<table>
<thead>
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<th>Title</th>
<th>Chronology 1853-1885</th>
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<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>THAN, TUN</td>
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Kyoto University
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 December</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Prince (already called King) Mindon rebelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 December</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>English proclaimed that the Province of Pegu in lower Burma was annexed to the British Indian Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 December</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Rebel prince in Yadana Theinga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 December</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>King's troops marched against rebels from Alon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 December</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Rebels marched south from Singu on the east bank of the Irrawaddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 December</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Rebels marched south from Alon on the east bank of the Chindwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 January</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Rebels at Sagaing, the king wanted to talk peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 January</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Rebel prince assumed that he was already king to negotiate peace with the English who were in Prome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 January</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Rebels surrounded Amarapura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 February</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Amarapura fell; King Pagan abdicated in favour of the rebel prince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 March</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>King Mindon married King Pagan’s sister and made her his chief queen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 April</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Envoy sent to the English in Prome; U: Neyya made the Supreme Leader of the Extension and Propagation of the Buddha’s Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 April</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Thais came to attack Kengtung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 May</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Troops sent to Mongnai; envoy from China arrived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 June</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Religious examinations began</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 June</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Royal ploughing ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 July</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Prince Kanaung made Crown Prince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 July</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>The Sirinanda and Jeyyananda reservoirs repaired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 August</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Dorgoni arrived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 August</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Dorgoni granted the Royal Audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 August</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Princes given titles and towns in fief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 August</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Princesses given titles and towns in fief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 September</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>The Mahananda, Yin Ma, Gyo Gya, Sin Gut, Gadu and Palaing reservoirs repaired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 October</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Copying the Pitaka started; a rebellion at Taung Byon Gyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 November</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Sixty five Buddha images were made from Yadana Theinkha old palace posts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20 November 1853 King moved from Yadana Theinga to Amarapura
11 September 1853 A general meeting of monks and men held at the Masoyain monastery decided unanimously against building a new capital other than Amarapura
13 September 1854 A petition was drawn to continue Amarapura as capital city
February 1854 Standardization of weights and measures
26 February 1854 New ministers appointed
16 March 1854 Envoys of China returned by another route because the route by which they came was closed by the Panthay rebellion
21 April 1854 Cases long left undecided were decided by the king
20 April 1854 English envoys arrived
16 May 1854 Crown Prince, princes and ministers were given insignias
6 June 1854 Troops sent against Thais who came to attack Kenghun and Kengtung
16 June 1854 Offerings laid before the images of former kings; ceremony of opening the throne room
26 June 1854 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
25 July 1854 Leaders of gun groups given rewards
24 August 1854 The Tamote Hso reservoir repaired
20 September 1854 Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung Yaza sent as Ambassador to British India
25 November 1854 Grant and company granted the Royal Audience
22 January 1855 The Mu river conservancy begun
14 February 1855 Ambassador to India returned
17 April 1855 American missionaries Kincade and Dawson came to present history and arithmetic books written in Burmese
4 June 1855 Dorgoni came back from France
12 July 1855 Titles given to learned monks
1 August 1855 Crew and McQuin granted the Royal Audience, English envoys led by Sir Arthur Purvis Phayre
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 Nizra Ali, Ibrahim and Mottila
22 November 1856 The Meithila 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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 December</td>
<td>Palace foundation stone laid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 January</td>
<td>Gold statuettes of Royal Ancestors moved from Amarapura to new palace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 January</td>
<td>Making marble images of guardian spirits began</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Envoys sent to Thai Religious Leader came back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Envoys from USA arrived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 March</td>
<td>Guardian Spirits invoked to occupy the images made for them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 April</td>
<td>Paritta incised on gold plates and fixed the plates on palace gates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 April</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>Magic squares incised on copper plates and buried with foundation stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 May</td>
<td>Nine thrones put in their respective places of palace and Hluttaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 May</td>
<td>Temporary monastery of Candima (king's tutor) in the northeast of city finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 June</td>
<td>White umbrellas made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 July</td>
<td>New palace was named Mya Nan San Gyaw and palace enclosure Lay Gyun Aung Myay; ceremonial &quot;palace taking&quot; 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>Royal Order to build Mandalay outer city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 May</td>
<td>Foundation laid for Mandalay outer city wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 May</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>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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
October 1859
Dorgoni was given the title of Nay Myo Thiri
Zayya Nayyaaththa

26 October 1859
Copying of the Pitaka on stone slabs began

17 November 1859
Phayre, Edwards, Dickson and Brown were given again a Royal Audience

19 November 1859
Phayre came again to bid farewell

24 November 1859
Phayre left for Rangoon

7 March 1860
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)

30 May 1860
New bell of the Clock Tower was cast

28 July 1860
Oath of allegiance administered again

26 October 1860
Phayre came and met the king

8 July 1861
Brahmin (Ponna) population of Mandalay was 850

March 1862
Constructions at all seven city monuments done; capital's suburban areas [including villages] defined

July 1862
Eight Member Sudhamma Council appointed

September 1862
Sir Arthur Purves Phayre came to negotiate a commercial treaty

16 October 1862
Phayre met the king

10 November 1862
A British Burma Trade Agreement was signed

7 March 1863
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

21 March 1863
Prince Hsumhsai defected to the British

26 March 1863
The Shwe Laung channel was improved and renamed the Yadana Nadi

9 April 1863
The king visited water palace on Yadana Nadi; twenty gardens along the east bank of the Yadana Nadi were named

August 1863
Mitchell Crew sent a gift elephant

15 October 1863
Ex-Chief of Yawnghwe (Nga Naw Bwa) attacked and seized Yawnghwe

January 1864
Copies of the Pitaka left in Amarapura were moved to new capital library

March 1864
Ten homes for the aged poor were put under Murphy, German physician in the king's service,
two Englishmen travelling north on foot along the Salween river were stopped and sent back [to Rangoon in British Burma]

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<tr>
<td>August 1864</td>
<td>William Wallis sent gifts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 August  1864</td>
<td>Monolith for carving a huge image of the sitting Buddha arrived at the Ekin village jetty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 September 1864</td>
<td>Hardie and Bullock Co Ltd gave one steamer which was named The Setkyar Yin Mun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 October 1864</td>
<td>The monolith was raised onto the pedestal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1864</td>
<td>Hsenwi rebellion; Maw Maw rebellion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 March 1865</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 March 1864</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 May 1865</td>
<td>The king went in pagent to paint the face of the Mahasakyamarajina Buddha image and declare the shrine open to public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 June 1865</td>
<td>Royal Ploughing Ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 July 1865</td>
<td>Prince Pyinmana died of plague, [it is the first mention of this epidemic in Burmese history]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 November 1865</td>
<td>The first peacock coin was minted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 November 1865</td>
<td>Calogredy gave one steamer named The Yay Nan Set Kya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 December 1865</td>
<td>Chiangmai reported that Nga Ne Nwe escaped to Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 December 1865</td>
<td>Moriyapaccayanagara White Elephant arrived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 January 1866</td>
<td>Neyyadhammabhimonivarananakitti siridhaja dharmasenapatimahadhammarajadhirajaguru the Supreme Leader of Extension and Propagation of the Buddha's Religion died, there were 7,892 monks in Mandalay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 March 1865</td>
<td>The remains of the Supreme Leader was sent to the Khan Gon cemetery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Yay 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 Tho, 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 Mye sent gifts
11 December 1866 Princes Nyaung Yan and Nyaung Ok tried to defect to the British
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
18 November 1667 More troops sent to Karenni
   December 1667 Mcloud, Lockhead 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
[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 Shwetachaung channel was constructed; 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
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 Min 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 Makkaya 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
6 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  | 20 January 1877  | 20 January 1877  | 20 January 1877  | 20 January 1877
Orbituary notice of Dr Murphy [Min Gyaw Teiddi Bhithetkə Pyinnya] a German physician in the service of the Burmese king, appeared in some of the Rangoon newspapers

20 March 1877  | 20 March 1877  | 20 March 1877  | 20 March 1877  | 20 March 1877
Telegraph line extended from Mandalay to Bhamo

24 April 1877  | 24 April 1877  | 24 April 1877  | 24 April 1877  | 24 April 1877
Burmese envoy to Italy left Genoa

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

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

29 November 1877  | 29 November 1877  | 29 November 1877  | 29 November 1877  | 29 November 1877
Mahaatulavijitarama monastery finished

31 May 1878  | 31 May 1878  | 31 May 1878  | 31 May 1878  | 31 May 1878
Annual Religious Examinations began

9 August 1878  | 9 August 1878  | 9 August 1878  | 9 August 1878  | 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  | 26 August 1878  | 26 August 1878  | 26 August 1878  | 26 August 1878
King’s sickness getting worse

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

19 September 1878  | 19 September 1878  | 19 September 1878  | 19 September 1878  | 19 September 1878
Prince Thibaw made Crown Prince

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

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

7 October 1878  | 7 October 1878  | 7 October 1878  | 7 October 1878  | 7 October 1878
Cremation of the dead king

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

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

12 October 1878  | 12 October 1878  | 12 October 1878  | 12 October 1878  | 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  | 13 October 1878  | 13 October 1878  | 13 October 1878  | 13 October 1878
Apartments where King Mindon died was dismantled to be built as monastery near Mahaatulavijitarama

14 October 1878  | 14 October 1878  | 14 October 1878  | 14 October 1878  | 14 October 1878
New Chief of Kengtung appointed

17 October 1878  | 17 October 1878  | 17 October 1878  | 17 October 1878  | 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

16 October 1878  | 16 October 1878  | 16 October 1878  | 16 October 1878  | 16 October 1878
Office of the Council of Advisors built

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

xxv
Jotinagarahamahavamsasiripavarasudhammaraja

6 November 1878 Maheisi 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 Supayagyil Susiriratanamangaladevi and Mya Daung Myoza Supayaj [lat] 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 Go [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. Thabyaydan completed
9 January 1879 Military parade
13 January 1879 A white house built for Queen Mother Launghshay
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 Nyit Zu, Naga Yon, Pakhan Sithu Shin, Shin Hpyu, Sin Ma Daung, Su Daung Byay and Thihato
23 April May 1879 The Man Aung pagoda finished
May 1879 Sent Nay Myo Min Hla Naga 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 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

No taxation on some exports to British Burma

7 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

17 March 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

April 1882

Kyauk Myaung Atwin Wun [Minister of Interior] was named Burmese Resident at Calcutta but the British did not approve of it

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 Pyinmana 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

Hlay 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 Sake 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 1683 Manual for Town and Village Headmen published, headmen were not allowed to sell or mortgage their office

6 June 1683 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 1683 Bhamo Wun [Town Officer of Bhamo] was brought as prisoner [as he let through his negligence the two officers to escape]

11 June 1683 Some slaves who wanted to become monks were redeemed by the king and sent to monasteries

14 June 1683 Manual of Headmen (together with punishments for breaking the rules) was printed and published

16 June 1683 Danetpala Wun [Officer of Taming Elephants] dismissed

27 June 1683 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 1683 Saopha of Yawngwhe and Myoza of Hskip met the king

6 July 1683 Appointments made in vacancies due to recent dismissals

13 July 1683 Redemption of slaves cost the king Rs 40,000

15 July 1683 Of the total 1,394 slaves redeemed, only 240 were ordained monks and 1,154 became novices

26 July 1683 Singu rebel Buddhaisivali captured

17 August 1683 French engineer reported that material to make iron doors and railings in the Man Aung and Mahamuni pagoda and temples had arrived

27 August 1683 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 1683 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 / Glass Palace Chronicle /* 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.

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 Thibhathu, 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.

15 December 1883: Ex-Minister Khanbut was released from detention though put under close servellance.

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 1664 Dacoity to be suppressed by sending out patrols; deoict leader Nga Yan Min was sentenced to death

20 February 1664 Nga Yan Min pardoned

22 February 1664 Troops sent against Kachin rebels

28 February 1664 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

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26 February 1884 Fire in south city

5 March 1884 U: Pannacakka (Maung Hpone, son of former Crown Prince) was found guilty of treason; he was derobed from monkhood and imprisoned

8 March 1884 560 men sent to northern part of the kingdom

10 March 1884 Nga Hka (Thiri Yan Aung Shwe Hti Zaung Bo) was captured

15 March 1884 Two steamers carrying armed men up stream, viz. The Tu Lut Yin Byen and The Yay Nan Set Kya were sunk near Bhamo

23 March 1884 Fire in east city

1 April 1884 Fire in Malun Ward of city

2 April 1884 Maung Hpone and party executed

5 April 1884 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 1884 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 1884 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 1884 Fire on southwest of palace

17 April 1884 Rs 18,360 sanctioned for repairs at the Mahamuni

19 April 1884 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 1884 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 1884 Kambojaratthamarasasirisudhammaraja appointed Saopho of Mong Nai

8 May 1884 Printing of the Hmannan II (Glass Palace

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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 Nayyatha
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 + dhaja
[2] Own Name + atula + dhipati + pavara + dhaja
[3] Own Name + dhipati + pavara + dhaja
[4] Own Name + pavara + dhaja
[5] Own Name + dhaja;
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 1884A 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

15 January 1885 Second France Burma Treaty signed

16 January 1885 Manual of Royal Land Cultivators published

22 January 1885 The Code of Criminal Procedure, Manual of Headmen, Manual of District Officers, Fifteen Rules of Conduct for All Service Men - four books were printed for the second time and bound in one volume

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 Maniratanaramabhucum monastery was given to Alokabhiparasarasanarakhamahadhammarajadhi 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 A 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 1865 Min Gyi Thiri Maha Zayya Kyaw Htin, Sale Myo Za, with 3,300 men came to Myingyan
16 November 1865 The enemy captured Min Hla Gwe Gyaung Fort and reached Magwe; telegram reported the retreat of Burmese troops; Forts at Ava, Sagaing and Thabyaydan alerted
18 November 1865 Forts Ava, Sagaing and Thabyaydan had 3,000 men, 2,760 men and 1,000 men respectively
19 November 1865 Attempts to block the Irrawaddy at Yin Ye by sinking boats laden with stones
20 November 1865 Enemy occupied Yenangyaung
22 November 1865 Enemy occupied Pagan
23 November 1865 Enemy occupied Kun Ywa
25 November 1865 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 1865 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 Ywa 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 1865 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.

29 November 1885
Anyone could leave the palace but cannot go back;

Min Gi Min Hla Maha Zayya Thin Gyan [Pauk Myine Atwin Wun] handed over palace treasures to Sladen; the following ministers and officers were present when the king and family left the palace:

Thado Min Gi Maha Min Hla Sithu [U Kaung]
Taung Gwin Min Gi [U Thaing]
Taing Da Min Gi [U Hpo]
Pin Atwin Wun [U San Nyein]
Shwe Daik Atwin Wun [U Hla Bu]
Myo Thit Atwin Wun [U Bo]
Kyauk Myaung Atwin Wun [U Shwe D]
Moda Wun Dauk [U Pu Lay]
Wet Ma Sut Wun Dauk [U Lat]
Pin Da Le Wun Dauk [U The]
Nyaung Wun Wun Dauk [U Hpo]
Myin Zu Gi Wun Dauk [U Thauk Kya]
Pyinnya Wun Dauk [U Thaing]

The king, queen and two daughters took the cart of Shwe Daik Wun [U Hla Bu] and queen mother and two daughters took the cart of Amyauk Wun [U Khin Maung]; Wet Ma Sut Wun Dauk [U Lat] and Pin Da Le Wun Dauk [U The] spread two umbrellas above them; they passed through the Yway Daw Yu and Kyaw Mogates; at the Gaw Wane Jetty they boarded The Thuriya.

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].

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10 April  1885 King Thibaw left Madras
16 April  1885 King Thibaw at Ratanagiri