

When Phraya Sorn Sourin Phalaxy proclaimed himself to take over the place in
1572 B.C. And named Phra Soumangkhal: Aya Phothaisat the which was over 65
65 years old already.

BURKSH POWHI VIENTIANE THE THIRD TIME.

When Phra Sou Mang Khala Aya Phothaisat was on the throne for two years from
1572 to 1574 B.C. Then Phra Phat Hong Sawady had moved his soldiers down to fight
Vientiane again, Phra Sou Mang Khala Aya Phothaisat could not push them back so
the Burmese soldiers captured him and Phra Nongong with them.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRAMAKA OUPARATH VORAVANESO.

Until 1575 B.C. The king of Hongsavady appointed PHRAMAKA OUPARATH VORAVANESO
to be a king of Lane Xang Vientiane again, and was on the throne for four years
from 1575 to 1579 B.C. That's all, at that time had a man from Antiope saying
that he was Phra Sorn Sattathakirath who was disappeared, now came back to govern
Vientiane again, all the people believed in him and drafted all the men to be
soldiers and fought Vientiane again. Phra Maha Ouparath knew that he could not stand
long enough with these rebellious so he took his wife and two daughters and sailed
to Hongs Hongsavady, but he could not go long, when he reached a THRO (Krony) place
the ship was sunk and they were drowned.

SOVEREIGNTY PHRA SOUMANGKHALA AYAKHOPHONISAT THE SECOND TIME.

When the king of Hongsavady knew that Lane had lost to the rebellious
already then he appointed in remonou to fight the rebellious then captured
leader to send back to Hongsavady, then appointed Phra Soumangkhal: Aya Phothaisat
to be a king again, in 1580 B.C. and he was on the throne until he passed away
1582 B.C. when passed away, his age was 75 years old.

SOVEREIGNTY PHRAYANAKHORN NOI.

While Phra Soumangkhal: Ayakphothaisat died then the royal servants invited
Phrayanakhorn Noi the son of Phra Soumangkhal: Ayakphothaisat to be a king, but
he governed not all the year through because the people did not like him so they
captured him and sent him back to Hongsavady (Purms), because, was not a real king.
That's why Lane lacked of king for seven years till 1592 B.C.

SOVEREIGNTY PHRAMONGKONG.

Until 1591 B.C. the royal servants went to beg for Phramongkong at Burm to
be their king, at that time he was 20 years old and was on the throne for seven
years then passed away. His age was 27 years, he did not have any sons to take over.

SOVEREIGNTY PHRA VORAVONGSA THAMAKARATH.

When Phramongkong passed away already, in 1595 B.C. The royal servants went
to beg for Phra Voravongsa Thamakarath the son of Phra Mang Khon King from the
king of Burm to be their king but at that time he was 13 years old, they were 2

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then Phraya Sene Sourin Thaluxay proclaimed himself to take over the place in 1572 B.C. And named Phra Soumangkhalā Aya Phothisat the time he took over he was 65 years old already.

BURMESE FOUGHT VIENTIANE THE THIRD TIME.

When Phra Sou Mang Khala Aya Phothisat was on the throne for two years from 1572 to 1574 B.C. Then Phra Tiao Hong Savady had moved his soldiers down to fight Vientiane again, Phra Sou Mang Khala Aya Phothisat could not push them back so the Burmese soldiers captured him and Phra Nomuong with them.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRAMAHA OUPARATH VORAVANGSO.

Until 1575 B.C. The king of Hongsavady appointed PHRAMAHA OUPARATH VORAVANGSO to be a king of Lane Xang Vientiane again, and was on the throne for four years from 1575 to 1579 B.C. that's all, at that time had a man from Attopeu saying that he was Phra Saya Setthathirath who was disappeared, now came back to govern Vientiane again, all the people believed in him and drafted all the men to be soldiers and fought Vientiane again. Phra Maha Ouparath knew that he could not stand long enough with these rebellious so he took his wife and two daughters on board to Muong Hongsavady, but he could not go long, when he reached a (KENG) (rocky place) the ship was sunk and they were drowned.

SOVEREIGNTY PHRA SOUMANGKHALA AYAKOPHOTHISAT THE SECOND TIME.

When the king of Hongsavady knew that Laos had lost to the rebellions already then he appointed In xenankou to fight the rebellions then captured the leader to send back to Hongsavady, then appointed Phra Soumangkhalā Ayakophothisat to be a king again, in 1580 B.C and he was on the throne for two years until 1582 B.C then passed away, his age was 75 years old.

SOVEREIGNTY PHRAYANAKHORN NOI.

While Phra Soumangkhalā Ayakophothisat died then the royal servants invited Phrayanakhorn Noi the son of Phra Soumangkhalā Ayakophothisat to be a king, but he governed not all the year through because the people did not like him so they captured him and sent him back to Hongsavady (Burma), cause he was not a real king. That's why Laos lacked of king for seven years till 1590 B.C.

SOVEREIGNTY PHRANOMUONG.

Till 1591 B.C. the royal servants went to beg for Phranomuong at Burma to be their king, at that time he was 20 years old and was on the throne for seven years then passed away. His age was 27 years; he did not have any sons to take over.

SOVEREIGNTY PHRA VORAVONGSA THAMMIKARATH.

When Phranomuong passed away already, in 1598 B.C. The royal servants went to beg for Phra Voravongsa Thammikarath the son of Tiao Nang Kham Khay from the king of Burma to be their king but at that time he was 13 years old, they were 2

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Buddhism in Laos was more civilized and had built some statues of Buddha such as: PHRA ONGTU, PHRA SOUK, PHRA SEUM and PHRA SAY.

WENT TO FIGHT MUONG PHITSANOULOK THE FIRST TIME.

He had come down to fight Muong Phitsanoulak in the year of 1567 B.C. But he could not go into the country because there were the armies troops from Burma to help them. In 1569 B.C. He went down to fight Muong Phitsanoulak for the second times. But he lost again, because his troops were on the trap where the ~~Bur~~ Burmese were staying.

The causes were the Burmese soldiers had captured Phrayaram Senabody of Ayutthaya and forced him to write a message to ~~to~~ Som Det Phra Tiao Sayasetthathirath to hurry to move his soldiers to Muong Saraboury.

BURMESE FOUGHT VIENTIANE THE SECOND TIME.

Som Det Phra Tiao Hong Savady when he got over with Nakorn Ayutthaya already then he moved down to fight Vientiane again in 1570 B.C. This warfare Tiao Setthathirath had known before so he told his people to move away from the town stay at Pak Ngum and left the town alone, then told the soldiers to ambush them, until he got the victory then went back to Vientiane again.

WENT TO FIGHT MUONG ONG KANE.

In the year of 1572 B.C. Som Det Phra Saya Setthathirath Tiao had moved his soldiers to fight ^{against} ~~for~~ Muong Ong Kane because he had heard from Phikhoua Phraya of that Muong had passed away already and had put Phraya Nakorn on the throne, but the fact that this Phraya of this Muong was thinking of rebelling Phrasaya Setthathirath, when his soldiers moved into the boundary of Muong Ong Kane and ~~in~~ there they were beaten by the soldiers of Muong Ong Kane without knowing anything. Som Det Phra Saya Setthathirath Tiao was on the throne for 24 years then passed away in the land of Ong Kane. His age was 38 years old and had only one son borned from the daughter of Phraya Sene Sourin who named was Phra Nomuong and at that time he was 5 years old.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRASOUMANGKHALA AYAKOPHOTHISAT PHRAYA SENE SOURIN.

Phra Soumangkhal old name was "Chanh" and who was a son of Kouan Bane of Nong Khai borned in 1511 B.C. at Bane Nong Khai, when he was a child he had become a vicar and went to work at Muong Xieng Thong, when he got out he went to work at Muong Xieng Thong, because of his prudential CHANE CHANH got promoted all the times until 1555 B.C. He got promoted to be Phraya Sene Sourin thaluxay. Then Som Det Phra Phothisarath appointed him to be a Chao Muong of Pak Houie Luang (Bane Houie Luang was in the town of Phone Phi Say province of Nong Khai) and a major soldiers of the warfare. More over when Phraya Saya Settha passed away

18 - afraid that he could not be able to govern the country so they let his father to take his place. 13

During this time Burma was in the trouble because Phra Tiao Rennong died, Axenankaba or Phra Tiao Nantha Bourennong the son to be on the throne but he was the king with an unabsolute power, that's why Phra Resouane Tiao Nakorn Si Ayutthaya declared independent and sent the armies to fight Muong Hongsavady, That time Phravoravongsa had sent the armies to fight Muong Xieng May and received the Lao families who refused from Burma. But he could not fight Xieng May because he lacked of food, and the soldiers were sick and died a lot so he moved back to Vientiane, his father did not let him going into town so they had a quarreling and fighting between father and son, this war had continued on for four months, then the monks tried to make them getting along to each other again then Phravoravong went to ask for forgiving him with his father then his father appointed him to take over, and he and his family moved to stay at Nakhorn Phanom in 1603 B.C.

PHRAVORAVONG DECLARED INDEPENDENT.

Phravoravong was on the throne already, then he declared independent not being under the Burmese colony. He had two sons: Phra Oupa Nhouvarath and Phra Mom-Keo, in the year 1621 B.C. Som Det Phavoravong sa Thamnikarath had taken his wife and sons to pray Phabang at Nakorn Luang Prabang. At that time there was a man who told them that there was a man who wanted to overthrow him. That's why the war between father and son had begun again but mostly the royal servants were on Phra Oupa Nhouvarath side. Phra Tiao Voravongsa Thamnikarath was so sorry so he swore to his son, then he took his family away.

Phra Oupa Nhouvarath had sent Phraya Vieng to follow them and murdered them at Bane Xieng Deng.

SOVEREIGNTY PHRA OUPA NHOVARATH.

When Phra Voravongsa Thamnikarath was murdered by his son already then the royal servants invited Phra Oupa Nhouvarath to be on the throne in the year 1622 B.C. and governed the country for nine months then died. His age was 25 years old.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRABANDITHPHOTHISANE.

When the kingdom of Laos was lacking of the heirs, the royal servants went to invite Phraya Mahanam, who was governed Nakorn Muong Sikhottabong to be on the throne named Phra Bandith Phothisararath, he was on the throne for four years then died in the year 1627 B.C. His age was 71.

SOVEREIGNTY PHRAMOMKEO.

When Phrabandithphothisarath was passing away already, the royal servants invited Tiao Momkeo to be their kings in the year 1627 B.C. He had two sons: Tiao Ton Kham and Tiao Visay.

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SOVEREIGNTY PHRA TIAO TONKHAM.

When Phra Tiao Momkeo died and Phra tiao Ton Kham was taking over and Phra Tiao Ton Kham had two sons: Tiao Pou and Tiao Soi.

SOVEREIGNTY OF SOM SET PHRA TIAO SOURIVONGSA THAMMIKARATH.

Phra Tiao Ton Kham was on the throne for how many years, it is not mentioned, knew only the time that Tiao Ton Kham passed away and the situation in the country was trouble. At that time the cousins of Tiao Souriyakoumman having a lot, they invited Tiao Souriyakoumman to be the king in the year of 1636 B.C. When he was on the throne already, he drove away his cousins who had betrayed him.

1. Tiao Soumphaou with his wife and Sene Thipnaboua to go to stay at Hue, Tiao Soumphaou has one son named Phrasayonghye, when Tiao Soumphaou died his wife got married with Sene Thip Naboua and had one more son named Thao Long.

2. Tiao Bounsou the second brother went to be a monk at Phou Ho Phou Hong.

3. Tiao Pou and family to stay at Muong Sieng Khane.

4. Tiao Sou Mi to stay at Saphi.

During the year of Tiao Souriyavongsa, the country was now civilized than before, till there were some experts writing books about SANGSINSAY, grand father etc... In the year of 1641 B.C. He had sent the ambassadors to make friendship with the king of Ayutthaya and had built up a Wat Sisonghak at Muong Sane Sai to be the frontier.

Som Det Phra Tiao Souriyavongsa Thammikarath had three children from the queen like: Tiao Rathsabout, Tiao Nang Koumman and Tiao Soumangkhalala.

At that year the HO came down and fought Muong Xieng Hung, Tiao Inthakoumman the one who took care of Muong Xieng Hung took his sister named Nang Chanthakoummary away to Vientiane, then Tiao Rathsabout married with Nang Chanthakoummary and had two sons named Tiao Kingkitsarath and Tiao Inthasome. About Tiao Inthakoumman marrying Nang Kam and had a son named Mom Noi or Tiao Ong Noi or Tiao Ong Nok. After that Tiao Ratsabouttay was in love with the wife of Thao Ko (Mahalek) when Tiao Souriyavongsa knew about that he sentenced him at Phalane.

Som Det Phra Tiao Souriyavongsa Thammikarath was on the throne for 57 years from 1633 to 1690 B.C. then died. His age was 82 years old.

LAOS DEVIDED INTO THREE KINGDOMS.

When Som Det Phra Tiao Souriyavongsa Thammikarath was passing away ~~already~~, after that 8 years until 1698 B.C. (We) Laos had divided into three kingdoms, kingdom Lanexang Luang Prabang, kingdom Lanexang Vientiane, and kingdom Nakhorn - Champassak, ~~because of the following:~~ *The result of dividing as follows.*

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to be on the throne and he was there for two years then passed away.

When it happened like this, the situation in the country was in danger and nobody could be able to be a king. So the royal servants captured Nang Theyy and her husband. (Sene Luang Xieng Lo) to kill at Pha Diao. During that period the kingdom of Lane Xang lacked ~~id~~ kings for three different years. Except the royal servants and the experts of Cambodia took over for a while.

SOVEREIGNTY OF TIAO SAYA CHAK KA PHAT PHENE PHEO.

When it happened like this the officers then invited Thao Vang Boury of Vientiane to be on the throne. He was borned on the year of a horse 1415 B .C. and on the throne 1456 B.C. When his age was 40 years old. The royal servants gave him a new name " SOM DET PHRA TIAO SAYA CHAKKA PHAT PHENE PHEO".

While he was at Nakhorn Xieng Thong, Tiao Sai Mui was rebelled at Vientiane, when he knew like that he sent his people to capture him and kill him at HAD DON CHANH, then gave it to Phraya Chanh Ngok to look after. Som Det Phra Tiao Saya Chakka Phat had his sons and daughters as follow:

1. Thao Kon Keo.
2. Thao Then Kham.
3. Thao Mun Luang.
4. Thao Lasenetai.
5. Thao Visummarath.
6. Thao Thepha.

THE WAR BETWEEN LAOS AND VIETNAM.

Som Det Phra Tiao Saya Chakkaphat was on the throne for 23 years until 1479 B.C. Phraya Pata Lib out Chao Muong of Kene Thao captured an white elephant which was high about 2,80cm and gave it to Som Det. The reputation was spreading out to Phra Tiao Boua Luang the Vietnamese king; so he sent his ambassador to beg for the elephant's hair, but Sene Luang Xieng Lo instead of giving him the hair, he gave them the manure of the elephant and put it in the bamboo pole.

When Phra Tiao Boua Luang saw that was the elephant manure so he got mad at him. Then drafted the people to join soldiers and sent them fight ^{against} ~~for~~ Nakhorn Xieng Thong in 1483 B.C. When Phra Tiao Saya Chakkaphat knew that the Vietnamese soldiers were coming, he was so frightened and he turned the warfare to Tiao Sene Luang Xieng Lo to take over, then he, himself moved to stay at Muong Xieng Khane. The Vietnamese armies took over Muong Xieng Thong.

At that time Tiao Thene Kham was governing Nakhorn of Muong Dane Sai, when they heard that the Vietnamese armies went to fight ^{against} ~~for~~ Xieng Thong, he drafted the soldiers to fight back because the Vietnamese soldiers could not realize that ~~there~~

there were another group came helping that's why they lost and ran out of the country.

The royal servants then invited Thao Saya Chakkaphat to go back but he did not. until 1470 B.C he passed away. His age was about 64 years old.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA TIAO THENE KHAM OR SOUVANNABANLANG.

When there was not any kings in Nakorn Xieng Thong, the royal servants invited Tiao Thene Kham to take his father place in 1478 B.C. He was on the throne for seven years then passed away. His age was 41 years old.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRAYA LASENETAI PHOUVANAD.

In 1485 B.C. When Som Det Phra Souvannabanlang passed away then the royal servants went to invite Thao Lasenetai (the son of Phra Tiao Saya Chakkaphat the 3rd to be on the throne). He was on the throne for 10 years then he passed away in 1495 B.C. He had only child named Tiao Soumphaou, at that time Tiao Soumphaou was seven years old, that's why Tiao Visounlarath who was his uncle took over the controlling of the country for him for two years.

SOVEREIGNTY OF TIAO SOMPHOU.

In 1497. The royal servants invited Tiao Soumphaou to be a king, when he was nine years old, and he was on the throne for three years then passed away.

SOVEREIGNTY OF TIAO VISOUNLARATH.

In 1500 B.C. The royal servants invited Tiao Visounlarath to be a king and named Visoun Rasatai Phouvanath Thibat Sattanakhanaout, at that time he was 34 years old, till 1502 B.C. He sent his royal servants to invite Phra Bang up to Muong Xieng Thong by roads, and ^{keep} put ~~it~~ in Wat Manorome. In 1503 he had built up Wat Visoun Mahavihane and ^{completed it} done with the construction in the year 1504 B.C. Then invited Phra Bang to ^{be} put in ~~this~~ Phra Aram Visoun Mahavihane.

During the sovereignty of Phra Visounlarath Tiao, the Buddhism in Laos at that time was civilized very much until the experts who knew about the Phra Tai Pi Dok, and the way of wearing he had spreaded out until these days, and the first story of Khoun Borom had been writing at the same time by Phra Mahathepluang included Phra Visounlarath and the royal servants. He was on the throne for 20 years and had a son named Phra Phothisarath Koumman. When it was in 1520 B.C. He passed away, his age was 55 years old.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRAPHOTHSARATH TIAO.

In the year of 1520 the royal servants had invited Tiao Phothisarath Koumman to be a king, and named "SOM DET PHRA PHOTHSARATH MAHATHAM MIKATHASALAK KHANAKOUNSON MAHARASATHIPATICHAKKAPHAT PHOUMINHNIRINHTHARATH TIAO". In the year of 1522 he was appointed Mun Luang Phraya Kham Satta to be Chao Muong Phouane. In 1523 B.C had sent the ambassadors to beg for the Phra Tai Pi Dok and Phra Sangkhachao (the leader

13. Tiao Sayavong from Tiao Nhing Inh (Director of Escorting). 13
14. Tiao Mangkhalamanivong " " (Director of Medical).
15. Tiao Nhing Kham Onh from Tiaß Nhing Kham Ouane.
16. Tiao Nhing Inthavong " "
17. Tiao Svattvong from Tiao Nhing Kham Phin.

KING'S ACTIVITIES.

WHICH HE HAD DONE DURING HIS TIMES.

In 1917 French's government had made an agreement with him that made Phaongsaly to be under the governing of Luang Prabang ~~province to be under~~ in 1931 French's government had moved their powers away from Samneua province and let it going up with Luang Prabang. In 1942 still made an agreement to give Houa Kheng, Xieng Khouang, and Vientiane to be up with Luang Prabang province and gave him the power to form up a government in order to govern by the campaign of Som Det Tiao Maha Ouparath Phetsarath during the time of his Prime Minister. But it was still under the French protectorated. In 1946 certified Laos to be under one kingdom and formed up a government by themselves by following Tiao Souvannarath (Tiao Kommaseng) who was a Prime Minister and during that time they had worked with the constitution of the Nation and proclaimed it as a highest law in the country, it begins with the 11th of May 1947, after that in 1949 he had a decree to tell his government, ~~which~~ to beg for the independent from the French's government, which the French's government never refused and they made an agreement on the 19th of July 1949, from that on Laos had the independent but it was in the colony of French, and we became the member of the UNITED NATIONS on the 14th of July 1959.

He died on the 29th of October 1959, became a king for 55 years 6 months and 14th 14 days, His age was 74 years old with 2 months and 15 days.

SOM DET PHRA SAYA SETHATHIRATH TIAO HAD SENT HIS COUNSEL

In 1551 B.C. Som Det Phra Saya SETHATHIRATH TIAO had sent his counsel to tell the Narumon Xieng May that he could not go back. About the governing part it to Phramang Tiao Chirapapha to take over. When that happened the royal council of Narumon Xieng May went to invite Tiao Nakh Yi to be their king (that year he was being a monk).

In 1553 B.C. When Som Det Phra Saya SETHATHIRATH knew about that he sent his soldiers down to fight for Xieng May. About Som Det the chief commander of Narumon Xieng May could not push the soldiers of Phra Tiao Saya SETHATHIRATH back so he went to stay with Tiao Pa Heng Savadi Sourenmong, and he sent his Narumon troops down and back over Narumon Xieng May.

VIETNAME BECOMES THE CAPITAL.

He set Vientiane up to become the capital in 1560 B.C. And he came down to stay at Vientiane at the same year. By inviting the Bawala Buddha and Phra-Sakdhan down with him.

SOM DET PHRA SAYA SETHATHIRATH TIAO PROPOSED MANG THEKASATTI

In 1562 B.C. Som Det Phra Saya SETHATHIRATH TIAO had sent the people to propose Mang Thekassatti, the daughter of the king of Ayutthaya. When he received the message then replied and asked to send the ambassadors down to take her.

At that time Phra Tiao Saya SETHATHIRATH sent his people to take her but she was fallen sick and she could not go. That's why the king of Ayutthaya sent Mang Kao Tot Pa to take the place, but Phra Saya SETHATHIRATH refused. His people told her back and when Mang Thekassatti saw that her pregnancy was sickness. The king of Ayutthaya sent his people to take her down to SETHATHIRATH.

BURMESE EMPIRE PURCHASE THE FIVE KING.

The Burmese came to fight at Vientiane in 1568 B.C. Because of Tiao Sode Noi and Phraya San Lane of Xieng May had no hearted for Burma and they had moved their families and people to stay with Phra Tiao Samsethathirath. During that period, it was the time he went to pick up Phra Mang Kasattti at Xieng A Hana. When he heard about that he was married back with his soldiers but he was the chief commander of Burma went into the country already and captured Mang Khas Khay, Tiao Mang Theng Nam, Phraya Nakhorn and Tiao Maha Ounrath away.

HELD THAT LONKI.

Som Det Phra Saya SETHATHIRATH TIAO had built up THAT LONKI in 1570 B.C. By covering an old tomb; then gave the name to this tomb "PHRA THAI KHAN KHAN KHONLANHAY". After that he went to Thailand and built up another dynasty over the PHRA THAT SIKHONABORN. During the year of Phra Tiao Saya SETHATHIRATH.

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SOM DET PHRA SAYA SETTHATHIRATH FOUGHT FOR NAKORN XIENG MAY.

In 1551 B.C. Som Det Phra Saya Stthathirath Tiao had sent his council to tell the Narkorn Xieng May that he could not go back. ^{and give the power to} About the governing gave it to Phranang Tiao Chirapapha to take over. When that happened the royal servants of Nakorn Xieng May went to invite Tiao Mek Ti to be their king (at that time he was being a monk).

In 1553 B.C. When Som Det Phra Saya Setthathirath knew about that he sent his soldiers down to fight for Xieng May. About Sene Noi the chief commander of Nakorn Xieng May could not push the soldiers of Phra Tiao Saya Setthathirath back so he went ^{to} stay with Tiao Fa Hong Savadi Bourengnong, and he sent the Burmese troops down and took over Nakorn Xieng May.

VIENTIANE BECAME THE CAPITAL.

He set Vientiane up to become the capital in 1560 B.C. And he came down to stay at Vientiane at the same year. By inviting the Emerald Buddha and Phra-Sekham down with him.

SOM DET PHRA SAYA SETHATHIRATH TIAO PROPOSED NANG THEPKASATTI.

In 1562 B.C. Som Det Phra Saya Sethathirath Tiao had sent the people down to propose Nang Thepkasatti, the daughter of the king of Ayutthaya. When he received the message then replied and asked ^{said} to ~~send~~ the ambassadors down to take her.

At that time Phra Tiao Saya Setthathirath sent his people to take her but she was fallen sick and she could not go. That's why the king of Ayutthaya sent Nang Keo Yot Fa to take the place, but Phra Saya setthathirath refused; ^{and told him} his people ^{to} took her back, ^{when} and when Nang Thepkasatti ^{we} saw ^{we} getting over with her sickness, then the king of Ayuthaya sent his people to take her down to Setthathirath.

BURMESE FOUGHT VIENTIANE THE FIRST TIME.

The ~~causes that~~ ^{asaint} Burmese came to fight for Vientiane ~~Vientiane~~ in 1563 B.C. Because of Tiao Sene Noi and Phraya Sam Lane of Muong Xieng May had no hearted for Burma and they had moved their families and people to stay with Phra Tiao Sayasetthathirath. During that period, it was the time he went to pick up Phra-Nang Kassatti at Muong A Hane. When he heard about that he was hurried back with ~~his~~ his soldiers but Im Me the chief commander of Burma went into the country already and captured Nang Kham Khay, Tiao Nang Thene Kham, Phraya Nakhorn and Tiao Maha Ouparath away.

BUILD THAT LUANG.

Som Det Phra Saya Setthathirath Tiao had built up THAT LUANG in 1566 B.C. B-y covering an old domb, then gave the name to this domb "PHRA THAT CHEDY LOKA CHOULAMANY" After that he went to Thakhek and built up another domb by covering PHRA THAT SIMHOTABOUN. During the year of Phra Tiao Saya Setthathirath, the

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of the monks) from Nakorn Xieng May, in 1524 B.C. It had a royal family from Vietnam named Boua kouan xiao and one servant named Kong Kang plus 3000 people to be under his protection, in 1525 B.C. He became a monk and stayed at Wat Visoun Mahavinhano.

In 1527 B.C. He had a decree to his people to stop believing in ghost, in 1532 B.C. Chao Muong Xieng Khouang was rebelled and would not agree to pay taxes, but he forced them down in two years. After that in 1533 B.C. He went to stay in Vientiane, in 1535 he sent the armies up to fight for Phitsanoulouk, in 1539 B.C. He went ^{to} THAT PHANOM and let 3000 people to clean the THAT, in 1540 B.C. Som Det Phra Tiao Athit Yarath declared war ^{to against} with Vientiane, but he was beaten by Sene Luang Lane Xang Chao Muong of Nakorn Thakek ^{and} with Phraya Sangnam.

Some Det Phra Phothisarath Tiao had three boys and three girls:

1. Tiao Setthavangso borned with Nang Ngot Kham who was the daughter of the king of Xieng May.
2. Phra Lane Lang borned with the left side queen who was the daughter of the people of Ayutthaya.
3. Tiao Tha Heua or Phra Voravangso borned with the first maid and who was the daughter of Tiao Khoua The Pha.
4. Tiao Nang Keo Kommary.
5. Tiao Nang Kham Lau or Tiao Nang Thene Kham.
6. Nang Kham Khay.

In 1547 Som Det Phra Muong Keth Keo king of Xieng Nay was passing away, he had no son to take over, so the royal servants came down and invited Tiao Setthavangso to be the king of Xieng May. At that time he was 14 years old and Tiao Phothisarath followed his son to Xieng May, Som Det Phra Tiao Boureng Nong the king of Burma had sent his ambassador down to make friendship with Laos.

While he was coming back to Nakorn Xieng Thong, he had brought the Emerald Buddha and Phra Sekkham which stayed at Wat Bouppharam with him. He passed away in 1550. His age was 43 years old. Because he was showing to the ambassadors how to capture the elephant and the elephant was fallen on him.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA SAYA SETTHATHIRATH TIAO.

SOM DET PHRA ^{NTA} SAYA SETTHATHIRATH TIAO or TIAO SETTHAVANGSO borned at the year of 1534 B.C. He was a king of Nakorn Xieng Man 1548 to 1550 B.C. Then came back to Nakorn Xieng Thong because of his father had passed away.

The royal servants thought that Lane Xang had no more heirs to take the place that's why, they asked Setthathirath to be their king and named "Phra Ou Phay Phou Vanathathipat Sisattanakha Hout".

Up to 277 B.E (264 B.C) the Chinese King named Chin Si Hong Te whose built the big wall in China which had about 5,000 000 meters long , sent down the armies and fought the Nakhorn Ngiao. The Nakhorn Ngiao left the country to the Chinese in the year of 326 B.E (265 B.C) then moved down to join the others.

When They have forced up already then they set up another capital called Nakhorn Pha Ngai (1) Imperial Meng and Meng were acted as a King , at that time and the Chinese King named Yu Ti ~~sent~~^{sent} his ambassador to look for the Buddhists in India, these ambassadors wanted to cross Nakhorn Pha Ngai but the King would not let them across so the King Yu Ti got mad and sent the armies down to fight (Imperial) Nakhorn Meng and he had against them for many years, at last it became under the Chinese during the year of 454 B.E.

In 552 B.E. (9)B.C China had a rebellion a rebellion so (Imperial) Nakhorn Var inherited of Pha Ngiao took advantage of proclaiming the independent not under the Chinese and govern themselves until 593 B.E (50 B.C) and this had been beating by the Chinese then surrendered to be under the Chinese.

During this time the Lao people spread out into two groups.

1./ The one stays in Pha Ngai called AI LAO.

2./ The one stayed in the South called Ngai Lao.

In 600 B.E (57 B.C) there was a Chinese King named Ming Ty had dreamed up about a ray which descended into the sky on the West. So the soothsayer told him that this ray was a new religion named (Fo) was civilized religions in India. When he heard about those , he sent a group of ambassador to India and these people would not come back for seven years. When they came back they had a statue of Buddha statue, and these monks believed in the Mahayan doctrine. Ming Ty was a great believer in the religion , he spreaded out to the neighbors' country. At that time , there was a king named Khone Luang Litalao stayed in Nakhorn Ngai Lao in the Kingdom of Hong Se and believed the Buddhism in the year 600 but in the Mahayan doctrine .

In 631 B.E (76 B.C) Litalao passed away and his son took over , at that time the Chinese thought Nakhorn Ngai was under the Chinese protectorate , so Chinese sent the people to look after, but Khone Lal Lao son of Litalao would not agree with that , that's why the Chinese came down and took over and asked the Lao people to pay tax one gentleman two thirds with a bag of salt.

From that on, the Lao people always moved down to the South.

PART 4

Kingdom of Hong Se or Nakhon Chao.

Hong Se was a big pond on the west side of the Mekong river in the boundary of Laos

Up to 297 B.E (246 B.C) the Chinese King named Chin Si Hong Te whose built the big wall in China which had about 5.000 000 meters long , sent down the armies and fought the Nakhorn Ngiao. The Nakhorn Ngiao lost the country to the Chinese in the year of 328 B.E (205 B.C) then moved down to join the others.

When They have formed up already then they set up another capital called Nakhorn Phe Ngai (1) imperial Meng and Moun were acted as a King , at that time and the Chinese King named Vu Ti ^{sent} ~~had sent~~ his ambassador to look for the Buddhishm in India, those ambassadors wanted to cross Nakhorn Phe Ngai but the King would not let them across so the King Vuti got mad and sent the armies down to fight (imperial) Khoune Meng and he had against them for many years, at last it became under the Chinese during the year of 456 B.E.

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In 621 B.E (78 B.C) LiMao passed away and his son took over , at that time the Chinese thought Nakhorn Ngai was under the Chinese protectorated , so Chinese sent the people to look after. But Khoune Lai Lao son of LiMao would not agree with that , that's why the Chinese came down and took over and asked the Lao people to pay tax one gentleman two thirds with a bag of salt.

From that one, the Lao people always moved down to the South.

PART 4

KingDom of NongSe or Nan Chao.

Nong Se was a big pond on the east side of the Mekong river in the boundary of Yunna

INTRODUCTION.

Summary of
The way of writing the summary of Lao history. I would like to introduce to the readers the summary of Lao history that I have copied from the beginning in the history of Laos.

Part 3 (The old Kingdom of Laos) from the Ministry of Education.

There are two points to talk about.

- a. In order to fix it up with the geographical about the immigration of the Lao people.
- b. In order to let you know what happened from the old history of Laos and up to to date, then use the intelligent and idea to work out the ^{part} ~~pass~~, the future and right now they change their minds to make it suitable as the situation of the country .

I would like you to know that's why I write the summary of the history for you to read in order to give you more ideas and more knowledges.

I hope this summary of the history would let you ^{be aware of the} go into the fact of the hap-
origin
~~pening~~ of the Lao people.

Summary of the history: part 3.

The old Kingdom of Laos.

Lao had settled in the land between Hwang Ho and YangseKiang River which were in China of Moug SeSouane and then became two big cities.

- 1. Moug Lung began with the Hwang Ho river at the Northern part.
- 2. Muong Pa began with the south of the Hwang Ho and the Northern part of SeSouane.

After that we set up another Moug and named it (Moug Ngiao). But the big and important Moug at that time was Moug Pa. The Indian people called the Lao people (Mung) The King of China sent his Ambassador to make the friendship at Nakhorn Pa.

MONGOLS

After that about 843 years B.C. The ~~Tai~~ people came in and fought the Chinese then continued on to Laos at Nakhorn Lung . The Lao people at Nakhorn Lung immigrated down to Nakhorn Pa and Nakhorn Ngiao of their own, but they continued on down to the South of Moug SeSouane then to Moug Kouï Chui, Kuang Tung , Kuang Say, and Yunnan of the Chinese people at these days. At that time the Chinese called the Lao people Tay (this word because ~~the~~ Thai) ^{however} anyway the Nakhorn Pa still kept their independence.

Up to 205 B.C (before 339 B.C) the lao people at Nakhorn Pa were again fought by the Chinese .

The Lao people fought, back, at last were beaten by the Chinese then escaped to form up with the others.

PHRA TIAO ANOU FOUNDED THE INDEPENDENT.

In 1826 B.C. After Tiao Anou came back from Thailand, then he decided to discuss with Tiao Nai Borom Vongseanwong and his officers about getting the independent. And he had sent the jewels to Tiao Manthathourath to co-operate for the nation, but it was useless. nevertheless he told the king of Thailand about his story.

Phra Tiao Anou sent his armies out in 1827 B.C. And fought Nakhorn Ratchasima, Saraboury. Tiao Oupareth Stit who had arrived to King Souvannaphoum had betrayed Tiao Anou not only that he told the council of Thailand named Phraya Sourigaphandy to tell the king at Bangkok. The cause of Phra Tiao Oupareth ~~66~~ betrayed this time, because he wanted to be the king after Tiao Anou finished his power.

After not too long, Tiao Anou knew that on the Bangkok side had sent their major soldiers down, so he moved back to stay at Nong Boualanchou in the 23rd of May 1827 B.C.

The Thai armies had met Phraye in the chief commander of Laos in the 12th May 1827 till the 14th May at the same month then the armies moved away, when that happened the Thai armies then went into Vientiane. then moved all the people to settle at Esaboury, Hong Saraboury, Hong Souphanboury and Hong Nakhon Seng of Thailand.

Phra Tiao Anou after he had lost the country then he went to stay with Phra Viet Nam then got Vientiane back again in 27/7/1828. Then lost again in 19th of October. When he lost for the second time he went to stay with the king of China, but when he got to Hong Phoung then Tiao Nai Muong Phoung captured him and sent him to Thailand Bangkok, that means the ended of kings of Vientiane. So Phra Tiao Anou to sent to ~~Vientiane~~ Thailand, then he sent his armies to take Tiao Nai to Vietnam and killed him.

THE KINGDOM OF HONG PHRABANG.

(THE TIME OF LOSING THE INDEPENDENT)

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA MANTHATHOURATH.

When Phra Tiao Anou death died, ~~then~~ Tiao Manthathourath took his place to be the king, and he became a monk with the king of Thailand ~~the king~~ sent out in 1826 B.C. and governed the country the same as before.

Phra Tiao Manthathourath had nine sons and six daughters but nine sons were Tiao Seng, Tiao Chantharath, Tiao Phoungthong, Tiao Ouchan, Tiao Soukhan, Tiao Souvannaphoum, Tiao Soukhan, Tiao Phoungthong, Tiao Soukhan.

His daughters: Tiao Nang Nakhon, Tiao Nang Siam, Tiao Nang Chongkhan, Tiao Nang Kongsan, Tiao Nang Siam, Tiao Nang Chongkhan.

Phra Tiao Manthathourath was on the throne for 60 years then died in 1828 B.C.

In 1826 B.C. After Tiao Anou came back from Thailand, then he decided to discuss with Tiao Nai Borom Vongsanouvong and his officers about getting the independent. And he had sent the jewels to Tiao Manthatourath to co-operate for the nation, but it was useless. nevertheless he told the king of Thailand about this story.

Phra Tiao Anou sent his armies out in 1827 B.C. And fought Nakhorn Rathasima, Saraboury. Tiao Ouparath Stit who had arrived to Muong Souvannaphoum had betrayed Tiao Anou not only that he told the council of Thailand named Phraya Souriyaphakdy to tell the king at Bangkok. The causes of Phra Tiao Ouparath Stit betrayed this time, because he wanted to be the king after Tiao Anou finished his power.

After not too long, Tiao Anou knew that on the Bangkok side had sent their major soldiers down, so he moved back to stay at Nong Boualamphou in the 23rd of May 1827 B.C.

The Thai armies had met Phrayanarin the chief commander of Laos in the 1st May 1827 till the 4th May at the same month then the armies moved away, when that happened the Thai armies then went into Vientiane. then moved all the people to settle at Bopboury, Muong Saraboury, Muong Souphanboury and Muong Nakhorn Say of Thailand.

Phra Tiao Anou after he had lost the country then he went to stay with Phratiao Kung Vietnam then got Vientiane back again in 27/7/1828. Then lost again in 19th of October. When he lost for the second time he went to stay with the king of China; but when he got to Muong Phouane then Tiao Noi Muong Phouane captured him and sent him to Thailand Bangkok, that means the ended of kings of Vientiane. Som Det Phra Tiao Anou to ^{Wan} sent to ~~Tiao Noi~~ Thailand, then he sent his armies to take Tiao Noi to Vietnam and killed him.

THE KINGDOM OF LUANG PRABANG.

(THE TIME OF LOSING THE INDEPENDENT)

SOVEREIGNTY OF TIAO MANTHATOURATH.

When Phra Tiao Anou Routha died, ~~already then~~ ^{he came} Tiao Manthatourath took his place to be the king, and he became a monk with the king of Thailand ^{he disolved} ~~(the sixth)~~ and ^{again} came out in 1826 B.C. and governed the country the same as before.

Phra Tiao Manthatourath had nine sons and six daughters the nine sons were: Tiao Seum, Tiao Chantharath, Tiao Phoneuathong, Tiao Ounekham, Tiao Bouakham, Tiao Bouaraphanh, Tiao Southisane, Tiao Phothisanw, Tiao Souphan.

His daughters: Tiao Nang Nhotkham, Tiao Nang Simma, Tiao Nang thongthip, Tiao Nang Mengkham, Tiao Nang Simphaly, Tiao Nang Thongsouk.

Phra Tiao Mantharourath was on the thrown for 60 years then died in 1836 B.C.

His age was 64 years old.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA TIAO SOUKASEUM.

When Phra Tiao Manthatourath died then the Thai government nominated Tiao Oune Keo to take over the country until 1838 B.C. Then invited Tiao Soukaseum to be the king of Luang Prabang.

Phra Tiao Soukaseum had six sons and seven daughters, his sons were: Tiao Kham Ngao, Tiao Bounphet, Tiao Phommachack, Tiao Khamseng, Tiao Phomma and Tiao Inthachak.

His daughters: Tiao Nang~~g~~ Kanlaya, Tiao Nang Khamonh, Tiao Nang Boutsady, Tiao Nang Bappa, Tiao Nang Khamsone, Tiao Nang Ounkham, Tiao Nang Khampong.

Phra Tiao Soukaseum was on the throne for 16 years then died in 1850. His age was 53 years old.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA TIAO CHANTHARATH.

Till 1852 B.C. Tiao Chantharath (second son of Mantharourath) became a king and begged for Phrabang ^{from} Thailand in 1866 B.C. And he was on the throne until 1872 B.C. then died.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA TIAO OUNE KHAM.

Phra Tiao Oune Kham became the king in 1872 B.C. Continued with Phra Tiao Chantharath, he had 5 sons: Tiao Khamsouk, Tiao Sisouphanh, Tiao Khamngao, Tiao Khampane, Tiao Sousay.

During his sovereignty had the HO flag, Stripe flag, Yellow flag, Ho black flag came down and fought all over the towns in Laos. At the northern part in 1872 B.C. These HO had come down and fought Vientiane in 1885 B.C. About Oune kham, he moved down to stay at Muong Paklay.

When the war of HO was in peace already, the Thai government had known Phra Tiao Oune Kham was old so they moved him to be the king of Muong Changvang and appointed Tiao Khamsouk to take his place and named Phra Tiao Sakrin.

Phra Tiao Luang Oune Kham died in 1895 B.C. His age was 84 years old, and being on the throne for 23 years.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA TIAO KHAMSOUK (PHRA TIAO SAKRIN).

When Phra Tiao Sakrin was on the throne for three years like in 1892 B.C. Thai gave the land on the left side of Mekong river which was one fourth of Laos land to give to french, that's why french governed Laos from that on, he died in 1903.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA TIAO SAYAKOUMMANE.

Phra Tiao Sayakoummane governed the country until 1778 B.C. Then he was beaten by the Thai soldiers. About Phra Tiao Sayakoummane having one son named, Tiao Nomuong and two daughters named Tiao Pom Koua Mary and Tiao Thone keo.

In 1791 B.C. Xieng Keo Bane Khao Ong rebelled and sent the armies to fight Na-

why we, the people of one nation must learn to know about the history of our land and during the sovereignty of each king, about the changing of each king. So we again have to get away with it and protect ourselves, don't let it follow the old track.

In this, I like to talk about the sovereignty of King Tiao Fa Ngoun because it has exact time, month, year, and make it suitable for teaching which has an exact time as the schedule has set up:

THE FACT OF THE HISTORY OF TIAO FA NGOUN.

According to the 2nd book of Khoun Borom which is in Wat Siaket Viengkhan having mentioned the Royal family of Fa Ngoun as follows:

Tiao Fa Louang Ngou or Phraya Souvanna Khambong the grandfather of Fa Ngoun. He had two sons:

1. Tiao Fa Ngiao (Khoun Phi Fa)
2. Tiao Fa Kha Kiao.

Tiao Fa Ngiao had four children two girls and two boys and the youngest one was Tiao Fa Ngoun having teeth at the same time as he borned. But the copy of the story of Khoun Borom in the library of Bangkok has out down that Tiao Fa Louang Ngou had nine children four girls and five boys, and it mentioned the one who was on the throne, and the last one was Fa Ngoun had thirty three teeth at the same time as he borned. The royal servant said that was bad to have a son like that, so they put him on the raft.

Tiao Fa Ngoun was borned at the year of big serpent in (1314 B.C) he was a son of Tiao Fa Ngiao or Khoun Phi Fa, in the ceremony of the raft floating of Tiao Fa Ngoun, Tiao Fa Ngiao had put forty four servants and slaves on the raft too, the raft floats along the river until it stopped at Li Phi (Khou Falls). At that time there was a monk who stayed at the Wat Khou Ha above the Li Phi, then the raft of Tiao Fa Ngoun stopped there. When the monk knew that was Tiao Fa Ngoun's raft the son of the king of Laos, he picked him up and fed and taught him all about the warfare until he was six years old then the monk took him to the king of Cambodia to the capital Phnompenh. Tiao Fa Ngoun had learned the warfare and many things else from Cambodia. When the king of Cambodia knew about his courage, braving and intelligent that's why he married his daughter for Tiao Fa Ngoun who named Nang Keo Keng Ya to be his wife by the way to make friendship with Lao people. Tiao Fa Ngoun stayed in Cambodia until he was 33 years old.

In the year of 1343 B. C. Tiao Fa Ngoun heard about his father passed away and the royal servant invited Tiao Fa Kha Kiao his uncle to be on the throne, when it happened Tiao Fa Ngoun asked his father in law for the soldiers in order to

: 24

why we, the people of one nation must learn to know about the history of our own and during the sovereignty of each king, about the changing of each king. So we again have to get away with it and protect ourselves, don't let it follow the old track.

In this, I like to talk about the sovereignty of king Tiao Fa Ngoum because it has exact time, month, year, and make it suitable for teaching which has an exact time as the schedule has set up:

THE FACT OF THE HISTORY OF TIAO FA NGOUM.

According to the 2nd book of Khoun Borom which is in Wat Sisaket Vientiane having mentioned the Royal family of Fa Ngoum Maharat as follow:

Tiao Fa Luang Ngon or Phraya Souvanna Khamphong the grandfather of Fa Ngoum. He had two sons:

1. Tiao Fa Ngiao (Khoun Phi Fa)
2. Tiao Fa Kam Hiao.

Tiao Fa Ngiao had four children two girls and two boys and the youngest one was Tiao Fa Ngoum having teeth at the same time as he borned. But the copy of the story of Khoun Borom in the library of Bangkok has put down that Tiao Fa Luang - Ngon had nine children four girls and five boys, and it mentioned the one who was on the thrown, and the last one was Fa Ngoum had thirty three teeth came out at the same time as he borned. The royal servant said that was bad to have a son liked that, so they put him on the raft.

Tiao Fa Ngoum was borned at the year of big serpant in (1316 B.C) he was a son of Tiao Fa Ngiao or Khoun Phi Fa, in the ceremony of the raft floating of Tiao Fa Ngoum, Tiao Fa Ngiao had put forty four servants and maids on the raft too, the raft floats along the river until it stopped at Li Phi (Khon falls). At that time there was a monk who stayed at the Wat Khou Ha above the Li Phi, then the raft of Tiao Fa Ngoum stopped there. When the monk knew that was Tiao Fa Ngoum's raft the son of the king of Laos, he picked him up and fed and taught him all about the warfares until he was six years old then the monk took him to the king of Cambodia to the capital Phnompenh. Tiao Fa Ngoum had learned the warfares and many things else from Cambodia. When the king of Cambodia knew about his couraging, braving and intelligent that's why he married his daughter for Tiao Fa Ngoum who named Nang Keo Keng Ya to be his wife by the way to make friendship with Lao people. Tiao Fa Ngoum stayed in Cambodia until he was 33 years old.

In the year of 1343 B. C. Tiao Fa Ngoum had heard about his father passed away and the royal servant invited Tiao Fa Kham Hiao his uncle to be on the thrown, when it happenned Tiao Fa Ngoum asked his father inlaw for the soldiers in order to

for seven months and this celebration.

Khoun Choung had made Lao Hai (alcohol put in a jar) for his soldiers, the jars in Xieng Khouang that we have seen them now were the jars that Khoun Choung had put the alcohol for his soldiers ⁱⁿ those days.

After the celebration, Khoun Choung had given the country to Khoun Khouang to take care of, for himself he went back to stay at Xieng Sen. At that time there was a commander in chief of Vietnamese named Non Bang had sent the armies down to fight ^{against} for Pa Kanh and he was pushed back by Khoun Choung again, again then he went to stay with Fa Houan (Fa Houan was a Lao king of Toum Vang and belonged to Kalong)

Khoun Choung continued on to Toum Vang and fought with Fa Houam. When Fa Houam thought he could not stop Khoun Choung so he sent the message to Khoun Lo of Ka Lang to come down and help him. When Khoun Lo received a message, then he thought that the war between the Chinese was still ^{quite} in peace, and he had to spread out his power to the South, that's why he agreed with the invitation of Fa Houam then he sent his troops down to fight the Khoun at Moug Toum Vang, Khoun Lo had fought with Khoun Choung and he sworded Khoun Choung died ^{on} in the elephant. When Khoun Choung died his armies tried to escape but Khoun Lo followed them until Moung Soua (Luang Prabang) Moung Soua called along the nationality of the owner was: The Khoun of these days became Khak Soua.

Took over Moung Soua from Khoun Rang, then he set up Moung Soua as a royal city of Laos. It was the first time to call Lao Lan Xang, ⁱⁿ during the year of 1300 B.E (757 B.C) ^{the name was} then ^{to} change ^{and} to a new name was Moung Xieng Thong, from that on the Lao began to move down to settle down ⁱⁿ on the kingdom of Lane Xang, and enlarged the territory, and pushed the Khom down to Muong Nan and another went down to Vientiane.

The Khom who were in the village could not move fast enough, so they had to stay on the mountains until ^{today} these days, we called them Khamou, Kha or Lao Theung.

Lao people had settled down in the territory of Laos at the Northern Part until ^{today} these days, from the time of Khoun Lo and after there were twenty two more kings inherited in the Xiengthong then the time of Chao Fa Ngoum, it was ^{and} more than five hundred years.

HISTORY

Introduction: The way we learn and understand the history of the Nation is the way to let us go into the deep details of the different years and different categories. We must be happy when we learn about the history of our own, because it let us know that ^{one} once upon a time we were civilized and in a big country and ^{lived} of the contrary we have known that we have lost our country, our territory to the others. That's

In 1341 B.C. He had six sons: Tiao Ratsavongsen, Tiao Ratsavongsa, Tiao Phra Nong, Tiao Tattithanthone, Tiao Khamsong, Tiao Khan Noi, his daughters: Nong, Pongng Channg, Tiao Sin, Tiao Chong, Tiao Khan. In 1351 B.C. Tiao Rax went to Bangkok when he got a sick and died when his age was 70 years old.

THE TIME OF TIAO TUTTITHANTHONE (KHAN NHAY).

Till 1355 B.C. The Thai's government then nominated Tiao Khan Nhay (son of Tiao Houi) to be Tiao Nakhorn Champassak and named Tiao Tutthanthone and governed the country for two years then died when he was twenty seven he had two daughters named: Tiao Khanpin, and Tiao Malay.

THE TIME OF TIAO TUTTITHANTHONE (KHAN NHAY).

Till 1362 B.C. Tiao Khamsouk became Tiao Nakhorn Champassak in 1363 B.C. Tiao Tutthanthone had moved Muong Kao Tho Hine to put between Phou Bok and Wat Lakhorn on the river bank of the West to be Nakhorn Champassak.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA DET PHRA TIAO SIA AVANVONG.

Phra Det Son Det Phra Tiao Sia Avangvong borned on the 14th of July 1835. He was the only son of Phra Tiao Sakrin and Phra Rang Tiao Thong Sy. And they named him (Tiao Pa Sai Khac). He finished his studying at the University of Colonial in France in 1900 and seven more years included his year of staying in France.

When Phra Tiao Sakrin died already he became a king on the 15th of April 1924 and named Phra Det Son Det Phra Tiao Sia Avangvong, and married to Tiao Nhing Khan Ouan on the 4th of May 1905 and they had five children: Tiao Pa Nhing Luchong (died), Son Det Phra Tiao Pa Sai Savang Vatthana, Tiao Pa Nhing Samutthi, Tiao Pa Sai Souriyasak (died), Tiao Pa Sai Souphanthalangai (Lao ambassador for England) and other people were borned from Tiao Nhing Khan Ouan.

Beside this he had seventeen more from different notaries:

1. Tiao Sisouphanthong from Kongsakha.
2. Tiao Khampane " " (Lao ambassador for U.S.A).
3. Tiao Khamsing " " (permanent program Director at Palace).
4. Tiao Nhing Sisouathone " "
5. Tiao Chanthalangsy from Non Khantoue.
6. Tiao Nhing Khanpin from Non Khantoue.
7. Tiao Nhing Siriphichat " "
8. Tiao Bovone Vatthana from Tiao Khan Tou (Chao Khousang Houei Sai).
9. Tiao Rattana Panya from Tiao Nhing Khan Tass (Chao Khousang Sakhong).
10. Tiao Nhing Khantou from Non Khantoue.
11. Tiao Khan Mao " " (General Secretary of Palace).
12. Tiao Thong Souk " " (permanent Secretary of the

in 1841 B.C. He had six sons: Tiao Ratsavongsen, Tiao Ratsaboutsas, Tiao Phothisane, Tiao Inthachit, Tiao Khamsing, Tiao Kham Noi, his daughters: Nang Douang Chanh, Tiao Sim, Tiao Chieng, Tiao Khun. In 1851 B.C. Tiao Nak went to Bangkok then he got sick and died when his age was 76 years old.

THE TIME OF TIAO YUTTITHAMTHONE (KHAM NHAY).

Till 1855 B.C. The Thai's government then nominated Tiao Kham Nhay (son of Tiao Houi) to be Tiao Nakhorn Champassak and named Tiao Yuttithamthone and governed the country for two years then died when he was twenty seven he had two daughters named: Tiao Khamphin, and Tiao Mala;

THE TIME OF TIAO YUTTITHAMTHONE (KHAM NHAY).

Till 1862 B.C. Tiao Khamsouk became Tiao Nakhorn Champassak in 1863 B.C. Tiao Yuttithamthone had moved Muong Kao Tha Hine to put between Phone Bok and Wat Lakhorn on the river bank of the West to be Nakhorn Champassak.

SOVEREIGNTY OF SOM DET PHRA TIAO SISAVANGVONG.

Phra Bath Som Det Phra Tiao Sisavangvong borned on the 14th of July 1885. He was the only son of Phra Tiao Sakrin and Phra Nang Tiao Thong Sy. And they named him (Tiao Fa Sai Khao). He finished his studying at the University of Colonial in France in 1900 and seven more years included his year of studying in France.

When Phra Tiao Sakrin died already he became a king on the 15th of April 1904 and named Phra Bath Som Det Phra Tiao Sisavangvong, and married to Tiao Nhing Kham Ouane on the 4th of May 1905 and they had five children: Tiao Ra Nhing Khampheng (died), Som Det Phra Tiao Fa Sai Savang Vatthana, Tiao Fa Nhing Sammathi, Tiao Fasa Souriyasak (died), Tiao Fa Sai Souphanthalangsi (Lao ambassador for England) these people were borned from Tiao Nhing Kham Ouane.

Beside this he had seventeen more from different mothers:

1. Tiao Sisouphanthong from Momkhamla.
2. Tiao Khampane " 2 (Lao ambassador for U.S.A).
3. Tiao Khamhing " " (permanent program Director at Palace).
4. Tiao Nhing Sisounthone " "
5. Tiao Chanthalangsy from Mom Kamboua.
6. Tiao Nhing Khampin from Mom Khamhip.
7. Tiao Nhing Siriphiphat " "
8. Tiao Bovone Vatthana from Tiao Kham Toun (Chao Khaoueng Houei Sai).
9. Tiao Rattana Panya from Tiao Nhing Kham Tanh (Chao Khaoueng Sayaboury).
10. Tiao Nhing Khamphou from Mom Khamphin.
11. Tiao Kham Mao " " (General Secretary of Palace).
12. Tiao Thong Souk " " (permanent Secretary of the king).

14 5
Nakhorn Champassak. Tiao Sayakoummane at that time he was 81 years old then when he heard about warring, he was so frightened then died, Xieng Keo took over. At that time Thao Nabotta at Sing Tha (Muong Yasounthone of these days) had moved the armies down to fight Xieng Keo then captured Xieng Keo to kill.

THE TIME PHRA TIAO VISAYARATH KHATTIYAVONGSA.

When the king of Thailand knew Thao Fai Na was the one who pushed the revolutioner out then he named him ^{4th} to be Tiao Nakhorn Champassak (Phra Tiao Visayarath Khattiyavongsa). He had a son named Tiao B-out and three daughters: Nang Deng, Nang Thai, Nang Konekeo, Phra Tiao Visayarath died in the year of 1808 B.C.

That's why the government of Thailand nominated Tiao Nomuong (son of Tiao Sayakoummane) to be Tiao Nakhorn Champassak and he could stay only for three days then died again in the same year 1808.

THE TIME OF TIAO MANOI.

Till 1813 the Thai's government then nominated Tiao Manoi (son of Tiao Ravong Souriyohane) Tiao Soi Si Smouth to be Tiao Nakhorn Champassak. Up to 1815 B.C. It had a monk named Sayukietngong pretended to be a special man and persuaded people to be on his side then set up a battalion of armies to move down to fight Nakhorn Champassak, Tiao Manoi could not push them back so he ran away, the Thai's government forced Thao Sa down, and captured Tiao Manoi with them to Bangkok then he died over there.

Tiao Manoi had six sons: Tiao Oune, Tiao Nout, Tiao Seng, Tiao Boune, Tiao Choune, Tiao Chou. At that time Tiao Rathaboutyo (son of Tiao Anou) could be able to push the rebellions back and send them to Bangkok, That's why Tiao Rathaboutyo became a king of Nakhorn Champassak from that on.

THE TIME OF TIAO RATHABOUTYO.

Tiao Rathaboutyo was taking Tiao Manoi place to ^(ve) Tiao Nakhorn Champassak in the year of 1819 B.C. And it was a major force to help Tiao Anou, at the time Tiao Anou fought for the independent. When the Thai armies fought Vientiane. Tiao Houi gave up to be on the Thai side and followed to capture Tiao Ratsaboutyo to send to Thai, Tiao Houi was a son of Tiao O nephew of Tiao Ouparath Thamnathevo.

THE TIME OF TIAO HOUI.

When the war between Thai and Vientiane were negotiated already, the Thai's government nominated Tiao Houi to be Tiao Nakhorn Champassak and he had seven sons: Tiao Som, Tiao Inh, Tiao Khamhai, Tiao Khamsouk, Tiao Khamsoui, Tiao Noi, Tiao Phomma. And he had seven daughters: Nang Phim, Nang Khem, Nang Thoum, Nang Khamsing, Nang Khay, Nang Khampheng, Nang Douang Chanh, Tiao Houi governed the country until 1841 then he passed away. His age was 61 years old.

THE TIME OF TIAO NAK.

When tiao Houi died already, Tiao Ouparath Nak then became Tiao Nakhorn Champassak

Phra Tiao Siribounyasane 3

In the year 1770 A.C. Phra Tiao Siribounyasane learned that Phra Tiao Paksin, the king of Thailand had a power and could be able to push the Burmese away, so he asked for friendship with Thai.

BURMESE PERSUADED PHRA TIAO SIRIBOUNYASANE.

In the year 1773 B.C. Phra Tiao Souriyawongsa the king of Luang Prabang had sent the armies to fight Viangians, Phra Tiao Siribounyasane could not be able to stop the armies of Phra Tiao Souriyawongsa pulled back the armies and he begged for peace with Burma.

In 1774 B.C. Posoupha the commander in chief of Burma had a secret letter to Phra Tiao Siribounyasane and said he had sent the armies down to fight there. Though they but Thai got that letter first and they had a letter today or blame Tiao Siribounyasane.

THE WAR BETWEEN LAOS AND THAI.

The communication in friendship between Laos and Thai continued on for five years, from 1769 to 1774 B.C. The causes that make them breaking away from each other by Tiao Siribounyasane could not decide to co-operate with Thai to fight Burmese.

The causes that the Thai armies came down to fight Viangians, the Viangian armies had gone up to fight Phravolarath the leader of the rebellion who had escaped to stay at Nong Boualaphot and to stay under the power of Tiao Sayakoumane Tiao of Nakhorn Champasak, it went on till 1777 B.C. Phra Vorarath was not getting along with Tiao Sayakoumane then set up to be ready at Ban Net Dong then sent Thao Kan to take the jewels and to beg for staying under the Thai Calony.

When Tiao Siribounyasane knew that Phra Vorarath stayed away from Tiao Sayakoumane, he sent his armies down and fought and captured Phra Vorarath to kill. When Thao Kan went to beg for the Thai rulers to come down and help. The Thai armies were taken over the three kingdoms of Laos in 1779 B.C. Because they did not get along, Thai's way all the three had those their independents.

THE KINGDOM OF LANESAKU LIANG PRABANG.

SOVEREIGNTY TIAO INTHASOM.

Son Det Phra Borom Khattiyangouasa or Ong Khan was on the throne for five years. Till 1723 B.C. Tiao Inthasom had come back from Phra Ma and stayed with him wanted to overthrow and closed the door of the town, when it happened Phra Inthasom went away today at Muang Xieng May. Tiao Inthasom proclaimed himself to be the king, governed the country for 26 years then passed away in 1749 B.C. He had 15

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Phra Tiao Siribounyasane.

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THE KINGDOM OF LANEXANG LUANG PRABANG.

SOVEREIGNTY TIAO INTHASOM.

Som Det Phra Borom Khattiyangouasa or Ong Kham was on the throne for ten years. Till 1723 B.C. Tiao Inthasom who came back from Pha Ma and stayed with him wanted to overthrow and closed the door of the town, when it happened Phra Ong - Kham went away ^{oh} ~~tosay~~ at Muong Xieng May. Tiao Inthasom Proclaimed Himself to be the king, governed the country for 26 years then passed away in 1749 B.C. He had 15

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA TIAO ONG LO.

When Som Det Phra Tiao Souriyavongsa Tham~~ph~~karath passed away already and he did not have any sons to take over, he had two brothers Tiao Kingkitsarath and Tiao Inthasom, both of them were young, at that time Phraya Muong Chanh was the highest council and he proclaimed to be a king in 1690 B.C but he was on the throne only six months, ^{and was killed by} the soldiers of Tiao Ong Lo ~~captured him and killed him~~, Tiao Ong Lo and Tiao Nokasat was the son of Phra Tiao Soumankhala while it was in trouble there was a royal servant kidnapped away to stay at Muong Phane Phouson (province of Oudone, Thailand now). Tiao Ong Lo was on the throne for four years and he was killed by Tiao Nantharath.

SOVEREIGNTY OF TIAO NANTHARATH.

Tiao Nantharath was the son of Tiao Pou the one who escaped to stay at Xiengkhan. When he heard about the trouble, he sent his soldiers down to fight ^{against} Vientiane and captured Tiao Ong Lo and killed him ^{and then} he became a king in the year 1695 B.C. And governed for three years until 1698 B.C. Say Onghue captured and killed him.

SOVEREIGNTY OF SAY ONGHUE (PHRASAYASETHATHIRATH THE SECOND).

Tiao Say Onghue (son of Thao Soum Phou) who escaped to stay at Muong Hue of Vietnam, had heard that his own country was in the trouble then he volunteered with his friends to come up to fight ^{against} Vientiane and captured Phra Tiao Nantharath ^{and then he} ~~to~~ kill then became a king in 1698 B.C.

In 1705 B.C. He invited Phra Bang to put in Nakhorn Vientiane. Till 1706 B.C. Tiao Kingkitsarath was sick and Tiao Ong Kham who escaped to stay at Muong Phong during the period of Phraya Muong Chanh being a king, he had sent the armies down to fight for Nakhorn Luang Prabang, when he got over with it, he continued on to fight Vientiane, Saya Setthathirath could not ^{push} ~~keep~~ them back then he asked for helping from Phra Metharasa the king of Ayutthaya to take his soldiers down.

In 1707 B.C. Phra Tiao Metharasa had sent his armies down to two kings to ~~get~~ get along to each other and then ~~de~~ divided the boundary by taking the Yellow river as a frontier, it went on until 1713 B.C. On Nakhorn Champassak again divided to be another kingdom. Som Det Phra Saya Setthathirath the second was on the throne until 1730 B.C. ^{he} Then passed away.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA SIRIBOUNYASANE.

In the year 1730 B.C. The royal servants of Vientiane invited Ongboun the son of Phra Saya Settha the second to be the king of Vientiane and named Phra-Mahabounya Saysetthathirath, but most of the people liked to call him as

Sam Det Phra Tiao Siribounyasane the king of Vientiane, he had five children, Tiao Nanthasen, Tiao Inthavong, Tiao Anouvong, Tiao Phomvong, Nang Keoyotfakanyang, when the Thai armies came down to fight Vientiane, Sam Det Phra Tiao Siribounyasane had taken Tiao Inthavong and Tiao Phomvong to escape away to stay at Muong Khankeut, Tiao Nanthasen then opened the door for the Thai armies and they captured him. Tiao Anouvong and Nang Keoyotfakanyang went away to stay at Bangkok. When the Thai armies went away Tiao Siribounyasane then came back to Vientiane again in 1780 B.C. Governed the country only one year then died. When that happened the king of Thailand then sent Tiao Nanthasen to be the king of Vientiane in 1781 B.C. and named Phra Tiao Nanthasen and at the same year the king of Thailand sent Tiao Sayakoumane to govern Nakhorn Champassak and Tiao Sourivong to be the Tiao of Nakhorn Luang Prabang.

Up to 1789 B.C. Phr Tiao Nanthasen then sent the armies to fight Nakhorn Luang Prabang and captured Tiao Anourout Tiao of Luang Prabang, Tiao Ouprasath and Tiao Nanthaturath, and families went to stay at Bangkok.

Up to 1793 B.C. Tiao Anourouta came back to Luang Prabang and prosecuted Tiao Nanthasen that he co-operated with Phra Boromase, The king of Thailand made an order for two people to arrest him other at Bangkok for two years then died.

SOVEREIGNTY TIAO INTHAVONG.

Tiao Inthavong was the king of Vientiane in the year of 1795 B.C. Appointed Tiao Anouvong to be the council and helped the Thai soldiers to fight Burmah in the year 1799 B.C. And in 1803 B.C. Tiao Inthavong was on the throne until 1803 then died.

SOVEREIGNTY PHRA TIAO ANOUVONG.

After Tiao Inthavong died already then Tiao Anouvong was continued to be on the throne in 1804 B.C. Phra Tiao Anouvong was the only one who was a courage and intelligent in warfare.

In 1818 B.C. He had gone to destroy the rebellious Aisaketingong until 1821 then he appointed Tiao Ratsaboutya of Champassak to be Tiao Nakhorn Champassak, Tiao Nansi died at Bangkok.

In 1825 B.C. The king of Thailand the one who was friendly with Tiao Anou, had gone to the funeral ceremony too, the way came back he had asked the dancing girls in the palace to go with.

TIAO NHIKE DOUANG KHAM WAS THE TIAO OF LAOS.

LAO FAMILY WHO STAYED AT MUONG SARABOERY.

In order to take them up to Vientiane, the king of Thailand would not let them go. That's why he was so upset from that on.

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TIAO NHING DOUANG KHAM WAS THE TIAO OF LAOS.

LAO FAMILY WHO STAYED AT MUONG SARABOURY.

In order to take them up to Vientiane, the king of Thailand would not let them go. That's why he was so upset from that on.

children included boys and girls. Tiao Sotika, Tiao Anouroutha, Tiao Mak, Tiao Naratha, Tiao Setthavong, Tiao Ongek, Tiao Ouriyavong, Tiao Souravong, Tiao Inthaphom, Tiao Nang Keorattanaphimpha, Tiao Sikhankong, Tiao Sousada, Tiao Nang Southamja, Tiao Nang Math, Tiao Nang Venekeo.

SOVEREIGNTY TIAO SODIKA.

When Tiao Inthasom died already, the royal servants invited Tiao Inthaphom to be the king, he governed the country for eight months then turned his thrown to Tiao Sotika and he continued to govern the country for 22 years till 1771 B.C. Tiao Souriyavong asked the Burmese armies at Muong Xieng May to go down and fight, so he had to give up the thrown to Tiao Souriyavong, when Tiao Souriyavong was on the thrown already in 1772 B.C. He sent the armies to fight Vientiane at the time of Phra Tiao Siribounyasane which had mentioned above.

THE KINGDOM OF NAKHORN CHAMPASSAK.

PHRA TIAO SOI SI SAMOUTH PHOUTTHANGKOUNE.

Muong Nakhorn Champassak, before was belonged to CHAM called Muong Champanakhorn, the king who governed this Muong named Thao Khatsakham continued on was Phraya Kammaha when Phraya Kammaha died then there was not an heir to take over the Muong, then it had a Tiao from Cambodia moved his people down to settle at Muong Champanakhorn then gave a new name to the Muong called Nakhorn Kala Champanakhorn and gave his new name called Tiao Southatnabasa. When his father died, he became the king in 1628 B.C. Then died too. When there was not any heirs to take over, and when it happened the royal servants invited a man to govern the country until 1639 B.C. This man had a daughter named Nang Phao, when her father died she took over until 1641 B.C. At that time Thao Pang Kham who stayed at Nong Boua Lam Phou (who wrote the book of Sin Say) went to capture the elephant on the way to Champassak, he met Nang Phao and they had a daughter named Nang Pheng, when her mother died she took over.

Till 1590 B.C. At that time there was a monk named Yotkeo who had escaped away from the wicked Phraya Muong Cahanh to stay at Nakhorn Champassak, When he knew the people respected him so they invited him to stay in the Wat and gave him the duty of Bane Muong. When Yotkeo knew that was impossible for him so he sent the people to go and invited Tiao Nokasat at Bane Ngui Phanhlam and his mother to go and to be the king then gave a new name called Tiao Soi Si Smouth Phoutthangkoun then changed the name of the Muong to be Nakhorn Champa Nakhaborisri.

Phra Tiao Soi Si Smouth Phoutthangkoun governed the Muong until 1738 then died. He had three sons: Tiao Sayakoummane, Tiao Thammatevo, Tiao Souriyao.

THE KINGDOM OF LANEXANG VIENTIANE.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA TIAO NANTHASEN.

1. The king of Lane Na sent his daughter named Nang Noi On Xo to him.

2. The king of Ayutthaya sent Nang Keo Yot Fa to him.

3. Tiao Muong Xieng Hung sent Nang Keo Sida to him.

Phraya Sam Sene Thai had five children from different queens:

1. Thao Lane Kham Deng from Nang Keo Nong Hiao.

2. Thao Lusay (did not know from whom).

3. Thao Kham Tem Sa from Nang Keo Sida.

4. Thao Vang Boury from Nang Keo yot Fa.

5. Thao Kone Ham from Nang Noi On Xo, included five daughters:

Nang Keo Koumary, Phranang A No Sa, Phranang Ma No Ra, Phranang Spattha, Phranang-Ma Ha Kay.

Phraya Sam Sene Thai was on the throne for 43 years then died in 1417 B.C. His age was 60 years old, then they invited Thao Lane Kham Deng to take over, when his age was 30 years old, and he was on the throne for 11 years then died, all over was 41 years. He had two sons named: Thao Phommathat and Thao Yukhone.

THE TROUBLE CAME FROM NANG MAHATHEVY.

The political in Lan Xang, during this time was on trouble because of governing was on the hands of Mahathevy who was full of sin, her old name was Nang Ket Keo Ke Si and who married the son of her father in law who named Sene Muong. She wanted her husband to have a power and to be a king of Phra Tiao of Nakhorn Xieng Thong.

When Phraya Lane Kham Deng passed away already then they invited Tiao-Phommathat to be a king, he was on the throne for ten months only then Nang Mahathevy planned to murder him at Phane Mane then after that she murdered every kings who had been on the throne such as:

1. Phra Phommathat (mentioned above).

2. Tiao Yu Khorn was on the throne for one year and eight months.

3. Thao Korn Kham was on the throne for one year and six months.

4. Thao Kham Tem Sa was on the throne for five months.

5. Thao Lusay was on the throne for six months, when he knew that some one wanted to murder him, so he committed suicide ~~himself~~.

6. Thao Khay Boua Bane (nephew of Phraya Sam Sene Thai) was on the throne for three years then he got murdered at Sop Khane.

7. Thao Vang Boury stayed at Vientiane. When he knew about her wicked he did not go. During that period there was a man showed off as Phraya Sam Sene Thai reborned again, everybody believed him because he could remember the names of the royal family of Phraya Sam Sene Thai. His name was Kham Keut, who was borned with the maid of Phraya Sam Sene Thai. That's why Phranang Theyv invited Kham Keut

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The people of Vientiane went out making ceremony there for three days and three nights then invited Prabang to go to Muong Vieng Kham.

PRABANG STAYED AT VIENGLKHAM.

After three days and three nights of the ceremony then invited Prabang to Muong Xieng Thong but it appeared to them that eight ^{people} of them had been carrying before ^{but} now they could not do it, so they added them up until twenty four, still could not get up, the experts masters of the monks ^{told} ~~for~~ told that the statue of Buddha wanted to stay in Vieng Kham first, when he knew about that Phramaha Pasanah then gave Prabang to Tiao Muong Vieng Kham to take care for him, he, himself with the followers went to Xieng Thong on land, when they got to Xieng Thong, Tiao Fa Ngoum invited them in and built up a Wat above the Houai Hop then called it "Wat Pa Smanh" up to these days.

In 1361 B.C (1904 B.E) he had sent up the armies to fight for Kha Kanh Hang and Muong Ya and Muong Luok, at that period Laos had a big boundary such as: on the East near Annam Cordilla. South East near Cambodia from Li Phi up (khone falls) on the West near Kung Siayuthaya from Saiding Praya Fai to Muong Nakornthai (Phets Boune) on the west near Lane Na from Phra Tang down, on the North near China from Boune Tai and Boune Neau down.

He had three children with Nang Keo Ken Ya: Thao ^{own} ~~One~~ Heuane, Thao Kham Kong and Nang Ket Keo Ke Si. Till 1368 B.C (1911 B.E) Nang Keo Keng Ya passed away and from that on he did not mind about ~~the future~~ the order that he had before now it had no more, that's why till 1371 B.C (1815 B.E) the royal servants and the people forced him to get out ^{from} of the thrown and ~~drove~~ drove him away to Muong Nan, after two years he died in 1373 B.C. His age was 57 years old. Tiao Muong Nane had built up a Wat to surround his domb and named "Wat Xieng Ngam".

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRAYA SAMSENE THAI PHAVANAK..

When Phra Tiao Fa Ngoum got to Muong Nan already, the royal servants then invited Thao OUNE Heaune to be on the thrown on the year of the mouse of May 1356-B.C.

When he was on the thrown for ~~three~~ three years, he had drafted and changed for his armies about 300.000 people, that's why they called his new named as "Phraya Sam-Sene Thai Tay Phouvanatipat Sisattanakhahout" and then married. Nang Keo Nong Hiao as his queen and called her new named Tiao Nang Thene Fa.

Then he sent his royal servants to bring his father's domb from Muong Nane to ^{keep} put in the temple at Phou Kou Tay up to ^{day} date, in his sovereignty had Muong Xieng Sa and Muong Ngai would not agree to pay taxes and then he sent his armies to fight them.

His sovereignty had:

At the ancient time we use to call this pond Nong Se or Nong Se Sen Yan, the Chinese called Talifu.

At the period of Nakhorn Ngai Lao, we were under the Chinese protectorated. Mostly the Lao people were immigrated to settle along the Nong Se. Suddenly, at the same period, the Chinese were separated into three different groups!

1. Cho So
2. Lao Pi
3. Souk Quan

While it was separating and fighting each other between themselves, Lao people took advantage of them to form up another big six provinces:

1. Mong Soui. (may be Muong Soui)
2. A Se. (don't know)
3. Lang Kong. (may be Lan Kong)
4. Theng Xieng. (may be Thong Xang).
5. Si Lang. (may be Xieng Lan)
6. Mong Se. (Nong Se)

For these six provinces, Nong Se was the biggest one and the capital of the country. That's why we called the kingdom of Nong Se or Nan Chao. The boundary of Nong Se at that time the Chinese had put down:

1. North West connected to Sulufan (Tibet)
2. North connected to Yiu Chao
3. South East connected to Kao Chi (Viet Nam)
4. East connected to Sun (Kwai Chau)
5. West connected to Mokatho (Makatha, India)
6. South connected to Nui Wong
7. South West connected to Phiu
8. North East connected to Chim Mu.

Lao people in the kingdom of Nong Se were begun with the independent and governed themselves more than 100 years until 768 B.E. (225 B.C) Khong Beng the important imperial of king Lao Pi sint the armies down and fought Nong Se and the king of Nong Se had stopped them for a few years then lost to them. So Lao were under the Chinese protectorated again and this time they tortured the Lao people so badly, after they could not stand on looking to those, they migrated down to the South.

Till 938 B.E. (395 B.C) the Lao people who stayed in those six provinces got the freedom and governed themselves until 1192 B.E. (649 B.C) They had another king named Sihanara or Sinlo (Chinese called Siu no Lo) had put the six provinces

under one government, from that on Nong Se had more civilized than before. King Sihanara had sent the ambassador to make friendship with the king of Chinese named Kao Chong Hong Te, and he welcomed them nicely.

Till 1228 B.E. (685 B.C) king Sihanara passed away then his son Lo Seng became a king (Nong Se), he made friendship with the Chinese again, in 1233 B.E. (690B.C) he went to China to the marriage ceremony of princess BuSek Sek Thien.

KHOUN BOROM ~~RATSATHIRATH~~ RAXATHIRATH

The heirs of Laos were on the thrown in Nakhorn Nong Se after the king Lo Seng. There were three more kings then Khoun Borom Ratsathirath whom the Chinese history called Philoko.

Khoun Borom or Philoko was the bravest and fluent in warring king, he had spreaded and enlarged the boundary of Nong Se out. He became a king of Nong Se in 1272 B.E (729 B.C) When his age was 32 he had sent the ambassador to China to make friendship with the king of China named Ngoan Chong Neng Hong Te and the Chinese replied his letter.

KHOUNE BOROM RATSATHIRATH MADE UP KALONG OR THEN.

Khoun Borom Ratsathirath stayed in Nong Se had a mind of thinking that China was a country who had fought and disturbed the Nong Se all the times, eventhough he had made friendship with them but he did not trust them, So in 1247 B.E (731 B.C) he decided to make up another province in the plain of Na Noi Oi Nou.

At the ancient time Muong Then had a name called the kingdom of Nong Se or kingdom of Then that the ordinary people called Muong Then, that's why Muong Then had two Muong: The old one was around the Northern part of Nong Se, the real name called "Muong Pak Ai". Set up in the year 289B.E. This old Muong Then was beaten by the Chinese in the year 456 B.E then the Chinese changed and gave the name Muong Yi Chao or Muong Yik Chao (Muong of two kings) of Ngai Lao and Ailao; up to these days the Ailao groups who stayed in Nong Se was Yunnan boundary.

Till 733 B.E. The Ailao had a liberty and had many kings been on the thrown until Khoun Borom ^{RAXATHIRATH} ~~Ratsathirat~~ set Muong Then up at the Na Noi Oi Nou which was the kingdom of Then.

The capital was Kalong and became Muong Xieng Hung until these days. But the history of Phra Borihane Thepthany from Thailand said, Muong Kalong was set up in the Tambon Fai, Ampheu Vieng Pa Pao in the province of Lan Na in Thai. It was an old Muong, it might set up during the 570 B.E and it was a Muong who knew how to make the Chinese pottery.

(The boundary of the new country called Muong Then or Muong Kalong (Muong Kalong) these days called Muong Xieng Hung, then he was on the thrown for eight

him another name called: Phraya FALATHORANY SISATTANA KHAHOUT. ^{na}

In 1354 B.C. (1897 B.C) he gave the kingdom to the queen Nang Keo Ken Ya to ~~take~~ take over, and at that time Nang Keo Keng Ya ^{was} ~~had a~~ pregnant ^{or} about three months old. ^{Chao Pha Ngou} About himself, ~~he~~ went to Xieng Sen, ^{and} (but) while he was there Thao Ou Long king of Muong Leua came out to see him and said that he was the son of Nang Keo Mahary and Tiao Fa Kham Kiao; when he knew that it was his own nephew, so he did not fight him then he went up to fight at Pak Beng, Muong Xieng Khong, Muong Khok Ham, Muong-Thong, Muong Xieng Tun to be in his hands.

It took him two years to fight and get over with the provinces at the Northern part. At that time the queen had a son, and the royal servants named him Thao Oune Heuane or Oune Muong.

In 1353 B.C (1898 B.E) Tiao Fa Ngoum had sent his armies to fight Vientiane and at that time Thao Xieng Mung and Phraya Phao were the leaders of Vientiane. But ~~Fa~~ Ngoum could not get through Vientiane because of bamboos ^{tree} surrounding the province as a wall, that's why he went across the river to fight at Muong Ken Thao and Muong La Khone Thai, then came back to Vientiane the second time, and ^{at} this time he ^{succeeded} ~~got it~~.

WENT TO FIGHT MUONG ROI ETH.

The Muong on the Isane side from Nong Hane down to Roi Eth, before that, these Muong were belonging to Cambodia, after that they belonged to Thai in the period of Khoun Ram Kan Heng in the year of 1284 B.C. After Khoun Ram Kan Heng was ^{finished} finished his power, then Tiao Outhong had set it up as Muong Ayuthaya in the year 1350 B.C. From that on Roi Eth was under the control of Kung Si Ayuthaya.

After Tiao Fa Ngoum Maharath had stayed and fed his soldiers in Vientiane then he took his armies down and got Muong Roi Eth.

BROUGHT THE RELIGION FROM CAMBODIA WITH A LANGKA DOCTRINE OR HINANHANE.

At the time of Khoun Luang Limao of Phengai, in 69 B.C (612 B.E) We had believed in Buddhism once but with Mahayan doctrine, because we had escaped and migrated all the times, that's why the believing at that time was not exactly and we believed in ghost back again, and because of Nang Keo Keng Ya thought that it ought to have the religion to spread in the kingdom of Laos again, that's why she went to see her husband and asked her husband to go and get the religion to spread in Laos, if not she went back to her father again in Cambodia.

So Tiao Fa Ngoum sent the message back to his father in Cambodia to ask for the religions. In 135 B.C (1902 B.E) The king of Cambodia asked Phra Mahapa Smanh Taserah and Phra ~~Maha~~ ^{Therap} Langka included 40 monks to take the Buddhism religion went into Laos and gave him a statue of Buddha named Prabang. When they arrived at Vientiane, Tiao Munchanh went out and welcomed them to live at the HATDONCHANH island.

In 1257 B.C Khoun Ram Kam Heng the king of Soukhothai did not agree to pay tax to Cambodia, but it was not all, he fought and took some of the Cambodian territories. Cambodia was so weak and would not be able to fight them that's why they brought Tiao Fa Ngoum up in order to get back at or perhaps forced them down.

In 1349 B.C. Tiao Fa Ngoum and his wife had brought the armies up to fight Muong Pakkop and they won. (Muong Pakkop, nobody knew about it, but it might be Muong at Nam Si which flew through Moug Sing at the West of Oubol province and because it was the road between Laos and Cambodia).

After that they fought Muong Kabong and the king named Phraya Nanthasen, then Muong Champa, Muong Phraya Chin, Muong Phraya Mang, Muong Phraya Cham, Muong - Phraya Done Sakkhe, Muong Phraya Sung, Muong Phraya Sok, Muong Vieng, Muong Phra-Nam Hung and the king named Phraya Samkhone, these Muong Tiao Fa Ngoum got through with them and they agreed to pay taxes. About Phraya Chet Chuong of Xieng Khouang when he knew that Tiao Fa Ngoum got over with Muong Phra Nam Hung, he was afraid so he sent two ambassadors Mun Louang Phan and Mun Kham took the surrender message to Tiao Fa Ngoum. In 1351 B.C. He had sent the armies down to Vietnam and took over three provinces, when the king of Vietnam knew about that he surrendered and decided to divide the boundary between two countries. The way of dividing during that time had done like this:

1. Which Ban had the house with the high columns above the ground, *the village which has the floor above the ground, was supposed to be the Lao village. the village which has the floor on the ground, those village were supposed to be the vietnamese.* was Ban Lao, and which Ban had the house on the ground that was Vietnamese.
2. Used the mountain as the line, of the rain flew through Lao, we called Laos country. If it flew through Vietnam, called Vietnam's country. *that is to say, if the rain fall from and to Laos called Laos, if it fall to Vietnam called Vietnam.*

After finished with the dividing, Tiao Fa Ngoum and his soldiers went up *to fight against the rebel. the following muong were under his control.* North he fought and took over like this: Muong Then, Muong Xay, Muong Lay, Muong-Kouang, Muong Home, Muong Kang Lane, Muong Sing Thao, Muong Hume, Muong Vath, Muong Xieng Hung, Muong Boune Tai and Muong Boune Neua.

After he got through to these Muong, he went to stay at Pak Ou. For Tiao Fa Kham Hiao, who was *the uncle of* Tiao Fa Ngoum's uncle knowing that, *about the situation* so he drafted all his people to go out and fight with Tiao Fa Ngoum but he lost all the times. He was ashamed of himself and of his people that he could not beat his nephew back *and* so he committed suicide, his wife and himself. *the rebel wife and*

Tiao Kham Hiao did not have any sons except two daughters and whose named *new* Nang Keo Nahary and Nang Keo Nong Hiao.

When Tiao Fa Kham Hiao passed away already, the royal servants went out and invited tiao Fa Ngoum to be on the throne of Nakhorn Xieng Thong in the year of the small serpent 1353 B.C. *at* the times he was 37 years old, the royal servants gave

mad at him and sent the armies to fight to take over up to 32 provinces and he stayed at Runnam.

Till 1294 B.E the Chinese king sent his major armies down to fight and tried to get Runnam back, so Khoun Lo sent his ambassador to China to make friendship and agreed to turn back some of the provinces but they did not agree with, they put the ambassador into jail then fought Runnam. Khoun Lo fought them back and he thought that the Chinese might come back again soon. That's why he went to make friendship with the Tibetan.

Till 1297 B.E (754 B.C) The Chinese came back and fought again, this time Khoun Lo let them going into Taho then he and his soldiers surrounded the frontier and let them starving, and died from diseases and they had a quarrel between themselves and Khoun Lo fought them and killed them all.

Khoun Lo inherited his thrown of Nong Se to his nephew I Mao Sin the son of Phalan. For himself, he went back to Kalong, from that on I Mao Sin became a king of Nong Se.

When the kingdom of Nong Se getting civilized and freedom from the king Sin Lo and after that there were 13 more kings inherited from Sin Lo, it was long about 255 years. From that on we had a metiss king from China, that's why the custom of Lao Nong Se had changed into Chinese.

Up to 1717 B.E (425 B.C) The Mongolian as a Chinese named Ratsavong Ngouan took over the Chinese and spreaded out his power down to the South and went fighting with Nong Se. The Kingdom of Nong Se lost his freedom and it was under the Chinese protectorated again.

PART FIVE

THE KINGDOM OF LANE XANG

KHOUN LO

THE SUPERIOR OF THE KINGDOM OF LANE XANG.

On the first part of the history had mentioned about the Khom who migrated to the Souvannaphoum.

During the six and seven centuries of B.C. The Khom had civilized and power in the Souvannaphoum and spreaded the power up to Xieng Sen. At this time there was a king named Khoun Chuong Fathammarath or Khoun Hung which the people of the South and the Cambodian called Pra Rung and who had been on the throne of Ngeuan Nhang or Xieng Sen.

Khoun Chuong had declared war with the Vietnamese and get through Pa Kanh (Xieng Khouang) of Vietnam. Chao Eng Ka the king of Pa Kanh died in the battle field. When Khoun Chuong had gotten the Pa Kanh already, he celebrated in Pa Kanh

years and during his years on the throne he had sent the armies to fight some of the Chinese lands at the Tibet boundary. Then he told his men to set up a new province for him to stay called Muong To Ho. This Muong was away from Nong Se about 40 li (20kilometers) and then he went to stay in 1283 B.E (740 B.C)

Khoun Borom ^{Raxathirat} ~~Ratsathirat~~ ^{2 of the} had his sons from the first queen Yomphala and the second queen Et Khen Thevy. There were seven of them.

- 1. Khoun Lo.
- 2. Phalan.
- 3. Chou Song.
- 4. Kham Phong or Kham Fong.
- 5. Inh.
- 6. Kom.
- 7. Chuong.

At that time Khoun Borom went to live at Taho. At the Kalong gave it to Khoun Lo to take over.

- 1. Muong Taho Lao people called Hote or Hotai after that called Hoyai.
- 2. 1 li is the same as 500meters 40 li equal to 20 kilometers.
- 3. In the book of Lanxang put down that the seven sons of Khoun

Borom went to govern the different provinces:

- 1. Khoun Lo governed Muong Lan Xang.
- 2. Pha Lan " Taho or Hote.
- 3. Chou Song " Chou La Ni as Viet Nam.
- 4. Kham Phong " Nho Nok as Lan Na.
- 5. Inh " Lan Phia as Ayutthaya.
- 6 Kom " La Khammoune.
- 7. Chuong " Pakanh Xieng Khouang.

Till 1286 B.E (743 B.C) Khoun Borom Ratsathirat sent his ambassador to China to make friendship with the king of China who named was Hien Chong then they came back to stay at Nong Se, about Taho he gave to Phalan the second son to take over.

Khoun Borom Ratsathirat was a king of Naong Se and his age was 53 years old and he passed away in 1283 B.E (750 B.C).

In the Chinese's history book (Yi Chap Si Su) had mentioned,,when Khoun Borom ^{Raxa} ~~Ratsathirath~~ (Philoko) passed away, his son Kolo Phong (Khoun Lo) took over his father place but at that time he was the king of Kalong, when he heard about his father passing away, he went to Nong Se and sent his ambassador to ask for friendship as his father did. After for a while he went visiting up to the Chinese territory and the one who looked after that territory did not respect him so he got

INTRODUCTION

Writing this summary of Lao History, I would like to inform the readers to know that the summary of Lao History I have copied from the origin of Ministry of Education. History of Lao part III "The Kingdom of Laos"

There are two objectives of writing this summary:

- a. In order to fix it up with the geographical about the immigration of Lao people.
- b. In order to let you know what happened from the olden time and up to the present time, and then let you think about the past and the future. At present time "Coordination Government" is exist and we should make up our mind to go along with the situation of the country.

My objective of copying this summary of the Lao History is to make you to get more knowledge and more understanding about the Lao History.

I hope this summary of the history would let you to be aware of the origin of our Lao people.

Copied by:

Sone Pathoumthong

Khongsedone, July 13, 1966

SUMMARY OF LAO HISTORY PART III THE OLD KINGDOM OF LAOS

Lao had settled in the land between Huang Ho and Yangsekiang river which were in China of Muong Sedouane and then became two big cities:

1. Muong Lung began with the Hung Ho river at the Northern part.
2. Muong Pa began with the south of the Hung Ho and the Northern part of Sesouane.

After we set up an other Muong and named it (Muong Ngiao) but the big and the important Muong at that time was Muong Pa. The Indian people called the Lao people (Mung). The King of China sent his ambassador to make the friendship at Nakhone Pa.

After about 343 years B.C. the mongols came in and fought the Chinese then continued on to Laos at Nakhone Lung. The Lao people at Nakhone Lung immigrated down to Nakhone Pa and Nakhone Ngiao of their own, but they continued on down to the south of Muong Sedouane then to Muong Kouï Chui, Kuang, Tung, Kuang Say and Yunman of Chinese people at those days. At that time the Chinese called Lao people Tay (this word became Thai) however the Nakhone Pa still kept their independente.

Up to 205 B.C. (before 338 B.C.) the Lao people at Nakhone Pa were again fought by the Chinese.

The Lao people fought back, at last were beaten by the Chinese then exaped to the place where their form up before. Up to 297 B.E. (246 B.C.) the Chinese King named Chin Si Hong Te who built the big wall in China which had about 5,000,000 meters long, sent down the armies and fought the Nakhone Ngiao. The Chinese captured the Nakhone Ngiao in the year 328 B.E. (205 B.C) The people of Nakhone Ngiao moved down to stay with the others.

When they were together, they form up another capital called Nakhone Phe Ngai (1) imperial Meng and Mouang were acted as a King at that time and the Chinese King named WU TI sent his ambassador to look for the Buddhishm in India, those ambassoders wanted to cross Nakhone Phe Ngai but the King not let cross so the King VUTI got mad and sent the armies down to fight (imperial) Khoune Meng and he had against them for many years, and at last undered the Chinese during the year of 456 B.E.

In 552 B.E. (9) B.C. China had a rebellion so (imperial) Khouna Vang inherited of Phe Ngiao and then proclaiming the independence not under the Chinese and govern themselves until 593 B.E. (50 B.C.) and this had been beating by the Chinese and then surrendered to the Chinese again.

During this time the Lao people spread out into two groups.

1. People who lived in Phe Ngai called AI LAO.
2. People who lived in the south called NGAI LAO.

In 690 B.E. (57 B.C) there was a Chinese King named Ming Ty had a dream about a ray which was descended from the sky on the West. The fortun-teller told him that this ray was a new religion name (FO) and it was a civilized religion in India. When he heard about that he sent his ambassador to India in order to bring back the riligion. These people were living in India for seven years and when they came back they brought a statue of Buddha, the doctrin of Buddha and with monks. This Buddhism from India was Mahayana and the King Ming Ty was very happy to respect the religion, then the religion was spreaded out to the neighbors' countries At that time, there was a Lao's King named Khouna Luang Limao who lived in Nakhone NGAI LAO, in the Kingdom of Nongse also believed in Buddhism in the year 612 (the Buddhism in which the king respected was HINAYANA Section)

In 621 B.E. (78 B.C.) Limao passed away and his son look over the thron At that time of Lai Lao, the Chinese thought that Nakhone Ngai was undered the Chinese protectorated, so the Chinese sent the nobleman to look after the country. The King Khouna Lai Lao the son of Limao did not agree with that, then the Chinese sent the armies troop down to fight against him. The Nakhone Ngai was undered the Chinese again and then the Chinese forced the people to pay tax, the young men paid two sirts with a sack of salt to the China. From that time, the Lao people moved down to live in the South.

PART IV

THE KINGDOM OF NONGSE OR NAN CHAO

Nong Se is a big pond which is situated on the east side of Mekong river, in boundary of Yunan of the Chinese today. In the olden day we called this pond " NONG SE OR NONG SE SENYAN"*) the Chinese called "TALIFU".

At the time of Nakhone Ngai Lao, undered the Chinese protectorated, most of the Lao people moved down to resettlement along the Nong Se. At the same period, the Chinese were separated into three groups: One was CHO So, one was LAO PI and one was SOUN KOJAN. Because of the separation of the Chinese and fighting with one another like this, Lao had a chance to form up the six big provinces such as:

1. Muong Soui (Maybe Mong Soui)
2. A Se (Don't Know)
3. Lang Kong (Maybe Lan Kong)
4. Theng Sieng (Maby Thong Xang)
5. Si Lang (Maybe Xieng Lan)
6. Mong Se (Nong Se)

For the six provinces, Nong Se was the biggest Muong and the capital of Nong Se. That why we called the Kingdom of Nong Se or Nan Chao. The boundary of Nong Se at that time was mentioned by the Chinese history as follows:

1. North West connected to Sulufan (Tibet)
2. North connected to Yiu Chao
3. South East connected to Kao Chi (Viet name)
4. East connected to Sun (kwai Chau)
5. West connected to Mokatho (makatha, Indai)
6. South connected to Nui Wong
7. South West connected to Phiu
8. North east connected to Chim Mu

Lao people in the Kingdom of Nong Se were begun with the Independent and governed themselves with soft and sound more than 100 years, and up to the year of 768 B.E. (225B.C) Khong Beng, the army Chief commander of the King of Lao Pi had been sent his troop down to fight against the Kingdom of Nong Se. The King of Nong Se fought back in several years but, in the end was beaten by the Chinese, and then the Kingdom of Nong Se was undered the Chinese protectorated again. From that day the Lao people had been treated by the Chinese very bad and then they migrated down to stay in the south.

In 938 B.E (395B.C) the Lao people who settled down in 6 provinces got the freedom and governed themselves with peacefully and until the year of 1192 B.E (649 B.C.) those Lao people in the 6 provinces had the new King named Sihanara or Sinlo (Chinese called SIU NO LO). The King combined the 6 provinces undered the his control and from that time the Kingdom of Nong Se had more civilization than before. The King Sihanara sent his ambassador to make the friendship with the King of Chinese named Chong Hong Te, and the King of China welcomed the nicely.

In the year of 1228 B.E (685B.C) the King Sihanara passed away, then his son Lo Seng became a King of Nong Se, he made a friendship with the Chinese again. In 1233 B.E. 690 B.C.) he went to China to participat the marraige ceremony of the Chinese Princess Busek Sek Chien.

(Thai History said that the King of Nong Se named Sihanara was borned in Muong VEXIENG in the year of 1159 B.E. then be the King of Nong Se in the year of 1196 B.E.)

KHOUN BOROM RAXATHIRATH

The heirs of Laos were on the thron in Nakhon Nong Se after the King Lo Seng and there were three Kings on the thron before Khoun Borom Raxathirath be the King, and the Chinise called him Philoko.

Khoun Borom or Philoko was a bravest and the great King of the war. He spreaded his power and enlarge his Kingdom of Nong Se out more and more, and then he became a King of Nong Se in the year of 1272 B.E (729 B.C). When his age was 32 years he sent his ambassador to China to make the friendship with China and the King of China named Chong Neng Hong also, offered the Lao King with the good gift,

KHOUN BOROM RAXATHIRATH FORMED UP MUONG KALONG OR MUONG THENE (1)

Khoun Borom Raxathirath stayed in Muong Nong Se had a thought that the Kingdom of China were strong and used to send the troop to disturb Muong Nong Se all the times. Although, the King made the friendship with China but he did not trust them, and therefore, in the year of 1247 B.E. (731 B.C) he decided to make up the other new Muong at the THONG NA NOI OI NOU.

(1) At the olden time, Muong was the Kingdom of Nong Se or called the Kingdom Thene, ordinary people called MUONG THENE. Therefore, Muong Thene had two Muongs: the old Muong Thene was in the area of Nong Se part of Nong Se whis~~ch~~ was called "Muong Pak Ai" set up in the year of 289 BE. This old Muong Thene was beaten by Chinese and the Chinese put the new named called Muong Yi Chao or Muong Yick Chao "Muong that had two Kings) of Ngai Lao and Ai Lao. The new nam was put in the year of 456 B.E. Up to these day the Ngai Lao Ai Lao who lived in the Nong Se were the Yunna boundary.

In the year of 733 BE Ai Lao had a liberty and the King on the on until Khoun Borom Raxathirath then set up Muong thene at Thong Na Noi Oi Nou to be the Kingdom of Muong Thene.

The real capital was Muong Kalong and became Muong Xieng Hung today. The History of Phra borihan: Thepthani mentioned that Muong Kalong was located at the village of FAI, Town Vieng Pa Pao in the province of Lan Na in the Thailand. It was an old Muong and it might be set up in the year of 370 BE and also it was a Muong which the people know how to make the Chinese pottery.

The new town called Muong Thene or Muong Kalong (that is Muong KAO LONG) and today is called Muong Xieng Nung. He stayed in this new town for eight years and then he sent his troops to fight against Chinese which was in the boundary of TIBET. After he got through many Muongs, then he ordered the group of Man Si to set up the new town called Muong Ho. Muong Ho was far away from Nong Se about 40 Li (1 Li equal to 500 meters) In the year of 1283 BE (740BC) the King was in Muong Ho.

Khoun Boraom Raxathirat got the sons from his first queen Yomphalo and from the second queen Et Kheng Theyy and their name as follows:

1. Khoun Lo
2. Thao Phalan
3. Thao Chou Song
4. Thao Kham Phong or Kham Fong.;
5. Thao Inn
6. Thao Kom
7. Thao Chouang (3)

At that time the King want to control Muong Ta Ho left Muong Kalong to his son Khoun Lo to control.

- (1) Muong Ta Ho Lao people called Ho Te or Ho Tai and then called Ho Nhai
- (2) 1 Li equat to 500 meters 40 Li equat to 20 kilometers.
- (3) In the book of Lan Xang mentioned that all of his 7 sons went to rule difference provinces such as:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Khoun Lo | Muong Lan Xang |
| 2. Thao Pha Lan | Muong Ta Ho or Ho Te |
| 3. Thao Chou Song | Muong Chouamany (Muong Keo) |
| 4. Thao Kham Phong | Muong Yo Nok (Lan Na) |
| 5. Thao Inn | Muong Lan Phia (Ayuthaya) |
| 6. Thao Kom | Muong La Kham Mouan |
| 7. Thao Chouang | Muong Pakan Xieng Thong |

In the year of 1286 BE (743 BC) Khoun Borom Raxathirath sent his ambassador to make the friendship with China again and the Chinese King named Hien Chong and then he came back to rule the Kingdom of Nong Se. He left Muong Ta Ho to his son Thao Pha Lan to take overed.

In the year of 1294 BE(750 BC) Khoun Borom Raxathirath passed away in the age of 53 years.

In the Chinese's history in "Yi Chap Sou" mentioned that when Khoun Borom Raxathirath (Philoko) passed away, his son named Kolophonng (Khoun Lo) to look his father's place, but at that time khoun Lo was in Muong Kalong. When he heard of passing away of his father, he came back to the Kingdom of Nong Se and then sent his ambassador to make the friendship with the Chinese same as his father did not very long, after he was ruling the Kingdom of Nong Se, he went to visit the Chinese territory up to Muong Loun Nam and the officer who was look in the territory did not welcome or respect him, so he got mad and then sent his troops to fight against the Chinese, and took over 32 Muong in the province of Run. He stayed in Khoueng Run.

In the year of 1294 BE the Chinese sent the troops to fight against the King in order to get Muong Run Nam back. The King Thao Khoun Lo sent his ambassador to beg for the friendship the Chief of army of Chinese and agreed to return those Muongs back, but the Chinese did not agreed with, then the ambassador of Lao were arested. Chinese came to fight against Muong Runnam, but the King of Lao fought them back. The King though that the Chinese might come again and then he sent his abassadors to make friendship with the King of Tibet.

In the year of 1297 BE(754 BC) The Chinese troops came to fight Muong Run Nam at this time, the King Khoun Lo let them go up to Ta Ho and then the King sent his troops to surrounded the frontier so the Chinese could not move out, they were starving and died from diseases and then they had quarrel with one another, and then Khoun Lo fought them and killed them all.

Khoun Lo inherited his throne of Nong Se to his nephew I Mao Sin who was the son of Pha Lan. Khoun Lo want to back to Kalong and let his nephew be the King of the Kingdom of Nong Se.

At the time of the king Si Nou Lo ruled the country the Kingdom of Nong Se was getting civilization and freedom. There were 13 kings inherited from Si Nou Lo. These 13 kings ruled the country about 255 years and from that time, there were the mixing race from Chinese came to rule the country of Nong Se. Therefore, the Kingdom of Nong Se and the people of Nong Se were changed their custom almost like the Chinese. In the year of 1797 BE (1254BC) the Mongolian as the Chinese king named Raxavong Ngouan took over all the Muongs of Chinese and spreaded out the power down to the south and fought against the Kingdom of Nong Se. The Kingdom of Nong Se lost her freedom and became the Chinese protectorated again.

PART V
THE KINGDOM OF LANXANG KHOUN LO
THE FIRST KING IN THE KINGDOM OF
LANXANG

In the first part of the history had mentioned about the KHOM migrated to SOUVANNAPHOUM.

During the six or the seven centuries, the Khom had civilization and had the power in SOUVANNAPHOUM and spreaded the power to the Nakhon Xieng Sen. At that time, there was a king named Khoun Choung Fathammarath or Khoun Hung which the people of the south and the Combodian called Pra Rung. He ruled, Nakhon Ngeun Nhang which is called Muong Xieng Sen right now. Khoun Choung declared the war with Vietnamese and got through Pa Kanh (Xieng Khouang) of Vietnam. Chao Eng Ka the king of Pa Kanh died in the battle field, Khoun Choung got Muong Pa Kanh and then made the celebration over there for 7 months. On the occation of the ceremony the king made the LAO HAI (alcho puts in the jar) for his soldiers to drink and today the big jar still can be seen in Xieng Khouang or in the other parts of Laos.

In the end of the ceremony, Khoun Choung teurned the country to Khoun Khouang to take over and Khoun houg went back to stay at Xieng Sen. At that time, there was the Commander in Chief of Vietnamese named Non Bang sent his troops down to fight against Pa Kanh and the troops were pushed back by Khoun Choung. Non.Bang was beattle by Khoun Choung and Khoun Non Bang went to depend on Thao Fa Houm (Thao Fa Houm was a Lao of Toum Vang which was undered the Nakhon Kalong) Khoun Choung took his troops to fight against Muong Toum Vang and Thao Fa Houm thought that he might be lost the war, so he sent his ambassador to go to invit Chao Khoun Lo at Nakhon Ka Kong to come down to help him. When Khoun Lo received the message, he thought that the war between the Chinese was stil quite, and he had to spread his power to the south too, and therefore, he accept the invitation of Fa Houm. So, Khoun Lo and his troop went down to fight against Khom at Muong Toum Vang and both Khoun Choung and Khoun Lo were on the elephant's back, fighting against each other, unfortunate enough, Khoun Choung was killed on the elephant's back. The Khom troop run away, then Khoun Lo followed them up to Muong Xava (Muong Loung Phrabang) Muong Xava was called according to the race of the nation, that is Khom or Xava and today the nam is remaining as KHEK XAVA.

Muong Xava was formed up as the capital city of Laos and it was first Lao of Lanxang. In the year of 1300 BE (757 BC) the name of the city was chaged to be Muong Xieng Thong. From that time, the Lao people had moved down to stay in the area of Lanxang and spreaded their power out, the Khom moved to Muong Nan and one group moved down to Vientiane.

The Khom who live in the up country, remaining in Laos today are called KHA OR LAC THEUNG.

Because of Khoun Lo's power therefore Lao people can be able to find the place to live in the North until today. There were 22 kings ruled the country or in Nakhon Xieng Thong before Chao Fa Ngoum, and it was about 500 years ago.

INTRODUCTION: The way of learning, understanding the history of our nation is the way to let us go into the deep details of the different perf of changes in the past. We must be happy when we learn about the history of our own, because it let us know something about the past. Some time our country was civilized and lived with peace and some time our country was undered the controll of the anemies. When this thing happen we should something to help our country to get progress. Therefore, we are the citizen of the nation should know more or less about our history.

At this time, I'm not going to mention all the detail, but I'm going to mention just only from the time of Chao Fa Ngoum on because it has an exact time, month, year and make it suitable for teaching in this training course which the time table has been limited.

THE FACT OF THE HISTORY
IN THE TIME OF CHAO FA NGOUM

According to the 2nd. book of Khoun Borom in the Wat Sisaket, Vientiane has been mentioned about the Royal family of Chao Fa Ngoum Maharat as follows:

Chao Fa Louang Ngon or Phaya Souvanna Khamphong was the grandfather of Chao Fa Ngoum. He had two children as follow:

1. Chao Fa Ngiao (Khoun Phi Fa)
2. Chao Fa Kham Hiao

Chao Fa Ngiao had four children, two boys and two girls and the youngest one was Fa Ngoum who had teeth came out at time he was borned. The story book at the library in Bangkok mentioned that Chao Fa Louang Ngon had 9 children four girls and five boys. The book mentioned just only the one who was on the thron and the last one was Fa Ngoum. He had ~~thirty~~ three teeth came out at the time that he was borned. The Royal servants said that it was bad to have the son like this, so they put him on the raft.

Chao Fa Ngoum was borned in the year of the big serpant in (1316 BC) he was the son of Chao Fa Ngiao or Khoun Phi Fa. Fa Ngoum was on the raft with 44 servants and maids. The raft floats along the river to Li Phi (Khone). It took about one year to reach the Li Phi (Khone). At that time, there was a monk named Maha Pasamonh who lived in the cave in the Li Phi saw the raft of Chao Fa Ngoum. When the monk knew that raft was belonging to Fa Ngoum and Fa Ngoum was the son of the King of Laos and so Maha Pasamonh took Fa Ngoum with him and taught Fa Ngoum all the knowledge. When his age reach 6 years Maha Pasamonh took him and offer to the king of Combodia at the capital Nakhon Thom. Fa Ngoum studied in Combodia until completed. The king of Combodia knew that Fa Ngoum had learned the warefare and he was couraging, braving and intelligent and therefore, he married his daughter to Chao Fa Ngoum, this, in order to make the friendship with Lao people. The name of the king's daughter was Keo Keng Ya. Chao Fa Ngoum lived in Combodia since his age was 33 years old.

In the year of 1343 BC Fa Ngoum knew that his father, Chao Fa Ngiao was passed away, the Royal servants invited Chao Fa Kham Hiao to be on the thron. When the case happen like that, Chao Fa Ngoum asked his father inlaw for the soldiers in order to fight against Laos.

In the year of 1257 BC Khoun Ram Khamheng, the Chao Muong of Muong Soukhotai refused to pay the tax to Combodia as he use to did and not only that he also sent his troops to fight against Cambodia and got many towns in the control. Combodian was weak and would not be able to defend the troop and therefore, they brought Chao Fa Ngoum up in order to revenge the Thai or make them slow down at least.

In the year of 1349 BC Chao Fa Ngoum with his wife Nang Keo Keng Ya brought his troops from Cambodia to Laos and fought against Muong Pak Kop. Muong Pak Kop was undered Fa Ngoum control (Didn't know where is Muong Pak Kop but it might be the Muong Which is located in Pak Namsingin the west of Oubol Province and it was the road between Laos and Cambodia) After that he fought against Muong Kabong (Khotabout) which was undered the Chao Muong Nan thasene and the next was Muong Champa, Muong Phaya Chin Muong Phaya Cham, Muong Phaya Done Sak Khe, Muong Phaya Samong, Muong Phaya Xang, Muong Phaya Sok.

Muong Vieng, Muong Phra Nam Hung and the Chao Muong was Phraya Samkhone. These Muongs were undered the hands of Chao Fa Ngoum and then they agreed to pay the tax as they used to did. Phraya Chet Choung of Xieng Khouang knew that the troop of Chao Fa Ngoum took over the town of Nam Hung, then he was afraid and he sent his abassadors Moun Louang Phan and Moun Kham to bring the surrender message to Chao Fa Ngoum. In the year of 1351 BC he sent his troop to Vietnam and took over three Muongs. The King of Vietnam beg. for peace from Fa Ngoum and then decided to devid the boundary between the two countries. The way of deviding the boundary as this:

1. The house which had the floor higher from the ground were Lao Houses and the house with built the floor on the ground were Vietnamese.
2. Used the top of the mountain as the boundary, and if the rain water fall from the top of the mountain through Laos, we called Laos country, and if the rain water fall from the top of the mountain through the Vietnam, we called Vietnamese country.

After completion of deviding the boundary, Chao Fa Ngoum took his troop to the north to fight against the rebellsy. He took overed the following Muongs: Muong Thene, Muong Xai, Muong Lai, Muong Kouang, Muong Home, Mung Kang Lan, Muong Sing Thao, Muong Hume, Muong Wath, Muong Xieng Hung, Muong Boun Tai and Muong Boun Noua. After he took overed these Muongs he went to stay at Muong Pak Ou.

Chao Fa Kham Hiao, the uncle of Fa Ngoum knew about the situation, then he draft all his people to be the soldiers and went to fight against Fa Ngoum for three times, but Chao Fa Kham Hiao lost all the times. Chao Fa Kham Hiao was ashamed of his people as he could not be able to win the war with his nephew, he eat the poison, then he passed away and his wife also died.

Chao Fa Kham Hiao did not have any son but two daughters; Nang Keo Mahary and Nang Keo Nong Hiao.

When Chao Fa Kham Hiao passed away, the Royal servants invited Chao Fa Ngoum to be on the thron of Nakhon Xieng Thong in the year of small elephant 1351 BC and at that time he was 37 years old. The Royal servants in Muong Xieng Thong gave him the new name PHRAYA FALA THORANY SISATANAKHANA-HOUT.

In the year of 1354 BE (1897 BC) he gave the Kingdom to the Queen Nang Keo Ken Ya to take over and at that period she had three months of pregnancy. Chao Fa Ngoum took his troops to Muong Sen and just the troop arrived at Muong Sen, Thao Ou Long (Chao Muong) came out to see him and said that he was the son of Nang Keo Mahary and Chao Fa Kham Hiao. When Fa Ngoum knew that Thao Ou long was his nephew, so he did not fight, and then he went back to fight against Muong Pak Beng, Muong Xieng Khong, Muong Khik Ham, Muong Thong and Muong Xieng Toun. These Muongs were undred his hands again.

Fa Ngoum went to fight against those Muong in norht for two years then returned back, and at that time, his wife gave a birth to a child and the name was given THAO CUN HOUANE or OUN MUONG.

In the year of 1356 BE (1898 BC) Fa Ngoum took his troop to fight against Muong Vientiane, and at that time, Thao Xieng Muong and Phaya Phao were the leaders of Vientiane. Fa Ngoum could not get through Muong Vientiane, because there were a lot of amboo wall sourounding the province, so Fa Ngoum took his troop acrossed the river to Muong Ken Thao and Muong Lakhone Thai, and then he came back in the second times to capture the Nakhone Vientiane with succesfully.

WENT BACK TO FIGHT AGAINST MUONG ROI ETH

The Muongs which were in the North East of Thailand down to Nong Han to Roi Eth were undered the Combodia protectorated. In the year of 1248 BC those Muongs were undered the power of Khoum Ram Kham Heng. When Khoun Ram Kham Heng lost his power, Phra Chao Ou Thong formed up the Muong of A YUTHAYA in the year 1350 BC. From that time on, Muong Roi Eth was undered control of Kuhg Si Ayuthaya.

After Chao Fa Ngoum Maharath stayed in Vientiane and fed his soldiers, and then took his troop to fight against Muong Roi Eth with great succesfully.

BROUGHT HINAYANA BUDDHISM FROM COMBODIA

At the time of Khoun Luang Li Mao of Na Khone Phe Ngai, in 69 BC (612 BE) we beleived in Buddhism once but with the MAHA YANA section, because we had escaped and migrated all the times, that is why the beleiving of relegion was not in the same one all times, and then back to beleive the ghost again. The Queen Keo Keng Ya thought that the Buddhist relegion should have in Laos again, and therefore she went to her husband and asked her husband to go to bring the Buddhist relegion to spread over in Laos, if not she will go back to Combodia to stay with her father.

Chao Fa Ngoum sent the meassage to his father-inlaw in Cambodia requesting him to sent the monk to Laos. In the year of 135 BC (1902 BE) the king of Combodia invited Rev. Maha Pasamontathera and Phra Maha Theplangka with 40 monks to bright the Buddhist relegion to Laos and they brought one Buddha's statue named Phrabang with them. When they arrived Vientiane, Chao Moun Chane went out to welcomed them and invited Phra Maha Pasamane to stay at Done Chane Beach (Done CHANE ISLAND). The people of Vientiane went to reverence the and make the ceremony there for 3 days and three night and then invited Phrabang to Muong Vieng Kham.

PHRABANG STAYED AT VIENG KHAM

After completion of three days and three night of ceremony in Muong Vieng Kham and then invited the Phrabang to Muong Xieng Thong, but it was surprising that 8 people used to carried the statue before, but right now could not carried as they used to, and therefore they add more 24 people but it still remained the same, so the expert monks told them that the Buddha statue wanted to remain here first. When they knew this Phra Maha Pasamane gave the Buddha statue to the Chao Muong Vieng Kham to take care, then he himseft and his followers went to Muong Xieng Thong by road. When arriving at Muong Xieng Thong Chao Fa Ngoum Maharath invited Phra Mha Pasamane to stay in the Wat which was located in the North of Houei Rome and today the name of this Wat as the Wat Pasamane.

In the year of 1316 BC (1904 BE) he sent the troop to captured Muong Kha Kanh Hang, Muong Aya and Muong Luak. At that time, the Kingdom of Laos was very large and wide such as: on the East near Annam Cordilla, on the South - East was connected to Combodia, from DIPHI UPWARDS, on the West was connected to the boundary of Koung Si Ayuthatya, from the line of the forest of Phraya Fai to Muong Nakhone Thai (Phetsaboune) on the West was connected to Lan Na, from Pha Dai down, on the North was connected to the China, from Boun Tai and Boun Noua down.

He has three children from the Queen Keo Ken Ya; Thao Oune Houan, Thao Kham-Kong, and Nang Keo Ket Kesi. In the year of 1368 BC (L(LL BE) the Queen Keo Ken Ya passed away, then the King was soisad until he could not do any thing and he did not care about the law and order as he used to did before, and therefore the Royal servants forced him to get out from the thron and sent him to Muong Nane, and not long ago about two years he passed away, the year of 1373 BC. He was 57 years old. Chao Muong Nan then built a dome and a Wat for his bone the name of the Wat was "WAT XIENG NGAM".

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRAYA SAMSENE THAI
THAIPHOUVANAT

When Fa Ngoum was at Muong Nan, the Royal servants invited Thao Oune Houane to be on the thron in theyear of Mouse of May 1356 BC. Thao Oune Houane was only 18 years old.

When he was on the thron for three years he drafted his people to be the soldiers. At that time, he got about 300,000 people to be the soldiers, that is why they called him PHRAYA SAMSEN THAI TAI PHOUVANATHIPAT SISATANAKHANAHUT. He was marriage to Nang Keo Nong Hiao, and the new name was given as Chao Nang Then Fa.

Thao Oune Houane sent his men to bright his father's bone back from Muong Nane to put in the dome at Phou Kou Tai, and in his sovereignty there were Xieng Sa and Muong Ngai did not agree to pay the taxes and then he sent his troop capture them all.

The following people were paid the taxes to the him:

- 1/. The king of Lan Na offered his daughter Nang Noi Onso to him
- 2/. The king of Ayathaya offered his daughter Nang Keo Hot Fa to him
- 3/. Chao Muong Xieng Hung offered his daughter Nang Keo Sida to him

Phraya Samsene Thai had 5 children from differnce queens:

- 1/. Thao Lane Khamdeng from Nang Keo Nong Hiao
- 2/. Thao Lou Xai (did not know from whom)
- 3/. Thao Kham Tem Xa from Nang Keo Sida
- 4/. Thao Vang Boury from Nang Keo Yot Fa
- 5/. Thao Kone Kham from Nang Noi onso, and there were 5 daughters:
 - 1/. Nang Keo Koummary
 - 2/. Nang Anoxa
 - 3/. Nang Manora
 - 4/. Nang Sa Phatha
 - 5/. Nang Maha Kai

Phraya Samsene Thai was on thron for 43 years and then died in the year 1417 BC. His age was 60 year old, and then invited Chao Lan Khamdeng to be on the thron. At that time, he was only 30 years old, and he was on the thron for 11 years then passed away. At the time, he passed away his age was 41 years old. He had two sons, Thao Phammathat and Thao Yu Khone.

THE TROUBLE CAME FROM NANG MAHA THEVY

The political in the kingdom of Lan Xang at that period was trouble because of Nang Maha Thevy who was governing the country. Her own name was Nang Ket Keo Kesi and who marriage to the son of her fatherinlaw, Sene Muong. She wanted her husband to have the power and to be the king of Nakhone Xieng Thong.

When Phraya Lan Khamdeng passed away, the Royal servants invited Chao Phomma- that to be on the thron and he was on the thron just only 100 moths, then was murdered by Nang Maha Thevy who had the heart full of sin. He was murdered at Phaphane. She not only killed Phraya Lan Khamdeng but she killed every kings who were on the thron also. The following kings were killed by the cruel heart Maha Thevy. 1. Phraya Lan Khamdeng 2. Phra Chao Phommathat 3. Chao Yu Khone who was on thron for 8 months. 4. Thao Kong Kham who was on the thron for one year and 6 months. 5. Thao Kham Tem Xa who was on the thron for 5 months but he knew that he was going to be killed so he went back to Pak Houei Louang. 6. Thao Lou Xai who was on the thron for 6 months, and knew that he was going to be killed so he committed suicide. 7. Thao Khai Bouaban (Phraya Samsene Thai's nephew) was on the thron for three years then was killed at the Sop Kham. 8. Thao Vang boury of Vientiane, knew that Nang Maha Thevy had very wicked heart, so he did not go back to Vientiane. During that period there was a man who showed off himself as Phraya Samsene Thai reborned again, every people in the Kingdom beleived that he was Phraya Samsene Thai as this man can remember all the name of the Royal family of Phraya Samsene Thai. This man was borned from the maid of Phraya Samsene Thai whose name was Kham Keut. Kham Keut was invited by Maha Thevy to be on the thron, and he was on the thron two years then passed away. When the thing happened like this, the trouble some always increase, and there was no one could be ale to be the king. The Royal servants captured Nang Maha Thevy and her husband (Sene Luang Xieng Lo) and killed them at Pha Diao. At that time, the Kingdom of Lan Xang was lacking of king for three years, and there were only royal servants and the expert from Combodia to take care the Kingdom for a while.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF CHAO CHAK KAPHAT PHENE PHEO

When the situation happened like this, the royal servants then invited Chao Vang Boury, Chao Nakhone Vientiane to be on the thron. Chao Vang Boury was borned in the year of horse, 1415 BC and he was on the thron in the year of 1456 BC. At the time he was a king his age was 40 years old. The Royal servants offered him the new name as "SOME DET PHRACAHOSAYA CHACKKAPHAT PHENE PHEO"

At the time, he was in Nakhone Xieng Thong, Chao Mui made the revolution in Vientiane, and when he knew the situation happened in Vientiane, he sent his men to capture Chao Mui then killed him at Done Chane Beach (Done Chane Island). He nominated Phraya Chane Ngok to take care of Nakhone Vientiane. Some Det Phraya xayachakkaphat had the children as follows:

1. Thao Kone Keo
2. Thao Thene Kham
3. Thao Moun Louang
4. Thao La Sene Tai
5. Thao Vixoun narat
6. Thao Thepha

THE WAR BETWEEN LAOS AND VIETNAME

Some Det Phra Chao Chakkaphat was on the thron for 23 years, until the year of 1479 BC. Phraya Patalibout, Chao Muong of Kene Thao capture the white elephant, hight about 2,80 cm then brought to Phraya Chakkaphat. The reputation was spreading arround until it reached Phraya Chao Boua Louang, the King of Vietnamese and the King sent his ambassadors to beg for the elephant's hair, but Sene Louang Xieng Lo instead of giving the elephant's hair he put the elephant's manure in the bamboo hole then sent back to the king of Vietnam. When Phraya Boua Louang, the king of Vietnam opened the hole and saw the elephant's manure in hole of bamboo, so he got angry and mad at Sene Louang Xieng Lo. In the year of 1483 BC Phra Chao Boua Louang sent his troop to fight against Muong Xieng Thong. When Phraya Chakkaphat knew about the Vietnam troop was coming, he was so frightened and then he teurned the warfare to Sene Louang Xieng Lo to take over, himself left to Muong Xieng Khan. The Vietnamese troop took over the Muong Xieng Thong.

Chao Thene Kham who was governing in the Muong Dan Xai heard about the troop of Vietnam came to Muong Xieng Thong, then he sent his troop out to protect the Vietnamese troop. The Vietnamese troop did not know that there was the other troop besides the troop of Sene Louang Xieng Lo, so the Vietnamese troop was driven away from the Kingdom by Chao Thene Kham.

After the Kingdom was normal, the royal servants invited Phraya Chakkaphat back to Xieng but he refused. In the year of 1479 BC he passed away and he was 64 years old.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA CHAO THNE KHAM OR PHRA SOUVANNA BANLANG

As there was no king in the Kingdom of Xieng Thong, therefore the royal servants invited Chao Thene Kham to be on the thron in the year 1478 BC. He was on the thron for 7 years and passed away at the age of 41 years old.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRAYA LA SENE TAI PHOUVANAT

In the year of 1485 BC when Phra Souvannabanlang passed away, the royal servants invited Thao La Sene Tai (the son of Phra Chao Chakkaphat the 3rd to be on the thron. He was on the thron for 10 years then passed away in the year of 1495 BC. He had one son named Chao Somphou and at that time Chao Som Phou was only 7 years old. He would not be able to be on the thron, therefore Chao Vxounarath (his uncle) take care the kingdom instead. Chao Vixounarath was on the thron for 2 years.

SOVEREIGNTY OF CHAO SOMPHOU

In the year of 1497 BC the royal servants invited Chao Somphou to be the king and at that period he was only 9 years old. He ruled the country for 3 years and then passed away.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA CHAO VIXOUNARATH

Up to the year of 1560 the royal servants invited Phra Chao Vixounarath to be on the thron and gave him the new name "PHRA VIXOUNARAXA TRAI PHOU* VANTH" At that time, he was 34 years old.

In the year of 1502 Phra Vixounaraxa Trai Phouvanath Thipathsi Nakhanahout had his servants went to invite Phrabang to be at Muong Xiengthong and then kept Phrabang at Wat Manorum. Until the year of 1503 he built up the wat named Vixouna Mahavihan and the Wat was completed in the year of 1504 BC. Phrabang was kept in the wat of Vixouna Mahavihan. At the time he was on the thron the Buddhism was spreaded out all over the country and most of the people knew how to write the poem and knew the Phratrai Pidok. The book of Khounborom also was written at that time too. He was on the thron for 20 years and he had one son named PHRAPHOTHISARATH KOUMMAN. In the year of 1520 he passed away and at that time he was 55 years old.

THE SOVERIGNITY OF PHRAPHOTHISARATH

In the year of 1547 BC the royal servants nominated Phra Chao Phothhisarath to be the king and the new named was given "SOMDETH PHRAPHOUTHISARATHMAHA THAM MIKA THASLAKHANA KOUNSON MAHARAXATHIPATI CHAKAPHAT PHOUMINORINE THARATH CHAO" in theyear of 1522 he nominate Maun Louang Phraya Khamsatha to be the Chao Muong of the Phoune. In the year of 1523 he sent his servants to beg for Phratrai Pidok and the monks from Nakhone Xiengmai. In the year of 1524 there was a royal family of Vietnam named Boua Kouan who was a friend of one of the servant named Kong Kang with 3000 followers came to beg for the place to stay and with will be under the supervision of the King. In the year of 1525 he became a monk in the wat of Vixouna Mahavihan. In the year of 1527 he sent the official letter to inform all of his people not to respect the goost. In the year of 1532 the Chaokhoueng of Muong Xiengthong refused to pay any taxes to the king and he (the king)forced the Chaokhoueng to pay back the tax in two years. In the year of 1533 he came to stay in Vientiane and in the year of 1535 he sent his troop to fight against Phisanoulok. In the year of 1539 he went to Phrathat Phranom and he had 3000 people to take care of Phrathat. In the year of 1540 Somdeht Phra Chao Athiyarath the king of Ayuthaya sent his troop to fight against Vientiane, but unfortunate enough the troop of Sene Louang of Lanxang Chao Muong of Thakhek attached them and drew them away.

Somdeth Phraphothisarath Chao had three sons and three daughters:

1. Chao Sithavanso was borned from Nang Keo Yodkham who was a daughter of the king of Nakhone Xiengmai.
2. Phra Lanxang was borned from the second maid who was the daughter of the people of Ayuthaya.
3. Chao Tha Houa or Phravoravangso was borned from the first maid who was a daughter of Chao Houa Thapha.
4. Chao Nang Keo Many
5. Chao Khamla or Chao Nang Thenekham
6. Nang Kham Khai

Somdeth Phra Chao Ketkeo Chao Muong or the king of Nakhone Xiengmai was passed away in the year of 1548 BC. As the king had no son to take over the thron, so the royal servants came to Vientiane to invite Chao Sethavong to be the king of Nakhone Xiengmai. At that period Sethavong just only 14 years old. Somdeth Phraphothisarath Chao followed his son up to Nakhone Xieng Sene, and during the time of Phraphothisarath Chao was in Nakhone Xiengmai, there was the Somdeth Phrachao Boun Heng the king of Bouma sent his ambassadors to make the firiership with Laos. When the king came back to Nakhone Xiengthong he brought with him an emeral Buddha and Phrasekkham which was staying at BOUPHA* RAM TEMPLE. In the year of 1550 he was passed away and at that time his age was 43 years old. The result of his passing away, as he showing how to capture the elephant to the foreign ambassadors, suddently the elephant was follen over him.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRASAYA SETHATHIRATH

Somdeth Phrasaya Sethathirath Chao or Chao Sethavangso was borned in the year of 1534 BC. he was on the thron from the year of 1548 through 1550 BB, then came back to Nakhone Xiengthong. The result of his returning to Nakhone Xiengthong was because of his father passing away.

The royal servants thought that there was lacking of the king in the kingdom of Lanxang, and therefore, they nominated Phrasaya Sethathirath Chao to be the king and the new name was given as follows: "PHRA OUPJAI PHOUPHOUTHONE BOVONE SAYASETHA PHOUVANATHA THIPATSI SATHANAKHAMAHOUT"

SOVEREIGNTY OF SOMDETH PHRAYASETHATHIRATH
FOUGHT AGAINST XIENGMAI

In the year of 1551 Somdeth Phrasaya Sethathirath Chao had his counciler to go to Nakhone Xiengmai to inform the people there, he could not come back to Xiengmai and he gave the power to Nang Chao Chirapapha. When something happened like this the royal servants and the people of Xiengmai invited Chao Mekkouti to be the king (at that time he was a monk). In the year of 1553 Somdeth Phrasaya Sethathirath Chao knew about the situation, then he sent his troop to fight against Nakhone Xiengmai. Sene Noi the commander in Chief of the troop in Xiengmai could not be able to push the troop of Phra sayasethathirath back, so he went to depend on Chao Fa Hongsavadi Bouhengnong, and he sent the Burmese troop to take over the Nakhone Xiengmai.

VIENTIANAE BECAME THE CAPITAL

In the year of 1560 Vientiane was set up as the Capital city and in the same year Chao Sayasetha came down to stay in Vientiane. The Emerald Buddha and Phrasakkham also were invited to Vientiane with him.

SOMDETH PHRASAYA SETHATHIRATH CHAO BEGS FOR
NANG THEPAKASATI

In the year of 1562 Somdeth sent his letter to beg for Nang Thepakasati, the daughter of the king of Krung Si Ayuthaya. In replying to the message the king of Ayuthaya asked Somdeth to send his ambassadors to take her. Hearing the message, Phrachao Sayasethathirath sent his ambassadors and the royal servants to take Nang Thepakasati to Vientiane, but unfortunately enough Nang Thepakasati was sick. The king of Ayuthaya sent Nang Keo Fa instead, but the king of Vientiane refused. The Ambassadors and the royal servants took Nang Keo Fa back to her father at Krung Si Ayuthaya again. When Nang Thepakasati recovered from her sickness, the king had his men take Nang Thepakasati to Somdeth Phrachao Sayasethathirath.

BURMESE FOUGHT VIENTIANE FIRST TIME

The result of the Burmese troop came to fight Vientiane in the year of 1563, because of Sene Noi and Phraya Sam Lan withdrew the friendship from Burma. All the Laos people and their families came to stay with Somdeth Phrasayasethathirath Chao in Vientiane. During that period, the king was at Muong A Hane to welcome Nang Thepakasati. When he heard about the situation was happened in Vientiane, then he was hurried took all his troop back, but before he reached Vientiane IMMENG the commander in Chief of Burmese troop was already in Vientiane and captured Nang Khamkhai, Chao Nang Then Kham, Phraya Nakhone and Chao Mahaouparath away.

BUILT UP PHRATHAT LUANG

Somdeth Phrasaya Sethathirath Chao had been built Phrathat Luang in the year of 1566 by covering with the old doab, the name of Phrathat was given "PHRATHAT CHIDI LOKKACHOUNRAMANI" After completion of Phrathat Luang he went down to Muong Thakhek and built up one more Thai which was covering the old That of SIKHOTABOUN. At the time of Phrachao Sayasetha ruled the country the Buddhism was very developed and also he build up the Buddha statue of ONGTOU PHRA SOUK PHRASAI and PHRA SEAM.

FOUGHT AGAINST MUONG PHISANOULIK THE FIRST TIME

He sent his troop to Muong Phisanoulok in the year of 1567 but could not get into the town because of the Burmese troop was there. In the year of 1569 he took his troop out to Phisanoulok in the second time, but could not success. The troop of the king was get in the other side where the troop of Burma was staying and therefore the king's troop could not success in the second times.

The result why the troop was deceived because Burma captured Phraramasena of Krung Ayuthaya and then they forced him to write the letter to Somdeth Sayasethathirath Chao to move his troop to Muong Sayaboury as soon as possible. From that time, Phra Chao Hongsavadi had his troop already back the way. The result of sending the troop to help the king of Ayuthaya because he was the father-in-law

BURMESE TROOP FOUGHT VIENTIANE
THE SECOND TIME

Somdeth Phrachao Hongsavadi captured Nakhone Si Ayuthaya, and then sent his to fight against Vientiane again in the year of 1570 B.C. In this warfare, Phrachao Siya Sethathirat had known before hand and then he told his people to move out from Vientiane to stay at Nam Ngeum. Left Vientiane in isolation. He ordered his troop to ambush the Burmese troop until he got victory, and then returned back to Vientiane.

WENT TO FIGHT MUONG OVGKNE

In the year of 1572. B.C. Somdeth Phrasayasethathirath Chao advanced an army to fight against Muong Ongkane. This because he was told by the Monk that the King of that Muong was passed away, and they will nominate Phraya Nakhone to be the King, infact Phraya of this Muong was thinking of making the revolution against Somdeth Phrasayasethathirathchao only. Just the troop of Phrasaya - Seta approached the territory of Muong Ongkane, then the troop was attacked by the troop of Phraya Nakhone with out knowing anything. Somdeth Phrasaya Seta was on the thrown for 24 years then passed away in the territory of Muong Ongkane. His age was 38 years old and he has only one son who was borned from the daughter of Phraya Senesourine. His name was Phranormuong and at that time his age just only 5 years old.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PRASOUMANGKHALA AYAKOPHOTHISSTH SENESOURINE:

Phra Soumangkhal, was called in the other name "GHANE", he was a son of the village leader of Ban Nong Khai, and he was borned in the year of 1511 B.C. at Ban Nong Khai. When he was a boy he became a novice, and went to have education at Muong Xienthong. After he have been disrobed, he worked in Muong Xienthong itself. Because of his prudent CHAN - CHANE got promoted to the high position all the time. In the year of 1555 B.C. he was promoted to Phraya Snesourinetharousay. Then he was oppointed to be the Chao Muong of Pak Houei Louang (at present is Ban Houei Louang, Tasseng Phonephisay, Nong-Khai Province) by Somdeth Phraphothisarathchao. He not only appointed to be Chao Muong but also the Commander in Chief of the warfare. When Phraya Seta thirathchao passed away, Phraya Snesourine anounced himself to be on the thrown in the year of 1572 B.C, and he was named PHRASOUMANGKHALA AYAPHOTHI[≠]SATH. When he was on the thrown his age just only 65 years old.

BURMESE TROOP FOUGHT VIENTIANE
THE THIRD TIME

When Phraya Mangkhala Ayaphothisath was on the thrown for 2 years, that was from 1572 to 1574 B.C, Phrachao Phenedine (the King) of Hongsavadi advaced an army to fight against Vientiane. Phrasoumangkhal Ayaphothisath withdrew his troop and lost the town to Burmese. The Burmese captured Phrasoumangkhal and Phranormuong to Burma with them.

SOVEREIGNTY PHRAMAHA OUPARATH VORAVANGSO:

Until the year of 1575 B.C. the king of Muong Hongsavadi, then appointed Phramaha Ouparath Vorangso to return to be the king of Lanxang, Vientiane again. He was on the thrown for 4 years, that was from 1575 B.C. to 1579 B.C. only. At that time, there was a man pretented to be Phrasaya Sethathirathchao will be on the thrown again. (This man came from Attopeu) All the people believed him, and he then drafted all men to be soldiers, and went to fight Vientiane again. Phramaha Ouparath Voravangso knew about this and thought that he might not be able to push them rebel back, so that he sent his wife and two daughters to Muong Hongsavadi by boat, but when it the boat reached Rocky plac (Keng) the boat sunk and they all drowned.

- (1) MONGOLIA
- (2) SE SOUANE
- (3) NAKHORN LUNG
- (4) XIENG ANE
- (5) NAKHORN PA (CHUNG KY)
- (6) PHA NHAY (PHE NGAY)
- (7) NAKHORN NGIAO (CHANG XA)
- (8) KOUANG TUNG
- (9) HO FO
- (10) NONG SE (TA RIFUNG)
- (11) KA SE
- (12) KHANG (SENE VY)
- (13) PHOU KAME
- (14) PE
- (15) HONG SA
- (16) XIENG HUNG
- (17) KHEM RATH
- (18) XIENG SENE
- (19) XIENG MAY
- (20) SOU KHO THAI
- (21) AYUTHAYA
- (22) BANGKOK
- 23) THENE
- (24) KAO LY
- (25) JAVA
- (26) VIENTIANE
- (27) KHO TA PHOUNE
- (28) CHAMPA NAKHORN

.....000000.....

THE IMMIGRATION OF LAOS

ANTAY MOUNTAIN

INDIA

CHINA

CHINA

ASAM

BURMA

THAI

CAMBODIA

VIETNAM

SUMATRA

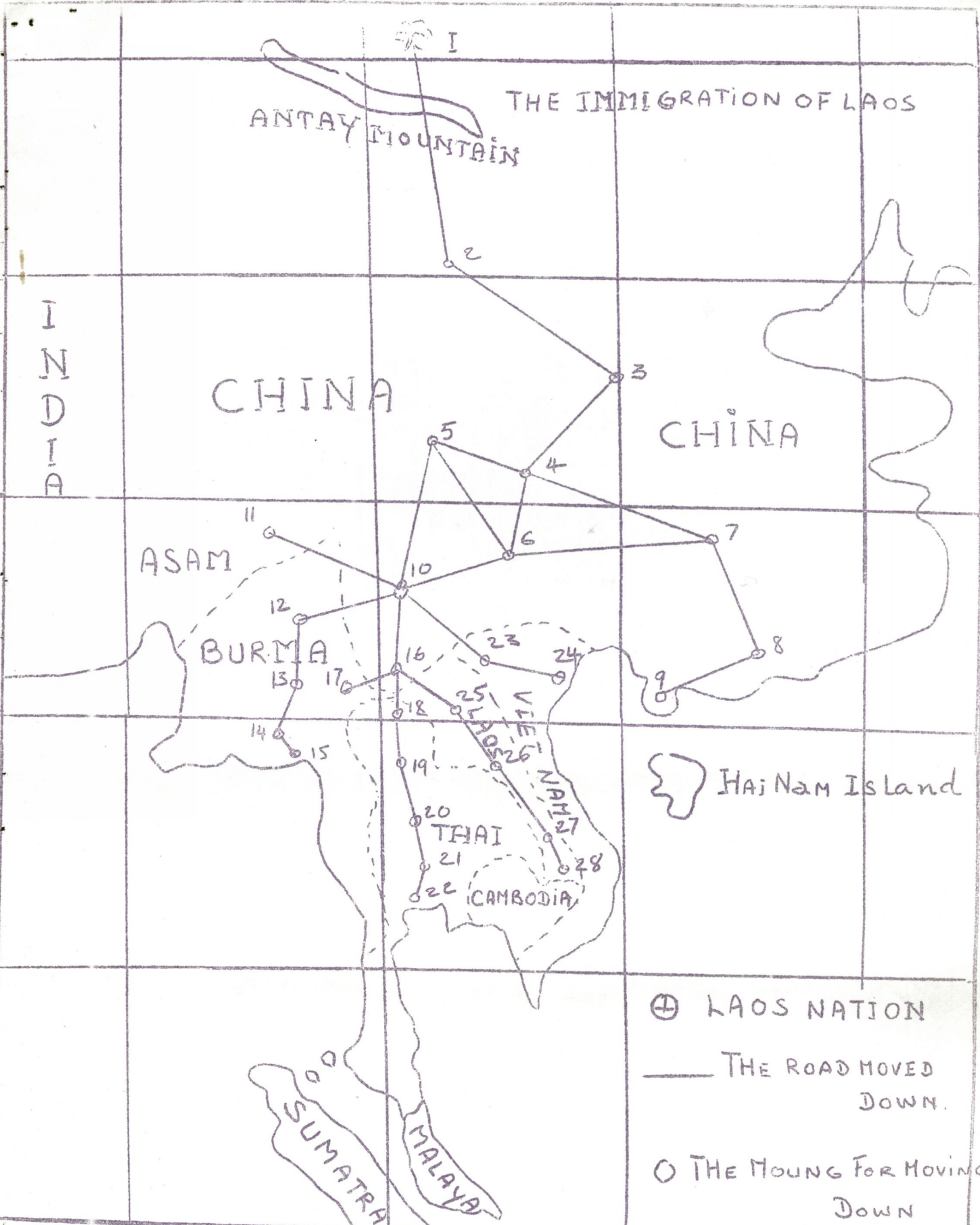
MALAYA

Hai Nam Island

⊕ LAOS NATION

— THE ROAD MOVED DOWN.

○ THE MOUNG FOR MOVING DOWN



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After we set up an other Muong and named it (Muong Ngiao) but the big and the important Muong at that time was Muong Pa. The Indian people called the Lao people (Mung). The King of China sent his ambassador to make the friendship at Nakhone Pa.

After about 843 years B.C. the mongols came in and fought the Chinese then continued on to Laos at Nakhone Lung. The Lao people at Nakhone Lung immigrated down to Nakhone Pa and Nakhone Ngiao of their own, but they continued on down to the south of Muong Sedouane then to Muong Koui Chui, Kuang Tung, Kuang Say and Yunnan of Chinese people at these days. At that time the Chinese called Lao people Tay (this word became Thai) however the Nakhone Pa still kept their independente.

Up to 205 B.C. (before 338 B.C.) the Lao people at Nakhone Pa were again fought by the Chinese.

The Lao people fought back, at last were beaten by the Chinese then escaped to the place where their form up before. Up to 297 B.E. (246B.C.) the Chinese King named Chin Si Hong Te who built the big wall in China which had about 5,000,000 meters long, sent down the armies and fought the Nakhone Ngiao. The Chinese captured the Nakhone Ngiao in the year 328 B.E (205 B.C) The people of Nakhone Ngiao moved down to stay with the others.

When they were together, they form up another capital called Nakhone Phe Ngai (1) imperial Meng and Mouang were acted as a King at that time and the Chinese King named VU TI sent his ambassador to look for the Buddhism in India, those ambassoders wanted to cross Nakhone Phe Ngai but the King not let cross so the King WUTI got mad and sent the armies down to fight (imperial) Khoune Meng and he had against them for many years, and at last undered the Chinese during the year of 456 B.E.

In 552 B.E. (9) B.C. China had a rebellion ~~so~~ (imperial) Khouné Mang inherited of Phe Ngiao and then proclaiming the independence not under the Chinese and governa themselves until 593 B.E. (50 B.C) and this had been beating by the Chinese and then surrendered to the Chinese again.

During this time the Lao people spread out into two groups.

1. People who lived in Phe Ngai called AI LAO.
2. People who lived in the south called NGAI LAO.

In 690 B.E. (57 B.C) there was a Chinese King named Ming Ty ~~and~~ had a dream about a ray which was descended from the sky on the West. The fortun-teller told him that this ray was a new religion name (FO) and it was a civilized religion in India. When he heard about that he sent his ambassador to India in order to bring back the riligion. These people were living in India for seven years and when they came back they brought a statue of Bhdha, the doctrin of Buddha and with monks. This Buddhism from India was Mahayana and the King Ming Ty was very happy to respect the religion, then the religion was spreaded out to the neighbors' countries At that time, there was a Lao's King named Khouné Luang Limao who lived in Nakhone~~MAI~~LAO, in the Kingdom of Nongse also believed in Buddhism in the year 612(the Buddhism in which the king respected was HINAYANA Section)

In 621 B.E. (78 B.C.) Limao passed away and his son look over the thron At that time of Lai Lao, the Chinese thought that Nakhone Ngai was undered the Chinese protectorated, so the Chinese sent the nobleman to look after th the thuntry. The King Khouné Lai Lao the son of Limao did not agree with tha t, then the Chinese sent the armies troop down to fight against him. The Nakhone Ngai was undered the Chinese again and then the Chinese forced the people to pay tax, the young men paid two sirts with a sack of salt to the China. From that time, the Lao people moved down to live in the South.

PART IV

THE KINGDOM OF NONG-SE OR NAN CHAO

Nong Se ~~is~~ a big pond which is situated on the east side of Mekong river, in boundary of Yunan of the Chinese today. In the olden day we called this pond " NONG SE OR NONG SE SENYAN" the Chinese called "TALIFU".

At the time of Nakhone Ngai Lao, undered the Chinese protectorated, most of the Lao people moved down to resettlement along the Nong Se. At the same period, the Chinese were separated into three groups: One was CHO SO , one was LAO PI and one was SOUN KOUAN. Because of the separation of the Chinese and fighting with one another like this, Lao had a chance to form up the six big provinces such as:

1. Muong Soui (Maybe Muong Soui)
2. A Se (Don't Know)
3. Lang Kong (Maybe ~~tan~~ Kong)
4. Theng Xieng (Maby Thong Xang)
5. Si Lang (Maybe Xieng Lan)
6. Mong Se (Nong Se)

For the six provinces, Nong Se was the biggest Muong and the capital of Nong Se. That why we called the Kingdom of Nong Se or Nan Chao. The boundary of Nong Se at that time was mentioned by the Chinese history as follows:

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Lao people in the Kingdom of Nong Se were begun with the Independent and governed themselves with soft and sound more than 100 years, and up to the year of 768 B.E. (225 B.C) Khong Beng, the Army Chief commander of the King of Lao Pi had been sent his troop down to fight against the Kingdom of Nong Se. The King of Nong Se fought back in several years but, in the end was beaten by the Chinese, and then the Kingdom of Nong Se was undered the Chinese protectorated again. From that day the lao people had been treated by the Chinese very bad and then they ~~imm~~migrated down to stay in the South.

In 938 B.E (395 B.C) the Lao people who settled down in 6 provinces got the freedom and governed themselves with peacefully and until the year of 1192 B.E (649 B.C) those Lao people in the 6 provinces had the new King named Sihanara or Sinlo (Chinese called SIU NO LO). The King combined the 6 provinces undered the his control and from that time the Kingdom of Nong Se had more civilization than before. The King Sihanara sent his ambassador to make the friendship with the King of Chinese named Chong Hong Te, and the King of China welcomed the nicely.

In the year of 1228 B.E (685 B.C,) the King Sihanara passed away, then his son Lo Seng became a King of Nong Se, he made a friendship with the Chinese again. In 1233 B.E. (690 B.C.) he went to China to participat the marraige ceremony of the Chinese Princess BuSek Sek Thien.

(Thai History said that the King of Nong Se named Sihanara was borned in Muong VEXIENG in the year of 1159 B.E. then be the King of Nong Se in the year of 1196 B.E.)

KHOUN BOROM RAXATHIRATH

The heirs of Laos were on the thron in Nakhon Nong Se after the King Lo Seng and there were three Kings on the thron before Khoun Borom Raxathirath be the King, and the Chinise called him Philoko.

Khoun Borom or Philoko was a bravest and the great King of the war. He spreaded his powers and enlarge his Kindom of Nong Se out more and more, and then he became a King of Nong Se in the year of 1272 B.E (729 B.C). When his age was 32 years he sent his ambassador to China to ~~ma~~ make the friendship with China and the King of China named Chong Neng Hong also, offered the Lao King with the good gift.

KHOUN BOROM RAXATHI RATH FORMED UP MUONG KALONG OR MUONG THENE(1)

Khoun Boraom Raxathirath stayed in Muong Nong Se had a thought that the Kingdom of China were strong and used to send the troop to disturb Muong Nong Se all the times. Although, the King made the friendship with China but he did not trust them, and therefore, in the year of 1247 B.E. (731 BC) he decided to make up the other new Muong at the THONG NA NOI OI NOU.

(1) At the olden time, Muong was the Kingdom of Nong Se or called the Kingdom Thene, ordinary people called MUONG THENE. Therefore, Muong Thene had two Muongs: the old Muong Thene was in the area of Nonghsa part of Nong Se which was called "Muong Pak Ai" set up in the year of 289 BE. This old Muong Thene was beaten by Chinese and the Chinese put the new name called Muong Yi Chao or Muong Yick Chao "Muong that had two Kings) of Ngai Lao and Ai Lao. The new nam was ~~up~~ put in the year of 456 B.E. Up to these day the Ngai Lao and Ai Lao who lived in the Nong Se were the Yunnai boundary.

In the year of 733 BE Ai Lao ~~ha~~ had a liberty and the King on the thron until Khoun Borom Raxathirath then ~~set~~ up Muong Thene at Thong Na Noi Oi Nou to be the Kingdom of Muong Thene.

The real capital was Muong Kalong and became Muong Xieng Hung today. The History of Phra borihan Thepthani mentioned that Muong Kalong was located at the village of FAI, Town Vieng Pa Pao in the Province of Lan Na in the Thailand. It was an old Muong and it might be set up in the year of 370 BE and also it was a Muong which the people know how to make the Chinese pottery.

The new town called Muong Thene or Muong Kalong (that is Muong KAO LONG) and today is called Muong Xieng Hung. He stayed in this new town for eight years and then he sent his troops to fight against Chinese which was in the boundary of TIBET. After he got through many Muongs, then he ordered the group of Man Si to set up the new town called Muong Ho. Muong Ho was far away from Nong Se about 40 Li (1 Li equal to 500 meters) In the year of 1283 BE (740BC) the King was in Muong Ho.

Khoun Boraom Raxathirat got the sons from his first queen Yomphalo and from the second queen Et Kheng Theyy and their names as follows:

1. Khoun Lo
2. Thao Phalan
3. Thao Chou Song
4. Thao Kham Phong or Kham Fong
5. Thao Inn
6. Thao Kom
7. Thao Chouang(3)

At that time the King want to control Muong Ta Ho left Muong Kalong to his son Khoun Lo to control.

- (1) Muong Ta Ho Lao people called Ho Te or Ho Tai and then called Ho Nhai.
- (2) 1 Li equat to 500 meters 40 Li equat to 20 kilometers.
- (3) In the book of Lan Xang mentioned that all of his 7 sons went to rule differnee provinces such as:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Khoun Lo | Muong Lan Xang |
| 2. Thao Pha Lan | Muong Ta Ho or Ho Te |
| 3. Thao Chou Song | Muong Choumany (Muong Keo) |
| 4. Thao Kham Phong | Muong Yo Nok (Lan Na) |
| 5. Thao Inn | Muong Lan Phia (Ayuthaya) |
| 6. Thao Kom | Muong La Kham Mouan |
| 7. Thao Chouang | Muong Pakan Xieng Thong |

In the year of 1286 BE (743 BC) Khoun Borom Raxathirath sent his ambassador to make the friendship with China again and the Chinese King named Hien CHONG and then he came back to rule the Kingdom of Nong Se. He left Muong Ta Ho to his son Thao Pha Lan to take overed.

~~Here~~

In the year of 1294 BE (750 BC) Khoun Borom Raxathirath passed away in the age of 53 years.

In the Chinese's history mentioned in "Yi Chap Sou" mentioned that when Khoun Borom Raxathirath (Philoko) passed away, his son named Kolophon (Khoun Lo) to look his father's place, but at that time Khoun Lo was in Muong Kalong. When he heard of passing away of his father, he came back to the Kingdom of Nong Se and then sent his ambassador to make the friendship with the Chinese same as his father did. Not very long, after he was ruling the Kingdom of Nong Se, he went to visit the Chinese territory up to Muong Loun Nam and the officer who was look after the territory did not welcome or respect him, so he got mad and then sent his troops to fight against the Chinese, and took over 32 provinces Muongs in the province of Run. He stayed in Khoueng Run.

In the years of 1294 BE the Chinese sent the troops to fight against the King in order to get Muong Run Nam back. The King Thao Khoun Lo sent his ambassador to beg for the friendship the Chief of army of Chinese and agreed to return those Muongs back, but the Chinese did not agreed with, then the ambassador of Lao were arested. Chinese came to fight against Muong Runnam, but the the King of Lao fought them back. The King thought that the Chinese might come again and then he sent his abassadors to make friendship with the King of Tibet.

In the year of 1297 BE (754 BC) The Chinese troops came to fight Muong Run Nam at this time, the King Khoun Lo let them go up to Ta Ho and then the King sent his troops to surrounded the frontier so the Chinese could not move out, they were starving and died from diseases and then they had quarrel with one another, and then Khoun Lo fought them and killed them all.

Khoun Lo inherited his throne of Nong Se to his nephew I Mao Sin who was the son of Pha Lan. Khoun Lo want to back to Kalong and let his nephew be the King of the Kingdom of Nong Se.

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7. Thao Chouang(3)

At that time the King want to control Muong Ta Ho left Muong Kalong to his son Khoun Lo to control.

- (1) Muong Ta Ho Lao people called Ho Te or Ho Tai and then called Ho Nhai.
- (2) 1 Li equat to 500 meters 40 Li equat to 20 kilometers.
- (3) In the book of Lan Xang mentioned that all of his 7 sons went to rule differnee provinces such as:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Khoun Lo | Muong Lan Xang |
| 2. Thao Pha Lan | Muong Ta Ho or Ho Te |
| 3. Thao Chou Song | Muong Choumany (Muong Keo) |
| 4. Thao Kham Phong | Muong Yo Nok (Lan Na) |
| 5. Thao Inn | Muong Lan Phia (Ayuthaya) |
| 6. Thao Kom | Muong La Kham Mouan |
| 7. Thao Chouang | Muong Pakan Xieng Thong |

In the year of 1286 BE (743 BC) Khoun Borom Raxathirath sent his ambassador to make the friendship with China again and the Chinese King named Hien Chong and then he came back to rule the Kingdom of Nong Se. He left Muong Ta Ho to his son Thao Pha Lan to take overed.

~~Here~~

In the year of 1294 BE (750 BC) Khoun Borom Raxathirath passed away in the age of 53 years.

In the Chinese's history mentioned in "Yi Chap Sou" mentioned that when Khoun Borom Raxathirath (Philoko) passed away, his son named Kolophon (Khoun Lo) to look his father's place, but at that time Khoun Lo was in Muong Kalong. When he heard of passing away of his father, he came back to the Kingdom of Nong Se and then sent his ambassador to make the friendship with the Chinese same as his father did. Not very long, after he was ruling the Kingdom of Nong Se, he went to visit the Chinese territory up to Muong Loun Nam and the officer who was look after the territory did not welcome or respect him, so he got mad and then sent his troops to fight against the Chinese, and took over 32 provinces Muongs in the province of Run. He stayed in Khoueng Run.

In the years of 1294 BE the Chinese sent the troops to fight against the King in order to get Muong Run Nam back. The King Thao Khoun Lo sent his ambassador to beg for the friendship the Chief of army of Chinese and agreed to return those Muongs back, but the Chinese did not agreed with, then the ambassador of Lao were arested. Chinese came to fight against Muong Runnam, but the the King of Lao fought them back. The King thought that the Chinese might come again and then he sent his abassadors to make friendship with the King of Tibet.

In the year of 1297 BE (754 BC) The Chinese troops came to fight Muong Run Nam at this time, the King Khoun Lo let them go up to Ta Ho and then the King sent his troops to surrounded the frontier so the Chinese could not move out, they were starving and died from diseases and then they had quarrel with one another, and then Khoun Lo fought them and killed them all.

Khoun Lo inherited his throne of Nong Se to his nephew I Mao Sin who was the son of Pha Lan. Khoun Lo want to back to Kalong and let his nephew be the King of the Kingdom of Nong Se.

Lao people in the Kingdom of Nong Se were begun with the Independent and governed themselves with soft and sound more than 100 years, and up to the year of 768 B.E. (225 B.C) Kheng Beng, the Army Chief commander of the King of Lao Pi had been sent his troop down to fight against the Kingdom of Nong Se. The King of Nong Se fought back in several years but, in the end was beaten by the Chinese, and then the Kingdom of Nong Se was undered the Chinese protectorated again. From that day the lao people had been treated by the Chinese very bad and then they immigrated down to stay in the South.

In 938 B.E (395 B.C) the Lao people who settled down in 6 provinces got the freedom and governed themselves with peacefully and until the year of 1192 B.E (649 B.C) those Lao people in the 6 provinces had the new King named Sihanara or Sinlo (Chinese called SIU NO LO). The King combined the 6 provinces undered the his control and from that time the Kingdom of Nong Se had more civilization than before. The King Sihanara sent his ambassador to make the friendship with the King of Chinese named Chong Hong Te, and the King of China welcomed the nicely.

In the year of 1228 B.E (685 B.C.) the King Sihanara passed away, then his son Lo Seng became a King of Nong Se, he made a friendship with the Chinese again. In 1233 B.E. (690 B.C.) he went to China to participat the marraige ceremony of the Chinese Princess BuSek Sek Thien.

(Thai History said that the King of Nong Se named Sihanara was borned in Muong VEXIENG in the year of 1159 B.E. then be the King of Nong Se in the year of 1196 B.E.)

KHOUN BOROM RAXATHIRATH

The heirs of Laos were on the thron in Nakhon Nong Se after the King Lo Seng and there were three Kings on the thron before Khoun Borom Raxathirath be the King, and the Chinese called him Philoko.

Khoun Borom or Philoko was a bravest and the great King of the war. He spreaded his powers and enlarge his Kindom of Nong Se out more and more, and then he became a King of Nong Se in the year of 1272 B.E(729 B.C). When his age was 32 years he sent his ambassador to China to make the friendship with China and the King of China named Chong Neng Hong also, offered the Lao King with the good gift.

KHOUN BOROM RAXATHI RATH FORMED UP MUONG KALONG OR MUONG THENE(1)

Khoun Boraom Raxathirath stayed in Muong Nong Se had a thought that the Kingdom of China were strong and used to send the troop to disturb Muong Nong Se all the times. Although, the King made the friendship with China but he did not trust them, and therefore, in the year of 1247 B.E.(731 BC) he decided to make up the other new Muong at the THONG NA NOI OI NOU.

(1) At the olden time, Muong was the Kingdom of Nong Se or called the Kingdom Thene, ordinary people called MUONG THENE. Therefore, Muong Thene had two Muongs: the old Muong Thene was in the area of Nongha part of Nong Se which was called "Muong Pak Ai" set up in the year of 289 BE. This old Muong Thene was beaten by Chinese and the Chinese put the new name called Muong Yi Chao or Muong Yick Chao "Muong that had two Kings) of Ngai Lao and Ai Lao. The new nam was up put in the year of 456 B.E. Up to these day the Ngai Lao and Ai Lao who lived in the Nong Se were the Yunnan boundary.

In the year of 733 BE Ai Lao had a liberty and the King on the thron until Khoun Borom Raxathirath then set up Muong Thene at Thong Na Noi Oi Nou to be the Kingdom of Muong Thene.

The real capital was Muong Kalong and became Muong Xieng Hung today. The History of Phra borihan Thepthani mentioned that Muong Kalong was located at the village of FAI, Town Vieng Pa Pao in the Province of Lan Na in the Thailand. It was an old Muong and it might be set up in the year of 750 BE and also it was a Muong which the people know how to make the Chinese pottery.

At the time of the king Si Nou Lo ruled the country, the Kingdom of Nong Se was getting civilization and freedom. There were 13 kings inherited from Si Nou Lo. These 13 kings ruled the country about 255 years and from that time, there were the mixing race from Chinese came to rule the country of Nong Se. Therefore, the Kingdom of Nong Se and the people of Nong Se were changed their custom almost like the Chinese. In the year of 1797 BE (1254 BC) the Mongolian as the Chinese king named Raxavong Ngouan took over all the Muongs of Chinese and spreaded out the power down to the south and fought against the Kingdom of Nong Se. The Kingdom of Nong Se lost her freedom and became the Chinese protectorated again.

PART V
THE KINGDOM OF LANXANG KHOUN LO

THE FIRST KING IN THE KINGDOM OF
LANXANG

In the first part of the history had mentioned about the KHOM migrated to SOUVANNAPHOUM.

During the six or the seven centuries, the Khom had civilization and had the power in SOUVANNAPHOUM and spreaded the power to the Nakhon Xieng Sen. At that time, there was a king named Khoun Choung Fathammarath or Khoun Hung which the people of the south and the Cambodian called Pra Rung. He ruled Nakhon Ngeun Nhang which is called Muong Xieng Sen right now. Khoun Choung declared the war with Vietnamese and got through Pa Kanh (Xieng Khouang) of Vietnam. Chao Eng Ka the king of Pa Kanh died in the battle field, Khoun Choung got Muong Pa Kanh and then made the celebration over there for 7 months. On the occasion of the ceremony the king made the LAO HAI (alcohol puts in the jar) for his soldiers to drink and today the big jar still can be seen in Xieng Khouang or in the other parts of Laos.

In the end of the ceremony, Khoun Choung turned the country to Khoun Khouang to take over and Khoun Choung went back to stay at Xieng Sen. At that time, there was the Commander in Chief of Vietnamese named Non Bang sent his troops down to fight against Pa Kanh and the troops were pushed back by Khoun Choung. Non Bang was beattle by Khoun Choung and Khoun Non Bang went to depend on Thao Fa Houm (Thao Fa Houm was a Lao of Toum Vang which was undered the Nakhon Kalong) Khoun Choung took his troops to fight against Muong Toum Vang and Thao Fa Houm thought that he might be lost the war, so he sent his ambassador to go to invit Chao Khoun Lo at Nakhon Ka Long to come down to help him. When Khoun Lo received the message, he thought that the war between the Chinese was still quite, and he had to spread his power to the south too, and therefore, he accept the invitation of Fa Houm. So, Khoun Lo and his troop went down to fight against Khom at Muong Toum Vang and both Khoun Choung and Khoun Lo were on the elephant's back, fighting against each other, unfortunate enough, Khoun Choung was killed on the elephant's back. The Khom troop run away, then Khoun Lo followed them up to Muong Xava (Muong Loung Phrabang) Muong Xava was called according to the race of the nation, that is Khom or Xava and today the name is remaining as KHEK XAVA.

Muong Xava was formed up as the capital city of Laos and it was first Lao of Lanxang. In the year of 1300 BE (757 BC) the name of the city was changed to be Muong Xieng Thong. From that time, the Lao people had moved down to stay in the area of Lanxang and spreaded their power out, the Khom moved to Muong Nan and one group moved down to Vientiane.

The Khom who live in the up country, remaining in Laos today are called KHA OR LAO THEUNG.

Because of Khoun Lo's power therefore Lao people can be able to find the place to live in the North until today. There were 22 kings ruled the country or in Nakhon Xieng Thong before Chao Fa Ngoum, and it was about 500 years ago.

HISTORY

INTRODUCTION: The way of learning, understanding the history of our nation is the way to let us go into the deep details of the different period of changes in the past. We must be happy when we learn about the history of our own, because it let us know something about the past. Some time our country was civilized and lived with peace and some time our country was undered the control of the enemies. When this thing happen we should do something to help our country to get progress. Therefore, we are the citizen of the nation should know more or less about our history.

At this time, I'm not going to mention all the detail, but I'm going to mention just only from the time of Chao Fa Ngoum on because it has an exact time, month, year and make it suitable for teaching in this training course which the time table has been limited.

THE FACT OF THE HISTORY IN THE TIME OF CHAO FA NGOUM

According to the 2nd. book of Khoun Borom in the Wat Sisaket, Vientiane has been mentioned about the Royal family of Chao Fa Ngoum Maharat as follows:

Chao Fa Louang Ngon or Phaya Souvanna Khamphong was the grandfather of Chao Fa Ngoum. He had two children as follow:

1. Chao Fa Ngiao (Khoun Phi Fa)
2. Chao Fa Kham Hiao

Chao Fa Ngiao had four children, two boys and two girls and the youngest one was Fa Ngoum who had teeth came out at time he was borned. The story book at the library in Bangkok mentioned that Chao Fa Louang Ngon had 9 children four girls and five boys. The book mentioned just only the one who was on the thron and the last one was Fa Ngoum. He had thirtythree teeths came out at the time that he was borned. The Royal servants said that it was bad to have the son like this, so they put him on the raft.

Chao Fa Ngoum was borned in the year of the big serpent in (1316 BC) he was the son of Chao Fa Ngiao or Khoun Phi Fa. Fa Ngoum was on the raft with 44 servants and maids. The raft floats along the river to Li Phi (Khone). It took about one year to reach the Li Phi (Khone). At that time, there was a monk named Maha Pasamonh who lived in the cave in the Li Phi saw the raft of Chao Fa Ngoum. When the monk knew that raft was belonging to Fa Ngoum and Fa Ngoum was the son of the King of Laos and so Maha Pasamonh took Fa Ngoum with him and taught Fa Ngoum all the knowledge. When his age reach 6 years Maha Pasamonh took him and offer to the king of Combodia at the capital Nakhon Thom. Fa Ngoum studied in Combodia until completed. The king of Combodia knew that Fa Ngoum had learned the warefare and he was couraging, braving and intelligent and therefore, he married his daughter to Chao Fa Ngoum, this, in order to make the friendship with Lao people. The name of the king's daughter was Keo Keng Ya. Chao Fa Ngoum lived in Combodia since his age was 33 years old.

In the year of 1343 BC Fa Ngoum knew that his father, Chao Fa Ngiao was passed away, the Royal servants invited Chao Fa Kham Hiao to be on the thron. When the case happen like that, Chao Fa Ngoum asked his father inlaw for the soldiers in order to fight against Laos.

In the year of 1257 BC Khoun Ram Khamheng, the Chao Muong of Muong Soukhotai refused to pay the tax to Combodia as he use to did and not only that he also sent his troops to fight against Caombodia and got many towns in the control. Combodian was weak and would not be able to defend the troop and therefore, they brought Chao Fa Ngoum up in order to revenge the Thai or make them slow down at least.

In the year of 1349 BC Chao Fa Ngoum with his wife Nang Keo Keng Ya brought his troops from Cambodia to Laos and fought against Muong Pak Kop. Muong Pak Kop was undered Fa Ngoum control (Didn't know where is Muong Pak Kop but it might be the Muong which is located in Pak Namsing in Oubon-Province the west of Oubol Province and it was the road between Laos and Cambodia) After that he fought against Muong Kabong (Khotabout) which was undered the Chao Muong Nan thasene and the next was Muong Champa, Muong Phaya Chin Muong Phaya Cham, Muong Phaya Done Sak Khe, Muong Phaya Samong, Muong Phaya Xang, Muong Phaya Sok -

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Muong Vieng, Muong Phra Nam Hung and the Chao Muong was Phraya Samkhone. These Muongs were undered the hands of Chao Fa Ngoum and then they agreed to pay the tax as they used to did. Phraya Chet Choung of Xieng Khouang knew that the troop of Chao Fa Ngoum took over the town of Nam Hung, then he was afraid and he sent his abassadors Moun Louang Phan and Moun Kham to bring the surrender message to Chao Fa Ngoum. In the year of 1351 BC he sent his troop to Vietnam and took over three Muongs. The King of Vietnam beg for peace from Fa Ngoum and then decided to devided the boundary between the two countries. The way of deviding the boundary as this:

1. The house which had the floor higher from the ground were Lao Houses and the house with built the floor on the ground were Vietnamese.
2. Used the top of the mountain as the boundary, and if the rain water fall from the top of the mountain through Laos, we called Laos country, and if the rain water fall from the top of the mountain through the Vietnam, we called Vietnamese country.

After completion of devding the boundary, Chao Fa Ngoum took his troop to the north to fight against the rebels. He took overed the following Muongs: Muong Thene, Muong Xai, Muong Lai, Muong Kouang, Muong Home, Muong Kang Lan, Muong Sing Thao, Muong Hume, Muong Wath, Muong Xieng Hung, Muong Boun Tai and Muong Boun Noua. After he took overed these Muongs he went to stay at Muong Pak Ou.

Chao Fa Kham Hiao, the uncle of Fa Ngoum knew about the situation, then he draft all his people to be the soldiers and went to fight against Fa Ngoum for three times, ~~but~~ Chao Fa Kham Hiao lost ~~all~~ the times. Chao Fa Kham Hiao was ashamed of his people as he could not be able to win the war with his nephew, ~~and~~ he eat the poison, then he passed away and his wife also died.

Chao Fa Kham Hiao did not have any son but two daughters; Nang Keo Mahary and Nang Keo Nong Hiao.

When Chao Fa Kham Hiao passed away, the Royal servants invited Chao Fa Ngoum to be on the thron of Nakhon Xieng Thong in the year of small elephant 1351 BC and at that time he was 37 years old. The Royal servants in Muong Xieng Thong gave him the new name PHRAYA FALA THORANY SISATANAKHANA* HOUT.

In the year of 1354 BE (1897 BC) he gave the Kingdom to the Queen Nang Keo Ken Ya to take over and at that period she had three months of pregnancy. Chao Fa Ngoum took his troops to Muong Sen and just the troop arrived at Muong Sen, Thao Ou Long (Chao Muong) came out to see him and said that he was the son of Nang Keo Mahary and Chao Fa Kham Hiao. When Fa Ngoum knew that Thao Ou long was his nephew, so he did not fight, and then he went back to fight against Muong Pak Beng, Muong Xieng Khong, Muong Khok Ham, Muong Thong and Muong Xieng Toun. These Muongs were undered his hands again.

Fa Ngoum went to fight against those Muongs in norht for two years then returned back, and at that time, his wife gave a birth to a child and the name was given THAO OUN HOUANE or OUN MUONG.

In the year of 1356 BE (1898 BC) Fa Ngoum took his troop to fight against Muong Vientiane, and at that ime, Thao Xieng Mung and Phaya Phao were the leaders of Vientiane. Fa Ngoum could not get through Muong Vientiane, because there were a lot of amboo wall sourounding the province, so Fa Ngoum took his troop ~~eres~~ acrossed the river to Muong Ken Thao and Muong Lakhone Thai, and then he came back in the second times to capture the Nakhone Vientiane with succesfully.

WENT BACK TO FIGHT AGAINST MUONG ROI ETH

The Muongs which were in the North East of Thailand down to Nong Han to Roi Eth were undered the Combodia protectorated. In the year of 1248 BC those Muongs were undered the power of Khoum Ram Kham Heng. When Khoun Ram Kham Heng lost his power, Phraghao Ou Thong formed up the Muong of A YUTHAYA in the year 1350 BC. From that time on, Muong Roi Eth was undered control of Kung Si Ayuthaya.

After Chao Fa Ngoum Maharath stayed in Vientiane and fed his soldiers, and then took his troop to fight against Muong Roi Eth with great succesfully.

BROUGHT HINAYANA BUDDHISM FROM COMBODIA

At the time of Khoun Luang Li Mao of Na Khone Phe Ngai, in 69 BC (612 BE) we believed in Buddhism once but with the MAHA YANA section, because we had escaped and migrated all the times, that is why the believing of religion was not in the same one all times, and then back to believe the ghost again. The Queen Keo Keng Ya thought that the Buddhist religion should have in Laos again, and therefore she went to her husband and asked her husband to go to bring the Buddhist religion to spread over in Laos, if not she will go back to Combodia to stay with her father.

Chao Fa Ngoum sent the message to his father-in-law in Cambodia requesting him to sent the monk to Laos. In the year of 135 BC (1902 BE) the king of Combodia invited Rev. Maha Pasamantathera and Phra Maha Theplangka with 40 monks to bright the Buddhist religion to Laos and they brought one Buddha's statue named Phrabang with them. When they arrived Vientiane, Chao Moun Chane went out to welcomed them and invited Phra Maha Pasamane to stay at Done Chane Beach (DONG CHANE ISLAND). The people of Vientiane went to reverence the and make the ceremony there for 3 days and three night and then invited Phrabang to Muong Vieng Kham.

PHRABANG STAYED AT VIENG KHAM

After completion of three days and three night of ceremony in Muong Vieng Kham, and then invited the Phrabang to Muong Xieng Thong, but it was surprising that 8 people used to carried the statue before, but right now could not carried as they used to, and therefore they add more 24 people but it still remained the same, so the expert monks told them that the Buddha statue wanted to remain here first. When they knew this Phra Maha Pasamane gave the Buddha statue to The Chao Muong Vieng Kham to take care, then he himself and his followers went to Muong Xeing Thong by road. When arriving at Muong Xieng Thong Chao Fa Ngoum Maharath invited Phra Maha Pasamane to stay in the Wat which was located in the North of Houei Rome and today the name of this Wat as the Wat Pasamane.

In the year of 1361 BC (1904 BE) he sent the troop to capture Muong Kha Kanhang, Muong Aya and Muong Luak. At that time, the Kingdom of Laos was very large and wide such as: on the East near Annam Cordilla, on the South - East was connected to Combodia, from DIPHI UPWARDS, on the West was connected to the boundary of Koung Si Ayuthatya, from the line of the forest of Phraya Fai to Muong Nakhone Thai (Phetsaboune) on the West was connected to Lan Na, from Pha Dai down, on the North was connected to the China, from Boun Tai and Boun Noua down.

He has three children from the Queen Keo Ken Ya; Thao Oune Houan, Thao Kham-Kong, and Nang Keo Ket Kesi. In the year of 1368 BC (1911 BE) the Queen Keo Ken Ya passed away, then the king was so sad until he could not do any thing and he did not care about the law and order as he used to did before, and therefore the Royal servants forced him to get out from the thron and sent him to Muong Nane, and not long ago about two years he passed away, the year of 1373 BC. He was 57 years old. Chao Muong Nan then built a dome and a Wat for his bone the name of the Wat was "WAT XIENG NGAM"

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRAYA SAMSENE THAI
THAIPHOUVANAT

When Fa Ngoum was at Muong Nan, the Royal servants invited Thao Oune Houane to be on the thron in the year of Mouse of May 1356 BC. Thao Oune Houane was only 18 years old.

When he was on the thron for three years he drafted his people to be the soldiers. At that time, he got about 300,000 people to be the soldiers, that is why they called him PHRAYA SAMSENE THAI TAI PHOUVANATHIPAT SISATANAKHANAHUT. He was marriage to Nang Keo Nong Hiao, and the new name was given as Chao Nang Then Fa.

Thao Oune Houane sent his men to bright his father's bone back from Muong Nane to put in the dome at Phou Kou Tai, and in his sovereignty there were Xieng Sa and Muong Ngai did not agree to pay the taxes and then he sent his troop capture them all.

BROUGHT HINAYANA BUDDHISM FROM COMBODIA

At the time of Khoun Luang Li Mao of Na Khone Phe Ngai, in 69 BC (612 BE) we believed in Buddhism once but with the MAHA YANA section, because we had escaped and migrated all the times, that is why the believing of religion was not in the same one all times, and then back to believe the ghost again. The Queen Keo Keng Ya thought that the Buddhist religion should have in Laos again, and therefore she went to her husband and asked her husband to go to bring the Buddhist religion to spread over in Laos, if not she will go back to Combodia to stay with her father.

Chao Fa Ngoum sent the message to his father-in-law in Cambodia requesting him to send the monk to Laos. In the year of 135 BC (1902 BE) the king of Combodia invited Rev. Maha Pasamantathera and Phra Maha Theplangka with 40 monks to bring the Buddhist religion to Laos and they brought one Buddha's statue named Phrabang with them. When they arrived Vientiane, Chao Moun Chane went out to welcome them and invited Phra Maha Pasamane to stay at Done Chane Beach (DONG CHANE ISLAND). The people of Vientiane went to reverence the and make the ceremony there for 3 days and three night and then invited Phrabang to Muong Vieng Kham.

PHRABANG STAYED AT VIENG KHAM

After completion of three days and three night of ceremony in Muong Vieng Kham, and then invited the Phrabang to Muong Xieng Thong, but it was surprising that 8 people used to carry the statue before, but right now could not carry as they used to, and therefore they add more 24 people but it still remained the same, so the expert monks told them that the Buddha statue wanted to remain here first. When they knew this Phra Maha Pasamane gave the Buddha statue to the Chao Muong Vieng Kham to take care, then he himself and his followers went to Muong Xieng Thong by road. When arriving at Muong Xieng Thong Chao Fa Ngoum Maharath invited Phra Maha Pasamane to stay in the Wat which was located in the North of Houei Rome and today the name of this Wat is the Wat Pasamane.

In the year of 1361 BC (1904 BE) he sent the troop to capture Muong Kha Kanhang, Muong Aya and Muong Luak. At that time, the Kingdom of Laos was very large and wide such as: on the East near Annam Cordilla, on the South - East was connected to Combodia, from DIPHI UPWARDS, on the West was connected to the boundary of Koung Si Ayuthatya, from the line of the forest of Phraya Fai to Muong Nakhone Thai (Phetsaboune) on the West was connected to Lan Na, from Pha Dai down, on the North was connected to the China, from Boun Tai and Boun Noua down.

He has three children from the Queen Keo Ken Ya; Thao Oune Houan, Thao Khamkong, and Nang Keo Ket Kesi. In the year of 1368 BC (1911 BE) the Queen Keo Ken Ya passed away, then the king was so sad until he could not do any thing and he did not care about the law and order as he used to do before, and therefore the Royal servants forced him to get out from the throne and sent him to Muong Nane, and not long ago about two years he passed away, the year of 1373 BC. He was 57 years old. Chao Muong Nan then built a dome and a Wat for his bones, the name of the Wat was "WAT XIENG NGAM"

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRAYA SAMSENE THAI
THAIPHOUVANAT

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Muong Vieng, Muong Phra Nam Hung and the Chao Muong was Phraya Samkhone. These Muongs were undered the hands of Chao Fa Ngoum and then they agreed to pay the tax as they used to did. Phraya Chet Choung of Xieng Khouang knew that the troop of Chao Fa Ngoum took over the town of Nam Hung, then he was afraid and he sent his abassadors Moun Louang Phan and Moun Kham to bring the surrender message to Chao Fa Ngoum. In the year of 1351 BC he sent his troop to Vietnam and took over three Muongs. The King of Vietnam beg for peace from Fa Ngoum and then decided to devided the boundary between the two countries. The way of deviding the boundary as this:

1. The house which had the floor higher from the ground were Lao Houses and the house with built the floor on the ground were Vietnamese.
2. Used the top of the mountain as the boundary, and if the rain water fall from the top of the mountain through Laos, we called Laos country, and if the rain water fall from the top of the mountain through the Vietnam, we called Vietnamese country.

After completion of devding the boundary, Chao Fa Ngoum took his troop to the north to fight against the rebels. He took overed the following Muongs: Muong Thene, Muong Xai, Muong Lai, Muong Kouang, Muong Home, Mung Kang Lan, Muong Sing Thao, Muong Hume, Muong Wath, Muong Xieng Hung, Muong Boun Tai and Muong Boun Noua. After he took overed these Muongs he went to stay at Muong Pak Ou.

Chao Fa Kham Hiao, the uncle of Fa Ngoum knew about the situation, then he draft all his people to be the soldiers and went to fight against Fa Ngoum for three times, but Chao Fa Kham Hiao lost all the times. Chao Fa Kham Hiao was ashamed of his people as he could not be able to win the war with his nephew, and he eat the poison, then he passed away and his wife also died.

Chao Fa Kham Hiao did not have any son but two daughters; Nang Keo Mahary and Nang Keo Nong Hiao.

When Chao Fa Kham Hiao passed away, the Royal servants invited Chao Fa Ngoum to be on the thron of Nakhon Xieng Thong in the year of small elephant 1351 BC and at that time he was 37 years old. The Royal servants in Muong Xieng Thong gave him the new name PHRAYA FALA THORANY SISATANAKHANA HOUT.

In the year of 1354 BE (1897 BC) he gave the Kingdom to the Queen Nang Keo Ken Ya to take over and at that period she had three months of pregnancy. Chao Fa Ngoum took his troops to Muong Sen and just the troop arrived at Muong Sen, Thao Ou Long (Chao Muong) came out to see him and said that he was the son of Nang Keo Mahary and Chao Fa Kham Hiao. When Fa Ngoum knew that Thao Ou long was his nephew, so he did not fight, and then he went back to fight against Muong Pak Beng, Muong Xieng Khong, Muong Khok Ham, Muong Thong and Muong Xieng Toun. These Muongs were undered his hands again.

Fa Ngoum went to fight against those Muongs in norht for two years then returned back, and at that time, his wife gave a bithh to a child and the name was given THAO OUN HOUANE or OUN MUONG.

In the year of 1356 BE (1898 BC) Fa Ngoum took his troop to fight against Muong Vientiane, and at that ima, Thao Xieng Mung and Phaya Phao were the leaders of Vientiane. Fa Ngoum could not get through Muong Vientiane, because there were a lot of amboo wall sourounding the province, so Fa Ngoum took his troop eres acrossed the river to Muong Ken Thao and Muong Lakhone Thai, and then he came back in the second times to capture the Nakhone Vientiane with succesfully.

WENT BACK TO FIGHT AGAINST MUONG ROI ETH

The Muongs which were in the North East of Thailand down to Nong Han to Roi Eth were undered the Combodia protectorated. In the year of 1248 BC those Muongs were undered the power of Khoum Ram Kham Heng. When Khoun Ram Kham Heng lost his power, Phraghao Ou Thong formed up the Muong of A YUTHAYA in the year 1350 BC. From that time on, Muong Roi Eth was undered control of Kung Si Ayuthaya.

After Chao Fa Ngoum Maharath stayed in Vientiane and fed his soldiers, and then took his troop to fight against Muong Roi Eth with great succesfully.

The following people were paid the taxes to the him:

- 1/. The king of Lan Na offered his daughter Nang Noi Onso to him
- 2/. The king of Ayathaya offered his daughter Nagg Keo Hot Fa to him
- 3/. Chao Muong Xieng Hung offered his daughter Nang Keo Sida to him

Phraya Samsene Thai had 5 children from difference queens:

- 1/. Thao Lane Khamdeng from Nang Keo Nong Hiao
- 2/. Thao Lou Xai (did not know from whom)
- 3/. Thao Kham Tem Xa from Nang Keo Sida
- 4/. Thao Vang Boury from Nang Keo Yot Fa
- 5/. Thao Kone Kham from Nang Noi onso, and there were 5 daughters:
 - 1/. Nang Keo Koummary
 - 2/. Nang Anoxa
 - 3/. Nang Manora
 - 4/. Nang Sa Phatha
 - 5/. Nang Maha Kai

Phraya Samsene Thai was on thron for 43 years and then died in the year 1417 BC. His age was 60 years old, and then invited Chao Lan Khamdeng to be on the thron. At that time, he was only 30 years old, and he was on the thron for 11 years then passed away. At the time, he passed away his age was 41 years old. He had two sons, Thao Phammathat and Thao Yu Khone.

THE TROUBLE CAME FROM NANG MAHA THEVY

The political in the kingdom of Lan Xang at that period was trouble because of Nang Maha Theyy who was governing the country. Her own name was Nang Ket Keo Kesi and who marriage to the son of her fatherinlaw, Sene Muong. She wanted her husband to have the power and to be the king of Nakhone Xieng Thong.

When Phraya Lan Khamdeng passed away, the Royal servants invited Chao Phomma-that to be on the thron and he was on the thron just only 100 months, then was murdered by Nang Maha Theyy who hade the heart full of sin. He was murdered at Phaphane. She not only killed Phraya Lan Khamdeng but she killed every kings who were on the thron also. The following kings were killed by the cruel heart Maha Theyy. 1. Phraya Lan Khamdeng 2. Phra Chao Phommathat 3. Chao Yu Khone who was on thron for 8 months. 4. Thao Kong Kham who was on the thron for one year and 6 months. 5. Thao Kham Tem Xa who was on the thron for 5 months but he knew that he was going to be killed so he went back to Pak Houei Louang. 6. Thao Lou Xai who was on the thron for 6 months, and knew that he was going to be killed so he committed suicide. 7. Thao Khai Bouaban (Phraya Samsene Thai's nephew) was on the thron for three years then was killed at the Sop Kham. 8. Thao Vang boury of Vientiane, knew that Nang Maha Theyy had very wicked heart, so he did not go back to Veintiane. During that period there was a man who showed off himself as Phraya Samsene Thai reborned again, every people in the Kingdom beleived that he was Phraya Samsene Thai as this man can remember all the name of the Royal family of Phraya Samsene Thai. This man was borned from the maid of Phraya Samsene Thai whose name was Kham Keut. Kham Keut was invited by Maha Theyy to be on the thron, and he was on the thron two years then passed away. When the thing happened like this, the troublesome always increase, and there was no one could be able to be the king. The Royal servants captured Nang Maha Theyy and her husband (Sene Luang Xieng Lo) and killed them at Pha Diao. At that time, the Kingdom of Lan Xang was lacking of king for three yeass, and there were only royal servants and the expert from Combodia to take care the Kingdom for a while.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF CHAO CHAK KAPHAT PHENE PHEO

When the situation happened like this, the royal servants then invited ~~Chao~~ Chao Vang Boury, Chao Nakhone Vientiane to be on the thron. Chao Vang Boury was borned in the year of horse, 1415 BC and he was on the thron in the year of 1456 BC. At the time he was a king his age was 40 years old. The Royal servants offered him the naw name as " SOME DET PHRACAHOSAYA CHACKKAPHAT PHENE PHEO"

At the time, he was in Nakhone Xieng Thong, Chao Mui made the revolution in Vientiane, and when he knew the situation happened in Vientiane, he sent his men to capture Chao Mui then killed him at Done Chane Beach (Done Chane Island). He nominated Phraya Chane Ngok to take care of Nakhone Vientiane. Some ~~Det~~ Det Phraya xayachakkaphat had the children as follows:

1. Thao Kone Keo
2. Thao Thene Kham
3. Thao Moun Louang
4. Thao La Sene Tai
5. Thao Vixoun narat
6. Thao Thepha

THE WAR BETWEEN LAOS AND VIETNAME

Some Det Phra Chao Chakkaphat was on the thron for 23 years, until the year of 1479 BC. Phraya Patalibout, Chao Muong of Kene Thao capture the white elephant, hight about 2,80 cm then brought to Phraya Chakkaphat. The reputation was spreading arround until it reached Phraya Chao Boua Louang, the king of Vietnamese and the king sent his ambassadors to beg for the elephant's hair, but Sene Houang Xieng Lo instead of giving the elephant's hair he put the elephant's manure in the bamboo hole then sent back to the king of Vitename. When Phraya Boua Louang, the king of Vietnam opened the hole and saw the elephant's manure in hole of bamboo, so he got angry and mad at Sene Louang Xieng Lo. In the year of 1483 BC Phra Chao Boua Louang sent his troop to fight against Muong Xieng Thong. When Phraya Chakkaphat knew about the Vietnam troop was coming, he was so frightened and then he turned the warfare to Sene Louang Xieng Lo to take over, he himself left to Muong Xieng Khan. The Vietnamese troop took over the Muong Xieng Thong.

Chao Thene Kham who was governing in the Muong Dan Xai heard about the troop of Vietnam came to Muong Xieng Thong, then he sent his troop out to protect the Vietnamese troop. The Vietnamese troop did not know that there was the other troop besides the troop of Sene Louang Xieng Lo, so the Vietnamese troop was driven away from the Kingdom by Chao Thene Kham.

After the Kingdom was normal, the royal servants invited Phraya Chakkaphat back to Xieng but he refused. In the year of 1479 BC he passed away and he was 64 years old.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA CHAO THENE KHAM OR PHRA SOUVANNA BANLANG

As there was no king in the Kingdom of Xieng Thong, therefore the royal servants invited Chao Thene Kham to be on the thron in the year 1478 BC. He was on the thron for 7 years and passed away at the age of 41 years old.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRAYA LA SENE TAI PHOUVANAT

In the year of 1485 BC when Phra Souvannabanlang passed away, the royal servants invited Thao La Sene Tai (the son of Phra Chao Chakkaphat the 3rd) to be on the thron. He was on the thron for 10 years then passed away in the year of 1495 BC. He had one son named Chao Somphou and at that time Chao Bom Phou was only 7 years old. He would not be able to be on the thron, therefore Chao Vxounarath (his uncle) take care the kingdom instead. Chao Vixounarath was on the thron for 2 years

SOVEREIGNTY OF CHAO SOMPHOU

In the year of 1497 BC the royal servants invited Chao Somphou to be the king and at that period he was only 9 years old. He ruled the country for 3 years and then passed away.

SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRA CHAO VIXOUNARATH

Up to the year of 1500 the royal servants invited Phra Chao Vixounarath to be on the thron and gave him the new name " PHRA VIXOUNARAXA TRAI PHOUVANATH" At that time, he was 34 years old.

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In the year of 1502 Phra Vixounaraxa Trai Phouvanath Thipathsi Nakhanahout had his servants went to invite Phrabang to be at Muong Xiengthong and then kept Phrabang at Wat Manorum. Until the year of 1503 he built up the wat named Vixouna Mahavihan and the wat was completed in the year of 1504 BC. Phrabang was kept in the wat of Vixouna Mahavihan. At the time he was on the throne the Buddhism was spreaded out all over the country and most of the people knew how to write the poem and knew the Phratrai Pidok. The book of Khounborom also was written at that time too. He was on the throne for 20 years and he had one son named PHRAPHOTHISARATH KOUMMAN. In the year of 1520 he passed away and at that time he was 55 years old.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRAPHOTHISARATH

In the year of 1547 BC the royal servants nominated Phra Chao Phothisarath to be the king and the new name was given "SOMDETH PHRAPHOTHISARATH MAHA THAM MIKA THASLAKHANA KOUNSON MAHARAXATHIPATI CHAKAPHAT PHOUMINORINE THARATH CHAO" in the year of 1522 he nominated Moun Louang Phraya Khamsatha to be the Chao Muong of the Phoune. In the year of 1523 he sent his servants to beg for Phratrai Pidok and the monks from Nakhone Xiengmai. In the year of 1524 there was a royal family of Vietnam named Boua Kouan who was a friend of one of the servants named Kong Kang with 3000 followers came to beg for the place to stay and will be under the supervision of the king. In the year of 1525 he became a monk in the wat of Vixouna Mahavihan. In the year of 1527 he sent the official letter to inform all of his people not to respect the ghost. In the year of 1532 the Chaokhoueng of Muong Xiengthong refused to pay any taxes to the king and he (the king) forced the Chaokhoueng to pay back the tax within two years. In the year of 1533 he came to stay in Vientiane and in the year of 1535 he sent his troop to fight against Phisanoulok. In the year of 1539 he went to Phrathat Phranom and he had 3000 people to take care of Phrathat. In the year of 1540 Somdeht Phra Chao Athiyarath the king of Ayuthaya sent his troop to fight against Vientiane, but unfortunate enough the troop of Seme Louang of Lanxang Chao Muong of Thakhek attached them and drew them away.

Somdeth Phraphothisarath Chao had three sons and three daughters:

1. Chao Sithavangso was borned from Nang Keo Yodkham who was a daughter of the king of Nakhone Xiengmai.
2. Phra Lanxang was borned from the second maid who was the daughter of the people of Ayuthaya.
3. Chao Tha Houa was or Phravoravangso was borned from the first maid who was a daughter of Chao Houa Thepha.
4. Chao Nang Keo Many
5. Chao Khamla or Chao Nang Thenekham
6. Nang Kham Khai

Somdeth Phra Chao Metkeo Chao Muong or the king of Nakhone Xiengmai was passed away in the year of 1548 BC. As the king had no son to take over the throne, so the royal servants came to Vientiane to invite Chao Sethavong to be the king of Nakhone Xiengmai. At that period Sethavong just only 14 years old. Somdeth Phraphothisarath Chao followed his son up to Nakhone Xieng Sene, and during the time of Phraphothisarath Chao was in Nakhone Xiengmai, there was the Somdeth Phrachao Boun Heng the king of Bauma sent his ambassadors to make the friendship with Laos. When the king came back to Nakhone Xiengthong he brought with him an emerald Buddha and Phrasakkham which was staying at BOUPHARAM TEMPLE. In the year of 1550 he was passed away and at that time his age was 43 years old. The result of his passing away, as he showing how to capture the elephant to the foreign ambassadors, suddenly the elephant was fallen over him.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRASAYA SETHATHIRATH

Somdeth Phrasaya Sethathirath Chao or Chao Sethavangso was borned in the year of 1534 BC. He was on the throne from the year of 1548 through 1550 BC, then came back to Nakhone Xiengthong. The result of his returning to Nakhone Xiengthong was because of his father passing away.

The royal servants thought that there was lacking of the king in the Kingdom of Lanxang, and therefore, they nominated Phrasaya Sethathirath Chao to be the king and the new name was given as follows: "PHRA OUPHAI PHOU-
PHOUTHONE BOVONERPHOUVANATH SAYASETHA PHOUVANATHA THIPATSI SATHANAKHANAHOUT"

SOVEREIGNTY OF SOMDETH PHRASAYASETHATHIRATH
FOUGHT AGAINST XINGMAI

In the year of 1551 Somdeth Phrasaya Sethathirath Chao had his counciler to go to Nakhone Xiengmai to inform the people there, he could not come back to Xiengmai and he gave the power to Nang Chao Chirapapha. When something happened like this the royal servants and the people of Xiengmai invited Chao Mekkouti to be the king (at that time he was a monk). In the year of 1553 Somdeth Phrasaya Sethathirath Chao knew about the situation, then he sent his troop to fight against Nakhone Xiengmai. Sene Noi the commander in Chief of the troop in Xiengmai could not be able to push the troop of Phra sayasethathirath back, so he went to depend on Chao Fa Hongsavadi Bouhengnong, and he sent the Murmese troop to take over the Nakhone Xiengmai.

VIENTIANE BECAME THE CAPITAL

In the year of 1560 Vientiane was set up as the Capital city and in the same year Chao Sayasetha came down to stay in Vientiane. The Emerald Buddha and Phrasakham also were invited to Vientiane with him.

SOMDETH PHRASAYA SETHATHIRATH CHAO BEGS FOR
NANG THEPAKASATI

In the year of 1562 Somdeth sent his letter to beg for Nang Thepakasati, the daughter of the king of Krung Si Ayuthaya. In replying to the message the king of Ayuthaya asked Somdeth to send his ambassadors to take her. Hearing the message, Phrachao Sayasethathirath sent his ambassadors and the royal servants to take Nang Thepakasati to Vientiane, but unfortunately Nang Thepakasati was sick. The king of Ayuthaya sent Nang Keo Fa instead, but the king of Vientiane refused. The Ambassadors and the royal servants took Nang Keo Fa back to her father at Krung Si Ayuthaya again. When Nang Thepakasati recovered from her sickness, the king had his men take Nang Thepakasati to Somdeth Phrachao Sayasethathirath.

BURMESE FOUGHT VIENTIANE FIRST TIME

The result of the Burmese troop came to fight Vientiane in the year of 1563, because of Sene Noi and Phraya Sam Lan withdrew the friendship with Burma. All the Laos people and their families came to stay with Somdeth Phrasayasethathirath Chao in Vientiane. During that period, the king was at Muong A Hane to welcome Nang Thepakasati. When he heard about the situation that happened in Vientiane, then he ~~was~~ was hurried took all his troop back, but before he reached Vientiane IMMENG the commander in Chief of Burmese troop was already in Vientiane and captured Nang Khamkhai, Chao Nang Then Kham, Phraya Nakhone and Chao Mahaouparath away.

BUILT UP PHRATHAT LUANG

Somdeth Phrasaya Sethathirath Chao had been built Phrathat Luang in the year of 1566 by covering with the old domb, the name of Phrathat was given "PHRATHAT CHIDI LOKKACHOUNRAMANI" After completion of Phrathat Luang he went down to Muong Thakhek and built up one more that which was covering the old that of SIKHOTABOUN. At the time of Phrachao Sayasetha ruled the country the Buddhism was very developed and also he build up the Buddha statue of ONGTOU PHRA SOUK AND PHRASAI and PHRA SEAM.

FOUGHT AGAINST MUONG PHISANOULOK THE FIRST TIME

He sent his troop to Muong Phisanoulok in the year of 1567 but could not get into the town because of the Burmese troop was there. In the year of 1569 he took his troop out to Phisanoulok in the second time, but could not success. The troop ~~the~~ of the king was get in the other side where the troop of Murma was staying and therefore the king's troop could not success in the second times.

The result why the troop was deceived because Burma captured Phraramaseha of Krung Ayuthaya and then they forced him to write the letter to Somdeth Sayasethathirath Chao to move his troop to Muong Saiboury as soon as possible. From that time, Phra Chao Hongsavadi had his troop already block the way. The result of sending the troop to help the king of Ayuthaya because he was the father-in-law

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In the year of 1502 Phra Vixounaraxa Trai Phouvanath Thipathsi Nakhanahout had his servants went to invite Phrabang to be at Muong Xiengthong and then kept Phrabang at Wat Manorum. Until the year of 1503 he built up the wat named Vixouna Mahavihan and the wat was completed in the year of 1504 BC. Phrabang was kept in the wat of Vixouna Mahavihan. At the time he was on the thron the Buddhism was spreaded out all over the country and most of the people knew how to write the poem and knew the Phratrai Pidok. The book of Khounborom also was written at that time too. He was on the thron for 20 years and he had one son named PHRAPHOTHISARATH KOUMMAN. In the year of 1520 he passed away and at that time he was 55 years old.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRAPHOTHISARATH

In the year of 1517 BC the royal servants nominated Phra Chao Phothisarath to be the king and the new name was given "SOMDETH PHRAPHOTHISARATHMAHA THAM MIKA THASLAKHANA KOUNSON MAHARAXATHIPATI CHAKAPHAT PHOUMINORINE THARATH CHAO" in the year of 1522 he nominated Moun Louang Phraya Khamsatha to be the Chao Muong of the Phoune. In the year of 1523 he sent his servants to beg for Phratrai Phlok and the monks from Nakhone Xiengmai. In the year of 1524 there was a royal family of Vietnam named Boua Kouan who was a friend of one of the servant named Kong Kang with 3000 followers came to beg for the place to stay and will be under the supervision of the king. In the year of 1525 he became a monk in the wat of Vixouna Mahavihan. In the year of 1527 he sent the official letter to inform all of his people not to respect the ghost. In the year of 1532 the Chaokhoueng of Muong Xiengthong refused to pay any taxes to the king and he (the king) forced the Chaokhoueng to pay back the tax with in two years. In the year of 1533 he came to stay in Vientiane and in the year of 1535 he sent his troop to fight against Phisanoulok. In the year of 1539 he went to Phrathat Phranom and he had 3000 people to take care of Phrathat. In the year of 1540 Somdeht Phra Chao Athiyarath the king of Ayuthaya sent his troop to fight against Vientiane, but unfortunat enough the troop of Seme Louang of Lanxang Chao Muong of Thakhek attached them and drew them away.

Somdeht Phraphothisarath Chao had three sons and three daughters:

1. Chao Sithavangso was borned from Nang Keo Yodkham who was a daughter of the king of Nakhone Xiengmai.
2. Phra Lanxang was borned from the second maid who was the daughter of the people of Ayuthaya.
3. Chao Tha Houa was or Phravoravangso was borned from the first maid who was a daughter of Chao Hava Thepha.
4. Chao Nang Keo Many
5. Chao Khamla or Chao Nang Thenekham
6. Nang Kham Khai

Somdeht Phra Chao Metkeo Chao Muong or the king of Nakhone Xiengmai was passed away in the year of 1548 BC. As the king had no son to take over the thron, so the royal servants came to Vientiane to invite Chao Sethavong to be the king of Nakhone Xiengmai. At that period Sethavong just only 14 years old. Somdeht Phraphothisarath Chao followed his son up to Nakhone Xieng Sene, and during the time of Phraphothisarath Chao was in Nakhone Xiengmai, there was the Somdeht Phrachao Boun Heng the king of Burma sent his ambassadors to make the friendship with Laos. When the king came back to Nakhone Xiengthong he brought with him an emeral Buddha and Phrasekkham which was staying at BOUPHARAM TEMPLE. In the year of 1550 he was passed away and at that time his age was 43 years old. The result of his passing away, as he showing how to capture the elephant to the foreign ambassadors, suddently the elephant was follen over him.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF PHRASAYA SETHATHIRATH

Somdeht Phrasaya Sethathirath Chao or Chao Sethavangso was borned in the year of 1534 BC. He was on the thron from the year of 1548 through 1550 BC, then came back to Nakhone Xiengthong. The result of his returning to Nakhone Xiengthong was because of his father passing away.

The royal servants thought that there was lacking of the king in the Kingdom of Lanxang, and therefore, they nominated Phrasaya Sethathirath Chao to be the king and the new name was given as follows: "PHRA OUPHAI PHOUPHOUTHONE BOVONERPHAVANATH SAYASETHA PHOUVANATHA THIPATSI SATHANAKHANAHOUT"

BURMESE TROOP FOUGHT VIENTIANE
THE SECOND TIME

Somdeth Phrachao Hongsavadi captured Nakhone Si Ayuthaya, and then sent his to fight against Vientiane again in the year of 1570 B.C. In this warfare, Phrachao Siya Sethathirat had known before hand and then he told his people to move out from Vientiane to stay at Nam Ngeum. Left Vientiane in isolation. He ordered his troop to embush the Burmese tropp until he got victory, and then returned back to Vientiane.

WENT TO FIGHT MUONG ONGKANE

In the year of 1572 B.C Somdeth Phrasayasethathirathchao advanced an army to fight against Muong Ongkane. This because he was told by the Monk that the King of that Muong was passed away, and they will nominate Phraya Nakhone to be the King, infact Phraya of this Muong was thinking of making the revolution against Somdeth Phrasayasethathirathchao only. Just the troop of Phrasaya - Setah approached the territory of Muong Ongkane, then the troop was attacked by the troop of Phraya Nakhone with out knowing anything. Somdeth Phrasaya Setah was on the thrown for 24 years then passed away in the territory of Muong Ongkane. His age was 38 years old and he has only one son who was borned from the daughter of Phraya Senesourine. His name was Phranormuong and at that time his age just only 5 years old.

SOVEREIGNITY OF PRASOUMANGKHALA AYAKOPHOTHISATH SENESOURINE:

Phra Soumangkhal, was called in the other name "CHANE", he was a son of the village leader of Ban Nong Khai, and he was borned in the year of 1511 B.C at Ban Nong Khai. When he was a boy he became a novice, and went to have education at Muong Xienthong. After he have been disrobed, he worked in Muong Xiengthong itself. Because of his prudent CHAN - CHANE got promoted to the high possition all the time. In the year of 1555 B.C he was promoted to ~~the~~ be Phraya Snesourinetharousay. Then he was oppointed to be the Chao Muong of Pak Houei Louang (at present is Ban Houei Louang, Tassang Phonephisay, Nong-Khai Province) by Somdeth Phraphothisarathchao. He not only appointed to be Chao Muong but also the Commander in Chief of the warfare. When Phraya Setah thirathchao passed away, Phraya Senesourine was announced himself to be on the thrown in the year of 1572 B.C, and he was named PHRASOUMANGKHALA AYAPHOTHI-SATH. When he was on the thrown his age just only 65 years old.

BURMESE TROOP FOUGHT VIENTIANE
THE THIRD TIME

When Phraya Mangkhala Ayaphothisath was on the thrown for 2 years, that was from 1572 to 1574 B.C, Phrachao Phenedine (the King) of Hongsavadi advaced an army to fight against Vientiane. Phrasoumangkhal Ayaphothisath withdraw his troop and lost the town to Burmese. The Burmese captured Phrasoumangkhal and Phranormuong to Burma with them.

SOVEREIGNITY PHRAMAHA OUPARATH VORAVANGSO:

Until the year of 1575 B.C the king of Muong Hongsavadi, then appointed Phramaha Ouparath Voravangso to return to be the king of Lanxang, Vientiane again. He was on the thrown for 4 years, that was from 1575 B.C. to 1579 B.C only. At that time, there was a man pretented to be Phrasaya Sethathirathchao will be on the thrown again. (This ~~man~~ man was came from Attopeu) All the people believed him, and he then drafted all men to be soldiers, and went to fight Vienitane again. Phramaha Ouparath Voravangso knew about this and thought that he might not be able to push the rebel back, so that he sent his wife and two daughters to Muong Hongsavadi by boat, but when it the boat reached Rocky place (Keng) the boat sunk and they all drowned.

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