

CHRONOLOGY 1782-1819

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| 11 | February | 1782 | Prince Badon seized the throne |
| 14 | February | 1782 | Ex-King Singu executed |
| 17 | February | 1782 | Rewards given to those who had distinguished themselves in restoring peace and order after recent disturbances |
| 23 | February | 1782 | Prince Sitha and Maha Thiha Thuya executed |
| 16 | March | 1782 | Ain Daw Ya pagoda - monument built to mark the site where the King had once lived before ascending the throne, built in Sagaing |
| 15 | April | 1782 | Fighting forces reorganized |
| (9) | June | 1782 | Religious Examinations started; fiefs given to princes and princesses |
| 25 | June | 1782 | Insignias of rank given to princes |
| 14 | August | 1782 | Bride from Mong Nawng |
| 15 | August | 1782 | Boat races |
| 4 | October | 1782 | Min Ye Myat Hpone and Gamani attempted to seize palace; they were executed; rewards given to those who rounded up the conspirators |
| 8 | October | 1782 | Alms given to monks at the palace for seven days; the King gave each of 5,000 monks in the city a set of robes |
| 10 | October | 1782 | Hti Baung Ga chosen as site of new city |
| 21 | October | 1782 | Work begun at the new city site |
| 29 | December | 1782 | Plan of the new city approved by the King |
| 9 | January | 1783 | Constructions begun simultaneously at seven places in new city, viz. 1/City, 2/Moat, 3/Palace, 4/City Wall, 5/Cave Temple, 6/Monastery and Library, and |

7/Royal Lake; Eight Thrones (No.1 in duplicates, so altogether Nine Thrones) were made; Twelve Gates (three on each side of the Four City Walls) were constructed.

12	February	1783	Hluttaw, Clock Tower, Tooth Relics Tower were built
5	May	1783	Constructions at the palace completed
12	May	1783	Pitaka moved to new library building; the King moved from Ava to new city called Amarapura
17	May	1783	Coronation
23	May	1783	U Gin Tha Hpwin - Ceremony of Opening the Throne Room for the First Time, held; the King assumed the Regnal Title of Sīripavaratīloka paṇḍitamahādhammarāja
26	May	1783	Ceremony of Opening Hluttaw
27	May	1783	Ceremony of Opening Byedike
1	June	1783	Ceremony of Opening City
10	June	1783	Fighting forces reorganized
18	September	1783	Boat races
11	October	1783	Lamps festival; Lent's End Kowtow to the King
14	October	1783	Lent's End Kowtow to Crown Prince
15	October	1783	Lent's End Kowtow in West Palace
1	December	1783	Order to reinstitute in the whole kingdom the smallest administrative unit called Daing comprising 25 households; Order to construct simultaneously one Shwe Gu - Golden Cave-Temple in every town in the kingdom; a total of 230 Shwe Gus were built
28	December	1783	Horse tournaments
18	January	1784	More insignias of rank bestowed on Crown Prince
5	February	1784	Heating provided in temples because of cold weather

5	April	1784	New Year Day; Order that on the fifth of each month an announcement was to be made by beating of gongs within and without the city that people should live according to five Garudhammas
28	May	1784	Thwe Thauks (each group having fifty men) reorganized; Religious Examinations held at Thudama Zayat
2	June	1784	Another Coronation (Muddha Bhiseka)
2	July	1784	Lent's Beginning Kowtow
16	October	1784	Order to march against Arakan
2	January	1785	Mrok U, Capital of Arakan fell; its king escaped
4	January	1785	Arrangements made to move Mahamuni image to Amarapura
20	January	1785	Ex-King Mahāsamata of Arakan captured
25	February	1785	The King assumed a popular title - Sin Byu Mya Shin
23	May	1785	Royal Ploughing Ceremony
4	July	1785	Campaign against Thai begun; troops marched from Mergui
19	July	1785	Prince Pindale executed
18	September	1785	Troops against Thai left Tavoy
25	September	1785	Some troops against Thai marched via Chiengmai
8	October	1785	Some troops against Thai marched via Martaban
11	November	1785	The King left Amarapura to join the Campaign against Thailand
20	December	1785	The King arrived at Martaban
19	January	1786	Min Gyi Min Gaung Kyaw executed
6	February	1786	The King returned from his unsuccessful expedition against Thailand
7	September	1786	Another Thai invasion launched; but repulsed soon
3	April	1787	Chinese Envoys arrived at Hesnwi

26	May	1787	Chinese Envoys arrived at Amarapura
3	June	1787	The King granted audience to Chinese Envoys
10	June	1787	Reply to China written
29	August	1787	Troops sent against Chiengmai; but repulsed soon
25	May	1788	Aung Pin Le dam constructed; model plots of Mia Pe - King's Land Measure, and Bagadi Pe - Ordinary Land Measure made;(one Bagadi Pe is approximately 1.75 acres and the plots are now located on the east of Shan Zu railway station on the south of Mandalay, quite close to Mahamuni)
6	July	1788	To stop the draught, Nga Yan Min Paritta was recited in a pavilion in front of Hluttaw
18	September	1788	Built a special pavilion at Sin Kyone - Elephant Inclosure, for the King
8	November	1788	Sin Kyone special pavilion used
16	January	1789	Pyi Gyi Mun barge constructed; (it was completed on 12 August 1789)
13	March	1789	Maung Ma Gan constructed; (the name was later changed to Nanda Kan
2	May	1789	Images from China arrived
29	October	1789	Shin Varakalante arrived from Śrīlaṅkā
4	September	1790	Made a gold forehead band for Maha Muni image
9	October	1790	City moats reconstructed
18	October	1790	Three brides from China arrived
20	October	1790	The King granted audience to Chinese Envoys
31	October	1790	Chinese Envoys returned
21	November	1790	The King went to Min Ywa to supervise the constructions of Pahto Daw Gyi himself

14	January	1791	Min Gun Pahto Daw Gyi foundation laid; Min Ywa renamed Min Gun
4	March	1792	Troops sent to take back Tavoy from the Thais
25	May	1792	More troops sent to Tavoy
28	May	1792	Crown Prince led the troops to Tavoy
22	October	1792	Envoys sent to China
28	December	1792	Tavoy taken; Thais withdrew from Mergui
4	January	1793	Triumphant troops left Tennasserim coast
24	June	1793	All pagodas and monastery inscriptions in bad condition were copied on new stones
20	January	1794	Two enormously big lion-like figures were made of bricks at Min Gun
3	March	1794	Envoys to China came back
29	October	1794	Received relics of the Buddha from Rajagrha
14	August	1795	Received gifts from China; received gifts from Calcutta
30	November	1795	Irrigation system of Madaya improved
22	March	1796	The King went to Meiktila to repair the dam of Meiktila Lake; Chinese Envoys arrived
23	July	1796	The King left Meiktila
3	September	1796	Received a carriage of eight horses from the King of Britain
12	March	1797	Received cannons from India
5	July	1797	Bride from Vesali
6	July	1797	Vesali bride formally accepted
13	November	1797	Troops sent against Chiengmai
4	March	1798	Bride from Ngwe Daung
31	March	1798	Thai Crown Prince won a battle against Burmese

14	June	1798	Bride from Mong Sit
20	December	1798	The King made a grand tour; old pagodas repaired; three brides from Vesali
5	June	1800	Six samanera from Śrīlaṅkā arrived
29	November	1800	Six samanera of Śrīlaṅkā ordained as Buddhist monks
29	January	1801	100,000 baskets of paddy given free to people
14	October	1802	Gifts from Bengal received
5	April	1803	Casting an iron image of the Buddha (Canda Muni)
12	March	1806	Bodhi sapplings from Śrīlaṅkā arrived
11	April	1806	Bride from Mong Tung
29	January	1807	Gifts from Thai received
12	February	1807	Shwe Daung Thagathu and Shwe Daung Thiri Sithu sent to India to collect religious and non-religious works
24	February	1807	Chief Queen died
10	April	1807	Bride from Manipura
25	April	1807	Another bride from Manipura
8	May	1807	Return gifts sent to Manipura
3	July	1807	Relics from Śrīlaṅkā arrived
23	February	1808	Various religious and non-religious works arrived from India
29	April	1808	Casting the Big Min Gun Bell that weighs 55,555 viss/ 202,775.75 lbs/ 91,977.518 kg
12	October	1808	Another mission to India to collect more religious and non-religious works
29	March	1809	Crown Prince (born on 15 June 1762) died; he had had the wall paintings of Pagan Ananda whitewashed in an enthusiasm to make it looks new
6	April	1809	Prince Sagaing made Crown Prince

1	October	1809	Gifts from Śrīlaṅkā received
13	March	1810	A great fire in Amarapura that also destroyed the palace
18	March	1810	India mission returned
13	September	1810	Another mission sent to India
6	April	1811	Cuḷarāja of Manipura came to Amarapura
12	June	1811	Min Gun bell fixed on a rail to keep it hanging
(16)	October	1811	New palace constructions begun
10	December	1811	Two merchants were given the Flag of Sun and Moon as a symbol that they had the Royal Charter to trade tax-free
17	January	1812	A series of severe earthquakes
22	June	1812	Statue of Kapila the Hermit installed in the precincts of Shwe Ok pagoda
29	July	1812	Works on astrology and medicine from Śrīlaṅkā received; another two merchants were given the Flag of Sun and Moon
29	May	1813	Bride from Mong Mao
20	October	1813	Another mission to India to collect more religious and non-religious works
30	January	1814	Another mission to India
15	February	1814	Troops sent against Manipura; Mahārāja escaped; Cuḷarāja made ruler
27	April	1814	Pontoon bridges across the river - one from Ma De another from Su Hka; more religious and non-religious works received from India; bride from Beneres
5	November	1814	Bride from Mong Mao

16	February	1815	Mission to India returned
4	September	1815	Brides from Mong Pei and Mong Tei
29	September	1819	Canda Muni image moved to Ava
9	May	1815	Coronation (Sakalabhiseka)
10	May	1815	New palace occupied
24	July	1816	Bride from Vesali
(21)	September	1816	Envoy from Vesali
23	November	1816	Troops sent to Vesali; Canda Ganda Shein put on throne as Burmese nominee
4	September	1817	India mission returned
29	November	1818	Troops sent to Manipura; successful expedition; triumphant soldiers brought back 40 works on religion, etc. from Manipura
19	December	1818	Burma nominee lost his throne in Manipura
22	February	1819	The King went to Thihadaw
21	April	1819	The King went to Shwebo
3	May	1819	The King returned to Amarapura
5	June	1819	King Badon (born on 11 March 1745) died
7	June	1819	Remains of King Badon cremated; Prince Sagaing became king