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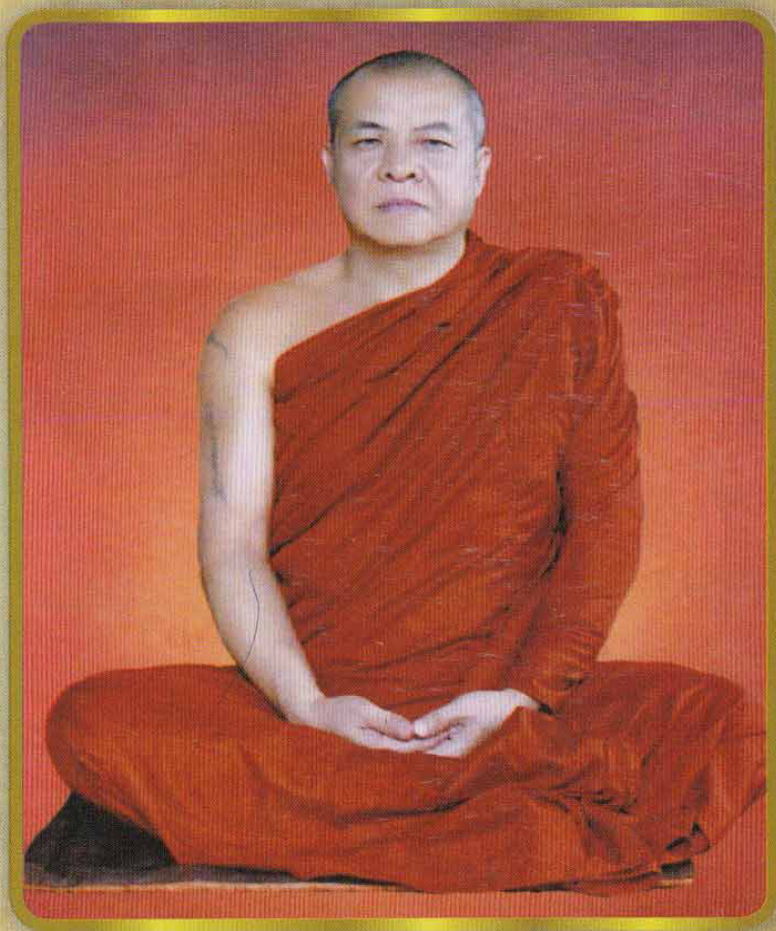
เจ้านาง

The Princesses of Mangrai-Kengtung



สุวิมล สุพรรณิษา

သီဆူဝဲလျ



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เจ้านาง

พิมพ์เป็นที่ระลึกเนื่องในงานส่งสการ
พระครูบาเย็นพล ญาณธมโม
ณ สุสานห้วยปูน เมืองเชียงตุง
27 พฤศจิกายน 2556

ISBN: 978-616-348-276-1

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ศูนย์ศิลปวัฒนธรรมกลุ่มชาติพันธุ์ไท
วัดท่ากระดาศ อําเภอเมือง จังหวัดเชียงใหม่

พิมพ์ที่ แม็กซ์พริ้นติ้ง

14 ถ.สายน้ำผึ้ง ต.สุเทพ อ.เมือง
จ.เชียงใหม่ 50200

Hotline: 089-6356413 Tel.: 053-221097

E-mail : info@maxx.me

จำนวน 1,000 เล่ม

Sao Nang

Publication commemorating
the cremation of
Phra Khruba Yi Nuan Yanadhammo
At Huai Pun Crematorium in Kengtung
November 27, 2013

ISBN: 978-616-348-276-1

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Publisher:

Tai Ethnic Art and Culture Center
Thakradat Temple, Chiang Mai

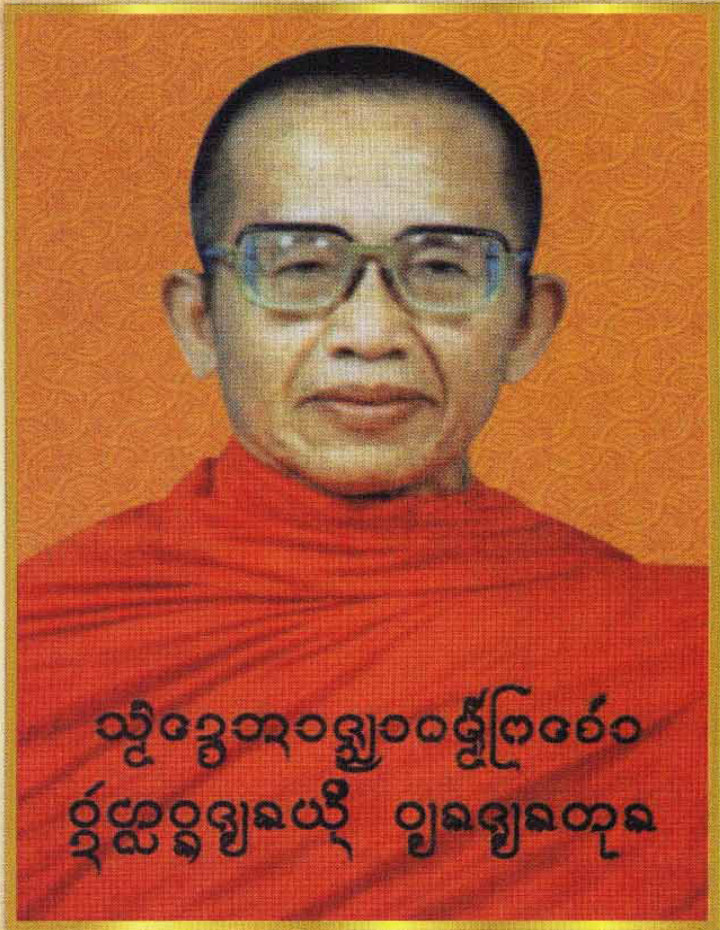
Printed At MaxxPRINTING™

14 Sainampueng Rd., T.Suthep
A.Muang Chiang Mai 50200

Hotline: 089-6356413 Tel.: 053-221097

E-mail : info@maxx.me

1,000 Copies



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 ငိန္ဒာလောကဗျာဏိ ပရိယတ္တိကောသလဂုဏဝလိကာဝ
 ဝံဇ္ဈာဝဋ်ဗြဲဝေဝ် လူဇာလဂုဏ



Acknowledgements

This book about **Sao Nang** was written as a funeral souvenir for the cremation rite of **Phra Khruba Yinuan Yanadhammo**, the former Ecclesiastical Regional Governor of the Shan State, Eastern Kengtung and abbot of Phra That Chom Kham Temple, Kengtung. When the Revered monk went to the abbot of Ratanaram Temple in Rockford, Illinois, USA, the Tai Khun people in the USA invited him to the title of Khruba (Venerable).

One of the hostesses at that time was Sao Nang Htarni Mangrai, daughter of Sao Pha Sailong of Kengtung. The Venerable was very impressed with her unforgettable preservation of the Tai Khun culture and customs. She was indeed an example of the noble women deserving praise and recognition of herself as well as her family for bringing up such and admirable daughter.

After returning to Kengtung, the Khruba determined to conduct a research on her family. Unfortunately, it was still in the initial state when the Khruba passed away.

As a team member, I went on to fulfill his intention as it will be a historical record of the history of Kengtung since the time of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng, about whom a number of experts and documents about the family members of the Mangrai-Kengtung family are available. Some interested people and Kengtung people, including the princes and princesses who have written about this online under the title “Mangrai of the Kengtung Family Tree” to provide a record and spread the honor of the family.

This research was made possible with the cooperation of several parties. I would like to thank them on this occasion. To begin with, the 14th Ruler of Kengtung, Khruba Sam Chotika of the Kengtung, and the Chiang Mai team, in particular Dr. Supin Ritpen, the writer, Sao Nang Sopawadi Salyachiwi (Sao Dimp) for providing information about the Sao Pha Kengtung family, the direct heir of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng, making it clear for the team to put information together. Thanks also go to Nang Moei Phong, former maid of Sao Nang Bosawan, a key to the love and relationship of the royal court.

We had only three weeks for additional research, writing and translating it into Tai Khun and English so it was impossible to cover all the details of the royal members of the direct lineage. Thus, more research and in-depth analysis could be further attempted.

The intention of the team was to provide the overall picture of love and relationship of the members of the Mangrai-Kengtung members of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng starting with the royal court (Ho Luang). Regardless of the tragedy, all the lives at the royal court did not fall but kept continued to be fruitful and spread far and wide. This was due to the love, relationship and good will the members of the royal court had for one another in the past, present and for years to come. Wherever they are, they think of one another and try to come back to the empty beginning but full of memories of their identity and people of Kengtung.



May the merit of good will toward Kengtung of the publishing team and that of the Venerable Khruba Yi Nuan toward Buddhism in Kengtung result in the Khruba's soul to go to the next world of Nirvana.

Phra Khruba Sam Nuan Athittadhammo Chayamangkhalo
Chairman of the Committee



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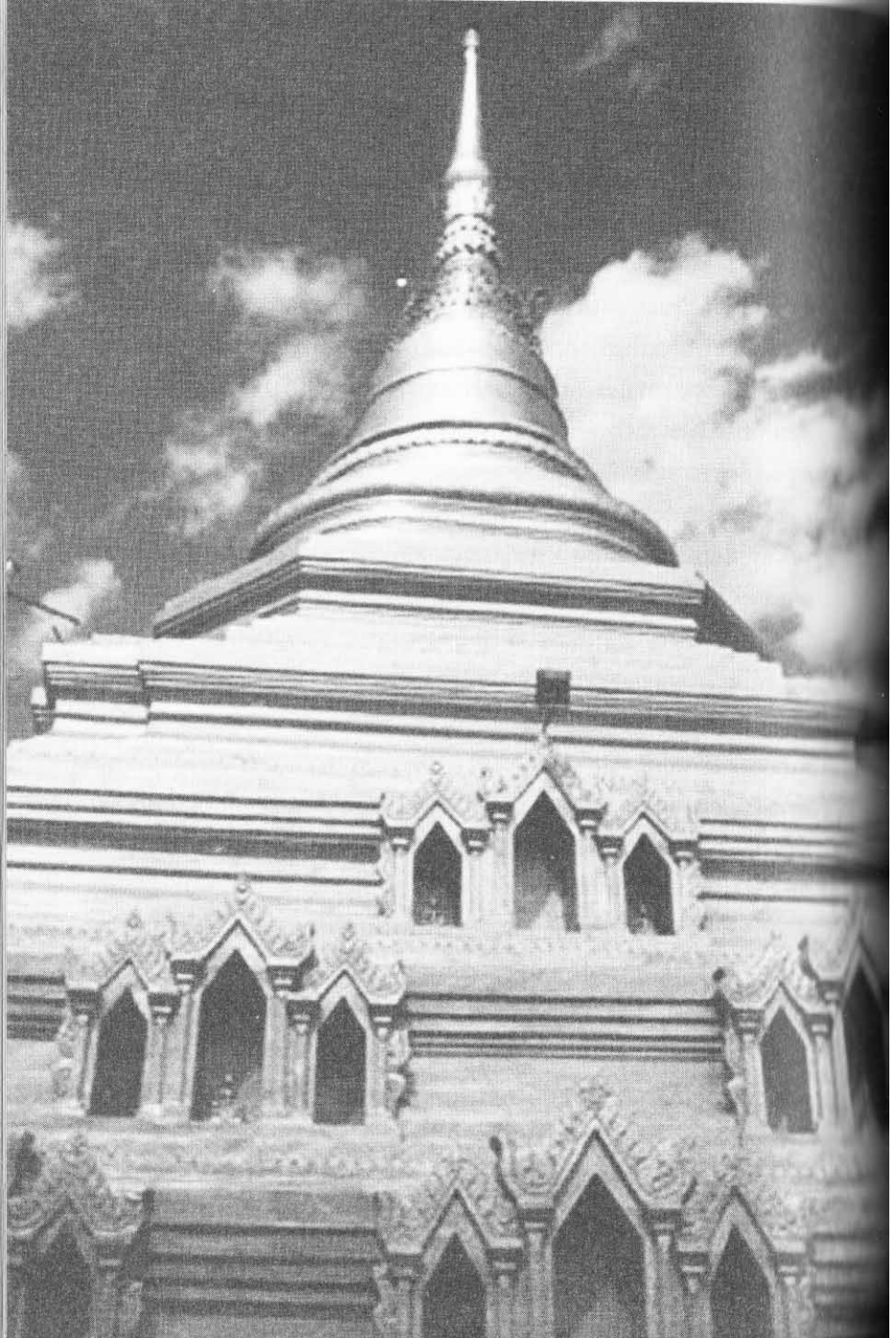


6. Sao Nang Bodipnoy

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Ho Luang, From the Past to the Present





The Princesses of Mangrai-Kengtung

**The Land and Times of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng
The History of the Saophas and Sao Nangs
of the Mangrai-Kengtung Family**



Kengtung Preamble

The city of Kengtung begins with the legend of a prince who was carried away by a flock of crows (Phraya Kaham). The legend has it that a cattle herdsman of a city named Prahcantakham was so dishonest that he was carried by a flock of crows and dropped on an island. Later the city was flooded and became a large swamp. A hermit named Tungkha used his rod to draw a drainage trail to let the water out until there was just a pond left where the ethnic Chinese Haw who followed him made their settlement and called it Kengtung after his name.

Kengtung: Chiang Mai

In 1229, King Mangrai went hunting and chased after a golden deer to Kengtung where he was fascinated with the location. So, he ordered his followers to carve a statue of a man with a bow and arrows on his shoulder holding a dog by a leash. Later he sent Khun Khang and Khun Land to attack the city but they failed, so he sent two Lua named Mang Khum and Mang Khian for another attempt and they were successful and were placed as rulers of the city. After they died, the king sent his son named Sao Namthuam to rule Kengtung and made it a sister city of Chiang Mai.

Prince Namnan, son of King Namthuam, assisted King Mangrai's grandson to seize Chiang Mai from King Saenphu but was not successful and Prince Namnan was killed. Kengtung then became a vassal state to Chiang Mai. In 1348, King Phpyu of Chiang Mai sent his son, Sao Chetphantu to rule Kengtung until it prospered as a kingdom and a Buddhist land. The relationship between Chiang Mai and Kengtung was restored to that of a sister city again. After that, in the reign of the son of Sao Chetphantu, Kengtung was believed to fall under the Chinese rule for a certain period of time.

Kengtung became the vassal state of Chiang Mai again during the reign of King Tilokaraj (1441-1487) when Phraya Sisathamrachachulamani was the ruler of Kengtung. The two kings were considered friends. Toward the end of the Lanna Kingdom, the kings were weak and rebellions occurred very often until King Burengoang of Burma came and seized Chiang Mai in the reign of King Mongkut in 1558. From that time on Chiang Mai's influence on Kengtung was weakened.

Kengtung as a Burmese Vassal State

In 1564, Kengtung officially came under the Burmese rule. Besides depending on the Burmese as a vassal state by providing Burma with tribute, and coming when summoned by Burmese rulers as well as sending troops to help them in times of war, along with sending them benefits from the forests, minerals, silver, gold, jade and gem mines and so on.

After King Kawila of Chiang Mai seized Chiang Mai back from Burma, he exercised the policy of "filling the basket with vegetables and filling the city with slaves," by attacking other cities and towns in the Shan State, including Kengtung. Besides sweeping their people to Chiang Mai, the younger brother of Phraya Kawila, Phraya Upparat Thamlangka, also talked Sing Sirichai of Kengtung into surrendering to Chiang



Mai control and he brought several hundred families of Kengtung noblemen and commoners to live in Chiang Mai.

In 1811, when Sao Maha Khanon who ruled independently in Mueang Yang was attacked by the Burmese, he sought assistance from Chiang Mai, and Chiang Mai could repel the Burmese troops, so Sao Maha Khanon agreed to be the ruler of Kengtung as a Burmese vassal state in 1813.

The Battle of Kengtung and Chiang Mai

Chiang Mai as a Thai vassal state and Kengtung as a Burmese one, each served to represent the dignity and the defending state of their rulers who were constantly rivals. The relationship between Chiang Mai and Kengtung at that time came to a halt and they had war flare up three times where Chiang Mai lost even though they received some support from Bangkok.

In 1886, England took over Burma. Chiang Mai and England had conflicts of interest over forests as England encouraged Thailand to rule over Lanna when Thailand had control of Chiang Mai's foreign relations and forbade the local rulers to marry foreigners.

England took over Kengtung in 1890. While they recognized the conventional power of the Kengtung rulers, they took control of peace and foreign affairs. Thus, Chiang Mai and Kengtung relations had to go through the British Governor.

Kengtung under the Thai Government

During WWII, Thailand signed the alliance conventions with Japan, making Thailand declare war against England and America. The Thai troops led by Major General Phin Choonhavan had to attack Kengtung and they managed to seize it on May 26, 1942. The Thai Government used the historical and ethnic relationship to integrate Kengtung as a province of Thailand called "Saharat Thai Doem" (Original Thai United State).

The Collapse of the Princehood System

When WWII ended, the Thai government had to hand Kengtung over to the United Nations. England was able to take a role in Burma and Kengtung again. On January 4, 1948, Kengtung was integrated under Burmese rule. In 1962, General Newin of Burma staged a coup d'état and ruled the country a socialist system. Kengtung, which used to have a princehood system, being ruled by 43 Mangrai-Kengtung Sao Phas from Sao Namtuam to Sao Pha Sailong came to an end of their reign.

The royal court, (Ho luang) founded by Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng, the 40th ruler of Kengtung for all members of his family with the hope of carrying on the Mangrai-Kengtung lineage was destroyed by the Burmese government On November 4, 1991 and the ruling system of princehood remains but a page of Tai history for us to study.



Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng
A Prince as beautiful as a gem created by the god Indra
The 40th Sawbwa of Mangrai-Kengtung



Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng

Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng was the 5th son of Sao Pha Chot Kawng Tai and Sao Mae Suwannathewi. He was born in 1873 and was appointed the 40th ruler of Kengtung after Sao Pha MahaPhayakhachot, his older brother, in 1896 for 39 years until he died on July 21, 1935 at 62 years of age.

He was educated in many disciplines of art and science to be well equipped to assist his father and his older brother in governing his country. He was a calm person with thick eyebrows, wearing long hair bundled up and wrapped with a head cloth. He was physically healthy, being able to easily jump from one elephant's back to another's, and he was adept in the art of self defense. His administrative skills were as good as that of other Kengtung princes. He was able to communicate proficiently in English with the British who worked in Kengtung and Taunggyi. He supported the abolition of slavery and was appointed a knight by the British commander.

As a Buddhist, he was brought up to be a follower of Buddhism who kept the eight precepts on every full moon day at various temples in Kengtung, such as Wat Chiang Yuean, Wat Khemin, Wat Doi Luang and Wat Yang Kuang. He had Wat Hua Khuang, in the palace compound, restored after it was burned to be more beautiful than before, and he had the Buddha image, Maha Miat Muni, made and housed at Wat Luang Chiangtung with some gold leaf put on the face. He led his family to contribute to various temples with their names inscribed all over Kengtung.

He ascended to the throne after his brother passed away with Sao Nang Paduma Mueang Singha as queen and five other wives, and he was the father to 10 princes and 9 princesses. He was a popular and wise king who was able to get along with the British officers and administrators of Burma.

He was invited along with other ministers to join the crowing and blessing ceremony of King Edward VII in New Deli in 1903. He also built a new palace in the Imperial Indian style at his capital after returning from the trip.

The Palace at Kengtung was built in 1905. It was a concrete building of the Imperial Indian style and Tai Khun roof with 9 large rooms. The left wing was his room, the central hall was a large room and treasure room. The queen's room was in the black while the right wing was partitioned into 3 rooms for his wives and a room for the royal page. The lower floor was to receive and entertain state guests and host important events and festivals.

He also build other buildings for queen Paduma and five other wives, Sao Nang Phong, Sao Nang Bodiphlong, Sao Nang Daeng, Sao Nang Bunyong and Sao Nang Bodipnoy or "Nang Fa" to live with their children as follows:

Ho Chiang Ngam

Located at Chiang Ngam Temple,
Given to Sao Nang Phong



Ho Suan Lao	Located in front of Ho Long and next to Chiang Yuan Temple, Given to Sao Nang Budiphlong
Ho Nai	Located in the farther back of Ho Long, Given to Sao Nang Daeng
Ho Hong	Located in the back of Ho Long, Given to Sao Nang Bunyong
Ho Chiang Kong	Located near the main market of Kengtung, Given to Sao Nang Bodipnong

In addition, he also built a new palace for Sao Nang Suwanathewi or “Sao Ya” (grandmother) among his children.

Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng was a modern man in his time who loved to acquire knowledge and advanced technology and adapted it to his palace where he had a large electric generator. He was the only one in Kengtung who had cars (three of them) and a large tennis court. Teachers in Kengtung, Thailand and Western countries were hired to teach their languages and social manners to his children.

He realized the benefits of education for his children to help him improve his capital of Kengtung and to spread good things of Kengtung to other places. He sent his children to study in Kengtung, Burma and overseas like “Chong nai khao” or St. Mary’s School in Kengtung where he hired foreign teachers, foreign language programs at St. Agnes Convent in the city of Kalaw for his daughter, English High School in Maymyo and Shan Chief’s School in Taunggyi for his sons. The Shan princes, governors and well to do people as well as foreign leaders liked to send their children to study there.

He also sent his sons to study abroad. For example, Sao Pha Kawng Tai, Sao Pha Hpromlue and Sao Khun Mong were sent to England making his children and family members confident and have a good personality being well groomed in social life and education due to his foresight.

Besides “Nai Chong Khao” school or St. Mary’s School for foreign language study taught by foreign staff, Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng also built Nongye School for Kengtung children using Tai Khun as a teaching medium with Nang Chan Phong, his daughter, director and Sao Sai Mong, his son, overseeing the education management of Shan State and designing textbooks for them, which was very valuable to Kengtung.

As for administration, Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng was able to handle it efficiently and smoothly from Ho Long and had his children help him after they graduated. Sao Nang Bosawan was his secretary, Sao Yod Mong was authorized to oversee Ho Long and several ministers were assigned to look after city and small towns outside the capital like Mueang Yong, Mueang Loi, Mueang Yang, Mueang Sat and Mueang Piang. Sao Singzai was the chief to oversee the city’s peace.

He also provided a means for Shan State people to communicate with Thailand via Thakhilek by building a road from Kengtung to Thachilek 168 km. long, changing from ox and horse route to a car route known as “the golden road” bring prosperity to Kengtung and other towns in Shan State.

The prince also built a relationship with different towns in Shan State, Chiang Mai and other cities and states. For example, he gave his daughters, Sao Nang Vaen-



kiao, Vandhip and Sukantha to be the queens of (Lawk Sawk, Hsenwi, Chiang Mai) and his son, Sao Hpromlue to marry Sao Nang Thipawan, daughter of Sao Bunyawat of Lampang, Sao Saimueang his son born of Nang Daeng to marry Daw Mi Mi Khaing a Burmese writer and his son with Nang Phong, Sao Intra became the foster son of Sao Pha Hsipaw.

This communication and relationship created good terms with his foreign counterparts and international relations, benefitting Kengtung and Shan State and it was pleasing to the British colonizers resulting in his being granted the title of C.I.E (Companion of the Indian Empire).

As Kengtung was a Buddhist city of the Tai Khun Buddhist devotees so Buddhism was prosperous during his rule. Several Buddhist structures were built such as the restoration of the burned temple named Hua Khuong, the replica of the Buddha image of Mandalay being housed in Kengtung and a building for Buddhist sermons and merit making for the queens, royal consorts and their servants.

Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng also carried out all kinds of Buddhist customs and beliefs such as arranging for the Vessantara sermon of 1,300 chapters written on mulberry paper, the fourth month festival of seven-day long rocket launching at Phra That Luang Chom Kham Temple housing the holy Buddha relic fragment attended daily by the royal family members and accepting the respect paid to him by the leaders of other towns in Kengtung.

Another remarkable religious activity by Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng was sending a group of Buddhist monks on pilgrimage to Sri Lanka to check for clarification of certain points related to the Dharma and Pali and the writing system of Kengtung. These trips enhanced the Dharma study and relationship between Sri Lanka and Kengtung.

The trip to Sri Lanka by 9 monks led by Khruba Sang of Hua Khuang Temple and Khruba of Inthabupharam Temple (12 altogether) accompanied by a translator named Saen Thiam Khaek, which started on December 9, 1929 by horse, train and junk boat and returned on March 23 the following year, marked the power of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng himself as it cost a great deal of resources and cooperation on the Burmese, British and Sri Lankan sides. Sri Lankan officials came to receive the team and to welcome them as well.

As for his personal life, Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng of Kengtung palace treated his wives faithfully with love and warmth. He supported his 19 children in every way. He was the “Fa Mom” and “Sao Pha Thao” to all Kengtung people, an expression of love and respect, though they were born from a different mother.

Although he passed away to heaven in 1935, and so did his queen and five consorts as well as his children and Kengtung was taken over by the Burmese and his graceful palace was demolished by the Burmese government soldiers on November 1, 1991 when the princes and princesses had to take refuge abroad, the Mengrai-Kengtung dynasty has never diminished.

Sao Naon Oo (Nel Adams), *daughter of Sao Nang Vaendip, granddaughter of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng related this in her book, May Vanished World (2005) “My grandfather was Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng of Kengtung, the biggest state in Shan,*



he was outstandingly handsome and looked more slender with his headdress... He was a good leader and he was fair like princes of other states but he was different from them in that he was ahead of his age. A clear example was his decision to build the royal palace with the new architectural style after he returned from India in 1903. He built a small house for his two older sons. His consorts and relatives had houses and modern facilities. During his service in the position as ruler from 1897-1935, grandfather had several modern offices build. He was honored by the British government by being presented with K.S.M. and C.I.E medals. My grandfather had six wives which was normal for a prince in his time. Each wife had 2-6 children, 19 altogether. So, on my mother's side we had as many as 10 uncles and 9 aunts and countless cousins."

In this borderless world or globalization of 2013, the Kengtung royal family continues to strengthen their relationship through communication technology to spread their goodness and the splendid past of Kengtung, and give an account of their family to all people and their princes and princesses. They share their history and royal family through all kinds of objects, pictures, places and people who used to support the role of the royal family or serve them for generations and those who have visited Kengtung.

The author requests permission to give an account of Kengtung through the life of all of the princes and princesses, especially all the royal consorts of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng who were like the mother of the city for giving birth to all the princes and princesses who gave this story to the Mangrai-Kengtung family orderly.



Sao Nang Suwannathewi

The pure choice gold in terms of beauty and value

**Mother of the city who gave birth to the Mangrai-Kengtung Family
Of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng**



Sao Nang Suwannathewi

Sao Nang Suwannathewi or **Sao Mae Nueahua** (the respected mother) was a royal consort of Sao Pha Chot Kawng Tai, the 38th Sawbwa of the Mangrai-Kengtung family, who had a crown prince named Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng.

The Queen Mother (Sao Ya) “Sao Tui” of the nineteen grandchildren was so addressed in Tai Khun meaning grandmother. In looking back one realized how Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng became a kind hearted father who took good care of his children in all possible ways physically and mentally. This was because he had such a good mother like Sao Suwanna who cultivated him to be a good ruler, husband and father as well as a good son of his mother.

Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng constantly loved and took good care of his mother. He also built a new house for his mother to give her privacy and assigned two of his daughters, Sao Nang Debbakaison of Queen Paduma and Sao Nang Bosawan of Sao Nang Phong, who were raised by the Queen Mother, to take care of her.

After Sao Nang Debbakaison had a family of her own Sao Nang Bosawan looked after the Queen Mother by herself. The grandmother and the granddaughter slept in the same bed. She cooked all the meals for Sao Ya and accompanied her to pay respect to the Buddha image and to receive the precepts at the special hall in the same compound. If she happened to have other business to do, she would get Sao Nang Sukkantha to substitute for her.

Even so, Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng always visited his mother in the morning and evening each day to ask about her wellbeing. He also gave her extra money besides a monthly allowance. Sao Suwanna was kind to the queen and the consorts of her son as well as their children. She always gave them gifts of money, jewellery and other things on a special occasion.

She passed away in 1934 and Sao Nang Bosawan inherited her new house afterward.



Sao Nang Thiphida

A wonderful lady



Sao Nang Thiphthida

Sao Nang Thiphthida was a daughter of Sao Pha Chotkawng Tai of another mother of Sao Pha Kawn Khiao Intaleng. She had 6 brothers and sisters: Sao Nang Vaendip, Sao Nang Tiphthida, Sao Momsuea (the 39th Sawbwa), Sao Nang KhanKham and Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng (the 40th Sawbwa).

Sao Nang Thiphthida was the most outstanding princess of the Mangrai-Kengtung family in terms of physical appearance and confidence. She was gracefully dressed in the traditional top, called “suea pat,” gold thread woven skirt (sin kham) and silver belt of the royal Kengtung princess with an arrogant headdress and slippers. The picture of her serves as a model for outsiders to learn about the court ladies of Kengtung a hundred years ago who looked elegantly beautiful with a warm expression of love when holding the hand of her little boy. Her style of dress became the clothing model of the Kengtung princess and the story of the collapsed Mangrai-Kengtung dynasty.

The story of Sao Nang Tiphthida was full of uncertainty but she was able to confront them all. She was the focus of newsmen, and foreign journalists since she was the princess and daughter of a Sawbwa who was the regent of Kengtung for two years before Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng succeeded to the throne from Sao Mom Suea (Maurice Collis, 1938). Her story was recorded in Sao Tip Htila - Text Excerpt Lord of the Sunset.

Sao Nang Tiphthida married Sao Pha Miosa of Chiang Kham city and had one son named Sao Khun Itu Kham. After she separated from her husband, she returned to Kengtung. When Sao Pha Miokham died her son was only 11, so Sao Nang had to serve as the regent of Chiang Kham until her son was 22. The son ruled for only 5 year when he killed a servant and he was taken into custody by the British government in Taunggyi, and had his position of Sao Pha revoked. Chiang Kham was resolved to be with Mueang Nai. The rest of Sao Khun Hokham faded away.

After the end of her regency the second time along with the position as the mother of Sao Pha Mueang Chiang Kham, Sao Nang Tiphthida returned to Kengtung and married Thao Phaya of Mueang Pulong. The marriage lasted for just 5 years.

Sao Nang Tiphthida entered the elephant trade business but was not successful so she turned to the automobile trade and became a road contractor. She was brave as a princess who had to travel from Kengtung to Taunggyi, the capital of Shan State, to Rangoon and Moulmein riding on a mule and carrying a gun to protect herself and cross the sea in a passenger ship to Calcutta and Deli in India.

Several times when she faced problems, she managed to get out of it due to her being the daughter of a former Kengtung Sawbwa who had experience in administration along with her impressive appearance and bravely which was widely known through the local and oversea media. For instance, she went to receive Queen Mary on her visit to New Deli with George V, she happened to lose her jewellery during the trip and want to see the queen bravely among the royal ladies who located themselves with all kinds of



ornaments they had when the queen said, “Poor Tiphida, I have heard that you came all the way across the ocean to greet me and have lost your jewellery.” Sao Nang Tiphida replied, “I’ve lost my jewellery but not you, though,” which made the queen take the ring from her finger and give it to her as a reward.

Some other minor problems were, for example, her letting the mule off to graze on the grass of the Rangoon Municipality under the care of Sir George Shaw, for which she had to pay an amount of compensation. But later, she made an appeal to him and soon got a full refund.

All the way along the trade route in Shan and Burma, Sao Nang Tiphida received respect and those who knew her family bowed to her, especially local school masters, hotel or inn owners. They addressed her as “Sao mae,” (regal mother). Those who knew her would treat her with meals and she would pay them back by telling some adventurous stories of her trips and gambling. When they asked if she made a trip to celebrate Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng or the princes or princesses of her younger brothers or an overseas trip, she would respond by asking them if her dress was suitable for the occasion.

Her wandering at will trips ended when she reached old age and stayed in Kengtung where the royal members of the palace in Hsipaw and Lawsawk took care of her. In her later years, she moved to Taunggyi and died there.

1



Sao Nang Paduma Mahathewi



Sao Nang Paduma Mahathewi

A lotus like woman of beauty and value



Sao Nang Paduma Mahathewi

Sao Nang Paduma Mahathewi was a daughter of Mueang Singha, ruler in Laos. She was married to Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng at the age of 17. When the Sao Pha became the ruler of Kengtung, she was crowned queen.

She was brought up to be a good lady suitable to be a future queen, so she was well received into the family of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and was well trusted and loved by him.

In 1903 when Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng was invited to coronation ceremony of King Edward VII in New Deli, Sao Nang Paduma and Sao Nang Tiphida accompanied him as the queen and sister. Sao Nang Paduma was the first wife who enjoyed admired the Imperial Indian style palace with Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng. Her bedroom was next to his.

After Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng had five more wives and another 17 children, Sao Nang Paduma always treated them with lovingkindness, making the palace peaceful and lively. The Sao Pha was so pleased with her that he had the term “mom phi” to refer to himself with her showing special intimacy and honor toward.

Queen Paduma had a daughter named Sao Nang Debbakaison and a son named Sao Hpromlue.



Sao Nang Debbakaison

the princess who was like a heavenly flower

She was the first daughter of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and Queen Paduma. As the eldest daughter with a young brother, Sao Pha Hpromlue, and her 17 brothers and sisters with other mothers, who could be classified by ages into three groups, loved her as she always treated them equally so there was neither age gap nor status gap in the palace at Kengtung.

Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng sent all of his children to school at St. Agnes Convent, Kalaw, Taunggyi and St. Mary's School in Kengtung. Sao Nang Debbakaison was the first daughter to attend St. Agnes Convent. She was married to Sao Hong Hkam and had two sons and one daughter: Sao Long, Sao Nang Phonglai and Sao Hsiha.



Sao Pha Sirisuanrat Yossara Hpromlue
A prince so graceful as if created by the god Brahma
42nd Sawbwa of the Mangrai-Kengtung Family



Sao Pha Sirisuanrat Yossara Hpromlue

Born of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and Queen Paduma in 1885, he was born as Sao Pha Hpromlue. After finishing school in Kengtung and Taunggyi, he was sent to study electrical engineering in England together with Sao Kawng Tai, as son of the second consort, Sao Nang Phong. But he could not finish the studies as his father called him back to assist him in his administration of Kengtung.

At the age of 23 in 1920, before he went to England, he attended a reception party hosted by Sao Bunyawat Wongmanit, 13th ruler of Lampang, and met Sao Nang Teppawan Na Lampang, 15, a daughter of Princess Fonsaenha and Sao Chaidonglahram, a nephew of Sao Bunyawat Wongmanit. He fell in love with Sao Nang Teppawan and was engaged to her before leaving for England.

When he returned in 1922, he was married to her. Since Kengtung was under British rule, Sao Bunyawat Wongmanit had to ask permission from King Rama VI who wrote back, "Sao Pha Hpromlue needs to change from being a British citizen to being a citizen of Siam in order to marry a member of the Siamese royal family. Otherwise, permission cannot be granted." After the wedding Sao Pha Hpromlue took Sao Nang Teppawan to Kengtung.

As Sao Pha Kawn Kiao approached old age, he appointed five additional official positions of Kengtung, namely Sao Pha (Ruling Prince), Sao Kaem Mueang (Viceroy), Sao Mueang Lek, Sao Mueang Khak and Sao Mueang Khon. Sao Pha Hpromlue became Sao Mueang Lek and Sao Pha Kawng Tai became Sao Kaem Mueang. It was believed that the appointment was made this way because Sao Pha Kawng Tai was older than Sao Pha Hpromlue and the latter had a Thai wife and was partly under the Burmese and Siam. Moreover, Sao Pha Hpromlue had engaged in several businesses and was rich so he had a conflict of interest with the Burmese. Later, Sao Pha Hpromlue was invited by the Burmese to provide official assistance at Taunggyi.

Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng passed away in 1935, the Burmese government under British rule appointed Sao Pha Kawng Tai as the Sao Pha of Kengtung, but he was assassinated a little over one year later. The Southeast Asian War broke out and the Thai government sided with the Japanese. So, the British government kept Sao Pha Hpromlue and his family at Moyua near the Indian border. When the Thai army seized Kengtung, Sao Pha Hpromlue was appointed Sao Pha of Kengtung and was a counselor of the Thai Army together with Sao Bunyawat.

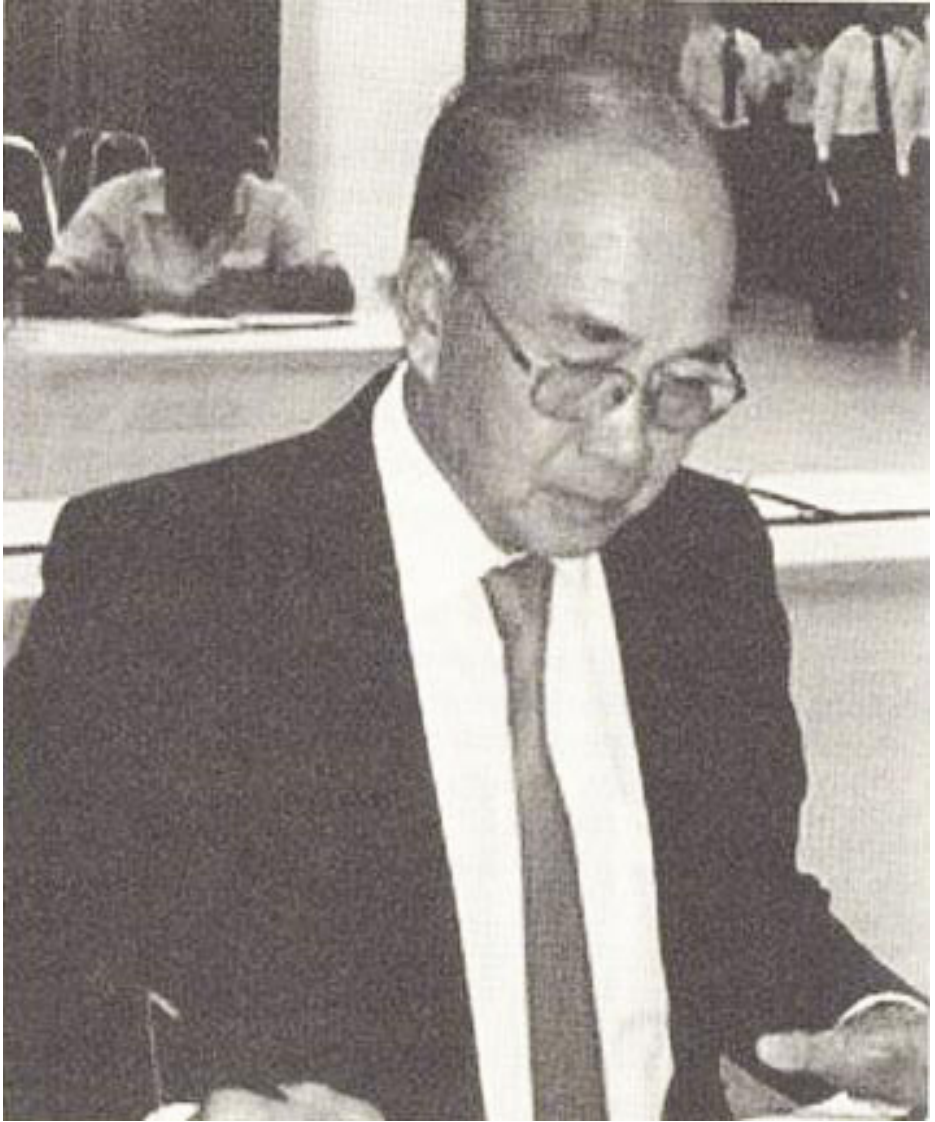
After the Thai Army withdrew and returned Kengtung to the British, Sao Pha Hpromlue and his family migrated to Thailand as was assisted by General Pin Choonhavan. He stayed in Lampang before moving to Chiang Mai.

Sao Pha Hpromlue passed away at 58 years of age in 1955 and Sao Nang Teppawan died at 86 in 1989. Their children were:



1. Colonel Sao Warradait Na Chiangtung
2. Sao Hpromptip Na Chiangtung
3. Sao Wilawan Phukaman
4. Sao Worawong Na Chiangtung
5. Sao Philailak Selawej
6. Sao Hom Nuan Sutantanon
7. Sao Vorachak Na Chiangtung

His children were well recognized and successful, especially Sao Vorachak Na Chiangtung.



Sao Vorachak Na Chiangtung

Sao Vorachak Na Chiangtung

The prince of Chiangtung was a lecturer at the Faculty of Agriculture, Chiang Mai University and he was the founder of the faculty of Agro Industry in 2010. He was selected President of the British Alumni Association of Thailand under the royal patron-



age after Mr.Korn Chatikawanit.

Sao Vorachak was active as the northern aristocrat of the Chiangtung lineage. He was a member of the Nawaratchadamri Foundation for conservation of northern culture initiated by King Bhumibol Adulyadej.

Sao Vorachak married Asaripon Phakdikun and had children as follows:

Dr. Naruepon Sutanthiwibun	B.S(Pharmacy), Chiang Mai University Ph.D(Industrial and Physical Pharmacy, Pedrdue University, USA Lecturer, Faculty of Pharmacy, Chulalongkorn University
Khongpong Na Chiangtung	Chief of Den-Tsu Group Advertising, Thailand
Toranin Na Chiangtung	B.S.(Agriculture Engineering). Faculty of Engineering, King Mongkut Institute of Technology Ladkraban Committee member on the Board of A.U.T.Co.,Ltd.



2



Sao Nang Phong



Sao Nang Phong

Elegant Princess



Sao Nang Phong

She was the second consort of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng. A daughter of the village headman in Meuang Yang, Kengtung, she was a beautiful lady with impressive manners.

She was a good wife and mother keen in social and religious matters. The good characteristics were passed on to the children: Sao Khunmong and Sao Nang Bosawan in particular.

She died in 1916 when her youngest son was only a year and a half old and he was taken care of by a nurse and had Sao Nang Bunyong, the fifth consort, as his wet nurse.

She had six children as follows:

1. Sao Kawng Tai
2. Sao Intra
3. Sao Khunmong
4. Sao Nang Bosawan
5. Sao Nang Phongkiao
6. Sao Khunsuk



Sao Pha Kawng Tai
The Greatest Sao Pha in Shan State
41st Sawbwa of the Mangrai-Kengtung Family



Sao Pha Kawng Tai

Sao Pha Kawng Tai was a son of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and Sao Nang Phong, the second consort. As the first son of his father, he was dear to him just like Sao Pha Hpromlue, son of Queen Paduma. He was one of the three princes of Kengtung who sat next to his father and Sao Pha Hpromlue on a palanquin with a royal umbrella over his head to shade him.

He was sent to further his studies in England for two years, majoring in Economics. He was called to assist his father in ruling the country but he declined the opportunity, giving the reason that he was not the Crown Prince or a Viceroy. He applied to serve in the British Army and was a Lieutenant. However, his father sent him a telegram insisting on his returning. He was appointed as Viceroy and assisted in the administration for 13 years.

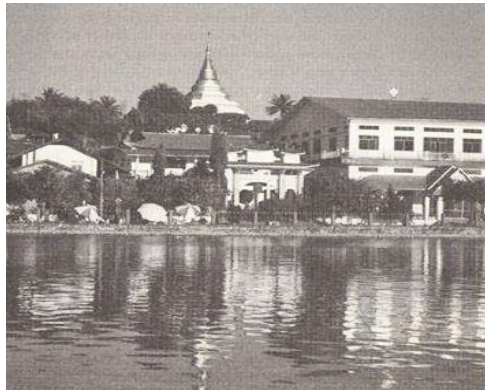
After his father passed away, he became the 41st Sawbwa of Kengtung. On October 22, 1937 during the great celebration occasion of leaving the Buddhist Rainy Retreat in Kengtung, he was assassinated leaving behind the impressive memory and sadness to his family and people.

Sao Pha Kawng Tai married Sao Nang Kya Nyunt, daughter of the ruler of Hsipaw. The wedding took place at the palace in Hsipaw. Their children were:

1. Sao Nang Papawaddi (Sao Noot)
2. Sao Sai
3. Sao Sai Long (Sao Diraraj)
4. Sao Nang Einduwadi (Vera/Sao Noom)
5. Sao Sai Noi

After Sao Pha Kawng Tai passed away, Sao Sai Long, who was supposed to be his successor was still young and was studying in England. Meanwhile, Sao Kunsuk Mangrai acted as the regent. Later, the Saharat Thai Doem (United Thai States) appointed Sao Pha Hpromlue to be the next chief (Sawbwa) of Kengtung.

After her husband died, Sao Nang Kya Nyunt moved to stay at her palace in Taung and traveled back and forth between Taunggyi and Kengtung to look after her young children and her husband's relatives.





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Sao Pha Sai Long
The Chief full of Charisma
43rd Sawbwa of the Mangrai-Kengtung Family



He was the son of Sao Pha Kawng Tai and Sao Nang Kya Nyunt. The Prince was smart and handsome deserving to be from the Hsipaw royal family. His Aunt Ong Nyunt was especially known among foreigners as the Mona Lisa of Shan State.

Sao Pha Sai Long was raised in a warm family atmosphere. He was healthy and had good human relations with his relatives and close friends. He was sent to study in England and it was hoped that he would be his father's successor, and he was well prepared for this.

When his father was assassinated he was still studying in England. A regent was appointed to carry on the administration. After that he went to further his studies in Australia (1941-1947). Besides his good looks, and smart perception, he also had a strong faith in Buddhism and was ordained into the monkhood at Hua Khuang Palace temple. He was the hope of all the people of Kengtung.

On March 1, 1947 he was crowned ruler of Kengtung who had fulfilled all the expectations placed on a righteous ruler. He made Kengtung prosper in all aspects including religion and culture and was one of the well remembered rulers. One of his memorable tokens was the building of the chedi over the original one of Phra That Chom Khom.

As for security and peace keeping, the chief set up the police force (Khunhan) and soldiers (Num Sukhan) to take care of the land to maintain order and safety.

At the great administration change in 1959, Sao Pha Sai Long gave up his position after 12 years of ruling according to the Burmese agreement until General Ne Win took over Burma on March 2, 1962, cancelling the Sao Pha system of Shan State. Sao Pha Sai Long was jailed in Rangoon for six years and died on September 14, 1997 and was cremated four days later. His bone fragments were entombed at the stupa of the Kengtung royal reliquaries in Kengtung until today.

Sao Pha Sai Long married Sao Nang Chankao of Kengtung, one of the beautiful ladies of that time having two children together: Sao Nang Htarni and Sao Sai Noi (Sao Leng).



Sao Nang Htarni and Sao Sai Noi

At the present time, Sao Htarni and Sao Sai Noi (Sao Leng), the daughter and son of Sao Pha Sai Long, are living in United States of American. Though they are living in the western cultural society, however, they both are still preserving the Mangrai Dynasty, and the successor of its dynasty, i.e, there are meetings on various occasions between their relatives who live in different states of USA, or other countries and Thailand, especially in the period of merit-making dedicated to the ancestors of Tai Khun, and relationship between the royal members is continuously carried on through the online.



Sao Nang Htarni and Sao Nang Samchieo always spend the time together



*Sao Nang Htarni and her relatives lunch offering to
Phra Khruba Yi Nuan Yanadhammo
While he was abbot of Ratanaram temple*

A work is considered and supported by Sao Nang Htarni and Sao Sai Noi including the their relatives is to support the Buddhism including to serve monks and novices in Kengtung and abroad in particular Ratanaram temple in Rockford city, Illinois State, the United States of America where Tai Khun monks stay in the rains-retreat and preserve Tai Khun culture and customs. Sao Htarni and Sao Sai Noi including their relatives always come to this temple to cultivate merit-making and to participate activities with Tai Khun who live in this state.



Sao Intra

A Prince as graceful as if made by the Lord Indra

A son of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and Sao Nang Phong. Sao Intra was lively and well loved by his parents and family.

The cities and towns in Shan States along with their rulers were on good terms. The Sao Pha of Hsipaw, a big and prosperous city, proposed to adopt Sao Intra as his son. To maintain the good relationship, his father had to agree. Sao Intra was later appointed Viceroy of Hsipaw. This revealed the vision and broad-mindedness of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng.

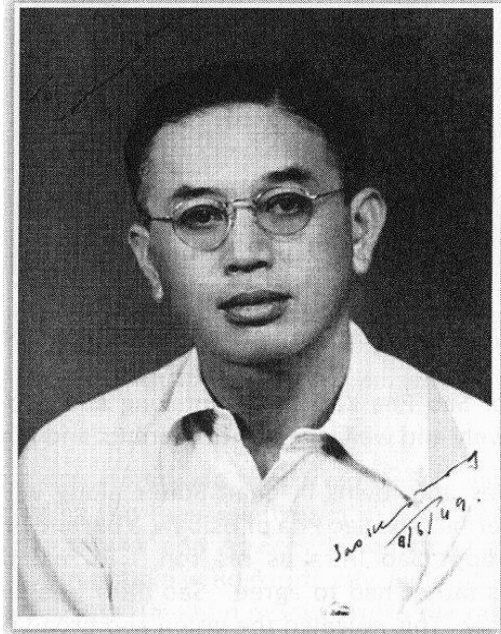
Sao Intra married Nang Nyunt and had only one son, Sao Shwe Lu. When his health became weak, he wrote a will indicating that Sao Shwe Lu would succeed him to the throne. He died in 1948 when Sao Shwe Lu was very young.

One winter day, while all the royal family members were sitting around the furnace, someone mentioned about Sao Intra's will and brought it out to be shown around. When it was handed to the young prince, not understanding any significance of it, that his father was concerned about his future, he threw it into the furnace. That meant there was no evidence for him to claim the right to succeed to the throne, especially when his father was just an adopted son of the Chief of Hsipaw.

At present, 2013, Sao Shwe Lu is living with his family in Chiang Rai Prov-



ince. His cousins who live in Taunggyi, Rangoon and overseas have come to visit him and others.



Sao Khunmong

The Prince who kept his state prosperous

Sao Khunmong was the fourth son of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and Sao Nang Phong. He was tall, skin and handsome and was beloved by all. He was educated in Kengtung, Maymyo and Taunggyi the same as Sao Pha Kawng Tai, Sao Khunsuk and Sao Pha Hpromelue. So, he was very clever and competent and they were very proud of him. His father often took him along to visit his people and listen to their stories of good and bad times.

Since his older brother, Sao Kawng Tai was the viceroy of Hsipaw, Sao Khunmong had a chance to get acquainted with Nang Ohn Nyunt, the younger sister of his sister-in-law and he fell in love with her. So he married her.

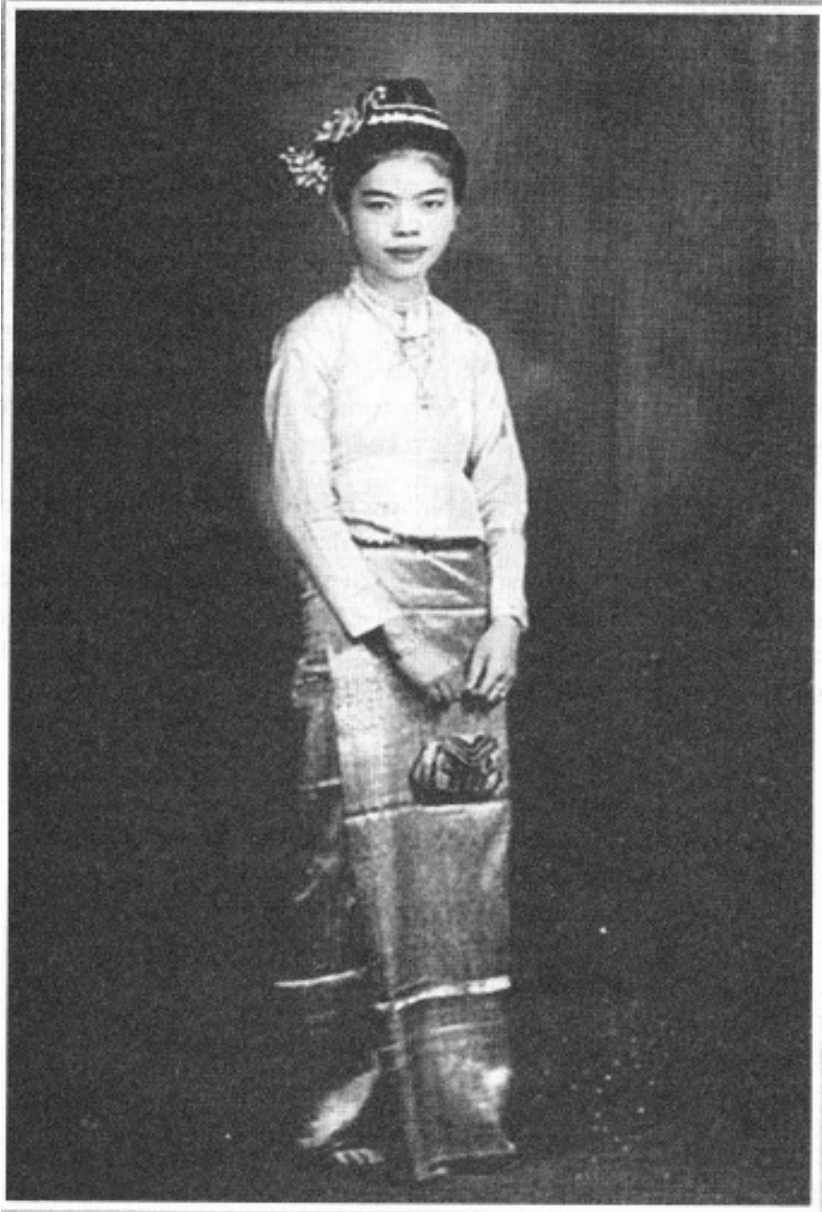
Of all the young princesses of the Tai Yai chiefs in Shan State at that time, the daughters of the Sao Pha Hsipaw were well known for their beauty. There was a saying that "A good horse is from Hsenwi, and a beautiful woman is from Hsipaw." Sao Nang Ohn Nyunt at the age of 19 followed her father to London and was a model for Sir Gerald Kelly, the royal painter, to paint a portrait of her. She was called the "Mona Lisa of a Tai Yai town." Even today her picture is considered a pride to possess for people who are keen on Tai Yai history.

When Sao Khunmong told his father of his love, his father designated Sao Pha Kawng Tai to be his representative to propose to Sao Ohn Nyunt. The event was covered in the local newspaper in Hsipaw and became an historical phenomenon of the Mangrai-Kengtung Family and Hsipaw. The wedding took place in 1934. They had six children



afterwards:

1. Sao Kan Gyi(Tony)
2. Sao Khemawaddi (Biddy)
3. Sao Kan Kywe (Sao Kawn Kiao Intaleng/Bunny)
4. Sao Khun Oo
5. Sao Singhadej (Sydney/Zoi)
6. Sao Sai Lek(Jerry/Sao Yang Paing/Sao Khunmong Noi)



Sao Nang Bosawan
The Beautiful Lotus from Heaven



A daughter of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng, who had an older brother, one younger brother, one younger sister and 15 grandchildren. In fact, she had a Sao Ya (grandmother), a Saopho(father) and six other mother. So, she had as many as 19 brothers and sisters and about one hundred grandchildren. All of them loved her and were concerned about her. Her father took good care of all of his wives and children. Most importantly, Sao Nang Bosawan loved and good hearted toward everyone in the palace.

A princess beloved of all the members of the royal family and the Kengtung people, Sao Nang Bosawan was born in 1907. Her mother, Sao Nang Phong, died when she was 9 years old, she was adopted by Sao Ya Suwana, the princess mother of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng, who raised her with love and kindness. She lived in the same new house as Sao Ya in her father's palace. And she closely looked after Sao Ya in the later years.

She was well educated and could communicate proficiently in Tai Khun, Thai, Burmese and English. She became her father's personal secretary. Her being intelligent, having a good personality and getting along well with people of all ranks as well as her generosity toward people in the family won the trust of her father.

When Sao Ya or her grandmother passed away, she was given all her possessions and her new house. She also had a duty of looking after her father's private treasure including the keys of the royal household safe causing people to call her "the millionaire Sao Nang."

Her house became the gathering place of all the young female members of the royal family and they were about the same age, such as Sao Nang Phonkiao, Sao Nang Sukantha, Sao Nang Vandip, Sao Nang Phonnuan and Sao Nang Bonuan. They chatted, ate and played tennis.

Sao Nang Bosawan enjoyed driving and taking her cousins around town. She had three cars. The one she like the most was the light yellow Morris. Every year in March she would lead them to vacation at a private residence on the hill of Doi Moei where it was cool and had a spectacular view.

The male cousins also liked her. These were Sao Pha Kawng Tai, Sao Khun-suk, Sao Pha Hprom Lue, Sao Khunmong, Sao Boonwaat and Sao Yodmong as well as many others. They often came over to have meals of all kinds of local and western dishes, tea and coffee while doing other activities at the palace and outside or in other lands as the occasion allowed.

Sao Pha Kawng Tai, her brother, loved her and was proud of her more than any of the other brother and sisters. When he was the viceroy, or the ruler he always took Sao Nang Bosawan along to reception parties or welcoming parties for state guest besides his wife Sao Nang Kya Nyunt. Sao Nang Bosawan was able to persuade other sister to go along making the parties fun and lively. All the Sao Nangs in their gold thread woven skirts attracted photographers to take those memorable pictures.

When her father died, Sao Nang Bosawan was 28 years old and had absorbed everything he taught her concerning the arts and science of administration, how to keep the family intact with love and care, and how to enhance the politics and culture. Sao Nang Bosawan conscientiously took the responsibility as the daughter her father trusted



the most. All of her blood brothers and sisters admitted that she was the center of the family love and was dependable physically as well as spiritually. From 28 years old until she passed away in 1979 or after 44 years of responsibility, she fulfilled her duty as a daughter, sister and Sao Nang of Kengtung perfectly in every way.

When Sao Pha Kawng Tai carried out the rulership of the Sao Pha or Chief's position, he always had Sao Nang Bosawan to go with him. In the coronation ceremony in 1937, Sao Pha Kawng Tai led the procession followed by Sao Nang Bosawan. She was with him when he was shot and was the first person who witnessed the assassination and held him in her arms until his last breath.

Two years after Sao Pha Kawng Tai passed away and the situation at the palace had calmed down, Sao Nang Bosawan and Sao Nang Phonkiaio went on a tour of England and visited the Viceroy of Sao Pha Kawng Tai. When they returned to Rangoon, Sao Nang Phongkiaio was rushed to the hospital and died of pneumonia.

The series of deaths of her loved ones, beginning with her father in 1935, Sao Nang Phongnuan in 1936, Sao Intra in 1948 and the suicide of Sao Nang Vaenkiaio could be the reason for her staying unmarried to devote herself to providing happiness and good morale to the other members of the royal family with strength and endurance to cope with all kinds of hardships in the past, the present and the future as long as she lived.

Sao Nang Bosawan believed in the merit of hosting the ordination of Buddhist novices for one to escape suffering to Nirvana. The ordination was held annually at various temples in Kengtung where Sao Nang would sponsor the ordination of 10 novices and monks in Kengtung.

Another factor that kept her calm and composed was her concentration on Dharma and her respect for the Khruba at Khemin Temple in Kengtung, who advised her to constantly put the Dharma into practice. Moreover, she also believed in superstition and was believed to have had superstition transferred to her by her father giving her more confidence in her ability to help those she loved.

When Sao Khunsuk, the regent of Kengtung, received a telegram from Burma to attend a meeting in Rangoon for two days, but was seized by the Burmese leader as soon as he got off the plane, someone informed Sao Nang Bosawan about it and she used everything she had to help her younger brother.

At first she performed a superstitious rite through a virgin girl to make sure the Sao Khunsuk was safe. Then she had Mom Thada, his wife, make a plea to the spirit of their ancestors at the royal reliquary to protect him. Next she made a phone call to Rangoon to request some Burmese officers to help her brother. Some of her personal maids related that during the entire time Sao Nang Bosawan swept a lot of gold bars into her luggage to facilitate the rescue of Sao Khunsuk to pay for airplane tickets for her to make the trip to Rangoon and to bring Sao Khunsuk back. Soon after that, she managed to send Sao Khunsuk and his wife to Chiang Mai.

Another time, during WWII, Sao Nang was informed by the intelligence agent that the Japanese soldiers were coming to the palace to capture Sao Khunmong, which was a threat to his life. She had him wrapped in a mat and she went to greet the soldiers with delicious food and premium whisky and wine from Doi Moei while her people



sneaked Sao Khunmong out safely.

When Sao Sailong became the ruler, everyone in the royal family was happy, including Sao Nang Bosawan as the aunt who assisted him in every way, whether it was the matters concerning the main palace, the new residence or others of all the Sao Nangs. All the members go together happily whenever there were royal family members in different countries. Sao Boonwaat was the ambassador in England, France and Europe, Sao Saimong was an academic in England, Sao Nang Bonuan, the daughter of Sao Nang Bodipnoy, and Sao Nang Nuan Oo of Sao Nang Vaenkiao in England and Sao Nang Khemawade, the daughter of Sao Khunmong in Australia.

It was a joy for her to visit them. She also went around in Burma like Rangoon, Mandalay, Taunggyi and so forth, where some relatives lived, including Chiang Mai, where Sao Khunsuk lived. Sometimes she went alone; sometimes she was accompanied by others. Likewise, in some important festivals she would also come to join in like in the good old days of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng, their father, grandfather and great grandfather.

Personally, Sao Nang Bosawan was one hundred percent Tai Khun. She always dressed in their traditional costume wearing the long tube skirt around the grand palace and the new one in Shan State or Burma. At the new residence, she had some looms around there because she herself was gifted in weaving. She ordered gold from India to mix with silk when weaving. She designed some unique patterns especially for the lower end or hem of the tube skirt where gold thread was interwoven. She frequently gave tube skirt with gold thread to her female relatives and daughters-in-law to wear on the occasion when the rulers of their vassal states and townships came to pay respect and tribute, a way to show their loyalty to Kengtung, or a great occasion during Songkran and the end of the Buddhist Rainy Retrat held annually.

In the past, most beautiful gold thread woven tube skirts were said to belong to queen Paduma. But later Sao Nang Bosawan designed a pattern that required more gold to make the thread (*mai kham ping*) for her own use, especially a kind weighing 11 baht (165 grams) and 5 pieces woven with *mai kham ping* for some of the children of the king's wives to borrow for special occasions.

Although, she was surrounded by two sets of personal caretakers (5 each) because of being her father's beloved daughter, Sao Nang Bosawan never overlooked housework. She took good care of her grandmother doing the cooking, taking care of her clothing and keeping her residence tidy. She continually acquired knowledge and skills in housekeeping and related crafts to provide everything for herself and her subordinates in case ill fortune fell on both the mistress and the servants.

During WWII, they had to be evacuated to seek refuge in various places. Sao Nang Bosawan and those in the new residence were moved to Nong Khio near Maymyo, suffering hardships and inconvenience even though they had some money. Sao Nang Bosawan made use of her knowledge about food preservation she learned from Nang Mati, a Chinese migrant in Kengtung when she was in her early thirties.

She made milk sheet (or crackers) from cow's milk, bean cakes (*tao foo yi*) from fermented soy beans to be sold at Nong Khio market. In this way, they could get some money to buy fresh ingredients and vegetables and get useful information about the



war situation and other movements/mobilizations from people who came to the market.

During the big political change, the 43th royal ruler was forced to abdicate the throne in 1959 and was imprisoned for six years in Insein prison before being taken to Rangoon. The Mangrai-Kengtung Dynasty came to an end. The rest of the royal family members moved to Taunggyi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Thailand, England, Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, some countries in Europe and so forth, for safely and to settle for the future of their children and grandchildren Bue Sao Bosawan remained in the palace with some of her faithful servants and caretakers.

There is no written evidence about the reason behind her decision to stay on in Kengtung, but people seemed to acknowledge that it was due to her determination to carry out her father's love for the land and everything her family created both in the form of objects and offspring. With this strong sense of family love, Sao Nang Bosawan chose to stay with that meaningful origin and was ready to disintegrate with it provided that the people she loved were safe and happy.

The later period of her life in the new residence was simple. Her faithful servants were with her. She was still free to perform religious activities and visit her relatives, especially Sao Khunsuk, her youngest brother, who lived in Chiang Mai and her two granddaughters Sao Nang Khemarasami, (Sao Nang Noi) and Sao Nang Kemawade (Sao Nang Lang).

One of her private caretakers who was the key to her outer and inner beauty was Nang Moei Phong, the daughter of Mati who taught her to make milk sheet and bean cake. Sao Nang Bosawan took care of the five orphan children of Mati when Moei Phong was 5 years old. She assigned different duties in the palace to them and took Moei Phong as her "girl caretaker" (tonhong la-onying).

Moei Phong served Sao Nang Bosawan faithfully from age 32 to 72 years old. She stayed in the palace until the Burmese soldiers ordered all the servants of Sao Nang to move out within three days. Her 40 years of service were full of memories of the palace and of Sao Nang Bosawan who was like her lord of life and her second mother. She always received kindness and attention from her mistress and she loved her Sao Nang the most.

Moei Phong related that toward the end of life, Sao Nang Bosawan suffered great pains in her stomach, which she endured with perseverance and was ready to leave since she was sure that all who used to live in the grand palace who had to go away would manage to survive according to their status and capability. Sao Sailong, who lived in Rangoon also received some rights to a certain extent.

Sao Nang Bosawan was referred to as "the millionaire princess" (Sao Nang setthi) who fairly allocated all the assets to her brothers and sisters as well as to her grandchildren. Some she handed it to personally, some could pick it up later after she left the new residence. She also arranged everything for herself including containers for her lifeless body, eight necessities of Buddhist monk, the relevant offering as well as the light yellow wax castle for her funeral.

All her loyal servants received some assets to make a living. Moei Phong whom she cared for the received some valuable jewellery and property adequate for living the rest of her life.



Sao Nang Bosawan refused to stay in the hospital and chose to be taken care of by doctors and her close caretaker at the new residence. She sent Moei Phong to be trained at the military hospital (Padaeng) so she could give her injections when necessary. When her symptoms got worse, she did not let them call any of her relatives to look after her because she did not want them to travel back and forth or feel bad because of her illness.

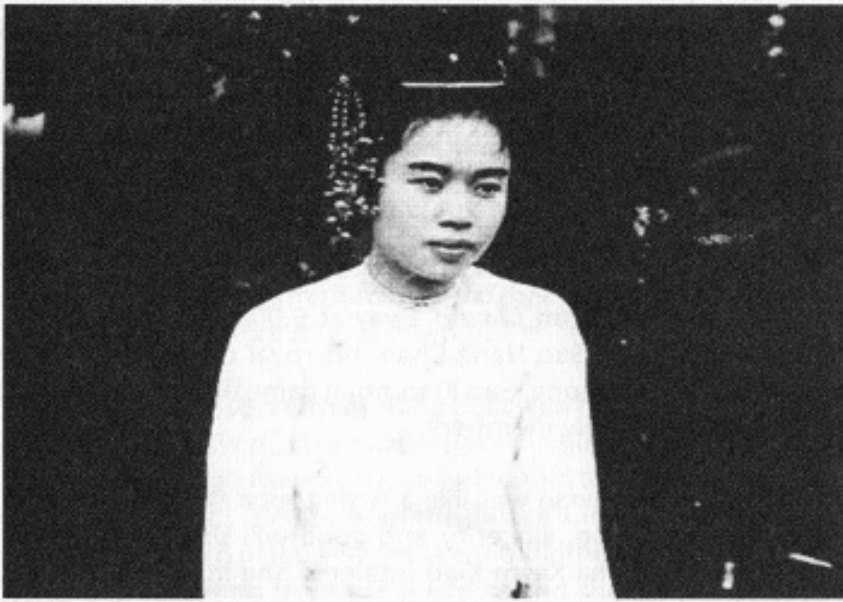
Sao Nang Bosawan passed away at 6.00 a.m on February 24, 1979. Sao Sailong and Sao Nang Chan, his royal consort rushed from Rangoon and Sao Yodmong, Sao Kiaomong came afterward with other grandchildren and family members.

Sao Nang Bosawan was like a strong rope that tied all of them in the palace with love, sincerity and good will under the charisma and majesty of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng. She stayed in the palace from the time she was born during prosperity until the collapse of the Mangrai-Kengtung family and the palace was seized by the military government of Burma. She insisted on staying there to remind people to come back to have confidence in the family, to love and continue the strong relationship of the family.

It was fortunate that she passed away before the palace was completely destroyed while she still had the beautiful picture of the grand palace and the younger years, success, disappointment and way of life of people in the palace.

The rope of her life passed away, but the rope of love still links the hearts of the members of the Mangrai-Kengtung family of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng to unite them. The memory of Sao Nang Bosawan gave a clear, everlasting picture of the good old times. All the princes and princesses continue to tell the story of their families worldwide through online communication technology. And they will come back to visit Kengtung, their origin, every chance they get.

The far sightedness of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng made him trust Sao Nang Bosawan very much. She was his favourite daughter and she conscientiously did her duty. May she rest in peace forever.



Sao Nang Phongkiao

The Glamorous Pride of Beauty

Sao Nang Phongkiao was a daughter of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and his second consort, Sao Nang Phong and the only sister of Sao Bosawan. Therefore, the two princesses were very close. All the cousins agreed that she was like a doll with pinkish white complexion and cute look.

She was good at tennis. While other girls wore the same long tube skirt and long sleeve top to protect them from the sun and the wind, Sao Nang Phongkiao always had her own style of wearing a tube skirt that was artistically attractive. Her tennis skill was hard to find a match for. Some foreign guests of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng who joined them often praised her talent in the sport. She also enjoyed decorative art and craft as well as travelling.

Sao Nang Phongkiao was adopted by Sao Nang Khankham her father's younger sister of another mother. Her residence was very close to the grand palace and Sao Nang Bosawan's new residence so she could see Sao Nang Bosawan and other brothers and sisters everyday.

After finishing her primary education, she went for language study in Maymyo and Taunggyi. She had a pleasant childhood and was able to diligently assist her father in his work.

In 1939, she went to visit England with Sao Nang Bosawan who described to other family members about how happy and cheerful the younger sister was during the trip.

However, when they returned to Rangoon, Sao Nang Phongkiao got sick and



died quite suddenly at the hospital on September 5 in the same year. The doctor's diagnosis was that she came down with acute pneumonia. The death brought sadness to her father, her brothers and sisters as well as other relatives.



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Sao Khun suk Mangri
The Warrior Prince of the Mangrai-Kengtung Family



Sao Khunsuk was a son of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and Sao Nang Phong. He was loved and adored by all the people because of his friendliness and kind heart worthy of being born into the royal family. He was ordained to be a novice at the age of 10 years old at Hua Khuang Palace Temple and went to stay at Thepsirin Tharawas Temple in Bangkok for two years following the tradition of all the princes of Kengtung.

Sao Khunsuk married the second time to Mom Thada, a daughter of Nai Dab-laeng and Nang Buchan Phattanathabut (a surname granted by Prince Phtisanulok-prachanat), a well-to-do family at Wualai Village, Chiang Mai. They had three children:

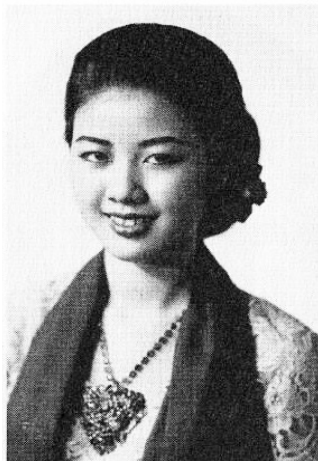
1. Sao Nang Khemarasami Khunsuk Mangrai (Sao Nang Noi)
2. Sao Nang Khemawade Khunsuk Mangrai(Sao Nang Lang)
3. Sao Sai Khemrat Khunsuk Mangrai

When the Burmese government cancelled the rulership Lord system, Sao Khunsuk Mangrai abdicated and left Kengtung to permanently reside in Chiang Mai. He took up the career of silversmith and silver trader of his wife's family (Mom Thanda Khunsuk Mangrai) whose ancestors were silversmiths brought into Chiang Mai from Shan State by the King of Chiang Mai. He had a chance to meet many kings and important people from many countries and entered a joint investment with some foreign partners to set up the Khunsuk Mangrai Company Ltd., exporting dry tobacco leaves.

Sao Khunsuk came down with Bronchovaculosis and was treated and went in and out of the hospital and stayed home for recovery for several trips until he died at Lanna Hospital on February 11, 1992 at 78 years of age. His body was given to the Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University for medical students in their study. The funeral rites were held on March 4, 1995 at Suandok Temple, Chiang Mai.

Mom Thada, his wife took care of their children and provided them with morals and inspiration until she passed away at 90 year of age at Nakhonpink Hospital on May 11, 2010. She also gave her body for medical study like her husband.

She children of Sao Khunsuk Mangrai received a good education provided by him and became valuable contributors to the society worthy of being mentioned as follows:



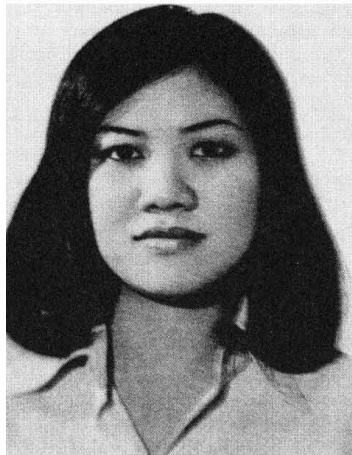
Sao Nang Khemarasami Khunsuk Mangrai



Sao Nang Khemarasami Khunsuk Mangrai (Sao Nang Noi) studied at Mater Dei College in Bangkok from primary school to high school. She graduated from Chiang Mai University with a Bachelor's Degree in Science (Associated Medical Science), Second Class Honors. She furthered her studies and received a degree in Medicine at Chiang Mai University and an M.Sc. (Nutrition and Metabolism) from MIT, USA.

She became a government official as a doctor and chief of Medicine Department at Nakhonpink Hospital in Chiang Mai and the Director of Lampang Center Hospital and Senior Advisor to the Office of the National Health Insurance. She had indeed dedicated herself to the medical society of Thailand and was a gentle and kind doctor and executive personnel, which she had no doubt inherited from her gentleman father who was praised by the British acquaintances during his studies at Rangoon University, "You are more British than the British." Likewise, Sao Nang Khemarasami won the love and respect from her colleagues.

Sao Nang Khemarasami had three children: Tawan Banchuen, Lalita Banchuen and Phakhini Banchuen. She is now living in Thailand.



Sao Nang Khamawade Khunsuk Mangrai

Sao Nang Khamawade Khunsuk Mangrai (Sao Nang Lang) also attended Mater Dei until she finished high school. She received a B.A.(Economics), First Class Honors from Chiang Mai University, an M.BA in Economics (English Language Program) from Thammasat University, a Certificate in Marketing Management(I.M.I), USA and an M.BA from the University of Pittsburg, USA.

She was director of Khunsuk Mangrai Co.,Ltd., and part time lecture at the Faculty of Economics, Chiang Mai University, Senior Advisor of IFCT Group and manager of International Quality Laboratory.

Sao Nang Khemawade married Doctor Ronayut Chitradon and has a son, Narathip Chitradon. She is now living in America.



Sao Khemarat Khusuk Mangrai

Sao Khemarat Khunsuk Mangrai, he went to kindergarten school at Kowithamrong School and studied primary school 1-5 at Montfort College in Chiang Mai. At the age of ten he attended Edge Borough School in England and Bradfield College. He received a B.Sc in engineering from the University of Durham and a B.Sc in Engineering (Petroleum) from the University of Durham.

He was district manager of Schlumberger Overseas S.A., a world class company in oil drilling and surveying technology.

He married miss Emerita Arsaldivar from the Philippines and had twin sons: Khemthep and Khemtham Khunsuk Mangrai. Sao Sai Khemarat is now living in China.



3



Sao Nang Bodiplong



Sao Nang Bodiplong

A Lotus Princess of Immortal Beauty



Sao Nang Bodiplong

She was a daughter of Phraya Khaek (an official who introduced guests to pay respect to the sawbwa). She was the third wife of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng. She was tall and slender with a smooth white complexion. A woman of natural beauty who never got angry and was liked by all. She was keen on meditation and was able to meditate for over 24 hours. She was a Buddhist devotee and was active in preserving the culture and tradition of Kengtung.

She had 5 children:

1. Sao Nang Vaenkiao
2. Sao Nang Sukantha
3. Sao Nang Vaendip
4. Sao Singzai
5. Sao Kiaomong

Her sons and daughters were all good looking and impressive. They were well mannered and cultivated. Her three daughters: Sao Nang Vaenkiao, Sao Nang Sukantha and Sao Nang Vaendip were mentioned in Kengtung history as those who strengthened the relationship between Kengtung and Chiang Mai.



Sao Nang Vaenkiao
A Beauty woman in the mirror



Sao Nang Vaenkiao was a daughter of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and Sao Nang Bodiplong and was delicately beautiful with outstanding big eyes. She was well educated in all arts and sciences recommended for a royal lady and the eldest daughter of the third wife of the Chief of Kengtung.

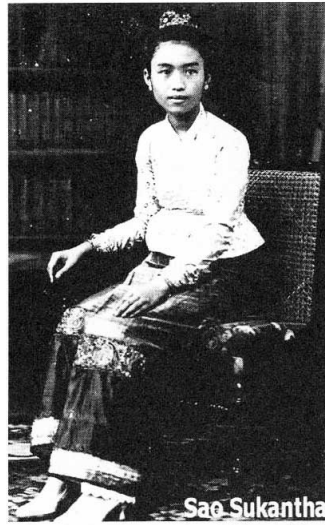
She was a royal lady who observed the royal the faithfully royal traditions. When she was 15 years old, the father of the Sao Pha of Lawksawk asked for her to marry his son and be the queen of Lawksawk. Although the prince, Khun Sa, was unusually small as it was believed to be due to his falling off an elephant when he was ten years old, Sao Nang Vaenkiao agreed to marry him for the good relationship of Kengtung and Lawksawk. She performed her duties as the queen very well. It was told that she seemed admirably full of power although her voice was soft. She managed to rule the city with her husband, Sao Khun Hsa, successfully.

Sao Nang Vaenkiao had six children to add to the Lawksawk royal family:

1. Sao Nang Noot (Sao Hyunt Kyi/Agnes Hsa)
2. Sao Nang Hom Nuan (Audry Hsa)
3. Sao Nang Nuan Oo (Nellie Hsa)
4. Sao Nang Sam Chio (Sao Leng/Jeanne Hsa)
5. Sao Sai Lak (Sao Khom Hsa/Kendrick Hsa)

The intimate way of raising her children made them grow up in a warm healthy environment. Sao Nang Hyunt Kyi or Sao Nang Noot was renowned for her beauty and gentleness as well as her sharp wit so she became a wife of a Thai ruler.

Sao Nang Noon Oo or Nelly Hsa was a hard working student who later became an academic and writer widely known as Mrs. Neil Adams. One of her outstanding works was *My Vanished World* which made foreign readers as well as Shan people learn about Shan history and culture of the Chief ruling system of the olden times.



Sao Nang Sukantha
A Princess of fragrance

Sao Nang Sukantha was a daughter of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and Sao Nang Bodiphlong. She was a beautiful delicate princess who lived happily with her brothers and sisters of the same mother and those of the other mothers. She learned to speak Thai and Tai Khun at the same time because of her father who she called "Fa Mom." Her two Thai Teachers, Mae Khru Chaem and Mae Khru Boonchum stayed in the palace to teach her Thai through Thai plays and a Burmese teacher was hired to teach her Burmese through Burmese plays. She learned the two languages this way together with others of her cousins. Thus, they could communicate with people of both countries that share borders with their state. Her father also had some teachers to teach them Tai Khun. Although she was just six years old, she could study with other older brothers and sisters.

When she reached nine years old and was able to go to school, she was able to speak Tai Khun. When she finished school she served as a secretary of her father along with two older sisters, Sao Nang Debbakaisan and Sao Nang Bosawan. She also took care of the accounts of her father's coffee plantation.

Her younger years were filled with happiness. During the daytime, she played tennis with her brothers and sisters and the daughters of some of the ministers at the tennis court in the grand palace. Sometimes the wives of some foreign doctors and governors came to play tennis with them, too. Another favorite activity for her was driving around the city happily and proudly at the time when there were only three cars in town and all belonged to Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng.

It was a joyous time among the Sao Pha's children as well to follow their father to different towns and attend parties almost every night, like in Taunggyi, the capital of Shan State when their father attended the meetings with Sao Pha of other towns. They



also had a chance to visit the Shwedagon Pagoda in Rangoon and pay respect to the Buddha image in Madalay.

She learned about Tai Khun culture and customs from her early years and was raised to observe Buddhism after her parents. She admired her father for strictly abiding by the five Buddhist precepts. One of the basic requirements for being a government official at that time was for a person to observe the five precepts and all male persons had to be ordained to study the Buddhist Dharma. The Sao Pha hosted a Buddhist novice and monk ordination every year. He designated three temples for the noble families to attend: Wat Hua Khuang, Wat Phra Kaeo and Wat Chiang Indra.

When she was 22 years old, she became engaged to Sao Intanond Na Chiang Mai, son of Major General Kaeo Nawarat, King of Chiang Mai and Mom Bokhio. Eight months later they were married at Kengtung palace on February 13, 1932. The wedding was hosted by Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and Sao Nang Paduma and was attended by Captain Robert, the British Government of Kengtung.

In the wedding, Sao Intanond wore the gold robe granted to the Sao Pha of Kengtung by King Angwa and put on the headdress (chada) where Sao Nang Sukantha dressed in the costume of a Sao Nang of Kengtung. The wedding ceremony took two days. The first day was the performing of wrist tying with white strings and chanting the blessing to the bride and groom. The older guests tied white strings on their wrists and gave them gifts. The next day, Sao Intanond and Sao Nang Sukantha were seated on a raised chair while the guests sprinkled water on them in the manner of blessing.

After that, the bride rode in a car decked with flowers from Sao Pha Hpromlue's residence to receive Sao Intanons at Kengtung Town Hall. Then Sao Intanond rode on an elephant following Sao Nang Sukantha to the grand palace to join the celebration party.

Soon after the wedding, Sao Nang Sukantha went to live with Sao Intanond at Chiang Mai Palace. Sao Pha Hpromlue and Sao Nang Bunyong came with her. From then on, Sao Nang Sukantha took the role of Sao Nang Kengtung in Lanna culture at the royal residence in Chiang Mai.

When Major General Sao Kaeo Nawarat passed away, Sao Intanond and Sao Nang Sukantha built a new residence. Although she had not known Sao Intanond well, she could adapt well as he took care of her and their family and the culture of Chiang Mai was similar to that of Kengtung while she got some servants from Kengtung to look after her and her children. She made some Burmese herbal lozenges from Mandalay to sell in Chiang Mai, Lamphun and Bangkok to earn some income to help the family as well.

Sao Nang Sukantha took care of the food in the royal court which consisted mainly of Chiang Mai dishes as well as some Kengtung and western food. These were tea, coffee and western style desserts for the afternoon. The evening meal had local and western dishes.

Sao Nang Sukantha anxiously kept up with the news about political and administrative changes in Kengtung while living in Chiang Mai. She went back to attend the funeral of Sao Nang Bodiphlong.

Sao Nang Sukantha Na Kengtung and Sao Intanond Na Chiang Mai were an-



other link of love and friendship of the two royal families.

They had 5 children.

1. Sao Ratarin Tharanai
2. Sao Vilawan
3. Sao Chan Somboon
4. Sao Phaitoonsi
5. Sao Yerayut

They had a good education and honorably conducted their lives and profession. Sao Intanond passed away in 1991 at 81 years of age. Sao Nang received love and good care from her children. Her religious practice from her earlier years in Kengtung made her practice meditation from when she was 40 years old at the palace temples which was changed to be at the Chiang Mai royal residence in the later years.

Sao Nang Sukantha passed away on January 15, 2003 at the age of 90. The royal funeral rite took place at Chedi Luang Temple in Chiang Mai where their Majesties King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit as well as HRH Princess Siridhorh and HRH Princess Chulabhorn sent flower wreaths along with five sets of monk's robes. The royal cremation with the royal pyre from the king was held at Sankulek crematorium on January 19, 2003.



Sao Nang Vaendip

Her beauty was reflected in the mirror forever



She was another beautiful royal lady with confidence and determination. She attended school at St. Michael's in Maymyo. And later in 1932, she attended St. Agnes Convent in Kalaw and was called "Joan" among her friends.

Her classmates made up mostly of daughters of the royal members of Shan State and those of ministers and senior officials and well-to-do people, Sao Nang Vaendip stood out distinctively, graceful with a white complexion, a mark of aristocracy. However, she appeared friendly and smiled easily. Her English was excellent.

At sixteen she was admirable and praised by all the people drawing the attention of the princes of other towns. Finally, she was proposed to by the Hsenwi Chief to be his new consort. Regardless of her beauty and confidence in her abilities, she agreed to marry the Chief Hsenwi to keep the friendship between the two cities.

The wedding was a grand ceremony. The Chief rode on an elephant leading the procession to Kengtung according to the royal custom. The wedding took place in front of the Kengtung palace attended by a multitude of the townspeople and well wishers. Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng gave his daughter a present of an elephant for her to take to Hsenwi.

As the royal consort of the Hsenwi Chief she performed her duties perfectly. Her good personality and intelligence and her being socialble won admiration from everybody who had a chance to meet her.

When the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Rangoon before WWII, Sao Nang Vaendip accompanied Sao Pha Hsenwi to welcome them. A British writer wrote about her in the book From Edinburgh to India & Burmah (W.G. Brun Burdoch) saying:

"The three princesses who accompanied the Hsenwi Chief were very beautiful. One of them wore a green tube skirt with her hair bundled up decorated with diamonds and gems and flowers spreading like sunrays. She had a strong personality and looked very smart. She appeared as if coming out of a fairy tale. She held her hand in greeting and gave us tea cups and sugar and a cream jug. She also presented us with flower corsages to put on our button hole. I was informed that she was the royal consort of the Chief of Hsenwi, key supporter of Hsenwi. She looked flawless. Her oval shaped face set on a slender neck, her well shaped eyes. Her manner was that of a noble lady."

Nevertheless, the grand and honorable wedding on the basis of political reasons instead of love made their married life unsuccessful. Finally they got divorced in 1947. Sao Nang Vaendip returned to Kengtung and stayed there until she passed away in 1977.



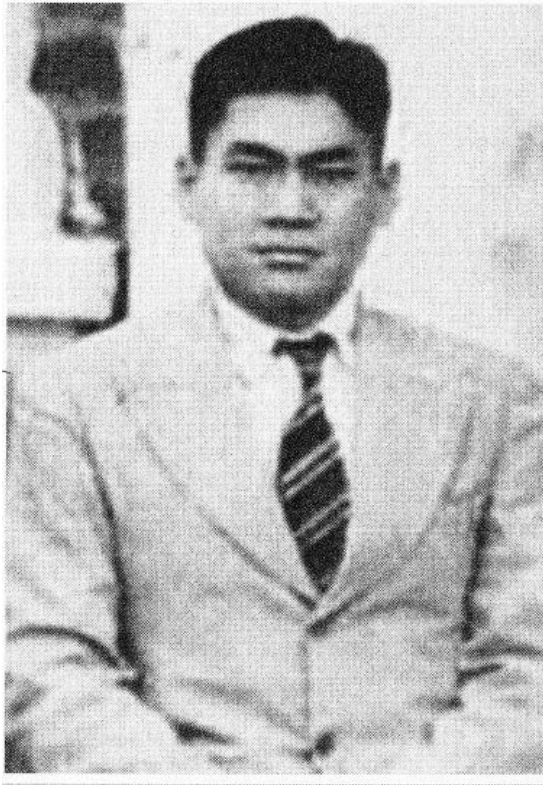
Sao Singzai
The Lion Prince of Bravery

Another son of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and Sao Nang Bodiphlong who always had a good time with his brothers and sisters in the Kengtung palace. He was taught all the necessary royal duties and conduct and was well versed in Tai Khun, Thai, Burmese and English like other children of his father who promoted their education equally.

Sao Singzai studied at the English High School in Maymyo and Shan State Chief's School in Taunggyi before enrolling in Rangoon University majoring in Public Administration. After that, he served in overseeing the security and peace of Kengtung.

He married Daw Tin Mya and had six children:

1. Sao Win(Matilda/Kiaomani)
2. Sao Nang Hom Nuan(Audrey)
3. Sao Nang Hom(Rachael)
4. Sao Kham Zai
5. Sao Nang Nuan Hom(Patricia)
6. Sao Nang Umphai(Cecilia)



Sao Kiaomong

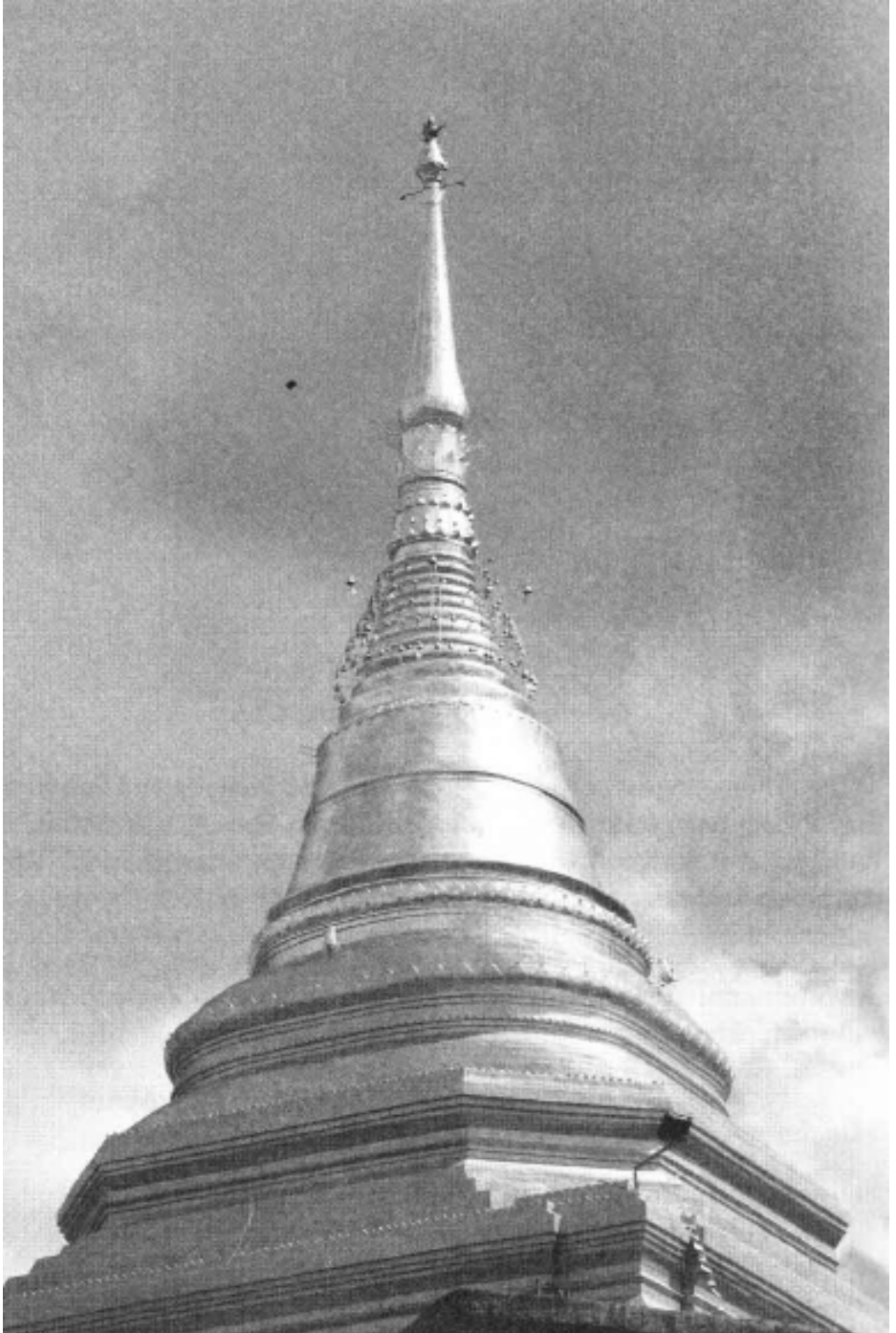
The Heart and Pride of the City

The youngest son of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and Sao Nang Bodiplong born in 1924 and graduated from Shan Chief's School in Taunggyi and Rangoon University. He was a handsome prince who was sharp in ideas, analytical thinking and justice.

He chose to be a judge progressing from Shan, Burmese to the international level who finally became a judge in England where he took residence in the United Kingdom Birmingham.

He married Sao Sin Mya, the daughter of Lai Kha and had 5 children:

1. Sao Santasiri (Awt)
2. Sao Sulanami (Noom)
3. Sao Nang Phongnuan (Dong)
4. Sao Phongkiao (Ouie)
5. Sao Kiaomong (Noi)



4



Sao Nang Daeng



Sao Nang Daeng

The Gracious Lady



Sao Nang Daeng

She was the 4th royal consort of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng with a slender figure, white complexion and big round eyes. A gentle lady of sweet words, she was friendly to all people. She loved and treated all of her husband's children and relatives equally as her own offspring.

She was devoted to Buddhism in merit making and to promoting the culture and customs of Kengtung and social benefit. She was the role model of the young princesses and princesses. She was their wonderful grandmother and was referred to as "Sao Tui."

She had two children: Sao Saimong and Sao Nang Sanphong.



Sao Saimong *The Royal Family Inheritor*

Son of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and Sao Nang Daeng, he was a handsome prince who studied Tai Khun, Burmese and Thai. He was ordained into the monkhood and was sent to study the Dharma at Thepsirin Temple in Bangkok to be the future leader of Buddhism in Kengtung.

When Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng went to the coronation of King Edward VII in New Deli, he got the idea that all of his sons should have a western education to make his city civilized. Thus, he changed his plan about Sao Saimong and sent him to Shan Chief's School in Taunggyi to pave the way for future studies as deemed appropriate.

Later Sao Saimong attended Rangoon University and began to serve as a history and language expert before becoming a minister of Education of the Burmese Government Overseeing such institutions as Kanbawsa College and the Board of Governors to arragne for the British education system resulting in the progress of education for the Chief's children in Burma in particular.

Sao Saimong fell in love with a Burmese author and principal of Kanbawsa College, Daw Mi Mi Khiang and married her. He then furthered his studies at London University to enhance his education and knowledge.

When he returned to Kengtung during WWII, he was sent to assist the British Military in India. After that he stayed in Burma and Kengtung for a while before leaving for Australia to be with his nephew, Sao Sai Long who was studying there.

After Kengtung became part of Burma, Sao Saimong was appointed to be the Education Minister of Shan and Kya until 1969, when the political crisis was over after the revolution by General Ne Win, Sao Saimong entered the monkhood again and spent a peaceful life in Taunggyi afterward.

As a keen academic, Sao Saimong was invited to give lectures in many places such as Cornell University, the University of Michigan and Wolfoon College, Cam-



bridge. In 1982-83 he served in the working group and worked with Wilfred Lockwood and Andrew Dalby supported by James Georges Scott the British Colony manager. His work spread widely in several countries.

Sao Saimong was the founder of the Tai Language School in Shan State and worked with several experts to write a textbook “paplik tai ho suea” (The Tai Yai Language, Hua Suea Edition) in 1939 in which tone markers and vocabulary were provided for clear pronunciation. The project ended due to WWII until peace was established again that they were able to continue the project. The textbook has been used until today.

In addition, Sao Saimong also introduced a new writing system to record the Dharma for preaching. His masterpiece was the Vessentrara Jataka, Poetic Version.

He was selected as chairman of the Shan Language and Culture Society, a great honor to the Mangrai-Kengtung family.

He passed away on July 14, 1987.

He had three children:

1. Sao Nang Noi(Yin Yin Nwe)
2. Sao Nang Thi Thi Ta (Ta Ta Nwe)
3. Sao Khaimong (Khai).



Sao Nang Sanphong

The Moonlight Lady

Daughter of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and Sao Nang Daeng the 4th royal consort, she was an elegant lady of fine complexion and beautiful manners. She was sweet and won the hearts of her parents and relatives.

A good human relations student as a leader and follower, she could communicate effectively in English. She worked for her father and served as the director of the Tai Khun Language School, coordinator of the Fulbright Foundation. She was also keen in art, culture and education.

She fell in love with a Thai student who won a Thai scholarship to study forestry at the school of Forestry in Pinyinana (Naypyidaw) in Burma. His name was Khun Narupanawej (Naru Seniwong). They got married in 1943 and had 3 children.

1. Sao Nang Sopawadi (Dimp)
2. Sao Rachani Sisomwan (Sao Sai Noi)
3. Sao Intanukham (Sai Leng)

After being divorced from her first husband, she married again to U chit Hlaing in 1959. She passed away in 1996.



Sao Nang Sopawadi Seniwong Na Ayutthaya (Salyachiwin)

Her nickname was Sao Dimp. She was the older daughter of Sao Nang San-phong and a granddaughter of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng. Her father was Khun Naru-phanawej (Naru Seniwong Na Ayutthaya). She was born in Penang, Malaysia when her father served as a military advisor in the Malay State: Sai Buri, Klantan and Tranganu. When her father moved back to Bangkok, she grew up in Bangkok from then on.

When she was young her mother always took her along to visit her grandmother. After her mother decided to move back to Kengtung permanently, she also came along to look after her mother.

She met her husband when he was a diplomat at the Thai Embassy in Burma. She had to accompany him to many countries like America, Japan and Brazil, so she had a chance to experience different cultures.

After her husband passed away, she worked as an executive in a Japanese company in Thailand until she reached retirement.

Sao Nang Sopawadi was exposed to the Tai Khun culture and Kengtung royal tradition when she visited her grandmother, so she combined it with her western experience and made use of it to develop Kengtung life and culture.

Currently, Sao Nang Sopawadi continues her social activities going on pil-



grimage and serving as an independent academic on Tai Yai (Shan Studies), in particular issues related to Kengtung and Burma.

She has contributed a great deal to the ethnic history and art and culture of Kengtung while providing support to religion in several areas. She was recognized by the people and the Sangha of Kengtung as the Mangrai-Kengtung family member who has carried out the will of all the princes and princesses in this respect.

5



Sao Nang Bunyong



Sao Nang Bunyong

A Virtuous Lady



Sao Nang Bunyong

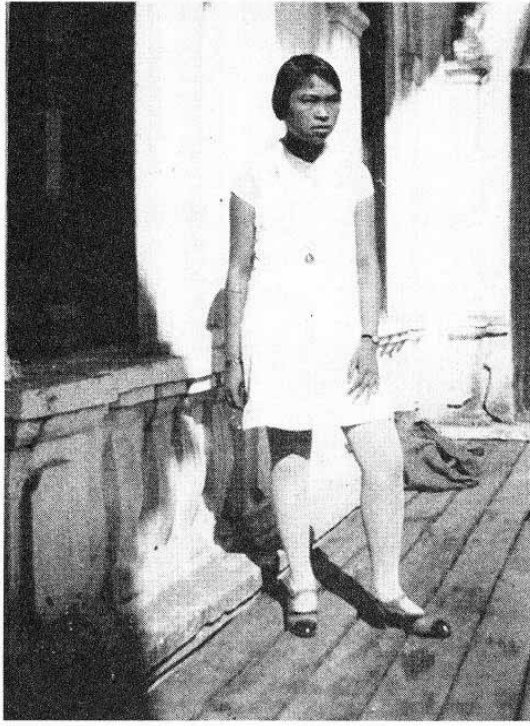
The 5th royal consort of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng, she was the daughter of Phraya Prasat who looked after the general order of the Kengtung royal court. She was also a delicate lady of fine complexion. Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng built a residence especially for her and their children. It was a western style brick building. The interior of the first floor was a reception room whose wall had the picture of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and Prince Boonwaat. There were four small rooms on this floor as well. The upstairs was the living quarters of Sao Nang and her children. Being painted white, the building looked outstanding with the green background of trees and hedges.

She had one daughter and one son:

1. Sao Nang Phongnuan
2. Sao Boonwaat

According to her acquaintances, Sao Nang Bunyong was a virtuous and kind woman. When Sao Nang Phong passed away when her youngest son, Sao Khunsuk was only a year and a half old and still needed milk and the warmth of a mother, Sao Nang Bunyong who was breastfeeding her son, Sao Boonwaat, was willing to be a wet nurse to the motherless prince like her own son.

When the Thai Army led by Luang Chamnan Yuthasat (Phin) of the 3rd Division invaded Kengtung in 1942, Sao Boonwaat representing Sao Pha of Kengtung led the royal family, ministers and businessmen and people of Tai Khun, Tai Yai and Tai Lue to welcome them. The residence of Sao Nang Bunyong was used as the Thai headquarters where the Thai flag was raised for the first time. After Sao Nang passed away, Sao Boonwaat inherited the residence for his family to stay there.



Sao Nang Phongnuan
The Fragile Prince

The prince inherited her beauty and gentleness from her mother, Sao Nang Bunyong. She was a woman of fine taste, creative and enjoying learning or acquiring knowledge.

Her childhood was filled with happiness surrounded by her brothers and sisters. She was a beloved daughter of the Chief and her mother. She received a good education as expected for a princess.

However, her beautiful dream was short-lived due to illness related to a stomach ailment. She was admitted to Rangoon where she underwent an appendectomy. But the symptoms got worse while staying in the palace hoping for recovery. Her death brought sadness to her father and mother as well as her brothers and other relatives.



Sao Boonwaat

The Renowned Virtuous Prince

Sao Bunvadvongs or Sao Boonwaat was the only son of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and his fifth royal consort, Sao Nang Bunyong. He was praised for being tall, dark, handsome, friendly and well educated.

When Thailand invaded Kengtung during WWII, the Thai Army led by Luang Sariroengrit (General Charoon Rattanakulseriroengrit) used the residence of Sao Boonwaat as their headquarters and appointed him as the liaison of the Thai Army with Sao Khunsuk Mangrai.

After the political and administrative change, Sao Boonwaat was appointed as ambassador of Burma to many countries such as England, France, the Netherlands as well as visiting many countries to establish good relations until he passed away in 1991.

He married twice and had five children as follows:

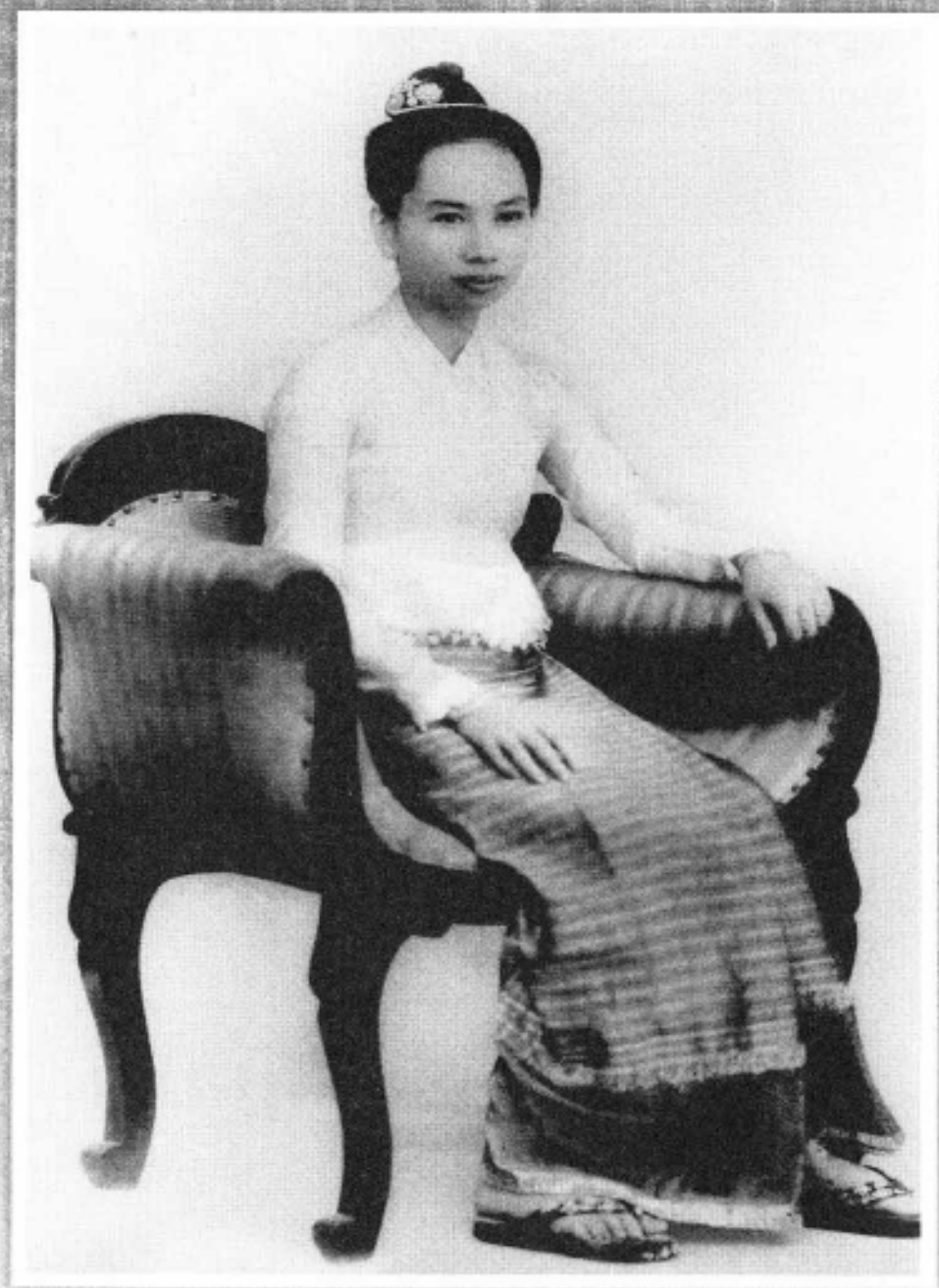
1. Sao Nang Boe Lio
Sao Nang Bupawadi (Noot/Susan)
2. Sao Nang Lao Heng
 1. Sao Sai Boonwaat
 2. Sao Leik Boonwaat
 3. Sao Leng Boonwaat
 4. Sao Let Boonwaat



6



Sao Nang Bodipnoy



Sao Nang Bodipnoy

The Immortal Lotus Bloom



Sao Nang Bodipnoy

The 6th royal consort of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng from Mueang Yang. Her father was the younger brother of Sao Nang Phong, so she was like the younger sister of Sao Nang Phong. In her teens she was the talk of the town in terms of beauty and liveliness, in particular her oval face and fine complexion.

Although she was considered the most beautiful of all the Sao Pha's wives, she was humble and so she was loved by queen and other royal consorts and their children.

She was keen in social, cultural and religious activities. She was the founder and supporter of the Dharma Sakatcha team in spreading the Dharma throughout Kengtung and the smaller towns.

She had two children:

1. Sao Nang Bonuan (Sao Nang Hnot)
2. Sao Yodmong

Her children were intelligent and did a lot of good things for their country and were the pride of the royal family and the people of Kengtung. They were grateful children as well.

The picture of Sao Nang Bodipnoy driving a small Fiat around town with Sao Nang Bosawan, Sao Nang Bonuan and others. At that time only the grand palace had such spectacular cars and the first car that belonged to Sao Nang Bodiphlong was the present from Sao Yodmong for his dear mother.



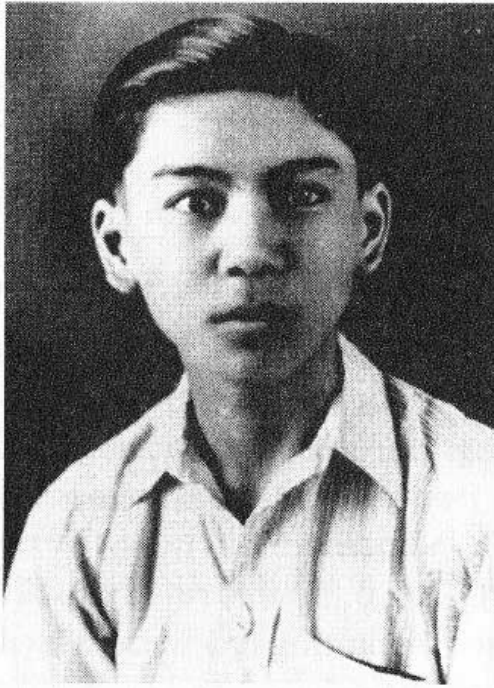
Sao Nang Bonuan
The Glamorous Lotus

She was the only daughter of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and Sao Nang Bodipnoy. As the youngest of all the Sao Pha's children, she and Sao Yodmong, her younger brother won the the love and admiration from their parents. Sao Nang Bonuan was very lively and intelligent.

She enjoyed learning new things. Her handicraft skills outdid others, and she was especially gifted when it came to knitting and crocheting.

She was the product of the royal family who highly valued education. She studied in Kengtung and Taunggyi. She also studied mathematics at Rangoon University. She was innovative and full of leadership. She was not afraid to try new things. Sao Nang Bonuan had traveled around the world.

She worked as an accountant at the Burmese Embassy in Tokyo for two years before she was posted at the Burmese Embassy in Paris. She was admired by her colleagues for her abilities and good personality. She met her husband, Joe Walton Huffman, a military officer of the American Embassy in Bangkok. After the marriage she moved to Los Alamos, New Mexico, USA.



Sao Yodmong
The Supreme Prince

A son of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and the 6th royal consort, Sao Yodmong seemed to inherit the beauty of his mother and the manly handsomeness of his father. As the son of the last wife while his father approached old age, the prince was dear to both of them. He was such a favorite son that no other sons were called to have a meal served on a set of gold dishes with their father as often as Sao Yodmong.

After he finished the primary education worthy of a prince of Kengtung who valued education highly for personal development as well as for the sake of the country like other western rulers, Sao Yodmong was sent to study at the University of Rangoon the same as Sao Khunsuk Mangrai of Sao Nang Phong.

In the meantime, Sao Pha Kawng Tai was appointed the Chief of Kengtung. But after Sao Pha Kawng Tai was assassinated, Sao Khunsuk was summoned to serve as a regent to let Sao Yodmong finish his studies and be able to assume the highest rank of the Kengtung royal court.

Sao Yodmong married Sao Nang Kham Leng and had 4 children:

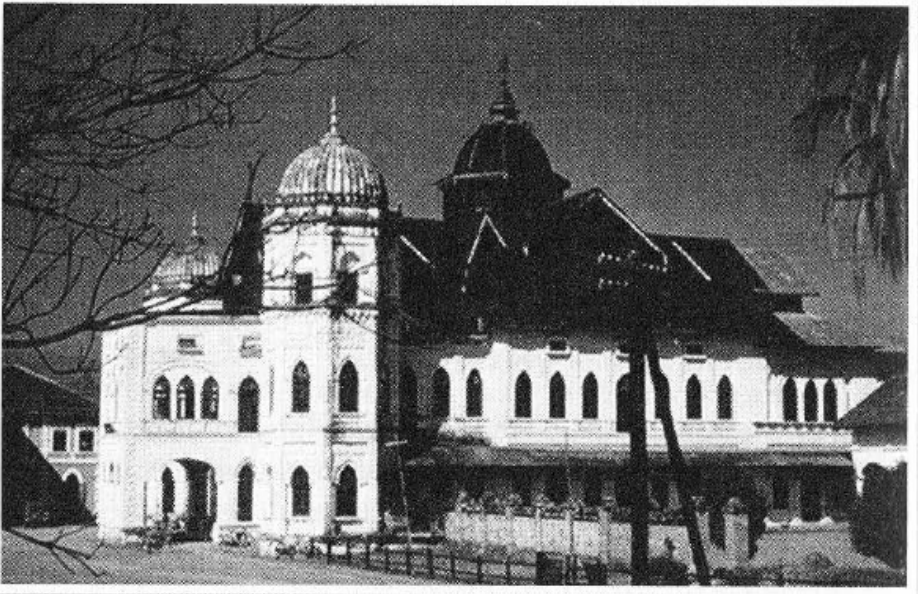
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Sao Siritat | 2. Sao Khemwong |
| 3. Sao Dej | 4. Sao Nang Wanawai |



Ho Luang

From the past to the Present

The legend of Kengtung derived from Tunga Ritsi, the hermit who drained the flood from a flooded swamp when King Mangrai founded the city in 1129 and named it in honor of the hermit an “Kengtung” (or Mueang Chiang Tung). It was ruled by 43 Chiefs of the Mangrai-Kengtung royal family. Kengtung is a Buddhist city where people have continuously observed the religion and lived by the Triple Gems to continually carry on their culture and tradition.



Ho Luang and The Mangrai-Kengtung royal family
will appear in the memory of the Kengtung people
from now to eternity

Kengtung is in Shan State close to China, Myanmar and Thailand. Since the end of WWII in 1948, Shan State and Kengtung have been included in the Burmese administration. In 1965, General Ne Win led a coup d'état and abolished the Chief-ruling system (Sao Pha system) and replaced it with Socialism.

This book focuses on the history of the Mangrai-Kengtung family, in particular



the 40th ruler (Sawbwa) or Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng who had six wives and ten sons as well as nine daughters. Two of his sons became the 41st and the 42nd rulers and one of his newpneups was the last ruler.

Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng was known for his vision and modernity. He developed Kengtung by improving its public utility system, working close to his people and setting a good example of a Buddhist who promoted the religion and culture. He was admired for supporting his children to have a western education as the basis of improving the land, the people and their identity to catch up with progress and civilization.

Besides being a good ruler of Kengtung, Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng was also a good head of the royal family. He took care of his wives, children and relatives with love and fairness. He prepared the persons to be his successors very well for the honor, dignity and unity of the members of the royal family.

The Ho Luang or Grand palace of Kengtung was built in the Imperial Indian style in 1905, when he obtained inspiration on attending the Deli Burbar Defination of King Edward VII in India in 1903. The Grand Palace was used as the royal residence of the Chief himself, his mother, his royal consorts and children of the 41st Chief, Sao Pha Kawng Tai.

All of the sons were handsome and full of knowledge, and were able to assist the Chief in his administration and foreign relations. His daughters were admirable for their physical beauty as well as their intelligence. They served as their father's instruments to build relationships with other cities and towns and were able to understand their father's love for them and the security of the land.

Life in the Grand Palace was founded on the love and good intentions of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng which were passed down to his daughter of the second consort, Sao Nang Phong, Sao Nang Bosawan was a perfect princess in all respect beauty, virtue and intelligence. Her father trusted her with all the treasure, the people and the city. She was able to win the hearts of all the royal family members and the people.

Life in the Chief's court during the rule of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and afterward was full of happiness, sadness, disappointment and fulfillment. But Sao Nang Bosawan was the one who managed to maintain the unity under the protection of her father's love and charisma.

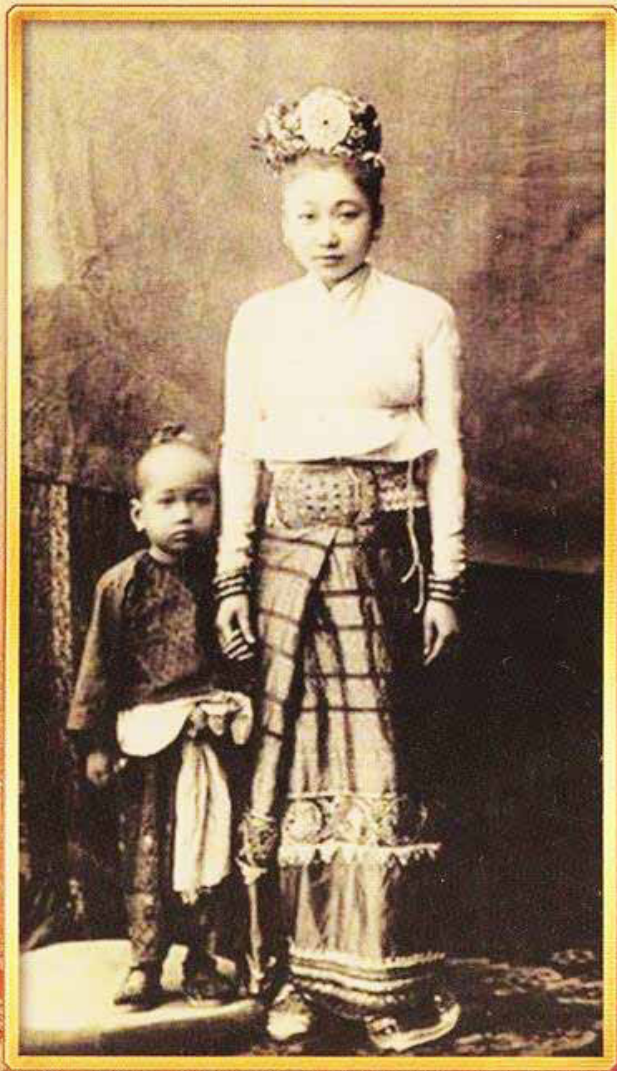
When Kengtung and the royal family collapsed in 1962, all the members gradually moved out of Ho Luang for safety to start anew in various places, Sao Nang Bosawan was the only one who remained at the palace with a few loyal servants and caretakers. After Sao Nang Bosawan passed away in 1979, Ho Luang was closed by the Burmese government until it was completely demolished on November 9, 1991.

Yet, the memory of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng and his royal family remains and has been retold among the people of Kengtung, especially the story of Sao Nang Bosawan who steadfastly lingered with the origin to the last breath, reminding the members of her lineage of what happened, existed and diminished in a very clever way.

The Mangrai-Kengtung royal family of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng, Ho Luang and Sao Nang Bosawan will appear in the Tai History and the memory of the people of Kengtung as well as the descendants of Sao Pha Kawn Kiao Intaleng from now to eternity.

ภาคผนวก





ในประวัติศาสตร์ที่จารึกไว้นั้น
เจ้านางทุกคนคือเสมือนแม่เมือง
ด้วยเหตุแห่งการให้กำเนิดเจ้าฟ้าเจ้านาง
ให้ได้สร้างประวัติศาสตร์ราชวงศ์เมืองรายเชียงตุงร่วมกัน

In the Historical Record

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Who gave birth to the Sao Phas and Sao Nangs
Who made the history of the Mangrai-Kengtung family

ISBN 978-616-348-276-1



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