

တောင်ဒတောင်သို့ဗဂေါ
ကျော်ဇွန်အစွေခံ

" The Lineal Succession of
Pegu Kings "

The Monk of Acwo

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NOTICE

In order to ensure the regular despatch of the Society's publications, notices of meetings, etc., members are requested to notify to the Honorary Secretary or the Honorary Treasurer any change of address and to send intimation of their departure for Europe and their return to Burma.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

Bur. = Burmese.

P. = Pali.

Skt. = Sanskrit.

INTRODUCTION.

This work was first brought to the notice of foreign students generally by the publication of *Buch des Rājāwañ. Der Königsgeschichte*, by P. W. Schmidt, at Vienna in 1906. Mr. C. O. Blagden of London, through the medium of whom the manuscript was furnished and help in interpretation given, afterwards made a translation of Schmidt's German with many emendations of the text and the interpretation, but it was never published.

The circumstances which led to the proposal to publish the work in the *Journal of the Burma Research Society* are these. On examining a palm leaf copy of a work recently acquired by the Bernard Free Library, I found that though it was a copy of the work edited and translated by Schmidt, it was very imperfect. I pointed out the defects to the Hon. Librarian, and advised that instead of having it copied as it stood, that a better text should be sought. I also suggested to Mr. Luce, Hon. Editor of the *Burma Research Society's Journal*, that the text should be edited and printed with a translation. Mr. Luce at once took the matter up with the Text Publication Sub-Committee, and the work as now published is the result.

THE TITLE.

This work is cited by Phayre in the preface to his *History of Burma* as one of his authorities. He calls it "a history of Pegu in the Mun language, by Hsayâ dau Athwâ, a Talaing Buddhist monk, which was translated into Burmese," and further characterises it as "little more than a fragment, as the materials for a full history of the Mun people either do not exist, or are not now available in Pegu." This is perhaps not quite a fair estimation of the work. The author's own description found in his introductory and concluding paragraphs, makes it "a brief history of the lines of kings" such as would be of benefit to his readers. He does not propose to give a full history, and again it is not so much a history of Pegu as a relation of events leading up to the building of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon and the subsequent upkeep of it. The Bernard Free Library people very rightly, I think, label it မြေဝင်းမြေဝင်းတော်မူခြင်း "a compendium of history and relic story." It is true the author names it an historical work, but he is thinking as much of the lines of kings leading up to the coming of the Buddha as of the kings of Pegu who were afterwards supporters of the religion and renovators of the great shrine. On one of my tours in Siam I had a somewhat hurried look through a copy of what was really the same work, but was labelled *Dhātuwañ*. If, however, we take the title as it stood, apparently, in Schmidt's copy, that is, "Slapat Rājāwañ Datow Smin roñ," it is a history of dynasties of kings.

It will be seen that the aim of the author is more than all else to exalt the religion and its Founder and to keep well before his readers the great shrine which is the visible embodiment of all the veneration of the highest of their race. The religious aspect is kept more to the front than the mere historical point of view. The author at the same time sees that the religious interest is bound up in the historical.

THE AUTHOR.

The author of this short history, known as the monk of Acwo' (no personal name seems ever to be given him), has a great reputation among the Talaings as a writer. At times one will be told off hand that the monk of Acwo' wrote all the books. This, of course, is far from being the case, as many of the books show internal evidence of having been written long before his time. Still his accredited works are quite voluminous. He indeed represents the later Talaing, and his Rājāwañ is a good example of the later literary form of that language. He was living in or about Pegu during all the trying time between the revolt of Thā Aung, the Burmese governor and the conquest by Alaungphra, and lived until after the death of Sinbyushin. He was thus able to speak with feeling of the doings of Alaungphra in Pegu.

THE TEXT AND ITS INTERPRETATION.

In writing out the text I have had that of Schmidt before me with a great many variant readings from other copies of the work that I have at different times examined. The most of Schmidt's notes on the text are not now necessary as the mistakes have been corrected from the other Mss., and many of them were mere copyists errors at any rate. Here and there his suggested emendations have proved wrong. In the main, therefore we have a much better, since it is a more perfect, text.

In the translation again, the advance in our knowledge of the language has helped to clear up difficulties that were encountered at the time when Schmidt studied the text sixteen years ago. There again a better text coupled with better facilities for interpretation have rendered many of his notes unnecessary. Just as in writing out the text I had Schmidt's work before me (in some instance I was altogether dependent on it), so in the translating, I have been glad to have his translation and notes before me, though, of course, I have gone my own way in interpretation. I have not called attention to differences. Former readers of Schmidt who are now reading the present version can make their own comparisons.

I have given Indian names of persons and places in their Indian forms. Burmese names are given in the recognised spelling. I have used Rangoon regularly to represent Laguñ as making the meaning clearer to the English reader. On the other hand I have retained Hanisāvati where the classical name occurs, and have used Pegu only when the common name was given in the text. For the sake of accuracy in the meaning, I have given the

names of the months in their Indian forms, but in the case of the days of the week and the signs of the zodiac where the names in English correspond, I have translated.

My best thanks are due to Mr. Blagden of London, for critically reading my translation and notes, and for making a number of valuable suggestions which I have gladly made use of in again going over my work. Mr. Blagden's thorough acquaintance with ancient Talaing, his knowledge of the Indian reckoning of time, and of the chronology of Burma, together with his understanding of the facts of the Buddha's life and the signification of the terminology of Buddhism, makes him a valuable guide in the interpretation of a work such as this. He has besides had the advantage of studying the text and interpretation as published by Father Schmidt seventeen years ago, both of which he had greatly improved.

နမောတဿဘဂဝဘောအရဟတောသဗ္ဗသမ္ဗုဒ္ဓဿ။

ရာဇာမူနိန္ဒိတိလောကအဂ္ဂံ။ ဓမ္မဉ္စသင်္ဃဉ္စနမာမိအဟံ။ ရာဇာဝံသပကာရဏာဘာဝံ။ သံခေပံ
ဒဿိဿာမိ။ ယထာရဟံ။

တိလောကအဂ္ဂံ။ တိလဂ္ဂဒမစိုန်ဒြတ်ကုတ်လိုက်မပြုလူမိဟ်ဒေဝတဂမ္ဘိုင်။ ရာဇာမူနိန္ဒိ။ နိက္ခာ
တြိသ္မိဂဓိ။ အဟံ။ ငအဲ။ နမာမိ။ ပုံလျှောင်ရအံ။ ဓမ္မဉ္စ။ နိဝေလောကုတ်ဟိုမိတ်ပြုကာမဒေဝတတ်
ကျော်ပရိယတ္တိကြိုက်။ သံဃဉ္စ။ ဟိုနိုသင်စါပြုကာမတွံဂးအရီယသင်သမုတ္တိယသင်ကိုလင်။ အဟံ။ င
အဲ။ နမာမိ။ ပုံလျှောင်ရအံ။ တဒန္တရံ။ ပုံမသက်သဒင်မလျှောင်ကျော်လျှောင်ဝေလျှောင်သင်ဂ်။ ရာဇာဝံ
သပကာရဏာဘာဝံ။ ဟိုနိုပြကိုဟ်ရာဇာဝင်မဒြ တွောတ်ဒေတောင် အဆက်အဆက် မကြက်ကျွင်လူ
ကောဝိဒဒေတောင် ဟူသာမန္တတော်ဂ်။ သံခေပံ။ ဗြဲကမူနိဟေင်။ ယထာရဟံ။ အယသံမတ်မထိုက်ကြိုက်ကို
ညာန်အဲမဂ္ဂံမင်လင်မဂ္ဂံညာ န်လင်မဂ္ဂံသန္တိလင်ဂ်။ ဒဿိဿာမိ။ ကြက်အဲလူဟ်ထစးဖျှေလင်ကို တလ
ပညာဘံညးဂမ္ဘိုင်ညိ။

တိက္ကမိဟာရဘောဂါဟံ။ မဟာဇနံပိညာဏတ္ထံ။ ဟံသာဝတီပုရတ္ထယ။ ပိပတ္တိဘူဉ္စနက္ခရံ။
တိက္ကမိဟာရဘောဂါဟံ။ ငအဲခန္တိပိုန်ဘာအစွေခံဂ်။ မဟာဇနံပိညာဏတ္ထံ။ တို့နသွက်ဒေတုမြ
မင်မှာဇနံတံသ္မာဒံပိုင်သန္တိလင်ဗြဲအဆက်အဆက်ဂ်ဟံသာဝတီပုရတ္ထယ။ တို့နသွက်ဒေတုမြမင်ညးမ
ပဒတ်ပူဂဏ်ဟင်သာဝတီတံဂ်။ ပိပတ္တိဘူဉ္စနက္ခရံ။ ခေမန္တိကိုအခပ်ပိုတ်ဗုန်မပိပတ်အာဂ်။ ရာဇာဝံသပ
ကာရဏံ။ နိပြကိုဟ်ရာဇာဝင်မဟိုအကြိုတောင် ဒေတောင်သို့ခစေန်ဆက်ကျွင်လူမဝံသာမန္တဒီကို
ကျော်တြိနုပိုဝ်ဂ်။ သသန္တနဘာအတ္ထာယ။ တို့နသွက်ပိပတ္တိဗုန်သွယ်လင်ဂ်။ မညဘာသာယဝေါတာ
ရံ။ နိ ဝေါတာညးပိုင်ဟင်သာဝတီမဒြဂ်။ ယထာရဟံ။ အယသံမတ်မထိုက်ကြိုက်ကိုညာန်အဲမဂ္ဂံ
မင်ညာတ်သန္တိလင်ဂ်။ ကရိဿာမိ။ အဲကြက်မိရေင်လင်ညိအဲ။

အာဓိဝါဂါထာဝုပ္ပဒ္ဒမာ။ အန္တိပိုန်ဘာအစွေခံဝေမတ္ထာပထိုက်မိတ်အဲဂ်ဒြတု။ တို့နသွက်ဇနံတံမ
တ်ပူရးပိုင်ဟင်သာဝတီပုရတ္ထယ။ တို့နသွက်ပိုင်သန္တိလင်တောင်ဒေတောင်သို့အဆက်အဆက်
ဂ်ပြကိုဟ်ရာဇာဝင်မူနိကိုပိုတ်ဗုန်ယတ်အခပ်မလီလင်ပိပတ်အာဂ်။ အဲဗုပ္ပဒ္ဒဗုန်သွယ်ပြုပြေင်ဂဟိုက
နိလင်ညိအံ။

အတိတေပထမကပ္ပမဟာသာမန္တရာဇာ။ ရက္ခိကာရေသိ။

နူပထမကပ်မာန်ကျင်တော်ဂ်။ ဗောဓိသတ်ပိုဝ်တ္တိဒြမဟာသာမန္တရာဇာကိုပိကာရ။ လျှင်လူကပ်
မတန်တံဂ်။ ဒြ ၆၄ အန္တရကပ်ရ။ ဗြဲအန္တရကပ်ရ။ နူအထုတ်သတ္တိမဒြဒြသွတ် နှံသွတ်ဗြဲသွတ်
မောင်တိုန်အာဒီကိုစိုပ်အယုတ်သတ္တိဒြအသင်ဗဲ။ နူဗြဲအသင်ယဲဂ်ကွဲသွတ်ဗြဲသွတ်ဟုတ်ဒြဲအာဒီကိုစိုပ်
အယုတ်သတ္တိဒြသွတ်ပုန်။ သင်ပုန်ဗြဲအန္တရကပ်ရ။ နူကပ်မတန်တံဂ်။ ဗြဲစါအန္တရကပ်တုကျော်တြိကတ္တ
သန်မတ္တိဒြရ။ နှံဂ်ဗြဲအန္တရကပ်တုကျော်တြိကောနဂီတ္တိဒြပုန်ရ။ နှံဂ်ဗြဲအန္တရကပ်ပုန်တုကျော်တြိကဿ
ပတ္တိဒြပုန်ရ။ နှံဂ် ၁၂ အန္တရကပ်တုကျော်တြိနုပိုမှာရဂေါတမတ္တိဒြပုန်ရ။ နူကျော်တြိနုပိုမှာရဂေါ
တမဂ် ၅ အန္တရကပ်ပုန်တု ကျော်တြိအရီယုမေတ်ထဲယုတြက်တ္တိဒြပုန်ရ။ နူကျော်တြိအရီယုမေတ်ထဲ
ယုဂ်။ ဗြဲစါအန္တရကပ်တုကပ်တုရ။ နှံဂ်သွင်အန္တရကပ်ရ။

ပုံပိုမဟိုတောင်ဒေတောင်သို့ဂတဝံဂ်။ သို့သာမန္တပထမကပ် တော်ဟွံသေင်။ ဗောဓိသတ်ပိုဒြသို့မ
ဟာသာမန္တပထမအန္တရကပ်ပတ်ဂ်ရောင်။ အစာအတ္ထကထာမှာဝင်တံမဟို။

နူပထမအန္တရကပ်ပဝံဂ်။ ဗောဓိသတ်ပိုဒြသို့မှာသာမန္တကို။ ကောန်မှာသာမန္တဂ်ရောဇဂး
ယု။ ကောန်ရောဇဂ်ဝရရောဇဂးယု။ ကောန်ဝရရောဇဂ်ကလျာဏဂးယု။ ကောန်ကလျာဏဂ်။ ဝရ
ကလျာဏ။ ကောန်ဝရကလျာဏဂ်။ မန္တတ။ ကောန်မန္တတ။ ဝရမန္တတ။ ကောန်ဝရမန္တတ။
ဥပေါသထ။ ကောန်ဥပေါသထဂ်ဝရဂးယု။ ကောန်ဝရဂ်ဥပဝရဂးယု။ ကောန်ဥပဝရဂ်။ မာဃ
ဒေဝ။ နှံမှာသာမန္တမစိုပ်ဥပဝရဂ်။ ဗြဲဒေတောင်ပုန်ရ။ နူမာဃဒေဝဂ်။ ဒီကိုစိုပ်သို့နဲမိဂ်။ ဂဝ လှိုကိုပန်
လှိုဒေတောင်ရ။ နူကိုသို့နဲမိဂ် ၃၃ ဒေတောင်တုစိုပ်သို့တြိကာကရ။

သို့သြကာကမိဒေတောင်လောန်တို့။ ကူတံဂ်သို့ဥဂ္ဂရေတ်ညးမကော်။ သို့တေဂ်ယံဝံက်ပါင်နွဲ။
 ဝံပါင်လျှးရီ သလံင်ဒိုင်ညိုင်ပွတ်ကို။ ဟိုတ်ဂ်ရဥဂ္ဂရေတ်ညးမကော်ရောင်။ သို့ဥဂ္ဂရေတ်ဂ် ဝူကျာ်
 ၅ နွဲညးဝူကျာ် ၅ ဂ်ရော။ ဟတ္ထာစွဲ။ မိတ္တာစွဲ။ ဇန္တုစွဲ မာလီဏီစွဲ။ ပိသာခါစွဲ။ ဣဝံဝူကျာ် ၅ ရ။
 ဝူကျာ်ဇော်ဂ် ကောန် ၉ ကောန်တြိပန်။ ကောန်မြဲ ၅။ ညးတြိပန်ဂ်ရော။ သြကာကမုက္ခစွဲ။ ဂတ
 နန္ဒစွဲ။ ကောရသိဏီစွဲ။ ပရောဇစွဲ။ ဣဝံကောန်တြိပန်ရ။ ကောန်မြဲ ၅ ဂ်ရော။ ပိသာစွဲ။ သုပိသာ
 စွဲ။ အနန္ဒာစွဲ။ ဇိပိတာစွဲ။ ဇိပိတသေဏာစွဲ။ ဣဝံကောန်မြဲ ၅ ရ။ ဝံကောန် ၉ တူဝူကျာ်ဇော်ဇကာ
 ဂမိတ်ရ။ သို့ဇော်တုန်ဝူကျာ်သွတ်စွဲညောင်ဝံကောန်တြိပန်စန္ဒဂးယျာ။ ဝူကျာ်အာတ်အခေါင်ဂ်ၵ
 ကိုဝါတို့။ စန္ဒဂ်ဝံဂ်ဥပဗရာဇာရ။ သို့ဇော်တုန်ဂ်ဝံဂးကိုကောန်ဇမ္ဗော်တံဂ်ရ။ ယံကောန်တံအနိန်အဲ
 သိုက်ဝူကျာ်ကောန်သွတ်ဂ်အဲဒေကိုပဥပရာဇာတို့ရ။ အမာတ် ဂ ပိုင်ကေတ်တို့။ ဒွဲထာန်မမ္ပးလ
 မျီ။ မ္ပးတံအာဒိုင်ကွာရ။ မတ်အဲဟံဒွဲတို့ဒွဲအဲမ္ပးတံပသို့ရ။ သင်ဝံဟိုက်ကောန်တံဂ်တို့။ ကောန်တြိ
 ပန်ကာလမအာတ်။ ကောန်မြဲ ၅ ဗက်အာတ်ကို။ မိုတ်ဆမတြိကံမိတ်ဗက်အာကောန်သို့တံဂ်ရ။ ဝိဒ္ဓိ
 ပွန်ပိယောဇနာဟေင်။ ကောန်သို့တံဂ်ရ။ အစေဒ်တြိဟက်ပိပွန်ပိုဝံဂ်။ ပိုဇော်ကေတ်ဂ်ညးဥမသွာ
 ပိုဝံဂ်။ တိဇော်ကုန်ဒိုင်ဟာ။ မူပဂလိုင်ခေင်သရံပိပိဂ်ရော။ ပိုကံ နှံ ကေတ်ဂ်ရဂးတို့။ ဇက်တိတ်
 အာပိုဝံတို့အာမိတ်မေဓိသတ်ပိုဒ်ဣသိကပ္ပိလရ။

ဂအာင်ဣသိကပ္ပိလဂ်မဒ်ဂအာင်ဇမ္ဗော်ရောင်။ ဣသိဇိုန်ကိုက်ကန် ခိုင်ရ။ ခိုင်ကမိလဝတ်မရင်ယျာရ။
 ကောန်သို့တံဂ် မေက်ဒေတောင်ဇကုလီအာတ်။ မွဲကိုဒေအမာတ်တံမပြိုင်ကုင်ရ။ မွဲဇမ္ဗော်ဂ်ပသွဲဒေ
 ရဂးတို့ နှံလင်ရ။ ကြံဝံဒ်ဇမ္ဗော်ဂ်ဒ်အာယဲတမ္ဗိတို့။ ပတိတ်တိုပလင်ပိုပိုဇော်ပိုပိုဆုကလရ။ မှဲက
 တိုင်ဇော်မတိုပလင်ဝူကျာ်ဂ်။ မွဲယဲလင်ဝူကျာ်သြသိုဇိုန်ယာတ်ဗပိုက်လတက်သျှီရံပိုင်သွဇင်အာတ်
 သွက်မစအခါနိကာလမလံ နှံလင်ရ။

ပဲကာလဂ်သို့ခိုင်ဗရာဒ္ဒသီရာဂဂးယျာ။ သို့ဂ်ဒ်ယဲတမ္ဗိကို။ ကောန်ကိုပသို့တို့ဇကုခွဲကိုတံဒိုင်ပဲ
 ကလဂ်တို့ စဒိုင်သတ်ကလဂ်သက်သက်ယဲတမ္ဗိဂ်ဗျးအာတ်ဒိုင်တံပဲပြိုင်ကလဂ်ရ။

နွဲကာလစွဲတို့ပဲကာလနွဲ။ ကုစွဲဒေကျိုင်ဂးဒိုင်ကတိုင်။ ဝူကျာ်မေက်ပရိုက်လရီအံတိုန်။ ကုမိင်ပါင်
 မိုတ်ဒေသွဲကေတ်အာရ။ သို့မိင်ဗရူပါင်ဝူကျာ်တို့တို့ယးတို့အာရိုင်။ ဝံဝူကျာ်တို့ကေတ် နင်လင်ဇရေင်
 ဇကုကိုဝံသတ်ကလယဲတမ္ဗိဂ်ဗျးအာတ်ညးဝါဒိုင်ဇွဲဂကေတ်ရ။

✓ ကြံဝံလူညးခိုင်ဗရာဒ္ဒသီဗွဲတိတ်သိုဒေဒ်ဟိုစကိုကောန်သို့ရ။ ကောန်သို့ဂ်တိဒ်ဒ်မကုယဲတို့ဗျးတို့။
 ဇက်တိတ်သိုဇိုပွန်တိတ်ရင်ဖျဲသို့မဟံ။ ဒဲဒဲဟံရကောန်။ မွဲသန်အဲယင်ရသဒ်ဒွဲဒေသဝံဒ်မကု ကိုက်
 ခိုင်ဇွဲညီရသိုဂး။ ကောန်သို့ဂ်ကန် ကိုက်ခိုင်သိုဇိုလဗးဇိုန်ကိုက်သို့မရ။ ဟိုတ်ခိုင်မဒ်ပိုပြိုင်ကလဂ်ရ။ ခိုင်
 ကောလယျမဂးယျာ။ ကြံပိပတ်အာတ်။ ခိုင်ကောလီယျညးမကော်ရောင်။ ကောန်သို့မိတ် ခေမဒိုင်
 ကိုက်ရင်ညံပိုခိုင်ကပ္ပိလဂ်ဂ်။ သို့မဒေမိင်ပရိုင်တို့။ ကောန်အဲတံဂ်ဒေပံပလီကေတ်တောင်အဲရောင်သံဂး
 တို့။ သာကျာဝင်ညးမဂးရောင်။ ဂကုသာကျာဝင်ဂ်ဆက်ကျိုင်ဂ်ကိုထုညးဝေသန္တင်ဝံရ။ ဝေသန္တင်
 အာသွတ်တို့။ ကောန်ဝေသန်တံဂ်ဇာလီမပသို့။ ဒေတြိကဏ္ဍာဇိုန်ဂ် ဒ်ဝူကျာ်ဇော် အဝုမဟေသီရ။
 ကောန်ဇာလီဂ်ဝံပိဝါဟဏယသို့ပွန်။ ကောန်သိပိဝါဟဏဂ်။ သီဟရာဇာယသို့ပွန်။ သီဟရာဇာတ်။
 ကောန်ဒဲအဆက်အဆက် ဂ ၂ လှီဒဘောင်တို့။ မိုတ်သို့ဇယျသေဏာရ။ ကောန်သို့ဇယျသေဏာဂ်။ သီဟ
 ထူဂးယျာ။ သို့ဂ်သိုပိုင်ဇာဒ်သိုင်ကို။ ဟိုတ်ဂ်ရသီဟကုဂးယျာ ကောန် သီဟဏ္ဍာသိရီသုဒ္ဓေါဒေ
 သုက္ကောဒေခွဲ။ အမိတ္တောဒေဒေအနန်စွဲ။ ကောန်တြိပိ။ ကောန်မြဲစါ။ အမိတ္တာစွဲ။ ပါလီတာစွဲ။ ဝံစါရ။
 ကောန်သိရီသုဒ္ဓေါဒေဒ်ဒ်မိတ္တ။ ဒ်ကျာ်တြိနာပိုမှာရဂေါတမဝံရ။

တ္တိဒ်ဒ်ကျာ်တြိနာပိုဝံတုန်ဂ်။ ပဲသက်ကရာတ် ၆၇ ဝိတုဒေသတ်ဗပေင်တို့ ၅ ဂ်။ မောဓိသတ်ပို
 ဇော်တန်ပတ်သန္တပိုဝံဂ်မိရ။ ဒဲဒဲပိတုတို့အဗ္ဗမိမေဓိသတ်သိုက်တိတ်ဝေင်ပြိုင်လံဗနီပိုန်ရ။ ဣသို
 ဇော်သိရီသုဒ္ဓေါဒေတို့။ သိုက်ကီရတ်တိတ်မိုတ်ပြိုင်လံဗနီပိုန်တို့။ မိမေဓိသတ်တံညံပဲလင်ကောင်မိ
 ထာန်။ တံဂ်ဗနီကံဒေသို့ဗပတ်ဂေါတမံတို့။ ပဲကာလဂ်မေဓိသတ်သလးနွဲဝံဂ်မိရ။ ၇ လဂ်ဂ

လျှင်ဂါတွင်အာတဲ့။ သိုက်စနန်တဲခွဲတဲ့ခွဲဂါထာလလောင်ကြိုတိုန့်တဲ့။ မေါမိသတ်အာသတ်ကံခွင်ပွဲ
 ကွပ်ရတ်ရ။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၆၈ ဂိတုပသင်ဗပေင်တွဲ ၆ ပယဝံတွဲတ္တံပွဲလက်သိင်။ ပွဲဗေသာခနက်
 သတ်။နက်သတ် ၁၆ အဒိုတ်တဲမြိုဟ်။ ၆ တဲမိတ် * ဌိမ္မိဟ်ကာလဂ်ရ။ မိဗောမိသတ်မိပိပိခွင်မိမ
 ပ္ပုး။ နိုင်ဒေဝဒဟဂ်တဲ့။မိမုက္ခဝါကောန် ၇ တွဲတဲ့။ မိဗောသွပ်တုသိတာပူရ။တိုန့်တ္တိဒြဲကောန်ဒေဝတ
 ဩဒြဲပွဲခွင်သွပ်တေပွန်ရ။ ဗောမိသတ်မိဗောဒေဝတသွပ်ခသိုင်ယဿပတ်။ သွိသိုန့်ညိုင်ပိုန့်ဒေဝတ
 ကိုစသိုင်တဲ့။တ္တိဗဒြဲကောန် ဩဒြဲညိုင်ရုပ်ထပ်ဟမ္မတ်တဲ့။ ညာတ်နိုမိတ်ပန်ဂွံ သံဝေဂပယဟာဲကိုမင်
 ဗွဲဆန်ညိုက်ချေဟ် ဂန်ခက။ ဒတ်တဲကျင်တြင်တြင်အန္တမ။ပွဲတြင်တြင်အန္တမတတ်သော်ဝန်ဇတာ။ ပ
 ထ္တနာပအမိထာန်တဲ့။ မိုတ်ဂ္ဂိုန်နာသော်လတုအကာသရ။ သွိဒိန်ဂင်ကော်ကိုဒလာင်ထပ်တဲ့။ တိုန့်
 ဒက်လပ်စေတီ။နတ္တိဒြဲနိုလာပညိုတ်။ နိုတ်ထပ်ပတိုတြေတ်။ဒုင်မြဲမောပ်ပတိုတြေတ်တဲရ။သလုင်
 စေတီဗွဲယောဇနာ။ ဓေါလာမုဏ်စေတီဂးယျ။ နိုတ်ဒိုလှဟ်ရ။ ပွဲကာလဂ်ကိုသွာမှာဖြိုမဒေဝလပ်
 နူကပ်မတန်ဂ်လေမှာဖြိုဗျေဟ်နင်ဗိုန့်ကိုပွဲပွင်ရင်တဲ့။ယာတ်ပိုက်မိုက်ပတ်တဲနွဲသိုဌ် စးကေတဲ့။ပ
 သစ္စပအမိထာန်မိုတ်ပတိုန့်နာလတုအကာသ။ မှာဖြိုဒင်လပ်ကိုဒလာင်မိုက်ကော်ပတိုန့်နာဂွင်ဖြို
 သုဒ္ဓဝါသ။ဒက်လပ်စေတီမန္တဗွတ် ၁၂ ယောဇနာသလုင်ရတ် ၉ သပ်ပညိုတ်ကိုထပ်ပတ်တြေတ်။
 မြိုတဲမထာပနာလပ်ဒိုကိုလှဟ်နိုတ်။ ဒုတ်သစေတီမြိုတဲမကိုလပ်ယျ။ ပွဲကာလဂ် မေါမိသတ်ခွင်ပွဲ
 ဩဒြဲတြင်အန္တမ။ပွဲပြိုဒါနုပိယဂ်ရ။ နိုင်ထပ်တွဲတဲ့ဒိဏ္ဍပါတ်ပွဲခွင်ရာဇပြိုဟ်။ပွဲအာဝိဏ္ဍပါတ်ဂ်
 အာမိတ်ဘိမသာရ။ သွိဘိမသာအာတ်အခေါင်ဗိုန့်ကိုပွဲပွင်ဒုင်ယတ်ထာပတ်ပိုန့်လောကီပွဲပွဲဂ်ဂ်။
 တွဲခပ်ကိုသိုရ။သွိဘိမသာမိတ်တပွဲဝပ်မေါမိသတ်တဲ့။အာတ်အခေါင်ကိုမေါမိသတ်ပွဲန့်ရ။

ယုံတီလအဲသီစက္က။ ကာလတလအဲမဒြဲကျပ်တဲ့ဂ်။ ထာန်အဲဒိုက်ရာဇာပြိုဟ်ပွဲတလအဲကျင်ညိုင်
 မိုတ်ညို။ ဝံရမေါမိသတ်ကိုပွဲ အခေါင်ကိုသိုတဲ့။ မွေဝံအာတုပဏ္ဍုဂရ။ ပပြိုဘိုက်ဒိဏ္ဍပါတ် ညးဂွင်
 ရာဇာပြိုဟ်တဲ့။ မွေဝံအာမိုတ်ဇုသိအလာရဥဒက။ ဇုသိအလာရဥဒကကိုပွဲပွဲကမ္မထာန်တဲ့။ အာပ
 ဒုက္ခစရိယာတ်တရသွပ်အာမိုတ်ပြိုပိမိထာန်။ မိန့်ဇေဟ်ဒိဏ္ဍကတဲ့။ အာခွင်အဇ္ဈပါလဂ်။ ကောန်သ
 မွေဟ်သုဇာတာကိုပွဲပပမန် ဗွဲထးထပ်ပန်ဗောဒေဝမိတ်ကွတ်။ ဝံပင်ပမန် သိုထးထပ်ကော်ဇာမမိုတ်
 သေဟ်သုပတ်တ္တ။မဒြဲတြင်တြင်နိုရန္တရာ အာပပြိုဘိုက်ပင်ပမန်ဂ်တဲ့။ ပသစ္စအမိထာန်ထေင်ထးက
 ယောင်ခွဲဂ်တဲ့။ ဗောမိသတ်အာမိုတ်သာလဝနရ။တွဲစေင်ညီအာနွဲဂ်။ လေင်တရဒေဝတတ်ပဒြဲလပ်တ
 ရထစးလပ်လှိုင်ဗွဲပွဲတရဂ်ဗက်အာတဲ့။ မင်ဗွဲတဲတ္တပါဒေဝင်ကွတ်ချေဟ်ဂ်။ ဒေုကိုပွဲကွတ်မမိုတ်
 စါညော့ကော်ဇာတဲ့။အာမိုတ်ဗန်ဟ်တဲရ။ကွတ်ဒေဝါညော့ဂ်မေါမိသတ်လးဂဇရ။ဟဂတာပိထံမေါ
 မိတြဲထပ်ဗွဲပွဲ။သလုင်ကွဲဟတ်တ္တိဒြဲဘိုန့်ရ။ မသက်သဒြဲဂ်။ပွင်ရတ်မူလျှးသတးကိုတိ။ မသက်ကိုသ
 လုင်မူပွဲအာနတ်နုပန်ဟတ်သဒ်ခိုင်ဂ်တ္တိဒြဲရ။မေါမိဇာင်တ္တိဒြဲတဲ့။ ဟဂတာပိထံပွန်မာကျင်မိုတ်
 ရ။မေါမိသတ်ခွင်ပွဲညာတ်မာမမိုတ်ရ။ မေါမိသတ်ဗျုဟ်ပါရမိဒ်ပါရမိ ၃ဝ စါဂ ၅ မေါမိသတ်
 ဗျုဟ်ကလော ၆ဝ လိုတဲ့။ ပွန်မာပေက်ဒအာရ။ သပ်ဝံစာတဲတ္တဂါတုဝင်တဲမဟို။

မေါမိသတ်မစေတီကျင်နူသွပ်တုသိတာပူမဒြဲတန်ပတ်သန္တိဂ်။ သက္ကရာတ် ၆၇ ဂိတုအသတ်
 ဗပေင်တွဲဗုဒ္ဓဝါ။ ပွဲလက်သိင်တြကတ်ဂ်မေါမိသတ်မတန်ဂပ်ရ။ သက္ကရာတ် ၆၈ ဂိတုပသင်ဗပေင်
 တွဲ ၆ မဒြဲမိုတ်ရ။ သက္ကရာတ် ၉၇ ဂိတုပသင် ၄ မိက်တွဲ ၁ ဒတ်တဲနူဂင်ရ။ ဗပေင်ပသင် တွဲ ၂ ဂ်ဒြဲ
 ဂဒိုရ။ ပဒုက္ခစရိယာတ်တရသွပ်တဲ့။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၀၃ ဂိတုပသင် ၁၄ မိုက်တွဲအဋ္ဌာအာမိုတ်ဖြို
 အဇ္ဈပါလရ။ တွဲဂ်ပမန်သုဇာတာ။ ထေင်ထးတဲ့တွဲ ဝံဖြိုမေါမိပွင်ဝံဒုးဒေဝပုတ္တမာရ။ တွဲလေ
 ပ္တိုတ်။ ပွန်မာပေက်သအးအာတဲ့။ ပွဲဗတ်ဂ်ပထမယဝံမေါမိသတ် ၈အးပုဗ္ဗနိဝါသညာန်ရ။ ပွဲ
 ဒုတ်ယယဝံဂ် အအးဒိဗ္ဗစက္ခုညာန်ရ။ ပွဲတတ်ယယဝံဗောရဏာသမာပတ်ရ။ ပွဲ တုတ္တယဝံဗထာင်
 ယဒဂ်။ စက်ဂိတုလေ သိုက်ပိုက်သိုဌ် ဗွဲလှပ်။ စက်တွဲလေဂတပ်တိုန့်ဗွဲလှပ်။ ကာလဂ် ကလိဂ်သစ္စာ
 သဗ္ဗောမိညာန်ရ။ တဲကျင်ဖျေတ်အနောဇာပွဲမိုတ်ရ။ တဲကျင်ပတ်တဲပင်ဖျေတ်ယဇါဟဝေ။ အ

* One of the Manuscripts has မိန့်။

ဝိဇ္ဇာပစ္စယာ၌ ကျော်ကြံပတ်ဝတ်ပါင်ရး ပဲ့ကာလ၌ ကိလေသလို့ ၅၀၀ တဏှာကံစစ်သုတ်အတို။ မဂ္ဂဗ္ဗဒ္ဓါအဘိသင်ခါရမာရ။ ကောတိတပပရိနိဗ္ဗာန်တို့ မဂ္ဂဗ္ဗဒ္ဓါမာဂ်တုနံ။ ညးမွေးမာစာ၌ရော။ ခန္ဓမာ ဇွဲ။ မစ္ဆာမာဇွဲ။ ဣဝံမာစာ။ ဟိုတံ၌ရမဗ္ဗဒ္ဓါမာ ၅ မွေးရော။

ညးမွေးမာမသုန်၌ရောယင်သွေး။ ဒေဝပုတ္တော။ ကိလေသောစ။ အဘိသင်ခါရမာရကော။ ခန္ဓမာ ရော။ မစ္ဆာမာရော။ ပညမာရောပကာသိတော။ ဒေဝပုတ္တော။ ဒေဝပုတ္တမာဇွဲ။ ကိလေသောစ။ ကိလေသ မွေးဇွဲ။ အဘိသင်ခါရမာရကော။ အဘိသင်ခါရမာမွေးဇွဲ။ ခန္ဓမာရော။ ခန္ဓမာမွေးဇွဲ။ မစ္ဆာမာရော။ မစ္ဆာ မာမွေးဇွဲ။ ပညမာရော။ နိ မာမသုန်၌ပကာသိတော။ မှီနိအစာတံပပြာကတ်လင်။

ပဲ့ထာန်ထ၌စွဲကျော်အာပဒတ်တုနံ။ ပထမံပေါမိ ပလ္လင်ကံ။ ဒုတိယည အနိမိသာ။ တတိယံစက် မာနည။ စတုတ္ထရတနဂရံ။ ပညမံအဇ္ဇာပါလည။ မုစလိန္ဒေနုဆက္ကမံ။ သတ္တမံရာဇာယတနံ။ အစာရိ ယပကာသိတော။ ပထမံပေါမိပလ္လင်ကံ။ မဂ္ဂဗ္ဗဒ္ဓါဒေဝပုတ္တမာကိလေ သမာဒေဝိကိုယ်ကွာ၌။ ထ၌တွဲ ကျော်ကြံခိုင်ပဲ့ဗောဓိပလ္လင်ရ။ ဒုတိယံသတ္တဟံ။ မရ နုက်ကိုစါသတ္တဟ၌။ အနိမိသာထာနံ။ ခိုင်ပဲ့အနိမိ သာကောင့်ဖို အယောင့်အလာဗောဓိ ၇ တွဲ။ မဟံဝံလွဲမတ်ရ။ ကတမော ပေါမိရကော။ ပသံအ ယောင့်အလာဗောဓိမိ၌ရော။ သံဝံအစာမှာရတင်ဂတ်မဟိုလင်။

သောတဂန္ဓော။ ဥဇဂဂန္ဓော။ မနိမုနိရမနော။ လောဟိတဂီရော။ သောအသတ္တော။ မေါမိရကော။ နိ လဝတ္ထုစလိတော။ နစ္ဆမာနောဝတီတိ။ သမ္မာဒေဝာပေမဝတ္ထော။ ရဝိသုရဇ္ဇတိပိ။ ဗောမလိလာပိလာ သော။ တမသတ္တပဂန်တွာ။ တိဏှအတ္တသယဏော။ ဒေဝဒေဝေါနိသိန္ဓော။ ယောဗေါမိရကော။ သတ္တာပြီယင်ပေါမိပလ္လင်ကျော်ကြံ၌ပသံအထောင့်အလာဗောဓိ၌ရော။

သောတဂန္ဓော။ ခေမုလိန္ဒာင် ညးမတုတ်တရ၌ဩနိကို။ ဥဇဂဂန္ဓော။ မုလိန္ဒာ်မညပညံင်ပွာင် ဗဇနိကို။ မနိမုနိမနော။ ခေမုလိန္ဒာ်မတုတ်တရ၌ဩနိကို။ လောဟိတဂီရော။ ခေမုလိန္ဒာ်မ တုတ်တရ၌ဩနိကိုလောဟိတာကို။ နိလဝတ္ထုစလိတော။ ခေမုလိန္ဒာ်မတုတ်တရ၌ဩနိကို။ နစ္ဆမာ နောဝတီတိ။ ကာလကျာမပိုက်၌ ကွာင်ဗောဓိမချီသွင်ခိုင်ညင်ညာလော်ဗမိုင်ညးကို။ ဗောမဝတ္ထော။ မုလိန္ဒာ်လျှားမတုတ်တရလျှားထင်ကို။ ရဝိသုရဇ္ဇတိပိ။ မုလိန္ဒာ်လျှားမတုတ်တရလျှားတွဲကို။ ဗောမလိလာပိလာ သော။ မုလိန္ဒာ်လအာမဂ္ဂိလင်ရ၌ထင်ကို။ သောဗောဓိရကော။ င တို့ပေါမိ၌။ ဟောတိ။ ပုံ၌။ တံ အသန္တံ။ နိ ဇရေင်ဗောဓိ၌။ ဥပဂန်တွာ။ ကျော်ကြံပြာပိအာတို့။ ခိုင်ဗောဓိ ၇ တွဲဟံဝံလွဲမတ်ရ။ တ တိယံစက်မာနည။ ပဲ့တတိယသတ္တဟ၌။ တပဲ့သို့စင်ကြီရတ် ၇ တွဲ။ စတုတ္ထဗာရံ။ ဒေဝပုတ္တမာဇွဲ ခိုင် ပဲ့သို့ရတ် ၇ တွဲတို့။ ပညမံအဇ္ဇာပါလည။ မသုန်သတ္တဟ ကလောင်အာခိုင် ပဲ့ခြံအဇ္ဇာပါလ၌ပုနိ။ မုစလိန္ဒေနု ဆက္ကမံ။ ကြိသတ္တဟမင် ပဲ့သုတ်စလိန္ဒ။ သို့နင်ဗါ သုဂီနုနက် မဇ္ဇောဗဒ လင်မြီကိုကျော်။ သတ္တမံရာဇာယတနံ။ ၇ သတ္တဟကျော်အာခိုင်ရာဇာ ယတနုသွင် တို့ဆုမပိုနိ ၇ တွဲ။ ၇ သတ္တ ဟာယထာန် ၇ ဇွဲ။ ၅ ၄၉ တွဲ။ ပဲ့ ၄၉ တွဲအဟာညီကို ကျော်ကြံဟံဝံလွဲမတ်ရ။ ပန်ဗောဓိမတ်တွဲကလိ လောန်အာတို့ အာဂုံနာသု။ ပမန်သံဇုတပူဇုတမင်ရ။ ကာလမဒင်မိနိနာသု။ ပမန်၌။ မဗေင်ဟံဝံလွဲမတ်ရ ကျော်ကြံချပ်ရ။ ယင်ရအဲသျှင်ကော်နဂတာထံအဲမွေး။ ကောန် အဲဂမ္ဘိတံအနာဂတ်ဂတဒေဝင်စနဂတာ ထရသို့။ ကျော်ကြံဗောရဏာတို့ ပဲ့ကာလ၌ သို့စတုမရှာတ်ပန် ကော်ဗေဗျာန်ဒင် ဗဗေင်တွဲပန်ဇွဲဗြိပိ ကျော်လံက်ကော်သို့ဗဗေင်ပန်သွယ်၌အာဇွဲတို့။ ကျော်ကြံဒင်ကော်နာသု။ ပမန်ဇုတပူဇုတမင်ရ။ ညး စါကောကိုဒေဝာတံပူဇုနိယဝတ္ထုရ။ ကျော်ကြံတိလမုလိန္ဒာ်ဗောရဏာတို့။ ညာတ်ဖို သိင်ဗုတ္တရမ၌ ရပ်ပြကာမိုင် ၉၉။ မဒင်ယျာ ၅ သံ။

ညးယျာ ၅ သံ၌ရော။ ပေါက္ခရဝတီဇွဲ။ သီဟနာဒဇွဲ။ ပညဝတ္ထုဇွဲ။ ပသောဥက္ကာဇွဲ။ သိင်ဗုတ္တရဇွဲ။ ဣဝံမာဇွဲ ၅ သံရ။ သဗ္ဗညုညာတ်တို့။ ကိုပ်ညးစါကောကိုဒေဝဂိုနိသီ ၅ သီသရဏဂမနိတို့။ သဗ္ဗညု ခုတ်ယျာညးစါကောကိုဒေဝရ။ ကော့၌ဗုဿဒေဝ် တဏှိကကျော်ပညပိလင်ယျာညးစါရ။ သဗ္ဗညုမြိတ် ကိုယ်တို့ဝံခါတ်သော်ဒေဝါတူင်ဗျာင်ကိုဗုဿတဏှိကရ။ ပဲ့ဂီတုအသတ်ပန်မိုက်တွဲ ၃၅။ ခါတ်သော် ဒေဝါတူင်ကျော်ပြင်မူကို ကောန်မိုက်စါကို ဖထဇုတ် လင်ပဲ့ဂီတုပိုသိင်ဗုတ္တရရ။ ထာန်ခမင်ကျော်

မြိုင်ဖိန်စုဥညးလှော်ရောင်။ ညိုင်ခတ်မဂ်သင်ပွဲသွိုင်ပိုသောဝံထာပဏာသန်သွံသွီအိန်ဂးတဲ။ ယံ
စလိုင်မွေခံကိုတ်အဲမပြီဒိုအဲမပပူဇ်ခတ်ကျာ်ဂွံကိုတ္တိဗြဲရုပ်ထင်ထမူတ်စူးဇကုအဲညိ။ သွီအိန်ပတ္တဏာ
ပအာမိထာန်တဲ။ မွေခံကိုတ်ဂွံတ္တိဗြဲရုပ်ထင်ထမူတ်ရ။

ဂူကျာ်သုဇာတာပတ္တဏာပုန်ရ။ ဂွီကျိပ်ပွဲကောင်အဲဂွံကိုဗြဲရုပ်ထင်ထမူတ်ညိဂးတဲ ဗြဲအာရုပ်ထင်
ထမူတ်ရ။ ဂူကျာ်သုဇောပအာမိထာန်ပုန်ရ။ ကြိယာပုဿာဇေအဲဂွံကိုဗြဲ ရုပ်ထင်ထမူတ်ညိဂးတဲ ဗြဲအာ
ရုပ်ထင်ထမူတ်ရ။ ဂူကျာ်သုဇောပအာမိထာန်ပုန်ရ။ သွဲဘဲကွိုင်အဲဂွံကိုဗြဲ အာရုပ်ထင်ထမူတ်ညိဂးတဲ။
ဗြဲအာရုပ်ထင်ထမူတ်ရ။ ဂူကျာ်သုဇောပတ္တဏာပအာမိထာန်ပုန်ရ။ ကြိယာဂရောပ်တြိယံအဲဂွံကို
ဗြဲအာရုပ်ထင်ထမူတ်ညိဂးတဲ။ ဗြဲအာရုပ်ထင်ထမူတ်ရ။

ရုပ်သွီဥက္ကလာပသွီအိန်သောန်လင်နထင်ထမူတ်ရ။ ရုပ်သိရိသုဒ္ဓေါဇန။ ရုပ်ဂူကျာ်သိရိမာယာ။
ရုပ်ပဇာပတိဂေါတမီ။ ရုပ်ဘိစ္ဆာရုပ်ရှဟုလ။ ရုပ်အနန်ရုပ်တွးသွါဇ္ဇိဇသီတိသာဝက။ ရုပ်သွီလ
ဂုင် ၃၂ ဒေတာဝ်။ ရုပ်ထင်ထမူတ်ဖေတဲရ။ သွီအိန်သောန်လင်တဲ။ ရုပ်တံဂွံလွင်လွင်ကျိသိက္ခိဗိုင်
ခတ်ကျာ်တြဲရ။ ညိုင်ရဲကျာ်တြဲမဒိုင်ပွဲဘာဇေတဝန်တေံကျိ။ သွီအိန်ဖီရောင်လင်တဲ။ အိန်ဖေဟယ်လင်
စက် ၆ တန်ဂေတ်ဒိုင်ဗွဲဒိုကျိလှော်ရ။ မကထင်မကလြန်ဒေဝတ်တံပပူဇ်ဟုံတီကျိဗွတ်တိုဂ်ရ။ ရုပ်
သွံပုင်သုဒ္ဓေဝတ်တံပပူဇ်လင်ကျိရိတမးတ်ရ။ ဒေဝတ်လှိုပပူဇ်မိုတ်ရတ်ဇမန်ရတ်ဟုံထင်ကွက်ဟုံ
ထင်ဇမန်ဟုံထင်ကျိဟုံဒိုင်ဟုံကျိဒိုင် ဗိဟုံဒိုင်ဟုံကျိဒိုင် ဗိဟုံဒိုင်ဟုံကျိဒိုင် ဗိဟုံဒိုင်ဟုံကျိဒိုင် ဗိဟုံဒိုင်ဟုံကျိဒိုင်
ဗိဟုံဒိုင်ဟုံကျိဒိုင် ဗိဟုံဒိုင်ဟုံကျိဒိုင် ဗိဟုံဒိုင်ဟုံကျိဒိုင် ဗိဟုံဒိုင်ဟုံကျိဒိုင် ဗိဟုံဒိုင်ဟုံကျိဒိုင် ဗိဟုံဒိုင်ဟုံကျိဒိုင်
အာမိထာန်လင်ရ။

မူကာလမသလိုင်ခါတ်သော် ဂ တျိုင်ဂွံရောယင်သွး။ ပုဿက္ကရာတ် ၁၃၃ ဂိတုအာသာတ်* ပန်ခံက်
တွဲအွါဂ်။ ဗုဿကျိဘဏ္ဍိကမဂွံ ခတ်သော်စေတီတျိုင်မိပိ ကျိုင်ခိုင်ဥက္ကလာပတဲ။ ခါတ်ပန်တျိုင်မ
ကော်အာဂ်။ သွီဥက္ကလာပပအာမိထာန်တဲ။ သွီပံက်ရိုင်ခတ်သီဒေဝါတျိုင်ကျိုင်မိပိနွံဒိုင်ပွဲကြောတ်မိုတ်
ဂ်ရ။ သွီသီဗုဿဘဏ္ဍိကညာတ်ခါတ်ဂ်တဲ။ မိပိမိုတ် ပုဗ္ဗမ္မလောန်ရ။ မိပိတဲဆမဂွဲဒိုင် ဒေဝံခတ်
ပိသွံတဲ။ ပုဿက္ကရာတ် ၁၀၆ ဂိတုဒဂိုန် ၁၂ ခံက်တွဲ အာမိုတ်ပုလက်မေထုန်ဂ်။ ဗလိပိခါတ်ပွဲဒို
ရက္ကရီ။* ဒိုဂ်တဲသွင်ကျာ်ဒိုင်ဗုဿက္ကရ။ ဗပေင်ဗင်ရဂိုန်ပွဲတွဲဗုဒ္ဓဝါ ပုလက်တုမိတ္တိနက်သတ်မြိတ်ခ
မိုက်။ ပုကာလဂ်ဥညးမသလိုင်ခါတ်သော်ဒေဝါတျိုင်ပွဲဒိုင်ဗုဿက္ကရာတ်ဂပ်ဂင်သဏ္ဍိ။

လွင်ကျာ်မဂိုန်ပတ်ဂ်တုန်။ အဒိဂ်ကျာ်မဂိုန်ပုထာန် ဣသိပဏာမိဂ္ဂမိပိန် ဇရောင်ခိုင်ဗရာန္ဓသိ။
တွဲ ၆၀ မဟ္တကောဏုညမဂွံအာရှန်။ ဗပေင်ဂ် ၁၅ ဂ်ပပွာတဲ။ ခွဲဇွက်ဂ်ကျာ်တြဲဇုတကုဒ္ဓေဝံအာဂြိပ
ကောဝ်။ ကောန်သွီ ၃၀ တိတ်ဝေင်ဂြိပသီဒေဝါကျာ်တဲ။ အာတ်ဒေဝါဒိဂမ္ဘိဇာဘိက္ခဝေါ။ ယံသံသဗ္ဗညဂး
ဘိဂ်ဂမ္ဘိပယင်ဂွံခေင်သီဥညး ၃၀ ရ။ စါဇွက်တွဲသွီသင်ဂ်။ သဗ္ဗညုအာမိပိဣသိဥရုဝေလကဿပ
သဗ္ဗညုထစးပါတ်ဟာဂြိုင်ကျိသင်တဲ။ ဣသိဥရုဝေလကဿပပွတ်မာန်ဖျင်မိုတ်အာတ်ပင်မိုင်
ကျာ်တြဲတုံကျိခေင်ဂွံဒိဒိအာရှန်သီဒေဝါသီတွးလှိုင်ဒိအာရှန်တိုတ်ရ။

ပုကာလဂ်ကျာ်တြဲကော်အာက္ကိသိင်ဗျိုရ။ ကျာ်တြဲမိပိက္ကိသိင်ဗျိုတဲ။ ပုကာလဂ်မိုတ်ဟုံခွဲ။ ပုက္က
သိင်ဗျိုဂ်ကော်မဒိုင်ပုက္ကိဂ်ရောင်။ ကျာ်အာတ်ဒိုင်ကျိဂ်ကော်ဂ်ရ။ ဆဇွဲသွာဂ်ကလော်မကျိဂ်ကျာ်ရ။ ကျာ်
ပွးသွာစမ္မဒန်ရ။ ခွဲဂ်မုဒ်မဟယ်လင်ဂစေတီဂးယျာ။ ကျာ်ဂဖိခွဲဂ်သွာကျာ်ဂ်လျှားတိတ်အာညိုင်ခိုင်သွဲ
ခိုင်သွာကျိ။ ပေင်အာအာလုံက္ကိဂ်ကော်သွက်မိင်ဟုံခွဲရ။ ကော်ဒဲကော်အာက္ကိသွာခိုင်မိုတ်ရ။ ကျာ်ဗက်မ
ဒဲကွဲကော်တဲ။ ကျာ်အာက္ကိဂုရုမိပုတုံခေင်ကျိဒေဝတ်ဂုရုမိပုတံဂ်ရ။

နွဲဂ်ကျာ်ကလောင်ကျာ်ကျိ ဣသိဥရုဝေလကဿပပုန်တဲ။ သီဣသိပိကောကျိခေံ။ သီတွးလှိုင်အာဂ
ကော်ကျာ်အာမိပိခိုင်ရာဇာဂြိယံတဲ။ သွီဘိစ္ဆာသမိင်ပရိုင်ကျာ်ဇက်တိတ် သီဇန်တံညးဒ်ဇါလဟုတ်

The Rangoon Ms has ပသ်
* Schmidt has မူရက္ကရီ။ One Ms has လင်ရက္ကရီ and one story of the Shwe
Dagon has simply ဒိုရက္ကရီ။

အာတ်ပင် မိုင်ခင်း ကျော်ကြဲတုံ့ကိုခင်း သို့သို ညးစုံဓါလဟုတ်ဂွံ၌သောတပန်ရ။ ညးစွဲလဟုတ်၌ဆသရ
ထာဝမနပိဂွံဒဂိုန်လင်ရ။ သို့သို ဘာဝေလုဂိုန်စွဲစိုန်ကိုကျော်ကြဲတုံ ကျော်ဒဂိုန်ပိဂွံပုဇရေင်ရှင်ရာဇာပြုဟ်
တုံ။ ကာလမသလိုင်ဇာတ်သော်လဂုင်၌။ ကျော်တံဇရေင်ရှင်ရာဇာပြုဟ်၌ရ။ ဂပ်ဂပ်သန္တိ။

သလိုင်ခါတ်သော် ဂ တ္တင်တုံ။ သို့ဒက်လင် စေတီထပ်ထမ္မတ်။ နမတ်ဗွဲသက်သက် ထွက်ပတိ
ဪဘတ်။ ဇကုသို့ဒိန်မရပ်တြာမိုတ်။ သို့ဒြိပဗိက္ကင်။ မ္မဒိုက်ထပ်ဂိုတ်ဪနိ။ မ္မဒိုက်ဩနိဂိုတ်သွဲ။
မ္မဒိုက်သွဲ။ ဂိုတ်သွဲ။ မ္မဒိုက်သွဲ။ ဂိုတ်ပသဲ။ မ္မဒိုက်ပသဲဂိုတ်ထွဲ။ မ္မဒိုက်ထွဲဂိုတ်သွင်။ ဗွဲသိုဗ
ဒိုတ်ထွက်ပတိဪဘတ်သိုထပ်ထပ်ရ။ ဒက်စလေတ်လင်စေတီထပ်ထပ်။ မိုတ်ဒေဝတ်၌မိုတ်စွဲဒိုတ်ရ။
သိုဒွက်မ္မဒိုက်ထပ်၌။ သလိုင်စေတီထပ်ထပ်ဟတ်။ ဗွတ်တမာခဂိုင်ထပ်သဒ္ဒါရ။ သလိုင်စေတီဓါဇောဒ
ဓါဟတ်သံဒိုင်ရ။ ကြံပွဲညးဪင်ညးလဂုင်ညးရှင်ဟံသာဝတီဒိုတ်ညးပိဂိုင်ဝံ ဒက်သလိုင်ဇာတ်ပ
တိတ်ဏာအဆက်အဆက်ရောင်။

ဩပုဂ္ဂိုဏ်း၌သော် ရှင်ပုဗ္ဗသကာခါတ်သော်ဝံတုံ။ သောဝံဗုဒ္ဓအပပပန်ရ။ သောဝံအာစိုပ်ခိုင်သွင်
တရဘုံရ။ သာဝံကျော်တလလိုက်ပိမဟိုလင်ရောင်။ ဒိုတ်ညးဒိုတ်အဲစိုပ်ဥတုသင်မယတုံ။ တိုက်တိုက်
၇၂၆၇၂၆မဒေဗျာဓာစိုပ်ခတ်သော်လဂုင်ရောင်။ ဒေဝတ်တုန်လေစဓိဓိကာလအာသိက္ခိဗိုင်စေတီ
ဓါတ်ကျော်လမိုန်ရ။ ဩပုဂ္ဂိုဏ်းသောဝံအာစိုပ်စေတီခတ်သော်လဂုင်သောဝံလောဘ်၌သို ရှင်ပုဗ္ဗဒေဝတ်
အလုံစက္ကဝါဝံသိုက်၌၊ ကျော်လင်သန်ဟေင်။

ဣန္ဒြိယဂ္ဂလပမပဒ်လင်တုံ။ သိုလဂုင် ၃၂ ဒေဝာဝံအဆက် အဆက်ကျော်နိ စိုတ်၌သော်ရှင်ပုဗ္ဗ
သကာရိုဟ်ပံ့မာန်ရ။ သာဝံလောဘ်၌၊ ဒ်ခတ်သော်ကျော်လဂုင်ရ။

ကျော်တီလမ္မုပိုန် ကျော်ဩပုဗ္ဗတုန်။ ဣမဒ်ကျော်ပန်ဇောဒစိတ်တုံ၌။ ကိုပ်ခတ်ကိုဗုဿတဏှိကတုံ။
စွဲဒ်ဒဂိုန်ဇရေင်ဗရာဇသီ။ ပိဒ်ဒဂိုန်ရာဇာပြုဟ်၌ပန်၌ရ။ မသုန်ဒ်ဒဂိုန်ဝေသာလီ။ ဘာဒ်ဒ်မကုလပဗ္ဗတ။
ထပ်ပတ်တိုန်ဒဂိုန်တာဝတိင်။ ဒေဝါဝဟ်ပုဗ္ဗသုဂုရိ။ တွံ၌မတုပညိုင်ကျော်ဟိုတ်၌ ရသုသုဂုရိညးဂဒ
ရောင်။ ဒစိတ်၌ကောသီဓိ။ စွဲ၌ပြုပိပါလိသဲ။ စွဲ၌စေတီလဗြဟ္မန။ စွဲဓါဝဟ်။ ဝရုဇ္ဈရာ။ စွဲပိဝဟ်
ပြုပိဘေရသက္က။ စွဲပန်ဝဟ်သာရဗ္ဗ။ စွဲသုန်ဝဟ်ကပ္ပိလဗ္ဗ။ စွဲတရဒ်ထာန်ကလော်အလာဝဂါမညန်
ကိုရှင်အလဝိ။ စွဲထပ်၌စွဲဒေဝါဝဟ်စွဲဒစိတ်ဒ်ဒဂိုန်ပုဂ္ဂိုဏ်းဇာလ။ ဓါဇောဒ် ၂၁ ၌ ၂၂ ၌ ဒ်ဒဂိုန် ပုဂ္ဂိုဏ်း
ရသက္ကကို။ ၂၃ ၌ ၂၄ ၌ ၂၅ ၌ ၂၆ ၌ ဒ်ဒဂိုန် ပုဗ္ဗဇာလိယ။ ၂၇ ၌ ၂၈ ၌ ဒ်ဒဂိုန် ကပ္ပိလဗ္ဗပုဗ္ဗရ။
ကျော်တံအာဒဂိုန်ပုဗ္ဗရဝေသာလီ။ ပုဂ္ဂိုဏ်းမိကျော်ဒဂိုန်တုံ။ ဣဒ်ကျော်အာစိုပ်ဗုဿနာရဝံ။ ပုဗ္ဗဒ်ဒဂိုန်သို
မင်လာ၌ရ။ ကျော်ဩပပဒ်နိဗ္ဗာန်ရ။

အယုက်ဓါဇောဒစိတ် သူဝံကျော်ဒတ်ပဂမ္မိ။ ပဒုက္ခစရိယာတရသွင်တုံ၌ အယုက် ၃၅ ၌ ကျော်
ပုဗ္ဗဒ်ပန်ဣသုန်၌။ အယုက်ပေင် ဂဝ ကျော်ဩပ ပဒ်နိဗ္ဗာန်တုံခါတ်တီလမ္မုပိုန်ကျော်ဩ ဂ ပြိုန်
ဝင်။ ပသင်ထွေင်ခတ်ကျော်ဩရော။ မဟန္တာ။ မုဂ္ဂမာသစ။ မဇ္ဈိမာ။ ဘိက္ခုတဏှာယာ။ ခုဒ္ဒကော။ သာ
သလ္လက္ခာ။ ဣမာဇာတုပိသေသတော။

မဟန္တာ။ ဓါတ်မဇ္ဈောလောန်၌။ မုဂ္ဂမာသစ။ ဗွတ်တမာမစဲမုတ်။ မဇ္ဈိမာ။ ဓါတ်ဒေဗ္ဗတ်၌။ ဘိက္ခု
တဏှာယာ။ ဗွတ်ဗွဲဒကုတ်သွဲ။ ခုဒ္ဒကော။ ဓါတ်မသွတ်ဒိုတ်၌။ သာသပမတ္တာ။ ဗွတ်တမာမရဲရ။ ဣမာ
ဇာတုပိသေသတော။ ဣဒ်ထွေင်ဗွတ်ခါတ်ကျော်ရ။ ဂပ်ဂပ်သန္တိ။

မဟန္တာ။ သုဝဏ္ဏဝဏ္ဏာ။ မဇ္ဈိမာ။ မုတ္တိရုပ္ပါစ။ ခုဒ္ဒကဗကုထဝဏ္ဏာ။ ဣမာဇာတုပိသေသတော။
မဟန္တာ။ ဓါတ်ကျော်မဇ္ဈောလောန်၌သုဝဏ္ဏဝဏ္ဏာ။ ဒ်ညိုင်ရသင်ထပ်ရ။ မဇ္ဈိမာ။ ဓါတ်ကျော်ဒေဝါဝ
၌။ မုတ္တိရုပ္ပါစ။ ဒ်ညိုင်သင်ဗွဲရ။ ခုဒ္ဒကော။ ဓါတ်ကျော်မသွတ်လောန်၌။ ဗကုထဝဏ္ဏာ။ ဒ်ညိုင်သင်မဏှိရ။ ဣ
မာဇာတုပိသေသတော။ ဣဒ်ထွေင်သင်ခတ်တီလမ္မုပိုန်ကျော်ဩရ။

ပျော်ခါတ်ကျော် ဂ ပြိုန်ဗုဒ္ဓဒြောနမရံ၌တုန်။ ဓါတ်ဗွဲပြိုန်တုရှင်ရာဇာပြုဟ်သို့အဇာတသဩမ
ထာပနာ။ ဓါတ်ဗွဲပြိုန်တုရှင်ဝေသာလီ။ ဓါတ်ဗွဲပြိုန်တုရှင်ကပ္ပိလဗ္ဗ။ ဓါတ်ဗွဲပြိုန် သို့မင်လာတေမ

ထာပနာ၊ ဓါတ်ခွဲဖြိုနှိပ်တင်ရှာမဂါ။ ဓါတ်ခွဲဖြိုနှိပ် တံပဲ့ရှင်ဝတ္ထုဒိပ္ပက။ ဓါတ်ခွဲဖြိုနှိပ်တင်ရှင်ပါဝ။ ဓါတ်ခွဲဖြိုနှိပ်တင်ရှင်ရုထာနာရံ။ ဣဝံဓာတ်စေတီဒေဝါ စုံရ။

ဈေးကြက်စလန်ဥားဟန်စေတီခွဲတူင်ဒြိဒေဝီတံတူင်ရ။ သိုင်းထင်သူဓာတ်ဂ်။ ဗမ္မဒေဝါနုဟန်လစ်စေတီခွဲတူင်ဒြိဒေဝီခွဲ တူင်ရ။ ကာလဂ် ဓါတ်ဂဇောင်မတ်သွင်တံပဲ့သိုတွဲရ။ ဓါတ်ဂဇောင်မတ်ဖွတ်ပဲ့သိုဖိတူ။ ဓါတ်ဋ္ဌေက်ပန်ခွဲတူင် တံပဲ့ရ။ မန်ပိရ။ ဓာတ်သော်ဇကုကျာ်စေတီကိုတ်။ သော်ကျိပံဒေဝီတံကိုတ်ဓာတ်တံဂ်ဒေဝတ်တံရံလစ်အလုံစက္ကဝါပိုဝ်ရ။ ဓါတ်ဂေဟ်ညှိုလတူသိုသော်ဝန်ဇာတာ။ သိုယာတ်။ မိုတ်တံကျာ်တံ ပဲ့ရှင်တာဝတိင်။ ဓါတ်ဂေဟ်ညှိုသွင်တံရှင်နံ။ ဓါတ်ဂေဟ်ဖွဲသွင်တံဂန္ဓရးမှူးရှင်သွင်ထေဝဲ။ ဓါတ်ဂေဟ်လတူတံရှင်ကလိင်ကရ။ ကြိဝံကွေတံတံရှင်သိင်ဃီရ။ ဗမေင်သွာဒေဝီတံရှင်ဝန်ရ။ သိုဝ်တံရှင်ကုထာဝတီ။ ထွဲဂဒေဝါတံရှင်သီလဝ။ ကာယဗန်တံရှင်ပါတလိပုတ်။ သွက်တံရှင်စက္ကါနာရီ။ ဓာတ်သော်ဥက္ကလုံသော်ကောင်မဒေဝီတံရှင်။ တံကောသလရးမှူးရှင်သာရဒြရ။ နှိုပံကျာ်တံရှင်ဖြို။ ယာတ်ဇမိုက်မိုက်တံရှင်ပါသဏာက။ သွာဂဇကျာ်တံရှင်အာနန္ဒီ။ ဇိုဝ်ဗဂုတ်ပွတ်ဒေဝီဗဂုတ်ပွတ်တံရှင်မိတ္တီ။ ဒမင်ကရိန်တံရှင်ဒေဝဟဏ။ ဇန်နိုင်တံရှင်ပတ္တနာရီ။ ပဲ့ထာန်ရးမန်ပိဝ်ရ။ ဓါတ်သော်ကျိကို။ ဓာတ်သော်ကျောပ်ကို။ ဓာတ်သော်ဂေဟ်မတ်ကို။ ဓာတ်မြိတ်ကျိပံကို။ ဓာတ်ဋ္ဌေက်ကို။ တရးဓါတ်ဂြိုင်းသန်ရ။ သိုက်ဝံတံပွဲတရးဂ်ယင်သွယ်မှူး။ ပဲ့ဂဝံပတိကို။ ပဲ့ဓာတုဝင်ကို။ ရိုင်ကေတ်ရ။ ဒွဲဝံပိုဟိုဗွဲကမုန်ရောင်။

ဂါမ ဇြဲမ တံ

ပဲ့လွေင်ဓါတ်ပိုဟိုဝံဂ်။ ဩပူရိခွဲဝံသန္တိစွတ်လစ်မှူး။ ဝံလဗ်ဗန်ဝံဒြိသဏာဝံ လယုင်သူစရိတ်ဝံလွေင်လဗ်ဗ်ဗိုန်ကာလမှူး။ ဝံဗွဲအာပါပန်ဘုံရ။ တံဝံအာမိတ်ရှင်သွင်တရဘုံဟေင်။

ပေယျဓါတ်ကျာ်ကြဲဆိုတ်သိုဝံဂ်။ ဓါတ်သော်စေတီတူင်စေတီလကုင်ဝံဂ်ဒြိဓာတ်ဒေဝါကိုပိကွဲဆိုတ်ရ။ ပဲ့ဒိုသိင်ဗုတ္တရတုန်လေဝ်။ ဒြိဒေဝီဓာတ်ကျာ်သိုမသန်ရ။ ဟိုတ်ဂ်ရထာန်ဓာတ်လကုင်ဂ်တံရှင်တံရးဒေဝီကာလတံ။ ညးမဒေဝီ အာဂြိုင်းရောင်။

ဗွဲကြိဝံဒြိအာသုညဂရညးဟံပုဗ္ဗတံရ။ ပဲ့လက်ထက်သိုအသောကဓမ္မရာဇာတလရှင်ပါတလိပုတ်ဝံဒေဝီဓါတ်သော်ရ။ ပဲ့တတိယသိင်ဗာယနဂ်။ ကျာ်ပပရိနိမ္မာန် ၂၁၀ သွတ်တံ။ သက္ကရာတ်ရှင် ၃၉၆ ကာလဂ်သိုအသောကဓမ္မရာဇာကျိအာဝံဒေဝီဓါတ်သော်တံ။ တလအာရှန် ဓါမုဂ္ဂလိပုတ္တ ကိုဥတ္တရထေ။ မဟိုထစးကျိမိုက်ဓာတ်သော်ဂ်ထစးကျိသိုတံ။ ဟိုတ်ဒယ်သုညဂရဂ်ဒွဲဒေဝီဓါတ်တရံဟံခွဲ။ လိုလ်ညးအာ။ ထေတလအာရှန်ဓါတလထစးကျိသိုတံဒေဝီဓါတ်တံ။ ကိုဋ္ဌးတးဆုဒန်ကဟန်တံဂ်တံ။ သိုဒက်လစ်ပြာသာတ်ဂုက်ဂိုတ်စုတ်အင်ဂဒိုစုတ်ကြာန်ဗြေတ်လစ်တံ။ သိုအသောကထာန်ဒေဝီဇကုရ။ ၁။

အသောကဓမ္မရာဇာဇာသွင်တံ။ ပဲ့လက်ထက်သိုတတ်ဒေဝီဇကုဓမ္မရာဇာသိပြေဒွေင် သိုဒိုသိုက်ဂြိုန်ကာဓာတ်သော်ဗုပံတံ။ ပဲ့မဗျေဟ်ကျိဗါဓါတ်သော်ဂ်။ လဗိုတ်ဇော်ထိုဒြိပဟံမာန်တံ။ သိုဝ်ထင်ခွဲတစ်မြိသုဗိုတ်။ ကလံပုဇ်ဓါတ်ခွဲဗိုတ်အာဝံဒေဝီဗျေဟ်ဗြိက်ပုဇ်လစ်တံ။ ကလေင်တိုန်အာရှင်ဇကုရ။ ၂။

ပဲ့လက်ထက်မင်ဓေသုမဇဏ်ဓမ္မကျာ်ကေတ်ကာဓါတ်ကျိဗုပံတံ။ ပဟံမာန်တံ။ တံမြိသုဗြာဏီခွဲကောန် ပတုပံဒလောင်ခွဲတံ။ ဗွဲဗိုတ်ပလိုတ်တိုတ်လစ် ပပုဇ်ကလံဓာတ် ကျာ်ကြဲတံ။ တိုန်အာရှင်ဇကုရ။ ၃။

ပဲ့လက်ထက်သိုနောင်ရထာမင်ဇင်*။ သိုနောင်ရထာမမာတ်မဗျိသိုဂ်ဓမ္မကျာ်ခွဲရှင်ဗဏဝံတံ။ ခါဂြိုန်ကျိဗုဗုပံ။ ယာ်ကျိဂြိုတ်ဗဏိဗိုတ် ၂၀ မခဲါဝံဓါတ်ဂးကျိရ။ လဗိုတ်ကျာ်မဇော်ကျိမြိယာတ်ထိုဒြိတံ။ အလုံဗိုဟန်သိုနောင်ရထာဂ်ပေက်ဒအာဒိုဗ်။ သိုနောင်ရထာတုန်။ ကျိဝင်ထင်ကျိဝင်

* One Ms has မန္တရထာမင်ဓင် and another has သွာဂ်ရထာမင်ဇင်။ But see note on translation.

ဩန်ခန့် တွဲကလံဓာတ်ကျော်ရ။ နိုက်ရတ်ပိပူလပင်တိုပပူဖလင်ဖိုဖိသောန်တဲ။ ကလောင်ဖအာထာန်
ဒမံင်ဇကုရ။ ၄။

လျှင်ကေကတ်မဟွင်ရင်ရှင်ဟံင်သာဝတီတုန်း။ ကျော်ဩပပရိနိဗ္ဗာန်လုကလို့ကို ၁၆ သူခံတဲ။ ပဲ့သ
က္ကရာတ်ရှင်တကီယပရိန္ဒေဝဂ်။ ၅၁၄ ဂိတုမာ် ၁ ရွက်တွဲစန်သို့ဒိန်ဟွန်ကို ရှင်ဟံင်သာဝတီအဒိ
ပထမ။ ဒိုန်ကိုသမလပိမလ။ ညးစါကောကိုဒေမဝံ့ဟွင်ရင်ရ။ သမလဟစွဲတဲ။ ပိမလဟွင်ရင်ရ။ ပိမလ
ဟစွဲတဲ။ သို့အသးမဒြကောန်သမလဟွင်ရင်ရ။ သို့အသးဟစွဲတဲ။ ကောန်သို့အသးဂ်အရိန္ဒမကုဗ္ဗာ
မဟွင်ရင်ရ။ အရိန္ဒမကုဗ္ဗာဟစွဲတဲ။ ကောန်ခေမဟံင်သရာဇာဂ်မဟွင်ရင်ရ။ နလျှင်သင်ဝံ့ပိုမမိတ်သို့
တိသာရာဇာဂ်သို့ထပ်ဒေတောင်မဟွင်ရင်ကျင်ရှင်ဟံင်သာဝတီရ။ သို့တံင်တံတိုဂ်သာသ္မာဒိတ်ရ။
ယိုက်ဖိုက်သာသ္မာဒိတ်ရ။ ခြေထဲပရဲရတ်ပိဒက်ကျော်ဩြင်ပာခန့် ရုပ်ကျော်။ သျှင်သိုက်ရတ်ပိပြ
ကာတ္တုဒါန် မင်သီပင်မိင်ခပ်ပွင်တာဝနာ။ ဒဂေတ်ဗက်ဂလာန်သာသ္မာဒိတ်ရ။ ပဲ့သို့တိသုရာ
ဇာမဒြကုတ်စွဲထပ်ဒေတောင်သို့ဂ်အာသို့မိစ္ဆာဒိတ္တိတဲ။ ဌိဗေဒဝေဒဝံ။ ကျော်ဟံ့လျှင်ခပ်ဟံ့ ပင်မိင်
ဂရိမမူးဟံ့ရေထဲ ဩဂ်ရ။ ရုပ်ကျော်တံဂ်ကိုထွင်ဗွဗိုတ်ထေခံပဲ့ဒုင်ထွင်ပဲ့သရိမဒိတ်ရ။

ကြံခွဲကောန်ဖြသေထိခွဲ။ ပတလခပ်သဒ္ဓာစာဂမလောန်။ တဖြဒေဝီဂးယျ။ သမတ်ဖြခွဲအာယုက်
မဒြသို့တိတ်ကလင်ပင်မိင်ခပ်လျှိုင်ကောန်မိမဇကုတဲ။ သျှင်သိုက်ရတ်ပိပြကာလောန်။ ဒဂိုန်ကေတ်
သရဏ ဂမနိပိလျှိုင်ရိတ်တွဲရ။ ဒဒကောလသမတ်ဖြမဒြပထမအဝဲဂ်။ ကာလဂ် ရသို့ကိုညးထေခံကေ့ရုပ်
ကျော်တံဂ်ရ။ နွဲကာလစွဲတွဲသမတ်ဖြခေယုဒုင်တဲ။ သပေါတ်ဒေရုပ်ကျော်ရ။ သမတ်ဖြပင်ဟိုက်ဒြရုပ်ကျော်
သိုထင်မရိလဟိုခိုင်ရ။ ဗူပညးမထေခံသင်ရုပ်ကျော်တံဂ်ရောသမတ်ဖြသ္မာန်။ တဲဒိုက်ဖြဇမ္မာတ်တံဂ်ဟို
တိုန်ရ။ ယွဲမိ။ သို့ဝံ့ဒေတံဗက်ဂလာန်အစာတိတ်တွဲ။ ကိုညးထေခံကေ့ရုပ်ကျော်တံဂ်ရော။ ဒုဲညး
လျှောင်ခြေထဲကျော်စေတီတံဂ်သို့ကိုဂမိတ်ထေခံကေ့ရ။ သင်ဝံ့ဒိုက်ဖြတံဂ်ဂး။ သမတ်ဖြမိင်တဲသုးရ။
ဒြရသင်ဂ်အဲသလးလမျှါပဲ့ရတ်ပိရ။ အဲဒင်ဂမိတ်ရသမတ်ဖြဂး။ မူးတံကြာတ်ကြဲတဲ။ ပင်ဟိုန်လင်
ပဲ့ဖြင်ညိဂးတဲ။ ဇကုသမတ်ဖြသိုဒိုက်တံဂ်ကြဲကြာတ်ပင်ဟိုန်ခိုင်လင်ပဲ့ဖြင်မိတ်ရ။ ဒုဲသမတ်ဖြ
သေတံဒေရုပ်ကျော်ဂ်ပတ်အာတဲ။ ဒုဲသေတံဒါညးမဂးလျှင်ဝံ့ရော။ ဒုဲမပင်ဟိုန်ကြဲရုပ်ကျော်
ပိပတ်အာတဲ။ ပါင်ကြဲညးမူးလျှင်ရော။ ပဲ့သမတ်ဖြမဟိုန်ရုပ်ကျော်ဂ်သို့မိင်အာတဲ။ သို့စကာမုဲသို့
ကိုရှေ့ကော်သ့တံဖြရ။ ထမိန်မတ်အာနုဗ္ဗရတ် ဗွဲသမတ်ဖြကိုမုဲသို့တံဂ်တဲ။ ကိုလစွဲင်ညိကွာဂးတဲ။
သမတ်ဖြကွန်ကြဲကြာတ်ရုပ်ကျော်ဆန္ဒဒဲဂ်တဲ။ ကိုဂိုင်ဟိုန်ဒိုက်ရ။

မာတ်ထံအာညိသို့စကာထပ်မုဲသို့ပုန်ရ။ ပဲ့ကာလဂ်သမတ်ဖြဒေဝီကျင်ရ။ ဒြသမတ်ဖြမိပ်ဂ်
ညးဟိုသို့ရ။ သို့မိင်ဗက်သိုဒေါသသင်ဝံ့ ဟိုကိုညးကေတ်ဏာကိုမိင်လန်နိဗမိန်ဂမိတ်ကေ့ခေသို့ဂး
ဒုဲညးကေတ်နင်မိင်ရ။ သမတ်ဖြ။ ဤမေတ္တာပဲ့သို့ကို။ ပဲ့မိင်ကို။ ပဲ့ဂမာမိင်ကို။ တဲပုဒ်သရဏံဂန္ထာမိဂ်
ထေပ်။ သိုသရဏဂမနိပိဂ်သမတ်ဖြဇေတတ်ခိုင်လျှိုင်တဲ။ မိင်ဟင်လောပ ကရဲခိုင်ကိုရမှာင်
ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တာဟံ့မာန်ဖြေပ်ဒအာရ။ ခေ့ကေတ်နင်မိင်ဂ်မဂ်ဂ်ကိုဝါကို။ မိင်ဟံင်လန်ရ။ ဒြဂ်ဂမာမိင်
လျှောင်ဟိုသို့ပုန်ရ။ သို့မိင်တဲ သင်ဝံ့သုးရ။ ဒြရသင်ဂ်ပြောပံင်တဲ ကိုမိင်ခင်သို့ဂး။ သမတ်ဖြဇေ
မေတ္တာတဲဇေတတ်သရဏဂမနိပိရ။ ခေ့ကေ့မိတ်ခင်ဟံ့တဲ။ ဒြဂ်ခေ့လျှောင်ဟိုသို့ပုန်ရ။ ဒြရသင်ဂ်
ကေတ်နင်ခေ့အဏံသို့ဂး။ ညးကေတ်နင်မိပ်သို့တဲ။ သင်ဝံ့သို့ဂးရ။ ဟဲသမတ်ဖြအစာခေ့ဖြခေ့ဂ်။
ရုပ်ကျော်အစာခေ့ကိုကလာင်စတန် ခိုင်လတူအကာသဆန္ဒအဲညာတ်တဲ။ ခေ့ခွဲဗုဒ္ဓမဇျါရ။ ယံရုပ်
အခါခေ့ကလာင်ဟံ့ဂ်ထပ်ဒကုတ် အကုတ်ကေ့ခေ့ရ။ သို့ဂးတဲကိုဟိုက်ဏာသမတ်ဖြခိုင်ထွင်ဂ်ရ။ သ
မတ်ဖြဂိုင်ဟိုန်ရုပ်ကျော်ပဲ့ထွင်ဂ်တဲ ကြဲကြာတ်ရုပ်ကျော်ခေဇကုတဲ။ ဟန်ခိုင်လင်ဒေရးကလံပူဖတဲ။
သင်ဝံ့သမတ်ဖြပအာမိထာန်ရ။ ယွဲရုပ်တီလမူပိုန်ခဲဒိုက်မဟွင်ဂလာန်ကျော်သလးလမျှါပဲ့ရတ်ပိတဲ။
အဲဒိုက်ဂိုင်ဟိုန်ရုပ်ကျော်ရ။ ကျော်ပြဲလောန်ရ။ ခပ်ပြဲလောန်ရ။ သင်ပြဲလောန်ရ။ ယံရုပ်ကျော်ခပ်သင်ပြဲ
သောန်ဇကုန္တရယုတ်။ ရုပ်ကျော်စာဇကုကိုကလာင်စတန်ခိုင်လတူအကာသပုမုက်ရင်သို့တေ့ညိအံ။
သင်ဝံ့သမတ်ဖြပအာမိထာန်ရ။ ပဲ့ရုပ်နဲဇကုရုပ်ကျော်ဒေဝါဇကုကလာင်တိုန်အာလကုအကာသရ။ ဒုဲဂ်



လျှိုန်ကာလရ။ ပသိုပွဲမတ်တွ ၁၆ သွံ။ ပသိုပွဲတင်သာဝတီ ၁၉ သွံ၌ ၃၅ သွံ။ ပသိုတုရိပိအ
ယုတ် ၆၀ သွံ။ ပသိုသက္ကရာတ် ၇၄၅ ဂ်ဗညာဥျာအာစိုပိအနိစ္စဝေရ။

ကောန်ဗညာဥျာ၌သီဟရာဇာဝဂ္ဂယျ။ အယုတ်၌တရသွံပုန်ကိုမ။ မဟွံစွဲတုပသို။ သိုပွဲပွဲသတြ
ဟိုတ်မပသတဲတဲ။ မဝံတီပဝေဏ်သေရဂိဗျာ။ သိုပွဲပသိုရာဇာမဂတအာညး သိုင်တွင်တဲဟပွဲရ။
ဟိုတ်မပစနောပွဲခေဏ်လျှိုန်။ မဟွံဝံထာပဏာဝေတိ။ ဆပူဇသကာကိုမဝံပ။ သိုပွဲတလညးရာဇာမိရာတ်
လေဝ်ညးကော်။ သိုပွဲအယုတ်ဟိုတ်ကိုင်။ ပသိုသက္ကရာတ် ၇၄၅ ဂ်ဗညာဥျာပသို ၃၀ သွံတဲ။ မိပိအ
အယုတ် ၅၄ သွံတဲ။ ပသိုသက္ကရာတ် ၇၀၃ ဂ်အာစိုပိအနိစ္စဝေရ။

သီဟရာဇာရာဇာမိရာတ်ဟိုတ်ပွဲတဲ။ ကောန်ဂ်ဗုဂ်ရာဇာမရင်ယျဓမ္မရာဇာပသိုရ။ သိုပွဲပသိုက္ကောန်
ညးရှင်တွာန်ရးနိဂိဗ္ဗမလောန်။ မိန်ဇာတ်သော်မဟိုတ်၌ လေသိုက်ထာပဏာဟိုတ်ပ။ ကွာဟိုတ် သိုအ
ယုတ်စာနောဝေမိတ်သွံ။ ပသို ၃ သွံ၌အယုတ် ၃၂ ရ။ ပသိုသက္ကရာတ် ၇၀၆ ဂ်ဗညာဥျာအာစိုပိအနိစ္စဝေရ။

ဓမ္မရာဇာဟိုတ်ပွဲတဲ။ ခေဓမ္မရာဇာဂ်ဗုဂ်ကောန်သီဟရာဇာဂ်ဗုဂ်ကိုရ။ ဗညာဥျာကိုတ်ညးမူး။ ဟင်ရင်ရှင်
တင်သာဝတီမလေဝ်ဥပွဲဝေလောန်။ ကေတ်ဗူးကိုသတြ၌ ဆိုက်ဗွက်ကိုဥပွဲပ ဝန်သ်မတိုဝဂ္ဂသာမည
ဥပွဲပ။ ဓနဥပွဲပ။ ဓကဥပွဲပ။ သေဗ္ဗိဥပွဲပ။ နဥပွဲပ။ ဝန်သ်ပန်သ်ပွဲ ကေတ်ဗူးကိုသတြ၌ လျှိုန်ရ။ သိုပွဲပသိုတုရိတ်
ဇော်ပွဲကုသိုသ်။ တလညးခါမညာတ်ခေတီဇာတ်သော်ခေတီတွင်၌။ သိုက်ပွဲဒက်ဇနော်ဟိုတ်သိုရပ်
တဲ။ ပတ်ဗြးမကွာတ်ဇော်အာ။ အစာပိညှင်ကိုတလညးမစာရဏာတ်ရ။ ဇကုဒိုက်ကိုခါဗျေတ်တဲ။
ဒက်ထယ်ဟိုတ်ဗြး ၅ တန်တဲ။ သလိုင်ခေတီတရသံခိုင်ရ။ ပသိုသက္ကရာတ် ၈၁၅ ဂ်ဗညာဥျာ
လ၌ဟိုတ်တပတ်တဲ။ ကွာဟိုတ်ပသိုအလုတ်ပိနောပသို ၃၂ သွံ၌အယုတ် ၆၂ သွံ။ ပသိုသက္ကရာတ်
၈၁၀ ဂ်ဗညာဥျာကိုတ်၌အနိစ္စဝေရ။

ဗညာဥျာကိုတ်ဟပွဲတဲ။ ပသိုသက္ကရာတ်၌ ဗညာဥျာဗရောဂ်ကောန် ဗညာဥျာ၌သိုပွဲရ။ သိုပွဲပသိုတဲ
သ်ပွဲမဟိုတ်ရ။ နူသက်ထက်ထဲအဲတလညးရာဇာမိရာတ်တေမပသို၌ လေဆပွဲဝင်ဒိုင်ဂါတ်ဂါတ်ကို
ညးကို၌ဗြာင်ကိုညးဘွယ်လမိန်။ ညးရှင်ရးဂမိဗမူးတဲဟိုတ်ပသိုတသိုက်မိတ်။ လအဲဟိုတ်ပွဲတဲ။ တရအဲ
စါမပသိုတုန်လေဆမကသိုဗြာင်ကိုညးရှင်။ ပသိုဝင်ဒိုင်ဂါတ်ဂါတ်ကိုရင်ညှံလမိန်။ ဂမိဗမူးညးရှင်ရးဒိုဂိ
ဟိုတ်ပသိုတသိုက်မိတ်သက်သက်ရောဂ်။ အဲပသိုလွယ်ပွဲ။ ပိုန်ဘာန်ယသပတ်ညး အဲဟိုတ်ပသိုနာဒိတ်ရ။
နူအဲဟိုတ်ပသိုနာဒိတ်ပိုန်ဘာန်ယသပတ်ညးတဲ။ ညးရာဇာမိတ်ပိုန်ဘာန်ယသပတ်အဲပွဲ၌ဟိုတ်ပွဲရ။
ပဲအဲမ၌သိုပွဲအဲသမိတ်မိတ်သတ္တညိဂးတဲ။ အဲဟိုတ်ပသိုမိတ် ဂမိဗမူးညးရှင်ရးဒိုဂိတ်ညးဂမိဗညိ
ရပ်တဲ။ သာပွဲဗြာင်အာသံကိုညးဂမိဗညိရ။ ဗြာညးဗြာသပာဒိုင်အာမိတ်ကိုညးကို။ ကွတ်စာမူစဉ်
စာအာမိတ်အာမိတ်ကို။ မိုတ်ကို၌ ကိရန္တာန်ကို၌ကိုရ။ နသွံအဲပွဲအဲသကို ဗင်ဂမိတ်ကော်ရဂးတဲ။ ရှိတ်
တိမတ်တိရင်စမုတ်၌ဟိုတ်ပသိုပွဲ၌သွံ၌လမိန်ရ။

ကြိစ္စပွဲပွဲဟိုတ်ပသိုပွဲပွဲတုတ်ကော်လမိန်သေထီ။ သေထီတိုန်ဟိုတ်တလညး။ ဂမိဗပွဲပွဲဟိုတ်ပသို
ဏာတွဲထင်မသုန်ကသပတ်*၌တဲ။ တိုန်ခေဏ်ဗလးမုဲပွဲဟိုတ်ရ။ ထင်၌တလညးဟိုတ်ရင်။ ဇကုဒိုက်ပ
ပွဲကိုသိုကမုတ်၌ သိုကိုကုတ်ကော်စါဒကုတ်တဲ။ ကိုမင်လင်ပဲသွင်ပန်းလွကိုကိုကိုက်စ။ ကိုညးပွဲ
ညာတ်မိတ်တဲ။ ညးဂမိဗညိပွဲလကိုတ်မိတ်ဂးတဲ။ ကိုမင်လင်ရ။

ကြိစ္စ ဖိတ်သေဝ်ကု၌ သွံစကမေဏ်မုဲတလညး မင်ထကဲဝင်၌ ရာန်စကမေဏ် ဖိတ်သေဝ်၌ သွံ
အာန် နိုင်ကိတ် ကေတ်ကမေဏ်၌၌၌အာ။ ဖိတ်သေဝ်လမိတ် ဟိုတ်တလညးမိတ်တဲကော်ဟိုတ်ပသိုမတ်ရ။
သွံ၌စကေတ်ကိုကမေဏ် သိုတ်ဘ် နမိတ်အာ။ ၌ပွဲအာမိတ်အာမိတ်ရဂးတဲ ကိုကုတ်ကော်စါ ဒကုတ်တဲ
ပုထာန်ဇကုကော်ကိုကိုညးမင်လင်ရ။

ကြိစ္စပွဲမရင်စမုတ်၌ခေါင်အမတ်ဗညာဂမိဗညိ။ မုဲပွဲမတ်ကု၌ကိုမုဲ၌ရပ်စကို၌။ ပု၌တလညးဂး
မိုတ်ကို၌တိရန္တာန်ကို၌။ နေသပာဒိုင်အာမိတ်ကို ညးရသွတ်အဲဂမိတ်ထေဝ်ရ အဲဗြာင်အာသံတဲရ။

grand/...
with

hank

* Schmidt has ပသာ. See note on translation.

လွယ်စွဲခွဲတန်ခေးကော့အသံအဲဟာဝဒ်ဟဲ့။ ညိုင်အာဠာင်မထေ့ကျာပ်ဒင်ပတု။ ကိုကုတ်ကော့စါကုတ်တု။
ခွဲဂ်ကိညးမင်လဝဂကောံစွဲဂ်ရ။ သိုဠာပန်ဂ်ကိမင်ဗရီညးရှင်ရ။ ဝဗြိုင်ရ။

ဟိုတ်သိုစီရေင်ချပ်ဒးတု။ ဒဒဂမိုတ်အောန်။ သတ်ဗေက်ထကိုတ်မိုတ်ဗွဲမလောန်ဂ်ဒ်တု။ အိုတ်ကိုသို
အမတ်ဒ်ဗညာသေကာပတိ။ ညးပိုက်ညးလှေဟ်သမ္ပေဟ်သေထီဂ်။ တလကောန်ဝေတ်ကောန်တလ
ဝေတ်ဝေတ်တလဒိုက်ဝေတ်ဒိုက်တလကွးပေတ်ကွးဗေခိုတ်ရ။ ပတိုဠာဂ်တုကစုတ်ဒေတ်ဟုံဠာသက်သက်
ရ။ တိုန်ဟုံဒးထိုင်တရင်ဟုံဒးဒဒဗျာဟုံဒးရပ်။ ဒုဲညးမပိုတ်ထေတ်ဝတ္ထု၊ ခွဲညးဟုံဂင်လဂ်ရ။ ကလေင်
ကျိုင်ကောတ်ဂွဲဒုဲဂ်ရ။ ရှင်ကျာန်ခပ်ယာဗိုပ်ကိုလဒိတ်ရ။

မူကုတ်

မိုက်ကုတ်ကော့မိုက်လှေဟ်ညးပိုက်တု။ မူကော့ဟ်တံင်ဗဒေဝ်ဗျေဟ်ဟုံဂတာပ်မင်သေင်ခွဲယိုသွံထ
မုဲ။ ကော့ဟ်ဂ်လုက်ဒးဒိက်သေင်ထဏှအာထမုဲဒတုဒေပေါ်အာ။ ဖက်သေင်ကော်လက်ရ။ ဂလိုင်ခေဲဂွဲ
ဂိုက်ကော့ဟ်တုဒေဟုံရိုင်မိုတ်ရ။ ခေဲဗပေါ်ကော့ထွဲအဲ။ ယာ်အဲအာအောလှေဟ်ဟုံတလညးဗညာဗရေင်
တု။ ခေဲသေ့ဝံလချိုဟာ။ မိုက်ဒိက်သေင်ဟိုဟုံထေပုတ်ပြိုင်တု။ ရှေ့ကောတ်သွာ်ညးတုထေ့ကိုဠာဟ်ထွဲ
ဂ်ရ။ ကော့ဟ်မပတလသုစရိုတ်သ်ဒွဲဂ်။ သသိုမပသိုပုဟ်င်သာဝတီမတိတ်အာဝေတ်ဂ်ညိုင်မိုတ်ဗေက
ရာတ်ဂွဲဟုံခွဲရ။ ပုရတ်ပိပြကာသိုက်မိုက်လောန်သန်။ ပုစေတီဂွဲဇာတ်ထေကျောန်မိုတ်လိပ်ရာဂ်ပြိုင်စွံ
ရ။ ပုစေတီဂွဲဇာတ်သေင်သဂင်ဂွဲ။ နူဘုံ ၅ တန်မဟုံတု။ မသေဟ်ခွဲဂ်ဒက်ထပ်ဂ်ဂိုန်ဒိုက်ဒိုက်မတုဒိုက်
ရ။ သိုဂွဲဟိုတ်မဆာန်သတ္တဂ်မိုက်လောန်မုတ်ဂိုက်ကိုဂိတု။ ကျာ်လဂင်ဂ်ဂွဲ၊ မိုက်ဆာန်ဒိုက်ကို။ ကွာဟုံ
ဒ်သိုအယုက် ၂၂ ဂွဲပသို ၄ သွဲတု။ အယုက် ၂၆။ ပုသတ္တရာတ် ၈၂၁ ဂ်သိုဗညာ ဗရေင်အာ
မိုက်အာန်စွဲဝင်စအာသွင်ရ။

ဗညာဗရေင်ဟုံခွဲတု။ ဒါသရာဇာမဒ်ကိန်ယက္ခရာဇာဂ်ကို။ ဒုင်ယုဗညာကောန်ဒ်။ ဟိုတ်ဒိုက်
မကောတ်ကိုရှင်မိ။ ဒါသရာဇာညးကော်ဒုင်ယုရေင်။ မဂွဲပသိုဟုံရင်ရှင်ဟိုင်သာဝတီရ။ သိုဂွဲသွိုင်
သိုက်ကာ ကုသိုလောန်သန်။ ပုဇာတ်သေင်ကျာ် လဂင်မဟုံတုဂ်။ နူထူးဂိုက်ဒက်ဂွဲ၊ ဒိုက်ဂိုက်ကို
စလံးဒ်မေ့ဟိုတ်ရ။ သိုဂွဲအယုက်စါအုသန်ဂ်မဂွဲပသိုပသိုပေင်အယုက် ၂၈ တုပုသတ္တရာတ်
၈၂၅ ဗညာကောန်ဒ်အာမိုက်ထန်စွဲဝင်စအာသွင်ရ။

ဗညာကောန်ဒ်ဟုံခွဲတု။ ယုတ္တရာဇာမဒ်ကိန်ယက္ခရာဇာဂ်ကို။ မဒ်ဒါဝင်ယု။ ဟိုတ်မရှေဲနူ
မိသိုကစုင်ညးဂး။ သိုဂွဲပသိုတုမိုတ်စရိုတ်ဗြိုဟ်ညာတ်သန်။ ပလိကောန်သမ္ဘာညးဒ်ဂွဲပသို ၇ ဂိတု
ကိုသိုက်သာပဏာဂွဲဇာတ်စေတီဟုံဂွဲ။ မဒ်ဒါဝင်ဟုံအာမိုက်အာန်စွဲဝင်ရ။

ပုသတ္တရာတ် ၈၂၅ ဂ်ကောန်တလညးရာဇာမိရာတ်ဂ်ကို။ တခင်စဗေဝ်မဂွဲယုပိသုတ္တရာဇာဗ
တြိမဂွဲယုဗညာဗေ။ ကော့ဟ်ဗြေရေင်။ ပတလတြိဂ်အနုတ်လောန်။ သမ္ဘာစာဂလောန်။ ကော့ဟ်
ဒ်မိုက်ကောတ်ဒင်ကုလုတ်တုမုဲဟုံသွတ်။ ဣကာကုသိုပြိုင်လောန်။ ပုမဂ္ဂုစေတီဇမ္မော်သမတ်ကို။
ဂမ္ဘီမဂ္ဂုဂန္ဓာပိရရကို။ ပိပဿဏာဓုရကို။ ဝံကန္တံ ဘာတုဂွဲဇိုန်ကိုဝ်သင်ဂ်ပြိုင်သန်။ ဩဟ်ဟုံဂါန်လ
ပုန်ဂိုတ်ဟုံမာန်ရ။ ဗညာညးဗညာထပသိုပုဟိုင်သာဝတီ ၇ သွဲတု။ ဇိုန်ကိုက်ကိန်ရှင်ကိုကောန်ပ
ယင်မဒ်ဥဂ္ဂရာဇာစေတီတု။ တလညးဗညာထခေဲအာလဂင်ရ။ ကိုဒက်မထေ့ကျာ်လဂင်စလံင်
မေ့ဟိုတ်လေတလညးစုတ်။ တလညးဂိုက်တြာဇူထပ်အလေဇကုရ။ ထပ် ၂၅ ပသာကိုတက်အ
ဟာတု။ နူရပ်ပြကာ ဒိုက်ကိုဗြေဟ်ခေဲ ဒိုက်အသွင်ရ။ စူးရှင်လဂင် ပသွာ်သမ္ဘး ၅ လိုသွာ်ဂ်ပပူဇ
ကျာ်။ ဇမ္မော်ဒိုက်ကျာ်ပန်ကောန်ဒ်ညးပန်ဂ်မိုတ် ၅၀၀ သိုညးမဒ်ဒိုက်ဂိုက်ကောန် မိုတ်ကိုကျာ်လ
ဂင်ရ။ ခက်င်သွာ်ခွဲထယိုင်လို့ ၅၀၀ ပသာကိုသောန်တိုက်ပပူဇကျာ်။ တံလးပုသိုကျာ်လဂင် ကိုလး
ဗပေင်လင်။ တိုင်တွဲကို ရေင်စလေဝံဂုတ်မိုက်စေတီရ။ သိုထဓုက်တွဲကိုရေင်စလေဝံလင်ရ။ ကိုဥင်
ဗြာင်ပန်ဗပေင်ထပ်ပန်မှာန်သုထပ်ဒစါ။ ဇန်ထပ်ပန်အင်ဂဗေတ်ပန်။ သမုတ်မိုတ် တွဲပန်ပန်။ မိုတ်
ခိုင်ကောင်ထဓုက်မိုတ်တွဲညး ၂၇။ ပမင်တိုက်ဗြိဟ်ကျာ်မိုတ်စါခေဲ။ ဒမတ် ၄ ဖ်။ မါတ်ပန်ပိုင်။
ဖဲဂလာပန်။ စပြိုင်ပန်။ ပွင်တရင်ဒစါ။ မိုတ်ရပ်တွဲပန်။ မိုတ်ရပ်သုစါခေဲ။ ကမင်ထပ်ထပ်
ဒက်စလေဝံလဗိုန်လင် အကြာအကြာ ကမင်တံဂ်။ တွဲတာတွဲသတ်ဗြိ။ တလညး ဗညာထကိုတိုစ

သောမ

relat

အောက်

လေဝံလပ်ဂုတ်ဗိုလ်ထူး၊ တိုန်ပိုင်ဂုတ်ရ။ နလှောင်သင်ပွဲတသညးစီရင်ကိုဥပကာခါတ်သော်လဂုင်ရ။ တလညးဒဂိုန် မင်သီလမိုန်ရ။ နွဲကာလခွဲတွဲ တလညးဗညာဝံထွဲအာတဲ။ သိုက်ပအာရိုက်ခါတ် သော်လဂုင်သိုမရိုခွင်ခွင်၌ တလညးခွဲသိုသမာမိယွန်လပ်တဲ။ တလညးအာရိုပံအနိစ္စဝင်စအာ သွင်ရ။ ကွာပံ၌သိုအာယုတ် ၅၀ သွင်။ ပသို ၇ သွင်၌အာယုတ် ၆၅ သွင်ရ။ ပဲသက္ကရာတ် ၀၃၂ ၌ အာရိုပံအနိစ္စဝင်စအာသွင်ရ။

ဥပရာဇာဟိုတ်ဟင်ရင်ပိတကတ်ပိ၌ရ။ ဓမ္မစေတီမရင်ယျာရောင်။ ပသိုဗညာဝင်လောန်။ သိုခွဲမိုန် နွဲသမာမိပညာ။ ဟင်ရင်လပ်ပိတကတ်ပိ။ ဆိုက်ဗွက်ပွဲပြုကိုယ်တံက္ကဗျာကရိုန်။ ပြုကိုယ်သင်ဟော ရာနွဲကိုဥပပန်သင်။ ပသို၌ဒဂိုန်ဇကောဘတ်တဘာမဂ္ဂိုင်ကို၌ဇာဝင်၌ လေဟံမင်။ မွဲဒုင်ပလိုတ်ဇိုင် ကျင်ခြောတ်၌ကိုတ်တိုမူထွဲဗွတ်သိုရတ်ကွတ်ဇာဝင်ရိုင်မိုင်ရိုင်ဇျေဟ်ခန် တဲပသိုမင်တ်ရ။ သိုခွဲခန်ဘာ ဇောန်ခွဲဘာတဝီကွဲ။ ဘာဇောန်ခွဲဘာတဝီစါကွဲ၌လေဂ္ဂိုင်ရ။ စေတီသမတ်ဘုတ်ဇြပ်ရပ်ကျင်၌လေရိုယ် ဟံမာန်ရ။ တလညးဇော်ပွဲကာကုသိုပဲခွင်လဂုင်။ ဥပရာဇာသိုဂုကျင်ဇော်တလညးကိုရိုက်တြာရူထပ် အလေဇကု။ ထပ်၌ကိုတက်ထပ်အပူတမာတမာဗဒင်တဲကိုဇြောပ်စေတီလဂုင်ရ။ ခန့်ဇော်ခွဲ၌လ ယိုင်သွင်ခွဲကိုတ်ခစါလက်ပသာဟောင်။ ပါင်ခန့်ဇော်ခစါဟတ်။ အခတ်ခန့်ဇော်ခစါဟတ်။ တုညးကိုဗစတ် တဲသောန်ဂုတ်* လပ်ရ။ ခန့်သမတ်ခွဲလှိုင် ၅၀၀ ပသာကိုသောန်လပ်သွက်ခွဲတက်ပူဇ်ကျင်။ ပဲသို ကျင်လတူ။ ကွင်ပဲလဂုင်၌။ ထပ် ၅ ပသာ။ သွင် ၅၀၀၀ ရပသွဲဒုင်လဂုင်။ ဟိုတ်မဒ်ခွဲကျင်၌မဒေစ သန္တုသုသွင်တဲ၌။ သိုမခွဲလဂုင်၌ဘုညးဇော်လပ်အသိ။ ကာလမတ်တဲ၌၌။ ဟံကပ်လဗမြက် ၂၅ တိုက်ဒေပလိုင်ကျင်ရိုယ်ရိုတ်သွင်ရ။ တလညးဓမ္မစေတီပွဲခွင်ဂဗိဒေဟ်အာယုတ် ၅၁ သွင်တဲရပ်ပခွင် ဥပရာဇာ ၇ သွင်။ ဗြဲသိုဇောရာတ် ၁၄ သွင်အာယုတ် ၇၂ သွင်ခွဲမင်။ ပဲသက္ကရာတ် ၀၅၃ ၌အာ ရိုပံအနိစ္စဝင်ရ။

ဓမ္မစေတီပွဲခွဲတဲ။ ကောန်၌ဟတ္ထရာဇာဂးယျာ။ တလညးဗညာရပ်။ ပသိုအာဒိဗက်။ ကောန်ဇောရာတ် ၀၅၂၀ ဂဗိုတ်ကော့မဒိုတ်ရ။ ဘဲယဲဇော်ဟို၌ကိုသက္ကရ။ ပဲကာလ၌ဗြဲပွန်မင်ခွဲဝင်၌ပြကာတဲလိုင်တ် ပဲခါန်ကိုကော့ရ။ မိုတ်လောသးပွဲလေပံပရံခခိုက်ညွဲဗေါ်သွဲဇောမတ်ဒကိုပယုန်ဒဗညာ။ ပဲရတ်ပိပြ ကာလေပ်ဗျင်သုစရိုတ်ကောန် မိုတ်ကို ဗွဲမလောန်ရ။ ပဲသက္ကရာတ် ၀၅၄ ဂိတုပုတ် ၁၃ မမံက်၌ ဩ၌နန်။ လဗိုတ်ဇော်ဟို၌ကို၌ကျင်ကျင်လဂုင်ကလောင်ဒတဲဇော်အာပိုခွင်ဩင်။ တလညးဗညာရပ်ခွဲ ယိုက်ကို၌၌ဟိုန်ဗျော့ကိုတ်။ မစီရင်တဲမိုတ်ဗွဲမဂ္ဂိုင်စုတ်လပ်လတူရပ်ပြကာကျင်လဂုင်ရ။ အာယုတ် တလ ၄၀ ကာယ၌ဒက်စေတီတဗြောတ်ဗေင် ၄၀ ရ။ ဇင်ဇော်ဒက်ပဲပွန်။ မဗေင်ထပ်သိုဝင်ထပ် ဗုဒ္ဓသမုတ်ရိုတ်ရိုတ်တွဲရ။ မိုတ်ခစာ်ကွင်ထပ်ခွဲကွက်ပပူဇ်အာယုတ် ၄၆ ဟင်ရင်ညိုန်ခွင်ပသို ၃၅ ပံအာယုတ် ၀၁။ ပဲသက္ကရာတ် ၀၀၀ ၌တလညးဗညာရပ်အာရိုပံအနိစ္စဝင်စအာသွင်ရ။

ကောန်၌ဗမိဇရာဇာဂးယျာ။ ရင်ယျာဒကာရတ်ပိအာယုတ် ၁၆ သွင်ပသိုသဒ္ဓါစာဂဗွဲမလောန် ဟိုတ်ရတ်ပိပြကာကနွဲ ကုသို၌ဇော်တဲဘုတ်ဇြပ်။ ပဲခတ်သော်စေတီလဂုင်၌ ပရိုတ်ထပ်မရောင် လပ်မတ်တဲနိုလာ။ သိုမက်မတောင်ဗွဲမဂ္ဂိုင်စုတ်ထပ်လတူရပ်ပြကာကျင်ရ။ မိုင်ခြင်နွဲခွဲ၌ကိုတ်တလညး သိုကောန်သမတ်စါ။ ဗဗေင်ဩန်ခွဲမိုတ်ခစါတလညးကိုခါန်ကိုကျင်ရ။ သိုပွဲသတ်သံမာပယောဂနွဲဒို အာယုတ် ၀၅ သွင်သွင်ပံင်သွင်ခွဲမိုန်ပြမာန်ကို၌ဇာဝင်တလပညာတ်ဟိုလပ်။ ဟိုတ်သမ္မာပယော ဂပံခွဲဆာအာယုတ် ၂၀ သွင်ကိုပဲထာန် ပြုပံဟောင်မဒေ၌ အနိစ္စဝင်။ အာယုတ် ၁၆ ၌သို ၁၂ သွင်၌ အာယုတ် ၂၀ ပဲသက္ကရာတ် ၉၀၀ ၌အာရိုပံအနိစ္စဝင်စအာသွင်ရ။

သမ္မာပပောဂမ္မံခွဲဇော်ကိုပိုသန်။ ဒိုကိုဂမြင်ခိန်ခွဲဂတးကောန်ဟောင်။ မကျင်ပဲသုတ်၌၌၌။ ဟိုတ်၌ရသက္ကံမပတလပိုန် ပတလအနွတ်၌။ ဆာတန်ကုသိုဝ်တမ္ဘာကလိဂွဲရ။ ပဲကာလမဒ်သမ္မပ

* The Ms has ဂုတ်။ another ဂလတ်။ Schmidt's ကုတ် is evidently a mistake for ဂုတ်။

ယောဂဂှ်။ မဒဂိုန်သီမမင်သီမမခဲၤစွော်ပွဲရတ်ပိပြကာ။ ပုမပြင်ပြါဟ်ဒဂိုတ်ဒဲးမင်ခွဲတကုမဒးရး။ ပွဲ
 သာဗ္ဗာပယောဂဓါနွံနွံ။ ယဝ်ရသော့ပံပွဲပြင်ပွဲ။ အယုတ်ဂြိုင်ပိုန်ထီတိမဂွံကျိုင်မိပိဟေင်။ ဒကာရတ်
 ပိပွဲပြကိုဟ်ကွယ်ဟံ့ဗွေင်ခွဲ။ သာဗ္ဗာပယောဂဟံ့ဟီု။ ဆဝေင်ခွဲင်စိင်ဗျေဟ်ကြာပြုဟ်ကြာပိုင်ဂွဲင်ဂွဲက်စကု
 ဂတဘံရောင်။ ပညိုင်သီင်ကွဲဟံ့ဗွေင်ပြကိုဟ်ကွယ်ဟီုတ်ဂှ်ရ။ မမိရောရာဇာမုဒ်ရောင်။

ဒကာရတ်ပိဟံ့ခွဲတု။ ပရင်မင်သေဝဲထီတုညးဗမာယှင်ရင်ရှင်ဟံသာဝတီပုန်ရ။ သီဝံသီမေွံ
 ကိုတ်မရေင်လဝ်မတ်ပွဲမဂြိုင်ကို စုတ်ပုတ်ပြကာကျိုင်ခတ်သော်လဂုင်ရ။ တကုဂုကျာ်သီကိုဒါန်တု။
 ပိုက်ကော်ဗွဲဟ်ထင်ပံပသာ။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၉၁၂ ဂိဘုပသ် ၁ ရွေက်တွဲဗုဒ္ဓဝါဂှ် တလညးပ
 ရင်မင်သေဝဲထီင်အာသွင်ရ။

တလညးပရင်မင်သေဝဲထီဟံ့ခွဲတု။ သီဝ်ဇုက်လလီပသီဝံယှင်ရင်ရှင်ဟံသာဝတီပုန်ရ။ သီဝံသီမ
 ရေင်လဝ်မတ်ပိုက်မစိစောန်စုတ်လဝ်ပုတ်ပြကာကျိုင်ခတ်သော်လဂုင်ရ။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၉၁၃ ဂိတု
 စဲ ၃ ရွေက်ဂှ် သီဝ်ဗေက်တုကော့အာရ။ ပွဲအတးဂှ်သီဝ်ဗေက်တု။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၉၁၄ ဂိတုအ
 သတ်ဂှ် တလညးပရင်မင်ပြီတလညးပုတ်ပွဲ။ သီမမာဂွံယှင်ရင်ရှင်ဟံသာဝတီပုန်ရ။ ပွဲသက္က
 ရာတ် ၉၁၉ ဂိတုဗြေဂုသီဂှ်။ ဂွံသီဝ်ဇုက်လလီပသီဝံပတ်ပြသီဝ်ဗွဲအာအနိစ္စဝင်ရ။ တလညးဇ
 မူးပုတ်ပွဲဂွံပတလစိင်ဗဘာင်။ ဂွံပတလကျိုင်မိုက်ဂွံဇူးကျိန်ရှင်ဂှ်။ မြရတ်ဗုဒ္ဓက္ကံပိုင်ဗျဲညးမဒးပ
 လိုင်နင်ဆက်ကွဲး။ ဂွံပုင်ယုာဇမူးပုတ်ပွဲ။

ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၉၃၀ ဂိတုဇန် ခွဲမက်သုရိယာပြးစပ်တွဲညိုင်ဗွဲ။ ငမံက်တွဲ ၃ ဂှ်ကသီတိတ္တိၤဒြ်ခတ်
 သော်လျိုင်တြိအာ။ ဒးရိုတ်ဗေန်ခုတ်ဒေါင်တုဒက်ဒြိၤနီပုန်ရ။ တလညးဂွံယိုက်မေွံကိုတ်ဂွံစုတ်ပုတ်ပြ
 ကာကျိုင်။ ဂွံပြေပံထင်ဂွံ ထာပဏာလဝ်ဟေင်။ ပသီစါဒေဝါဒေဝါသွံတု။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၉၄၃
 ဂိတုဒဂိုန် ၄ မံက်တွဲပြပတ်ဂှ်ရ။ တလညးဇမူးပုတ်ပွဲအာစိပံအနိစ္စဝင်ရ။

ကောန်တလညးဇမူးပုတ်ပွဲပသီပုင်ဟံင်သာဝတီတု။ စကာဗညာဒလမဟာသေဏာပတိကို
 ဗျေထင်အပာလယိုင် ၅ ပသာ။ ကိုပြေပံဗျေဟ် နူဗုဒ္ဓလုံဒိုက်ဂွံမြတ်လောတ်ဩန် မဩာန်ထင်အ
 ပာဂှ် ၅ ပသာ။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၉၅၁ ဂိတုဗင်ရဂိုန် ၄ မံက်တွဲစန်ဂှ်ကျိုင်သီမေွံကိုတ်ဂွံယိုက်ထာပ
 ဏာလဝ်ခေင်သွံခွဲလယိုင် ၄၀ ပသာဂွံသောန်ပပူဇော်သော်လဂုင်ရ။

ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၉၅၀ ဂှ်ဂိတုဗြေဂုသီ ၁၁ မံက်တွဲ ၁ ဂှ်ပုင်ရှင်တင်ဥရ။ ပွဲဂိတုမင်ရှင်ဟံင်သာ
 ဝတီလီလျာသုန်ပြီအာရ။

တလညးနာန်ကျပ်သီ ၂၀ သွံ။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၉၆၃ ဂှ်တလညးနာန်ကျာအာစိပံအနိစ္စဝင်ပုင်
 ဝင်ဥရ။

ဒကိုပ်ကွင်ဂလာကပ္ပိတာန်ဇရာဂှ်ပသီပုင်ရှင်ဩင်ပုန်ရ။ ဟိုတ်မဂှ်တွဲပဒေဝတ်ဗော် ဒိတ္တိ။ ဟံ့ဂွံ
 ဝပကာဂှ်ခါတ်ခေတီရ။ နွံပိုန်အန်ဂဗုတ်။ နွံပိုန်ဗိုလခေင်။ ညးဝါသီညးဂှ်ရှင်ဂမ္ဘိုင်ခနံ မေွံကိုတ်။
 ပိနိဘာဒီကိုအာခါ။ ပံင်မတ် ၃၅၀ မ။

ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၉၇၂ ဂိတုသွန် ၁၁ နွံက်တွဲသိုက်သီညးရှင်ဂမ္ဘိုင်ပကုသီဂှ် စုတ်မေွံကိုတ်ကျာ်
 လဂုင်ဟေင်။ ဂလာကပ္ပိတာန်ဇရာပသီပုင်ရှင်ဩင်ဂှ် ၁၂ သွံရ။ တလညးနန်ထင်အဝတလကျိုင်
 မိုက်ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၉၇၄ ဂိတုစဲ ၈ မံက်တွဲ ၄ ဂှ်။ တလညးနန် ထင်အဝဇက် ဗျေမိပု ရှင်ဩင်
 ဗတိုက် ဂလာဂွံဇူးဂလာဂွံရှင်ဩင်တု။ မိုတ် ၄၂၈ သီကိုဥပကာခတ်သော်ရ။ ခေင်သွံခွဲကို
 သောန်ပပူဇော်ကျာ်ရ။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၉၇၅ ဂှ်တလညးရှင်ရှင်ဟံသာဝတီရ။

ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၉၈၀ ဂှ်ဂိတုဗင်ရဂိုန် ၁ ရွေက်တွဲပြပတ်ဂှ်ပတိုက်ကျိုင်ခေင်မေွံကိုက်ကျာ်လဂုင်
 ရ။ အစံက်သလင်ကိုဗပိုက်မေွံကိုတ်ဂှ်ပန်ဟတ်ကိုစါမိတ်တုပသွတ်ရ။ လယိုင်ထင် ၂ ပသာလျာကို
 မသုန်ဒကေင်။ တွံမိုက်ဗါလို့မ။ တွံမြမစတင်လယိုင်ဗါပသာ။ ပညကမာဗျေဟ်ခေင်ဩန် ၁၂ လ
 ယိုင် ၅ ပသာ ၅ ကို ၂။ ဗညာဇုက်လလီခေင်ဩန်သုဗြထင် ၅။ ခေင်ဗါလယိုင်ပံပသာကို ၇၆။

၂၀

ပါတ် ၄ မိဇ္ဇနာသယိုဉ်မွေခံကိုတ်ခတ်ကျာ်လဂုင်ရ။ မင်ရဲ၃စေသူးလေ* ဒက်ဗျါးသရလသ။ ညးပိတ
 လဂွံဟံထံကိုဝုဉ်သင်ဟံတြိနိက္ခံသေင်။ ကျိုင်ဒွာင်ခေဝံပွာင်ထပ်ဖေဗျာ် ၄ သွတ်၌။ ပွာင်တြိနိ
 ဗျာ် ၄ သွတ်၌။ ဖျောင်မိနိခေဝံဟံပုဇ်ခါတ်ကျာ်လဂုင်ရ။ ဗါပိသင် ၈၀ ပွဲသီကျာ်ရ။ သို
 သင်သြိုင်သင်မဂေါသင်လဂုင်ရ။ ဂဗိုသကပ်တြာန်တလညး ကိုဒါနိးကွံသဂုတ်ရ။ ဟံထပ်ဟံတြိ
 နိထပ်ဟံတြိနိပွာင်ထပ်ပွာင်တြိနိ။ ကျိုင်ဒွာင်ခွဲသွဲဝံဝါဝါကလံကျာ်ရ။ သင်ဂွံတလညးမဂွံထာပဏာ
 ခါတ်သော်လျိုင်ရ။

ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၀၂၆ ဂိတုဗြေက္ကသီ ၁၄ ဗွဲက်တွဲစန်စါစေခွန်ကသီတိတ္တိဒြိ။ မွေခံကိုတ်ကျာ်
 လဂုင်ဒကုဉ်အာပိုတ်အဂွဲ။ ပွဲသီကျာ်ပဟင်အိန္ဒြေစက် ၅ သင်ခိင်ကိုဗါမိတ်ဒကုတ်အာတု။ ဒတုဉ်
 အာပိုတ်ပလိုတ်ပါင်ဒိုင်။ ကျိုင်ဒေသိုတ်အာပိုတ်ပာယပ်။ နှိုင်မိနိတောင်ကောင်လေသတ်ဂိုက်ဒိုင်လတူစး
 ကျိုင်မိုတ်အဂွဲ။ ဂဒိဗြာတ်အင်ဂဗိုဗထိုတ်လင်အာ။ ဒကုဉ်ရင်ထစပိထာင်ကလောင်ဉ် အာပိုတ်အဂွဲ။
 ဒိုက်ညှပ်ကျာ်လင်အာသိုတ်ဂိုတ်သိုတ်ဒိုင် ၆ ထာင်ကို။ ဘုံမရေတ် ကိုင်ဒိုဉ်ဖိုင်ဗျာ် ဗထိုတ်ပါ်လီလင်
 မြိုင်သန်။

ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၀၂၇ ဂိတုပုဗ် ၉ ဗွဲက်တွဲစန်ဂှ် သလိုဉ်အိန္ဒြေစက်ဒဂူကျိုင် ထပ်ပသဲတို့ပုဉ်။
 ကံက်မခေတ်။ ဒေန်မူးအခွံက်ဗျူပအာတြာပ်။ ဗင်ရဂိုဉ်ဒိဒးဗပေင်ဗုဒ္ဓဝါ။

ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၀၂၈ ဂိတုမတ် ၁၂ ဗွဲက်တွဲသိုတ် ပယဝံတွဲစေင်။ ဒိနာ ဒိုက် ခွဲပါတ်။ ထံင်
 မွေခံကိုတ်ကျာ်လဂုင်ရ။ လယိုဉ်မွေခံကိုတ်ထပ် ၁၂ ပသာ။ တွဲရေင်မတ်မွေခံကိုတ် ၁၈၀၀ မ။
 ဗါပိသင် ၂၄၀။ အပေါတ်ဒါနိ မဒြိုင်သန်ကိုဒါနိ။ ဗါတ် ဗါပိုင် တဆိုင်၌။ သင်သင်မွေခံ ကိုတ်
 ၃ တွဲ။ ကျိုင်ဒွာင် ၈ ဟံထပ် ၄ ကျိုင်ကွဲဒေါင်။ ဟံတြိနိ ၄ ကျိုင် ၁၀၀ ဒေါင်။ ပိုင်ထပ်ပိုင်
 တြိနိဂှ်တြိုင်ရ။ တလညးကလံ ခါတ်သော်လဂုင် ရိုဟ်ရိုဟ်သွဲဝံရ။ ခွဲသွဲဝံဝါဝါကလံခါတ်သော်လ
 ဂုင်ရ။

ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၀၃၀ ဗပေင်ဗင်ရဂိုဉ်ဒိဒးဗုဒ္ဓဝါ။ ခွတ်ခွတ်သွဲဝံမစးဗုဒ္ဓဝါဂှ် ဂဗိုကိုဂရုတ်ကို။
 တိုတ်သေံမန်ဗမာကျိုင်လျောင်ပပုဇ်သကာတုန်တော့ဒဲတြိုင်သန်ဟေင်။

ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၀၂၃ ဂှ်ဂိတုဇေတ်ပသိုတ်ပွဲအဝ။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၈၃၄ ဂှ် ဂိတုမဲဇွဲစွက်တွဲ
 ဗုဒ္ဓဝါဂှ်တလညးအာပိုတ်ထန်စွဲစင်ရ။ ကွာပုဒ်ဒိုဉ်ထီဗယုက် ၃၉ သွဲဝံ။ ပသိုတ် ၁၁ သွဲဝံဗုဗယုက်
 ၅၀ ရ။ အတားတိုန်ပန်တွဲတွဲပွဲဂိတုမဲဇွဲစွက်တွဲဗုဒ္ဓဝါဂှ်မင်ရဲဘဲကျာ်ဗင်စံအာသွင်ပွဲအဝတေံရ။

ဗါစွက်တွဲ ၅ ဂှ်ကောန်မင်ရဲဘဲကျာ်ဗင်စံဒိသေံမင်ဂှ်ပသိုတ်ပုဉ်ရ။ ဂွံပသိုတ် ၂၆ သွဲဝံတု။ ပွဲသက္က
 ရာတ် ၁၀၆၀ ဂှ်ဂိတုပသင် ၁၁ စွက်တွဲစန်ဂှ်။ တလညးကောန်မင်ရဲဘဲ ကျာ်ဗင်စံဒိအာသွင်ပုဉ်
 ရ။ ကောန်ဂှ်ပသိုတ်ပုဉ်ရ။ ဂိတုဗုဗသတ် ၄ စွက်တွဲဗြဟ္မာတ်ဂှ် တိုက်စွဲဂယး တိန်သေံမင်လောပ်
 ဂုဉ်ခွင်အဝပုဉ်ရ။ ဂိတုဘတ် ၆ မံက်တွဲအဋ္ဌာတ်ဂှ်တိန်သေံမင်ရင်ပသေက်ဒြိတလညးရ။ တိန်သေံ
 မင်ပသိုတ် ၃၄ သွဲဝံတု။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၀၉၅ ဂှ် တိန်သေံမင်ဂှ် စံအာသွင်ပုဉ်ရ။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ်
 ဂှ်ကိုရ။ ကောန်တလညးဂှ်တိုန်ပသိုတ်ဧကရာတ်ပွဲခွင်အဝပုဉ်ရ။

ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၁၀၁ ဂှ်ဂိတုမဲ ၄ မံက်တွဲဗြဟ္မာတ်ဂှ် ပယဝံဂယးညးကသီတိတ္တိဒြိသန်ဒိုင်။
 မွေခံကိုတ်ကျာ် မုဟ်တ်သိုတ်တောင်ကောင် ကပ်လပိုက်ဉ်ဒိဒးကျိုင်တု။ ကျိုင်ထစံအာရ။ ကောန်သို
 အဝဂှ်ပသိုတ်ပွဲအဝ ၇ သွဲဝံတု။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၁၀၂ ဂှ် ပွဲဂိတုဇေတ်ပပေင်တွဲဗြဟ္မာတ်ဂှ်တြိုင်ဗမာ
 မစုဉ်ဗဂေါဂှ် နဲသသာဓံင်ဂးယျ။ ဣန္ဒြေထပ်ဂုတ်တုဂမိုတ်ကေံစာရေဂိစက္ကဒဲနဲထံင်တံတု။ ပသို
 ဧကရာတ် ပွဲဒုဉ်ဗဂေါဂှ်ရ။ သိုဉ်တြိဏ္ဍာတ်ဗြာတ်သန်။ ဂွံပသိုတ်ဗု ဂိတုလွင်သွဟ်။ ပွဲဂိတုသွန်စွဲ
 မံက်တွဲအဋ္ဌာတ်ဂှ်။ ကောန်မန်တံဂမိုင်ဂမိုတ်ကေံနဲသသာဓံင်ပုဉ်ရ။

တုသိုဉ်ဗမာစွဲမင်ရဲဘဲဒိဒိုင်ဂးယျ။ တလညးအဝတင်လင်ကို ပတြိုင်ဗဂေါပုဉ်ရ။ မင်
 ရဲဘဲဒိဒိုင်ဂှ် လောဘဇွဲင်ကွင်သန်။ စထင်တြိနိညးစကသုပံသန်ညးမတ္တိဏ္ဍာန်ညးလောန်။ ဂွံပ

* Some Mss read လေင်။

သို့ပန်ဂိတု ၂၀ တွဲသွယ်။ ပွဲဂိတုမြေကြွသို ၁၁ မိက်တွဲ ၃ ရှိ။ သေကောဘိဝံသေခိုင် ပွဲသရက်
 ဥပသရက်ဂဗင်ဂှ်။ လောပိဂမိတ်ကောမင်ရဲဘိဝံသေခိုင်ဂှ်တွဲ။ ပွဲဂိတုမြေကြွသို ၅ ဧကွက်တွဲ ၅ ရှိ။
 မသိသေကောဘိဝံသေခိုင်ရဲ။ သို့ခင်ဗုဒ္ဓကောသီဂးယျ။ တိုမြဲဗုဒ္ဓဟ်ဒုင်ပွဲဒုင်နာတ်ဂိဒိုင်ကော။ ကြိပွဲသို့ခင်
 သေကောဘိဝံသေခိုင်။ လောပိဒိုင်ပွဲဒုင်ဗဂေါပုဒ်ရဲ။

ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၁၀၆ ရှိဂိတုမင်ရဲဂိုန်ဗပေင်တွဲအဒိုတ်ပယာဝံထိုက်ခွဲဂယး။ သို့ခင်ဗုဒ္ဓကောသီ
 ဝိတိုန်ဂိုင်ခါတ်ကျာ်ဂှ်တွဲရ။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၁၀၈ ရှိဂိတုမင် ၃ မိက်တွဲသိုက်ဂှ် သို့ခင်ကောဘိ
 ခိုင်ပွဲဒုင်သတိုင်ရဲ။ ဂိတုမင် ၁၂ မိက်တွဲအဒိုတ်ဂှ် မန်တံလောပိ ဒုင်ဗဂေါရဲ။ ပွဲ ၁၂ မိက်တွဲ
 အဒိုတ်ဂှ်ရ။ ဥညါသို့ခင်ဗုဒ္ဓကောသီဒကောသုင်သတိုင်တွဲလောပိအာဒုင်ဇင်မာဲရဲ။ သို့ခင်သေကောဘိ
 ဝိပွဲသို့ပွဲဒုင်ဗဂေါ ၆ သူဒ်ကို။ ပွဲဗပေင်မင်တွဲဗုဒ္ဓဝါဂှ် နာဲစရင်ပိုန်ဂးယျ။ လောပိဗသို့ပွဲဗဂေါ
 ပုဒ်ရဲ။ နာဲစရင်ပိုန်ဂှ်ကသပိတ်ထက်ထာကောလောန်အာ။ ဝိပသို့ ၁၈ တွဲကို။

ပွဲဂိတုမင်ရဲဂိုန် ၄ မိက်တွဲဗုဒ္ဓဝါဂှ်။ မဟာသေဏာပတိဗညာဒေလဂှ် ဗထိုက်ပတိတ်ထောံကော
 နာဲစရင်ပိုန်တွဲ။ မဟာသေဏာပတိဗညာဒေလဂှ် ပသို့ပွဲဒုင်ဗဂေါမဝံဒုင်ယျာမြိုင်မိရာဇာနာမိပွတိ
 ရ။ မဟာသေဏာပတိဝိပွဲသို့တွဲပွဲၤကောကုသိုဂှ်ဒိုင်သန်။

ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၁၀၉ ရှိဂိတုဒုရသတ် ၉ မိက်တွဲသို့သင်ဂှ် တလညးကို ဆက်ဆင်စုတ်ခင်
 ပထာန် ၅ ဖြပ်ပုန်။ နူကောတော်ဂှ်ပထာန် ၆ ရှိ ၆ ဖြပ်ရဲ။ ကြိပွဲပထာန် ၄ ရှိဗကုတ်အာတွဲ။
 ဆပထာန်ခိုင်ကျာ်ဂှ်တကိုပထာန်အင်ဂါန်။ ပထာန်ခါကိုမူၤဝိပွဲခိုင်ခင်မိုဟ်တွဲဟံ့သွတ်ရဲ။ တလ
 ညးကို ဆက်ဆင်စုတ်ပထာန် ၅ ပုန်တွဲ။ မဒြ်အာပထာန် ၇ ဖြပ်သင်ဟံ့ တွဲခိုင်ခင်မိုဟ်တွဲဟံ့
 သွတ်ရောင်။

ညးဖြပ်ပထာန် ၇ ရှိရော။ ဖြပ်ပထာန်ခိုင်ကျာ်ဒိုင်ခါတ်ခွဲ။ ဖြပ်အင်ဂါန်ခွဲ။ ဖြပ်ကျာ်တလေံခွဲ။
 ဖြပ်မာဲသိုန်ခွဲ။ ပွဲဒုင်ဖြပ် ၄ ဖြပ်တံခွဲရဲ။ မွဲဒုင်ဂှ်ဖြပ်ကိုတ်ခွဲ။ ဖြပ်ထင်ပွဲသေဟ်ဒုင်ခွဲ။ ဖြပ်တ
 ရင်တိုင်ခွဲ။ မွဲဒုင်ဖြပ်ပိဝံရဲ။ ဣပွဲပထာန် ၇ ဖြပ်ရဲ။

တလညးဝိစီရင်လင်ကုသိုဖြပ်ခင်ဗဒြ်လင်ခင်ပထာန်ရဲ။ ပွဲကျာ်ဂှ်တသို့ခင်သေကောဘိဝံသေခိုင်လင်
 ကျိုင်ခွဲဘိုဂှ်ကျိုင် ၆ ဘိုသိုဗရင်လင်မတ်မဂှ်ဒိုင်။ သိုဗျောံကိုတ်ထင် မရင်လင်မတ်ဂှ် တလညးဝိ
 ကောန်ဆင်စုတ်ပုဒ်ရဲ။ တလညးမဟာသေဏာပတိဝိပွဲ။ ပွဲကောကုသိုပုဒ်ဘာကိုဖြပ်ကိုဇေတီကိုဂှ်ဒိုင်
 သန်မိုဟ်ဟံ့မသန်ရဲ။

ကြိပွဲတလညးဆင်ဇယျဇက်ခွဲ နူမုက်ဆောဝ်ပေၤဝိနူအဝတော်တွဲ။ မိတ်ကျိုင်ဒို ကောန်ခဲရဲ။ သို့တံ
 ပွဲဒုင်ဗဂေါဝိပွဲတိုတ် ဟံ့သွယ်သွန်ကိုရင်ညွဲတွဲ။ ဂူင်ဗဂေါဝိတလညးဗမာဆင်ဇယျဝိကောတ်ဂူင်ဗ
 ဂေါရဲ။ ကာလဂှ်တိုတ်ဂမိဒိုင်ရဲမဟာမွဲဒုင်တော်ဂှ်။ ကျိုင်ကောဘိပွဲဒုင်ဗဂေါဝိသိုဗဒိုတ်တွဲ။ မွတ်ပိ
 လိုပြင်ရဲ။ သို့မမာဲဝိဒိုင်ဗဂေါတွဲဂမိတ်ကောဘိဝိဗဒိုတ်ရဲ။ ဆဂမိတ်ခိုင်ပိုင်ဗွဲက်ဂူင်သတိုင်ဗါန်ဆက်
 တိတ်ဂှ်ဒကောဘိအာမတ်တွဲတွဲ။ လောပိဇာဒိုင်သေံ လဗုန်ဇင်မာဲတော်ဂှ် မဝံဗုဒ္ဓဂမိတ်ရဲ။ ဇကုတလ
 ညးသိုဗုဒ္ဓရာဇာသို့ဗမာဲဝိဒိုင်ကောဂူင်မုက်ဆောဝ်ပေါင်တော်ရဲ။

ပွဲလအိတ်သက္ကရာတ် ၁၁၁၉ ရှိ ဂိတုပသင် ၅ ဧကွက်တွဲ သိုက်ပယာဝံ ဇမုန်လှိုင်သို့ဗမာ
 အင်ဇယျမဝံဒုင်ဗဂေါရဲ။ ဂိတုသွန် ၆ ဧကွက်တွဲသိုက်ကသီတိတ္တိဒြ်။ ကျာ်ဂှ်တဒေါ်ခွဲဒိုက်ဂပိဗြာတ်။
 ကျိုင်သိုဗျောံကိုတ်ဒတုဒ်ခိုင်တွဲရဲ။

ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၁၂၁ ရှိတလညး ဆင်ဇယျဇက်အာပွါန်ဇျော့ဇျာရဲ။ ဇက်ဇာဝံဒုင်ထဝါဝံ
 ဂူင်တွင်ဗြို။ ဝံဒုင်တွဲ။ ဝံဒုင်ဗြာတ်ဗြိုဇျော့ဗြာတ်ဗြိုဇျော့ဇျာတွဲ။ မိတ်ခိုင်ဂူင်ဇျော့ဇျာတွဲဗြိုင်ပလိုတ်ဂှ်။
 တလညးဗြိုင်ဗြိုင်ထံဂုဟ်ပထာန်မရဲနူက်ဂှ်ဒိုင်တွဲ။ ဝံဒုင် ၆ တွဲပိုက် ဝပ်ဇက်ကလေင်ခဲမိတ် ကောန်ယာ
 ဟေင်။ နူယာဟေင်တံဘ်ဒိုင်ပဗ်ဂှ်မိတ်ဗေပြဲတုပကာဂမိတ်ခွဲဂှ်ရဲ။ (၂၀)

ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၁၂၁ ရှိတလညး ဆင်ဇယျဇက်အာဇျော့ဇျာ။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၁၂၂ ရှိဂိတု
 ပသင် ၅ မိက်တွဲသိုက်ဂှ်။ တလညးဆင်ဇယျဇက်ဝပ်ပွါန်ဇက် ကလေင်ခဲနူကောန်ဇျော့ဇျာ။ ဂိတု

ပသ် ၁၃ ရွက်တွဲအစိုက်ဂ်စိုပ်ကွန်ယာယောင်။ ပုဂ်တုဇ္ဇေ ၁၃ မံက်တွဲသိုက်ဂ်စိုပ်မေပြ။ တလညးအံင်ဇယျ အာစိုပ်အနိစ္စဝင်ဒွဲဂ်ရ။ တလညးအံင်ဇယျဂွံစိုတ် ဗြိုဟ်ညွတ်ပဇနိ သယာသီလောန်သန်။ ဟံဂိုတ်လဇျါသက်သက်ရောင်။ ဂမိုတ်ကွဲဂ်ဗြိုင်တု။ ဖြဲမပေင်ပသ်သွာမြိုင်တံဂ်ကော်ဇာရ။ ဖြဲသွာယာတ်ယန်တံဂ်ပကွဲလှိုင်ဗိုင်။ လျှံပဗုန်လှိုင်ပဒါလှိုင်ပယာတ်ယာသွာပြးဒိုင်အလိုတ်ဒွဲစီတြိုင်ရ။

ပုသ်ကရုတ် ၁၁၁၃ ဂ်တလညးအံင်ဇယျ ပသ်ပုမုက်ဆောင်ပေါင်ရ။ ဂွံပသ် ၉ သွံတု။ ပုသ်ကရုတ် ၁၁၂၂ ဂ်။ တလညးအံင်ဇယျအာစိုပ်အနိစ္စဝင်ဒွဲဂ်ဗြိုင်မေပြရ။ ကောန်လညးအိန်သေတခေင်လံက်ဂးယျ ပသ်ကေရာတ်ပုဂွင်မုက်ဆောင်ပေါင်ပုန်ရ။ ဂွံပသ်ဒိသွံတု။ ပုသ်ကရုတ် ၁၁၂၅ ဂ်ဂ်တုဂ်တိုန် ၁၁ မံက်တွဲအစိုတ်ဟလညး တခေင်လံက်အာစိုပ် အနိစ္စဝင်ပုန်ရ။ ဒေဝာခေင်လံက်ဂ်တခေင်မြဲဒျဂးယျ။ ဂွံပသ်ကေရာတ်ပုဂွင်မုက်ဆောင်ပေါင်ပုန်ရ။

နပဟိုကျင်ကောပ်ပယောပ်ကေရာတ်ဂ်လိုင်ဂွံ။ မုဂ်သိုက်ဂွံဂ်တလပညာတ် ညးဂ်ဗြိုင်ပုန်ရေ။ ။ဖိုတ်ကိုသိုဇောရာတ်တံညးဂ်ဗြိုင်မဆက်ဆန်ကျင်နူကောပ်ပတောင်မှာသာမဇ္ဇိတေတု။ မတြက်ကျင်ဒိုကိုသမလပ်မသဂွံမပကျင်သိုအဆက်အဆက်ဒိုကိုလှတ်ဂွံ။ ဂ်ဂ်ကိုလှိုင်တောင်ပကျင်သို။ သိုတံဂ်သိုက်ဂွံဗျးစိန်ပြမာန်သိုဂ်မိုတ်ရ။ ဣဒ္ဓါဟ်ဂးတု။ ဂွံဒိုသိုတုတိုဗြိုင်ထိုင်သလိုင်ကွင်လဗိုန်ပြ။ ခန္တလပ်ပြပယန် ပြယံက်တု။ ဣပြာပ်လပ် သွင်ဗျာဟ်ကံတွသေနာတ် အဓိကံမြဲကျွာကပယောပ်ကရး။ ပေါပ်ဇောတ် ဂ်လိုင်ဗို။ ဒါတ်လှဟ် ညိုင်သွာဗျးသိုဂ်မိုတ်ဂ်ပတ်လှိုင်လှတ်ဇာတ်ဇာတ်လှောင်။ တွဲကေရာတ်တံဂ်ရောင်ဟွံသေင်ဟာ။ ဂ်ကေရာတ်ဘီရေင် ဣပြာပ်ပုင်ပုင်ဒိုင်အကုတ်ဂ်တုန်သေ။ ဆဗ္ဗတ်ညးဗွဲကိုဂွံဗျးသိုဂ်မိုတ်ဟွံ။ မဂွံဗျးအာနူညးတံသိုဂ်မိုတ်ဟာဟွံဗွံ။ သိုသိုဖိုတ်တံဂ်မဒေဒ်ဗိုန်ပြမာန်သိုဂ်မိုတ်သိုဖိုတ်တုရောင်ဟွံသေင်ဟာ။

မိန်သိုကေရာတ်တံဂ်မဂ်ဂ်ကိုပုန်ဟာန် မဂ်ဂ်ကိုဒိုက်လှိုင်မဂ်ဂ်ကိုလှိုင်မဒေဒ်ဗိုန်တံဂ် ဟုန်လေ။ မဒေဒ်ဗိုန်အာညးတံသိုဂ်မိုတ်သိုဖိုတ်တုရ။ ဖိုတ်ကိုပိုညးဂ်ဗြိုင်လှိုင်လှိုင်ဂ်မိုတ်ဂ်ရယ်ကို။ ခန်တြိုင်ဗြိုင်ဗြိုင်ကိုးမုဂ်သွက်ဗျးညးတံသိုဂ်မိုတ်သိုတုန်ရေ။

ဟိုတ်ဂ်ရတလပညာသာဂုဇနိတြိုင်ဗြိုင်ညးဂ်ဗြိုင်တိုဒိုဂွံတု။ လှိုင်ဗျာပ်ပုဂ်ကိုဝင်လောဘညး။ လှိုင်လိုင်ခေင်ဒါသညး။ လှိုင်လိုင်လပ်ခေင် မောဟညး။ ဝေတ်မိုတ်ကောပ်မိုတ် ဂြေန်ဒတ်မိုတ်ကိုမိန်ညး။ ဗအန်လပ်ခေင်လောဘညး။ ဗြိုင်ညးဟွံကိုဂ်နပင် နမိုတ်လှိုင်ကောပ်ဗွဲအနိင်အထက်ညး။ လှိုင်ဗြိုင်ကေတ်ညးဗြိုင်ညးမိုတ်ညးလှေဟ်ချောင် ကရေင်ဝတ်ဂ်။ လှိုင်ကေတ်ဗွဲဒေဒ်အထက်ညး။ ဖြဲပိုန်လောကီဂွံဟိုတ်တိုကိုသတ္တိ ဂ်ဗြိုင်ဂ် ဗစာရဇာတ်တု။ ဝေတ်မိုတ် ကိုဂ်ဂ်ညး။ သရေင်ပတ် လှိုင်ဗျာပ်ပုဂ်ညး။ လှိုင်ညးတံမာန်ညး။ လှိုင်လှိုင်ပုတ်ညး။ လှိုင်ဗျာပ်ပုဂ်ညး။ ပလိုတ်ခေင်မာန်ညး။ မုဂ်သိုဗျာပ်ပုဂ်ညး။ လှိုင်ကောင် ဒေတ်တက်ဂင်ညးညး။ လှိုင်ဗျာပ်ပုဂ်ညး ကိုရေင်ညး။ ဒေဝင်မောဟဂ် ပွင်ကေတ်တု။ ဝေင်ပညာဗျာပ်ဗျာပ်ပုသ်သန်ယာန်လှိုင်ညး။ မေတ္တာမိုတ်ဗျာပ်ဗျာပ်ကိုရေင်ညး။ ယခံမေတ္တာမိုတ်သွာဗျာပ်ဘုပုသ်သတ္တိတုဂ်ပေတ္တာ ၁၁ သ်* ကျင်တြိုင်လှိုင်ဂ်။ ဂွံဂိုက်ပပင်တံလှိုင်ရ။

ညးဂုဇနိမေတ္တာ ၁၁ သ် ကျင်တြိုင်မတုလှိုင်ဂ်ရေ။ လှိုင်သိုက်ဗျာပ်ဟ်သိုက်မိုတ်သိုက်ကလေင်သိုက်လှိုင်ဗျာပ်ဟ်ကံတွဲအစိုက် သေနာတ်ပန်ပုဟွံဗျးဗျာပ်မိင်တု။ ဂျီဟွံတိုန်မိုတ်တန်တောင်ဒေဝတ်ဒေဒ်ဗိုန်ရ။ မုက်လေ သျှိုင်ဂေါင်။ ကာသမပကာဂ်ပိုတ်ဂ်ဟွံဒေဒ်ဗိုန်။ မိန်ဟွံဂွံဗျာပ်ကို။ နတြိုင်မိုတ်မေတ္တာပုသ်ခေင်ပုဗျာပ်ဗျာပ်အာဂွံစိုပ်ဗြိုင်ဗြိုင်ဟေင်။ သင်ဂွံကျင်တြိုင်ကလေင်မိင်မတုလှိုင်။

ညိုင်သွတ်ဗြိုင်ဗြိုင်ဒေဒ်တေတ်ဂ်။ နတြိုင်မေတ္တာမိုတ်သွတ်ဗြိုင်တု။ သိုဟ်သေရာဇာကိုမိင်လှိုင်မိင်ဟွံဂင်လှိုင်။ ဗျာပ်မိင်ဟွံတု။ ဂမိုတ်ဟွံဗျာပ်ဟ်ပွင်ဟွံသေင်။ သိုဒေဒ်ဗိုန်တံဂ်မာန်တု။ မဒေဒ်ဗိုန်မိုတ်မဒေဒ်ဗိုန်မက်ဒေဒ်ဗိုန်သွတ်ဗြိုင်။ မဒေဒ်ဗိုန်တံဂ်မာန်တုရောင်ဟွံသေင်ဟာ။

* Some Mes have သဘ် instead of ၁၁ သ်။ But see translation and note.

ဟိုတ်၍ရတလပညာသာဓုဇန်တံ ညးဂမ္ဘိုင်သိုက်ဇကုဆာန်ဇကုဗွဲသွတ်ရယပ်သဒ္ဓိ၍ ပိုတ်ကြိ
 ကြိ၍ဟ်စာဂ်ထေဝ်ကေတ်တဲ။ မေတ္တာမိုတ်မှတ်ဂလိုင်လပ်ပွဲသန်ထာန်မိုတ်လျိုင်ညး၊ ယဝ်သွေဝ်ဟန်
 လပ်သူဂ်နိုတ်ဟမိုတ်တဲ။ ပိုန်သွပ်ကိုမိုတ်။ မိုတ်ကိုသွပ်ကိုဂံၤသိုက်ဗွဲမဂ္ဂိုင်ဆဝ်တဲ။ ကုတ်တဲဒေါင်
 ကသပ်နန်ထပ် နိဗ္ဗာန်မဂ္ဂိုင် ခြိတ်ကုတ် ကသိုက်ဇကုဇန်၍။ တလပညာသာဓုဇန် တံညးဂမ္ဘိုင်ကိုဂံၤ
 မသေဝ်ဟံၣ်ဗွဲရ။ ကျပ်တြိတလလျး ၆ လပ်မိုတ်တဲ။ ဒေသသိဟဂဝါ။ မိုန်ကျပ်တြိတံလပ်ပွဲကာ
 လဂ်ကေတ်မိဂ္ဂ။

အက္ခိသလဟညဝ။ သဟသညးသက္ကရာဇေ။ သရီဒိဝဇုနပက္ခေ။ ခုါဒသသညမိဂ္ဂသိရေ။
 တိန္ဒြိယာရကောဂါဟံ။ မဟာဇဂ္ဂည။ အက္ခယ။ ရာဇာဝံသပကာရဏံ။ သံခေပန။ သုကာရိတ်။

အက္ခိသလဟညဝ။ သဟသညးသက္ကရာဇေ။ သရီဒိဝဇုနပက္ခေ။ ခုါဒသသညမိဂ္ဂသိရေ။
 ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၁၂၀။ ဝိတုဒြေဂ္ဂသီ ၁၂ ခွဲက်တွဲအဒိတ်၍။ တိက္ကမိဟာရကောဂါဟံ။ ငါအံ
 န္တိပိုန်ဘာအစွေဝ်တုန်၍။ မဟာဇဂ္ဂညးအက္ခယ။ တံနဒတဲမြမောင်မှာဇန်တံညးဂမ္ဘိုင်။ ရာဇာဝံသ
 ပကာရဏံ။ နိပိုက်ဟ်ရာဇာဝင်မဂ္ဂိုင်တောင်အဆက်အဆက်၍။ သံခေပန။ ဗွဲကမ္မုန်ဟေင်။
 သုကာရိတ်။ မိုန်အံၣ်လပ်ကိုဒတဲမြမောင်သွက်သတ္တိဗွဲကြဲရေင်။

အမိဝါမှာ။ ပွဲသက္ကရာတ် ၁၁၂၀ ၍။ ဝိတုဒြေဂ္ဂသီ ၁၂ ခွဲက်တွဲ ၁ ၍။ ပြိုက်ဟ်ရာဇာဝင်မဒ္ဓိ
 တောင်အဆက် အဆက်အဆက်တေ၍။ တံနဒတဲမြမောင်မှာဇန်တံ ညးဂမ္ဘိုင်ဗွဲကမ္မုန်ဟေင်အံ
 န္တိပိုန်သာအစွေဝ်စီရေင်လပ်ဟံၣ်တဲ။

The year is omitted in Schmidt's text. Other Mss. do not help, the whole
 date being omitted. The latest Ms. I have examined, however, gives the date as
 in my text.

နိဗ္ဗာနပဉ္စယာဟေဝတု။ မိုန်တဲဆဂံၣ်ရ။

ပိ။ ပု။ အာ။ မိပိသေဂိ။ သောသော သသ အာအ နိမိ။

TRANSLATION.

Namo tassa bhagavato arahato sammāsambuddhassa.¹

*Rājāmaṇḍaṇi tiloka aggaṇi, dhammañca saṅghañca namāmi ahaṇi. Rājāmaṇḍaṇi bhāvaṇi saṅkhepaṇi dassissāmi yathārahaṇi.*² *Tiloka aggaṇi*—to the Lord who is the Highest in the world exalted above men and angels—*rājāmaṇḍaṇi*—to the exalted Buddha, the King of sages—*ahaṇi*—I—*namāmi*—give reverence. *Dhammañca*—also to the nine transcendental conditions³ followed out in their sufficiency—*saṅghañca*—also to the two Brotherhoods, that is, the *ariya* Brotherhood⁴ and the *samuttaya* Brotherhood⁵—*ahaṇi*—I—*namāmi*—give reverence—*tadantarāhi*—following on in reverence of the Buddha, the Truth, and the Brotherhood—*rājāmaṇḍaṇi-sapakāraṇabhāvaṇi*—a work which is a history of the kings who have descended from Mahāsāmaṇḍa to the end of their line—*saṅkhepaṇi*—in brief—*yathārahaṇi*—in suitable accord with the knowledge I have gained in hearing and seeing and taking note—*dassissāmi*⁶—I will set forth to the wise.

Tiṅga cihāra bhogāhaṇi, mahājanani cinnānatthāhi, Haṇsāvati puratthaya, vīpatti byañcanakkharaṇi.

Tiṅga cihāra bhogāhaṇi—I, the superior of Acwo' Monastery—*mahājanani cinnānatthāhi*—for the benefit of men that they may take up matters in regular succession—*Haṇsāvati puratthaya*—for the benefit of those who have their residence in Haṇsāvati—*vīpatti byañcanakkharaṇi*—it has letters and sentences consonants that have become corrupt—*rājāmaṇḍaṇi pakāraṇi*—an historical work recounting the deeds of the generations of kings from Mahāsāmaṇḍa¹⁰ until our exalted Lord—*sasandanatā atthāya*—in order to adjust and arrange in due order—*maṇabhāsāya vohāraṇi*—in the Mon language which is the speech of Haṇsāvati—*yathārahaṇi*—in suitable accord with the knowledge I have gained in hearing and seeing and taking note—*kerissāmi*—I will set in order.

¹ A Talaing book usually begins with an ascription of praise to the Buddha. This is a very common form. Childers translates "Praise be to the Blessed, the Sanctified, the All-wise."

² This may be translated: "I reverence the King of sages, the Highest in the three worlds, the Truth, and the Brotherhood. I would set forth in brief a work giving the story of kings."

³ ṅ is an abbreviation for ṅṅ the sign of the accusative in word for word translation from the Pali.

⁴ ḍ stands for ḍḍ the sign of the nominative case.

⁵ ḥ the sign of the present indicative.

⁶ These are the four Paths, the four Fruitions, and Nirvana.

⁷ The holy Brotherhood of sanctified ones.

The general Brotherhood who are still practising for promotion.

⁸ ṭ the sign of the future.

¹⁰ ṭṭṭ Mahāsāmaṇḍa "Mahāsāmatto. The Great Elect." This is the traditional name of the first King chosen by men when they first desired a ruler. The name is variously spelled.

The meaning of this stanza is: I the Superior of Acwo' Monastery having had my heart stirred by loving-kindness will collate, compose, and restore the corrupt lettering of a historical work, that the people of Hainsāvati who speak the Mon language may gain for themselves a knowledge of the dynasties of kings in uninterrupted succession.

Atīte pathama kappe, Mahāsāmanta rājā, rajjantū kareva.

After the establishment of the first kalpa our Bodhisatva was king Mahāsāmanta to begin with. This was after sixty-four antarakappas had elapsed from the establishment of the kalpa. Now an antarakappa is this: from the time when a man's lifetime is ten years until increasing a year each hundred years it reaches an asaṅkheyya; from an asaṅkheyya decreasing a year each hundred years until a man's lifetime is again ten years. This is an antarakappa. Twelve antarakappas after the kalpa was established the exalted Buddha Kakkusando appeared. Ten antarakappas after that the exalted Buddha Koṇāgamano also appeared. Ten antarakappas after that again the exalted Buddha Kassapo appeared. Twelve antarakappas after that our Lord the exalted Buddha Gotama appeared. Five antarakappas after our Lord the exalted Buddha Gotama the exalted Buddha Ariyya Metteyo will appear. Twelve antarakappas after the exalted Buddha Ariyya Metteyyo the kalpa will be destroyed. This is the succession of the antarakappas.

When we speak here of the generations of kings, it is not of the king Mahāsamatto of the beginning of the kalpa we speak, but of our Bodhisatva who was Mahāsamatta of the first antarakappa afterwards. So say the commentators of the Mahāvamsa.

From this first antarakappa our Bodhisatva was king Mahāsamatta also. The son of Mahāsamatta was named Roja. The son of Roja was called Wararoja. The son of Wararoja was called Kalyāna, the son of Kalyāna, Warakalyāna, the son of Warakalyāna, Mandhāta, the son of Mandhāta, Waramandhāta, the son of Waramandhāta, Uposatha, the son of Uposatha was called Wara, the son of Wara was called Upawara, the son of Upawara was Māghadeva. From Mahāsamatta until we come to Upawara there were ten generations. From Māghadeva until King Naimi there were eighty-four thousand generations. From King Naimi until we come to King Okāka there were thirty-three generations.

Three generations after King Okāka there was the king called Uggarājā.¹¹ When this king opened his mouth the cavity glowed like fire and for this reason he was called Uggaraja. King Uggarājā had five consorts. Who were the five? Hatthā, Citta, Jantu, Mālīni, and Visākhā. These were the five consorts. The chief queen consort had nine children, four sons and five daughters. Who were the sons? Okākamukkha, Katananda, Korasini, and Paroja. These were the four sons. Who were the five daughters? Piya, Supiyā, Anandā, Jivitā, and Jivitasenā. These were the five daughters. The chief queen having had nine children died. The king again had a son, Canda by name, born him by another and lesser queen.

¹¹ *उग्गराज* Uggarājā. P. *ugga*, "fierce, violent," *rājā* "king, ruler."

This queen having made entreaty many times, Canda was made Viceroy. Then the king thus spoke to his elder children: "O children, at the price of my pleasure in the queen, I have made my youngest son Viceroy. Take eight ministers and go to a place where your life will be safe. When I am no more, come back and be king in my place." Thus he spoke to his children. So when the four sons went away the five daughters also went with them. Such people as were well disposed toward them followed after the princes. The host that followed extended to three yojanas.¹² The princes thus deliberated: "In the strength of this host of ours we could easily attack a city and take it. Is the earth, however, so narrow, and why should we seek to increase demerit?"¹³ Let us build a city," they said. Marching forth into the forest they came to our Bodhisatva who was the hermit Kapila.

The site of the hermit was a victory¹⁴ site, and the hermit made it over to the princes to build a city which was called Kapilavastu. Fearing that the line of the princes would become extinct, the ministers arranged marriages¹⁵ between the brothers and sisters. The eldest sister was put in the place of mother. Afterwards the elder sister became affected with leprosy,¹⁶ and they took her out and entombed her in the forest among the Kalau trees. In a great pit where they entombed the princess, they formed a royal chamber and provided her with wearing apparel,¹⁷ food stuffs, water, and fuel that she might live there for a long time.

At that time the king of Benares was called Rāga. He also had leprosy, and having placed his son on the throne, he himself went out to live in the Kalau forest. Eating of the fruit of the kalau¹⁸ trees he became quite free of leprosy and remained in the Kalau forest.

It came to pass one day that in the night a tiger came and scraped the earth at the edge of the pit, and the princess fearing trouble cried out. The tiger hearing the sound of a human voice took its departure. The king having heard the voice of the princess, went to look when the day

¹² ယောဇနာ (P). "a measure of length," equal to 12 miles according to Childers.

¹³ သရဒ်ပါပိ "wrong doing, sin" = P. *akusala*, "demerit."

¹⁴ အမွေ "victory." The handbook *Lokasiddhi* gives a rule for finding the luck or fortune of a city. The length and breadth are to be measured, and the combined number of cubits is to be multiplied by three and divided by eight. The fortune of the city will be according to the remainder found. If the remainder is three, war will not be soon ended, but if four, there will be easy victory. The reference must be to the working out of a calculation of this kind.

¹⁵ ပြင်ပေး "to give in marriage." Fuller forms are ပြင်ပေးဝါလံ သူက်ပေးသူက်ကို ပရေပေးသူက်ကြကတ်သူက်ကြကတ်ဝါလံ

¹⁶ တမို့ "yaws." This is the modern application of the term, though 'leprosy' seems to fit the context better. The form of the word is varied. တို့မို့သို့ are variations.

¹⁷ ခြုံနီယာတ် "apparel" in the case of women. ခြုံနီယာတ် is used in the case of men.

¹⁸ It is from this fruit that the Chaulmugra oil used in the modern curative treatment of leprosy is made.

dawned. On finding the princess he brought her to his own place, and giving her to eat of the kalau fruit, she recovered from her leprosy, and the two remained together.

Afterwards a hunter of the city of Benares going out saw them, and returning to the city, informed the king's son. When the prince¹⁹ understood that his father had recovered from his leprosy, he went forth with a great host to bring his father home. "I will not return, my son. If you love me you will build for me a city in this place," he said. The prince built a city and with an army handed it over to his royal father. Because the city was in the Kalau forest, it was named Kolaiyya. Afterwards the name was corrupted and the city was called Koliyya.

The princes and princesses, brothers and sisters, lived on together in the city of Kapilavastu, and their royal father hearing of it, said: "So my children are not allowing my line to die out," and they called them Sākya Vāṃsa. The Sākya Vāṃsa came down in succession to His Majesty Vessantara.²⁰ When Vessantara returned to the heavenly regions, his son Jālī became king. His younger sister, Kanhajina, was the king's consort, the chief queen.²¹ The son of Jālī, Sivivalhana, again became king. Then the son of Sivivalhana, Siharājā, became king. From Siharājā coming on in the succession of his progeny for eighty-two generations we reach King Jayasena. The son of King Jayasena was called King Sihanu. This king was as a lion, and for that reason he was named Sihanu. The children of Sihanu were Sirisuddhodhana, Sukkodhana, and Amittodhana the father of Ananda, three sons; and the two daughters were Amittā and Palitā, these two. The son of Sirisuddhodhana was Sidharta, our Lord Gotama, the exalted Buddha. ✓

Again as to the coming into being of our Lord, the exalted Buddha.

In the year 67²² on Thursday the full moon Āshādha, our Bodhisatva came down and was conceived in his mother's womb. When it came to the tenth month the mother of the Bodhisatva had a desire to go out to the Lumbinivana wood. Having asked permission of king Sirisuddhodhana, she mounted a coach and going out arrived in the Lumbinivana wood. With her right hand the mother of the Bodhisatva supported herself on the branch of a sal tree, and with the left arm she held the neck of her younger sister Pajāpati Gotamī. At that time the Bodhisatva was delivered from his mother's womb. Walking seven steps and making eight impressions, he raised his index finger and called out one verse. The Bodhisatva went and lay down on a gorgeous mat. In the year 68 on Friday at midday the full moon Vaisākha, at noon, when Leo was lagna, the moon

¹⁹ ကောနိသ္မိ lit. "king's son," "prince."

²⁰ Vessantara is the hero of the last of the ten Great Jatakas or birth stories of the Bodhisatva.

²¹ Jālī and Kanhajina are also leading figures in the story.

²² The majority of the Manuscripts give 97 here and continue that reckoning right through the narrative. Mr. Blagden has pointed out that this does not agree with the chronology current in Burma. He is supported in this by U Thilawuntha A.M.P., a Talaing scholar of my acquaintance. I have therefore set the dates of this era back thirty years throughout.

being in Visākha the sixteenth asterism, the sun in Taurus, and Venus in Aries, he became man at that time. The mother of the Bodhisatva returned to Devadaha, the city of her parents, and after gazing on the face of her child for seven days she returned to the Tusita²³ heaven. She went to become a male deva in heaven again.

The Bodhisatva having enjoyed household life like the bliss which the devas enjoy for twenty-nine years, had a son born to him like a figure of pure gold. He saw the four signs and his heart being stirred he made friends with the youth Chanda and mounting his steed Gandhako fled to the brook Anuma. At the brook Anuma he cut off his abundant²⁴ hair, and making a vow he threw it up into the sky. Indra received it on a golden tray, and taking it up built a pagoda, with sapphire stones for brick and gold dust for mortar, sweet perfume being the mixing water. The height of the pagoda was one yojana, and it was called the Colamuni²⁵ Pagoda. It is there to this day. Brahmā brought down the monk's robe which he had kept from the beginning of the kalpa, and gave it him to wear. He changed out of the garments he had worn from home, and throwing them up into the air, made a vow. Brahma received them in a jewelled tray, and taking it up to the Suddhavāsa heavens built a pagoda about twelve yojanas high. The nine precious stones were the bricks, and gold dust was the mortar. The Brahma angels enshrined it, and it remains until this day. The Brahma angels gave it the name of Dutsa Pagoda. At that time the Bodhisatva remained on the bank of the brook Anuma in the Anupiya forest. When he had been there seven days he went²⁶ to the city of Rājāgriha to receive alms. As he went his alms-receiving round, he came to Bimbisāra. King Bimbisāra craved permission to give up his kingdom, it being of the worldly substance which is not permanent, and the Bodhisatva preached to him. King Bimbisāra having heard the doctrine again craved permission of the Bodhisatva.

"O my lord, Sidhartha, when my lord has become the Buddha will my lord vouchsafe to come to my place, the city of Rājāgriha?" "Your request is granted," and the Bodhisatva having thus granted the boon craved for by the king, hastened away to the rock Panduwa. Having partaken of the food provided by the people of Rājāgriha he went his way and reached the hermits Alāra and Udaka. The hermits Alāra and Udaka having inducted him to the practice of Karmasthāna he went practising austerities for six years and reached the sal forest. Indra having come down and played his lute, he went to live at Ajjapāla. Sujātā, the daughter of a wealthy man gave forty-nine portions of rice cooked in milk in a golden tray.

²³ Tusitā is the name of the angels inhabiting the fourth devaloka.

²⁴ ဝန်ဇာတာ P. vanam and jaṭā.

²⁵ စောလမုဏိ (P. cūlamanī.), "a jewel worn in a crest or diadem." culā, "a topknot, the hair knotted up at the back of the head."

²⁶ ၆ "to go home," "to return to ones place." This is the word used of monks approaching household life.

Having received the milk rice with the golden tray, he took it away to the Supatittha bathing-place, which is on the bank of the stream Nirañjarā. He partook of the milk rice, and having registered a vow by pitching the tray and making it sound, the Bodhisatva came to the Sal forest. In the afternoon going from there, he followed along the road which the devas had marked with a footstep. The youth Timnapāda,²⁷ who carried grass for horses, having given eight handfuls of dubba grass, the Bodhisatva going to the earth's centre and taking the eight handfuls of dubba grass, spread them out and sat down. Not long after a golden Bodhi-banyan one hundred cubits high sprung up. Next a gorgeous, shining seat flush with the earth, having no height, and about fourteen standard cubits broad, appeared. The Bodhi-throne having been formed, the hosts of Māra came. The Bodhisatva looking up saw that Māra had come. The Bodhisatva thought of the ten *paramittas*,²⁸ the thirty *paramittas*, and the five alms-givings. The Bodhisatva pondered on his sixty thousand relatives, and the hosts of Māra scattered and fled. So say the commentators of the Dhaturvānsa.

The Bodhisatva came down from the Tusitā heaven and was conceived in the year 67 on Wednesday the full moon Āshādha. Leo and Cancer were lagna. In the year 68, on Friday the full moon Visākha he became man. In the year 97, on Sunday the fourth of the light half of Visākha he fled from the city. On Monday the full moon Visākha he became a monk. Having practised austerities for six years, in the year 103, on Tuesday the fourteenth of the light half of Visākha he reached the Ajjapāla banyan. On that day he received the milk rice of Sujātā. Having pitched the tray, on that day he gained the Bodhi-throne and vanquished Devaputta Māra. The sun was down, and the hosts of Māra having been utterly routed, on that night in the first watch the Bodhisatva gained *pubbenivāsāñāna*.²⁹ In the second watch he gained *dibbacakkhuñāna*.³⁰ In the third watch he meditated on *samāpatti*.³¹ In the fourth watch when day was dawning one half of the disc of the moon was seen as it was setting, and one half of the sun's disc as it was rising. At that time he gained *Sammāsambodhiñāna*,³² Then the Buddha recounted in his mind his many births.³³ Then the Buddha repeated aloud: Yada have³⁴ and

²⁷ = "Grass cutter" this is not the young man's real name but merely indicates his means of livelihood. His name Mr. Blagden tells me was Sottheya.

²⁸ **ပါရမီ** "perfection." The ten perfections are: almsgiving, morality, renunciation, wisdom, energy, patience, truth, resolution, kindness and resignation. These are subdivided into ordinary, inferior and unlimited, thus making thirty.

²⁹ *Pubbenivāsāñāna* is "the faculty possessed by an arhat of knowing all about his own and other's former states of existence."—Childers.

³⁰ *Dibbacakkhuñāna*, "the power of seeing all that is taking place in the whole universe."—Childers.

³¹ *Samāpatti*, "attainment. . . . There are eight *samāpattis*, attainments or endowments, which are eight successive states induced by the extatic meditation."—Childers.

³² The insight of the highest Buddhahood.

³³ **အလောက** (P.) *aneka*, "several, manifold," **ဇာတိ**, "birth."

³⁴ From *Vinayapīṭaka Mahāvagga I, 1.*

avijjā paccaya,³⁵ thus the exalted Buddha gave voice. Then the one thousand five hundred moral defilements and the hundred and eight passions, were parted from him, and he had victory over Abhisankhāramāra.³⁶ In the end having attained Parinirvāna,³⁷ he had victory over the two Maras. Who were the two Maras? Khandhamāra³⁸ and Maccumāra.³⁹ These were the two Māras. For that reason he is said to have had victory over the five Māras.

What are the five Māras? *Devaputto, kilesoca, abhisankharamāro, khandhamāro, maccumāro, pancamāro pakasito.* *Devaputto*—devaputtamāro is one—*kilesoca*—kilesa one is called—*abhisankharamāro*—abhisankharamāra one is called—*khandhamāro*—khandhamāra one is called—*maccumāro*—maccumāra one is called—*pancamāro*—are the five māras—*pakasito*—the teachers have explained. The Buddha then went and dwelt in seven places.

*Pathamaṃ bodhipallaṅkaṃ, dutiyaṃca animisa, tatiyaṃ caṅkamānañcā, catutthaṃ ratanagaraṃ, pañcamaṃ ajjapālañca, mucalindena chatthaṃ, satta-
maṃ rājāyatanam, acariya pakasita.* *Pathamaṃ bodhipallaṅkaṃ*—having overcome devaputtamāra and kilesamāra in the beginning, the exalted Buddha remained seven days on the Bodhi-throne—*dutiyaṃ sattahaṃ*—during the second week—*animisaṃ thānaṃ*—he remained in Animisa⁴⁰ looking back on the form of the Bo-tree for the seven days, never moving an eyelid—*katamo bodhirukkho*—what was the appearance of the Bo-tree? So say the Mhārabhaṅga⁴¹ teachers.

*Se tagandho, ujugandho, manimuniramano, lohitaṅkuro, so asattho, bodhirukkho, nilavaṇṇa calito, naccamano vatīti, sambuddho hemavaṇṇo, ravisurajutivi, hemalīlāvilāso, tamasatthapagantva, tinna atthasayane, deva-
devonisino, yo bodhirukkho sattha.* As to the Bodhi-throne of the exalted Buddha, what is the appearance of the Bo-tree?

*Setagandho*⁴²—it has a pure white trunk like a sheet of silver—*ujugandho*⁴²—it has a stem like a rolled candle—*manimunimano*—its opening leaves are red like rubies—*lohitaṅkuro*⁴³—it has sprouts like red jewels—*nilavaṇṇa calito*—it has mature leaves like black gems—*naccamanovātīti*—when the wind blows on it, the branches of the Bo-tree shake and wave like a dancer giving an exhibition of dancing—*hemavaṇṇo*—it has a glitter like the glitter of gold—*rajisurajaliva*—it has a light like the light of the sun—*hemalīlāvilāso*—it has a gait which arrays itself like a sheet of gold—*yo bodhirukkho*—the Bo-tree—*hoti*—is—*taṃ asantaṃ* to the Bo-tree—*upa-
gantva*—the exalted Buddha having drawn near, viewed the Bo-tree seven

³⁵ အဝိဇ္ဇာပစ္စယာ The opening words of the Chain of Causation. See Childers' Pali Dictionary, Art Paṭiccasamuppādo.

³⁶ "Māra as a personification of Karma is called *Abhisankhāramāro*."—Childers.

³⁷ Parinibbānaṃ (P), "attainment of Nirvana."

³⁸ *Khandhamāra*, the Evil Principle of continued existence.

³⁹ *Maccumāra*, Death.

⁴⁰ *Animiso* (P) "not winking the eyes."

⁴¹ *Mahāvibhanga* is meant probably, but I think it ought to be *Dhatuvāṃsa* as in the other instances.

⁴² The latter part of the compound is for *khandho*, "body." "trunk."

days without moving an eyelid—*tatīyaṃ caṅkamaṇāca*—in the third week he remained in the jewelled ambulatory for seven days—*catuttha gharāṃ*—in the fourth week having remained in the jewelled house seven days—*pañcamāṃ ajjapālāca*—in the fifth week he came back to the Ajjapāla banyan again—*mucalīndena chatthāṃ*—in the sixth week he remained in Mucalinda, and the serpent king Vāsukī with his great hood shielded the exalted Buddha from the rain—*sattamaṃ rājāyatanaṃ*—in the seventh week he went to Rājāyatana and remained under the *bapuṃ* tree seven days. Seven weeks at seven places are forty-nine days. During this forty-nine days the exalted Buddha partook of no food whatever. At the end of the forty-nine days he received the balls of milk rice and honey of Ita Pū and Ita Paw. When he was about to receive the offering of milk rice balls, having no alms-bowl, the exalted Buddha reflected: "If I receive the offering in my open hand, my children, the monks in after times will indeed also have to receive food in the open hand." Whilst the exalted Buddha was reflecting, the four Regents⁴⁴ brought down four stone alms bowls, and the Buddha at once putting them together, the four became as one. The exalted Buddha then received the milk rice balls of Ita Pū and Ita Paw. The two brothers asked for a memorial relic.⁴⁵ The exalted Buddha, meritorious⁴⁶ Lord having reflected, saw the hill Singhuttara which is the pinnacle of the ninety-nine hills and bears five different names.

What are those five names? Pokkharavatī, Sihanāda, Pancavannā, Pasāda-unnā, and Singhuttara.⁴⁷ These are the five names. Having seen this, the All-wise, made the two brothers observe⁴⁸ the five precepts and the three refuges. The All-wise gave names to the two brothers, to the older Phussa, to the younger, Bhaṇḍika. Thus the Buddha gave names to the two. The All-wise having stroked his head, got eight hair relics and handed them to Phussa and Bhaṇḍika. On Tuesday the fourth of the light half of Āshādhā, the Buddha gave the eight hair relics to the two merchants to carry home and enshrine on the top of Singhuttara hill, the place (said he) of my friends the three Buddhas of former times. The Buddha granted them to the two brothers. They having received the instructions of the Buddha, and having placed the relics in an emerald casket, went on their return home to the city Ukkalapa. Reaching the middle of their journey, the king of the city Ajettharājā seized two of the relics. Returning to Cape Negrais, the relics gave forth light and glowed away down to the Nāga world, and the nāgas coming up stole away down two

⁴³ The latter part of the compound is for *aikuro*, "shoot, sprout."

⁴⁴ သို့တူမဂ္ဂတဝံပန် The four Great Kings, the guardians of the world of men, who rule over the lowest devaloka.

⁴⁵ *Pñjaniya vatthu*, "an object of veneration or remembrance."

⁴⁶ ဝိလမ္ပုဒိန် "The Lord who has merit." "he who is replete with merit." ပုန် (P.) *puñña*, "virtuous, meritorious."

⁴⁷ These are old place names for Rangoon.

⁴⁸ စရိန်သိ "to observe the moral precepts." This is the regular expression for keeping duty. On uposatha days the people present themselves before the monks and are given permission to observe the precepts.

of the hair relics. They returned to the king of Ukkalapa with four relics only. When the two had reached the city, the clouds rained down gems for seven days, and they were wholly priceless gems. All over it rained offerings of hair relics. The two merchants carried them into the building until it was full. The two went and searched for the place where the relics of the three former Buddhas were laid. Searching on for some three years and not finding, as they searched on they found the hill Singhuttara. Having found the hill and seeking, and not yet finding the place of the relics of the three Buddhas, the two were greatly perplexed. At that time the seat of Indra moved and heaved, and having reflected and come down, he called for the three devas⁴⁹ the five devas who were keeping watch over the relics on the hill where the bones were gathered. They found the devas, and Indra questioned them. The devas showed the place where the relics of the three Buddhas lay. The deva of Bamboo Point, Amrūta by name, showed the place where the staff and the mat of the exalted Buddha Kakusando were laid. The deva of the hill Bī showed the relic place where the exalted Buddha, Koṇagamano laid his shoes and his water filter. The deva Rohini discovered the relic place where the exalted Buddha Kassapa laid his robe and his whetstone. The deva of the hill Asuk was the one who received the instructions of the Buddha to enshrine the eight hair relics together with Phussa and Bhandika. The deva of the iron hill had the privilege of enshrining the eyetooth and the Adam's apple of the exalted Buddha Ari Mettayya. In accordance with these various dispositions the devas gave information to Indra. Indra lord of the second heaven⁵⁰ having heard was pleased at heart and had the devas dig in search of the relic places of the former three Buddhas. When Indra had found the relic places of those three Buddhas, he made offerings of valuables without number. Then, too, men and angels everywhere made innumerable offerings to the hair relics. To men and devas alike it was as if the exalted Buddha had descended from the heavenly world. ✓

At that time a lotus plant sprang up blooming on the dry hill and offered itself to the exalted Buddha. Indra grasping his diamond digger and the devas grasping their diggers of gold and silver dug and cleared the relic cave. The length and breadth of it was forty standard cubits, the four sides being equal. The depth was eighty standard cubits, which is three bow sounds. Now a bow sound is twenty-seven standard cubits. Indra having brought forward six great slabs of pure gold, each slab four cubits thick eighty cubits long, and forty cubits broad, put them in and stayed them against the four sides of the chamber. With one slab he laid the bottom, and with another he closed the mouth of the chamber. On the

⁴⁹ ခေဝဝံ ၃၈ Some Mss. omit this. The confusion seems to have arisen from the fact that only three Buddhas had actually come and gone, but as the narrative goes on to speak of the deva assigned to the Buddha then appearing as well as to that pertaining to the Buddha to come, it was felt five had to be mentioned.

⁵⁰ ဝဏသုဂ္ဂံ lit. "lord of the two heavens." Indra is ruler of the five lowest deva-lokas and has his abode in Tāvātimsa the second heaven.

top of the slab laid on the bottom he placed a network of gold, a network of silver, a network of gems, a network of pearls, a network of topaz, a network of crystal, a network of sandalwood; he laid a sevenfold network. On top of the sevenfold network he placed seven jars, and filled them with priceless gems of the seven kinds. On top of the seven jars he placed seven couches, a gold couch, a silver couch, a ruby couch, a pearl couch, a topaz couch, a crystal couch, a sandalwood couch. On top of the seven couches, he placed seven divans, a gold divan, a silver divan, a ruby divan, a pearl divan, a topaz divan, a crystal divan, and a sandalwood divan. Above the seven divans he cast pure gold figures of Phussa and Bhandika bearing the carrying pole of a ruby cradle; bending and twisting they faced each other toward the cradle. On the cradle he placed a ruby altar. On the altar he placed a ruby casket. In the casket he laid the eight hair relics.

Indra made a well of the water under the Singhuttara hill, and having ceremonially bathed the relics, he put the eight relics in place. Indra formed six warriors of demon form to keep watch over the hair relics. Out of the drum to strike in making offerings to the hair relics, Indra formed the figure of a demon; Smin Gaw (Chāai)⁵¹ was his name. Out of the two drum sticks he formed two fingers of demons. One of them was Smin Jambuka, and the other was called Smin Pok Lha. Of the conch shell Indra formed the figure of a demon, Smin Sā by name. Indra's digger was made a demon, who was called the Yaksha Punnaka. Of the diamond seal was made a demon, Smin Jaiyya they called him. Out of Indra's crown was formed a demon called Smin Guiw Dāi.⁵² Indra making a vow formed the six demons and gave them names which remain to this day. The figures of the demons stand yonder on the platform of the Rangoon pagoda.

At that time there was no drinking water for those who did service. Between the rocks of the hill a fountain had sprung up and the water from it was very cool. Men and angels⁵³ were all able to drink their fill. Enclosing this water round, "Let no one touch this water with his feet that all may be able to drink," said Indra. The saying of Indra "Dait hu' kā teh cāng" having become corrupted, "Dait kamlāng In dajū," they now say. "It is very difficult for us to enshrine relics such as these" said Indra. "Oh my excellent pinnacle and crown, let the result of my offering to the relics of the Buddha form in my place a figure of pure gold." Indra having thus prayed, his crown became a statue of pure gold.

Again his consort Sujātā made this prayer, "Let my head and brow ornaments become a statue of pure gold." Having thus spoken these things became a statue of pure gold. Then the consort Sudhamma uttered a prayer. "Let my dress of honour become a statue of pure gold," and it became a statue of fine gold. Then the consort Sunandā made a prayer.

⁵¹ Variants are ဝရိသတံ၊ ဝရိသတံ၊ ဝရိသတံ၊ means "handsome."

⁵² ရီရုဝဲ "glowing red."

⁵³ မိုးဖိလိဝေဝဝဝ This apparently is an inclusive expression meaning all intelligent beings.

“Let my shawl pin become a statue of fine gold,” and it became a statue of fine gold. Then the consort Sucittā made a prayer. “Let my breast ornament become a statue of fine gold,” and it became a statue of fine gold.

Indra made a statue of the king of Ukkalapa of fine gold. He also made statues of Sirisuddhodhana,⁵⁴ the queen consort Sirimāyā,⁵⁵ Pajāpati Gotamī,⁵⁶ Bimbisāra, Rāhula,⁵⁷ Ananda,⁵⁸ statues of the right and left and the eighty disciples, statues of the line of 32 kings of Rangoon. They were all of fine gold. Indra having moulded the statues, made them variously attend on the relics of the exalted Buddha. Indra arranged all as it was when the exalted Buddha was living in the Jetavana Monastery. Indra put down six cakkas to turn night and day until this day. The devas offered golden parched rice and silver parched rice without intermission. The devas offered tapers and candles and kept them burning. Some devas offered ruby gems, strings of jewels, hanging golden flowers, strings of golden flowers, bouquets of golden flowers, celestial jasmine flowers, celestial lilies, celestial lotus flowers, celestial water lilies; perfumed sandalwood powder, and celestial candles the devas offered. Until this day the lights do not go out, the celestial flowers are not withered, and the heavenly perfumes do not lose their smell. Indra registered his vow for five thousand years.⁵⁹

When were the eight hair relics enshrined? if one should ask, it was in the year 103, on the fourth of the light half of Āshādhā on Tuesday, that Phussa and Bhandika received the eight hair relics, and returning to Ukkalapa found that four of them were lost. The king of Ukkalapa having made a prayer, opened the jewelled casket and found that all the eight relics had come back into it. The king with Phussa and Bhandika having seen the relics was much pleased in his mind. Having come and spent three years just looking for the place of the relics, in the year 106, on Sunday the 12th of the light half of Āshādhā when Gemini was lagna, the relics were ceremoniously bathed on the hill Ramaguiv. This hill lies to the north of Singhuttara. On Wednesday the full of Phālguna when Libra was lagna, the tithi⁶⁰ and the asterism being propitious, on that date it is fitting to note that the eight hairs were enshrined on the hill Singhuttara.

To give now the order of the Buddha's keeping of the vassas.⁶¹ In the beginning the Buddha kept the vassa in the place Isipatanam Migalāvana near Benares. Sixty disciples beginning with Kondañña became arhans.⁶² On the 15th, the full moon Āsvina, he observed the Pavāraṇa⁶³ festival, and

⁵⁴ The Buddha's father. ⁵⁵ The Buddha's mother. ⁵⁶ The Buddha's aunt and foster mother. ⁵⁷ The Buddha's son. ⁵⁸ The Buddha's cousin. ⁵⁹ In allusion to the duration of the religion of Gotama Buddha.

⁶⁰ တိတ္ထိ (P. tithi), "a lunar day."

⁶¹ ဝလီ (P. vassa), "the rainy season." It is applied to the time of restriction when each monk must remain in a particular monastery, and it is the term used of a monk's years in the priesthood.

⁶² အရှင် "one who has attained the fourth path of sanctification." ⁶³ ဝလဝါ "to end the Lenten season." သို့ဝါ is the common expression.

⁶⁴ "Hail mendicant."

on the first of the dark half the exalted Buddha proceeded alone to the cotton grove. Thirty princes going out to sport in the woods, came in contact with the exalted Buddha, and asked to become monks. As soon as the Allwise said "Ēta bhikkhavo,"⁶¹ the whole thirty became monks and received the doctrine. On Saturday the 2nd of the dark half, the Allwise reached the hermit Uruvela Kassapa. The Allwise having shown miracles of many kinds, the hermit Uruvela casting down his pride, humbled himself and asked to hear the doctrine. The exalted Buddha having preached, he with his two brothers and a thousand disciples became arhans.

At that time the exalted Buddha crossed over to the Island of Ceylon. At the time when the exalted Buddha reached the Island of Ceylon, there were no men, but demons dwelt on the island. The Buddha asked the demons for a place but they gave him only a mat. The Buddha spread out his skin mat, and on that place there is a pagoda with the name Mahiyaṅga. The Buddha sat down in that place, and from his mat there went forth light like copper water and bronze water, which filled all the island and the demons had no place to stay. The demons fled and crossed to another island. The Buddha having driven away the demons, went away to Giridippa and preached to the devas of Giridippa. ✓

From there the Buddha returned to the hermit Uruvela Kassapa, and the three hermit brothers and their one thousand disciples went together with the Buddha and reached Rājāgriha. King Bimbisāra hearing tidings of the Buddha, marched out with twelve millions of people and asking for the preaching of the doctrine, the exalted Buddha preached the truth. The king with the twelve millions of people became converts. One million of them only managed to undertake the keeping of the three refuges. The king built the Veluvana Monastery, and having handed it over to the exalted Buddha, the Buddha kept three vassas in the neighbourhood of Rājāgriha. When the hair relics were being enshrined at Rangoon the Buddha was dwelling near Rājāgriha. This it is fitting to note.

Having enshrined the eight hair relics, the king built a pagoda of pure gold. He made the mortar wholly of pounded pearls. Indra himself grasped his diamond seal, and Brahma was the architect. Outside the bricks of gold were bricks of silver; outside the bricks of silver were bricks of copper; outside the bricks of copper were bricks of bronze; outside the bricks of bronze were bricks of iron; outside the bricks of iron were bricks of stone;⁶⁵ outside the bricks of stone were burnt bricks. For the seven layers the mortar was all of pounded pearls. He built the sevenfold pagoda and everyone, man and deva was of one mind. The height of the golden pagoda was seven cubits, about the size of a golden umbrella. With the seven outer layers the height of the pagoda was twenty-eight standard cubits. Afterwards the inhabitants of Syriam, the inhabitants of Rangoon, the inhabitants of Hamsāvati, all the people of these three cities built and enlarged it all the time.

⁶⁵ Laterite no doubt is meant.

Whosoever worships at, and makes offerings to, the hair relics, shall be free from the four apayas, and will attain the six devalokas. Thus spoke the Buddha, lord of the three worlds.⁶⁶ So all of us when the season comes, must diligently set out by road or by water⁶⁷ to the Rangoon hair relics. The devas also on every occasion must go and serve the pagoda of the Buddha's hair relics all the time. Whosoever is able to reach the pagoda of the Rangoon hair relics and to worship there, with him the devas all over the universe will be well pleased.

From the time that king Ukkalapa erected the pagoda the thirty-two generations of kings of Rangoon served and worshipped without number. Such is the relation of the origins of the Rangoon hair relics of the Buddha. ✓

To speak again of the lord of merit, the exalted Buddha. Forty-nine days from his becoming the Buddha, he gave the relics to Phussa and Bhaṇḍika. Then he kept the first vassa in the vicinity of Benares. Three vassas were kept at Rājāgriha, which makes four vassas. The fifth vassa was kept at Vesālī, the sixth at Makulapabbata. The seventh vassa he went up to keep in Tāvātimsa.⁶⁸ The eighth vassa he was on the hill Susugiri. This hill is like an alligator and for that reason it is called Susugiri. The ninth he was at Kosambī, the tenth at Palilai forest, the eleventh at the Brahmana pagoda, the twelfth vassa at Verañjarā, the thirteenth in the Bherasakka forest, the fourteenth vassa in Srāvasti, the fifteenth vassa in Kapilavastu. In the sixteenth vassa he was at the place of the demon Alawaga, which is near to the city Alavi. He kept the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth vassas in the forest of Jāla. He kept the twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second vassas also in the forest of Bherasakka. He kept the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth vassas on the hill Jāliya. In the twenty-seventh and the twenty-eighth vassas he was again in Kapilavastu. With these exceptions he kept the vassa in Srāvasti, but the very last was kept in the Vesālī country, The Buddha having kept the vassa in the village of Beluvo, went from there to Kusinara, where in the park of the Malla princes⁶⁹ the exalted Buddha reached his Parinirvana.

At the age of twenty-nine years the exalted Buddha went away and came an ascetic. Having practised austerities for six years, and having attained the Buddhahood at the age of thirty-five years, he remained for thirty-five vassas. In his eightieth year the exalted Buddha attained Parinirvana. When Parinirvana had been attained there were eight measures⁷⁰ of the relics of the exalted Buddha. What are the various relics of the

⁶⁶ Kamaloka, rupaloka, and arupaloka, "the worlds of sense, of form, and of absence of form."

⁶⁷ တိုက်တိုက်၇၂၆၇၂၆ lit. "on foot or by boat."

⁶⁸ The second devaloka, Indra's heaven.

⁶⁹ သို့မိလော This could be rendered either "King Malla" or "the Malla princes."

Mr. Blagden says, "It was an aristocratic oligarchy, apparently."

⁷⁰ Skt. *drona*, a measure of capacity. According to the Pali-Mon Dictionary the drona is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a basket.

exalted Buddha? *Mahantā, muggamāsaca, majjhimā, bhinnatandulā khuddakā, sāsapamattā, imā dhātu vīsesato.*

Mahantā—a very large relic—*muggamāsaca*—about the size of a kidney bean—*majjhimā*—just a middling sized relic—*bhinnatandulā*—about the size of a half rice grain—*khuddakā*—a very small relic—*sāsapamattā*—about the size of a mustard seed—*imā dhātu vīsesato*—this is the difference in the size of the Buddha's relics. It is fitting to take note.

Mahantā, suvaṇṇavaṇṇa, majjhimā, muttiruppaca, khuddakabakulavaṇṇa, imā dhātu vīsesato. *Mahantā*—a very large relic of the Buddha—*suvaṇṇavaṇṇa*—it is like the colour of gold—*majjhimā*—a middle sized relic of the Buddha—*muttiruppaca*—it is like the colour of pearls—*khuddakā*—a very small relic of the Buddha—*bakulavaṇṇa*—it is like the colour of the mimusops seed—*imā dhātu vīsesato*—this is the difference in the colour of the relics of the exalted Buddha, lord of merit.

Of the eight measures of the Buddha's relics which the Brahman Drona distributed again, one measure of relics is in Rājāgriha, King Ajātasatru having enshrined them; one measure of relics is in Vesālī; one measure of relics is in Kapilavastu; one measure of relics was enshrined by the Malla princes; one measure of relics is in Ramaganā; one measure of relics is in Watthudippaka; one measure of relics is in Pāva; one measure of relics is in Kusinara. These are the eight places of relic depositories.

For the charcoal of heartwood of sandalwood a depository was erected making nine. For the golden vessel with which the relics were measured the Brahman Drona built a depository, making ten depositories. At that time the relic of the right eyeball was with the Sun's Majesty, and the relic of the left eyeball was with the Moon's Majesty. The relics of the forty teeth are in the land of the three Mons.⁷¹ The body hair relics are eight hundred thousand, the hairs of the head were nine hundred thousand and these relics the devas scattered throughout this universe of ours. The relic of the right upper eyetooth with the abundant hair and the hand towel of the Buddha is in Tavatimsa. The relic of the right lower eyetooth is in the Nāga world. The relic of the left lower eyetooth is in Gandhararattha outside of Sandoway.⁷² The relic of the upper eyetooth is in Kalingarattha. Afterwards it went over to Ceylon. The almsbowl, the mat and the staff, are in Vajjirattha. The loin cloth is in Kussavati. The chamber pot is in Silava. The girdle is in Patilaputra. The bathing garment is in Campānagara. The relic of the single hair rising on the Buddha's forehead is in Kosalarattha outside Srāvastī. The cloak of the Buddha is to be found in the Brahma world. The foot mat is to be found in Pāsāṇāka. The Buddha's sitting mat

⁷¹ မုနိဒ္ဒါ "The three Mon tribes." The territories assigned to these by Mon writers are Martaban, Pegu and Bassein.

⁷² This is the identification of သုဝဏ္ဏဝေ in the Rajadhirat history.

is to be found in Ananti. The implements for making fire by attrition⁷³ are in Mithila. The water filter is in Devahāṇa. The razor is in Pattanagara. In this land of the three Mon tribes, the relic of the face hair, the relic of the hair of the ears, the relic of the ears, the relic of the eyebrows, the relic of the skull, the relic of the teeth, the relics were dispersed in great numbers. If one wishes to know all about it, one must look up in the Gavampati⁷⁴ book and in the Dhātuwai. Here we speak in brief.

Whatever person accurately remembers, and considers and meditates on the relics as we have set them down in order, and sets his mind towards them and worships continually, shall be free from the four apāyas and shall reach the six devalokas.

Of all the relics of the exalted Buddha, the eight hair relics of the Rangoon Pagoda are the original and first. On the hill Singhuttara also again are the relic places of all the five Buddhas. Because of this the people of every town and district must, when the time comes, bend their earnest steps in their numbers to the place of the Rangoon relics.

After this it became a waste and no one paid any heed to it. But in the time of king Asoka the lord of Patilaputra, search was made for the place of the hair relics. At the third council when the exalted Buddha had attained Parinirvana 218 years, and the year of the state was 396, King Asoka sent them to search for the place of the hair relics. At that time two arhans Muggalaputta and Uttarathera showed the place of the hair relics to the king. The place having become a wilderness and the old cetiya having completely disappeared. The two arhans having showed the place and the king coming to know of it, he made them clear away the brushwood and rubbish. Then the king built a brick tower covered with plaster, painted with black wood oil and gilded over. King Asoka then returned to his own place.

When King Asoka had returned to the devalokas,⁷⁵ in the time of King Tatabong,⁷⁶ that monarch came marching down from Tharakhettara⁷⁷ with a great army. Having a design to carry away the hair relics, when they began to dig a great storm arose and they were unable to carry out their purpose. He offered a golden umbrella (with) emerald handle and diamond cover, and digging into the south-east set it up there. Then he returned to his own city.

In the time of Mañcesu⁷⁸, that monarch came marching down with intent to carry away the relics, and being unable to accomplish his object,

⁷³ နိုင်မရုတ်ပွတ်ခေတ်ပုတ်ပွတ်. In the commonest form of these implements, the ခေတ် is half a joint of bamboo with a little slit made in the top where it is rubbed by the bow နိုင် (another piece of bamboo), to allow the sparks when they come to fall on the cotton wool or bamboo scrapings below.

⁷⁴ This a book giving a supposed itinerary of the Buddha through Burma and neighbouring countries. An edition of it will be found in the Paklat volume Rajadhirat, pp. 26-99.

⁷⁵ i.e. died.

⁷⁶ The king of the Pyu kingdom.

⁷⁷ The old name for Prome or at least for a city in its neighbourhood. The Talaing ခုသိပြေရွှင် looks like Bur. ခုသေ့ပြည်တွင်း "in the hermit country."

⁷⁸ A king intermediate between Dattabaung and Anoaratha would seem to be required here, though the name suggests Alaungsithu the third king of Pagan following Anoaratha.

he formed a precious emerald into the likeness of an altar, and having buried it on the western side as an offering to the relics of the exalted Buddha, he went up to his own city.

In the time of King Hnorathamañjaw,⁷⁹ Noratha the Burmese call him, that king came marching down from Pagan with the design of digging up the relics. As soon as the diggers touched earth, and there were twenty men digging the relic chamber, a very severe storm arose, and the whole army of King Anoaratha scattered and fled. King Anoaratha again having made gold and silver umbrellas offered them to the relics of the Buddha. Having buried precious gems of other lands⁸⁰ to the north-east, he returned to his own place

THE KINGS OF PEGU.

We speak now of the kings who reigned in Hañsāvati. The Buddha having attained Parinirvana one thousand one hundred and sixteen years, in 514⁸¹ in the third division of the common era, on Monday the first of the dark half of the month, Magha Indra established the city of Hañsāvati in the beginning. He made it over to Samala and Wimala. These two brothers undertook the government. When Samala was no more, Wimala reigned. When Wimala was no more, King Asah,⁸² who was the son of Samala, reigned. When King Asah was no more, his son Arindamakummā⁸³ reigned. When Arindamakummā was no more, his son Mahimsarājā reigned. In this way until King Tissarājā is reached seventeen generations of kings reigned in Hañsāvati.

These kings were sensible of their obligations to the religion and supported it. They worshipped and revered the three gems; they set up pagodas; they built monasteries; they formed statues of the Buddha. They took pleasure in the three gems, made liberal offerings, kept the precepts, listened to the preaching of the doctrine, and practised meditation. They followed the teaching of the religion all of them. King Tissarājā, however, who was at the end of this line of seventeen kings, having turned to wrongdoing,⁸⁴ became a heretic.⁸⁵ He did not reverence the Buddha, he listened

⁷⁹ This is the conqueror of the Talaing Kingdom of Thaton. The name is variously spelled Anuruddha being in the books usually.

⁸⁰ မိပူဝဝဝ် (P. vipulo and paro), "other parts," "abroad."

⁸¹ These dates are at variance, giving A.D. 573 and 1152 respectively. The former is the date accepted by Phayre, but it seems much too early. A date much nearer the fall of Thaton would seem to fit all the circumstances better. It is worthy of note that the work of Jayahpati which is no doubt responsible for the earlier dates also gives an early date for the fall of Thaton, namely, 1176 of the religion, whereas the accepted date is 1600, a difference of over five hundred years. The other date, that given in the common era seems much too late, as it does not allow time for what must have happened between the founding of Pegu and the reign of Warero.

⁸² Asah Kummā is a variant for Smin Asah. This prince is also named Satrujina in allusion to his vanquishment of the Indian invaders.

⁸³ Phayre has Mahimu Arindā Rādzā, having tacked on a Talaing expression meaning "by name."

⁸⁴ မိစ္ဆာဒိဋ္ဌိ (P.), "heretical." In Talaing as in Burmese it signifies wrong views, or that which is opposed to the prevailing religion.

⁸⁵ ဝေဝဝတ် Devadatta, "the name of a cousin of Buddha who was his enemy and rival." Preceded by ဝေါ or ဝဲ it signifies a heretic.

not to the doctrine, he did not pay respects to monks and ascetics. He made them lift up the statues of the Buddha and throw them all into the water and into the mud of the city moat. ✓

Afterwards a wealthy man's daughter, Bhadradevi by name, showed great faith and self-sacrifice. This maiden having been accustomed to go out with her parents to hear the preaching of the doctrine from the time that she was ten years of age, took great delight in the three gems. She undertook the keeping of the three refuges⁸⁶ every day. It was in the time of her youth⁸⁷ that the king made them put away the Buddha statues. It happened one day that the maiden having gone down to bathe, came in contact with a Buddha statue. Lifting it up she found that it was a statue of the Buddha shining with gold. "Why have they thrown down these Buddha statues?" the maiden asked. Her old serving women then spoke up. "Indeed, lady,⁸⁸ the present king having followed the doctrines of the heretic teachers,⁸⁹ has given orders that these Buddha statues are to be cast out. And where people are found worshipping at the pagodas, the king has given orders that they be put to death." Thus spoke the serving women. The maiden having heard, thus spoke, "If it is so, then I yield my life to the three gems. I will suffer death," said the maiden. "Do you wash the statues and carry them up into the preaching hall,"⁹⁰ saying this, the maiden herself with her serving women washed all the statues and took them up into the preaching hall. The name of the place where the maiden came into touch with the Buddha statue having become corrupted, it is called to this day *Tnāai Sapot Dā*.⁹¹ The name of the place where she took up and washed the Buddha statues having become corrupted, *Pāu Krau* it is called to this day. When the king heard that the maid had taken up the Buddha statues, he sent officers to call the maiden. The maiden gave to the officers a jewelled ring of great value, and bidding them wait for a little, hastened to wash all the Buddha statues that were there, and had them all taken up.

When they tarried long the king sent again other officers. On this occasion, the maiden was obliged to come up. They told the king that the maiden had come, and as soon as he heard, he said in his anger: "Let her be taken away to the elephants to be trodden to death." When he said this they caught the elephants. The maiden sent out her loving kindness to the king, and to the elephants, and to the mahouts. Then she kept repeating *Buddham mañi gacchami*, with all three refuges. The elephants did not dare to

⁸⁶ သရဏဂမဒ္ဒိ "the three objects of faith, the Buddha, the doctrine, and the brotherhood."

⁸⁷ အဝဲ (P. *vayo-amb*), a period of life. The three periods are *pathamavayo*, *majjhimavayo*, *paccimavayo*, youth, middle age, and old.

⁸⁸ မိ "mother," also used in addressing women.

⁸⁹ ဝိ (Skt. *orthva*, P. *titthiya*), "a sectarian, a heretic."

⁹⁰ ဇူဝိ "a building for reading and meditation and for resting in."

⁹¹ In both cases there is just a slight difference between the name and the words describing the action said to be commemorated. One wonders whether the names did not give rise to the stories.

approach her, but kept up a trumpeting sound. The mahouts with their hooks could not stay them; they ran away. They brought up other elephants many times, but they did not dare to attack. That this was so the mahouts humbly informed the king, and when the king heard he said: "That being so cover her with straw and pile it up and set on fire," he said. The maiden sent out her loving kindness and repeated the three refuges. They did their best to light the fire, but it would not burn. That this was the case they again informed the king. "If that is so, let her be brought here," he said. When they had brought her to the king, he said, "Hai girl, your teachers are virtuously good you say, if you will only get the Buddha statues of your teachers to float away on the air and come back and let me see them take their position in the sky, then I will let your life go free. If your teachers' statues do not float on the air, I will have you cut into seven pieces." When the king had thus spoken the maiden was taken out to the edge of the moat. The maiden having taken up the Buddha statues from the moat, and having washed eight of them she set them up and making offerings to them, she made this vow: "O statues of the lord of merit, I believe the word of the Buddha; I yield my life to the three gems; I take up the statues of the Buddha. The Buddha is highly exalted; the doctrine is highly exalted; the brotherhood is highly exalted. If the Buddha, the doctrine, and the brotherhood are indeed highly exalted, let these eight Buddha statues float away on the air, and coming back let them take up a position in the sky opposite the king's audience hall." Thus prayed the maiden. At once the eight Buddha statues, floated up in the sky and went away. At that place in after times they erected a pagoda which is there until now. Kyāk Sila Paw Tuin they called it. It stands on the east of the place of the Paloñ Jan monastery. After the eight Buddha statues had floated away, they came to a stand in the sky right opposite the king's audience hall. The maiden came back again and showed them to the king. When all the people saw them they were struck with wonder. Then the maiden said: "O great king, the Buddha who is my teacher having attained Parinirvana, it has only been the statues which are in his place that your Majesty has seen float in the air. The heretic teachers, your Majesty has said, are greatly good. Let those who are teachers float on the air that I may look on them." Thus spoke the maiden. When the king spoke to the heretic teachers that they might float on the air, and the heretic teachers not being able to float on the air, the king had them driven away altogether. The eight Buddha statues floated away on the air to the edge of the forest on the western side. In the place where the Buddha statues floated away, in after days they built a pagoda enshrining relics of the Buddha, and it is called Kyāk Paw to this day. The place where the eight Buddha statues came down from the air is called Thān Kyāk Saw until this day. When the king had seen this wonder, he had the maiden ceremonially bathed and raised to the place of chief queen consort. She was named Queen Bhadrādevi, a name well known until now. All wise men, monks and brahmans have been obliged to praise the faithful maiden until this present time.

From that time on the king became again one who knew the benefits of the religion. Where the statues were broken and destroyed, he had them gathered together in Kyāk Klam Ban. The king having obtained a fair relief, enshrined it in that place, and together with the heap of statues had a pagoda built over it. They called it the Bwaw Rat²² pagoda. Bwaw Rat becoming corrupted, they called it Kyak Klam Bwaw. Afterwards Kyāk Klam Bwaw having become corrupted, they call it Kyak Klam Ban until this day.

After this when King Dissarajā was no more, Hainsāvati the city of the Mons became a desolate wilderness; Hainsāvati became a Burmese province.²³ Afterwards the king of Pagan sent down a governor, Akhamaman by name whom he ordered to re-establish Pegu. Akhamaman having rebelled against the king of Pagan, made himself king once more²⁴ in Hainsāvati. When Akhamaman was no more, Lakkhayā again became king, and when Lakkhayā was no more, Tayaphyā became king in his place. These are the three generations of Burmese kings who again reigned in Hainsāvati.

At the time when Tayaphya was king in Hainsāvati, there was a Mon king, King Warow²⁵ by name, who had become lord of a white elephant, and was living over in Martaban. At that time a fleet of war boats came down from Pagan and attacked Tayaphyā. Then Tayaphya sent a letter over to King Warow, saying "Lord of the white elephant, come over and help my army." When King Warow heard the letter read, he himself with an army came over to the attack on the war boats, and the Burmese were dispersed and returned away up to Pagan. When the Burmese army had been dispersed King Warow said he would go back home to Martaban. At that time King Tayaphyā spoke thus "O king, though you have come to the assistance of my army at this time, I have not had an opportunity of making you a present. How may we make you a suitable present? Let my lord remain with us for a little. I will arrange a golden vessel with golden flowers first." When he said this, King Warow, trusting him, stayed on. Just then his own army was scattered away seeking for food. He looked and saw that his forces were few and far apart, and that King Tayaphyā was arranging his army to come forth and surround him. King Warow (King Warow seeing this) said: "I have done him a kindness, but instead of showing gratitude, he is coming out to surround me and accomplish my death. That you king have broken his troth in such fashion the devas, ruling the earth, the woods, and the air are aware."²⁶ Saying this, he took a golden water vessel, and

Gen Heap

All the records which mention the lapse of Pegu from its regal splendor state a fact that it became a province of Burma, but there is never any hint of its being held by a Burmese army.

Pegu again became a royal city.

This is Warena of Burma (see p. 10). Phayre makes him a Shan. According to Talang records he was a Mon settled for a time in Sukhata, a Siamese capital. Warena is famous as the compiler of a Dhammathat or law book.

Here again Phayre is at variance with the Mon writers. He makes Warena a Shan, but the Mon writers

made a vow by pouring water in entreaty to the earth spirit.⁹⁷ Then he set his forces in array and mounting his elephant, urged it on to the attack. King Warow stabbed upwards with his spear, and striking King Tayaphyā pierced him through so that he fell down and died. King Warow thus gained possession of Hañsāvati. King Warow then returned to Martaban. From that time on Hañsāvati became a province of Martaban, and King Warow ruled in Martaban. There were eight generations of that line who were all of them lords of the white elephant.⁹⁸

Of the eight generations, his majesty Bañā U was at the end of the line. In the year 710 King Bañā U became king over in Martaban. Having reigned sixteen years, his majesty Bañā U came over and established Hañsāvati in the year 726. He reigned in Hañsāvati nineteen years. In the year 734 he was permitted to enlarge the pagoda of the Rangoon hair relics. Having raised it to a height of forty standard cubits, he was permitted to maintain it all his days. Having been king in Martaban sixteen years, and in Hañsāvati for nineteen years, which make thirty-five years that he had reigned, he reached the age of sixty. In the year 745 Bañā U reached impermanence.⁹⁹

The son of Bañā U, Siharājā by name, when at the age of sixteen years rebelled against his father. When his father was no more, he became king. This king because he had made friends with enemies, had gained a knowledge of the customs of war. This king as he went on his kingly duties in whatsoever way he turned there was no one who dared strive with him. Because he was great in war always, he had no opportunity to enshrine pagodas. He could only make offerings. This king was also called Rājādhīrat.¹⁰⁰ He did not attain to a great age. Becoming king in 745, he reigned thirty-eight years. Having reached the age of fifty-four years, he reached impermanence in 783.

When Siharājā Rājādhīrat was no more, his son Muggarājā who received the name Dhammarājā became king. This king caused much distress to the inhabitants of the country during his reign. Though the relics were there still he had no hand in enshrining them. He was twenty-nine years of age when he began to reign, and reigned for three years when his age was thirty-two. In the year 786 he died.

When Dhammarājā was no more, his younger brother, who also was a son of Siharājā, Bañā Rām Kuit they called him, reigned in Hañsāvati. He was great in stratagem, and gained advantage over his enemies by being

⁹⁷ ဝိသုန္ဓရီ better perhaps ဗဝိသုန္ဓရီ "the earth spirit who registers the vows of men." P. *sundari*, "a beautiful woman." See an interesting discussion of this personage in Prof. Duroiselle's *Archaeological Report*, 1922 pp. 14-17.

⁹⁸ These eight kings of Martaban are never reckoned among the kings of Pegu except Bañā U from the time when he moved his capital to that city.

⁹⁹ A characteristic way of expressing the death of kings.

¹⁰⁰ This was one of the most famous kings of Pegu. His story both before his father's death and after it fills a large volume. The story of his wars with Burma is used as a school book by the Siamese.

well versed in the four means of success,¹⁰¹ namely, negotiation, buying off, attack, and sowing dissension. By means of these four upāyas he gained success over his enemies all the time. This king during his reign was great in his desire for works of merit. When his Majesty saw the pagoda of the eight hair relics, being desirous of increasing its size he thus considered: "The measurement of the base is too large."¹⁰² So with the architect his Majesty took cogitation. The hill itself was cut down, and the base having been built up in five stages, the pagoda was raised six standard cubits. The work was begun in the year 815, but there was not time to complete it then. Before he became king he was thirty years of age, and having reigned thirty-two years, he was sixty-two years of age. In the year 818 Bañā Rām Kuit passed away.

When Bañā Rām Kuit was no more, in the same year Bañā Barow a son of Bañā Thau became king. When this king began to reign he considered thus: "From the time that my grandfather, his Majesty Rājādhirāt, was king, there has been nothing but strife between one kingdom¹⁰³ and another all the time. The inhabitants of the country with the monks and brahmans have had no peace of mind. Since my grandfather died my two uncles who have reigned, have done nothing but use force in the kingdom and stir up strife one with another, all the time. Monks, brahmans and the people of the country have had no peace of mind at all. Now that I am king I shall not desire the possessions of others. Since I do not desire the possessions of others, there will be none to desire my possessions. Having said that, I will comfort the hearts of the people during my reign, I will confirm the minds of monks, brahmans and the people of the kingdom." Having thus taken counsel with himself, he gave this order to the people: "Whosoever uses violence to anyone, or steals by forcibly taking from anyone, whether it be man or beast, with my own dagger I shall have him cut to death." Every day when he went out to give audience, he said this and flourished his dagger all the time.

Afterwards the trusted servant of a military officer stole a ring from a rich man. The rich man went up and informed his Majesty. The military officer sent up a present of five gold pieces¹⁰⁴ as compensation and to free his servant. His Majesty did not look at the gold, but ordering both the military officer and also the thief to be cut in two, had them guarded at the cross roads saying, "Let not the dogs and pigs eat them but let the people see them, that all may be frightened." So he had them guarded.

After that a hawker came selling glutinous rice, and a young man of the royal household, living at the side of the palace grounds bought some of the

¹⁰¹ According to Childers the four upāyas are, *bhedo, danḍo, sāmān, dānañ*, sowing dissension, attack, negotiation, buying off.

¹⁰² There is a possible omission in the text here. The meaning apparently is that the ground space was not large enough for the design of the pagoda.

¹⁰³ ဂျိင်ဒ္ဓာင် "white umbrella," a symbol of royalty, and here may be either "king" or "kingdom."

¹⁰⁴ ကသာဝ် (Skt. *kārsāpana*), a coin. The *paśā* of Schmidt's edition would make too large a sum.

hawker's glutinous rice. His money was little and he took up too much of the rice. The hawker called out, and his Majesty hearing, called them up and examined them. The amount of bronze was ten ticals, and the rice taken was nearly half a basket. "It is a deed of violence" he said, and he ordered the youth to be cut in two, and his body thrown out and guarded at the place where the other bodies were.

After that when he was holding an audience, in the midst of the ministers, a cat came chasing a mouse and catching the mouse, ate it. On that his Majesty said: "Did not I make a decree that if one did a deed of violence, whether it were man or beast, I should have him put to death? In the present case this creature has resisted my decree, has it not?" Saying this he had them cut the cat in two, and fixing it as they fix meat for roasting,¹⁰⁵ he had them guard it along with the four other carcasses. All four carcasses were guarded so that the people could view them.

Because the king had devised a fitting decree, there were few cases of the death penalty. People being very much frightened, all classes, the ruling class and the nobility,¹⁰⁶ the poor and the well-to-do,¹⁰⁷ where they had children, corrected their children, where they had grandchildren, corrected their grandchildren, where they had slaves, corrected their slaves, where they had pupils, corrected their pupils. From that time on there were no thieves and robbers at all. It was not necessary to stay out the stair,¹⁰⁸ to close the door, or to take in the selling wares. If a thing was forgotten in any place, no one dared pick it up. One could come back and get it where it was. Town and village was always upright and true.

Even the king himself disguised as a commoner went out riding, and being unable to rein in quickly enough, his horse collided with a hawker carrying pots on his head. The hawker stumbled and the pots fell and were broken. The hawker called out abusively: "You ride so often and yet you do not look out for people. You have broken my pots. Suppose I go and make my appeal to his Majesty Bañā Barow, do you think you will save your life?" Hearing what the hawker said, laughingly and without anger, he borrowed money from some one and paid the man the price of his pots. There was never any king among all the kings who reigned in Hainsāvati that did such good deeds as this king did. He took great delight in the three

¹⁰⁵ အငြိမထေ့ကျပ်ခင် This phrase is a recognised difficulty as the way of putting it varies in the different manuscripts. The reference is either to a way they have of stretching out fish, flesh, or fowl between two sticks for cooking over the coals, or to a way they had of crucifying.

¹⁰⁶ သို့အမတ်ဒံပညာသောကာဝတိ။ This would include the king's ministers, higher officials, and perhaps retired men of rank.

¹⁰⁷ လွတ်သဗ္ဗဟံသေထီ။ The first is from the Pali *vesso*, a vaisya; the second word describes the well-to-do; whilst the third is the Pali *setthi*, a wealthy merchant, now applied to any one who has acquired wealth.

¹⁰⁸ ကိုနိ The moveable ladder or steps of an ordinary house is sometimes pulled back at the top and held out by a cord to prevent dogs climbing up during the absence of the residents. This is expressed by, ထိုင်ကိုနိ "to set the stairs upright."

gems. He did much in keeping up and preserving the pagoda relic chambers. As to the Rangoon hair relic pagoda, from the five terraces of the base which had not been completed, he built up again until the bell was finished. This king because, he greatly desired the good of the people for many a day, managed only to repair the Rangoon pagoda as far as the bell. He was twenty-two years of age before he became king, and having reigned four years, he was twenty-six years of age. In the year 821 King Bañā Barow passed away and returned to the devalokas. ✓

When Bañā Barow was no more, Dāsarājā who also was a nephew of Yakkharājā, (he bore the name of Bañā Kendau, but because his slaves took the kingdom, he was called Dāsarājā), became king and reigned in Hamsāvati. This king greatly delighted in works of merit.¹⁰⁹ As to the Rangoon pagoda which was not yet finished, from the bell he built it up to a finish at the umbrella, and put on its crown. This king began to reign when he was twenty-five years of age, and reigned three years until he was twenty-eight. In the year 825 Bañā Kendau passed away and returned to the devalokas.

When Bañā Kendau was no more, Yuttarājā who also was a nephew of Yakkharājā, became king. His name was Mamohtau, but because he was separated from his mother's bosom, he was called the orphan king. This king during his reign showed a very cruel disposition. He was an adulterer. He reigned for seven months only. He had no opportunity of enshrining the relic chambers of the pagodas. Mamohtau passed away.

In the same year 825, the daughter of king Rājādhirat, Takhañ Cau Pho,¹¹⁰ who took the name Visuddharājā (she was afterwards called Bañā Thau), became queen. She was held in much honour. She was great in faith and self-sacrifice. Kings of the eight directions sent messengers with presents without intermission. She accomplished a great many meritorious works, first in regard to pagodas great and small, and also in respect to monks who have undertaken the burden of study¹¹¹ and the burden of contemplation. She built many monasteries and made them over to the monks. She made offerings without number all the time. When her Majesty Bañā Thau had reigned in Hamsāvati seven years, she handed over the government to the monk, Dhammaceti, who was viceroy. Then her Majesty Bañā Thau went away down to Rangoon. She had them build and enlarge the Rangoon pagoda platform. Her majesty also put on a crown. Her Majesty went on the scales and made them take her own weight in gold, twenty-five viss, and beating it out into leaf, cover the pagoda from the dome to the umbrella and down to the bottom. For the city of Rangoon they made up five thousand viss of pure bronze, and offered it to the pagoda. Four chiefs of pagoda slaves, four soldiers, and five hundred people were placed, and they all gave service to the Rangoon pagoda. She had them cast a bronze bell of one

¹⁰⁹ ကာကုသီ။ (P. kusalakammañ). "good actions, meritorious karma."

¹¹⁰ တခင်စေဝီ presumably represents a Burmese form သခင်စောဝီ though the common Burmese form of the name is ရှင်စောဝီ Shin Sawbu.

¹¹¹ ဂန္ဓာမိဇ္ဇာ a mistake for ဂန္ဓရာ (P. ganthadhurath), but the manuscripts all have it so.

thousand seven hundred viss weight. She had them pave the Rangoon pagoda platform with paving stones. Stone posts were put all round the pagoda, and stone lamps were put all round. There were four white umbrellas, four golden alms bowls, eight golden curry dishes, four golden spoons, four earthenware vessels, and four offerings were made each day. There were twenty-seven men who prepared the lamps¹¹² each day. There were twenty men as guardians of the pagoda treasury. There were four goldsmiths' shops, four orchestras, four drums, four sheds, eight doorkeepers, four sweepers, and twenty lamp lighters. She built round and strengthened the sevenfold wall. Between the walls her Majesty Bañā Thau had them plant palmyra palms and coconut trees. So she adorned the place. In this fashion she arranged for the upkeep of the Rangoon hair relics. Her Majesty observed the precepts all the time. There came a day when her Majesty Bañā Thau grew sick, and wishing to contemplate the Rangoon hair relics which glowed and glistened, she opened her eyes and having attained tranquility, she passed away and returned to the devalokas. She was fifty-eight years of age before she became queen, and having reigned seven years, she was sixty-five. In the year 832 she passed away and returned to the devalokas.

The viceroy, because he was well acquainted with the Tripitaka, was called Dhammaceti.¹¹³ He reigned very justly. This king was replete with wisdom. He was well acquainted with the Tripitaka. He was well versed in expository works and in works on medicine and astrology and had the four means of success against an enemy. Though he was king he did not live in the place of the many¹¹⁴ kings of former days. Going outside the town to the west of the Mohtau¹¹⁵ pagoda, he set up a stockade and erected palace buildings with elephant sheds and stables, and there he carried out his kingly duties. This king built a large monastery, the monastery Bhā Twī Klam, (another) large monastery, Bhā Twī Bā Klam, also many little pagodas, temples, preaching halls, and Buddha statues without number. Then his Majesty went down to Rangoon to perform meritorious works. He had the heir-apparent and the queen go on the scales, and gave their weight in gold to be beaten out into gold leaf the size of a wall, and had the Rangoon pagoda covered over. His Majesty had them design and cast a great bell¹¹⁶ of one hundred and eighty thousand viss weight of bronze. The mouth of the bell was eight cubits, and its height twelve cubits. He cast also a small bell of five hundred viss weight to strike in offering to the Buddha, on the upper platform of the pagoda. They paid up in Rangoon as the contribution of the Rangoon people five viss of gold and five thousand viss of bronze. Because it was the city of the Buddha they

¹¹² These lamps were little vessels to contain oil with a wick floating on top.

¹¹³ He is sometimes called Pitakadhara, meaning versed in the Tripitaka," and this would seem to fit better the explanation here given. In the Kalyāni inscriptions he is styled Rāmādhīpati.

¹¹⁴ ဝါဒိဗ္ဗဝံ "white umbrella" is simply a designatory particle here.

¹¹⁵ This apparently means he removed his palace from the place of his predecessors.

¹¹⁶ Mr. Blagden says, "Perhaps this is the great bell mentioned in the Kalyāni inscription."

were obliged to eat fruits and vegetables. His Majesty gave this standing order to the governor of Rangoon: "When it comes to the end of Lent, let twenty-five trees of *kalparīkṣa*¹¹⁷ flowers be brought to the pagoda every year." His Majesty Dhammaceti having been a monk until he was fifty-one years of age abandoned the monastic life and became viceroy for seven years. He was king for fourteen years until he was seventy-two. In the year 853 he passed away.

When Dhammaceti was no more, his son called Hatthirājā, his Majesty Bañā Rām became king. He at once had all the royal offspring put to death. A great pestilence arose amongst the people. At that time afterwards again he had regard to the ten objects,¹¹⁸ and had real joy in almsgiving. His heart also was given over to liberality to slaves, followers, companions, ministers, military officers, and nobility. He also humbled himself before the three gems and did them great service. In the year 854, on the thirteenth of the light half of the month Pausha, he built a palace. A great storm arose, and the umbrella of the Rangoon pagoda floated away on the air and fell down as far away as Syriam. His Majesty Bañā Rām lifted and brought up the umbrella and the crown, and having set them round with many precious stones, put them upon the dome of the Rangoon pagoda. When his Majesty reached the age of forty-eight, he built forty-eight little pagodas¹¹⁹ on the base. He again enlarged the great base, and made offerings in golden almsbowls with golden litters every day. He had eight men hang a golden bell as an offering. At the age of forty-six he assumed the government, and reigned thirty-five years till he was eighty-one years of age. In the year 888, his Majesty Bañā Rām passed away and returned to the devalokas. ✓

His son Badhirorājā by name, called Dakā Rat Pi, became king at the age of sixteen, and was a ruler of much faith and self-sacrifice. He was sensible of the benefits of the three gems, and did many meritorious works in pagodas, temples, and preaching halls. For the Rangoon hair relic pagoda he made a consecrated chain of gold adorned with sapphires and many different kinds of precious stones, and put it on the dome of the pagoda. His Majesty gave as an offering to the pagoda a royal tusker elephant, with two young ones, a silver almsbowl, and eight men. If this king had had Sammāpayoga, he might have lived to the age of 85 years, and might have ruled the realm. Thus have the wise men spoken. Because he had not Sammāpayoga he reached only the age of twenty-eight and had to give up his life in a jungle place. He was sixteen years of age when he began to reign,

¹¹⁷ ကပ်လမ္ပိတိ (Skt. kalparīkṣa). "a celestial tree yielding all wishes, it grows in Indra's heaven."—(Childers). The reference here is to an artificially constructed tree bearing gifts for the monks. It is sometimes called ပံင်သကူ (P. paṃsakūlah), which has reference to a custom of putting out presents for the monks to pick up, in allusion to the original practice of gathering rags from the dust heap to make their robes.

¹¹⁸ These are, according to Hardy as quoted by Childers, the four Maggas, the four Phalas, Nirvana, and the Scriptures. It is just possible, however, that the ten kingly duties, the first of which is *danam*, giving, are here meant.

¹¹⁹ တခြောက်မေင် a little pagoda on the base of a larger one.

and was king for twelve years until he reached the age of twenty-eight. In the year 900, he passed away, and returned to the devalokas.

As to this Sammāpayoga we speak of, it is very fruitful in results. It comes to us in many a Sutta that it gains for one the understanding of Indra with which to oppose pride. Therefore people who have acquired wealth and glory, gain but the meritorious standing of former days, but when one has Sammāpayoga one undertakes the precepts, keeps the precepts, takes refuge in the three gems, propitiates the planets, and guards himself fittingly. If one can furnish himself in these two Sammāpayogas long life and enduring riches will come to him. Dakā Rat Pi never looked at a book, took no heed of good practice, but only sported with elephants and horses in jungle bush, and searched for shellfish and crabs. He was like a deaf and dumb person, never looking at a book, and Badhirorājā¹²⁰ he was called.

When Dakā Rat Pi was no more, Parañ Mañ Soaithī,¹²¹ his Burmese Majesty became king of Hañsāvati. This king had them put a crown adorned with many gems on the umbrella of the Rangoon hair relic pagoda. The king gave the queen herself as an offering, and redeemed her with ten viss of gold. In the year 912, on Wednesday the first of the dark half of the month Vaisākha, his Majesty Parañ Mañ Soaithī returned to the devolakas.

When Parañ Mañ Soaithī was no more, Smiñ Dhaw Juk Lali became king and ruled Hañsāvati. This king put an umbrella on the Rangoon pagoda, adorning it with various gems. In the year 913, on the third of the dark half of the month Caitra, Smiñ Dhaw fled and abandoned the city. It was at the New Year that Smiñ Dhaw fled, and in the year 914, in the month Āshādha, his Majesty Parañ Mañ Grī, his Majesty of the ten directions,¹²² the Burmese king, ruled in Hañsāvati. In the year 919, in the month Mārgasirsha they found Smiñ Dhaw Juk Lali in the forest Patai Brau, and there he died. His Majesty Jannah Duih Cah became lord of a white elephant, gained a jewelled umbrella, and conquered many kingdoms. They were impelled to bring and present to him a royal consort from Ceylon. He acquired the name Jannah Duih Cah.¹²³

In the year 930, in the month Jyeshtha, the Sun was in eclipse, and day was like night. On Tuesday the ninth of the light half, there was an earthquake and the Rangoon hair relics crumbled down. They had to pull down the pagoda to the middle stage, and build it up again. His Majesty had the privilege of raising the crown, and of putting an umbrella over the dome, of over-laying it with gold, and thus enshrining the pagoda. Having reigned twenty-nine years, on Thursday, the fourth of the light half of the month Āshādha, in the year 943, his Majesty Jannah Duih Cah passed away.

The son of his Majesty Jannah Duih Cah having become king in Hañsāvati, sent his general Bañā Dala to put on gold leaf five viss in weight.

¹²⁰ P. *badhiro*, "deaf."

¹²¹ Bur. ဘုရင်မင်းကြီးတီး Tabin Shwethi, the first of the Burmese kings of Pegu.

¹²² Bur. ဘုရင်မင်းကြီး "the king." တထညးဒိုဟ်ဒ် also တမူးဒိုဟ်ဒ် "The conqueror of the ten directions," Bureng Naung, known to the Burmese as Anoratha.

¹²³ "Conqueror of the ten directions." His campaigns, chiefly in Siam, occupy a great part of the Volume Dammaceti, Paklat, 101L.

and overlay from the spire down to the bulging part of the plantain bud,¹²⁴ to the silver stays with five viss of gold leaf. On Sunday the fourth of the light half of the month Phālguna, in the year 951, he was permitted to put on an umbrella with a crown. He cast a bronze bell of forty viss weight, and offered it to the Rangoon hair relics.

In the year 950, on Sunday the eleventh of the light half of the month Mārgasīrsha, he took over the government of Taungū. In the month Māgha the city of Hainsāvati was destroyed and became desolate.

His Majesty Nangya reigned twenty years. In the year 963 his Majesty Nangya passed away in Taungū.

The ship commander, the foreigner, Kappitan Jerā¹²⁵, was king again in Syriam. Because he was of Deyadatta's company, a heretic,¹²⁶ he had no opportunity of enshrining at the relic chamber of the pagoda. The superior¹²⁷ of Angebut, the superior of the hill Lacew, these two with the people of the city erected an umbrella. The superior of the hill monastery gave the time. The combined number of precious stones was three hundred and fifty.

In the year 972, on Friday the eleventh of the light half of the month Srāvana the citizens made merit in putting a crown on the Rangoon pagoda. The foreigner Kappitan Jerā was king in Syriam twelve years. His Majesty Nan Thaw of Ava was lord of the jewelled umbrella. In the year 974, on Wednesday the eighth of the light half of the month Caitra, his Majesty Nan Thaw of Ava marching down with an army, besieged Syriam, and having overcome the foreigner, took the city. The king gave four hundred and twenty-eight men to keep the hair relics. He had them cast a bronze bell and offer it to the Buddha's relics. In the year 975 his Majesty acquired the government of Hainsāvati.

In the year 980, on Thursday the first of the dark half of the month Phālguna, he put up an umbrella and put a crown on the Rangoon pagoda. The height and the circumstance of the crown were four cubits and two hands equally. The weight of the gold was two viss fifty-five ticals.¹²⁸ There were two thousand rubies, and the weight of the diamonds in the crown was two viss. Punakamā put down twelve silver bells five viss and five and a half ticals weight. Bañā Juk Lalī gave silver bells and banyan leaves of two ticals gold. The weight of the two bells was ten viss and seventy-five ticals.

In the year 982, on Wednesday the 11th of the light half of the month Kārttika, the big wall on the north-west side of the Rangoon pagoda broke down, of the lower stage four standard cubits, and of the upper stage five standard cubits, making nine standard cubits. The big wall on the south-east broke down to thirty-five standard cubits. Adding on the rain shelter there

¹²⁴ ဝံ့ဇာဝ် the part of a pagoda just under the umbrella.

¹²⁵ Captain General.

¹²⁶ ဝိဒ္ဓိ (P.), "doctrine, opinion."

¹²⁷ ဝံ့ဇာဝ် "having possession," or "he who has merit."

¹²⁸ Lit. two and a half viss and five ticals.

was a length of 256 fathoms in all. His Majesty was able to finish the work on the inside wall. ✓

In the year 983, on Wednesday the full of Phālguna, in the year 986, also on Wednesday the full of Phālguna, in the year 987, also on Wednesday the full of Phālguna, each year at the full moon of Āsvina as well as at the full moon of Phālguna, four lamp towers at the four sides, with golden flowers, golden parched grain, golden candles, and silver candles were offered to the Rangoon relic pagoda. Two white umbrellas twice in each year were presented to the Rangoon pagoda. Every year gold leaf was laid on the pagoda.

When this king reigned in Hāmsāvati he lived in Kla' Sakuip to the west of the city. Because he did not go into the city they called him his Majesty of Kla' Sakuip. Having reigned fifteen years, in the year 990, on Thursday the 4th of the light half of the month Āshādha, his Majesty Kla' Sakuip passed away in Kla' Sakuip.

The son of his Majesty Kla' Sakuip, Mañraidippa by name became king. On Friday the 4th of the dark half of the month Srāvana, Mañraidippa entered Hāmsāvati again. His Majesty gave an offering of lamp towers for the four sides. At the end of Lent and again at the full of Phālguna he had them lighted in honour of the Rangoon hair relics. He paid his respects to the Rangoon hair relics with golden candles, silver candles, and white umbrellas. He made plaster of lime and glue,¹²⁰ and with black wood oil offered it to the Rangoon hair relics. This king reigned one year only.

In the year 991, his Majesty Mañraidippa passed away, and his Majesty Thado Dhammarājā became king in Hāmsāvati. In the year 991 on Saturday the 6th of the dark half of the month Māgha, one nādi and 66 cadons before the time of sunset, there was an earthquake and the crown of the Rangoon pagoda fell down to the south-east.

In the year 991, in the month Vaisākha, his Majesty presented forty candidates for the upasampadā ordination. On Wednesday the 11th of the light half of Āsvina, an hour after midnight, Aries being lagna, he put the crown on the Rangoon hair relic pagoda. The weight of the gold was three viss and five and a half ticals, and the number of gems was 658. His Majesty Thado Dhammarājā enshrined them.

In the year 996, in the month Jyeshtha, his Majesty marched from Pegu. In the year 996, on Tuesday in the month Mārgasirsha his Majesty Thado Dhammarājā went up to Ava. Four years after he reached Ava, in the year 1000, on Sunday the 8th of the light half of the month Caitra, the crown of the Rangoon pagoda fell out of place. On the 4th of the light half of the month Vaisākha, his Majesty furnished one thousand candidates for the upasampadā ordination.

In the year 1002, on Sunday the 14th of the light half of the month Phālguna, when Taurus was lagna, they again put on the crown of the Rangoon pagoda. His Majesty Thado Dhammarājā enshrined it. He made

¹²⁰ Both glue and jaggery were used with lime in making plaster, and the same word stands for both.

offering to the Rangoon hair relics every year with lime, glue, and black wood oil. He offered twice a year golden flowers, silver flowers, and two white umbrellas. He became king in Pegu in the year 991; in the year 996, he went up to Ava; and in the year 1011 his Majesty Thado Dhammarājā passed away.

When his Majesty Thado Dhammarājā was no more, his son Nangya by name became king. In the year 1011, in the month Vaisākha, the crown fell away from straight. On Sunday the 1st of the dark half of the month of Āṣvina, an order came down to lift out the crown of the Rangoon pagoda and take it up to Pegu. They were ordered to straighten it out, and adorn it with gems anew. He offered to the hair relics every year golden candles, silver candles, golden parched rice, silver parched rice, and white umbrellas. He made offerings of lime, buffalo skin glue, and Bengal quince fruit to the Rangoon hair relics every year. In the year 1023, on Wednesday the 7th of the dark half of the month Caitra, a great storm arose and the crown of the Rangoon pagoda again fell away from straight. A great many trees fell down and were broken to pieces. In the year 1023 also, on Sunday the 7th of the dark half of the month Jyeshtha, his Majesty Nangya passed away and returned to the devalokas.

Another son of his Majesty Thado Dhammarājā, Mañraikyawghong by name, again became king in Ava. In the year 1023, on Monday the 10th of the light half of the month Māgha, at the time of striking four in the evening, there was an earthquake and three stages of the crown of the Rangoon hair relics together with the dome fell down to the south-west in the pagoda grounds. What remained of the crown was thrown down and carried over to the hill Wan at Syriam.

In the year 1023, on Sunday the 3rd of the light half of the month Māgha, the crown of the Rangoon pagoda on the hill Wan was taken away up to Ava. In the year 1025, on Tuesday the 3rd of the light half of the month Bhādrapada, at the time of striking three after midnight, 16 nādis, 2 pats, and 4 bijanas, the crown of the Rangoon relic pagoda was put in place. Mañraicesu, Dakkhyuiw, and Saralā, three of them, offered to the Rangoon relic pagoda a hundred golden flowers, a hundred silver flowers, eight white umbrellas, four large golden candles, ten small ones, four large silver candles and ten small ones, eight diamond streamers, and eight diamond flowers. They gave food to eighty monks, including monks from Syriam, Pegu, and Rangoon, on the pagoda platform. His Majesty gave gifts of lime, glue, and black wood oil without intermission. He paid his respects to the pagoda with golden flowers, silver flowers, golden parched grain, silver parched grain, golden candles, silver candles, and white umbrellas twice each year. In this manner his Majesty enshrined the Rangoon hair relics.

In the year 1026, on Monday the 14th of the light half of the month Mārgasīrsha, at two cadons there was an earthquake. The crown of the Rangoon pagoda fell away to the south-east on the pagoda platform. Five standard cubits and two hands of the central support¹⁵⁰ broke off and fell

¹⁵⁰ ဣဒ္ဓဝင် "an iron rod supporting the tapering part of the structure."

down on the western side on the bell mouth.¹³¹ The umbrella slanted away the north-west, and the diamond bulb¹³² with the wire stays lay on top of umbrella to the south-east. The plaster of the plantain bud¹³³ burst out fell away. The lotus bud burst up in three petals and was carried away to south-east. What remained of the bricks of the six petals on the north b away also. The python's coil,¹³⁴ and the bell down to the main base burst and broke down to a great extent.

In the year 1027, on Monday the 9th of the light half of the m Pausha, the people put in a central support, straightened the umbrella, renewed the iron stays. Kok Macet, Den Hmu, and Amlok Bhū were overseers. In Phālguna the full moon was on Wednesday.

In the year 1028, on Friday the 12th of the light half of the m Māgha, at three nādīs and one pat in the afternoon, they put a crown or Rangoon pagoda. The weight of the crown was twelve viss of gold. T were 1800 gems set round the crown. They gave food to two hundred forty monks. The offerings which were offered were very many. T were two orchestras, ten dancers, and the crown festival lasted 1 days. With eight white umbrellas, four bouquets of golden flowers, hundred blooms, four bouquets of silver flowers of a hundred blooms, many gold and silver candles, his Majesty paid his respects to the Ran hair relics every year. Twice a year he paid his respects to the Rangoon relics.

In the year 1030, the full moon of Phālguna fell on a Wednesday. E year when it fell on Wednesday, all the Shans, the Mons, and the Burm monks and people, came to worship and make offerings in great crowds.

In the year 1023, in the month Jyeshtha, he became king in Ava; the year 1034, on Wednesday the first of the dark half of the month C his Majesty passed away. Before he became king he was thirty-nine of age. He reigned eleven years, reaching the age of fifty. Four days the New Year festival,¹³⁵ on Wednesday the 1st of the dark half of the m Caitra, Mañraikhyawghoñ returned to the devalokas away in Ava.

On Thursday the 2nd of the dark half, the heir apparent,¹³⁶ the se Mairaikhyawghoñ, again became king. Having been king 26 years, in year 1060, on Monday the 11th of the dark half of the month Vaisākha Majesty, the son of Mañraikhyawghoñ returned to the devalokas. His then became king. On Thursday the 4th of the dark half of interca Āshādha, when it struck one in the morning, the heir-apparent ascended

¹³¹ ကိုင်း "bell." This is the bell shaped dome like part of the pagoda.

¹³² နှင်းခဲနီ "the spherical ornament surmounting the vane."

¹³³ ဂဓေဝံမြာတ် "the calf of the leg; the bud of the plantain from which the f developed; the bulging and tapering part of a pagoda just under the umbrella."

¹³⁴ ဘုံမရေတ် also called ပူဂူကွန် the part just above the bell.

¹³⁵ အတားတိုနီ "the third day of the New Year festival."

¹³⁶ အိန်သိမ်မင်း (Bur. အိမ်ရှေ့မင်း) "an heir apparent associated in the soverei

throne in Ava. On Tuesday the 6th of the light half of the month Bhādrapada, the heir-apparent was consecrated king. The heir-apparent reigned thirty-four years. In the year 1095, the heir apparent returned to the deva-lokas. In the same year his Majesty's son ascended the throne in Ava.

In the year 1101, on Thursday the 4th of the light half of the month Caitra, when the day had fully dawned there was an earthquake making a great noise. The crown of the Muhtau pagoda with the stays was broken and dashing down on the umbrella, the umbrella was dented. The son of the king of Ava having reigned in Ava seven years, in the year 1102, on Thursday the full moon Jyeshtha, the Burmese myowun who was governor of Pegu, Nai Tha Aung by name, having raised a dispute, put to death the state secretary,¹³⁷ the two lieutenant generals,¹³⁸ and the governor of the prison,¹³⁹ and made himself king in Pegu. This ruler was very harsh and cruel and reigned only a month and a half. On Sunday the 1st of the light half of the month Srāvāṇa, the Mons put Nai Tha Aung to death.

After that his Majesty of Ava appointed a Burmese officer, Mañrai Aung Naing by name, to be governor in Pegu. Mañrai Aung Naing was very avaricious. He took bribes in gold and silver and in coin, and made great distress for the people. He ruled but four months and twenty days. On Tuesday the 11th of the light half of the month Mārgasīrsha, the Gwe Shans living in Sarak-up Sarak-gabañ entered and put Mañrai Aung Naing to death. On Thursday the 5th of the dark half of the month Mārgasīrsha, one of the Gwe Shans became king. The righteous king Buddha Kesī he was called. He made a stockade and formed a city in the place Bau Nat Gi,¹⁴⁰ and lived there a while. Afterwards the righteous king Buddha Kesī entered and lived in Pegu.

In the year 1106, on Sunday the full moon Phālguna, at the time one struck in the morning, the righteous king Buddha Kesī put an umbrella on the Muhtau relic pagoda. In the year 1108, on Friday the 3rd of the light half of the month Magha, the king went over to live in Sittang. On Sunday the 12th of the light half of the month Māgha, the Mons entered Pegu. On Sunday the 12th of the light half also, just after dark, the good king Buddha Kesī left Sittang and went away to Chieng Mai. The good Gwe Shan king reigned only six years and six months in Pegu. On Wednesday the full moon Māgha, a registrar Khuin by name entered and became ruler in Pegu. Nai Carañ Khuin was very shiftless and shallow in his devices and ruled only eighteen days.

¹³⁷ စာရေးဂီ Bur. စာရေးကြီး "secretary."

¹³⁸ စက္ကဲ Bur. စစ်ကဲ This word now denotes a subordinate officer, but in the time of the Burmese kings, it denoted a rank next to a Wun. There were two of them at Wun's headquarters.

¹³⁹ နှဲထိုင် for Bur. ထောင်မှူး "a governor of a prison."

¹⁴⁰ A place name evidently. ဇ is a Mon word meaning 'spirit' or 'demon,' an နှဲထိုင် is the Burmese နှဲထိုင်ကြီး with similar meaning.

On Wednesday the 4th of the light half of the month Phālguna, the commander-in-chief, Bañā Dala, having attacked and driven out Nai Caran Khuin, himself became king in Pegu, and took the name of Bramuñdhirājā Nadhippati. The commander-in-chief having become king performed very many deeds of merit.

In the year 1109, on Saturday the ninth of the light half of intercalated Āshādha, his Majesty had them erect five more halls for the reading of the law. Formerly there were six preaching halls, but afterwards four of them having been broken down, there remained only the preaching hall at the foot of the Muhtau pagoda and the An Wan preaching hall. There were only these two halls where the truth could be preached every day without intermission. His Majesty having had them erect five more preaching halls, there were seven halls where the monks could preach the doctrine every day without intermission.

Which are the seven preaching halls? The preaching hall at the foot of Muhtau pagoda is one. The An Wan preaching hall is one. The Kyaik Tale' preaching hall is one. The Mhā Suin preaching hall is one. Inside the city there are these four halls. Outside the city the Kwit hall is one. The golden hall at the bathing place is one. The hall at the pillar gate is one. Outside the city are these three. These are the seven preaching halls.

His Majesty was permitted to arrange meritorious deeds in erecting the preaching halls. The good Gwe Shan king had put a one stage umbrella on the Muhtau pagoda, and his Majesty was permitted to make and put over it six stages adorned with many gems, together with a golden crown set with gems. His Majesty the commander-in-chief did a great many works of merit, in monasteries, preaching halls, pagodas without number.

It was after this that Aungzeya¹⁴¹ marching down from Muktsobo and Ava, arrived at Pham village. Because the rulers in Pegu were not in agreement among themselves, Aungzeya had the opportunity to take the city of Pegu. At that time all the monks of the country who lived outside the city were gathered together in Pegu. There were over three thousand of them. The Burmese king having taken Pegu, put all the monks to death. Only the monks who lived right out east of Sittang took flight across to Martaban, and went away on to the Siamese cities of Lampun and Chiangmai, to escape from death. The Burmese king took away his Majesty himself and the uparājā to Muktsobo.

In the year 1119, on Friday the 5th of the dark half of the month Vaisākha, at the time when old people sleep,¹⁴² the Burmese king Aungzeya took Pegu. On Friday the 6th of the dark half of the month Srāvana, an earthquake took place. The Muhtau pagoda fell down as far as the plantain bud and the umbrella and crown fell also.

¹⁴¹ အိင်ဇယျာ Bur. အောင်စရာ "victory" or "the victorious." A Burmese name for Alaungphra.

¹⁴² ဝလာဝိဇယောဝိသိင်္ဂ "when the elders sleep," say about nine in the evening. ဝလာဝိသမတ်သိင်္ဂ "when the children sleep," say seven or between seven and eight. ၃၂၉ "just dark" used earlier in this work indicates the time before the children sleep.

In the year 1121 his Majesty Aungzeya marched an army into Siam. On his march having taken Tavoy, Tenasserim, Tanau,¹⁴³ Petchaburi, Ratburi, he at length reached the neighbourhood of Ayuthia, but on the west bank of the river. There his Majesty contracted a swelling in the hidden parts, and remaining only six days, he struck camp, and marching on the return journey reached Raheng. Going forth from Raheng by way of the frontier he reached Myawadi and there he died.

In the year 1121, his Majesty Aungzeya marched on Ayuthia. In the year 1122, on Friday the 5th of the light half of the month Vaisākha, his Majesty Aungzeya struck camp and marched his army from Ayuthia on the return journey. On Sunday the 13th of the dark half of Vaisākha, he reached Raheng. On Friday the 13th of the light half of Jyeshtha he reached Myawadi. His Majesty Aungzeya passed away in that place. His Majesty Aungzeya was of a very fierce and cruel disposition, and made no account at all of life. He put to death many monks, and their iron almsbowls and silk robes were taken away, and the homespun robes were made into foot mats. Of some they made pillows, of some they made belts, and of some they made sails. The monks' robes were scattered all over land and water.

In the year 1113, his Majesty Aungzeya became king in Muktsobo, and having reigned nine years, in the year 1122 he passed away in the forest Myawadi. His Majesty's son, Takheñ Lok by name, became king of Muktsobo. Having reigned three years his Majesty Takheñ Lok passed away in the year 1125, on Sunday the 11th of the light half of Kārttil. The younger brother of Takheñ Lok, Myedu by name, became king of Muktsobo.

CONCLUSION.

In relating so much of the succession of kings what benefit do we see to confer on persons of penetration?

All the kings who have come down in succession from Mahāsamatto Samala and Wimala and their successors who have been kings until now, a thousands and tens of thousands of generations. All these kings have sought to escape the dominion of Death. Thus have they done: having become kings, they have planted defences, they have dug moats, they have raised walls and made firm their battlements. Having formed their battlements they have furnished swords and spears, bows and arrows, muskets, artillery and engines of war.¹⁴⁵ They have gathered in provisions and mustered

¹⁴³ This according to Anderson, English Intercourse with Siam in the Seventeenth Century p. 12 is the Siamese name for Tenasserim. In that case တွင်ပြီ the usual name for Tenasserim must stand for Mergui.

¹⁴⁴ The words သေနတ်အဖွဲ့ကြိတ် always occur together though sometimes in reverse order.

¹⁴⁵ ကပလောကဂဗ္ဗ in their form suggest rollers and harrows but what kind of engines they were is not clear.

armies. They have beaten out weapons, and that they might get the mastery over Death, they have put forth every effort and used every art. All kings have done this have they not? Although these kings have arranged and planned for their own defence, not one has been able to gain the mastery over Death. Not one has managed to free himself from the power of Death. All rulers have had to submit to the power of Death, all of them. Is it not so?

Although kings have had many possessions, many slaves and followers, and very great armies, they have all had to enter into the power of Death. All of us here and now, whether religious or lay person, whether male or female, what have we with which to free ourselves from the power of Death?

Therefore wise men and good people, male and female, who know all this, do not grow a spirit of covetousness; do not increase the spirit of anger; do not enlarge ignorance. Reprove your own heart, subject it, keep it in check, and strengthen it. Restrain the spirit of covetousness. Do not take by force that which is not given from the heart and by word of mouth. Do not take by trickery. Do not take by force the possessions of the poor or of those in the guise¹⁴⁶ of ruder peoples.¹⁴⁷ Remembering that worldly goods are not continuously with anyone, instruct your heart firmly. Do not increase sinful acts. Do not indulge in haughty pride. Do not develop an angry disposition. Put down the spirit of pride, and humble yourself. Do not raise your voice unduly, nor speak words that will make the ears of others to tingle. Do not use abusive language to others. Do not persecute others, nor bind and beat them. Do not stir up strife between people. Having dissolved the darkness of ignorance, establish yourself in knowledge. Let there be a spirit of loving kindness one with another. If loving kindness were shed abroad in the hearts of people, the eleven conditions of loving kindness preached by the exalted Buddha would always find fulfilment.

What are the eleven¹⁴⁸ conditions of loving kindness preached by the exalted Buddha? To go to sleep happy, to waken happy, to be loved by men, to be loved by the devas, to be free from the distress of being shot at by the weapons of war,¹⁴⁹ to be immune from poison, to be fixed in resolve, to be guarded by the devas, to have a clear face, to have no anxiety when death comes, though one has not gained jhāna, to reach the brahmalokas when the change comes, by virtue of the spirit of loving kindness of one's spiritual preceptor. Thus has the exalted Buddha lord of the three worlds preached.

It is as in the case of the maiden Bhadrādevi already mentioned.¹⁵⁰ By virtue of the spirit of loving kindness in the maiden when King Tissarājā

¹⁴⁶ သွယ် (P. *veso*), disguise, impersonation. The same form stands for P *vesso*, a vaisya, but that does not seem to fit.

¹⁴⁷ ချွေင်ကရေင်ဝ Chins, Karens and Was, meaning people of a lower culture.

¹⁴⁸ Copyists seem to have been in doubt here, but it seems to me that Schmidt's is the true reading. The clauses beginning with "to" in my translation number eleven.

¹⁴⁹ လွယ်ဗျူဟ်ကံတုသေနာတ်အဗွဲက် weapons—spears, missiles, bows, guns, cannon.

¹⁵⁰ See p. 30 ff.

made the elephants trample, they dared not trample; when they made the fire it would not burn; killing her she did not die; destroying her she was not destroyed; the king had to throw down his pride, humble his heart, and follow the leading of the maiden. He had to turn again to a sense of the benefits of the religion, had he not?

Therefore let the men of knowledge and good people, if they would love and take delight in themselves, put aside the hard and cruel heart and enlarge the spirit of loving kindness in themselves always. If you establish yourselves in right conduct, you will attain the merits of the devalokas and the world of men, of the world of men and of the devalokas, and enjoy them through many existences. In the end men of knowledge and good people will gain without fail a sure place in the sacred abode of Nirvana, which is the pinnacle of true bliss. The exalted Buddha endowed with the six emanations of light having set his mind—*desesi bhagavā*—the exalted Buddha made the pronouncement at that time.

Atthāvisasatañcava sahasaṇca sakkarāje sauridivajunnapakke dvadasaṇca miggasire tinnavīhāra bhogāham mahājanañca atthāya rājāvāsapakāranam sankepena sukaritam.

Atthāvisasatañcava sahasaṇca sakkarāje sauridivajunnapakke dvadasaṇca miggasire—in the year 1128, on Saturday the 12th of the light half of Mārgasīrsha—*tinnavīhāra bhogāham*—I, the superior of Acwo' monastery—*mahājanañca atthāya*—that I may benefit the people—*rājāvāsapakāranam*—an historical work to set forth the line of kings in succession—*sankepena*—in brief—*sukaritam*—I have made for the benefit of the people who come after.

The interpretation of this is: On Saturday the 12th of the light half of Mārgasīrsha, in the year 1128, I, the superior of Acwo' monastery, have composed an historical work setting forth briefly the line of kings in succession for the benefit of the people.

*Nibbāna paccayo hotu.*¹⁵¹ This is the end.

*Di pu a.*¹⁵² *Ci pi se gi.*¹⁵³ *So so sa sa a a ni ni.*¹⁵⁴

¹⁵¹ Let Nirvana be your trust.

¹⁵² *Di=dibba cakkhuñāṇam*, the faculty of supernatural vision. *Pu=pubbenivasañāṇam*, knowledge of former existences. *.l=asavakkhayañāṇam*, knowledge of the extinction of human passion.

¹⁵³ *Ci=cīvaram*, *pi=piṇḍapāto*, *se=senāsanaṃ*, *gi=gilāno*, the four necessary things for a Buddhist monk, namely, robes, food, bedding and medicine.

¹⁵⁴ *So=sotāpattimāgga*, *so=sotāpattiphalaṃ*, *sa=sakadāgānimagga*, *sa=sakadāgāniphalaṃ*, *a=anāgānimagga*, *a=anāgānimipphalaṃ*, *ni=nirodhasamāpatti*. These are the eight grades of sanctification.

