

## INTRODUCTION

THE ROYAL ORDERS are arranged in chronological order. A few of the earlier orders that should have been published in Part One, however, were left out for reasons of, what I think, anachronism. Some words, phrases and place names in them do not belong to the date given in them. They are now included in Part Two. Because on second thought, I consider it best to leave the decision to the scholars. When a date is missing where it should be, I supply it in parenthesis after checking the event in the order against any other record available including the chronicles. When it fails, I would simply give it a date of an order before it or after it as the case may be, because a date is essential in an order and it was only through slight that the scribe who had it copied failed to mention it. In the course of collecting these orders, I found quite a number of notes and observations which are not orders but which could be profitably used with the orders. I intend to edit them and put them in an appendix to the last number of these books on the Royal Orders of Burma.

A brief survey of political situation in Burma after the fall of Pagan, as mentioned in some Burmese and Mon inscriptions would be of some interest here. Dala Thagyi or Kyaw Zwa, a prince of the old dynasty was made king at Pagan by the Mongols on 30 May 1289. He lost his throne soon after the Mongols left and he was murdered on 10 May 1299, perhaps through a conspiracy by Athinkhaya, Raja and Thihathu, who were popularly known as the three Shan brothers. They made themselves strong in the Kyaukse area with centre at Myin Zaing. The death of their protegee and the activities of the three brothers brought about another Mongol invasion. They were at Male on 15 January 1301 with a force of 12,000

men. They sieged Myin Zaing on 25 January 1301. To these people from the northern climes, the hot dry weather of central Burma would be most trying. The two enemies very quickly came to an understanding. Taking what they claimed to be tributes, the Mongols withdrew on 6 April 1301. Thihathu, the youngest of the three brothers, became king on 20 October 1309 and in 1312, he made Pinya his capital city. He and his successors tried to restore peace and promote agriculture. To check how much they had been successful in bringing prosperity to the land, kings often made inquests at all villages and towns in their territory and the first inquest was made on 12 March 1359 (Inscriptions of Burma, Portfolio V, Plate 521, line 1). Unfortunately it was in that year that marauding Shans of some considerable force began to move south from Mogaung. They came even stronger in 1362. They ransacked Sagaing and then Pinya in 1364. Thado Minphyia, a great grandson of Thihathu, tried to revive the kingdom by waging incessant wars. He succeeded in uniting central Burma under one control again. He chose Ava, that he built on 26 January 1365, as his capital city. About his wars, one record says :

On 8 June 1365, Satuiw Mañkrī who had a great faith in the Ratanā Suñpā and who did much to promote the Sāsanā, went down stream to attack and conquer Caku. (List of Inscriptions found in Burma, I, List number 632, lines 1 to 5) Caku having been suppressed, Satuiw Mañkrī returned (to Ava). On the way back, a stop was made at Kukhan. A feast was given when one ox, one pig, five fowls and 10 klok of beverage were consumed. (List 630a/18-21)

Thado Min Hpya did not live long. He reigned for three years and died young. Min Gyi Zwa Saw Ke, his brother-in-law succeeded him on 3 September 1367. The political situation in the kingdom of Ava had greatly improved in the long reign of this king. It is noticeable by the fact that the king ordered in 1373 a convention of learned monks

to be held in his city and a religious examination was also to be conducted during that convention. (List 698a/24-6). Prosperity at Ava was mentioned in a record of 7 February 1375 as :

The Sāsanā had prospered far exceedingly than it had prospered before. Both at day and night, the people were obsessed with the desire to do dāna and to observe sīla. Buddhist monks, Brahmins and all men and women were so pleased with their lot as the king was able to bestow peace on them by conquering all Burma. The city of Ava was like Tavatimsa. (List 182/1-10)

Although the above statement says that the king had conquered all Burma, we know that Ava had, early in the 15th century, control only over the following fifty three towns.

Ah Myint  
Badon  
Bagyi Hse Daik  
Choon Daung  
Hlaing Det  
Hti Lin  
Kale  
Kani  
Kyauk Ba Daung  
Laung Shay  
Lei Gine  
Mek Kha Ya  
Min Don  
Min Dut  
Mya Daung  
Myay De  
Myay Du  
Myin Zaing  
Nat Mauk  
Nga Singu  
Nga Ya Nai  
Nyaung Yan  
Pagan  
Pakhan Gyi  
Pakhan Nge  
Pa Hta Na Go  
Pauk Myine  
Pinle  
Pintale  
Pyi  
Pyinzi  
Sagaing  
Sagu  
Salin

Singu  
 Si Poke Taya  
 Tabayin  
 Tagaung  
 Toloke  
 Taung Byone  
 Taung Dwin  
 Thagaya  
 Tharrawaddy  
 Thayet  
 Toungoo  
 Wadi  
 Wa Yin Doke  
 Yamethin  
 Yay Hlwe Nge Khayaing  
 Yaw  
 Ye Hlay Hse Zin  
 Yenangyaung  
 Yindaw  
 Ywatha  
 (Hmannan, I 1967, pp.405,442 & 451)

Old Mon inscriptions have very little information on lower Burma conditions after the fall of Pagan. In chronological order, all the information that we could get from them is as follows :

- |              |      |  |
|--------------|------|--|
|              | 1436 | Banya Yan (Rāmarājadhīrāj, 1426-46) made some repairs at the Shwedagon which was destroyed by an earthquake. ( <u>Mon Inscriptions</u> , 1965,II,p.80) |
| 10 October   | 1442 | The relic chamber of Hta Lu pagoda at Kyaiklat built by a rich man called Thiwaka is closed. ( <u>MI</u> ,II,p.59)                                     |
| 25 September | 1455 | Queen Shin Saw Bu (Banya Htaw 1453-72) dedicated land at the Kyaik Ma Yaw pagoda that she built. ( <u>MI</u> ,II,p.60)                                 |
|              | 1457 | Queen Shin Saw Bu left the affairs of state with her son-in-law Damazedi. ( <u>MI</u> ,II,p.61)  |
|              | 1458 | Damazedi decided to do a religious reformation in lower Burma called Rāmaññadesa ( <u>Kalyaṇī Inscription</u> , edited by LPW,1958,p.59)               |
|              | 1461 | Defenses of Hanthawaddy made stronger. ( <u>MI</u> ,II,p.62)   |
| 7 April      | 1462 | Mahārāmavihāra monastery founded by Damazedi finished ( <u>MI</u> ,II,p.62)  |
|              | 1469 | Shin Saw Bu and Damazedi together had repaired seven ruined pagodas. ( <u>MI</u> ,II,p.63)   |

- 2 January 1470 Sharing the merit ceremony after having repaired the seven ruined pagodas. (MI,II,pp.64-5)
- 1472 Damazedi assumed kingship with the regnal title of Rāmadhipati and reigned until he died in 1492.
- 1475 Rāmadipati called a religious council of twenty two senior monks headed by Moggallāna and contemplated that a religious reformation should begin with a mission to Śrīlaṅkā and the consecration of ordination halls called Sīma. (K,pp.66 and 69)
- 11 January 1476 Rāmadhipati made preparations to build the Kyaik Poon pagoda. (MI,II,p.66)
- 21 January 1476 As part of the programme for religious reformation, Senior Moggallāna with ten monks left Burma from the Yoga river for Śrīlaṅkā. (K,72)
- 22 January 1476 As part of the programme for religious reformation, Senior Sīvali and party left Burma from the mouth of Yoga river for Śrīlaṅkā. (K,p.72)
- 16 February 1476 Sīvali at Colombo. (K.p.72)
- 23 February 1476 Sīvali visited Anurādhā. (K,p.72)
- 3 March 1476 Moggallāna and party at Vallira after great misery in a storm; because of a rebellion they could not proceed immediately to Colombo. (K.p.73)
- 6 March 1476 Constructions at the Kyaik Poon pagoda begun. (MI,II,p.66)
- 7 April 1476 Moggallāna and party left Vallira. (K.p.73)
- 13 April 1476 Moggallāna and party at Jayavata. (K.p.73)
- 6 July 1476 Moggallāna and party joined with Sīvali party and visited the Tooth Relic chamber. (K.p.73)
- 16 July 1476 All monks from Rāmaññadesa had to leave the monkhood first to be ordained the Śrīlaṅkā way as monks of the Buddhist Order; five most senior among them were ordained. (K.p.74)
- 17 July 1476 Another ten were ordained. (K.p.75)
- 18 July 1476 Another seven were ordained. (K.p.75)
- 19 July 1476 Twenty two disciples of twenty two seniors were ordained. (K.p.75)
- 3 September 1476 Moggallāna and party entered the Yoga river in Burma and stopped at Dagon. (K.p.77)
- 25 September 1476 Rāmadhipati left Hanthawaddy for Dagon; the big bell made by his order for the Shwedagon was ready. (K.p.80)
- 2 October 1476 Ceremony of hanging the king's bell at the Shwedagon; it weighed 3,000 viss. (K.pp.77&80)
- 3 October 1476 Rāmadhipati offered a feast to all monks at Dagon. (K.p.80)
- 6 October 1476 Rāmadhipati left Dagon. (K.p.80)

- 10 October 1476 Rāmadhipati arrived back at Hanthawaddy. (K.p.80)
- 12 October 1476 Monks who had recently visited Śrīlaṅkā arrived back at Hanthawaddy. (K.p.80)
- 22 November 1476 Rāmadhipati and monks looked for a suitable site to build an ordination hall and all agreed to use the plot close to the betel garden of minister Narasūra. (K.p.84)
- 23 November 1476 New ordination hall consecrated and named Kalyaṇī Sīma. (K.pp.84,94 & 98)
- 24 November 1476 With Suvannasobhana Mahāthera as Upajjhāya, ordination services begun; it took three years to have 800 seniors and 14,265 juniors ordained (K.pp.88 & 92); and the whole programme of reformation was declared over only after twelve years.
- 27 November 1476 More Sīma were consecrated. (K.p.95)
- 30 November 1476 Rāmadhipati gave a feast to 245 monks and suggested some special points to consider before a candidate is accepted for ordination in future. (K.p.89)
- 15 April 1477 Sīvali and party, after suffering much hardship in a storm, reached Nagaraṭṭa in south India; the party broke up into several groups to take separate ships to Burma. (K.p.79)
- 24 April 1477 Culabhayatissa (one of former Sīvali group) reached Negrals. (K.p.79)
- 8 May 1477 Three more reached Negrals. (K.p.79)
- 12 May 1477 Those three reached Bassein. (K.p.79)
- 15 May 1477 Culabhayatissa at Bassein (K.p.79)
- 22 June 1477 All four got back to Hanthawaddy. (K.p.79)
- 23 August 1477 Kalyaṇī Cetiya built; Kalyaṇī Bodhi tree planted (K.p.99)
- 8 July 1479 Princess Talamevandavati (daughter of Rāmadhipati) given the duty to build the Bhumicankamana Cetiya (K.p.73); Prince Mahārājadeva (son of Rāmadhipati) assigned to make replicas in exact scales and distances apart, of Buddhist monuments at Budh Gaya (K.p.71)
- 15 September 1479 Māṅgala and five shipwrecked monks left Komala for Burma (K.p.79)
- 15 October 1479 Māṅgala and five reached Negrals (K.p.79)
- 28 October 1479 Māṅgala and five reached Hanthawaddy (K.p.80)
- 24 February 1480 Ordination of 600 at the king's expense begun at the Kalyaṇī Sīma begun (K.pp.102-4)
- 28 February 1480 Ordination of 600 over (K.p.104)
- 29 February 1480 Rāmadhipati gave a feast to new monks. (K.p.104)
- 1485 Min Gyi Nyo became an independent ruler at

- Toungoo with the regnal title of  
Mahāsirījeyasūra.
- 1492 Banya Yan became king at Hanthawaddy.
- 7 April 1501 King Min Gaung II of Ava died.
- 10 April 1501 King Narapati II ascended the throne at  
Ava; Shan marauders moved south
- 1502 Prome rebelled and took territory up to  
Magwe; Shans of Mohnyin took the northern  
territories of Ava down to Myay Du and  
Nge Ya Nai.
- 1509 Narapati II built a new palace and came  
to be known as Shwe Nan Kyawt Shin.
- 1517 More Shan disturbances
- 1523 Shans came again and reached an agreement  
with Prome to destroy the power of Ava  
completely.
- 1524 Battle of Taung Bi Lu; Ava king defeated  
and abandoned Ava
- 1526 Thu Shin Dagah Yoot Pi became king at  
Hanthawaddy.
- 13 March 1527 Shwe Nan Kyawt Shin died of gun shot in  
combat; Tho Han Bwa took Ava
- 1530 Mahāsirījeyasūra of Toungoo died; Tabin  
Shwe Hti became king
- 1538 Tabin Shwe Hti captured Hanthawaddy; Thu  
Shin Dagah Yoot Pi fled to Prome and died  
on the way
- 1539 Tho Han Bwa murdered 1,300 monks at Ava
- 1542 Tho Han Bwa assassinated
- 1 May 1550 Tabin Shwe Hti assassinated
- 11 January 1551 Bayin Naung conquered Toungoo (Mon  
Inscriptions, edited by Chit Thein, 1965,  
Part II, p.106)
- 30 August 1551 Bayin Naung conquered Prome (MI, II, p.106)
- 12 March 1552 Bayin Naung conquered Hanthawaddy (MI, II, p.106)
- 12 January 1554 Bayin Naung's coronation; took the regnal  
title of Siripara mahādhammarājādhirāja;  
popularly called Hsinbyushin (MI, II, p.106)
- 22 January 1555 Hsinbyushin conquered Ava (MI, II, p.106)
- 9 November 1556 Hsinbyushin marched north against Shans  
(MI, II, p.107)
- 8 January 1557 Hsinbyushin left Ava (MI, II, p.107)
- 10 January 1557 Hsinbyushin conquered Mong Mit, Hsipaw  
and the ruby land (MI, II, p.107)
- 8 February 1557 Hsinbyushin built a pagoda on the n.w. of  
Mong Mit to commemorate the conversion of  
Shans to Buddhism (MI, II, p.107)
- 10 February 1557 Hsinbyushin built a pagoda at Hsipaw; a  
grandson of Mong Mit Saopha was made  
Saopha at Mong Mit; Prince Hsum Hsai was  
made Saopha at Hsipaw (MI, II, p.107)
- 17 February 1557 Hsinbyushin left Mong Mit (MI, II, p.107)

20 February	1557 Hsinbyushin reached Hti Gyint by a pontoon bridge across the Irawaddy ( <u>MI,II,p.107</u> )
28 February	1557 Hsinbyushin left Htigyint ( <u>MI,II,p.107</u> )
6 March	1557 Hsinbyushin conquered Mohnyin ( <u>MI,II,p.108</u> )
26 March	1557 Hsinbyushin conquered Magaung ( <u>MI,II,p.108</u> )
2 April	1557 Hsinbyushin forbade the slaughter of slaves at a chief's burial ( <u>MI,II,p.108</u> )
9 April	1557 Hsinbyushin left Mogaung ( <u>MI,II,p.108</u> )
23 May	1557 Casting the big bell of Hsinbyushin for the Nyaung U Shwezigon ( <u>MI,II,p.108</u> )
10 October	1581 Hsinbyushin died ( <u>Hmannan,III 1967,p.61</u> )

Under Hsinbyushin (1554-81) the Burmese empire had grown quite extensive.

(Hmannan, III 1967,p.62) It included :

Annam  
 Bassein  
 Bhamo  
 Chiangmai  
 Dvaravati  
 Hota  
 Hsenwi  
 Hsipaw  
 Kaing Mah  
 Kale  
 Kathe (Manipur)  
 Keng Hsi  
 Keng Hung  
 Kengtung  
 Ketumati (Toungoo)  
 Laisa  
 Lawk Sawk  
 Maing San  
 Makhaya  
 Mang Pat  
 Martaban  
 Mogaung  
 Mohnyin  
 Mong Kung  
 Mong Mañ  
 Mong Mit  
 Mong Nai  
 Mong Nung  
 Mong Wun  
 Mong Yang  
 Myak Hna Me (Chin)  
 Myin Zaing  
 Nawng Wawn  
 Ohn Baung (Old Hsipaw)  
 Pagan  
 Pinya



Pisalok  
Sanda  
Sigwin  
Sukot'ai  
Tannessarim  
Taungdwin  
Tavoy  
Tharrawaddy  
Thayaykhittaya  
Viencheng  
Yadanapura (Ava)  
Yamethin  
Yawnghe

This extensive empire did not last long. Under the next king (Ngazu Dayakah 1581-99 popularly known as Nandabayin) all of them were lost. (Hmannan, III 1967, p.108) Hanthawaddy fell on 9 December 1599 and Ngazu Dayaka was assassinated on 20 October 1600. (Hmannan, III, p.106) In about the middle of the 17th century, sometime before the fall of Ava on 31 March 1752 (Hmannan, III, p.392) , a list of towns under Ava was made and kept at the Royal Archives. It is as follows:

Amyint  
Ava  
Badon  
Bayanathi  
Belwin  
Byama Myo Thit  
Guhtoot  
Hintha  
Hlaingdet  
Htauksha  
Htikyin  
In Ma  
In Ma  
In Shay  
Kani  
Ka Nyin Myaung  
Khan Daw  
Khet Thin  
Kin Dah  
Kin Ton Pei  
Kukhan Gyi  
Kyauk Myaung  
Kyauk Ye  
Kyan Nhyat

Kyun Zone  
Kwan Tha Ya  
Le Dwin Wun Gyin  
Le Gine  
Madaya  
Magwe  
Magyi  
Ma Hpe  
Makhaya  
Male  
Malai  
Ma Loon  
Mindon  
Moksobo  
Mon  
Mya Daung  
Mya Wadi  
Myaung  
Myaung Gaung  
Myaung Hla  
Mye De  
Mye Du  
Myin Gon Daing  
Myin Goon  
Myin Mu  
Myin Zaing  
Myit Tha  
Myit Twin  
Myo Hla  
Myo Taung  
Myo Thit  
Myo Thit Ga Bine  
Nga Mya  
Nga Nwe Gon  
Nga Ya Nai  
Nga Zoon  
Nyaung Ok  
Nyaung Yan  
Nyaung Yin  
Nyaung Woon  
Pa Hta Na Go  
Pagan  
Pa Nan  
Pan Dain  
Pandaung  
Pan Htan  
Pan Nga Myin  
Pauk Myine  
Paung De  
Paung Dwe  
Pe Daung, Tagaung  
Pe Hkwe

Pet Pine  
Phaung Lin  
Phyin Ta  
Pinle  
Pintale  
Pinya  
Pu Tet  
Pya Gaung  
Pyaung Bya  
Pyaw  
Pyi, Boot Le, Nga Lwe Thi, Nyaung Bin Zeik, Shwe Daung,  
    Sit Tu Yin, Ta Le Zi  
Pyinmana  
Pyinza  
Pyinzi  
Pyintha  
Sagaing Taung Thin  
Sagu  
Sagyin  
Salin, Saw, Laung Shay  
San Pah Na Go  
Sa Yan  
Sekka Pu  
Shwe Daung Kyee Thei  
Shwe Myo  
Shwe Nan Daw  
Sin Chay O  
Sin Gaung  
Singu  
Sitha  
Si Toke Taya  
Sone  
Soon Yei  
Tabayin  
Tabyettha  
Tagaung  
Ta Gyin  
Taing Dah  
Talei Zi  
Taloke  
Ta Mah Kyat  
Ta Myo  
Ta Ohn / north  
Ta Ohn / south  
Ta Shauk  
Taung Bi Lu  
Taung Byone Gyi  
Taungdwin  
Taungdwingyi  
Taung Gwin  
Taung Pain

Taung Ywa  
 Taung Zin  
 Te Daw  
 Thagaya  
 Tha Min Gyan  
 Than Sha  
 Thauk Sha  
 Tharrawaddy  
 Thawutthi  
 Thayet  
 Thet Kei Gyin  
 Thet Kyah  
 Thet Nge  
 Toungoo  
 U Min Koe  
 Wadi  
 Wa Yin Doke  
 Wetmasoot  
 Wet Yei  
 Yan Aung  
 Ya Main  
 Yamethin, Pet Pine, Pya Gaung, Ta Myin San, Taung Nyo  
 Ya Mon  
 Yan Man  
 Yay Man  
 Yay Nyo  
 Yay Tha  
 Ye Hlay  
 Yenangyaung  
 Yenatha  
 Yindaw  
 Ywa Tha  
 (Zabu Kun Gya, unpublished MS, folio 40-6; Zadadawbon Yazawin,  
 1960, pp.95-9; see also ROB 31 May 1679 for comparison.)

This list gives the area over which the king of Ava had his control. In  
 another words, it was in all these places where the Royal Orders of  
 Burma would be respected. Please note that the names on the east, west  
 and north of modern Burma are missing in this list.