

# Sorting Out the Changes and Confusion of Myeik Islands Names in Myanmar

Seiji Ohsawa<sup>1</sup>, Than Naing<sup>2</sup>, Tin Hone<sup>3</sup>, San U<sup>3</sup>, and Atsuko Shimoda<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Human Culture Studies, Otsuma Women's University, Tokyo, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Ministry of Ethnic Affairs, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Myanmar

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Education, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Myanmar

\*Corresponding Author: <sup>1</sup> 12 Sanban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 102-8357 Japan

Key words: Salon, Moken, Myeik Islands, Mergi Islands, Island name, Myanmar

## Abstract

The Myeik Islands in the Andaman Sea are comprised of more than 800 reefs and islands that have preserved their natural beauty. The Myeik Islands were once Thai territory in the Middle Ages, then Burmese, then British, then Burmese again after the independence of Burma, and now Myanmar.

During the British Period, these islands were named in the British style, but after World War II they became Burmese territory, and in accordance with international practice, the island names have gradually changed to local (Myanmar) names. However, even on internationally used maps, the names of the Myeik Islands are a mixture of names from the British Period, names used by the international community, and local Myanmar names. Furthermore, the complexity of language notation on maps makes it difficult for users to understand the names. Therefore, the authors investigated, organized, and compared the names of the islands from these three sources (the British Period usage, international usage, local usage), and organized this basic data to help future consideration for clearer and less confusing names.

Simply adopting the current local names would be a consistent and easy-to-understand naming system. However, there are many reasons why island names cannot be simply rewritten; factors that need to be considered are the history of the area, ship and aircraft navigation, various activities of the local people, ease of use by foreign businesspeople and tourists, academic research, and significance to basic national geographical information. This document was created to address the strong need for a tool that would enable us to survey, organize, and review this information in a comprehensible manner. We hope that all concerned parties will make use of this chart as best suits their needs.

## 1. Significance and Challenges of the Study

### 1.1. Location of the Myeik Islands

The Andaman Sea lies in the eastern Indian Ocean between the Malay Peninsula and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, connected to the Gulf of Martaban in Myanmar to the north, and the Strait of Malacca to the south.

The Myeik Islands (also known as the Beik Islands or Mergi Islands) extend approximately 400 km north to south, and 120 km east to west, between the islands of Mali kyun and Taung sunn kyun in Myanmar (kyun means “island” in Burmese). The archipelago is

composed of more than 800 reefs and islands of various sizes, ranging from small reefs to Katan Island, the largest of the archipelago. In this paper, we focus on the 287 islands that can be identified on a 1:200,000 scale map. If an archipelago has one island name, it is counted as one island. The surveyed area covers 9°30'-13°03' N latitude from north to south and 97°20'-98°50' E longitude.

### 1.2. The Natural Environment of the Myeik Islands

The geology of the Myeik Islands is mainly limestone and granite. The islands are complex, with

mangroves, beaches, coral reefs, capes, inlets, and some having mountains over 700 meters high.

The Myeik Islands' tropical and rainy climate produces dense vegetation and deep forests that are home to a wide variety of flora and fauna. The surrounding ocean is home to whale sharks, dugongs, and cetaceans, including humpback whales, fin whales, killer whales, dolphins, sanderlings, gorgon peeps, and bryde's and blue whales in the eastern part of Kanmaw kyun (11°40'N/98°28'E). The old-growth forests are home to a variety of animals, including hornbills, sea eagles, blue herons, pythons, monkeys, wild boar, elephants, as well as a diverse insect population.

Lan pi kyun (in the southern Myeik Islands) (10°52' N /98°13'E) and its waters are designated as a valuable natural heritage site by ASEAN. In 1996, Lan pi kyun was designated as a marine national park, and the entire archipelago was added to the World Natural Heritage candidate list<sup>[1]</sup>.

### 1.3. Island Names and Environmental Assessment by the United Nations Island Directory

The United Nations registers the main island data of each country in the UN Island Directory<sup>[2]</sup> and scores the conservation status of their natural environment. The Myeik Islands registered in the directory are: Bentinck (Pyin sa bu kyun), Daung kyun (Don kyun), Kadan kyun (Katan kyun), Lanbi kyun (Lan pi kyun), Kadetkyi kyun (Za det kyii kyun), Kanmaw kyun (Kan maw kyun), Letsok-aw kyun (Do me kyun), Mali kyun, Saganthit kyun (Sa khan thit kyun), Thayawthadangyi kyun (Thayaw thatan gyi kyun).

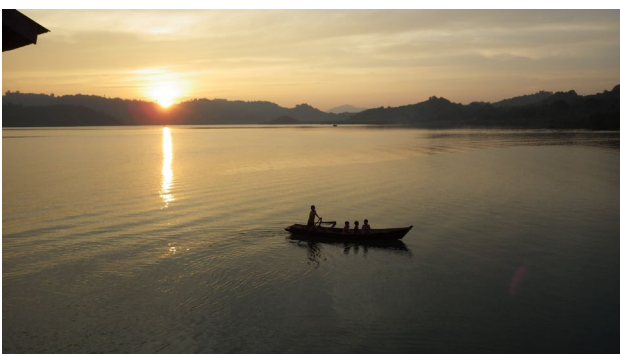


Photo 1. Beautiful Sunset of Thayawthadangyi Kyun, Myanmar (Photo by Seiji Ohsawa, dated December 28, 2012).

Bentinck continues to use the name it was given as a British Territory (1824-1948, which we refer to in our research as the British Period). This is inconsistent with all the other islands, as they are listed using their Burmese names. Bentinck Island is called Pyin sa bu kyun in the local language (Salon).

These 10 islands have some of the lowest (good) conservation indexes in the world. In particular, the Human Impact Index is 2 points (1 being the best natural environment rating). For comparison to other islands, the French territory of New Caledonia scores around 10 points, Fiji 5 points, Palau 5 points, and Iou Jima (Japan) 5 points<sup>[2]</sup>. If one were to rate the other Myeik Islands, they would also likely obtain the highest scores (Photo 1).

### 1.4. Purpose and Method of the Island Names Survey

It is difficult to imagine that in modern developed countries, the names and populations of islands in their

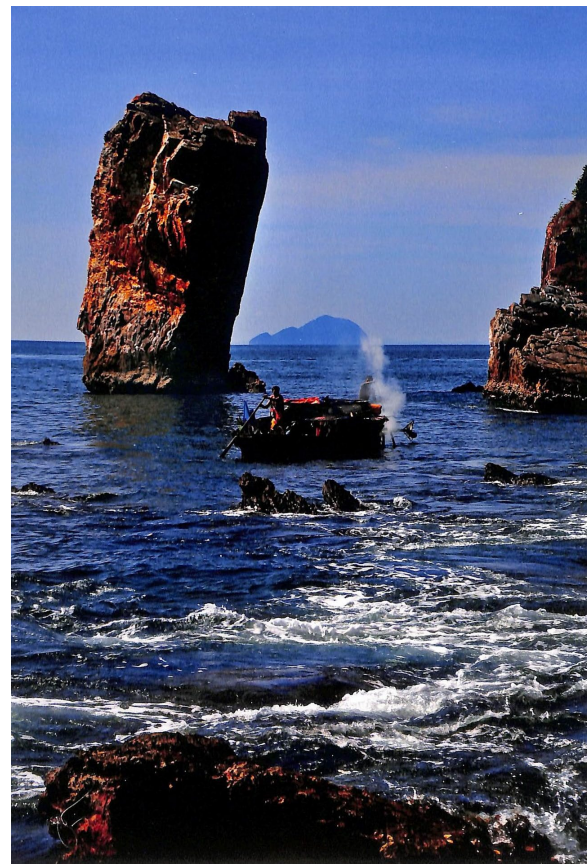


Photo 2. Reefs of the Myeik Islands (2020) "The Lights, Infront of My Lens, Fine Art Photography", Dawei United Group Co.,Ltd. (Photo by Pyi Soe Tun)

territorial waters and territories could remain undetermined. However, there are still many unnamed islands and reefs in Myanmar's Myeik Islands (Photo 2).

In the mid-20th century, Ivanoff, P. (1924-1974) conducted an ethnographic survey of the area and found 688 islands and reefs using maps produced by the British Navy, of which 248 were unnamed. In a letter addressed to Cholmeley, F.N. who was also working on a survey of the Myeik Islands (dated October 12, 1971), Ivanoff, P. wrote that although the island names were written in English on the Royal Navy map he used (1/200,000), he was surprised to find many inconsistencies and ambiguities on the map [3].

In this study, we will clarify the island names, location, and land area of the Myeik Islands (excluding reefs), relying on local information from a 2012 survey. Old names will be compared to the names on The UK Hydrographic Office (UKHO) Chart (published in 2009, 2010, 2019 see note 1, 2, 3), currently the most used chart internationally. This work will advance Ivanoff, P.'s concerns, and help to sort out the confusing nomenclature of the Myeik Islands.

The results will be the basis for clearer and more consistent names for the islands.

### 1.5. Changes in the Names of the Myeik Islands

In the 10th and 11th centuries, the Pagan Dynasty occupied the northern part of the Myeik Islands, and the Khmer Kingdom (Cambodia) occupied the northern and southern halves. In the 15th century, the Burmese Pegu and Siamese Dynasties again occupied the northern and southern halves, respectively. In the 16th century, they were replaced by the Ayutthaya Dynasty, which continued until the 18th century. In the 18th century, Burma and Thailand were at war frequently, and territorial control was chaotic. In the 19th century, the territory became British, lasting until the middle of the 20th century.

The British took possession of the Tanintharyi region (formerly Tenasserim) in 1826 after the First Anglo-Burmese War of 1824. With British rule, the Myeik Islands were recognized territorially and militarily. The British gave the islands British-style names (e.g. Hastings Island, Auckland Bay, Sister Island, Victoria Point, etc.). The names of this period can be

found on maps published by U.S. Army Map Service in 1927-1957 (AMS Chart, see note 4, 5, 6, 7). After World War II, Burma gained independence in 1948, and the region once again became Burmese territory. Since then, the English naming has been gradually replaced by the local language names. Names that are now widely used internationally can be found on the UKHO Chart.

Currently, the locations of some of the major islands can also be confirmed by satellite images on the web, and some of them are also named. This paper will use the UKHO Chart as the basis for information, and also draw on the results of interviews conducted in the field in 2012, as well as the Burmese notation on local maps. Compiling these resulted in three points:

- (1) Names from the British Period (1824 to Burma's Independence in 1948): Some islands still retain their names from the British Period. For example, Heinze Islands, Metcalfe Island, Smart Island, etc.
- (2) Names changed from English to local languages (Burmese, Kayin, Salon, etc.) after Burmese independence in 1948: Tavoy Island was changed to Mali kyun (Mali Island), etc.
- (3) Island names that were unknown but were confirmed during the 2012 survey: Ngar kyun (Fish Island), Kyun bon kyun (Everyone is an Owner Island), etc.

The combination of changes for (1)-(3) are classified in Table 2. In reality, the pattern of changes is even more complex because of the different languages used to write the island names. Reefs are not discussed in this survey.

### 1.6. The Vital Importance of the Myeik Islands Maps for Salon People Research

In the 21st century, the Salon People still spend several months of the year at sea, living what is commonly referred to as a Sea Gypsy lifestyle. Because these migratory hunter-gatherers continue a lifestyle that existed in prehistoric times, they are uniquely significant to the study of human history. However, the full picture of the Salon People's behavior in the Andaman Sea has remained largely unknown. The trajectory, location, and time of their voyages are also vague. Ethnographers have written

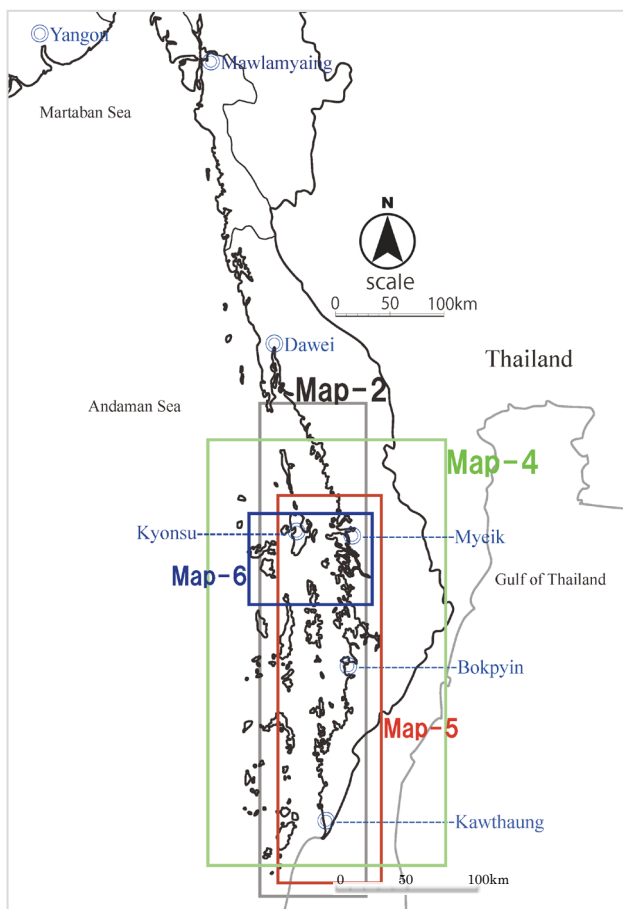
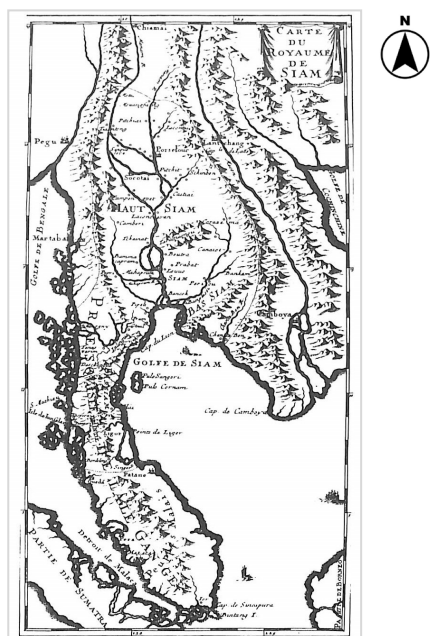


Figure 1. Schematic location of the map shown in the paper.



Map 1. Map from the late 17th century. The islands are not yet named on the map. Simon de la Loubère (1691) “Description du Royaume de Siam”(Choisy, Tasharu, Translated by Fusa Ninomiya, Koji Suzuki (1991) “Shamuryokoki” Iwanamishoten. 664p.)<sup>[4]</sup>

accounts of their activities, but these are only static records of their lives as they settled temporarily on the beaches. In order to elucidate their migratory seafaring hunter-gatherer lifestyle, it is necessary to have basic information on the marine areas and islands where they migrate. However, previous studies have not been able to spatially describe the behavior of Salon. Once the names and locations of the islands to which they migrate are known, it will be possible to speculate about the availability of drinking water and food, the presence or absence of living resources such as plants and animals on beaches and in forests, and economic activities such as trade with other peoples. In addition, the distance and speed of migration, as well as the range of migration, can be estimated by the Salon People themselves, and research will make great strides forward.

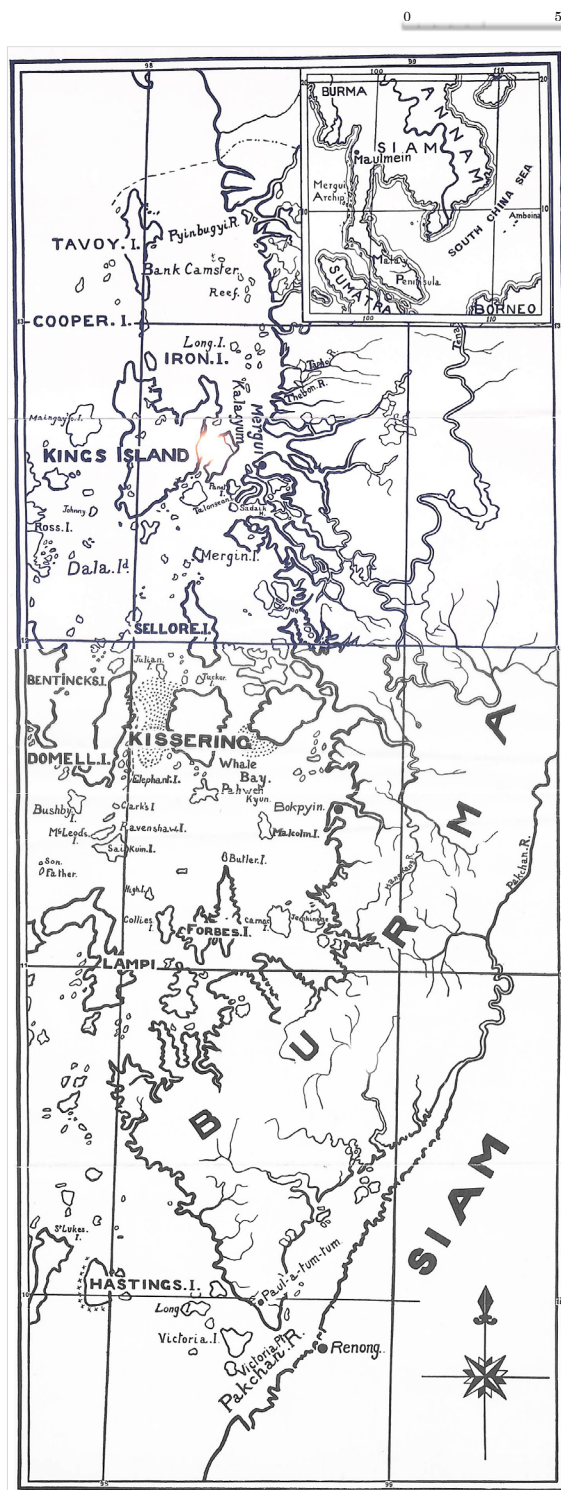
Thus, to establish the basic information in the study of the Salon People, the names and locations of the islands must be clear.

This study not only has significance for geography and ethnography, but also for the Republic of the Union of Myanmar; it is extremely important for a sovereign nation to have a clear understanding of the names and locations of the islands in its territory and territorial waters.

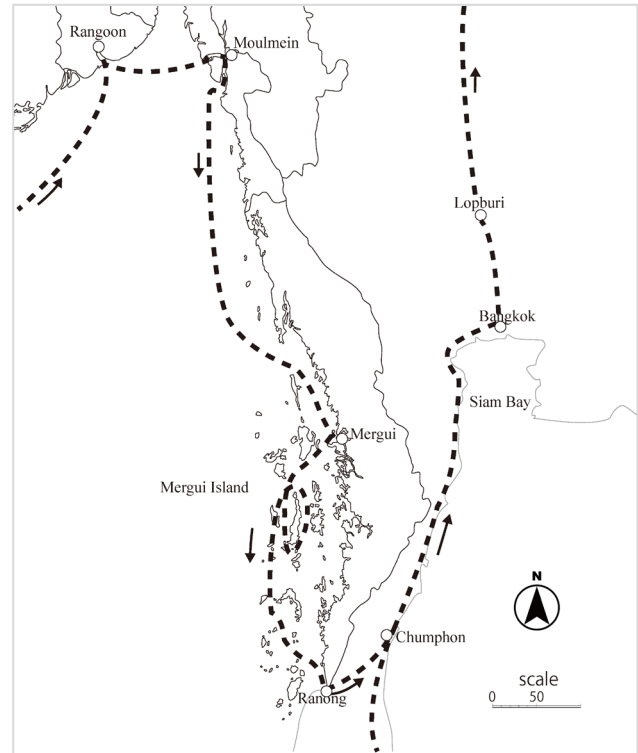
## 2. Mapping Problems in Previous Studies

How have the Myeik Islands been represented on maps until now? Rough maps were produced in the 16th and 17th centuries when Europeans began to sail around Asia. At that time, the geographical understanding of the region was extremely sketchy, and the island names were mostly absent (Map 1<sup>[4]</sup>). It was not until the 19th century that names were noted on maps.

How did Area Studies and ethnography researchers deal with this issue? What was their awareness or treatment of the names and locations of the islands?



Map 2. The Myeik Islands in the early 20th century. The name in the British Period can be seen. White, F.R.G.S. (1922) "The Sea Gypsies of Malaya" White Lotus Press. Appendix.<sup>[6]</sup>



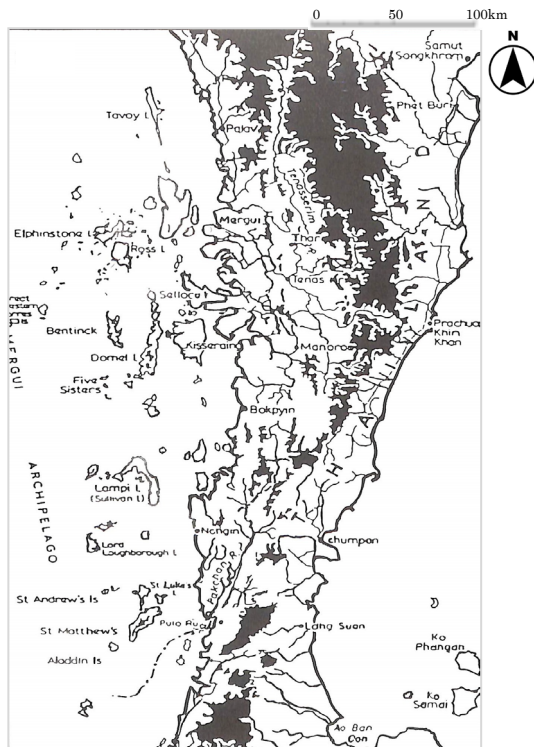
Map 3. Bernatzik's route of exploration (transcribed by Ohsawa from "the Indochina Ethnography", place names as in the original map) Translated by Taryo Obayashi (1968) "Kiioihanoseirei" Heibonsha. 337p.<sup>[7]</sup>

### 2.1. Maps of the Myeik Islands Left by Ethnographers

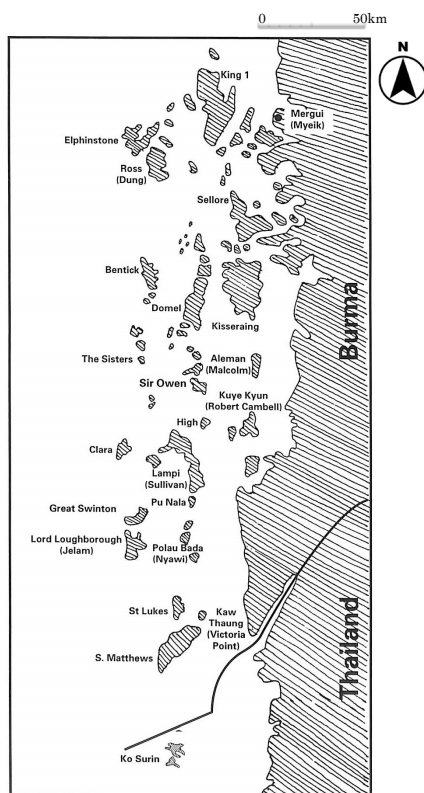
Maps produced by ethnographers are sketchy and the cartographic information is quite limited. This section introduces the maps of the Myeik Islands produced by regional researchers and ethnographers in the 19th and 20th centuries, and describes some of their problems.

- (1) Map by Kloss, C.B. (1877-1949) from the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century <sup>[5]</sup>.
- (2) Map by White, W.G. of Oxford, who made field trips in 1911 and 1913 (Map 2<sup>[6]</sup>).
- (3) Map and travel routes of Bernatzik, H.A. (1897-1953), who conducted ethnographic surveys of Southeast Asia in the 1930s (Map 3<sup>[7]</sup>).
- (4) Multiple maps by Ivanoff, J., a Frenchman who conducted ethnographic explorations from the 1970s until recent times (Map 4, 5<sup>[3][8]</sup>).

Western ethnologists and anthropologists conducted research on the indigenous Salon People. They arrived



Map 4. Hand-drawn schematic map with names from the British Period. Ivanoff, J. (1997) “*Moken: Sea-gypsies of the Andaman Sea, Post-war Chronicles*” White Lotus Press. 10p.<sup>[3]</sup>



Map 5. Map showing boat building sites. Ivanoff, J. (1999) “*The Moken Boat: Symbolic Technology*” White Lotus Press. 8p.<sup>[8]</sup>

at the Myeik Islands and wrote travelogues and ethnographies on the natural history of the islands, the life and material culture of the Salon People, boat-building techniques, hunting and gathering activities, beliefs, etc.

(1) In 1903, Kloss, C.B. made a map of *In the Andaman and Nicobars*<sup>[5]</sup>. He made ten anthropometric measurements of the Andaman people and also reported on the material culture of the hunter-gatherers. His map is almost accurate in terms of the location and shape of the main islands. However, the Myeik Islands are not named.

On the basis of his expeditions in 1911 and 1913, White, W.G prepared a travelogue and map (Map by White, W.G. (1922)<sup>[6]</sup> (Map 3). White visited Dala, Elephant, Coin, Ch’ke, Elphinstone, Domel, King’s, Gregories, Cantor, St. Mathew’s, St. Luke’s, St. Andrew’s, Cantor, Polly, Maingy and other islands for a population survey. Their names are recorded in his book “*The Sea Gypsies of Malaya (1922)*”<sup>[6]</sup>. In this map, from Tavoy Island at the northernmost tip to Victoria Island in the south, the names of the islands are the same as in the British Period. However, the latitude, longitude, and location of the islands are very inaccurate. For example, Elphinstone Island (now Thayawthadangyi Island) is located on the 98°E parallel, but his map shows King's Island, an island far to the west, in that location instead.

The shape of the islands are also greatly deformed. St. Matthew Island (now Zadetkyi kyun) is placed at 10°N and 98°E, and the long and narrow island is represented as a round shape. The map clearly shows the apparent publisher “Seely Service and Co., Limited”, and includes a scale, but it is an extremely inaccurate map.

(2) Ethnologist Bernatzik, H.A. made great contributions to his field based on his visits to the Salon and Mlabri people in Southeast Asia during the late 1930s. His German-language account “*Die Geister der gelben der Blaetter: Forschungsreisen in Hinterindien*”<sup>[7]</sup> was repeatedly reprinted in Europe and eventually published in Japanese translation. This book was the first major achievement in Salon ethnography since White’s work. Bernatzik writes that he and his wife went in search of the Salon People on a

sailing ship, from their base city Mergui (now Myeik) to the islands of Sellore, King, Kennedy, and Lampi Island. His interest seems to have been in the Salon People themselves, and he paid no particular attention to the natural environment. Although his writings are characterized by beautiful text and photographs, he omits precise descriptions of the voyage, the location, size, or natural beauty of the islands. The description of his trajectory is vague, as shown in Map 4, and although he met the Salons on Lampi Island, the map does not depict a stopover there. Moreover, it is not clear where the Island is located, although he says he stopped there previously.

(3) Another example is Ivanoff, J. (son of the Frenchman Ivanoff, P.), who explored much of the Myeik Islands from the 1970s onward, and also made important contributions to research of the Salon People. Several maps appear in his travelogues, ethnographies, and research records. Map 4 features the names of islands, and has 21 island names within Myanmar territory, but latitude and longitude are omitted, and no azimuth or scale is present. The coastline of the Malay Peninsula and the outlines of the major islands are highlighted and bordered by thick lines for clarity, and the relative locations of the islands are nearly correct. Although this is an academic book, the drawings are rough, perhaps because the research was focused on elucidating the superior boat-building techniques of the Salon People, and little else was of interest to Ivanoff. Again, the names of the islands are the same as they were in the British Period. Starting at the north of the map, we find the following islands: King, Elphinstone, Ross, Sellore, Bentinck, Kisseraing, The Sisters, Aleman, Sir Owen, Robert Campbell, High, Sullivan, Great Swinton, Lord Loughborough, St. Lukes, Victoria point, and St. Mathews. These maps are published in 1997, 1999<sup>[3][8]</sup>, but British colonial names are still used. Map 4 does not show locations or scales, and the relative locations and distances between islands are imprecise. The map Ivanoff used in 1971 is similarly rough, and the names of the islands are in English (Map 5).

It is important to note that the ethnographer's descriptions do not pinpoint exactly where the Salons are active. This is a key problem because we are

dealing with a nomadic people.

(4) Next, we will discuss two examples of maps from ethnography and regional studies on this area that were published in Japan.

In the recently published "Overview of Myanmar (2011)<sup>[9]</sup>", a pair of maps showing the elevation and annual precipitation of Myanmar are on pages 18 and 19. The contours of the country, which should be the same shape, are slightly different between the two maps. Furthermore, the location, shape, and number of the islands in the Andaman Sea region also differ. Although the maps show rainfall, they omit latitude and longitude, and the location information is not clear. In the "Cyclopedia of Thailand (2009)<sup>[10]</sup>", latitude and longitude are drawn, but the latitude is erroneously shifted to the south; Zadetgyi Island (10°N) and Ranong in Thailand have been shifted about 30' to the north. The entire map is misaligned.

These are brief examples of inaccurate maps in ethnography and regional studies of the region, but this lack of positional information is insufficient as a baseline for scientific research.

## 2.2. Influence of Ethnographers' Attitudes

Why do the ethnographers continue to use the British Period names instead of the local language name, even after Burma's independence? This attitude or approach has contributed to inconsistent naming of the Myeik Islands.

It seems that ethnographers' interest was not in maps, but in the behavior and culture of the people who lived and worked in these regions. However, in study of the Salon People, the location of their migratory activities is crucial information to record. The lack of this information is one of the deficiencies of regional and ethnographic research.

The science of ethnology begins with an accurate description of where people live on the earth, and the creation of accurate maps of this area will be an important task for the future.

## 2.3. Confusion and Problems with the Names of the Myeik Islands

Confusion over the names of the Myeik Islands is clear when comparing various maps, and there are

often inconsistencies even within a map.

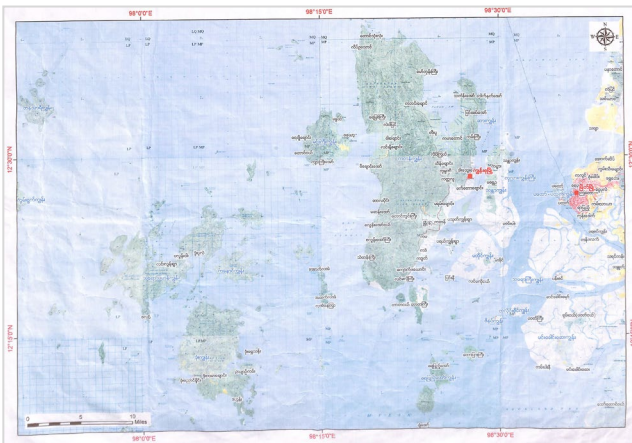
For example, there are internal inconsistencies in language and unrevised historical names in both the leading nautical chart, the UKHO Chart, and the internationally used aeronautical map (see note 8, 9). In addition, some island names are repeated, or names are unknown.

This may be due to some practical concessions to the conventions and habits of navigators and pilots, but such disjointed and incomplete information creates all sorts of confusion.

As an example, let us look at the internationally-used the UKHO Chart. The Burmese word for island is *kyun*, so Kadan *kyun* is Kadan Island. the UKHO Chart mixes both Kadan *kyun*, along with Cristie Island, Street Island, etc. The Burmese name for Cristie Island is Taun *kyun*, and Street Island is Taung *Kyun pon kyun*. If the names were made uniform using the local language, the map should list Kadan *kyun*, Taun *kyun*, and Taung *kyun Pon kyun*.

Although the UKHO Chart was published in England, the names of islands are written not only in English, but also in Thai; the island of Surin (right next to Cristie Island) is listed as Ko surin ('Ko' means 'island' in Thai). In other words, the map shows a mixture of English (Island), Burmese (*Kyun*), and Thai (Ko).

The author, out of necessity for his Salon research, looked for "Kennedy Island," where Bernazik said he had stopped, but could not find it on the map he left behind. The island deviates significantly from the mapped route (Map 3) and is located at 11°50' N latitude and 98°16' E longitude. In this case, the



Map 6. Locally published map, Around Kadan *kyun*.

scientific value of this world-authoritative source is discredited.

Let us summarize the main problems here:

- (1) The various names of the islands, which have changed significantly between 1824-2012, are listed on maps in a disorganized way.
- (2) English, Burmese, Thai, and other languages are used within the same map.
- (3) Island names are unknown.
- (4) Islands have multiple names.

In order to sort these problems out, we prepared a comparative table of all confirmed island names for each time period.

The following trends in island naming can be interpreted as follows. However, it should be noted that this is not a guess.

The English names are characterized by the use of names of people, places, saints, and companies in the United Kingdom.

In relation to this, there are cases where an island has more than one name, or the same name is given to several islands. This makes it difficult to imagine that there was a system (such as an organization or institution that produced maps) to maintain a unified name for the Myeik Islands as a whole.

- 1) When an island has more than one name, it is thought that multiple people or organizations with some connection to the island have duplicated the naming of the island.
- 2) When one name is given to more than one island, it is assumed that one person or organization had some connection to more than one island.
- 3) The local language names are characterized by the fact that they often describe the natural features, island resources, and landscape of the island, in contrast to the English names.
- 4) In the case of pearl cultivation and marine products, the name of the company remains unchanged, and this has become a local nickname, to which the Myanmar name has been added in duplicate.
- 5) Islands with Myanmar-only names since the British Period are considered to be small in area and of little importance.
- 6) From Table 2, it can be inferred that 20% of the



total number of islands existed unnamed during the British Period, while the remaining 80% were named during the British Period. The authors surmise that prior to the British Period, there were almost no island names except for a few large islands. However, the names of the islands in the 19th century cannot be confirmed at all on the very rough maps of the time.

### 3. Research Methodology

As mentioned above, this study compared the local names from the 2012 field survey, the AMS Chart data, and the UKHO Chart data which use the island names of the British Period. In addition, we viewed maps used in Tanintharyi District, Myanmar, and conducted interviews with local residents to confirm the local island names. Information was collected from the Education Committee of Dawei and Myeik, the main city of Tanintharyi District, and from local informants living on the islands. The interviews were conducted mainly by the co-researcher, who lives in Myeik, and were assisted by several volunteer teachers.

The data were viewed and verified by co-researchers at the Ministry of Ethnic Affairs Office and the City Hall. Maps published in the local language Map 8 were used to confirm local names.

### 4. Comparison of Island Names in the Myeik Islands

Appendix 1, “Comparison of Island Names in the Myeik Islands,” compares the island names from the British Period onward using AMS Chart data, the UKHO Chart data, and the results of the field survey conducted in 2012. Reefs or islands that cannot be clearly identified on the 1/200,000 map are excluded here.

In Appendix 1, the headings “the British Period,” “After Burmese independence,” and “2012 Local designation” mean, respectively, “Island Names from the British Period, 1824-1948,” “Island Names from After-Independence Burma as shown on the UKHO Chart in 2010,” and “Local Designation Names confirmed by researchers in the field in 2012”. The heading “Language Origin” includes Burmese, Salon,

Myeik, Pali, Dawei, Kayin, and English. “Location (Longitude and Latitude),” includes data for the “Center point”. The islands’ “highest point above sea level,” “area” and “inhabited” of the islands are shown. The distinction between inhabited and uninhabited islands is made as follows.

For this study, an island was considered inhabited if multiple residences, factories, temples, schools, and other facilities were recognizable on Google maps. For islands where the government has confirmed the existence of Salon households, the islands were marked with an "\*" in the Appendix list. However, in order to obtain further information, it would be necessary to conduct a field survey on each island, which would require a considerable number of years. All of these facilities are considered to be related to Burmese or Karen people other than the Salon. This is because the hunter-gatherer Salon do not use these facilities.

As for the population, since the Salong are a mobile people, it is difficult to ascertain with certainty "settled dwellings and their populations.

However, in order to protect ethnic minorities, the government generally keeps track of the number of households in each township during the rainy season.

According to the report, Boppyin Township has 95 households, Kaw thaung Township has 282 households, and Kyunsu Township has 261 households, for a total of 638 households. The population of Salons can be estimated from this figure. Since Salon are composed of nuclear families, assuming “638 households x 4” persons per household, the total population would be about 2,552 persons.

#### 4.1. About the “Comparative Table of Island Names in the Myeik Islands”

Appendix 1 is the “Comparative Table of Island Names in the Myeik Islands,” which is the main focus of this study. Since the table is large and rather complicated to understand in a single view, we will approach it from several perspectives. As the 287 islands each have their context and history of their names, and it is impossible to examine them all here, we will discuss only the issues that need special mention.

Table 1 is a comparison of the languages in which the island names are written. The languages used in the Myeik Islands are Burmese (Myanmar refers to all

ethnic languages of Myanmar, while Burmese refers to the language of the Burmese people), Salon, Kayin, and others.

Table 1. Proportion of Languages Used for Myeik Islands Names

	The British Period	After-Independence Burma (2010 Map Notation)	2012 Local Designation Name
English	164 (57.1%)	39 (13.6%)	0
Local language	81 (28.2%)	212 (73.9%)	287 (100%)
Island name unknown	42 (14.6%)	36 (12.5%)	0
Multiple island names	42	7	0
Islands collectively described as an archipelago			8

**Names from the British Period:** Comparing the three categories in Table 1, 57.1% of the islands were given British-style names during the British Period. In particular, all large islands were given English names, while small islands tended to be given local names (28.2%). Ivanoff, P. [3] pointed out the problem of “unidentified islands” and “multiple names”: Alice Island, Sharlotte Island, Sister Island, etc. is an example of one island with multiple names.

Ivanoff, P. also observed that both Coin Island, described by White, W.G. (1922)<sup>[6]</sup> as where the Shell Company once tried to harvest pearls, and Tawi Island, where White attempted to visit a Salon camp, were not shown on the map. (In the same way the authors could not locate “Kennedy Island” on the UKHO Chart.)

Since Burmese independence, local, mainly Burmese, names have been increasingly used. 73.9% of the islands on nautical charts published in 2010 are now written in the local language. However, 13.6% of the islands still have names from the British Period (39 islands). In addition, 12.5% of the islands remain unidentified, and 7 islands have multiple names, all of which are in English.

287 islands had local names in the 2012 survey. Adopting these local names would go a long way towards rationalizing and simplifying maps.

However, there are cases that require further consideration. For example, there is an island at 10°28' N latitude and 98°09' E longitude that is only named

“115”, and an archipelago of eight small islands that are collectively named “Mali Nghet Thike Kyun” (Mali’s Swallow Island). In other cases, the meaning of an island name may not be appropriate from a regional or national cultural perspective. Furthermore, many local island names were not yet formalized at the time of the 2012 survey. However, recently, a map published abroad (Myanmar, Nelles Map, Munchen, 2017) still continues to use English names. In these maps, the most important UN-listed islands are marked in both Myanmar and English, while all other major islands are marked in English. An official name registry or system to formalize names is urgently needed.

#### 4.2. Complex Language Changes in the Names of the Myeik Islands

A comparison of the languages used shows a variety of changes in the island names on these maps, as shown in Table 2. The use of names from various time periods and languages has resulted in complicated and confusing island names.

To give a concrete example, work number 1 in Appendix 1 is “A” classification in Table 2 because it has changed from Cochin Island (the British Period - English)

➤ Cochin Island (2010 Map Notation - English)

➤ Ngar kyun (2012 Local Name - Myanmar).

Work number 2: Taboy Island (the British Period - English)

- Mali kyun (2010 Map Notation - Myanmar)
- Mali kyun (2012 Local Name - Myanmar) is classified as “D”.

Work number 7: Anyinma, is classified “B” since it has not changed its Myanmar name across the three time periods. Work number 8: “---” (the British Period - unknown)

- Birds Island (2010 Map Notation - English)
- Mali ngehet tike Kyun (2012 Local Name - Myanmar) is classified as “E”.

As shown in Table 2, there are 14 different classifications, or patterns of change, for island names.

Table 2. Changes in the Island Name Language for "The British Period notation," "After-Independence Burma," and "2012 Local Designation Names".

Classification	The British Period notation	After-Independence Burma (2010 Map Notation)	2012 Local Designation Names	Total	%
A	English	English	Myanmar	32	11.1
B	Myanmar	Myanmar	Myanmar	24	8.4
C	English	Myanmar	Myanmar*	32	11.1
D	English	Myanmar	Myanmar	90	31.4
E	---	English	Myanmar	6	2.1
F	---	Myanmar	Myanmar*	16	5.6
G	---	---	Myanmar	14	4.9
H	Myanmar	---	Myanmar*	3	1.0
I	Myanmar	---	Myanmar	18	6.3
J	English	---	Myanmar	4	1.4
K	Myanmar	Myanmar	Myanmar*	12	4.2
L	Myanmar	Myanmar*	Myanmar**	12	4.2
M	---	Myanmar	Myanmar	22	7.7
N	English	English*	Myanmar	2	0.7

Legend:

- Island with English name: English
- Island with no notation or unknown name: “---”
- Island with local language name: “Myanmar”, “Myanmar\*”, “Myanmar\*\*”  
If the local language notation of Myanmar has changed three times, it is classified as above (for example, when a local language name may have changed from a different local language name than the one it had during the British Period)
- English notation: “English”, “English\*” If the English notation has changed twice

The “2010 Map Notation” is at present the most widely used internationally, but the trend in the international community is to use local language names. The “2012 Local Name” reflects the maps currently used in Myanmar and the nicknames used by local people, and are written in Burmese characters which are somewhat difficult to use in the international community. It would be necessary to use a uniform Romanized phonetic notation.

In Table 2, while there are cases with no major discrepancies between the “2010 Map Notation” and “2012 Local Name” when unifying the local language notation, there are also cases where it is difficult to simply unify the two. For islands belonging to B, D, G, H, I, J, M, and N classifications, the adoption of “2012 Local Name” does not cause any major obstacles. In contrast, C, F, K, L classifications pose questions about whether to use the “2010 Map Notation” or the “2012

Local Name”, and in A and E classifications the English language notation is more common and already established in the international community. In addition to the large number of islands in the region, the Burmese phonetic writing of local names is complex. Table 2 distinguishes between “Myanmar,” “Myanmar\*,” and “Myanmar\*\*”. In contrast, the difference between “English” and “English\*” is easily distinguished because the words themselves are different.

In the case of modifying the names of individual islands, it may be difficult to assign a single name, and it may be necessary to include both the English and Burmese names on the map. For example, the names of the 10 islands registered in the United Nations Island Directory, which are already widely used and established in the international community, need to be revised in a way appropriate to the context of each island. Consider the aforementioned King Island; it was already a well-established name in the international community, but is now often written as Kadan kyun. Similarly, the former Elphinstone Island is now called Thayawthadangyi kyun.

Domel Island was later called Pan daung Island, and locals call it Do me kyun. In this case, it may be less confusing to write both Pan daung Island and Do me kyun.

Lampi Island (or Sullivan Island) was later changed to Kyun tann shey, but the internationally recognized name is Lampi kyun, as it is called in the ASEAN Natural Heritage site registry, and so it is natural to settle on Lampi kyun as the island name.

Although the examples given here are only for a few well-known islands, the real problem is not with these, but with the majority of relatively small islands.

### 4.3. Islands with the British Period Names in 2010

In the UKHO Chart published in 2010, which is widely used internationally, there are some islands that retain their British Period name. Some of these islands also have multiple names for one island, such as Wilson Island/Evans Island/Peter Scott Island and West Sular/Great Western Torres. In the future, it seems likely a change local language names will be considered. The following are examples of such islands:

Cochin Island	Marcos group
Corbin Island	Burne Island
Ramsey Island	Blundell Island
Castle Island	Macleod Island
Saddle Island	Christobal Island
Daughlish Island	Johnny Island
Grants Island	Smart Island
Haycock Island	Brunette Island
Hummock Island	Greenlaw Island
Lion Island	McClelland Island
Griffiths Island	Henry Island
Hel-fer Island	Martin Island
Martin Island	Lyall Island
Street Island	Bailey Island
Sellore Island	East Sular
	West Sular (Great Western Torres)
North east sular	Warden Island
Quoin Island	Lake Island
Christie Island	Murray Island

### 4.4. Local Names for Islands Reflecting a Sense of Daily Life

Appendix 1 shows the local language names of the 287 islands identified in the field survey. Many of the local language names are full of a sense of the daily life of ordinary people. They include the names of animals and plants, words related to daily life, descriptions of the topography and landscape and notable impressions of the islands. Some of the island names are even humorous. One can sense the difference in culture when comparing the local names, that exude a sense of daily life, with the stiff names of the British Period. The following are some examples of memorable local names.

Kyun bon kyun: Everyone is an owner Island
Kyun sinn ye: Poor Island
Thit yar kyun: Island of itchy trees
Yan nain kyun: Island devoid of danger
Lin ma lo nge: Small Island that doesn't need a husband
Hinn bot kyun: Side dishes Island
Su lar kha mauk kyun: Big hat Island
Nat tha mil yay twin kyun: Celestial nymph's well Island
Duu yarr kyun: Sore knees Island
Kamyinn taung kyun: Mountain Island with ticks
Kan maw kyun: Island of good luck
Nat tha mii kyun: The Island of the female nat (Nat

is an indigenous Myanmar deity)  
 Kin nge kyun: Pee-wee Island  
 Thay yi kyun: Alcohol Island  
 Shar kyun: Tongue Island  
 Thu htay kyun: Rich person Island

232 island names are in Burmese, 10 in Salon, 7 in Myeik, 4 in English, 1 in Pali, 1 in Mon, 3 in Dawei, 5 in Kayin, 10 with combined Salon and Burmese names, 5 with combined Kayin and Burmese names, 1 with a combined Mon and Burmese name, 1 with a combined Pali and Burmese name, 2 with combined Dawei and Burmese names, and 1 with a combined English and Burmese name.

The following is a list of 37 islands, in descending order of latitude, that are unnamed in the “2010 Names” data but whose local names have been confirmed. If the island names were to be noted on maps, the following would be good candidates as they are already in use. The underlined island names are reiterated. The location information has been simplified and only the northern latitude is shown. In closing, I would like to comment on the attitude of researchers toward this issue. Even today, in academic fields such as ethnology and Area Studies, there is a tendency to use islands names from the British Period. We believe that the use of local names should be adopted as soon as possible, to respect the local people and the sentiments of the countries concerned.

#### 4.5. Local Names of Islands that are not Named on Current International Maps

Ngar kyun	(Fish Island)	13°00'N and 13°01'N	There are two islands with this name.
Kyun bon kyun	(Everyone is an owner Island)	12°44'N	
Taung thon lon	(Three Islands)	12°41'N	
Kyun sinn ye	(Poor Island)	12°36'N	
Zayau	(Etymology unknown)	12°22'N	
Thandar kyun	(Coral Island)	12°31'N	
Mhyar thar suu	(Island of many fishermen)	12°27'N	
Pa yi kyun ywar	(Pai Island village)	12°23'N	
Don pu le myauk kyun	(North don pale Island)	12°20'N	
Lin ma lo nge	(Small Island that doesn't need a husband)	12°20'N	
The net tann kyun	(Black sand Island)	12°18'N	
Bar gyi kyun done pu le (Taung) kyun	(Bar gyi Island / South don palay Island)	12°18'N	
Taung wain kyun	(Island with surrounding mountains)	12°17'N	
Tar ta nge	(Tar ta nge, etymology unknown)	12°18'N	
Ta line sain kyun	(Ta line sain Island, etymology unknown)	12°17'N	
La chay kyun	(Mica Island)	12°16'N	
Don sway than	(Don sway than, Myeik dialect?)	12°14'N	
Pin dann kyun	(Pin dann Island, etymology unknown)	12°14'N	
Hinn bot kyun	(Side dish Island)	12°13'N	
Kyun kant lant	(Latch Island, Dead end Island)	12°03'N	
Maka	(Maka)	12°02'N	
Yay hmaw kyun	(Laver Island)	11°55'N	
Kyun bot kyun	(Kyunbot Island/ Dawei language)	11°46'N	
Linn pain kyun	(School of dolphins Island)	10°55'N	
Nghet pyaw kyun	(Banana Island)	10°57'N	
Warr kyun taung nge	(Small bamboo mountain Island)	10°54'N	
Let we kyun	(Left Island)	10°50'N	
Thi ho kyun	(Cashew nut Island)	10°48'N	
Nghet ma narr kyun	(Island where birds do not stop)	10°48'N	
Yaw bart kyun	(Robert's Island)	11°24'N	
115	(numbered)	10°28'N	
Pu law bar line	(Pu law bar line, etymology unknown)	10°26'N	

#### 4.6. To summarize the above studies, the following discussion is added

The changes in island names are very chaotic, as shown in Table 2. There are as many as 14 different patterns of change. Of these, the most common pattern is "English → Myanmar → Myanmar" (31.4%). This pattern indicates that after Burma gained independence, the name of the island was changed from English to Myanmar, which is still in use today.

The next most common patterns were "English → Myanmar → Myanmar\*" and "English → English → Myanmar," each accounting for 11.1% of the total. These three patterns account for 53.6% of the total.

All major islands in the Myeik Islands are included in these three patterns. It is thought that the British Period always gave English names to major islands.

In particular, all the most important islands registered in the UN's Island Directory fall into the "English → English → Myanmar" pattern group. However, recently, a map published abroad (Myanmar, Nelles Map, Munchen, 2017) still continues to use English names. In these maps, the most important UN-listed islands are marked in both Myanmar and English, while all other major islands are marked in English.

It is possible that the mapmakers are unaware of the existence of the local language names, or that they are willfully ignoring them. The reason for this is,

The reason may be that the users of this map may not be able to understand the Myanmar names.

Since all of the 11 patterns in Table 2 other than these three main patterns are small islands, we expect that the local language designations will be in general use relatively soon.

The following trends in island naming can be interpreted as follows. However, it should be noted that this is not a guess.

- 1) The English names are characterized by the use of names of people, places, saints, and companies in the United Kingdom.

In relation to this, there are cases where an island has more than one name, or the same name is given to several islands. This makes it difficult to imagine that there was a system (such as an organization or institution that produced maps) to maintain a unified name for the Myeik Islands as a

whole.

- 2) When an island has more than one name, it is thought that multiple people or organizations with some connection to the island have duplicated the naming of the island.
- 3) When one name is given to more than one island, it is assumed that one person or organization had some connection to more than one island.
- 4) The local language names are characterized by the fact that they often describe the natural features, island resources, and landscape of the island, in contrast to the English names.
- 5) In the case of pearl cultivation and marine products, the name of the company remains unchanged, and this has become a local nickname, to which the Myanmar name has been added in duplicate.
- 6) Islands with Myanmar-only names since the British Period are considered to be small in area and of little importance.
- 7) From Table 2, it can be inferred that 20% of the total number of islands existed unnamed during the British Period, while the remaining 80% were named during the British Period. The authors surmise that prior to the British Period, there were almost no island names except for a few large islands. However, the names of the islands in the 19th century cannot be confirmed at all on the very rough maps of the time.

#### 5. Conclusion

The Myeik Islands in the Andaman Sea are composed of over 800 reefs and islands that have preserved their natural beauty. The Myeik Islands were once Thai territory in the Middle Ages, then Burmese, then British, then Burmese again after the independence of Burma, and now Myanmar. In the British Period, the British style of naming was the mainstream, but since WWII, the island names have mirrored the international trend, gradually changing to the local (Myanmar) names. Currently, the names of the Myeik Islands are a mixture of the British Period names, the names used by the international community, and the local names, all on the same map.

The complexity of language notation on maps makes them even more confusing for the user. It is important from both a practical and academic point of view to introduce clearer and more practical names, based on the historical background and linguistic diversity of the names of these islands. To this end, the authors investigated, organized, and compared three stages of changes of the island names, and prepared a basic resource with which to consider clearer and less confusing names.

Simply adopting the current local names would be a consistent and easy-to-understand naming system. However, there are many reasons why island names cannot be simply rewritten; factors that need to be considered are the history of the area, ship and aircraft navigation, various activities of the local people, ease of use by foreign businesspeople and tourists, academic research, and significance to basic national geographical information. There should first be a document that allows all such information to be easily viewed and considered. We hope that all concerned parties will use this chart from their own standpoints. It should be noted that this paper does not cover all of the more than 800 reefs and islands, but only those that can be identified on a 1/200,000 scale map. Hopefully in the future the reefs and islands (Photo 3) that have not yet been surveyed will be carefully examined and their names considered by the parties concerned. As there are likely unknown and incomplete aspects of this research, we welcome corrections and critiques.



Photo 3. A Salon fishing with a harpoon from a boat. "The Lights, Infront of My Lens, Fine Art Photography," Dawei United Group Co.,Ltd. (2020) Photo by Pyi Soe Tun

It should be noted that the names of the islands are still being added or changed locally. Additionally, there are many maps besides the ones used in our research. For example, there are islands on Google Earth (©2022 Google) where the names have been independently posted using data from the Myanmar Survey Department map (2007). Research that includes this new information will be needed in the future. We hope that our research will help to sort out this complex and confusing situation.

### Acknowledgments

We would like to express our deep thanks to Mr. U Naing Win Tun, who is involved in cartography in Myeik City, Myanmar, for providing valuable information and advice during our research.

This work was supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B) for "Comprehensive research on the relationship between socionatural environment and children's physical skills (including living skills) (19H01612)," Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (A) for "Comprehensive research on the growth and development and maturity of children living in marginal environments (including living skills) (15H01763),"

## References

- [1] The World Heritage Committee. "Myanmar - UNESCO World Heritage Convention". UNESCO. 2014-02-25.  
<https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/mm>, (accessed 2012-12-04)
- [2] Arthur Lyon Dahl. "Island Directory Home Page". United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). 2010-3-22. <http://islands.unep.ch/isldir.htm>, (accessed 2012-12-04)
- [3] Ivanoff, Jacques. (1997) *Moken: Sea-Gypsies of the Andaman Sea Post-war Chronicles*. Bangkok, White Lotus Press, p.63, Appendix.
- [4] Choisy, François-Timoléon de (1687). *Journal du voyage de Siam fait en 1685 et 1686 par M. l'Abbe de Choisy*, Seconde edition, Paris, Sebastien Mabre-Cramoisy / Tachard, Guy (1689). *Second Voyage du Pere Tachard et des jesuites envoyes par le Roy au royaume de Siam*, Paris, chez Daniel Horthmels. (Showaji, Tasharu, Translated by Fusa Ninomiya, Koji Suzuki (1991). *Shamuryokoki*. Iwanamishoten. p.664 (in Japanese))
- [5] Kloss, Cecil Boden (1995) *In the Andamans and Nicobars; Adventures ins Ethnology and Natural History* (Reprinted edition). Bangkok White Lotas. (1902) Appendix.
- [6] White, Walter Grainge, F.R.G.S. (1997) *The Sea Gypsies of Malaya* (Reprinted edition). Bangkok White Lotas. (1922) p.180
- [7] Bernatzik, Hugo Adolf (1939) *Die Geister der gelben Blätter. Forschungsreisen in Hinterindien*. F.Bruckmann Verlag. München  
Berunatsuiku, Translated by Taryo Obayashi (1968) *Kiiriohanoseirei*. Heibonsha. p.337 (in Japanese)
- [8] Ivanoff, Jacques. (1999) *The Moken Boat: Symbolic Technology*. Bangkok. White Lotus Press. p.8
- [9] Ito, Katsutoshi (ed.) (2011) *Myanmar Overview*. Tokyo. Mekon. p.18-19
- [10] The Thai Studies Association of Japan (2009) *Encyclopedia of Thailand*, Tokyo. Mekon. Appendix.

## Note

1. HEINZE ISLANDS TO MYEIK (MERGUI) Edition Number: 2, Edition Date: 26th November 2009, Published at Taunton, Uniter Kingdom 24th June 1999 under the Superintendence of Rear Admiral J P Clarke, CB, LVO, MBE, Hydrographer of the Navy.
2. MYEIK ARCHIPELAGO Printed by 9638(P8030)-Cornes & Co Ltd (Yokohama) on 18 Jun 2019 07:47 UTC on Admiralty Chart Paper. Edition Number: 3, Edition Date: 21th Jan 2010, Published at Taunton, Uniter Kingdom 5th September 1975 under the Superintendence of Rear Admiral G.P.D Hall, C.B.,D.S.c., Hydrographer of the Navy. This chart includes copylight material published with the permission of the hydrographic offices of India and Burma.
3. ZA DET GYI ISLAND TO MU KO SIMILAN Edition Number: 2, Edition Date: 18th Mar 2010, Published at Taunton, Uniter Kingdom 1th November 1991 under the Superintendence of Rear Admiral J.A.L. Myres, FRICS, Hydrographer of the Navy. This chart includes copyright material published with the permission of the hydrographic offices of Thailand and India.
4. University of Texas Libraries. "Burma AMS Topographic Maps". The University of Texas at Austin. 2022-12-2. <https://maps.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/burma/txu-oclc-6924198-nd47-10-cop.2.jpg> (accessed 2022-12-11)
5. University of Texas Libraries. "Burma AMS Topographic Maps". The University of Texas at Austin. 2022-12-2. <https://maps.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/burma/txu-oclc-6924198-nd47-14.jpg> (accessed 2022-12-11)
6. University of Texas Libraries. "Burma AMS Topographic Maps". The University of Texas at Austin. 2022-12-2. <https://maps.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/burma/txu-oclc-6924198-nc47-2.jpg> (accessed 2022-12-11)
7. University of Texas Libraries. "Burma AMS Topographic Maps". The University of Texas at Austin. 2022-12-2. <https://maps.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/burma/txu-oclc-6924198-nc47-6.jpg> (accessed 2022-12-11)
8. Aerial map of the northern Myeik Islands. (The Defense Mapping Agencies Aerospace Center (US), published in 1987) (accessed 2023-2-28) [https://maps.lib.utexas.edu/maps/onc/txu-pclmaps-oclc-8322829\\_k\\_9.jpg](https://maps.lib.utexas.edu/maps/onc/txu-pclmaps-oclc-8322829_k_9.jpg)
9. The Defense Mapping Agencies Aerospace Center (US), published in 1987



Appendix 1. Comparative Table of Island Names in the Myeik Islands (1-287)

	The British Period (data from AMS, 1927-1957)	After Burmese independence (data from UKHO Chart, 2009, 2010, 2019)	Local designation, romanization (2012)	Language Origin	Latitude (N) and Longitude (E) of Island Center	Elevation above Sea Level (Meter)	Area (square meter)	[*] is indicate to inhabited Island
1	Cochin Island	Cochin Island	ngar kyun	Burmese	13°01'26.26" N 98°18'58.54" E	173	1,380,000	*
2	Tavov Island	Mali Island/Dawei Island	mali kyun	Myeik	13°05'37.37" N 98°52'29.95" E	684	97,010,000	*
3		Mali Kaing	mali nhget thike kyun	Burmese, Myeik	12°57'49.61" N 98°14'20.72" E	152	47,222	
4	Great Canister Island	Paine Kyun	pein ne kyun	Burmese	12°55'36.60" N 98°11'14.94" E	313	4,190,000	
5	Canister Bank	Kyunhla taung	kyun hla kyun	Burmese	13°01'47.95" N 98°28'03.27" E	163	243,169	
6	Anvynpo	Anvynpo Island	a nhyinn po kyun	Burmese	12°55'40.01" N 98°32'47.15" E	122	1,140,000	
7	Anvynma	Anvynma Island	a nhyinn ma kyun	Burmese	12°54'34.98" N 98°33'17.18" E	107	480,454	
8		Mali Don	mali nhget thike kyun	Burmese, Myeik	12°53'32.99" N 98°15'19.98" E	138	204,302	
9	South Island	Mali Nae	taung kyun	Burmese	12°53'17.23" N 98°18'38.96" E	158	2,080,000	
10	Little Canister Island	Shinthama Kyun	sav tha mar kyun	Burmese	12°49'08.18" N 98°13'08.41" E	284	899,365	
11	Kabosa Island	Kabuzva Kyun	kunn thui kyun	Burmese	12°47'47.92" N 97°51'11.33" E	396	15,860,000	
12	Long Island	Kadwe Island	kyun shav	Burmese	12°47'25.03" N 98°30'59.85" E	110	497,297	*
13	Tron Island	Thinhla Kyun	the mee hla kyun	Burmese	12°44'09.07" N 98°20'42.66" E	364	7,880,000	
14	Two Spade Island	Pvinban	pyin ban kyun	Burmese	12°43'46.23" N 98°34'48.08" E		101,751	
15		Kvaukkavan Island	kyauk kha yan kyun	Burmese	12°43'53.63" N 98°32'25.14" E	36	7,940	
16	Kvunbon Island		kyun bon kyun	Burmese	12°43'16.36" N 98°37'25.95" E		372,817	
17	Kvaukme Island	Kvaukme Island	kyauk me kyun	Burmese	12°41'45.33" N 98°33'45.78" E		394	
18	Taunthonlon		taung thon lon	Burmese	12°42'19.38" N 98°18'32.55" E		203,556	
19		MARCUS GROUP	lay kyun	Burmese	12°38'36.70" N 98°13'00.89" E	140	858,258	
20	Sabahlain Island	Sabahlain Island	sa parr hlain kyun	Burmese	12°38'47.49" N 98°36'11.40" E		7,650	
21			kyun sim ve	Burmese	12°36'55.51" N 98°26'26.34" E		5,400	
22	Thitva Kyun	Thitva Kyun	thit yar kyun	Burmese	12°36'51.27" N 98°33'47.94" E	34	4,838	
23	Tenasserim Island	Tananthavi Kyun	ta nin tharyi kyun	Burmese	12°34'22.68" N 97°51'05.85" E	494	17,780,000	*
24	Nsa Kyun		ngar kyun	Burmese	12°34'44.28" N 98°24'18.88" E		14,584	
25	King Island	Kadan Kyun	katan kyun	Burmese	12°30'31.40" N 98°22'15.01" E	764	457,000,000	*
26	Sa Kyun	Saevun	sarr kyun	Burmese	12°33'02.66" N 98°28'40.09" E		542,264	*
27	Maingy Island	Maingy Kyun	minngyi kyun	Burmese	12°31'26.78" N 98°15'12.55" E	577	48,170,000	*
28	Kalagyun	Kalagyun	kularr kyun	Burmese	12°25'57.28" N 98°29'39.73" E		64,640,000	*
29	Corbin Island	Corbin Island	sar tann eviii kyun	Burmese	12°28'55.99" N 98°08'59.48" E	136	2,430,000	*
30	Patow Island	Patow	pahtaw pahtet kyun	Myeik	12°26'43.37" N 98°34'52.43" E		3,810,000	*
31			thandar kyun	Burmese				
32	Mvan-thon zon Island		mhyar thar su kyun	Burmese	12°27'30.56" N 98°16'08.52" E		6,793	
33	Wilson Island, Evans Island, Peter scott Island		taung thon lon kyun	Burmese	12°27'39.54" N 98°12'59.76" E	105	359,641	
34	Burne Island	Burne Island	batun bale kyun	English	12°27'20.24" N 98°05'19.66" E	112	451,847	
35	Ramsey Island	Ramsey Island	yan tain kyun	Burmese	12°29'35.06" N 97°50'19.36" E	106	125,188	
36	Blundell Island	Blundell Island	padann kyun	Burmese	12°26'53.37" N 97°49'32.15" E	285	4,410,000	
37	Castle Island	Castle Island	thit pan kyun	Burmese	12°26'17.35" N 98°01'17.59" E	152	1,350,000	*
38	Macleod Island	Macleod Island	taung pan gyii kyun	Burmese	12°25'12.09" N 98°08'47.24" E	173	7,760,000	*
39	Dauslish Island	Dauslish Island	man gyiii aw yuar	Burmese	12°24'14.14" N 98°14'06.57" E	68	85,409	*
40	Yemvok Island	Yemvok	yav myout kyun	Burmese	12°25'46.48" N 98°26'55.83" E		1,630,000	
41	Saddle Island	Saddle Island	pha lun taung kyun	Burmese	12°23'48.47" N 97°54'37.54" E	78	69,105	
42	Christobal Island	Christobal Island	taung pan nge kyun	Burmese	12°23'07.85" N 98°08'18.31" E	136	908,167	*
43	Johnny Island	Johnny Island	aut la e kyun	Burmese, Kavin	12°22'09.26" N 98°13'24.56" E	134	3,290,000	*
44	Pavi Kyun		pa yi kyun	Burmese ?	12°22'38.14" N 98°25'40.90" E		3,300,000	*
45	Elphinstone Island	Thayawthadangvi Kyun	thayaw thatan gyi kyun	Burmese ?	12°20'45.91" N 98°01'58.97" E	536	122,030,000	*
46	Grant's Island	Grants Island	ka naung kyun	Burmese	12°20'57.45" N 98°07'27.45" E	230	17,690,000	*
47	La-e-ale Island	La-e-ale Island	ahet la e	Burmese, Kavin	12°20'14.33" N 98°14'48.71" E		1,400,000	*
48	Kuntaung Kyun		kunn htang kyun	Burmese	12°20'29.55" N 98°23'56.30" E		740,002	
49	Bertie Island	Ma-aing	ma aiung kyun	Burmese	12°21'34.88" N 98°27'49.57" E		34,900,000	*
50			don pu le(myaug)kyun	Burmese, Salon	12°19'20.42" N 98°04'13.46" E	199	775,808	
51	La-e-attet Island	La-e-attet Island	la e a htet kyun	Burmese, Kavin	12°18'21.96" N 98°15'01.56" E		3,620,000	*
52	Pvinni Kyun	Pvinni Kyun	pvinn no	Burmese	12°19'47.81" N 98°25'33.84" E	89	465,360	*
53	Limnalo Kyun		lin ma lo nge	Burmese	12°19'47.76" N 98°18'11.51" E			
54		Smart Island	pat naun kyun	Burmese	12°17'26.53" N 97°52'42.90" E	143	2,310,000	
55	Smart Island		the net tann kyun	Burmese	12°17'34.64" N 97°57'12.90" E		1,570,000	
56			bar ga kyun, dase pu le(taung)kyun	Salon	12°18'30.88" N 98°02'29.06" E		812,904	
57			taung wain kyun	Burmese	12°17'38.53" N 98°03'25.17" E		173,710	
58	Havcock Island	Havcock Island	kauk you bon kyun	Burmese	12°17'23.63" N 98°09'31.77" E	215	583,829	
59	Tatagvi Island	Tatagvi Island	tar ta gyii	Burmese ?	12°17'53.56" N 98°22'50.67" E		8,900,000	
60	Tatage Island		tar ta nge	Burmese	12°18'07.74" N 98°21'29.34" E		1,760,000	
61	Talainsaing Kyun		ta line sain kyun	Burmese, Mon	12°17'05.11" N 98°31'22.81" E			
62	Brunette Island	Brunette Island	taung ni nge kyun	Burmese	12°14'26.12" N 97°52'42.50" E	81	272,014	
63	Hummock Island	Hummock Island	bu lonn kyun	Burmese	12°15'36.26" N 98°09'48.65" E		273,592	
64	Mavan Island	Mavan Island	ma vann kyun	Burmese	12°14'57.50" N 98°16'32.73" E		76,763	
65	Lachi Island		la chay kyun	Burmese	12°16'40.87" N 98°21'01.22" E		36,250	*
66	Palok Island	Palok	tar ta gyii kyun	Burmese ?	12°16'31.40" N 98°25'50.49" E		429,231	*
67	Pana Kyun	Panatkun	phi nat kyun	Burmese	12°16'16.17" N 98°29'27.47" E		1,950,000	*
68	Greenlaw Island	Greenlaw Island	kyauk ka dwe khynn	Burmese	12°13'47.79" N 97°56'23.20" E	125	1,920,000	*
69	Lion Island	Lion Island	chin thay kyun	Burmese	12°12'56.06" N 97°58'21.64" E		16,565	
70	Ross Island	Daung Kyun	don kyun	Burmese, Salon,	12°13'46.21" N 98°05'31.55" E	309	117,570,000	*
71			don sway thann	Salon, Myeik,	12°14'05.50" N 98°09'18.90" E		184,940	
72	McClelland Island	McClelland Island	khvunn kant lanit	Burmese, Myeik	12°13'31.10" N 98°12'48.66" E	82	241,430	*
73	Tawbva-nee	Tawbva-nee	taw pvar nse kyun	Burmese ?	12°14'53.88" N 98°26'26.26" E		467,935	
74	Pindon Kyun		pin dann kyun	Burmese ?	12°14'54.18" N 98°26'25.91" E		26,298	
75	Himbok Kyun		hin bot kyun	Burmese, Dawei	12°13'33.20" N 98°25'11.15" E		604,153	
76			kyauk phyu tann kyun	Burmese	12°12'34.93" N 97°56'25.08" E		1,213	
77	Bashan Island	Bashan Island	ye le kyun	Burmese	12°11'30.18" N 98°02'50.00" E		1,260,000	*
78	Yense Kyun	Yense Kyun	yin kann kyun	Burmese	12°12'43.73" N 98°14'44.98" E	109	1,080,000	*
79	Griffith's Island	Griffiths Island	nhget pyaw kyun	Burmese	12°12'15.92" N 98°11'06.28" E	109	901,459	
80	Mergui Islands	Myeik Islands	myeik kyun su	Burmese	12°10'43.44" N 98°24'30.57" E	486	8,720,000	*
81	Hel-fer Island	Hel-fer Island	wa di kyun	Burmese	12°10'28.33" N 98°08'58.24" E	153	1,390,000	*
82	Henry Island	Henry Island	nat tharr kyun	Burmese	12°08'43.96" N 98°03'25.37" E		111,573	
83	Pvm Island	Pvm Island	mat sauk kyun	Burmese	12°09'24.09" N 98°01'07.83" E	122	45,220	
84					12°09'56.56" N 98°07'39.82" E			
85	Kolan Island	Kolan Island	ko lan kyun	English	12°08'25.97" N 98°35'52.68" E		62,485	*
86			dunn gyii kyun	Burmese, Salon	12°07'54.30" N 98°08'02.60" E		539,982	
87	Martin Island	Martin Island	dunn nse kyun	Burmese, Salon	12°06'49.29" N 98°08'12.85" E		31,146	
88	Lvall Island	Lvall Island	wet pon kyun	Burmese	12°06'35.43" N 97°59'35.11" E	183	1,730,000	
89	Howe Island	Howe Island	kyauk ke tone kyun	Burmese	12°07'00.98" N 97°57'59.37" E		1,000,000	
90	Street Island	Street Island	taung kyun pon kyun	Burmese	12°05'54.77" N 97°58'28.64" E		1,310,000	
91	Thebvukun		the phyu kyun	Burmese	12°05'15.95" N 98°36'43.92" E		86,141	*
92	Bailey Island	Bailey Island	jar bot kyun	Dawei	12°07'57.73" N 97°43'40.63" E	225	7,270,000	
93	Sarsene Island	Sular Khamok Island	su lar kha mauk kyun	Burmese	12°02'31.69" N 97°49'12.30" E	364	12,500,000	
94	Chester Island	Kyei Laik Island	kye lei kyun	Burmese	12°02'47.35" N 97°46'20.66" E	340	2,250,000	
95	Lloyd's Island	Mee Thaway Island	miit thway kyun	Burmese	12°03'21.89" N 97°57'56.76" E	244	4,460,000	
96	Drakes Island	Nat Thamee Yaw Twin	nat tha mi yay twin kyun	Burmese	12°04'21.10" N 98°00'42.73" E	183	2,020,000	*
97	Kayo Island	Kar var Island	karr var	Burmese	12°03'41.24" N 98°23'47.68" E	52	677,424	
98	Sellore Island		than bat pin kone	Burmese	12°04'26.76" N 98°28'14.01" E		139,096	
99	Ma-u-daung Island		ma u taung	Burmese	12°03'58.53" N 98°37'09.63" E		55,841	*
100			kyun kant lanit	Burmese	12°03'04.08" N 97°56'29.27" E		14,183	

\*Blank columns are for islands whose names are unknown.

\* We decline to accept some island names whose etymology is unclear.

	The British Period (data from AMS, 1927~1957)	After Burmese independence (data from UKHO Chart, 2009, 2010, 2019)	Local designation, romanization (2012)	Language Origin	Latitude (N) and Longitude (E) of Island Center	Elevation above Sea Level (Meter)	Area (square meter)	[*] is indicate to inhabited Island
101	Criddles Island	Maka	khet paung kyun	Burmese	12°01'09.81" N 97°58'57.76" E	208	2,830,000	
102		Kyau Paung Island (Criddles Island)	maka	Burmese	12°02'10.05" 98°37'12.03"		33,847	*
103	uniacke Island	Ka Bin Island	ka bin kyun	Burmese, Salon	12°01'22.23" 98°32'35.13"		4,990,000	*
104	Mackenzie Island	Dana Theik Di Island	dana theik di kyun	Burmese	12°00'10.04" 97°44'41.60"	264	3,140,000	
105	Observation Island	Mee Nat Island	mii nat kyun	Burmese	11°59'27.93" 97°55'05.33"	169	1,490,000	
106	Christmas Island	Thar Myar Ami	thar myar a mi kyun	Burmese	12°00'04.96" 98°08'35.32"	137	448,735	
107	Pickwick Group	Siza-thitku Kyunzu	sa lon kyun	Salon ?	12°00'34.36" 98°14'11.50"	126	365,224	
108	Courts Island	Mee Sane Island	mii seinn kyun	Burmese	11°57'46.53" 97°59'17.20"	344	7,170,000	
109		Zalon Island	za lun kyun	Burmese ?	11°59'01.26" 98°09'22.72"	61	242,065	
110	Edmund Island	Ye Ngan Island	yav ngan kyun	Burmese	11°59'04.36" 98°16'01.19"	64	54,746	
111	Sellore Island	Sakhan Thit Island	sa khan thit kyun	Burmese	11°57'50.67" 98°29'18.48"	424	159,880,000	*
112	Parker Island	Wet Phyu Taung	wet phyu taung kyun	Burmese	11°57'30.13" 98°14'53.24"	166	14,030,000	
113	Amie Island	Kyun Mei Island	kyun hla gyii	Burmese	11°55'54.62" 98°12'14.21"	171	484,262	*
114	Star Island	Kye Island	khe kyun	Burmese	11°56'17.77" 98°16'35.86"	113	327,217	*
115	Reef Island		yav hmaw kyun	Burmese	11°55'14.52" 98°16'35.97"		48,419	
116	Sir John Haves Island	East Sular	a shaw su lar kyun	Burmese	11°51'51.09" 97°39'25.80"	487	22,700,000	
117		Rosv Island	mou ma linn kyun	Burmese	11°51'55.48" 98°12'23.25"	125	3,730,000	*
118	Sabe Kyun (Troter Island)	Moe Ma Linn	dau varr kyun	Burmese	11°53'10.27" 98°15'53.21"	321	23,010,000	*
119	Tucker Island	Yaung Taung	vaung taung kyun	Burmese	11°50'35.31" 98°28'53.28"	211	7,530,000	*
120	Julian Island	Kaw Moe Island	kaw mou kyun	Burmese	11°50'37.36" 98°55'09.67"	134	1,120,000	*
121	Crown Island	Makaik Island	ma ko kyun	Burmese	11°50'33.52" 98°04'43.82"	61	13,495	
122	Marian Island	Ka Myint Taung	kamying taung kyun	Burmese	11°50'45.28" 98°11'55.20"	143	2,170,000	
123	Jack Island	We Island	we kyun ywar	Burmese	11°51'13.49" 98°17'50.73"		147,247	
124	Fletcher Island	Kunn Thee Island	kunn thii kyun	Burmese	11°48'53.19" 97°39'26.69"	268	3,320,000	
125	Thomson Island	Pvin Sa Bu Nge Island	pvinn sa bu nge kyun	Burmese, Salon	11°48'48.93" 98°03'51.91"	302	8,200,000	*
126	West Passase Island	Kyun Mye Island	kyun myii	Burmese	11°49'22.36" 98°07'01.26"	146	611,279	*
127	Money Island	Nweu Island	ngwe kyun	Burmese	11°49'48.31" 98°16'26.03"	338	14,650,000	*
128	Pigeon Island	Mvauk Gaung Island	mvauk gaung kyun	Burmese	11°47'01.82" 98°12'45.82"	83	282,864	*
129	South Passase Island	The Phyu Island	the phyu kyun	Burmese	11°45'39.21" 98°06'48.37"	129	515,480	
130			kyun bot kyun	Burmese, Dawei	11°46'15.67" 98°18'19.21"		634,779	
131	Great Western Torres	West Sular (Great Western Torres)	a nauk su lar kyun	Burmese	11°47'26.30" 97°29'07.58"	448	26,700,000	
132	North East Little Torres	North East Sular Nge	su lar kyun nge	Burmese	11°43'14.33" 97°33'37.21"	69	11,506	
133	Peak Island	Hlwa Sar Gvi Island	hlwa sar gyii kyun	Burmese	11°43'20.89" 97°58'03.17"		188,777	*
134	Bentinck Island	Pvin Sa Bu Island	pvinn sa bu kyun	Burmese, Salon	11°44'09.88" 98°02'26.97"	341	78,420,000	*
135		Sular Nge Islands	su lar kyun nge	Burmese	11°39'24.89" 97°31'15.95"	93	210,881	
136	Charlotte Island	Hlwa Sar Nge Island	hlwa sar nge kyun	Burmese	11°40'51.24" 97°58'34.93"		35,579	
137	Kisserang Island	Kan Maw Island	kan maw kyun	Burmese	11°40'52.71" 98°28'02.67"	335	419,980,000	*
138	Domel Island	Pan Daun Island	do me kyun	Burmese?	11°35'47.85" 98°14'39.06"	623	252,890,000	*
139	Marble Isles	Kvank Thin Bone Island	kvauk thin bon kyun	Burmese	11°34'08.48" 98°18'44.78"	261	650,871	
140	Tree Island	Kyet Sue Island	khet su kyun	Burmese	11°31'08.48" 97°55'59.24"		61,962	
141	Hnggethaik Taung	Hngget Thauk Taung Island	yav ayenget thauk kyun	Burmese	11°31'43.92" 98°18'32.02"	309	1,200,000	
142		Thone Zu	thonn sii kyun	Burmese	11°32'17.01" 98°27'53.34"		4,705	
143	Lalla Rock Island	La Thar Island	la thar kyun	Burmese	11°30'50.83" 98°29'23.10"	32	46,858	
144	Flat Island	Kvauk Pvin Island	kvauk pvinn kyun	Burmese	11°30'47.34" 97°55'39.05"		150,799	
145	Observation Island	Hmet Island	hmhet kyun	Burmese	11°28'27.85" 98°07'35.37"	70	102,655	
146	Vera Island	Pawei Nee Island	par we nge kyun	Burmese	11°28'31.03" 98°31'23.60"	90	218,052	
147	Maria Island	Saw Mon Hia Island	saw mun hla kyun	Burmese, Kayin	11°26'55.22" 97°59'44.33"	175	6,790,000	
148	High Peaked Island	Hteik Myint Island	hteik myint kyun	Burmese	11°26'58.11" 98°08'07.35"	302	4,770,000	
149	Violet Island	Mva Lay Island	mva lay kyun	Burmese	11°25'47.81" 98°00'51.99"	14	283,782	
150	North Park Island	Mvauk U Yin Island	mvauk u yin kyun	Burmese	11°24'36.90" 98°16'29.58"	160	572,150	
151	Pawe Kyun	Pawei Kyun	par we kyun	Burmese	11°25'36.56" 98°30'17.56"	202	10,750,000	*
152	Eliza Island	Saw Pu Island	saw pu kyun	Burmese, Kayin	11°23'41.53" 98°00'00.04"	204	4,740,000	
153		Khin Saw Island	khin saw kyun	Burmese	11°23'16.68" 98°01'53.48"	56	30,146	
154	BUSHBY ISLAND	Taw Wet Island	taw wet kyun	Burmese	11°23'35.25" 98°07'40.92"	306	13,890,000	
155	Cone Island	Leik Khon Island	leik khon kyun	Burmese	11°22'53.35" 98°05'34.97"	65	44,825	
156	Carew Island	Thannachok	than pa chout kyun	Burmese	11°23'16.52" 98°13'26.55"	180	971,597	
157	South Park Island	Taung U Yin Island	taung u yin kyun	Burmese	11°23'47.67" 98°16'15.61"	206	2,090,000	
158	Ravenshaw Island	Ziv Yaw Kyun	zin yaw kyun	Burmese	11°21'27.44" 98°14'41.44"	302	4,370,000	*
159	Molly Island	Ye Waddy Island	yav wa li kyun	Burmese	11°21'17.89" 98°25'25.07"	36	124,739	
160	Robert Island		yav bart kyun	Burmese, English	11°23'58.16" 98°39'17.16"		63,619	
161	Lawrence Island	Thu Ta Island	thar ta kyun	Burmese	11°20'03.59" 98°26'57.14"	81	13,355	
162	Warden Island	Warden Island	nat yav kan kyun	Burmese	12°08'03.24" 97°59'54.23"	246	1,830,000	
163	Quoin Island	Quoin Island	nat tha mii kyun	Burmese	12°08'02.91" 98°03'51.33"		955,986	
164	Jane Island	Mwe Me Neik Island	mwe ma neit kyun	Burmese	11°21'29.89" 98°00'35.12"	207	970,153	
165	Anne Island	Hlaing Island	hlaing kyun	Burmese	11°20'12.42" 98°00'06.98"	204	1,620,000	
166	Charlotte Island	Khin Pvi Son Island	la ngann poo warr kyun	Burmese	11°19'09.21" 98°00'44.52"	157	1,330,000	
167	Mav Island	Khin Phone Island	khin pun kyun	Burmese	11°18'37.72" 98°01'42.18"	78	95,072	
168	Katharine Island	Kathit Island	ka thit kyun	Burmese	11°18'32.31" 98°12'33.12"	75	82,247	
169	Sir J. Malcom Island	Pa Lei Kyun	pu le kyun	Burmese	11°17'40.13" 98°14'38.07"	376	23,000,000	
170	Malcolm Island	Ale Man Island	a le man kyun	Burmese, Myeik	11°17'27.22" 98°32'27.57"	274	8,030,000	*
171	Cooper's Driver Island	Aung Bar Lai Island	aung bar hlaing kyun	Burmese	11°16'47.05" 98°27'27.08"	114	178,685	
172		Yan Ywe Island	van ywe kyun	Burmese	11°16'48.31" 97°55'26.03"		399,422	
173	Barbara Island	Barani Island	pu le kyun	Burmese	11°16'55.21" 98°12'18.67"	79	93,243	
174	Son Island	Thar Island	thar kyun	Burmese	11°12'15.23" 98°04'58.48"	107	74,852	
175	Father Island	A Pha Island	a pha kyun	Burmese	11°11'35.12" 98°05'07.30"	186	313,201	
176	Owen Island	Ka Mar Island	karar kyun	Burmese	11°13'40.90" 98°15'15.19"	472	27,420,000	
177		Da Nvin Island	da nyinn kyun	Burmese	11°11'48.21" 98°16'05.19"	107	266,935	
178	Bernard Island	Ngar Kyun Gvi Island	ngar kyun gyii	Burmese	11°10'50.24" 98°15'21.33"	191	1,390,000	
179	Pulo Ampat	La Chann	la chann kyun	Burmese	11°10'21.54" 98°36'38.89"	70	46,855	
180	North cone Island	Mvauk Leik Khon Island	mvauk leik khon kyun	Burmese	11°08'52.44" 98°39'39.48"	60	63,619	
181	Pulo kvin Ngait Butler	Thin Gan Island	thin gan kyun	Burmese	11°07'04.16" 98°31'35.86"	39	329,975	*
182	Pulo Panvan Rodgers	Pan Yaung Island	pan yaung kyun	Burmese	11°05'39.27" 98°28'16.61"	73	347,421	
183		Pulo Tina	thonn pvint kyun	Burmese	11°06'17.46" 98°37'07.74"		130,011	
184	Kveinnidauks	Kvein Mi Island	kvein ni taung	Burmese	11°04'13.38" 98°37'00.15"		442,269	*
185		Pulo Tahut	ka lat kyun	Burmese	11°03'12.41" 98°27'25.62"	42	9,726	
186	Hjeh Island	Sin Kyun	sin kyun	Burmese	11°01'20.82" 98°18'28.68"	428	6,920,000	
187	Forbes Island	Kau ve Kyun	kawt ve kyun	Burmese	11°00'27.01" 98°31'05.49"	162	66,810,000	*
188	Colies Island	Ko Nvin Phyu Kyun Nge	ka nyinn phyu kyun nge	Burmese	10°59'21.77" 98°26'47.93"	123	12,260,000	*
189	Pulo Caban (Olive Island)	Than Lwin Island	ba htet chaint kyun	Burmese	10°58'29.15" 98°12'53.57"	121	194,867	
190			linn pain kyun	Burmese	10°55'42.06" 98°14'43.70"	66	153,792	
191		Pulo Sum	nghet pyaw kyun	Burmese	10°57'09.19" 98°33'29.84"		184,896	*
192	Clara Island	Kyun Me Gyee	kyun me gyii kyun	Burmese	10°53'51.02" 97°55'08.17"	534	37,240,000	
193	Kanzaavi Island	Kan Za Gvi	kan za gyii kyun	Burmese	10°52'43.84" 98°00'23.89"	173	2,350,000	
194	Lampi Island (Sullivan	Kyan Tann Shey (Lampi Island)	lan pi kyun	Burmese	10°52'22.21" 98°13'45.99"	462	187,050,000	*
195	Dolphin Island	Warr Island	warr kyun	Burmese	10°54'54.75" 98°15'01.49"	72	445,850	*
196	Riou Island	Lin Ban Island	lin bann kyun	Burmese	10°55'54.79" 98°26'07.04"	65	376,547	*
197			warr kyun taung nge	Burmese	10°54'01.90" 98°15'32.18"	80	145,063	
198	Trinity Group	Thone Zu Kvaunk	thonn su kvaunk	Burmese	10°55'57.83" 98°29'58.82"		28,941	
199	Kvawkine Taung	Kvaukine daung	kvauk me taung	Burmese	10°54'16.20" 98°32'07.38"		10,221	
200	Mingyi Sakani (Warrington	Mingyi Sakani	mim gyii sa khann	Burmese	10°53'26.07" 98°28'24.91"		1,440,000	

\*Blank columns are for islands whose names are unknown.

\* We decline to accept some island names whose etymology is unclear.

	The British Period (data from AMS, 1927-1957)	After Burmese independence (data from UKHO Chart, 2009, 2010, 2019)	Local designation, romanization (2012)	Language Origin	Latitude (N) and Longitude (E) of Island Center	Elevation above Sea Level (Meter)	Area (square meter)	[*] is indicate to inhabited Island
201	Kandaw(Alice Island)	Kan Daw Island	kann daw	Burmese	10°53'05.15" N 98°32'17.13" E	79	1,260,000	*
202	Kveinni Taung	Kveinilaung	kvein me	Burmese	10°55'58.87" N 98°38'04.70" E		184,412	
203	Kubo Island	Ko Phawt Island	ko phawt kyun	Burmese	10°51'02.26" N 98°11'21.96" E	204	3,720,000	*
204	Letwe Kyun	let we kyun	let we kyun	Burmese	10°50'25.19" N 98°30'01.37" E		779	
205	Sir Robert Cambell	Sit The Kyun Gvi	sit thi gvii kyun	Burmese	10°49'47.19" N 98°31'45.30" E	76	59,430,000	*
206	Thi Kyun	thi ho kyun	thi ho kyun	Burmese	10°48'03.30" N 98°27'38.56" E		2,841	
207	Pulo Tika(Nine-pins)	Kvauk Koe Lone	kvauk kou lonn kyun	Burmese	10°47'04.16" N 98°04'07.75" E	91	82,141	
208			nehet ma nar kyun	Burmese	10°47'40.79" N 98°32'58.38" E		1,400,000	
209	Pulo Tajam(Red Island)	Kyun Ni	kyun ni	Burmese	10°42'06.38" N 98°01'25.30" E	47	45,662	
210	Observation Island	Kyun Thone Lon	kyun than lonn	Burmese	10°40'56.28" N 98°10'59.24" E	42	11,557	
211	Leik-u kyun(Crichton)	Lake U Island	leik u kyun	Burmese	10°42'36.58" N 98°21'24.03" E	33	31,466	
212	Wa kyun	Wa Kyun	tha kyun	Burmese	10°41'14.27" N 98°20'27.30" E	53	472,047	
213	Pulo Nala(Eyles Island)	Bo Cho Island	bo cho kyun	Burmese	10°39'59.36" N 98°15'01.07" E	194	7,350,000	*
214	Pulo Myang	Than Dar Phyu Island	than dar phyu kyun	Burmese	10°39'36.94" N 98°20'33.73" E		116,851	
215	Pulo Myang Basa	Than Dar Ni Island	than dar ni kyun	Burmese	10°38'32.38" N 98°21'25.36" E	71	1,290,000	
216	North Twin	Myauk Taw Win	myauk na winn kyun	Burmese	10°38'14.57" N 97°40'2.49" E	137	307,824	
217	Pulo Kugvi(Steep Island)	Gu Gvi Island	gu gvii kyun	Burmese	10°37'14.52" N 98°15'25.92" E	109	1,100,000	
218	Pulo Pan Kyup	Bo Ywe Island	bo ywe kyun	Burmese	10°34'53.82" N 98°02'39.22" E	135	1,710,000	
219	Pulo Set(Peaked Island)	Nga Mann Island	nga mann kyun	Burmese	10°34'03.55" N 98°05'41.06" E	207	1,200,000	
220	Saucer Island	Pagan Pva Island	pu san kyun	Burmese	10°34'52.71" N 98°14'45.68" E	85	94,966	
221	Pulo Tuhant(Boyd Island)	Than Dar Net Island	than dar net kyun	Burmese	10°35'35.08" N 98°20'33.72" E	59	273,691	
222	Pua (Polo Jlan Kyun)	Kyun Phi Lar	kyun phi lar	Burmese	10°33'26.11" N 97°59'31.73" E	228	20,600,000	
223	Pulo Bahu(Sir Joseph)	Bo Net Kyaw Island	bo net kyaw kyun	Burmese	10°33'19.54" N 98°13'48.93" E		2,360,000	*
224	Pulobada (Sir William)	Nyauna Wee Island	nyaun wii kyun	Burmese	10°32'26.99" N 98°12'57.02" E	351	19,880,000	
225	Pulo Salansin	Zi Wa Zoe Island	auna bar neheth thik kyun	Burmese	10°31'03.76" N 98°26'41.36" E		47,093	
226	South Twin(Western)	Taung Taw Win	taung na winn	Burmese	10°27'52.06" N 97°39'04.93" E	82	719,742	
227	Loughborough Island	Jar Lann Kyun	jar lann kyun	Burmese	10°26'44.28" N 97°54'58.12" E	444	33,350,000	
228			115	Burmese	10°28'23.41" N 98°09'45.93" E	115	670,179	
229	Pocock Island	Bo Yar Nyunt Island	bo yar nyunt kyun	Burmese	10°27'09.24" N 98°13'00.63" E		2,290,000	*
230	Saddle Island	Kon Hnee Island	kho nii kyun	Burmese	10°26'10.50" N 98°16'50.67" E	93	233,596	
231	Pulo Balaih		pu law bar line	Burmese	10°26'41.99" N 98°28'18.85" E		311,853	*
232	Cat and kitten	Kvaung Mi Thar Su Kyun	kvaung mi thar su kyun	Burmese	10°24'17.07" N 98°17'23.96" E	70	265,727	
233		Kho Kyun	kho kyun	Burmese	10°22'00.22" N 98°27'42.38" E		112,287	
234	Quoin Island	Nar Nat Thee Island	nar nat thi kyun	Burmese	10°21'14.91" N 98°03'57.62" E	110	219,397	
235	Cavern Island	Hlaing Gu Island	hlaing gu kyun	Burmese	10°20'08.01" N 97°59'32.78" E	268	3,680,000	
236	Pine Tree Island	Kyun Pva Gvi Island	kyun pvar gvii	Burmese	10°20'26.48" N 98°17'26.85" E	62	1,300,000	
237	The Five Islands	Pvin Sa Depa Islands	pvin sa di pa kyun	Burmese, Pali	10°16'40.94" N 98°21'19.09" E		23,319	
238	Two Tree Island	Thit Hna Pin	thit nha pin kyun	Burmese	10°16'15.29" N 98°14'07.74" E	67	32,127	
239	Southeast Hump	Taung La Bo	taung la bo kyun	Burmese	10°16'05.22" N 98°19'07.81" E	97	182,847	
240	Russell Island	Shwe Kyun Gvi	shwe kyun gvii	Burmese	10°14'56.39" N 98°14'44.25" E	267	3,160,000	
241		Shwe Kyun Lay	shwe kyun nae	Burmese	10°13'18.07" N 98°14'30.13" E	76	161,223	
242	Pulo Mah Puteh(Woody)	Ma Pu Tav Kyun	ma pu tav kyun	Burmese	10°11'38.55" N 98°28'09.56" E		165,037	
243	Horsburgh Island	Nga Khin Nvo Gree Island	nga khin nvo gvii kyun	Burmese	10°12'11.63" N 97°52'24.38" E	74	1,260,000	*
244		Lei Ywei Lay Lone	let yway lay lon kyun	Burmese	10°11'58.31" N 97°58'19.96" E	132	840,516	
245		Oo Gho Island	ou cho kyun	Burmese	10°10'20.74" N 98°08'47.31" E	82	115,579	
246	South Hump Island	Na Wa Day Island	na wa day kyun	Burmese	10°11'03.08" N 98°19'47.30" E	53	20,213	
247	Parsons Island	Nge Lon Let Phee Island	nga lon let phe kyun	Burmese	10°10'23.24" N 98°01'46.21" E	275	3,570,000	
248	Mackay Island	Ahlet Le Ywe Island	a hlet let yway kyun	Burmese	10°09'43.46" N 97°55'08.06" E	186	959,690	
249	Macleod Island	Kho Yinn Khwa Island	ket yinn khwa kyun	Burmese	10°08'30.36" N 97°58'40.21" E	325	6,370,000	*
250		Thura Island	thu ya kyun	Burmese	10°08'48.06" N 98°02'57.56" E	88	80,647	
251		Maung Yin Island	maung yin kyun	Burmese	10°08'00.68" N 98°00'38.50" E	162	269,664	
252		Kyant Island	kvant kyun	Burmese	10°09'42.08" N 98°07'24.74" E	61	40,834	
253	Saint Lukes Island	Za Det Kale Kyun	pa law kar kvann kyun	Burmese	10°08'29.19" N 98°11'40.62" E	484	44,120,000	
254	Saint Pauls Island	Kyant Gyo Island	kvant cho kyun	Burmese	10°08'54.56" N 98°08'55.85" E		3,760,000	
255		Thit Sar Island	thitsar kyun	Burmese	10°08'27.67" N 98°03'12.70" E	70	71,684	
256	North Phipps Island	Myauk Ni Island	myauk ni kyun	Burmese	10°10'18.21" N 98°16'38.99" E	110	449,896	
257	Barwell Island	Thay Yae Island	thay yi kyun	Burmese	10°08'02.60" N 98°19'36.33" E	106	1,710,000	
258	Hatins Island	Za Det Nge Island	zar det nge kyun	Burmese	10°06'39.77" N 98°17'45.95" E	266	14,260,000	
259	Mackenzie Island	Nyaung Ou Phee Island	nyaung uu phii kyun	Burmese	10°04'20.98" N 97°59'09.29" E	238	2,220,000	*
260	Macbride Island	Nga Htway Rue Island	nga htway yuu kyun	Burmese	10°02'46.50" N 97°59'28.17" E	218	1,180,000	
261		Zar Ni Island	zar ni kyun	Burmese	10°03'06.03" N 98°12'56.99" E	174	1,760,000	
262	Pulo Remiah(Turtle)	Se My Island	leik kyun	Burmese	10°04'34.86" N 98°30'24.48" E	18	32,552	
263	Pulo Jitan	Nwa Nae Kyun	sit kain kyun	Burmese	10°01'18.43" N 98°35'07.96" E		175,289	
264								
265		Sa Lon Kyun	sa lon kyun	Burmese, Salon	9°59'39.30" N 98°29'00.45" E	196	2,980,000	*
266	Saint Mathew's Island	Za Det Gvi Island	za det gvii kyun	Burmese	9°57'59.84" N 98°11'24.25" E	863	179,230,000	*
267		Mvin Sei Kyun	mvin sai kyun	Burmese	9°58'35.08" N 98°39'35.58" E	146	510,212	
268		Ba Yint Naung Point	bu yint naung a neu	Burmese	9°58'33.25" N 98°33'10.38" E			*
269		Shar Kyun	shar kyun	Burmese	9°55'55.55" N 98°13'47.79" E	113	352,374	
270		Thu Htav Kyun	thu htav kyun	Burmese	9°56'37.62" N 98°31'38.41" E	186	7,910,000	*
271		Khaung Tains Island	kaung tain kyun	Burmese	9°51'20.80" N 98°02'56.32" E	43	8,832	
272		Than Kyun	than kyun	Burmese	9°48'54.93" N 98°01'58.57" E	455	28,900,000	
273		Kya Haine Island	kya nai kyun	Burmese	9°49'36.16" N 98°06'47.11" E	113	443,198	
274		Hnyaw Cin Rock	myaw sin kyun	Burmese	9°49'42.90" N 98°12'04.68" E	143	97,301	
275		Lon Khwet Island	lunn khwet kyun	Burmese	9°48'51.47" N 98°11'54.60" E	212	310,474	
276		Say Tan Island	say tan kyun	Burmese	9°47'41.86" N 98°06'45.07" E	238	2,190,000	*
277		Tham Kyun Nge	than nge kyun	Burmese	9°46'10.64" N 98°01'32.84" E	143	880,884	
278		Kvet Mauk Island	kyet mauk kyun	Burmese	9°45'44.72" N 98°09'17.80" E	201	1,300,000	
279		Hman Ain Island	mhan ein kyun	Burmese	9°45'25.15" N 97°59'24.59" E	137	166,697	
280		Ye Met Island	ye met kyun	Burmese	9°43'18.34" N 97°59'38.48" E	64	133,846	
281		Saung Gauk Island	saung kaut kyun	Burmese	9°42'32.31" N 98°06'13.99" E	292	4,520,000	*
282		Ta Bin Taung	ta pin dai kyun	Burmese	9°40'59.78" N 97°54'18.77" E	70	56,488	
283		Bvan Hwar	pvann luar kyun	Burmese	9°40'00.12" N 98°05'18.18" E	88	105,941	
284		Hnaet Khar Island	nheth kharr kyun	Burmese	9°38'52.01" N 98°02'22.81" E	164	572,692	
285		Moe Thauk Island	mou thauk kyun	Burmese	9°38'56.65" N 98°05'14.09" E	183	2,550,000	
286		Christie Island(Taung)	taung kyun	Burmese	9°37'38.80" N 97°58'20.31" E	324	5,080,000	
287		Murray Island	taung sun kyun	Burmese	9°36'00.10" N 97°58'08.61" E		50,981	

\*Blank columns are for islands whose names are unknown.

\* We decline to accept some island names whose etymology is unclear.

---

**Abstract (Japanese)**

アンダマン海のミエイ諸島は800をこえる岩礁と島嶼があり、その美しい自然環境がそのままに残されている。この地はかつて中世にはタイ領であったが、その後ビルマ領から英領へ、そしてビルマ独立後は再びビルマ領にかわり、現在はミャンマー領となっている。

旧イギリス時代には、これらの諸島の名称はイギリス式であったが、第2次世界大戦後はビルマの領土となり、国際社会の慣行に従って、島嶼名は徐々にミャンマーの現地呼称に変わり、現在に至っている。しかし、現在、国際的に使用されている地図上でも、ミエイ諸島の島々の名称には「英領時代の呼称」と「国際社会で多用されている呼称」そして「現地ミャンマーにおける呼称」が混在している。さらに地図上では、言語表記上の複雑さも反映して、分かりにくく、利用者を悩ませている。そこで、筆者らはこれらの3つの段階の諸島名称を調査、整理、比較して将来、より明解で混乱のない名称を検討するための基礎資料を作製した。統一感のある分かり易い名称とは、単純には現地呼称をそのまま使用することであろう。しかし、これまでの経緯を含めて、船舶や航空機の航行、現地の人々の多様な用途、外国人ビジネスマンや旅行者の使い勝手、学術的利用、そして国土の基本情報としての意義、などなどを斟酌すると、単純には書き替えられない理由は少なくなかろう。まずはこれらの情報を一覧できるように調査、整理し、しかるべく検討しやすいようにした資料があるべきである、という強い要望に応えたのがこの資料作成のねらいである。関係各位がこの一覧表を使用してそれぞれの最適な利用をしていただきたい。

---

キーワード：サロン、モーケン、ミエイ諸島、メルギー諸島、島名、ミャンマー

(Received December 20, 2022; accepted April 6, 2023)

**OHSAWA, Seiji**

Present post:

Current affiliation: Professor Emeritus and Senior Chief Researcher,  
Institute of Human Culture Studies, Otsuma Women's University.

**Profile**

After completing a graduate studies at the University of Tokyo in 1976, the author joined the Southeast Asian Medical Information Center, where the author edited the Southeast Asia Health Statistics for 30 years and was involved in training health statisticians in the region. From 1983 to the present, the author has been conducting field research on the ecology, behavior, growth, and development of children of the Thai, Myanmar, and other Asian ethnic groups in collaboration with local universities and the local government. In recent years, we have been conducting long-term research on hunter-gatherers, particularly the Mlabri of Northern Thailand and the Salon (Moken) of the Andaman Sea. The paper reported here is a prerequisite for the study of the Salon, and is based on the need to sort out the confusion in the names of the islands on which they live.

Former Vice President of Otsuma Women's University, Director of the Institute for Human Culture Studies, Director of the University Museum, and Director of the University Library.

Former President and Chairman: The Japanese Society of Human Growth and Development Studies.

**Main publication on Health Statistics of Southeast Asia:**

Ohsawa S. et al. (eds.) (1979-2012): *SEAMIC Health Statistics*, Southeast Asian Medical Information Center / International Medical Foundation of Japan (Published annually) (CD version)

Ohsawa S. et al. (eds.) (1995): *Comparative Study on the Growth of Thai and Japanese Children*, Southeast Asian Medical Information Center / International Medical Foundation of Japan, 141p.

Ohsawa S. et al.(eds.) (1997): *Recent Trends in Health Statistics in Southeast Asia 1974-1993*, Southeast Asian Medical Information Center / International Medical Foundation of Japan, 329p.

Ohsawa S. et al.(eds) (2000): *Practical Health Statistics*. Southeast Asian Medical Information Center / International Medical Foundation of Japan, 167p.

Ohsawa S. et al.(eds) (2008): *Health Status of Modern Thai Children*  
South East Asian Health Statistics Association / International Medical Foundation of Japan (CD version)

Ohsawa S. et al. (2022): *Is the "adolescent growth spurt in body height" an established theory of growth in the 20th century, A universal phenomenon among humans? Through observations of hunter-gatherers Moken (Salon) and Mlabri (Phii ton luang)*, International Journal of Human Culture Studies, No.32, p.31-45