

An Initial Approach to the Parabaik-Maps of Amarapura Royal Capital

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Abstract

Amarapura royal capital was founded by King Badon in 1783 for which it is recorded as “*Inn AingWai Lei, Myo-gyi-tal, Shwe-pyi Amara, Thar-maw-swahi*” lit. “Surrounding Lakes and Ponds, Build great city, the Golden Amarapura, in Beauty and Prosperity”. With the decision to transfer royal residence from Inwa to Amarapura by the king, there appeared some requisite maps and architectural plans for the building of royal capital and palace, and for political and security reasons. To date we could have collected sixteen parabaik-maps that directly or indirectly concern with Amarapura Royal Capital. Those maps and plans stand as concrete evidences for the study of generic and specific history of the royal capital and as invaluable cultural heritages of Myanmar. However, the problem is that though there are a number of literatures on Amarapura Royal Capital, we have not collectively revealed the spatial representations of the capital that are rare in number. This research attempts to fulfill this requirement and have presented those parabaik-maps that have been spreading at many places of Myanmar by conducting archive and field research. An initial approach to all the parabaik-maps collected has been made for further detailed collective and individual analyses. Some necessary comparisons of map-sources have also been made so as to get more introductory information.

Keywords: Parabaik-Map, Architectural Plans, Map-Sources, Spatial Representations

Introduction

Throughout Myanmar history, there had been a number of royal residences, cities, and capitals since several centuries ago. Whenever the kings of Myanmar founded their royal palaces, capitals, satellite towns, and even empires they would have attempted to record the extent of their own territories in the form of written documentation and/or drawing representations for it is a crucial thing in empire building including developing economy, improving social standard, stabilizing politics, and diversifying culture. Therefore, there certainly have been different kinds of mapping practices for over two millenniums. Like other places and periods of Myanmar history, Amarapura of Konbaung period has also hold its spatial representations that were useful in its days of the past and at present and future as well. These pictorial accounts serve as historical sources for historical reconstruction of the region and stand as cultural heritages, especially mapping culture and culture mapping.

Yet, in order to obtain such opportunities as serving as historical documents and standing as cultural artifacts, there still need these sources or spatial representations to be readily available for both historians and interdisciplinary researchers. As has been mentioned in the Abstract, all on hand map-sources in the form of *parabaik*, accordion like folded paper-book, have never been collected and revealed their significant support for the study of local history and related cultural elements. This leads to appear following research problems and solving research methods to fulfill the need of this research, which aims at setting off the following research results:

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- To collect all available parabaik-maps of the Royal Capital Amarapura, and to keep the maps-sources as national treasures
- To be a collection of map-sources of Amarapura and surrounding areas that can be used by those who have been pursuing it's history and culture
- To analyze these primary historical maps of Amarapura by source-type and map-category
- To be noticed by the authorities that the royal capital ought to be rebuilt in its original form for national, historical and cultural interests
- To be an apply research by accomplishing the above mentioned objectives

Research Questions, Methodology, and Hypothesis

In line with these research objectives and in favor of map-sources those are questionable, there come into sight certain research problems capable of being solved which are:

- (1) Are there any parabaik-maps that are directly or indirectly related to Amarapura Royal Capital?
- (2) If yes, how many parabaik-mapsof Amarapura Royal Capital are there and how can we categorize them?
- (3) Where can we find these invaluable map-sources for general and specific research?
- (4) Are they available collectively at one place or in one article or in one or more research works?
- (5) Why do we need to search these map-sources collectively?
- (6) To what extent do the maps have events, information and data for historical reconstruction for academic and independent researchers?
- (7) How can we apply these collected map-sources and use this research for the benefit of the history, culture and civilization of the nation?

In reality, there are many more research problems that deserve to be solved out so as to be detailed study covering all accessible aspects that are offered by the collected map-sources referred. However, the aforesaid research questions are merely for the current initial introductory study; which would be divulged and answered conducting archival survey, field work, comparative sources and data analyses, normative surveying, and statistical description with deductive and inductive judgments. Both longitudinal and cross-sectional approaches are employed as it is needed at some certain points. Therefore, collection, classification, metadata description of the map-sources i.e. of the Amarapura area would be upshots of the research, which hopes that the hypothesis or expected outcome that every map-source would be supportive not merely for cartography or mapping culture but more broadly for various studies on politics, economics, society, and culture would be truthful and approved.

The very first imperative measure of the course of action is making a collection of the parabaik-maps of Amarapura Royal Palace, city, and surrounding regions. Each map-source has been in the hands of private collectors and at different institutional archives and museums including even an institution in London namely the Royal Geographical Society.³ Here, one of

³ Detailed information including the name of archives can be seen in Table (1)

the challenges faced in collecting map-sources was inaccessibility of some original parabaik-maps of Amarapura which led to accumulate only duplicated or photo-copied ones. More unsatisfactory situation is loss of some certain map-sources, which are supposed to be kept privately and are no longer to be existent for academic and public uses. In view of that when someone attempts to collect and analyze data from these graphic sources similar challenges are bound to happen where lessening of chances to make comparisons with reachable ones also encompass.

Yet, providential factors provided by the sources are also apparent, for instances, existing of a collectanea of some map-sources at a single archive, being full of valuable historical and cultural data that can not be obtainable from other textual and visual sources, standing as paramount references for historical, cultural, and structural reconstruction or relocation, etc. As current study is an introductory approach that focuses only on collecting and classifying map-sources, judging their values, providing researchers with succinct accessible internal and external information of the sources, relevant measures such as organizing statistical accounts, tabling categorized data, surveying mapping areas, etc. would be handled.

Literature Review and Delimitation

There are different kinds of maps drawn on different substances, which have been made since thousands of years ago. Among them are wall-painting maps, palmleaf-maps, rock-maps, parabaik-maps, cloth-maps, paper-maps and so on. As has been mentioned above, this study is to collect, analyze, classify, and discuss all available parabaik-maps that are associated directly or indirectly with Amarapura Royal Capital, and that are by far rare in number. Over and above the parabaik-maps of Amarapura, there might also have been other kinds of Amarapura maps.⁴ However, no one has collectively gathered and academically studied them for the objectives mentioned. Apart from these metaphorical sources, there are a number of literal sources on Amarapura royal capital including both primary and secondary documents.⁵ Most of the scholars who investigate the history or geography of Amarapura or other fields of study on the region hardly ever employ these spatial representations of the capital; some people even do not know the information that there are such helpful parabaik-maps that can give invaluable evidence that are not available in the literal sources being examined.⁶ Only a very few number of scholars were able to use some maps of Amarapura but it was no more than using one or two maps.⁷ Actually, there are hitherto sixteen parabaik-maps that are associated with Amarapura Royal Capital, which can be approached from various aspects like politics, economy, demography, cultural heritages, history, environmental history, anthropology, and of course, cartography. Although there were a number of researchers who had studied Amarapura

⁴ Here, it refers to maps created by Westerners.

⁵ Nan Tei Sadan (Account of Construction of Royal Palace), Yangon, Department of Archaeological Survey, Palmleaf MS. 1047; Maha Thihathura, Amarapura MyoTei Min Ayaydawbon (Royal Campaign of Amarapura Founding King), Palmleaf MS., U Pyannya Collection, Taung Laylone Monastery, Amarapura (Henceforth: Maha Thihathura Palmleaf M.S.); Shwe Nandaw Tei, Shwe Nandaw TheimSadan (Account on Building and Holding of Golden Royal Palace), Palmleaf MS., 1793, Central Library, University of Mandalay; Amarapura MyoTei Sadan, Palmleaf MS. 1619, National Library; Amarapura Myo Tei Saddan Sinmin Thakhin Mintayagyi Phaya Ayatyat Kyauksa-mya (Extracts from Stone Inscriptions of Great Righteous King, Lord of White Elephant, Founder of Amarapura from Various Localities), ParabaikMS.1439, National Library.

⁶ See the list of master and doctoral theses produced by history departments of different universities of Myanmar.

7KhinMyintSwe, Urban Society of Amarapura - The Immortal City (1785-1858), Ph.D Thesis, Department of History, University of Mandalay, 2007; May Nyunt, Amarapura Myo Tei Nan Tei Thamaing (Founding History of Amarapura and Royal Palace), M.A. Thesis, Department of History, University of Mandalay, 1993

from the different aspects and had written theses and articles on general activities of King Badon, the founder of Amarapura, they had not employed the non-literal sources for their diverse studies; this means that they did not certainly know or perceive the existence of these valuable helpful maps.

The foremost scholars who mentioned in a few words over the parabaik-maps were U Maung Maung Tin (Maha Weikzar)⁸ and the late Dr Than Tun.⁹ They provided a list of parabaik-maps that have survived after the annexation of Mandalay Royal Palace and the whole of Myanmar by the British in 1886, and mentioned some helpful external information of the maps. Another person in the field of study was Shay-haung Sarpay Thuteithi Tha-oo (U Tun Yee) who was among those who had got foremost opportunities to access to Myanmar primary manuscripts; he could have produced a series of monographs on historical and cultural sources including the maps and plans of different locations and spaces in Myanmar.¹⁰ In the vein of Dr. Than Tun and U Maung Maung Tin, he could also have contributed valuable information and inspiration to execute detailed general and particular studies as well as collective and individual analyses on the parabaik-maps. Nonetheless, it ought to take notice of that not every kind of map-sources, for instance wall-painting concept maps has been included in their studies. In other words, there still needs to collect and study all available maps of different kinds that are of Konbaung and other previous periods, and that are of ancient Myanmar court artists and architects. Likewise, there still needs to classify and study the maps by locality, type, theme, content, period, and study field of subject. For instance, there was no direct specific study on parabaik-maps that belong to Amarapura by selecting the region discretely. This study intends to fulfill one of these requirements and successive fulfillments to the requirements will be followed up on. Indeed, two contributions to the field of study have been executed by the researcher himself; one entitled “The Importance of Historical Mapping Method in Historical Research: A Study on Myanmar Historical Maps as Illustrated in Parabaik Manuscripts and Other Sources”¹¹ was conducted in Seoul National University in 2008-2009 academic year as a postdoctoral research and another written in Myanmar language was published in a Magazine in 2012-2013 academic year under the title “Amarapura Min Naypyitawei Shay-haung Parabaik Myaypon-mya”.¹² The current essay is an extended study of the latter adding newly found parabaik-maps with verified information. As suggested by the

⁸ U Maung Maung Tin (Maha Weikzar), “Mandalay Yat-kwet Thamaing” (History of Quarters in Mandalay), *Naigan Thamaing Thutethana Sarsaung*, No. 2, pp.81-121

⁹ Dr. Than Tun, “Mandalay Myay-ponmya” (Maps of Mandalay), *Sarpay Sartanmya* (Essays on Literature), Athat Bamar Naigan Sar-ray Sayar Athin, Mandalay: Kyipwaray Press, 1967, pp.385-409

¹⁰ Shay Haung Sarpay Thuteithi Ta Oo, *Nan Myo Nel-myay A-thway-thway Parabaik Pon-mya* (General Parabaik Maps of Royal Palace and Environs), Yangon, n.p., 1988; Shay Haung Sarpay Thuteithi Ta Oo, *Shay Khit Myanma Myo Ywa Nel-pal Pya Parabaik Myay-ponmya*, (Parabaik Map Showing Towns, Villages, and Lands of Ancient Myanmar), Myanmar Mhu Beikman Sarpay Ban, Yangon, n.p., 1984

¹¹ Dr. Tin Naing Win, *The Importance of Historical Mapping Method in Historical Research: A Study on Myanmar Historical Maps as Illustrated in Parabaik Manuscripts and Other Sources*, Post-doctoral Research, Institute of Historical Research, Seoul National University, 2008-2009; See also Tin Naing Win, *Myanmar Historical Cartography: Parabaik maps and Other Map Sources*, Germany, LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing, Omni Scriptum AraPers GmbH, Saarbrücken, ISBN:978-613-8-34509-1, March 2018. (Henceforth: Tin Naing Win, 2018)

¹² Dr. Tin Naing Win, “Amarapura Min Naypyitawei Shay-haung Parabaik Myaypon-mya” (Old Parabaik-Maps of Amarapura Royal Capital), *Mandalay University Annual Magazine*, Yangon, Shwe Minn Tha Press, 2012-2013, 88-94

title of this essay, its scope is just to cover Amarapura region and its own period and it does not include maps drawn by contemporary foreigners i.e. especially, Europeans.

Findings and Discussion

The Founding of Amarapura Royal Capital

Amarapura royal capital is situated at the nucleus spot of Myanmar in Mandalay Region; Before the founding of the capital it is said to have been 18 villages in the region. King Badon ascended to the throne at the Inwa Royal Palace on 11 February 1782¹³ and before the end of the year he decided to move his royal residence from Inwa to Amarapura. He issued an order to draw ground plans of the new royal capital and palace on 13 October 1782 which were made by his royal architects and court painters.¹⁴ Land surveying tasks were assigned to Minister Maha Sithu and Minister Zeyya Ghamani on 20 October 1782.¹⁵ The royal palace was started to build on 5 December 1782. Before the end of December, ground plans for Seven Domiciles had already been drawn and the ceremony for ground planning of these buildings was held on 30 December 1782.¹⁶ The King could have built new royal capital and palace buildings within four and a half months; it was on 12 May 1783, he could have managed to move from Inwa to Amarapura.¹⁷ As it was in M.E. 1144, it is recorded as “*Inn Aing Wai Lei, Myo-gyi-tal, Shwe-pyi Amara, Thar-maw-swah* lit. *Surrounding Lakes and Ponds, built great city, the Golden Amarapura, in Beauty and Prosperity*”. Then, King Badon entitled his royal capital “Amarapura”, royal palace town “Mya Nan Bon San”, royal palace yard, “Aung Myay San-yar”, and royal palace itself, “Aung Nan San-yar” on 17 May 1783.¹⁸ The King had peacefully reigned at the capital for 37 years. However, a fire broke out at Tayoke-tan Ward of Amarapura on 13 March 1810, which completely burnt the palace down.¹⁹ Therefore, he had to rebuild his royal palace second time during his reign. Before the end of next year, on 16 October 1810, he assigned the task to Minister Naymyo Thihathu to rebuild new royal palace providing expenditure.²⁰ Amarapura, which had been royal capital twice²¹ and royal residence of three successive kings ended in 1852.

The Emergence of Spatial Representations

With the decision to transfer royal residence from Inwa to Amarapura by the king, there appeared some requisite maps and architectural plans for the building of royal capital and palace. As it was a newly built royal capital and palace, there came out new idea, features,

¹³ Than Tun, *The Royal Orders of Burma, A.D. 1598-1885*, Part Four, A.D. 1782-1787, Kyoto, The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, 1986, p. 211 (Henceforth: ROB, IV.)

¹⁴ Maha Thihathura Palmleaf M.S. 1784, p. go (reverse)

¹⁵ Ibid. p. go (obverse)

¹⁶ Nan Tei Sadan (Account of Construction of Royal Palace), Yangon, Department of Archaeological Survey, Palmleaf MS. 1047

¹⁷ ROB, ROB, IV, xxv; Teikkha DhammaLinkarra, *Myanma Yetswe Thamaing* (Myanmar Chronological History), Mandalay, Bhamakhit Sarpay, 1969, p.184-185 (Henceforth: Teikkha, 1969)

¹⁸ Teikkha, 1969, p.188

¹⁹ ROB, IV, p. xxx

²⁰ Than Tun, *The Royal Orders of Burma, A.D. 1598-1885*, Part Seven, A.D. 1811-1819, Kyoto, The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, 1986, p. 33; NagaboHteik Tin Htwe, *Yadana Theinkha Konbaung Yazawin A-kyin*, (A Concise Chronicle of Yadana Theinkha Konbaung), Yangon, Yar-puei Sarpay, Third Edition, October 2013, p. 206

²¹ 12 May 1783- 22 November 1821 and 10 February 1842-23 May 1859

modification, expansion, creation, and conception. This led to the development of expertise and skills of royal painters, architects, and cartographers who had to present to the King required political maps as well as architectural plans to the king. These spatial representations were delineated before and after the founding of the new royal capital, palace, and relevant buildings. Therefore, construction planning and incident like the breaking out of fire caused to appear more spatial representations, which were in the forms of parabaik-maps or parabaik-architectural drawings. There were several reasons for the emergence of maps and plans, which included generic and specific conditions in politics, economy, culture, and social welfares. These maps and plans stand as concrete evidences for the study of the history of the royal capital and as invaluable cultural heritages for Myanmar.

Classification of the Map-sources

It is fundamental principle to classify and breakdown the variable research sources and data to get a hold of profound and reflective understanding of the field of study so that an effective observation would be came about. Every kind of map can be analyzed by following manners: method of drawing, drawing tools and materials, aim(s) of the maps, themes or subjects of the maps, contents of the maps, functions and usefulness of the maps, and so on.²² Correspondingly, maps and mapping can be classified by methods, themes, contents, map-types, materials, purposes, subjects, etc. Some examples for diverse classifications are as follows:

- GPS Mapping; Concept Mapping; Satellite Imagery; Digital Photographic Mapping; Hand-drawn Mapping; Video/Audio Mapping; Armchair Mapping; Historical Mapping
- Pictorial wall-painting map; Rock-map; Paper-map; Parabaik-map; Palmleaf-map;; Cloth-map
- Military purpose; Recording Purpose; Expanding and Influencing Purpose; Political Purpose
- Forest, Monasteries, Pagodas
- For historical evidence, for endurance, for practical application, for cultural heritage,
- Historical, Geographical, Geological, Conceptual
- Etc.

It is to note here that even in one classification e.g. parabaik-map classified by material used can be sorted again by other means such as original or photo copied, black and white or colour, ancient or modern period, common or concept map, real map or plan, etc. Therefore, analysis and classification would depend on all external and internal information that derive from the map-source.

The Collection of Parabaik-Map Sources

The earliest evidence that prove the existence of Myanmar historical real maps can be found in parabaik manuscripts of the Konbaung Period. However, it is very few in number. Each parabaik-map or a cluster of parabaik-maps has been collected separately and individually at different libraries and museums whereas some scholars or private institutes have secretly held the maps.²³ As far as this there are only sixteen parabaik-maps that can be regarded as formal map and that directly or indirectly concerns with Amarapura Royal Capital. Although all the maps are associated with Amarapura, it can not be said that they belong to the

²² See Tin Naing Win, 2018, Chapter (2)

²³ See the names of archives or collectors in Appendix (1), Table (2)

Amarapura Period (1782-1858). This is because of the lack of recording the dates. It is obviously found that some maps are of the later time i.e. Yatanabon Period. They are supposed to be drawn by royal painters and architects such as U Kyar Nyunt, Sayar Sar, Sayar Chone²⁴, and so on. The parabaik-maps so far found can be seen in table (1)

Table (1) Original and Unoriginal Parabaik-maps that relate to Amarapura

No.	Original Parabaik-Maps	No.	Duplicated or Photo Copied (Parabaik-) Maps
1	<i>ShwePhwar-taw Auk Kyauk-tai TagonmawYwaYaukKyay-nan Myay-pon</i> (Map of Telegraph-Line from the Foot of His Majesty reach to the Stone Post of Tagonmaw Village) (Black-Parabaik, 38 Leaves)	10	<i>ShweMyo-taw-gyihmaMyayhteMyo-KonmawYwaKyauk-tai YaukKyay-nan Lam Tar Myay-pon</i> (Map of the Distance of Telegraph-Line from Golden City reaches to the Stone Post of –Konmaw Village, Myayhte)
2	<i>BodawMintara-gyiThi-thaungphan-sin-taw mu thaw AmarapuraShweMyo-taw Myay-pon-taw, 1153 Khu-nhit Set-thwinthi</i> (Royal Map of Amarapura Golden City founded and created by King Bodaw, submitted in A.D. 1791)(Black-Parabaik, 6 Leaves)	11	<i>AmarapuraNaypyitaw-gyithiEin-chay 15910, Lu nay 150000</i> (Amarapura Royal Capital has 15910 Households, 150000 Population)
3	<i>AmarapuraMyo Sauk Thit Nan-taw Pon</i> (Wooden Royal Palace Constructed in Amarapura)(White-Parabaik) (Plan)	12	<i>Amarapura Nan MyoNal-myayPon</i> (Map of Amarapura Royal City Administrative Circle)
4	<i>Amarapura Nan-myoyPon</i> (Plan-Map of Amarapura Royal City) (White-Parabaik, 2 Leaves) (CMP)	13	<i>AmarapuraShweMyo-taw MyayPannak-taw(Nan MyoPannakPon)</i> (Ground-Plan of Amarapura Royal City) (Plan)
5	<i>AmarapuraMyoMee-thinthi Nan-taw Pon</i> (continued) (White-Parabaik, 4 Leaves) (Plan)	14	<i>AmarapuraShweMyo-taw nint Pat-won-kyinPyaNal-myayPon</i> (Map Showing Amarapura Golden Royal City and It's Environs)
6	<i>Amarapura Myo Pon</i> (Map of Amarapura City) (White-Parabaik, 2 Leaves) (CMP)	15	<i>ShweKyo That Nel-myayPonPhaya</i> (Map of Gold-Rope Demarcated Area, My Lord!)
7	<i>Amarapura Myo Sin Kyone, Nan-taw Pon</i> (Plan of Amarapura Elephant Keddah, Royal Palace) (White-Parabaik, 2 Leaves) (Plan)	16	<i>Mandalay- Nel-myayPon</i> (Map of Mandalay Jurisdictions)
8	<i>Mandalay ShweKyo That Nel-myayPon</i> (Map of Mandalay Gold-Rope Demarcated Area) (Black-Parabaik, 51 Leaves)		
9	<i>Parabaik-Map of Mandalay</i> (Black-Parabaik, 42 Leaves)		

²⁴ U Min Naing, *Pachi-taw SayaChone*, (Royal Artist SayaChone), Yangon, SarpayBeikman Press, 1980, pp. 13-16

Out of the sixteen parabaik-maps, ten maps are ordinary real maps²⁵, four are architectural plans²⁶ and two are mixed-forms of map and plan²⁷. There are ten maps²⁸ that directly relate to the capital while six²⁹ are indirectly related. We could have identified one black and white map, four red and white maps, one red, grey, and white map, three colour-maps and seven unknown that were whether colour or B&W.³⁰ Moreover, it is found that nine maps are original whereas seven are reproduced or photo copies as has been seen in Table (1). It is also found that five maps have been drawn on white-parabaik whereas four have been depicted on black-parabaik. The rest are not known whether they had been drawn on black or white kind of parabaik. All the maps have to be explored deeper and deeper for historical reconstruction, mapping culture and culture mapping as they contain valuable historical data that can not be available in textual sources and as they can certainly provide important information for political, economic, social and cultural studies.

Conclusion and Recommendations

There are sixteen parabaik-maps that are directly or indirectly related to Amarapura Royal Capital. They can be found at three archives: Universities' Central Library at the University of Yangon, History Museum in Memory of Dr. Than Tun at the University of Mandalay, and Royal Geographical Society in London, and in the hands of private collectors: U Pyinnya, Shay Haung Sarpay Thuteithi Ta Oo, and Tampawadi U Win Maung. This research would certainly provide researchers with all available parabaik-maps in association with Amarapura. Every aspect of Myanmar cultural heritage such as politics, economy, social welfares, and cultural elements of the Konbaung Period can be traceable in the maps. Therefore, it is very crucial to use these rare maps of Myanmar monarchical days by both academic and independent researchers. When we study the parabaik-maps of Amarapura Royal Capital, we have found some defect points as well as perfect points. The lack of systematic recording of the mapping date for almost every map is the chief defect point of Myanmar parabaik-maps. But it is sure that they are of the later Konbaung Period. The life-span of Amarapura Royal Capital was much longer than those of Shwebo, Sagaing, and Mandalay royal capitals of the Konbaung Period. Amarapura had been royal capital for two times during 133 years of the reigns of Konbaung kings. The total life-span of Amarapura Royal Capital for two times was 63 years. In comparison with its life-span, it can be said that such a remaining of sixteen historical maps of Amarapura is very few in number. However, the remaining maps are invaluable national heritage or treasures both for Amarapura itself as well as for Myanmar. For historians and other researchers, they are really valuable historical sources. They should be preserved for long duration. And we should make many duplicates for the learners and researchers and should keep collectively at many museums as they have now been kept separately at different libraries and in the hands of individuals. One more important thing is to search disappeared original maps. At the same time continuous studying on them is urgently needed. Currently, the researcher have been conducting external and internal criticism of the maps for further publication in which more detailed analyses would be performed reading the

²⁵ Map No. 1,2,8,9,10,11,12,14,15,16 of Table (1)

²⁶ Map No. 3,5,7,13 of Table (1)

²⁷ Map No. 4 and 6 of Table (1)

²⁸ Map No. 2,3,4,5,6,7,11,12,13,14 of Table (1)

²⁹ Map No. 1,8,9, 10, 15, 16 of Table (1)

³⁰ See Appendix (1), Table (2)

maps-contents for historical reconstruction. The most important thing is to be able to use them when Amarapura Royal Capital and Royal Palace is reconstructed. For this purpose we must continue to explore more and more reading the maps and field working the sites.

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Appendix (1)

Table (2) List of Parabaik-Maps in Association with Amarapura with Detailed Description

No.	Name of Map	Period	Type of Parabaik	Used Colour	Measurement	Types of Map	Top Orientation	Collector	Access No.	Remark	Present Condition
(1)	<i>ShweMyo-taw-gyihmaMyayhte Myo – KonmawYwaKy auk-tai YaukKyay-nan Lam Tar Myaypon</i> (Map of the Distance of Telegraph-Line from Golden City reaches to the Stone Post of –Konmaw Village, Myayhte)	c.Early 1870	?Black	Coor	180.34cm × 48.26cm	Communication Map (RM)	East	RCAMM / Private Collection	Nil. / No.3	Re-Produced by the Re-searcher	Good

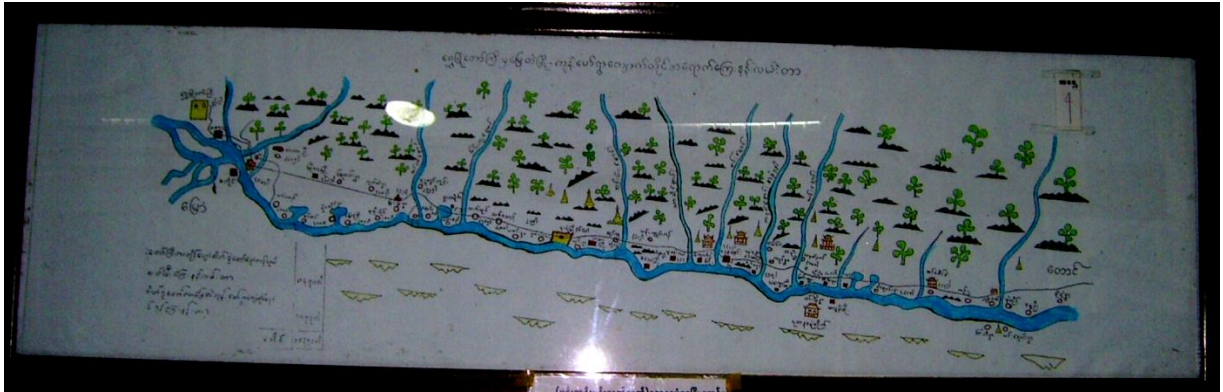
(2)	<i>ShwePhwar-taw Auk Kyauk-tai TagonmawYwaY aukKyay-nan Myay-pon</i> (Map of Telegraph-Line from the Foot of His Majesty reach to the Stone Post of Tagonmaw Village)	c1877	Black	Yellow, Green, Red, White	392.94cm × 37.08cm	Communication Map (RM)	West	U Win Maung Collection (Tampawaddy)	Nil.	Original	Very Good
(3)	<i>BodawMintaragyithi-thaungphan-sintaw mu thaw AmarapuraShwe Myo-taw Myay-pon-taw, 1153 Khu-nhit Sethwinthi</i> (Royal Map of Amarapura Golden City founded and created by King Bodaw, submitted in A.D. 1791)	In the Reign of King Badon (1782-1819)	Black	B/W	119.38cm × 48.26cm	Political Map (RM)	East	U Pyinnya Collection	Nil.	Original	Good
(4)	<i>AmarapuraMyo Sauk Thit Nan-taw Pon</i> (Wooden Royal Palace Constructed in Amarapura)	Later Konbaung Period (1859-1885)	White	Red Line	80.51cm × 48.26cm	Royal Palace Ground-Plan (P)	East	UCL Collection	No. 15027	Original	Very good; Beautiful, methodically drawn
(5)	<i>Amarapura Nan-myopon</i> (Plan-Map of Amarapura Royal City)	Later Konbaung Period (1859-1885)	White	Red Line	45.72cm × 48.26cm	Royal Palace Ground-Plan (CMP)	East	UCL Collection	No. 15027	Original	Very good and Beautiful, Methodically drawn
(6)	<i>AmarapuraMyo Mee-thinthi Nan-taw Pon(continued)</i> (Plan of Fired Royal Palace in Amarapura) constructed in 1144 M.E.	Later Konbaung Period (1859-1885)	White	Red Line	48.26cm × 68.58cm	Royal Palace Ground-Plan (P)	East	UCL Collection	No. 15027	Original	Very good and Beautiful, Methodically drawn
(7)	<i>AmarapuraMyo Pon</i> (Map of Amarapura City)	Middle Konbaung Period (1781-1853)	White	Red, Gray, White	45.72cm × 48.26cm	Royal Palace Plan (CMP)	East	UCL Collection	No. 15027	Original	Very good and Beautiful, Methodically drawn
(8)	<i>AmarapuraMyo Sin Kyone, Nan-taw Pon</i> (Plan of Amarapura Elephant Keddah, Royal Palace)	Later Konbaung Period (1859-1885)	White	Red line	51.31cm × 43.18cm	Royal Palace Ground-Plan (P)	East	UCL Collection	No. 1858	Original	Drawn with exact grid lines

(9)	<i>Amarapura Nayp yitaw-gyithi Ein-chay 15910, Lu nay 150000</i> (Amarapura Royal Capital has 15910 Households, 150000 Population)	1793 Copy Royal Version King Badon	?	?	?	Socio-Political Map (RM)	North	Information From Shay-HaungSarpay Thu-tei-thi Ta-oo	?	Re-Produced	Fair
(10)	<i>Amarapura Nan MyoNal-myayPon</i> (Map of Amarapura Royal City Administrative Circle)	Middle Kon-baung Period (1781-1853)	? White	? Color	?	Political Map (RM)	East	Information From Shay-HaungSarpay Thu-tei-thi Ta-oo	?	Re-Produced a Part from a larger Map	Fair
(11)	<i>Amarapura ShweMyo-taw MyayPannak-taw (Nan Myo Pannak Pon)</i> (Ground-Plan of Amarapura Royal City)	Middle Kon-baung Period (1781-1853)	? White	? B/W	?	Royal Palace Ground-Plan (P)	South-East	Information From Shay-HaungSarpay Thu-tei-thi Ta-oo	?	Re-Produced	Fair
(12)	<i>Amarapura ShweMyo-taw nint Pat-won-kyinPyaNal-myayPon</i> (Map Showing Amarapura Golden Royal City and It's Environs)	Late Middle Kon-baung Period (1781-1853) Pagan Min	? Black	? Color	?	Political Map (RM)	West	Information From Shay-HaungSarpay Thu-tei-thi Ta-oo	?	Re-Produced	Fair
(13)	<i>Mandalay ShweKyo That Nel-myayPon</i> (Map of Mandalay Gold-Rope Demarcated Area)	c1857	Black	? Color	241.30 cm × 149.86 cm	Political Map (RM)	East	History Museum, University of Mandalay (RCAMM)	Nil.	Original	Good / Biggest Map
(14)	<i>ShweKyo That Nel-myayPonPhaya</i> (Map of Gold-Rope Demarcated Area, My Lord)	Later Kon-baung Period (1859-1885)	? Black	? Color	185.42 cm × 99 cm // 180.34 cm × 105.4 cm (copy)	Political Map (RM)	East	History Museum, University of Mandalay (RCAMM)	Nil.	True Copy	good
(15)	<i>Mandalay- Nel-myayPon</i> (Map of Mandalay Jurisdictions)	Later Kon-baung Period (1859-1885)	? Black	?	?	Political Map (RM)	East	Information From Shay-HaungSarpay Thu-tei-thi Ta-oo	?	Re-Produced	Fair (Original Map is now in a foreign country)
(16)	<i>Parabaik Map of Mandalay</i>	Later Kon-baung Period (1859-1885)	Black	Colors	108.5 cm × 201.5 cm	Political Map (RM)	East	RGS, London	rgs534 752; RGS-IBG Collections [mr Burma S.45]	Original	Very good

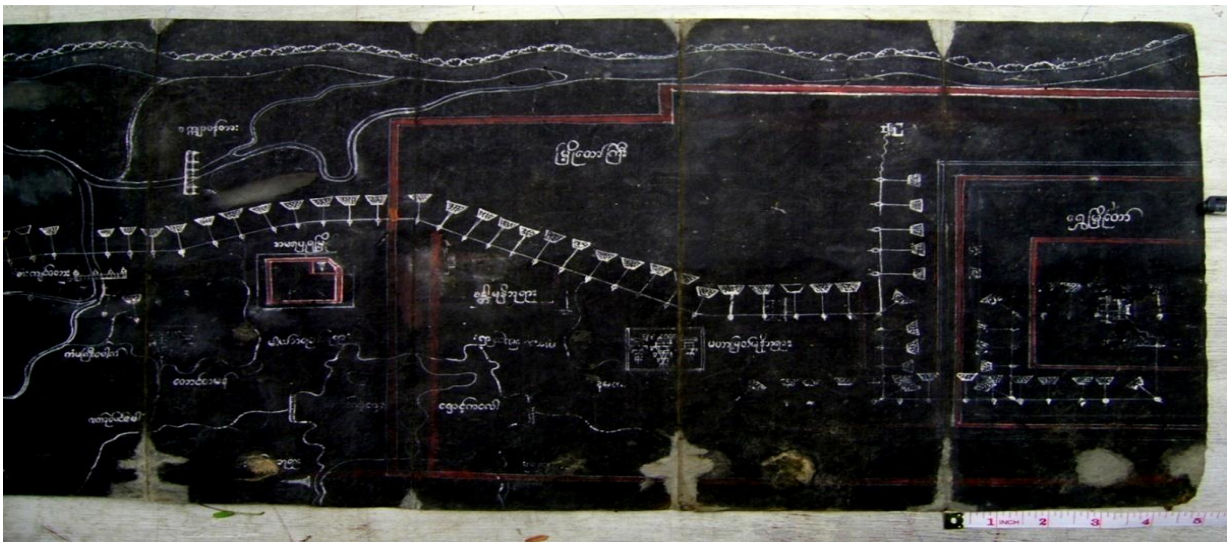
Sources: See Primary Sources Section of the References

Appendix (2)

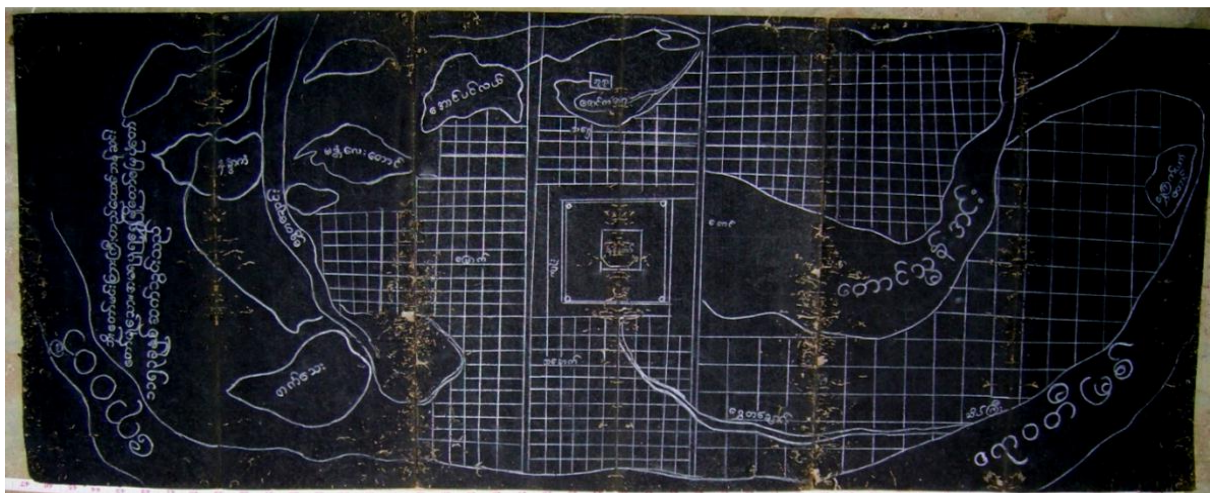
Photographs of the Parabaik-Maps



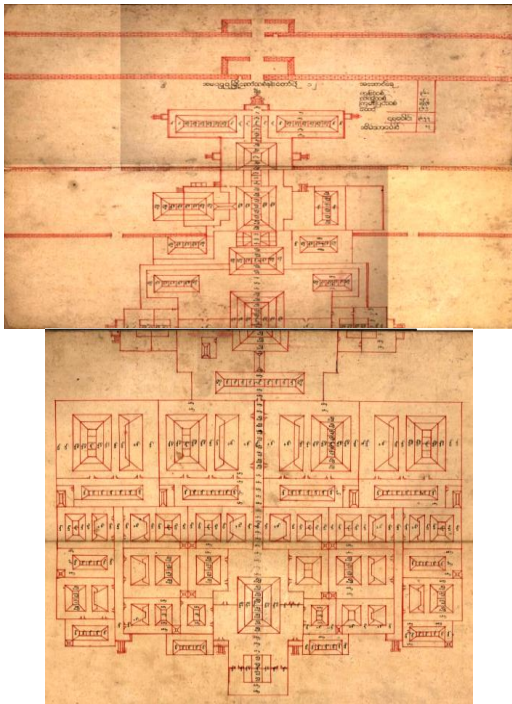
Map 1 *ShweMyo-taw-gyihmaMyayhteMyo –KonmawYwaKyauk-tai YaukKyay-nan Lam Tar Myay-pon*



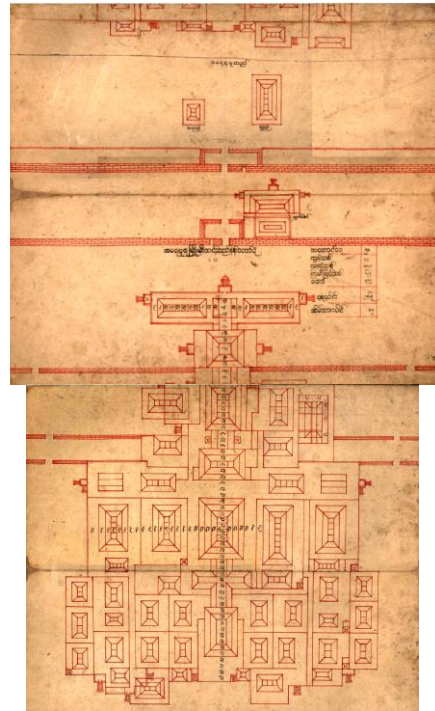
Map 2 *ShwePhwar-taw Auk Kyauk-tai TagonmawYwaYaukKyay-nan Myay-pon*



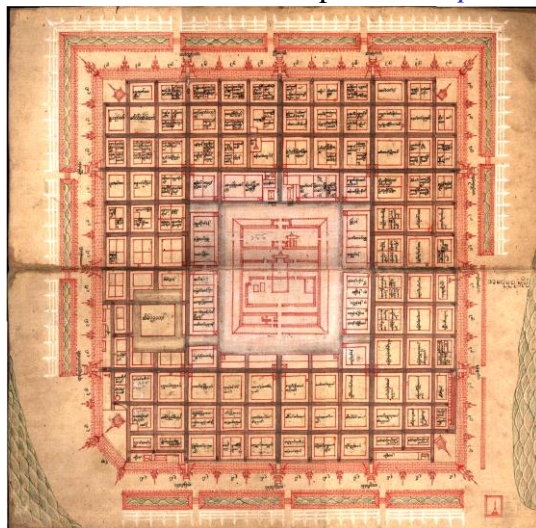
Map 3 *BodawMintara-gyiThi-thaungphan-sin-taw mu thaw AmarapuraShweMyo-taw Myay-pon-taw, 1153 Khu-nhit Set-thwinthi*



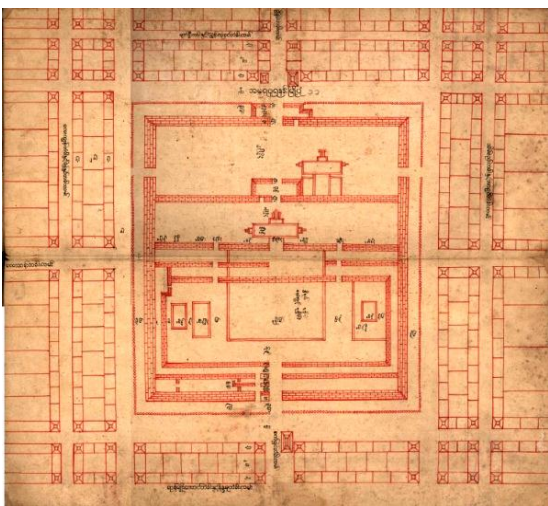
Map 4 *Amarapura Myo Sauk Thit Nan-taw Pon*



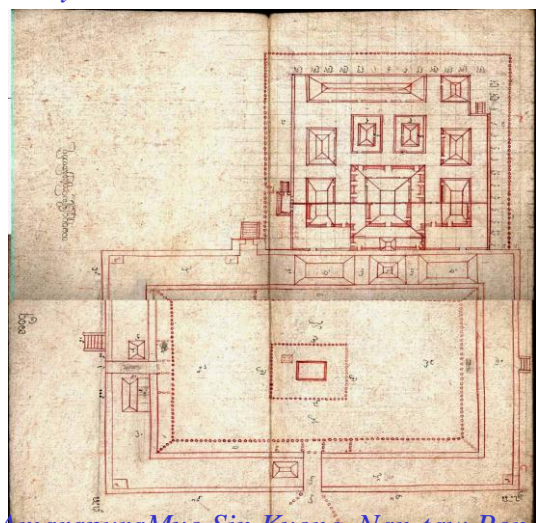
Map 6 *Amarapura Myo Mee-thinthi Nan-taw Pon*



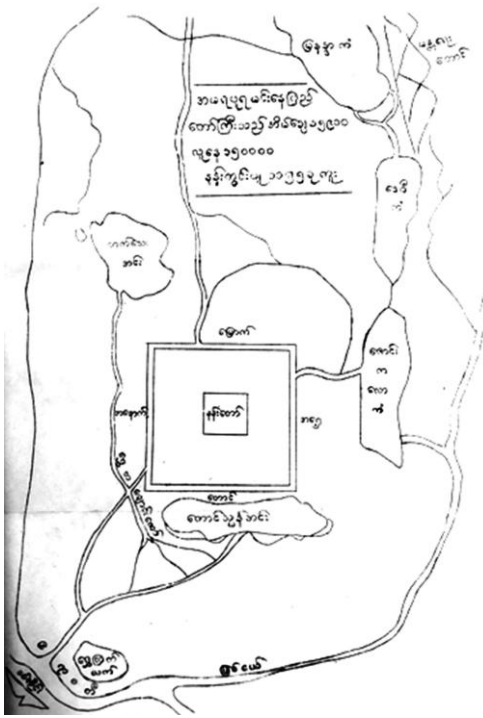
Map 7 *Amarapura Myo Pon*



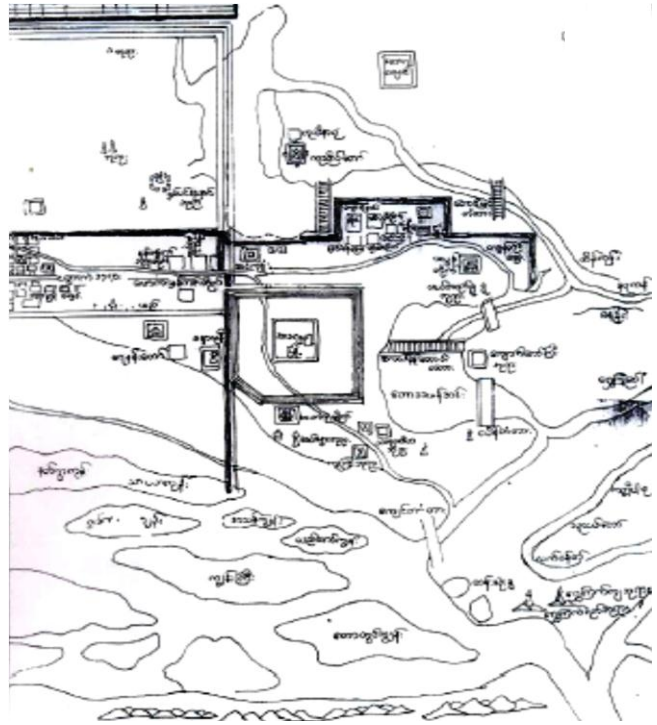
Map 5 *Amarapura Nan-my Pon*



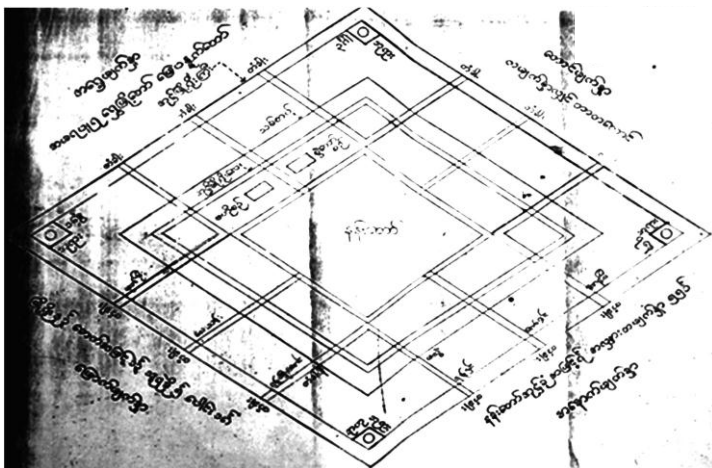
Map 8 *Amarapura Myo Sin Kyone, Nan-taw Pon*



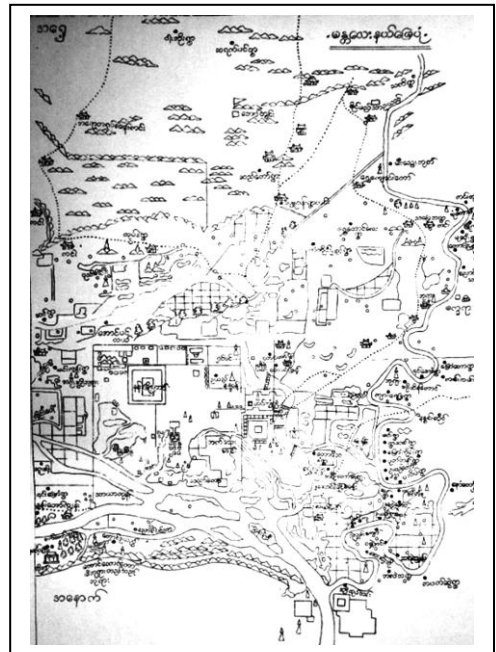
Map 9 *AmarapuraNaypyitaw-gyithiEin-chay 15910, Lu nay 150000*



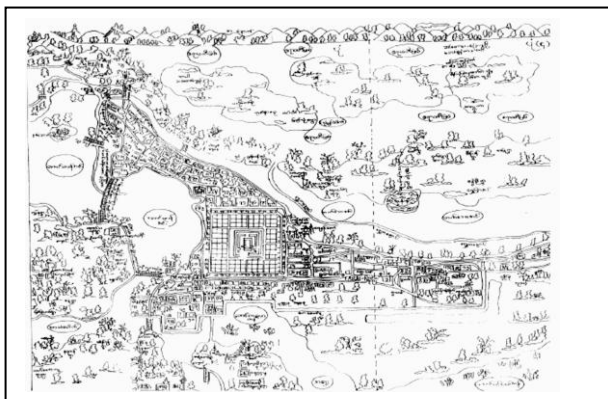
Map 10 *Amarapura Nan MyoNal-myayPon*



Map 11 *AmarapuraShweMyo-taw MyayPannak-taw*



Map 15 *Mandalay- Nel-myayPon*



Map 12 *AmarapuraShweMyo-taw nint Pat-won-kyinPyaNal-myayPon*



Map 13 *Mandalay ShweKyoThat Nel-myayPon*



Map 14 *ShweKyoThat Nel-myayPonPhaya*



Map 16 *Parabaik Map of Mandalay*