
Earthquake in 1762 - great land raisings and lowerings. Dethroned by the next king.
44. Maha Radza (Apaya), bro-in-law; LR=9 years 4 months, AE=1126. *Killed by one of his officers who reigns as # 45.* YA=1764
45. Thumana (Sandathumana), b-i-l; LR=4 AE=1135 YA=1773
46. Tsandawimala (Sandawinala), usurper;
LR=40 days AE=1139 YA=1777
47. Thadithadhammayit (Sandathaditha), chief from Rambyi;
LR=5 AE=1139 YA=1777
48. Thamada, a chief; LR=2 AE=1144 YA=1782 (-1785)
In his reign, the Burmese conquer the country. They carry off the metal image of Buddha cast during the reign of Tsandathuriya (#29) of the Dhi-nya-wa-ti 2nd dynasty, after 146 CE.