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<tr>
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Kyoto University
CHRONOLOGY 1853-1865

10 December 1852 Prince (already called King) Mindon rebelled
20 December 1852 English proclaimed that the Province of Pegu in lower Burma was annexed to the British Indian Empire
22 December 1852 Rebel prince in Yadana Theinga
25 December 1852 King’s troops marched against rebels from Alon
26 December 1852 Rebels marched south from Singu on the east bank of the Irrawaddy
30 December 1852 Rebels marched south from Alon on the east bank of the Chindwin
4 January 1853 Rebels at Sagaing, the king wanted to talk peace
5 January 1853 Rebel prince assumed that he was already king to negotiate peace with the English who were in Prome
10 January 1853 Rebels surrounded Amarapura
17 February 1853 Amarapura fell; King Pagan abdicated in favour of the rebel prince
26 March 1853 King Mindon married King Pagan’s sister and made her his chief queen
6 April 1853 Envoys sent to the English in Prome; U: Neyya made the Supreme Leader of the Extension and Propagation of the Buddha’s Religion
27 April 1853 Thais came to attack Kengtung
2 May 1853 Troops sent to Mongnai; envoys from China arrived
14 June 1853 Religious examinations began
16 June 1853 Royal ploughing ceremony
11 July 1853 Prince Kanaung made Crown Prince
31 July 1853 The Sirinanda and Jeyyananda reservoirs repaired
7 August 1853 Dorgoni arrived
23 August 1853 Dorgoni granted the Royal Audience
26 August 1853 Princes given titles and towns in fief
28 August 1853 Princesses given titles and towns in fief
26 September 1853 The Mahananda, Yin Ma, Gyo Gya, Sin Gut, Gadu and Palaing reservoirs repaired
9 October 1853 Copying the Pitaka started; a rebellion at Taung Byon Gyi
1 November 1853 Sixty five Buddha images were made from Yadana Theinkha old palace posts
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 November</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>King moved from Yadana Theinga to Amarapura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 September</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>A general meeting of monks and men held at the Masoyain monastery decided unanimously against building a new capital other than Amarapura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 September</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>A petition was drawn to continue Amarapura as capital city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Standardization of weights and measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 February</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>New ministers appointed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 March</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Envoys of China returned by another route because the route by which they came was closed by the Panthay rebellion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 April</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Cases long left undecided were decided by the king</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 April</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>English envoys arrived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 May</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Crown Prince, princes and ministers were given insignias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 June</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Troops sent against Thais who came to attack Kenghung and Kengtung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 June</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Offerings laid before the images of former kings; ceremony of opening the throne room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 June</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Titles given to learned monks, Royal Order that anyone lucky to unearth treasures could take them all without giving the king's share out of them as before; list of men in religious service and another one in king's service were made and sent to Hluttaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 July</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Leaders of gun groups given rewards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 August</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>The Tamote Hso reservoir repaired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 September</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung Yaza sent as Ambassador to British India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 November</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Grant and company granted the Royal Audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 January</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>The Mu river conservancy begun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 February</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Ambassador to India returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 April</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>American missionaries Kincade and Dawson came to present history and arithmetic books written in Burmese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 June</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Dorgoni came back from France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 July</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Titles given to learned monks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 August</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Crew and McQuin granted the Royal Audience, English envoys led by Sir Arthur Purvis Phayre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17 September 1855 English envoys granted the Royal Audience
8 October 1855 Phayre was given works on Burmese history
21 October 1855 English envoys returned
23 January 1856 Gifts sent to Thai Religious Supreme Leader
6 February 1856 Chinese envoys arrived
26 February 1856 Dorgoni came again
3 March 1856 Great fire destroyed 2,000 houses in capital
23 April 1856 Englishmen in the king's service, viz. Adam, Leigh, Mitchell, Owen, Presley and Willard were given rewards
1 September 1856 Gifts received from Nirza Ali, Ibrahim and Mottla
22 November 1856 The Meithhila lake repaired
13 January 1857 A Royal Order was passed to build a new capital which came to be known as Mandalay
28 January 1857 Map showing the boundary limits of the Gold Chain Reserved Area of Capital submitted; the limits were approved
31 January 1857 The Paritta recited at the site of new capital
1 February 1857 Jungal cleared at the site
2 February 1857 The Aung Pinle and Nanda reservoirs that bounded the site were repaired
13 February 1857 City plan, palace plan, fortification plan, etc. were marked and pegged
14 March 1857 A temporary palace built near palace site
7 May 1857 New arsenal built
14 May 1857 Coronation; decision to enforce the Sassameda (Tithe) strictly
2 July 1857 King moved to temporary palace
24 July 1857 Constructed a stockade around palace site
August 1857 Khemaratthamahavamsaraja succeeded his father as Kengtung Sawbwa; new capital area divided into residential and commercial quarters
28 August 1857 Building Hluttaw
4 September 1857 Building Tooth Relic Tower and Clock Tower
17 September 1857 Building Religious Leader's Residence on the east of palace
13 November 1857 Senior monks brought the Buddha images and moved to their respective monastery sites in
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 December</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td>Palace foundation stone laid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 January</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Gold statuettes of Royal Ancestors moved from Amarapura to new palace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 January</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Making marble images of guardian spirits began</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Envoys sent to Thai Religious Leader came back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Envoys from USA arrived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 March</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Guardian Spirits invoked to occupy the images made for them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 April</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Paritta incised on gold plates and fixed the plates on palace gates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 April</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Finials fixed on various towers of new palace complex; foundation stones laid for high palace, flower platform, red gate and palace city wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 April</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Magic squares incised on copper plates and buried with foundation stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 May</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Nine thrones put in their respective places of palace and Hluttaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 May</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Temporary monastery of Candima [king’s tutor] in the northeast of city finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 June</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>White umbrellas made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 July</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>New palace was named Mya Nan San Gyaw and palace enclosure Lay Gyun Aung Myay; ceremonial “palace taking” done; courtiers above eighty were given presents; Tooth Relic Tower and Clock Tower finished; new drums used to announce time; oath of allegiance administered again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 April</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>Royal Order to build Mandalay outer city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 May</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>Foundation laid for Mandalay outer city wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 May</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>Preparations made for laying simultaneously the foundation stones at the seven monuments of city (wall, moat, [Lokamarajin] pagoda, ordination hall, [Atula] monastery, library and [Sudhamma] hall of good law; pots of oil (each containing 120 viss) buried at four corners of city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 May</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>Foundation stones laid at Seven Monuments; put name plates of twelve city gates; starting from the east there were three on each side and their names in the clockwise were Lun Ke, U Hteik, Thaung Hnyut, Kyun Lon Yu, Kyaw Mo, Yan Nei, Kyay Mon, Si Shin, Htin Sha, Si Tha, Lay Thein and</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<td>October 1859</td>
<td>Dorgoni was given the title of Nay Myo Thiri Zayya Nawyatha</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 October 1859</td>
<td>Copying of the Pitaka on stone slabs began</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 November 1859</td>
<td>Phayre, Edwards, Dickson and Brown were given again a Royal Audience</td>
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<td>19 November 1859</td>
<td>Phayre came again to bid farewell</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 November 1859</td>
<td>Phayre left for Rangoon</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7 March 1860</td>
<td>The Kandy Tooth (Replica) was enshrined in the Lokamarajina pagoda; one Bodhi tree was planted on the south of city (near the present University of Mandalay)</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 May 1860</td>
<td>New bell of the Clock Tower was cast</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>28 July 1860</td>
<td>Oath of allegiance administered again</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>26 October 1860</td>
<td>Phayre came and met the king</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 July 1861</td>
<td>Brahmin [Ponna] population of Mandalay was 850</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 1862</td>
<td>Constructions at all seven city monuments done; capital’s suburban areas [including villages] defined</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>July 1862</td>
<td>Eight Member Sudhamma Council appointed</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 1862</td>
<td>Sir Arthur Purves Phayre came to negotiate a commercial treaty</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16 October 1862</td>
<td>Phayre met the king</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 November 1862</td>
<td>A British Burma Trade Agreement was signed</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 March 1863</td>
<td>Residential quarters were marked out in all four quarters of city and house sites were given to various people in each ward; fifty five wards were given names; Candima [king’s tutor] died</td>
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<td>21 March 1863</td>
<td>Prince Hsumhsai defected to the British</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>26 March 1863</td>
<td>The Shwe Laung channel was improved and renamed the Yadana Nadi</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 April 1863</td>
<td>The king visited water palace on Yadana Nadi; twenty gardens along the east bank of the Yadana Nadi were named</td>
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<td>August 1863</td>
<td>Mitchell Crew sent a gift elephant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15 October 1863</td>
<td>Ex-Chief of Yawnghwe (Nga Naw Bwa) attacked and seized Yawnghwe</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 1864</td>
<td>Copies of the Pitaka left in Amarapura were moved to new capital library</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 1864</td>
<td>Ten homes for the aged poor were put under Murphy, German physician in the king’s service,</td>
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two Englishmen travelling north on foot along the Salween river were stopped and sent back [to Rangoon in British Burma]

August 1864
William Wallis sent gifts

19 August 1864
Monolith for carving a huge image of the sitting Buddha arrived at the Ekin village jetty

6 September 1864
Hardie and Bullock Co Ltd gave one steamer which was named The Setkyə Yin Mun

31 October 1864
The monolith was raised onto the pedestal

December 1864
Hsenwi rebellion; Maw Mai rebellion

1864
With Bishop Bigandet's help Mandalay got a steam engine printing press that would print Pitaka incised on 864 palm leaves by only one impression

9 March 1865
Huge image of the Buddha made out of the monolith was finished [except the face], it came to be known as Kyauk Taw Gyi [Big Royal Stone] Mahasakyamarajina

11 March 1864
Copying the Pitaka, one set in ink on paper, another in gold ink on paper and the third on palm leaves incised by stylus was done; the copies were put in 200 boxes and kept in the Mandalay Hill Library.

16 May 1865
The king went in pageant to paint the face of the Mahasakyamarajina Buddha image and declare the shrine open to public

14 June 1865
Royal Ploughing Ceremony

16 July 1865
Prince Pyinmana died of plague, [it is the first mention of this epidemic in Burmese history]

11 November 1865
The first peacock coin was minted

22 November 1865
Calogredy gave one steamer named The Vay Nan Set Kya

7 December 1865
Chiangmai reported that Nga Ne Nwe escaped to Thailand

21 December 1865
Moriyapaccayanagara White Elephant arrived

27 January 1866
Neyyadhammabhimunivarananakitti siridhaja dhammasenapatimahadharmarajadhirajaguru the Supreme Leader of Extension and Propagation of the Buddha's Religion died; there were 7,892 monks in Mandalay

5 March 1865
The remains of the Supreme Leader was sent to the Khan Gon cemetery
25 June 1865 Royal Ploughing Ceremony
2 August 1865 Outbreak of the Myin Gun rebellion; rebel princes Myin Gun and Myin Gon Daing succeeded in killing 
Crown Prince 
Lord Mya Daung [Minister] 
Prince Malun 
Prince Pyinzi 
Prince Zagu 
Commander of East Palace Guards 
Commander of South Tavoy Troops and 
Officer of Guard Stations; the king escaped and 
sent to the rebel princes Queen Taung Shway Yay 
[their mother] to tell them to surrender but they 
seized The Nay Nan Set Kya and escaped south 
toward the British territories
3 August 1866 Sons of late Crown Prince viz. Prince Kyay Hmyin, 
Prince Taing Da, Prince Taung Zin, Prince Ywa Tha, 
Prince Taywin Daing and Prince Taung Bon led by 
Prince Ba Dain also rebelled; they made Yadana 
Theinga their headquarters
4 August 1866 Troops sent to Myin Gyan to capture Princes Myin 
Gun and Myin Gon Daing
6 August 1866 Rebels at Yadana Theinga grew stronger
8 August 1866 Four senior monks [Maung Daung, Pakhan, Salin and 
Madaya] came to Yadana Theinga and told the 
rebels that the king had given them an amnesty; 
when asked whether they really believed the king, 
they remained silent
19 September 1866 Skirmish at Myingyan put an end to the Myin Gun 
rebellion; Princes Myin Gun and Myin Gon Daing 
escaped into British Burma
3 October 1866 All weapons collected; 7,300 men were mustered 
to suppress the Ba Dain rebellion; Prince Ba Dain 
was captured
24 October 1866 Troops sent to Myay Lat [Cis-Salween area]
12 November 1866 Phayre, Edward and Sladen arrived
26 November 1866 Phayre went back
1 December 1866 Weapons checked; Chinese General at Maing Nye 
sent gifts
11 December 1866 Princes Nyaung Yan and Nyaung Ok tried to defect 
to the British

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December 1666 Prince Hlaing Det executed
15 May 1667 Prince Ba Daing executed; Sladen pleaded to pardon other rebel leaders
30 June 1667 Troops sent to Karenni State where Prince Myin Gun was organizing men to attack Shan State
2 September 1667 Compilation of the Second Glass Palace Chronicle began

October 1667 Albert Fytche arrived
11 October 1667 Fytche met the king
25 October 1667 Second British Burma Trade Agreement signed
28 October 1667 Fytche returned to Rangoon
16 November 1667 More troops sent to Karenni

December 1668 Mcloud, Lockt·r· and other foreign merchants came
4 January 1668 More troops sent to Karenni; letter from the English stating their happiness that the trade agreement was signed and that the English envoys were allowed to pass through northern Burma into Yunnan; a religious mission from Sirilanka arrived

19 March 1668 Government of India agreed to receive state scholars from Burma to learn telegraphy in Calcutta.

March 1668 Received news of rebels' defeat in Karenni
April 1668 Troops sent to the Shan State

4 May 1668 Inscribing the Pitaka on stones was done; there are 111 stones on the Vinaya
208 stones on Abhidhamma and
410 stones on Suttanta; altogether there are 728 stones; these stones were displayed in the precincts of the Lokamarajina pagoda.

24 June 1668 Royal Ploughing Ceremony
August 1668 The British captured Prince Myin Gun in Kemmendine and according to Dawk [Mail] man Nga Oak he was sent to the Andaman Islands

January 1669 Received various machines to the value of Rs 170,000 bought from the Turp and Company

March 1669 Panthay rebellion suppressed; Bhamo route into China was opened

4 June 1669 Finished building Mandalay Diocesan Boys School
11 November 1669 U Bya [Bahan, Rangoon] and others agreed to request King Mindon to donate a new finial for the Shwedagon pagoda, Rangoon; Tun Aung of Pasodan

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[Phayre Street] was sent to the king with a petition

5 December 1869 Tun Aung in Mandalay
26 December 1869 King ordered the making of the Shwedagon pagoda finial; work on it was started on 7 May 1870 and it was finished on 2 October 1871 and fixed on the pagoda on 26 November 1871
1869 Telegraph line from Mandalay to Myayde was completed

June 1870 The Shwetochaung channel was constructed; King Wun Min Gyi Maha Sithu took charge of the frontier area between British Burma and National Burma
15 April 1871 The Fifth Buddhist Synod started; [finished on 12 September 1871]

January 1872 Auk Myit Sin Wun Min Gyi Maha Sithu was made a minister together with Lord Yenangyaung Thado Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Min Gaung Kyaw and Lord Khanbut Thado Min Gyi Thiri Maha Min Gaung Uzana; then he was named to lead a mission to England; the mission consisted of Maha Sithu, Than Gyi [Chief Envoy] Maha Min Hla Kyaw Htin, Than Lat [Envoy] Maha Min Gyaw Yaza, Than Lat [Envoy] and Min Hla Zayya Thu, Than Nge [Junior Envoy]

8 February 1872 Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India was assassinated at the Andaman Islands; Saya Pe who wrote a poem in praise of the assassin was punished

22 February 1872 The Envoys went on board The Set Kya Yin Mun in Than Hlyet Maw jetty and left Mandalay on 2 March 1872; [they came back on 2 May 1873]

15 April 1872 Col. Horace Brown (Thayet Myo) arrived at Mandalay
24 April 1872 Brown met the king
30 April 1872 Brown left Mandalay

3 May 1872 Prince Makkhaya took charge of over fifty factories making coins, guns, indigo, sugar and textile and milling rice and timber

13 December 1872 An Italian Consul arrived at Mandalay
28 December 1872 The Italian Consul returned
24 January 1873 A France Burma Commercial Agreement signed
20 February 1873 Received a letter from Queen Victoria
25 March 1873 The Burmese Envoys in France
2 May 1873 The Burmese Envoys got back to Mandalay
28 May 1873 David Brown met the king; the British agreed to connect the Burmese telegraph line with theirs at the frontier
6 June 1873 Brown left Mandalay
31 July 1873 The Anglican Church built as a gift of the king was completed
28 December 1873 French Consul arrived at Mandalay
February 1874 French Consul left Mandalay
22 February 1874 Iran Consul arrived at Mandalay
7 March 1874 The Burmese Envoys to France left Mandalay; they were:
  Thado Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Sithu, Than Gyi [Chief Envoy]
  Min Hla Sithu, Than Lat [Envoy] and
  Nay Myo Min Htin Thu Yain, Than Nge [Junior Envoy];
  [they came back on 8 October 1874]
28 March 1874 Iran Consul left Mandalay
16 April 1874 Finished the Official Account on the British Missions to Burma
22 April 1874 First number of *The Mandalay Gazette* published
8 June 1874 Ceremony of "Taking the Capital"
6 February 1875 Burmese Consul [Naing Ngan Gya Wun Dauk], Officer of Guard Stations [Kin Wun] was made Officer of Guns [Thanat Wun]
11 June 1875 Prince Thibaw set in one of the religious examinations [Grade III]
7 November 1875 Thado Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Sithu went to India to meet Prince of Wales
23 March 1876 Thado Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Sithu sent a letter of friendship to the Armenian Pope George IV
April 1876 Mandalay extended to the west of the Shwetachaung stream, fifty seven gates of the outer city wall finished
30 May 1876 Prince Thibaw sat in one of the religious examinations [Grade II]
23 July 1876 Chief Queen sick
12 November 1876 Chief Queen died
18 November 1876 Mausoleum of Chief Queen built
28 December 1876 Bricks ordered at fourteen kilns for repairs at Zay
Gyo Daw

20 January 1877  Orbituary notice of Dr Murphy [Min G yay Teiddi Bhithetka Pyinnya] a German physician in the service of the Burmese king, appeared in some of the Rangoon newspapers

20 March 1877  Telegraph line extended from Mandalay to Bhamo

24 April 1877  Burmese envoy to Italy left Genoa

19 May 1877  Prince Thibaw sat in one of the religious examinations [Grade I]

13 November 1877  Shoulder Strap (Salwe) of eighteen strings given to an Italian prince [ex-King of Spain]

29 November 1877  Mahaatulavijitarama monastery finished

31 May 1878  Annual Religious Examinations began

9 August 1878  King sick; [with a hope to discourage the princes from scheming for succession they had to take] an oath of allegiance

26 August 1878  King's sickness getting worse

11 September 1878  Princes put under custody; Princes Nyaung Yan and Nyaung Ok defected to the British

19 September 1878  Prince Thibaw made Crown Prince

1 October 1878  King Mindon died [born on 5 July 1814]

6 October 1878  Order to erect a mausoleum of the dead king

7 October 1878  Cremation of the dead king

8 October 1878  King Thibaw's hold First Audience in Glass Palace; Princess Kani imprisoned; Princess Salin became a nun

11 October 1878  Oath of allegiance administered to all ministers and officers; Arakanese and Indian merchants came to the king

12 October 1878  Instituted a Council of Advisors on matters of administration and revision or adding new rules and regulations; the council shall meet regularly in South Palace Garden

13 October 1878  Apartment where King Mindon died was dismanted to be built as monastery near Mahaatulavijitarama

14 October 1878  New Chief of Kengtung appointed

17 October 1878  A Royal Order was passed to copy a new set of Pitaka as it was the custom to begin a new reign

18 October 1878  Office of the Council of Advisors built

19 October 1878  Chief of Kenghung, Sipsom Panna and Jotinagara was given the title of

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Jotinagarahamahavamsasiripavarasaruddhammaraja

6 November 1878 Mahesi Coronation
11 November 1878 Administration divided into fourteen departments
14 November 1878 Mr Shaw, British Resident put Princes Nyaung Yan and Nyaung Ok on a steamer and sent to Rangoon for political asylum; twelve senior monks made guardians of the Buddha's Religion
18 November 1878 Two sisters Maing Naung Myoza Supayagyi Susiriratanamangaladevi and Mya Daung Myoza Supayagyi Susiripabharatanadevi were both made Chief Queens by the Aggamahesi Coronation
23 November 1878 Many of the court favourites were given good positions; a minister gets monthly Rs 1,000, a minister of the Interior Rs 500-700, a town officer Rs 300-500, an assistant minister Rs 300-500 and a herald or master of barges Rs 300-400
25 November 1878 A letter sent to King of Italy to inform the succession of a new king in Burma
2 December 1878 A cavalry parade
4 December 1878 Provincial courts allowed to discontinue sending Kun B0 (Court Fee taken when a decision was made) to central administration
25 December 1878 Members of the Royal Troupe of Entertainers were jointly given 6,400 pe of land at Ko Khayaing 'to have shares in the annual produce of the land'
27 December 1878 The Council decided to move 'prince prisoners' from north palace garden to a segregation outside Si Shin Gate where each prince would be allowed to keep one consort with him and live in peace
1 January 1879 Ft. Thabyeydan completed
9 January 1879 Military parade
13 January 1879 A white house built for Queen Mother Laungshay
19 January 1879 Two ministers Lord Yenangyaung and Lord Magwe and one assistant minister Lord Myo Thit were dismissed
27 January 1879 A letter to the Viceroy of India to inform the succession of a new king in Upper Burma [National Burma]
13 February 1879 Execution of 'prince prisoners' began
16 February 1879 More executions

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17 February 1879  More executions
18 February 1879  More executions
19 February 1879  The king denied his knowledge of the executions
20 February 1879  Military parade
21 February 1879  Twelve sons of late Crown Prince put under charge of ministers
25 February 1879  Twenty one prisoners set free; fire in the west part of capital destroying 200 houses, Shwe Yay Saung monastery and west wing of Mahamuni building; state lottery opened at the nine room brick house

March 1879  Fourteen department administrative system discontinued
12 April 1879  Beginning of Thingyan when the king put offerings before famous Buddha images of the land now moved to palace; the images were Dakkhinathakha, Myat Pan Myit Zu, Naga Yon, Pakhan Sithu Shin, Shin Hpyu, Sin Ma Daung, Su Daung Byay and Thihato
23 April 1879  The Man Aung pagoda finished
May 1879  Sent Nay Myo Min Hla Naya Kyaw Htin to Bengal to purchase material to make new military uniforms like the British
15 June 1879  Robert Berkley Shaw, British Resident in Mandalay died
September 1879  Military parade when 23,884 armed men appeared in new uniforms
7 October 1879  British Residency in Mandalay closed
30 October 1879  French and Italian instructors were employed to train the Burmese in the use of arms, etc.
14 March 1880  Ex-King Pagan died [born on 21 June 1811]
17 March 1880  Eldest son of the king died of smallpox
14 April 1880  Sawbwas of Mong Nai, Lawksawk, Mong Nawng and Mong Ping were not present at the New Year Kowtow; it was taken as a rebellion
23 May 1880  Another coronation
May 1880  Prince Nyaung Ok (who was at that time a British protege) raided areas around Myay De
June 1880  Burmese envoys had to return from Thayet Myo where they waited in vain for seven months to get permission to proceed to India.
July 1880  Prince Nyaung Ok raided the Taung Dwin Gyi area;
preparations made for the nine department administration which was to be introduced soon

September 1880  The king decided to attend the meetings of the Council and participate in the deliberations of some important political affairs

October 1880  French and Italian instructors continued to give military training to Burmese armed men; some gun and horse groups were reorganized

29 November 1880  Men above six feet in height were selected from all forces and made into a group called Nat Shin Yan Naing [God Selected Conquerors of All Enemies]

January 1881  Military parades

14 January 1881  1,552 men sent to Mong Nai and Lawksawk where chiefs were in rebellion; Kengtung and Kenghung supported the rebels

18 April 1881  Nine senior monks and fourteen assistants were sent to eight places for missionary works

April 1881  Breakdown of the nine department administration

13 May 1881  Set free all prisoners; prohibited hunting and fishing in all places

19 May 1881  Simultaneous laying of foundation stones to build Moatthaw pagodas at the time when the lunar eclipse was over in all towns of the kingdom, [in a way the number of these small pagodas gives the idea of territorial extent in any reign; compare 156 Moatthaws of King Thibaw with 550 of King Badon in 1781, exactly a hundred years ago]

1 June 1881  The king’s mother died

23 June 1881  Lord Yaw, Minister and Commander of Mong Nai Forces, died

5 November 1881  Mandalay had 154 monastic establishments with 1,257 monasteries; Amarapura had 44 monastic establishments with 159 monasteries; in all these monasteries there were altogether 2,577 monks

(20) December 1881  Lottery abolished

24 December 1881  Queen Mong Nai, sister of Mong Nai Sawbwa who rebelled left Mandalay in disguise; a telegram was sent to intercept her escape; she was captured at Thin Tee Gon, Kyaukse

21 January 1882  Troops sent to Mong Nai under Lord Kut Ywa

January 1882  Hsipaw Sawbwa sought political asylum in
February 1882 Rangoon; people suffered from heavy taxation
7 March 1882 No taxation on some exports to British Burma
17 March 1882 The king's first public appearance in capital; Gold Box, an innovation with which the people can send their petitions direct to the king, was introduced
April 1882 From 'Gold Box Information' the king came to know the atrocities done by his favourites and on investigation all the charges against them were correct; Ya Naung Myoza, Kya Bin Myoza, Taung Tha Man Leza, etc. were imprisoned or exiled or executed
May 1882 Reinforcements sent to Mong Nai
June 1882 The king invited written suggestions on political affairs from all officers
October 1882 Lord Kut Ywa, Commander of Mong Nai Forces, died; Lord Pyinmanu was sent to succeed him
January 1883 Centenary of 1783 Sittans; Royal Order to collect new Sittans
8 February 1883 Loka Yan Hnein pagoda was built for the king in Jambhu Mya Shin on the southeast of city and Ratana Tan Zaung was built for the queen on the northeast of city, [they were finished within seven days]; Min Hla Nga Ywe from Banaras sent by telegram the information that all trouble makers, viz. Princes Myin Gun, Myin Gon Daing, Nyaung Yan and Nyaung Ok are all in Banaras
15 February 1883 Office of Kun Bo Dain [Officer of Court Fee paid after a Decision was passed] is abolished; all judges have to collect this fee themselves
16 February 1883 Finials fixed on the two pagodas of king and queen; Taung Daw Sayadaw and Shwe Gyin Sayadaw were named Thathanabyu [Supreme Leaders for the Extension and Propagation of the Buddha's Religion]
23 February 1883 Some officers and men of the Mong Nai campaign were recalled
26 February 1883 New Letnet Taik Wun [Officer of Arsenal] and Thanat Bo [Captain of Guns] appointed
3 March 1883 Hay Thin Atwin Wun [Boat Groups Minister of
Interior] was appointed Thami Daw Wun [Officer of Royal Daughter]; Myo Thit Atwin Wun [Lord Myo Thit Minister of Interior] was appointed Gyun Hkaya Bon Daung Asu Wun [Officer of Drums, Trumpets and Acrobetic Entertainers] and Kyauk Myaung Atwin Wun [Lord Kyauk Myaung] was appointed Yadana Zat Gyi Ati Aka Wun [Officer of Jewels Theatrical Troupe presenting Jatakas with Music and Dance]

23 March 1883 Charter to extract teak given to the Bombay Burma Company represented by Bryce and Macswuth; the company would pay annually Rs 450,000 for exploiting the Toungoo Yamethin forest and Rs 250,000 for the Mu Valley forest

25 March 1883 Great fire

26 March 1883 Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung Nawyatha [Kaw Lin Myoza Shwe Hlan Myo Wun - Lord Kaw Lin Officer of Gold Lance Town Officer] was allowed to come back from Mong Nai for health reasons

3 April 1883 Great fire

5 April 1883 Great fire

16 April 1883 Great fire

22 April 1883 Nga Tu and Princess Min Gin were having an affair, Princess and her relatives were made servants of the Religion and Nga Tu was executed [on 25 April 1883]

27 April 1883 The Buddha images, viz. Dakkhinasakha, Myat Paung Myit Zu, Pakhan Sithu Shin and Sin Ma Daung were brought to palace again

30 April 1883 A mission of friendship and study sent to European countries led by Min Gyi Maha Zayya Thin Gyan [Lord Myo Thit Minister of the Interior] left Mandalay; [the mission came back on 21 May 1885]; all princesses took the oath of allegiance again

1 May 1883 Troops sent to Mong Nai

3 May 1883 Troops sent to North Shan State

7 May 1883 More troops to Mong Nai

8 May 1883 Sittan collection continued; no suits on headmanship were allowed in law courts

15 May 1883 The Buddha images from Sale arrived

18 May 1883 Thirty two rules for religious purification adopted

24 May 1883 Telegram of Yway Letya Thanat Bo's death in Mong

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Nai received; Chief of Ngwe Daung Forty Nine Villages died; his son Libai succeeded him

29 May 1663 Manual for Town and Village Headmen published, headmen were not allowed to sell or mortgage their office

6 June 1663 First report from the Mission to Europe received; Khanbut Myoza Wun Gyi [Lord Khanbut Minister] imprisoned in connection with Ngwe Gun Wun [Officer of Silver Revenue] and Kaung Han Wun [Officer of Burmese Descendants from Chiengmai] who escaped into British Burma

7 June 1663 Bhamo Wun [Town Officer of Bhamo] was brought as prisoner [as he let through his negligence the two officers to escape]

11 June 1663 Some slaves who wanted to become monks were redeemed by the king and sent to monasteries

14 June 1663 Manual of Headmen (together with punishments for breaking the rules) was printed and published

16 June 1663 Danetpala Wun [Officer of Taming Elephants] dismissed

27 June 1663 The Supreme Leader of the Extension and Propagation of the Buddha's Religion and Thado Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Sithu were given joint responsibility in all religious affairs

28 June 1663 Saopha of Yawnghwe and Myoza of Hsikip met the king

6 July 1663 Appointments made in vacancies due to recent dismissals

13 July 1663 Redemption of slaves cost the king Rs 40,000

15 July 1663 Of the total 1,394 slaves redeemed, only 240 were ordained monks and 1,154 became novices

26 July 1663 Singu rebel Buddhavisali captured

17 August 1663 French engineer reported that material to make iron doors and railings in the Man Aung and Mahamuni pagoda and temples had arrived

27 August 1663 Thado Min Gyi Min Hla Maha Min Gaung Thihathu, Wet Ma Sut Myoza Shwe Pyi Wun Haung [Lord Wet Ma Sut Ex-Officer of Golden City] died; (born on 2 April 1830); a 'Gold Box' letter accused Aung Pinle Lamaing Wun [Officer of Aung Pinle Royal Land] of rape

August 1663 Manual of Council Members written and approved
10 September 1883 Contract given to Nga Po Hnyin and son Nga Po Hnyin of Rangoon for extracting timber from forests where Mun Htaw formerly worked.

17 September 1883 Mun Htaw was given another timber contract.

25 September 1883 Change of Min Hla guards.

27 September 1883 A steamer launched at the Pan Set Gate Dockyard.

13 October 1883 Iron fetters removed from ex-queens.

15 October 1883 Printing the *Hmannan I [Glass Palace Chronicle I]* was finished.

17 October 1883 End of the Buddhist Lent Kowtow was cancelled.

5 November 1883 Mission to Europe after leaving Italy visited France and concluded a treaty of friendship with it; Tha Hta was sent to join it with a letter for England.

6 November 1883 The Victory Army was ready to march; Gandhalarathamaheavamsaraja Mong Mit Saopa died.

9 November 1883 The Victory Army of 3,311 men marched to Kenghung.

16 November 1883 King Mindon’s palace reconstructed as a monastery finished.

20 November 1883 Pin Da Le Captain and men marched to the Shan State.

25 November 1883 Mong Nai Soapha killed 400 Burmese at Mong Nai Garrison.

1 December 1883 Min Gyi Min Hla Maha Min Gaung Thihathu, Commander of South One Fifty, was appointed Sitke [Regimental Officer] Mong Pai.

6 December 1883 Sitke [Regimental Officer] with 565 men marched to Mong Pai.

9 December 1883 Lord Kut Ywa Commander of Mong Nai Forces was brought back as a prisoner.

16 December 1883 Ex-Minister Khanbut was released from detention though put under close surveillance.

19 December 1883 The king and queen went on board a steamer to cross the Irrawaddy to Sagaing on a pilgrimage; received telegram with information that Lord Kut Ywa died on the way to capital.

22 December 1883 Prince Lin Bin escaped from Rangoon (to lead a confederacy of Shans against King Thibaw).

25 December 1883 Elephants were given war exercise.

2 January 1884 Military exercises.

15 January 1884 Military parades.

16 January 1884 Military parades.

17 January 1884 Military parades.
18 January 1684 Dacoity to be suppressed by sending out patrols; decoit leader Nga Yan Min was sentenced to death

20 February 1684 Nga Yan Min pardoned

22 February 1684 Troops sent against Kachin rebels

28 February 1684 Italian Consul and Vice Consul arrived; Italian technicians also came; the kingdom with the exception of the Shan States was divided into following ten districts and each district was put under a district officer [whose name is given immediately after the names of places that formed into each district]:

1 Shwe Myo Daw and Shwe Gyo That Ne : Shwe Myo Daw Wun
2 Ava, Ko Khayaing, Shwe Pyi Yan Aung, Pin Da Le, Ta Loke, Taung Tha and Nyaung Ok : Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Yaza
3 Meitthila, Yin Daw, Ya Naung, Hta Yan Ga, Hlaing Det, Tha Ga Ya, Nyaung Yan, Yamethin and Toungoo : Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Kyaw Htin
4 Pin, Nat Mauk, Kyauk Ba Daung, Taung Dwin : Min Gyi Maha Zayya Gamani
5 Awk Myint Sin We Ya : Min Gyi Thuya Maha Min Gaung Tha Main Ba Yan
6 Pakhan Gyi, Yaw, Saw, Laung Shay, Hti Lin and Yaw Taik Kyan : Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung Thuyain
7 Chin Dwin Gyaung Myit Sin : Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung Thinkhaya
8 Sagaing, Ahmyint, Alon and Da Ba Yin : Min Gyi Maha Thiri Zayyathu
9 Yadana Theinga, Myay Du, Kaw Lin, Wun Tho, Nga Ya Ne, Khaw Than Di, Pyin Sala Nga Myo, Shwe Ashay and Ale : Thado Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung Yaza
10 Anya Myit Sin We Ya : Min Gyi Min Hla Maha Min Gaung Kyaw;

in addition to these districts there were also

1 Revenue Department : Wun Gyi Taung Gwin Myo Za
2 Water War Department : Atwin Wun Hlay Thin Wun Sale Myo Za
3 Agriculture Department : Atwin Wun Pauk Myine Myo Za and
4 Law Department : Atwin Wun Pin Myo Za

26 February 1864 Fire in south city
5 March 1864 U: Pannacakka (Maung Hpone, son of former Crown Prince) was found guilty of treason; he was derobed from monkhood and imprisoned
8 March 1864 560 men sent to northern part of the kingdom
10 March 1864 Nga Hka [Thiri Yan Aung Shwe Hti Zaung Bo] was captured
15 March 1864 Two steamers carrying armed men up stream, viz. The Tu Lut Yin Byen and The Yaw Nan Set Kya were sunk near Bhamo

23 March 1864 Fire in east city
1 April 1864 Fire in Malun Ward of city
2 April 1864 Maung Hpone and party executed
5 April 1864 Fire in west city; another fire started before the first was extinguished; there were altogether seven places burning in city on that day; France Burma Treaty of Trade and Friendship was ratified in Paris

6 April 1864 Fire in Yahine Ward, the temple of Mahamuni was also destroyed; it was the centenary day of the Great Image arriving from Arakan
10 April 1864 Twelve places of city with 620 houses were burnt, one household of fire victim received Rs 2 and one quarter basket of rice; gold melted down from the Mahamuni image weighed 5,450 ticals (198.925 lbs) [There was a popular belief that a catastrophe would visit in every centenary year where the Great Image is kept in any place other than the original one]

14 April 1864 Fire on southwest of palace
17 April 1864 Rs 18,360 sanctioned for repairs at the Mahamuni
19 April 1864 Lady Katha [Mrs U Kaung] died; her daughter-in-law was released from prison; [she was daughter of Kaung Han Wun who escaped into British Burma]

20 April 1864 The queen visited the home of the bereaved family and contributed Rs 3,000 (plus Rs 5,000 by the king) toward the funeral expenses

3 May 1864 Kambojarathmahavamsasirisudhammaraja appointed Saopa of Mong Nai
8 May 1864 Printing of the Hmannan II (Glass Palace

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Chronology 11/ at Palace Printing Press finished

15 May 1884: Ceremony of 'Taking Hluttaw'
17 May 1884: Repairs at the Mahamuni completed
19 May 1884: Fire on south of Hpone Daw To Asu
20 May 1884: A Royal Order passed to exempt tax on some commodities at some places
25 May 1884: Fire on China Town
1 June 1884: Treaty with France [24 January 1873] ratified
11 July 1884: Received telegram that 2,000 Chinese came to attack Bhamo; 1,670 armed men sent to Bhamo under the command of Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung Nawyatha
17 July 1884: Sent another 1,650 men to Bhamo; [the Chinese surrendered after fighting one month]
(20) September 1884: Titles of five grades invented for monks:
   [1] Own Name + atula + dhipati + siri + pavara + dha ja
   [2] Own Name + atula + dhipati + pavara + dha ja
   [3] Own Name + dhipati + pavara + dha ja
   [4] Own Name + pavara + dha ja
   [5] Own Name + dha ja;

Nan Myint [Palace Tower] 70 taung [105 feet] high was built to be used as the starting point of the Lamps’ Lane to the Mahamuni Image and it was finished in time for the lamps’ festival that started on 3 October in that year [5 1246] i.e. one day before the full moon

26 September 1884: East Prison rising; Nga Yan Min led the rising; out of 300 inmates of the prison 200 including Nga Yan Min [notorious robber chief] were killed; Prince Mong Ping was executed; in the meanwhile the king gave free food to 100,000 people of capital ‘as a preliminary’ to the ear-boring ceremony of his daughters

October 1884: Min Gyi Min Hla Maha Yaza Thin Gyan, Commander,
Mong Nawng Campaign died of fever; his successor Maha Min Htin Min Gaung also died of fever

November 1884: Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung Kyaw Htin was made Commander of Mong Nawng Campaign with 1,040 men.

17 December 1884: A Royal Order was passed to move the Mahasakyasiha image [cast on 15 March 1827] from Amarapura to Mandalay at the cost of Rs 39,000.


January 1885: With 600 viss [2,190 lbs] of gold salvaged from the gold that melted down from the Mahamuni image during the great fire, a gold chain mail that looked like a monk’s robe was made and fixed on the image.

March 1885: The Maniratanaramabhumcam monastery was given to Alokabhipavarasasanarakhamahadhammarajadhi rajaguru [Mya Daung Sayadaw].

10 April 1885: Everything ready to move the Mahasakyasiha image.

28 April 1885: White elephant caught in the Yan Aung Myin forest, Taung U, arrived in Mandalay.

30 April 1885: The Mahasakyasiha image in Mandalay.

21 May 1885: The image was put on the pedestal; decoits Nga Hla U, Nga Shwe Kon, Nga Shwe Bwint, Nga Kya Hlaing and twenty others were active from about 1883; there were also decoits led by Nga Mye Gyi, Nga Lu Pe and Nga Lu Ngwe; Min Gyi Thiri Maha Zayya Kyaw Htin, Sale Myo Za, Hlay Thin Atwin Wun, was sent to suppress them; a general amnesty was declared and 2,000 men surrendered their arms; mission to Europe [that left Mandalay on 30 April 1883] came back.

June 1885: White cow elephant died.

1 June 1885: French Consul M. Hass arrived in Mandalay.

30 June 1885: Min Gyi Htin Hla Maha Sithu [U Myul], Wun Dauk Than Chet Wun, Ambassador to France left Mandalay; nine headmen of foresters at Toungoo reported that the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation extracted...
80,000 timber but their account books show only 30,000

12 August 1885 BBTC was fined Rs 2,300,000 for a theft of 56,000 timber

14 August 1885 Checked the extraction of timber from the Chindwin forests

17 August 1885 Tributes received from Maw Mai

25 August 1885 No more trouble on the west of the Irrawaddy; Hlay Thin Atwin Wun was recalled to capital

27 August 1885 New troops sent to replace old ones at Mong Nawng

3 September 1885 Nga Bo Gyi, Ok Wun [Officer of Brick Making] was found to have misappropriated Rs 6,040 in building the Hman Zi monastery; he was dismissed

6 September 1885 More officers were dismissed including the Officer of Toungoo Yamethin on a charge of receiving bribes Rs 20,000 in cash and 5 viss of gold from the English company

10 September 1885 The king inspected the gun factory where Nauk Hto Thanat [Breechloading guns] and Ba Htek Chide Thanat [Bolt-action military rifles] were made; BBTC challenged the justice of National Burma’s decision of imposing so heavy a fine of rupees two million and three hundred thousand; in default of giving the fine the National Burma government seized BBTC’s elephants as well as various implements used in timber extraction and logs already collected; Burmese ambassador to France sent a telegram to the National Burma government not to do anything drastic to get the fine from BBTC

September 1885 Book on customs duty was published by the Palace Printing Press

22 October 1885 The British Burma government sent an ultimatum to the National Burma government

27 October 1885 A reply to the ultimatum was sent

October 1885 Shan rebels chose Prince Lin Bin as their future king

7 November 1885 King Thibaw declared war on the British and ordered the troops to march south by three routes; 5,000 men down the Irrawaddy, 5,000 men by the Taung Dwin Gyi route and 5,000 men by the Toungoo route

11 November 1885 British steamers left the frontier and came up the
Irrawaddy

14 November 1885 Min Gyi Thiri Maha Zayya Kyaw Htin, Sale Myo Za, with 3,300 men came to Myingyan.

16 November 1885 The enemy captured Min Hla Gwe Gyaung Fort and reached Hmage; telegram reported the retreat of Burmese troops; Forts at Ava, Sagaing and Thabyaydan alerted.

18 November 1885 Forts Ava, Sagaing and Thabyaydan had 3,000 men, 2,760 men and 1,000 men respectively.

19 November 1885 Attempts to block the Irrawaddy at Yin Ye by sinking boats laden with stones.

20 November 1885 Enemy occupied Yenangyaung.

22 November 1885 Enemy occupied Pagan.

23 November 1885 Enemy occupied Kun Ywa.

25 November 1885 Enemy occupied Myingyan; the king thought of leaving the capital but abandoned the idea because the queen was sick, Queen Mother too old and Royal Princesses too young; he decided to give all demands made by the English; Min Gyi Maha Thiri Zayya Nanda Kyaw Htin [Kyauk Myaung Atwin Wun] and Min Gyi Min Htin Maha Sithu [Wet Ma Sut Wun Dauk] were sent to talk peace.

26 November 1885 With a flag of truce and carrying the letter from the king promising to meet all demands, Kyauk Myaung Atwin Wun and Wet Ma Sut Wun Dauk went to meet the enemy down stream; they met General Prendagast at Let Pan Bin below Wya Thit Gyi; Colonel Sladen presented them to the general as important officers of King Thibaw; the general sent with them a letter with Burmese translation by Nicholas to Thado Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Sithu [U Kaung].

27 November 1885 Truce party came back and from Ava the two officers sent Min Hla Thiri Kyaw Htin to Hluttaw with the message that the English general had had his orders to take Mandalay and he could not on his own stop the war; the king and all his men must surrender and Mandalay would be taken; an order to surrender was passed; Hluttaw sent a telegram to all troops to surrender; Burmese soldiers left the Forts Ava, Sagaing and Thabyaydan and the English
soldiers went to these forts to collect the abandoned arms, etc.

28 November 1885 10,000 enemy soldiers landed at the Gaw Wane Jetty and surrounded the palace; Sladen came to the king and informed him that he would be taken to India


30 November 1885 The king and family left the Gaw Wane Jetty, Mandalay

5 December 1885 The king and family at Rangoon; went on board The Clive

10 December 1885 The king and family took The Canning for Madras

14 December 1885 The king and family at Madras; the party consisted of King Thibaw, Queen Supaya Lat, Queen Supaya Nge, Princess One, Princess Two, Pa De Wun [U Myat Aung], his son and thirteen maids [all together twenty members]
10 April 1885 King Thibaw left Madras
16 April 1885 King Thibaw at Ratanagiri