

CHRONOLOGY OF MANDALAY

BY THAN TUN

- 11 Sept. 1853 A general meeting of monks and men held at Masoeyane Monastery decided against the move of capital to a new site
- 13 Sept. 1853 A petition was put up to the king to convey the fact that public opinion was against the move of capital
- 13 Sept. 1855 King Mindon granted audience to Arthur Purves Phayre for the first time
- 30 Oct. 1856 A survey team was sent to inspect site for the new capital
- 31 Oct. 1856 A plan was drawn for the new capital
- 29 Dec. 1856 A detailed programme was written to carry out the ceremonial and ritualistic side of the construction scheme Care was taken that none of the formalities omitted
- 13 Jan. 1857 A Royal Order was issued sanctioning the built of a new capital at a site called Mandalay
- 1 Feb. 1857 Paritta recited at the proposed site for the capital
- 2 Feb. 1857 Repair on water reservoirs around the new site started (The work was done in two month's time)
- 13 Feb. 1857 City Plan, Palace plan and Fortification plan were marked out and pegged
- 25 Feb. 1857 Levelling the ground at the new site
- 6 March. 1857 The earth was ploughed up at the City and Palace sites by gold and silver ploughs
- 14 March. 1857 A camp was put up at the north west corner within the Palace site to serve as a temporary abode of the Royalty
- 7 May. 1857 Constructions for an arsenal began
- 14 May. 1857 Coronation; prisoners released; decision to revive the Thathamedata tax
- 25 June. 1857 Exterior decorations put up at the Royal Camp
- 2 July. 1857 The King moved to the Royal Camp with an idea to supervise the palace construction himself

24 July. 1857	A stockade put up around the Palace site
26 July. 1857	Cutting wood for the Palace began
7 Aug. 1857	New City area was divided into plots for residential and commercial quarters
July-Aug. 1857	Building the Hluttaw began
28 Aug. 1857	King asked the advisability to change the hour bells
31 Aug. 1857	Building the tower for the Tooth Relic and the tower for Paho clock began
4 Sept. 1857	Building for the Chief Monk on the east of Palace began
6 Nov. 1857	Polishing wooden posts for the Palace began
13 Nov. 1857	Senior monks bringing with them the Buddha images and the Pitaka library moved into the new city; wood from the jungle was ritually cleansed for use at the Palace
23 Nov. 1857	Cutting planks began
27 Nov. 1857	Palace plan marked out on the site; making bricks began
4 Dec. 1857	Foundation stone of the Palace laid; wood for the Hmannan brought in
21 Dec. 1857	Carving the wood to decorate the Palace began
28 Dec. 1857	Flattening the metal for writing magic squares began; making nails for the Palace began
31 Dec. 1857	Washing the Palace wood began
4 Jan. 1858	Polishing wood began
5 Jan. 1858	Gold statuettes of the Royal Predecessors moved from Amarapura to the New Palace
6 Jan. 1858	Making Images of the Guardian Spirits began
16 Jan. 1858	Roofing the Hmannan began
25 Jan. 1858	Plan for the buildings in the Palace Enclosure marked
27 Jan. 1858	Recitation of Paritta at the Palace Enclosure

28 Jan. 1858	Pegs driven in to mark the building plans; writing the magic squares began
29 Jan. 1858	Preparations to erect scaffoldings
30 Jan. 1858	Dug up pits for pillars
2 Feb. 1858	scaffoldings erected
16 Feb. 1858	Put a magic square at the foot of the main pillar for the Clock Tower
23 Feb. 1858	Kyangan wood brought in
25 Feb. 1858	Pillars of the Palace erected; a few of the prisoners released (to mark off the occasion as one of liberation)
2 March. 1858	Marking on the pillars for beams and rafters
4 March. 1858	Roofing began
22 March. 1858	Beams fixed
27 March. 1858	Guardian Spirits invoked to occupy the images made for them
10 April. 1858	Paritta written on gold plates to be fixed at the gables of the Palace
18 April. 1858	Put up the finial of the Palace multiplied roof; all carved wood ornamentations to the roof fixed; foundation stones laid for the High Palace, Flower Platform, Red Gate and Enclosure Wall
20 April. 1858	Magic squares in stone receptacles buried, Tamoksoe Tank repaired
7 May. 1858	The Palace pinnacle was struck by thunderbolt; nine thrones ready at their proper places
15 May. 1858	The Northeastern Monastery read; Candimabhisiridhajapawaradhammara-jadhirajaguru requested to use it for residence
9 July. 1858	White umbrellas made
16 July. 1858	The Palace Enclosure named <u>Laygyunaungmye</u> and the Palace <u>Myanansan-kyaw</u> ; a ceremonial 'Conquest of the Palace' carried out by the King, courtiers above eighty were presents; the Clock Tower and the Tower for the Tooth Relic finished, new drums used to announce time; oath of allegiance administered anew

Sept. 1858	Hunting and fishing in the Madaya township prohibited as an act of merit done by the king
28 April. 1859	A Royal Proclamation to build Mandalay (i.e, the outer city)
3 May. 1859	Preparation made for laying simultaneously the foundation stones at the Seven Monuments of the City; enormous pots of oil buried at the four corners of the City
22 May. 1859	Foundation stones laid at the Seven Monuments of the City; pillars erected for multiple-roofs above the twelve gates of the City; put up name plates of these twelve gates
14 June. 1859	A copy of the Kandy Tooth arrived
26 Oct. 1859	Copying the Pitaka on stone slabs began
7 March. 1860	The New Kandy Tooth enshrined in the Lokamarajina pagoda; one Mahabodhi tree planted on the south of the City, i.e. near the present university; the work on the Propheying Standing Buddha for the Mandalay Hill began
30 May. 1860	Casting a new bell for the Clock Tower
22 Sept. 1860	The roof over one city gate struck by thunder bolt
29 Sept. 1860	Another thunderbolt struck another gate roof
5 Oct. 1860	Another Bodhi tree planted
26 Oct. 1860	King Mindon met A.P. Phayre for the second time
8 April. 1861	The Hmannan Palace floor caught fire through negligence
20 May 1861	The Royalty moved into the temporary palace
18 July. 1861	The Sima (Ordination Hall) which was one of the Seven Monuments of the City completed; a libation water was poured to dedicate it
31 July 1861	Fire started from Nga Shwe Hla of the Chinese Quarter
4 Oct. 1861	The Royalty moved back to the Palace
13 Oct. 1861	The Relic Chamber of the Pagoda at the Northeastern corner which was one of the Seven Monuments of the City closed

- March. 1862 All the Seven Monuments of the City completed; limits of the Golden City together with the adjoining villages marked
- 19 July. 1862 An umbrella put above the Lokamarajina which was one of the Seven Monuments of the city
- 16 Oct. 1862 King Mindon met A.P. Phayre for the third time
- 10 Nov. 1862 A Burmo-British Trade Agreement signed
- 7 March. 1863 The residential quarters were marked out in all four quarters of the City and allotted to various persons; fifty five districts of the City were named
- 23 March. 1863 The Royalty moved to a temporary palace located near the foot the Manda-lay Hill; that temporary palace was named Nanmyebontha
- 26 March. 1863 The Shwelaung stream was improved and named Ratananadi
- 9 April. 1863 The King visited the Water Palace at the Ratananadi; twenty gardens along the eastern bank of the Ratananadi were given names
- Jan. 1864 Copies of the Pitaka at Amarapura were moved to the Pitaka building which was one of the Seven Monuments near the foot of the Mandalay Hill
- March. 1864 Ten Homes for the Aged Poor were put under a German medical man called Merbie
- 19 Aug. 1864 The monolith for carving a huge image of the Buddha arrived at the Ekin village port
- 6 Sept. 1864 A gift ship from the Hardley and Brook Company was named the Setkyayi-nmun
- 31 Oct. 1864 The monolith was raised onto the pedestal where it would be placed when finished
- 1864 With the help of Bishop Bigandet, Mandalay got a steam printing press that could produce Pitaka written on 864 palm leaves by only one impression
- 11 March. 1865 Copying the Pitaka finished
- 9 May. 1865 A bodhi tree planted at the northeastern corner of the Kyauktawgyi compo-und
- 16 May. 1865 Opening ceremony of the Kyauktawgyi image which has to be known by the name of Mahasakyamarajina

- 14 June. 1865 Royal Ploughing Ceremony
- 6 July. 1865 The King made six of his sons promise abstinence from drinking liquor
- 11 July. 1865 A bodhi tree planted at the southwestern corner of the Kyauktawgyi compound
- Nov. 1865 The Royal Mint completed construction
- 11 Nov. 1865 The first Peacock coin minted
- 27 Jan. 1866 One of the leading monks Neyyadhammabhimuniwarakittisiridhadjadhammarajaguru died; sent to the Khangon cemetery for cremation
- 15 April. 1866 Fire in the western quarter of the City
- 25 June. 1866 Royal ploughing Ceremony
- 31 July. 1866 Thunderbolt struck a place in the northeastern sector of the City
- 2 Aug. 1866 Myingun rebellion began
- 19 Sept. 1866 Skirmish at Myingyan that marked the end of the Myingun rebellion
- 3 Oct. 1866 All guns, lances, swords and daggers seized
- 12 Nov. 1866 King Mindon met A.P Phayre for the last time
- 23 April. 1867 The Gunners Quarter on the north of the Tooth Relic Tower caught fire from the burst of a gun-powder barrel
- 2 Sept. 1867 The Second Hmannan History compilation began
- 11 Oct. 1867 King Mindon granted audience to Albert Fytche
- 25 Oct. 1867 The Second Burmo-British Trade Agreement signed
- 1 Nov. 1867 Mahaminhlaminhtin, founder of the Kyamthaya Pagoda, Ywaza of Yetaw and Thitsein villages, Htaungke of the Pyiloneant Hlawga, died
- 19 March. 1868 Received letter from the Government of India intimating consent to receive Burmans to undergo training in telegraphy at Calutta
- 4 May. 1868 Inscribing the Pitaka on stone slabs completed; a total of 729 stones inscribed

24 June. 1868	The Royal Ploughing Ceremony
13 Nov. 1868	Matutu, leader of the Panthay community at Mandalay, bought the enclosure now known as Panthay Bali Win from Queen Hkunnaywaza at Rs. 80
Jan. 1868	Various machines to the value of Rs. 170,00 bought from the Turp & Co.; Panasamisirikawidhajamahadhammarajadhirajaguru(the Maungdaung Zadow)died
4 June. 1869	Mandalay Diocesan Boys School finished construction
26 Dec. 1869	The Royal Edict for making the Shwedagon Pagoda Umbrella issued (Work on the Umbrella started on 7 May 1870 and completed on 2 Oct 1871 and on 26 Nov 1871 it was set atop the Pagoda)
1869	Telegraph line-form Mandalay to Myede completed
June. 1870	Repair the <u>Shwetachaung</u> stream; Kinwun Mingyi assigned to administer the Frontier Areas (i.e, frontier between National Burma and British, Burma)
4 Sept. 1870	Queen Mother(Mother of King Mindon's Chief Queen) died
15 April 1871	The Fifth Buddhist Synod started (finished on 12 Sept. 1871)
8 Feb. 1872	Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India assassinated at the Andaman Islands; Saya Pe who wrote a poem in praise of the assassin was punished
22 Feb. 1872	Announced that Kinwun Mingyi started his journey to England (arriving back on 2 May 1873)
2 March. 1872	Kinwun Mingyi's actual departure
15 April. 1872	Col. Horace Brown of Thayetmyo arrived at Mandalay to seek audience with the King
18 April. 1872	Thunderbolt struck a place in the City
24 April. 1872	King Mindon granted audience to Brown
30 April. 1872	Brown left Mandalay
3 May. 1872	North Queen died of influenza
May. 1872	Prince Makkhaya given charge over all factories

- 13 Dec. 1872 An Italian Consul arrived at Mandalay
- 28 Dec. 1872 The Italian Consul returned
- 24 Jan. 1873 A Burmo-French Commercial Agreement signed
- 20 Feb. 1873 A letter addressed to King Mindon from Queen Victoria
- 25 March. 1873 A Burmese Ambassador sent to France
- 2 May 1873 Burmese Ambassador to England arrived back at Mandalay
- 28 May. 1873 King Mindon granted audience to David Brown; the British agreed to connect the Burmese telegraph line with theirs at the frontier
- 6 June. 1873 Brown left Mandalay
- 7 June. 1873 Matutu, Head of the Panthays, married Shwekwe of Mandalay
- 31 July. 1873 The Anglican church built as a gift of the King completed
- 28 Dec. 1873 French Consul arrived at Mandalay
- Feb. 1874 French Consul left Mandalay
- 22 Feb. 1874 Iran Consul arrived at Mandalay
- 7 March. 1874 Burmese Ambassador to France left Mandalay
- 28 March. 1874 Iran Consul left Mandalay
- 16 April. 1874 Finished writing the account on British Missions visiting Burma
- 22 April. 1874 First issue of the Mandalay Gazette appeared (this date was worked out by Khin Nyo based on a few numbers of the Gazette still in existence)
- 8 Oct. 1874 Burmese Ambassador to France came back to Mandalay
- 6 Feb. 1875 Burmese Consul sent to India
- 11 Nov. 1875 Burmese Ambassdor to Italy came back to Mandalay
- 21 Nov. 1875 Kinwun Mingyi arrived at Rangoon to meet the prince of Wales
- 23 March. 1876 Kinwun Mingyi sent a letter of friendship to the armenian Pope George IV

- April. 1876 Mandalay extended to the west of the Shwetachuang stream; fifty seven gates of the outer enclosure wall finished
- 12 Nov. 1876 Chief Queen of King Mindon died
- 28 Dec. 1876 Bricks ordered at fourteen kilns for repairs at Zaygyodaw
- 20 Jan. 1877 Death notice of a German medical man in the service of the Burmese king, Dr. Marfels(Minkyawtheikdhibhithekkapyinya) appeared in the Rangoon dailies
- 20 March. 1877 Telegraph line extended from Mandalay to Bhamo
- 24 April. 1877 Burmese Ambassador to Italy left Genoa
- 13 Nov. 1877 A Burmese “salway” was given to the ex-king of Spain
- 25 Nov. 1877 Middle Queen came to be known as Hsinbyumashin
- 19 Sept. 1877 Prince Thibaw made the Crown Prince
- 1 Oct. 1878 King Mindon died
- 6 Oct. 1878 Order to erect a mausoleum for the dead king; the hour drum changed
- 7 Oct. 1878 Cremation of the dead king
- 8 Oct. 1878 King Thibaw appeared at the Hmannan and proclaimed king
- 11 Oct. 1878 Administered the Oath of Allegiance to all services
- 13 Oct. 1878 An insitution in the nature of the Legislative Council was constituted: the meeting of that concil were to be held regularly at the South Garden Palace
- 16 Oct. 1878 Order to make one more copy of the Pitaka (It was customary with all Bur-mese king to have one copy made at each ascension)
- 18 Oct. 1878 Building to house the Legislative Council began
- 19 Oct. 1878 Jotinagaramahawamsasiripawarasudhammaraja made saopha to rule Keng-hung, Sisom Panna and the entire province of Jotinagara
- 6 Nov. 1878 Mahesi coronation
- 14 Nov. 1878 The British Resident put the prince Nyaungyan and Nyaungok on a ship and sent them to the British territory for political asylum; appointment of

twelve senior monks as religious guardians

- 18 Nov. 1878 Two sisters Minenaung Myoza Supayagyi Susiratanamangaladevi and Myadaung Myoza Supaya (Lat) Susiripahbaratanadevi were both made Chief Queens and were given Aggamahesi coronation
- 23 Nov. 1878 Many of the court favourites were given good salaried posts; the pay of Minister was Rs. 1000, Secretary Rs. 500-700, Mayor Rs. 300-500, Deputy Secretary Rs. 300-500, Royal Herald and Master of Barge Rs. 300-400
- 25 Nov. 1878 A letter sent to the king of Italy intimating the change of kingship in Burma
- 2 Dec. 1878 A cavalry parade
- 4 Dec. 1878 Abolished the kwunbo fee of the law courts
- 25 Dec. 1878 Members of the Royal Troupe of Entertainers were jointly given 6400 pe of land at kokhayine 'to eat'
- 27 Dec. 1878 The Council decided to put the 'prisoner princes' in a specially built camp of isolation
- 1 Jan. 1879 Shwekyetyet Fort was declared to have been taken over
- 9 Jan. 1879 Military parade
- 13 Jan. 1879 A White House built for Queen Mother Laungshe
- 19 Jan. 1879 Two Ministers, one Deputy Secretary were dismissed from office
- 27 Jan. 1879 A letter sent to the Viceroy of India informing the ascension of a new king in Native Burma
- 13 Feb. 1879 Execution of the prisoner Princes began; Bhamo Myoza, Yenatha Myoza, Tapayin Myoza, Myinsu Wun, Yangon Wun and Ex-Myinsugyi Wun Maung Tettu were executed
- 17 Feb. 1879 More Prisoner Princes executed
- 18 Feb. 1879 Execution of the Prisoner Princes continued
- 19 Feb. 1879 King Thibaw officially denied his consent in these executions
- 25 Feb. 1879 Fire on the western sector of the City; 200 houses destroyed including Shwe-eyesang Monastery and the western wing of the Mahamuni building; state lottery opened at the Nine Room Brick House

March. 1879	The Fourteen Department Executive System abolished
23 April. 1879	The Manaung Pagoda completed
15 June. 1879	A sudden death of the British Resident Robert Berkley Shaw
7 Oct. 1879	British Residency at Mandalay closed
Nov. 1879	French and Italian officers were employed to introduce some sort of western military training in the Burma Army
14 March. 1880	King Pagan died
17 March. 1880	Eldest son of King Thibaw died of smallpox
14 April. 1880	Saophas of Mong Nai, Lawk Sawk, Maing Nong and Maing Pyin were not present at the New Year Obesiance Ceremony (which was understood as an open rebellion)
23 May. 1880	(Another) Coronation
May. 1880	Prince Nyaungok (who was at that time a British protege) raided areas around Myede
June. 1880	A Burmese mission sent to India to renew friendship pact came back after being detained for seven months at the frontier town of Thayet
3 July. 1880	The Mayor Mingyimahaminhtin(also Myoza of Sale)was made a Secretary
21 July. 1880	Royal Herald Mingyiminhtinmahasithu was made a Deputy Secretary
July. 1880	Prince Nyaungok raided the Taungdwingyi area; the Nine Department Executive System was formulated
23 Aug. 1880	Deputy Secretary Mingyiminhtinmahasithu was made Wetmaswet Myoza
Aug. 1880	The Nine Department Executive System introduced
5 Sept. 1880	First daughter was born to Queen Supayalat
Sept. 1880	King Thibaw decided to attend the Levies and transact the political affairs himself
Oct. 1880	Proposal made by Sale Myoza, Secretary for Naval Affairs approved; an Italian named Beraberi employed to become instructor in the Navy

Jan. 1881	Military parade held in succession
18 Feb. 1881	(Another) Coronation
Feb. 1881	Minister Yawmyoza Thadomingyima haminhtinminhkaungkyaw was given 1552 men to suppress uprisings in the Shan States
18 April. 1881	Nine senior monks and fourteen lecturing monks sent out as religious missionaries to eight places
April. 1881	Breakdown of the Nine Department Executive system
13 May. 1881	Prohibition of hunting and fishing in all places throughout the kingdom
19 May. 1881	Simultaneous laying of foundation stones to build Moatthaw pagodas at the time when the lunar eclipse was over in all towns in the kingdom (156 Moatthaw pagodas built by King Thibaw against 550 by King Badon in 1781, exactly a hundred years ago)
1 June. 1881	King Thibaw's mother died
15 June. 1881	Minister Yawmyoza in charge of Mong Nai Campaign died
11 Aug. 1881	A second daughter born to Queen Supayalat
Oct. 1881	The White House of the dead Queen Mother was dismantled to be reconstructed a monastery; the monastery was not completed
24 Dec. 1881	Mong Nai Queen, sister to the rebelling saopha, escaped from the Mandalay Palace; sending out telegraph messages enabled her capture
1881	Thirty Rules prescribed to revive the Thathameda Tax and penalties declared to punish negligence in carrying out these rules
21 Jan. 1882	A new Mong Nai Expedition (under Kootywa Myoza) sent out
Jan. 1882	Thibaw Sawbwa sought political asylum at Rangoon, people suffered from heavy taxation
Feb. 1882	Firman on taxation discontinued
26 Feb. 1882	Mahawijayapunna (Mahasanlootweyan) monastery finished
7 March. 1882	King's first ceremonious appearance in the capital city; petitions received (this method of getting in touch with the people led to introducing 'gold box' later)

- 17 March. 1882 Former royal favourites Yanaung Myoza, Kyapin Myoza and Taungthaman Leza were executed
- March. 1882 Minister Khapat Myoza, Secretary Pagan Myoza, Mayor Myotha Myoza, Deputy Secretary Myitkwe Myoza, Deputy Secretary Pattanago Myoza were dismissed from office and imprisoned
- April. 1882 Secretary Kyaukmyaing Myoza was named Burmese Resident at Calcutta but was not accepted by the British
- May. 1882 Reinforcement sent out to Mong Nai
- June. 1882 The King invited written suggestions on improvement of political affairs from all court officers
- 24 July. 1882 Sirisudhammaraja, son of Prince Kawlin, grandson of King Badon, died
- 20 Sept. 2 Oct. 1882 Grand Festival of Lights
- 27 Oct. 1882 A third daughter born to Queen Supayalat
- Oct. 1882 Commander of the Mong Nai Expedition Kootywa Myoza Mingyiminhkawng sithukyaw died; commandership given to West Windawhmu Pyinmana Myoza Mingyimahaminhlamingaung
- Jan. 1883 To commemorate the centenary of 1783 Sittans, new Sittans were ordered to be compiled
- 8 Feb. 1883 A pagoda named Lokayanhnain built for the King at Jambhumyakshin in the southeastern corner of the City and another one named Ratanatansaung: built for the Queen at the northeastern corner were finished within seven days; Burmese agent Minhla Nga Shwe sent a report by telegram mentioning that Princes Myingun, Myingondaing, Nyaungyan and Nyaungok were all at Benares
- 15 Feb. 1883 Office of the Koonbodain discontinued; the judge himself had to receive all fees
- 16 Feb. 1883 Finials put up on the two pagodas for the King and Queen; Taungdaw Saya-daw was named Thathanabine
- 18 Feb. 1883 Fire started from the home of Nga Myit, Herald of the Byedaik living on the south within the Palace Enclosure
- 22 Feb. 1883 Dolakarana Ceremony held for the First Daughter Princess Theitsumyat

23 Feb. 1883	Some officer and men of the Mong Nai campaign recalled
26 Feb. 1883	Appointments of Mogaung Wun, Laknettaik Wun and Thenatbo announced
27 Feb. 1883	Some troops of the Mong Nai campaign returned
3 March. 1883	A Special Minister appointed for the Royal Daughters
23 March. 1883	Charter granted to the Bombay Burma Teak Corporation
25 March. 1883	Great Fire
3 April. 1883	Great Fire
5 April. 1883	Great Fire
6 April. 1883	Kyamaing of Taungpine sent tributes(meaning submission)
16 April. 1883	Great Fire
22 April. 1883	Discovered that Princess Minginza and Nga Tu were having an affair
25 April. 1883	Nga Tu executed
30 April. 1883	A mission of friendship and study sent to European countries headed by Min-gyimahazeyathingyan (Myothit Myoza Atwinwun)left Mandalay(arriving back to Mandalay only on 21 May, 1886)
1 May. 1883	Reinforcements sent to Mong Nai
3 May. 1883	Northern Shan Expedition
7 May. 1883	Another contingent of reinforcements to Mong Nai
8 May. 1883	All civil suits on inheritances stopped
18 May. 1883	Thirty two rules for Religious Purification adopted
24 May. 1883	Chief of Forty Nine Villages at Ngwetaung area died; his son Libai allowed succession
29 May. 1883	Manual for Village and Town Headman published; headmen were not allowed the sale or mortgage of their offices over prescribed areas
3 June. 1883	Received a telegram mentioning the death of Yweletyathaynatbo on 24May 1883 during the Mong Nai Expedition

- 6 June. 1883 First Report form the Mission to Europe received; Minister Khampat Myo-za imprisoned
- 7 June. 1883 Bhamo Wun was dismissed from office and brought to the capital as a prisoner, Thonze Wun was also dismissed from office
- 11 June. 1883 Some domestic servants were redeemed from slavery with the King's money and these ex-slaves were allowed to become monks
- 14 June. 1883 Manual for Headmen (together with punishments on infringement of the rules) printed
- 16 June. 1883 Dhanakpala Elephant officer dismissed
- 28 June. 1883 The Thathanapine and Kinwun Mingyi were given joint responsibility to propagate Buddhism
- 28 June. 1883 Sawbwa of Nyaungshwe granted audience; one thousand boys made novices in the priesthood
- 1 July. 1883 Wild elephants driven into the stockade for capture
- 6 July. 1883 Letyawinhmu dismissed; an officer of the Queen was promoted to become a Secretary
- 13 July. 1883 Redemption of slaves cost Rs. 40,000
- 15 July. 1883 Of the total 1394 slaves redeemed, 240 became monks and 1154 novices
- 26 July. 1883 Troops sent to suppress the rebellion of Shan Mohan in Ngasingu township
- 17 Aug. 1883 Bombilan, French Engineer finished his assignment in making iron railings and iron doors
- 18 Aug. 1883 Yaw Atwinwun U Po Hlaing (Shwepyinwun Minthado Mingyiminhlamah-amingaungthihathu) died
- 27 Aug. 1883 Ex-Minister WetmasutMyoza Thadomingyiminhlamahamingaungthihathu died; a rape case against Aungpinle Lamine Wun was mentioned in a letter found in the 'Gold Box'
- Aug. 1883 A Manual for Legislators was written and sanctioned
- 10 Sept. 1883 New timber extracting agreements made with Rangoon timber merchants and Mun Htaw

- 12 Sept. 1883 Water festival for three days; a race of twenty two ships
- 17 Sept. 1883 Mun Htaw got the timber licence
- 25 Sept. 1883 Change of Minhla guards
- 27 Sept. 1883 A ship built just outside the Panset Gate was launched
- 4 Oct. 1883 A fourth daughter was born to Queen Supayalat
- 13 Oct. 1883 Iron fetters removed form Ex-Queens under detention
- 15 Oct. 1883 Printing of the Hmannan I, at the Palace Press finished
- 17 Oct. 1883 No obeisance ceremony as usual at the end of the lent
- 24 Oct. 1883 Bohmuminthami died
- 5 Nov. 1883 The Mission to Europe after leaving Italy visited France and concluded with that country a treaty of friendship; Head Clerk Maung Tha Hla was sent with a letter for England
- 6 Nov. 1883 The Victory Army began to march out; Sawbwa of Mong Meit died
- 9 Nov. 1883 A contingent of 3311 men left for Kengtung
- 15 Nov. 1883 Queen Letpansin died
- 16 Nov. 1883 Kinwun Myedu Myoza was imprisoned
- 18 Nov. 1883 King Mindon's Palace reconstructed as a monastery completed; wild elephants captured
- 20 Nov. 1883 Two troops sent out to the Shan States
- 21 Nov. 1883 Yeyi Wun dismissed
- 24 Nov. 1883 New Aungpinle Lamine Wun appointed
- 25 Nov. 1883 Sawbwa of Mong Nai massacred 400 men
- 4 Dec. 1883 Telegraph message giving the death of Kinda Thenatbo received
- 6 Dec. 1883 565 men sent by Moby route; a bride sent from Sawbwa of Maukmai
- 9 Dec. 1883 Kootywaza of Mong Nai campaign was brought back a prisoner

11 Dec. 1883	Wild elephants captured
16 Dec. 1883	Ex-Minister Khampat Myoza was released from detention but under close surveillance
18 Dec. 1883	Two Head Clerks dismissed
19 Dec. 1883	The King and Queen went on board a ship to cross the Irrawaddy to Sagai-ng on a pilgrimage
20 Dec. 1883	Telegraph message giving the death of Kootywaza who was on the way to capital brought back as a prisoner
22 Dec. 1883	Prince Linbin escaped from Rangoon (to become leader of the Linbin Confederacy in the Shan States against King Thibaw)
24 Dec. 1883	A Byedaik Herald was given promotion as a Royal Herald
25 Dec. 1883	War Elephants were given exercises
1883	A Ten Department Executive System introduced
1 Jan. 1884	Princess Myingun Myoza died
2 Jan. 1884	Target Practices
15, 16, 17, Jan. 1884	Military parades
19 Jan. 1884	Four ladies in waiting punished by the Queen's order
29 Jan. 1884	Myotha Wundauk's wife was pardoned
15 Feb. 1884	A new Mayor appointed
16 Feb. 1884	Wild elephants captured
18 Feb. 1884	Dacoity to be suppressed by sending out patrols; dacoits leader Nga Yan Min ordered to be executed
20 Feb. 1884	Mogaung Wun dismissed; Nga Yan Min pardoned
22 Feb. 1884	Contingents sent against Kachin rebels
25 Feb. 1884	Up Stream Campaign launched

- 28 Feb. 1884 Italian Consul and Vice Consul arrived; Italian technicians also arrived; the kingdom with the exception of the Shan States was divided into ten districts and each district put under the control of a district officer; the Revenue Department put under the Wungyi Taunggwin Myoza, the Water War Department under Atwinwun Hlaythin Wun Sale Myoza, the Cultivation Department under Atwinwun Paukmyine Myoza, the Legal Department under Atwinwun Pin Myoza; the Linzin Quarter on the southern part of the City caught fire
- 5 March. 1884 U Pannavakka, a son of former Crown Prince, found guilty of treason, was made to disrobe from monkhood and imprisoned
- 8 March. 1884 Another Up Stream Campaign
- 10 March. 1884 One Kachin rebel leader captured
- 13 March. 1884 To ward off Queen's illness the King gave her a Khame(ordinarily remedies should cure sickness but when such remedies failed to bring about the desired result, people began to think that the child was sick by longing to regain the property of his or her former life and thereby a senior should give the child a token to represent the former big estates and that token is called Khame)
- 15 March. 1884 Two ships of the Up Stream Campaign sunk
- 23 March. 1884 Fire at the eastern sector of the City
- 24 March. 1884 All four Royal Princess beginning with the second one suffered smallpox; all medicine including European were of no avail; Princess Three died; earthquake
- 29 March. 1884 Princess Four died
- 1 April. 1884 Fire at the Malun Market Quarter
- 2 April. 1884 Maung Phone, son of the former Crown Prince and party, executed
- 5 April. 1884 Fire at the western sector of the City; another fire started before the former one was extinguished and thus there was a total of seven fires on that day; the Burmo-French Treaty of Trade and Friendship ratified at Paris
- 8 April. 1884 Fire at Yahine; the multiple-roof over Mahamuni was also razed to the ground (it was the centenary day of the Great Image arriving from Arakan)
- 10 April. 1884 As fire relief one household was given Rs.2 and one half basket of rice; gold melted down from the Great Image weighted 5450 ticals

- 14 April. 1884 Fire at the southeastern corner of the Palace Enclosure
- 17 April. 1884 Money granted to build a temporary cover over the Great Image
- 19 April. 1884 Lady Katha Myoza, wife of Kinwun Mingyi, died
- 20 April. 1884 The Queen visited the bereaved home and contributed Rs. 3000(plus Rs. 5000 by the King) towards the funeral expenses; daughter of Kaunghan Wun (daughter-in-law of Kinwun) released from detention
- 26 April. 1884 Prince Yakkantaw Ok of Neyardaw Status died; Princess Minginza who had had an affair with Nga Tu executed
- 3 May. 1884 New Sawbwa for Mong Nai
- 8 May. 1884 Printing of the Hmannan II at the Palace Press finished
- 13 May. 1884 Royal Edict passed to hold Pathamapran Examinations on 8 July 1884
- 15 May. 1884 Ceremony of the taking possession of Hluttaw held
- 17 May. 1884 Mahamuni building completed
- 19 May. 1884 Fire at the south of Phondawto Asu
- 20 May. 1884 Royal Edict to stop collecting all taxes and revenues with effect from 25 May 1884
- 25 May. 1884 Fire at the Khyanayethazan to the north of the Chinese Quarter
- 1 June. 1884 Treaty with France
- 11 June. 1884 Ceremony of receiving the Royal Elephant
- 18 June. 1884 An announcement was made that all religious affairs will be looked after by the king himself after consultation with the Thathanabine
- 21 June. 1884 Preparations made to gilt the Mahamuni
- 26 June. 1884 Launching the Royal Boat Sein Pan
- 29 June. 1884 Bhamo Wun dismissed
- 5 July. 1884 The face of the Mahamuni Image repaired

- 11 July. 1884 Telegram mentioning the Chinese attack of Bhamo; 1670 soldiers despatched
- 17 July. 1884 Another 1650 soldiers despatched; the Chinese surrendered after one month's fight
- Sept. 1884 Titles of five grades recognised for the monks; the five were (1)(Maha) Lan-karaatuladhipatisiripawaradhammasenapatimahadhammarajadhirajaguru (the highest for the Thathanabine alone)
(2)Atula, dhipati, pawara, dhaja - these four words were to be included in the title
(3)Dhipati, pawara, dhaja - these three words were to be included in the title
(4)Pawara, dhaja - these two words were to be included in the title
(5)Dhaja was the only word to be subfixed to the name of the monk
- 21 Sept. 1884 East Criminal Jail rising; Yan Min shot dead; of 300 inmates only 100 survived; Prince Maing Pyin executed; an Asadisadana started six months before the coronation ceremony of the Royal Daughters; the City had over 1000,000 people plus 2000 Brahmans
- 27 Oct. 1884 Princess Tagaung died
- Oct. 1884 To the east of the Palace South Gate a Watch Tower of 102 with spiral stairs was constructed; Kokhayine Ok Wun dauk Mingyi Maharajathingyan Officer-in-charge of the Maing Naung Campaign, died
- Nov. 1884 Pakhagyi Myowun, next Officer-in-Charge of the Maing Naung died of fever; of the ten district officers, those of Taungoo, Taungdwin, Phakhangyi and Sagaing were dismissed
- 8 Dec. 1884 2000 Chinese under Nga Set Kyin captured Bhamo
- 17 Dec. 1884 A Royal Order issued that the Sakyasiha Image of King Sagaing at Ava was to be moved to a palace on the north of the Malun Bazaar; Burmese architect Maungdaung Ywaza Naymyothiddi and French engineers Bombilan and assistant Balam were assigned to carry out the moving which was estimated to cost Rs. 39000
- Dec. 1884 With a contingent of 5 elephants, 100 horses and 1040 men, Wundauk Myi-nsgyi Wun marched to Maing Naung; new district officers in Taungoo, Taungdwin Pakhangyi and Sagaing were appointed giving each a retinue of 50 men with grand ceremonial dresses and style
- 1884 Brahmans Cinta and Kavi were appointed Pandits; report on why population in towns and villages decreased was submitted by Royal Order; six

- Sawbwas rebelled and took refuge in the Kengtung State
- 15 Jan. 1885 Second Burmo-French Treaty signed
- 16 Jan. 1885 Manual for the Cultivators at the Royal Lands published
- 22 Jan. 1885 The Code of Criminal Procedure, Manual of Headmen, Manual of District Officers, Fifteen Rules of Conduct for All Services - four books were printed for the second time and bound in one volume
- 4 April. 1885 Burmo-German Treaty signed
- 10 April. 1885 All preparations completed to move the Sakyasiha Image; 3500 men came out to haul it along the prepared track; Mayor Yindaw Myoza Mingyithirimahazeyagamani was assigned to take charge of this programme
- 30 April. 1885 The Sakyasiha Image arrived at Mandalay; the total expenditure on charity last year was over Rs. 4,000,000; Prince Tagaung Myoza of Nayyadaw Statu died
- April. 1885 The Queen's Monastery also known as Myadaung Kyaung finished; Nga Tha Tun Aung was put in charge of spirit on the west, Nga Ohn Gaing was put in charge of Brahmans at Sagaing, Nga Tun at Amarapura, the hour gong was changed according to the advice made by Hour Man Sirirajajindapanditabrahmana; Nga Maung Gyi was made Head of the Brahman Calendar Committee
- 21 May. 1885 The Sakyasiha Image safely put on the pedestal; decoit brothers Nga Hla Oo and Nga Shwe Kon were active in the Sagaing district; the decoits were successful in a skirmish at Alon; Atwinwun Hlethin Wun Sale Myoza Mingyi Thirimahazeyakyawhtin was given the duty to suppress them; general amnesty was granted and 2,000 decoits surrendered; mission to Europe returned
- 1 June. 1885 French Consul M. Hass arrived at Mandalay
- 30 June. 1885 U Myu, Burmese Ambassador to France left Mandalay; according to the report made by nine headmen of foresters at Taungoo it was found out that though BBTC extracted a total of 80,000 logs their account books gave only 30,000
- 12 Aug. 1885 BBTC was fined Rs. 2,3000,000 for committing theft of 50,000 logs
- 14 Aug. 1885 Checking the timber extractions along the Mu and Chindwin Rivers
- 17 Aug. 1885 Tributes received from Maukmai Sawbwa

- 25 Aug. 1885 All quiet on the west, i.e, no more decoits and so Hlethin Wun returned to capital
- 27 Aug. 1885 New troops sent to replace the old ones of the Maing Naung campaign
- 3 Sept. 1885 Ok Wun, who was found to show in the accounts Rs. 6400 more than the actual expenses in building the Hmansi Kyaung, dismissed
- 4 Sept. 1885 People sent to Rangoon to buy curios returned to Mandalay
- 6 Sept. 1885 More officers were dismissed including the officer of Taungoo-Yamethin on a charge of receiving bribes from the English Company in the form of Rs.20,000 cash and 5 viss of gold
- 10 Sept. 1885 The King inspected the Gun Factory where (naukhtothentat) breechloading guns and (bathakchikethentat) bolt-action military rifles were made; after seven years's reign the King's horoscope was checked again to ensure a succession of triumphs; BBTC challenged the justice of the National Burma Government to impose upon it so heavy a fine; 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 extracted; Burma Ambassador to France sent a telegram to the National Burma Government not to do anything drastic to recover the fine from BBTC
- Sept. 1885 National Burma Government's Book on Customs Duty published by the Palace Press
- 22 Oct. 1885 The British Burma Government sent an ultimatum to the National Burma Government
- 27 Oct. 1885 A reply to the ultimatum
- Oct. 1885 The Shan rebels selected Prince Linbin as their future king
- 7 Nov. 1885 King Thibaw declared war on the British and ordered the march of troops along three routes - 5000 men down the main river, 5000 men along the Taungdwingyi route and 5000 men along the Taungoo route
- 11 Nov. 1885 British ships left the frontier and came up stream
- 16 Nov. 1885 The enemy captured Minhla Gwegyaung Fort and reached Magwe; telegram reporting the retreat of the Burmese troops; forts at Ava, Sagaing and Thabyedan alerted
- 18 Nov. 1885 Forts at Ava, Sagaing and Thabyedan had 3000, 2760 and 1000 men respectively

- 19 Nov. 1885 Attempt to block the Irrawaddy at Yinye by sinking boats laden with stones failed
- 20 Nov. 1885 Enemy occupied Yenangyaung
- 22 Nov. 1885 Enemy occupied Pagan
- 23 Nov. 1885 Enemy occupied Koonywa
- 25 Nov. 1885 Enemy occupied Myingyan, the King considered evacuation but the Queen was sick, Queen mother too old and Royal Princess too young and so abandoned the idea of leaving the City; decided to give all demand made by the British
- 26 Nov. 1885 Flying a flag of truce and carrying the letter from the King promising to meet all demands, atwinwun Kyaukmyaung Myoza and Wundauk Wetmasut Myoza went to meet the enemy at Lakpanbin Rice Shop Station near Ywathigyi
- 27 Nov. 1885 Truce Party returned; the Hluttaw sent telegram to all troops to surrender; enemy disarmed the soldiers at the three forts
- 28 Nov. 1885 Ten thousand enemy soldiers landed at the Gawwane jetty and surrounded the Palace where the king was found to be sitting with a naked sword called Yainnwebar in hand
- 29 Nov. 1885 King, Queen and two daughters and Queen Mother and two daughters boarded two bullock carts with Wetmasut Wundauk and Pindale Wundauk spreading two white umbrellas over them started on their journey to Gawwane jetty passing through Ywedawyu and Kyawmore Gates
- 30 Nov. 1885 The ship carrying the King and family left the Gawwane jetty
- 5 Dec. 1885 The King at Rangoon
- 10 Dec. 1885 The King left Rangoon
- 14 Dec. 1885 The King at Madras; the party consisted of King Thibaw, Queen Suphaya-lat, Queen Suphayange Princess AshinHteiksumyatpayagyi, Princess Ashin Hteiksumyat Payalat, Padein Wun, his son and 13 maids (total 20)
- 15 Dec. 1885 Changes from military to civil administration at Mandalay
- 31 Dec. 1885 Warrant of Detention for King Thibaw issued and this warrant had been each year until his death 1916

1 Jan. 1886	Upper Burma declared a British possession
21 Jan. 1886	A Russian scholar I.P. Minayev arrived at Mandalay
12 Feb. 1886	Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, visited Mandalay
16 Feb. 1886	Minayev left Mandalay
7 March. 1886	A daughter (later known as Princess Three) born to Queen Suphayalat at Madras
10 April. 1886	King Thibaw left Madras for Ratanagiri
16 April. 1886	King Thibaw at Ratanagiri
25 April. 1886	A daughter (later Known as Princess Four) was born to Queen Supayalat at Ratanagiri
15 Jan. 1887	American Baptist Mission School opened at Mandalay
4 May. 18867	Mandalay Baptist Association established
22 July. 1887	Mandalay Municipal Committee formed
Sept. 1887	Mandalay ABM school moved to a new site
18 April. 1888	‘Kala Wun’ died
10 June. 1888	Hsinbyumashin at Calcutta
17 July. 1888	Mandalay ABM Girls’ school established
22 Aug. 1888	Hsinbyumashin at Ratanagiri
1 March. 1889	386 miles of Rangoon-Mandalay railway line completed
29 April. 1890	W.R Winston of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission declared the Leper Asylum at Mandalay open
1 Dec. 1891	West Queen of King Mindon died
18 May. 1892	Nan Oo, Queen of King Mindon, died
11 Nov. 1892	Taung Hsaung Daw Queen of King Mindon died
5 Dec. 1892	Minister Taungwin Myoza died

28 March. 1894	First Shwegyin Sayadaw died
Jan. 1895	Taungdaw Thathanabine died
March. 1895	Hsinbyumashin returned to Rangoon
18 June. 1895	Khin Hpyu, wife of Yaw U Po Hlaing, died
28 July. 1895	Hteik Tin, Wife of Phakhan Mingyi(ex-Queen of King Tharrawaddy),died
9 Oct. 1895	Atwinwun Myothit Myoza Mingyimahazeyathingyan died
17 Oct. 1895	Law enacted to incapacitate King Thibaw from contracting
1896	Malun Rice Association established
6 April. 1897	Zeygyo caught fire and was razed to the ground
1 July. 1897	Maung Maung Shwe, great grandson of King Badon, died
1898	Mandalay Fire Bridge established
10 July. 1899	‘Kala Wun’ John Sarkis Manook died
26 Feb. 1900	Hsinbyumashin died at Rangoon
19 May. 1901	Norman school for training teachers opened at Mandalay
2 June. 1901	Kinwun Mingyi sponsored a meeting to consider the election of a new Thathanabine
20 Oct. 1901	Thathanabine election (Modasayadaw got 396 votes, Taunggwin Sayadaw 195 and Tutlan Sayadaw 86 from a total 780)
2 Dec. 1901	Lord Curzon visited Mandalay; he ordered the conservation of ancient monuments in Burma
3 March. 1902	Moda Sayadaw died
5 March. 1902	St. John Leper Asylum of the Catholic Mission opened at Manawraman of Mandalay
12 July. 1902	Swinta Loye, Chinese officer under the last two Burmese Kings, died
18 Aug. 1903	Thamadaw U Khe died

6 Sept. 1903	John Wehinger, founder of the St.John Leper Asylum, died
13 Nov. 1903	Taunggwin Sayadaw became the Thathanabine
1903	Repairing Zegyo completed
2 May. 1904	Mayor U Pe Si (Yintaw Myoza Mingyi Thirimahazeyagamani) died
14 July. 1904	First electric tram-ways opened in Mandalay
27 Nov. 1905	King Thibaw's Customs officer Mulla Ismail died
28 Nov. 1905	Konbaungzet published
26 Dec. 1905	A daughter Tu Tu born to the Princess One (daughter of King Thibaw); the father of the child was Maratha gate-keeper called Gopal Bhaurao Sawant
16 Dec. 1906	U Kywe who was in charge of the Palace Press died
March. 1907	U Khanti started repairs at the Mandalay hill
6 April. 1907	U Hnit, (Minkyaw Minhla Sithu) Clerk of the Hluttaw, died
30 June. 1908	Kinwun Mingyi died
3 Dec. 1908	Hsenwi Sawbwa died
1909	Mandalay Zegyo Clock Tower built to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign
14 Sept. 1910	Shwe Taik Atwinwun U Hla Bu died
1 March. 1911	King Thibaw's sister Princess Pakangyi Supaya died at Mandalay
1 Oct. 1911	Atwinwun Hlethin Wun Sale Myoza died
25 Jan. 1912	Queen Supayagale died at Ratanagiri
18 Feb. 1912	Royal Massager Saya Kyu died
13 March. 1912	Queen Nyaungyan of King Pagan died
16 March. 1913	Shwehlanbo died
22 Nov. 1913	Aungbala died at Mandalay

9 April. 1914	Hassim, Artillery officer of Kings Pagan, Mindon and Thibaw, died
10 Oct. 1915	Dr. Mark, founder of the Mandalay Diocesan Boy's High School, died at London
6 May. 1916	Mahamuni Temple roof destroyed by storm
26 May. 1916	Amarapura Pahtodawgyi struck by a thunder bolt
7 July. 1916	Second Shwegyin Sayadaw died
11 Oct. 1916	Princess Two(daughter of King Thibaw) married Khin Maung Lat(for which she was never forgiven by both her parents)
16 Dec. 1916	King Thibaw died at Ratangiri
12 March. 1917	U Set Shwin, founder of the Second Shweinbin Monastery, died
10 April. 1919	Queen Supayalat left Ratanagiri
18 April. 1919	Queen Supayalat at Rangoon; resided at 23, Churchill(Koninkochin) Road in Rangoon
24 Oct. 1919	Phwanoin, Sawbwa of Bilu Myo, died at Mandalay
26 Feb. 1920	Mr. Pillay, noted lawyer of Mandalay, died
21 March. 1920	U Hsin, Hluttaw Clerk, died
2 June. 1920	U Po Toke, Royal Herald, died
2 Jan. 1921	National Boys' School of Mandalay founded
13 Jan. 1921	National Girls' School of Mandalay founded
29 Aug. 1921	Foundation stone laid for the Main Building of the Mandalay College
21 Oct. 1921	GCBA Ninth Conference held at Mandalay
26 April. 1924	U Aye, Royal Herald, died
22 Dec. 1924	Mandalay College Main Building finished
4 July. 1925	First meeting of the Administrative Body of the Mandalay College held
24 Nov. 1925	Queen Supayalat died at Rangoon

- 30 May. 1927 Maung Maung Hsin, Member of the Legislative Council died
- 1 Sept. 1927 U Tha Kywe, first President of Malun Rice Association, died
- 13 March. 1928 New foundation stone laid at the church which was originally built by King Mindon
- 10 Aug. 1930 U Lat (Wetmasut Wundauk) died
- 13 Nov. 1931 The Rangoon-Mandalay Motor Road which took five years in the making finished
- 2 Jan. 1934 The Ava Bridge finished
- 21 April 1935 Mandalay Shweyay Sayadaw died
- 1935 Princess Four(of King Thibaw)died at Moulemin
- 17 March. 1938 Taunggwin Thathanabine died
- 18 July. 1938 Milly Danegari, French Lady-in-waiting to Queen Supayalat, died
- 10 Feb. 1939 The Massacre of the Seventeen at Mandalay
- 19 Feb. 1942 Mandalay bombed by the Japanese for the first time
- 3 April 1942 Another bombing
- 30 April. 1942 The Ava Bridge partly destroyed
- 1 May. 1942 Mandalay occupied by the Japanese
- 2 Dec. 1942 U Mu, contractor to light the lamp posts at Mandalay, died
- 15 May. 1944 Bohmu Ba Htu opened his HQS at Mandalay
- 11 March. 1945 Mandalay Hill taken by the Allied Forces
- 17 March. 1945 Mandalay Palace destroyed
- 20 March. 1945 The Japanese evacuated Mandalay
- 2 June. 1945 Bohmu Ba Htu died
- 30 Dec. 1945 A meeting of towns people held at the Naythurein Hall to draw up a plan for reconstructing Mandalay

- 14 May 1946 Mandalay ABM Girls' School reopened
- 20 Nov. 1946 Comrade Ba Hein died
- 25 April. 1947 U Kyaw Yan died
- 3 June. 1947 Princess One died at Ratanagiri
- 27 Jan. 1949 U Khanti died at Mandalay
- 11 March. 1949 Mandalay occupied by Karen rebels
- 6 April. 1949 Karen left Mandalay
- 25 April. 1949 Nandaw-she Saya Tin died
- 7 Nov. 8 Dec. 1950 U Nu, Premier, at Mandalay
- 24 Jan. 1951 Ven. William Rauf Gerard of the Anglican Church died at Mandalay
- 22 Sept. 1951 U Nigrodha died
- 23 Oct. 1951 Upper Burma Pressmen's Conference held at Mandalay
- 22 Oct. 1954 Thakhin Hteik Tin Kodawgyi died
- 27 Oct. 1954 The Ava bridge used again
- 11 Feb. 1955 Foundation stone laid for the new Mandalay Municipal building
- 16 Sept. 1955 Myoma Nyein died
- 11 Nov. 1956 Two monks were killed in a riot
- 1 June. 1958 The Mandalay University came into separate existence
- 27 May. 1959 Mandalay Centenary Celebrations began
- 23 Aug. 1960 Dobhayin U Ba Yin died
- 21 July. 1962 Princess Three(of King Thibaw) died at Maymo
- 6 Aug. 1962 U Kalyanabhiwuntha died
- 2 June. 1963 Princess Htayanga Myoza (daughter of King Mindon) died

- 6 June 1963 Prince Pyinmana Myoza(son of King Mindon) died
- 4 Feb. 1964 Mandalay Ajani Mausoleum finished
- 18 Aug. 1964 Anaukpyin Khinmakhan San Kyaung Sayadaw died
- 5 Dec. 1964 Shwepyi U Ba Tin died
- 5 Aug. 1965 Shweman Sayadaw U Kesara died
- 28 Nov. 1965 Upper Burma Writers Association campaigned to write Burmese as it is spoken
- 30 March. 1966 U Kyaw Yin, Rector of the Arts & Science University of Mandalay, died; when talking in support of writing-as-spoken he said that if the people were determined to do it, it shall soon become established because “a track appears where elephants tread in the jungle”; in the same vein of this talk people name the writing-as-spoken methods as ‘elephant track style’
- 22 July. 1966 The State took over the control of Leper Asylum from the Christian Mission
- 9 Oct. 1966 U Ba Khin, Principal of the Baho National School, died
- 12 March. 1967 U Pan Yi, author of many mathematics text books, died
- 25 June. 1967 U Ba Kyine of the Burmese Brahmans died
- 7 July. 1967 The Ludu Daily, the only newspaper of Mandalay was stopped from publication.

Retyped from Mandalay Magazine 69-70, Page (259 to 286)