

The

*Royal
Families*

of South-East Asia

by *Jeffrey Finestone* with *Prof. Shaharil Talib*



Shahidera Sdn. Bhd. • Malaysia.

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BADRUL MAJIDI B. ZAINAL ABDIN
The Founder of Shahindera Sdn. Bhd.

PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

This unique publication is known to be the first and only publication ever done on this subject in any part of the world. This book covers on the combined detail studies with comprehensive guide of some thirty Royal Families in South-East Asia with detail family trees showing the royal lines from the first ruler to the present day, the royal arms of families as well as portraits of rulers and their consorts and rare historical photograph of major ceremonies of states and countries involved from the beginning of photography in the late 19th century and ending in the present day.

The founder of Shahindera Sdn. Bhd., the publishing company of this book, Badrul Majidi b. Zainal Abidin who is the decendent of the Royal Family of Kualoh and Asahan was doing the studies of his own family tree found that a lot of rare and important informations was not properly kept and recorded and if this valuable informations and the families trees are not recorded now, the public would lose forever the history of the Royal families in near future especially to the Royal families who are not reigning anymore.

He had decided to fund the research and record this subject in a book and personally requested a famous author Mr. Jeffrey Finestone, a British subject who is an expert in the Royal Families studies to write this book which is similar to the book that Mr. Jeffrey Finestone had written on The Royal Families of Europe on a book called "THE LAST COURTS OF EUROPE". With the help of a local Malaysian author Prof. Shaharil Talib who is also an expert in this field and the head of South-East Asia History Faculty in University of Malaya, together they managed to complete this book although it took them more than 3 years to complete their research and details studies.

The 2nd Edition of this book is reprint in remembrance of the late Mr. Jeffrey Finestone who had passed away in Vietnam.

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CONTENTS

The North

CHAPTER 1 - <i>Thailand</i>	4
CHAPTER 2 - <i>Cambodia</i>	62
CHAPTER 3 - <i>Laos</i>	90
CHAPTER 4 - <i>Vietnam</i>	110

The South

CHAPTER 5 - <i>Malaysia</i>	134
CHAPTER 6 - <i>Sumatra</i>	210
CHAPTER 7 - <i>Java</i>	242
CHAPTER 8 - <i>Borneo</i>	272
CHAPTER 9 - <i>Brunei</i>	292
CHAPTER 10 - <i>The Raj of Sarawak</i>	318
CHAPTER 11 - <i>The Moluccas</i>	338
APPENDIX - <i>The Sultanate of Malacca And its Heirs</i>	354

<i>Acknowledgement</i>	372
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<i>Index</i>	375
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This page

King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) of Thailand riding in his Daimler open tonneau limousine from the docks in Bangkok on his arrival back in Thailand in 1949. King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) is the longest reigning monarch in the world - having succeeded to the throne on June 9th, 1946.

Thailand

The first independent Thai state was the Kingdom of Sukhodaya which was founded in 1237 when the Thais managed to throw off the yoke of the Khmer Empire. The present Kingdom of Thailand is considered as the successor state of the Kingdom of Ayudhya which was founded in 1350 by a Thai prince from Chiang Sen who became King Rama Dhibodi.

Following the fall of Ayudhya to the Burmese on April 17th., 1767 a new dynasty was eventually established at Dhonburi, on the opposite bank of the Chao Phraya River to what is today Bangkok. Its only King, Taksin, having become insane was deposed and murdered, following which the generals and officers of state offered the crown to Chao Phraya Chakri¹, who was proclaimed King at Bangkok on April 6th., 1782. The present Royal Family of Thailand, the Royal House of Chakri, are his descendants. Of all the Royal Families of South-East Asia they were the only ruling family which, by the year 1900, had not become subject to the colonization of the European powers. Siam, as it was then known, was a sovereign and independent kingdom whose ruler conducted diplomacy with the European monarchs as an equal².

King Chulalongkorn, the fifth Chakri King, who succeeded to the throne in 1868, made two visits to Europe, in 1896 and 1906, the first Siamese monarch ever to do so. He also travelled widely in South-East Asia and visited the Malay States, the Straits Settlements and the Netherlands-Indies. During his visits to Europe he forged bonds of friendship with the European Royal Families, particularly with the Royal Families of Great Britain and Denmark (and also with the Imperial Family of Russia), which exist until the present day.

As a result of his contacts with Europe King Chulalongkorn found it necessary to formulate a full royal title in English, similar in concept to those used by the European monarchs, giving his full territorial designation. He was the "King of Siam both Northern and Southern and all its Dependencies, Laos Chiang, Laos Kao, Malays, Kareans, etc., etc., etc." By analyzing this title one can gauge the extent of his realm, which was more of an empire than a kingdom, for the Siamese monarchs had, since the late 18th. and early 19th. centuries, claimed suzerainty over a number of neighbouring states. This they had exercised with a greater or lesser control, fluctuating from one decade to another.

It was during King Chulalongkorn's long reign of forty-two years that the national boundaries became fixed at what they are today. With the growing colonization of the region Siam was obliged to relinquish certain territories to the European powers, thus ensuring her role as a buffer zone between the British and French spheres of influence. The first of these territories to be lost was Cambodia, which had fallen to France in 1863, towards the end of the reign of King Chulalongkorn's father, King Mongkut. Luang Prabang, Vieng Chan and Champassak, the Lao states, also fell to France, in 1893, and in 1909, in a private treaty with Great Britain, the southern Malay states of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu were also ceded. But by following the extremities of his realm to go the Siamese monarch was able to consolidate his hold over the rest of his kingdom. Following the suppression of the Shan rebellion of 1902 the northern states of Chiangmai, Lampang, Lampun and Nan were brought more tightly under the rule of Bangkok, and the rulers of these four states, the Phra Chao, lost the semi-autonomous status they once held³.

It was said at the time of the foundation of the Chakri Dynasty in 1782 that the Chakri Kings would hold the reins of power for only one hundred and fifty years. This famous prediction became true in 1932 when, six weeks after the official celebrations to mark the sesquicentenary of the dynasty in April of that year, a coup d'état brought to an end the absolute monarchy of Siam. As with the Chakri Kings who ruled before that date, their successors who have ruled since have continued to manifest the same strength of character and be the subject of the same widespread popularity as their predecessors. The present King of Thailand, King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX), became the longest reigning monarch in Thai history in 1988 and the longest living reigning monarch in the world the following year. Deeply revered by the Thai people, the monarch and the Royal Family are representatives of a very ancient form of monarchy, the Brahmanic-Hindu and Mahayanistic-Buddhist influences of which accord to the Hindu-Buddhist traditions of ancient courtly India. Whilst these origins are shared with many other Royal Families of South East Asia, it is at the present day court at Bangkok, the fabled Grand Palace, that the concepts and rituals of these beliefs are most carefully preserved⁴.

¹ He was the great-great-grandson of Chao Phraya Maha Kosadhibodi (Pani) who led King Narai of Ayudhya's embassy to France which was received by King Louis XIV at Versailles in 1686; Chao Phraya Maha Kosadhibodi's mother, Princess Anbhai (King Narai's wife) was thought to have been a descendant of King Ekaterina of Ayudhya (reigned 1665 - 1610) - if so then the House of Chakri descends in a female line from both the U-Thong Dynasty of Ayudhya and the Phra Ruang Dynasty of Sukhodaya.

² King Chulalongkorn's consort, Queen Savartha Phrognan, was the only woman in Asia (apart from the Empress of Japan) to have the grand cross of the Order of St. Catherine of Russia.

³ The Phra Chao of Chiangmai, Lampang, Lampun and Nan officials resigned until 1919 when their status was abolished by the military government of the time.

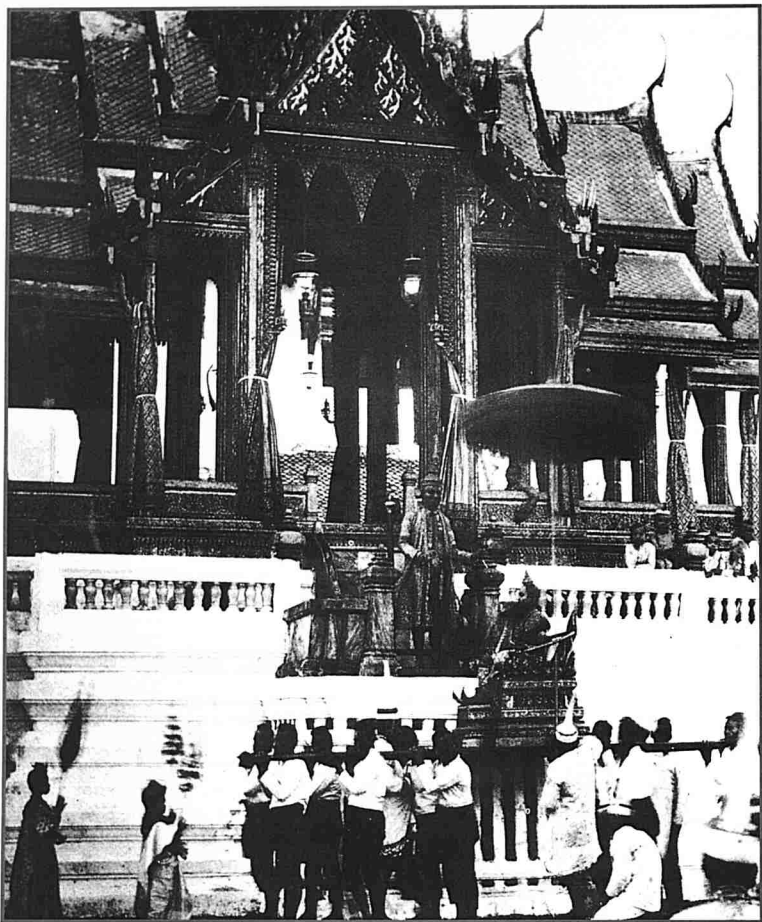
⁴ See "Siamese State Ceremonies" by H. G. Quenell, whose work spent at the Court of Siam coincided with the coronation of King Vajiravudh (Rama VI) and the coronation of King Prajadhipok (Rama VII), both in 1926.



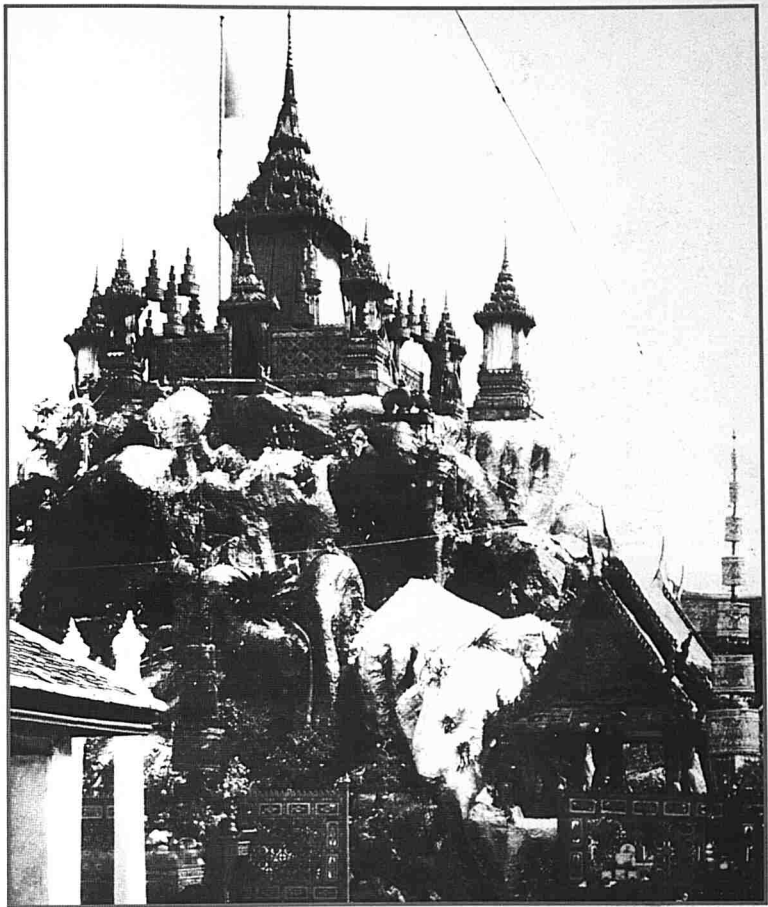
King Mongkut (Rama IV) of Siam (reigned 1851 – 1868) photographed in the 1860's and wearing uniform.



King Mongkut (Rama IV) of Siam arriving by palanquin at the Temple of the Reclining Buddha, Bangkok in the 1860's.



King Mongkut (Rama IV) of Siam standing in a pavilion of a courtyard of the Grand Palace, Bangkok during the tonsure ceremonies of his son, Prince Chulalongkorn (later King Chulalongkorn), who processes by on a palanquin - January 1866. One royal child can be seen inside the pavilion whilst others can be seen leaning on the balustrade.



A Mount Krailasha, representative of the mythical Mount Krailasha, specially built within the grounds of the Grand Palace, Bangkok for the tonsurate ceremonies of royal children - 1860's. The elaborate ceremonies connected with the tonsurate usually lasted for three days and the artificial mountain was later dismantled. The King and the royal children would ascend into the Mount Krailasha where bathing ceremonies were performed as part of the tonsurate rituals. The royal tonsurate was last performed in 1932.



King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) of Siam (reigned 1868 – 1910)



Queen Saovabha Phongsri of Siam, consort of King Chulalongkorn (Rama V).



Queen Savang Vadhana of Siam, consort of King Chulalongkorn (Rama V).



Queen Sukhumala Maravri of Siam, consort of King Chulalongkorn (Rama V).





Left
Queen Saovabha Phongsri of
Siam photographed wearing
court dress in the 1890's.



Bottom
Chao Chom Manda Saer, wife
of King Chulalongkorn (Rama
V), seated centre, with her two
daughters, Princess Abphantri
Paja, left and Princess
Dibyalangkarn, right.

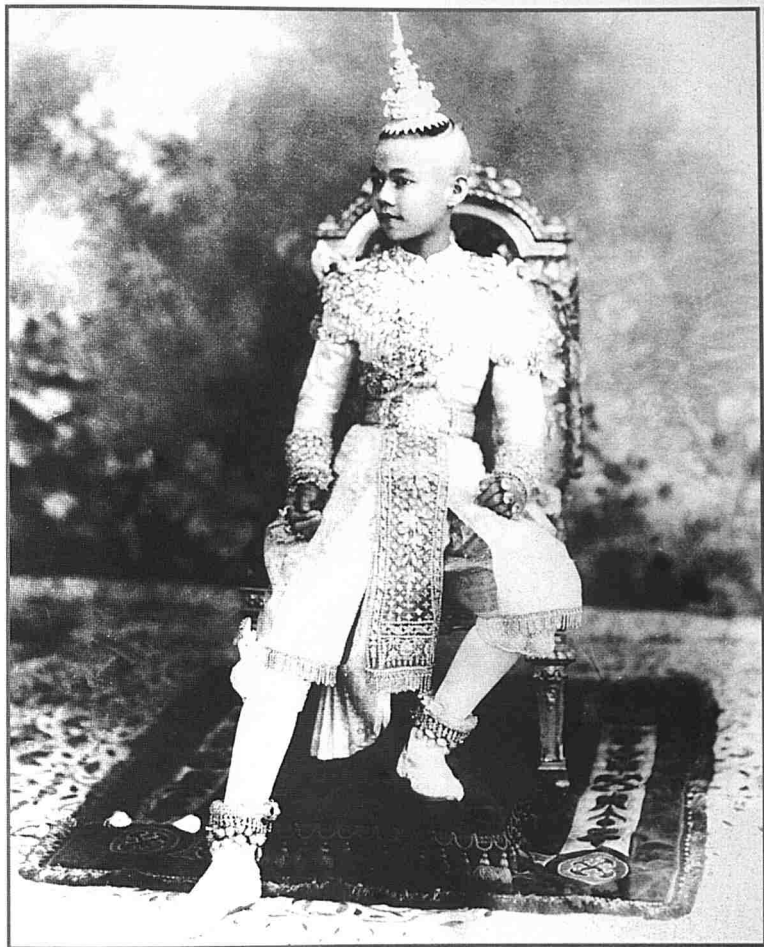
Opposite
Portrait of Queen Saovabha
Phongsri of Siam wearing the
set of emeralds which were
formerly in the possession of
Empress Eugénie of the French,
wife of Emperor Napoleon III,
and which King Chulalongkorn
purchased in Paris during his
visit in 1897.



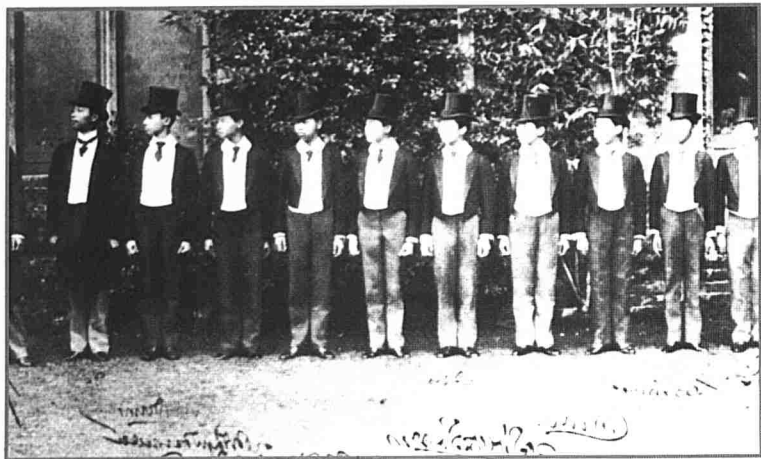
Left
Princess Malini Nobhadara of Siam (daughter of King Chulalongkorn) on the day of her tonsurate, January 24th., 1897.

Bottom
Prince Suriyong Prayurabandhu of Siam, Prince of Jaya (son of King Chulalongkorn). The type of costumes worn by the royal children in this and accompanying pictures was to inspire the designers of the film "The King and I" which, though factually inaccurate, went to great lengths to reproduce on film the splendour of the costumes of the royal children.

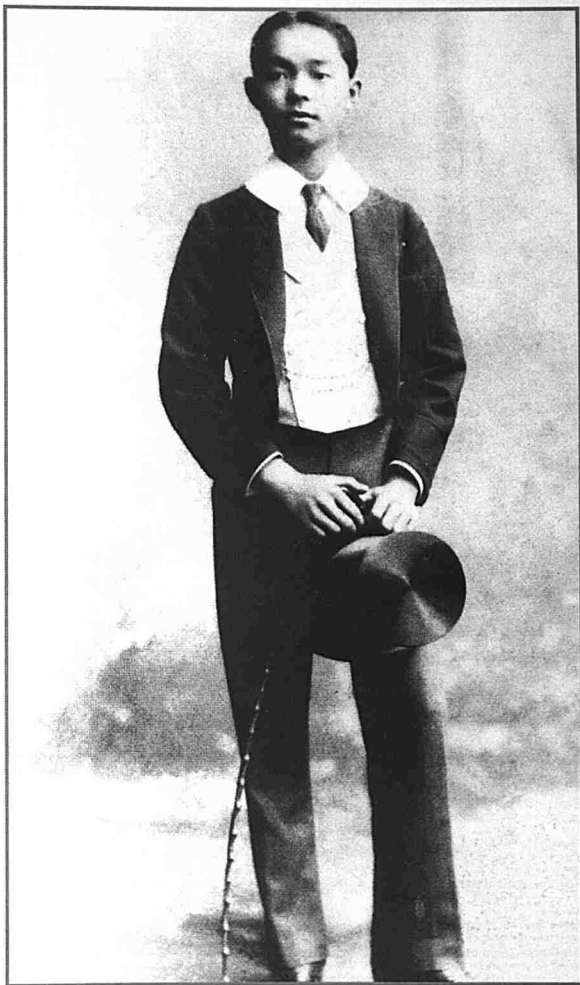




Princess Valaya Alangkorn of Siam (daughter of King Chulalongkorn) on the day of her tonsure, January 24th., 1897.



Right
Prince Suriyong Prayurabandit of Siam, Prince of Jaya (son of King Chulalongkorn) photographed in school uniform in England in the 1890's.



Opposite

Top

King Chulalongkorn (Rama VI) of Siam, far right, photographed at King's Priory, Maidenhead, with eleven of his sons in 1897, all at school in England at the time. From left to right, Prince Yugaala Dighambara, Prince of Lopburi, Prince Dilok Nabarat, Prince of Sarn, Prince Soumatwongse Varodaya, Prince of Sri Dharmaraj, Prince Chakrabongse Bhuranat, Prince of Bismuk, Prince Vudhaya Chalermklab, Prince of Singha, Prince Paribatra Sukhumbandit, Prince of Nakorn Savarn, Crown Prince Maha Vajiravudh (later King Vajiravudh), Prince Abhakara Kraivongse, Prince of Jumborn, Prince Benbadhanabongse, Prince of Bijava, Prince Parachatra Jayakara, Prince of Kambanabeyra, Prince Chirapravati Voradej, Prince of Nakorn Jasri and King Chulalongkorn.

Bottom

A group of King Chulalongkorn's daughters photographed in the Grand Palace, Bangkok in the late 1890's.



This page

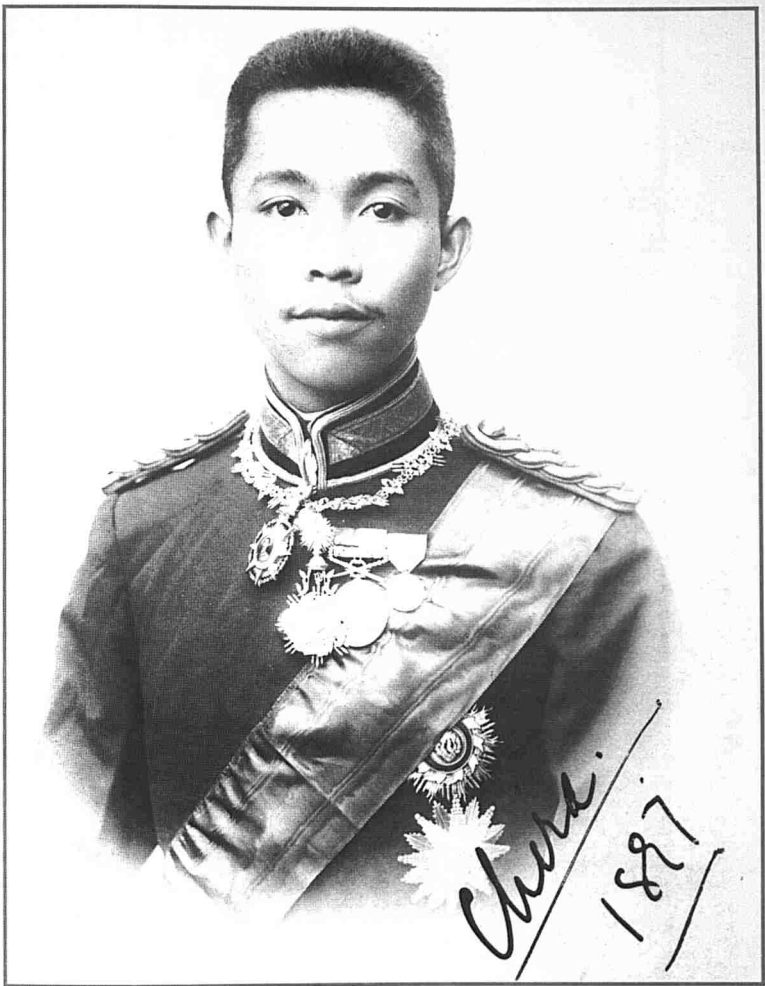
King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) of Siam in Russia during his visit of 1897. Seated, left to right, Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna of Russia, King Chulalongkorn, Dowager Empress Marie Fodorovna of Russia, Emperor Nicholas II of Russia and Crown Prince Maha Vajiravudh of Siam (later King Vajiravudh). Standing, left to right, Prince Svasti Sobhon of Siam, Prince Svasti Vatanavithita, Count Muraviev (Russian Foreign Minister), Prince Jayanta Mongkol of Siam, Prince Mahasara Rajabharathi and Prince Chirapravati Voradej of Siam, Prince of Nakorn Jaisri.

Opposite

Portrait of Prince Chirapravati Voradej of Siam, Prince of Nakorn Jaisri. This photograph and the photograph opposite were formerly in the possession of Dowager Empress Marie Fodorovna of Russia and were among a collection of photographs which she brought with her from Russia on board HMS Marlborough when she sailed into exile from Sebastopol in 1919.

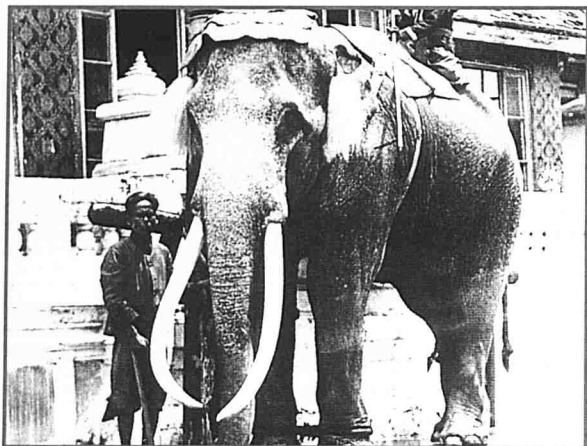
Overleaf

Queen Saovabha Phongsri of Siam (second row, seventh from left) seated with lady members of the Most Illustrious Order of Chula Chom Klao. The photograph was taken on October 1st., 1893, the day on which Queen Saovabha Phongsri became Grand Mistress of the Order. Seated immediately to the right of Queen Saovabha are Queen Savang Vadhana and Queen Sukhumala Marasri. Following the custom in certain European countries King Chulalongkorn decided to divide the principal Siamese order, the Order of Chula Chom Klao, into two divisions, a ladies' and a gentleman's division - he remained Grand Master of the gentleman's division whilst Queen Saovabha was appointed Grand Mistress of the ladies' division.







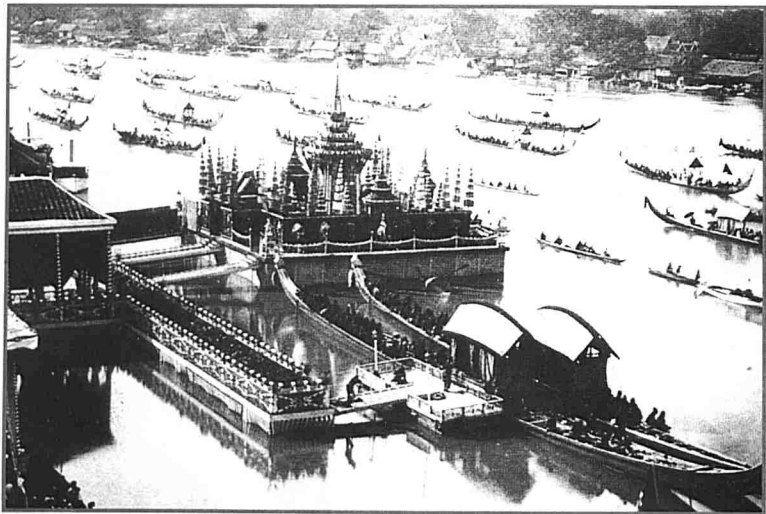


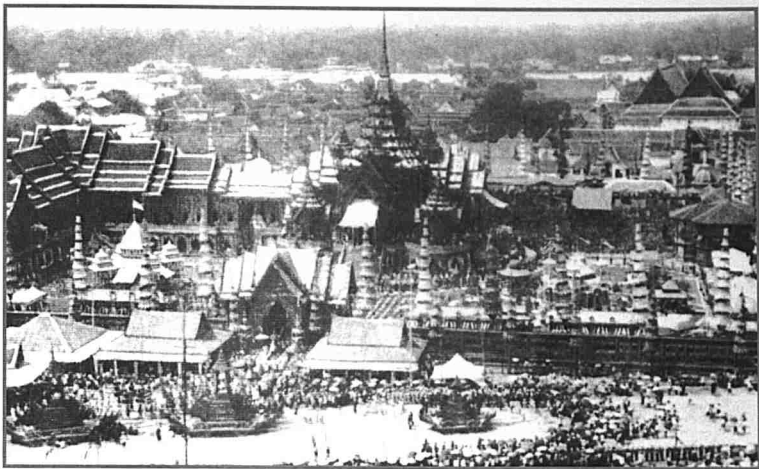
Left

A white elephant and its keeper photographed in the grounds of the Grand Palace, Bangkok. It was customary in Siam for albino elephants to be presented to the King (a custom observed to the present day). Once received into the palace the elephant was treated with much respect, carefully tended and occasionally dressed in rich garments. It was this treatment of the white elephant which led foreigners resident in Bangkok to comment on the practice, giving rise to the expression that something without function or purpose is a white elephant.

Bottom

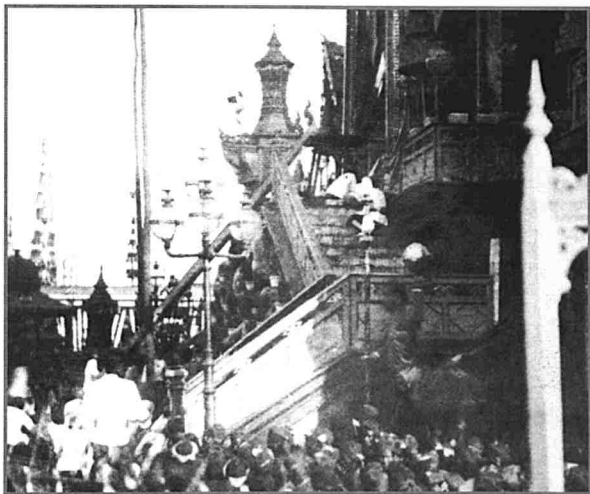
A specially constructed pavilion on the banks of the Chao Phraya River, Bangkok, in which a ritual bathing ceremony was performed on Crown Prince Maha Vajirunhis of Siam; son of King Chulalongkorn, in 1886. This was the last occasion on which such a ceremony was performed.





Top

The specially constructed Royal Crematorium (Phra Meru Meru), representative of the mythical Mount Meru, built for the triple royal cremation of three of King Chulalongkorn's children who had all died in the year 1887 - Prince Tribej Rutamadhamrong, Prince Siriraj Kakudabhandha and Prince Bahurad Manimaya - in February 1888. The funeral chariots bearing the remains of the royal children can be seen in the foreground. An interesting description of the occasion is given by Mrs. Florence Caddy in her book "To Siam and Malaya."



Left

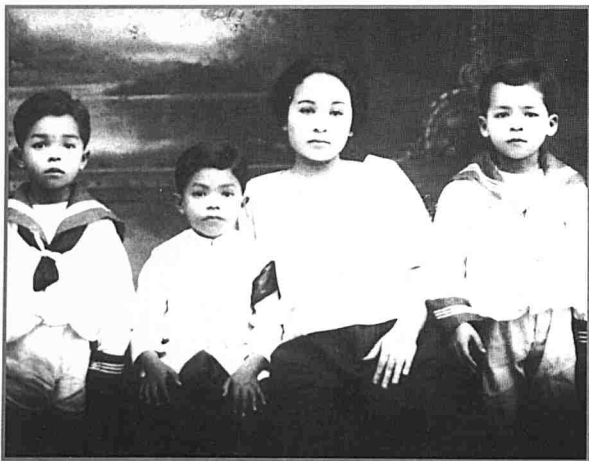
Royal urns containing the remains of three of King Chulalongkorn's children being raised into the Royal Crematorium during the elaborate cremation ceremonies of February 1888.



This page
King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) of Siam (in pavilion in centre of photograph) about to unveil an equestrian statue of himself on the Royal Plaza, Bangkok as part of the ceremonies to mark the fortieth anniversary of his coronation, November 11th, 1908.

Opposite
King Vajravudh (Rama VI) of Siam (reigned 1910 - 1925) - an official portrait taken at the time of his coronation.





Above left
Queen Indrasakdi Sachl of
Siam, wife of King Vajravudh
(Rama VI), in naval uniform.

Above right
Prince Rabi Badhanasakdi of
Siam, Prince of Rajaburi, son
of King Chulalongkorn
(Rama V).

Left
Mom Reni Suriyong na
Ayudhya, wife of Prince
Suriyong Prayurabandhu of
Siam, Prince of Jaya with her
children, left to right, Prince
Atiwongse Vivavants Suriyong,
Prince Kosol Suriyaditn
Suriyong and Prince
Kitsuriyobhas Suriyong.



King Vajiravudh (Rama VI) and Queen Indrasiakdi Sachi of Siam.

Overleaf

Left
Princess Suddhadhitya Ratana of Siam, Princess of Sri Ratana Kosindra, daughter of King Chulalongkorn (Rama V), photographed in the 1920's. Sri Ratana Kosindra, of which she was created Princess on August 3rd., 1903, is the official name of Bangkok and means the Precious Jewelled City of Indra.

Right

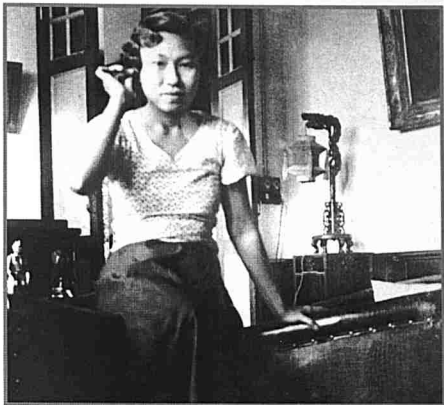
Pira Nang Chao Suvadhana Pira Vora Raja Devi, wife of King Vajiravudh (Rama VI) of Siam.







Left
Princess Luitarna
Chakrabandhu of Siam, a
great-granddaughter of King
Mongkut (Rama IV), on the
day of her tonsurate, March
29th., 1921.



Left
Princess Mayurachatra of Siam,
a granddaughter of King
Chulalongkorn (Rama V),
photographed at home in
Bangkok in the 1920's.

Bottom
Princess Mayurachatra of Siam
driving through the streets of
Bangkok in the 1920's. Few
other Royal Families at the time
would have allowed royal ladies
to drive publicly in the streets of
the capital.

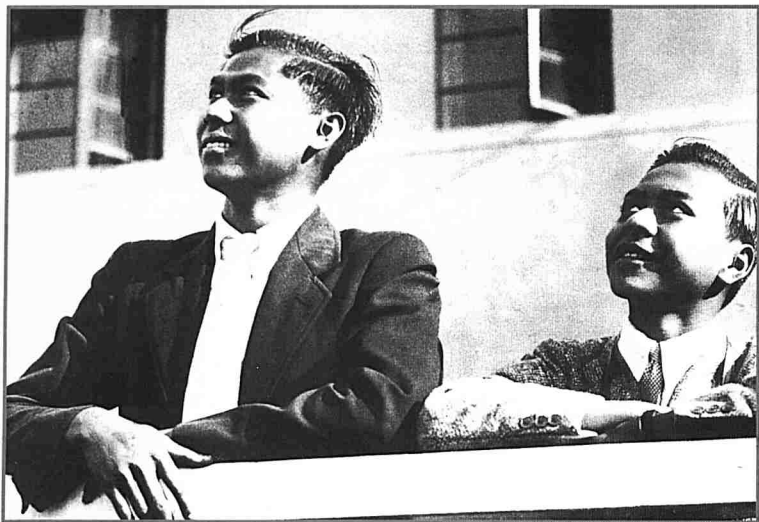






This page
Queen Rambhai Barni, wife of King Prajadhipok (Rama VII) seated with her queenly regalia on the day of her installation as Queen of Siam - Bangkok, February 25th, 1926.

Opposite
King Prajadhipok (Rama VII) of Siam (reigned 1925 - 1935).



Top
 Prince Chakrabandhu Pentiri Chakrabandhu (left) and Prince Varananda Dhavaj of Thailand watching at Heston Aerodrome, near London as their uncle, the former King Prayadhipok (Rama VII), goes flying.

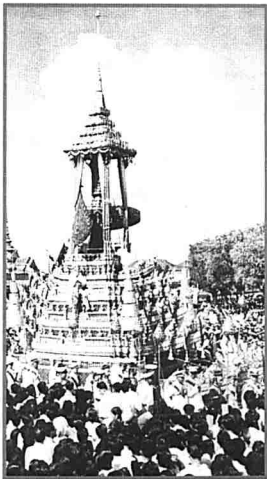
Left
 Prince Chula Chakrabongse of Thailand and Mom Elisabeth Chakrabongse na Ayudhya (the former Miss Elisabeth Hunter) photographed on their honeymoon at Okchampton, Devon, October 1938.



Left
King Ananda Mahidol (Rama VIII) of Thailand (second from right) seated with Lord Louis Mountbatten (later Earl Mountbatten of Burma), Chief of the Supreme Allied Command, South-East Asia, photographed listening to the Band of the Royal Marines at a garden party in Bangkok, January 1946. Seated to the left of Lord Louis Mountbatten is Princess Sri Sangranyā the Princess Mother.

Below left
The Royal Great Victory Chariot bearing the remains of King Ananda Mahidol (Rama VIII) of Thailand to his cremation - Bangkok, March 29th., 1947.

Below right
The Royal Crematorium (Phra Meru Mart) illuminated by night during the cremation ceremony of King Ananda Mahidol (Rama VIII) of Thailand, March 29th., 1947.





Top
King Bhumibol Adulyadej
(Rama IX) and Queen Sirikit
of Thailand photographed on
their wedding day, April 28th,
1950.



Left
King Bhumibol Adulyadej
(Rama IX) of Thailand
progressing by Royal Land
Procession through the grounds
of the Grand Palace, Bangkok
as part of his coronation
ceremonies - May 1950.

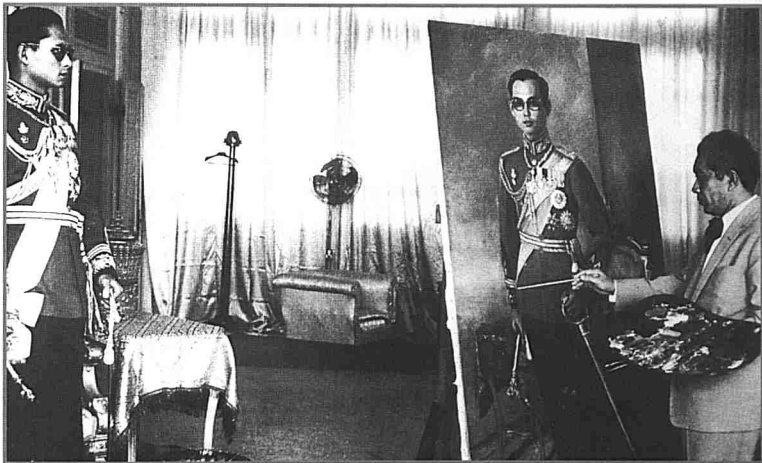


Left
Queen Sirikit of Thailand
arriving by car at the Grand
Palace, Bangkok for her
installation as Queen, May 5th,
1950.

Bottom
King Bhumibol Adulyadej
(Rama IX) of Thailand posing
for an artist, early 1950's.

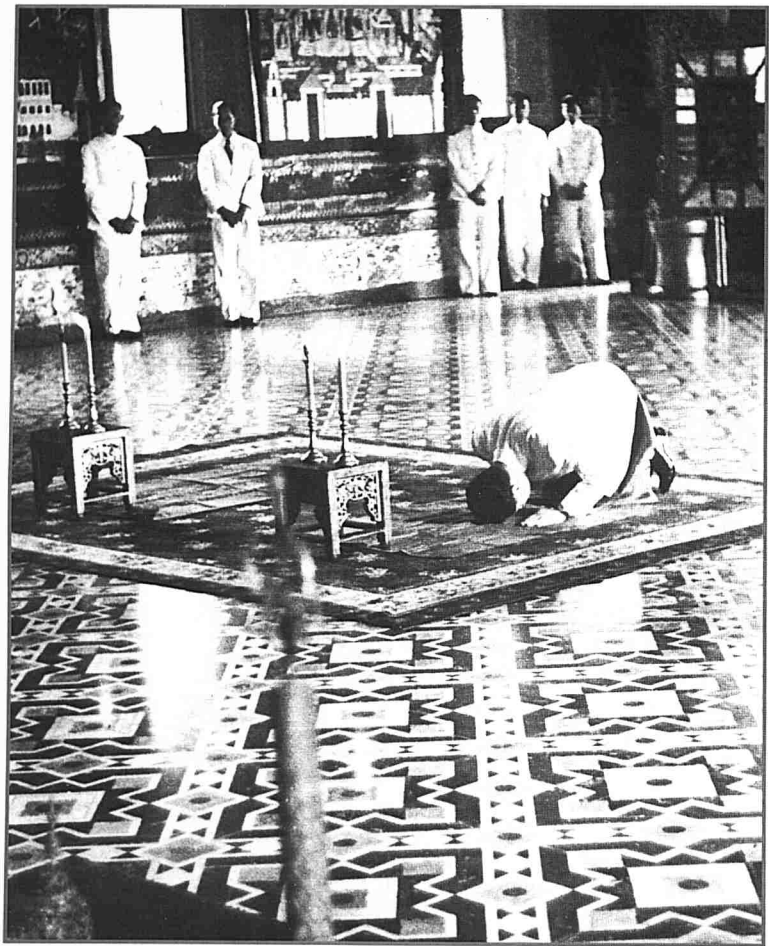
Overleaf
Left
Official portrait of Queen
Sirikit of Thailand taken in
1956.

Right
Portrait of Prince
Chumbhotbongie Paribatra of
Thailand, Prince of Nakorn
Savarn, a grandson of King
Chulalongkorn (Rama V) - he
died in 1959.









Prince Chula Chakrabongse of Thailand paying homage to the Emerald Buddha in the Chapel Royal of the Grand Palace, Bangkok in the 1950's.



Above left
The state visit of Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard the Prince of the Netherlands to King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) and Queen Sirikit of Thailand, the Grand Palace, Bangkok, October 15th., 1963. From left to right, Crown Princess Beatrix (later Queen Beatrix) of the Netherlands, Queen Rambai Barni of Thailand, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) of Thailand, Prince Bernhard the Prince of the Netherlands and Queen Sirikit of Thailand.



Above right
Queen Sirikit of Thailand (left) and Empress Nagako of Japan photographed at a state banquet in Tokyo during the state visit of King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) and Queen Sirikit to Japan - May 1963.

Left
From left to right, Queen Rambai Barni of Thailand, Queen Sirikit of Thailand, Crown Princess Michiko (later Empress Michiko) of Japan, Crown Prince Akihito (later Emperor Akihito) of Japan, King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) of Thailand and Princess Sri Sangvallya the Princess Mother of Thailand, photographed on the occasion of the official visit of Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko to Thailand - December 1964.



Above left
The last formal portrait of Queen Rambai Barni of Thailand, taken in the 1970's.



Above right
The only formal portrait of Princess Ubolratana Rajakanya of Thailand, eldest daughter of King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) and Queen Sirikit, who relinquished her title on marriage in 1972.



Right
Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn of Thailand prostrated before his parents, King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) and Queen Sirikit, during his installation ceremony as Crown Prince in the Ananda Samagom Throne Hall of the Dusit Palace, Bangkok, December 28th, 1972.



Top

The state visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh to King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) and Queen Sirikit - the top table at the state banquet in the Chakri Maha Prasat Throne Hall of the Grand Palace, Bangkok, February 9th, 1972. From left to right, Princess Galyani Vadhana of Thailand, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Sirikit of Thailand, Queen Elizabeth II and King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) of Thailand.



Left

Chao Chom Sadab, the last surviving wife of King Chulalongkorn (Rama V), photographed in a courtyard of the Grand Palace, Bangkok during the wedding of Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn and Princess Somsavali in January 1977. Chao Chom Sadab died on June 30th, 1983.

Far left

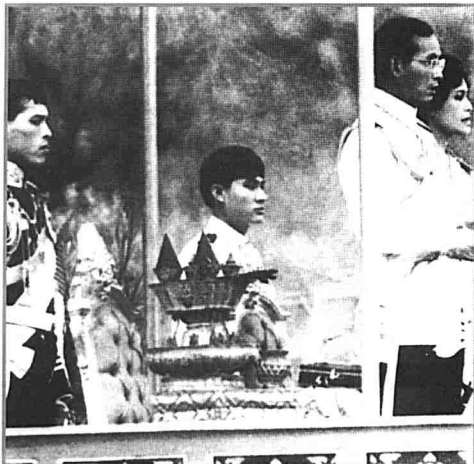
Princess Varpi Buthakara of Thailand, the last surviving child of King Chulalongkorn (Rama V), on her last appearance in public, on the occasion of the betrothal ceremony of Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn and Princess Somsavali in the Grand Palace, Bangkok, December 1976. To left, her niece, Princess Suriyanandana Suriyong. Princess Varpi Buthakara died on December 15th, 1982.

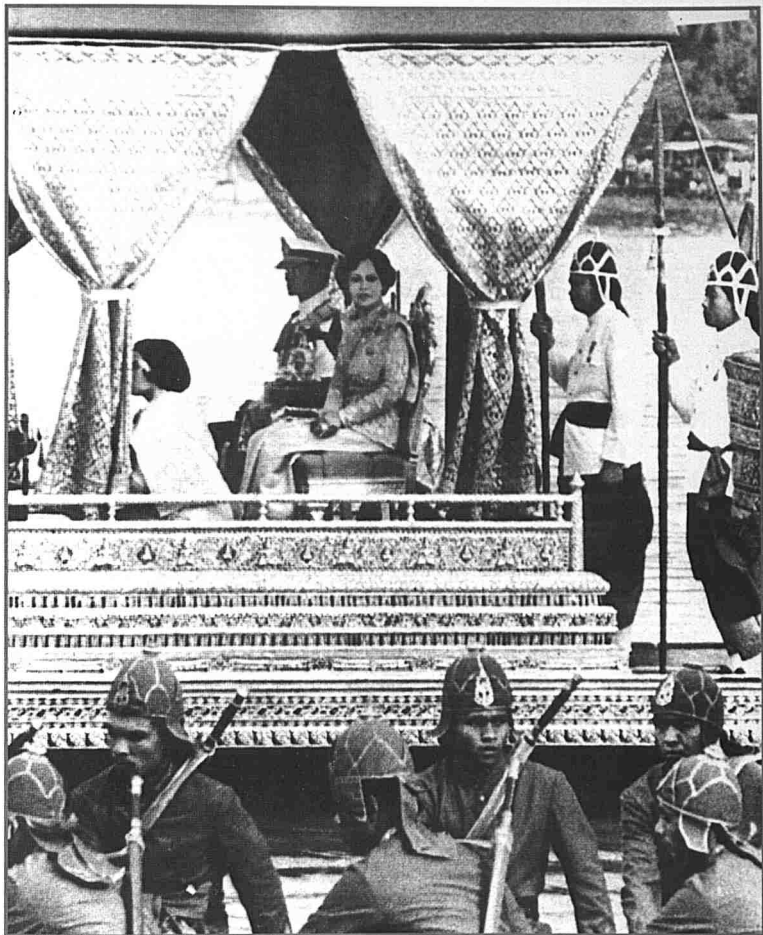


Left
Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn and Princess Somsavali of Thailand waving to crowds from a balcony of the Grand Palace, Bangkok on their wedding day - January 3rd., 1977.

Below left
Princess Suriyanandana Suriyong of Thailand, a granddaughter of King Chulalongkorn (Rama V), giving alms to monks in the early morning in a courtyard within the Grand Palace, Bangkok in the 1980's.

Below right
King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) of Thailand delivering his speech to the people on the occasion of the Bicentenary of the Chakri Dynasty, April 6th., 1982. To right, Queen Sirikit; to left, Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn and Flying Officer Virayuddh Tulyasarin (husband of Princess Chulabhorn Valayalaksana).





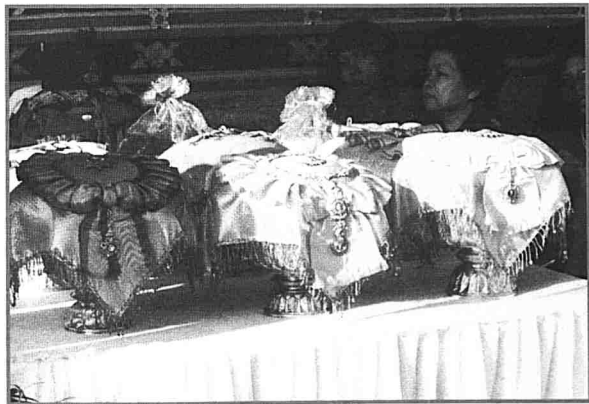
King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) and Queen Sirikit of Thailand aboard the Royal Barge Subarnawongse during the celebrations of the Bicentenary of the Chakri Dynasty, Bangkok, April 1982. To left, Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn and Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn.



Portrait of Queen Rambai Barnoi of Thailand, widow of King Prajadhipok (Rama VII), in the Dusit Maha Prasat Throne Hall of the Grand Palace, Bangkok during her lying-in-state, March 1985. Queen Rambai Barnoi died on May 22nd., 1984.

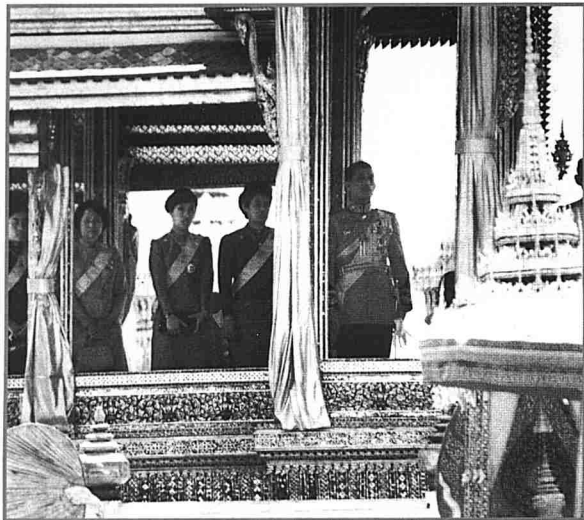


Above left
Princess Chichibu of Japan leaving the Dusit Maha Prasad Throne Hall of the Grand Palace, Bangkok after paying her respects at the lying-in-state of Queen Rambai Barni of Thailand - March 1985.



Above right
The outer casing of gilded wood and diamonds of the Royal Funeral Urn containing the remains of Queen Rambai Barni of Thailand, being reassembled by palace officials prior to leaving the Grand Palace on the morning of her cremation, April 9th., 1985.

Left
Queen Rambai Barni's decorations and, behind, her military uniform and articles of her regalia (wrapped in gold cloth) resting on a table in the Royal Enclosure prior to being carried in procession back to the Grand Palace on the morning after her cremation, April 10th., 1985.



Left
 Members of the Royal Family standing within a pavilion in the courtyard of the Grand Palace, Bangkok as the Royal Cinerary Urn containing the remains of Queen Rambai Barni process past prior to being placed in the Hall of Relics - April 12th., 1985. From left to right, Princess Somsavali, Princess Galyani Vadhana, Princess Chulabhorn Valayalaksana, Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn and, to right, King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX).

Below left
 Three of Queen Rambai Barni's half-sisters photographed in the Royal Pavilion on the night of her cremation - April 9th., 1985. From left to right, Princess Amitada Svastivatana, Princess Usavadi Svastivatana and Princess Meri Svastivatana.

Below right
 From left to right, Princess Somsavali, Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, Princess Bejaratana Rajasuda and Princess Chulabhorn Valayalaksana leaving the Royal Crematorium on the afternoon of the cremation of Queen Rambai Barni - April 9th., 1985.





Princess Galyani Vadhana, Princess Sri Nagavindra the Princess Mother and King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) walking towards the Royal Crematorium on the evening of the cremation of Queen Rambai Barni - April 9th., 1985.





This page

Grandchildren of King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) assembled on the anniversary of his birthday, September 20th, in 1987 at the home of Prince Pyarangit Rangsit in Bangkok. From left to right, Princess Chavulaksana Kalyani Rangsit, Princess Charasuda Chatrajaya, Princess Duangdiyajoti Challenga Abhakara, Princess Roengchitra Charaeng Abhakara, Princess Galyani Vadhana, Princess Suriyanandana Suriyong, Princess Vinita Kitiyakara, Princess Dintya Songklot Chakrabandhu, Mom Talab Rabbadhana na Ayudhya (widow of Prince Thakol Kasual Rabbadhana) and Prince Pyarangit Rangsit.

Opposite

Queen Sirikit of Thailand photographed at a banquet given by King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal on the second night of their state visit to Thailand - Bangkok, December 1984.





This page

Group photograph of the Royal Family of Thailand taken on the occasion of the sixtieth (fifth cycle) birthday of King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) in the Grand Palace, Bangkok, December 5th., 1987. Foreground, left to right, Princess Chulabhorn Valayalaksana, Princess Bajra Kitiyabha and Princess Somavali. Centre, left to right, Princess Galyani Vadhana, Princess Sri Nagavindra the Princess Mother, King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) and Queen Sirikit. Back, left to right, Than Pu Ying Dama Valaya Sorasongkram (daughter of Princess Galyani Vadhana), Sqn. Ldr. Virayadthi Tulpasarin (husband of Princess Chulabhorn Valayalaksana), Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn, Than Pu Ying Ubolratana Rajakanya Jensen (formerly Princess Ubolratana Rajakanya) and Mr. Peter L. Jensen.

Opposite

King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) of Thailand (seated centre) on the occasion of his sixtieth (fifth cycle) birthday, December 5th., 1987 - to left, Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn and to right, Queen Sirikit. Foreground, left to right, Princess Chulabhorn Valayalaksana, Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn and Than Pu Ying Ubolratana Rajakanya Jensen (formerly Princess Ubolratana Rajakanya).





This page

Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn of Thailand with Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko of Japan at the state banquet during the Emperor and Empress's entronement ceremonies - Tokyo, November 1990.

Opposite

King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) and Queen Sirikit of Thailand disembarking from the Royal Train on their arrival in Ayudhya as part of the celebrations to mark the occasion of King Bhumibol Adulyadej becoming the longest reigning monarch in Thai history - July 1988. Behind, Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn, Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn and Princess Galyani Vadhana.



The state visit of Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko of Japan to King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) and Queen Sirikit of Thailand, the Grand Palace, Bangkok, September 26th, 1991. From left to right, Princess Somsavali of Thailand, Princess Chulabhorn Valayalaksana of Thailand, Queen Sirikit of Thailand, Empress Michiko of Japan, Emperor Akihito of Japan, King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) of Thailand, Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn of Thailand and Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand.





Thailand



King Buddha Yod Fa Chulalok (Rama I) the Great

BUDDHA YOD FA CHULALOK (RAMA I) THE GREAT,
KING OF SIAM
[6.4.1782 - 7.9.1809 - crowned at Bangkok 10.6.1782]
(20.3.1737 - 7.9.1809)¹⁾

Nag
[QUEEN AMARINDRA]
(9.3.1738 - 25.5.1826)



King Buddha Loes La Nabhalai (Rama II)

BUDDHA LOES LA NABHALAI (RAMA II),
KING OF SIAM
[7.9.1809 - 21.7.1824 - crowned at Bangkok ca.1809]
(24.2.1768 - 21.7.1824)²⁾

(1) Siem
[QUEEN SRI SURALAYA]
(28.2.1770 - 18.5.1837)
(2) Princess Bannod of Siam
[QUEEN SRI SURINDRA]
(21.9.1767 - 18.10.1836)



King Nang Kiao (Rama III)



King Mongkut (Rama IV)



Queen Debsirindra

(1) **NANG KLAO (RAMA III),**
KING OF SIAM
[21.7.1824 - 2.4.1851 - crowned at Bangkok 1.8.1824]
(31.3.1788 - 2.4.1851)³⁾

(2) **MONGKUT (RAMA IV),**
KING OF SIAM
[2.4.1851 - 1.10.1868 - crowned at Bangkok 15.5.1851]
(18.10.1804 - 1.10.1868)⁴⁾

Princess Rangpoo Srirangse of Siam
[QUEEN DEBSIRINDRA]
(17.7.1834 - 9.9.1861)



King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) the Great

CHULALONGKORN (RAMA V) THE GREAT,
KING OF SIAM
[1.10.1868 - 23.10.1910 - crowned at Bangkok 11.11.1868]
(20.9.1853 - 23.10.1910)⁵⁾

(1) Princess Savalaha Phongsri of Siam
[QUEEN SRI BAIARINDRA]
(1.1.1864 - 20.10.1919)
(2) Princess Savang Vadhana of Siam
[QUEEN SRI SAVARINDRA THE QUEEN GRANDMOTHER]
(10.9.1862 - 17.12.1955)⁶⁾
(3) Princess Sunanda Kumaratirana of Siam
[QUEEN SUNANDA KUMARATIRANA]
(10.11.1860 - 31.5.1880)
(4) Princess Sukhumala Marasri of Siam
[QUEEN SUKHUMALA MARASRI]
(10.5.1861 - 9.7.1927)



Queen Sri Buarindra



Queen Sri Sunanda (the Queen Grandmother)



Queen Sunanda Kumaratirana



Queen Sukhumala Marasri



King Vajiravudh
(Rama VI)



Queen Indrasakdi Sachi



Phra Nang Chao Suvadhana Phra Vora
Raja Devi



King Prajadhipok
(Rama VII)



Queen Rambai Barni

(1). **VAJIRAVUDH (RAMA VI),**
KING OF SIAM
[23.10.1910 - 26.11.1925 - crowned at Bangkok 11.11.1910]
(1.1.1881 - 26.11.1925)

(1) (12.1.1922) Prabsi Suchantakul
[QUEEN INDRASAKDI SACHI]
[10.6.1902 - 30.11.1975]

(2) (10.8.1924) Kerasakorn Mahavajirongit
[PHRA NANG CHAO SUVADHANA PHRA VORA RAJA DEVI]
(15.4.1905 - 10.10.1985)

(2) Prince Mahitala Dhibetra
Aduladej Vikrom the Prince Father
(1.1.1892 - 24.9.1929)
(10.9.1920) Sangvaiva Iukramol
[Princess Sri Nagarmdra the Princess Mother]
(23.10.1900 -)

(1). **PRAJADHIPOK (RAMA VII),**
KING OF SIAM
[26.11.1925 - abd. 2.3.1935 - crowned at Bangkok 25.2.1926]
(8.11.1893 - 30.5.1941)
(26.8.1918) Princess Rambai Barni Swastivatana of Siam
[QUEEN RAMBAI BARNI - installed at Bangkok 25.2.1926]
(20.12.1904 - 22.5.1984)



King Ananda Mahidol
(Rama VIII)



King Bhumibol Adulyadej
(Rama IX)



Queen Sirikit

(2) Princess Bejaratana Rajasuda
(24.11.1925)

ANANDA MAHIDOL (RAMA VIII),
KING OF SIAM
[2.3.1935 - 24.6.1939],
KING OF THAILAND
[24.6.1939 - 9.6.1946]
(20.9.1925 - 9.6.1946)

BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ (RAMA IX),
KING OF THAILAND
[9.6.1946 -
crowned at Bangkok 5.5.1950]
(5.12.1927 -)
(28.4.1950) Moven Rajawongse Sirikit Kitiyakara
[QUEEN SIRIKIT - installed at Bangkok 5.5.1950]
(12.8.1932)

Princess Galhara Vadhana
(6.8.1925)

(1) (22.7.1944, div.) Col
Aram Rajaratkul
Serrirongdithu
(24.8.1920 - 3.2.1982)
(2) (24.9.1909) Prince
Yatanasuda Dhanraj
of Thailand
(19.8.1922 - 14.9.1990)

Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn
(28.7.1952 -)
(3.1.1977) Mom Luang Somsavali Kitiyakara
[Princess Somsavali]
(13.7.1957 -)¹⁰

Princess Bajra Kitiyabha
(7.12.1978 -)

Princess Ubolratana Rajakanya
[Than Pu Ying Ubolratana Rajakanya Jensen]
(5.4.1981 -)¹¹
(19.8.1972) Peter E. Jensen
(16.2.1951)

Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn
(2.4.1955 -)

Princess Chulabhorn Valayalaksana
(4.7.1957 -)
(7.1.1982) Gp. Capt. Viravudh Thitsavasin
(1.5.1955 -)

Princess Siribha Chudthabhorn
(8.10.1982)

Princess Adiradorn Kitpinon
(6.5.1984 -)

1. Posthumously named Rama I by King Vajiravudh (Rama VI) 11.11.1916.

2. Posthumously named Rama II by King Vajiravudh (Rama VI) 11.11.1916.

3. Posthumously named Rama III by King Vajiravudh (Rama VI) 11.11.1916.

4. Posthumously named Rama IV by King Vajiravudh (Rama VI) 11.11.1916.

5. Posthumously named Rama V by King Vajiravudh (Rama VI) 11.11.1916.

6. Formerly Queen Savang Vadhana, created Queen Sri Suvandara the Queen Aunt by King Prajadhipok (Rama VII) 15.3.1926, created Queen Sri Saovandara the Queen Grandmother by King Ananda Mahidol (Rama VIII) 25.3.1935.

7. Formerly Prince Mahadol Adulyadej, Prince of Songkhla, posthumously created Prince Mahitala Dhibetra Aduladej Vikrom the Prince Father by King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) 9.6.1970.

8. Created Princess Sri Sangvally the Princess Mother by King Ananda Mahidol (Rama VIII) 16.11.1938, created Princess Sri Nagarmdra the Princess Mother by King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) 9.6.1970.

9. Created Crown Prince by King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) 28.12.1972 - installed at Bangkok 28.12.1972.

10. Created Princess by King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) 3.1.1977.

11. Relinquished royal title 25.7.1972.



Cambodia

T

he ancient Kingdom of Cambodia, the recent tragic history of which is best known to the world through the media of newsfilm, is also known for the glories of its early history when the so-called "God-Kings of Angkor" held sway over a mighty empire which included much of the present day Thailand, Vietnam and Laos.

From the 9th to the 15th centuries the Cambodian Kings ruled from their capital at Angkor. Immense structures – part palace, part temple and part mausoleum – were erected by these rulers. The greatest of these buildings are the Angkor Wat, built by King Suryavarman II (reigned 1113 – 1150), which represents the largest religious edifice built by man and covers a site equivalent to one square mile, and the Angkor Thom and Bayon, built by King Jayavarman VII (reigned 1181 – 1219). These monuments were designed to symbolise the cult of the god-king during his lifetime and to serve as his tomb after his death.

In 1431, after a seven month siege, the city was captured by the Thais. After a short occupation the Cambodians were able to re-establish their independence but abandoned Angkor for a remoter site. The occupying Thais had not understood the workings of the complicated irrigation system which surrounded Angkor and it was wrecked, and once abandoned the area reverted to jungle. Thus it remained for four hundred years until it was found by the French.

Once the glory had departed from Angkor the Khmer realm entered into a long decline which eventually led to it becoming a vassal state of two neighbouring countries, Siam and Vietnam. Alternately the King of Cambodia paid homage to either his Siamese or his Vietnamese Bangkok and Hue. When the French established themselves in Vietnam in the mid-19th century they used the Vietnamese claim to Cambodian overlordship to further their own control over the country and in August of 1863 they extended their protectorate over Vietnam to cover Cambodia. Soon after this King Norodom I signed a secret treaty with the Siamese acknowledging that Cambodia was a vassal of that country. However, on April 17th, 1864, King Norodom I was obliged by the French to ratify the treaty of the previous August which "transformed" Vietnam's right of suzerainty over Cambodia into a French protectorate. Similar arguments were used in France's claim to the Lao states some thirty years later.

In 1863 the capital was transferred from Oudong to Phnom Penh. On King Norodom I's death in 1904 he was succeeded by his younger half brother, King Sisowath, who reigned until his death in 1927. King Sisowath was in turn succeeded by his son, King Monivong. At the suggestion of the French members of the Royal Family took the surname of either Norodom or Sisowath depending on their line of descent, whilst a third line, the descendants of King Ang Duong through the brothers of King Norodom I and King Sisowath, used Ang Duong as a surname. Thus it is that members of the Royal Family carry to this day one of three different surnames as a forename.

On the death of King Monivong on April 23rd., 1941, his two sons by his deceased consort, Queen Kanviman Norleak Tevi, Prince Sisowath Monireth and Prince Sisowath Monipong, were passed over in favour of their maternal nephew, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, whom the French nominated to succeed to the throne. Prince Norodom Sihanouk was, through his father, a great-grandson of King Norodom I, whilst through his mother, Princess Sisowath Kossamak Nearreath, a full sister of Prince Sisowath Monireth and Prince Sisowath Monipong, he was the grandson of King Monivong and Queen Kanviman Norleak Tevi.

The new King, Sihanouk (later to assume the additional regnal name of Varman), was crowned at Phnom Penh on October 28th., 1941, three days before his nineteenth birthday and just prior to the beginning of the Japanese Occupation. Although Cambodian independence from France had been declared in March of 1944 the French regained control of the country after the end of World War II, and as in Laos and Vietnam a protracted struggle began for full independence, which was finally achieved on November 9th., 1953. On March 3rd., 1955 King Sihanouk Varman took the unusual step of abdicating the throne in favour of his father who succeeded as King Suramarit. The coronation of King Suramarit and the installation of Queen Kossamak Nearreath Sri Vatthanaea took place at Phnom Penh on March 5th., 1956. Meanwhile, their son, the former King, took the title of Upavivareach (or abdicated King) and on October 3rd., 1955 he became Prime Minister, a post which he held on five occasions until 1960 when, following the death of King Suramarit, he became Head of State, whilst his mother, Queen Kossamak, was proclaimed "Supreme Guardian of the Throne."

On March 18th., 1970 Prince Norodom Sihanouk was deposed in a military coup whilst on a visit to Peking. Queen Kossamak remained in residence in the Royal Palace in Phnom Penh until October 11th., 1970 when the new regime abolished the monarchy following which she went into exile to Peking where she died on April 27th., 1975 – several days after the regime which had deposed her came to an end and the Khmer Rouge had taken Phnom Penh.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk returned to Phnom Penh and was the nominal President until April 2nd., 1976 after which he remained a prisoner in his palace. He escaped when the regime was toppled by the Vietnamese in January 1979 having lost five children and fourteen grandchildren during the rule of the Khmer Rouge. Numerous other members of the Royal Family also perished during this period, along with countless others after the depopulation of Phnom Penh in April of 1975 and the ensuing period of chaos known as "the killing fields."

A Cambodian government in exile was formed in Kuala Lumpur on June 22nd., 1982 comprising three of the exiled factions under the Presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk – this government-in-exile came to be recognised internationally during the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia which ended during 1991. A Supreme National Council was then formed by the three factions which had composed the government-in-exile, together with the Vietnamese installed Phnom Penh government, and with Prince Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman on July 17th., 1991 and it was in this capacity that he returned to Phnom Penh, amid scenes of much rejoicing, on November 14th., 1991.

Following a United Nations sponsored general election in May 1993 Prince Norodom Sihanouk again became Head of State of Cambodia on June 14th., 1993 (which office he had held from 1960 until his deposition in March of 1970) and at the same time the old national flag, national anthem and national day (November 9th.) were re-constituted to replace the various republican flags, anthems and national days of the regimes of the intervening years. On September 15th., 1993 the Legislative Assembly proclaimed the restoration of the Cambodian monarchy and the country was declared to be a Kingdom again. At the same time the Throne was offered to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, whose first reign and subsequent political career have covered more than half a century. King Sihanouk Varman became King of Cambodia, for the second time, on the occasion of the signing of the new Constitution in the Throne Room of the Royal Palace, Phnom Penh on September 24th., 1993, following which he was installed as King according to a Brahmanic rite of self-lustration.

Opposite

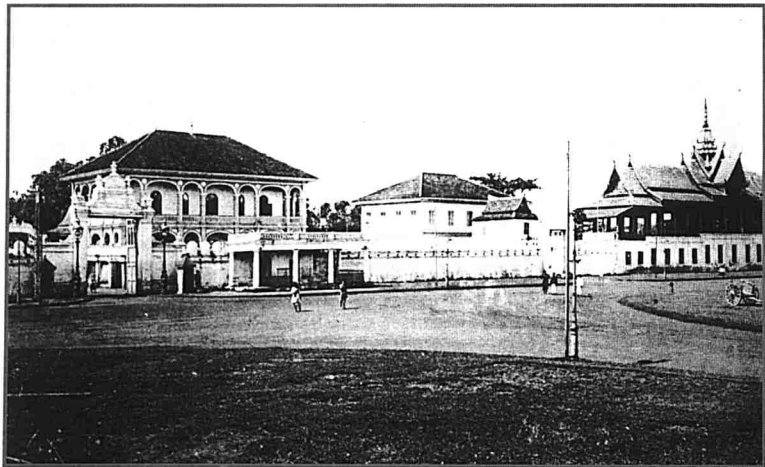
King Norodom I of Cambodia (reigned 1860 – 1904) photographed on his throne with articles of his regalia in 1866.



Left
King Norodem I of Cambodia
wearing uniform - 1880's.

Bottom
The Royal Palace, Phnom Penh
in the early years of the century.

Opposite
Model of a kinari (part bird,
part woman) positioned in the
Royal Crematorium during a
royal funeral - circa 1910.







*This page
Three portraits of King Sisowath
of Cambodia (reigned 1904 -
1927).*





Right
*Princess Norodom
 Chreutcheung of Cambodia,
 daughter of King Norodom I.*

Bottom

Six ladies of the Royal Family of Cambodia photographed early in the reign of King Sisowath. The present members of the Royal Family are unable to identify any of these ladies - it seems likely that the two ladies seated in armchairs are daughters of the King whilst the four ladies on the sofa are junior wives of the King.

Overleaf

Formal portrait of King Sisowath of Cambodia with his sons, grandson and officers of state, circa 1915. From left to right: Prince Sisowath Rattлары (grandson of the King), the Kralahom (chief minister) of Cambodia, Prince Sisowath Souphanouong (son of the King), Prince Sisowath Monivong (later King Monivong), Prince Sisowath Khanarakk (son of the King), King Sisowath, two chamberlains of the Royal Palace and Phraya Yomraj.





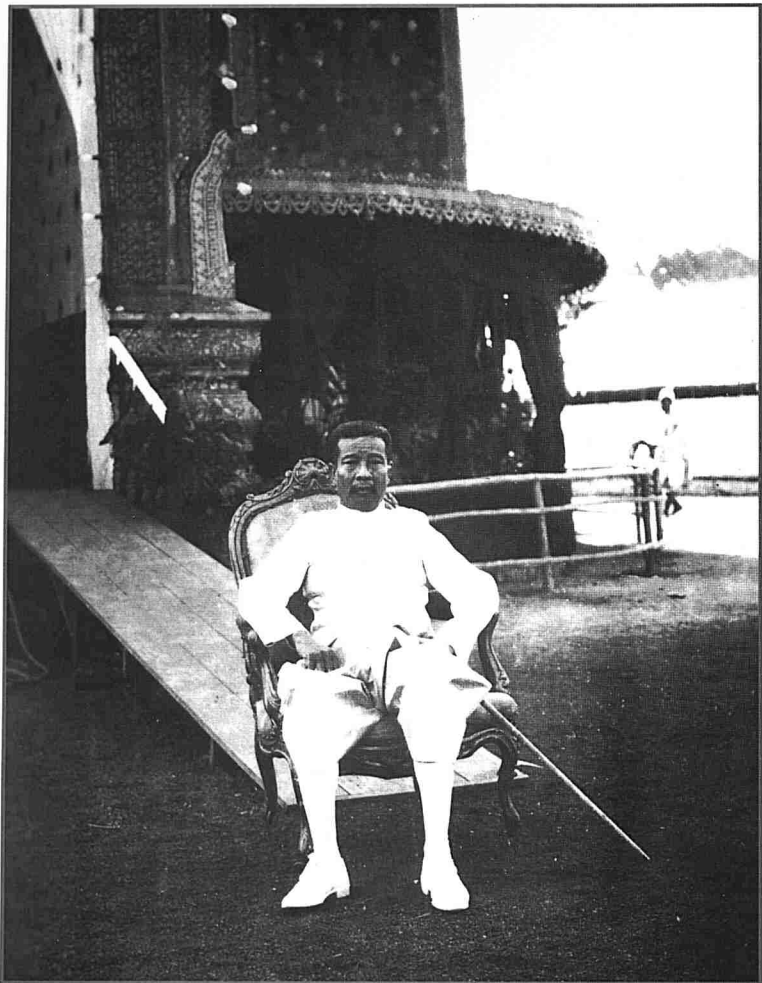


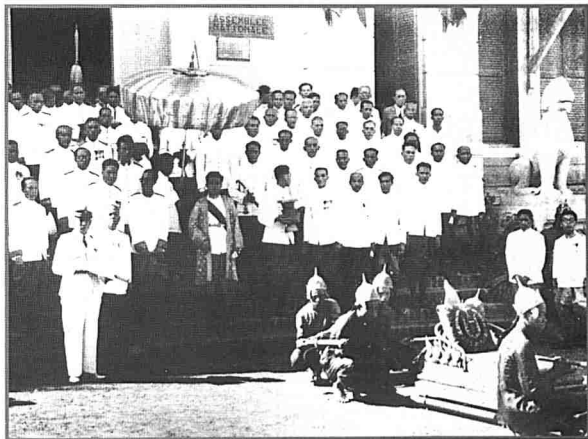
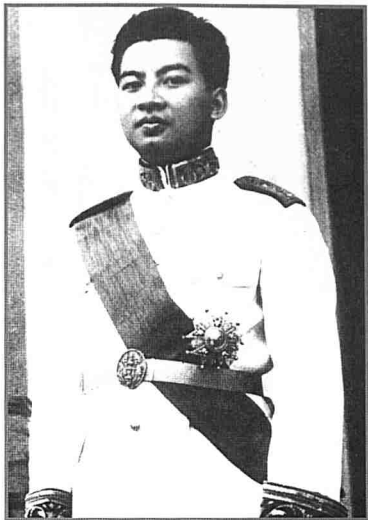


This page
King Sisowath of Cambodia enthroned in state in the Throne Room of the Royal Palace, Phnom Penh.

Opposite
A bust of King Sisowath of Cambodia in the Throne Room of the Royal Palace, Phnom Penh.







Above left
King Sihanouk Varman of Cambodia (1941 - 1955) who succeeded his maternal grandfather, King Monivong.

Above right
Prince Sisowath Youteavong, Prime Minister of Cambodia from 1946 to 1947.

Left
King Sihanouk Varman of Cambodia about to mount the royal palanquin following the state opening of parliament in Phnom Penh, 1947.

Opposite
An informal portrait of King Monivong of Cambodia seated in an armchair in front of a Royal Crematorium during a royal cremation in the 1930's.





This page

King Suramarit and Queen Kossamak Nearireath Sri Vattbanea of Cambodia, photographed in the Royal Palace, Phnom Penh at the time of King Suramarit's accession as King of Cambodia in March 1955, following the abdication of their son, King Sihanouk Varman.

Opposite

King Sihanouk Varman of Cambodia shortly before his abdication as King in 1955.

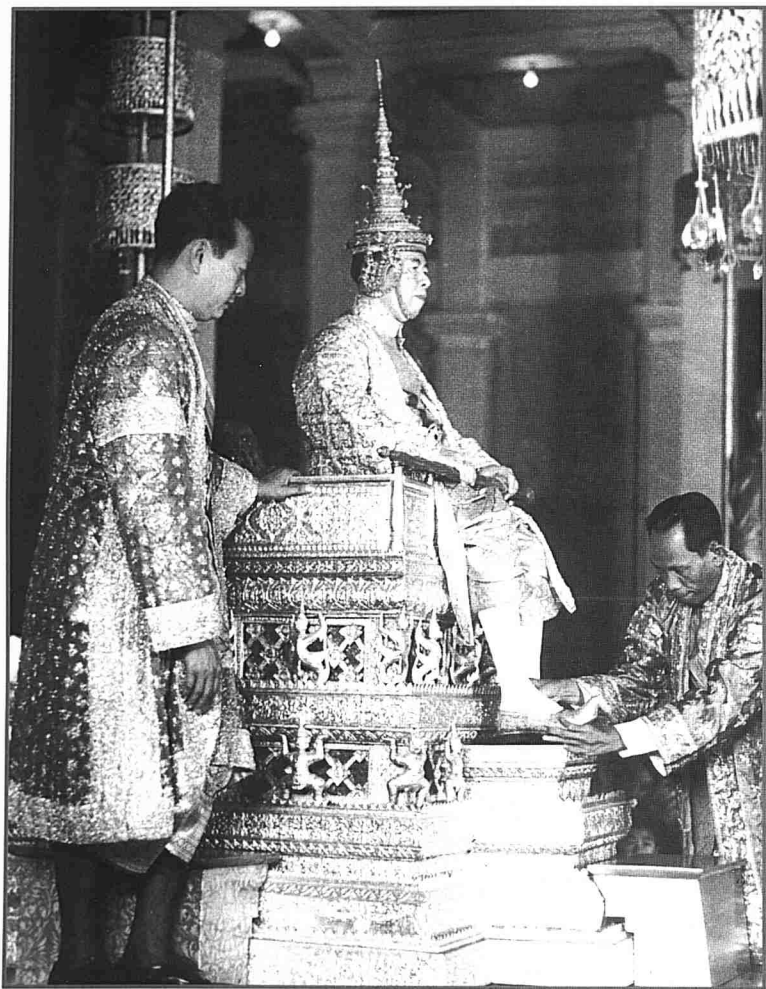
Overleaf

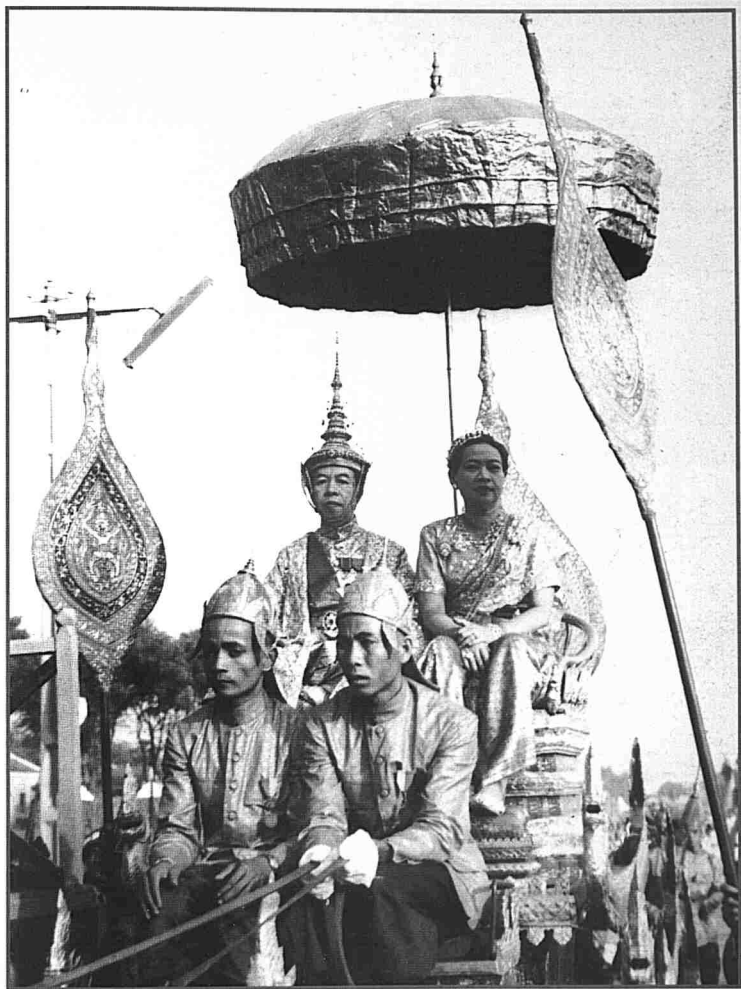
Left

The coronation of King Suramarit of Cambodia, the Throne Room of the Royal Palace, Phnom Penh, March 5th, 1956. Standing to left of throne is Prince Siowath Monireth, son of King Monivong and full brother of Queen Kossamak.

Right

King Suramarit and Queen Kossamak Nearireath Sri Vattbanea of Cambodia riding in procession through the streets of Phnom Penh in a royal carriage pulled by bullocks as part of their coronation ceremonies, March 1956.







Top

Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia (seated second from right) and Princess Norodom Rainsy Sobhana of Cambodia (seated far left; aunt of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and sister of King Suramarit) with Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako of Japan during Prince Norodom Sihanouk's state visit to Japan, December 1955. Standing behind, Crown Prince (later Emperor) Akihito of Japan.

Right

Prince Sisowath Doussady and Princess Norodom Botum Buppha of Cambodia (daughter of Prince Norodom Sihanouk) on their wedding day, Phnom Penh, April 1966.

Opposite

Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon curtsying to Queen Kassamak Nearirath Sri Vatthana of Cambodia at a reception in the Throne Room of the Royal Palace, Phnom Penh - October 1969.

Overleaf

Prince Norodom Sihanouk about to be lifted in the royal palanquin - Phnom Penh, 1960's.





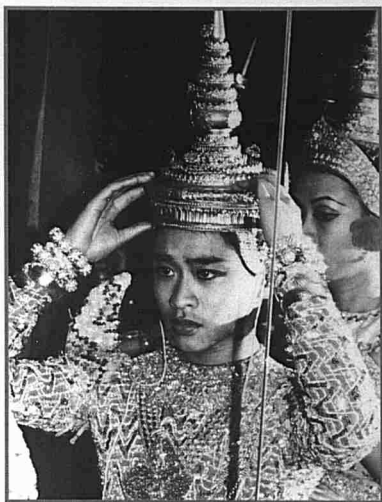








Above left
Princess Norodom Buppha Devi of Cambodia, prima ballerina assoluta of the Cambodian royal ballet photographed in the role of Apsara - Phnom Penh, 1960's.



Above and below right
Prince Sisowath Tesso of Cambodia, one of a number of members of the Cambodian Royal Family who helped continue the traditions of the palace dance troupe in Paris in the 1980's following the tragic events of the period. He is seen here dressing for a performance to mark the Cambodian new year held annually at the Sorbonne - this event was very much a rallying point for the Cambodian community in exile in the dark years of the 1970's and 1980's.



Opposite
The Throne Room of the Royal Palace, Phnom Penh in the 1960's.



Above left
Prince Sisowath Esaro of Cambodia delivering a speech at the Cambodian new year festivities in Paris in the 1980's.

Above right
Prince Sisowath Esaro and Princess Norodom Wathanyary of Cambodia (parents of Prince Sisowath Tesso - see previous page) watching a dance performance to mark the Cambodian new year at the Sorbonne, Paris - 1980's.

Left
The marriage of Princess Norodom Vachheabtra of Cambodia (half-sister of Prince Norodom Sihanouk) and Monsieur Yves Dumont, Paris, November 1983. From left to right:- Princess Norodom Buppha Devi, Khun Tep Kannha Sophea (mother of Princess Norodom Vachheabtra and widow of King Suramarit), Monsieur Yves Dumont, Princess Norodom Vachheabtra, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique.



Above left
Khun Preah Monceang Kesar Meali, widow of King Monivong of Cambodia, photographed at her home in Paris in the 1980's. Khun Preah Monceang Kesar Meali returned to Phnom Penh in 1992 and is the oldest member of the Royal Family living in Cambodia.



Above right
Princess Norodom Vachhealra of Cambodia (half-sister of Prince Norodom Sihanouk) at her home in Paris.



Right
Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia (son of Prince Norodom Sihanouk) photographed attending a religious ceremony at the Pagoda, Vincennes (Paris) in the 1980's.



Far right
Princess Sisowath Chendaoung of Cambodia, a granddaughter of King Sisowath, photographed attending a religious ceremony at the Pagoda, Vincennes (Paris) in the 1980's.



This page

Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique of Cambodia paying homage at a Buddhist temple on their return to Phnom Penh in November 1991.



Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia being greeted by an old lady on his return to Phnom Penh in November 1991.



Cambodia

ANG SOR,
KING OF CAMBODIA
[1659 - 1672 - crowned at Oudong 1662]
(1627/8 - 1672)¹

- (1) Queen Ang Ley of Cambodia
[QUEEN ANG LEY - installed at Oudong 1662]
- (2) [1656: Te] [Neak Monzeang]
- (3) Poa [Neak Monzeang]

(3) ANG CHE,
KING OF CAMBODIA
[1673 - 1674]
(1652 - 1674)²

Poa
[Neak Monzeang]

ANG YANG,
KING OF CAMBODIA
[1695 - 1696 - crowned at Oudong 1695]
(1673 - 1696)

[1690] - - - - - crowned at Oudong 1695]
[QUEEN

ANG TONG,
KING OF CAMBODIA,
[1747 - dep. 1749, and 1755 - 1757 -
crowned at Oudong 1756]
(1692 - 1757)

Uparach Ang Sor
(1707 - 1753)

(1739) Princess - - - - - of Cambodia

Princess Ang Bos
[QUEEN ANG BOS]
(- 1757)

(1738) King Ang Em
(1706 - 1747 (See below)

ANG TAN,
KING OF CAMBODIA,
[1757 - abd. 1775 - crowned at Oudong 1758]
(1739 - Dec. 1777)³

- (1) [1760] Vong
[QUEEN SREY CHAC CRAPOT - installed at Oudong 1765]
- (2) [1768] Princess Ang Fa of Cambodia
[QUEEN SREY SOCHODA - installed at Oudong 1768]
(1743 -)
- (3) Men [Neak Monzeang]
- (4) Chey [Neak Monzeang]

(4) ANG ENG,
KING OF CAMBODIA
[1794 - Aug. 1796 - crowned at Bangkok 1794]
(1773 - Aug. 1796)⁴

(1) Or [Neak Monzeang] (ca 1765 - 1828)
(2) Ros
[QUEEN VARATUL SUBHA MANGAL THE
QUEEN GRANDMOTHER]
(- 1866/9)

(1) ANG CHAN,
KING OF CAMBODIA
[1802 - 9.1.1835 - crowned at Bangkok Aug. 1806]
(1791 - 9.1.1835)

Krachap
[Neak Monzeang]



King Norodom I

ANG MEY,
QUEEN OF CAMBODIA,
[9.1.1835 - dep. 1841]
(1815 - Dec. 1874)⁵

(1) Princess Ang Menh
(1765 -)
(ca 1790) Maha Uparaja Surasinghanad of Siam
(8.9.1743 - 3.11.1803)

(3) Princess Ang Ei
(1767 -)
(ca 1790) Maha Uparaja Surasinghanad of Siam
(8.9.1743 - 3.11.1803)

(2) Princess Ang Pou
(1772 -)
(ca 1790) Maha Uparaja Surasinghanad of Siam
(8.9.1743 - 3.11.1803)

(2) ANG DUONG,
KING OF CAMBODIA
[1842 - 19.10.1860 - crowned at Oudong 8.3.1847]
[1796 - 19.10.1860]

- (1) Pen
[QUEEN SRI SANDHA DHAMMA CHARIYA THE QUEEN MOTHER]
(1812/3 - 27.6.1895)
- (2) Pao
[QUEEN ACHHARA AKSARA THE QUEEN MOTHER]
(1818/9 - 23.6.1868)⁶



King Sisowath

(1) NORODOM I,
KING OF CAMBODIA
[19.10.1860 - 24.4.1904 -
crowned at Oudong 5.6.1864]
(3.2.1834 - 24.4.1904)

Iem Abhayavongsa
[Khun Chom Iem Buba]
(- ca 1944)⁷

(2) SISOWATH,
KING OF CAMBODIA
[24.4.1904 - 9.8.1927 -
crowned at Phnom Penh 27.4.1906]
(25.8.1840 - 9.8.1927)

- (1) Princess Oua of Cambodia
[QUEEN - - - - -]
(1830 - 1866 (See below)
- (2) Princess Samor of Cambodia
[QUEEN KATANA THIDA VOREAMIK]
(1842 -)
- (3) Vann
[QUEEN VANN THE QUEEN MOTHER]
(- 15.9.1930)



King Monivong

(1) Princess Oua
[QUEEN - - - - -]
(1830 - 1866)
King Sisowath
(25.8.1840 - 9.8.1927)
(See above)

Prince Vorachakra Ranariddh the Prince Grandfather (1872 - 1945)¹
Princess Norodom Phanganam of Cambodia [Princess Khaterak Kalyani Reach Soda the Princess Grandmother] (Nov. 1874 - 1944)²

(3) MONIVONG, KING OF CAMBODIA [9.8.1927 - 23.4.1941 - crowned at Phnom Penh 23.7.1928] (27.12.1875 - 23.4.1941)

Princess Norodom Kanyiman Norleak Tevi of Cambodia [QUEEN KANYIMAN NORLEAK TEVI THE QUEEN MOTHER] (ca. 1878 - 1912)



King Sihanouk



Queen Kossamak Nearireath Sri Vatthanaea



Queen Kanyiman Norleak Tevi

SURAMARIT, KING OF CAMBODIA [3.3.1955 - 3.4.1960 - crowned at Phnom Penh 5.3.1956] (6.3.1896 - 3.4.1960)¹⁰
(1920) Princess Sisowath Kossamak Nearireath of Cambodia [QUEEN KOSSAMAK NEARIREATH SRI VATTHANAEA - installed at Phnom Penh 5.3.1956] (9.4.1904 - 27.4.1975) (See below)¹¹

Princess Sisowath Kossamak Nearireath [QUEEN KOSSAMAK NEARIREATH SRI VATTHANAEA - installed at Phnom Penh 5.3.1956] (9.4.1904 - 27.4.1975)¹¹
(1920) King Suramarit (6.3.1896 - 3.4.1960)



King Sihanouk Varman

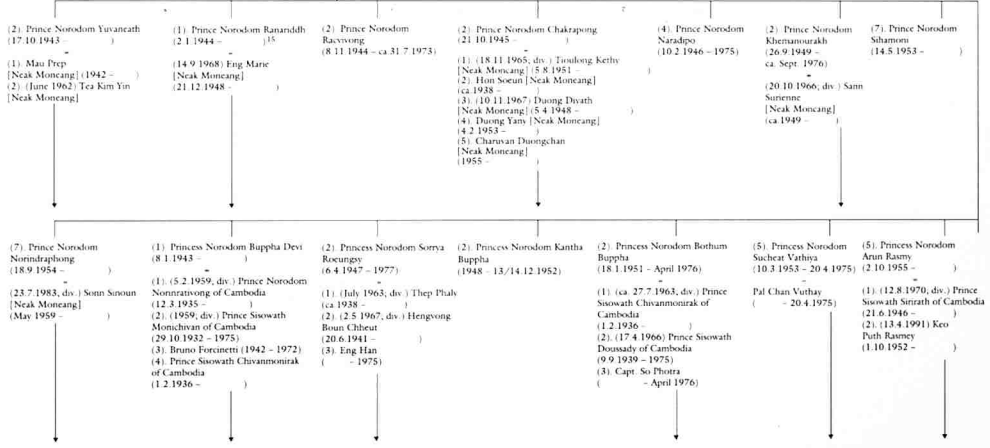


Queen Monique

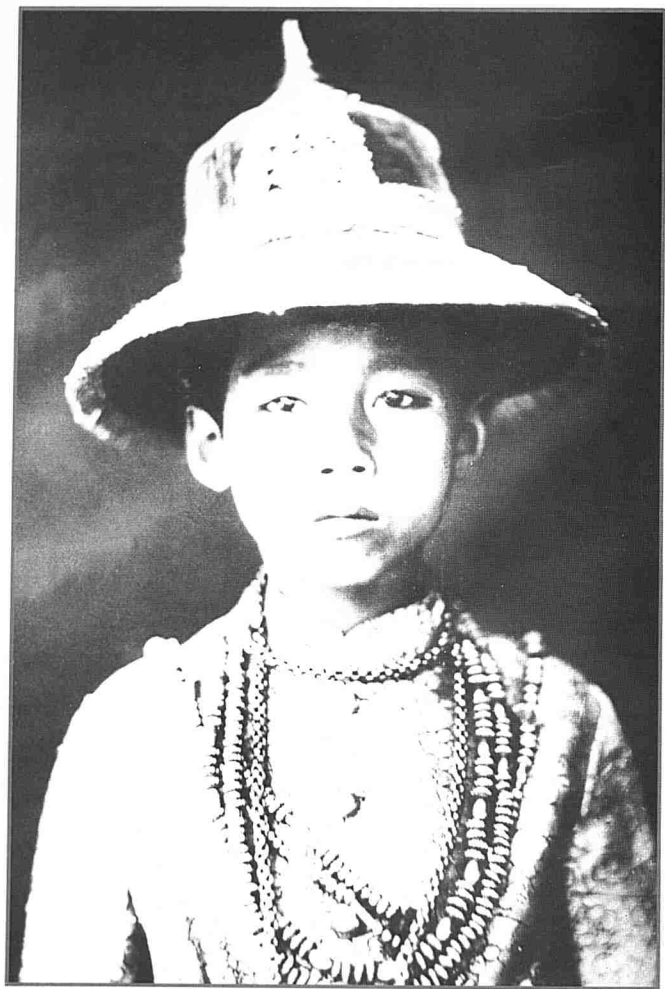
SIHANOUK VARMAN, KING OF CAMBODIA [23.4.1941 - abd. 8.3.1955 - crowned at Phnom Penh 28.10.1941; and 24.9.1993 - installed at Phnom Penh 24.9.1993] (31.10.1922 -)¹²

- (1) Kanhol [Neak Monivong] (1920 - 1.2.1969)
- (2) Princess Sisowath Pongsamnorin of Cambodia (26.6.1929 - 5.12.1974)
- (3) Thach [Neak Monivong]
- (4) Princess Sisowath Montkieson of Cambodia (6.4.1929 - 17.2.1946)
- (5) Manvan Phansouk [Man] (1934 - 1975)
- (6) 14.3.1955: Princess Norodom Thaveth Norleak of Cambodia (29.9.1927 -)¹³
- 7 - 15.3.1955, Monique Izzi [QUEEN MONIQUE] (18.6.1936 -)¹⁴

(See above)



1 Succeeded by a cousin, ANG TOM, KING OF CAMBODIA [1672 - 1673 - crowned at Oudong 1672] (died 1673, five months after his coronation), who married Queen Ang Ley, his predecessor's widow.
 2 Following his death, Preah Ang Non took direction of the affairs of state with the title of Upasarth until the accession of King Ang Sor in 1675.
 3 Succeeded by a cousin, ANG NON, KING OF CAMBODIA [1775 - Aug. 1779 - crowned at Oudong 1775] (died Aug. 1779), after the death of King Ang Non the throne was usurped by Mu (Talaha) until the accession of King Ang Eng in 1796.
 4 During the period of Siamese suzerainty the Cambodian kings were crowned at Bangkok, following his death a Regent was appointed by Bangkok until the accession of King Ang Chan in 1802.
 5 Placed on the throne by the Vietnamese whose ancestry supplanted that of Siam during the period of his reign.
 6 Sister of Queen Sri Sancha Dhamma Chanya the Queen Mother.
 7 Sister of Thao Sen Suddand rath (formerly Kaeu), maternal grandmother of Phra Nang Chao Sivadhara Thira Vora Ravi Devi, wife of King Vajiravuth (Rama VI) of Siam (see Chapter 1) - her great grandson, King Sihanouk Varman of Cambodia, and
 8 Formerly Prince Norodom Suthareh the Princess Mother by King Sihanouk Varman 1941.
 9 Created Princess Khaterak Kalyani Reach Soda the Princess Grandmother by King Sihanouk Varman 1941.
 10 Formerly Prince Norodom Suramarit, created Prince Visetha Khateravong the Prince Father by King Sihanouk Varman 1941, succeeded as King on the abdication of his son, King Sihanouk Varman, 3.3.1955.
 11 Created Princess Kossamak Nearireath the Princess Mother by King Sihanouk Varman 1941, following the death of King Suramarit, Queen Kossamak Nearireath Sri Vatthanaea was proclaimed 'Supreme Guardian of the Throne' by Upayavareath Norodom Sihanouk on 20.6.1960, led to Peking on the abolition of the monarchy (on 11.10.1970) and died there - her ashes were interred in the courtyard of the Chapel Royal of the Emerald Buddha, the Royal Palace, Phnom Penh by Upayavareath Norodom Sihanouk on September 1975.
 12 Reigned originally under the regnal name of Sihanouk and subsequently as Sihanouk Varman (until his abdication in 1955); following his abdication as King (in favour of his father, King Suramarit) he assumed the title of Upayavareath (abdicated king), which title he held until his re-assumption of the Throne in 1993. Prime Minister of Cambodia [3.10.1955 - Jan. 1956, 29.2.1956 - 24.3.1956; 15.9.1956 - 15.10.1956; 8.4.1957 - 7.7.1957; and 10.7.1958 - 10.8.1960], Head of State of Cambodia [12.6.1960 - dep. 18.3.1970 - reinstated at Phnom Penh 20.6.1960; and 14.6.1993 - 24.9.1993] (nominal) President of Kampuchea [17.4.1975 - 2.4.1976], President of Cambodia (in exile) [22.6.1982 - 7.5.1987; and 30.1.1988 - 10.7.1989], Chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia [17.7.1991 - 14.6.1993] (in Phnom Penh from 14.11.1991), on 15.9.1993 the Cambodian monarchy was restored (by the Legislative Assembly) and the country became a Kingdom again, whilst the Throne was offered to Upayavareath Norodom Sihanouk, who was proclaimed King at Phnom Penh (for a second time) on 24.9.1993.
 13 Formerly Princess [Neak Ang Macha] Norodom Thaveth Norleak, created Princess [Sancheth Prith Anutha] Norodom Thaveth Norleak by Upayavareath Norodom Sihanouk 21.2.1992.
 14 Created Princess [Sancheth Prith Chayrea] Norodom Monique by Upayavareath Norodom Sihanouk 22.2.1992, created Queen [Neak Ang Macha] Norodom Sihanouk 24.9.1993.
 15 Formerly Prince [Preah Ang Macha] Norodom Ranariddh, created Prince [Sdech Kron Luang] Norodom Ranariddh by Upayavareath Norodom Sihanouk 18.6.1993, Co-Prime Minister of Cambodia (together with Hun Sen) [from 14.6.1993 - known respectively from 24.9.1993 as the First Prime Minister and the Second Prime Minister].



Laos

The landlocked Kingdom of Laos, once the Kingdom of Lan Chang and subsequently comprising of three Kingdoms¹, namely Luang Prabang, Vientiane and Champassak, was also known as "the land of the million elephants and the white parasol." Its Royal House is of great antiquity and claims descent from Fa Ngum, the ruler of a small Thai principality in the region of the present day Luang Prabang, who in 1354 declared himself King of Lan Chang. Fa Ngum in turn claimed descent from the legendary Khun Barom, a prince from Yunnan in southern China whose seven sons were said to be predestined "to rule over all the Thai principalities" – he is said to have brought with him from Yunnan regalia for his own coronation and for those of his seven sons.

The modern Lao Kingdom, which claimed to be the successor state to Lan Chang, came into existence in 1946 in the period following the defeat of Japan in World War II and prior to the French regaining control, albeit briefly, of their Indo-Chinese possessions. The reigning King of Luang Prabang was proclaimed King of a united Laos on April 23rd., 1946, following two declarations of independence from France by the nationalist government in Vientiane. It existed until November 29th., 1975 when it was swept away in a communist revolution. The last King and Queen, Sri Savang Vatthana and Khamphouy, were subsequently arrested by the new regime and imprisoned in a remote detention camp where they later died².

Of the three successor kingdoms to old Lan Chang, only that of Luang Prabang still existed in 1893 when France had taken control of the Lao provinces and incorporated them into her Indo-Chinese empire. All three states were at the time vassals of Siam. Luang Prabang was semi-autonomous and still ruled by a king, the Phra Chao, whilst Vientiane and Champassak were ruled by Siamese governors.

The last Phra Chao of Vientiane, Anouroutharath, was deposed by King Rama III of Siam in 1828, having taken up arms against Siam and instigating a rebellion. At the time of his defeat by Siamese forces he was marching on Bangkok on the pretext that the British were about to take the city. He was captured and, together with his entire family, brought to Bangkok where he was later executed in public. The Vientiane kingdom was abolished and a Siamese governor appointed. Descendants of Phra Chao Anouroutharath live in Bangkok to the present day having received the surname of Siddhisaributra – a granddaughter of Phra Chao Anouroutharath, Chao Duangkham, was a Chao Chom (junior wife) of King Mongkut (Rama IV), whilst a daughter, Chao Chantarachome, was a Chao Chom of King Rama III.

The fate of the Kingdom of Champassak was less ignominious – on the accession of Phra Chao Houy in 1827 the Siamese modified the warrants-of-state for his appointment as vassal so that he was reduced in rank from a full tributary prince. When the French arrived in Laos in 1893 they decided only to recognise the court at Luang Prabang as reigning whilst the ruler of Champassak was deemed to be a provincial governor. When, however, the Japanese occupied French Indo-China and Malaya during World War II the former vassal states of both Luang Prabang and Champassak, together with the Malay states of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu were returned to nominal Siamese overlordship and the Kingdom of Champassak briefly re-emerged. And in 1946, in order that the new Kingdom of Laos could be proclaimed, the heir to the Champassak throne, Prince Boun Oum, relinquished all claims to sovereignty of the state in return for certain privileges in the new kingdom.³

1. In the early 18th century, following a period of civil strife, the old Kingdom of Lan Chang split into three separate states, Luang Prabang in the north of the country, Vientiane in the centre and Champassak in the south, each with a ruler of the Lan Chang Royal House as Phra Chao (King).

2. King Sri Savang Vatthana died in detention in Sam Neua province on May 13th., 1978, eleven days after the death of his eldest son, Crown Prince Vong Savang (also at Sam Neua), on May 2nd., 1978. Queen Khamphouy died at Sam Neua on December 12th., 1981.

3. Prince Boun Oum renounced his rights to the Champassak throne for himself and his descendants on August 27th., 1946 – he was created Inspector-General of the Kingdom of Laos by King Sisavang Vong on June 29th., 1954, ranking immediately after the Crown Prince in the order of precedence of the Kingdom of Laos.

Opposite

The last King of Laos, Sri Savang Vatthana, as a boy (died 1975).



Above left
King Mahindoratep
Thipakorn of Luang Prabang
(reigned 1870 - 1888).

Above right
Queen Khamone of Luang
Prabang, wife of King
Mahindoratep Thipakorn.

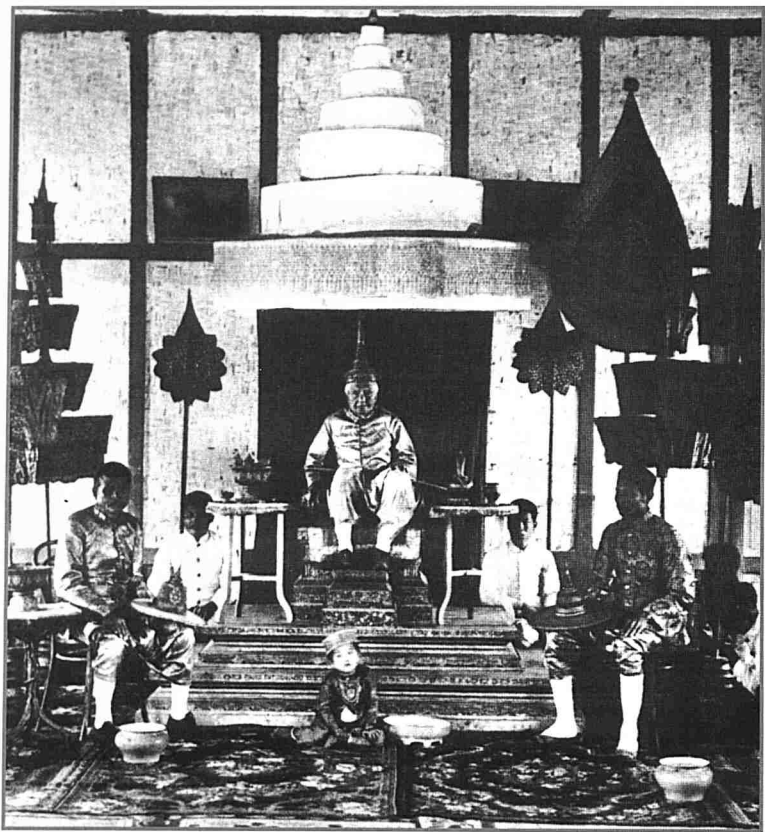


Left
Prince Sakarine (later King
Sakarine) and Princess Thongy
(later Queen Thongy) of Luang
Prabang.

*Opposite
Top*
Prince Boun Khong, Uparaja of
Luang Prabang and his family.
The office of Uparaja, which
was usually vested in a close
member of the King's family,
and which has been described
variously as "deputy king" or
"second king," was to be found
in Luang Prabang, Siam and
Cambodia.

Bottom
Group photograph of the family
of Prince Souvanna Phomma,
Uparaja of Luang Prabang
(the father of Uparaja Boun
Khong), who died in 1887.





This page
 King Mahindboratep Thipakorn of Luang Prabang seated in the Throne Room of the Royal Palace in the late 1880's. Seated to the left is Prince (later King) Sakarinc and to the right, Prince Boun Khong, Uparaja of Luang Prabang. Seated in front of the throne is Prince (later King) Sisavang Vong, King Mahindboratep Thipakorn's grandson.

Opposite
 King Sakarinc of Luang Prabang (right) seated with the Siamese Governor in front of a banner bearing the Siamese state coat-of-arms in the early 1890's, shortly before the French colonisation of the state.



Above left
King Sisavang Vong of Luang Prabang (reigned 1904 - 1959) photographed shortly after his accession.



Above right
King Sisavang Vong of Luang Prabang seated on his throne and wearing the crown, probably at the time of his coronation in 1905.



Below left
Prince Sri Savang Vatthana (later King Sri Savang Vatthana) of Luang Prabang, seated on horseback to left, and his brother, Prince Souphantharangi, to right.

Below right
Prince Souphantharangi of Luang Prabang, son of King Sisavang Vong





Left
Queen Khamphane of Luang Prabang, wife of King Sisavang Vong (to left) seated with her step-daughter, Princess Sammathi - circa 1925.

Below left
Queen Khamphane of Luang Prabang.

Below right
Princess Sammathi of Luang Prabang, daughter of King Sisavang Vong.





Above left
King Sisavang Vong of Luang Prabang photographed seated on his throne during the 1930's.

Above centre
King Sisavang Vong as King of the newly united Laos leaving the state opening of parliament in Vientiane, October 1949.

Above right
Prince Kindavong of Laos, son of Prince Boun Khong, Uparaja of Luang Prabang. He was Prime Minister of Luang Prabang from 1946 to 1947 and died in 1951.

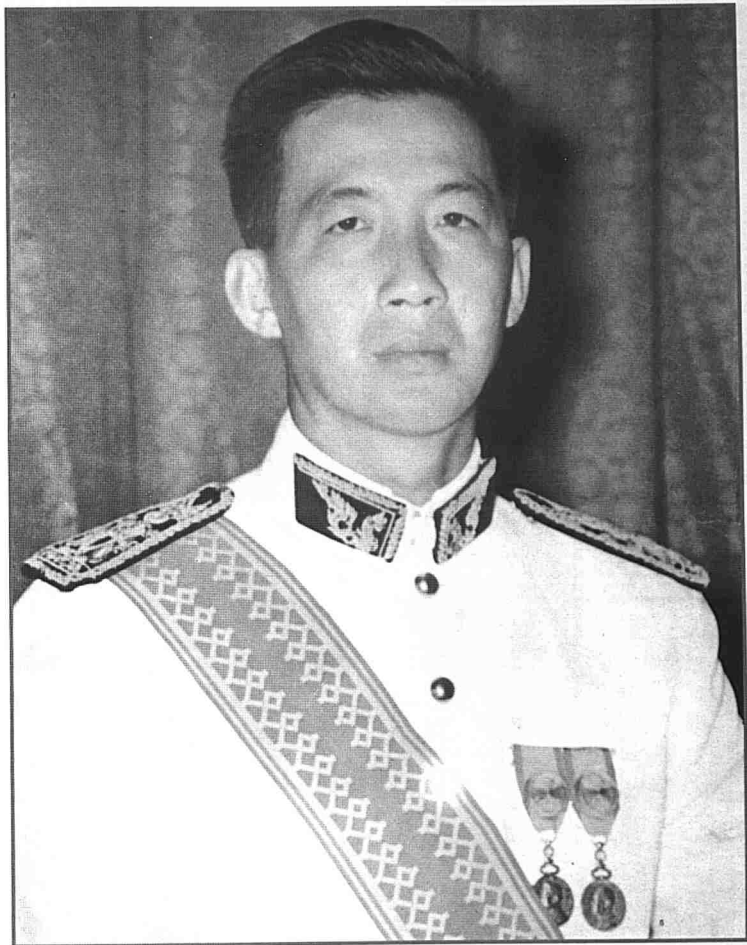
Left
King Sisavang Vong of Laos being carried by palanquin within the grounds of the Royal Palace at Luang Prabang, July 1958, one year before his death.

Opposite
The Phra Mane (Royal Crematorium) with the golden urn containing the remains of King Sisavang Vong of Laos - Vientiane, 1960.





King Sri Savang Vatthana of Laos (reigned 1959 – 1975; died 1978).

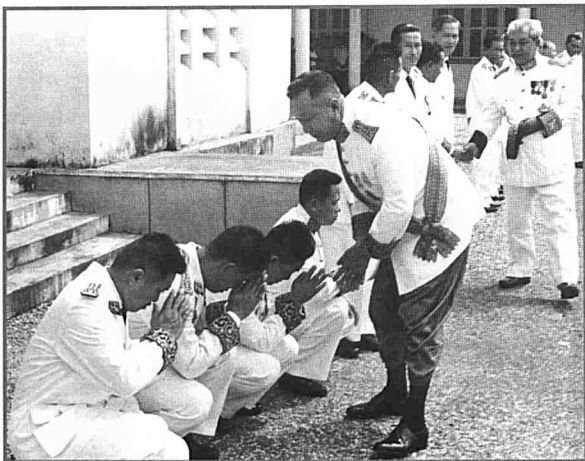


Crown Prince Vong Savang of Laos (died 1978).

Top
King Sri Sarang Vatthana and Queen Khamphouy of Laos processing beneath royal umbrellas in the grounds of the Royal Palace, Luang Prabang in the 1960's.



Right
King Sri Sarang Vatthana of Laos receiving homage from government officials at the state opening of parliament, Vientiane, August 1961. Behind is Prince Boun Oum of Champassak.





Left
Princess Manilay and Crown Prince Vong Savang of Laos (stated centre) with Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako of Japan during their official visit to Japan in April 1965. Behind, Crown Princess Michiko (later Empress Michiko) and Crown Prince Akihito (later Emperor Akihito) of Japan.

Below left
Crown Prince Vong Savang and Princess Manilay of Laos photographed at the Royal Laos Embassy in London during their visit to London in May 1970.

Below centre
Princess Manilay of Laos at the Royal Laos Embassy, London, May 1970.

Below right
Prince Khammao of Laos, brother of King Sri Savang Vatthana, who was Laotian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's - behind, his daughter, Princess Manivone Khammao.





Left
Princess Ouanna Souvanna Phouma of Laos at a religious ceremony in Paris during the 1980's.

Bottom
Prince Mangkra Souvanna Phouma and Princess Ouanna Souvanna Phouma of Laos with their children, standing from left to right, Princess Vinatara Souvanna Phouma, Princess Daraphone Souvanna Phouma, Princess Sutiada Keolotfa Souvanna Phouma and Prince Anourouth Souvanna Phouma, Paris, 1980's.





Left
The wedding of Prince Anourith Khattignarath and Princess Manirat Visonthipongs of Laos, Paris, January 1981.

Below left
Two young Laotian princesses in traditional royal costume at the Laotian royal wedding in Paris, January 1981.

Below right
Princess Inkham, widow of King Sisavang Vong of Laos, photographed at her home in Paris, 1984.





Above left
 Prince Vathana Rangis of Laos,
 a nephew of King Sri Savang
 Vatthana, and Miss Rattana
 Sinbandith, a granddaughter of
 Prince Boun Oum of
 Champassak on their wedding
 day, Paris, April 1983.



Above right
 Miss Rattana Sinbandith, a
 granddaughter of Prince Boun
 Oum of Champassak, on her
 wedding day, Paris, April 1983.

Left
 From left to right, Princess
 Dalavan Savang of Laos
 (daughter-in-law of King Sri
 Savang Vatthana), Princess
 Souvankham of Laos (mother of
 the bridegroom), Prince
 Vathana Rangis of Laos, Miss
 Rattana Sinbandith and
 Prince Saurjavong Savang of
 Laos (youngest son of King Sri
 Savang Vatthana).



Above right
Prince Dhanyavong Savang of
Laos, second son of Crown
Prince Vong Savang.

Left
Prince Sauriyavong Savang of
Laos.



Laos

OUPAGNAOVARATHI,
KING OF LAN CHANG
[1628 -]

TENE KHAM,
KING OF LAN CHANG

Prince Sompou (Chompou)
+
Princess Soumanala of Lan Chang

SOULIGNA VONGSA,
KING OF LAN CHANG
[1634 - 1694]
(ca.1612 - 1694)

Says SETHATHIRATH Thammikarath II,
Phra Chao of Vientiane
[1711/2 - 1767/8]
(ca.1685 - 1767/8)

(Line of the Phra Chao of Vientiane)

Prince

Soi Sisamouth Phouthong Koum,
Phra Chao of Champassak
[1713 - 1737]
(- 1737)

KING KITSARATH,
KING OF LAN CHANG
[1707 - 1711],
KING OF LUANG PRABANG
[1711 - 1713]
(- 1713)

BAROM KHATTIYAWONGSA,
KING OF LUANG PRABANG
[1711 - dep.1723]

INTHA SOM,
KING OF LUANG PRABANG
[1723 - 1749]
(- 1749)

(1) Princess Tarnsao of Luang Prabang

(Line of the Phra Chao of Champassak)

(1) CHOTIKA KOUMANE,
KING OF LUANG PRABANG
[1749 - abd.1771]

(1) ANOUROUTH,
KING OF LUANG PRABANG
[1791 - 1815 -
crowned at Luang Prabang 1792]
(1734/5 - 1815)

(1) SOURIYAWONG,
KING OF LUANG PRABANG
[1771 - 1791]
(- 1791)

(1) INTAPOM,
KING OF LUANG PRABANG
[1749 - abd.1749]?

MANGTHATHOURATH
KOUMANE,
KING OF LUANG
PRABANG
[1815 - 1836]
(1771/2 - 1836)



King Mangkhaeng Thapane



Queen Khavone

SOUKHASEUM,
KING OF LUANG PRABANG
[1839 - Jan.1851]
(1796/7 - Jan.1851)

TIANTHA KOUMANE,
KING OF LUANG PRABANG
[Jan.1851 - 1870]
(ca.1797 - 1870)

MAHINDHORATH THIPAKORN,
KING OF LUANG PRABANG
[1870 - dep.1888]
(1811 - 15.12.1885)

(1) Princess Khamone of Luang Prabang
[QUEEN KHAMONE]



King Sary



Queen Thong

(1) SAKARINE,
KING OF LUANG PRABANG
[1888 - 25.3.1904]
(1841 - 25.3.1904)

(1) Prince Khampane
Princess Khamoun of Luang Prabang
(ca.1883 - ca.1982)

(1) Princess Thongsy of Luang Prabang
[QUEEN THONGSY]
(ca.1855 - 8.5.1930)
(2) Princess Thongsy of Luang Prabang
[QUEEN THONGDY]
(- 1947/8)
(3) Princess Khampish of Luang Prabang



King Isouang Vong



Queen Khamphou



Queen Khamphane



Queen Khamphou

(1) SIVASANG VONG,
KING OF LUANG PRABANG
[25.3.1904 - 27.8.1947 - crowned at Luang Prabang 6.3.1905],
KING OF LAOS
[27.8.1947 - 29.10.1959]
[14.7.1885 - 29.10.1959]

(1) Princess Kham Ouhane of Luang Prabang
[QUEEN KHAM OUHANE]
(ca.1890 - ca.1914)
(2) Princess Khamphane of Luang Prabang
[QUEEN KHAMPHANE]
(1896 - 10.8.1983) (See below)
(3) Princess Khamtouné of Luang Prabang
[QUEEN KHAMTOUNE]
(ca.1900 - 1974) (See below)

() Princess Khamphane
[QUEEN KHAMPHANE]
(1896 - 10.8.1983)

King Sisavang Vong
(14.7.1885 - 29.10.1959)
(See above)

(3) Princess Khamtouné
[QUEEN KHAMTOUNE]
(ca.1900 - 1974)

King Sisavang Vong
(14.7.1885 - 29.10.1959)
(See above)

Princess Khamphou
[QUEEN KHAMPHOUY]
(1912 - 12.12.1981)

(7.8.1930) King Sri Savang Vatthana
(13.11.1907 - 13.5.1978)



King Sri Savang Vatthana



Queen Khamphou

(1) SRI SAVANG VATTHANA,
KING OF LAOS
[29.10.1959 - dep.29.11.1975]
[13.11.1907 - 13.5.1978]

(7.8.1930) Princess Khamphouy of Luang Prabang
[QUEEN KHAMPHOUY]
(1912 - 12.12.1981) (See below)

(See above)



Crown Prince Vong Savang



Princess Manila

Crown Prince Vong Savang
(27.9.1931 - 2.5.1978)

(14.8.1962) Princess Manila Panysa of Laos
[Princess Manila]
(28.9.1940)

Prince Sri Savang
(Dec.1935 -)

(1968) Princess Ratsami Bouvone of Laos
(1942 -)

Prince Sauryavong Savang
(1937 -)

(Aug.1965) Princess Dalavan
Panysa Ratana of Laos
(10.10.1946 -)

Princess Savivan Savang
(1933 -)

(Sept.1957) Prince Mangkhala
Manivong of Laos
(24.2.1932 -)

Princess Dala Savang
(Jan.1935 -)

(10.8.1959) Prince Sisouphanouvong
of Laos
(1933 -)



Prince Soulvong Savang

Prince Soulvong Savang,
Head of the Royal House of Laos
[13.5.1978 -]
(1963 -)

Prince Dhanavong Savang
(17.4.1964 -)

Prince — Savang
(1972 -)

Prince — Savang
(1976/7 -)

Princess Manisobana Savang
(1966 -)

Princess Sinitani Savang
(1969 -)

Princess — Savang
(1973/4 -)



Emperor Duy-Tan of Vietnam (reigned 1907 - 1916).

Vietnam

The Empire of Vietnam came into existence on May 31st., 1802 when the former Prince Noan, the nephew and sole surviving heir of the late King of Cochinchina, Hieu-Dinh, was proclaimed Emperor of the newly re-united country at Hue. Prior to this there had been two different dynasties in the territories which today make up Vietnam – the Trinh Dynasty which ruled the northern state of Tonkin from their capital at Hanoi and the Nguyen-Phuoc Dynasty which ruled over what came to be known as Annam in the central region and over Cochinchina in the south from their capital of Hue. Following a long period of civil war between the two dynasties Prince Noan succeeded in capturing the northern capital of Hanoi in 1802. On his proclamation as Emperor he took as his reign name Gia-Long which was derived from the old name for Saigon, *Gia-Dinh* and the old name for Hanoi, *Thanh-Long*, and he adopted the name of Vietnam (“distant south”) as the name of his state. The beginning of the Vietnamese empire thus coincided almost exactly with the establishment of the First Empire in France, under Napoleon I, and it was France which was to become the governing European colonial power in the country later in the century.

Emperor Gia-Long was also a contemporary of King Rama I of Siam and indeed spent some time in the newly established Siamese capital, Bangkok, where he sought and secured the assistance of the first Chakri King in re-establishing his own dynasty's control of his country. Vietnam had long been a nominal vassal of China which had given it the name of Annam, or “pacified south,” during the Tang Dynasty. Chinese overlordship continued to be acknowledged but was to fall into abeyance during the 19th. century with the growing encroachment of the French.

Unlike the newly established Chakri Dynasty of Siam, the Nguyen-Phuoc Dynasty of Vietnam was unable to make use of the opportunities offered by the growing European interest in the region. Whilst the Siamese Kings successfully managed to keep the Europeans at bay through skilful diplomacy the Vietnamese Emperors were to pursue the inward looking, Confucianist, attitudes of the Chinese court which provoked the inevitable reaction of the European power most interested in the region, the French. This was to result in the colonisation of Cochinchina by the mid 1860's and the subjugation of the whole country, including Tonkin, in 1883. The French separated Tonkin from the administration of Hue and the Emperor was recognised only as Emperor of Annam, the central province of the country.

The imperial court at Hue, almost a mirror image of the court at Peking, continued to function under the French but the Emperor found himself reduced to a purely ceremonial role. As for much of the last century France was herself a republic it suited the French to maintain an imperial court, complete with all its trappings, in their own far flung empire and they did not deprive the Emperor of his imperial title! This was in complete contrast to the policy of the British and the Dutch when dealing with the royal families of their South-East Asian territories. There the royalty were known merely as “native rulers,” were accorded the style of His Highness, and obliged to stick to their “native” titles – it would not have done for the Sultans and Rajas to have been full Majesties when invited to royal ceremonies in London and the Hague.

Not being a monarchy herself France showed less diligence in choosing suitable successors to the throne on the passing of a monarch and selected almost at random from amongst the numerous available princes. Although the Dutch and the British also intervened in succession matters more attention was usually paid to choosing a ruler with the correct dynastic qualifications. In 1883, the year in which France gained control of the whole of Vietnam, there were four different Emperors, Tu-Duc, who died, Duc-Duc and Hiep-Hoa, the first of whom was deposed and the second of whom abdicated, and Kien-Phuc who died the following year. In 1907 the French deposed Emperor Than-Thai who had succeeded in 1889 and placed his eight year old son on the throne as Emperor Duy-Tan – he was in turn deposed in 1916.

On the deposition of the boy Emperor Duy-Tan the throne passed to Emperor Khai-Dinh and it was on his death in 1925 that his son, the last Emperor, Bao-Dai, succeeded to the throne at the age of twelve. The earlier period of Emperor Bao-Dai's reign is set against the backdrop of the closing years of the French colonial period. The imagery of the court photography of the period is evocative of the time and the place, yet is again a mirror image, this time of the Ching court in Manchuria with another Emperor and Empress photographed in similarly ornate dragon robes and similarly elegant western evening dress.

Emperor Bao-Dai continued to reign through the Japanese occupation of his country. On March 11th., 1945 independence from France was declared but following the end of World War II the French resumed control of their Indo-Chinese possessions. In 1949, having previously abdicated as Emperor, Bao-Dai became Head of State which office he held until 1954 when he went into exile in Paris. Were he still to be on the throne of Vietnam today he would be the world's longest reigning monarch.

Emperor Bao-Dai's mother, Dowager Empress Doan-Huy, the widow of Emperor Khai-Dinh, remained in Vietnam after her son's departure and was briefly in the headlines during the Vietnam War, when, in 1972, she petitioned President Nixon to stop the bombing of Hue. After her death in 1980 the communist authorities took the unusual step of allowing an imperial funeral cortège bearing her remains to pass through the streets of Hue before burial.

The peculiarly rich heritage of the imperial court at Hue survives today in the palaces and mausolea of the former capital. Junior members of the Nguyen-Phuoc Dynasty still tend the imperial tombs whilst the elderly Emperor continues his long exile in Paris. Hopefully what remains of this culture in Hue will be preserved for future generations to enjoy.

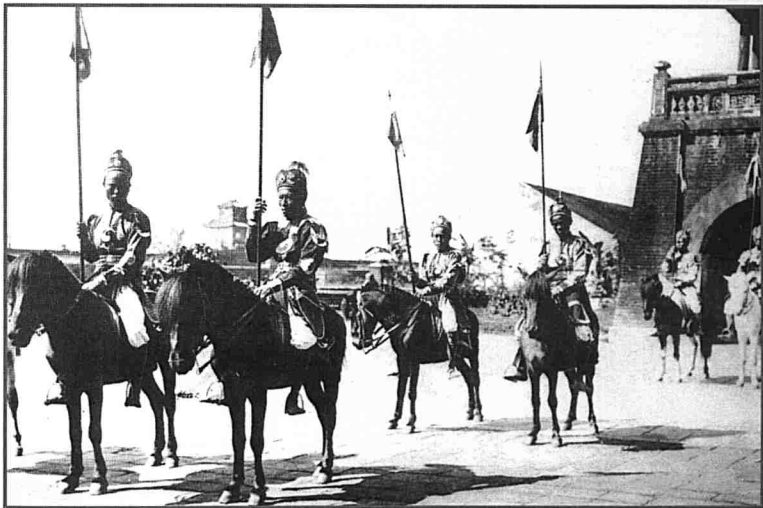
1. The same was true of Laos, Prchang and Cambodia where the ruler was allowed to use his kingly title and was addressed as His Majesty (His Majesty).





This page
Horsemen of the imperial
guard at Hue, circa 1900.

Opposite
Emperor Ham-Nghi of
Vietnam (reigned 1884-1885).
He died in France in 1944.





*Top, below left and below
centre
Emperor Thanh-Thai
of
Vietnam (reigned 1889-1907).*

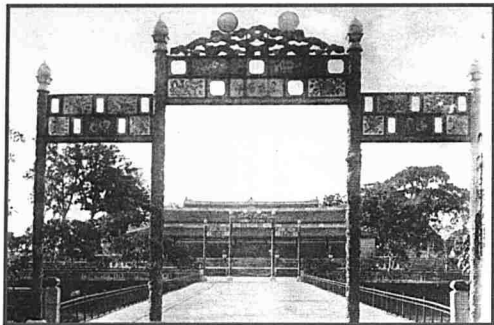
*Below right
Emperor Duy-Tan of Vietnam
(reigned 1907-1916), the son of
Emperor Thanh-Thai. He died
in French Central Africa in
1945.*





This page
The enthronement of the eight year old Emperor Duy-Tan of Vietnam at the Imperial Palace, Hui, September 5th, 1907.





Top
Double gateway over a bridge leading to the tomb of Emperor Thieu-Tri of Vietnam at Hue.



Centre
The state elephants standing in front of the entrance to the Imperial Palace at Hue.



Bottom
Court musicians rehearsing near the gateway to the tomb of Emperor Thieu-Tri (see picture at top).

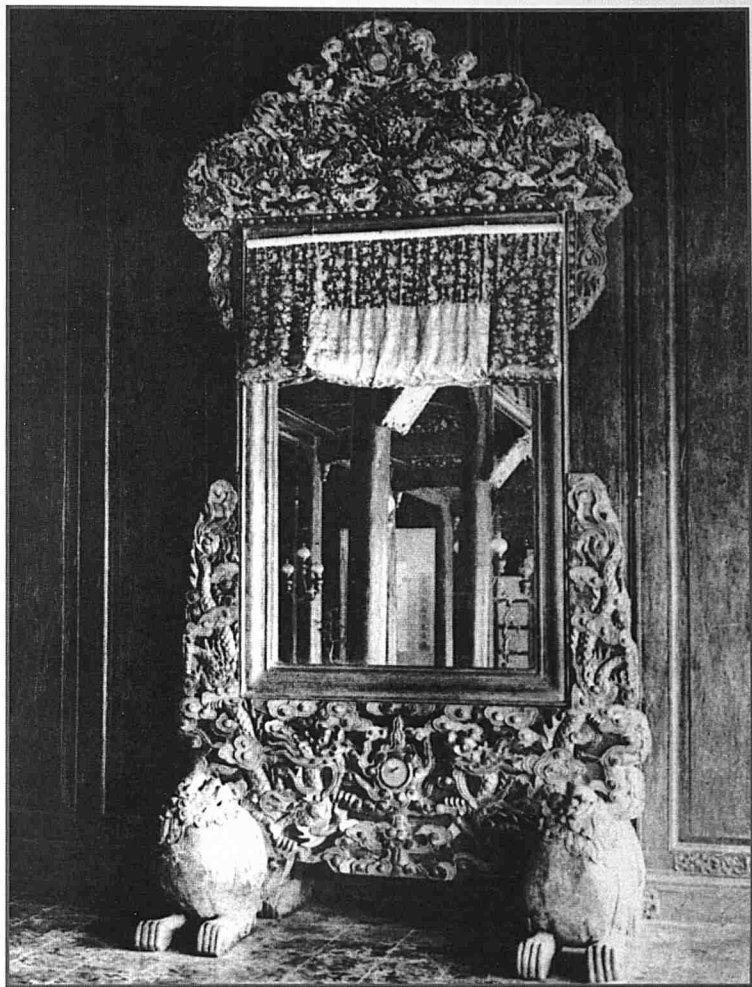
Opposite

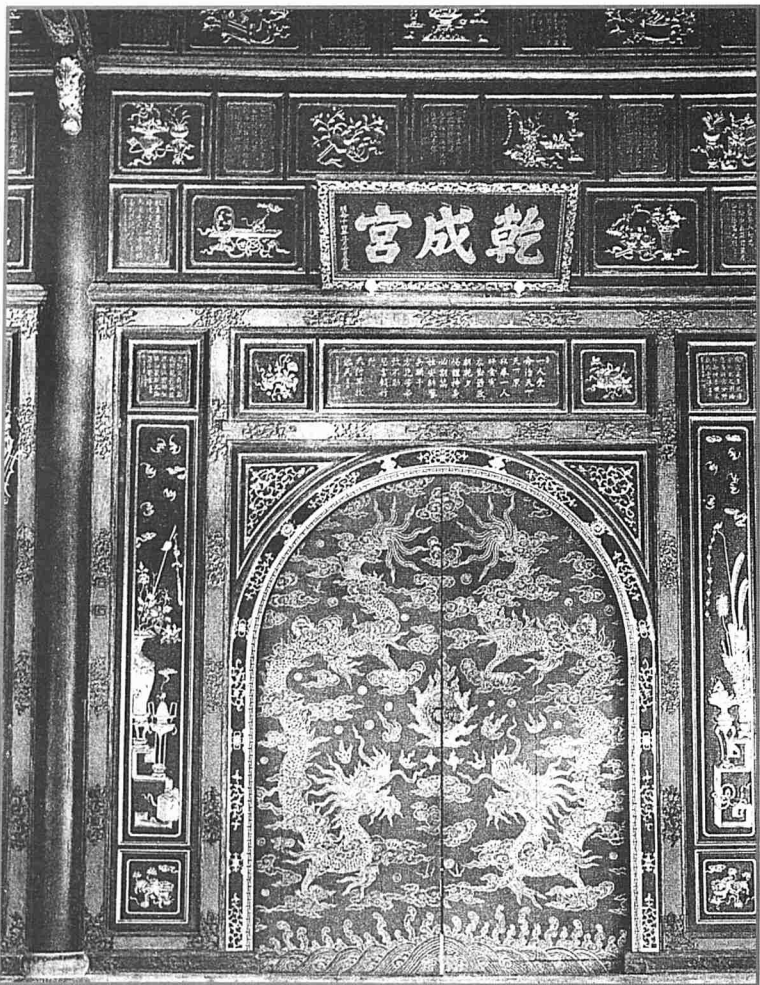
A mirror in the Imperial Palace at Hue, photographed in the early 1900's. According to Emperor Bao-Dai this mirror was no longer in the palace during his reign and he can never recall having seen it.

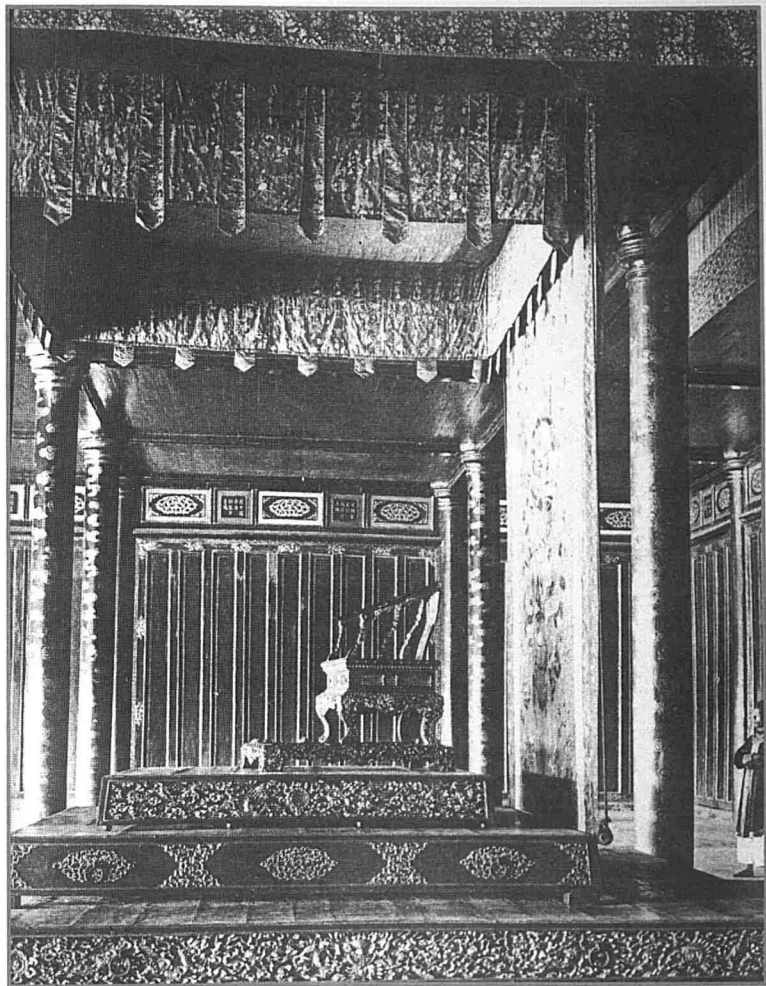
Overleaf

Left
A doorway in the Vestibule of Honour of the Imperial Palace at Hue.

Right
A side view of the Throne Room of the Imperial Palace at Hue, with a palace attendant standing behind the imperial dais.











Above left
Dowager Empress Khon-Nguyen (later Grand Dowager Empress Khon-Nguyen Xuong-Minh) of Vietnam, to left, and Dowager Empress Khon-Nghi (later Grand Dowager Empress Khon-Nghi Xuong-Duc), the widow of Emperor Dong-Khanh; they became Grand Dowager Empresses at the time of the enthroneement of Emperor Bao-Dai's mother, Dowager Empress Doan-Huy, in 1933. Grand Dowager Empress Khon-Nghi Xuong-Duc (right) was the mother of Emperor Khai-Dinh and the grand-mother of Emperor Bao-Dai.

Above right
Prince Vinh-Thuy (later Emperor Bao-Dai) of Vietnam, shortly before his accession in the early 1920's.

Left
Emperor Khai-Dinh of Vietnam seated on a palanquin - Hue, early 1920's.

Opposite
Emperor Khai-Dinh of Vietnam (reigned 1916-1925)



Left
Emperor Bao-Dai of Vietnam leaving the Throne Room of the Imperial Palace at Hue by palanquin following his enthronement as Emperor, January 6th., 1926.

Bottom
Empress Nam-Phuong of Vietnam being pulled through the streets of Hue in a rickshaw on her way to visit the Grand Dowager Empress during her marriage ceremonies, March 1934.





*Far left
Emperor Bao-Dai of Vietnam
as a young man.*



*Left
Dowager Empress Doan-Huy of
Vietnam, widow of Emperor
Khai-Dinh and mother of
Emperor Bao-Dai on the day of
her enthronement as Dowager
Empress - Hue, March 20th,
1933.*



*Bottom
Empress Nam-Phuong of
Vietnam leaving her temporary
residence in Hue to assume
residence in the Imperial Palace
during her wedding ceremonies
in March 1934.*



*Above left and above right
Formal portraits of Emperor
Bao-Dai and Empress Nam-
Phuong of Vietnam enthroned
and wearing imperial robes -
Hue, 1930's.*

*Below left and below right
Emperor Bao-Dai and Empress
Nam-Phuong of Vietnam
wearing European evening dress -
Dalat, 1930's.*

*Opposite
Empress Nam-Phuong of
Vietnam holding the newly born
Princess Phuong-Lien,
November 1938. To left, Crown
Prince Bao-Long and to right,
Princess Phuong-Mai. The
names of the Vietnamese
imperial ladies were highly
poetic, the Empress's name,
Nam-Phuong, meaning
"perfume of the south," Princess
Phuong-Lien's name meaning
"perfume of the lotus" and
Princess Phuong-Mai's name
meaning "perfume of the
plum."*



Top
Emperor Bao-Dai of Vietnam
in procession in the imperial
palanquin, Hue 1940's.



Right
Prince Bui-Loc of Vietnam,
Prime Minister from 1953 to
1954, photographed in Paris in
the 1950's. He died in 1990.



Opposite
Crown Prince Bao-Long of
Vietnam arriving at
Westminster Abbey, London for
the coronation of Queen
Elizabeth II, June 2nd., 1953,
when he represented the
Emperor at the ceremony.





Left
Dowager Empress Doan-Huy of Vietnam, mother of Emperor Bao-Dai, photographed in the 1950's.

Bottom
Dowager Empress Doan-Huy of Vietnam photographed in 1972 when she petitioned President Nixon to stop the bombing of Hue during the Vietnam War. The Dowager Empress never forsook the imperial capital, even at the height of the bombings. She was still there at the time of the communist takeover in 1975 and died at Hue on November 11th., 1980 at the age of ninety. The communist authorities allowed for her funeral procession, consisting of a state palanquin with umbrellas, to pass through the former imperial capital.





Top
Emperor Bao-Dai of Vietnam
photographed at his home in
Paris shortly after the death of
his mother, Dowager Empress
Doan-Huy - he stands beside an
altar dedicated to her memory -
December 1980.



Right
Emperor Bao-Dai of Vietnam
photographed with his dogs at
home in Paris - December 1980.



Above left
Emperor Bao-Dai and Prince Buu-Loc of Vietnam arriving at the memorial service for Dowager Empress Doan-Huy of Vietnam at the Pagoda, Vincennes (Paris), November 29th, 1980.



Above right
Emperor Bao-Dai of Vietnam photographed during the memorial service for his mother, Dowager Empress Doan-Huy at the Pagoda, Vincennes (Paris), November 29th, 1980.

Right

Top
From left to right: Princess Phuong-Dung of Vietnam, Prince Bao-Thang of Vietnam and Crown Prince Bao-Leng of Vietnam, the children of Emperor Bao-Dai. Foreground, one of Emperor Bao-Dai's grandsons.



Bottom
Princess Phuong-Lien (left) and Princess Phuong-Dung of Vietnam.



Above left
Emperor Bao-Dai of Vietnam standing in front of a memorial altar during the memorial service for his mother, Dowager Empress Douan-Huy.



Above right
Prince Bui-Loc of Vietnam standing before the memorial altar to Dowager Empress Douan-Huy.



Right
Portrait of Dowager Empress Douan-Huy of Vietnam arranged as part of a memorial altar in the Pagoda at Vincennes (Paris), November 1980.



Vietnam

GIA LONG,
EMPEROR OF VIETNAM
[31.5.1802 - 3.2.1820 - enthroned at Hue 28.6.1806]
(8.2.1762 - 3.2.1820)¹

(1) **Trang Phuoc Thi** _____
[**EMPRESS THUA THIEN**]
(18.1.1762 - 4.2.1814)
(2) **Tran Thi** _____
[**EMPRESS THUAN THIEN**]
(4.1.1769 - 2.10.1846)

(2) **MINH-MANG,**
EMPEROR OF VIETNAM
[3.2.1820 - 11.1.1841 - enthroned at Hue 11.1.1822]
(25.5.1791 - 11.1.1841)

Ho Thi _____
[**EMPRESS TA THIEN NHON**]
(6.6.1791 - 8.6.1825)

THIEU TRI,
EMPEROR OF VIETNAM
[11.1.1841 - 4.11.1847 - enthroned at Hue 11.2.1841]
(16.6.1807 - 4.11.1847)

(1) **Pham Thi Hang** _____
[**GRAND DOWAGER EMPRESS TU-DU**]
(26.6.1810 - 22.5.1901)
(2) **Truong Thi** _____
[**Ki Tan** _____]

(1) **TU DUC,**
EMPEROR OF VIETNAM
[4.11.1847 - 19.7.1883 -
enthroned at Hue 29.10.1848]
(22.9.1829 - 19.7.1883)

[**GRAND DOWAGER
EMPRESS BAC HUE**]

(1) **Prince Thoi Thai**
(11.9.1833 - 23.2.1877)

(2) **Prince Kien Thai**
(3.12.1845 - 15.5.1876)

(1) **Buu** _____
[**Hoang Thuc Mau Kien Thai Phi**]
(2) **Phan-Tru Nhan** _____

(1) **HIEP HOA,**
EMPEROR OF VIETNAM
[23.7.1883 - abd.29.11.1883 -
enthroned at Hue 30.7.1883]
(1.11.1847 - 29.11.1883)⁴



Empress Han Nho

DUC DUC,
EMPEROR OF VIETNAM
[19.7.1885 - dep.23.7.1885]
(25.2.1852 - 6.10.1883)

Phan Thi Dieu
[**DOWAGER EMPRESS
TU-MINH**]
(8.9.1855 - 27.12.1906)²



Empress Thanh Thu

THANH THAI,
EMPEROR OF VIETNAM
[28.1.1889 - abd.3.9.1907 -
enthroned at Hue 1.2.1889]
(14.3.1879 - 22.3.1954)



Empress Dao Tan

DUY-TAN,
EMPEROR OF VIETNAM
[3.9.1907 - dep.3.5.1916 -
enthroned at Hue 5.9.1907]
(19.8.1899 - 26.12.1945)

(1) **DONG KHANH,**
EMPEROR OF VIETNAM
[7.9.1885 - 28.1.1889 -
enthroned at Hue 14.9.1885]
(19.2.1864 - 28.1.1889)

(1) (16.2.1886) **Nguyen-Huu Thi** _____
[**GRAND DOWAGER EMPRESS
KHON-NGUYEN KUONG MINH** - enthroned at Hue 19.3.1933]
(ca.1870 - 1940/1)

(2) (28.9.1886) **Duong Thi** _____
[**GRAND DOWAGER EMPRESS
KHON NGHI KUONG DUC** - enthroned at Hue 20.3.1933]
(April 1868 - 17.9.1944)



Dowager Empress Thanh Thu



Dowager Empress Dao Han

(2) **KHAI DINH,**
EMPEROR OF VIETNAM
[3.5.1916 - 6.11.1925 - enthroned at Hue 18.5.1916]
(8.10.1885 - 6.11.1925)

(ca.1907) **Hoang Thi-Cuc**
[**DOWAGER EMPRESS DOAN-HUY** - enthroned at Hue 20.3.1933]
(28.1.1890 - 9.11.1980)



Empress Bao Thu



Empress Han Phuong

BAO-DAL,
EMPEROR OF VIETNAM
[6.11.1925 - abd.28.8.1945 - enthroned at Hue 6.1.1926],
Head of State of Vietnam
[14.6.1949 - 10.4.1954]
(22.10.1913 -)

(20.3.1934) **Nguyen-Huu-Thi-Lan**
[**EMPRESS NAM-PHUONG** - enthroned at Hue 30.3.1934]
(2.11.1913 - 15.9.1963)

(1) **KIEN-PHUC,**
EMPEROR OF VIETNAM
[29.11.1883 - 31.7.1884 -
enthroned at Hue 30.11.1883]
(12.2.1869 - 31.7.1884)



Grand Dowager Empress
Khon-Nguyen Suong Minh



Grand Dowager Empress
Khon-Nghi Suong Duc

(2) **HAM-NGHI,**
EMPEROR OF VIETNAM
[31.7.1884 - dep.7.9.1885 -
enthroned at Hue 17.8.1884]
(14.7.1871 - 14.1.1944)

Crown Prince Bao-Long
(4.1.1936 -)

Prince Bao-Thang
(30.9.1943 -)

Princess Phuong-Mai
(1.8.1937 -)
(5.8.1971) Don Pietro
Badoglio, Duke de Aldes
Abeba, Marquis de
Sabotini
(10.7.1939 -)

Princess Phuong-Lien
(3.11.1938 -)
(6.1.1962) Bernard
Maurice Sudan
(2.1.1934 -)

Princess Phuong-Thung
(6.2.1942 -)



Malaysia

The Kingdom of Malaysia is unique among the nations of the world for it is the only sovereign independent state which elects its own monarch, who reigns not for life but for a fixed period of five years.

The Kingdom, or Federation as it is also known, came into existence in 1957 following independence from Great Britain. Originally consisting of eleven states, later to number fourteen, and now totalling thirteen¹, it comprises nine states which are monarchies in their own right with their own hereditary ruler and four which are governed in the name of the King (Yang di-Pertuan Agong) by an appointed governor. The nine Royal Families are all to be found on the Malay Peninsula (Western Malaysia) and are the Royal Families of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor and Trengganu. Two of the states that are governed by a royally appointed governor, Penang and Malacca, are in Western Malaysia and two more, Sarawak and Sabah are in Eastern Malaysia (North Borneo). The present status quo has been fixed since August of 1965 when Singapore, which had achieved independence from Great Britain in 1963 and which had then joined the Federation with a royally appointed governor, seceded from it.

The institution of the Kingship is, some thirty-six years after its foundation, about to achieve the completion of its first rotation for under the terms of the constitution of 1957 the throne was to rotate in turn amongst the nine hereditary rulers. The present King, Sultan Azlan Muhibuddin Shah of Perak, who assumed office in 1989, is the ninth of his number and on the completion of his five year reign all nine Royal Families will have occupied the throne of Malaysia for one reign each and the rotation will afterwards commence on its second cycle.

The component states of the Federation each have their own and varied histories. The states of Penang and Malacca (together with the former state of Singapore) formed, until 1946, the British Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements; the Sultanates of Perak, Selangor and Pahang, together with the Yang di-Pertuan Besarship of Negri Sembilan, formed, from 1895, what were known as the Federated Malay States and were under British protection; the Sultanate of Johore, also under British protection, but not a member of the Federated Malay States, had a status all its own;² whilst the four northernmost states, the Sultanates of Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu and the Rajadom of Perlis were, until 1909, under the nominal suzerainty of Siam³ – in that year they were ceded by King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) to King Edward VII in a private treaty (the Treaty of Bangkok) and were henceforth under British protection and known as the Unfederated Malay States; the two remaining states, Sabah and Sarawak, in East Malaysia, formed their own separate entities until 1946, Sabah being administered by the British North Borneo Company and Sarawak, known as the Raj of Sarawak (see Chapter 10), being recognised internationally as a sovereign independent state. In that year both became Crown Colonies of Great Britain leading up to the granting of independence in 1963 when they joined the Federation.

On April 1st., 1946 the Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements,⁴ the Federated Malay States and the Unfederated Malay States (including Johore) were united into what was known as the Union of Malaya consisting of eleven states and it was these territories which, on August 31st., 1957 came to form the Kingdom of Malaya on the granting of independence (*Merdeka*) from Great Britain. When, on September 16th., 1963, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah joined the Federation the name of the country was altered from Malaya to Malaysia.

The individual histories of the thirteen states, and in particular of the nine royal states (see *family trees at end of chapter*), form a rich mosaic of which the present Kingdom of Malaysia and the office of the Agongship is the outward unifying symbol. It can claim many unusual factors and superlatives, one being that it is blessed with more national anthems than any other country in the world (fourteen in all); that one of its states, the Sultanate of Kedah, is one of the oldest existing states in the world – its Royal House is, after the Imperial House of Japan, the world's second longest reigning dynasty, with a continuous male line of succession stretching back to the 10th. century; and that the longest ruling of its nine monarchs, the Raja of Perlis, who succeeded as Raja on December 4th., 1945, is also the longest reigning monarch in the world.⁵

1 The Federation was originally envisaged to number some fifteen states, with the inclusion of Singapore, which seceded from it in 1965, and Brunei, which, at the time of the "Lancaster House Conferences" in London prior to Merdeka in 1957, had declined to become part of it.

2 Sultan Abu Bakar was detested by some for his attitude against prosecution in the British courts as a reigning monarch of a sovereign "independent" state (Mighell v. Sultan of Johore, Queen's Bench Division, 1893). This unusual case, which took the form of a breach of promise action, was to establish the concept of sovereign immunity for a foreign monarch under British law – it also had two other consequences, one being the immediate cooling of Sultan Abu Bakar's friendship with Queen Victoria, by whom he had been much honored and the eventual dropping of breach of promise from the statute books.

3 During the Japanese Occupation of the Malay Peninsula in World War II these four northern states were handed back to Siam, which, unlike the Japanese occupied territories of South-East Asia, was that country's nominal ally. The edict which sanctioned this about fictitious cession was gazetted in Tokyo on August 20th., 1943 and in Bangkok some eight weeks later, on October 18th. (and was depageted in Bangkok on September 19th. – 1945 following the end of World War II when the four states reverted to their pre-war status).

4 With the exception of Singapore which became a Crown Colony in its own right on the dismantlement of the old Straits Settlements.

5 He became king on November 13th., 1989 on the death of Prince Franz Josef II of Liechtenstein who had himself become the longest reigning monarch in the world on January 7th. of the same year on the death of Emperor Hirohito of Japan – however, the longest reigning monarch of a sovereign independent state is the King of Thailand (see Chapter 11).

Opposite:

Yang di-Pertuan Besar Abdul Rahman and Tunku Ampuan Kusrinah of Negri Sembilan photographed on the day of their installation as the first King (Yang di-Pertuan Agong) and Queen (Raja Permaisuri Agong) of Malaya at the Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur, September 2nd., 1957, following the institution of the Kingship on August 31st., 1957.



Left
Sultan Abdul Samad of Selangor photographed with his retinue at Government House, Singapore during his visit there in March 1890. Standing to his left is his grandson, Raja Muda Raja Sulaiman Shah (later Sultan Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor).

Bottom
Guests at a garden party at the British Residency at Kuala Kangsar, Perak at the time of the First Rulers' Conference in July 1897.

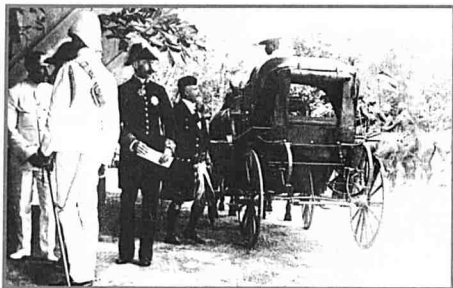




Top
Group photograph taken at the first ever Rulers' Conference at Istana Negara, Kuala Kangsar, Perak on July 14th., 1897. Seated (central section of photograph) are, left to right, Sultan Ahmad al-Mu'adzam Shah of Pahang, Sultan Abdul Samad of Selangor (who was aged ninety-three at the time), Sir Charles Mitchell, Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner and the Federated Malay States, Sultan Idris Murshid al-Azzam Shah I of Perak and Yang di-Pertuan Muhammad of Sri Penanti (later Yang di-Pertuan Besar Muhammad of Negri Sembilan). The Rulers' Conference, which later also came to include the Sultan of Kedah, the Raja of Perlis, the Sultan of Kelantan, the Sultan of Trengganu and the Sultan of Johore, exists to the present day and it is they who elect the King (Yang di-Pertuan Agong) of Malaysia from amongst their number once every five years.



Left
The deposed Sultan Abdullah Mohammad Shah II of Perak (reigned 1874 - 1876) photographed with his eldest son, Raja Nyah Mansur, in Singapore during the 1890's following his return from exile in the Seychelles.



Above left
The Federal Conference Hall and its near perfect reflection in the newly laid out Lake Gardens, Kuala Lumpur, July 1903. The hall, which was specially built for the Second Rulers' Conference, was later dismantled.

Above
Sir Frank Swettenham, Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States, arriving for the Second Rulers' Conference in the Lake Gardens, Kuala Lumpur, July 20th., 1903.

Opposite
Group photograph taken at the Second Rulers' Conference in the Lake Gardens, Kuala Lumpur, July 20th., 1903. Seated, third from left, is Sultan Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor, then Sultan Idris Murshid al-Azzam Shah I of Perak, Sir Frank Swettenham, Sultan Ahmad al-Mu'adzam Shah of Pahang and Yang di-Pertuan Besar Mubammad of Negeri Sembilan.









Above left
Sultan Zainal Abidin
Muazzam Shah III of
Trengganu (reigned 1881 -
1918).



Above right
Tunku Ampuan Besar
Maimunah of Johore, the first
consort of Sultan Ibrahim of
Johore and the mother of Sultan
Ismail of Johore, photographed
in the late 1890's. She is seen
wearing the famous parure of
Johore diamonds made in
London to the order of Sultan
Abu Bakar. Tunku Ampuan
Besar Maimunah died in 1909.



Left
The future Sultan Hisamuddin
Alam Shah of Selangor (to left)
and his brother, the future
Sultan Musa Ghiaibuddin
Ri'ayah Shah of Selangor, aged
fifteen and twenty respectively,
photographed at the Malay
College at Kuala Kangsar,
Perak in 1913.

Opposite
Sultan Abu Bakar of Johore
photographed in state robes
in the early 1890's. On the table
beside him (and inset) is the
crown of Johore which was made
for Sultan Abu Bakar's coronation
in 1885 by the jeweller J.W.
Benson of London.



This page
Tunku Badlishah bin Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah (later Sultan Badlishah) and Tunku Sofiah binti Raja Muda Tunku Mahmud of Kedah, parents of the present Sultan of Kedah, Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah, photographed in Bangkok in 1925, the year after their marriage. Tunku Badlishah is wearing the uniform of an officer in the Privy Purse Department of the Grand Palace during the reign of King Vajiravudh (Rama VI).

Opposite
Tengku Ampuan Besar Mariam of Trengganu, wife of Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah, photographed in the late 1920's.





Right

The coronation of Sultana Helen of Johore, the Throne Room, Istana Besar, Johore Bahru, November 18th., 1931. Seated with her is Sultan Ibrahim.

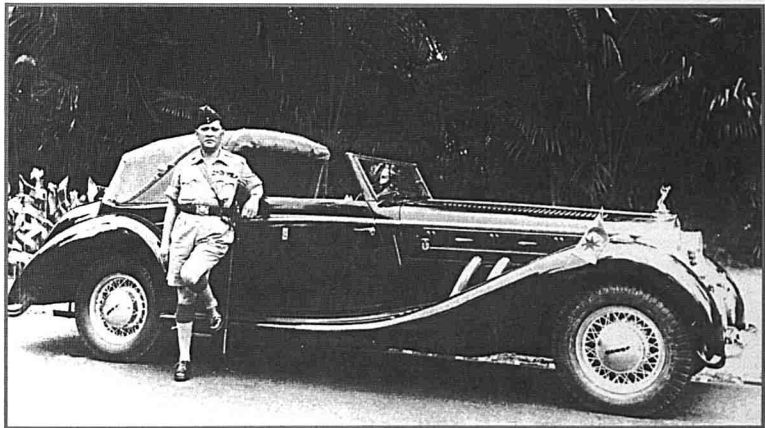


Bottom

Tunku Mahkota Tunku Imai bin Sultan Ibrahim of Johore (later Sultan Imai) posing beside his car which is flying the Johore state flag - early 1930's.

Opposite

A formal portrait of Tunku Mahkota Tunku Imai bin Sultan Ibrahim of Johore (later Sultan Imai) taken in the 1920's.



Right

Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatuddin al-Mu'adzam Shah of Pahang leaving the Balai Rong Sri (Throne Room) at Pekan with Sir Cecil Clementi, Governor General of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States, after being presented with the Order of St. Michael and St. George a month after his installation as Sultan in May 1933.



Below

Sultan Iskandar Shah of Perak photographed in uniform in the 1930's.

Below right

A formal portrait of Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah of Kedah taken on the occasion of his golden jubilee in 1930.

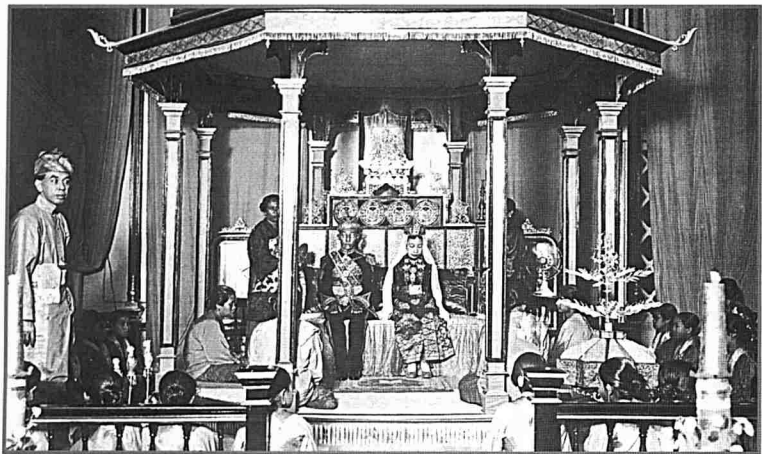


Opposite

Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah of Kedah leaving the Balai Besar (Throne Room) at Alor Star during his golden jubilee celebrations in 1930. This jubilee took place according to the Muslim calendar in the year of 1349, the Sultan having succeeded in 1299 (1881 A.D.) of the Hejra. The Sultans were, according to the terms of their respective treaties of 1895 and 1909, allowed total freedom in all decisions relating to the Islamic religion and Malay tradition (adat), in this case to the extent of celebrating a golden jubilee one year early. Standing to the Sultan's right is Raja Muda Tunku Ibrahim, who died in 1934 and his successor as Raja Muda and Regent, Tunku Mohamad (to Sultan's left), who died in 1935. Sultan Abdul Halim died during the Japanese Occupation, on May 13th, 1943.







Top

The wedding of Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Akhazul Khairi Waddin of Brunei and Tengku Raihani binti Sultan Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor at the Istana Mahkota Puri, Klang, April 1934. Standing to the left of the picture is Raja Muda Tengku Musa'eddin Shah bin Sultan Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor.



Left

From left to right: Sultan Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor, Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Akhazul Khairi Waddin of Brunei, Tengku Raihani binti Sultan Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor and Raja Muda Tengku Musa'eddin Shah bin Sultan Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor at the royal wedding at Klang, April 1934.



This page

The arrival of the remains of Raja Muda Tunku Mohamad bin Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah of Kedah at Alor Star by monoplane from Singapore, following his sudden death there in March 1935. His immediate burial took place at the Royal Mausoleum.



Overleaf

The elderly Sultan Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor and the British Resident of Selangor, T.S. Adams, waiting to take the salute at the King's birthday parade on the Selangor Padang, Kuala Lumpur, June 1936. The parade was somewhat unusual that year for the King they were about to salute was Edward VIII, later Duke of Windsor, whose only birthday during his brief reign was that of June 1936. The Resident is still wearing a black armband out of respect for the passing of King George V five months earlier, in January. Behind is Kuala Lumpur's famous Selangor Club.





Top

Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatuddin al-Mu'adzam Shah of Pahang (right) and his brother, Tengku Arif Temenggong Tengku Ahmad bin Sultan Abdullah al-Mutassim Billah taking an early morning ride in Rotton Row, London, May 1937.



Right

Tunku Ampuan Kurshiah of Negeri Sembilan photographed in the 1930's. Tunku Ampuan Kurshiah, consort of Yang di-Pertuan Besar Abdul Rahman of Negeri Sembilan, became the first Queen (Raja Permaisuri Agong) of Malaya on independence in 1957.





Top

Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatuddin al-Mu'adzam Shah of Pahang dressed for polo in the 1930's. Polo became a sport much favoured by several of the Royal Families of Malaya during the earlier part of the century. It is said in family circles that Sultan Abu Bakar was obliged to take up polo in 1926 as one of the conditions of his marriage to Tengku Ampuan Fatimah, daughter of Sultan Iskandar Shah of Perak, by his polo loving future father-in-law.

Right

Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatuddin al-Mu'adzam Shah of Pahang photographed on a London pavement before leaving for Westminster Abbey for the coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, May 12th, 1937.

Overleaf

Left

Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah of Trengganu photographed by the society photographer Vandyk in the clothes he wore to the coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, May 1937.

Right

Sultana Helen of Johore photographed in the clothes she wore to the coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, May 1937.











Above left
The Balas Besar (Throne Room)
at Arau, Perlis in the 1930's.



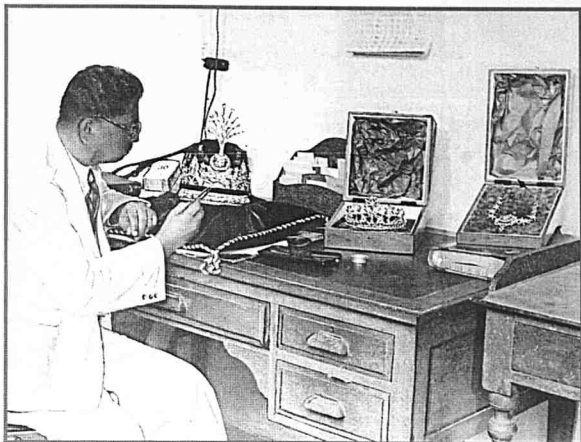
Above right
Part of the procession of twenty-
four elephants which took place
at Arau to celebrate the receiv-
ing of a decoration by Raja
Alwi Jamalulla'il of Perlis, July
1938.

Right
The wedding of Tengku Sri
Amara di-Raja Tengku Ikrum
Shah bin Sultan Ala'uddin
Sulaiman Shah and Raja
Raihan binti Engku Panglima
Besar Raja Abdul Murad of
Selangor at Klang, January
1939.



Opposite
Raja Alwi Jamalulla'il of
Perlis and Sir Shenton Thomas,
Governor General of the Straits
Settlements photographed at
Kuala Perlis during Sir
Shenton's visit of July 1938.
Raja Alwi ruled from 1904
(before the Siamese cession of
1909) until February 1st,
1943.

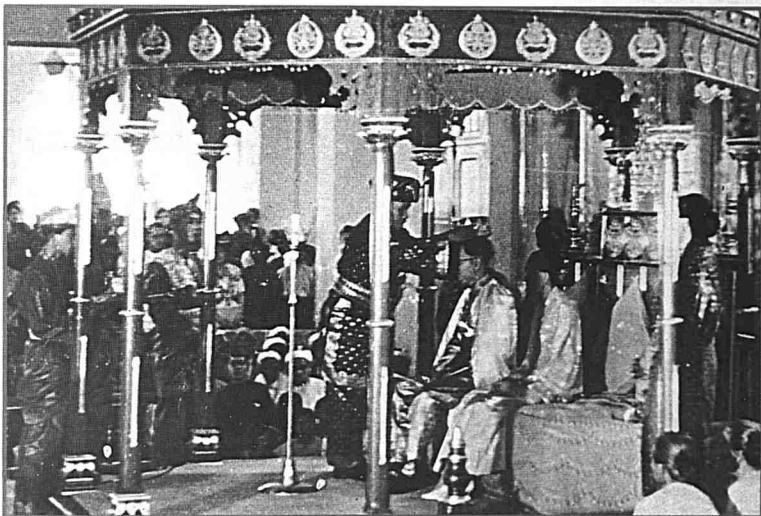




Left
The Selangor crown jewels being inspected by a jeweller prior to Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah's coronation at Klang in January 1939.

Bottom
The coronation of Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah of Selangor at the Istana Mabhkota Puri, Klang, January 26th., 1939. Seated with him is Tengku Jema'ah who was installed as Tengku Ampuan on the same day.

Opposite
A portrait of Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah of Selangor taken shortly after his accession in March 1938.







Above right

Sultan Abdul Aziz al-Mutassimibillah Shah and Raja Perempuan Hadidjah of Perak photographed following their installation at Kuala Kangsar in March 1939 and, inset, a photograph of the tiara which Raja Perempuan Hadidjah wore for the ceremony.

Above

Sir Sientou Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States congratulating Raja Perempuan Hadidjah of Perak following the installation at Kuala Kangsar, March 1939.

Opposite

A ceremonial arch erected at Kuala Kangsar as part of the celebrations to mark the installation of Sultan Abdul Aziz al-Mutassimibillah Shah and Raja Perempuan Hadidjah of Perak, March 1939.



This page
The Sultans of Malaya and Sultan's representatives at a meeting of the rulers which took place at Singapore in 1942, during the Japanese Occupation. Front row (left to right): Tengku Sri Indra Mahkota Tengku Ibrahim bin Sultan Muhammad IV of Kelantan (later Sultan Ibrahim), representing Sultan Ismail of Kelantan, Raja Muda Tunku Badlishah bin Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah of Kedah (later Sultan Badlishah), representing Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah of Kedah, Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah of Trengganu (who died in September 1942), Sultan Ibrahim of Johore, next but two, Sultan Musa Ghiathuddin Ri'ayah Shah of Selangor, Sultan Abdul Aziz al-Mutassimillah Shah of Perak, Yang di-Pertuan Besar Abdul Rahman of Negri Sembilan, Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatu'ddin al-Mu'adzam Shah of Pahang and Raja Alwi Jamalulla'il of Perlis. Standing in the back row, third from left, is Tunku Mahkota Tunku Ismail bin Sultan Ibrahim of Johore (later Sultan Ismail) and next but one to right, Raja Muda Raja Yusuf bin Sultan Abdul Jalil Naruddin Makhtaram Shah of Perak (later Sultan Yusuf Izzuddin Shah).



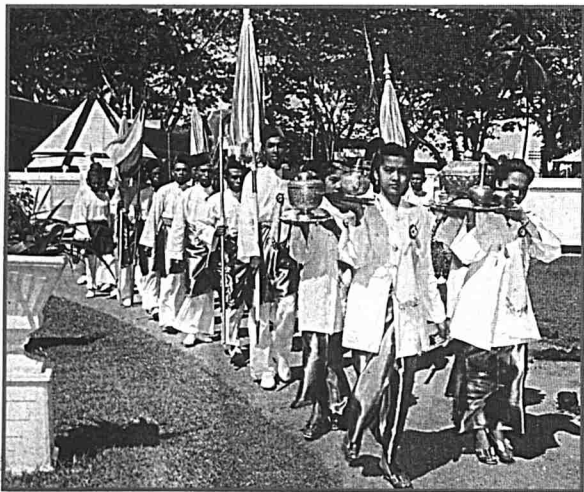
Top
Sultan Musa Ghiathuddin
Ri'ayah Shah of Selangor
(reigned 1942–1945).



Left
Sultan Ibrahim of Kelantan
(reigned 1944–1960).



Left
Four officers of the Sultan of Kelantan's household photographed outside the Balai Besar (Throne Room) at Kota Bharu in 1949. From left to right: Tengku Sri Maharaja Tengku Muhammad Hamzah bin Raja Dewa Tengku Zainal Abidin, Dato' Sri di-Raja Nik Abdullah, Tengku Kaya Pahlawan Tengku Mahmud bin Sultan Muhammad IV, unidentified.



Bottom
Women attendants carrying articles of the regalia of the Raja of Perlis on the day of his installation at Arau, March 12th., 1949. This set of regalia, which includes, a kettle, a betel nut set and a spittoon are Siamese in their motif and origin. Behind, members of the Raja's guard bearing closed payong (royal umbrellas).



Above left

The installation of Raja Putra Jamalullail of Perlis at Aran, March 12th, 1949. Raja Putra Jamalullail, who succeeded as Raja on December 4th, 1945, is the longest reigning monarch in the world (see footnote to Perlis family tree).



Above right

Sultan Badlishah of Kedah (reigned 1943 - 1958).

Right

Sultan Badlishah of Kedah taking the salute at a parade of police and scouts outside the Balai Besar (Throne Room) at Alor Star, shortly after the Sultanate of Kedah joined the Union of Malaya in 1946 - the British Resident has been replaced by the British Adviser in the period leading up to Merdeka. The state of Kedah and its Royal Family are amongst the oldest in the world.





Above left
 Royal umbrella bearers in the Throne Room of the Istana Iskandariah, Kuala Kangsar, during the funeral ceremonies of Sultan Abdul Aziz al-Mutassimbillah Shah of Perak, March 1948.



Left
 The Tab Sri Nura di-Raja whispers the State Secret of Perak into the ear of Sultan Yussuf Izzuddin Shah at his installation in the Throne Room of the Istana Iskandariah, Kuala Kangsar, April 16th., 1949.



Right
 The installation of Sultan Yussuf Izzuddin Shah of Perak, the Throne Room, Istana Iskandariah, Kuala Kangsar, April 16th., 1949.





Raja Putra Jamalulla'il and Raja Perempuan Badriah of Perlis with their sons, Syed Sirajuddin (later Raja Muda Syed Sirajuddin), to left and Syed Badaruddin (later Tengku Syarif Bendahara Syed Badaruddin) photographed at Arau circa 1950.



Left
 Members of the Selangor Chinese Athletic Association performing a lion dance in honour of Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent (seated to left at top of steps) at the King's House (Carcosa), Kuala Lumpur during her visit to Malaya in October 1952.

Below left
 The diamond jubilee of Sultan Ibrahim of Johore, the Throne Room, Istana Besar, Johore Bahru, September 17th, 1955; the occasion was also that of the coronation of Sultana Marcella of Johore, seated to right - between the Sultan and the Sultana is their daughter, Tunku Mariam.

Below right
 Sultana Marcella of Johore photographed at the Istana Besar, Johore Bahru following her coronation on September 17th, 1955.



Members of the family of the late Sultan Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor photographed at the home of Raja Uda bin Raja Muhammad, June 1956. The picture includes twenty-seven of Sultan Sulaiman's forty-four children. Seated, front row, left to right: Che Anjong Negara Maimun (widow of Sultan Sulaiman), Tengku Nor Ashiba binti Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Arfah binti Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Nor Anuar binti Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Fatimah binti Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Maheran binti Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Nor Aishah binti Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Salwa binti Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Azzah binti Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Nor Sa'adah binti Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Khadijah binti Sultan Sulaiman and Tengku Besar Raja Mariani Sri Negara (widow of Sultan Sulaiman). Second row, left to right: Tengku Sri Paduka di-Raja Tengku Zaimon Rashid Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Abdul Hamid Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Ta'acob Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Indra Pahlawan di-Raja Tengku Ahmad Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Abdul Halim Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Orang Kaya Menteri Tengku Abdul Aziz Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Mahmud Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Bijaya di-Raja Tengku Abdul Khalid Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Sri Wayasa di-Raja Tengku Ibrahim Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Abdul Murad Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman and Tengku Abdul Samad Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman. Third row, left to right: Tengku Arif Temenggong Tengku Muhammad Yusof Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman, Tengku Sri Perkasa di-Raja Tengku Abdul Jalil Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman, Raja Uda bin Raja Muhammad, Tengku Harun Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman, Raja Izzet bin Raja Mahmud and Tengku Sri Amara di-Raja Tengku Iqram Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman. Back row, left to right: Raja Redzwa bin Raja Uda, Tengku Andika Sri Amar di-Raja Tengku Shaharuddin Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman and Tengku Azlan Shah bin Sultan Sulaiman.







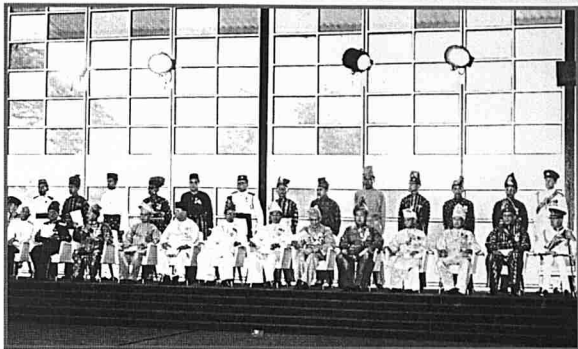
Left
 Yang di-Pertuan Besar Abdul Rahman of Negri Sembilan reading the oath-of-office as the first King (Yang di-Pertuan Agong) of Malaya at the swearing-in ceremony at the Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur on Merdeka Day, August 31st., 1957. Standing to the right is the Deputy King (Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong), Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah of Selangor. The occasion marks the actual institution of the Kingship.

Bottom
 Yang di-Pertuan Besar Abdul Rahman and Tunku Ampuan Kurshiah of Negri Sembilan during their installation as the first King (Yang di-Pertuan Agong) and Queen (Raja Permaisuri Agong) of Malaya in the Throne Room of the Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur, September 2nd., 1957.



Top

The Rulers of Malaya seated in the Throne Room of the Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur during the installation of the new King and Queen of Malaya on September 2nd., 1957. Seated, left to right, are the Governor of Malacca, Raja Uda bin Raja Muhammad of Selangor, Governor of Penang, Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin III of Brunei, Tunku Laksamana Tunku Munawir bin Yang di-Pertuan Besar Abdul Rahman, Regent of Negri Sembilan (later Yang di-Pertuan Besar Munawir), Tunku Mahkota Tunku Ismail bin Sultan Ibrahim of Johore (later Sultan Ismail), representing his father, Sultan Ibrahim of Johore, Sultan Yusuf Izzuddin Shah of Perak, Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah of Trengganu, Sultan Ibrahim of Kelantan, Raja Putra Jamalullail of Perlis, Sultan Badlishah of Kedah, Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah of Selangor, Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatuddin al-Mu'adzam Shah of Pahang and the Duke of Gloucester.



Left
King Abdul Rahman of Malaya and the Duke of Gloucester followed by Queen Kurthiah of Malaya, the Duchess of Gloucester and Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra of Kedah, Prime Minister of Malaya (in feathered hat) on the Duke and Duchess's departure following the independence ceremonies, September 1957.



Above left
King Abdul Rahman of Malaya
(Yang di-Pertuan Besar Abdul
Rahman of Negri Sembilan)
broadcasting over Radio Malaya
in March 1958.

Above right
The coronation of Sultan Ismail
of Johore in the Throne Room of
the Istana Besar, Johore Bahru,
February 10th., 1960.

Below left
Sultana Asma of Kedah
photographed in 1957.

Below right
Raja Peremban Budriah of
Perlis waiting beneath a royal
umbrella outside the Balai
Besar (Throne Room) at Arau
watching as her husband, Raja
Putra Jamalullail, inspects a
guard-of-honour, June 1959.



Top
Sultan Ismail and Sultan Aminah of Johore processing out of the Throne Room of the Istana Besar, Johore Bahru following their coronation ceremonies, February 10th, 1960. Present at the ceremonies was W. Somerset Maugham, on his last visit to Malaya - he had motored over at the last minute from his suite at the Raffles Hotel, Singapore and returned there later in the day.

Right
Sultan Ismail and Sultana Aminah of Johore riding through the streets of Johore Bahru in an open car following their coronation ceremonies, February 10th., 1960

Overleaf

Left
Sultan Ismail of Johore (reigned 1959 - 1981).

Right
Sultana Aminah of Johore photographed at the coronation banquet at the Istana Besar, Johore Bahru, February 10th., 1960.











Top
 Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz
 Shah and Tengku Ampuan
 Rahmah of Selangor riding
 through the streets of Klang in
 an open car following their
 coronation ceremonies, June
 28th, 1961.

Right
 Tengku Ampuan Rahmah of
 Selangor photographed at the
 coronation banquet at the
 Istana Alam Shah, Klang, June
 28th, 1961.



Opposite
 Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz
 Shah of Selangor photographed
 on his coronation day, June
 28th, 1961 and wearing the
 crown of Selangor. Inset, a
 recent photograph of the crown.



Top
King Putra Jamalullail and Queen Budriah of Malaya (Raja Putra Jamalullail and Raja Perempuan Budriah of Perlis) in the Kelantan royal barge during their official visit to the state, August 1961. Behind are Tengku Laksamana Tengku Yusof bin Sultan Ibrahim of Kelantan and Tengku Puan Laksmiana.



Right
Sultan Idris al-Mutawakkil Alallabi Shah II and Raja Perempuan Mazwin photographed at the time of their installation as Sultan and Raja Perempuan of Perak at the Istana Iskandariah, Kuala Kangsar, October 1963.

Opposite - top
King Putra Jamalullail and Queen Budriah of Malaysia (Raja Putra Jamalullail and Raja Perempuan Budriah of Perlis), seated to right, on the occasion of their official visit to Singapore - Istana Negara, Singapore, November 1963. Seated to left are Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Chief Minister (Mentri Besar) of Singapore and Yusof bin Ishak, Governor (Yang di-Pertua Negara) of Singapore.

Opposite - bottom
King Putra Jamalullail and Queen Budriah of Malaysia (Raja Putra Jamalullail and Raja Perempuan Budriah of Perlis) photographed with Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako of Japan at the Imperial Palace, Tokyo on the occasion of their state visit to Japan in June 1964.





Top
 Sultan Abu Bakar
 Ri'ayatu'ddin al-Mu'adzam
 Shah of Pahang seated with the
 Duke and Duchess of Gloucester
 at a polo match in Kuala
 Lumpur on the occasion of the
 Duke and Duchess's last visit to
 Malaysia, January 1906.



Right
 Empress Farah Pahlavi of Iran
 and King Ismail Nasruddin
 Shah of Malaysia (Sultan
 Ismail Nasruddin Shah of
 Trengganu) followed by Raja
 Permaisuri Agung Intan
 Zaharah of Malaysia (Tengku
 Ampuan Besar Intan Zaharah
 of Trengganu) and Shahanbakh
 Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of
 Iran during the state visit of the
 Shahanbakh and Empress of
 Iran to Malaysia - Kuala
 Lumpur, February 1968.



Left
King Ismail Nasiruddin Shah and Queen Intan Zaharah of Malaysia (Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah and Tengku Ampuan Besar Intan Zaharah of Trengganu), seated second from left and far right respectively, with Sultan Yahya Petra and Raja Perempuan Zainab of Kelantan during their official visit to the state - Kota Bharu, September 1966.

Below left
Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatuddin al-Muadzam Shah of Pahang delivering a speech of welcome to Sultan Idris al-Mutawakkil Alailahi Shah II and Raja Perempuan Mazwin of Perak, seated to far left and far right, during their official visit to Pahang in May 1970. Seated second from right is Tengku Ampuan Fatimah of Pahang.

Below right
The marriage of Tengku Mahkota Tengku Ismail Petra bin Sultan Yahya Petra of Kelantan (later Sultan Ismail Petra) and Tengku Anis binti Tengku Abdul Hamid of Pattani (later Raja Perempuan Anis of Kelantan), Kota Bharu, March 1969. The ceremony was that of the besanding, or public receiving of felicitation - the akad nikah, religious solemnization of the marriage, took place three months earlier on December 4th, 1968.





Left
King Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah and Queen Bahiyah of Malaysia (Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah and Sultana Bahiyah of Kedah) with Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne at the state banquet hosted by the King in Kuala Lumpur during the state visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip to Malaysia in February 1972.

Bottom
Sultan Ismail Petra and Raja Perempuan Anis of Kelantan about to leave the Istana, Kota Bharu to drive round the town following their installation, March 30th, 1980. Inset, a photograph of the crown of Kelantan.

Opposite
Sultana Zanariah of Johore photographed in the Throne Room of the Istana Besar, Johore Bahru.







Left
King Azlan Muhibuddin Shah
and Queen Bainun of Malaysia
(Sultan Azlan Muhibuddin
Shah and Raja Permaisuri
Bainun of Perak) at the state
banquet at the Istana Negara,
Kuala Lumpur on the night of
their installation, September
18th., 1989.

Left
King Azlan Muhibuddin Shah
and Queen Bainun of Malaysia
(Sultan Azlan Muhibuddin
Shah and Raja Permaisuri
Bainun of Perak) at the state
banquet at the Istana Negara,
Kuala Lumpur on the night of
their installation, September
18th., 1989.



Malaysian royalties attending the state banquet to mark the installation of King Aclan Mubibuddin Shah and Queen Bainun as the ninth King and Queen of Malaysia at the Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur, September 18th, 1989.

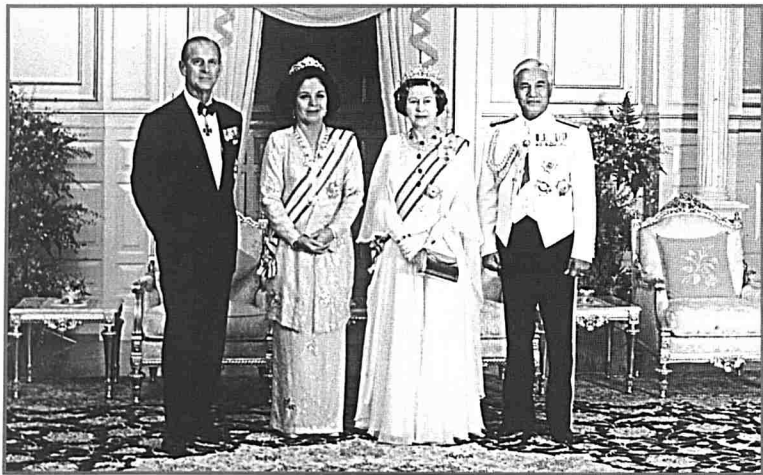


Top left, Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah and Sultana Bahiyah of Kedah, who themselves were the fifth King and Queen from 1970 to 1975; top right, Yang di-Pertuan Besar Ja'afar of Negri Sembilan, the Deputy King (Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong); centre left, Tengku Puan Paduka Putri Tunku Azizah of Pahang; centre right, Raja Perempuan Anis of Kelantan; below left, Raja Muda Raja Nazrin Shah of Perak; and below right, Tengku Makkota Tengku Abdullah of Pahang.



Left
King Azlan Muhibuddin Shah of Malaysia (Sultan Azlan Muhibuddin Shah of Perak) and Queen Elizabeth II photographed during the state banquet at the Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur, October 1989, during Queen Elizabeth's second state visit to Malaysia.

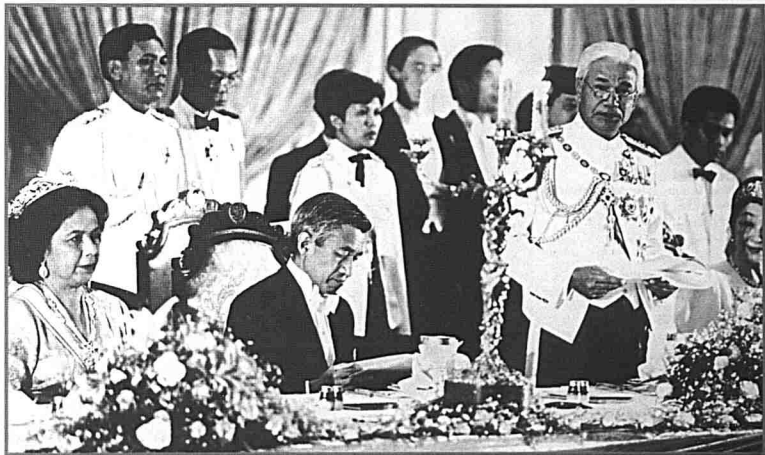
Bottom
King Azlan Muhibuddin Shah and Queen Bainun of Malaysia (Sultan Azlan Muhibuddin Shah and Raja Permaisuri Bainun of Perak) with Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh during the state visit of October 1989.





Left
Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra of Kedah, the first Prime Minister of Malaysia and Queen Elizabeth II at their meeting at the Royal Commonwealth Club, Kuala Lumpur, their last, during Queen Elizabeth's state visit to Malaysia in October 1989.

Bottom
Emperor Akihito of Japan seated between Queen Bainun and King Azlan Mubibuddin Shah of Malaysia (Raja Permaisuri Bainun and Sultan Azlan Mubibuddin Shah of Perak) at the state banquet at the Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur during Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko's state visit to Malaysia, October 1991.





The Kings [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] and Queens [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaya and Malaysia

Kings [Yang di-Pertuan Agong]

Abdul Rahman,
King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaya
[31.8.1957 - 1.4.1960 -
installed at Kuala Lumpur 2.9.1957]
[Yang di-Pertuan Besar Abdul Rahman of
Negri Sembilan]
(24.8.1895 - 1.4.1960) (See Negri Sembilan)



Hisamuddin Alam Shah,
King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaya
[14.4.1960 - 1.9.1960]
[Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah of Selangor]
(13.5.1898 - 1.9.1960) (See Selangor)¹



Putra Jamalullail,
King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaya
[21.9.1960 - 15.9.1963 - installed at
Kuala Lumpur 4.1.1961] and of Malaysia
[16.9.1963 - 20.9.1965]
[Tuanku Syed Raja Putra Jamalullail of Perlis]
(25.11.1920 -) (See Perlis)²



Ismail Nasiruddin Shah,
King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia
[21.9.1965 - 20.9.1970 -
installed at Kuala Lumpur 11.4.1966]
[Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah of Trengganu]
(16.3.1906 - 20.9.1979) (See Trengganu)³



Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah,
King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia
[21.9.1970 - 20.9.1975 -
installed at Kuala Lumpur 20.2.1971]
[Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah
of Kedah]
(28.11.1927 -) (See Kedah)



Queens [Raja Permaisuri Agong]

Kursiah,
Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaya
[31.8.1957 - 13.4.1960 -
installed at Kuala Lumpur 2.9.1957]
[Tunku Ampuan Kursiah of Negri Sembilan]
(16.5.1911 -) (See Negri Sembilan)



Jema'ah,
Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaya
[14.4.1960 - 20.9.1960]
[Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah of Selangor]
(1900 - 8.4.1973) (See Selangor)



Budriah,
Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaya
[21.9.1960 - 15.9.1963 - installed at
Kuala Lumpur 4.1.1961] and of Malaysia
[16.9.1963 - 20.9.1965]
[Raja Perempuan Budriah of Perlis]
(28.3.1924 -) (See Perlis)



Intan Zaharah,
Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaysia
[21.9.1965 - 20.9.1970 -
installed at Kuala Lumpur 11.4.1966]
[Tengku Ampuan Besar Intan Zaharah
of Trengganu]
(13.4.1928 -) (See Trengganu)



Bahiyah,
Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaysia
[21.9.1970 - 20.9.1975 -
installed at Kuala Lumpur 20.2.1971]
[Sultana Bahiyah of Kedah]
(24.8.1930 -) (See Kedah)



Yahya Petra,
King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia
[21.9.1975 – 29.3.1979 –
installed at Kuala Lumpur 28.2.1976]
[Sultan Yahya Petra of Kelantan]
(10.12.1917 – 29.3.1979)(See Kelantan)



Zainab,
Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaysia
[21.9.1975 – 25.4.1979 –
installed at Kuala Lumpur 28.2.1976]
[Raja Perempuan Zainab of Kelantan]
(8.8.1917 – 10.1.1993)(See Kelantan)

Ahmad Shah al-Musta'in Billah,
King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia
[26.4.1979 – 25.4.1984 –
installed at Kuala Lumpur 10.7.1980]
[Sultan Ahmad Shah al-Musta'in Billah
of Pahang]
(24.10.1930 –) (See Pahang)



Afzan,
Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaysia
[26.4.1979 – 25.4.1984 –
installed at Kuala Lumpur 10.7.1980]
[Tengku Ampuan Afzan of Pahang]
(4.12.1933 – 29.6.1988)(See Pahang)

Iskandar,
King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia
[26.4.1984 – 25.4.1989 –
installed at Kuala Lumpur 15.11.1984]
[Sultan Iskandar of Johore]
(8.4.1932 –) (See Johore)



Zariah,
Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaysia
[26.4.1984 – 25.4.1989 –
installed at Kuala Lumpur 15.11.1984]
[Sultana Zariah of Johore]
(5.7.1940 –) (See Johore)

Azlan Muhibuddin Shah,
King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia
[26.4.1989 – 25.4.1994 –
installed at Kuala Lumpur 18.9.1989]
[Sultan Azlan Muhibuddin Shah of Perak]
(19.4.1928 –) (See Perak)*



Bainun,
Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaysia
[26.4.1989 – 25.4.1994 –
installed at Kuala Lumpur 18.9.1989]
[Raja Permaisuri Bainun of Perak]
(7.11.1932 –) (See Perak)

Ja'afar,
King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia
[26.4.1994 –
installed at Kuala Lumpur 22.9.1994]
[Tuanku Ja'afar, Yang di-Pertuan Besar of
Negeri Sembilan]
(19.7.1922 –) (See Negeri Sembilan)



Najihah,
Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaysia
[26.4.1994 –
installed at Kuala Lumpur 22.9.1994]
[Tunku Ampuan Najihah of Negeri Sembilan]
(1.9.1924 –) (See Negeri Sembilan)

1. Not installed as King – he died on the day his installation was due to have taken place.

2. The name of the Kingdom was changed from Malaya to Malaysia on September 16th., 1963, the day on which Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore acceded to it (Singapore subsequently having acceded on August 9th., 1965).

3. Born March 16th., 1906 (21st. Muharram 1324 A.H.), which date is often incorrectly rendered as January 24th., 1907.

4. With the completion of his reign the rotation of the Kingship will have achieved its first cycle.

Johore



Sultan Abu Bakar

**ABU BAKAR,
SULTAN OF JOHORE**
[11.12.1885 - 4.6.1895 - crowned at Johore Bahru 29.7.1886]
(3.2.1833 - 4.6.1895) (See Malacca)¹

- (1) (1870, div.) Cecilia Lange (Zabedah binti Abdullah) (Che Besar Zabedah) (25.11.1849 - 1.6.1936)
- (2) (1870) ————— (Fatimah binti Abdullah)
- [SULTANA FATIMAH - crowned at Johore Bahru 29.7.1886] - 25.2.1891
- (3) (ca. 1880) Khairiah Hanem
- [SULTANA KHATIJAH - crowned at Johore Bahru 28.2.1894] - 1.2.1904



Sultanah Fatimah



Sultanah Khairiah



Sultan Ibrahim



Tengku Ampuan Mariam of Pahang

(1) **IBRAHIM,
SULTAN OF JOHORE**
[4.6.1895 - 8.5.1959 - crowned at Johore Bahru 2.11.1895]
(17.9.1873 - 8.5.1959)

- (1) (5.10.1893) Ungku Maimunah binti Ungku Abdul Majid
- [TUNKU AMPUAN BESAR MAIMUNAH - crowned at Johore Bahru 2.11.1895] (15.11.1867 - 2.12.1909)
- (2) (ca. 1897) Rogayah binti
- [SULTANA ROGAYAH - crowned at Johore Bahru 30.8.1920] (4.9.1880 - 8.3.1926)
- (3) (15.10.1930, div.) Helen Bartholomew (Helen binti Abdullah)
- [SULTANA HELEN - crowned at Johore Bahru 18.11.1931] (21.12.1889 - 13.8.1977)
- (4) (6.11.1940) Marcella Menzi (Lewnah binti Abdullah)
- [SULTANA MARCELLA - crowned at Johore Bahru 17.9.1955] (7.11.1915 - 1.6.1982)

(1) **Tunku Mariam
[TENGKU AMPUAN MARIAM OF PAHANG - installed at Pekan 1914]**
(21.12.1871 - 25.10.1952)¹

- (14.9.1897) Sultan Mahmud Shah of Pahang (Joh 1870 - 19.6.1917) (See Pahang)



Tengku Ampuan Besar Maimunah



Sultanah Rogayah



Sultanah Helen



Sultanah Marcella



Sultan Ismail



Sultanah Aminah



Sultanah Nora

(1) **ISMAIL,
SULTAN OF JOHORE**
[8.5.1959 - 10.5.1981 - crowned at Johore Bahru 10.2.1960]
(28.10.1894 - 10.5.1981)

- (1) (30.8.1920) Ungku Aminah binti Ungku Sri Paduka Benu Mahkota Utama Ungku Ahmad
- [SULTANA AMINAH - crowned at Johore Bahru 10.2.1960] (8.2.1908 - 14.9.1977)
- (2) (13.11.1977) Tengku Nora binti Tengku Panglima Raja Tengku Ahmad of Kelantan
- [SULTANA NORA - crowned at Johore Bahru 28.10.1978] (10.10.1937 -) (See Kelantan)



Sultan Iskandar



Sultanah Zanariah

(1) **ISKANDAR,
SULTAN OF JOHORE**
[10.5.1981 -]²
(8.4.1932 -)

- (1) (5.1.1956, div.) Josephine Treverrow (Khalimah binti Abdullah) (2.12.1934 -)
- (2) (20.8.1961) Tengku Zanariah binti Tengku Panglima Raja Tengku Ahmad of Kelantan
- [SULTANA ZANARIAH] (5.7.1940 -) (See Kelantan)³

- (1) Tunku Mahkota Tunku Ibrahim Ismail (22.11.1958 -)
- (22.9.1982) Raja Zarifah Sofiah binti Sultan Idris al-Mutawakkil Alallah Shah II of Perak (14.8.1959 -)

Tunku Ismail
(30.6.1984 -)



DERMA RAJA (MARONG MAHA WANGSA), MAHARAJA OF KEDAH

MAHARAJA DI-RAJA PUTRA, MAHARAJA OF KEDAH

MAHA DEWA, MAHARAJA OF KEDAH

KERMA DI-RAJA, MAHARAJA OF KEDAH

KERMA, MAHARAJA OF KEDAH

DEWA, MAHARAJA OF KEDAH

DERMA RAJA, MAHARAJA OF KEDAH

MAHA JEWA, MAHARAJA OF KEDAH

MUZAFFAR SHAH I,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[1136 - 21.7.1179] (- 21.7.1179)¹

MU'ADZAM SHAH,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[21.7.1179 - 4.5.1202] (- 4.5.1202)

MOHAMMED SHAH,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[4.5.1202 - 13.1.1237] (- 13.1.1237)

MA'ATHAL SHAH,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[13.1.1237 - 16.10.1280] (- 16.10.1280)

MAHMUD I,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[16.10.1280 - 13.7.1321] (- 13.7.1321)

Tunku Anshah binti Tunku

IBRAHIM,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[13.7.1321 - 28.12.1373] (- 28.12.1373)

Tunku Maia binti Tunku

SULAIMAN I,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[28.12.1373 - 25.7.1423] (- 25.7.142)

ATAULLAH,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[25.7.1423 - 16.1.1473] (- 16.1.1473)

Che Puan (Paduka Bongsa)

MOHAMMED HIWA I,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[16.1.1473 - 6.6.1506] (- 6.6.1506)

Tunku Marani binti Tunku

MAHMUD II,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[6.6.1506 - 6.1.1547] (- 6.1.1547)

Lara San binti

MUZAFFAR SHAH II,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[6.1.1547 - 4.8.1602] (- 4.8.1602)

Tempawan binti

SULAIMAN II,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[4.8.1602 - 1.3.1626] (- 1.3.1626)

Ra'manala binti

RHJALUDDIN,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[1.3.1626 - 4.11.1652] (- 4.11.1652)

Wan Fatimah binti Dato' Maharaja

MAHAYUDDIN MANSUR SHAH,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[4.11.1652 - 5.1.1662] (- 5.1.1662)

Wan Sara binti Dato' Sn Paduka Maha Mantri

ZIAUDDIN AL-MUKARRAM SHAH,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[5.1.1662 - 23.4.1688]
(- 23.4.1688)

Spachendra binti

ATAULLAH MOHAMMED SHAH,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[23.4.1688 - 18.11.1698]
(- 18.11.1698)

Tunku Maheran binti Tunku

ABDULLAH AL-MU'AZZAM SHAH,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[18.11.1698 - 23.9.1706]
(- 23.9.1706)

(1) Wan Mas binti Wan

(1) AHMAD TAJUDDIN HALIM SHAH I,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[23.9.1706 - 5.2.1711]
(- 5.2.1711)

() MOHAMMED TIWA ZAINAL AZILIN MUKARRAM SHAH II,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[5.2.1711 - 7.4.1761]
(- 7.4.1761)

Tunku Putri binti Tunku
[RAJA PERMAISURI PUTRI]

ABDULLAH MUKARRAM SHAH,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[7.4.1761 - 3.9.1797]
(- 3.9.1797)

Wan Kamarah binti Dato' Sri Paduka Raja Laksamana

AHMAD TAJUDDIN HALIM SHAH II,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[3.9.1797 - dep.12.11.1821 - installed at Alor Star 19.9.1804; and 1841 - 7.4.1843]
(ca.1777 - 7.4.1843)

Arshid (Alrashi) binti

ZAINAL RASHID AL-MUKARRAM SHAH I,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[7.4.1843 - 13.3.1854]
(- 13.3.1854)

(1) Wan Maharan binti Dato' Mahasara

(1) AHMAD TAJUDDIN AL-MUKARRAM SHAH III,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[13.3.1854 - 22.6.1879]
(- 22.6.1879)

(1) (1854) Wan Jah binti Luang Nik Zainal Abidin
(2) Wan Hajar binti Dato' Wan Ismail
[Putrika Wan Besar Hajar]
(13.11.1841 - 6.2.1909)

() Tunku Zauddin (Kudin),
Viceroy (Wakil Yam Tuan) of Selangor
[26.6.1868 - 1880],
Regent [Perangka Raja] of Kedah
[1879 - 2.3.1882]
(- 24.5.1909)

(1867) Raja Artah binti Sultan
Abdul Samad of Selangor
(- 6.9.1896)

() Tunku Ashah
[TENGKU PERMAISURI AISHAH OF LANGKAT
- installed at Tanjung Pura 1898]
(- 11.1.1908)

(ca Jan 1898) Sultan Abdul Aziz
Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Langkat
(9.5.1878 - 1.7.1927)



Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah

(1) ZAINAL RASHID AL-MU'ADZAM SHAH II,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[22.6.1879 - 22.9.1881]
(4.9.1857 - 22.9.1881)

(2) ABDUL HAMID HALIM SHAH,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[22.9.1881 - 13.5.1943 -
installed at Alor Star 21.1.1882]
(4.6.1864 - 13.5.1943)

(dn) Sofiah binti Abdullah
(- 22.8.1948)

Tunku Maharan
[TENGKU AMPUAN MAHARUM OF SELANGOR -
installed at Klang 22.10.1903]
(- ca.1908)

(ca.1892) Sultan Ali eddin
Salaman Shah of Selangor
(11.9.1865 - 31.3.1938)

(See Langkat)



Sultan Abdul Halim
Mu'adzam Shah



Sultanah Bahrah



Sultanah Raudzah



Sultanah Asma

BADLISHAH,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[13.5.1943 - 13.7.1958]
(17.3.1894 - 13.7.1958)

(1) (1924) Tunku Sofiah binti Raja Muda Tunku Mahmud of Kedah
(29.4.1910 - 28.2.1935)
(2) (31.10.1935) Tengku Aema binti Sultan
Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah of Trengganu
[SULTANA ASMA]
(25.10.1917 -) (See Trengganu)²

(See Selangor)

(1) ABDUL HALIM MU'ADZAM SHAH,
SULTAN OF KEDAH
[13.7.1958 -
28.11.1927 - installed at Alor Star 20.2.1959]
(9.2.1956) Tunku Bahyah binti Yang di-Pertuan
Besar Abdul Rahman of Negri Sembilan
[SULTANA BAHYAH - installed at Alor Star 20.2.1959]
(24.8.1930 -) (See Negri Sembilan)⁴

(1) Raja Muda Tunku Abdul Malik
(24.9.1929 -)
(19.7.1956) Tengku Raudzah binti Sultan
Haemuddin Alam Shah of Selangor
[Raja Puan Muda Tengku Raudzah]
(29.9.1929 -)

(2) Tunku Temenggong Tunku Annur
(20.6.1929 -)
(22.1.1962; div) Sharifah Saletah binti
Dato' Sri Mahu Wangsa Tan Sri Dato'
Syed Omar Shahabudin
(5.4.1942 -)

Tunku Puan Badliahah
(6.9.1964 -)
(5.2.1987) Wan Zaimah binti Wan Mahmud
(30.7.1964 -)

1. Formerly Detha Raja (Tha Ong Maha Wangsa), Maharaja of Kedah; converted to Islam and took the title of Sultan.
2. The first ever Sultana of Kedah; title altered from Sultana to Tunku Ampuan by Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah 23.2.1959.
3. Deputy King [Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia [21.9.1965 - 20.9.1970]; and King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia [21.9.1970 - 20.9.1975 - installed at Kuala Lumpur 20.2.1971].
4. Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaysia [21.9.1970 - 20.9.1975 - installed at Kuala Lumpur 20.2.1971].
5. Created Raja Muda by Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah 28.11.1981.
6. Created Raja Puan Muda by Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah 28.11.1981.
7. Created Tunku Temenggong by Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah 21.1.1979.



Kelantan

LONG YUNUS,
SULTAN OF KELANTAN
[1766 - 18.7.1795]
(- 15.7.1795)

MUHAMMAD I,
SULTAN OF KELANTAN
[1800 - 26.6.1835 - installed at Kota Saba 1815]
(ca.1742 - 26.6.1835)

Tengku Temenggong Aria
Pahlawan Tengku Long Tan

RAJA BENDAHARA
TENGGU LONG JENAL
[26.6.1835 - 1837]
(- 1837)

Tengku Long Yusof,
Raja of Bukit Panohor

Chik Ku Tuan Nawa (Wan Teh)
(ca.1770) MUHAMMAD,
SULTAN OF KELANTAN
[15.7.1795 - dep.1800]
(- 13.6.1836)
(See Trengganu)

MUHAMMAD II,
SULTAN OF KELANTAN
[26.6.1835 - 1886]
(- 1886)

(1) Tengku Besar (Bato') binti Tengku Long Yusof of Kelantan
[TENGGU PUAN BATO'] (See below)

Tengku Besar (Bato')
[TENGGU PUAN BATO']
Sultan Muhammad II
(- 1886)

(See above)

(1) AHMAD,
SULTAN OF KELANTAN
[1886 - 1889]
(- 1889)

() Tengku Temenggong
Tengku Abdul Ghafar
- of Kelantan

MUHAMMAD III,
SULTAN OF KELANTAN
[1889 - 1890/1]
(- 1890/1)

(1) Sofiah binti -
(2) -

MANSUR,
SULTAN OF KELANTAN
[1890/1 - 8.2.1900]
(- 8.2.1900)

Tengku Petra Semarak
Tengku Idris (Arif)

Tengku Bongsu binti
Tengku - of Kelantan

Tengku Panglima Raja
Tengku Ahmad
(1.9.1908 - 1.8.1989)

(ca.1921) Fatimah binti
Dato' Abdul Hamid
(1916/7 - 21.4.1993)



Sultan Muhammad IV



Sofiah Zainab



Sultan Nora of Johore



Sultan Zanariah of Johore

(1) MUHAMMAD IV,
SULTAN OF KELANTAN
[8.2.1900 - 23.12.1920 - installed at Kota Bharu 22.6.1911]
(- 23.12.1920)

Wan Zainab binti Wan Muhammad Amin
[SULTANA ZAINAB - installed at Kota Bharu 15.2.1916]
(ca.1877 - 1928)

(2) Raja Dewa Tengku Zainal Abidin
(- 1945)

Tengku Besar binti Raja
Besar; Timang of Pattani

Tengku Sri Utama Raja
Tengku Muhammad Petra

(ca.1916) Tengku Maharani Petri
Tengku Kembang Petri
binti Sultan Muhammad IV
of Kelantan
(ca.1895 - 1950)

Tengku Nora
[SULTANA NORA
OF JOHORE -
crowned at Johore
Bahru 28.10.1978]
(10.10.1937 -)

(13.11.1977) Sultan
Ismail of Johore
(28.10.1894 - 10.5.1981)
(See Johore)

Tengku Zanariah
[SULTANA ZANARIAH
OF JOHORE]
(5.7.1940 -)

(20.8.1961) Sultan
Ismail of Johore
(8.4.1932 -)
(See Johore)



Sultan Ismail



Sultan Ibrahim



Raja Perempuan Zainab



Raja Perempuan Zainab



Raja Perempuan Zainab

ISMAIL,
SULTAN OF KELANTAN
[23.12.1920 - 24.5.1944 -
crowned at Kota Bharu 28.4.1921]
(20.8.1889 - 24.5.1944)

IBRAHIM,
SULTAN OF KELANTAN
[24.5.1944 - 9.7.1960 -
crowned at Kota Bharu 31.10.1944]
(9.8.1897 - 9.7.1960)

(1) (1914) Tengku Zainab binti Raja
Dewa Tengku Zainal Abidin of Kelantan
[RAJA PEREMPUNAN ZAINAB -
installed at Kota Bharu 31.10.1944]
(ca.1897 - 28.9.1985) (See below)
(2) (ca.1916) Embong binti Daud
[Che Ampuan Besar Embong]
(1899 - 31.12.1971)

Tengku Zainab
[RAJA PEREMPUNAN ZAINAB -
installed at Kota Bharu 31.10.1944]
(ca.1897 - 28.9.1985)

(1914) Sultan Ibrahim
(9.8.1897 - 9.7.1960) (See above)

Tengku Zainab
[RAJA PEREMPUNAN ZAINAB -
installed at Kota Bharu 17.7.1961]
(8.8.1917 - 10.1.1993)²

(4.6.1939) Sultan Yabta Petra
(10.12.1917 - 29.3.1979)



Sultan Yahya Petra



Raja Perempuan Zainab

(2) **YAHYA PETRA,**
SULTAN OF KELANTAN
[9.7.1960 - 29.3.1979 - crowned at Kota Bharu 17.7.1961]
(10.12.1917 - 29.3.1979)¹

(4.6.1939) Tengku Zainab binti Tengku Sri Utama Raja
Tengku Muhammad Petra of Kelantan
[RAJA PEREMPUAN ZAINAB - installed at Kota Bharu 17.7.1961]
(8.8.1917 - 10.1.1993)(See below)²

(See above)



Sultan Ismail Petra



Raja Perempuan Anis

ISMAIL PETRA,
SULTAN OF KELANTAN
[29.3.1979 - - crowned at Kota Bharu 30.3.1980]
(11.11.1949 -)

(4.12.1968) Tengku Anis binti Tengku Abdul Hamid of Pattani
[RAJA PEREMPUAN ANIS - installed at Kota Bharu 30.3.1980]
(6.1.1949 -)

Tengku Mahkota Tengku Muhammad Faris Petra
(6.10.1969 -)³

1. Deputy King [Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia [21.9.1970 - 20.9.1975]; and King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia [21.9.1975 - 29.3.1979 - installed at Kuala Lumpur 28.2.1976].
2. Queen [Raja Perempuan Agong] of Malaysia [21.9.1975 - 25.4.1979 - installed at Kuala Lumpur 28.2.1976].
3. Created Tengku Mahkota by Sultan Ismail Petra 30.3.1979 - installed at Kota Bharu 6.10.1985.
4. Queen [Raja Perempuan Agong] of Malaysia [26.4.1984 - 25.4.1989 - installed at Kuala Lumpur 15.11.1984].
5. Held the reins of power between 1835 and 1837 although never proclaimed as Sultan.



Negri Sembilan

RAJA MELAWAR,
YANG DI PERTUAN OF SRI MENANTI

[1773 - 1795]

(- 1795)

Seru binti Penghulu Na'Am

Raja Intan
[TUNKU PUAN INTAN]

RAJA HITAM,
YANG DI PERTUAN OF SRI MENANTI

[1795 - 1808]

(- 1808)

Tunku Ngah
[TUNKU PUAN NGAH]

RAJA LENGANG,
YANG DI PERTUAN OF SRI MENANTI

[1808 - 1824]

(- 1824)

RAJA RADIN (NASRUDDIN),
YANG DI PERTUAN OF SRI MENANTI

[1833 - 1861]

(- 1861)

(1) Tunku Intan binti Tunku Alang, Tunku Hassan of Sri Menanti

(2) Tunku Tenoh binti Yang di Pertuan Ahmad Shah (Sabun) of Jelabu

RAJA IMAM,
YANG DI PERTUAN OF SRI MENANTI

[1861 - 1869]

(- 1869)¹³

(1) **ANTAH,**
YANG DI PERTUAN OF SRI MENANTI

[1872 - 22.10.1887]

(- 22.10.1887)

Halimah binti Ugboh [Che Puan Halimah]

(ca. 1842 - 9.9.1933)

(2) Tunku Muda Tunku Chik

(ca. 1835 - 1928)

Tunku Chunda binti Yang

di Pertuan Imam of Sri Menanti

(- July 1917)

MUHAMMAD,
YANG DI PERTUAN OF SRI MENANTI

[22.10.1887 - 29.4.1898]

(- 29.4.1898)

YANG DI PERTUAN BESAR OF NEGRI SEMBILAN

[29.4.1898 - 1.8.1933 - installed at Sri Menanti 7.5.1898]

[25.4.1865 - 1.8.1933]⁴

(1) Tunku Chik binti Tunku

— of Negri Sembilan

[TUNKU PUAN CHIK]

(2) Tunku Halijah binti Tunku Muda Tunku Chik of Negri Sembilan

[TUNKU PUAN HALIJAH]

(- 19.5.1921) (See below)

Tunku Besar Tunku Burhanuddin

(22.9.1878 - 5.7.1961)

(1) (1907) Shantifah Alawiah binti

Syed Mohamed

(1889 - 18.8.1949)

(2) (1911) Halijah binti Omar

(ca. 1884 - 2.10.1968)

Tunku Halijah

[TUNKU PUAN HALIJAH]

(- 19.5.1921)

Yang di Pertuan Besar Muhamad

(25.4.1865 - 1.8.1933)

(See above)



Yang di Pertuan Besar Abdul Rahman



Tunku Ampuan Kurshiah



Tunku Ampuan Kurshiah



Tunku Ampuan Durah



Tunku Ampuan Najihah

(1) **ABDUL RAHMAN,**
YANG DI PERTUAN BESAR OF NEGRI SEMBILAN

[1.8.1933 - 1.4.1960 - installed at Sri Menanti 26.4.1934]

[24.8.1895 - 1.4.1960]⁵

(1) (1919, div.) Dukie Campbell (Maimunah binti Abdullah)

[Che Engku Maimunah] (28.10.1897 - 21.3.1981)

(2) (1920, div.) Tunku Maharani binti Tunku Mambang of Negri Sembilan

(1905 - 5.1.1988)

(3) (21.3.1929) Tunku Kurshiah binti Tunku Besar Tunku Burhanuddin of Negri Sembilan

[TUNKU AMPUAN KURSHIAH - installed at Sri Menanti 21.4.1934]

[16.5.1911 - (See below)]

(1) Tunku Kurshiah

[TUNKU AMPUAN KURSHIAH -

installed at Sri Menanti 21.4.1934]

[16.5.1911 -

(See above)]

(1) Tunku Durah

[TUNKU AMPUAN DURAH -

installed at Sri Menanti 14.4.1961]

[25.6.1922 -

(See above)]

(2) Tunku Najihah

[TUNKU AMPUAN NAJIHAH -

installed at Sri Menanti 8.4.1968]

[1.9.1924 -

(See above)]



Yang di Pertuan Besar Munawir



Tunku Ampuan Durah



Yang di Pertuan Besar 'Araf



Tunku Ampuan Najihah



Sultanah Bahiyah of Kedah

(2) **MUNAWIR,**
YANG DI PERTUAN BESAR OF NEGRI SEMBILAN

[1.4.1960 - 14.4.1967 - installed at Sri Menanti 17.4.1961]

[29.2.1922 - 14.4.1967]

(1.1.1940) Tunku Durah binti Tunku Besar

Tunku Burhanuddin of Negri Sembilan

[TUNKU AMPUAN DURAH - installed at Sri Menanti 14.4.1961]

[25.6.1922 -

(See below)]

(1) **J'A'AFAR,**
YANG DI PERTUAN BESAR OF

NEGRI SEMBILAN

[14.4.1967 -

installed at Sri Menanti 8.4.1968]

[19.7.1922 -

(See below)]

(8.8.1943) Tunku Najihah binti Tunku Besar

Tunku Burhanuddin of Negri Sembilan

[TUNKU AMPUAN NAJIHAH -

installed at Sri Menanti 8.4.1968]

[1.9.1924 -

(See below)]

(1) Tunku Panglima Besar

Tunku Abdullah

[2.5.1925 -

(See below)]

(3) Tunku Bahiyah

[SULTANA BAHYIAH OF KEDAH -

installed at Alor Star 20.2.1959]

[24.8.1930 -

(9.3.1956) Sultan Abdul Halim

Muhammad Shah of Kedah

[28.11.1927 -

(See Kedah)]

Tunku Besar Tunku Muhriz

[14.1.1948 -

(See below)]

Tunku Laksmatun Tunku Napuyuddin

[8.3.1947 -

(See below)]

Tunku Muda Tunku Imran

[21.3.1948 -

(See below)]

1. Of the Royal House of Pagar Rayong; formerly Raja Mahmud.

2. Of the Royal House of Pagar Rayong.

3. Of the Royal House of Pagar Rayong; succeeded by RAJA KERJAN, YANG DI PERTUAN OF SRI MENANTI [1824 - dep.1826], who was in turn succeeded by RAJA LUBOH (SATTI), YANG DI PERTUAN OF SRI MENANTI

[1826 - dep.1830].

4. Recognized as Yang di Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan by Great Britain 29.4.1898.

5. King [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaya [31.8.1957 - 13.4.1960 - installed at Kuala Lumpur 2.9.1957].

6. Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaya [13.4.1960 - 14.4.1967 - installed at Kuala Lumpur 2.9.1957]; following the death of her husband she received the title Tunku Puan Besar (of Malaya), by which title she is now known.

7. Created Tunku Besar (of Sri Menanti) by Yang di Pertuan Besar Munawir 7.7.1961.

8. Deputi Yang [Timbalan Yang di Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia [26.4.1979 - 25.4.1984; and 26.4.1989 -

].

9. Created Tunku Laksmatun (of Sri Menanti) by Yang di Pertuan Besar Ja'afar 16.7.1967.

10. Created Tunku Muda (of Seremban) by Yang di Pertuan Besar Ja'afar 19.7.1977.

11. Created Tunku Panglima Besar by Yang di Pertuan Besar Munawir 7.7.1961.

12. Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaysia [21.9.1979 - 20.9.1979 - installed at Kuala Lumpur 20.2.1971].

13. Following his death there was an interregnum until the accession of Yang di Pertuan Antah in 1872.



Pahang



**AHMAD AL-MU'ADZAM SHAH,
SULTAN OF PAHANG**
[6.8.1882 – 9.5.1914 – installed at Pekan 1882]
(23.4.1836 – 9.5.1914) (See Malacca)

- (1) Wan Feimah binti Tun Muhammed (Engku Tanjung)
[TENGKU AMPUAN FATIMAH – installed at Pekan 1882]
(– 22.3.1929)²
- (2) Ungku Pah binti Darak Temenggong Tun Ibrahim (Dang Ronggik)
- (3) Kenema binti —————
- (4) ————— (Zubadah binti Abdallah)
- (5) Fatimah binti Taib (– 22.12.1975)



Sultan Mahmud Shah



Tengku Ampuan Marim



Tengku Ampuan Besar Mariam of Trengganu

**(2) MAHMUD SHAH,
SULTAN OF PAHANG**
[9.5.1914 – 19.6.1917 – installed at Pekan 1914]
(July 1870 – 19.6.1917)

- (14.9.1897) Tunku Mariani binti Sultan Abu Bakar of Johore
[TENGKU AMPUAN MARIAM – installed at Pekan 1914]
(21.12.1871 – 25.10.1952) (See Johore)¹

**(3) ABDULLAH AL-MUTASSIM BILLAH,
SULTAN OF PAHANG**
[19.6.1917 – 22.6.1932 – installed at Pekan 17.5.1919]
(– 22.6.1932)

- Kalsom binti Tun Yusoffiah (1886/7 – 27.8.1977)

**(5) Tengku Panglima Perang
Tengku Muhammad**
(ca 1901 – 8.1.1957)

- (ca 1928) Tengku Ni Kemaz Tengku Mustik
- Ashah binti Tengku Mustapha of Trengganu (1902 – 30.8.1988)

**(4) Tengku Manan
[TENGKU AMPUAN BESAR MARIAM OF
TRENGGANU – installed at Kuala Trengganu 3.3.1921]
1889 – 12.12.1975)¹⁰**

- (1913) Sultan Safaman Badrul Alam Shah of Trengganu
(? 12.1895 – 25.9.1942)



Sultan Abu Bakar of Johore
in Mu'adzam Shah



Tengku Ampuan Fatimah



Tengku Ampuan Manan

**ABU BAKAR R'AYATUDDIN
AL-MU'ADZAM SHAH,
SULTAN OF PAHANG**
[23.6.1932 – 5.5.1974 – installed at Pekan 28.5.1933]
(29.5.1904 – 5.5.1974)

- (23.5.1926) Raja Faimah binti Sultan Iskandar Shah of Perak
[TENGKU AMPUAN FATIMAH – installed at Pekan 28.5.1933]
(1910 – 23.6.1988) (See Perak)¹

**Tengku Afzan
[TENGKU AMPUAN AFZAN – installed at Pekan 8.5.1975]
(4.12.1933 – 29.6.1988)⁶**

- (24.1.1954) Sultan Ahmad Shah al-Musta'in Billah
(24.10.1930 –)

(See Trengganu)



Sultan Ahmad Shah al-Musta'in Billah



Tengku Ampuan Afzan



Sultana Kalsom



Tengku Ampuan Besar Anwar Jamil of Trengganu

**AHMAD SHAH AL-MUSTA'IN BILLAH,
SULTAN OF PAHANG**
[5.5.1974 – – installed at Pekan 8.5.1975]
(24.10.1930 –)⁵

- (1) (24.4.1954) Tengku Afzan binti Tengku Panglima Perang Tengku Muhammad of Pahang
[TENGKU AMPUAN AFZAN – installed at Pekan 8.5.1975]
(4.12.1933 – 29.6.1988) (See below)⁶
- (2) (14.3.1991) Azizah ————— (Kalsom binti Abdullah)
[SULTANA KALSOAM]
(12.9.1951 –)⁷

- (1) Tengku Mahkota Tengku Abdullah
(30.7.1959 –)⁷

- (6.3.1986) Paduka Putri Tunku Anzrah binti Sultan Iskandar of Johore
[Tengku Puan Paduka Putri Tunku Azizah]
(5.8.1960 –)⁸

**Tengku Sri Nila Utama Tengku Aiman Jamil
[TENGKU AMPUAN BESAR
AINON JAMIL OF TRENGGANU]
(3.6.1927 –)⁹**

- (3.6.1943, dn) Sultan Ali of Trengganu
(24.1.1915 –) (See Trengganu)

(See above)

- 1 Formerly Bendahara Sewa Raja Tun Mutahir – for his ancestry see Appendix – the Sultanate of Malacca and its Heirs, assumed the title of Sultan of Pahang 6.8.1882 at the suggestion of Maharajah (later Sultan) Abu Bakar of Johore, the way having been made clear for his doing by the ceding of sovereignty rights to the Sultanate of Johore by Sultan Ali Iskandar Shah of Singapore on 10.3.1855 and the subsequent death of the latter on 21.6.1877 (recognised by Great Britain 5.12.1887)
- 2 Title shared from Tengku Ampuan to Tengku Ampuan Tua by Sultan Mahmud Shah 1914.
- 3 Title altered from Tengku Ampuan to Tengku Ampuan Besar by Sultan Abdullah al-Mustamin Billah 1917.
- 4 Title altered from Tengku Ampuan to Tengku Ampuan Besar by Sultan Ahmad Shah al-Musta'in Billah 1974.
- 5 Depuay King [Timbalan Yang di Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia [21.9.1975 – 25.4.1979], and King [Yang di Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia [26.4.1979 – 25.4.1984 – installed at Kuala Lumpur 10.7.1980].
- 6 Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaysia [26.4.1979 – 25.4.1984 – installed at Kuala Lumpur 10.7.1980].
- 7 Created Tengku Mahkota by Sultan Ahmad Shah al-Musta'in Billah 1.7.1975 – installed at Pekan 23.10.1977.
- 8 Created Tengku Puan by Sultan Ahmad Shah al-Musta'in Billah 1986.
- 9 Created Tengku Sri Nila Utama by Sultan Ahmad Shah al-Musta'in Billah 24.10.1976.
- 10 Title altered from Tengku Ampuan Besar to Tengku Ampuan by Sultan Ali of Trengganu 1943.



Perak

MUZAFFAR SHAH I,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1528 - 1549]
(- 1549)(See Malacca)¹

Tun Terang binti Tun Ali

MANSUR SHAH I,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1549 - 1577]
(- 1577)

AHMAD TAJUDDIN SHAH,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1577 - 1584]
(- 1584)

Raja Kecil Lasa Raja Inu

TAJUL ARIFFIN,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1584 - 1594]
(- 1594)

MUKADDAM SHAH,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1603 - dep.1619]

MAHMUD SHAH I,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1607 - 1630]
(- 1630)

Raja - (F)
Raja - binti Raja - of Aceh

SALEHUDDIN,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1630 - 1636]
(- 1636)

Raja - (F)
Raja Abdullah bin Sultan Ahmad Shah of Pahang

ALAUDDIN SHAH,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1594 - 1603]
(- 1603)

MANSUR SHAH II,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1619 - dep.1627]

Raja - (F)
MUZAFFAR SHAH II,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1606 - 1653]
(- 1653)²

Yang di Permaisuri Mada Raja Mansur

MAHMUD ISKANDAR SHAH,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1653 - 1720]
(- 1720)

ALAUDDIN MUGHAYAT SHAH,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1720 - 1728]
(- 1728)

MUZAFFAR SHAH III,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1728 - 1752]
(- 1752)

MOHAMMAD SHAH,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1752 - 1752]
(- 1752)

Raja Budak Razul
[RAJA PEREMPUNAN BUDAK RAZUL - installed at Indra Sakti 1756]
-
Sultan Iskandar DzulKarnain
(- 1765)(See below)

ISKANDAR DZULKARNAIN,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1752 - 1765 - installed at Indra Sakti 1756]
(- 1765)

MAHMUD SHAH II,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1765 - 1773]
(- 1773)

ALAUDDIN MANSUR SHAH,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1773 - 1786]
(- 1786)

AHMADDIN SHAH,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1786 - 1806]
(- 1806)

Raja Budak Razul binti Sultan Muza'far Shah III of Perak
[RAJA PEREMPUNAN BUDAK RAZUL - installed at Indra Sakti 1756]
(See above)

- (1) Puteh binti Laksmanni Toh Kuala Bidor [Toh Duan Puteh]
- (2) Raja Tengah Bongsu binti Sultan Muza'far Shah III of Perak
- (3) Sri Nayan (Sapiah) binti Toh Imam Malik al-Amin
- (4) Semah binti

(1) **ABDUL MALEK MANSUR SHAH,**
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1806 - 1825]
(- 1825)

Raja Hinam binti Raja Bendahara Raja Inu of Perak

(2) Raja Inu

Raja Mas Irang binti Raja Irang of Perak

(3) Raja Kecil Besar Raja Abdul Rahman

Halmah binti

(4) Raja Mandak

Raja Syed Hitam bin Raja Syed of Saik

ABDULLAH MU'AZZAM SHAH,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1825 - 20.12.1830]
(- 20.12.1830)

Raja Kecil Tengah Raja Ahmad (Sultan Muda)
-
Raja Long binti Raja - of Perak [Duan Bongsu]

SHAHABUDDIN RIAYAT SHAH,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[20.12.1830 - 1851]
(- 1851)

Raja Nurtidah Selamat binti Raja - of Perak
[RAJA PEREMPUNAN NUTTIDAH SELAMAT]

ABDULLAH MOHAMMAD SHAH I,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1851 - 1857]
(- 1857)

Raja Ngah Aminah binti Raja Cik of Perak
[RAJA PEREMPUNAN NGAH AMINAH]

ISMAIL MU'ABIDDIN RIAYAT SHAH,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[28.6.1871 - dep.20.1.1874 - installed at Kuala Kangsar 28.6.1871]
(- 4.4.1889)

YUSSUF SHARIFUDDIN MUZAFFAR SHAH,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[7.10.1886 - 26.7.1887 - installed at Kuala Kangsar 11.5.1887]
(- 26.7.1887)³

Raja Teh Sharifah binti Syed Hasan of Perak
[RAJA PEREMPUNAN TEH SHARIFAH]
(- 28.9.1893)

Raja North Anah
[RAJA PEREMPUNAN NUTEH AISHAH - installed at Kuala Kangsar 5.4.1889]
(ca.1860 - Oct.1920)

(1878) Sultan Edris Murshid al-Azzam Shah I (19.6.1849 - 14.1.1916)

(See above)

JAFAR MU'AZZAM SHAH,
SULTAN OF PERAK
[1857 - 20.3.1865]
(- 20.3.1865)



Sultan Iskandar DzulKarnain



Raja Mas Irang



Raja Perempuan Teh Uthi Manda

Raja Bendahara Raja Alang Iskandar - 1849
-
Ken Uda Sari binti Panglima Kilan Abdul Rahman

ABDULLAH MOHAMMAD SHAH II, SULTAN OF PERAK
 [20.1.1874 - d. 1876]
 (ca.1842 - 22.12.1922)

Wan Norsiah binti Wan



Tengku Permaisuri Khalidah of Deli
Raja Khalidah [TENGGU PERMAISURI KHALIDJAH OF DELI]
 installed at Medan 10.2.1925
 (ca.1888 - 10.11.1960)

25.10.1906 Sultan Amaluddin Sam Perkas Alam Shah II of Deli
 (7.3.1877 - 4.10.1945 (See Deli))

Raja Muda Raja Muta - 12.3.1906)

Amnah binti Sheikh Muhammad Taib [Che Puan Besar Amnah] - 7.5.1939)



Sultan Abdul Aziz al-Mutassimillah Shah
ABDUL AZIZ AL-MUTASIMILLAH SHAH, SULTAN OF PERAK
 [14.10.1938 - 29.3.1948 - installed at Kuala Kangsar 4.3.1939] (14.11.1887 - 29.3.1948)

[1911] Raja Hadisah binti Sultan Idris Murshid al-Azzam Shah I of Perak
[RAJA PEREMPUN HADIDJAH]
 installed at Kuala Kangsar 6.3.1939
 (23.3.1895 - 1.10.1939 (See below))

Raja Kulop Mohammad

Raja Sofiah binti Raja Ibrahim of Perak



Raja Puteh Kelsome
[RAJA PEREMPUN PUTEH KELSOME]
 installed at Kuala Kangsar 1920
 (1900/1 - 9.5.1972)

[1920] Sultan Iskandar Shah
 (1880/1 - 14.10.1938)

(See below)

IDRIS MURSHID AL-AZZAM SHAH I, SULTAN OF PERAK
 [26.7.1887 - 14.1.1916 - installed at Kuala Kangsar 5.4.1889] (19.6.1849 - 14.1.1916)

1. Ngah Manah binti [Toh Puan Besar Manah] - 4.2.1921;
2. [1878] Raja Nuteh Anshah binti Sultan Yusuff Sharbuddin Marjafah Shah of Perak
[RAJA PEREMPUN NUTEH AISHAH]
 installed at Kuala Kangsar 5.4.1889
 (ca.1860 - Oct. 1920 (See below))
3. Uteh Mariah binti Sulaiman
[RAJA PERMAISURI TUA UTEH MARIAH]
 - 26.2.1924)



Raja Perempuan Nuteh Aishah

(See below)



Sultan Iskandar Shah



Raja Perempuan Puteh Kelsome



Raja Perempuan Hadidjah



Tengku Ampuan Fatimah
 (Dahulu Raja of Selangor)

[1] Raja Abdul Hamid (ca.1869 - 23.1.1897)
 Halimah binti Mar Saman

[2] **ABDUL JALIL NASRUDDIN MAKHITARAM SHAH, SULTAN OF PERAK**
 [14.1.1916 - 26.10.1918 - installed at Kuala Kangsar 7.9.1916] (- 26.10.1918)

Yong Sofia binti
[RAJA PERMAISURI YONG SOFIA]
 installed at Kuala Kangsar 7.9.1916
 (- 19.10.1916)

[1] **ISKANDAR SHAH, SULTAN OF PERAK**
 [26.10.1918 - 14.10.1938 - installed at Kuala Kangsar 10.4.1919] (1890/1 - 14.10.1938)

1. Tengku Nong Fatimah binti Sultan Ahmad al-Mu'adzam Shah of Pahang (ca.1913)
2. [1920] Raja Puteh Kelsome binti Raja Kulop Mohammad of Perak
[RAJA PEREMPUN PUTEH KELSOME]
 installed at Kuala Kangsar 1920
 (1900/1 - 9.5.1972 (See above))

[3] Raja Kechil Selangor Raja Harau al-Rasid (ca.1943)
 Rahnimah binti (ca.1920)

[4] Raja Hadisah
[RAJA PEREMPUN HADIDJAH]
 installed at Kuala Kangsar 6.3.1939
 (3.3.1895 - 1.10.1938)

[1911] Sultan Abdul Aziz al-Mutassimillah Shah
 (14.11.1887 - 29.3.1948 (See above))

[5] Raja Fatimah
[TENGGU AMPUAN FATIMAH PADUKA SURI OF SELANGOR]
 installed at Klang 11.1.1922
 (ca.1899 - 8.4.1983)

(Sept 1921) Sultan Ala'uddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor
 (13.9.1865 - 31.3.1938 (See Selangor))



Raja Perempuan Ta'ayah



Sultan Idris al-Mutawakkil Alallah Shah II



Raja Perempuan Mazwin



Tengku Ampuan Fatimah of Pahang

Raja Ta'ayah
[RAJA PEREMPUN TA'AYAH]
 installed at Kuala Kangsar 17.4.1949
 (1892 - 18.2.1962)

[21.3.1912] Sultan Yusuff Izzuddin Shah
 (15.1.1890 - 4.1.1963) (See below)

[2] **IDRIS AL-MUTAWAKKIL ALALLAH SHAH II, SULTAN OF PERAK**
 [4.1.1963 - 31.1.1984 - installed at Kuala Kangsar 26.10.1963] (12.8.1924 - 31.1.1984)

[12.8.1943] Raja Mazwin binti Raja Arif Shah of Perak
[RAJA PEREMPUN MAZWIN]
 installed at Kuala Kangsar 27.10.1963
 (1.3.1929 - (See below))

[1] Raja Fatimah
[TENGGU AMPUAN FATIMAH OF PAHANG]
 installed at Pekan 28.5.1933
 (1910 - 23.6.1988)

[23.5.1926] Sultan Abu Bakar R'ayyatuddin al-Mu'adzam Shah of Pahang
 (29.5.1904 - 5.5.1974)

(See Pahang)



Tengku Ampuan Khalidah of Deli



Sultan Yusuff Izzuddin Shah



Raja Perempuan Ta'ayah



Tengku Ampuan Zabdedah of Selangor

Raja Arif Shah (Sept. 1906 - 25.1.1975)
 Azizah binti Abdullah (1906 - 2.4.1993)



Raja Norhidayah

[TENGGU AMPUAN NORSHIDAH OF DELI]
 installed at Medan 7.10.1945
 (1914 - 13.9.1978)

[11.4.1935] Sultan Osman al-Sani Perkas Alam Shah II of Deli
 (20.8.1900 - 5.6.1967) (See Deli)

YUSSUF IZZUDDIN SHAH, SULTAN OF PERAK
 [29.3.1948 - 4.1.1963 - installed at Kuala Kangsar 16.4.1949] (15.1.1890 - 4.1.1963)

- (1) [21.3.1912] Raja Ta'ayah binti Raja Abdul Hamid of Perak
[RAJA PEREMPUN TA'AYAH]
 installed at Kuala Kangsar 17.4.1949
 (1892 - 18.2.1962 (See above))
- (2) (ca.1925; div.) Khatijah binti Toh Indra Wangsa Ahmad [Toh Puan Besar Kharijah] (1906 - 6.7.1992)
- (3) (ca.1954; div.) Noorjan binti Mohammed Noor
[TENGGU PERMAISURI NORIZAN]
 (1927 - 15.5.1992)

Raja Zabdedah
[TENGGU AMPUAN ZABDEDAH OF SELANGOR]
 installed at Klang 1910
 (- 17.10.1918)

(May 1910) Sultan Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor
 (11.9.1865 - 31.3.1938)
 (See Selangor)



Raja Perempuan Mazwin

[12.8.1943] Sultan Idris al-Mutawakkil Alallah Shah II
 (12.8.1924 - 31.1.1984) (See above)



Sultan Azlan Muhibuddin Shah



Raja Permaisuri Bainun

(2). **AZLAN MUHIBUDDIN SHAH,**
SULTAN OF PERAK
 [31.1.1984 -]³
 (19.4.1928 -)
 (9.12.1955) Bainun binti Mohamad Ali
[RAJA PERMAISURI BAINUN -
installed at Kuala Kangsar 9.12.1985]
 (7.11.1932 -)⁴

Raja Muda Raja Nazrin Shah
 (27.11.1956 -)⁵

1. For his ancestry see Appendix - the Sultanate of Malacca and its Heirs.
2. Formerly Raja Sulong of Sak.
3. Deputy King [Tumbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia [26.4.1984 - 25.4.1989]; and King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia [26.4.1989 -] - installed at Kuala Lumpur 18.9.1989).
4. Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaysia [26.4.1989 -] - installed at Kuala Lumpur 18.9.1989).
5. Created Raja Muda by Sultan Azlan Muhibuddin Shah 15.4.1987.
6. Title altered from: Tengku Ampuan to Tengku Ampuan Besar by Sultan Ahmad Shah al-Musta'in Billah of Pahang 1974.
7. Regent of Perak (following the deposition of Sultan Abdulillah Mohammad Shah II) from March 1877 till 7.10.1886, when he acceded as Sultan.



Perlis

HUSSAIN JAMALULLAIL,
RAJA OF PERLIS
[15.1.1845 - 22.11.1873]
(10.4.1805 - 22.11.1873)

Wan Sofah binti Dato' Awang Wan Mohammad Arshad

AHMAD JAMALULLAIL,
RAJA OF PERLIS
[22.11.1873 - 14.4.1897]
(3.5.1825 - 14.4.1897)

Sharifah Seha binti Syed Mohammad al Hadad

Syed Alau
(1.6.1844 - 1865)

Wan Tam binti Dato' Wan Ismail

SOFI JAMALULLAIL,
RAJA OF PERLIS
[14.4.1897 - 30.12.1904]
(10.9.1862 - 30.12.1904)

(1) Wan Sa'adah binti Wan
(2) Samsiah binti Lebai Mat Amin



Raja Alau Jamalullail

(1) ALWI JAMALULLAIL,
RAJA OF PERLIS
[30.12.1904 - 1.2.1943]
(13.4.1881 - 1.2.1943)

(2) Raja Muda Syed Mahmud
(- 9.1.1920)

Maimunah binti Mohammad Sa'ad

(2) HAMZAH JAMALULLAIL,
RAJA OF PERLIS
[1.2.1943 - dep.4.12.1945]
(- 20.2.1958)

Raja Muda Syed Hassan
(- 18.10.1935)

Wan Teh binti Wan Endut
(- 27.12.1952)



Tuanku Syed Raja Putra Jamalullail



Raja Perempuan Budriah

TUANKU SYED PUTRA JAMALULLAIL,
RAJA OF PERLIS
[4.12.1945 - installed at Arau 12.3.1949]
(25.11.1920 -)²

(7.4.1941) Tengku Budriah binti Tengku Ismail of Kelantan
[RAJA PEREMPUAN BUDRIAH - installed at Arau 12.3.1949]
(28.3.1924 -)³

Raja Muda Syed Sirajuddin
(16.5.1943 -)⁴

(16.2.1967) Tengku Fauziah binti Tengku Abdul Rashid of Trengganu
[Raja Puan Muda Tengku Fauziah]
(6.6.1946 -)⁵

Syed Faizuddin Putra
(30.12.1967 -)⁶

1. Formerly Syed Hussain bin Syed Harun Jamalullail; Penghulu of Arau (from 1825); son of Syed Harun bin Syed Ahmad Jamalullail, Penghulu of Arau (died 1825).
2. Deputy King [Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaya [14.4.1960 - 20.9.1960]; and King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaya [21.9.1960 - 15.9.1963 - installed at Kuala Lumpur 4.1.1961] and of Malaysia [16.9.1963 - 20.9.1966]; the longest reigns of the Malaysian monarchs and the longest reigning monarch in the world (though not of an independent sovereign state).
3. The first ever Raja Perempuan of Perlis, Queen [Raja Peministri Agong] of Malaya [21.9.1960 - 15.9.1963 - installed at Kuala Lumpur 4.1.1961] and of Malaysia [16.9.1963 - 20.9.1966].
4. Created Raja Muda by Tuanku Syed Raja Putra Jamalullail 1961.
5. Created Raja Puan Muda by Tuanku Syed Raja Putra Jamalullail 30.4.1968.



Selangor

SALEHUDDIN SHAH,
SULTAN OF SELANGOR
[1743 - Sept.1782 - installed at Kota Lumut 1766]
(1705 - Sept.1782)¹

Engku Puan binti Opu Klana Iya Putra
Yang di-Pertuan Mada Daeng Marawah

IBRAHIM SHAH,
SULTAN OF SELANGOR
[Sept.1782 - 27.10.1826]
(ca.1736 - 27.10.1826)

- (1) Haliah binti Dato' Maharaja Lela Hussein
- (2) Saimah binti

(1) **MUHAMMAD SHAH,**
SULTAN OF SELANGOR
[27.10.1826 - 6.1.1857]
(1772 - 6.1.1857)
Raja Basik binti Arong To Moyong
[**TENGGU PUAN BASIK**]
(ca.1795 - 1867)

(2) Tengku Panglima Besar Raja Abdullah
Lipah binti



Sultan Abdul Samad

ABDUL SAMAD,
SULTAN OF SELANGOR
[6.1.1857 - 6.2.1898]
(1804/5 - 6.2.1898)

(ca.1840, div.) Raja Tipah (Anjang) binti Sultan Muhammad Shah of Selangor

Raja Muda Raja Mansa
(1841 - 7.7.1884)

Teh Rahmah binti (fl. 1889)



Sultan Ala'uddin Sulaiman Shah

ALA'EDDIN SULAIMAN SHAH,
SULTAN OF SELANGOR
[6.2.1898 - 31.3.1938 - crowned at Klang 22.10.1903]
(11.9.1865 - 31.3.1938)

(1) (ca.1892) Tunku Maharum binti Tunku Zaaudim (Kudin) of Kelah
[**TENGGU AMPUAN MAHARUM** - installed at Klang 22.10.1903]
(ca.1908)(See Kelah)

(2) (ca.1895) Hasnah (Amnah) binti Pulong [Che Hasnah]

(3) (May 1910) Raja Zabeedah binti Sultan Abdul Jalil Naruddin Makhtaram Shah of Perak
[**TENGGU AMPUAN ZABEDAHA** - installed at Klang 1910]
17.10.1918 (See Perak)

(4) (ca.1913) Maimun binti Abdillah
[Che Anjong Negara Maimun] (ca.1900 - 22.2.1972)

(5) (Sept.1921) Raja Fatimah binti Sultan Idris Murshid al Azzam Shah I of Perak
[**TENGGU AMPUAN FATIMAH PADUKA SURI** - installed at Klang 11.1.1922]
(ca.1899 - 8.4.1983)(See Perak)



Tengku Anjong Zabeedah



Tengku Ampuan Fatimah Paduka Suri



Sultan Musa Ghiathuddin Ri'ayah Shah



Tengku Permaisuri Mastura



Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah



Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah



Tengku Permaisuri Zaharah of Langkat



Tengku Ampuan Raihani of Brunei

(1) **MUSA GHIATHUDDIN RI'AYAH SHAH,**
SULTAN OF SELANGOR
[15.1.1942 - dep.14.9.1945 - crowned at Klang 4.11.1943]
(9.2.1893 - 8.11.1955)

(1913) Sharifah Mastura binti Syed Muhammad Shahabuddin
[**TENGGU PERMAISURI MASTURA** -
installed at Klang 4.11.1943]
(ca.1897 - 31.7.1959)

(2) **HISAMUDDIN ALAM SHAH,**
SULTAN OF SELANGOR
[31.3.1938 - dep.15.1.1942 - crowned at Klang 26.1.1939;
and 14.9.1945 - 1.9.1960]
(13.5.1898 - 1.9.1960)²

- (1). (1920) Raja Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad of Selangor
[**TENGGU AMPUAN JEMA'AH** - installed at Klang 26.1.1939]
(1900 - 8.4.1973)³
- (2). (1927) Kalsom binti Mahmud [Che Kalsom]
(ca.1913 - 6.5.1990)

(1) Tengku Zaharah
[**TENGGU PERMAISURI ZAHARAH OF LANGKAT** - installed
at Tanjung Pura 1919/20]
(18.2.1899 - 18.1.1982)

(Dec.1919) Sultan Abdul Aziz Abdul
Jalil Rahmat Shah of Langkat
(9.5.1878 - 1.7.1927)

(4) Tengku Raihani
[**TENGGU AMPUAN RAIHANI OF BRUNEI** -
installed at Bandar Brunei 17.3.1940]
(11.10.1911 - 22.9.1993)

(30.4.1934) Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin
Akhazil Khairi Waddin of Brunei
(2.9.1913 - 6.6.1950)(See Brunei)



Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah



Tengku Ampuan Rahmah



Tengku Ampuan Besar Bariah of Trengganu

(1) SALAHUDDIN ABDUL AZIZ SHAH,
SULTAN OF SELANGOR
[1.9.1960 – crowned at Klang 28.6.1961]
(8.3.1926 –)

(1) (1943, dn.) Raja Nor Saïdatul Husna binti
Raja Bendahara Tengku Badar Shah of Selangor
(1922 –)

(2) (10.3.1956) Tengku Rahmah binti Sultan Abdul Aziz
Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Langkat

[TENGKU AMPUAN RAHIMAH – installed at Klang 28.6.1961]
(4.8.1927 – 27.6.1992) (See Langkat)

(2) Tengku Bariah
[TENGKU AMPUAN BESAR BARIAH OF TRENGGANU –
installed at Kuala Trengganu 21.3.1981]
(31.8.1933 –)

(22.3.1951) Sultan Mahmud al Mukrafi Billah Shah of Trengganu
(29.4.1930 –) (See Trengganu)

(See Langkat)

(1) Raja Muda Tengku Idris Shah
(24.12.1945 –)¹

(1.12.1988) Lisa Davi (Nurisa binti Abdullah)
[Che Puan Nurisa]
(7.12.1959 –)

Tengku Amir
(12.12.1990 –)

¹ Formerly Raja Luma, son of Opu Daing Chellak (Fah), second Yang di-Pertuan Muda at Riau and younger brother of Raja Haj, fourth Yang di-Pertuan Muda at Riau, declared himself independent of Johore and was presented with a *nabat* (royal orchestra) and other regalia by Sultan Mahmud Shah II of Perak, on January 8th, 1758; he signed a treaty with Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah I of Johore acknowledging him as his suzerain

² Deputy King [Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaya [31.8.1957 – 13.4.1960]; and King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaya [13.4.1960 – 1.9.1960].

³ Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaya [14.4.1960 – 20.9.1960].

⁴ Created Raja Muda by Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah 3.9.1960 – installed at Klang 14.3.1970



Trengganu

**ZAINAL ABIDIN I,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU**
[1702 - 24.5.1733]
(1678/9 - 24.5.1733)(See Malacca)¹
Nang Rogayah binti Nakhshar Abdullah
[PUAN BESAR ROGAYAH]

**MANSUR SHAH I,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU**
[24.5.1733 - 25.1.1793 - installed at Kuala Trengganu 26.2.1741]
(1710/1 - 25.1.1793)

(10.4.1739) Raja Bulang (Bakul) binti Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah I of Johore

**ZAINAL ABIDIN II,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU**
[25.1.1793 - 1812]
(ca.1748 - 1812)

(1) Tun Zaimah binti Bendahara Paduka Raja Tun Hussein
[PUAN BESAR ZAINAB] (- 23.5.1796)
(2) Tun _____ binti Bendahara Paduka Raja Tun Hussein
[PUAN MUDA]

Muhammad,
Sultan of Kelantan
[15.7.1765 - dep.1800]
(- 13.6.1836)

(ca.1770) Cik Ku Tuan Nawa (Wan Teh)
binti Sultan Long Yunus of Kelantan (See Kelantan)

(1) **AHMAD SHAH I,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU**
[1812 - 4.7.1830]
(- 4.7.1830)

(1) Tengku Puan binti Tengku _____ of Lingga
(2) Hajah binti Abdullah
[PUAN BESAR HAJAR]

(1) **ABDUL RAHMAN SHAH,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU**
[4.7.1830 - 2.1.1831]
(- 2.1.1831)

(2) **MANSUR SHAH II,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU**
[1.2.1831 - 8.3.1837]
(- 8.3.1837)¹⁰

**MUHAMMAD SHAH I,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU**
[8.3.1837 - dep. 4.11.1839]
(1820/1 - 9.6.1840)

(1) **DAUD,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU**
[2.1.1831 - 31.1.1831]
(- 31.1.1831)

(2) **OMAR,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU**
[1.2.1831 - 13.5.1876]
(1805/6 - 13.5.1876)¹²

(2) Yang di Pertuan Muda Tengku Mahmud (- 1864)
Tengku Neng binti Tengku Ismail of Trengganu

(1) Tengku Kelsom (Lebar)
[TENGKU BESAR PEREMPUMAN
KELSOM OF LINGGA] (fl. 1862)
(1822) Sultan Mohammed Muazzam Shah of Lingga
(1803 - 20.7.1841)

Tengku Panglima Besar Tengku Mahmat

**AHMAD MUAZZAM SHAH II,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU**
[13.5.1876 - 18.12.1881]
(1839/40 - 18.12.1881)

(See Lingga)

(1852) Tengku Kelsom binti Sultan Mohammed Muazzam Shah of Lingga
[TENGKU AMPUAN BESAR KELSOM]
(- 15.3.1882 (See Lingga))



Sultan Ahmad Muazzam Shah II

**ZAINAL ABIDIN MUAZZAM SHAH III,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU**
[18.12.1881 - 25.11.1918]
(23.4.1865 - 25.11.1918)

(1) Kelsom binti Daud (- 12.2.1936)
(2) Ashah binti Ismail (- ca.1934)
(3) Marnunah binti Abdullah (- ca.1918)

Tengku Prabu
[SULTANA PRABU OF SINGAPORE] (fl.1835)

(ca.1824) Sultan Hussein Mohammed Shah of Singapore
(1776/7 - 5.9.1835)

(See Singapore)



Sultan Mohammed Muazzam Shah II



Sultanah Ashah



Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah



Tengku Ismail bin Marican



Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah



Tengku Ampuan Besar Intan Zaharah

(1) **MOHAMMED MUAZZAM SHAH II,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU**
[28.11.1918 - abd.21.5.1920]
(2.5.1889 - 11.4.1966)

(21.5.1909) Tengku Ashah binti Sultan Abdul
Rahman Muazzam Shah II of Lingga
[SULTANA AISHAH]
(1892 - 10.11.1963 (See Lingga))³

(2) **SULAIMAN BADRUL ALAM SHAH,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU**
[21.5.1920 - 25.9.1942 - crowned at Kuala Trengganu 3.3.1921]
(2.12.1895 - 25.9.1942)

(1912) Tengku Marican binti Sultan Ahmad al Mu'adzam Shah of Pahang
[TENGKU AMPUAN BESAR MARICAM -
installed at Kuala Trengganu 3.3.1921]
(1889 - 12.12.1975 (See Pahang))⁴

(3) **ISMAIL NASIRUDDIN SHAH,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU**
[15.12.1945 - 20.9.1979 -
crowned at Kuala Trengganu 6.6.1949]
(16.3.1906 - 20.9.1979)⁵

(1) (ca.1929, div.) Tengku Tengah Zaharah binti
Tengku Setia Raja Tengku Omar of Pahang
(1910/1 - 19.4.1979)
(2) (ca.1944) Tengku Intan Zaharah binti
Tengku Sri Setia Raja Tengku Omar of Singapore
[TENGKU AMPUAN BESAR INTAN ZAHARAH
installed at Kuala Trengganu 6.6.1949]
(13.1.1928 -)⁶ (See Singapore)⁸

(1892 - 10.11.1963) (See Lingga)¹

(1889 - 12.12.1975) (See Pahang)¹

(2) (3.4.1944) Tengku Intan Zaharah binti
Tengku Sri Setia Raja Tengku Omar of Singapore
[TENGGU AMPUAN BESAR INTAN ZAHARAH
installed at Kuala Trengganu 6.6.1949]
(13.4.1928 -) (See Singapore)¹



Sultan Ali



Tengku Ampuan Besar
Aminah Ismail



Sultan Asma of Kedah



Sultan Mahmud al Muktafi Billah Shah



Tengku Ampuan Besar Bariah

ALI,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU
[25.9.1942 - dep.5.11.1945]
(24.1.1915 -)²

(3.6.1943, div.) Tengku Ainin Jamil binti
Sultan Abu Bakar R'zayuddin al Mu'adram Shah of Pahang
[TENGGU AMPUAN BESAR ANINON JAMIL]
(3.6.1927 -) (See Pahang)

Tengku Asma
[SULTANA ASMA OF KEDAH]
(25.10.1917 -)³
(31.10.1935) Sultan Badlishah of Kedah
(17.3.1894 - 13.7.1958)

(See Kedah)

(1) MAHMUD AL-MUKTAFI BILLAH SHAH,
SULTAN OF TRENGGANU
[20.9.1979 -]
crowned at Kuala Trengganu 21.3.1981]
(29.4.1930 -)⁴

(1) (22.3.1951) Tengku Bariah binti Sultan
Husamuddin Alam Shah of Selangor
[TENGGU AMPUAN BESAR BARIAH -
installed at Kuala Trengganu 21.3.1981]
(31.8.1933 -) (See Selangor)
(2) (15.4.1959) Sharifah Fatimah (Nong) binti Syed
Abdullah Ancaffi [Daruk Sri Sharifah Fatimah (Nong)]
(7.10.1939 -)

(2) Yang di-Pertuan Muda Tengku Mizan Zaimal Abidin
(22.1.1962 -)⁵

1. For his ancestry see Appendix - the Sultanate of Malacca and its Heirs.
2. Styled Suhana and Highness on her (British) passport, though never officially proclaimed.
3. Title altered from Tengku Ampuan Besar to Tengku Ampuan by Sultan Ali 1943.
4. Following the deposition of Sultan Ali on November 5th., 1945 there was an interregnum until the proclamation of Sultan Ismail Naisidin Shah on December 15th., 1945.
5. Title altered from Sultan to Tengku Ampuan by Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adram Shah of Kedah 23.2.1959.
6. Deputy King [Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaya [21.9.1966 - 15.9.1963] and of Malaysia [16.9.1963 - 20.9.1965], and King [Yang di-Pertuan Agong] of Malaysia [21.9.1965 - 20.9.1970 - installed at Kuala Lumpur 11.4.1966], born March 16th., 1906 (21st. Moharram 1324 A.H.), which date is often incorrectly rendered as January 24th., 1907.
7. Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaysia [21.9.1965 - 20.9.1970 - installed at Kuala Lumpur 11.4.1966], title altered from Tengku Ampuan Besar to Tengku Ampuan by Sultan Mahmud al Muktafi Billah Shah 20.9.1979.
8. Created Yang di-Pertuan Muda by Sultan Mahmud al Muktafi Billah Shah 6.11.1979 - installed at Kuala Trengganu 16.3.1981.
9. Reigned jointly with Sultan Omar.



Sumatra

A part from the once mighty Sultanate of Aceh the royal courts of Sumatra were little known outside the region – the Sultans of Siak, Asahan, Deli, Serdang and Langkat, all of whom reigned until after the end of World War II, would perhaps be remembered still in the Netherlands, but not elsewhere. They displayed an opulence and grandeur which was maintained until 1946 when they were so violently swept away in the Sumatran Revolution. Today their names possess an obscurity which only adds to the fascination of these lost courts.

Of Malay origin these dynasties were the spiritual heirs of a much older dynasty, the Royal House of Aceh, which had reigned in northern Sumatra from as far back as the 13th. century, until 1874. During the 16th. and 17th. centuries the court of Aceh had experienced something of a golden age. It had conducted its own foreign policy and diplomacy with the European and Asian powers of the time – Sultan Alauddin Riyat Shah [1589 – 1604] sent an embassy to the court of Queen Elizabeth I in 1602. The magnificence of the Achehese court was well known at the time and accounts of court life at Kota Raja, the capital, were recorded by early French and Dutch travellers who were dazzled by the splendour of the grandiose ceremonial. Magnificent processions of elephants caparisoned with golden ornaments and jewels passed through the streets of the capital and Sultan Iskandar Thani [1637 – 1641] boasted in a letter to the Governor-General of Batavia of the white (albino) elephant he possessed “the eyes of which shine like the morning star,” and of “elephants with four tusks, purple and spotted elephants.” During the 17th. century Aceh had four female rulers, a rare sequence in such a staunchly Islamic kingdom.

Once the rival of Malacca the power of Aceh declined during the 18th. century but the sultanate retained its autonomy and independence until 1874, when the Dutch entered Kota Raja and annexed much of the state, the Sultan fleeing inland to Pidie where he set up a “court in exile.” He was eventually captured by Col. J.B. van Heutsz in 1903 and brought to Kota Raja. After refusing to sign a treaty with the Dutch the Sultan, together with his family, were taken into exile to Batavia where Alauddin Muhammad Daud Shah II, the thirty-sixth and last Sultan of Aceh, died on January 6th., 1939.

Sumatra's other great kingdom, which the Dutch referred to as the *keizerrijk Minangkabau*, or Minangkabau empire, survived until the early 19th. century in the person of Bagagar Shah, Sultan of Pagar Ruyong, who was deposed by the Dutch and exiled to Batavia. The Sumatran rulers who were to survive the fall of Pagar Ruyong, the east coast Sultans, derived their right to rule in part from Pagar Ruyong and in part from Aceh. With the fading of these two great powers the Sultanates of Siak, Asahan, Serdang and Deli were able to exert their nominal independence which was recognised by the Dutch and which resulted in them signing their “political contracts” in the middle to late 19th. century. From the 1880's onwards, and with the emergence of the new Sultanate of Langkat which asserted its independence from Siak in 1887, a period of stability and wealth enabled these Sultans to build such fine residences as the Istana Maimun at Medan, seat of the Sultans of Deli.

Indeed Medan, the capital of the Deli Sultans, was known for its sophistication and in the 1930's came to be spoken of by the Dutch as “the Paris of the East.” The court at Medan was grand and the building of the Istana Maimun in 1888 was followed by the building of the Raya al-Mashun Mosque in 1906. Prior to the building of this mosque Sultan Ma'amun al-Rashid Perka Alam Shah sent his brother on a tour of the Islamic world with instructions to return to Medan with designs of the most beautiful mosques he could find. The design which was eventually chosen, of north Indian origin, was then built under the direction of A.J. Dingemans of Amsterdam. With its lofty domes and pale blue tiling and a rich interior of marble and stained glass it is, perhaps, the most beautiful mosque in the whole of South-East Asia. But it was in the outlying capitals of Tanjung Pura (Langkat), Tanjung Balai (Asahan) and Simpang Tiga (Serdang) that the most picturesque palaces were to be found. Built entirely of wood with Moorish domes and minarets these edifices bore an uncanny resemblance to the wooden theatre pavilions to be found at the end of certain English seaside piers of the same period (the 1880's and 1890's). These palaces now no longer exist having been destroyed in the troubles of 1946. The violent revolution which swept away these courts has been described by members of the royal families who survived the massacres as akin to the worst excesses of the French Revolution. Following the tragedy the surviving members of the families, mostly women and children, forsook their former capitals and went to live in Medan. With the passage of time Medan has become something of a centre for the dispersed royalty of Sumatra.

As in other parts of Indonesia it is difficult to assert that the royal families “no longer exist”. The present Sultan of Deli, Azmy Perka Alam, who is a member of the Indonesian Parliament in Jakarta, uses the title of Sultan and in 1980, on the death of Sultan Saibun Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Asahan, his son was installed as the new Sultan at Tanjung Balai with the regnal name of Kamal Abraham Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah. As in Java, though to a lesser extent, the royalty of Sumatra continue to keep up appearances.²

1. They were Sultana Safaruddin Tajid Alam Shah [reigned 1641 – 1675], Sultana Naqaruddin Nurul Alam Shah [reigned 1675 – 1678], Sultana Zaqaruddin Inayat Shah [reigned 1678 – 1688] and Sultana Zauddin Kamarul Shah [reigned 1688 – 1699].

2. Early in 1993 Sultan Azmy Perka Alam of Deli received a formal visit from Sultan Hamengkubuwono X and Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Hema of Yogyakarta in the throne room of the Istana Maimun at Medan.

Opposes:

From left to right:- Tengku Pangraran Bendahara Tengku Amiruddin bin Sultan Amaluddin Sani Perka Alam Shah II of Deli, Tengku Malikota Tengku Oterman bin Sultan Amaluddin Sani Perka Alam Shah II of Deli (later Sultan Osman al-Sani Perka Alam Shah II) and Tengku Putra Malikota Tengku Rajah Anuar bin Sultan Sulaiman Shariful Alam Shah of Serdang photographed at Medan in 1931.



Above left

Alauddin Mubammad Daud Shah II, the last Sultran of Aceh, photographed at the time of his capture by Col. J. B. van Heutz in 1903. This and the two other photographs which appear on this page are the only known photographs of the Royal Family of Aceh. Following his capture, Sultan Alauddin Mubammad Daud Shah II went into exile at Batavia where he died on January 6th., 1939

Above right

TuanKu Raja Ibratim of Aceh, son and heir of Sultan Alauddin Mubammad Daud Shah II; he accompanied his father into exile and died at Bandar Aceh in 1982.



Right

The last Sultana of Aceh, consort of Sultan Alauddin Mubammad Daud Shah II, photographed in 1903 - she was known as the Teungku Putri Gamba Gading and was the mother of TuanKu Raja Ibratim (see above).

Right

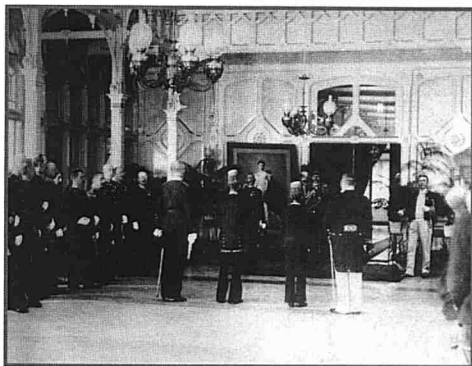
Sultan Hashim Abdul Jalil Saifuddin of Siak wearing uniform and a fez, reminiscent of Ottoman influence at the court of Siak. The Sultan of Siak, as well as other Sumatran Sultans, recognized the Sultan of Turkey as Caliph al-Islam until the abolition of the office in 1924. The Sultan wears an imperial Ottoman decoration around his neck.

Below left

Sultan Alauddin Muhammad Daud Shah II of Aceh (back to camera, centre) and his son, Tuanku Raja Ibrahim (to right), standing in front of Col. J. B. van Heutz in the Throne Room of the Istana at Kota Raja following his capture on January 10th., 1903. A portrait of Queen Wilhelmina has replaced the throne.

Below right

Tengku Besar Tengku Amaluddin bin Sultan Ma'ammun al-Rashid Perkasa Alam Shah of Deli (later Sultan Amaluddin Sarji Perkasa Alam Shah II) and Tengku Mahsuri Raja Maberan, daughter of Sultan Abdullah Mohammad Shah II of Perak, at the time of their marriage in 1899. The Tengku Mahsuri passed away two years later. In 1906 Tengku Besar Tengku Amaluddin married her younger sister, Raja Khalidjah, who was installed as Tengku Permaisuri of Deli on February 10th., 1925, the day after her husband's installation as Sultan.







Above left
 Sultan Mahmud Perkasa Alam
 of Deli (reigned 1858 - 1873).



Above right
 Sultan Ma'amin al-Rashid
 Perkasa Alam Shah of Deli
 (reigned 1873 - 1924).

Bottom
 Sultan Abdul Aziz Abdul Jalil
 Rahmat Shah of Langkat
 (reigned 1892 - 1927).



Opposite
 Top
 The Istana Maimun at Medan,
 seat of the Sultans of Deli. The
 foundation stone was laid by
 Sultan Ma'amin al-Rashid
 Perkasa Alam Shah on August
 26th, 1888. This photograph
 was taken on its completion and
 is possibly the first ever
 photograph of the building.

Bottom
 The Throne Room of the Istana
 Maimun, Medan, taken in the
 1890's. The room exists to the
 present day and is virtually
 unchanged save for the
 furnishings.



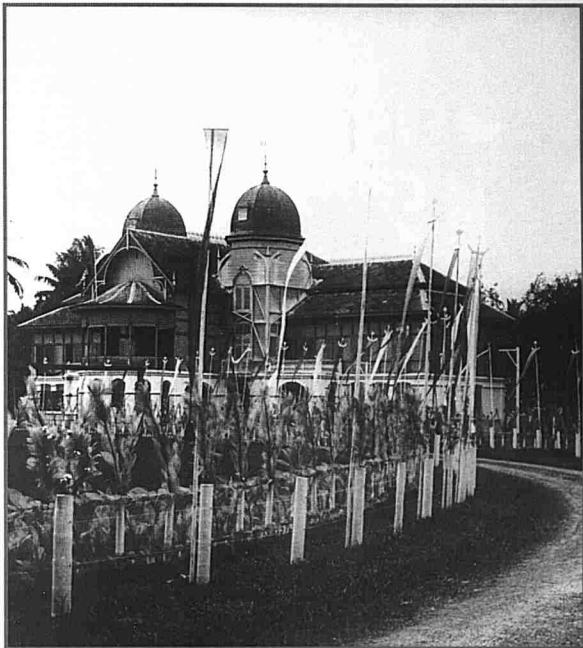


Above left

The Raya al-Masjid Mosque at Medan. The mosque was built at the command of Sultan Ma'amun al-Rashid Perkasa Alam Shah of Deli and completed in 1906. It was designed by A. J. Dingemans of Amsterdam and the style was chosen from a selection of different mosque designs which the Sultan's brother was instructed to collect on a tour of the Islamic world. The design finally chosen is of north Indian origin and is considered a supreme example of its genre.

Above right and bottom

Views of two different buildings which formed the Istana Darul Aman, seat of the Sultans of Langkat, at Tanjung Pura. The Istana was destroyed during the troubles of 1946.



Opposite

Sultan Hashim Abdul Jalil Saifuddin of Siak (reigned 1889 - 1908) wearing the famous crown of Siak, and, inset, a recent photograph of the crown.





Left
The wedding of Tengku Lailan Shafinab binti Sultan Abdul Aziz Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Langkat and Sultan Ahmad Sulaman of Bulungan (a Bornean Sultanate) at the Istana Darul Aman, Tanjung Pura, 1928.

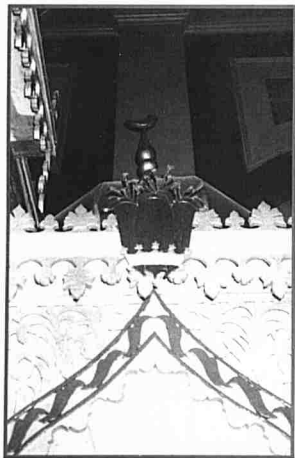
Bottom
Sultan Kasim Abdul Jalil Saifuddin II (reigned 1908 - 1968) and Tengku Maharatu Fadhlin of Siak.

Opposite
Sultan Abdul Aziz Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah and Tengku Permaisuri Zaharah of Langkat seated at a ceremony in the Throne Room of the Istana Darul Aman at Tanjung Pura. The occasion was probably on their return to Langkat from Selangor following their marriage in December 1919 and is thought to be the actual installation of Tengku Zaharah as Tengku Permaisuri of Langkat. Tengku Permaisuri Zaharah was the daughter of Sultan Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor by his first consort, Tengku Ampuan Maharum, the daughter of Tunku Kudin of Kedah, Viceroy of Selangor; her daughter by Sultan Abdul Aziz, Tengku Rahimah, married Sultan Salabuddin Abdul Aziz Shah of Selangor and was Tengku Ampuan of Selangor until her death in June 1992. Tengku Permaisuri Zaharah (died 1982), her mother, Tengku Ampuan Maharum of Selangor and her daughter, Tengku Ampuan Rahimah of Selangor formed a rare pedigree of three generations of queens in a matrilineal descent.





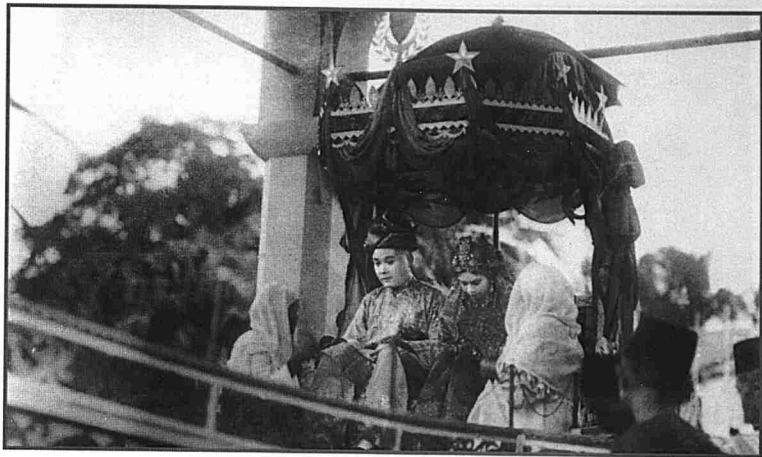
Top
 Guests at the installation of Sultan Saibun Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Asahan standing around the state car in the entrance to the Istana Kota Raja Indragiri prior to the Sultan's drive around the town - Tanjung Balai, June 15th, 1933.



Below left
 Section of the side of the throne at the Istana Maimun, Medan showing the crest of the Tengku Mahkota of Deli. The design consists of tobacco leaves and flowers encircled by a royal coronet and is thought to have been inspired by the crest of the Prince of Wales (three ostrich feathers) which the Sultan must have seen on his frequent visits to Prince of Wales Island (Penang) which incorporated the Prince of Wales' crest in its own coat-of-arms. The reason for the choice of the tobacco plant in the Deli heir apparent's crest was due to the wealth which the Sultans of Deli accumulated from this crop.



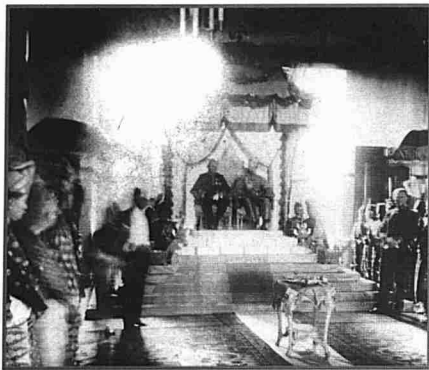
Below right
 Sultan Kasim Abdul Jalil Saifuddin II and Tengku Maharatu Fadhlun of Suk.



Top
Tengku Mabtera binti Sultan Amaluddin Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli and Tunku Ibrahim bin Tunku Ibrahim (Sulong) of Kedah arriving at the entrance to the Istana Maimun in a mock boat during their wedding festivities - Medan, 1934.



Bottom
Tengku Lailan Shafinah binti Sultan Abdul Aziz Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Langkat and Sultan Ahmad Suloman of Bulungan seated inside the Istana Darul Aman at Tanjung Pura during their wedding ceremonies - 1928.



Above left

The installation of Sultan Saibun Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Asaban in the Throne Room of the Istana Kota Raja Indrasakdi, Tanjung Balai, June 15th., 1935. Seated beside the Sultan on the throne is the Dutch Resident. It was normal practice during Dutch rule for the Resident to mount the throne with the Sultan during the installation. The Istana was built just prior to the ceremony and was of a modern design - the old Istana, which was a wooden building surmounted by domes, had been destroyed by termites.



Centre left

The installation of Tengku Permissuri Nural Ashikin of Asaban in the Throne Room of the Istana Kota Raja Indrasakdi two days after the installation of her husband as Sultan, June 17th., 1935.



Below left

Tengku Sulong Baihaq, eldest child of Sultan Saibun Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Asaban, during his cradle ceremony, the Istana Kota Raja Indrasakdi, Tanjung Balai, 1935. Behind is Tengku Nazir bin Tengku Mohammed Adil, the Sultan's uncle.



Opposite - above right
The wedding of Tengku Pangeran Tengku Ahmad bin Sultan Abdul Aziz Abdul Jalil Rahwat Shah of Langkat and Tunku Maharom binti Tunku Zainal Rashid of Kedah, the Istana Darul Aman, Tanjung Pura, circa 1920. Tengku Pangeran Tengku Ahmad's mother, Tengku Permaisuri Aishah (the second of Sultan Abdul Aziz's three consorts), was the daughter of Sultan Zainal Rashid al-Mukarram Shah I of Kedah.

Top
Tengku Mabtera binti Sultan Amaluddin Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli and Tunku Ismah bin Tunku Ibrahim (Sulong) of Kedah standing on the steps of the Istana Maimun, Medan on their wedding day, 1934.

Below left
An unidentified member of the Royal Family of Deli seated on a throne during a ceremony in the Throne Room of the Istana Maimun, Medan, 1920's.

Below right
Sultan Amaluddin Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli (reigned 1924 - 1945).





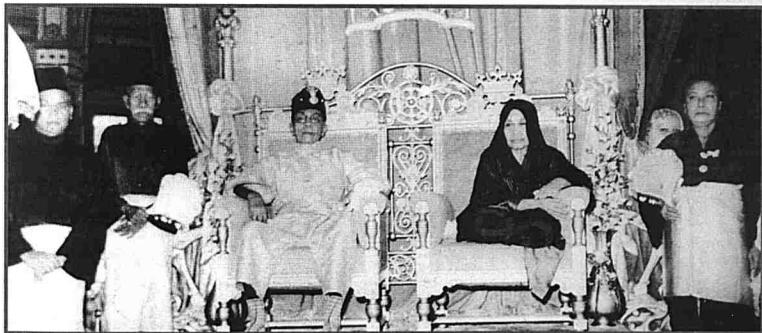
This page

A set of three photographs of Sultan Sulaiman Shariful Alam Shah and Tengku Suri Dawidiah of Serdang seated in the Throne Room of the Istana Kota Galuh, Simpang Tiga on the occasion of the Sultan's diamond jubilee in 1941. The Sultan, who died in 1946, reigned longer than any other twentieth century monarch, one month off sixty-six years – longer than Queen Victoria, Emperor Hirohito of Japan and Sultan Ibrahim of Johore (see Chapter 5) who all reigned for sixty-three years. The Istana Kota Galuh was destroyed in the troubles of 1946.



Opposite

Tengku Kaliam (left) and Tengku Latifah Hanum of Langkat, daughters of Sultan Mahmud Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah, presenting bouquets to Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands on their arrival by carriage inside the Olympic Stadium, Amsterdam during celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of Queen Wilhelmina's reign, August 29th., 1938.





Left
Tengku Murad bin Sultan Abdul Aziz Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Langkat and Tengku Maheran binti Sultan Osman al-Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli on their wedding day - Istana Maimun, Medan, October 17th., 1948.

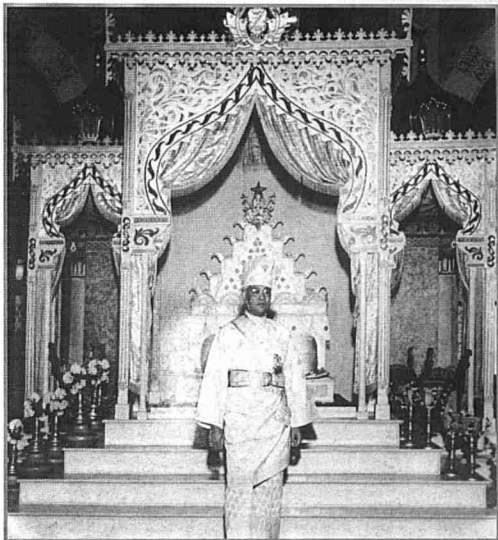
Below left
Tengku Pangeran Bendahara Tengku Amiruddin bin Sultan Amaluddin Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II and Tengku Puan Bongsu Raja Nor Aziah binti Raja Kechil Salong Raja Harun al-Ra'ud of Deli photographed at Istana Maimun, Medan in the early 1950's. Raja Nor Aziah was a born member of the Royal Family of Perak.

Below right
The four daughters of Sultan Osman al-Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli photographed at Istana Maimun, Medan in the early 1950's. Standing, from left to right: Tengku Zelm, Tengku Nuzli and Tengku Muji. Seated: Tengku Maheran.





Top
 Sultan Saibun Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Asahan (second from left) taking tea with Queen Juliana of the Netherlands at the Soesdadjk Palace, shortly after Queen Juliana's installation in September 1948. Seated on either side of the Sultan are Sultan Iskandar Mubamad Jubir Shah of Ternate (a Moluccan Sultanate) and Tengku Permaisuri Maryam of Ternate. Sultan Saibun died on April 6th, 1980. Queen Juliana abdicated on the 30th of the same month, her daughter, Queen Beatrix, was installed as Queen on the same day and on May 17th, 1980, Sultan Saibun's son, Sultan Kamal Abraham Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah was installed as Sultan at Tanjung Balai (see page 229).



Right
 Sultan Oman al-Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli photographed in the Throne Room of the Istana Maimun at Medan during the 1950's.

Right
Sultan Osman al-Sani Perkasa
Alam Shah II and Tengku
Ampuan Norhidab of Deli,
photographed in the 1950's.





Above left
Tengku Otteman Azmy bin Sultan Osman al-Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli (later Sultan Azmy Perkasa Alam) and Tengku Zainab Zuhari binti Tuanku Mahmud of Aceh at the time of their marriage in 1959.



Above right
The installation of Sultan Abraham Kamal Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Atahan at Tanjung Balai, May 17th., 1980. He was proclaimed Sultan following the death of his father, Sultan Saibun Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah, who succeeded as Sultan in 1915.



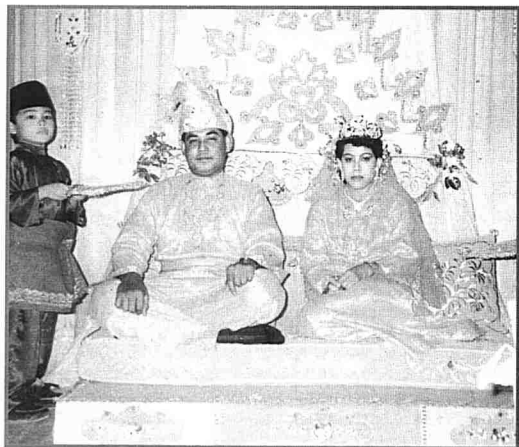
Bottom
Tengku Maheran, daughter of Sultan Osman al-Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli, seated left, together with her aunts, the three daughters of Sultan Amaluddin Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli - from left to right, Tengku Zuraidah, Tengku Yohanit and Tengku Akmal - Medan, October 1991. Tengku Maheran is the maternal granddaughter of the late Raja di-Hilir Raja Chulan of Perak (Raja Sir Chulan), a son of Sultan Abdullah Mohammad Shah II of Perak and Tengku Zuraidah, Tengku Yohanit and Tengku Akmal are the maternal granddaughters of Sultan Abdullah Mohammad Shah II, their mother being Tengku Permaisuri Khalidjah of Deli, sister of Raja Chulan.

Right
Bridal attendants, seated, and standing, members of the palace guard in the livery of the Sultans of Deli and bearing tombak berambu (tastied lances), during the double wedding ceremony at the Istana Maimun, Medan, October 1991.



Below left
Tengku Aristonibah bin Tengku Mohammed Anisary Hidayat of Perhut and Che Zarina binti Mohammed Yusoff processing out of the Throne Room of the Istana Maimun following their marriage ceremony.

Below Right
Tengku Aristonibah bin Tengku Mohammed Anisary Hidayat of Perhut and Che Zarina binti Mohammed Yusoff during the double wedding ceremony of Tengku Aristonibah and his brother, Tengku Otteman Hidayat Anisary (see opposite) in the Throne Room of the Istana Maimun, Medan, October 1991. Tengku Aristonibah and Tengku Otteman Hidayat Anisary are maternal grandsons of the late Sultan Osman al-Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II and the late Tengku Ampuan Norsidah of Deli.





Above left
Tengku Otteman Hidayat
Ansary bin Tengku Mohammed
Ansary Hidayat of Peribat
being fanned by royal pages
during the wedding ceremony at
the Istana Maimun, October
1991.



Above right
Tengku Mulfi, daughter of the
late Sultan Osman al-Sani
Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli
and wife of Tengku Abu Nawar
Sinar bin Sultan Sulaiman
Shariful Alam Shah of Serdang
greeting guests at the marriage
of her daughter, Tengku
Melfira and Tengku Otteman
Hidayat Ansary of Peribat,
Medan, October 1991. Tengku
Mulfi is the half-sister of Tengku
Zairi binti Sultan Osman al-
Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of
Deli, mother of Tengku
Otteman Hidayat Ansary and
Tengku Aristonishah.

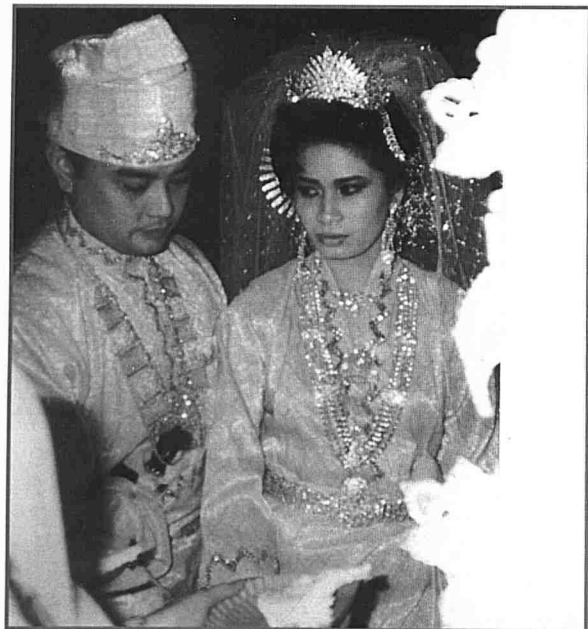


Right
Royal umbrella bearers forming
a guard-of-honour during the
wedding ceremonies at Medan,
October 1991.



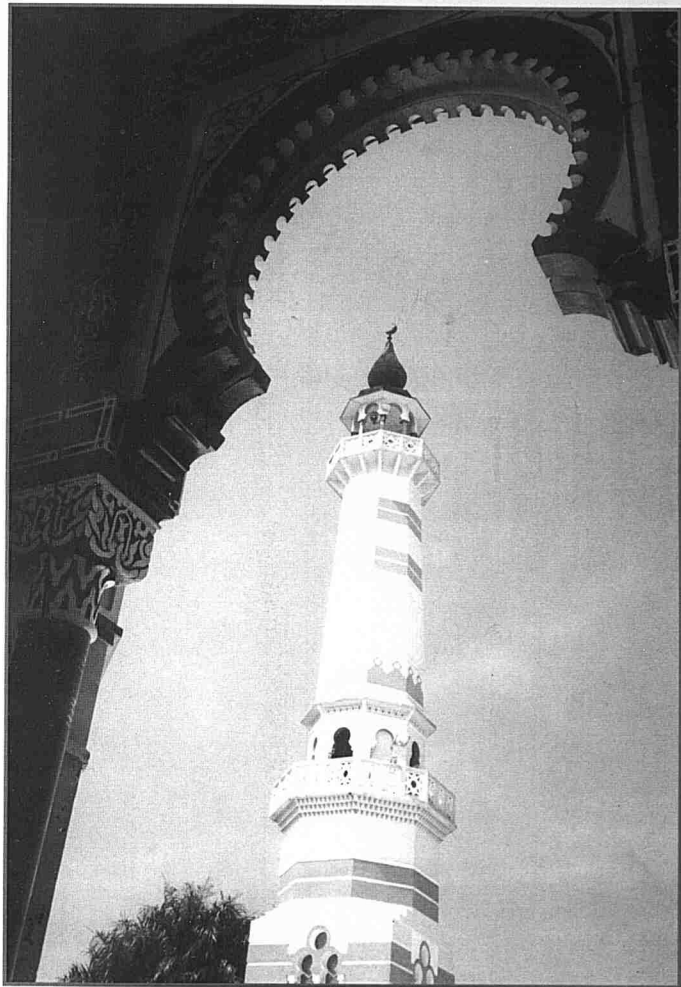
Above left
Tengku Fatimah Zahiriah binti Sultan Sulaiman Shariful Alam Shah of Serdang.

Above right
The three surviving sons of the late Sultan Sulaiman Shariful Alam Shah of Serdang (reigned 1880 - 1940). From left to right:- Tengku Abu Kassim Sinar, Tengku Abu Nawar Sinar and Tengku Luckman al-Hakim Sinar.



Left
Tengku Otteman Hidayat Anisary bin Tengku Mohamammed Anisary Hidayat of Perabut and Tengku Melfira binti Tengku Abu Nawar Sinar of Serdang, both maternal grandchildren of the late Sultan Osman al-Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli, during their wedding ceremonies, Medan, October 1901.

Opposite
A view of the Azizi Mosque at Tanjung Pura, Langkat. Built in the 1890's by Sultan Abdul Aziz Abdul Jalil Rahmar Shah of Langkat the Azizi Mosque, of moorish design, is typical of many of the buildings of the old royal Sumatra. The mosque is now all that remains of the royal buildings which once graced the former state capital.





Asahan

ABDUL JALIL SHAH I,
SULTAN OF ASAHAN
(ca.1600 -)¹⁾
(ca.1570 -)

Aminah binti Bendahara Anak Sakma di Raja

ABDUL SAIDI SHAH,
SULTAN OF ASAHAN

Jalilah binti Bendahara

MOHAMMED RUMSHAH,
SULTAN OF ASAHAN

Samsidah binti Bendahara

ABDUL JALIL SHAH II,
SULTAN OF ASAHAN
(- 1765)
(- 1765)

Salmah binti Bendahara

DEWA SHAH,
SULTAN OF ASAHAN
(1765 - 1805)
(- 1805)

MUSA SHAH,
SULTAN OF ASAHAN
(1805 - 1808)
(- 1808)

Fatimah binti Bendahara

Mohammed Isbak,
Yang di Pertuan of Kualaoh
(1808 -)

Chik Ka Ti

Nikmatullah,
Yang di Pertuan of Kualaoh
(- 1882)
(- 1882)

MOHAMMED ALI SHAH,
SULTAN OF ASAHAN
(1808 - 1813)
(- 1813)²⁾

Raja binti Sultan Muda Raja of Asahan

MOHAMMED HUSSEIN SHAH I,
SULTAN OF ASAHAN
(1813 - 11.2.1859)
(- 11.2.1859)

Raja binti Sultan Muda Raja of Asahan

AHMAD SHAH,
SULTAN OF ASAHAN
(11.2.1859 - dep.1865;
and 25.3.1886 - 27.6.1888)
(- 27.6.1888)

Tengku Mohammed Adil (Babul)
(- 1908)

Sri Bulan binti
[Che Sri Bulan]

Mohammed Shah,
Yang di Pertuan of Kualaoh
(- 1882)
(- 4.3.1946)



Sultan Muhammad Hussein
Shah II

MOHAMMED HUSSEIN SHAH II,
SULTAN OF ASAHAN
(27.6.1888 - 17.7.1915 - installed at Tanjung Balai 6.10.1888)
(1862 - 17.7.1915)

(ca.1905: Tengku Zalarah binti Tengku Mohammed Yusof of Singapore
(ca.1880 - 22.6.1964)



Sultan Saibun Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah



Tengku Permaisuri Nurul Ashikin

SAIBUN ABDUL JALIL RAHMAT SHAH,
SULTAN OF ASAHAN
(17.7.1915 - 6.4.1980 - installed at Tanjung Balai 15.6.1933)
(5.10.1906 - 6.4.1980)

(1: (ca.1925) Tengku Nurul Ashikin binti Tengku Bendahara Putra
Tengku Rahmat of Deli (Beraga)
(TENGKU PERMAISURI NURUL ASHIKIN -
installed at Tanjung Balai 17.6.1933)
(1897 - 31.12.1973) (See Dedi)
(2: (Sep. 1933) Sa'adiah binti Mohammed Arifin [Che Sa'adiah]
(1916/7 -)

Tengku Besar Tengku Mansur Shah of Kualaoh
(- 4.3.1946)



Sultan Kamal Abrahah
Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah

(2) **KAMAL ABRAHAM ABDUL JALIL RAHMAT SHAH,**
SULTAN OF ASAHAN
(6.4.1980 -) - installed at Tanjung Balai 17.5.1980
(15.1.1958 -)

(18.4.1993) Eva Murtita
(11.1.1963 -)



Deli

AMALUDDIN PANGLIMA MANGEDAR ALAM I,
SULTAN OF DELI
[18.3.1814 - 1850]
(- 1850)



Sultan Mahmud Perkasa Alam

OSMAN PERKASA ALAM SHAH I,
SULTAN OF DELI
[1850 - 10.10.1858]
(1809 - 10.10.1858)

(1) (1852) Raja Siti Asmah binti Sultan Mohammed Ali Shah of Asahan

(1) MAHMUD PERKASA ALAM,
SULTAN OF DELI
[10.10.1858 - 25.10.1873]
(1828 - 25.10.1873)

(de) Tengku Zaleha binti Tengku Zainal Abidin of Deli

(1) Raja Muda Tengku Sulaiman
(- 1895)

(1) Tengku Pangeran Klana Tengku Ismail (Sulong Laut) of Bedagai
(- 1894)
Tengku Ajis binti Sultan Mohammed Hussein Shah I of Asahan



Sultan Ma'Amun al-Rashid Perkasa Alam Shah

MA'AMUN AL-RASHID PERKASA ALAM SHAH,
SULTAN OF DELI
[25.10.1873 - 9.9.1924 - installed at Labuan Deli 18.7.1874]
(30.7.1855 - 9.9.1924)

Che Ibu Baginda
(- 1945)

Tengku Alauddin
[TENGKU MAHSURI ALAUTIAH OF LANGKAT -
installed at Tanjung Pura 23.5.1894]
(- 31.10.1897)

(ca 1892) Sultan Abdul Aziz Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Langkat
(9.5.1878 - 1.7.1927)

Tengku Bendahara Putra Tengku Rahmad of Bedagai
Tengku Tisah (Melék) binti Tengku Mohammed Adil (Babul) of Asahan
(- 1922)



Sultan Amaluddin Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II



Tengku Permaisuri Khadijah

AMALUDDIN SANI PERKASA ALAM SHAH II,
SULTAN OF DELI
[9.9.1924 - 4.10.1945 - installed at Medan 9.2.1925]
(7.3.1877 - 4.10.1945)

(1) (17.11.1899) Raja Maheran binti Sultan Abdullah Mohammad Shah II of Perak
[Tengku Maheran Raja Maheran]
(- 16.4.1901)

(2) (25.10.1906) Raja Khalidjah binti Sultan Abdullah Mohammad Shah II of Perak
[TENGKU PERMAISURI KHALIDJAH - installed at Medan 10.2.1925]
(ca 1888 - 10.11.1960) (See Perak)

(See Langkat)



Tengku Permaisuri Nurul Ashikin of Asahan

Tengku Nurul Ashikin
[TENGKU PERMAISURI NURUL ASHIKIN OF ASAHAN -
installed at Tanjung Balai 17.6.1933]
(1897 - 31.12.1975)

(ca 1925) Sultan Saibon Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Asahan
(5.10.1906 - 6.4.1980) (See Asahan)



Sultan Osman al-Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II



Tengku Ampuan Norshidah

(1) OSMAN AL-SANI PERKASA ALAM SHAH II,
SULTAN OF DELI
[4.10.1945 - 5.6.1967 - installed at Medan 7.10.1945]
(20.8.1900 - 5.6.1967)

(1) (7.5.1925) Raja Annah binti Raja di-Hilir Raja Chulan of Perak
[Tengku Puan Besar Indra Raja Annah]
(1906 - 26.1.1934)

(2) (1925) Marum binti Abdullah (Che Marum) [1922 -

(3) (11.4.1935) Raja Norshidah binti Raja Kechil Sulong Raja Harun al-Rashid of Perak
[TENGKU AMPUAN NORSHIDAH - installed at Medan 7.10.1945]
(1914 - 13.9.1978) (See Perak)



Sultan Azmy Perkasa Alam

(2) AZMY PERKASA ALAM,
SULTAN OF DELI
[5.6.1967 - installed at Medan 7.6.1967]
(24.4.1936 -)

(1) (19.7.1959) Tengku Zainab Zulhari binti Tuanku Mahmud of Aceh
(13.5.1938 - 20.5.1988)

(2) (31.1.1989) Tengku Khairatun Arhar binti Tengku Mohammed Nur of Langkat
(ca 1958 -)

(1) Tengku Ottoman Mahmud Ma'Amun Padrap
(30.8.1966 -)



Langkat



Sultan Musa al-Khalidy Naksabandil Muazzam Shah

MUSA AL-KHALIDY NAKSABANDIL MUAZZAM SHAH,
SULTAN OF LANGKAT
[1887 - abd. 1892 - installed at Tanjung Pura 1887]
(1807 - May 1897)

Tengku Maslaurah binti Tengku Desan of Langkat



Sultan Mahd Abd Jalil Rahmat Shah



Tengku Permaisuri Zaharah

ABDUL AZIZ ABDUL JALIL RAHMAT SHAH,
SULTAN OF LANGKAT
[1892 - 1.7.1927 - installed at Tanjung Pura 23.5.1894]
(9.5.1878 - 1.7.1927)

- (1) (ca 1892) Tengku Alaurah binti Raja Muda Tengku Sulaman of Deli [TENGGU MAHSURI ALAUTIAH - installed at Tanjung Pura 23.5.1894] (- 31.10.1897 (See Deli))
- (2) (ca Jan 1898) Tengku Asyah binti Sultan Zarnal Rashid al-Mukarram Shah I of Kedah [TENGGU PERMAISURI AISHAH - installed at Tanjung Pura 1898] (- 11.1.1904 (See Kedah))
- (3) (Dec 1919) Tengku Zaharah binti Sultan Ala'uddin Sulaman Shah of Selangor [TENGGU PERMAISURI ZAHARAH - installed at Tanjung Pura 1919/20] (18.2.1899 - 18.1.1982 (See Selangor))



Sultan Mahmud Abd Jalil Rahmat Shah



Tengku Mahsin Pashah



Tengku Permaisuri Laili Shafinah of Bulungan



Tengku Ampuan Rahimah of Selangor

(1) MAHMUD ABDUL JALIL RAHMAT SHAH,
SULTAN OF LANGKAT
[1.7.1927 - 23.4.1948 - installed at Tanjung Pura 2.9.1927]
(19.7.1893 - 23.4.1948)

(ca 1917) Tengku Rasidah binti Yang di-Pertuan Mohammed Shah of Kuala Lumpur [TENGGU MAHSURI RAUDAH - installed at Tanjung Pura 2.9.1927]
(8.8.1892 - 9.3.1971)

(2) Tengku Laili Shafinah [TENGGU PERMAISURI LAILI SHAFINAH OF BULUNGAN - installed at Tanjung Palas 1928] (24.10.1905 - 12.6.1975)

- (1) (1928) Sultan Ahmad Sulaman of Bulungan (- 1930)
- (2) (Jan 1931) Tengku Putra Mahkota Tengku Ragh Anwar bin Sultan Sulaman Shantuf Alam Shah of Serdang (23.3.1900 - 28.12.1960 (See Serdang))

(3) Tengku Rahmah [TENGGU AMPUAN RAHIMAH OF SELANGOR - installed at Klang 28.6.1961] (4.8.1927 - 27.6.1992)

(10.3.1956) Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah of Selangor (8.3.1926 -) (See Selangor)

Raja Muda Tengku Musa (22.9.1924 - Aug./Sept 1946)²

TENGGU ATHA'AR
HEAD OF THE ROYAL HOUSE
OF LANGKAT
[23.4.1948 - 14.6.1990]
(14.11.1929 - 14.6.1990)

Tengku Radiah binti Tengku Besar
Tengku Mansur Shah of Kuala

TENGGU MUSTAFA KAMAL PASHA,
HEAD OF THE ROYAL HOUSE
OF LANGKAT
[14.6.1990 -]
(27.8.1935 -)

Tengku Zulfah binti Tengku
Harrison of Deli (Bedagai)

Tengku Azizhar

(1), and (2).

1. Formerly Pangeran Musa of Langkat - proclaimed Sultan 1887, he descends from Dewa Shabdan (1500 - 1580), in the sixth generation; the state court of arms of Langkat is surmounted by a shell - the same motif was adopted by the petroleum company Shell when they first began trading within the state when the company was in its infancy in the early 1890's. The shell of Langkat subsequently became the company's logo as well as its trade name.

2. Missing from August/September, 1946.



**ABDUL JALIL RAHMAT SHAH,
SULTAN OF SIAK**
[1725 - 1746 - installed at Buanan 1725]
(ca. 1700 - 1746) (See Malacca)

(1) Kechild binti Dipati Batu Kuching
(2) [1718] Tengku Kamarah (Bongsu) binti
Sultan Abdul Jalil Rawas Shah IV of Johore
[TENGGU AMPUAN KAMARIAH]
- ca. 1737

(1) **ABDUL JALIL ALAMUDDIN SHAH,
SULTAN OF SIAK**
[176.1761 - 1765/6]
(- 1765/6)

(1) _____
(2) (ca. 1749) Daing Kharjah binti Opu Daing Parani
[TENGGU PUAN KHATIJAH]
(ca. 1717 - ca. 1766)

(1) **MOHAMMED ALI
ABDUL JALIL
MU'AZZAM SHAH,
SULTAN OF SIAK**
[1765/6 - dep. 1779]
(- 1785)

(2) Tengku Embong Badariah
=
(ca. 1781) Syed Osman bin Syed
Abdul Rahman al-Shahab

(1) Tengku Musa
(- 1777/8)
=
Tengku Embong
Mamunah binti Tengku
Ishak of Siak

(2) **MOHAMMED ABDUL
JALIL JALAUDDIN SHAH,
SULTAN OF SIAK**
[1746 - 23.11.1760]
(- 23.11.1760)

(1) To' Wu binti _____
(2) Puwan binti _____

(2) **ISMAIL ABDUL JALIL JALAUDDIN SHAH I,
SULTAN OF SIAK**
[23.11.1760 - abd. 17.6.1781; and 1779 - 31.7.1781]
(- 31.7.1781)

(1765) Tengku Tipah binti Sultan Mansur Shah I of Trengganu

**ALI ABDUL JALIL SAIFUDDIN,
SULTAN OF SIAK**
[1784 - abd. 1811]
(- 1.2.1821)

(1) Tengku Sa'edah (Wok) binti Tengku Musa of Siak
[TENGGU ANJONG SA'EDAH] (See below)
(2) To' Dalam (Halimah) binti Maharaja Dewa

Tengku Panglima Besar
Yang di-Pertuan Muda
Tengku Syed Ahmad (Busu)
=
Sariyah binti _____

Tengku Sa'edah (Wok)
[TENGGU ANJONG SA'EDAH]
=
Sultan Ali Abdul Jalil Saifuddin
(- 1.2.1821) (See above)

**YAHYA ABDUL JALIL MUZAFFAR SHAH,
SULTAN OF SIAK**
[31.7.1781 - abd. 1784]
(- 1784)

(2) **IBRAHIM ABDUL JALIL
KHALILUDDIN SHAH,
SULTAN OF SIAK**
[1811 - 1827]
(- 1827)

Rapiyah binti _____
=
Tengku Sharifah
[TENGGU AGONG]
=
Sultan Ismail Abdul Jalil
Khaliluddin Shah II
(ca. 1820 - 1864) (See below)

(2) Tengku Sharifah
Mandak
=
Tengku Syed Mohammed
bin Tengku Panglima
Besar Yang di-Pertuan
Muda Tengku Syed Ahmad
(Busu) of Siak

Tengku Syed Mohammed,
Regent (Wali Sultan) of Siak
[1827 - 1840]
=

(1) Tengku Sharifah Mandak
binti Sultan Ali Abdul Jalil Saifuddin (See above)
(2) Engku Jentera binti Engku _____

(1) **ISMAIL ABDUL JALIL
JALAUDDIN SHAH II,
SULTAN OF SIAK**
[1827 - dep. 1864 - installed at
Mempura Keehil 1840]
(ca. 1820 - 1864)

Tengku Sharifah _____ binti
Sultan Ibrahim Abdul
Jalil Khaliluddin Shah of Siak
[TENGGU AGONG -
(See above)]

(1) **KASSIM ABDUL JALIL
SAIFUDDIN I,
SULTAN OF SIAK**
[1864 - 1889]
(- 1889)

Sharifah Zahrah binti Syed Akil Assagaf
[TENGGU DALAM ZAHRAH]

(2) Tengku Syed Khalid (Endot)
Lonjong binti Bandar Setia Raja



Sultan Hashim Abdul Jalil Saifuddin

**HASHIM ABDUL JALIL SAIFUDDIN,
SULTAN OF SIAK**
[1889 - ca. April 1908]
(- ca. April 1908)

(1) Tengku Sharifah Yuk binti
Tengku Syed Sa'id (Musa) of Siak
(2) Rafiq'ah binti _____
(- ca. 1943)

Tengku Pangiran Iyva Setia
Tengku Syed Embong
=
Tengku Atah (Intan) binti Sultan Musa
al-Khalidy Nakasabandi Muazzam Shah of Langkat



Sultan Kassim Abdul Jalil Saifuddin II



Tengku Mahariyah Fadhlan



Tengku Mahariyah Fadhlan

(1) **KASSIM ABDUL JALIL SAIFUDDIN II,
SULTAN OF SIAK**
[ca. April 1908 - 23.4.1968 - installed at Siak 3.3.1915]
(1.12.1892 - 23.4.1968)

(1) (27.10.1912) Tengku Sharifah Lathifah binti
Tengku Pangiran Iyva Setia Tengku Syed Embong of Siak
[TENGGU AGONG LATHIFAH -
installed at Siak 3.3.1915]
(- 1929) (See below)
(2) (ca. 27.1.1930, div.) Tengku Sharifah Fadhlan binti
Tengku Pangiran Iyva Setia Tengku Syed Embong of Siak
[TENGGU MAHARATU FADHLUN -
installed at Siak 6.6.1930]
(- ca. 1987) (See below)

(2) **TENGGU SYED
MOHAMMED
(LONG PUTHI),
HEAD OF THE ROYAL
HOUSE OF SIAK**
[23.4.1968 - 14.6.1975]
(6.10.1907 - 14.6.1975)
=
(ca. 1930) Eleonora Marthieu
(Nora binti Abdullatif)
(5.11.1906 - 18.7.1990)

Tengku Sharifah Lathifah
[TENGGU AGONG
LATHIFAH - installed
at Siak 3.3.1915]
(- 1929)
(27.10.1912) Sultan
Kassim Abdul Jalil Saifuddin II
(1.12.1892 - 23.4.1968)
(See above)

Tengku Sharifah Fadhlan
[TENGGU MAHARATU
FADHLUN - installed
at Siak 6.6.1930]
(- ca. 1987)
(ca. 27.1.1930, div.) Sultan
Kassim Abdul Jalil Saifuddin II
(1.12.1892 - 23.4.1968)
(See above)

**TENGGU SYED TEWFIK (DONALD),
HEAD OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF SIAK**
[14.6.1975 - 11.2.1984]
(4.5.1932 - 11.2.1984)

(ca. 1957, div.) Sharifah Vivian
binti Syed _____ Ahagaff
(ca. 1935 -)

**TENGGU SYED AIZLAN (ADRIAN),
HEAD OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF SIAK**
[11.2.1984 -]
(27.2.1989 -)



CHAPTER 7
Java

The Susuhunan of Surakarta, the Sultan of Yogyakarta, the Mangku Nagoro and the Paku Alam, the four principal Javanese rulers, are all members of the same dynasty, descendants in the male line of the Susuhunans of Mataram who reigned over Java from the 16th. to the 18th. centuries, and who themselves were the lineal and spiritual heirs of the Majapahit Emperors. With the gradual encroachment of the Dutch into much of Java by the 18th. century the power of the Susuhunans of Mataram weakened and their territory diminished until it occupied only a relatively small part of the south of Java Island.

On February 13th., 1755, under the terms of the Treaty of Giyanti, the remaining territories of the empire were divided into two, the eastern section becoming the domain of the ninth Susuhunan of Mataram, Paku Buwono III, who became the first Susuhunan of Surakarta, with his capital at Surakarta (Solo). His full uncle, Pangeran Ario Mangkubumi, a son of Susuhunan Mangkurat IV of Mataram, who had assumed the title of Sultan of Yogyakarta in 1749, was recognised as such by the Dutch under the terms of the treaty and received the western section of the empire with his capital at Yogyakarta.

The two Royal Houses were to undergo two further divisions with the branching off of two "principalities," those of the Mangku Nagoro and the Paku Alam. On March 17th., 1757, Pangeran Adipati Anom Mangku Nagoro, a nephew of Sultan Hamengku Buwono I of Yogyakarta and a grandson of Susuhunan Mangkurat IV of Mataram, was recognised by the Dutch as an independent prince owing allegiance to the Susuhunan of Surakarta, as Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro. On June 22nd., 1812 (during the British administration of Java in the Napoleonic Wars and under the governorship of Stamford Raffles), Bandoero Pangeran Ario Notokusumo, a son of Sultan Hamengku Buwono I of Yogyakarta, was recognised as an independent prince owing allegiance to the Sultan of Yogyakarta with the title of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Paku Alam (the additional title of Ario being added in the year 1878).

There were until this period two other reigning monarchs in Java, namely the Sultan of Banten and the Sultan of Cheribon – both these sultanates were abolished by Stamford Raffles during the Napoleonic Wars. Although the palaces and the royal families of Banten and Cheribon still exist it is in the palaces of the four southern rulers that the cultural traditions of the royalty of Java are today to be found in their purest form.

Due to the active support of the late Sultan of Yogyakarta, Hamengku Buwono IX, in the nationalist struggle for independence from the Netherlands following the end of World War II, the Sultanate of Yogyakarta and the three other royal courts were allowed to survive, semi-officially, into the post independence period. On the death of Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX in 1988 the Indonesian government approved the succession of his son as Hamengku Buwono X, tenth Sultan of Yogyakarta. Sultan Hamengku Buwono X and his consort, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Hemas, were installed at the Yogyakarta *kraton* in a formal installation ceremony of much magnificence and beauty on March 7th., 1989. The following year, in Solo, the first ever marriage between Javanese and Malay royalty took place with much ceremonial when Gusti Raden Ajeng Retno Astrini, a sister of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro IX, was wed to Tunku Abu Bakar bin Tunku Bendahara Tunku Abdul Rahman, a nephew of the Sultan of Johore.

That the ancient royalty of Java continues to flourish and function (albeit semi-officially) and manages to keep alive the great traditions of Javanese royal culture, is an example, par excellence, of that peculiarly 20th. century phenomenon the royal court in the modern republic. This compromise trend, which is becoming more and more common in other parts of Indonesia, will, with the passage of time, no doubt come to be accepted as the norm in the rest of Indonesia, as well, perhaps, as other parts of republican South-East Asia.

Opposite:
Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro VII photographed in traditional royal bridal costume in September 1921 on the day of his marriage to Gusti Raden Ajeng Mur Sudariah (Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Timur), daughter of Sultan Hamengku Buwono VII of Yogyakarta.



Above left
Sultan Paku Buwono IX of
Surakarta (reigned 1861 – 1893)



Above right
Sultan Hamengku Buwono VI of
Yogyakarta (reigned 1855 –
1877)



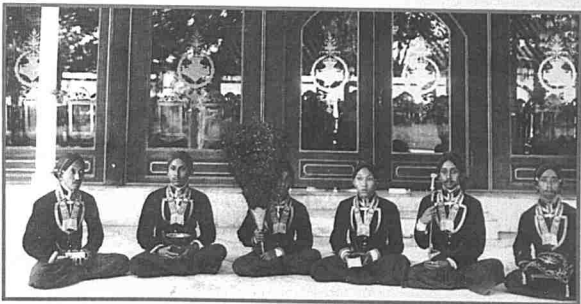
Right
Unidentified portrait of a member
of the Mangku Nagoro Royal
House taken in 1890 and thought
to be Kanjeng Pangeran Ario
Suryantanto, son of Kanjeng
Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario
Mangku Nagoro V, with court
simpi bearing articles of his
personal regalia.

Right
Dancers at the Yogyakarta kraton
performing an act of obeisance.



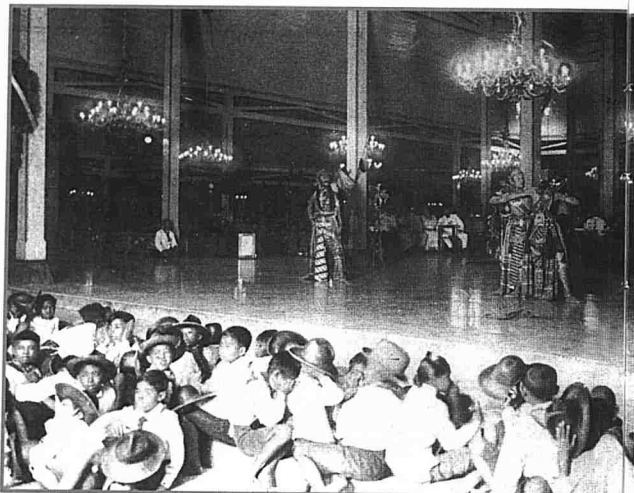
Above
Duke Johann Albrecht of
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Regent of
the Duchy of Brunswick and
Duchess Elisabeth of Mecklenburg-
Schwerin photographed during their
visit to Susudunan Paku Barono
X and Gusti Kanjeng Ratu
Anem of Surakarta (to the left
and right of the Duke and
Duchess), 1910.

Right
Court retainers bearing articles of
the regalia of the Susudunan of
Surakarta.



Right

A performance of the court troupe of the Mangku Nagoro in the Pendopo Agung of the Puro Mangkunegaran, Solo. Watching the performance are a group of Javanese boy scouts.



Below

Four palace retainers bearing the state umbrella of the Susuhunan of Surakarta in the kraton verandah. This unusual silhouette photograph conveys the innate elegance of the court life of the Javanese rulers.





Right
Susuhunan Paku Buwono X of
Surakarta and the Dutch Governor
walking arm-in-arm in procession
through a courtyard of the kraton.
It was the custom for the Dutch
governors and residents to link
their arms with the rulers in this
way and throughout the
Netherlands-Indies it was the
practice for the governors and
residents to mount the throne with
the ruler at the time of his
installation - this was never the
case in the British and French
colonies of South-East Asia.

Below left
Interior of the kraton of the
Susuhunan of Sukarta.

Below right
A garden in the Puro
Mangkunegaran, Solo, photo-
graphed in the 1890's. This
particular garden was dismantled
long ago and is no longer
remembered by members of the
Mangkunegara Royal House.





Top
The state coach of the Sasubunan of Surakarta photographed in procession during the 1930's. Although constructed in the Netherlands it contains Javanese motifs and is adorned with fresh yasmine flowers.

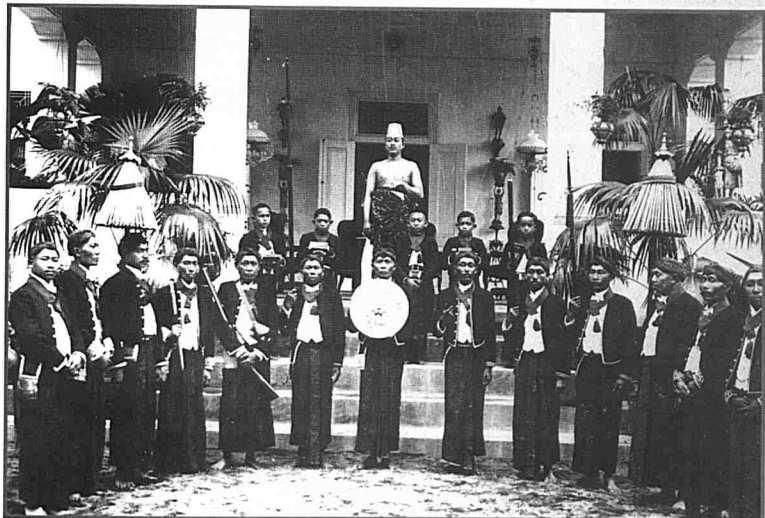


Left
The state carriage, Kartta Singha (lion carriage) of the Sultans of Cherbon. The body of the carriage takes the form of an "elephantine lion" - a similar royal beast is to be found as a supporter to the coat-of-arms of the King of Thailand (see Chapter 1).

Top
A Dutch official and an official of the Yogyakarta kraton standing in front of the palanquin of the consort of the Sultan of Yogyakarta.



Bottom
Kanjeng Gusti Pangrasan Adipati Arso Mangku Nagoro VII photographed with his retinue bearing the articles of his regalia on the occasion of his marriage to the daughter of the Sultan of Yogyakarta in September 1921.





Above left
Sultan Hamengku Buwono VII of
Yogyakarta (reigned 1877 -
1921).



Above right
Sultan Hamengku Buwono VIII
of Yogyakarta (reigned 1921 -
1939).

Below left
Bandoro Panjagan Ario
Hadinagoro of Yogyakarta, son of
Sultan Hamengku Buwono VII.

Below right
Sultan Hamengku Buwono VIII
of Yogyakarta.



Opposite
Susuhunan Paku Buwono X of
Surakarta photographed in state
in the throne room of the kraton at
Solo.





Right

Kanjeng Panjeran Ario Prabu Suryodilogo Paku Alam (later Kanjeng Gusti Panjeran Adipati Ario Paku Alam VIII).



Far right

Gusti Panjeran Ario Hadikusumo of Surakarta (son of Sunuhunan Paku Buwono X) in the role of Arjuna, 1925. It was usual for high-ranking members of the Javanese Royal Families to take part in performances of traditional dancing at court.

Bottom

Kanjeng Gusti Panjeran Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro VII and Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Timur elegantly posed in rattan chairs with their slippers neatly positioned in front of them.

Opposite

Kanjeng Gusti Panjeran Adipati Ario Paku Alam VII (reigned 1902 - 1937).





Above left

Susunan Paku Buwana X and Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Henas of Sarakarta with their daughter, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Pembayan.

Above right

Kanjeng Gusti Pangraran Adipati Ario Paku Alam VII and Gusti Bandoro Raden Ayu Paku Alam VII with their children - standing, left to right, Kanjeng Pangraran Ario Prabu Suryodilogo (later Kanjeng Gusti Pangraran Adipati Ario Paku Alam VIII), Gusti Bandoro Raden Ajeng Sulastri, Gusti Bandoro Raden Ajeng Kusbandiyah and Kanjeng Pangraran Ario Nototaruna; between their parents are Gusti Bandoro Raden Ajeng Kusnab (left) and Gusti Bandoro Raden Ajeng Kusarinah.

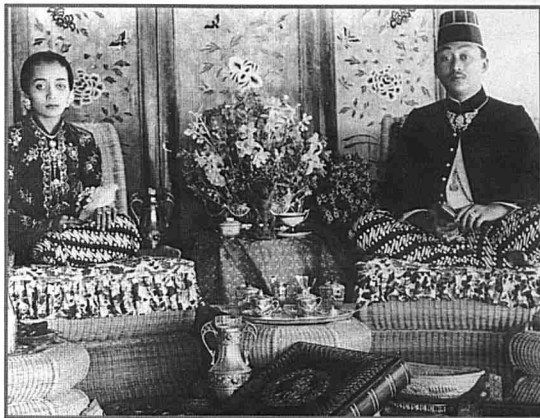
Below left

Kanjeng Gusti Pangraran Adipati Ario Paku Alam VII and Gusti Bandoro Raden Ayu Paku Alam VII.



Above

Kanjeng Gusti Pangraran Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro VII and Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Timur seated before a Balinese painting and wearing Balinese batik.



Above left
Kanjeng Guati Pangrern Adipati
Ario Mangku Nagoro VII and
Guati Kanjeng Ratu Timur.

Above right
Sultan Hamengku Buwono VIII
of Yogyakarta dressed in Javanese
costume with an ear ornament
and a plumed turban - the very
personification of an oriental
potentate.



Left
Kanjeng Guati Pangrern Adipati
Ario Mangku Nagoro VII and
Guati Kanjeng Ratu Timur with
their daughter, Guati Raden Ajeng
Siti Nurul Kamaril Ngasarati
Kusuma Wardhani (standing);
seated, left to right, Bandoro
Raden Mas Hamijoyanawo (later
Kanjeng Guati Pangrern Adipati
Ario Mangku Nagoro VIII),
Bandoro Raden Ajeng Partinah,
Bandoro Raden Mas Sanjogo
Notosuparto (later Kanjeng
Pangrern Ario Hamijoyanawo)
and Bandoro Raden Mas Sanjogo
Notosuparto (later Kanjeng
Pangrern Ario Hamijoyanawo).



Left

An historic meeting – two years after her abdication as Queen, Princess Juliana of the Netherlands visits Susuhunan Paku Buwono XII of Surakarta, the most senior of the Javanese rulers, at the kraton in Solo, May 1982. This was the first time that a Dutch monarch had ever entered the kraton. Behind, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Aliit, eldest daughter of the Susuhunan.

Below right

Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Hemas of Yogyakarta, wife of Sultan Hamengku Buwono X, photographed on the day of her installation at the Yogyakarta kraton, March 3rd., 1989.

Below left

Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro IX photographed in the Pendopo Agung of the Puro Mangkunegaran, Solo, on the day of his installation as the ninth Mangku Nagoro, January 24th., 1988.





Top
Sultan Hamengku Buwono X
and Kanjeng Gusti Ratu Heman
of Yogyakarta.

Below left
Sultan Hamengku Buwono X of
Yogyakarta riding in the state
coach on the day of his installation,
March 7th., 1989.

Below right
Sultan Hamengku Buwono X of
Yogyakarta enthroned in the
Yogyakarta kraton during his
installation ceremony, March 7th.,
1989. Two female attendants are
crucified on the floor before him.

Overleaf
Gusti Raden Ajeng Retno Astrini
Mangku Nagoro, sister of
Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati
Ario Mangku Nagoro IX, and
Tunku Abu Bakar bin Tunku
Bendahara Tunku Abdul
Rahman of Johore on the day of
their marriage, Solo, November
3rd., 1990.







Top
Gusti Raden Ajeng Retno Astrini
Mangku Nagoro and Tunku Abu
Bakar bin Tunku Bendahara
Tunku Abdul Rahman of Johore
seated in the Pendopo Agung of the
Puro Mangkunegaran on the
occasion of their marriage
ceremony, November 3rd., 1900.

Bottom
Court dancers performing a special
dance in honour of the marriage of
Gusti Raden Ajeng Retno Astrini
Mangku Nagoro and Tunku Abu
Bakar bin Tunku Bendahara
Tunku Abdul Rahman of Johore.





Top
*Courtiers of the Puro Mangku-
 negaran performing a puri-
 fication ceremony prior to the
 marriage of Gusti Raden Ajeng
 Retno Astrini Mangku Nagoro
 and Tunku Abu Bakar bin
 Tunku Bendabara Tunku Abdul
 Rahman of Johore.*

Below left
*Gusti Raden Ayu Retno Rosati
 Mangku Nagoro at the wedding
 of her sister, Gusti Raden Ajeng
 Retno Astrini - to right, Tunku
 Panglima Besar Tunku Abdullah
 bin Yang di-Pertuan Besar Abdul
 Rahman of Negri Sembilan.*

Below right
*Che Engku Chesterina binti
 Abdullah, wife of Tunku
 Panglima Besar Tunku Abdullah
 of Negri Sembilan, riding through
 the streets of Solo in a coach during
 the wedding ceremonies of Gusti
 Raden Ajeng Retno Astrini
 Mangku Nagoro.*





Left
Gusti Raden Ayu Siti Nurul Kamari Ngasarati Kusuma Wardhani Mangku Nagoro (daughter of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro VII and of Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Timur) together with her husband, Kanjeng Pangeran Ario Suryosayuro (a grandson of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro VI), photographed at the wedding of Gusti Raden Ajeng Retno Astrini Mangku Nagoro, November 1990.

Below left
Kanjeng Pangeran Ario Harwastokusumo Mangku Nagoro (younger brother of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro IX) and Raden Ajeng Kusuma Putri Puku Alam (granddaughter of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Puku Alam VIII) dancing at the wedding ball of Gusti Raden Ajeng Retno Astrini Mangku Nagoro, November 1990.

Below right
Sultan Notodiningrat VIII of Cheribon attending the wedding of Gusti Raden Ajeng Retno Astrini Mangku Nagoro, November 1990.



Mataram

MANGKURAT I,
SUSUHUNAN OF MATARAM
[1645 - 1677]
(- 1677)

MANGKURAT II,
SUSUHUNAN OF MATARAM
[1677 - 1703]
(- 1703)

MANGKURAT III,
SUSUHUNAN OF MATARAM
[1703 - dep. 1708]

Pangeran Teposono

MANGKURAT V,
SUSUHUNAN
OF MATARAM
[June 1742 -
dep. Dec. 1742]
(ca. 1729 -)

(5). HAMENGGU BUWONO I,
SULTAN OF YOGYAKARTA
[13.2.1755 - 24.3.1792 - installed at Yogyakarta 11.10.1755]
(4.8.1717 - 24.3.1792)¹

- (1) Raden Ajeng _____ of Mataram [GUSTI KANJENG RATU KENCHONO] (- 1777)
- (2) Raden Ajeng _____ [GUSTI KANJENG RATU KADIPATEN] (- 10.1.1803)
- (3) Raden Ajeng _____ [GUSTI KANJENG RATU AGENG]
- (4) Raden Ajeng _____ of Kedhu [Bandoro Raden Ayu Stenggoro]

(2). HAMENGGU BUWONO II,
SULTAN OF YOGYAKARTA
[24.3.1792 - abd. 31.12.1810;
28.12.1811 - dep. 28.6.1812;
and 17.8.1826 - 3.1.1828 -
installed at Yogyakarta 2.4.1792]
(7.3.1750 - 3.1.1828)

(See Yogyakarta)



(4). KANJENG GUSTI PANGERAN
ADIPATI PAKU ALAM I
[22.6.1812 - 4.10.1829 -
installed at Puro Pakualaman 17.3.1813],
Regent of Yogyakarta
[16.11.1814 - 27.1.1820]
(21.3.1764 - 4.10.1829)²

(See Paku Alam)



PAKU BUWONO I,
SUSUHUNAN OF MATARAM
[1708 - 1719 - installed at Semarang 1708]
(- 1719)

Raden Ajeng _____
[KANJENG RATU PAKU BUWONO I]

MANGKURAT IV,
SUSUHUNAN OF MATARAM
[1719 - 1726]
(- 1726)

- (1) Bandoro Raden Ajeng _____ [KANJENG RATU KENCHONO]
- (2) Raden Ajeng Kilen (Sepuh) [Mas Ajeng Sumarnoso]
- (3) Bandoro Raden Ajeng _____ [KANJENG RATU KADIPATEN]
- (4) Raden Ajeng Renggowati (Chondrosari)
- (5) _____ [Bandoro Mas Ayu Tejowati]

(4) Kanjeng Pangeran Ario Hadiwijoyo (I)

Raden Ajeng
[Mas Ajeng Chalik]

Kanjeng Raden Mas Tumenggung
Ario Kusumodiningrat (I)

Bandoro Raden Ajeng Sentul of Surakarta
[Bandoro Raden Ayu Kusumodiningrat]

Kanjeng Pangeran Ario Notokusumo

Bandoro Raden Ajeng Sayati Mangku Nagoro
[Bandoro Raden Ayu Notokusumo]

KANJENG GUSTI PANGERAN
ADIPATI ARIO MANGKU NAGORO III
[26.1.1835 - 6.1.1853 -
installed at Puro Mangkunegaran 16.1.1843]
(16.1.1803 - 6.1.1853) (See Mangku Nagoro)³

1. Formerly Pangeran Ario Mangkubumi, assumed the title Sultan of Yogyakarta 1749 and recognized as such under the terms of the Treaty of Giyanti, February 13th., 1755.
2. Formerly Bandoro Pangeran Ario Nurokausumo, appointed an "independent prince" on June 22nd., 1812, having been rewarded by the British with an independent principality and the title of Pangeran Paku Alim after the fall of the Yogyakarta *kraton* - although he took for himself the title of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Paku Alam this was only confirmed by the Dutch on March 7th., 1822.
3. Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Prabu Prangwadono from January 29th., 1835 following the death of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro II until January 16th., 1843 (it being the custom for the successor only to take the title Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro on reaching his fourtieth birthday).
4. Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Prabu Prangwadono from March 25th., 1853 following the death of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro III until September 16th., 1857.
5. Became Susuhunan of Surakarta on the division of Mataram under the terms of the Treaty of Giyanti, February 13th., 1755.
6. Formerly Pangeran Adipati Anom Mangku Nagoro, recognized as an "independent prince" owing allegiance to the Susuhunan of Surakarta by the Dutch on March 17th., 1757; the Mangkunegaran lands became an "autonomous principality" with rights of succession assured for the descendants of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro I on August 14th., 1792.
7. For an account of the events surrounding the divorce of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro I and Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Bandoro see Mangku Nagoro tree, footnote 6.
8. Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Prabu Prangwadono from January 25th., 1796 following the death of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro I until January 26th., 1821.

(5). **PAKU BUWONO II,**
SUSUHANAN OF MATARAM
 [1726 - dep. June 1742;
 and Dec. 1742 - abd. 11. 12. 1749]
 (ca. 1701 - 20. 12. 1749)

Raden Ajeng Suwiyah
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU HEMAS]

PAKU BUWONO III,
SUSUHANAN OF MATARAM
 [11. 12. 1749 - 13. 2. 1755 -
 installed 15. 12. 1749],
SUSUHANAN OF SURAKARTA
 [13. 2. 1755 - 26. 9. 1788]
 (24. 2. 1732 - 26. 9. 1788)⁵

(See Surakarta)



(2). Kanjeng Pangeran Ario Mangku Nagoro (Kartosuro)
 -
 Raden Ajeng Wulan of Mataram

KANJENG GUSTI PANGERAN ADIPATI ARIO MANGKU NAGORO I
 [24. 2. 1757 - 28. 12. 1795 - installed at Puro Mangkunegaran 17. 3. 1757]
 (7. 4. 1726 - 28. 12. 1795)⁶

(1) (1747, div.) Bandoro Raden Ajeng Inten of Yogyakarta
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU BANDORO] (- Dec. 1801)⁷.
 (2) Roro Rubiah (Sepuh)
[RADEN AYU MANGKU NAGORO I] (- 1787)

(2). Kanjeng Pangeran Ario Prabumijoyo (I)

Bandoro Raden Ajeng Botor of Surakarta
[Kanjeng Ratu Ali]

KANJENG GUSTI PANGERAN ADIPATI ARIO MANGKU NAGORO II
 [28. 12. 1795 - 26. 1. 1835 -
 installed at Puro Mangkunegaran 26. 1. 1821]
 (4. 1. 1768 - 26. 1. 1835) (See Mangku Nagoro)⁸.

Kanjeng Pangeran Ario Hadwijoyo (II)

Bandoro Raden Ajeng Sakeli Mangku Nagoro
 [Bandoro Raden Ayu Hadwijoyo]

KANJENG GUSTI PANGERAN ADIPATI ARIO MANGKU NAGORO IV
 [6. 1. 1853 - 2. 9. 1881 -
 installed at Puro Mangkunegaran 16. 9. 1857]
 (3. 3. 1811 - 2. 9. 1881)⁴

(See Mangku Nagoro)





Surakarta

PAKU BUWONO III,
SUSUHUANAN OF MATARAM
 [11.12.1749 – 13.2.1755 – installed 15.12.1749],
SUSUHUANAN OF SURAKARTA
 [13.2.1755 – 26.9.1788]
 (24.2.1752 – 26.9.1788)(See Mataram)¹⁾

(1) Raden Aeng _____ of Madura
[KANJENG RATU KENCHONO]
 (2) Raden Aeng _____ of Madura
[KANJENG RATU KENCHONO]

(2). **PAKU BUWONO IV,**
SUSUHUANAN OF SURAKARTA
 [26.9.1788 – 1.10.1820 – installed at Surakarta 29.9.1788]
 (2.9.1768 – 1.10.1820)

(1) Raden Aeng _____ of Madura
[KANJENG RATU KENCHONO]
 _____ Aug 1785)
 (2) Raden Aeng _____ of Madura
[KANJENG RATU KENCHONO]

(1). **PAKU BUWONO V,**
SUSUHUANAN OF SURAKARTA
 [1.10.1820 – 5.9.1823
 installed at Surakarta 31.10.1820]
 (16.1.1785 – 5.9.1823)

(1) Raden Aeng _____
[KANJENG RATU HEMAS]
 (2) Raden Aeng _____
[KANJENG RATU KENCHONO]

(1). **PAKU BUWONO VIII,**
SUSUHUANAN OF SURAKARTA
 [10.5.1858 – 28.12.1861 –
 installed at Surakarta 17.5.1858]
 (20.4.1789 – 28.12.1861)

Bandoro Raden Aeng
 Mangku Nagoro
 [Bandoro-Raden Ayu [Hangabeh]

(1). **PAKU BUWONO VII,**
SUSUHUANAN OF SURAKARTA
 [14.6.1830 – 10.5.1858 –
 installed at Surakarta 1830]
 (21.7.1796 – 10.5.1858)

(1) Raden Aeng _____ of Madura
[KANJENG RATU PAKU BUWONO VII]
 (2) Raden Aeng _____
[KANJENG RATU KENCHONO]

(1) Pangeran Anso Balitar

 Bandoro Raden Aeng
 Mandowen Mangku Nagoro
 [Bandoro-Raden Ayu Balitar]

(1). **PAKU BUWONO VI,**
SUSUHUANAN OF SURAKARTA
 [5.9.1823 – dep. 14.6.1830 –
 installed at Surakarta 15.9.1823]
 (27.4.1806 – 3.6.1849)

(1) Raden Aeng Kuswah of Surakarta
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU KENCHONO]
 (See below)
 (2) Raden Aeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU AGENG]
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU MADURETNO]
 (4) Raden Aeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU ANEM]

(1) Gusti Bandoro
 Raden Aeng _____
**[GUSTI KANJENG
 RATU SEKAR KEDATON
 MANGKU NAGORO III]**

(ca 1820) Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran
 Adipati Anso Mangku Nagoro III
 (16.1.1803 – 6.1.1853)
 (See Mangku Nagoro)

Raden Aeng Kuswah
**[GUSTI KANJENG RATU
 KENCHONO OF
 SURAKARTA]**

 Sumbunan Paku Buwono VI
 (27.4.1806 – 3.6.1849)
 (See above)

Raden Aeng Dalig
**[GUSTI KANJENG RATU
 KENCHONO OF YOGYAKARTA]**

 Sultan Hamengkubuwono VI
 of Yogyakarta
 (19.8.1821 – 20.7.1877)

Raden Mas Anso Gondorandono

 Bandoro Raden Aeng
 Selak Mangku Nagoro
 [Bandoro-Raden Ayu
 Gondorandono]



Sulthan Paku Buwono IX



Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Makretso



Kanjeng Bandoro Raden Ayu Mangku Nagoro VI

(2). **PAKU BUWONO IX,**
SUSUHUANAN OF SURAKARTA
 [28.12.1861 – 17.3.1893 – installed at Surakarta 30.12.1861]
 (22.12.1830 – 17.3.1893)

(1) Raden Aeng Kuswah Mangku Nagoro
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU MADURETNO] (d. 1915)
 (2) Raden Aeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU _____]

(See Yogyakarta)

Raden Aeng Hartani
**[KANJENG BANDORO
 RADEN AYU
 MANGKU NAGORO VI]**

(20.2.1884) Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran
 Adipati Anso Mangku Nagoro VI
 (13.3.1857 – 24.6.1928)
 (See Mangku Nagoro)



Sumbunan Paku Buwono X



Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Anem



Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Hemas

(1). **PAKU BUWONO X,**
SUSUHUANAN OF SURAKARTA
 [17.3.1893 – 20.2.1939 – installed at Surakarta 4.5.1893]
 (29.11.1866 – 20.2.1939)

(1) Gusti Raden Aeng Sumarta Mangku Nagoro
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU ANEM]
 (6.12.1862 – _____) (d. 1913)(See Mangku Nagoro)
 (2) (1915) Gusti Raden Aeng Mir Sudarlah of Yogyakarta
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU HEMAS](See Yogyakarta)
 (3) _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU AGENG] (dec. by 1939)
 (4) _____ [Kanjeng Bandoro Raden Ayu Retnopurnomo]



Susuhunan Paku Buwono XI



Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Paku Buwono XII



Gusti Raden Rukho Anu
Paku Alam VII

(3) PAKU BUWONO XI
SUSUHUNAN OF SURAKARTA
[20.2.1939 - June 1945 - installed at Surakarta 26.4.1939
- June 1945]

- (1) Raden Ajeng Maryati of _____
- [GUSTI KANJENG RATU KENCHONO]
- (2) Raden Ajeng Kus Saparyah of Surakarta
- [GUSTI KANJENG RATU PAKU BUWONO XI]
- (- 1983)

(4) Gusti Raden Ajeng Retno Purwono
[GUSTI BANDORO RADEN AYU PAKU ALAM VII]
(17.2.1888 - 21.1.1968)

(5.1.1909) Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran
Adipati Anu Paku Alam VII
(9.12.1882 - 16.2.1937)



Susuhunan Paku Buwono XII

(2) PAKU BUWONO XII
SUSUHUNAN OF SURAKARTA
[June 1945 -
(11.4.1925 -)]

(See Paku Alam)

1. Became Susuhunan of Surakarta on the division of Mataram under the terms of the Treaty of Goyanti, 13.2.1755, the numeration of the Susuhunans of Surakarta continue the sequence of numerations of the Susuhunans of Mataram, whose heirs they were.



Yogyakarta

HAMENGGU BUWONO I,
SULTAN OF YOGYAKARTA
[18.2.1755 - 24.3.1792 - installed at Yogyakarta 11.10.1755]
(4.8.1717 - 24.3.1792) (See Mataram)

- (1) Raden Ajeng _____ of Mataram
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU KENCHONO]
- 1777)
- (2) Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU KADIPATEN]
- 10.1.1803)
- (3) Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU AGENG]
- (4) Raden Ajeng _____ of Kediri
(Bandoro Raden Ayu Serenggono)

(2) HAMENGGU BUWONO II,
SULTAN OF YOGYAKARTA
[24.3.1792 - abd. 31.12.1810; 28.12.1811 - dep. 28.6.1812;
and 17.8.1826 - 3.1.1828 - installed at Yogyakarta 2.4.1792]
(7.3.1750 - 3.1.1828)

- (1) Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU KEDATON] (ca 1750 - July 1820)
(2) (Dec. 1765) Raden Ajeng _____ of Mataram
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU HEMAS]
(- 1820)
- (3) Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU KENCHONO WULAN]
(ca 1780 - 1858)
- (4) Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU SULTAN]

(4) Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Paku Alam I
[22.6.1812 - 4.10.1829
installed at Puro Pakualaman 17.3.1813],
Regent of Yogyakarta
[16.11.1814 - 27.1.1820]
(21.3.1764 - 4.10.1829)

(1) Bandoro Raden Ajeng Inten
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU BANDORO
MANGKU NAGORO I]
(- Dec. 1801)

(1747; div.) Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran
Adipati Arso Mangku Nagoro I
(7.4.1726 - 28.12.1795) (See Mangku Nagoro)

(See Paku Alam)

(1) HAMENGGU BUWONO III,
SULTAN OF YOGYAKARTA
[28.6.1812 - 3.11.1814 - installed at Yogyakarta 1812]
(20.2.1769 - 3.11.1814)

- (1) Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU KENCHONO]
- (2) Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU HEMAS]
- (3) Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU WANDAN]

(2) Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Arso Mangkudimengrat (II)
(ca 1778 - 1824)

(3) Gusti Raden Ajeng Rerno Suprath
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU AYU PAKU ALAM II]
(7.9.1805) Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran
Adipati Paku Alam II
(25.6.1786 - 23.7.1858)

(See Paku Alam)

(1) HAMENGGU BUWONO IV,
SULTAN OF YOGYAKARTA
[3.11.1814 - 6.12.1822 - installed at Yogyakarta 10.11.1814]
(3.4.1804 - 6.12.1822)

Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU KENCHONO]
(- 1827)

Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU PAKU ALAM III AND V]

- (1) Gusti Pangeran Arso Notoangrang (I) Paku Alam
(- 1857)
- (2) Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Paku Alam III
(20.12.1827 - 17.10.1864)
- (3) Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Arso Paku Alam V
(23.6.1833 - 6.11.1900) (See Paku Alam)



Sultan Hamengkubuwono V



Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Satrio

(1) and (2). (See Paku Alam)

HAMENGGU BUWONO V,
SULTAN OF YOGYAKARTA
[6.12.1822 - dep. 17.8.1826; and 21.1.1828 - 4.6.1855 -
installed at Yogyakarta 19.12.1822]
(24.1.1820 - 4.6.1855)

- (1) Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU KEDATON]
- (2) Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU KENCHONO]

HAMENGGU BUWONO VI,
SULTAN OF YOGYAKARTA
[4.6.1855 - 20.7.1877 - installed at Yogyakarta 5.7.1855]
(19.8.1831 - 20.7.1877)

- (1) Raden Ajeng Da'eng of Surakarta
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU KENCHONO] (See Surakarta)
- (2) Raden Ajeng Sepuh
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU SULTAN]



Sultan Hamengkubuwono VI



Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Huma

(2) HAMENGGU BUWONO VII,
SULTAN OF YOGYAKARTA
[20.7.1877 - abd. 1.1.1921 -
installed at Yogyakarta 13.8.1877]
(4.2.1859 - 30.12.1921)

- (1) Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU KENCHONO]
- (2) Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU HEMAS]
- (3) Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU KENCHONO]

(2) Gusti Raden Ajeng
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU AYU PAKU ALAM IV]
(-)

Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Paku Alam IV
(25.10.1841 - 24.9.1878) (See Paku Alam)



Sultan Hamengku Buwono VIII



Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Hemas of Surakarta



Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Timur Mangku Nagoro VII

(2). **HAMENGGU BUWONO VIII, SULTAN OF YOGYAKARTA**
[1.1.1921 - 22.10.1939 - installed at Yogyakarta 8.2.1921]
(3.3.1880 - 22.10.1939)

(1) Raden Ajeng Kustilah of Yogyakarta
[Kanjeng Raden Ayu Hamengku Nagoro]
(2) Raden Ajeng—
[**GUSTI KANJENG RATU RETNOHADININGRUM**]



Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX

(1). **HAMENGGU BUWONO IX, SULTAN OF YOGYAKARTA**
[22.10.1939 - 2.10.1988 - installed at Yogyakarta 18.3.1940]
(12.4.1912 - 2.10.1988)²

(1943) Raden Ajeng Siti Kustinah of Yogyakarta
[Kanjeng Raden Ayu Windyaningrum]
(ca.1928 -)

(3) Gusti Raden Ajeng Mur Sudarmah
[**GUSTI KANJENG RATU HEMAS OF SURAKARTA**]

(1915) Susuhunan Paku Buwono X of Surakarta
(29.11.1866 - 20.2.1939) (See Surakarta)

(3) Gusti Raden Ajeng Mur Sudarmah
[**GUSTI KANJENG RATU TIMUR MANGKU NAGORO VII**]
(14.4.1887 - 3.3.1956)

(6.9.1920) Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Arso Mangku Nagoro VII
(12.11.1885 - 19.7.1944) (See Mangku Nagoro)



Sultan Hamengku Buwono X



Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Hemas

HAMENGGU BUWONO X, SULTAN OF YOGYAKARTA
[2.10.1988 -] - installed at Yogyakarta 7.3.1989]
(2.4.1946 -)

(ca.1971) Suprihastuni Digosastropranono
[**GUSTI KANJENG RATU HEMAS** - installed at Yogyakarta 7.3.1989]
(31.10.1952 -)

1. Formerly Pangeran Arso Mangkubumi of Mataram; assumed the title Sultan of Yogyakarta 1749 and recognised as such under the terms of the Treaty of Giyanti, February 13th., 1755.

2. See *Journal of Indonesian Studies* 1964, p. 104.



Mangku Nagoro

Mangkurati IV.
Susuhunan of Mataram
 [1719 - 1726]
 (= 1726) (See Mataram)

(1) Bandoro Raden Ajeng
 [Kanjeng Ratu Kenchono]
 (2) Raden Ajeng Klien (Seph)
 [Mas Aeng Sunanowo]
 (3) Bandoro Raden Ajeng
 [Kanjeng Ratu Kadipaten]
 (4) Raden Ajeng Rengawan (Chondowan)
 [Bandoro Mas Ayu Tejowan]

(5) **Hamengku Buwono I.**
 Sultan of Yogyakarta
 [13.2.1755 - 24.3.1792 -
 installed at Yogyakarta 11.10.1755]
 (4.8.1717 - 24.3.1792)

(4) **Kanjeng Pangraro Anu Hadwisoro (I)**
 Raden Ajeng
 [Mas Aeng Chilik]

(5) **Paku Buwono II.**
 Susuhunan of Mataram
 [1726 - dep. June 1742,
 and Dec. 1742 - abd. 11.12.1749]
 (ca. 1701 - 20.12.1749)

(2) **Kanjeng Pangraro Anu**
Mangku Nagoro (Kartasno)
 Raden Ajeng Wilan of Mataram

(See Yogyakarta)

Kanjeng Raden Mas Tumenggung Anu
 Kusumadingsrat (I)

Paku Buwono III.
 Susuhunan of Mataram
 [11.12.1749 - 13.2.1755 -
 installed 15.12.1749],
 Susuhunan of Surakarta
 [13.2.1755 - 26.9.1788]
 (24.2.1732 - 26.9.1788)

KANJENG GUSTI PANGRAN
ADIPATI ARIO MANGKU NAGORO I
 [24.2.1755 - 28.12.1795
 installed at Puro Mangkunegaran 17.3.1757]
 (7.4.1726 - 28.12.1795)¹⁾

(1) 1747, abs. 1) Bandoro Raden Ajeng Intren of Yogyakarta
 [GUSTI KANJENG RATU BANDORO
 MANGKU NAGORO I]
 (Drs. 1801) (See Yogyakarta)
 2) Ratu Rahmah Sepuh
 [RADEN AYU MANGKU NAGORO I]
 (1787)

Kanjeng Pangraro Anu
 Notoikusumo
 Bandoro Raden Ajeng
 Serati Mangku Nagoro
 [Bandoro Raden Ayu Notoikusumo]
 (See below)

Kanjeng Pangraro Anu
 Hadwisoro (II)
 Bandoro Raden Ajeng
 Sakel Mangku Nagoro
 [Bandoro Raden Ayu Hadwisoro]
 (See below)

(See Surakarta)

(2) **Kanjeng Pangraro Anu Palumpowan (I)**
 Bandoro Raden Ajeng Botoe of Surakarta
 [Kanjeng Ratu Ali]



Kanjeng Gusti Pangraro
 Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro III



Kanjeng Gusti Pangraro
 Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro IV



Kanjeng Gusti Pangraro
 Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro II

KANJENG GUSTI PANGRAN
ADIPATI ARIO MANGKU
NAGORO III
 [26.1.1835 - 6.1.1853 -
 installed at Puro Mangkunegaran 16.1.1843]
 (16.1.1803 - 6.1.1853)¹⁾

(1) (ca. 1820) Gusti Raden Ajeng
 of Surakarta
 [GUSTI KANJENG RATU SERAT KEDATON
 MANGKU NAGORO III] (See Surakarta)
 (2) Raden Ajeng Sombro (Syamsiah)
 Mangku Nagoro
 [BANDORO RADEN AYU
 MANGKU NAGORO III]
 (See below)

KANJENG GUSTI PANGRAN
ADIPATI ARIO MANGKU
NAGORO IV
 [6.1.1853 - 2.9.1881 -
 installed at Puro Mangkunegaran 16.9.1857]
 (3.3.1811 - 2.9.1881)²⁾

Bandoro Raden Ajeng Danuk Mangku Nagoro
 [KANJENG BANDORO RADEN
 AYU MANGKU NAGORO IV]
 (See above)

KANJENG GUSTI PANGRAN
ADIPATI ARIO MANGKU NAGORO II
 [28.12.1795 - 26.1.1835 -
 installed at Puro Mangkunegaran 26.1.1821]
 (4.1.1768 - 26.1.1835)³⁾

(1) Bandoro Raden Ajeng
 [KANJENG BANDORO RADEN
 AYU MANGKU NAGORO II]
 (2) Ilok Ajeng Gondowan



Kanjeng Gusti Pangraro
 Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro V



Kanjeng Gusti Pangraro
 Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro VI



Kanjeng Bandoro Raden
 Ayu Mangku Nagoro V



Gusti Razing Ratu Anem of
 Surakarta

(2) Bandoro Raden Ajeng Danuk
 [KANJENG BANDORO
 RADEN AYU MANGKU
 NAGORO IV]

Kanjeng Gusti Pangraro
 Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro IV
 (3.3.1811 - 2.9.1881)

KANJENG GUSTI PANGRAN
ADIPATI ARIO MANGKU
NAGORO V
 [2.9.1881 - 1.10.1896 - installed at
 Puro Mangkunegaran 4.3.1894]
 (16.4.1855 - 1.10.1896)⁴⁾

(1) (1.9.1877) Raden Ajeng Kusumadinah
 Mangku Nagoro
 [BANDORO RADEN AYU
 MANGKU NAGORO V]
 (2) Bandoro Raden Padmonowati
 (3) Bandoro Raden Purnomoningrum
 (= 28.10.1908)

KANJENG GUSTI
PANGRAN
ADIPATI ARIO MANGKU
NAGORO VI
 [1.10.1896 - abd. 11.1.1916 -
 installed at Puro
 Mangkunegaran 21.11.1896]
 (13.3.1857 - 24.6.1928)

(20.2.1884) Raden Ajeng
 Hartan of Surakarta
 [KANJENG BANDORO
 RADEN AYU MANGKU
 NAGORO VI] (See Surakarta)

Gusti Raden Ajeng
 Sunarti
 [GUSTI KANJENG
 RATU ANEM OF
 SURAKARTA]
 (6.12.1862 -
 (fl. 1913)

Susuhunan Paku Buwono X
 of Surakarta
 (29.11.1866 - 20.2.1939)
 (See Surakarta)

(2) Kanjeng
 Pangraro Anu
 Suryomonojo (I)

(1). Bandoro Raden
 Ajeng Sayan
 [Bandoro Raden
 Ayu Notoikusumo]
 Bandoro
 Pangraro
 Anu Notoikusumo

(1). Bandoro
 Raden Ajeng
 Sakel
 [Bandoro
 Ayu
 Hadwisoro]

Kanjeng
 Pangraro
 Anu
 Hadwisorojo (II)



Kanjeng Gusti Pangiran
Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro VII



Gusti Kanjeng Ratu
Timur Mangku Nagoro VII

(See below) (2). Kanjeng Pangenan Ario
Suryokusumo
(9.10.1873 -)
Raden Ajeng _____
[Raden Ayu Suryokusumo]

(3). KANJENG GUSTI
PANGERAN
ADIPATI ARIO MANGKU
NAGORO VII
[11.1.1916 - 19.7.1944 -
installed at Puro Mangkunegaran 4.9.1924]
(12.11.1885 - 19.7.1944)⁵

(1) Mas Ajeng Retnoningram
(2) (6.9.1920) Gusti Raden Ajeng
Mur Sudaryah of Yogyakarta
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU TIMUR
MANGKU NAGORO VII]
(14.4.1887 - 3.3.1956)
(See Yogyakarta)⁵

Raden Ajeng
Sumboro (Sjamsiah)
[BANDORO
RADEN AYU
MANGKU
NAGORO III]

Kanjeng Gusti
Pangeran
Adipati Ario
Mangku Nagoro III
(16.1.1803 - 6.1.1853)

(See above)

(See above)



Kanjeng Gusti Putri
Mangku Nagoro VIII



Kanjeng Gusti Pangiran
Adipati Ario Mangku Nagoro VIII



Kanjeng Gusti Putri
Mangku Nagoro VIII

Raden Ajeng Suninati
[KANJENG GUSTI
PUTRI MANGKU
NAGORO VIII]
(23.6.1923 - 17.11.1978)

(ca. 1940) Kanjeng Gusti
Pangeran Adipati Ario
Mangku Nagoro VIII
(1.1.1920 - 3.9.1987)

(1). KANJENG GUSTI PANGERAN
ADIPATI ARIO MANGKU NAGORO VIII
[19.7.1944 - 3.9.1987 -
installed at Puro Mangkunegaran 1944]
(1.1.1920 - 3.9.1987)

(ca. 1940) Raden Ajeng Suninati Mangku Nagoro
[KANJENG GUSTI PUTRI MANGKU NAGORO VIII]
(23.6.1923 - 17.11.1978)(See above)

(See above)



Paku Alam

**KANJENG GUSTI PANGERAN
ADIPATI PAKU ALAM I**
[22.6.1812 - 4.10.1829 - installed at Puro Pakualaman 17.3.1813],
Regent of Yogyakarta
[16.11.1814 - 27.1.1820]
(21.3.1764 - 4.10.1829)(See Mataram)¹⁾

Raden Ajeng _____ of Madura
[Bandoro Raden Ayu Notoakusuma]

**KANJENG GUSTI PANGERAN
ADIPATI PAKU ALAM II**
[4.10.1829 - 23.7.1858 - installed at Puro Pakualaman 28.4.1831]
(25.6.1786 - 23.7.1858)

(1) (17.9.1805) Gusti Raden Ajeng Berto Suprah of Yogyakarta
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU AYU PAKU ALAM II]
(See Yogyakarta)

(2)

(1) Gusti Pangeran Arso
Notoaningprang (1)
[_____ - 1857]
Raden Ajeng _____ of Yogyakarta
[Bandoro Raden Ayu Notoaningprang]
(See Yogyakarta)¹⁾

**KANJENG GUSTI PANGERAN
ADIPATI PAKU ALAM IV**
[17.10.1864 - 24.9.1878 -
installed at Puro Pakualaman 1.12.1864]
(25.10.1841 - 24.9.1878)¹⁾

Gusti Raden Ajeng _____ of Yogyakarta
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU AYU PAKU ALAM IV]
(See Yogyakarta)

(1) **KANJENG GUSTI PANGERAN
ADIPATI PAKU ALAM III**
[23.7.1858 - 17.10.1864 -
installed at Puro Pakualaman 29.12.1858]
(20.12.1827* - 17.10.1864)¹⁾

Raden Ajeng _____ of Yogyakarta
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU PAKU ALAM III]
(See Yogyakarta)

Bandoro Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU TIMUR PAKU ALAM VI]
Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Arso Paku Alam VI
(9.4.1856 - 8.7.1902)

(2) **KANJENG GUSTI PANGERAN
ADIPATI ARIO PAKU ALAM V**
[24.9.1878 - 6.11.1900 -
installed at Puro Pakualaman 9.10.1878]
(23.6.1833 - 6.11.1900)¹⁾

(1) Raden Ajeng _____ of Yogyakarta
(2) Raden Ajeng _____ of Yogyakarta
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU PAKU ALAM V]
(See Yogyakarta)

(1) **KANJENG GUSTI PANGERAN
ADIPATI ARIO PAKU ALAM VI**
[6.11.1900 - 8.7.1902 -
installed at Puro Pakualaman 27.2.1901]
(9.4.1856 - 8.7.1902)

Bandoro Raden Ajeng _____
[GUSTI KANJENG RATU TIMUR
PAKU ALAM VI]
(See above)



Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Arso Paku Alam VI



Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Ayu Paku Alam VI

**KANJENG GUSTI PANGERAN
ADIPATI ARIO PAKU ALAM VII**
[8.7.1902 - 16.2.1937 -
installed at Puro Pakualaman 17.12.1906]
(9.12.1882 - 16.2.1937)¹⁾

(S.1.1909) Gusti Raden Ajeng
Berto Purosono of Surakarta
[GUSTI BANDORO RADEN AYU
PAKU ALAM VII]
(17.2.1888 - 21.1.1968)(See Surakarta)



Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Paku Alam VII

**KANJENG GUSTI PANGERAN
ADIPATI ARIO PAKU ALAM VIII**
[16.2.1937 -
installed at Puro Pakualaman 13.4.1937]
(10.4.1910 - _____)¹⁾

Kanjeng Pangeran Arso Ambarkusumo

1. Formerly Bandoro Pangeran Arso Notoakusuma, appointed an "independent prince" on 22.6.1812, having been rewarded with an independent principality and the title of Pangeran Paku Alam by the British after the fall of the Yogyakarta Kraton - although he took for himself the title of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Paku Alam this was only confirmed by the Dutch on 7.3.1822.
2. Later married Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Paku Alam III and created Gusti Kanjeng Ratu, and (following the death of her second husband) married thirdly, Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Arso Paku Alam V.
3. Known as Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Suryowiningrat during his reign (it being the custom for the successor only to take the title Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Paku Alam on reaching his fourteenth birthday).
4. Known as Kanjeng Pangeran Adipati Suryowiningrat during his reign.
5. Assumed the additional title of Arso, as Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Arso Paku Alam V, 15.12.1878.
6. Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Arso Prabusa Suryodilaga following the death of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Arso Paku Alam VI until 1.10.1921.
7. Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Arso Prabusa Suryodilaga following the death of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Arso Paku Alam VII until 15.11.1943, Governor of Yogyakarta Province [19.12.1988 - _____].



Sultan Muhammad Alimuddin al-Adil Khalifatul Muminin of Kutai (reigned 1899 – 1910), as heir apparent – the photograph was taken on the occasion of his marriage and is one of a pair (see Page 275). The ornate bridal costume is an instance of the strong Javanese influence which was still to be found in some of the Bornean courts as late as the end of the 19th century.

Borneo

On March 17th., 1824 Great Britain and the Netherlands signed the Treaty of London under the terms of which each agreed to respect the other's "sphere of influence" which was demarked by the drawing of an imaginary line just to the south of Singapore Island. As a result of this treaty the Island of Borneo was cut in two with the British sphere of influence deemed to be to the north of the line and the Dutch sphere to the south of it. This line exists to the present day as an international frontier between the states of Indonesia and Malaysia. Other than the Sultanate of Brunei, which is situated to the north of this frontier, all the other Bornean sultanates are to be found to the south of the line in what is today known as Kalimantan.

The ancient kingdoms of Borneo displayed a rich cultural mix – originally Hindu states, with a strong Javanese influence, they were converted to Islam (in the case of the Sultanate of Kutai in the east of the island as recently as the 18th. century). In addition to this double heritage is a less tangible, but definite Iban or Dayak heritage derived from the ancient indigenous tribes of Borneo Island. This diverse blend of cultures gives a special flavour to the officially Islamic courts of the region, whether it be in the typically Hindu royal titles of members of the Royal Family of Pontianak or in the exuberance of the traditional costumes and regalia of the Royal Family of Kutai.

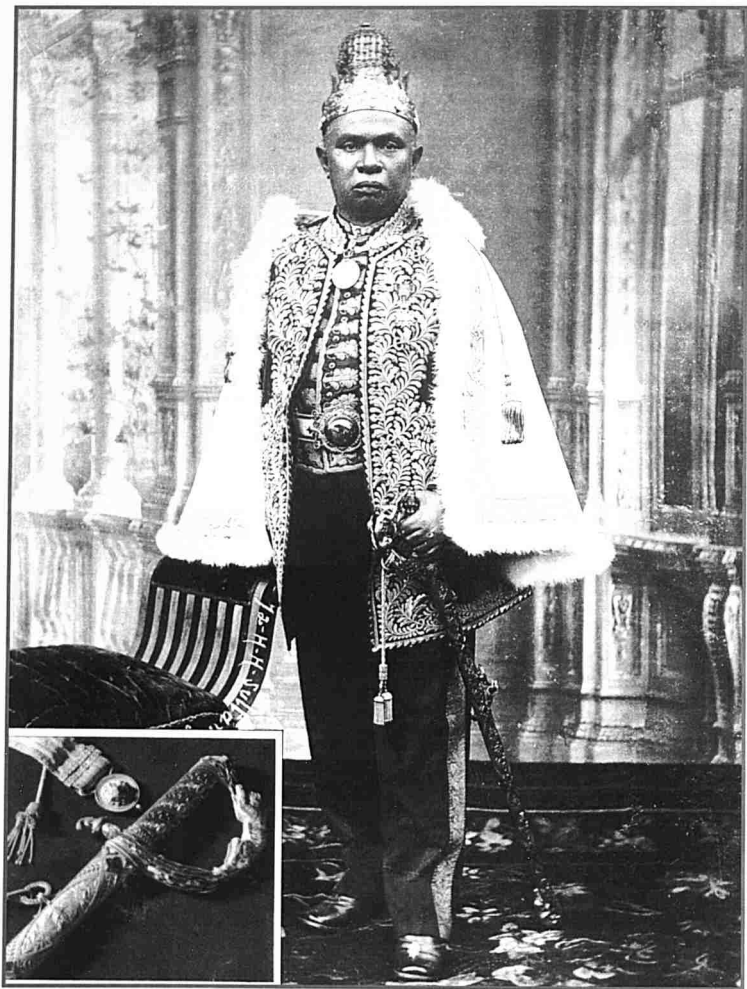
Until the middle of the 19th. century the hinterland of Borneo was little known to European travellers. The Dutch established a resident at Kutai in 1846 and some years later the writer Carl Bock described the then ruler, Sultan Muhammad Sulaiman Khalifatul Muminin, as "a well-built man of gentlemanly bearing (with) a rather heavy-looking face which was set off by a pair of extraordinarily bright eyes, flashing like fire" and wearing "a hussar uniform – dark blue cloth with gold lace, exactly copied from the one worn by his Majesty the King of the Netherlands on his head he wore a shako or helmet of the old pattern, with a great plume of tailfeathers of the bird of paradise."

Of the many courts which existed before the arrival of the Dutch, such as Banjarmasin, Mampawa, Matan, Sambas and Sukadana, only very few survived into the 20th. century due to the Dutch policy of withholding full recognition from them. Of those which were recognised by the Dutch as fully-fledged courts were Bulungan, Kutai and Pontianak – only these Royal Families were ever invited to royal occasions in the Netherlands.

The Sultanate of Pontianak, on the west coast of Borneo, illustrates the ancient legitimacy of the old Bornean royal houses, even though the dynasty, the House of al-Kadrie, is of Sharifian descent from Hadhramaut in the Yemen. The first Sultan, Sharif Abdul Rahman al-Kadrie, was installed by the Bugis Yang di-Pertuan Muda of Riau, Raja Haji bin Opu Daing Chellak, in 1778 – his legitimacy stemmed from his marriage to Utin Chandramidi, the daughter of Opu Daing Menambun by Ratu Agong Sinuhan (Putri Kesumba), a daughter of Sultan Mohammed Zainal Abidin of Matan – Ratu Agong Sinuhan's mother was Putri Emas Indrawati, the daughter of the Panembahan of Sanggau. Although Arab in the male line of descent, the Royal House of Pontianak could claim through their matrilineal descents to be the heirs to several earlier Bornean dynasties.

During the Japanese occupation of Borneo Island in World War II, Sultan Muhammad of Pontianak, together with a number of neighbouring west coast rulers, met and plotted against the Japanese régime. The authorities learnt of the meeting and rounded up the members of the various royal families, including Sultan Muhammad and three of his sons. They were held in captivity for five months until June 24th., 1944, when they were all executed. In the closing months of the war the Japanese appointed a maternal grandson of Sultan Muhammad as Sultan and in August 1945 the seventeen year old Sharif Thaha became Sultan of Pontianak. A month later the war ended and Pengeran Adipati Anom Sri Surya Sharif Hamid, the only surviving son of the late Sultan Muhammad, returned to Pontianak. Sultan Thaha abdicated in his favour and Sharif Hamid succeeded as Sultan Hamid II – he and his Dutch born wife, Maharatu Mas Mahkota Dina, were installed as ruler and consort at a grand ceremony in the Istana Kadriah on January 5th., 1946.

The Sultanate of Kutai in the east, despite its late conversion to Islam in the 18th. century, is considered to be one of the most ancient states in the whole of Indonesia – whilst the present royal line stretches back to the 13th. century the capital, Tenggarong, is situated close to the site of the capital of the earliest recorded king in Indonesian history, Mulavarman, who reigned in the early 5th. century. In contrast to its early origins the Royal Family boasts the most modern palace in Indonesia – after the destruction by fire of the old istana a new one was built in 1935 in the *art deco* style of the period. The last Sultan, Muhammad Parikesit Khalifatul Muminin, who acceded to the throne in 1910, died in 1981 at the age of ninety-four.





Top
 Members of Bornean, Javanese and Sumatran royalty photographed in Amsterdam on the occasion of the installation of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, September 1898. Seated to left, Aji Pengiran Manjku Nagoro Aji Amidin and to right, Aji Pengiran Sooro Nagoro Aji Hansamuddin, sons of Sultan Muhammad Sulaiman Khalifatul Muminin of Kutai. Seated between them is Raden Mas Kusumowinoto (to left) and Sultan Hasnim Abdul Jalil Saifuddin of Satak.

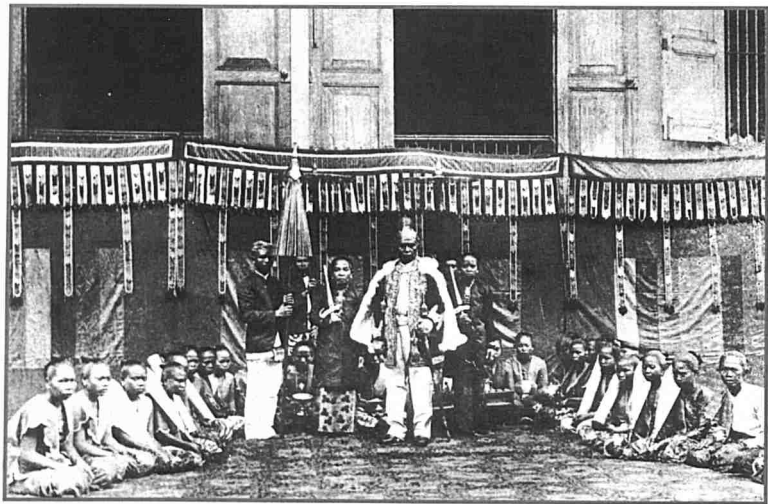
Right
 The bride of the future Sultan Muhammad Alimuddin al-Adil Khalifatul Muminin of Kutai on their wedding day - this is the matching portrait to the photograph on Page 272.



Opposite
 Sultan Muhammad Sulaiman Khalifatul Muminin of Kutai (reigned 1845 - 1899) wearing the crown, feathered cape and sword-of-state. Inset, a recently taken photograph of the sword-of-state - the unusual handle is in the form of a tiger astride a bamboo pole.



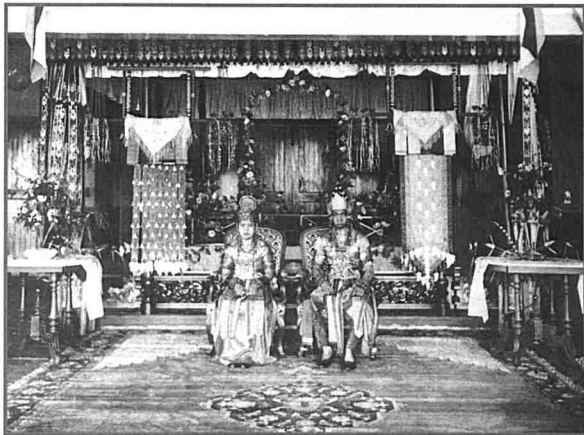
Top
Sultan Muhammad Sulaiman
Khalfatul Muminin of Kutai
and his consort, a pair of
matching portraits taken in the
1870's.



Bottom
Sultan Muhammad Sulaiman
Khalfatul Muminin of Kutai
standing in front of his istana
with members of his retinue.



Above left
Sultan Mohamad Kasim Aldin
of Bulungan (reigned 1902 -
1924).



Above right
Sultan Muhammad
of Pontianak (reigned 1895 -
1944).

Left
The wedding of Sultan
Muhammad Parikesit
Khalifatul Muminin of Kutai
and his consort, 1918.



Above left
An unidentified Kalimantanese ruler photographed with his consort and daughter in the 1890's. He is thought to be either the Sultan of Sambas or the Panembahan of Sintang, rulers from the west coast of Borneo

Above right
Sultan Mohamad Jalaludin of Bulungan, the last Sultan (succeeded 1930) and his consort photographed in his palace at Tanjung Pulas.

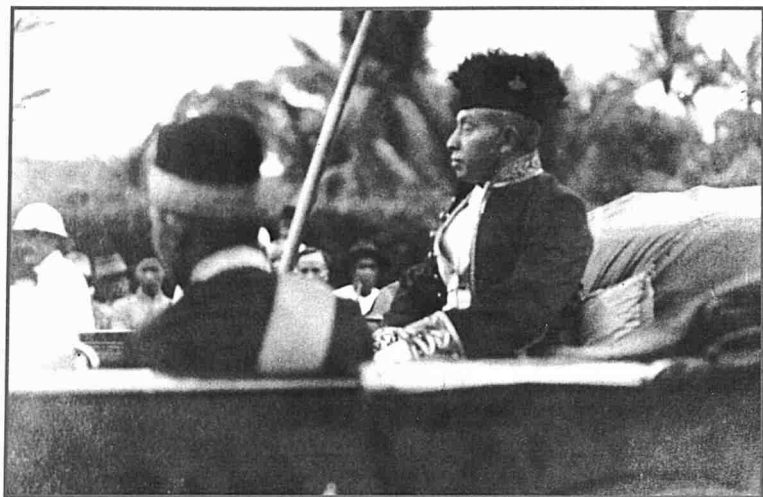
Left
Sultan Mubammad Parikesit Khalifatul Muminin of Kutai (reigned 1910 - 1981) photographed on the steps of his palace, the Istana Kutai at Tenggarong in the 1920's. The palace was replaced in 1935 by a new building in the art deco style.



Left
 Sultan Muhammad of Pontianak seated with three of his sons, left to right, Sharif Usman, Sharif Yusuf and Sharif Hamid (later Sultan Hamid II) at the Istana Kadriah, Pontianak, circa 1914. According to Sultan Muhammad's grandchildren the amah holding the future Sultan Hamid was an English nanny employed at the court of Pontianak! The Sultan, who appears to be wearing a Japanese kimono, is seen tending against one of three miniature children's chairs. This totally relaxed royal nursery scene is from an album in the possession of the Pontianak Royal Family.

Bottom
 Sultan Muhammad of Pontianak during a bathing ceremony at the Istana Kadriah in the 1930's, presumably on the occasion of his jubilee. The Dutch Resident stands behind filming the event on an early movie camera whilst the srimpi, bearing articles of the regalia, stand in attendance around the throne.



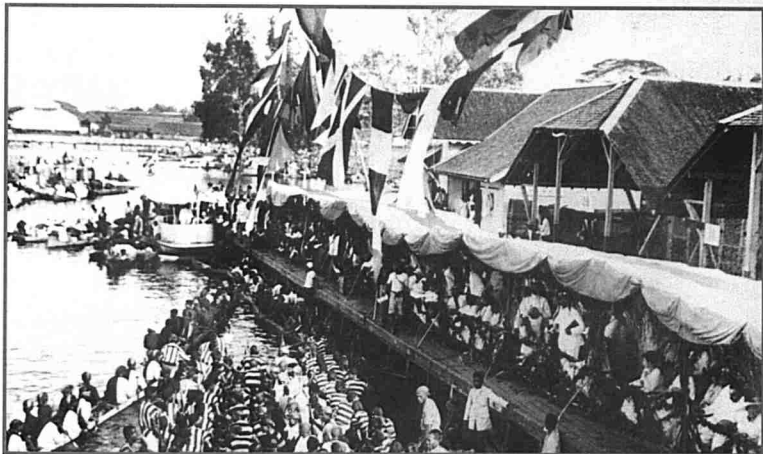


Right
*The Istana Kadriah,
Pontianak.*

Bottom
*Boat race on the Pontianak
River to celebrate the fortieth
anniversary of the accession of
Queen Wilhelmina of the
Netherlands, 1938.*

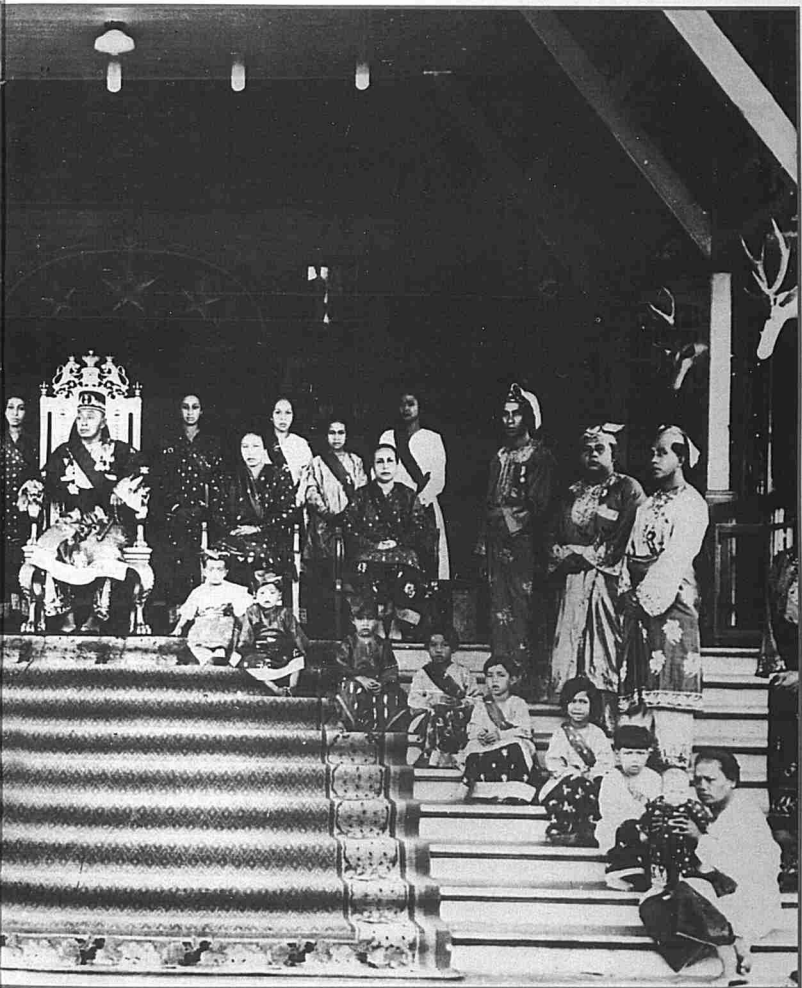
**Opposite
Top**
*Sultan Mubammad of
Pontianak riding through the
streets of his capital in an open
air car - seated to his side is an
umbrella bearer.*

Bottom
*Sultan Mubammad of
Pontianak photographed in the
Istana Kadriah, Pontianak
with his family. Standing to the
left are the Sultan's five wives,
left to right, Maharatu Besar
Zubaidah, Maharatu Suri
Jamilah, Maharatu Besar
Tulbah, Maharatu Aminah
and Maharatu Sebrang
Mariam. The Royal Family of
Pontianak were of Arab descent,
of the al-Kadrie family of
Sharifi.*



Sultan Muhammad of Pontianak enthroned on the verandah of the Istana Kadriah, Pontianak surrounded by members of his family in the 1930's. Seated beside him are four of his wives, from left to right, Maharatu Suri Jamilah, Maharatu Besar Zubaidah, Maharatu Scérang Mariam and Maharatu Aminah. Standing, from left to right:- Sharif Ahmad bin Pengeran Laksamana Sharif Mahmud, Pengeran Kesuma Yuda Sharif Umar bin Sharif Abdullah, Pengeran Mas Perdana Agung Sharif Mahmud bin Sultan Muhammad, Pengeran Mar Perdana Muda Sharif Abdul Mutalib bin Sultan Muhammad, Pengeran Adipati Sri Maharaja Sharif Uiman bin Sultan Muhammad, Ratu Adipati Wijaya Sa'adah, Ratu Kesuma Yuda Sharifah Masmanah binti Sultan Muhammad, Ratu Perbu Wijaya Sharifah Khadidjah binti Sultan Muhammad, Ratu Anom Bendahara Sharifah Fatimah binti Sultan Muhammad, Ratu Chikra Kesuma Sharifah Safiah binti Sultan Muhammad, Ratu Timur Sharifah Salmah binti Pengeran Nata Sharif Abu Bakar, Ratu Tata Negara Sharifah Mariam binti Sultan Muhammad, an unidentified lady of the family, Pengeran Laksamana Sharif Hamid, Pengeran Anom Bendahara Sharif Uiman bin Pengeran Laksamana Sharif Mahmud, Pengeran Perbu Wijaya Sharif Yusuf bin Pengeran Nata Sharif Abu Bakar and Pengeran Chikra Kesuma Sharif Ibrahim bin Sharif Kasim.





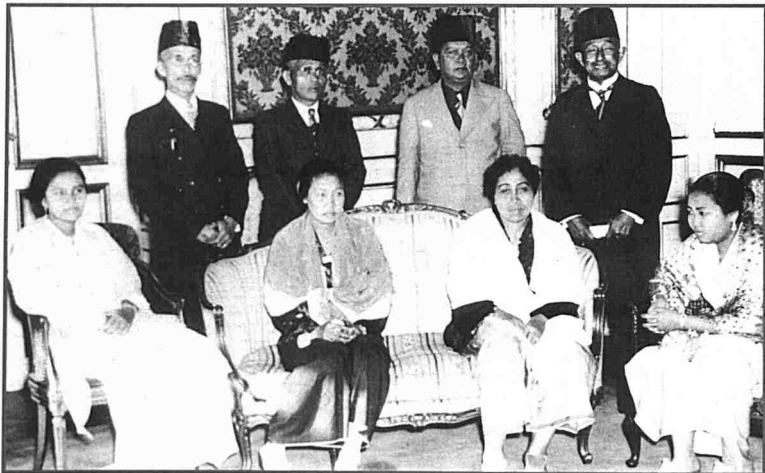
Left

Sultan Muhammad of Pontianak with his five wives, all of queenly rank - from left to right, Maharatu Besar Talloah, Maharatu Aminah, Maharatu Besar Zubaidah, Maharatu Suri Jamilah and Maharatu Sebrang Mariam.



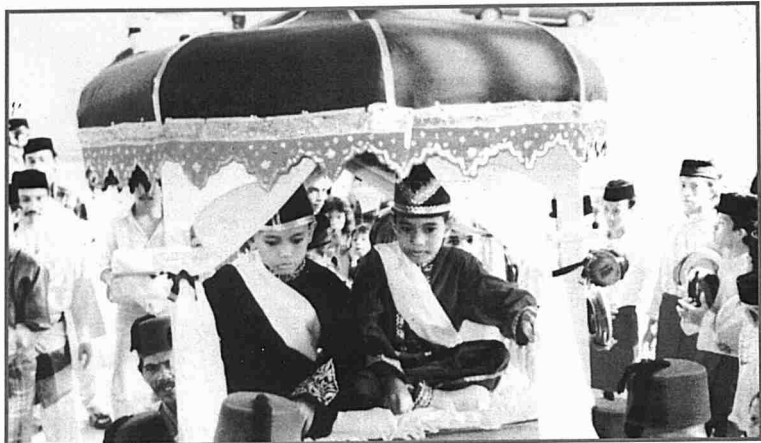
Bottom

Standing, far left, Sultan Muhammad of Pontianak and seated on sofa, to right, Maharatu Sebrang Mariam during their visit to the Netherlands for celebrations to mark the fortieth anniversary of the accession of Queen Wilhelmina, September, 1938. Standing to the right of Sultan Muhammad are Sultan Anuluddin Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli, Sultan Mahmud Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Langkat and Sultan Mohamad Jalaludin of Bulungan. Seated on sofa, to left, is Tengku Mahsuri Raudah of Langkat and far left, Tengku Kalsum and to far right, Tengku Latifah Hanum (daughters of Sultan Mahmud and Tengku Mahsuri Raudah of Langkat).





The Pontianak State Barge photographed at the time of the installation of Sultan Hamid II and Maharatu Mas Mahkota Dina of Pontianak in January 1946 - the head boatman can be seen holding a trident.



Top
 Sharif Ali Zainal Abidin (left)
 and Sharif Shaugi, two great-
 grandsons of Sultan
 Muhammad of Pontianak,
 being born by palanquin during
 their circumcision ceremonies
 at the Istana Kadriah, Pontianak,
 1989.



Right
 The wedding of Sharif Mukhlis
 bin Sharif Hamid and Sharifah
 Zamzam (Yanti Mustara)
 binti Pengeran Muda Sharif
 Abdallah of Pontianak, August
 1991.



Left

From left to right: Sharifah Lasmy binti Sharif Usman, Sharif Mukhlis bin Sharif Hamid, Sharifah Zamzam (Tanti Mutiara) binti Pengeran Muda Sharif Abdullah and Pengeran Muda Sharif Abdullah bin Pengeran Mas Perdana Muda Sharif Abdul Mutalib of Pontianak - August 1991.

Below left

Sharif Yusuf bin Pengeran Adipati Sri Maharaja Sharif Usman of Pontianak, a grandson of Sultan Muhammad, photographed in the Throne Room of the Istana Kadriah, Pontianak, November 1991.

Below right

Ratu Perbu Wijaya Sharifah Khadijah of Pontianak, last surviving child of Sultan Muhammad, photographed beneath a portrait of her father at the Istana Kadriah, Pontianak, November 1991.





Kutai

AJI BETARA AGUNG DEWA SAKTI
[1300 - 1325]

AJI BETARA AGUNG PADUKA NIRA
[1350 - 1360]

AJI MAHARA SULTAN
[1370 - 1420]

AJI RAJA MANDARSHAH
[1420 - 1475]

AJI PANGERAN TEMENGGUNG BAJA BAJA
[1475 - 1525]

AJI RAJA MAKUTA
[1525 - 1600]

AJI DI LANGGAR
[1600 - 1605]

AJI PANGERAN SINUM PANJI MENDAPA
[1605 - 1635]

AJI PANGERAN DIPATI AGUNG
[1635 - 1650]

AJI PANGERAN DIPATI MOJO KESUMA
[1650 - 1685]

AJI RATU AGUNG
[1686 - 1700]

AJI PANGERAN DIPATI TUA
[1700 - 1730]

AJI PANGERAN DIPATI ANUM PANJI MANDAPA
[1730 - 1732]

**MUHAMMAD IDRIS,
SULTAN OF KUTAI**
[1732 - 1739]
(- 1739)¹



Sultan Muhammad Saleman
Khalifatul Mursalin



The consort of
Sultan Saleman

MUHAMMAD MUSLIHUDDIN,
SULTAN OF KUTAI
[1739 – 1780]
(– 1780)

MUHAMMAD SALEHUDDIN,
SULTAN OF KUTAI
[1780 – 1845]
(– 1845)

MUHAMMAD SULAIMAN KHALIFATUL MUMININ,
SULTAN OF KUTAI
[1845 – 2.12.1899 – installed at Tenggarong 19.10.1850]
(28.10.1836 – 2.12.1899)



Sultan Muhammad Alimuddin al-Adil
Khalifatul Muminin



The consort of
Sultan Alimuddin

MUHAMMAD ALIMUDDIN AL-ADIL KHALIFATUL MUMININ,
SULTAN OF KUTAI
[2.12.1899 – 28.4.1910 – installed at Tenggarong 27.9.1900]
(– 28.4.1910)



Sultan Muhammad Parikesit
Khalifatul Muminin



The consort of
Sultan Parikesit

MUHAMMAD PARIKESIT KHALIFATUL MUMININ,
SULTAN OF KUTAI
[28.4.1910 – 22.11.1981 – installed at Tenggarong 15.3.1921]
(ca.1887 – 22.11.1981)

1. Converted to Islam and took the title of Sultan.



Pontianak

ABDUL RAHMAN,
SULTAN OF PONTIANAK
[12.9.1778 – 27.2.1808 – installed at Pontianak 12.9.1778]
[20.6.1742 – 27.2.1808]¹

- (1) [1759] Uin Chandramidi binti Pengeran Emas Sri Negara
Opu Daing Menambun of Mampawa
[RATU MAMPAWA]
(2) Uin Kesuma Sari binti _____ of Banjar
[RATU SEPUH]
(– 1830/1)

(1). **KASSIM,**
SULTAN OF PONTIANAK
[27.2.1808 – 4.3.1819]
(1766 – 4.3.1819)

(2). **USMAN,**
SULTAN OF PONTIANAK
[4.3.1819 – abd.1855]
(1775 – 20.4.1861)

- (1) Sharifah Jaharah binti Sharif
(2) Norah binti _____ (fl. 1853)

(1). **HAMID I,**
SULTAN OF PONTIANAK
[1855 – 22.8.1872]
(– 22.8.1872)

Sharifah Mutahara binti Sharif
(– 17.4.1868)

YUSUF,
SULTAN OF PONTIANAK
[22.8.1872 – 15.3.1895]
(– 15.3.1895)

- (1) Sharifah Zaharah binti Sharif Thaha al-Mutahar
[RATU ZAHARAH]

(2) Sharif Muhammad
(ca. 1823 –

Sharif Salleh



Sultan Muhammad



Maharu Nur Talah

(1). **MUHAMMAD,**
SULTAN OF PONTIANAK
[15.3.1895 – dep. 24.1.1944 – installed at Pontianak 6.8.1895]
(27.1.1871 – 24.6.1944)

- (1) Sharifah Talhah binti Sharif Salleh of Pontianak
[MAHARATU BESAR TALHAH](See below)
(2) Aminah binti Ajman
[MAHARATU AMINAH]
(15.7.1878 – ca. 1932)
(3) Sharifah Zubaidah binti Pengeran Laksamana Sharif Harun of Pontianak
[MAHARATU BESAR ZUBAIDAH]
(17.10.1883 – 1951/2)
(4) Sheikhha Jamilah binti Sheikh Mahmud Sharwanu
[MAHARATU SURI JAMILAH]
(24.2.1889 – 14.4.1977)
(5) Sharifah Mariam binti Syed Abul Asagaff
[MAHARATU SEBRANG MARIAM]
(12.3.1896 – 1965)

(1) Pengeran Laksamana Sharif Mahmud

Sharifah Talhah
[MAHARATU BESAR TALHAH]

Sultan Muhammad
(27.1.1871 – 24.6.1944)(See above)



Mahkota Besar Fatmah



Mahkota Anom



Mahkota Besar Zaharah



Mahkota Sari Ismailis



Mahkota Kelwang Muzin



Sultan Hamid II

(4). **HAMID II,
SULTAN OF PONTIANAK**
[27.10.1945 – 30.3.1978 –
installed at Pontianak 5.1.1946]
(12.7.1913 – 30.3.1978)

(31.5.1938) Dina van Delding
[**MAHARATU MAS MAHKOTA DINA** –
installed at Pontianak 5.1.1946]
(5.1.1915 –)

(3). Sharifah Fatimah
[Ratu Anom Bendahara Sharifah Fatimah]
(4.6.1911 – 18.7.1989)

(ca.1926) Pengeran Anom Bendahara Sharif Usman bin
Pengeran Laksamana Sharif Mahmud of Pontianak
(– 24.6.1944)

Pengeran Anom Bendahara Sharif Usman
(– 24.6.1944)

(ca.1926) Sharifah Fatimah binti Sultan Muhammad of Pontianak
[Ratu Anom Bendahara Sharifah Fatimah]
(4.6.1911 – 18.7.1989) (See above)

(See below)



Sultan Thaha

**THAHA,
SULTAN OF PONTIANAK**
[Aug.1945 – abd.27.10.1945]
(4.9.1927 – 27.9.1984)*

(ca.1947) Raden Ajeng Sriyati of Yogyakarta
[Ratu Negara Raden Ayu Sriyati]
(25.12.1927 – 12.6.1982)



Ratu Negara Rakeh Ajeng Sriyati

1. Formerly Pengeran Sharif Abdul Rahman bin Sharif Husain al Kadiri; proclaimed and installed as Sultan at Pontianak by Raja Haji bin Opu Daeng Chelak, fourth Yang di Pertuan Muda at Riau.
2. Following his deposition (by the Japanese) there was an interregnum until the accession of his maternal grandson, Sultan Thaha, during August 1945.
3. Succeeded after an interregnum shortly before the end of the Japanese occupation of Borneo.



Brunei

The origins of the Sultanate of Brunei are shrouded in mystery. The present state, which consists of two enclaves of land totalling a mere 2226 square miles in area situated on the north-west coast of Borneo Island, was previously much larger. During Brunei's so-called "golden age", in the 16th century, the Sultanate ruled over much of Borneo Island, or at least received tribute from the other Bornean rulers. The realm also stretched northwards into what is today the Philippines and at the height of its glory included Luzon (Manila).

Early Chinese records refer to a kingdom named Po-ni which paid tribute to the Chinese Emperors during the 6th. century A.D. – although it is not possible to state that Po-ni was the historical predecessor of the present day Brunei it is accepted that this state was situated somewhere in north-western Borneo. That Po-ni is a sinified version of the name of that kingdom (which is now lost) and that the name Borneo itself so closely resembles that of Brunei points to a possible early existence of the state before the present ruling dynasty came to power in the 14th. century.

The emergence of the present Sultanate (and the accession of the present ruling family) is thought to have occurred in the late 14th. century following the fall of the Majapahit Empire, to which the state was probably a vassal. The identity of the early rulers is also unclear – according to the official version of the genealogy of the Sultans of Brunei the first ruler was Sultan Mohammed Shah, formerly named Alak Betatar, who converted to Islam and was installed as sultan by an early ruler of either Singapore or Johore. The identity of the second ruler is less clear – it is thought that Sultan Ahmad was a Chinese "prince" named Wong (or Ong) Sum Ping, who married Sultan Mohammed Shah's daughter (according to Brunei sources he is described as the brother of Sultan Mohammed Shah). It is known from Chinese records that Admiral Cheng Ho visited Brunei in 1405 and it is interesting to speculate that the marriage of Sultan Mansur Shah of Malacca to "Princess" Hang Li Po (see *Appendix – the Sultanate of Malacca and its Heirs*, page 367) was not the only royal marriage that he brokered. The third Sultan, Ali, is said to have been a sharif from Taif in Arabia who married the daughter of Sultan Ahmad.

The golden age of Brunei is considered to be the reign of the fifth Sultan, Bolkiah (1473 – 1521). It was Sultan Bolkiah who married the daughter of Lela Menchanai, the Batara of Sulu, and who consolidated Brunei's overlordship of the sultanates and other territories to the north which were to shortly become the Philippines. Brunei had benefited from the fall of Malacca to the Portuguese in 1511, which had resulted in increased trade, but as the century progressed she found herself threatened by growing Spanish interest in the region which culminated in the sultanate being attacked and briefly occupied by Spain in 1578. With the establishment of Spanish rule at Manila by the end of the century Brunei's long eclipse had begun. Firstly to the Spanish to the north, then later to the Dutch to the south of the line demarking the "spheres of influence" between Britain and the Netherlands, and finally to the Brookes of Sarawak to the west and the British North Borneo Company to the east in the 19th. century, Brunei steadily began to lose control over most of her territory. By the end of the 19th. century Brunei was still independent (though economically poor) and much reduced in size, but she was still recognised internationally due to treaties signed with Great Britain (in 1847) and the U.S.A. (in 1850). Indeed, after the fall of the Sultanate of Acheh to the Dutch in 1874 Brunei was, apart from Siam, the only fully sovereign nation in the whole of South East Asia.

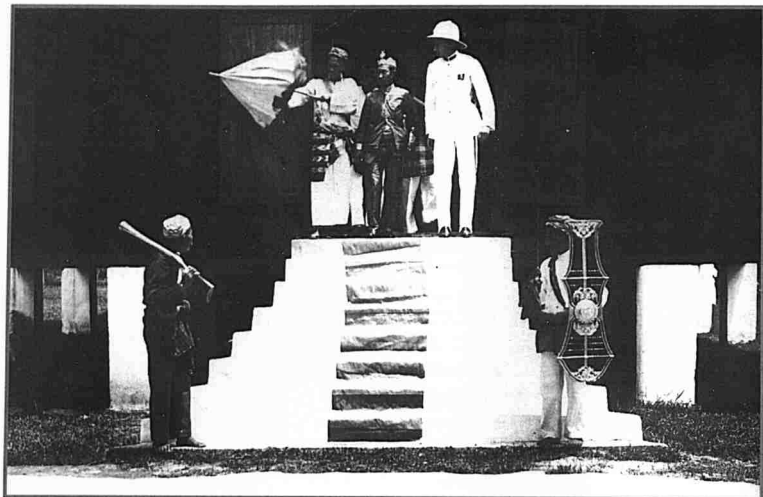
It was in these much reduced circumstances that in 1888 Brunei sought to become a protectorate of Great Britain, which event took place on September 17th. that year. Almost one hundred years were to pass before Brunei was to "seek" independence and, apart from the brief period of the Japanese Occupation during World War II, Brunei remained under continuous British protection. It was this issue of "protection" which was to bring about the granting of independence in 1984, for under the terms of the agreement of 1888 Britain was responsible for Brunei's defence. By having declined to join the Federation of Malaysia on its formation in 1963 Brunei had chosen to remain under British protection which necessitated Britain's continuing presence "East of Suez" at a time when the only other remaining territory under British rule in the Far East was Hong Kong. This last remaining parcel of the flossam and jetsam of empire was, by the terms of an agreement signed in London on January 7th., 1979, the so-called "Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and His Highness Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan and Yang di-Pertuan of Brunei", to become independent some five years later on January 1st., 1984. On this date Brunei became a fully independent sovereign state and subsequently joined the United Nations as its one hundred and sixty-ninth member. The Sultan immediately adopted the style of "His Majesty" and six weeks later he hosted a series of grand ceremonies to mark the "Merdeka" of his state.

Among the many foreign dignitaries at the celebrations were the King and Queen of Tonga, the King and Queen of Malaysia and the Prince of Wales. The festivities also marked the inauguration of the vast Istana Nurul Iman (see pages 310-311) as a palace. The magnificence of the state rooms of the istana formed a fitting backdrop to the occasion which matched perfectly the mood of optimism with which the Sultanate had emerged from its long seclusion and taken its place among the sisterhood of nations.

In October 1992 the present Sultan, Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, celebrated the silver jubilee of his reign. He had succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin, in 1967. Once again the Istana Nurul Iman was the setting for the grand ceremonies which marked the event and the Sultan chose the occasion to refer to Brunei's role as a Malay Muslim monarchy, a role which the Sultanate considers itself to be the upholder of. Blessed by incomparable riches derived from the petroleum industry, which was first established in 1906, the Sultanate of Brunei continues to prosper – though only a fraction of its former size territorially Brunei is now known internationally and remains, together with Oman, the only Sultanate in the world that is also a sovereign independent nation.

Opposite

Portrait of Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Akhazul Khairi Waddin of Brunei (reigned 1924 – 1950) taken to mark his coming-of-age. This photograph was presented by the Sultan to King George V and Queen Mary and is today housed in the Royal Archives at Windsor Castle.
(Reproduced by gracious permission of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II).





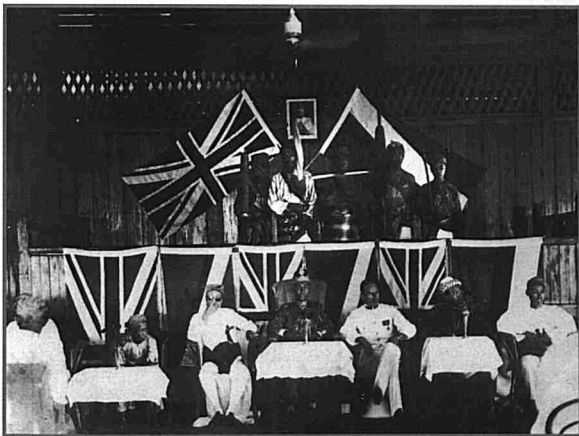
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Top

Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Akhazul Khairi Waddin of Brunei being conveyed in the state litter in the grounds of the Istana Mahkota, Bandar Brunei in the early 1930's.

Bottom

Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Akhazul Khairi Waddin of Brunei (seated centre) with, to right, the British Resident and the Pengiran Pemancha, and to left, the Pengiran Bendahara - early 1930's.



Opposite

Top

Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Akhazul Khairi Waddin of Brunei emerging from the Balai Besar (Throne Room) of the Istana Mahkota, Bandar Brunei, following a ceremony in the early 1930's. The British Resident stands to the right as an attendant unfurls the royal umbrella.

Bottom

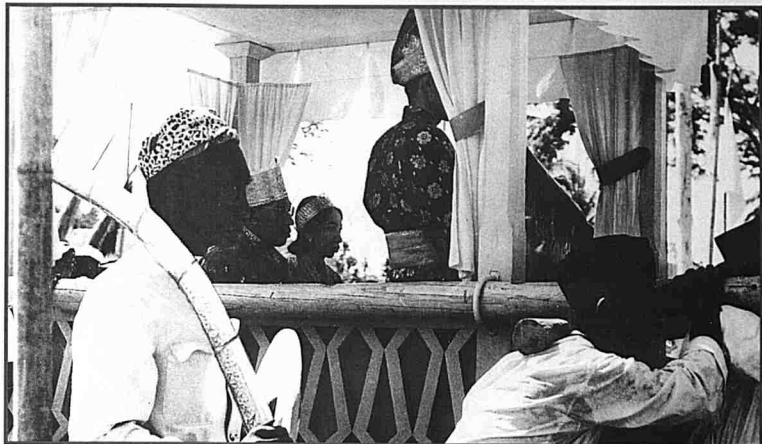
Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Akhazul Khairi Waddin of Brunei and the British Resident, Mr. P.A.B. McKenon, walking to the Balai Besar for a ceremony in the early 1930's. This and the other three photographs were probably taken on the occasion of Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin's coming-of-age - his coronation did not take place until March of 1940.



Left
Portrait of Sultan Ahmad
Tajuddin Abkhal Khairi
Waddin and Tengku Ampuan
Raibani of Brunei at the time
of their marriage in 1934.
Tengku Ampuan Raibani is the
daughter of Sultan Ala'eddin
Sulaiman Shah of Selangor.



Bottom
Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin
Abkhal Khairi Waddin and
Tengku Ampuan Raibani of
Brunei walking in procession
during the Silver Jubilee
celebrations of September 1949.



Top
Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin
Abdazul Khairi Waddin and
Tengku Ampuan Raibani of
Brunei being conveyed by
palanquin during the Silver
Jubilee celebrations, September
1949.



Left
The lying-in-state of Sultan
Ahmad Tajuddin Abdazul
Khairi Waddin of Brunei in
the Istana Besar, Johore Bahru
following his sudden death at
Singapore on June 6th, 1950.





Above left
Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin III of Brunei exchanging gifts with Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent during her visit to Brunei, October 1952.



Above right
Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin III of Brunei (reigned 1950 - 1967), father of the present Sultan of Brunei.

Left
Pengiran Muda Hassanal Bolkiah bin Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin III of Brunei (later Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulab) as a boy.

Opposite
Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin III of Brunei and Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent on the Duchess's arrival at Bandar Brunei by boat - October 1952. Behind, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and the British Resident.

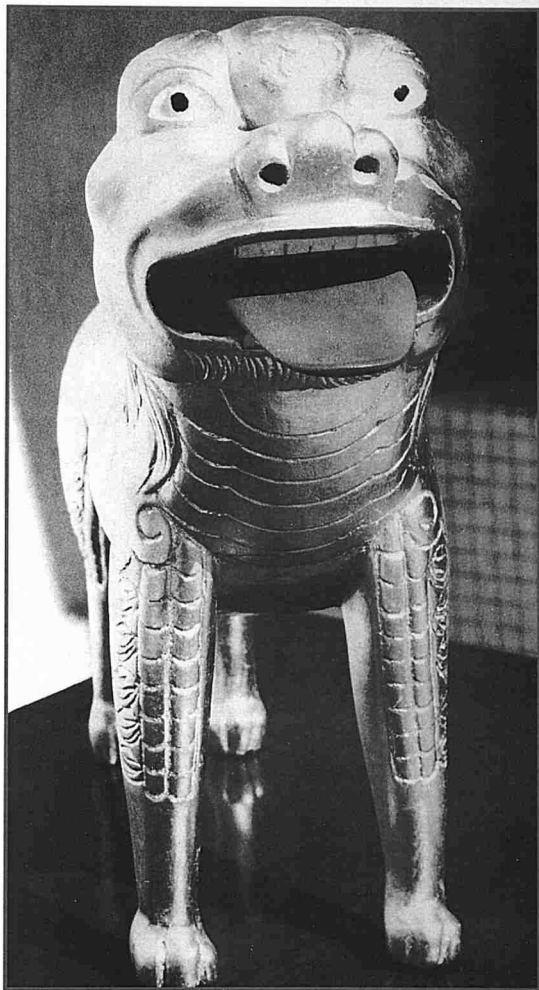


This page

Symbolic child slaves being carried during a royal wedding ceremony in Brunei in the 1960's. They formed part of the gifts from the bridegroom to the bride, but after the ceremonies ended were allowed to return home.

Opposite

The Golden Cat of Brunei, one of a pair which form part of the regalia of the Sultan. The Golden Cats are considered among the most important articles of the regalia and harken back to the ancient Bornean roots of the Sultanate.





Top
 The coronation of Sultan Hassanul Bolkiab Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah of Brunei, Bandar Brunei, August 1st, 1968. Performing the crowning is his father, the Begawan Sultan, formerly Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin III, who had abdicated in his favour on October 4th., 1967. Inset, a recent photograph of the crown.

Right
 The installation of Raja Isteri Saleha of Brunei, Bandar Brunei, August 1st., 1968.

Opposite
 Sultan Hassanul Bolkiab Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah of Brunei being pulled by royal chariot through the streets of Bandar Brunei on the day of his coronation, August 1st., 1968.

Overleaf
 Left
 Royal pages carrying articles of the regalia of the Sultan of Brunei from the royal chariot after the royal progress on coronation day, August 1968.

Right
 Sultan Hassan Bolkiab Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah of Brunei ascending from the royal chariot and preceded by the crown - coronation day, August 1968.











Group photograph taken on the occasion of the official visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh to Brunei, March 1st., 1972. From left to right:- Pengiran Muda Jefri Bolkiah of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Zariah of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Putri Masma of Brunei, Raja Isteri Saleha of Brunei, Princess Anne, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth II, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah of



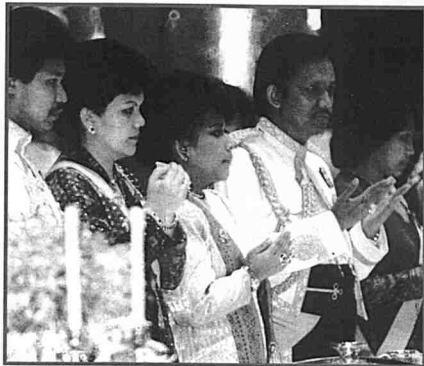
Brunei, Begawan Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin of Brunei (formerly Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin III), Suri Sri Begawan Raja Damit of Brunei (formerly Raja Isteri Damit), Pengiran Perdana Wazir Sahibol Himmah Wal-Waqar Pengiran Muda Mohammed Bolkiah of Brunei and Pengiran Muda Sufril Bolkiah of Brunei.



Top
 Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah of Brunei delivering a speech at the banquet held at the Istana Nurul Iman, Bandar Seri Begawan to mark Brunei's independence (Merdeka), February 1984. To right, Prince Charles, Prince of Wales, Pengiran Isteri Mariam and Begawan Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin (formerly Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin III of Brunei).



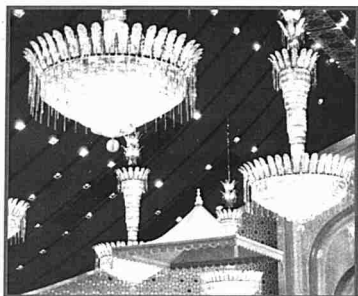
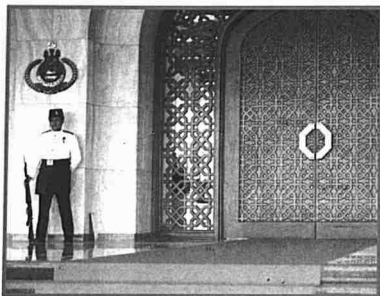
Left
 Prince Charles, Prince of Wales and Pengiran Isteri Mariam of Brunei during the independence day banquet, February 1984.



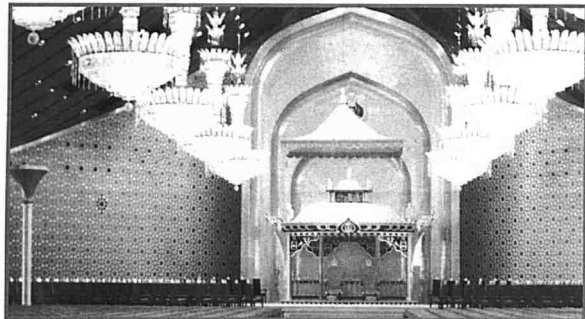
Above left
From left to right:- Pengiran di-Gadong Sabibul Mal Pengiran Muda Jefri Bolkiab of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Isteri Norhayati of Brunei, Pengiran Bini Siti Rubaitah of Brunei, Pengiran Bendahara Sri Maharaja Permaisura Pengiran Muda Sufri Bolkiab of Brunei and Pengiran Anak Putri Masna of Brunei.

Above right
Pengiran Anak Putri Amal Rakiab (left) and Pengiran Anak Putri Umi Kalitum al-Lilam of Brunei.

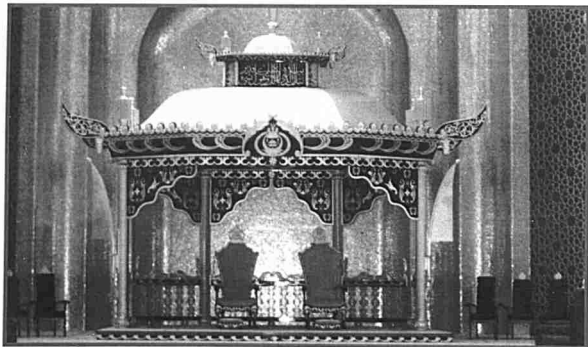
Left
Four of Sultan Hassanal Bolkiab's sisters at the independence day banquet, February 1984. From left to right:- Pengiran Anak Putri Amal Jefriah of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Putri Amal Nasibah of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Putri Amal Rakiab of Brunei and Pengiran Anak Putri Umi Kalitum al-Lilam of Brunei.



Above left
The entrance to the Istana Nurul Iman, Bandar Sri Begawan.



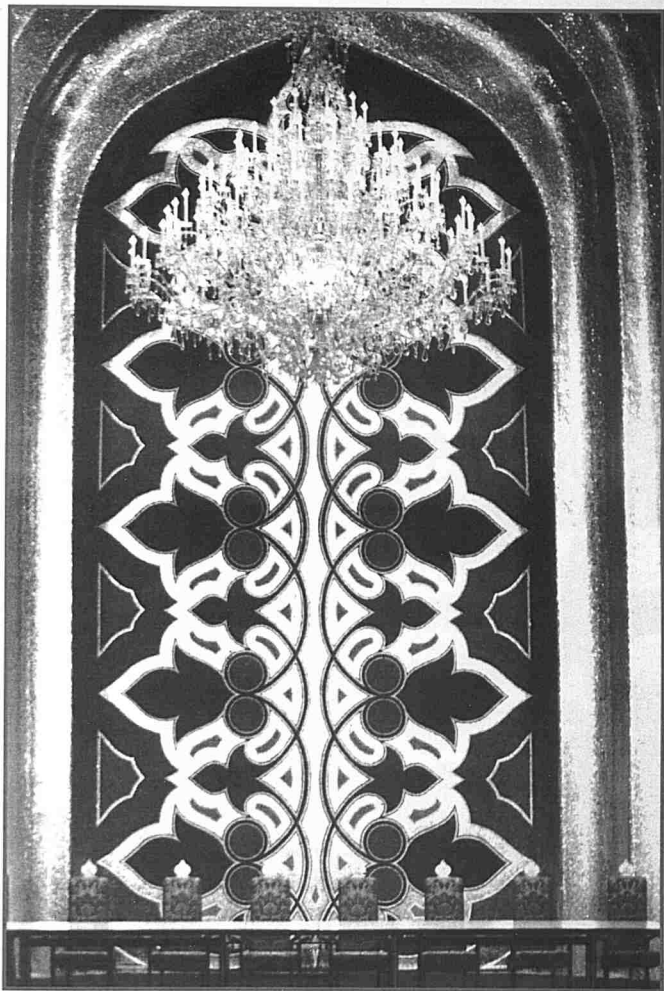
Above right
Chandeliers in the Throne Room of the Istana Nurul Iman, Bandar Sri Begawan.



Centre left
General view of the Throne Room of the Istana Nurul Iman.

Below left
The royal dais and the thrones in the Istana Nurul Iman.

Opposite
The top table in the banquetting hall of the Istana Nurul Iman, Bandar Sri Begawan.







Above left

Pengiran Muda al-Muhtadee Billah bin Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulab of Brunei at his coming-of-age ceremony in August 1989.

Opposite

Pengiran Muda al-Muhtadee Billah bin Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulab of Brunei during his coming-of-age ceremony (held to mark the anniversary of his circumcision) in the Throne Room of the Istana Nurul Iman, Bandar Sri Begawan, August 3rd., 1989.

Above right

Pengiran Anak Abdul Ali Yil-Kabier bin Pengiran Lela Cheteria Sabibol Najabah Pengiran Anak Abdul Aziz of Brunei, son of Pengiran Anak Putri Masna, the eldest sister of Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah.

Left

Pengiran Anak Putri Besar binti Sultan Mohammed Jamalul Alam II of Brunei, the full sister of Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin and Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin III and the aunt of Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah. She is the last surviving child of Sultan Mohammed Jamalul Alam II.





Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah of Brunei enthroned at the Istana Nurul Iman, Bandar Seri Begawan on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee - October 5th., 1992. To left, Raja Isteri Saleha and to right, Pengiran Isteri Mariam.

Top

The state visit of Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah and Raja Isteri Saleha of Brunei to King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) and Queen Sirikit of Thailand - photograph taken at the state banquet in the Grand Palace, Bangkok on November 1st., 1988. From left to right- Princess Chulabhorn Valayalaksana of Thailand, Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand (widow), Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn of Thailand, Queen Sirikit of Thailand, Raja Isteri Saleha of Brunei, Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah of Brunei, King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) of Thailand, Pengiran Bendahara Sri Maharaja Permaisura Pengiran Muda Sufri Bolkiah of Brunei, Pengiran Binti Mazuin of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Isteri Norhayati of Brunei and Pengiran al-Gadong Sahibul Mal Pengiran Muda Jefri Bolkiah of Brunei.



Left

The state visit of Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah and Raja Isteri Saleha of Brunei to Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh - photograph of Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah and Queen Elizabeth II at the state banquet at Buckingham Palace, London on November 3rd., 1992.



Brunei

MOHAMMED SHAH,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI
[ca.1365 - 1415 - installed ca.1365]
(- 1415)¹

Putri Ratna Dewi (F)

AHMAD,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI
[1415 - 1432]
(- 1432)²

Putri Ratna Kesuma (F)

ALI,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI
[1432 - 1433]
(- 1433)

SULAIMAN,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI
[1433 - 1473]
(- 1473)

BOLKIAH,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI
[1473 - 1521]
(- 1521)

ABDUL KAJAR,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI
[1521 - 1578]
(- 1578)

SAIFUL RIJAL,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI
[1578 - 1594/8]
(- 1594/8)

SHAH BRUNEL,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI
[1594/8 - 1605]
(- 1605)

HASSAN,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI
[1605 - 1619]
(- 1619)

Raja Dunga (F)
Pengeran Bendahara
Mohammed of Brunei

ABDUL JALIL AKHBAR,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI
[1619 - ca.1637]
(- ca.1637)

Raden Mas Aleng Siti Aishah

MOHAMMED ALI,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI
[1652 - 1662]
(- 1662)¹

ABDUL MUMIN I,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI
[1662 - 1674]
(- 1674)

Pengiran Besar Abdullah
(- 1637)

**NASSARUDDIN,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI**
[1686 - 1705]
(- 1705)

**MUHYIDDIN,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI**
[1674 - 1686]
(- 1686)

Raja Sari binti Sultan Mohammed Ali of Brunei
[**RAJA ISTERI SARI**]

Pengiran di Gadong Shah Mubin

Pengiran Anak Besar binti
Pengiran _____ of Brunei

**MOHAMMED ALAUDDIN,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI**
[1735 - 1745]
(- 1745)

Pengiran Sharbanan binti
Pengiran Bendahara Untong of Brunei

**OMAR ALI SAIFUDDIN I,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI**
[1745 - 16.10.1786]
(- 16.10.1786)

- (1) Raja Putri binti Sultan Kentaluddin of Brunei
[**RAJA ISTERI PUTRI**] [See below]
(2) Raja Nur Alam binti Sultan Kentaluddin of Brunei
[**RAJA ISTERI NUR ALAM**] [See below]
(3) Wan Puteh binti Wan

**ABDUL JALILUL JAHBAR,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI**
[ca.1637 - 1652]
(- 1652)

**KEMALUDDIN,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI**
[1705 - 1735]
(- 1735)

Raja Putri
[**RAJA ISTERI PUTRI**]
Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin I
(- 16.10.1786)

(See above)

Raja Nur Alam
[**RAJA ISTERI NUR ALAM**]
Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin I
(- 16.10.1786)

(See above)

(1) **MOHAMMED TAJUDDIN,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI**
[16.10.1786 - 10.2.1806]
(- 10.2.1806)

- (1) Raja Bulan binti Pengiran di-Gadong Abdul of Brunei
[**RAJA ISTERI BULAN**]
(2) Asiah binti Mentri Husain

(1) **MOHAMMED JAMALUL ALAM I,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI**
[10.2.1806 - ca.1820]

Raja Nur Alam binti Sultan
Mohammed Kanzul Alam of Brunei
[**RAJA ISTERI NUR ALAM**] [See below]

**OMAR ALI SAIFUDDIN II,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI**
[1824 - 1852]
(ca.1803 - 1852)

- (1) Pengiran _____ binti
Pengiran Anak Bahar of Brunei
[**PENGIRAN ISTERI _____**]
(2) Tuan Zaidah binti
Tuan Laman (Awang Sulaiman)

(2) **MOHAMMED KANZUL ALAM,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI**
[ca.1820 - 1822]
(- 1822)

Pengiran Anak Saleha binti
Pengiran Pemacha Kassim

**MOHAMMED ALAM,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI**
[1822 - 1824]

Raja Nur Alam
[**RAJA ISTERI
NUR ALAM**]

Sultan Mohammed
Jamalul Alam I
(- ca.1820)

(See above)

(3) Pengiran Shabbandar Abdul Wahab
Pengiran Babu Lawiah binti Pengiran
Indra Mahkota Sulaiman of Brunei

**ABDUL MUMIN II,
SULTAN OF BRUNEI**
[1852 - 1885]
(- 1885)

Pengiran Zubaidah binti Sultan
Omar Ali Saifuddin II of Brunei
[**RAJA ISTERI ZUBAIDAH**] (See above)

(2). HASHIM JALIL ALAM AQAMUDDIN, SULTAN OF BRUNEI [1885 - 10.8.1906] (1825/6 - 10.8.1906)

(1). Pengiran Siti Fatimah binti Pengiran Anak Saiful Rajah of Brunei [RAJA ISTERI SITI FATIMAH] (See below)

(2). Pengiran Chendra Kesuma binti Pengiran Negara Indra of Brunei

(1). Pengiran Permaisua Pengiran Anak Muhammad Salleh Kamalia Indra binti

(1). Pengiran Zubaidah [RAJA ISTERI ZUBAIDAH] Sultan Abdul Mumin II (1885) (See below)

Pengiran Anak Saiful Rajah Lamalah binti

(1). MOHAMMED JAMALU ALAM II, SULTAN OF BRUNEI [1885.1906 - 19.9.1924 - crowned at Bandar Brunei 15.5.1918] (1889 - 19.9.1924)

(2). Pengiran Muda Besar Umar Ali Saifuddin (25.6.1905)

Pengiran Siti (Babu) Khajah binti Pengiran Muda Besar Mohammed Jamalul Alam of Brunei

Pengiran Tua Umar Ali Pengiran Anak Tengah binti Pengiran Maharaja Lela Sahibul Kahar Pengiran Anak Abdul Kahar of Brunei [Pengiran Babu Raja Pengiran Anak Tengah]

Pengiran Siti Fatimah binti Pengiran Tua Umar Ali of Brunei [RAJA ISTERI SITI FATIMAH] (See below)

(2). Pengiran Anak Tengah binti Pengiran [PENGIRAN ISTERI TENGAH] (Sept. 1924)

Pengiran Siti Fatimah [RAJA ISTERI SITI FATIMAH] Sultan Hashim Jalil Alam Aqamuddin (1825/6 - 10.8.1906)



Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Alkhairol Khatir Waddin
Tengku Pengiran Rahmah
Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khatir Waddin III
Raja Ismail Hassan

(1). AHMAD TAJUDDIN AKHAIROL KHAIRI WADDIN, SULTAN OF BRUNEI [19.9.1924 - 6.6.1950 - crowned at Bandar Brunei 17.3.1940] (2.9.1913 - 6.6.1950)

(1). OMAR ALI SAIFUDDIN SA'ADUL KHAIRI WADDIN III, SULTAN OF BRUNEI [6.6.1950 - abd. 4.10.1969 - crowned at Bandar Brunei 31.5.1951] (23.9.1916 - 7.9.1986)

Pengiran Bendahara Pengiran Anak Abdul Rahmah (27.9.1943) - Fatimah binti Rajah Hassan [Pengiran Khatimah]

Pengiran Anak Siti Fatimah [RAJA ISTERI SITI FATIMAH] Sultan Hashim Jalil Alam II (1889 - 19.9.1924)

(10.4.1934) Tengku Rahmah binti Sultan Alauddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor [TENGKU AMPUAN RAHMAN] installed at Bandar Brunei 17.3.1940] (11.10.1911 - 22.9.1993) (See Selangor)

(6.9.1941) Pengiran Anak Damai binti Pengiran Bendahara Pengiran Anak Abdul Rahmah of Brunei [RAJA ISTERI DAMAI - installed at Bandar Brunei 31.5.1951] (1924/5 - 13.9.1979) (See below)

Pengiran Anak Siti Fatimah [RAJA ISTERI SITI FATIMAH] Sultan Hashim Jalil Alam II (1889 - 19.9.1924)



Raja Ismail Hassan

Pengiran Permaisua Sahibul Rae Walimasarah Pengiran Muda Mohammed Alius (ca. 1918 - 14.11.1982)

Pengiran Anak Besar binti Pengiran Anak Mohammed Hassan (Metasari of Brunei) [Pengiran Babu Raja Pengiran Anak Besar]

Pengiran Anak Damai [RAJA ISTERI DAMAI - installed at Bandar Brunei 31.5.1951] (1924/5 - 13.9.1979)

(6.9.1941) Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khatir Waddin III (23.9.1916 - 7.9.1986)



Raja Ismail Sultan

Pengiran Anak Saleha [RAJA ISTERI SALEHA - installed at Bandar Seri Begawan 1.8.1968] (7.10.1946)

(6.9.1965) Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'azzadin Waddaulah (15.7.1946)

Pengiran Permaisua Sahibul Rae Walimasarah Pengiran Muda Mohammed Alius (ca. 1918 - 14.11.1982)

Pengiran Anak Besar binti Pengiran Anak Mohammed Hassan (Metasari of Brunei) [Pengiran Babu Raja Pengiran Anak Besar]

Pengiran Anak Damai [RAJA ISTERI DAMAI - installed at Bandar Brunei 31.5.1951] (1924/5 - 13.9.1979)

(6.9.1941) Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khatir Waddin III (23.9.1916 - 7.9.1986)

Pengiran Anak Saleha [RAJA ISTERI SALEHA - installed at Bandar Seri Begawan 1.8.1968] (7.10.1946)

(6.9.1965) Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'azzadin Waddaulah (15.7.1946)

HASSANAL BOLKIAH MU'IZZADDIN WADDALUAH, SULTAN OF BRUNEI [4.10.1967 - crowned at Bandar Seri Begawan 1.8.1968] (15.7.1946)

(1). (29.7.1965) Pengiran Anak Saleha binti Pengiran Permaisua Sahibul Rae Walimasarah Pengiran Muda Mohammed Alius of Brunei [RAJA ISTERI SALEHA - installed at Bandar Seri Begawan 1.8.1968] (7.10.1946) (See below)

(2). (28.10.1981) Mariam binti Abdul Aziz [PENGIRAN ISTERI MARIAM] (29.1.1955 -)

Pengiran Perdana Wazir Sahibul Hummah Waj Wajjar Pengiran Muda Mohammed Bolkiah (27.8.1947)

(9.7.1970) Pengiran Anak Zariah binti Pengiran Permaisua Sahibul Rae Walimasarah Pengiran Muda Mohammed Alius of Brunei [Pengiran Anak Isteri Zariah]

Pengiran Bendahara Sari Maharaja Permaisura Pengiran Muda Sufrin Bolkiah (31.2.1951)

(1). (14.7.1971, div.) Pengiran Anak Salmah binti Pengiran Muda Mohammed Salleh of Brunei [Pengiran Anak Isteri Salmah]

(2). (20.2.1982, div.) Siti Rubairah binti Ibrahim [Pengiran Binti Siti Rubairah] (17.1.1957 -)

(3). (11.12.1987) Marzan binti Hamzah [Pengiran Binti Marzan]

(1). Pengiran Muda Al-Muhtadee Billah (17.2.1974 -)

(2). Pengiran Muda Abdul Azim (29.7.1982 -)

(1). Pengiran Muda Abdul Malik (30.6.1983 -)

(2). Pengiran Muda Abdul Maren (10.8.1991 -)

(1). Pengiran Anak Putri Muta-walikh Hayatul Bolkiah (12.10.1971 -)

(1). Pengiran Anak Putri Majedah Nu'urul Bulqiah (16.3.1976 -)

(1). Pengiran Anak Putri Hafizah Sururul Bolkiah (12.3.1980 -)

(2). Pengiran Anak Putri Azemah Nu'matul Bolkiah (26.9.1984 -)

(2). Pengiran Anak Putri Rashidah Sa'adatul Bolkiah (26.7.1969 -)

(2). Pengiran Anak Putri Lubabul Bulqiah (23.8.1985 -)

Pengiran di-Gadong Sahibul Mai Pengiran Muda Jidin Bolkiah (6.11.1954 -)

(31.8.1972) Pengiran Norhayati binti Pengiran Dato' Paduka Abdul Rahman of Brunei [Pengiran Anak Isteri Norhayati]

Pengiran Anak Putri Masna (6.9.1948 -)

(1). (19.9.1965, div.) Pengiran Muda Abdul Rahman bin Pengiran Bendahara Permaisura Pengiran Muda Hashim of Brunei (16.7.1946 -)

(2). (6.11.1969) Pengiran Lela Cherita Sahibul Najibah Pengiran Anak Abdul Aziz bin Pengiran Jaya Negara Pengiran Abu Bakar of Brunei

Pengiran Anak Putri No'ain (19.5.1950 -)

(18.8.1967) Pengiran Maharaja Lela Sahibul Kahar Pengiran Anak Mohammed Yusof bin Pengiran Permaisua Sahibul Rae Walimasarah Pengiran Muda Mohammed Alam of Brunei

Pengiran Anak Putri Amal Umi Kalithum at Islam (17.2.1966 -)

(16.12.1972) Pengiran Indra Setia di-Raja Sahibul Karib Pengiran Anak Idris bin Pengiran Maharaja Lela Sahibul Kahar Pengiran Muda Abdul Kahar of Brunei

Pengiran Anak Putri Amal Rakhah (8.4.1957 -)

(10.1.1974) Pengiran Indra Negara Pengiran Anak Taharudin bin Pengiran Muda Saifuddin of Brunei

(12.7.1979) Pengiran Negara Indra Pengiran Anak Kansuruzaman bin Pengiran Permaisura Seri di-Raja Sahibul Bandar Pengiran Ali of Brunei [18.4.1948 -]

Pengiran Anak Putri Amal Najibah (26.10.1960 -)

(12.7.1979) Pengiran Sura Negara Pengiran Anak Mohammed Rey Murnasari bin Pengiran Indra Mahkota Pengiran Muda Kemaluddin of Brunei

(4.10.1980) Pengiran Sura Negara Pengiran Anak Mohammed Rey Murnasari bin Pengiran Indra Mahkota Pengiran Muda Kemaluddin of Brunei

1. Formerly Awang Alak Betejar; converted to Islam and took the title Sultan ca.1365.
2. Formerly Wong (Ong) Sun Ping (a Chinese "prince"); for a brief discussion of the early Sultans and their identity see text on page 293.
3. Formerly Saif-ul-Ak.
4. Murdered by his cousin, who usurped the throne as Sultan Abdul Mumin.



The Raj of Sarawak

Much has been written about the Raj of Sarawak and its rulers, the Brookes. Their one hundred year rule over the north Bornean state of Sarawak is well known as is their sudden departure from the pages of history in 1946, yet almost fifty years later their story is still retold. It is the story of how a family of English squires, whose entry in "The Landed Gentry" occupies a page and half, came to rule "a South-East Asian state the size of England," of how they adopted the titles and symbols of Malay royalty as personal attributes; and of how their eventual departure from that state provoked expressions of intense loyalty to themselves and prolonged demonstrations against the establishment of a British crown colony in the state.

The Raj of Sarawak possessed all the features of an oriental Ruritania – recognised as a sovereign state by the United States of America in 1851 and by Great Britain in 1863, Sarawak had its own postage stamps, its own army (the Sarawak Rangers), an order of chivalry (The Most Excellent Order of the Star, founded in 1928), a Latin motto, *Dum Spiro Spero* ("that is our hope so long as we breathe") and its own national anthem, "God Bless the Rajah Brooke." In 1939, as a sovereign independent state, it declared war on the Third Reich¹ and two years later it was occupied by Japan. It was liberated by Australian troops in 1945 and the following year its eclipse proved to be as Ruritanian as its one hundred year existence, for it was simply ceded by the third ruler, Rajah Vyner, in a private treaty to King George VI, when it became the last Crown Colony in the long history of the British Empire.

James Brooke, a merchant and an adventurer, first visited Kuching in July of 1839 with the intention of sailing up the then uncharted Sarawak River in search of antimony ore. How this Byronic figure became embroiled in a local uprising against the Brunian governor of the province (which then formed an outlying part of the Sultanate of Brunei), how he quelled the uprising and eventually replaced the governor, and how he received a sword-of-state from the Sultan of Brunei has been told elsewhere. Together with his successor, his nephew, Rajah Charles, and the latter's son, Rajah Vyner, they formed an extraordinary trio of rulers, who ruled Sarawak for a hundred years as a personal fief. But they ruled with wisdom and benevolence, and, in the case of Rajah Vyner, with the promise of proposed constitutional reforms which, had they been implemented, would have resulted in the Raj becoming a constitutional monarchy.²

What today fascinates most about the strange period of Brooke rule is the incongruity of this family's charming eccentricities when viewed against the lush backdrop of their tropical realm – an upper class English family playing at being kings and queens in the wilds of Borneo with seemingly unruly natives from diverse races who end up to be their admiring subjects. Improbable as it may now seem the Brookes, despite their foibles, were much loved and consequently much missed when finally they left their exotic kingdom in 1946. The grandiose if exaggerated claim of their national anthem, "tens of thousands yet unborn will bless the name of Brooke," is worthy of quotation half a century after their demise.

Among their eccentricities was the adoption of purely Malay royal titles by members of the ruling family. The wife of the Rajah was the Ranece, the heir to the throne was the Rajah Muda and his wife the Ranece Muda, and other titles used by the family included Tuan Muda and Tuan Bongsu, whose wives were respectively the Dayang Muda and the Dayang Bongsu. The preamble to the Rajah's full title was Sri Paduka Duli Yang Maha Mulia and whilst much of the ritual ceremonial surrounding the Rajah was Malay his oath-of-office was taken on the Bible. Indeed only one member of the Brooke family ever converted to Islam and that was Dayang Muda Gladys Brooke, wife of Tuan Muda Bertram and mother of Rajah Muda Anthony – this she did, not in Kuching, but at the infinitely more fashionable Paris Mosque in 1939.

Another of the family's eccentricities was the custom established by Ranece Margaret, wife of the second ruler, Rajah Charles, for Brooke ladies to wear Malay costume. Ranece Margaret was a cultivated lady who in England chose to surround herself with the prominent artists, writers and musicians of her day. She was a friend of Oscar Wilde (he dedicated "The Young King" to her) and it was Ranece Margaret who came to the aid of Wilde's wife and two sons when the great playwright was imprisoned when she offered them the sanctuary of her Florence villa. Her successor as Ranece, her daughter-in-law, Her Highness the Hon. Sylvia, Lady Brooke, Ranece of Sarawak, was an Edwardian beauty who adapted Malay dress to the world of international fashion in the 1930's, appearing at parties in London and Paris wearing her own exotic version of Malay costume with numerous jewelled bracelets reaching from her wrists to her elbows.

All this posturing, together with the Brookes' insistence on the use of royal rank when in London, did not go down well with the British establishment, and there were those who considered the Brookes as little better than parvenu – meanwhile, the aged Dowager Ranece Margaret and her contemporary, Queen Mary, merrily exchanged tapestries at Buckingham Palace!

On September 24th., 1941 the Brookes celebrated the centenary of their rule – it was also to be their swan song. On the morning of the 24th., following a ceremony in the Court House (the Brooke seat of government in Kuching), Rajah Vyner, in full

Opposite
Rajah Charles Brooke of Sarawak with his three sons, left to right, Rajah Muda Vyner Brooke (later Rajah Vyner), Tuan Bongsu Harry Brooke, who died in 1926, and Tuan Muda Bertram Brooke, who contested the cession of Sarawak by Rajah Vyner in 1946.

dress uniform and wearing the Order of the Star, left the building beneath a royal yellow umbrella. Several paces behind, in the manner of an Asian queen, was the Ranee Sylvia and on either side a contingent of the Sarawak Rangers stood guard. The Court House clock had, ironically, just entered the eleventh hour of the day. Three months later Sarawak was invaded by Japan.

When Rajah Vyner eventually returned to Kuching in April of 1946 he brought with him the set of postage stamps which were to have been issued in 1941 to mark the centenary and these were duly put on sale at the ornate post office in the High Street. But by then the fate of the Raj had already been decided for during World War II Rajah Vyner, under pressure from the British government, had pledged that he would cede Sarawak to the British Crown. When he and Ranee Sylvia returned in 1946 the joy of that return was marred for many by the news of the intended cession. The state was immediately plunged into what was to become known as "the cession crisis." When, on July 1st., 1946 the cession took place there was a wave of loyalty towards the Brookes, who as a family then found themselves divided. Rajah Vyner's younger brother, Tuan Muda Bertram, opposed the cession, claiming that under the terms of the will of the late Rajah Charles he should have been included in any negotiations. Meanwhile, leaders of the Malay and Dayak communities petitioned a non-plussed British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, whilst Tuan Muda Bertram privately petitioned King George VI. On the day of the actual cession the leader of the Malay community, Datuk Patinggi, sent a telegram to Tuan Muda Bertram in London which read "as the fourteenth hereditary chieftain and representative of the Malay people before Brooke rule and the fourth since Brooke rule, I ask that Tuan Muda or Rajah Muda should return to Sarawak" and at the same time he cabled Clement Attlee requesting that "Tuan Muda, being heir presumptive, assume prerogative of Raj of Sarawak." The Dayak Association likewise cabled Tuan Muda stating "we reiterate we look to none but you to be our Rajah..... We hold on to *Dum Spiro Spero*". The demonstrations in Kuching against the cession lasted until 1948 and the British government effected a ban on any member of the Brooke family from entering the colony – this ban was only to lapse in 1963 when Sarawak gained its independence and became part of the Federation of Malaysia.

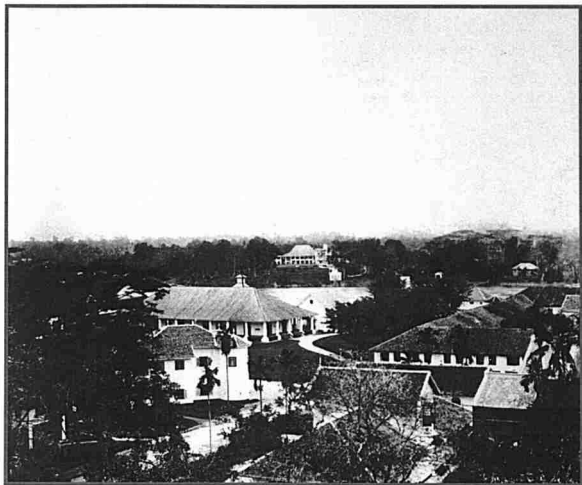
Today the Brooke family is scattered across the world – the three elderly daughters of Rajah Vyner and Ranee Sylvia, Dayang Leonora, Dayang Elizabeth and Dayang Valerie all live in Florida, where, when they were interviewed for a documentary programme on British television in 1991 expressed the desire to visit Kuching again. The former Rajah Muda, Anthony Brooke, who lives in New Zealand, makes occasional visits to Sarawak, the last one being in July of 1991 – as ever there were those elderly Sarawakians who greeted his appearance there with the most profound respect. The castellated forts and palaces of Kuching still remain as does the classical facade of the old post office above which the Brooke crest can still be seen complete with its Latin motto. If the tale of the Brookes and their Raj were to have come from a work of fiction then it would appear barely credible – but the true story of the Brookes and their one hundred year rule remains as testament to one of the more curious episodes in the history of South-East Asia.

1. This was Sarawak described in an address given at Rajah Vyner's memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral, London on May 27th., 1963 following his death on May 9th. that year (four months later Sarawak acceded to the Federation of Malaysia).

2. Composed by the wife of the second Rajah, Ranee Margaret under the Dayak pen-name of Gita and published as sheet music by Chappell and Co. of London in 1872.

3. This event occurred on September 4th., 1939 during the absence of Rajah Vyner and was signed by the acting head-of-state, Rajah Muda Anthony – he is today the only one of the Allied leaders to have declared war on Hitler in 1939 still living.

4. This took place on March 31st., 1941 as part of the celebrations of the centenary of Brooke rule when Rajah Vyner announced his intention of "proclaiming the termination of Absolute Rule of the Rajah and substituting for it a liberal constitution." Due to the Japanese invasion and the subsequent cession these reforms were never implemented.



Left

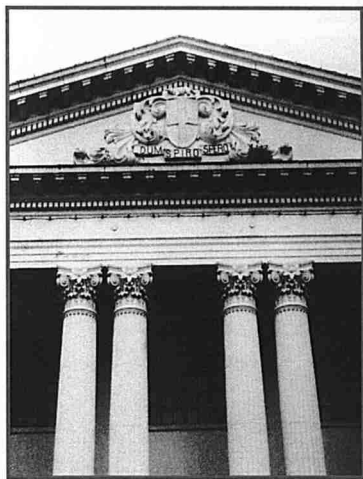
A panoramic view of Kuching early in the century - the back of the Court House can be seen in the foreground and, across the Sarawak River, the Aitana of the Rajah and the royal landing stage.

Below left

The Court House, the Brooke seat of government in Kuching.

Below right

The classical facade of the Post Office in Kuching - above the portico are the state arms with the Brooke family's personal motto in Latin, Dum Spiro Spero ("that is our hope so long as we breathe"). Kuching still contains much of the town architecture built by the Brookes which gives the town its charming aspect.





Top
The memorial to Rajah Charles Brooke outside the Court House in Kuching.

Left
Detail of one of the four panels depicting the principal races of Sarawak on the Rajah Charles Brooke memorial, Kuching.

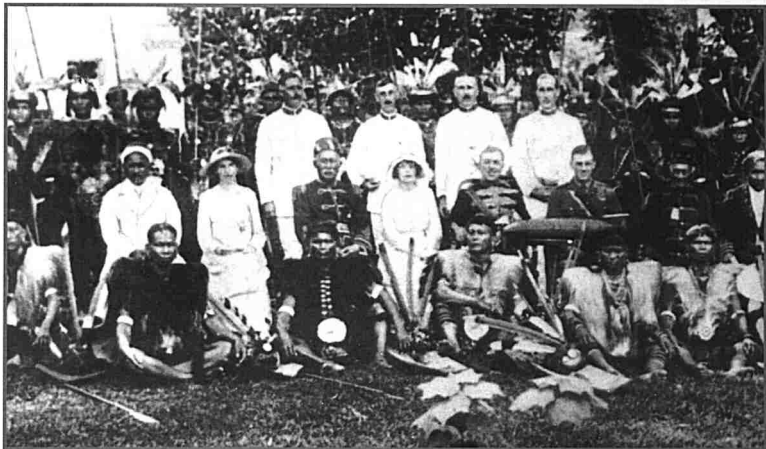
Opposite

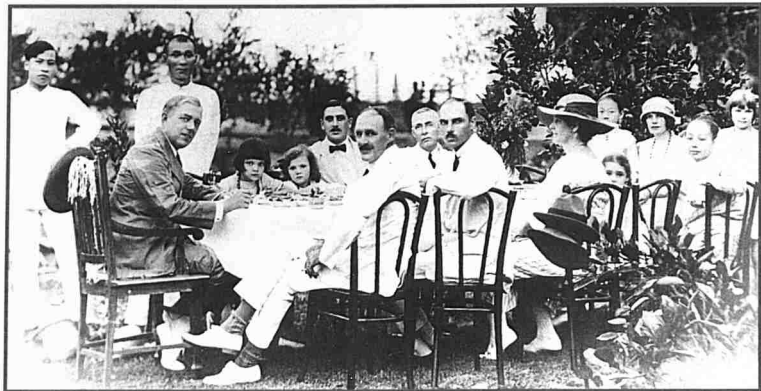
Top
Rajah Vyner Brooke and Rance Sylvia leaving the Court House, Kuching following Rajah Vyner's installation as the third Rajah of Sarawak on July 22nd., 1918. Behind, Tuan Muda Bertram Brooke carrying the cushion on which the sword-of-state was carried earlier in the ceremony and with which Rajah Vyner had just been invested.

Bottom

Group photograph taken on the day of the installation of Rajah Vyner Brooke, July 22nd., 1918. Seated, second from left is Dayang Muda Gladys Brooke, next but one is Rance Sylvia, then Rajah Vyner Brooke and Tuan Muda Bertram Brooke with leaders of the various communities of Sarawak.







Top
 Rajah Vyner Brooke, seated far left, taking afternoon tea with a prominent Chinese merchant, Chan Kee Ong and his family at their villa in Kuching in the early 1920's. Standing beside the Rajah is Chan Kee Ong and seated immediately to the right are the Rajah's daughters, Dayang Valerie and Dayang Leonora. Rancee Sylvia is seated at the far end of the table with Dayang Elizabeth (standing) and in front of her, Madam Chan Kee Ong.



Left
 Rancee Sylvia photographed in the 1930's and wearing her famous bracelets and an elaborate necklace in the Malay style.



Above left

A formal portrait of Dowager Rance Margaret, widow of Rajah Charles, in old age. Rance Margaret, who died in 1936, had long been a patron of the arts, surrounding herself with writers, artists and musicians at her English home at Ascot. It was to Rance Margaret that Oscar Wilde dedicated "The Young King." She was also a talented musician with her own ladies' orchestra and in 1872 had penned the Sarawak national anthem which she had published in London under her Dayak pen-name of Ghita.

Right

Rance Sylvia (standing to right) wearing Malay costume and her youngest daughter, Dayang Valerie Brooke, on the day that she presented her at court to King George V and Queen Mary, London, June 1934.

Overleaf

Left

Formal portrait of Rajah Vyner Brooke in full dress uniform and wearing the Order of the Star of Sarawak, early 1930's.

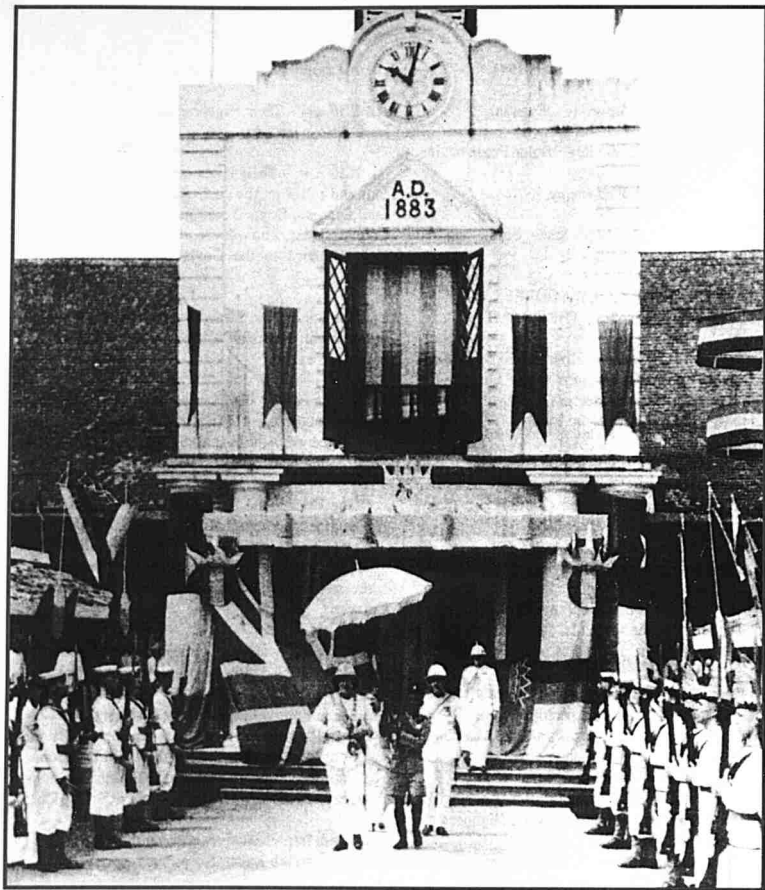
Right

Formal portrait of Rance Sylvia.









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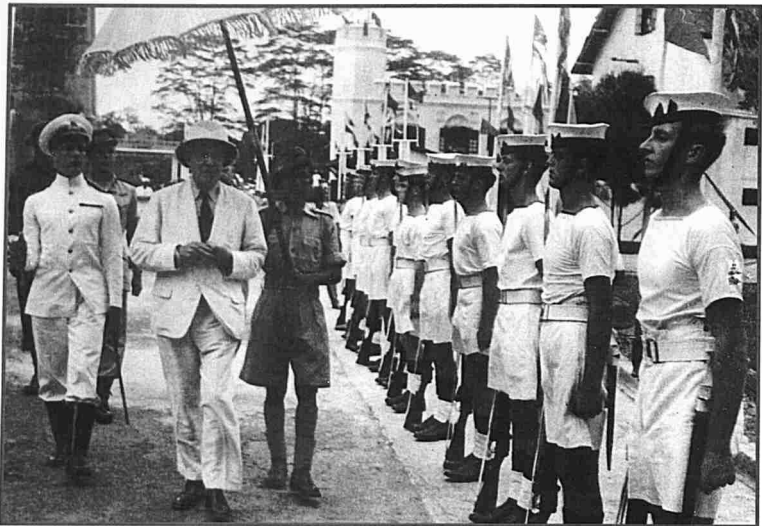
The eleventh hour – Rajah Vyner and Ranece Sylvia leaving the Court House, Kuching on Centenary Day, September 24th., 1941. The day began with the firing of a one-hundred-and-one gun salute over the Sarawak River. After the morning ceremonies at the Court House, Sarawak's first agricultural show, the Centenary Agricultural Show and Bazaar, was opened by Ranece Sylvia in the grounds of the Sarawak Museum. The day ended with the Rajah and Ranece driving by torchlight procession through the streets of Kuching to visit "the kampongs and bazaar which were illuminated." Three months later Sarawak was occupied by Japan. The Court House clock has, oddly, just entered the eleventh hour of the day as the photograph was taken.



Above left
An air of slight confusion seems to reign as Lord Louis Mountbatten (later Earl Mountbatten of Burma) greets Rajab Vyner and Rance Sylvia aboard their boat in Singapore en route for Kuching in April 1946, following the defeat of Japan.

Above right
Rajab Vyner and Rance Sylvia, in pensive mood, seated in the Court House, Kuching after their arrival there on April 14th, 1946. The occasion marked the brief re-assumption of sovereignty of the Rajab of his Raj, which ended two and a half months later with the cession of the state on July 1st.

Left
Malay ladies seated in the Court House, Kuching during the ceremony of Rajab Vyner's re-assumption of sovereignty, April 14th, 1946.



Top
Rajah Vyner walking beneath the umbrella-of-state and inspecting a guard-of-honour in the grounds of the Astana, Kuching, April 14th, 1946.



Left
Rajah Vyner and Rancee Sylvia photographed in the grounds of the Astana, Kuching with two leaders of the Dayak community, Temenggong Koh (to left) and Pengbulu Oyang Lawai Jau - April, 1946.



Above
Dayang Muda Gladys Brooke and her son, the former Rajah Muda Anthony Brooke (seated to right) with Tuan Johari Abang, Secretary-General of the Sarawak Malay National Union (seated to left) and Tuan Haji Abang Kassim Taha, President of the Sarawak National Youth Movement - Sarawak Lodge, England, August 1950. The anti-cession movement, which finally petered out in the early 1950's, wished for the return of the Brookes to Sarawak.



Right
Dayang Muda Gladys Brooke, wife of Tuan Muda Bertram and mother of Rajah Muda Anthony, being carried off the steamer Caribage in an invalid's chair by ship's personnel on her arrival in Singapore in June 1950. Dayang Muda Gladys, who had converted to Islam in the Paris Mosque in 1939 under the name of Khair-ul-Nissa binti Abdullah, died in England in 1952.





Left
The three daughters of Rajah Vyner and Rance Sylvia photographed in Florida in 1991 - from left to right, Dayang Valerie Brooke, Dayang Elizabeth Brooke and Dayang Leonora Brooke.

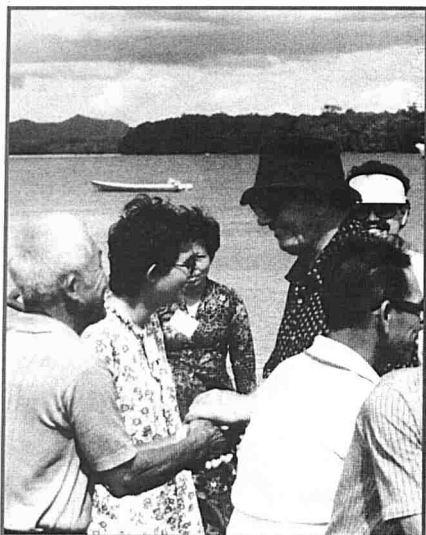
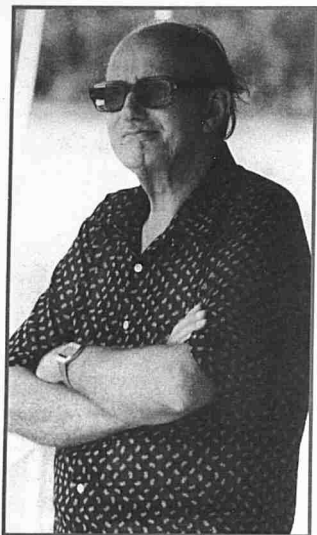
Below left
Dayang Leonora Brooke.

Below
Dayang Valerie Brooke.

Bottom
Dayang Elizabeth Brooke.

Opposite
Rance Sylvia in old age photographed at the time of the publication of her memoirs, "Queen of the Head-hunters," London, 1970, when she made a television appearance.





Above left

The former Rajah Muda Anthony Brooke photographed aboard a boat on the Sarawak River during his visit to Kuching in October 1983 for the opening of a new wing to the Sarawak Museum.



Above right

The former Rajah Muda Anthony Brooke being greeted by an old man who had walked for many miles from his rural home in order to meet him on his visit in 1983.

Left

The former Rajah Muda Anthony Brooke and Mrs. Gita Brooke waving to wellwishers during their visit to Sarawak in 1983.



Top
The former Rajah Muda Anthony Brooke photographed at his home at Wanganui, New Zealand on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, December 10th., 1992.

Left
Mrs. Gita Brooke - Wanganui, New Zealand, December 1992. By a strange coincidence Mrs. Brooke possesses almost the same Dayak name that Rance Margaret used as a pen-name when she composed the Sarawak national anthem in 1872 and which she gave to her only daughter, Dayang Ghita.



Sarawak

Thomas Brooke
(1760 - 30.12.1835)

(1.2.1793) Anna Maria Stuart



Ragh James

JAMES BROOKE,
RAJAH OF SARAWAK
[24.9.1841 - 11.6.1868 - installed at Kuching 18.9.1842],
Governor of Labuan
[27.11.1848 - 11.6.1868]
(29.4.1803 - 11.6.1868)

Emma Brooke
(1802 - 9.5.1870)

(1822) Rev. Francis Johnson
(26.2.1797 - 22.12.1874)



Ragh Charles



Rane Margaret

CHARLES BROOKE,
RAJAH OF SARAWAK
[11.6.1868 - 17.5.1917 - installed at Kuching 11.10.1870]
(3.6.1829 - 17.5.1917)

(28.10.1869) Margaret de Windt
[RANE MARGARET]
(9.10.1849 - 1.12.1936)



Rajah Vyner



Rane Sylvia



Tuan Muda Bertram

VYNER BROOKE,
RAJAH OF SARAWAK
[17.5.1917 – abd. 1.7.1946 – installed at Kuching 22.7.1918]
(26.9.1874 – 9.5.1963)

(21.2.1911) Hon. Sylvia Brett
[RANEE SYLVIA]
(25.2.1885 – 11.11.1971)



Tuan Muda Bertram Brooke
(8.8.1876 – 15.9.1965)

(28.6.1904) Gladys Palmer
(Khair-ul-Nissa binti Abdullah)
[Dayang Muda Gladys Brooke]
(8.1.1889 – 12.6.1952)



Rajah Muda Anthony



Rane Muda Gita

Rajah Muda Anthony Brooke
(10.12.1912 –)¹

(1). (14.11.1939) Kathleen Hudden
[Rane Muda Kathleen Brooke]
(9.4.1907 – 24.4.1981)
(2). (25.11.1981) Gita Kriller
[Rane Muda Gita Brooke]
(29.7.1931 –)

(1). Lionel Brooke
(16.8.1940 –)

1. Created Rajah Muda by Rajah Vyner 25.3.1939, deprived of the title Rajah Muda by Rajah Vyner 17.1.1940; recreated Rajah Muda by Rajah Vyner November 1944 and deprived of the title a second time 12.10.1945.



The Moluccas

The Moluccas, an archipelago of islands in the Molucca Sea, were until quite recently known to the West as the Spice Islands. Their long association with two European powers, firstly Portugal and then the Netherlands, resulted in imports of many spices, particularly cloves, to Europe. These imports formed over a number of centuries the basis of the lucrative spice trade.

Three very ancient sultanates, the Sultanate of Ternate, its twin, the Sultanate of Tidore and the Sultanate of Bachan were to be found on the islands. The customs and ceremonies of these courts, although Islamic since the late 15th. century, harken back to an earlier time and still contain beliefs associated with volcano worship – these beliefs are centred around the person of the reigning sultan. Indeed, Ternate Island, which is only forty kilometres square, is dominated by a large volcano.

The Portuguese first visited Ternate in 1512 and it subsequently became a colony of that country. Among the many European explorers to visit the islands were Fernando Magellan who visited Tidore in 1521 and Sir Francis Drake who visited Ternate in 1579. Like Malacca the Spice Island sultanates eventually all passed into Dutch hands, on May 22nd., 1599. In 1809, after the fall of Holland to France during the Napoleonic Wars there was even a British presence at Ternate, the first Resident being a Mr. W. Ewer. The Dutch returned in 1817 and in 1881 F.S.A. de Clercq recorded in his court chronicle of the Sultanates of Ternate and Tidore that whilst the reigning Sultan of Ternate, Ayanhar, was the twenty-third of his line, the Dutch Resident at Ternate in that year, Jhr. T.G.V. Boreel, was the twenty-second Dutch Resident to the Sultanate.

The Sultanate of Tidore was abolished by the Dutch in 1909 following an uprising and the last Sultan, Kaichil Jauhar Mulki, was sent into exile. The two surviving Sultanates, Ternate and Bachan, were (along with the rest of the Netherlands-Indies) occupied by Japan during World War II.

In the closing months of the war the Sultan of Ternate, Iskandar Muhamad Jabir Shah, and his family made a dramatic escape to Darwin in Australia. With the help of loyalist groups on Hiri Island (to the north of Ternate) they fled, first to New Guinea and later to Darwin. Following the ending of the war the Sultan and his family made a triumphal return to Ternate in September of 1945.

Sultan Iskandar Muhamad Jabir Shah of Ternate died in 1975 and was succeeded by his son who was installed as Sultan Mudzaffar Shah II at a ceremony in the Istana Ternate on November 29th., 1986. According to ancient rites the Sultan wore for this ceremony the famous crown of hair of Ternate. The front portion of this crown consists of jewelled ornaments, whilst the back section is believed to consist of human hair – the crown is said to be possessed by the spirit of the founder of the Ternate dynasty, Kaichil Mashur Malamo (reigned 1257 – 1277).

Opposite

Sultan Muhammad Uman Shah of Ternate (reigned 1901 – 1914). He is photographed wearing the famous crown of hair of Ternate, the back portion of which is said to be made of human hair. The crown is still worn by the present Sultan of Ternate (see page 351).



Left
A strange photograph of a group of ladies of the Royal Family of Ternate and a lone uniformed trumpeter taken some time in the last century.

Below left and below right.
Two portraits of Sultan Muhammad Usman Shah of Bachan (reigned 1900 - 1936).

Opposite
Sultan Ikkandar Mubamad Jabir Shah of Ternate (reigned 1929 - 1975).





Right

*Sultan Iskandar Mubamad
Jabir Shah of Ternate (reigned
1929 - 1975).*



Bottom

*Sultan Iskandar Mubamad
Jabir Shah of Ternate
photographed with his kapitains
(officers-of-state) in the 1930's.
Each of these kapitains had been
in office for over twenty-five
years when the picture was
taken.*

Opposite - top and bottom

*Ceremonial procession waiting
to greet the arrival of the bride
by boat from Bachan during the
wedding ceremonies of Sultran
Iskandar Mubamad Jabir Shah
and Tengku Permaisuri
Maryam of Ternate, Ternate,
May 1930. The bride was the
daughter of Sultran Mubamad
Usman Shah of Bachan.*







Top
The coronation of Sultan
Muhamad Muhsin Shah of
Basban at Labuba, June 1936.



Right
Sultan Iskandar Muhamad
Jabir Shah of Ternate (left) and
Sultan Muhamad Salabuddin
of Bima (a Timorese sultanate),
1947.



Top
Members of the Royal Families of Ternate, Bachan and Sumbawa photographed in 1947.

Standing, left to right: The daughter of the Sultan of Sumbawa (a Timorese sultanate), Sultan Muhammad Mubtin Shah of Bachan, Sultan Muhammad Kaharuddin of Sumbawa, Sultan Iskandar Muhammad Jabir Shah of Ternate and, next but one, Kapitein Ngofa Nasir bin Sultan Muhammad Usman Shah of Ternate.

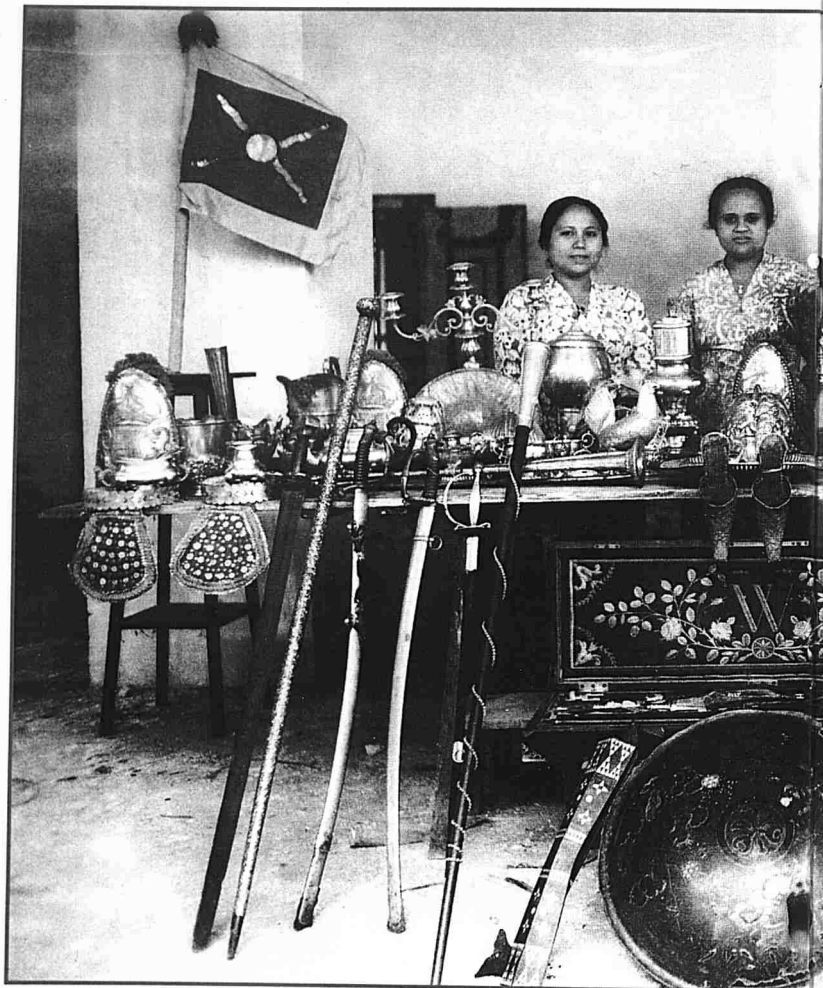
Seated, left to right: The wife of Kapitein Ngofa Nasir of Ternate, Tengku Permaisuri Maryam of Ternate, the Tengku Permaisuri of Sumbawa and the Tengku Permaisuri of Bachan.

Overleaf

The Tengku Permaisuri of Bachan (left), the Tengku Permaisuri of Ternate (centre) and the Tengku Permaisuri of Tidore (right) standing with all that remained of the state treasures of the three Sultanates after the end of World War II—according to a member of the Royal Family of Ternate the treasures had filled “ten or eleven vitrines”.



Left
Sultan Iskandar Muhammad Jabir Shah of Ternate (right) and Sultan Saibun Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah (a Sumatran sultanate) walking in procession into the Nieuwe Kerk, Amsterdam for the installation of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, September 6th, 1948.

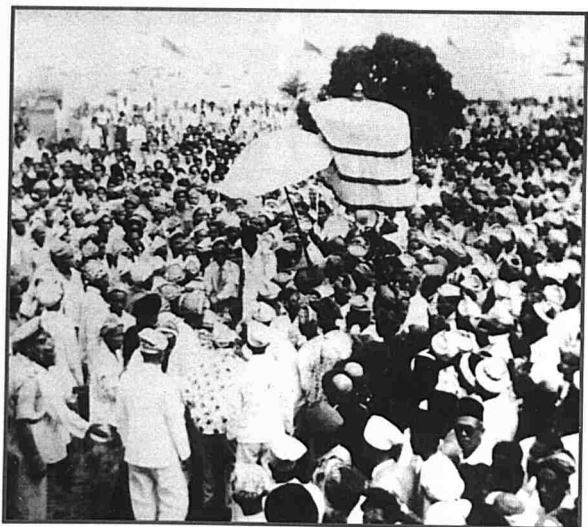






Top
Sultan Iskandar Muhammad Jabir Shah and Tengku Permaisuri Maryam of Ternate photographed following their return to Ternate after their escape to Australia in April 1945 in the closing months of World War II. Their flight from Japanese occupied Ternate was assisted by a pro-Allies guerilla group on the island of Hiri, situated to the north of Ternate. They eventually arrived in Darwin and returned to Ternate later the same year.

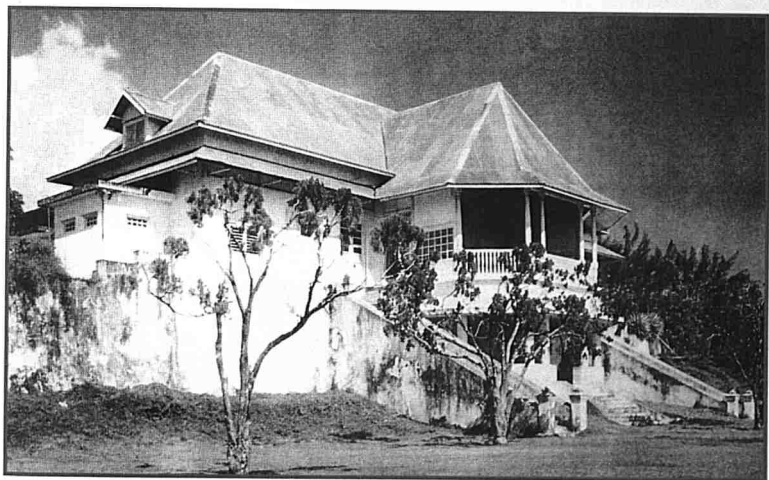
Left
Scene in the grounds of Istana Ternate on the return of Sultan Iskandar Muhammad Jabir Shah from Jakarta - 1953.

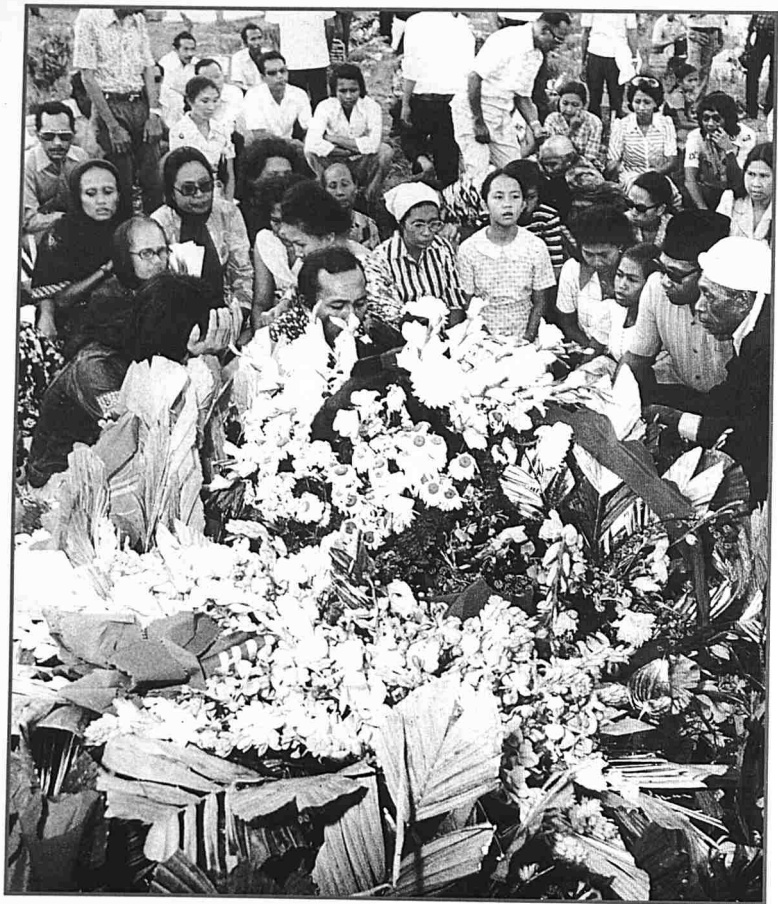


Opposite

Top
The children of Sultan Iskandar Muhammad Jabir Shah of Ternate photographed in 1951. Front row, left to right: Kapitein Ngaja Sharifuddin, Shairinsad, Fatima and Rawang. Middle row, left to right: a family friend, Kapitein Ngaja Awaluddin and Kapitein Ngaja Abdul Hamid. Back row, left to right: Kapitein Ngaja Afjandi and two family friends.

Bottom
Istana Ternate, seat of the Sultans of Ternate.







Above left
The installation of Sultan Mudzaffar Shah II of Ternate in the Throne Room of the Istana Ternate, November 29th, 1986.

Above right
Sultan Mudzaffar Shah II receiving obeisance from a courtier.



Left
Sultan Mudzaffar Shah II of Ternate wearing the famous crown of hair of Ternate.

Opposite
The funeral of Sultan Iskandar Muhammad Javir Shah of Ternate in Jakarta, July 1975.



Ternate

KAICHIL MASHUR MALAMO
[1257 - 1277]

KAICHIL JAMIN
[1277 - 1284]

KAICHIL KAMALU
[1284 - 1298]

KAICHIL BAKUKU
[1298 - 1304]

KAICHIL NGARAH MALAMO
[1304 - 1317]

KAICHIL PATSARANGAH MALAMO
[1317 - 1322]

KAICHIL SIDANG ARIF MALAMO
[1322 - 1331]

KAICHIL PAJI MALAMO
[1331 - 1332]

KAICHIL SHAH ALAM
[1332 - 1343]

KAICHIL TULU MALAMO
[1343 - 1347]

KAICHIL KI MABIJI
[1347 - 1350]

KAICHIL NGOLO MACHAYAH
[1350 - 1357]

KAICHIL MAMOLE
[1357 - 1359]

KAICHIL GAPI MALAMO
[1359 - 1372]

KAICHIL GAPI BAGUNA
[1372 - 1377]

KAICHIL KAMALU
[1377 - 1432]

KAICHIL SIA
[1432 - 1465]

KAICHIL GAPI BAGUNA
[1465 - 1486]

ZAINAL ABRIDIN,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1486 - 1500]
(- 1500) †

KAICHIL LILIAU,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1500 - 1535]
(- 1535)

KAICHIL HAYUR (HAIRUN),
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1535 - 1570]
(- 1570)

BARULAH DATU SHAH,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1570 - 1584]
(- 1584)

SAIDUDDIN,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1584 - 1610]
(- 1610)

MUDZAFFAR SHAH I,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1610 - 1627]
(- 1627)

MANDAR SHAH,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1648 - 1675]
(- 1675)

Tolu (M)

KAICHIL HAMZAH,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1627 - 1648]
(- 1648)

KAICHIL SIBORI AMSTERDAM (ADAM),
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1675 - 1692]
(- 1692)

KAICHIL TOLOKO,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1692 - 1714]
(- 1714)

RAJA LAUT,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1714 - 1751]
(- 1751)

KAICHIL UTHORN INSHAH,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1751 - 1754]
(- 1754)

SAHMARDAN,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1754 - 1763]
(- 1763)

ZWAARDEKOOON,
SULTAN OF TERNATE,
[1763 - 1777]
(- 1777)

KAICHIL ARUNSHAH,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1777 - 1780]
(- 1780)

SARKA,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1796 - 1801]
(- 1801)

AHRAL,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1780 - 1796]
(- 1796)

MUHAMAD YASIN,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1801 - 1807]
(- 1807)

MUHAMAD ALLI,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1807 - dep.16.4.1822]

SARMOLE VAN DER PARRA,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[16.4.1822 - 11.10.1823]
(- 11.10.1823)

MUHAMAD ZAIN,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[11.10.1823 - 20.11.1859]
(- 20.11.1859)

MUHAMAD ARSHAD,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[20.11.1859 - 25.10.1876]
(- 25.10.1876)

AYANHAR,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[25.10.1876 - 1902]
(- 1902)



Sultan Muhammad Usman Shah

MUHAMAD ILHAM SHAH,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1902 - 1902]
(- 1902)²

MUHAMAD USMAN SHAH,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[1902 - dep.1914]
(- Jan. 1941)³

=
Mibir binti Abdul Malik



Sultan Iskandar Muhammad Jabir Shah



Tengku Permaisuri Maryam

ISKANDAR MUHAMAD JABIR SHAH,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[2.9.1929 - 4.7.1975 - installed at Ternate 2.9.1929]
(4.3.1902 - 4.7.1975)

=
(13.5.1930) Maryam binti Sultan
Muhammad Usman Shah of Baculan
[TENGGU PERMAISURI MARYAM]
(17.12.1914 -)



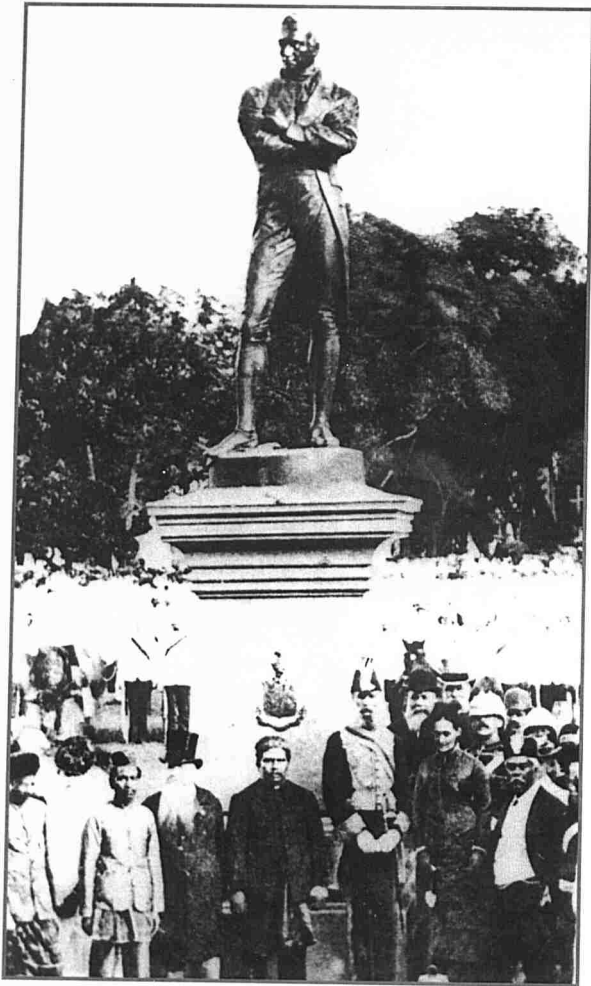
Sultan Mudzaffar Shah II

MUDZAFFAR SHAH II,
SULTAN OF TERNATE
[4.7.1975 - - installed at Ternate 29.11.1986]
(13.4.1935 -)

1. Converted to Islam and took the title of Sultan.

2. Reigned for one month, then died.

3. Following the deposition of Sultan Muhammad Usman Shah there was an interregnum until the accession of Sultan Iskandar Muhammad Jabir Shah in 1929.



Left

This historically significant photograph is of the unveiling of the Raffles Statue at Singapore on June 27th, 1887 on the occasion of the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria. It was Stamford Raffles who, together with Major William Farquhar and Datoak Temenggong Sri Maharaja Tun Abdul Rahman, signed the five "Preliminary Articles of Agreement" at Singapore on January 30th, 1819 and who, on February 6th, 1819 proclaimed Tengku Hussein as Sultan with the regnal name of Hussein Mohammed Shah. These acts directly led to the signing, four years later, of the Treaty of London, between Great Britain and the Netherlands by which each recognized the other's "sphere of influence" to the north and south of an imaginary line drawn immediately to the south of Singapore Island. This decision effectively cut the old Johore-Riau Sultanate in two - but by this time there were already two Sultans, one reigning from Singapore in the north and one from Daik in the south. Sultan Hussein Mohammed Shah's grandson, Tengku Alam Shah bin Sultan Ali Iskandar Shah, stands immediately in front of the statue and to the right is Sultan Abu Bakar of Johore, grandson of Temenggong Abdul Rahman, whilst between them are Sir Frederick Weld, Governor-General of the Straits Settlements and Lady Weld. To the left of the picture are Yang di-Pertuan Antah of Sri Menanti and Tengku Ali bin Tengku Alam Shah of Singapore.

The Sultanate of Malacca and its Heirs

On January 14th., 1811 there died at Daik on the Island of Lingga in the Riau Archipelago, Mahmud Riayat Shah III, who as Sultan of Johore was considered to be the last heir of the Sultans of Malacca.

When the Portuguese admiral, Dom Altonso de Albuquerque had entered Malacca and taken the town on August 15th., 1511, the Sultan, Mohammed Shah II, had fled inland. Firstly at Bantan in the hinterland behind Malacca, and later at other sites on the Malay Peninsula, he and his successors continued to hold sway over much of the Sultanate. Having left Malacca they were to become known to history as the Sultans of Johore. The capital continued to be moved steadily southwards culminating in 1722 with it moving off the Peninsula altogether, to the Island of Bantan in the Riau Archipelago, where it was situated at Batangan. In 1804 it moved again, this time to Daik on the Island of Lingga and it was here in 1811, exactly three hundred years after the fall of Malacca, that Sultan Mahmud Riayat Shah III died.

The removal of the Sultan's court from the Malay Peninsula to the Riau Archipelago in 1722 had not been the decision of the Sultan himself but of his newly appointed Yang di-Pertuan Muda. In that year, on October 4th., Opu Klana Jaya Putra Daing Marewah, one of five brothers, Bugis adventurer-princes from Bone in the Celebes, had entered into an agreement with Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah I of Johore, under the terms of which the position of Yang di-Pertuan Muda, or "under King," was to be the prerogative of his descendants forever. Henceforth it was to be the Yang di-Pertuan Muda and not the Sultan who steered the helm of state, much in the manner of the Tokugawa Shoguns of Japan. In succeeding generations numerous marriages occurred between the Sultan's family and that of the Yang di-Pertuan Muda and these are carefully chronicled in the "*Tuhfat al-Najis*," or "*Precious Gift*," a history of the Sultanate by Raja Ali Haji, the nephew of Yang di-Pertuan Muda Raja Ja'afar bin Raja Haji.

At the time of the death of Sultan Mahmud Riayat Shah III in 1811 it was Raja Ja'afar bin Raja Haji who held office as the sixth Yang di-Pertuan Muda. The Sultan's elder son, Tengku Hussein, who was considered to be the heir, was travelling in the Peninsula, in Pahang, and in his absence the Yang di-Pertuan Muda put forward the Sultan's second son, by a different wife, Tengku Abdul Rahman, who was proclaimed Sultan in January of 1811 with the regnal name of Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah. There the dispute between the two half brothers might have rested but for outside factors which came to impose themselves on the situation.

The late 18th. and early 19th. centuries was a period when British and Dutch rivalry in the Straits of Malacca was beginning to reach a peak. Although ostensibly allies, Great Britain and the Netherlands were competing for commercial supremacy in the Straits. The Dutch had since 1641 held Malacca, the principal port, but by 1786 the British, through Capt. Francis Light of the Hon. the East India Company, had secured the lease of Penang Island from the Sultan of Kedah. When Holland had been invaded by France during the Napoleonic Wars the Dutch had lost control of their South-East Asian possessions and the British had administered Malacca, Java and the Spice Islands for them. With the defeat of Napoleon and the succession of the Stadhouder of the United Provinces, the Prince of Orange-Nassau as King of Netherlands, the Dutch possessions were returned and the rivalry began again.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen, Stamford Raffles, recognised the ideal location of Singapore Island as a maritime base from which to control the Straits of Malacca and he and Major William Farquhar of the East India Company approached Datuk Temenggong Sri Maharaja Tun Abdul Rahman under whose control the island fell. The Temenggong was nominally an officer of the Sultan of Johore and ultimately answerable to the Yang di-Pertuan Muda. However, the Temenggong supported the claims of Tengku Hussein, the elder dispossessed son of the late Sultan. On January 29th., 1819 the Temenggong, Raffles and Farquhar met on Singapore Island and the five "Preliminary Articles of Agreement" were signed between them, by which, for an agreed annual payment, the Temenggong was to allow the East India Company the sole right to maintain a factory anywhere within his territory. Two days later Tengku Hussein arrived on Singapore Island and on February 6th., 1819 a treaty was signed between all four ratifying the agreement of the 29th. January and proclaiming Tengku Hussein as Sultan with the regnal name of Hussein Mohammed Shah.

By this act the old Sultanate was cut in two, and henceforth the Sultan at Daik, which was in Dutch hands, found himself cut off from the northern part of his realm, which was now part of the British sphere of influence, complete with its own Sultan in the person of Hussein Mohammed Shah. The new status quo was consolidated on March 17th., 1824 when Great Britain and the Netherlands signed the Treaty of London by which Great Britain ceded Bencoolen in Sumatra to the Netherlands in exchange for Malacca and the Netherlands relinquished all claims to Singapore Island and, in effect, to the Malayan Peninsula. They each also agreed to recognise the other's "sphere of influence" deemed to be to the north and south of an imaginary line drawn to the south of Singapore Island. This treaty was to have long reaching consequences which extend to the present day - the international frontier between Malaysia and Indonesia still follows this line to the south of Singapore Island and across Borneo Island.

The treaty of 1824 not only divided the Sultanate in two but also heralded the eventual eclipse of both ensuing Sultanic lines. The status of the Singapore line, always somewhat nebulous, was by 1855 greatly reduced when Sultan Ali Iskandar Shah, Sultan Hussein's son and successor, ceded away his sovereignty over his possessions on the mainland - territories which today constitute the states of Johore and Pahang. This act by Sultan Ali in 1855, together with the death of Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah II of Lingga (the son of Sultan Abdul Rahman I) in 1883 and the eventual succession of his maternal great-great-nephew as Sultan Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah II in 1885, opened the way for the Temenggong and the Bendahara to adopt (with full British approval) the titles of Sultan of Johore and Pahang respectively.¹

The succession of Sultan Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah II to the throne of Lingga in 1885 was irregular for he was of the female line - his mother was Tengku Embong Fatimah, daughter of Sultan Mahmud Muzaffar Shah IV (reigned 1835 - 1857), whilst his father was none other than the ninth Yang di-Pertuan Muda, Raja Mohammed Yusof bin Raja Ali. The succession of the new Sultan was no doubt a political expediency which suited both the Dutch and the Yang di-Pertuan Muda. In 1899 Raja Mohammed Yusof died and the nominal heir to the Yang di-Pertuan Mudaship was his son, Sultan Abdul Rahman. With the two offices having become vested in the same person the capital was once again moved, for the last time. In 1900 the court transferred from Daik to Penyengat, the seat of the Yang di-Pertuan Muda's government, which became its last location.² It was from here, in February 1911, that Sultan Abdul Rahman II sailed into exile to Singapore. According to family sources the circumstances of his deposition by the Dutch and of their abolition of the Sultanate, were that he had refused to enter into a new and more limiting political contract and, strongly supported by his brother, Tengku Klana Tengku Ali, he had chosen exile.

Sultan Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah II of Lingga died in exile at Singapore on December 28th., 1930. By special permission of the Governor-General of the Straits Settlements his funeral procession, complete with royal umbrellas, was permitted to travel through the streets of Singapore to his final resting place at the Mausoleum of the Temenggongs at Telok Blangah. A certain irony can be found in this last act of state in the long history of the ancient Sultanate for it was Singapore that now controlled the Straits and which was thus the Sultanate's successor state; moreover, it was at the Temenggong's personal mausoleum that the Sultan was buried. The legitimacy of the Sultanate, which sprang from Malacca and which by so long and winding a route had ended up at Penyengat, was finally interred at Singapore in December of 1930.

1. Bendahara Sewa Tun Mutahir assumed the title of Sultan of Pahang as Ahmad al Muazzam Shah on August 6th., 1882 (recognised by Great Britain on December 5th., 1887) and Datuk Temenggong Sri Maharaja Tun Abu Bakar assumed the title of Maharajah of Johore on March 30th., 1868 - on December 11th., 1883 he assumed the additional title of Sultan of Johore.

2. Until 1804 the two seats of government, that of the Sultan and of the Yang di-Pertuan Muda, had always been at the same location - in that year the Yang di-Pertuan Muda decided that they should be separated and the Sultan's court had duly moved to Daik on the Island of Lingga, several hundred miles to the south.



*Left and far left
Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam
Shah II (reigned 1857 – 1883)
and Tengku Besar Perempuan
Perak of Lingga. These rare
carte-de-visite portraits, which
date from the 1870's, are part of
a collection of portraits of world
rulers and their consorts housed
at the Victoria and Albert
Museum, London.*



*Left
Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam
Shah II of Lingga photographed
with members of his retinue and
articles of his regalia – Daik,
1870's.*



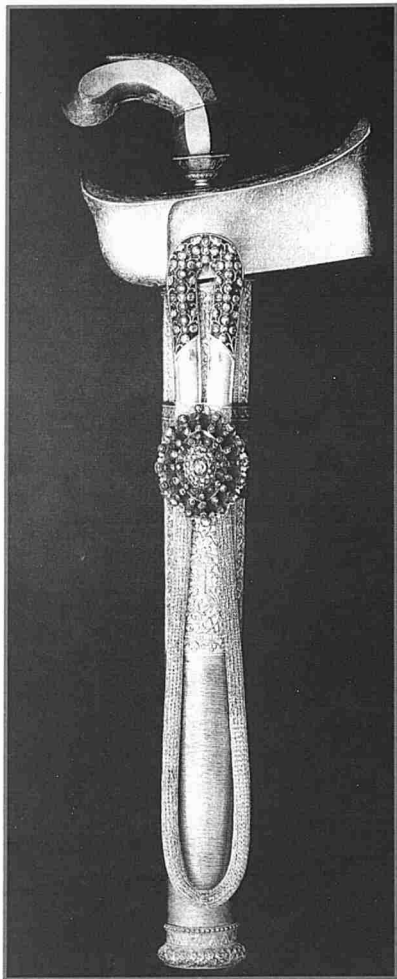
Right
Sultan Abdul Rahman
Muazzam Shah II of Lingga
(reigned 1885 - 1911).



Below right
Two gold bowls studded with
rubies, for betel nut and gam-
bier, from the treasury of the
Sultans of Lingga at Daik.

Opposite
Raja Mohammed Yusof bin
Raja Ali, the tenth and last
Yang di-Pertuan Muda at
Riau. Raja Mohammed Yusof
was married to Tengku Embong
Fatimah, the daughter of
Sultan Mahmud Muazzar
Shah IV of Lingga - following
the death of Sultan Sulaiman
Badrul Alam Shah II in 1883
their elder son was proclaimed
Sultan as Abdul Rahman
Muazzam Shah II. This irregular
succession of a descendant in
the female line of the old
Malacca/Johore dynasty was
contested by other surviving
relatives of the direct male line
(the descendants of Sultan
Mohammed Muazzam Shah);
however, the new Sultan, Abdul
Rahman could claim as preced-
ent similar successions, of
descendants in the female line,
to the throne of Perak - more-
over, as de facto Sultan, his
claims and those of his heirs to
the Sultanate were valid. On
Raja Mohammed Yusof's death
in 1899 the office of Yang di-
Pertuan Muda at Riau, which
dated from 1722, was abolished,
his son and heir having already
acceded to the Sultanate.





Top

Sultan Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah II of Lingga photographed shortly before his deposition and the abolition of the monarchy in 1911. According to family sources, Sultan Abdul Rahman, wrongly supported by his elder half-brother, Tengku Klana Tengku Ali, was unwilling to sign a new and limiting "political contract" with the Dutch and promptly sailed away into exile in Singapore, bringing to an end six centuries of sultanate rule.

Opposite

Tengku Othman bin Sultan Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah II of Lingga. This portrait was sent by Sultan Abdul Rahman, together with a portrait of himself, to King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) of Siam - these are now housed in the National Archives of Thailand.

Left

State kris, or dagger from the regalia of the Sultans of Lingga at Dak and showing Buginese influence in the design.



Right

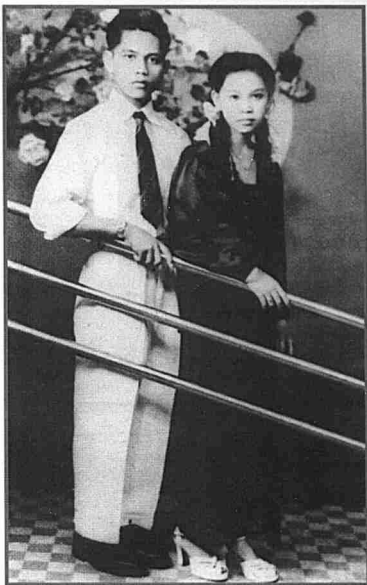
Tengku Mohammed Yusof bin Tengku Othman, Head of the Royal House of Lingga (seated left) with his son, Tengku Abdul Rahman (standing left) and his uncle, Tengku Mohammed Zain bin Sultan Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah II (standing right). Seated beside him, are Tengku Ismail Putra bin Tengku Abdullah (Embong) of Singapore, a family friend and Tengku Abdullah (Embong) bin Tengku Hitam Abdul Majid of Singapore - Singapore, 1950's.



Bottom

A triple royal wedding in Singapore between members of the Royal House of Singapore and the Royal House of Lingga at the home of Tengku Embong Fatimah binti Tengku Besar Tengku Abdullah of Lingga, Ladang Road, Singapore, May 16th, 1959. From left to right, Tengku Mohammed bin Tengku Ya'acob of Lingga, Tengku Aishah (Gidang) binti Tengku Abdul Ghani of Singapore, Tengku Abdullah bin Tengku Manjur al-Qudri (grandson of Tengku Embong Fatimah), Tengku Sayban binti Tengku Abdul Ghani of Singapore, Syed Ahmad bin Syed Sulaiman al-Khatirah (great-grandson of Tengku Halimah of Lingga) and Azizah binti Tengku Abdul Ghani (an adopted daughter).





Above left
The wedding of Tengku Abdul Rahman bin Tengku Mohammed Yusof of Lingga and Maznah binti Ali, Singapore, July 27th, 1952.

Above right
Tengku Abdul Rahman bin Tengku Mohammed Yusof of Lingga and Maznah binti Ali.

Below left
Maznah binti Ali and Tengku Nazipah binti Tengku Abdul Rahman of Lingga, Singapore, 1953.

Below right
Tengku Sulaiman bin Tengku Ismail and Tengku Anjang Zabab binti Tengku Wok Abdul Rahman of Lingga. Tengku Sulaiman is Sultan Abdul Rahman's last surviving grandson.



Above left

Tengku Ismail bin Tengku Hussein, Head of the Royal House of Singapore (left) and Tengku Abdul Aziz bin Tengku Hussein of Singapore at the wedding of his son, Tengku Mohammed Ikandar at Istana Kampong Glam, Singapore, August 1989.

Above right

The wedding of Tengku Mohammed Ikandar bin Tengku Abdul Aziz of Singapore and Jumiaton binti Kamaron, Istana Kampong Glam, Singapore, August 1989.

Left

Tengku Abdul Rahman bin Tengku Mohammed Yusuf, Head of the Royal House of Lingga and his family. Seated, left to right, Tengku Aishah (Laila), Tengku Abdul Rahman, Maznah binti Ali (his wife) and Radiah Hanum binti Abdul (his daughter-in-law) with Tengku Mohammed Aminuddin. Standing, left to right, Tengku Azmi, Hassan bin Abdul Hamid (son-in-law), Tengku Abdul Halim, Tengku Mohammed Shafiq with Tengku Fadhina, Tengku Rafiqah and Saidah binti Sarman (daughter-in-law). Foreground, Yusaini bin Hassan and Rubaidi bin Hassan (grandsons).



This page

An arched gateway on Penyengat Island, Riau, all that remains of the palace of the last Sultan of Lingga, Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah II. Inset, the derelict house of Tengku Halmah (Bilik), Sultan Abdul Rahman's sister, Penyengat Island, Riau. It was to Penyengat that the capital moved from Daik in 1900, following the death of the last Yang di-Pertuan Muda.



Malacca

SRI TRI BUANA (SANG NILA UTAMA),
RAJA OF SINGAPORE
[1160 - 1208]
(- 1208)¹

SRI PERKERMA WIRA,
RAJA OF SINGAPORE
[1208 - 1223]
(- 1223)

SRI RATNA WIKERMA,
RAJA OF SINGAPORE
[1223 - 1236]
(- 1236)

PADUKA SRI RAJA (SRI MAHARAJA),
RAJA OF SINGAPORE
[1236 - 1249]
(- 1249)

ISKANDAR SHAH (SRI PARAMESWARA),
RAJA OF SINGAPORE
[1249 - 1252],
RAJA OF MALACCA
[1254 - 1274]
(- 1274)

BESAR MUDA,
RAJA OF MALACCA
[1274 - 1275]
(- 1275)

TENGAH,
RAJA OF MALACCA
[1275 - 1276]
(- 1276)

MOHAMMED SHAH I,
SULTAN OF MALACCA
[1276 - 1332]
(- 1332)²

(1) _____³
(2) Tun Ratnawati binti Bendahara Sn
Wok Raja Tun Perputah Besar

(1). ABU SHAHID SHAH
(SRI PARAMESWARA DEWA SHAH),
SULTAN OF MALACCA
[1332 - 1334]
(- 1334)

(2). MU'AZFAR SHAH I,
SULTAN OF MALACCA
[1334 - 1374]
(- 1374)

Tun Kudu binti Bendahara Sri
Wik Raja Tun Perpatah Sedang

MANSUR SHAH,
SULTAN OF MALACCA
[1374 - 1447]
(- 1447)

(1). Raden Galuh of Majapahit
(2). Putri Wanang Sri binti Maharaja Dewa Sura
(3). (ca.1400) (Princess) Hang Li Po⁴

(2). ALAUDDIN RIAYAT SHAH I,
SULTAN OF MALACCA
[1447 - 1477]
(- 1477)

Tun Senzaja binti Sri Nara di-Raja Tun Ali

MAHMUD SHAH I,
SULTAN OF MALACCA (AND JOHORE)
[1477 - abd.; and 1511 - 1528]
(- 1528)³

MOHAMMED SHAH II,
SULTAN OF MALACCA
[- dep.15.8.1511]⁶

Muzaffar Shah I,
Sultan of Perak
[1528 - 1549]
(- 1549)

(See Perak)



ALAUDDIN RIAYAT SHAH II,
SULTAN OF JOHORE
[1528 - 1564]
(- 1564)

MU'AZFAR SHAH II,
SULTAN OF JOHORE
[1564 - 1569]
(- 1569)

Raja Abdullah⁸

(1). ABDUL JALIL RIAYAT SHAH I,
SULTAN OF JOHORE
[1569 - 1570]
(- 1570)

(1). MANSUR ALAUDDIN
RIAYAT SHAH III,
SULTAN OF JOHORE
[1597 - 1613]
(- 1613)

(1). ABDULLAH MA'AYAT SHAH,
SULTAN OF JOHORE
[1613 - dep.1615]
(- 1623)

Raja
binti Sultan
Ahmad Shah II of Pahang

(2). Mohammed Shah,
Sultan of Pahang
[ca.1455 - 17.9.1475]
(- 17.9.1475)

Raja Megindra Putri of Kelantan

Abdul Jamil,
Sultan of Pahang
[1497 - 1511/2]
(- 1511/2)

Mansur Shah I,
Sultan of Pahang
[1497 - ca.1515]
(- ca.1515)¹⁶

ALA JALLA ABDUL JALIL RIAYAT SHAH II,
SULTAN OF JOHORE
[1570 - 1597]
(- 1597)

(1). Raja Fatimah binti Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah II of Johore
(2). -

Bendahara Seri Maharaja Tun Pikrama Tun Abdul Majid (Habib)
(- 27.7.1697)

- (1) Tun Rambiah binti Perdana Menteri Tun _____
(2) _____

**ABDUL JALIL RIAYAT
SHAH III,
SULTAN OF JOHORE**
[1623 - 22.11.1677]
(ca. 1587 - 22.11.1677)

Yang di-Pertuan Muda
Raja Rajau
(- 1676)

(1) **ABDUL JALIL RIAYAT SHAH IV,
SULTAN OF JOHORE**
[3.9.1699 - dep.1718]
(- Nov.1721)

- (1) Nisamah binti _____
(2) Nang Chayang of Pattani

(2) **Zainal Abidin I,
Sultan of Trengganu**
[1702 - 24.5.1733]
(1678/9 - 24.5.1733)

**IBRAHIM SHAH,
SULTAN OF JOHORE**
[22.11.1677 - 16.2.1685]
(- 16.2.1685)

(1) **SULAIMAN BADRUL ALAM SHAH I,
SULTAN OF JOHORE**
[Dec.1721 - 20.8.1760 -
installed at Batangan Nov./Dec.1722]
(ca.Sept.1699 - 20.8.1760)⁹

Engku Puan Perak binti _____

**ABDUL JALIL MUAZZAM SHAH VI,
SULTAN OF JOHORE**
[20.8.1760 - 15.1.1761]
(1738 - 15.1.1761)

(ca.1749) Raja Puteh binti Yang di-Pertuan
Muda Opu Daung Chellak (Pai)

**AHMAD RIAYAT SHAH,
SULTAN OF JOHORE**
[15.1.1761 - 1761]
(- 1761)

**MAHMUD RIAYAT SHAH III,
SULTAN OF JOHORE**
[1761 - 15.1.1811 -
installed at Batangan ca.July 1778]
(ca.1760-15.1.1811)¹⁰

- (1) Makoh binti Opu Daung Marozang (Ja'afar)
(2) Mariam binti Dato' Bandar Hassan
[Tengku Putri Mariam] (- 1831)
(3) (1804/5) Raja Hamidah (Engku Putri) binti
Yang di-Pertuan Muda Raja Haji
(- 12.8.1844)¹¹

(2) Bendahara Seri
Maharaja Tun Abbas
(- ca.1760)



(See Trengganu)

Bendahara Paduka Raja Tun Abdul Mand
(ca.1721 - 1803)

Bendahara Paduka Raja Tun Kurs
(- 1806)

Engku Mai binti Datuk Temenggong
Tun Abdul Jamal
[Engku Puan Kekik]

Datuk Temenggong Tun Abdul Jamal
(fl.1786)

Ratu Maimunah binti Opu Daung Parau
(fl.1795)

Datuk Temenggong Tun Ibrahim
(Daung Kekik)
(- ca.1806)

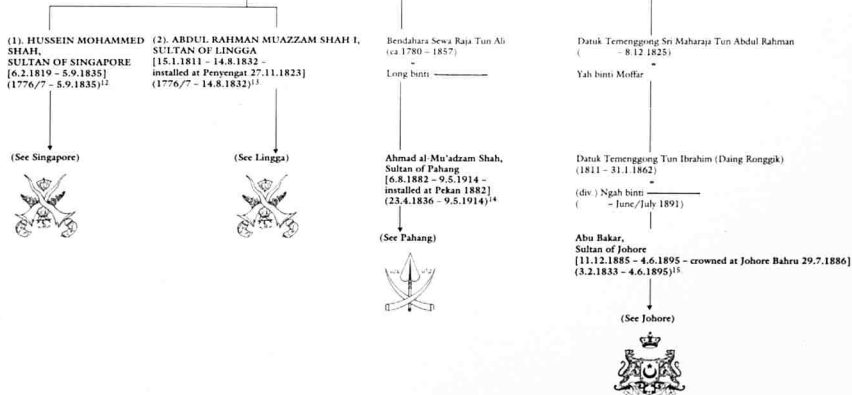
**SULAIMAN MAHMUD
SHAH II,
SULTAN OF JOHORE**
[16.2.1685 - July/Aug.1699]
(1679/80 - July/Aug.1699)

Pung binti Laksamana Hiram

**ABDUL JALIL RAHMAT
SHAH V,
SULTAN OF JOHORE**
[1718 - dep. Dec.1721],
Sultan of Siak
[1725 - 1746 - installed at
Buantan 1725]
(ca.1700 - 1746)¹⁷

(See Siak)





- Son of Nila Utama (Sang Sapurba), Raja of Palembang (fl.1133); the genealogy of his descendants varies from one historical source to another (until the 18th century) – the ensuing genealogy has been compiled drawing material from numerous sources, including Malay, Siamese, Portuguese, Dutch and British versions of this ancient lineage which claim lineal descent from Alexander the Great.
- Formerly Raja Kechil Besar; converted to Islam and took the title of Sultan and the name Mohammed Shah 1276.
- Daughter of the Raja of Rekan.
- Arrived in Malacca with the Chinese Admiral Cheng Ho and betrothed to the Sultan, she is said to have been a daughter of the Ming Emperor of China, but was, more likely, a lady of his court of high birth or an imperial clanswoman.
- Abdicated in favour of Sultan Mohammed Shah II but became Sultan again after the fall of Malacca, moved the capital from Bentan to Kampar 1526.
- Deposed when the Portuguese entered Malacca and took the town on August 15th, 1511 and fled inland to Bertan.
- The nomenclature of the Sultans of Johore continue the sequence of numbers of the Sultans of Malacca, whose heirs they were; moved the capital from Kampar to Pahang ca.1529, and from Pahang to Hujung Tanah.
- Regent [Mangkubum] from 1597 during the reign of Sultan Mansur Alauddin Riazat Shah III.
- Moved the capital from Batangas to the Riau Archipelago 1722.
- Moved the capital from Batangas to Dak 11.2.1804.
- In possession of the Johore regalia following the death of Sultan Mahmud Riazat Shah III – on 13.10.1822 Timmerman Thysen, the Dutch Governor of Malacca, obtained the regalia from her ("in a way that did not undermine her position as a Princess" notes Raja Ali Haji in the "Tafseer al-Narif") and placed it in the Fort at Malacca from where it was later taken to Riau and used for the installation of Sultan Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah I of Lingga on 27.11.1823. The ultimate possession of the regalia by the Sultans of Lingga gave credence to their claim to be the rightful heirs to the Sultanate, as well as preventing Sultan Hussein Mohammed Shah and his son, Sultan Ali Iskandar Shah, from ever being properly installed at Singapore. Shortly after the removal of the regalia from Malacca by Thysen, Malacca was itself ceded to Great Britain by the Netherlands. By the Treaty of London dated 17.3.1824 the Netherlands ceded Malacca to Great Britain in exchange for Benoculen in Sumatra and at the same time relinquished all claims to Singapore Island (and, in effect, to the Malayan Peninsula). The treaty thus cut the old Sultanate in two, with the northern section falling under the British sphere of influence and the southern section, to the south of Singapore Island, under the Dutch sphere of influence.
- Eldest son of Sultan Mahmud Riazat Shah III, whose heir he was considered to be – excluded from the succession by his younger half-brother who succeeded as Sultan Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah I following the death of their father; arrived on Singapore Island January 31st, 1819 and proclaimed Sultan on February 6th, 1819 following the signing on January 30th, 1819 of the five "Preliminary Articles of Agreement" between Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant Governor of Benoculen (later Sir Stamford Raffles) and Major William Farquhar (on behalf of the Hon. the East India Company) and Datuk Temenggong Sri Maharaja Tun Abdul Rahman bin Datuk Temenggong Tun Ibrahim (Daing Kechil).
- See footnote 12.
- Formerly Bendahara Sewa Raja Tun Mutahir; assumed the title of Sultan of Pahang 6.8.1882 at the suggestion of Maharajah (later Sultan) Abu Bakar of Johore, the way having been made clear for his so doing by the ceding of sovereign rights to the Sultanate of Johore by Sultan Ali Iskandar Shah of Singapore on 10.3.1855 and the subsequent death of the latter on 11.6.1877 (recognised by Great Britain 5.12.1887).
- Formerly Datuk Temenggong Sri Maharaja Tun Abu Bakar; assumed the title Maharajah of Johore 30.2.1868 (approved by Great Britain 20.5.1868); Sultan Ali of Singapore having ceded his sovereign rights to the Sultanate of Johore by a treaty dated 10.3.1855 (see Singapore); assumed the title of Sultan 11.12.1885, the way having been made clear for his so doing by the death of Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah II of Lingga, the last reigning descendant in the male line of Sultan Mahmud Riazat Shah III of Johore, on 17.9.1883; and the irregular succession of the latter's maternal great-great-nephew as Sultan Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah II of Lingga on 18.2.1885 (see Lingga); the first Malay sovereign to be crowned in modern times; known as "the Father of Modern Johore."
- Reigned jointly with his father, Sultan Abdul Jamal, until the latter's death, 1511/2.
- Formerly Raja Bajang; in 1718 he seized the Johore throne and was installed as Sultan Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah V, claiming that he was the son of the late Sultan, Sulaiman Mahmud Shah II by his wife, Pung binti Lakumana Hiram, who was said to have fled to Sumatra following the murder of her husband in 1699 – while in some accounts this parentage is taken as an historical fact it is interesting to note that the later Sultans of Siam did not attempt to put themselves forward as the heirs to the Malacca Sultan's throne.

Lingga

ABDUL RAHMAN MU'AZZAM SHAH I,
SULTAN OF LINGGA
[15.1.1811 - 14.8.1832 -
installed at Penyengat 27.11.1823]
(1776/7 - 14.8.1832)(See Malacca)¹

- (1) Engku Dalam (Amnah) binti Engku Raja Sulaiman
- ca 1839)
(2) Baruk binti —



Sultan Sulaiman Badr al Alam Shah II



Tengku Besar Perempuan Perak

(1) **MOHAMMED MU'AZZAM SHAH,**
SULTAN OF LINGGA
[14.8.1832 - abd.1835 - installed at Daik 1834]
(1803 - 20.7.1841)

- (1) (1822) Tengku Kelsom (Lebar) binti Sultan Ahmad Shah I of Trengganu
[**TENGGU BESAR PEREMPUAN KELSOM**](d 1862 (See Trengganu))
(2) Aminah binti —
(3) Alime binti Abstillah

(2) **SULAIMAN BADRUL ALAM SHAH II,**
SULTAN OF LINGGA
[23.9.1857 - 17.9.1883 - installed at Penyengat 1857/8]
(- 17.9.1883)

- (ca 1857) Raja Perak binti Yang di Permaisuri Mada Raja Ali
[**TENGGU BESAR PEREMPUAN PERAK**]

(1) **MAHMUD MUZAFFAR SHAH IV,**
SULTAN OF LINGGA
[1835 - dep.23.9.1857]
(Sept.1823 - 10.7.1864)²

- (1837) Tengku Maimunah binti Tengku Besar Tengku Mohammed Hitam of Singapore
[**RAJA AMPUAN MAIMUNAH**](See Singapore)

(2) Tengku Orhman (Emborg)
(- 1869/70)

(1) Tengku Kelsom
[**TENGGU AMPUAN BESAR**
KELSOM OF TRENGGANU]
(- 15.3.1882)

- (1853) Sultan Ahmad Muazzam Shah II
of Trengganu
(1839/40 - 18.12.1881)

(3) Tengku Salihah
[Ghao Chom Tengku Safah]
(- 16.1.1895)⁶

- (ca Aug 1861) King Mongkut (Rama IV) of Siam
(18.10.1804 - 1.10.1868)(See Thailand)



Tengku Embong Fatimah

(1851 - Yang di Pertuan Muda Raja Mohammed
Yusuf bin Yang di Pertuan Muda Raja Ali
- 17.7.1899)



Sultan Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah II

ABDUL RAHMAN MUAZZAM SHAH II,

SULTAN OF LINGGA

[18.2.1885 - dep. 3.2.1911 - installed at Daik 18.2.1885]

(1851 - 28.12.1930)³

(1) Tengku Jaharah (Daik) binti Tengku Othman (Embung) of Lingga

[**TENGGU AMPUAN JAHARAH**]
(- ca.1936 (See below)⁴

(2) _____

(3) Sharifah Tuan Bolk binti Sved _____



Tengku Othman

(2) Tengku Othman
(- ca.1928)

Tengku Asmak binti Tengku Klana Tengku Ali of Lingga

Tengku Jaharah (Daik)
[**TENGGU AMPUAN JAHARAH**]
(- ca.1936)⁴

Sultan Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah II
(1851 - 28.12.1930) (See above)

(See Trengganu)



Sultanah Aishah of Trengganu

(3) Tengku Aishah
[**SULTANA AISHAH OF TRENGGANU**]
(1892 - 10.11.1963)⁵

(21.5.1909) Sultan Mohammed Muazzam Shah II of Trengganu
(2.5.1889 - 11.4.1956) (See Trengganu)



Tengku Mohammed Yusuf



Tengku Rahmah (Daham)

**TENGGU MOHAMMED YUSOF,
HEAD OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF LINGGA**

[28.12.1930 - 8.4.1964]
(1898 - 8.4.1964)

(ca 1926) Tengku Rahmah (Daham) binti Tengku Ismail of Lingga
(1896 - 27 10 1950)



Tengku Abdul Rahman

**TENGGU ABDUL RAHMAN,
HEAD OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF LINGGA**

[8.4.1964 -
(12.12.1932 -

(27.7.1952) Maznah binti Ali
(1936 -

Tengku Mohammed Shah
(15.11.1955 -

(5.8.1983) Dalilah binti Abdul Hamid
(19.12.1961 -

Tengku Mohammed Azrol
(20 12 1988 -

1. At some point during the early 19th century (to whom by this time the Sultan owed allegiance, began referring to him as the Sultan of Lingga - Lingga being the island in the Riau Archipelago on which his capital of Daik was situated. He was, more correctly, the Sultan of Riau. However, the Sultans who reigned from Daik, the final heirs of both the Sultans of Malacca and the Sultans of Johore, were known until the abolition of the Sultanate in February of 1911, as the Sultans of Lingga.
2. Sultan Mahmud Muazzar Shah's numeration continues the sequence of numbers of the Sultans of Johore - see table of the Royal House of Malacca. There were a number of consequences which arose from the deposition of Sultan Mahmud Muazzar Shah IV, who fled to the Malayan Peninsula - one was the involvement of Kuala Tunggang by the British on 11/12.11.1862, when Sultan Mahmud took refuge there (which event led to questions in the House of Commons in London on the British government's "gunboat diplomacy" in the Far East). Another consequence of the deposition was Sultan Mahmud's arrival in Bangkok in June 1861 to seek the assistance of King Mongkut (Rama IV) of Siam in gaining back his throne and the presentation of the Sultan's sister, Tengku Safiah, in marriage to the King, later the same year.
3. Irregularly succeeded his maternal great-great-uncle, Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah II, following an interregnum; he should have succeeded his father, Yang di-Pertuan Muda Raja Mohammad Yusof, the tenth and last holder of that office, on the latter's death in 1899, but the post was abolished, moved the capital from Daik to Perempang (its last location) 1900.
4. The exact date of death of Tengku Ampuan Jaharah, the last Tengku Ampuan of Lingga, is no longer known - she died in Singapore some years after her husband, Sultan Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah II, and for some reason was not buried together with him at the Mausoleum of the Temenggong at Telok Blangah, but elsewhere in the city, at the Muslim cemetery Mikam Waka. Some years ago this cemetery, situated in River Valley Road, was dismantled to build a block of flats and the authorities failed to make contact with the surviving members of the Tengku Ampuan's family with the result that her grave has now disappeared beneath the new building.
5. Syed Sultana and Highness on her (British) passport, though never officially proclaimed.
6. Created Chao Chon by King Mongkut (Rama IV) of Siam 1861.
7. Following his death there was an interregnum until the accession of his great-great-nephew, Sultan Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah II, in 1885.



Singapore

HUSSEIN MOHAMMED SHAH,
SULTAN OF SINGAPORE
[6.2.1819 - 5.9.1835]
(1776/7? - 5.9.1835) (See Malacca)¹

(1) (ca 1804) Raja Bulang binti Raja Mudz Tun Mohammed

[TENGGU AMPUAN BULANG]

(2) Wok binti Sulaman

(3) (ca 1824) Tengku Prabu binti Tengku Panglima Besar Tengku Mahmud of Trengganu

[SULTANA PRABU] (d. 1835) (See Trengganu)

(1) Tengku Besar Tengku Mohammed Hitam
(ca 1805 - 2.12.1825)

Tengku Anshah binti Daraik Temenggong
Sri Maharaja Tun Alshul Rahman

Tengku Maimunah
[RAJA AMPUAN MAIMUNAH OF LINGGA]

(1837) Sultan Mahmud Muazzaf Shah IV of Lingga
(Sept. 1823 - 10.7.1864)

(See Lingga)



Tengku Intan Zaharah
of Trengganu

(2) Tengku Alshul Jali
(29.11.1813)

Tengku Haimah binti Tengku Wok Ismail of Siak
(1825/6 -)

Tengku Osman
(4.9.1844 - 22.6.1890)

Amnah binti
(- ca 1947)

Tengku Sri Setia Raja Tengku Omar
(ca 1887 - 1945)

Raja Zamah binti Raja Mohammed
Nor (Mang of Asahan
(ca 1913 - 4.5.1979)

Tengku Intan Zaharah
[TENGGU AMPUAN BESAR INTAN
ZAHARAH OF TRENGGANU
installed at Kuala Trengganu 6.6.1949]
(13.4.1928)

3-4 (1944) Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah of
Trengganu
16.3.1906 - 20.9.1979 (See Trengganu)



Tengku Alam Shah
Sultan Alauddin Mansur Shah



Tengku Ali



Tengku Hussein

(3) ALI ISKANDAR SHAH,
SULTAN OF SINGAPORE
[5.9.1835 - 21.6.1877 - installed at Singapore 10.3.1855]
(1825 - 21.6.1877)¹

(div) - Daeng Siti binti Daeng

TENGGU ALAM SHAH
(SULTAN ALAUDDIN MANSUR SHAH,
HEAD OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF SINGAPORE
[21.6.1877 - 26.8.1891]
(- 26.8.1891)⁴

Tengku Marzan binti Tengku Alshul Jali of Singapore
(d. 1898)

TENGGU ALI,
HEAD OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF SINGAPORE
[26.8.1891 - 2.11.1918]
(- 2.11.1918)

Asah binti Arshad
(- 29.4.1945)

TENGGU HUSSEIN,
HEAD OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF SINGAPORE
[2.11.1918 - 16.8.1954]
(1905 - 16.8.1954)

(div) - Tengku Teh Marzan binti Tengku
Wok Khazak of Singapore
(1907 - 13.2.1982)



Tengku Ismail

TENGGU ISMAIL,
HEAD OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF SINGAPORE
(16.8.1954 -
(6.6.1933 -)

(Dec. 1952, div.) Sri Kamariah binti Mohammad Salleh
(ca.1935 - 26.7.1984)

Tengku Sri Indra
(24.9.1953 -)

(9.6.1970) Jamilah binti Omar
(1.3.1954)

Tengku Azan Shah
(11.5.1980 -)

1. Eldest son of Sultan Mahmud Rayat Shah III of Johore (Lingga) (see Malacca), whose heir he was considered to be - excluded from the succession by his younger half-brother who succeeded as Sultan Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah I (see Lingga) following the death of their father; arrived on Singapore Island January 31st., 1819 and proclaimed Sultan on February 6th., 1819 following the signing on January 30th., 1819 of the five "Preliminary Articles of Agreement" between Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant Governor of Bencoolen (later Sir Stamford Raffles) and Raja William Farquhar (on behalf of the Hon. the East India Company) and Datuk Temenggong Sri Maharaja Tun Abdul Rahman bin Datuk Temenggong Tun Ibrahim (Daing Kechik).
2. Queen [Raja Permaisuri Agong] of Malaysia [21.9.1965 - 20.9.1970 - installed at Kuala Lumpur 11.4.1966], title altered from Tengku Ampuan Besar to Tengku Ampuan by Sultan Mahmud al-Mukarram Allah Shah of Terengganu 20.9.1979.
3. Recognised as Sultan of Singapore by Great Britain 10.3.1855 having ceded his sovereign rights to the Sultanate of Johore (with the exception of the district of Muar [Kasang] and the area in Singapore known as the Kota Raja) on the same date to Datuk Temenggong Tun Ibrahim (Daing Ronggik) bin Datuk Temenggong Sri Maharaja Tun Abdul Rahman (see Malacca).
4. Retroceded the district of Muar (Kasang to Maharajah (later Sultan) Abu Bakar of Johore (see Johore) June 1877, adopted the title of Sultan Alauddin Mansur Shah but never officially recognised as such by Great Britain.

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His Royal Highness Prince Khamsouk of Laos, Her Royal Highness Princess Souvankham of Laos, Princess Inkhamb of Laos (widow of His Majesty King Sisavang Vong of Laos), Prince Eckarath Khampane Panya of Laos, Princess Inkhamb Rangsi of Laos, Princess Khamtiane Phetsarath of Laos, Prince Mangkra and Princess Ouanna Souvanna Phouma of Laos, Prince Avongvong Khattnarath of Laos, Prince Jaisvasd Visouthiphongs of Laos and Princess Souvannadara Sayasene of Laos.

His Imperial Majesty Emperor Bao-Dai of Vietnam, Her late Imperial Majesty Dowager Empress Doan-Huy of Vietnam, Her Imperial Highness Princess Phuong-Mai of Vietnam, Marchioness del Sabotini, Her Imperial Highness Princess Phuong-Lien of Vietnam, Her Imperial Highness Princess Nhu-Ly of Vietnam, Countess de la Besse, His late Highness Prince Buu-Loc of Vietnam, His Excellency Cong-Tan-Ton Buu-Phuc (Chairman of the Family Association of the Nguyen-Phuoc Dynasty) and the late Mme. Tran-Van-Chuong.

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His Royal Highness Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah of Kedah, Her Royal Highness Tunku Ampuan Asma of Kedah, Y.T.M. the late Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra ibni Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah of Kedah, Y.T.M. Tunku Kamaliah binti Sultan Badlishah and Y.M. Tunku Ja'afar Laksamana bin Tunku Nong of Kedah and Y.M. Tunku Osman Khalilshah bin Tunku Temenggong Tunku Mohamad Jewa of Kedah.

Their Royal Highnesses Sultan Ismail Petra and Raja Perempuan Anis of Kelantan, Her late Royal Highness Raja Perempuan Zainab of Kelantan (formerly Queen of Malaysia), Y.B.M. Tengku Puan Sri Utama Raja Tengku Marjan binti Sultan Yahya Petra of Kelantan, Y.B.M. Tengku Kaya Perkasia Tengku Feissal ibni Sultan Ibrahim of Kelantan, Y.A.M. Tengku Faridah binti Sultan Ibrahim of Kelantan, Y.M. the late Tengku Zaidah binti Tengku Sri Akar Raja Tengku Ahmad Zainal Abidin of Pattani, Y.M. Tengku Putri Zainah binti Tengku Iskandar Sharifuddin of Pattani and Y.M. Raja Shah Rez bin Tengku Sri Klana di-Raja Raja Aman Shah.

Her Royal Highness Tunku Puan Besar Kurshiah of Negri Sembilan (formerly Queen of Malaya), Her Royal Highness Tunku Ampuan Durah of Negri Sembilan, Y.A.M. Tunku Besar Tunku Muhriz ibni Yang di-Pertuan Besar Tuanku Munawir of Negri Sembilan, Y.A.M. Tunku Panglima Besar Tunku Abdullah ibni Yang di-Pertuan Besar Tuanku Abdul Rahman of Negri Sembilan, Y.A.M. the late Tunku Putri Tunku Munawirah binti Yang di-Pertuan Besar Tuanku Munawir of Negri Sembilan, Y.A.M. Tunku Dara Tunku Naquiah binti Yang di-Pertuan Besar Tuanku Ja'afar of Negri Sembilan, Y.A.M. Tunku Sheila binti Yang di-Pertuan Besar Tuanku Abdul Rahman of Negri Sembilan, Y.M. Tunku Mahmud bin Tunku Besar Tunku Burhanuddin of Negri Sembilan, Y.M. Tunku Asiah binti Tunku Muda Tunku Chik of Negri Sembilan, Y.M. Tunku Munirah binti Tunku Kechil Besar Tunku Mustapha of Negri Sembilan, Y.M. Tunku Mizan bin Tunku Ma'amor of Negri Sembilan, Y.M. Tunku Mukhrizah binti Tunku Daud of Negri Sembilan, Y.M. Tunku Zubir bin Tunku Laksamana Tunku Nasir of Negri Sembilan and Raja Azizah binti Raja Ahmad.

Y.A.M. Tengku Sri Nila Utama Tengku Aionn Jamil binti Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatuddin al-Mu'adzam Shah of Pahang (formerly Tengku Ampuan Besar of Trengganu).

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Hilir Raja Kamaralzaman of Perak.

Her Royal Highness Raja Perempuan Budriah of Perlis (formerly Queen of Malaysia) and Y.M. Che Puan Temenggong Darin Noor Aini binti Datuk Abdullah.

His Royal Highness Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah of Selangor, D.Y.T.M. Raja Muda Tengku Idris Shah ibni Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah of Selangor, Y.A.M. Tengku Panglima di-Raja Tengku Suleiman Shah ibni Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah of Selangor, Y.A.M. Tengku Panglima Besar Tengku Abdul Samad Shah ibni Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah of Selangor, Y.A.M. the late Tengku Orang Kaya Mentri Tengku Abdul Aziz Shah ibni Sultan Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor, Y.A.M. Tengku Andika Sri Amar di-Raja Tengku Shaharuddin Shah ibni Sultan Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor, Y.A.M. Tengku Mahmud Shah ibni Sultan Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor, Y.A.M. Tengku Raihani binti Sultan Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah of Selangor (formerly Tengku Ampuan of Brunei), Y.M. Tengku Ramli bin Tengku Andika Sri Amar di-Raja Tengku Shaharuddin Shah of Selangor and Y.M. Raja Petra bin Raja Kamarudin of Selangor.

Y.A.M. the late Tengku Ahmad ibni Sultan Zainal Abidin Muazzam Shah III of Trengganu, Y.A.M. Tengku Ramlah Azizah Putri binti Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah of Trengganu, Y.A.M. Tengku Ali ibni Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah of Trengganu (formerly Sultan of Trengganu), Y.T.M. Dato' Iela Putra Tengku Abdul Aziz ibni Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah of Trengganu, Y.A.M. the late Tengku Abdul Rahman ibni Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah of Trengganu, Y.M. Tunku Abdul Halim ibni Tunku Ali of Trengganu, Y.M. Tengku Iskandar Abu Bakar ibni Tengku Ali of Trengganu, Che Kelsom binti Mohammed Amin (widow of His Highness Sultan Mohammed Muazzam Shah II of Trengganu), Datuk Sri Sharifah Nong binti Syed Abdullah Aseff and To' Puan Zainun Mariam binti Su Mahmud.

His Highness Sultan Kamal Abraham Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Asahan, Che Sa'adiyah binti Mohammed Ariffin (widow of His Highness Sultan Saibun Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Asahan), Y.A.M. Tengku Nur Zehan binti Sultan Saibun Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Asahan, Y.A.M. Tengku Alexander ibni Sultan Saibun Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Asahan, Y.M. Tengku Khatijah (Tuty) binti Tengku Sulaiman (Salim) of Asahan, Y.M. Tengku Haniah binti Tengku Abdul Majid of Asahan, Y.M. Tengku Rumshah bin Tengku Abdul Rahman of Asahan, Y.M. Tengku Nazif bin Tengku Mohammed Nur of Asahan and Sutan Penghulu Rosnah Julia binti Sharif Mohammed.

His Highness Sultan Azmy Perkasa Alam of Deli, Y.A.M. Raja Muda Tengku Hamdy Osman Delikhan ibni Sultan Osman al-Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli, Y.A.M. Tengku Laksamana Tengku Zickry Osman Delikhan ibni Sultan Osman al-Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli, Y.A.M. Tengku Maheran binti Sultan Osman al-Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli, Y.A.M. Tengku Zaira binti Sultan Osman al-Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli, Y.A.M. Tengku Kamiluddin ibni Sultan Amaluddin Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli, Y.A.M. Tengku Zuraidah binti Sultan Amaluddin Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli, Y.A.M. Tengku Yohanit binti Sultan Amaluddin Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli, Y.A.M. Tengku Akmal binti Sultan Amaluddin Sani Perkasa Alam Shah II of Deli, Y.M. Tengku Mohammed Jufri al-Rashid bin Tengku Perdana Mentri Tengku Harun al-Rashid of Deli, Y.M. Tengku Waridah binti Tengku Nazamuddin of Deli (Bedagai) and Y.M. Tengku Mohammed Husny bin Tengku Mohammed Ariffin of Karang Tamiang, Y.M. Tengku Haris bin Tengku Pengeran Tengku Hafas of Deli (Bedagai) and Y.M. Tengku Mansur Adil bin Tengku Aswani of Deli (Bedagai).

Y.A.M. Tengku Latifah Hanum binti Sultan Mahmud Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Langkat, Y.A.M. Tengku Mariam binti Sultan Abdul Aziz Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah of Langkat, Y.M. Tengku Mansur bin Tengku Pengeran Tengku Ahmad of Langkat, Y.M. Tengku Mohammed Fachri bin Tengku Mohammed Nur of Langkat, Y.M. Tengku Kamajaya bin Tengku Maimun of Langkat and Y.M. Tengku Bahdar bin Tengku Dahrol of Langkat.

Y.A.M. Tengku Abu Nawar Sinar ibni Sultan Sulaiman Shariful Alam Shah of Serdang, Y.A.M. Tengku Luckman el-Hakim Sinar ibni Sultan Sulaiman Shariful Alam Shah of Serdang, Y.A.M. Tengku Abu Kassim Sinar ibni Sultan Sulaiman Shariful Alam Shah of Serdang, Y.M. Tengku Siti Syaritsa binti Tengku Putra Mahkota Tengku Rajih Anuar of Serdang and Y.M. Tengku Khadap bin Tengku Yahya of Serdang.

Y.M. Tengku Syed Hashim (Bobby) bin Tengku Syed Mohammed (Long Putih) of Siak.

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Raden Mas Prahasto Suyadi Paku Alam.

Sultan Notohadiningrat VIII of Cheribon.

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Sharif Abu Bakar bin Sharif Ali al-Hadad, Sharif Ismail bin Sharif Hassan al-Kadrie of Pontianak and Sharif Mukhlis bin Sharif Hamid al-Kadrie and Sharifah Zamzam (Yanti Mutiara) binti Pengeran Muda Sharif Abdullah al-Kadrie of Pontianak.

Mr. Anthony Brooke (formerly Rajah Muda of Sarawak).

Her Highness Tengku Permaisuri Maryam of Ternate and Princess Syarisad (Rini) binti Sultan Iskandar Muhammad Jabir Shah of Ternate.

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Y.M. Tengku Ismail bin Tengku Hussein of Singapore, Head of the Royal House of Singapore, Y.M. Tengku Bentara Raja Tengku Ibrahim bin Tengku Hussein of Singapore, Y.M. Tengku Abdul Aziz bin Tengku Hussein of Singapore, Y.M. Tengku Sri Indra bin Tengku Ismail of Singapore, Y.M. Tengku Mohammed Iskandar bin Tengku Abdul Aziz of Singapore, Y.M. Tengku Ismail bin Tengku Su of Singapore, Y.M. Tengku Halifah binti Tengku Su of Singapore and Y.M. Tengku Mohammed bin Tengku Jamil of Singapore.

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Index

- A
Abbas, Bendahara Sri Maharaja 367
Abbahari Paja of Sum, Princess 15
Abdul of Brunei, Pengiran Besar 317
Abdul Ali Yil Kabser of Brunei,
Pengiran Anjak 313
Abdul Azim of Brunei, Pengiran
Muda 317
Abdul Aziz of Brunei, Pengiran Lela
Chetena Sahibol Najabah Pengiran
Anjak 317
Abdul Aziz of Singapore, Tengku 364
Abdul Aziz Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah,
Sultan of Langkat 195, 207, 215,
218, 233, 236, 238
Abdul Aziz al-Mutasimillah, Sultan
of Perak 160-161, 163, 166, 203
Abdul Aziz Shah of Selangor, Tengku
Orang Kaye Mentri 170
Abdul Ghafar of Kelantan, Tengku
Temenggong 196
Abdul Halim of Lingga, Tengku 364
Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah, Sultan
of Kedah 184, 187, 191, 195,
199, 209
Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah, King
of Malaysia, see Abdul Halim
Mu'adzam Shah, Sultan of Kedah
Abdul Halim Shah of Selangor,
Tengku 170
Abdul Hamid of Perak, Raja 203
Abdul Hamid of Terate, Kapitein
Ngofa 349
Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, Sultan of
Kedah 146-147, 162, 195
Abdul Hamid Shah of Selangor,
Tengku 170
Abdul Jalil of Singapore, Tengku 370
Abdul Jalil Akhbar, Sultan of Brunei
317
Abdul Jalil Alamuddin Shah, Sultan of
Siak 240
Abdul Jalil Muazzam Shah VI, Sultan
of Johore 367
Abdul Jalil Nasrudin Makhtaram
Shah, Sultan of Perak 203
Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah, Sultan of
Siak 240, 367
Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah V, Sultan of
Johore, see Abdul Jalil Rahmat
Shah, Sultan of Siak
Abdul Jalil Riayat Shah I, Sultan of
Johore 367
Abdul Jalil Riayat Shah III, Sultan of
Johore 367
Abdul Jalil Riayat Shah IV, Sultan of
Johore 367
Abdul Jalil Shah I, Sultan of Asahan
234
Abdul Jalil Shah II, Sultan of Asahan
234
Abdul Jalil Shah of Selangor, Tengku
Sri Perkasa di Raja 170
Abdul Jalilul Jabbar, Sultan of Brunei
317
Abdul Jamal, Datuk Temenggong
367
Abdul Jamal, Sultan of Pahang 367
Abdul Kaltar, Sultan of Brunei 316
Abdul Khalid Shah of Selangor,
Tengku Biyaya di Raja 170
Abdul Majid, Bendahara Paduka Raja
367
Abdul Majid (Habib), Bendahara Sri
Maharaja Tun Pikrama 367
Abdul Malek Mansur Shah, Sultan of
Perak 203
Abdul Malik of Brunei, Pengiran
Muda 317
Abdul Malik of Kedah, Raja Muda
195
Abdul Mateen of Brunei, Pengiran
Muda 317
Abdul Mumin I, Sultan of Brunei
317
Abdul Mumin II, Sultan of Brunei
317
Abdul Murad Shah of Selangor,
Tengku 170
Abdul Mutalib of Pontianak,
Pengiran Mas Perdana Muda 282
Abdul Rahman, King of Malaya, see
Abdul Rahman, Yang di-Pertuan
Besar of Negri Sembilan
Abdul Rahman, Yang di-Pertuan
Besar of Negri Sembilan 134, 162,
172-174, 190, 199
Abdul Rahman, Sultan of Pontianak
273, 290
Abdul Rahman of Brunei, Pengiran
Bendahara Pengiran Anjak 317
Abdul Rahman of Brunei, Pengiran
Muda 317
Abdul Rahman of Lingga, Tengku,
Head of the Royal House
362-364, 369
Abdul Rahman of Perak, Raja Kecil
Besar 203
Abdul Rahman, Datuk Temenggong
Sri Maharaja 354-356, 367, 371
Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah I,
Sultan of Lingga 354, 356,
367-368, 371
Abdul Rahman Muazzam Shah II,
Sultan of Lingga 193, 356,
358-360, 363, 365, 369
Abdul Rahman Putra of Kedah,
Tunku 173, 189
Abdul Rahman Shah, Sultan of
Trengganu 208
Abdul Saidi Shah, Sultan of Asahan
234
Abdul Samad, Sultan of Selangor
136-137, 206
Abdul Samad Shah of Selangor,
Tengku 170
Abdul Wahab of Brunei, Pengiran
Shahbandar 317
Abdulhal of Johore, Raja 367
Abdulhal of Negri Sembilan, Tunku
Panglima Besar 199, 200
Abdulhal of Pahang, Tengku Mahkota
187, 201
Abdulhal of Pontianak, Pengiran
Muda 287
Abdulhal of Selangor, Tengku
Panglima Besar 206
Abdulhal (Embong) of Singapore,
Tengku 362
Abdulhal al-Muazzam Shah, Sultan of
Kedah 195
Abdulhal al-Mutasim Billah, Sultan
of Pahang 193, 200
Abdulhal Ma'ayat Shah, Sultan of
Johore 367
Abdulhal Mohammad Shah I, Sultan
of Perak 203
Abdullah Mohammad Shah II, Sultan
of Perak 137, 203, 213, 229
Abdullah Mu'azzam Shah, Sultan of
Perak 203
Abdullah Mukarram Shah, Sultan of
Kedah 195
Abhakara Kariwongse of Siam,
Prince of Jumborn 18
Abhayavongsa, Iem, see Iem Busba,
Khun Chom
Abhayavongsa, Kaew, see Sri Sundorn-
nath, Thao
Abhayavongsa, Kreaekaw, see
Suvadhana, Phra Nang Chao Phra
Vora Raja Devi
Abu Bakar, Maharajah of Johore, see
Abu Bakar, Sultan of Johore
Abu Bakar, Sultan of Johore 135,
140, 192, 201, 355-356, 367, 371
Abu Bakar of Johore, Tunku 243,
258-259, 269
Abu Bakar, Datuk Temenggong Sri
Maharaja, see Abu Bakar, Sultan of
Johore
Abu Bakar Ri'ayatuddin al-Mu'adzam
Shah, Sultan of Pahang 146,
152-153, 162, 173, 182-183, 201,
203
Abu Kassim Sinar of Serdang, Tengku
232
Abu Nawar Sinar of Serdang, Tengku
231-232
Abu Shahid Shah (Sri Parameswara
Dewa Shah), Sultan of Malacca
367
Achhara Aksara, Queen Mother of
Cambodia 89
Adams, T.S. 151
Additaydorn, King of Thailand,
Princess 61
Aifandi of Terate, Kapitein Ngofa
349
Afazan, Queen of Malaysia, see Afazan,
Tengku Ampuan of Pahang
Afazan, Tengku Ampuan of Pahang
191, 201, 293
Afazan of Pahang, Tengku, see Afazan,
Tengku Ampuan of Pahang
Ahmad, Sultan of Brunei 293, 316
Ahmad, Sultan of Kelantan 196
Ahmad of Kelantan, Tengku Panglima
Raja 196
Ahmad of Langkat, Tengku Pangeran
223
Ahmad of Pahang, Tengku Arif
Temenggong 152
Ahmad of Perak, Raja Kecil Tengah
(Sultan Muda) 203
Ahmad of Pontianak, Sharif 282
Ahmad (Busu) of Siak, Tengku
Panglima Besar Yang di-Pertuan
Muda 240
Ahmad al-Mu'adzam Shah, Sultan of
Pahang 137, 139, 200, 293, 356,
367
Ahmad Jamalullail, Raja of Perlis 204
Ahmad Muazzam Shah II, Sultan of
Trengganu 209, 368
Ahmad Riayat Shah, Sultan of Johore
367
Ahmad Shah, Sultan of Asahan 234
Ahmad Shah I, Sultan of Trengganu
208
Ahmad Shah of Selangor, Tengku
Indra Pahlawan di-Raja 170
Ahmad Shah al-Musta'in Billah, King
of Malaysia, see Ahmad Shah
al-Musta'in Billah, Sultan of Pahang
Ahmad Shah al-Musta'in Billah,
Sultan of Pahang 191, 203
Ahmad Suloman, Sultan of Bulungan
219, 221, 238
Ahmad Tajuddin Akhazul Khairi
Waddin, Sultan of Brunei 1481,
207, 292, 294-297, 317
Ahmad Tajuddin al-Mukarram Shah
III, Sultan of Kedah 195
Ahmad Tajuddin Halim Shah I,
Sultan of Kedah 195
Ahmad Tajuddin Halim Shah II,
Sultan of Kedah 195
Ahmad Tajuddin Shah, Sultan of
Perak 202
Ahmadin Shah, Sultan of Perak 203
Ahral, Sultan of Terate 353
Ainon Jamil, Tengku Ampuan Besar
of Trengganu, see Ainon Jamil of
Pahang, Tengku Sri Nila Utama
Ainon Jamil of Pahang, Tengku Sri
Nila Utama 201, 209
Aishah, Tengku Permaisuri of Langkat
195, 223, 238
Aishah, Sultan of Trengganu 209,
369
Aishah of Kedah, Tunku, see Aishah,
Tengku Permaisuri of Langkat
Aishah of Lingga, Tengku, see Aishah,
Sultana of Trengganu
Aishah (Laila) of Lingga, Tengku
364
Aishah (Gedong) of Singapore,
Tengku 362
Aishwarya Raja Latmi Devi Shah,
Queen of Nepal 53
Aizlan (Adrian) of Siak, Tengku Syed,
Head of the Royal House 241
Ajis of Asahan, Tengku 236
Akihiro, Emperor of Japan 43,
57-58, 78, 103, 189
Akihiro of Japan, Crown Prince, see
Akihiro, Emperor of Japan
Akmal of Deli, Tengku 229
al-Hadad, Sharifah Saha 204
al-Kadrie, Sharif Abdul Rahman, see
Abdul Rahman, Sultan of Pontianak
al-Khairiah, Syed Ahmad 362
al-Muhtadee Billah of Brunei,
Pengiran Muda 312-313, 317
al-Mutahhar, Sharifah Zaharah, see
Zaharah, Ratu of Pontianak
al-Qudsi, Engku Abdullah 362
al-Shahab, Syed Osman 240
Ala Jalla Abdul Jalil Riayat Shah II,
Sultan of Johore 367
Ala'eddin Sulaiman Shah, Sultan of
Selangor 136, 139, 141, 148, 150,
170, 203, 207, 219, 296
Alam Shah of Singapore, Tengku,
Head of the Royal House 355,
370
Alang Iskandar of Perak, Raja
Bendahara 203
Alauddin Jaubar Alam Shah, Sultan of
Acheh 237
Alauddin Mansur Shah, Sultan of

- Perak 203
Alauddin Mansur Shah, Sultan of Singapore, *see* Alam Shah of Singapore, Tengku, Head of the Royal House
- Alauddin Mughayat Shah, Sultan of Perak 202
Alauddin Muhammad Daud Shah II, Sultan of Aceh 211-213
Alauddin Riyat Shah, Sultan of Aceh 211
Alauddin Riyat Shah II, Sultan of Johore 367
Alauddin Riyat Shah I, Sultan of Malacca 367
Alauddin Riyat Shah al-Qahhar, Sultan of Aceh 235
Alauddin Shah, Sultan of Perak 202
Alauiah, Tengku Mahsur of Langkat 236, 238
Alauiah of Deli, Tengku, *see* Alauiah, Tengku Mahsur of Langkat
- Alexander the Great 367
Ali, Sultan of Brunei 293, 316
Ali, Sultan of Trengganu 201, 209
Ali of Lingga, Tengku Klana 356, 360
Ali of Singapore, Tengku, Head of the Royal House 355, 370
Ali, Bendahara Sewa Raja 367
Ali Abdul Jalil Saifuddin, Sultan of Sak 240
Ali al-Mukammal Inayat Shah, Sultan of Perak 203
Ali Haji, Raja 354, 367
Ali Iskandar Shah, Sultan of Singapore 197, 201, 356, 367, 370
Ali Zawal Abidin, Sultan of Pontianak, Sharif 286
Alice, Princess, Duchess of Gloucester 173, 182
Alit of Surakarta, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu 256
Alisagaf, Sharifah Vivian 241
Aliw Jamalullail, Raja of Perlis 156, 162, 204
Alw of Perlis, Syed 204
Amal Jeraiah of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Putri 309, 317
Amal Nashah of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Putri 309, 317
Amal Rakah of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Putri 309, 317
Amal Umi Kalthum al-Islam of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Putri 309, 317
Amaluddin Panglima Mangedar Alam I, Sultan of Deli 236, 239
Amaluddin Sari Perkasia Alam Shah II, Sultan of Deli 203, 213, 233, 229, 237, 284
Amirinda, Queen of Siam 60
Amba of Ayudhya, Princess 5
Ambarkusumo Paku Alam, Kanjeng Pangeran Ario 271
Aminudin of Kutai, Aji Pengeran Mangku Nagoro 275
Aminah, Sultana of Johore 175, 177, 193
Aminah, Maharatu of Pontianak 280, 282, 284, 290
Aminah, Ungku, *see* Aminah, Sultana of Johore
Amir of Selangor, Tengku 207
Amiruddin of Deli, Tengku Pangeran Bendahara 210, 226
Amitada Svastivata of Thailand, Princess 50
Amnah of Perak, Tengku Puan Indra 237
Ananda Mahidol (Rama VIII), King of Siam, *see* Ananda Mahidol (Rama VIII), King of Thailand
Ananda Mahidol (Rama VIII), King of Thailand 37, 61
Ananda Samagong Throne Hall, Bangkok 44
Ang Ben, Queen of Cambodia 88
Ang Ben, Queen of Cambodia, *see* Ang Ben, Queen of Cambodia
Ang Bos, Queen of Cambodia 88
Ang Bos of Cambodia, Princess, *see* Ang Bos, Queen of Cambodia
Ang Chan, King of Cambodia 89
Ang Chi (I), King of Cambodia 88
Ang Chi (II), King of Cambodia 88
Ang Duong, King of Cambodia 63, 89
Ang Ei of Cambodia, Princess 89
Ang Em (I), King of Cambodia 88
Ang Em (II), King of Cambodia 88
Ang Eng, King of Cambodia 89
Ang Ley, Queen of Cambodia 88
Ang Ley, King of Cambodia, Princess, *see* Ang Ley, Queen of Cambodia
Ang Li, Queen of Cambodia 88
Ang Li of Cambodia, Princess, *see* Ang Li, Queen of Cambodia
Ang Merh of Cambodia, Princess 89
Ang Mey, Queen of Cambodia 89
Ang Non, King of Cambodia 89
Ang Pou of Cambodia, Princess 89
Ang Sor (I), King of Cambodia 88
Ang Sor (II), King of Cambodia 88
Ang Sor of Cambodia, Upareach 88
Ang Tan, King of Cambodia 89
Ang Tom, King of Cambodia 89
Ang Tong, King of Cambodia 88
Ang Yang, King of Cambodia 88
Angkor Wat 63
Anis, Raja Perempuan of Kelantan 183-184, 187, 197
Anis of Pattani, Tengku, *see* Anis, Raja Perempuan of Kelantan
Anis Zahab of Lingga, Tengku 363
Anne, the Princess Royal 184, 306
Annur of Kedah, Tunku Temenggong 195
Anouath Khatthanang of Laos, Prince 105
Anourouth, King of Luang Prabang 108
Anouvouth Souvanna Phouma of Laos, Prince 104
Anourourathat, Phra Chao of Vietnam 91
Antah, Yang di-Pertuan of Sri Menanti 198, 355
Anthony Brooke of Sarawak, Rajah Muda 319-320, 331, 334-335, 337
Ariah of Selangor, Raja 195
Ariah of Selangor, Tengku 170
Arif Shah of Perak, Raja 203
Aristonshah of Perhut, Tengku 230
Asefagf, Sharifah Fatimah (Nong) 209
Ashah bin Ismail 209
Asuh (Intan) of Langkat, Tengku 241
Asma, Tunku Ampuan of Kedah 174, 245, 209
Asma, Sultana of Kedah, *see* Asma, Tunku Ampuan of Kedah
Asma of Trengganu, Tengku, *see* Asma, Tunku Ampuan of Kedah
Asmak of Lingga, Tengku 369
Assagaff, Sharifah Mariam, *see* Mariam, Maharatu Sebrang of Pontianak
Assagaf, Sharifah Zahrah, *see* Zahrah, Tengku Dalam of Siak
Astana, Kuching 321, 330
Ataulah, Sultan of Kedah 195
Ataulah Mohammed Shah, Sultan of Kedah 195
Atha'ar of Langkat, Tengku, Head of the Royal House 239
Atonggah Yvovavatu Suriyong of Thailand, Prince 28
Artlee, Clement 320
Awaluddin of Ternate, Kapitein Ngofa 349
Ayanhar, Sultan of Ternate 353
Ayudhya, Kingdom of 5
Azan Shah of Singapore, Tengku 371
Azemah Ni'marol Boliah of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Putri 317
Azah of Selangor, Tengku 230
Azhar of Langkat, Tengku 179
Aziah of Johore, Tengku Puan 187, 201
Azizi Mosque, Tanjung Pura 233
Azlan Muhibuddin Shah, King of Malaysia, *see* Azlan Muhibuddin Shah, Sultan of Perak
Azlan Muhibuddin Shah, Sultan of Perak 135, 186-189, 191, 203
Azlan Shah of Selangor, Tengku 170
Azmi of Lingga, Tengku 364
Azmy Perkasia Alam, Sultan of Deli 211, 229, 237
- B
Babulah Datu Shah, Sultan of Ternate 353
Bac-Hue, Grand Dowager Empress of Vietnam 132
Badaruddin of Perlis, Tengku Syarif Bendahara 168
Badlishah, Sultan of Kedah 142, 162, 165, 173, 195, 209
Bagagar Shah, Sultan of Pagar Ruyong 211
Baginda Omar (Omar the Conqueror), *see* Omar, Sultan of Trengganu
Bahiyah, Sultana of Kedah 184, 187, 191, 195, 199
Bahiyah, Queen of Malaysia, *see* Bahiyah, Sultana of Kedah
Bahiyah of Negri Sembilan, Tunku, *see* Bahiyah, Sultana of Kedah
Bahurad Mammaya of Siam, Princess 25
Bainun, Queen of Malaysia, *see* Bainun, Raja Permaisuri of Perak
Bainun, Raja Permaisuri of Perak 186-187, 191, 203
Bainun bin Mohammad Ali, *see* Bainun, Raja Permaisuri of Perak
Baja of Johore, Yang di-Pertuan Muda 367
Baja Kityritha of Thailand, Princess 55, 61
Bala Besar, Alor Star 147, 165
Bala Besar, Aor 157, 174
Bala Besar, Bandar Brunei 294-295
Bala Besar, Kota Bharu 164
Balai Rong Sri, Pekan 140
Balater of Surakarta, Pangeran Ario 264
Balater of Surakarta, Bandoro Raden Aji 264
Banjerisman 273
Banten, Sultanate of 243
Bao Dai, Emperor of Vietnam 111, 121-124, 126, 129-131, 133
Bao-Long of Vietnam, Crown Prince 125, 127, 133
Bao-Thang of Vietnam, Prince 130, 133
Bariah, Tengku Ampuan Besar of Trengganu 207, 209
Bariah of Selangor, Tengku, *see* Bariah, Tengku Ampuan Besar of Trengganu
Barom Khattiyawongsa, King of Luang Prabang 108
Bartholow, Helen, *see* Helen, Sultana of Johore
Basharuddin Shaiful Alam Shah, Sultan of Serdang 239
Basik, Tengku Puan of Selangor 206
Bato', Tengku Puan of Kelantan 196
Beatrix, Queen of the Netherlands 43, 227
Beatrix of the Netherlands, Crown Princess, *see* Beatrix, Queen of the Netherlands
Bejratarana Rajasuda of Thailand, Princess 50, 61, 89
Bendaharanongse of Siam, Prince of Biaya 18
Bencioen 354, 356, 367
Benson, J.W. 141
Bernhard, Prince of the Netherlands, *see* Bernhard of the Netherlands, Prince
Bernhard of the Netherlands, Prince 43, 224, 256
Bertram Brooke of Sarawak, Tuan Muda 318-320, 323, 337
Besar of Brunei, Pengiran Anak 317
Besar of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Putri 313
Besar of Brunei, Pengiran Babu Raja Pengiran Anak 317
Besar of Pattani, Tengku 197
Besar Muda, Raja of Malacca 366
Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX), King of Thailand 4, 5, 38-39, 43-47, 50, 54-56, 58-59, 61, 135, 314
Brendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, King of Nepal 53
Brock, C.H. 273
Bolkah, Sultan of Brunei 316
Borel, T.G.V. 339
Rotor of Surakarta, Bandoro Raden Ajeng, *see* Mangku Nagoro, Kanjeng Ratu Alit
Boun Khong of Luang Prabang, Uparaja 93-94
Boun Oum, Prince of Champassak 91, 102
Brett, Hon. Sylvia, *see* Sylvia Brooke, Raneer of Sarawak
British North Borneo Company 135, 293
Brooke, Emma 336
Brooke, Thomas 336
Budak Razul, Raja Perempuan of Perak 202
Budak Razul of Perak, Raja, *see* Budak Razul, Raja Perempuan of Perak
Budha-Loes La Nabhalah (Rama II), King of Siam 60
Buddha Yos Fa Chulalong (Rama I), King of Siam 5, 60, 111
Budriah, Queen of Malaysia, *see* Budriah, Raja Perempuan of Perlis
Budriah, Queen of Malaysia, *see* Budriah, Raja Perempuan of Perlis
Budriah, Raja Perempuan of Perlis 168, 174, 180-181, 190, 205
Budriah of Kelantan, Tengku, *see* Budriah, Raja Perempuan of Perlis
Bulan of Brunei, Raja 317
Bulang, Tengku Ampuan of Singapore 370
Bulang (Bakul) of Johore, Raja 208
Bunrod of Siam, Princess, *see* Sri Suriyendera, Queen of Siam
Burhanuddin of Negri Sembilan,

- Tunku Besar 198
 Bu-Loc of Vietnam, Prince 126,
 130-131
- C
 Caddy, Florence 25
 Caliph al-Islam 213
 Campbell, Dukie, *see* Maimunah, *Ch*
 Carcosa, *see* King's House, Kuala
 Lumpur
 Chakrabandhu Pensiir Chakrabandhu
 of Thailand, Prince 36
 Chakrabongse Bhuvanath of Siam,
 Prince of Bantouk 18
 Chakra, Chao Phraya, *see* Buddha Yod
 Fa Chulalong (Rama I), King of
 Siam
 Chakri Dynasty 5, 46-47, 111
 Chakri Maha Prasad Throne Hall,
 Bangkok 45
 Chantaramone of Vientiane, Chao
 91
 Chappell and Co. 320
 Charles, Prince of Wales 293, 308
 Charles Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak
 318-321, 336
 Charulaksana Kalyani Rangsit of
 Thailand, Princess 53
 Charasuda Chattrajaya of Thailand,
 Princess 53
 Cheng Ho, Admiral 293, 367
 Cherbon, Sultane of 243, 248
 Chestena, *Ch* Engku 260
 Chien Sen 5
 Chiangmai, Phra Chao of 5
 Chichu of Japan, Princess 49
 Chik, Tunku Puan of Negri-Sembilan
 198
 Chik of Negri Sembilan, Tunku, *see*
 Chik, Tunku Puan of Negri
 Sembilan
 Chik of Negri Sembilan, Tunku Muda
 198
 Chindai of Negri Sembilan, Tunku
 198
 Chirapavati Voradei of Siam, Prince
 of Nakorn Jaisri 18, 20-21
 Chotika Kameas, King of Luang
 Prabang 108
 Chula Chakrabongse of Thailand,
 Prince 36, 42
 Chulabhorn Valayalaksana of
 Thailand, Princess 50, 54-55, 58,
 61, 314
 Chulalongkorn (Rama V), King of
 Siam 5, 8, 10-11, 18, 20, 26, 61,
 135, 360
 Chulan of Perak, Raja di Hilir 229
 Chumbhotbongse Paribatra of
 Thailand, Prince of Nakorn Savarn
 (II) 41
 Clement, Sir Cecil 146
 Court House, Kuching 320-321,
 323, 328-329
 Crown of hair of Ternate 338-339,
 341-342
- D
 Dableg of Surakarta, Bandoro Raden
 Ajeng, *see* Hamengkunuwono VI,
 Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Kenchono of
 Surakarta
 Dala Savang of Laos, Princess 109
 Dalavan of Laos, Princess 106, 109
 Dalavan Panya Ratana of Laos,
 Princess, *see* Dalavan of Laos,
 Princess
 Damir, Raja Isteri of Brunei 306,
 317
 Damit of Brunei, Pengiran Anak, *see*
 Damit, Raja Isteri of Brunei
- Damit of Brunei, Suri Sri Begawan
 Raja, *see* Damit, Raja Isteri of
 Brunei
 Daraphone Souvanna Phouma of
 Laos, Princess 104
 Darwishah, Tengku Suri of Serdang
 225, 239
 Darwishah of Pagar Ruyong, Tengku,
see Darwishah, Tengku Suri of
 Serdang
 Daud, Tenggan of Trengganu 208
 Davi, Lisa, *see* Nurliisa, *Ch* Puan
 Dayak Association, Kuching 320
 de Albuquerque, Dom Alfonso 354
 de Clercq, F.S.A. 339
 de Windt, Margaret, *see* Margaret
 Brooke, Raneer of Sarawak
 Debiandira, Queen of Siam 60
 Denmark, Royal Family of 5
 Derba Raja (Marong Mah Wangsa),
 Maharaja of Kedah 194
 Derma Raja, Maharaja of Kedah 194
 Dewa, Maharaja of Kedah 194
 Dewa Shah, Sultan of Asahan 234
 Dewa Shahdan 239
 Dhangyong Savang of Laos, Prince
 107, 109
 Dhitya Songkold Chakrabandhu of
 Thailand, Princess 53
 Dhnbonri 5
 Dibyalangkorn of Siam, Princess 15
 Digodastropannoto, Suphrastuti, *see*
 Hamengkunuwono I, Gusti
 Kanjeng Ratu Hemas of Yogyakarta
 Dliok Nabarath of Siam, Prince of
 Sarn 18
 Dina, Maharatu Mas Mahkota of
 Pontianak 273, 285, 291
 Dingemans, A.J. 211, 217
 Doan Huy, Dowager Empress of
 Vietnam 111, 123, 128-131, 133
 Dong Khanh, Empress of Vietnam
 133
 Drake, Sir Francis 339
 Duangdivajayoti Challenga Abhakar of
 Thailand, Princess 53
 Duangkham of Vientiane, Chao 91
 Duc-Duc, Emperor of Vietnam 111,
 133
Dum Spira Spira 319-321
 Dungu of Brunei, Raja 316
 Dunuk Mangu Nagoro, Bandoro
 Raden Ajeng, *see* Mangu Nagoro
 IV, Kanjeng Bandoro Raden Ayu
 Durah, Tunku Ampuan of Negri
 Sembilan 199
 Durah of Negri Sembilan, Tunku, *see*
 Durah, Tunku Ampuan of Negri
 Sembilan
 Dusti Maha Prasad Throne Hall,
 Bangkok 48
 Duy-Tan, Emperor of Vietnam
 110-111, 114-115, 133
- E
 Edward VII, King 135
 Edward VIII, King 150
 Edward, Prince, Duke of Kent 298
 Edward, Prince, Duke of Windsor, *see*
 Edward VIII, King
 East India Company 354, 367, 371
 Ekatoisatsoak, King of Ayudhya 5
 Elizabeth Chakrabongse na Ayudhya,
 Mom 36
 Elisabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin,
 Duches 245
 Elizabeth, the Queen Mother 153
 Elizabeth, Queen, *see* Elizabeth, the
 Queen Mother
 Elizabeth I, Queen 211
 Elizabeth II, Queen 44, 184,
 187-188, 292-293, 306, 315
- Elizabeth Brooke of Sarawak, Dayang
 320, 324, 333
 Embong of Siak, Tengku Panglima
 Jaya Setia 241
 Embong, *Ch* Ampuan Besar 107
 Embong binti Daud, *see* Embong,
Ch Ampuan Besar
 Embong Badariah of Siak, Tengku
 240
 Embong Fatimah of Lingga (I),
 Tengku 356, 359, 369
 Embong Fatimah of Lingga (II),
 Tengku 362
 Embong Maimunah of Siak, Tengku
 Sharifah 240
 Emerald Buddha, Chapel Royal of,
 Bangkok 42
 Emerald Buddha, Chapel Royal of,
 Phnom Penh 89
 Eugénie, Empress of the French 15
 Ewer, W. 339
- F
 Fa Ngum, King of Lan Chang 91
 Fadhlina of Lingga, Tengku 364
 Fadhlun, Tengku Maharatu of Siak
 219-220, 241
 Fadhlun of Siak, Tengku Sharifah, *see*
 Fadhlun, Tengku Maharatu of Siak
 Fadzilah Lubulub Bulqiah of Brunei,
 Pengiran Anak Putri 317
 Faizuddin Putra of Perlis, Syed 205
 Farah Pahlavi, Empress of Iran 182
 Farquhar, Maj. William 354-356,
 367, 371
 Fatima of Ternate 349
 Fatimah, Sultana of Johore 192
 Fatimah (I), Tengku Ampuan of
 Pahang 200
 Fatimah (II), Tengku Ampuan of
 Pahang 153, 183, 201, 203
 Fatimah, Tengku Ampuan Besar
 of Pahang, *see* Fatimah (II), Tengku
 Ampuan of Pahang
 Fatimah, Tengku Ampuan Tua
 of Pahang, *see* Fatimah (I), Tengku
 Ampuan of Pahang
 Fatimah, Tengku Ampuan Paduka
 Suri of Selangor 203, 207
 Fatimah of Johore, Raja 367
 Fatimah of Perak (I), Raja, *see*
 Fatimah (II), Tengku Ampuan of
 Pahang
 Fatimah of Perak (II), Raja, *see*
 Fatimah, Tengku Ampuan Paduka
 Suri of Selangor
 Fatimah of Pontianak, Ratu Anom
 Bendahara 282, 291
 Fatimah of Selangor, Tengku 170
 Fatimah, Wan, *see* Fatimah (I),
 Tengku Ampuan of Pahang
 Fatimah Zahriah of Serdang, Tengku
 232
 Fauziah of Trengganu, Raja Puan
 Muda 205
 Federated Malay States 135-137
 First Rulers' Conference, Kuala
 Kangsar 136-137
 Franz Josef II, Prince of Liechtenstein
 135
 French Revolution 211
- G
 Galyani Vadhana of Thailand, Princess
 45, 50-51, 53, 55, 61
 Gamba Gading, Teungku Putri of
 Aceh 212-213
 George V, King 150, 292, 325
 George VI, King 153, 319-320
Gilista, *see* Margaret Brooke, Raneer
 of Sarawak
 Ghitia Brooke of Sarawak, Dayang
 320, 324, 333
 Gita Brooke of Sarawak, Raneer Muda
 334-335, 337
 Gladys Brooke of Sarawak, Dayang
 Muda 319, 323, 331, 337
 Gochah Pahlawan, Tunku Sri Paduka
 237, 239
 Golden Cat (of Brunei) 301
 Gondowardojo of Surakarta, Bandoro
 Raden Ayu 264
 Gondowardojo of Surakarta, Raden
 Mas Ario 264
 Grand Palace, Bangkok 5, 8, 9, 24,
 38
 Gunboat diplomacy 369
- H
 Hadidjah, Raja Perempuan of Perak
 160-161, 203
 Hadidjah of Perak, Raja, *see* Hadidjah,
 Raja Perempuan of Perak
 Hadikusumo of Surakarta, Gusti
 Pangeran Ario 253
 Hadinogoro of Yogyakarta, Bandoro
 Pangeran Ario 250
 Hadiwajoyo (I) of Mataram, Kanjeng
 Pangeran Ario 262, 268
 Hadiwajoyo (II) of Mataram, Kanjeng
 Pangeran Ario 262, 268-269
 Hadiwajoyo of Mataram, Bandoro
 Raden Ayu 262, 268-269
 Hafizah Surutil Bulqiah of Brunei,
 Pengiran Anak Putri 317
 Hajar, Puan Besar of Trengganu 208
 Haji, Yang di-Pertuan Besar di Riau
 207, 273, 291
 Halijah, Tunku Puan of Negri
 Sembilan 198
 Halijah of Negri Sembilan, Tunku, *see*
 Halijah, Tunku Puan of Negri
 Sembilan
 Halimah (Bilik) of Lingga, Tengku
 365
 Halimah of Siak, Tengku 370
 Halimah, *Ch* Puan 198
 Halimah binti Uggho, *see* Halimah,
Ch Puan
 Haem-Ngha, Emperor of Vietnam
 112, 133
 Hamengkunuwono I, Sultan of
 Yogyakarta 243, 262, 266, 268
 Hamengkunuwono I, Gusti Kanjeng
 Ratu Kenchono of Yogyakarta
 262, 266
 Hamengkunuwono I, Gusti
 Kanjeng Ratu Kadipaten of
 Yogyakarta 262, 266
 Hamengkunuwono II, Gusti
 Kanjeng Ratu Ageng of
 Yogyakarta 262, 266
 Hamengkunuwono II, Sultan of
 Yogyakarta 262, 266
 Hamengkunuwono II, Gusti
 Kanjeng Ratu Kedaton of
 Yogyakarta 266
 Hamengkunuwono II, Gusti
 Kanjeng Ratu Hemas of
 Yogyakarta 266
 Hamengkunuwono II, Gusti
 Kanjeng Ratu Kenchono Wulan of
 Yogyakarta 266
 Hamengkunuwono II, Gusti
 Kanjeng Ratu Sultan of
 Yogyakarta 266
 Hamengkunuwono III, Sultan of
 Yogyakarta 266
 Hamengkunuwono III, Gusti
 Kanjeng Ratu Kenchono of
 Yogyakarta 266
 Hamengkunuwono III, Gusti
 Kanjeng Ratu Kenchono of
 Yogyakarta 266
 Hamengkunuwono III, Gusti

- Kanjeng Ratu Hemas of
Yogyakarta 266
- Hamekung Buwono III, Gusti
Kanjeng Ratu Wandan of
Yogyakarta 266
- Hamekung Buwono IV, Sultan of
Yogyakarta 267
- Hamekung Buwono IV, Gusti
Kanjeng Ratu Kenchono of
Yogyakarta 267
- Hamekung Buwono V, Sultan of
Yogyakarta 267
- Hamekung Buwono V, Gusti
Kanjeng Ratu Kedaton of
Yogyakarta 267
- Hamekung Buwono V, Gusti
Kanjeng Ratu Kenchono of
Yogyakarta 267
- Hamekung Buwono VI, Sultan of
Yogyakarta 244, 267
- Hamekung Buwono VI, Gusti
Kanjeng Ratu Kenchono of
Yogyakarta 264, 267
- Hamekung Buwono VI, Gusti
Kanjeng Ratu Sultan of Yogyakarta 267
- Hamekung Buwono VII, Sultan of
Yogyakarta 250, 267, 269
- Hamekung Buwono VII, Gusti
Kanjeng Ratu Kenchono (I) of
Yogyakarta 267
- Hamekung Buwono VII, Gusti
Kanjeng Ratu Kenchono (II) of
Yogyakarta 267
- Hamekung Buwono VII, Gusti
Kanjeng Ratu Hemas of Yogyakarta 267
- Hamekung Buwono VIII, Sultan of
Yogyakarta 250, 267
- Hamekung Buwono VIII, Gusti
Kanjeng Ratu Retnoningrum of
Yogyakarta 267
- Hamekung Buwono IX, Sultan of
Yogyakarta 243, 267
- Hamekung Buwono X, Sultan of
Yogyakarta 211, 243, 257, 267
- Hamekung Buwono X, Gusti Kanjeng
Ratu Hemas of Yogyakarta 211,
243, 256-257, 267
- Hamekung Nagoro of Yogyakarta,
Kanjeng Raden Ayu 267
- Hamid I, Sultan of Pontianak 290
- Hamid II, Sultan of Pontianak 273,
279, 285, 291
- Hamid of Pontianak, Pengeran
Laksamana 282
- Hamidah, Raja (Engku Putri) 367
- Hamijoyosantoso Mangku Nagoro,
Kanjeng Pengeran Ari 255
- Hamijoyosantoso Mangku Nagoro,
Kanjeng Pengeran Ari 255
- Hamzah Jamalullail, Raja of Perlis
204
- Hang Li Po (Princess) 293, 367
- Hangabehi of Surakarta, Bandoro
Raden Ayu 264
- Harry Brooke of Sarawak, Tuan
Bongsu 318
- Harati of Surakarta, Raden Ajeng, *see*
Mangku Nagoro VI, Kanjeng
Bandoro Raden Ayu
- Haruko, Empress of Japan 5
- Harun al-Rashid of Perak, Raja Kechil
Sulung 203
- Harun Shah of Selangor, Tengku
170
- Harwastokusumo Mangku Nagoro,
Kanjeng Pengeran Ari 261
- Harvogyupardri, Prisca Marina, *see*
Mangku Nagoro IX, Kanjeng
Bandoro Raden Ayu
- Hashim Abdul Jalil Saifuddin, Sultan
of Siak 213, 216, 241, 275
- Hashim Jalil Alam Aqamuddin, Sultan
of Brunei 317
- Hassan, Sultan of Brunei 316
- Hassan of Perlis, Raja Muda 204
- Hassanullah, Bolkiah, Mu'azzaddin
Waddaul, Sultan of Brunei 293,
299, 302-306, 308, 314-315, 317
- Hassamuddin of Kutai, Aji Pengeran
Sotro Nagoro 275
- Heleen, Sultana of Johore 145, 155,
192
- Heur, Prince, Duke of Gloucester
173, 182
- Hiep-Hou, Emperor of Vietnam 111,
132
- Hieu-Dinh, King of Cochinchina
111, 133
- Hirohito, Emperor of Japan 78, 103,
135, 181, 225, 239
- Hismuddin Alam Shah, King of
Malaya, *see* Hisamuddin Alam Shah,
Sultan of Selangor
- Hisamuddin Alam Shah, Sultan of
Selangor 158-159, 172-173, 190,
207
- Hitam, Yang di-Pertuan of Sri
Menanti 198
- Hitam of Perak, Raja 203
- Hitam of Siak, Tengku Syed 203
- Huang Thi-Cuc, *see* Doan Huy,
Dowager Empress of Vietnam
- Houy, Phra Chao of Champassak 91
- Huddell, Kathleen, *see* Kathleen
Brooke of Sarawak, Rancee Muda
Hun Sen 89
- Hussain Jamalullail, Raja of Perlis
204
- Hussain of Singapore, Tengku, Head
of the Royal House 370
- Hussein Mohammed Shah, Sultan of
Singapore 354-356, 367, 370
- I
- Ibrahim, Sultan of Johore 145, 162,
169, 173, 192, 225, 239
- Ibrahim, Sultan of Kedah 194
- Ibrahim, Sultan of Kelantan
162-163, 173, 197
- Ibrahim of Aceh, Tuanku Raja
212-213
- Ibrahim of Kedah, Raja Muda 147
- Ibrahim of Pontianak, Pengeran
Chikra Kesuma 282
- Ibrahim (Daing Kechik), Datuk
Temenggong 367
- Ibrahim (Daing Ronggik), Datuk
Temenggong 367, 371
- Ibrahim Abdul Jalil Khaliluddin Shah,
Sultan of Siak 237, 239, 241
- Ibrahim Ismail of Johore, Tunku
Mahkota 193
- Ibrahim Shah, Sultan of Johore 367
- Ibrahim Shah, Sultan of Selangor
206
- Ibrahim Shah of Selangor, Tengku
Si Wangsa di Raja 170
- Idris of Brunei, Pengeran Indra Setia
di Raja Sahibul Karib Pengeran
Anak 317
- Idris (Aris) of Kelantan, Tengku Petra
Semarak 196
- Idris al-Mutawakkil Alallah Shah II,
Sultan of Perak 183, 203
- Idris Murshid al-Azzam Shah I,
Sultan of Perak 137, 139, 203
- Idris Shah of Selangor, Raja Muda
207
- Iem Busbu, Khun Chom 89
- Ikrum Shah of Selangor, Tengku Sri
Asmara di Raja 157, 170
- Imam, Yang di-Pertuan of Sri
Menanti 198
- Imperial Palace, Negri 113, 116-119,
122
- Imran of Negri Sembilan, Tunku
Muda 199
- Indraakdi, Sachi, Queen of Siam
28-29, 61
- Inkhom of Laos, Princess 105
- Intan (1), Tunku Puan of Sri Menanti
198
- Intan (11), Tunku Puan of Sri
Menanti 198
- Intan Zaharah, Queen of Malaysia, *see*
Intan Zaharah, Tengku Ampuan of
Trengganu
- Intan Zaharah, Tengku Ampuan of
Trengganu 182-183, 190, 209,
370
- Intan Zaharah, Tengku Ampuan Besar
of Trengganu, *see* Intan Zaharah,
Tengku Ampuan of Trengganu
- Intan Zaharah of Singapore, Tengku,
see Intan Zaharah, Tengku
Ampuan of Trengganu
- Intapom, King of Luang Prabang
108
- Inten of Yogyakarta, Bandoro Raden
Ajeng, *see* Mangku Nagoro I, Gusti
Kanjeng Ratu Bandoro
- Intha Som, King of Luang Prabang
108
- Inu of Perak, Raja Kechil Lasa 202
- Inu of Perak, Raja 203
- Iskandar, Sultan of Johore 191, 193,
197, 243
- Iskandar, King of Malaysia, *see*
Iskandar, Sultan of Johore
- Iskandar Dyuhaman, Sultan of Perak
202-203
- Iskandar Muhammad Jابر Shah, Sultan
of Ternate 227, 339, 341-345,
348-349, 353
- Iskandar Shah, Sultan of Perak 146,
153, 203
- Iskandar Shah (Sri Parameswara), Raja
of Malacca 366
- Iskandar Shah (Sri Parameswara), Raja
of Singapore, *see* Iskandar Shah,
Raja of Malacca
- Iskandar Thani, Sultan of Aceh 211,
151, Sultan of Johore 144-145,
162, 173-176, 193, 197
- Ismail, Sultan of Kelantan 162, 197
- Ismail (Sulung Lauer) of Deli
(Bedagai), Tengku Pangeran Kilana
236
- Ismail of Johore, Tunku 193
- Ismail of Singapore, Tengku, Head of
the Royal House 364, 371
- Ismail Abdul Jalil Jalaluddin Shah I,
Sultan of Siak 240
- Ismail Abdul Jalil Jalaluddin Shah II,
Sultan of Siak 241
- Ismail Mu'abiddin Riayat Shah,
Sultan of Perak 203
- Ismail Nasiruddin Shah, King of
Malaysia, *see* Ismail Nasiruddin
Shah, Sultan of Trengganu
- Ismail Nasiruddin Shah, Sultan of
Trengganu 173, 182-183, 190,
209, 370
- Ismail Petra, Sultan of Kelantan
183-184, 197
- Ismail Putra of Singapore, Tengku
362
- Istana Besar, Johore Bahru 145, 169,
174-175, 297
- Istana Darul Aman, Tanjung Pura
217-219, 221
- Istana Iskandariah, Kuala Kangsar
166-167
- Istana Kadriah, Pontianak 273,
- 279-287
- Istana Kampong Glam, Singapore
364
- Istana Kota Galoh, Simpang Tiga
225
- Istana Kota Raja, Aceh 213
- Istana Kota Raja Indrasakdi, Tanjung
Balai 220, 222
- Istana Kutai, Tenggarong 273, 278
- Istana Mahkota, Bandar Brunei
294-295
- Istana Mahkota Puri, Klang 148
- Istana Maimun, Medan 211, 214,
220-221, 223, 227, 230-231
- Istana Negara, Kuala Kangsar 137
- Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur
172-173, 186, 188-189
- Istana Negara, Singapore 181
- Istana Nurul Iman, Bandar Sen
Begawan 293, 310-311
- Istana Ternate, Ternate 339, 349,
351
- Izham of Kedah, Tunku 221, 223
- Izzet of Selangor, Raja 170
- J
- Ja'afar, Yang di-Pertuan Besar of
Negri Sembilan 187, 199
- Ja'afar, Yang di-Pertuan Muda at Riau
354
- Ja'afar Mu'azzam Shah, Sultan of
Perak 203
- Jaharah, Tengku Ampuan of Lingga
369
- Jaharah of Lingga, Tengku, *see*
Jaharah, Tengku Ampuan of Lingga
- James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak 319,
336
- Jamilah, Maharatu Suri of Pontianak
280, 282, 284, 290
- Japan, Imperial House of 135
- Japanese Occupation 63, 91, 111,
135, 146, 162-163, 273, 291,
293, 319, 328, 339, 348
- Jayanta Mongkol of Siam, Prince
Mahasura Rajaharathu 20
- Jayaverman VII, King of Cambodia
63
- Jefri Bolkiah of Brunei, Pengeran di-
Gadong Sahibul Malu Pengeran
Muda 306, 309, 314, 317
- Jema'ah, Queen of Malaya, *see*
Jema'ah, Tengku Ampuan of
Selangor
- Jema'ah, Tengku Ampuan of Selangor
159, 190, 207
- Jema'ah of Selangor, Raja, *see*
Jema'ah, Tengku Ampuan of
Selangor
- Jensen, Peter L. 55, 61
- Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-
Schwerin, Duke 245
- Johanson, Rev. Francis 336
- Jukrom, Gangvalya, *see* Sri
Nagarindra of Thailand, the
Prince Mother
- Juliana, Queen of the Netherlands 43,
227, 256, 345
- Juliana of the Netherlands, Princess,
see Juliana, Queen of the
Netherlands
- K
- Kaichil Arunshah, Sultan of Ternate
353
- Kaichil Hamzah, Sultan of Ternate
353
- Kaichil Hayur (Hairun), Sultan of
Ternate 353
- Kaichil Jauhar Mulki, Sultan of Tidore
339
- Kaichil Liliatu, Sultan of Ternate 358

- Kaichil Sibori Amsterdam (Adam), Sultan of Ternate 353
- Kaichil Toloko, Sultan of Ternate 353
- Kaichil Uthorn Inshah, Sultan of Ternate 353
- Kaloun, Sultana of Pahang 201
- Kaloun of Langkat, Tengku 224, 284
- Kamal Abrahim Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah, Sultan of Asahan 211, 227, 229, 235
- Kamarah, Tengku Ampuan of Siak 240
- Kamarah (Bongsu) of Johore, Tengku, *see* Kamarah, Tengku Ampuan of Siak
- Kamaruzaman of Brunei, Pengiran Negara Indra Pengiran Anak 317
- Kannha Sophea, Khun Tep 84
- Kanvina Norleak Tevi, Queen Mother of Cambodia 63, 89
- Kassim 371
- Kassim Sultan of Pontianak 290
- Kassim Abdul Jalil Saifuddin I, Sultan of Siak 241
- Kassim Abdul Jalil Saifuddin II, Sultan of Siak 219-220, 241
- Kathleen Brooke of Sarawak, Ranece Muda 337
- Keller, Gineza *see* Gita Brooke of Sarawak, Ranece Muda 337
- Kelson, Tengku Besar Perempuan of Lingga 208, 368
- Kelson, Tengku Ampuan Besar of Trengganu 209, 368
- Kelson of Lingga, Tengku, *see* Kelson, Tengku Ampuan Besar of Trengganu
- Kelson (Lebar) of Trengganu, Tengku, *see* Kelson, Tengku Besar Perempuan of Lingga
- Kelson binti Daud 209
- Kemaludin, Sultan of Brunei 317
- Kembang of Kelantan, Tengku 196
- Kembang Petri of Kelantan, Tengku Maharani Raji 197
- Kerna, Maharaja of Kedah 194
- Kerma di Petra, Maharaja of Kedah 194
- Kessar Meali, Khun Preah Moneang 85
- Khadidjah of Pontianak, Ratu Perbu Wajaya 282, 287
- Khadidjah of Selangor, Tengku 170
- Khai Dnh, Emperor of Vietnam 111, 120-121, 133
- Khairatun Azhar of Langkat, Tengku 237
- Khair-ul-Nissa binti Abdullah, *see* Gladys Brooke of Sarawak, Dayang Muda
- Khalid (Endot) of Siak, Tengku Syed 241
- Khalidjah, Tengku Permaisuri of Deli 203, 213, 229, 337
- Khalidjah of Perak, Raja, *see* Khalidjah, Tengku Permaisuri of Deli
- Kham Ouane, Queen of Luang Prabang 109
- Kham Ouane of Luang Prabang, Princess, *see* Kham Ouane, Queen of Luang Prabang
- Khamone of Laos, Prince 103
- Khamone, Queen of Luang Prabang 92, 109
- Khamone of Luang Prabang, Princess, *see* Khamone, Queen of Luang Prabang
- Khamoun of Luang Prabang, Princess 109
- Khampane of Luang Prabang, Prince 109
- Khampance, Queen of Laos 97, 109
- Khampance of Luang Prabang, Princess, *see* Khampance, Queen of Laos
- Khamphouy, Queen of Laos 91, 102, 109
- Khamphouy of Luang Prabang, Princess, *see* Khamphouy, Queen of Laos
- Khampinh of Luang Prabang, Princess 109
- Khamtounce, Queen of Laos 109
- Khamtounce of Luang Prabang, Princess, *see* Khamtounce, Queen of Laos
- Khatayak Kalyian Reach Soda of Cambodia, the Princess Grandmother 89
- Khatijah, Sultana of Johore 192
- Khatijah, Tengku Puan of Siak 240
- Khatijah, Toh Puan Besar 203
- Khatijah Hanem, *see* Khatijah, Sultana of Johore
- Khmer Rouge 63
- Khon-Nghi Xuong-Duc, Grand Dowager Empress of Vietnam 121, 133
- Khon-Nguyen Xuong-Minh, Grand Dowager Empress of Vietnam 121, 133
- Khun Barom 91
- Kien-Phuc, Emperor of Vietnam 111, 133
- Kien-Thai of Vietnam, Prince 132
- Killing fields 63
- Kindavong of Laos, Prince 98
- King 176
- King-kitsarath, King of Lan Chang, *see* King-kitsarath, King of Luang Prabang
- King-kitsarath, King of Luang Prabang 108
- King's House, Kuala Lumpur 169
- Kintu-Suyobhas Suriyong of Siam, Prince 28
- Kinyakara, Mom Rajawongse Sirkir, *see* Sirkir, Queen of Thailand
- Kitiyakara, Mom Luang Somsavali, *see* Somsavali of Thailand, Princess
- Koroi, Bendahara Paduka Raja 367
- Kosol Suriyaditaya Suriyong of Thailand, Prince 28
- Kossamak Neariearth of Cambodia, the Princess Mother, *see* Kossamak Neariearth Sri Vathnanea, Queen of Cambodia
- Kossamak Neariearth Sri Vathnanea, Queen of Cambodia 63, 75, 77, 79, 89
- Kota Raja, Aceh 211
- Kota Raja, Singapore 371
- Kulop Mohammad of Perak, Raja 203
- Kurnia binti Abdullah, *see* 239
- Kurshiah, Tunku Puan Besar of Malaya 134, 172, 190, 199
- Kurshiah, Queen of Malaya, *see* Kurshiah, Tunku Puan Besar of Malaya
- Kurshiah, Tunku Ampuan of Negri Sembilan, *see* Kurshiah, Tunku Puan Besar of Malaya
- Kurshiah of Negri Sembilan, Tunku, *see* Kurshiah, Tunku Puan Besar of Malaya
- Kus Sapatiah of Surakarta, Raden Ajeng, *see* Paku Buwono XI, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu of Surakarta
- Kusandiyah Paku Alam, Gusti Bandoro Raden Ajeng 254
- Kusbinah Paku Alam, Gusti Bandoro Raden Ajeng 254
- Kusdarinah Paku Alam, Gusti Bandoro Raden Ajeng 254
- Kusiyah of Surakarta, Raden Ajeng, *see* Paku Buwono VI, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Kenchono of Surakarta
- Kustialah of Yogyakarta, Raden Ajeng, *see* Hamengkun Nagoro of Yogyakarta, Kanjeng Raden Ayu
- Kustiyah Mangku Nagoro, Bandoro Raden Ajeng, *see* Paku Buwono IX, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Maduretno of Surakarta
- Kusuma Putri Paku Alam, Raden Ajeng 261
- Kusumodiningrat (I) of Mataram, Kanjeng Raden Mas Tumenggung Ario 262, 268
- Kusumodiningrat of Mataram, Bandoro Raden Ayu 262, 268
- Kuswardinah Mangku Nagoro, Raden Ajeng, *see* Mangku Nagoro VI, Bandoro Raden Ayu
- Lailan Shaifah, Tengku Permaisuri of Bulungan 219, 221, 238-239
- Lailan Shaifah of Langkat, Tengku, *see* Lailan Shaifah, Tengku Permaisuri of Bulungan
- Lake Gardens, Kuala Lumpur 138
- Lampang, Phra Chao of 5
- Lampun, Phra Chao of 5
- Lancaster House Conferences 135
- Landed Gentry 319
- Lange, Cecilia, *see* Zabeedah, The Besa
- Lasmy of Pontianak, Sharifah 287
- Lathifah, Tengku Agong of Siak 241
- Lathifah of Siak, Tengku Sharifah, *see* Lathifah, Tengku Agong of Siak
- Latifah Hanum of Langkat, Tengku 224, 284
- Lawiah of Brunei, Pengiran Babu 317
- Lee, Kuan Yew 180
- Lena Brooke of Sarawak, Dayang 320, 324, 333
- Light, Capt. Francis 354
- Lihom Boru Purba, *see* Kurnia binti Abdullah, *see* Lionel Brooke of Sarawak 337
- Long Jenal of Kelantan, Raja Bendahara 196
- Long Tan of Kelantan, Tengku Temenggong Aria Pahlawan 196
- Long Yusof of Kelantan, Tengku, Raja of Bukit Panchor 196
- Long Yunus, Sultan of Kelantan 196
- Longest reigning monarchs 5, 56, 111, 165, 205, 225, 239
- Louis XIV, King of France 5
- Luckman el-Hakim Sinar of Serdang, Tengku 232
- Luisarna Chakrabandhu of Thailand, Princess 32
- M
- Ma'amun al-Rashid Perkasia Alam Shah, Sultan of Deli 211, 214-215, 217, 236
- Ma'athal Shah, Sultan of Kedah 194
- Magellan, Fernando 339
- Maha Chakri Sindhorn of Thailand, Princess 47, 50, 54, 55, 58, 61, 314
- Maha Dewa, Maharaja of Kedah 194
- Maha Jawa, Maharaja of Kedah 194
- Maha Kesuma, Chao Phraya 5
- Maha Vajiralongkorn of Thailand, Crown Prince 44, 46-47, 54, 55-58, 61, 314
- Maha Vamnisri of Siam, Crown Prince 24
- Maharaja di-Raja Putra, Maharaja of Kedah 194
- Maharom of Kedah, Tunku 223
- Maharum, Tengku Ampuan of Selangor 195, 207, 219
- Maharum of Kedah, Tunku, *see* Maharum, Tengku Ampuan of Selangor
- Maharun of Negri Sembilan, Tunku 199
- Mahayuddin Mansur Shah, Sultan of Kedah 195
- Maheran of Deli, Tengku 226, 229
- Maheran of Perak, Tengku Mahsuri 213, 237
- Maheran of Selangor, Tengku 170
- Mahidol Adulyadej of Siam, Prince of Songkhla, *see* Mahitala Dhibera Adulyadej Vikrom of Thailand, the Prince Father
- Mahindhoratp Thipakorn, King of Luang Prabang 92, 94, 109
- Mahitala Dhibera Adulyadej Vikrom of Thailand, the Prince Father 61
- Mahmat of Trengganu, Tengku Panglima Besar 209
- Mahmud I, Sultan of Kedah 194
- Mahmud II, Sultan of Kedah 195
- Mahmud of Kedah, Raja Muda 195
- Mahmud of Kelantan, Tengku Kaya Pahlawan 164
- Mahmud of Perlis, Raja Muda 204
- Mahmud of Pontianak, Pengiran Laksamana 290
- Mahmud of Pontianak, Pengiran Mas Tenda Agung 282
- Mahmud of Trengganu, Yang di-Pertuan Muda 208
- Mahmud Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah, Sultan of Langkat 238, 284
- Mahmud al-Mukhtaf Billah Shah, Sultan of Trengganu 207, 209, 371
- Mahmud Iskandar Shah, Sultan of Perak 202
- Mahmud Muzaffar Shah IV, Sultan of Lingga 356, 359, 368, 370
- Mahmud Perkasia Alam, Sultan of Deli 215, 236
- Mahmud Riyat Shah III, Sultan of Johore 193, 354, 367, 371
- Mahmud Shah, Sultan of Pahang 192, 200
- Mahmud Shah I, Sultan of Johore 367
- Mahmud Shah I, Sultan of Malacca *see* Mahmud Shah I, Sultan of Johore
- Mahmud Shah I, Sultan of Perak 202
- Mahmud Shah II, Sultan of Perak 203, 207
- Mahmud Shah of Selangor, Tengku 170
- Mahtera of Deli, Tengku 221, 223
- Maimun, Che Anjong Negara 170, 207
- Maimunah, Tunku Ampuan Besar of Johore 141, 192
- Maimunah, Raja Ampuan of Lingga 368, 370
- Maimunah of Pontianak, Ratu Kesuma Yuda 282
- Maimunah of Singapore, Tengku, *see* Maimunah, Raja Ampuan of Lingga
- Maimunah, Che Engku 199
- Maimunah, Ungku, *see* Maimunah, Raja Ampuan Besar of Johore
- Maimunah binti Abdullah 209

- Majapahit empire 243, 293
 Makam Wakaf, Singapore 369
 Majedah Nu'airul Bulqiah of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Putri 317
 Malacca Fort 367
 Malay College, Kuala Kangsar 141
 Malini Nobhadara of Siam, Princess of Sri Sajanlaya 16
 Mandak of Perak, Raja 203
 Mandak of Siak, Tengku Sharifah 241
 Mandak Aishah of Trengganu, Tengku Sri Kemala 200
 Mandar Shah, Sultan of Ternate 353
 Mangkhala Manivong of Laos, Prince 109
 Mangkra Souvanna Phouma of Laos, Prince 104
 Mangu Nagoro of Mataram, Kanjeng Pangeran Ario (Katarsuro) 263, 268
 Mangu Nagoro, Kanjeng Ratu Alit 263, 268
 Mangu Nagoro I, Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario 243, 263, 266, 268
 Mangu Nagoro II, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Bandoro 263, 266, 268-269
 Mangu Nagoro I, Raden Ayu 263, 268
 Mangu Nagoro II, Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario 265, 269
 Mangu Nagoro II, Kanjeng Bandoro Raden Ayu 269
 Mangu Nagoro III, Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario 262, 264, 269
 Mangu Nagoro III, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Sekar Kedaton 264, 269
 Mangu Nagoro III, Bandoro Raden Ayu 269
 Mangu Nagoro IV, Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario 262, 269
 Mangu Nagoro IV, Kanjeng Bandoro Raden Ayu 269
 Mangu Nagoro V, Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario 269
 Mangu Nagoro V, Bandoro Raden Ayu 269
 Mangu Nagoro VI, Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario 265, 269
 Mangu Nagoro VI, Kanjeng Bandoro Raden Ayu 265, 269
 Mangu Nagoro VII, Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario 242, 249, 253-255, 267
 Mangu Nagoro VII, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Timur 253-255, 267
 Mangu Nagoro VIII, Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario 255, 269
 Mangu Nagoro VIII, Kanjeng Gusti Putri 269
 Mangu Nagoro IX, Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario 243, 256, 269
 Mangu Nagoro IX, Kanjeng Bandoro Raden Ayu 269
 Mangu Nagoro IX, Kanjeng Kuningdingrat (II) of Yogyakarta, Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Ario 266
 Mangkurat I, Susuhunan of Mataram 262
 Mangkurat II, Susuhunan of Mataram 262
 Mangkurat III, Susuhunan of Mataram 262
 Mangkurat IV, Susuhunan of Mataram 243, 262, 268
 Mangkurat IV, Kanjeng Ratu Kenchono of Mataram 262, 268
 Mangkurat IV, Kanjeng Ratu Kadipaten of Mataram 262, 268
 Mangkurat V, Susuhunan of Mataram 262
 Mangthathourath Koumane, King of Luang Prabang 109
 Manilay of Laos, Princess 103, 109
 Manilay Panya of Laos, Princess, *see* Manilay of Laos, Princess
 Manirat Visouthiphongs of Laos, Princess 105
 Manubandana of Laos, Princess 109
 Manivone Khamvong of Laos, Princess 103
 Mansur, Sultan of Kelantan 196
 Mansur of Perak, Yang di-Pertuan Muda 202
 Mansur Alaudin Riayat Shah III, Sultan of Johore 367
 Mansur Shah, Sultan of Malacca 293, 367
 Mansur Shah I, Sultan of Pahang 367
 Mansur Shah I, Sultan of Perak 202
 Mansur Shah II, Sultan of Perak 202
 Mansur Shah I, Sultan of Trengganu 208
 Mansur Shah II, Sultan of Trengganu 208
 Mansur Shah of Kuala Lumpur, Tengku Besar 235
 Marcella, Sultan of Johore 169, 192
 Marco Polo 293
 Mardiyem Mangu Nagoro, Bandoro Raden Ajeng, *see* Balater of Surakarta, Bandoro Raden Ayu
 Margaret, Princess, Countess of Snowdon 79
 Margaret Brooke, Rance of Sarawak 319-320, 325, 336
 Mariam, Pengiran Isteri of Brunei 308, 314, 317
 Mariam, Tengku Ampuan of Pahang 192, 200
 Mariam, Tengku Ampuan Besar of Pahang, *see* Mariam, Tengku Ampuan Besar
 Marjan Maharaja Sebrang of Pontianak 280, 282, 284, 290
 Marjam, Tengku Ampuan Besar of Trengganu 143, 200, 209
 Marjam, Tengku Ampuan of Trengganu, *see* Marjam, Tengku Ampuan Besar of Trengganu
 Marjam of Johore (I), Tunku 169
 Marjam of Johore (II), Tunku, *see* Marjam, Tengku Ampuan of Pahang
 Marjam of Pahang, Tengku, *see* Marjam, Tengku Ampuan Besar of Trengganu
 Marjam of Pontianak, Ratu Tata Negara 282
 Marjam of Selangor, Tengku Besar Sri Negara 170
 Marjam of Singapore, Tengku 370
 Marjam binti Abdullah, Che 237
 Marie Feodorovna, Dowager Empress of Russia 20
 Marina, Princess, Duchess of Kent 169, 298-299
 Mary, Queen 292, 320, 325
 Maryam, Tengku Permaisuri of Ternate 227, 343, 345-346, 348, 353
 Maryam of Bachan, *see* Maryam, Tengku Permaisuri of Ternate
 Mat Inang of Perak, Raja 203
 Maslaurah of Langkat, Tengku 238
 Masna of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Putri 306, 313, 317
 Mastura, Tengku Permaisuri of Selangor 207
 Mata'ahlo, Queen of Tonga 293
 Mathieu, Eleonora (Nora binti) Abdullah 241
 Maugham, W. Somerset 175
 Mayurachatra of Thailand, Princess 33
 Mazuin of Brunei, Pengiran Bini 314, 317
 Mazwin, Raja Perempuan of Perak 183, 203
 Mazwin of Perak, Raja, *see* Mazwin, Raja Perempuan of Perak
 McKenon, P.A.B. 294-295
 Melawar, Yang di-Pertuan of Sri Menanti 198
 Melifira of Serdang, Tengku 231-232
 Mendi, Marcella, *see* Marcella, Sultana of Johore
 Merdek 185, 172-173, 293, 308
 Merti, Svatitvatana of Thailand, Princess 50
 Meutia, Eva 235
 Michiko, Empress of Japan 43, 57-58, 103, 189
 Michiko of Japan, Crown Princess, *see* Michiko, Empress of Japan
 Mighell v. Sultan of Johore 185
 Minangkabau empire 211
 Minh-Mang, Emperor of Vietnam 132
 Mitchell, Sir Charles 137
 Mizan Zainal Abidin of Trengganu, Yang di-Pertuan Muda 209
 Mohamad of Kedah, Raja Muda 147, 149
 Mohamad Jalaludin, Sultan of Bulungan 278, 284
 Mohamad Kasim Akdin, Sultan of Bulungan 277
 Mohammad Shah, Sultan of Perak 202
 Mohammad of Brunei, Pengiran Bendahara 316
 Mohammed of Lingga, Tengku 362
 Mohammed of Siak, Tengku Syed 241
 Mohammed (Long Putih) of Siak, Tengku Syed, Head of the Royal House 241
 Mohammed Abdul Jalil Jalaluddin Shah, Sultan of Siak 240
 Mohammed Adil (Babul) of Asahan, Tengku 234
 Mohammed Alam, Sultan of Brunei 317
 Mohammed Alam of Brunei, Pengiran Pencha Sahibul Rae'Walmasarah Pengiran Muda 317
 Mohammed Alaudin, Sultan of Brunei 317
 Mohammed Ali, Sultan of Brunei 317
 Mohammed Ali Abdul Jalil Muazzam Shah, Sultan of Siak 240
 Mohammed Ali Shah, Sultan of Asahan 234
 Mohammed Aminuddin of Lingga, Tengku 364
 Mohammed Ansary Hidayat of Perchtu, Tengku 230
 Mohammed Azrol of Lingga, Tengku 369
 Mohammed Bey Muazzam of Brunei, Pengiran Sura Negara Pengiran Anak 317
 Mohammed Bolikh of Brunei, Pengiran Perdana Wazir Sahibul Hinmah Wal-Waqar Pengiran Muda 306, 317
 Mohammed Hitam of Singapore, Tengku Besar 370
 Mohammed Hussein Shah I, Sultan of Asahan 234
 Mohammed Hussein Shah II, Sultan of Asahan 235
 Mohammed Ishak, Yang di-Pertuan of Kuala 234
 Mohammed Iskandar of Singapore, Tengku 364
 Mohammed Jamalul Alam I, Sultan of Brunei 317
 Mohammed Jamalul Alam II, Sultan of Brunei 313, 317
 Mohammed Jiwa I, Sultan of Kedah 195
 Mohammed Jiwa Zainal Azlin Mukarram Shah II, Sultan of Kedah 195
 Mohammed Kanzul Alam, Sultan of Brunei 317
 Mohammed Muazzam Shah, Sultan of Lingga 208, 359, 368
 Mohammed Muazzam Shah II, Sultan of Trengganu 209, 269
 Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran 182
 Mohammed Rumshah, Sultan of Asahan 234
 Mohammed Salleh of Brunei, Pengiran Pemacha Pengiran Anak 317
 Mohammed Shafiq of Lingga, Tengku 364
 Mohammed Shah, Sultan of Brunei 293, 316
 Mohammed Shah, Sultan of Kedah 194
 Mohammed Shah, Yang di-Pertuan of Kuala 235
 Mohammed Shah I, Raja of Malacca, *see* Mohammed Shah I, Sultan of Malacca
 Mohammed Shah I, Sultan of Malacca 366
 Mohammed Shah II, Sultan of Malacca 354, 367
 Mohammed Shah, Sultan of Pahang 367
 Mohammed Shah I, Sultan of Trengganu 208
 Mohammed Shah of Lingga, Tengku 369
 Mohammed Tajuddin, Sultan of Brunei 317
 Mohammed Yusof of Brunei, Pengiran Maharaja Lela Sahibul Ratu Pengiran Anak 317
 Mohammed Yusof of Brunei, Pengiran Anak 317
 Mohammed Yusof of Lingga, Tengku, Head of the Royal House 362, 369
 Mohammed Yusof, Yang di-Pertuan Muda at Riau 356, 358, 369
 Mohammed Zain of Lingga, Tengku 362
 Mohammed Zainal Abidin, Sultan of Maran 273
 Molek of Asahan, Tengku 236
 Mongkut (Rama IV), King of Siam 5-8, 60, 91, 368
 Monivong, King of Cambodia 63, 68, 72, 89
 Mount Kraisha 9
 Mount Meru 25, 99
 Mountbatten of Burma, Earl 37, 306, 329
 Mudazam Shah, Sultan of Kedah 194
 Mudzaffar Shah I, Sultan of Ternate 353
 Mudzaffar Shah II, Sultan of Ternate 339, 351, 353
 Muhammad Ali, Sultan of Ternate 353
 Muhammad Arshad, Sultan of Ternate 353

- Muhamad Ilham Shah, Sultan of Ternate 353
- Muhamad Kahiruddin, Sultan of Sambawa 345
- Muhamad Muhsin Shah, Sultan of Bachan 343-345
- Muhamad Salahuddin, Sultan of Bima 344
- Muhamad Usman Shah, Sultan of Bachan 340, 343
- Muhamad Usman Shah, Sultan of Ternate 338, 353
- Muhamad Yasin, Sultan of Ternate 353
- Muhamad Zain, Sultan of Ternate 353
- Muhammad, Sultan of Kelantan 196, 208
- Muhammad I, Sultan of Kelantan 196
- Muhammad II, Sultan of Kelantan 196
- Muhammad III, Sultan of Kelantan 196
- Muhammad IV, Sultan of Kelantan 197
- Muhammad, Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan 137, 139, 198
- Muhammad, Sultan of Pontianak 273, 277, 279-284, 287, 290
- Muhammad, Yang di-Pertuan of Sri Menanti, *see* Muhammad, Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan
- Muhammad of Pahang, Tengku Panglima Perang 200
- Muhammad of Pontianak, Sharif 290
- Muhammad Alimuddin al-Adil Khalafat Muminin, Sultan of Kutai 272, 275, 289
- Muhammad Faris Petra of Kelantan, Tengku Mahkota 197
- Muhammad Hamzah of Kelantan, Tengku Sri Maharaja 164
- Muhammad Idris, Sultan of Kutai 288
- Muhammad Muslihuiddin, Sultan of Kutai 289
- Muhammad Parikesit Khalafat Muminin, Sultan of Kutai 273, 277-278, 289
- Muhammad Petra of Kelantan, Tengku Sri Utama Raja 197
- Muhammad Salehuddin, Sultan of Kutai 289
- Muhammad Shah, Sultan of Selangor 206
- Muhammad Sulaiman Khalafat Muminin, Sultan of Kutai 273-276, 289
- Muhammad Yusuf Shah of Selangor, Tengku Artu Temenggong 170
- Muzir of Negeri Sembilan, Tunku Besar 199
- Muhyiddin, Sultan of Brunei 317
- Mukaddam Shah, Sultan of Perak 202
- Mukhlis of Pontianak, Sharif 286-287
- Muili of Deli, Tengku 226, 231
- Munawir, Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan 173, 199
- Mur Sudarman of Yogyakarta, Gusti Raden Ayu, *see* Paku Buwono 2
- Mur Sudaryah of Yogyakarta, Gusti Raden Ayu, *see* Mangku Nagoro VII, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Timur
- Murad of Langkat, Tengku 226
- Musa of Langkat, Raja Muda 239
- Musa of Perak, Raja Muda 203
- Musa of Selangor, Raja Muda 206
- Musa of Siak, Tengku 240
- Musa al-Khalidy Naksabandi Muazzam Shah, Sultan of Langkat 238
- Musa Ghiathuddin Ri'ayah Shah, Sultan of Selangor 141, 148, 162-163, 207
- Musa Shah, Sultan of Asahan 234
- Musa'eddin Shah of Selangor, Tengku Klana Jaya Putra, *see* Musa Ghiathuddin Ri'ayah Shah, Sultan of Selangor
- Mustafa Kamal Pasha of Langkat, Tengku, Head of the Royal House 239
- Mutahir, Bendahara Sewa Raja, *see* Ahmad al-Mu'adzam Shah, Sultan of Pahang
- Muta-wakkilah Hayatul Bolqiah of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Putri 317
- Muzaffar Shah I, Sultan of Kedah 194
- Muzaffar Shah II, Sultan of Kedah 195
- Muzaffar Shah II, Sultan of Johore 367
- Muzaffar Shah I, Sultan of Malacca 367
- Muzaffar Shah I, Sultan of Perak 202, 267
- Muzaffar Shah II, Sultan of Perak 202
- Muzaffar Shah III, Sultan of Perak 202
- N
- N'a'amal Allah, Yang di-Pertuan of Kuala 234
- Nagako, Empress of Japan 43, 78, 103, 181
- Najihah, Tunku Ampuan of Negeri Sembilan 199
- Najihah of Negeri Sembilan, Tunku, *see* Najihah, Tunku Ampuan of Negeri Sembilan
- Nam-Phuong, Empress of Vietnam 121-125, 133
- Nan, Phra Chao of 5
- Nang Klao (Rama III), King of Siam 60, 91
- Napoleon I, Emperor of the French 111, 354
- Napoleon III, Emperor of the French 15
- Napoleonic Wars 243, 339, 354
- Naqiatuddin Nurul Alam Shah, Sultan of Aceh 211
- Naqiyuddin of Negeri Sembilan, Tunku Laksamana 199
- Narai, King of Ayudhya 5
- Nasir of Ternate, Kapitein Ngofa 345
- Nassaruddin, Sultan of Brunei 317
- Nawa (Wan Teh) of Kelantan, Chik Ku Tuan 196, 208
- Nazripah of Langga, Tengku 363
- Nazir of Asahan, Tengku 222
- Nazrin Shah of Perak, Raja Muda 187, 203
- Neng of Trengganu, Tengku 208
- Ngh, Tunku Puan of Sri Menanti 198
- Ngh Aminah, Raja Perempuan of Perak 203
- Ngh Aminah of Perak, Raja, *see* Ngh Aminah, Raja Perempuan of Perak
- Ngh Mansur of Perak, Raja 137
- Nguyen-Huu-Thi-Lan, *see* Nam-Phuong, Empress of Vietnam
- Nguyen-Phuoc Dynasty 111
- Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia 20
- Nila Utama (Sang Sapurba), Raja of Palembang 367
- Nixon, Richard 111-128
- Nong Fatimah of Pahang, Tengku 203
- Nor Aishah of Selangor, Tengku 170
- Nor Anuar of Selangor, Tengku 170
- Nor Ashia of Selangor, Tengku 170
- Nor Aziah of Perak, Tengku Puan Bongsu 226
- Nor Sa'adah of Selangor, Tengku 170
- Nor Saidatul Hishan of Selangor, Raja 207
- Nora, Sultana of Johore 193, 197
- Nora of Kelantan, Tengku, *see* Nora, Sultana of Johore
- Nora'in of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Putri 317
- Nothayati of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Isteri 309, 314, 317
- Norizan, Tengku Permaisuri of Perak 203
- Norizan binti Mohammed Noor, *see* Norizan, Tengku Permaisuri of Perak
- Norodom I, King of Cambodia 62-64, 89
- Norodom Arun Rasy of Cambodia, Princess 89
- Norodom Bothum Buppha of Cambodia, Princess 78, 89
- Norodom Buppha Devi of Cambodia, Princess 83-84, 89
- Norodom Chakrapong of Cambodia, Prince 89
- Norodom Cheutchheung of Cambodia, Princess 67
- Norodom Kantha Buppha of Cambodia, Princess 89
- Norodom Kanviman Norlek Tevi of Cambodia, Princess, *see* Kanviman Norlek Tevi, Queen Mother of Cambodia
- Norodom Khemanourakh of Cambodia, Prince 89
- Norodom Monique of Cambodia, Princess 84, 86-87, 89
- Norodom Naradipo of Cambodia, Prince 89
- Norodom Norindraphong of Cambodia, Prince 89
- Norodom Norintzong of Cambodia, Prince 89
- Norodom Phangang of Cambodia, Princess, *see* Khatayak Kalyan Reach Soda of Cambodia, the Princess Grandmother
- Norodom Racivong of Cambodia, Prince 89
- Norodom Ranariddh of Cambodia, Prince 89
- Norodom Rasy My Sobhana of Cambodia, Princess 78
- Norodom Sihamoni of Cambodia, Prince 85, 89
- Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, Prince 63, 73-74, 78, 80-81, 84, 86-87, 89
- Norodom Sorya Reoungsy of Cambodia, Princess 89
- Norodom Suechat Vathiya of Cambodia, Princess 89
- Norodom Suramint of Cambodia, Prince, *see* Suramint, King of Cambodia
- Norodom Sutharot of Cambodia, Prince, *see* Vorachak Ranariddh of Cambodia, the Prince Grandfather
- Norodom Thaveth Norleak of Cambodia, Prince 89
- Norodom Vachheara of Cambodia, Princess 84-85
- Norodom Wathanay of Cambodia, Princess 84
- Norodom Yuvaneath of Cambodia, Prince 89
- Norshidah, Tengku Ampuan of Deli 203, 228, 230, 237
- Norshidah of Perak, Raja, *see* Norshidah, Tengku Ampuan of Deli
- Notodindingrat VIII, Sultan of Cheribon 267
- Notokusumo of Mataram, Pengiran Ayu 262, 268
- Notokusumo of Mataram, Bandoro Raden Ayu 268-269
- Notokusumo Paku Alam, Bandoro Raden Ayu 262, 269-270
- Notodiningprang (I) Paku Alam, Gusti Panggeran Ayu 267
- Notodiningprang Paku Alam, Bandoro Raden Ayu, *see* Paku Alam V, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu
- Nototaruna Paku Alam, Kanjeng Panggeran Ayu 254
- Nur Alam (I), Raja Isteri of Brunei 317
- Nur Alam (II), Raja Isteri of Brunei 317
- Nur Alam of Brunei (I), Raja, *see* Nur Alam (I), Raja Isteri of Brunei
- Nur Alam of Brunei (II), Raja, *see* Nur Alam (II), Raja Isteri of Brunei
- Nurulia, Chie Puan 207
- Nurul Ashikin, Tengku Permaisuri of Asahan 222, 235, 327
- Nurul Ashikin of Deli (Begadai), Tengku, *see* Nurul Ashikin, Tengku Permaisuri of Asahan
- Nuteh Aishah, Raja Perempuan of Perak 203
- Nuteh Aishah of Perak, Raja, *see* Nuteh Aishah, Raja Perempuan of Perak
- Nutidah Selamat, Raja Perempuan of Perak 203
- Nutidah Selamat of Perak, Raja, *see* Nutidah Selamat, Raja Perempuan of Perak
- Nuzli of Deli, Tengku 226
- O
- Old reigning dynasties 135, 165
- Olga Alexandrovna of Russia, Grand Duchess 20
- Omar, Sultan of Trengganu 208
- Omar of Singapore, Tengku Sri Setia Raja 370
- Omar Ali of Brunei, Pengiran Tua 317
- Omar Ali Saifuddin I, Sultan of Brunei 317
- Omar Ali Saifuddin II, Sultan of Brunei 317
- Omar Ali Saifuddin of Brunei, Begawan Sultan, *see* Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin III, Sultan of Brunei
- Omar Ali Saifuddin of Brunei, Pengiran Muda Besar 317
- Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin III, Sultan of Brunei 173, 293, 298-299, 302, 306, 308, 317
- Opu Daing Chelik (Paku), Yang di-Pertuan Muda at Riau 207
- Opu Daing Manembun, Pengiran Omas Sri Negara of Mampawa 273
- Opu Klana Jaya Putra Daing Marewah, Yang di-Pertuan Muda at Riau 354
- Order of Chula Chom Klao of Thailand 22-23

- Order of St. Catherine of Russia 5
Order of the Star of Sarawak
319-320
- Osman of Singapore, Tengku 370
- Osman al-Sani Perkasia Alam Shah II,
Sultan of Deli 203, 210, 227-228,
230, 237
- Osman Perkasia Alam Shah I, Sultan
of Deli 236
- Othman of Lingga, Tengku 261, 369
- Othman (Emboing) of Lingga,
Tengku 368
- Otteman Army of Deli, Tengku, *see*
Army Perkasia Alam, Sultan of Deli
- Otteman Hidayat Army of Perchut,
Tengku 230-232
- Otteman Mahmud Ma'amin Padrap
of Deli, Tengku 237
- Ouanna Souvanna Phouma of Laos,
Princess 104
- Oupaignavath, King of Lan Chang
108
- P
- Paduka Sri Raja (Sri Maharaja), Raja
of Singapore 366
- Pagar Rayong 199
- Pah, Ungku 200
- Paku Alam I, Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran
Adipati 243, 262, 266, 270
- Paku Alam II, Kanjeng Gusti
Pangeran Adipati 266, 270
- Paku Alam III, Kanjeng Gusti
Pangeran Adipati 267, 270
- Paku Alam IV, Kanjeng Gusti
Pangeran Adipati 267, 270
- Paku Alam V, Kanjeng Gusti
Pangeran Adipati 267, 270
- Paku Alam VI, Kanjeng Gusti
Pangeran Adipati Ario 252, 254,
265, 271
- Paku Alam VII, Gusti Bandoro Raden
Ayu 254, 265, 271
- Paku Alam VIII, Kanjeng Gusti
Pangeran Adipati Ario 253-254,
271
- Paku Buwono I, Susuhunan of
Mataram 262
- Paku Buwono I, Kanjeng Ratu of
Mataram 262
- Paku Buwono II, Susuhunan of
Mataram 263, 268
- Paku Buwono II, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu
Hemas of Mataram 263, 268
- Paku Buwono III, Susuhunan of
Mataram, *see* Paku Buwono III,
Susuhunan of Surakarta
- Paku Buwono III, Susuhunan of
Surakarta 243, 263-264, 268
- Paku Buwono III, Kanjeng Ratu
Kenchoho (I) of Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono III, Kanjeng Ratu
Kenchoho (II) of Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono IV, Kanjeng Ratu
Kenchoho (I) of Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono IV, Kanjeng Ratu
Kenchoho (II) of Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono V, Susuhunan of
Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono V, Kanjeng Ratu
Hemas of Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono V, Kanjeng Ratu
Kenchoho of Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono VI, Susuhunan of
Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono VI, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu
Kenchoho of Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono VI, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu
Ageng of Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono VI, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu
Maduretno of Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono VI, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu
Anem of Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono VII, Susuhunan of
Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono VII, Kanjeng Ratu of
Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono VII, Kanjeng Ratu
Kenchoho of Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono VIII, Susuhunan of
Surakarta 264
- Paku Buwono IX, Susuhunan of
Surakarta 244, 265, 269
- Paku Buwono IX, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu
Maduretno of Surakarta 265, 269
- Paku Buwono X, Susuhunan of
Surakarta 245, 247, 251, 254,
265, 267, 269
- Paku Buwono X, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu
Anem of Surakarta 245, 265, 269
- Paku Buwono X, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu
Hemas of Surakarta 254, 265, 267
- Paku Buwono X, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu
Ageng of Surakarta 265
- Paku Buwono XI, Susuhunan of
Surakarta 265
- Paku Buwono XI, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu
Kenchoho of Surakarta 265
- Paku Buwono XI, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu
Kenchoho of Surakarta 265
- Paku Buwono XII, Susuhunan of
Surakarta 256, 265
- Palmer, Gladys, *see* Gladys Brooke of
Sarawak, Dayang Muda
- Panyajun, Ananda 59
- Paribatra Sukhumbandhu of Thailand,
Prince of Nakorn Siam (I) 18
- Paris of the East* (Medan) 211
- Paris Mosque 319, 331
- Partinah Manguku Nagoro, Bandoro
Raden Ajeng 255
- Patinggi, Datuk 320
- Pembayun of Surakarta, Gusti
Kanjeng Ratu 254
- Penang Island 220, 354
- Perak, Tengku Besar Perempuan of
Lingga 357, 368
- Philip, Prince, Duke of Edinburgh
45, 184, 187, 306
- Phra Ruang Dynasty of Sukhodaya 5
- Phuoung Dang of Vietnam, Princess
130, 133
- Phuoung Lien of Vietnam, Princess
125, 130, 323
- Phuoung Mai of Vietnam, Princess,
Marchioness of Saboties 125, 133
- Piyarangsit Rangsit of Thailand,
Prince 53
- Pondokarno Sukoputro Iwonagoro
Manguku Nagoro, Gusti Raden Mas
269
- Post Office, Kuching 320-321
- Prabu, Sultana of Singapore 209,
370
- Prabu of Trengganu, Tengku, *see*
Prabu, Sultana of Trengganu
- Prabu, Sultana of Trengganu
Prabumijoyo (I) Manguku Nagoro,
Kanjeng Pangeran Ario 263, 268
- Pradjahput (Rama VII), King of
Siam 5, 34, 61
- Princess Gift, *see* Taufiq al-Nafis*
- Princess Jirendit City of Indra*
(Bangkok) 29
- Prince of Wales' feathers 220
- Prince of Wales Island 220
- Parachara Jayakara of Sum, Prince of
Kambacbejra 18
- Purba Sidangambar, Batak Raja 239
- Purjo Mangkonegar, Solo 243,
246-247, 256-261
- Puro Pakualaman Yogyakarta 243
- Puteh Kelsome, Raja Perempuan of
Perak 203
- Puteh Kelomah of Perak, Raja, *see*
Puteh Kelsome, Raja Perempuan of
Perak
- Putra Badlishah of Kedah, Tunku
19
- Putra Jamallullail, King of Malaya, *see*
Putra Jamallullail, Raja of Perlis
- Putra Jamallullail, King of Malaysia,
see Putra Jamallullail, Raja of Perlis
- Putra Jamallullail, Raja of Perlis 135,
164-165, 168, 173, 180-181, 190,
205
- Putri, Raja Isteri of Brunei 317
- Putri, Raja Perempuan of Kedah 195
- Putri of Brunei
Putri of Lingga, Tengku 208
- Putri Emas Indrawati 273
- Q
- Quaritch Wales, H.G. 5
- R
- Rabi Badhtanasakdi of Siam, Prince of
Rajaburi 28
- Radihal of Kualaub, Tengku 239
- Radin (Nasrudin), Yang di-Pertuan
of Sri Menanti 198
- Radio Malaya 174
- Raffles, Sir Stamford 243, 354-356,
367, 371
- Raffles Hotel, Singapore 175
- Rahab of Lingga, Tengku 364
- Rahimah, Tengku Ampuan of
Selangor 179, 207, 219, 238
- Rahimah of Langkat, Tengku, *see*
Rahimah, Tengku Ampuan of
Selangor
- Rahmad of Deli (Bedagai), Tengku
Bandhara Putra 236
- Rahmah (Daiami) of Lingga, Tengku
369
- Raja Langkat of Selangor, Raja 157
- Rahman, Tengku Ampuan of Brunei
148, 207, 296-297
- Rahmani of Selangor, Tengku, *see*
Rahman, Tengku Ampuan of Brunei
- Raja Kerjan, Yang di-Pertuan of Sri
Menanti 199
- Raja Laut, Sultan of Ternate 353
- Raja Lenggang, Yang di-Pertuan of
Sri Menanti 198
- Raja Luboh (Sati), Yang di-Pertuan of
Sri Menanti 199
- Ratih Anung of Serdang, Tengku
Putra Mahkota 210, 238-239
- Rama I, King of Siam, *see* Buddha
Yod Fa Chulalong, King of Siam
- Rama II, King of Siam, *see* Buddha
Loes La Nabhalai, King of Siam
- Rama III, King of Siam, *see* Nang
Klao, King of Siam
- Rama IV, King of Siam, *see* Mongkut,
King of Siam
- Rama V, King of Siam, *see*
Chulalongkorn, King of Siam
- Rama VI, King of Siam, *see*
Vajiravudh, King of Siam
- Rama VII, King of Siam, *see*
Tajadhidj, King of Siam
- Rama VIII, King of Siam, *see* Ananda
Mahidol, King of Thailand
- Rama VIII, King of Thailand, *see*
Ananda Mahidol, King of Thailand
- Rama IX, King of Thailand, *see*
Bhumibol Adulyadej, King of
Thailand
- Rama Dhibodji, King of Ayudhya 5
- Rambai Barni, Queen of Thailand
35-43, 44, 48-51, 61
- Rambai Barni Suwastanana of Siam,
Princess, *see* Rambai Barni, Queen
of Thailand
- Rampoey Sirwongwee of Siam,
Princess, *see* Deburindra, Queen of
Siam
- Rashidah Sa'adatul Bolkiyah of
Brunei, Pengiran Anak Putri 317
- Ratana Thut Voracim, Queen of
Cambodia 89
- Ratanakul Serireungridhdh, Col. Aram
61
- Ratsami of Laos, Princess 109
- Ratsami Bovone of Laos, Princess, *see*
Ratsami of Laos, Princess
- Raudah, Tengku Mahsuri of Langkat
238, 284
- Raudah of Kualaub, Tengku, *see*
Raudah, Tengku Mahsuri of
Langkat
- Raudzah of Selangor, Raja Puan
Muda 195
- Rawang of Ternate 349
- Raya al-Mashun Mosque, Medan
211, 217
- Redzwa of Selangor, Raja 170
- Retno Suningsih Ayudhya, Momi 28
- Retno Astriani Manguku Nagoro, Gusti
Raden Ayu 243, 258, 259, 269
- Retno Purwoso of Surakarta, Gusti
Bandoro Raden Ajeng, *see* Paku
Alam VII, Gusti Bandoro Raden
Ayu
- Retno Rosati Manguku Nagoro, Gusti
Raden Ayu 260
- Retno Suningsih of Yogyakarta, Gusti
Raden Ajeng, *see* Paku Alam II,
Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Ayu
- Retnopurnomo of Surakarta, Kanjeng
Bandoro Raden Ayu 265
- Rajaluddin, Sultan of Kedah 195
- Roengchitra Charaeng Abhakarta of
Thailand, Princess 53
- Rogayah, Sultana of Johore 192
- Rogayah, Puan Besar of Trengganu
208
- Royal Palace, Phnom Penh 63-64,
70-71, 82
- Russia, Imperial Family of 5
- S
- Sa'adiah binti Mohammad Arifin,
Che 235
- Sabah 135, 191
- Sadab, Chao Chom 45
- Sa'edah of Pontianak, Ratu Adipati
Wijaya 282
- Sa'edah, Tengku Anjong of Siau 240
- Sa'edah (Work) of Siak, Tengku, *see*
Sa'edah, Tengku Anjong of Siak
- Saer, Chao Chom Manda 15
- Safiah of Lingga, Chao Chom Tengku
368
- Safiah of Pontianak, Ratu Chikra
Kesuma 282
- Safiatuddin Tajul Alam Shah, Sultana

- of Aceh 211
 Sahmarudin, Sultan of Ternate 353
 Saibun Abdul Jalil Rahmat Shah, Sultan of Achan 211, 220, 222, 227, 229, 235, 237, 345
 Saiduddin, Sultan of Ternate 353
 Satri Rajal, Sultan of Brunei 316
 Satri Rajal of Brunei, Pengiran Anak 317
 Saurabhan, King of Luang Prabang 92, 94-95, 109
 Sakeli Mangu Nagoro, Bandoro Raden Ajeng, *see* Hadwijoyno of Mataram, Bandoro Raden Ayu
 Salehuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Sultan of Selangor 178-179, 207, 219, 238
 Saleha, Raja Isteri of Brunei 302, 306, 314, 317
 Saleha of Brunei, Pengiran Anak 317
 Saleha of Brunei, Pengiran Anak, *see* Saleha, Raja Isteri of Brunei
 Salehuddin, Sultan of Perak 202
 Salehuddin Shah, Sultan of Selangor 206
 Salleh of Pontianak, Sharit 290
 Salemah of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Isteri 317
 Salemah of Pontianak, Ratu Timur 282
 Salwa of Selangor, Tengku 170
 Sambas 273
 Samnathi of Laos, Princess 97
 Samoyo Notosuportano Mangu Nagoro, Bandoro Raden Mas, *see* Hamijoyosuparto Mangu Nagoro, Kanjeng Pangeran Arto
 Santoso Notosuportano Mangu Nagoro, Bandoro Raden Mas, *see* Hamijoyosuparto Mangu Nagoro, Kanjeng Pangeran Arto
 Saovabha Phongsri, Queen of Siam, *see* Sri Rajarinda, Queen of Siam
 Saovabha Phongsri of Siam, Princess, *see* Sri Rajarinda, Queen of Siam
 Sarawak Museum, Kuching 328, 334
 Sarawak national anthem 319-320, 325
 Sarawak Rangers 319-320
 Sari of Brunei, Raja 317
 Sarke, Sultan of Ternate 353
 Sarole van der Parra, Sultan of Ternate 353
 Sauravong Savang of Laos, Prince 106-107, 109
 Savang Vadhana, Queen of Siam, *see* Sri Savarindira, the Queen Grandmother of Thailand
 Savang Vadhana of Siam, Princess, *see* Sri Savarindira, the Queen Grandmother of Thailand
 Savan Savang of Laos, Princess 109
 Sava Sethatharath Thammikarat II, Phra Chao of Vietnam 108
 Savati Mangu Nagoro, Bandoro Raden Ajeng, *see* Notokosumo of Mataram, Bandoro Raden Ayu
 Savhan of Singapore, Tengku 362
 Second Rulers' Conference, Kuala Lumpur 128-139
 Selangor Club, Kuala Lumpur 150
 Selangor Padang, Kuala Lumpur 150
 Selok Mangu Nagoro, Bandoro Raden Ajeng, *see* Gondowardooyo of Surakarta, Bandoro Raden Ayu
 Sentul of Surakarta, Bandoro Raden Ajeng, *see* Kusumodiningrat of Mataram, Bandoro Raden Ayu
 Shah Brunei, Sultan of Brunei 316
 Shah Mubin of Brunei, Pengiran di-Gadang 317
 Shahabuddin, Muftah Saleha 195
 Shahabuddin, Sharifah Mastura, *see* Mastura, Tengku Permaisuri of Selangor
 Shahabuddin Riyat Shah, Sultan of Perak 203
 Shahrudin Shah of Selangor, Tengku Andika Sri Amar di-Raja 170
 Shahshrusal of Ternate 349
 Shan rebellion 5
 Sharbanun of Brunei, Pengiran 317
 Sharifuddin of Ternate, Kapitein Ngofa 349
 Sharwani, Sheikh Jamilah, *see* Jamilah, Maharatu Suri of Pontianak
 Shaug of Pontianak, Sharif 286
 Shell Petroleum Company 239
 Siddhaributra family 91
 Sihanouk Varman, King of Cambodia, *see* Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, Prince
 Singapore Island 354-356, 367, 371
 Sinuluan, Ratu Agung (Putri Kesumba) 273
 Sinruddin of Perlis, Raja Muda 168, 205
 Siribha Chudhabhorn of Thailand, Princess 61
 Siritk, Queen of Thailand 38-40, 43-47, 52, 54-56, 58-59, 61, 314
 Sirajit Kakhadhabandha of Siam, Prince 25
 Sisavang Vong, King of Laos 94, 96, 98-99, 109
 Sisavang Vong, King of Luang Prabang, *see* Sisavang Vong, King of Laos
 Siyophanouvong of Laos, Prince 109
 Sisowath, King of Cambodia 63, 66, 68-71, 89
 Sisowath Chendaditong of Cambodia, Princess 85
 Sisowath Chvanmonirak of Cambodia, Prince 89
 Sisowath Doussady of Cambodia, Prince 78, 89
 Sisowath Essaro of Cambodia, Prince 84
 Sisowath Khanarakh of Cambodia, Prince 68
 Sisowath Kosamak Nearreath of Cambodia, Princess, *see* Kosamak Nearreath Sri Vatthanae, Queen of Cambodia
 Sisowath Monichvan of Cambodia, Prince 89
 Sisowath Monikessan of Cambodia, Prince 89
 Sisowath Monipong of Cambodia, Prince 63
 Sisowath Monireth of Cambodia, Prince 63, 75
 Sisowath Pongsamnorri of Cambodia, Prince 89
 Sisowath Rattath of Cambodia, Prince 68
 Sisowath Sirirath of Cambodia, Prince 89
 Sisowath Souphanouvong of Cambodia, Prince 68
 Sisowath Tesso of Cambodia, Prince 83
 Sisowath Youteavong of Cambodia, Prince 73
 Siti (Baba) Khattijah of Brunei, Pengiran 317
 Siti Asmah of Asahan, Raja 236
 Siti Fatimah (I), Raja Isteri of Brunei 317
 Siti Fatimah (II), Raja Isteri of Brunei 317
 Siti Fatimah of Bruitei (I), Pengiran, *see* Siti Fatimah (I), Raja Isteri of Brunei
 Siti Fatimah of Brunei (II), Pengiran Anak, *see* Siti Fatimah (II), Raja Isteri of Brunei
 Siti Kustinah of Yogyakarta, Raden Ajeng, *see* Widyaningrum of Yogyakarta, Kanjeng Raden Ayu
 Siti Nuzul Kamari Ngasrati Kusuma Wardhani Mangu Nagoro, Gusti Raden Ayu 254, 261
 Siti Ruhazah of Brunei, Pengiran Bini 309, 317
 Sofj Jamullaili, Raja of Perlis 204
 Soifah of Kedah, Tunku 142, 195
 Soifah of Perak, Raja 203
 Soi Sinamouth Phouthong Koun, Phra Chao of Champassak 108
 Sombro (Syamsiah) Mangu Nagoro, Raden Ajeng, *see* Mangu Nagoro III, Bandoro Raden Ayu
 Sommatwongse Varodaya of Siam, Prince of Sri Dharmaraj 18
 Sompheu (Chompu) of Lan Chang, Prince 108
 Somsavai of Thailand, Princess 46, 50, 55, 58, 61, 314
 Sorasingkram, Than Pu Ying Dasna Yuana 55
 Soukhasum, King of Luang Prabang 109
 Souphong Vongsa, King of Luang Prabang 108
 Soulvong Savang of Laos, Prince, Head of the Royal House 109
 Soumangala of Lan Chang, Princess 108
 Souphantharangsai of Laos, Prince 96
 Souphayawong, King of Luang Prabang 108
 Souvankham of Laos, Princess 106
 Souvanna Phomma of Luang Prabang, Uparaja 93
 Spice Islands 339, 354
 Srenggoro of Yogyakarta, Bandoro Raden Ayu 262, 266
 Srey Chae, Crapot, Queen of Cambodia 89
 Srey Sochotha, Queen of Cambodia 89
 Sri Bajarindra, Queen of Siam 5, 11, 14-15, 22, 61
 Sri Indra Kiala, Tengku Puan of Serdang 239
 Sri Nagarindra of Thailand, the Princess Mother 37, 43, 51, 55, 61
 Sri Parameswara, *see* Iskandar Shah, Raja of Malacca
 Sri Parameswara Dewa Shah, Seltan of Malacca, *see* Abu Shahid, Sultan of Malacca
 Sri Perkerma Wira, Raja of Singapore 366
 Sri Rana Wikerna, Raja of Singapore 366
 Sri Sandha Dhamma Chariya, Queen Mother of Cambodia 89
 Sri Sangyala of Thailand, the Princess Mother, *see* Sri Nagarindra of Thailand, the Princess Mother
 Sri Savang of Laos, Prince 109
 Sri Savang Vathana, King of Laos 90-91, 100, 102, 109
 Sri Savarindira, the Queen Aunt of Siam, *see* Sri Savarindira, the Queen Grandmother of Thailand
 Sri Savarindira, the Queen Grandmother of Thailand 12, 23, 61
 Sri Sundorn-nath, Thao 89
 Sri Suralya, Queen of Siam 60
 Sri Suriyendra, Queen of Siam 20
 Sri Tri Buana (Sang Nila Utama), Raja of Singapore 366
 Sriyati of Pontianak, Ratu Negara 291
 Sriyati of Yogyakarta, Raden Ajeng, *see* Sriyati of Pontianak, Ratu Negara
 Straits Settlements, Crown Colony of 5, 134
 Stuart, Anna Maria 336
 Sucharittakul, Prabai, *see* Indrasakdi Sachi, Queen of Siam
 Sudhdhabya Ratana of Siam, Princess of Sri Ratana Kosindra 30
 Sufril Bolahz of Brunei, Pengiran Bendahara Sri Maharaja Permaisura Pengiran Muda 306, 309, 314, 317
 Sukadana, Sultanate of 273
 Sukarno, Sukmawati, *see* Sukmawati (Mangu Nagoro), Raden Ayu
 Sukhadaya, Kingdom of 5
 Sukhumala Marasi, Queen of Siam 13, 23, 61
 Sukhumala Marasi of Siam, Princess, *see* Sukhumala Marasi, Queen of Siam
 Sukmawati (Mangu Nagoro), Raden Ayu 269
 Sulaiman, Sultan of Brunei 316
 Sulaiman I, Sultan of Kedah 195
 Sulaiman II, Sultan of Kedah 195
 Sulaiman of Deli, Raja Muda 236
 Sulaiman of Lingga, Tengku 363
 Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah I, Sultan of Johore 207, 354, 367
 Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah II, Sultan of Lingga 193, 356-357, 359, 367-368
 Sulaiman Badrul Alam Shah, Sultan of Trengganu 154, 162, 200, 209, 273
 Sulaiman Mahmud Shah II, Sultan of Johore 241, 367
 Sulaiman Sharifull Alam Shah, Sultan of Serdang 225, 239
 Sulastri Paku Alam, Gusti Bandoro Raden Ajeng 254
 Sulong Baihat of Asahan, Tengku 222
 Sumarti Mangu Nagoro, Gusti Raden Ajeng, *see* Paku Buwono X, Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Anem of Surakarta
 Sumatran Revolution 211
 Sunanda Kumariratana, Queen of Siam 61
 Sunanda Kumariratana of Siam, Princess, *see* Sunanda Kumariratana, Queen of Siam
 Sunutiti Mangu Nagoro, Raden Ajeng, *see* Mangu Nagoro VIII, Kanjeng Gusti Putri
 Surakarta Kraton 245-248, 251, 256
 Suramarit, King of Cambodia 63, 75-77, 89
 Surasinghanand of Siam, Maha Uparaja 89
 Suriyanandana Suriyong of Thailand, Princess 45-46, 53
 Surinayong Prayurabandhu of Siam, Prince of Jaya 16, 19
 Suryavarmn II, King of Cambodia 63
 Suryokusumo Mangu Nagoro, Kanjeng Pangeran Arto 269
 Suryokusumo Mangu Nagoro, 383

- Raden Ayu 269
 Suryomoyo (I) Mangku Nagoro,
 Kanjeng Pangeran Arjo 269
 Suryotomo Mangku Nagoro,
 Kanjeng Pangeran Arjo 244
 Suryoyoso Mangku Nagoro,
 Kanjeng Pangeran Arjo 261
 Sutada Keolotfa Souvanna Phouma
 of Laos, Princess 104
 Suvadhana, Phra Nang Chao Phra
 Yong Raja Devi 31, 61, 89
 Svati Sobhson of Siam, Prince Svasti
 132
 Svatavishitta 20
 Swinart Sewang of Laos, Princess 109
 Sweetheart, Sir Frank 138-139
 Sylvia Brooke, Rane of Sarawak 320,
 323-325, 327-330, 332, 337
- T
 Ta-Thien-Nhon, Empress of Vietnam
 132
 Ta'ayah, Raja Perempuan of Perak
 203
 Ta'ayah of Perak, Raja, see Ta'ayah,
 Raja Perempuan of Perak
 Taensoo of Luang Prabang, Princess
 132
 Tahruddin of Brunei, Pengiran Indra
 Negara Pengiran Anak 317
 Tajul Arifin, Sultan of Perak 202
 Taksin, King of Dhonburi 5
 Talab Rabbadhana na Ayudhya, Mom
 53
 Talhah, Maharatu Besar of Pontianak
 280, 284, 290
 Talhah of Pontianak, Sharifah, see
 Talhah, Maharatu Besar of
 Pontianak
 Taufahau Tupou IV, King of Tonga
 293
 Teh Mariam of Singapore, Tengku
 370
 Teh Sharifah, Raja Perempuan of
 Perak 203
 Teh Sharifah of Perak, Raja, see Teh
 Sharifah, Raja Perempuan of Perak
 Telok Blangah Mosque, Singapore
 356, 369
 Temple of the Reclining Buddha (Wat
 Poh) 7
 Tene Kham, King of Lan Chang 108
 Tengah, Pengiran Isteri of Brunei
 317
 Tengah, Raja of Malacca 366
 Tengah of Brunei, Pengiran Anak, see
 Tengah, Pengiran Isteri of Brunei
 Tengah of Brunei, Pengiran Babu
 Raja Pengiran Anak 317
 Tengah Bongsu of Perak, Raja 203
 Tengah Zaharah of Pahang, Tengku
 209
 Tenoh of Jelebu, Tunku 198
 Teposono of Mataram, Pangeran 262
 Tewfik (Donald) of Siak, Tengku
 Syed, Head of the Royal House
 241
 Thaf Sinar Bashah Shah, Sultan of
 Serdang 237, 239
 Thaha, Sultan of Pontianak 273, 291
 Thakol Kaival Rabbadhana van
 Thailand, Prince 53
 Thanh-Thai, Empress of Vietnam
 111, 114, 133
 The Young King 319, 325
 Thieu-Tri, Emperor of Vietnam 116,
 132
 Third Reich 39
 Thoai-Thai of Vietnam, Prince 132
 Thomas, Sir Shenton 156, 161
 Thongdy, Queen of Luang Prabang
 100
- Thongdy of Luang Prabang, Princess,
 see Thongdy, Queen of Luang
 Prabang
 Thongdy, Queen of Luang Prabang
 92, 109
 Thongdy of Luang Prabang, Princess,
 see Thongdy, Queen of Luang
 Prabang
 Thua-Thien, Empress of Vietnam
 132
 Thuan-Thien, Empress of Vietnam
 132
 Thyssen, Timmerman 367
 Tiantha Koumane, King of Luang
 Prabang 109
 Tipah (Anjang) of Selangor, Raja 206
 Tiph of Trengganu, Tengku 240
 Tishyasin, Gp. Capt. Virayuddh 46,
 55, 61
 Tokugawa Shoguns 354
 Treaty of Bangkok 5, 135
 Treaty of Guyant 243, 263, 265, 267
 Treaty of London 273, 355-356,
 367
 Trevorros, Josephine (Khalosm binti
 Abdullah) 193
 Tribe Rutamadhamrong of Siam,
 Prince 25
 Trinh Dynasty of Vietnam 111
 Tu-Du, Grand Dowager Empress of
 Vietnam 132
 Tu-Duc, Emperor of Vietnam 111,
 132
 Tu-Minh, Dowager Empress of
 Vietnam 133
Tulfat al-Nafis 354, 367
- U
 Ubratana Rajakanya of Thailand,
 Princess 44, 54, 61
 Uda of Selangor, Raja 170, 173
 Umar of Pontianak, Pengiran Kesuma
 Yuda 282
 Unfederated Malay States 135
 Union of Malay 135, 165
 Usardi Svatavanna of Thailand,
 Princess 50
 Usman, Sultan of Pontianak 290
 Usman of Pontianak, Pengiran
 Adipati Sri Maharaja 279, 282
 Usman of Pontianak, Pengiran Anom
 Bendahara 282, 291
 Uteh Mariah, Raja Permaisuri of
 Perak 203
 U'Thong Dynasty of Ayudhya 5
 Utin Chandramidi, 273, 290
 Utin Kesuma San 290
- V
 Vajirvudh (Rama VI), King of Siam
 5, 18, 20, 27, 29, 61, 89
 Valaya Alongkorn of Siam, Princess of
 Bejraburi 17
 Valerie Brooke of Sarawak, Dayang
 320, 324-325, 333
 van Delding, Dina, see Dina,
 Maharatu Mas Mahkota of
 Pontianak
 van Heutsz, Col. J.B. 211-213
 Vann, Queen Mother of Cambodia
 89
 Varananda Dhavaj of Thailand, Prince
 36, 61
 Varatul Subha Mangal, Queen
 Grandmother of Cambodia 89
 Vappi Busbakora of Thailand, Prince
 45
 Vathana Rangsi of Laos, Prince 106
 Versailles 5
 Victoria, Queen 135, 225, 239, 355
 Victoria and Albert Museum, London
- 357
 Vietnam War 111, 128
 Vinatara Souvanna Phouma of Laos,
 Princess 104
 Vinita Kitiyakara of Thailand, Princess
 53
 Visoth Khatayavong of Cambodia,
 the Prince Father, see Suramarit,
 King of Cambodia
 Volcano worship 339
 Vong Savang of Laos, Crown Prince
 91, 101, 103, 109
 Vorachak Rananadh of Cambodia,
 the Prince Grandfather 89
 Vudhijaya Chalermlab of Thailand,
 Prince of Singha 18
 Vyner Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak
 318-320, 323-324, 326,
 328-330, 337
- W
 Weld, Sir Frederick 355
 White elephant (of Siam) 24
 Wilde, Oscar 319, 325
 Wilhelmina, Queen of the
 Netherlands 213, 224, 275, 281
 Willem I, King of the Netherlands
 354
 Willem II, King of the Netherlands
 273
 Windyaningrum of Yogyakarta,
 Kanjeng Raden Ayu 267
 Wulan of Mataram, Raden Ajeng
 263, 268
- Y
 Ya'acob Shah of Selangor, Tengku
 170
 Yahya Abdul Jalil Muzaffar Shah,
 Sultan of Siak 240
 Yahya Petra, Sultan of Kelantan 183,
 191, 197
 Yahya Petra, King of Malaysia, see
 Yahya Petra, Sultan of Kelantan
 Yogyakarta Kraton 243, 245, 257
 Yohant of Deli, Tengku 229
 Yong Sofia, Raja Permaisuri of Perak
 203
 Yugala Dighambara of Siam, Prince of
 Lopburi 18
 Yuk of Siak, Tengku Sharifah 241
 Yusuf bin Ishak 181
 Yusoff of Kelantan, Tengku
 Laksamana 180
 Yussuf Izuddin Shah, Sultan of Perak
 162, 166-167, 173, 203
 Yussuf Shari'uddin Muzaffar Shah,
 Sultan of Perak 203
 Yusuf, Sultan of Pontianak 290
 Yusuf of Pontianak, Pengiran Perbu
 Wijaya 282
 Yusuf of Pontianak (I), Sharif 279
 Yusuf of Pontianak (II), Sharif 287
- Z
 Zabadah, Tengku Ampuan of
 Selangor 203, 207
 Zabadah of Perak, Rajai, see Zabadah,
 Tengku Ampuan of Selangor
 Zabadah, Che Besar 192
 Zaharah, Tengku Permaisuri of
 Langkat 207, 218, 238
 Zaharah, Ratu of Pontianak 290
 Zaharah of Selangor, Tengku, see
 Zaharah, Tengku Permaisuri of
 Langkat
 Zaharah of Singapore, Tengku 235
 Zahrah, Tengku Puan of Serdang
 239
- Zahrah, Tengku Dalam of Siak 241
 Zahrah of Perbaungan, Tengku, see
 Zahrah, Tengku Puan of Serdang
 Zainab (I), Raja Perempuan of
 Kelantan 197
 Zainab (II), Raja Perempuan of
 Kelantan 183, 191, 197
 Zainab, Sultana of Kelantan 197
 Zainab, Queen of Malaysia, see Zainab
 (II), Raja Perempuan of Kelantan
 Zainab, Puan Besar of Trengganu
 208
 Zainab of Asahan, Raja 270
 Zainab of Kelantan, Tengku, see
 Zainab (I), Raja Perempuan of
 Kelantan
 Zainab of Kelantan, Tengku, see
 Zainab (II), Raja Perempuan of
 Kelantan
 Zainab Zuhairi of Aceh, Tengku
 229, 237
 Zainal Abidin, Sultan of Terate 353
 Zainal Abidin I, Sultan of Trengganu
 208
 Zainal Abidin II, Sultan of Trengganu
 208
 Zainal Abidin of Kelantan, Raja Dewa
 197
 Zainal Abidin Muazzam Shah III,
 Sultan of Trengganu 141, 209
 Zainal Rashid al-Mu'adzam Shah II,
 Sultan of Kedah 195
 Zainal Rashid al-Mukarram Shah I,
 Sultan of Kedah 195, 223
 Zainon Rashid Shah of Selangor,
 Tengku Sri Paduka di-Raja 170
 Zaira of Deli, Tengku 231
 Zaleha of Deli, Tengku 236
 Zamzam (Tanti Mutaraj) of
 Pontianak, Sharifah 286-287
 Zanariah, Sultana of Johore 185,
 191, 193, 197
 Zanariah, Queen of Malaysia, see
 Zanariah, Sultana of Johore
 Zanariah, Sultana of Johore
 Zanariah of Kelantan, Tengku, see
 Zanariah, Sultana of Johore
 Zaqa'uddin Inayat Shah, Sultana of
 Aceh 211
 Zarafat of Brunei, Pengiran Anak Isteri
 306, 317
 Zarth Sofiah of Perak, Raja 193
 Zelmi of Deli, Tengku 226
 Zauddin (Kudin) of Kedah, Tunku
 (Viceroi of Selangor) 195, 219
 Ziauddin al-Mukarram Shah, Sultan
 of Kedah 195
 Zinatuddin Kamalat Shah, Sultana of
 Aceh 211
 Zubaidah, Raja Isteri of Brunei 317
 Zubaidah, Maharatu Besar of
 Pontianak 280, 284, 290
 Zubaidah of Brunei, Pengiran,
 see Zubaidah, Raja Isteri of Brunei
 Zubaidah of Pontianak, Sharifah, see
 Zubaidah, Maharatu Besar of
 Pontianak
 Zulfia of Deli (Bedagai), Tengku 239
 Zuraiddah of Deli, Tengku 229
 Zwaardkroon, Sultan of Terate
 353