JOURNAL OF ETHNIC AND DIVERSITY STUDIES (JOEDS)
eISSN: 2948-4804

Research Note: Datasets Supporting the Study of Thailand's Neglected Southern Province of Narathiwat

Nota Penyelidikan: Set Data yang Menyokong Kajian tentang Narathiwat, Wilayah Selatan Thailand yang Terabai

Mohamad Idrak Olii (Institut Kajian Etnik, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia)
Christopher M. Joll (Religious Studies Program, School of Social and Cultural Studies, Victoria University of Wellington)
Shamsul Amri Baharuddin (Institut Kajian Etnik, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia)

Mohamad Idrak Olii (*Corresponding Author)
Institut Kajian Etnik, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
omyanamuda@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Anyone familiar with the large and growing secondary literature related to Thailand's Muslim minority will be aware that the South Thai province of Narathiwat has historically been overlooked. In this short research note we have curated a wide range of sources that the authors wish to make available to researchers sharing our desire to encourage more to consider conducting research on this province. The tables and figures introduced here are based on a wide range of (Thai and English) sources. We have limited ourselves to those we regard as the most reliable, and we explain our selection criteria. We begin by introducing tables and figures documenting details of Narathiwat's incremental integration into the Thai nation-state, from the 1780s. In addition to such important administrative matters, we introduce numismatic evidence connected to the former Malay Kerajaan of Rangae/Legeh. These are followed by summaries of demographic details based on a range of the most reliable census data. In addition to revealing valuable insights into Narathiwat's ethnoreligious makeup, we also present material documenting Thai and Malay language use. These datasets present Narathiwat as an overwhelmingly Malay province whose ethnolinguistic and ethnoreligious makeup has nevertheless changed since the first reliable census of 1908. We conclude by identifying research questions these datasets could support.

Keywords: Muslim minorities; South Thailand; Narathiwat; Demography; Language use

ABSTRAK

Sesiapa yang biasa dengan kepustakaan sekunder yang luas dan semakin berkembang berkaitan minoriti Muslim di Thailand akan sedar bahawa wilayah Narathiwat di selatan Thailand secara sejarahnya telah diabaikan. Dalam nota penyelidikan ringkas ini, kami telah mengumpulkan pelbagai sumber yang ingin kami kongsikan dengan para penyelidik yang berkongsi hasrat kami untuk menggalakkan lebih ramai lagi mempertimbangkan penyelidikan di wilayah ini. Jadual dan rajah yang diperkenalkan di sini berasaskan pelbagai sumber (dalam bahasa Thai dan Inggeris). Kami membataskan diri kepada sumber

https://doi.org/10.17576/joeds-2026-0402-05
Article History: Received: 18 June 2026 | Accepted: 23 September 2026 | Published: 1 December 2026

yang kami anggap paling boleh dipercayai, dan kami menjelaskan kriteria pemilihan kami. Kami mulakan dengan memperkenalkan jadual dan rajah yang mendokumentasikan butiran integrasi Narathiwat secara beransur-ansur ke dalam negara bangsa Thai, sejak tahun 1780-an. Selain hal ehwal pentadbiran yang penting ini, kami memperkenalkan bukti numismatik yang berkaitan dengan bekas Kerajaan Melayu Rangae/Legeh. Ini diikuti dengan ringkasan butiran demografi berdasarkan data banci yang paling boleh dipercayai. Selain mendedahkan pandangan yang berharga tentang komposisi etnoagama Narathiwat, kami turut membentangkan bahan yang mendokumentasikan penggunaan bahasa Thai dan Melayu. Set data ini memaparkan Narathiwat sebagai sebuah wilayah yang majoritinya Melayu, namun komposisi etnolinguistik dan etnoagamanya telah berubah sejak banci pertama yang boleh dipercayai pada tahun 1908. Kami mengakhiri dengan mengenal pasti soalan penyelidikan yang boleh disokong oleh set data ini.

Kata kunci: Minoriti Muslim; Selatan Thailand; Narathiwat; Demografi; Penggunaan bahasa

INTRODUCTION

It is safe to assume that anyone in the early stages of interacting with the secondary literature related to Thailand's Muslim minority will notice the following. Firstly, this body of scholarship is extensive[1]. Secondly, both before and after the present insurgency (in April 2004) led by the BRN (*Barisan Revolusi Nasional* or the National Liberation Front) in South Thailand, Muslim Studies in Thailand has historically been dominated by conflict studies specialists. We refer readers to the Muslims in Thailand Bibliography and Biography (MITBB) Project for these details, through its analysis of the sub-disciplines of Area Studies, Malay Studies, Thai Studies, and Islamic Studies. These include increased attention to Muslim minorities in Central Thailand, and between Bangkok and the most thoroughly Muslim provinces of Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat. While we are encouraged by the appearance of studies based on ethnographic fieldwork in what some refer to as the "far-south," there are few who have based themselves in rural Malay communities in Narathiwat. We add the important caveat that we have not included those contributing to the conflict studies literature. One might make mention of Michiko Tsuneda's (2009) study based on fieldwork on Narathiwat's border with Kelantan, where Suparb Pas-Ong worked in the late-1980s (Suparb Pas-Ong 1990).

A literature review is beyond the scope of this short research note. What we present is a curated collection of sources we wish to make available to researchers who share our desire to encourage more fieldwork in the South Thai province of Narathiwat. The tables and figures are based on a wide range of Thai and English sources that we regard as the most reliable, and we explain our selection criteria in the section that follows. We begin with research resources documenting Narathiwat's incremental integration into the Thai nation-state from the 1780s, and conclude that section with our curation of coins minted in the former Malay Kerajaan of Rangae/Legeh during the nineteenth century. Summaries of demographic details based on the most reliable census data follow. In addition to revealing insights into Narathiwat's ethnoreligious make-up, we also present material documenting Thai and Malay language use. We then identify some implications of these datasets for ethnic studies, and conclude with short observations about how they might be put to work in the near future.

[1] We commend the Muslims in Thailand Bibliography and Biography (MITBB) Project to readers https://mitbb.org.

SOURCES AND SELECTION CRITERIA

Throughout this note we describe certain sources as the most reliable. Allow us to explain what we mean. For administrative changes we have relied on primary announcements published in the Royal Gazette (ราชกิจจานุเบกษา), the official record in which the establishment, renaming, transfer, and upgrading of *muang*, *amphur*, and *king amphur* were promulgated. Each administrative change listed in Tables 2 and 3 is anchored to the relevant Gazette announcement in the notes. Secondary reconstructions of the same developments are cited only where they summarize Gazette material (Tej Bunnag 1969). For the military campaigns and traditional rulers in Table 1, we have drawn on historical scholarship that works from primary sources (Bradley 2012; Loos 2006).

For demography we have used two kinds of census. The first is the 1908 census of Monthon Patani published by Nai Thong (1908) in *Withayajarn*, which we regard as the earliest reliable baseline for present-day Narathiwat because it reports population by ethnic category for each *amphur* of Muang Rangae immediately before the 1909 Anglo-Siamese Treaty. The second is the 2010 Population and Housing Census, taken directly from the provincial volumes for Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat published by the National Statistical Office (National Statistical Office 2010a, 2010b, 2010c). Census figures for 1970 to 2000 in Table 7 are taken from the same official series and from published scholarship that reports them. Secondary sources such as the maps reproduced in Figure 4 are included only where their underlying data can be traced to the National Statistical Office. For the numismatic evidence in Table 4 we have relied on two standard reference catalogs (Cuhaj et al. 2009; Singh 1996), and we report their inscriptions, weights, and dimensions as published, without adjustment.

POLITICAL INTEGRATION: FROM MALAY KERAJAAN TO THE THAI PROVINCE OF NARATHIWAT



FIGURE 1. Location of districts in the present-day Narathiwat Province (based on vector maps produced by Wikipedia)

TABLE 1. Timeline of Siamese Campaigns and Administrative Reforms in South Thailand, and Sultans of Rangae/Legeh

1780s	1790s	1800s	1810s	1820s	1830s	1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s	1890s	1900s	1910s	1920s	1930s

a. Siamese Monarchs

Rama I (r. 1782–1809)	Rama II (r. 1809–1824)	Rama III (r. 1824–1851)	Rama IV (r. 1851–1868)	Rama V (r. 1868–1910)	Rama VI (r. 1910–1925)		1932: Abolition of absolute monarchy

b. Siamese Campaigns against the Malay Kerajaan of Patani.[2]

| 1. 1786

| 2. 1789–92 | 3. 1808 | 4. 1828–32 |5. 1838–9

c. Administrative Reforms

| post- 1786: Patani administered by Nakhon Sri Thammarat & Songkhla as vassal *muang prathetsarat*

| post-1816: est. of *Khaek Chet Huamueang*. Rulers of Patani, Nong Cik, Jering, Jalur, Teluban, Reman, and Legeh had status of governors of frontier provinces.[3]

| 1896: Monthon Nakhon Sri Thammarat

| 1901: *Boriwen Chet Huamuang.* Sending of *bunga mas* discontinued.[4]

| 1906: Est of Monthon Patani consisting of Muang (M.) Pattani (Tani, Yaring, and Nongchik), 2. M. Yala (Yala, and Raman), 3. M. Bang-Nara (Teluban, and Legeh)

| Post-1932: Est. of Pattani, Yala, and Bang-Nara provinces [see table 3]

d. Raja of Legeh/Rangae

| Nik Dah (1816–1832)

| Nik Bongsu (Rama III–Rama IV)

[2] (Bradley 2010: 137–188, 2012, 2016: 43–61, 2021: 4–5)
[3] (Loos 2006: 77)
[4] (Anonymous 1901) https://ratchakitcha.soc.go.th/documents/1023685.pdf (Tej Bunnag 1969: 262)

| Tuan Nong (Rama IV–1891)

| Tuan Tengah (Rama IV–1891)

| Tengku Ngah Shamsuddin (1891–)[5]

[5] His grave is located in the provincial capital of Narathiwat (6.430911033279192, 101.8230523003223).

TABLE 2. Timeline of Developments post-1906 (with special reference to the Province of Narathiwat)

MONTHON PATANI (1906)	MONTHON PATANI (1910)	MONTHON PATANI (1916)	PRESENT-DAY PATTANI, YALA, AND NARATHIWAT (SINCE 1932)
M. Patani	M. Pattani	J. Pattani	J. Pattani
M. Nongjik	M. Saiburi[6]	J. Sai Buri	J. Yala
M. Yaring	M. Yala	J. Yala	J. Narathiwat
M. Saiburi	M. Bangnara	J. Narathiwat [formerly M. Bangnara]	A.M. Narathiwat [formerly A. Bangnara].[8]
M. Yala	A. Yi Ngo [formerly part of M. Saiburi][7]	A. Bangnara	A. Tak Bai [formerly A. Je He (1910)]
M. Raman	A.M. Bangnara	A. Tanyong Mas [formerly A. Rangae]	A. Bacho [formerly A. Bare Nuea in M. Saiburi][9]
M. Rangae	A.M. Rangae	A. Su-ngai Padi	A. Yi-ngo
A.M. Rangae	A. Su-ngai Padi	A. Yi Ngo	A. Su-ngai Padi
A. Bangnara	A. To Mo	K.A. Rueso [formerly K.A. Tammangan]	A. Ra-ngae [formerly A. Tanyong Mas]
A. Sungai Padi	A. Tak Bai	A. Kho Loh [formerly part of A. Su-ngai Padi]	A. Su-ngai Kolok[10]
A. Tomo	K.A. Tammangan (est. 1913)	A. Je He [formerly A. Tak Bai]	A. Rueso (est. 1939) [formerly K.A. Rueso][11]
			A. Si Sakhon (est. 1974) [formerly part of A. Rueso][12]
			A. Waeng (est. 1977) [formerly part of A. Kho Loh]
			A. Chanae (est. 1983) [formerly part of A. Ra-Ngae][13]
			A. Sukhirin (est. 1986) [formerly part of A. Waeng][14]
			A. Cho-airong (est. 1993) [formerly part of A. Ra-Ngae][15]

Abbreviations: A. *Amphur* (Th.) district; A.M. *Amphur Muang* (Th.) provincial capital; K.A. *King Amphur* (Th.) sub-district; M. *Muang* (Th.) province

[6] (Anonymous 1908, 1909)
[7] (Anonymous 1909)
[8] http://www.ratchakitcha.soc.go.th/DATA/PDF/2481/A/658.PDF
[9] http://www.ratchakitcha.soc.go.th/DATA/PDF/2474/A/576.PDF
[10] https://ratchakitcha.soc.go.th/documents/1149873.pdf
[11] (Anonymous 1939)
[12] https://ratchakitcha.soc.go.th/documents/1308759.pdf
[13] https://ratchakitcha.soc.go.th/documents/1532390.pdf
[14] https://ratchakitcha.soc.go.th/documents/1386445.pdf
[15] (Anonymous 1993)

TABLE 3. Development of Amphur (A.) in the Province of Narathiwat (post-1932) [see Figure 1]

1930s	1940s	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	

| A.M. Narathiwat: Formerly known as A. Bangnara.

| A. Bacho: Formerly A. Bare Nuea in M. Saiburi.

| A. Yi-ngo

| A. Tak Bai: Formerly A. Je He.

| A. Ra-ngae: Formerly A. Tanyong Mas.

| A. Su-ngai Kolok

| A. Su-ngai Padi

| A. Rueso: Est. 1939. Formerly K.A. Rueso.[16]

| A. Si Sakhon: Est. 1974.[17]

| A. Waeng: Est. 1977 [formerly part of A. Kho Loh]

| A. Chanae: Est. 1983. Formerly part of Ra-Ngae (since 1983).[18]

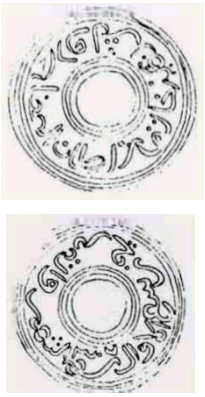
| A. Sukhirin (est. 1986). Formerly part of A. Waeng (since 1977).[19]

| A. Cho-airong (est. 1993)

Abbreviations: A. *Amphur* (Th.) district

[16] (Anonymous 1939)
[17] https://ratchakitcha.soc.go.th/documents/1308759.pdf
[18] https://ratchakitcha.soc.go.th/documents/1532390.pdf
[19] https://ratchakitcha.soc.go.th/documents/1386445.pdf

TABLE 4. Numismatic Evidence from the former Malay Kerajaan of Rangae/Legeh

Date	Coin	Details	References
1824–1851		Composition: Tin. Inscription (Obverse): *Pitis Negeri Langkat Dar al-Salam* Inscription (Reverse): *Malik al Adil Khalifat al-Mu'minin* Weight: 4.75 grammes (average) Diameter: 35 mm (average)	(Cuhaj et al. 2009: 1170; Singh 1996: 244)
1889		Composition: Tin. Inscription (Obverse): *Al Sultan Al Muzzaffar Daulat Langkat Khalifat* Inscription (Reverse): *al-Shamar wal Qamar Fi Rabi Al-Awai Sanat 1307* Weight: 5.5 grammes (average) Diameter: 30 mm (average)	(Singh 1996: 244)
1889–1895		Composition: Tin. Inscription (Obverse): *al-Sultan al-Muzaffar Daulat Langkat Khalifat*. Inscription (Reverse): *al-Shamar Wal-Qamar Fi Rabi al-Awal Sanat* 1307.	(Cuhaj et al. 2009: 1170)
n.d.		Composition: Tin. Inscription (Obverse): *Pitis Negeri Langkat Dar al-Salam* Inscription (Reverse): *Malik Al Adil Khalifatul Muminin* Weight: 4.75 grammes (average) Diameter: 35 mm (average)	(Singh 1996: 244)

Some brief comments on these datasets are in order. Our reasons for preparing and presenting these timelines relate to their ability to place historical developments in their wider context. We have observed that foreign fieldworkers in South Thailand are familiar with

reconstructions of this geobody by progressive Thai Studies scholars. These include military campaigns, administrative reforms, and their impact on traditional rulers. We began with a map of present-day Narathiwat (Figure 1) that we return to at the end of Table 2 and in Table 3. We have introduced important Thai administrative terms such as *monthon*, *muang*, and *amphur*. Details of Narathiwat's former Malay Sultans introduced in Table 1, to which we return in Table 4, are motivated by the fragmentary nature of references to traditional Malay rulers in Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat.[20]

DEMOGRAPHY

TABLE 5. The population of Muang Rangae in 1908 (Based on Nai Thong 1908: 794)

	Thai		Chinese		Malay		Totals
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
Bangnara	1216	5%	236	1%	21162	94%	22,614 (37%)
A. Muang	1,185	5%	160	0.6%	22,351	94%	23,696 (39%)
Sungai Padi	1,590	16%	34	0.3%	8,250	84%	9,874 (16%)
Tomo	187	4%	228	4.7%	4,337	91%	4,752 (8%)
Totals	4,178	6.9%	658	1%	56,100	92%	60,936 (100%)

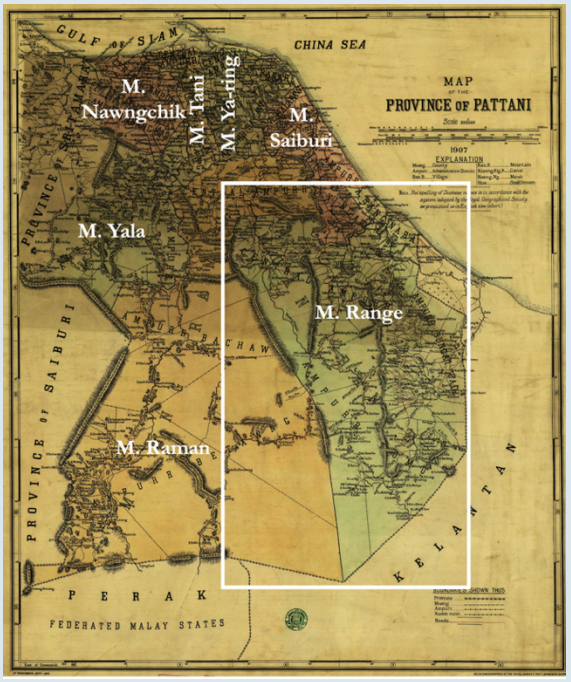


FIGURE 2. Annotated version of the 1907 British Map of the Province of Pattani (*Royal Survey Department 1907*).[21]

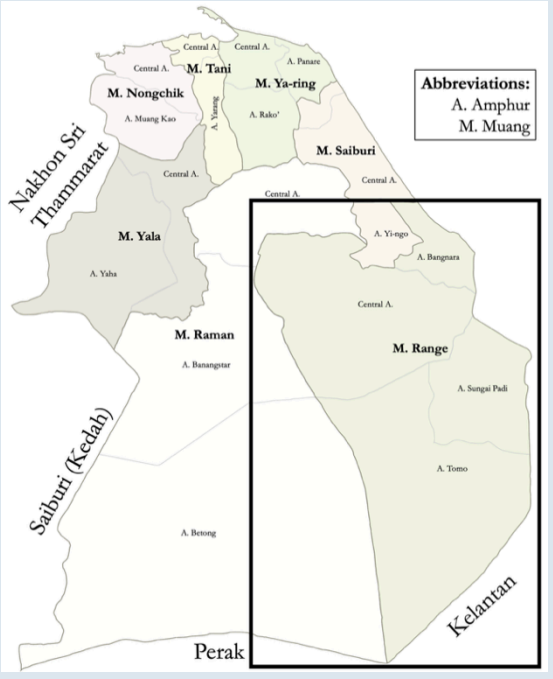


FIGURE 3. Muang (M.) and Amphur (A.) mentioned in 1908 Census of Monthon Patani (prepared by the authors)

The British map (Figure 2) and this portion of the census of Monthon Patani (Figure 3) appeared immediately before the 1909 Anglo-Siamese Treaty. Table 5 represents the most reliable baseline demographic dataset for present-day Narathiwat. The picture is that this part

[20] "Langkat" in these inscriptions is a variant of Legeh (Ligeh), listed by Singh (1996: 238) among the alternate spellings of this province and glossed in his catalog entries as "Langkat i.e. Ligeh" (1996: 244). It is unrelated to the Sumatran sultanate of the same name.

[21] https://www.oldmapsonline.org/map/britishlibrary/4909387

of Patani was overwhelmingly Malay, with Thais representing a minority of between 4 and 16 percent. Small demographic changes followed the Siamese acquisition of a part of Kelantan north of the Kolok River, and the loss of some sparsely populated southern parts of this *muang*, in 1909. It is important to remind readers that at the time, most ethnic Thais living between present-day Narathiwat and Kelantan also spoke Thai.

TABLE 6. Analysis of urban and rural Muslims and Buddhists in Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat (2010)

	Yala			Pattani			Narathiwat			Total
Religion	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	
Muslims	331,747 76.6%	61,184 18%	270,563 82%	513,851 84.4%	77,148 15%	436,693 85%	575,585 85.9%	97,435 17%	478,150 83%	1,421,183 83%
Buddhists	100,778 23.3%	58,296 58%	42,483 42%	94,507 15.5%	27,283 29%	67,223 71%	93,968 14.0%	36,136 38%	57,832 62%	289,253 17%
Total	433,167 25%	119,744 27.6%	313,423 72.4%	609,015 36%	104,617 17.2%	504,397 82.8%	670,002 39%	133,718 20.0%	536,284 80.0%	1,712,184

TABLE 7. Changes in Buddhist and Muslim Population in Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat (1970–2010)[22]

	1970		1990		2000		2010	
	Muslims	Buddhists	Muslims	Buddhists	Muslims	Buddhists	Muslims	Buddhists
Pattani	77.3%	22.4%	78.4%	21.4%	80.7%	19.2%	84.4%	15.5%
Yala	60.2%	38.3%	63.8%	35.9%	68.9%	31%	76.6%	23.3%
Narathiwat	77.9%	21.9%	79.2%	20.5%	82%	17.9%	85.9%	14%

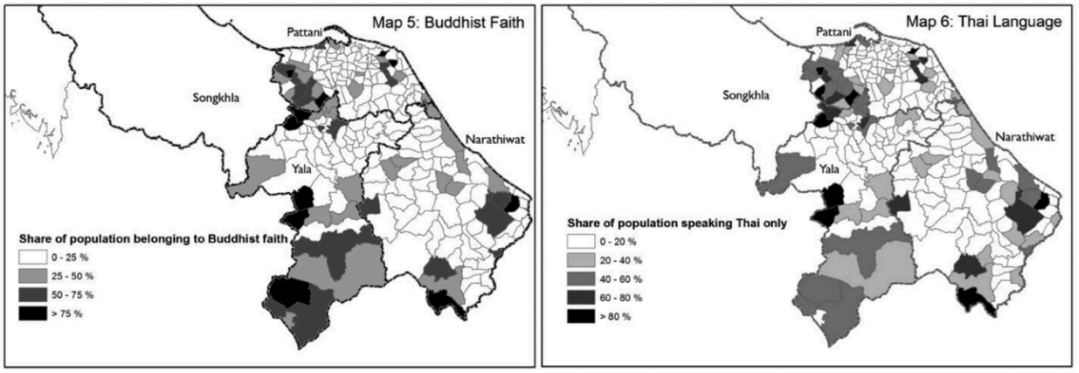


FIGURE 4. Location of Buddhist and Thai-speaking communities in Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat (Source: Engvall & Andersson 2014: 174) based on 2004 data from National Statistics Office

Table 6 quantifies aspects of the ethnoreligious geography of the Malay-majority southern provinces of Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat almost a century after the census of 1908. These figures reveal the provinces with the highest proportion of Muslims (Narathiwat) and Buddhists (Yala). Other insights that might be of interest are differences between these provinces in the proportion of minorities and majorities living in urban centers. Figure 4 complements these figures by mapping the share of Buddhists and of Thai-only speakers at a local level, based on data from 2004. Table 7 documents changes in the local Buddhist

[22] Based on (Chavivun Prachuabmoh 1989: 32; National Statistical Office 2010a: 10, 2010b: 8, 2010c: 7)

population that can be explained by Bangkok's earlier campaign of transmigration, and by the present insurgency that began in 2004.

LANGUAGE USE IN PATTANI, YALA, AND NARATHIWAT (2010)

TABLE 8. Language use in urban and rural households across Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat (2010)

		Location of households					
		Urban & Rural		Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
		Totals	%	Totals	%	Totals	%
Yala[23]	Monolingual Thai-speaking homes	110773	25%	63148	73%	47625	15%
	Bilingual Thai-speaking homes	183374	42%	44642	37%	138733	44%
	Homes speaking only other languages	139020	32%	11954	10%	127065	40%
	Malay speakers	309012	72%	51238	43%	257775	82%
	Total Households in Yala	**433167**		**119744**		**313423**	
Pattani[24]	Monolingual Thai-speaking homes	113919	19%	33124	32%	80795	16%
	Bilingual Thai-speaking homes	231552	38%	42604	41%	188948	37%
	Homes speaking only other languages	263544	43%	28889	28%	234655	47%
	Malay speakers	489391	80%	69907	67%	419484	83%
	Total Households in Pattani	**609015**		**104617**		**504397**	

[23] Adapted from Table 6: Population by usual languages spoken at home, sex and area (National Statistical Office 2010c)

[24] (National Statistical Office 2010b)

Narathiwat[25]	Monolingual Thai-speaking homes	92779	14%	39538	30%	53241	10%
	Bilingual Thai-speaking homes	423681	63%	75204	56%	348477	65%
	Homes speaking only other languages	153542	23%	18977	14%	134566	25%
	Malay speakers	567049	85%	91765	69%	475285	89%
	Total Households in Narathiwat	**670002**		**133718**		**536,284**	

[25] Adapted from Table 6: Population by usual languages spoken at home, sex and area (National Statistical Office 2010a: 67)

REFERENCES

Anonymous. 1901. ประกาศตั้งพระยา พิทักษ์ธรรมสุนทรเป็นพระยาเมืองตาน [Regulations for governing the area of seven provinces]. *ราชกิจจานุเบกษา [Royal Gazette]* 18 (21 December): 714.

Anonymous. 1908. แจ้งความกระทรวงมหาดไทย (เรื่อง ลดอำเภอกระลาพอลงเป็นกิ่งและรวมตำบลต่างๆในท้องที่อำเภอเมือง เมืองสายบุรี ๖ ตำบลจัดตั้งเป็นกิ่งอำเภอจำปากอ) [Notification to the Ministry of Interior (Regarding reducing Krala Pho District into a branch and combining various sub-districts in Mueang Sai Buri District, 6 sub-districts to form Champako Sub-district)]. *ราชกิจจานุเบกษา [Royal Gazette]* 25 (8 August): 571.

Anonymous. 1909. แจ้งความกระทรวงมหาดไทย เรื่อง โอนอำเภอยี่งอ ซึ่งขึ้นเมืองสายบุรี ไปขึ้นจังหวัดบางนราในมณฑลปัตตานี ยกกิ่งอำเภอจำปากอ ตั้งเป็นอำเภอจำปากอขึ้นเมืองสายบุรี [Notification to the Ministry of Interior regarding the transfer of Yi Ngo District which is based in Sai Buri city Go up to Bang Nara Province in Pattani Province. Raise the Champako district branch. Set up as Champako District, up to the city of Sai Buri]. *ราชกิจจานุเบกษา [Royal Gazette]* 26 (4 December): 1950.

Anonymous. 1939. ประกาศสำนักนายกรัฐมนตรี เรื่อง ยกฐานะกิ่งอำเภอรือเสาะ ขึ้นอำเภอระแงะ จังหวัดนราธิวาส ขึ้นเป็นอำเภอขนานนามว่า อำเภอรือเสาะ [Announcement from the Office of the Prime Minister on raising the status of Rueso district branch Go up to Rangae District Narathiwat Province Became a district, dubbed Rueso District]. *ราชกิจจานุเบกษา [Royal Gazette]* 56 (9 October): 2075.

Anonymous. 1993. ประกาศกระทรวงมหาดไทย เรื่อง แบ่งเขตท้องที่อำเภอระแงะ จังหวัดนราธิวาส ตั้งเป็นกิ่งอำเภอเจาะไอร้อง [Announcement of the Ministry of Interior regarding the division of boundaries in Rangae District. Narathiwat Province Set up as a branch of Cho Airong District]. *ราชกิจจานุเบกษา [Royal Gazette]* 110 (8 June): 15.

Bradley, F.R. 2010. The social dynamics of Islamic revivalism in Southeast Asia: The rise of the Patani school, 1785–1909. Unpublished PhD. Diss., Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, USA.

Bradley, F.R. 2012. Siam's conquest of Patani and the end of mandala relations, 1786–1838. In *The Ghosts of the Past in Southern Thailand: Essays on the History and*

Historiography of Patani, edited by P. Jory, 149–160. Singapore: National University of Singapore Press.

Bradley, F.R. 2016. *Forging Islamic Power and Place: The Legacy of Shaykh Da'ud bin 'Abd Allah al-Fatani in Mecca and Southeast Asia*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.

Bradley, F.R. 2021. Women, violence, and gender dynamics during and after the five Patani-Siam wars, 1785–1838. *Itinerario*: 1–19. doi: 10.1017/S0165115321000292.

Chavivun Prachuabmoh. 1989. The role of women in maintaining ethnic identity and boundaries: A case study of Thai-Muslims (the Malay-speaking group) in South Thailand. In *The Muslims of Thailand. Volume 2. Politics of the Malay-Speaking South*, edited by A.D.W. Forbes, 113–150. Bihar: Centre for South East Asian Studies.

Cuhaj, G., Dudley, M., Michael, T., McCue, D., Miller, H. & Sanders, K. 2009. *Standard Catalog of World Coins 1801-1900*. Iola: Krause Publications.

Engvall, A. & Andersson, M. 2014. The dynamics of conflict in southern Thailand. *Asian Economic Papers* 13(3): 169–189.

Loos, T.L. 2006. *Subject Siam: Family, Law, and Colonial Modernity in Thailand*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

นายทอง [Nai Thong]. 1908. ภูมิศาสตร์ มณฑลปัตตานี [Geography of Monthon Pattani]. *วิทยาจารย์ [Withayajarn]* 9(4): 757–791.

National Statistical Office. 2010a. *The 2010 Population and Housing Census: Narathiwat Province*. Bangkok: National Statistical Office (Ministry of Information and Communication Technology).

National Statistical Office. 2010b. *The 2010 Population and Housing Census: Pattani Province*. Bangkok: National Statistical Office (Ministry of Information and Communication Technology).

National Statistical Office. 2010c. *The 2010 Population and Housing Census: Yala Province*. Bangkok: National Statistical Office (Ministry of Information and Communication Technology).

Royal Survey Department. 1907. *Map of the Province of Pattani*. Bangkok: Royal Survey Department.

Singh, S. 1996. *The Encyclopaedia of the Coins of Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei, 1400-1967*. Kuala Lumpur: Malaysia Numismatic Society Publication.

Suparb Pas-Ong. 1990. Trader and smuggler: Who is who? A sociology of market, trade, state and society. Unpublished PhD. Diss., Sociology of Development, University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany.

Tej Bunnag. 1969. The provincial administration of Siam from 1892 to 1915: A study of the creation, the growth, the achievements, and the implications for modern Siam, of the Ministry of the Interior under Prince Damrong Rachanuphap. Unpublished PhD. Diss., St. Antony's College, Oxford University, Oxford, UK.

Tsuneda, M. 2009. Navigating life on the border: Gender, marriage, and identity in Malay Muslim communities in southern Thailand. Unpublished PhD. Diss., University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, USA.

Table 8 represents the most reliable dataset documenting language use across the provinces of Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat. These figures reveal the province with the most (a) monolingual Thai-speaking households (Yala), (b) bilingual households (Narathiwat), (c) households where only languages other than Thai are spoken (Pattani), and (d) Malay speakers (Narathiwat). There are also important differences in language use between urban and rural households.

ETHNIC STUDIES IMPLICATION

What might these datasets contribute to ethnic studies? We wish to highlight four lines of inquiry that they support. Firstly, Table 8 shows that Narathiwat has the highest proportion of bilingual households (63 percent) and the lowest proportion of monolingual Thai-speaking households (14 percent) of the three provinces. In Narathiwat, bilingualism is more common in rural households (65 percent) than in urban households (56 percent). Who in these rural households speaks Thai, in which settings, and with what consequences for the everyday use of Patani Malay? Secondly, Table 7 documents a decline in the Buddhist share of the population in all three provinces between 1970 and 2010, most sharply in Yala (from 38 to 23 percent). Research is needed to establish how much of this decline reflects out-migration, and how much reflects differences in how successive censuses recorded religious affiliation.

Thirdly, Table 6 reveals that Buddhists in Yala are predominantly urban (58 percent) while Buddhists in Narathiwat are predominantly rural (62 percent). Interethnic relations in a rural Buddhist village in Narathiwat are unlikely to resemble those in the provincial capital of Yala, and comparative ethnographic work could establish how these settings differ. Finally, Tables 2 and 3 show that most of Narathiwat's present-day districts were created after 1932, and that Chanae was separated from Ra-ngae as recently as 1983. Religious and kinship networks in rural Narathiwat are older than these administrative boundaries, and how such networks relate to district-level administration remains an open question. Each of these questions requires the kind of long-term ethnographic fieldwork in rural Malay communities that remains rare in Narathiwat.

CONCLUSION

The writing of this short research note was motivated by our desire to encourage more fieldwork-based research in this neglected Thai province bordering Kelantan. In a number of respects the note complements the MITBB Project, which contains a detailed bibliography. Our material will aid anyone without a background in Thai Studies. In addition to assisting those historically contextualizing their studies in this province, we have dealt with demographic details. We have presented a picture of Narathiwat as an overwhelmingly Malay part of the east coast of the Thai-Malay Peninsula. Nevertheless, there have been significant changes in both its ethnolinguistic and ethnoreligious composition since the first reliable census was conducted in 1908, and researchers need to be reminded of these.

Mohamad Idrak Olii (corresponding author)
Institut Kajian Etnik (KITA)
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
43600 UKM Bangi, Selangor
MALAYSIA
E-Mail: omyanamuda@gmail.com

Dr. Christopher M. Joll
Religious Studies Program, School of Social and Cultural Studies
Victoria University of Wellington
NEW ZEALAND
E-Mail: cmjoll@gmail.com

Prof. Datuk. Dr. Shamsul Amri Baharuddin FASc
Institut Kajian Etnik (KITA)
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
43600 UKM Bangi, Selangor
MALAYSIA
E-Mail: abshamsul@gmail.com