# THE ROYAL ORDERS OF BURMA, A.D. 1598-1885 PART FOUR, A. D. 1782-1787 

Edited with Introduction, Notes and Summary in English of Each Order

by<br>THAN TUN, M.A., B.L., Ph.D. (London)<br>Professor of History, Mandalay University

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1986

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The editor owes much gratitude to
THE CENTRE FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
KYOTO UNIVERSITY
for research fecilities given to him in editing these Royal Orders of Burma and to have them published under its auspices.

He is also thankful to

## THE TOYOTA FOUNDATION

financial aid to publish them.
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List of colleagues who helped in collecting the Royal Orders
Aung Kyaw (Chaung U)
Aung Myin
Chit So Myint
Htun Yee
Khin Htwe Yi
Khin Khin
Khin Khin Gyi
Khin Khin Sein
Khin Lay
Khin Maung Htay
sKhin Myo Aye
Khin Nyun (Mrs Thein Than Tun)
Khin Yi (Mrs Than Tun)
Kyaw
Kyaw Win
Mya Mya
Myine Myine Myint
Myint Myint Htet
Myint Myint Than
Myo Myint
Ni Ni Myint
Ni Toot
Nyunt Nyunt Way
Ohn Kyi (Chaung U)
Ohn Myint
Oo
Pannajota
Sai Kham Mong
San Myint (Candimala)
San Nyein
San San Aye
Saw Lwin
Sein Myint
Than Than
Thant Zin (Mawlike)
Thaung Ko
Thein Hlaing
Thein Than Tun
Thoung Thiung
Tin Maung Yin
Tin Tin Win
Toe Hla
Tun Nwe
Tun Thein
Win Maung
Yi Yi
Yi Yi Aung
```


## INTRODUCTION

LIKEAniruddha (Anawyatha Min Saw), Hti Hlaing Shin (Kyanzittha), Hanthawady Sinbyu Shin (Bayin Naung), Alaungmintaya (U Aung Zayya) and Mindon after him, King Badon (Bodawpaya) was a usurper on the Burmese throne and like his every other counterpart, he tried to rule with benevolence. In addition to this, he was king for thirty seven years. That is why his reign is remarkable. Soon after he made himself king, he tried hard to restore peace and order in the kingdom (ROB 11 February 1782, 25 February $1782 \& 19$ July 1782). Men in the King's service, including those of the former king, were administered oath of allegiance to the new king (ROB 12 February 1782, 14 February 1782,18 February 1782 \& 28 February 1782). Next, the beginning of a new reign was announced both in the capital city as well as in the provinces (ROB 12 February $1782 \& 18$ February 1782). To convey the news as quickly as possible to far off corners of the kingdom, messengers on horseback were used. To prevent any possible uprising by the followers of former king, all men and officers of ex-King Singu were put under house arrest (ROB 13 February 1782). He shew his magnanimity, however, from the very beginning by his solemn promise that life and property of them would be in no way molested (ROB 22 February $1782 \& 24$ February 1782). Later when he found a few cases of property confiscation, he had it restored immediately and punished the responsible officers (ROB 29 June 1782).

After having established firmly his control in the land, the King turned his attention to put right what he called maladministration of former reigns. He tackled three major problem.

1. Correct boundary demarcations so that not a single inch of Religious Land was inadvertently lost in any part of Royal Lands; similar checks should be made between the territories of one administrative unit with another (ROB 24 March 1783, 27 July 1785, 1 September 1785 and 3 December 1787).
2. Redefine jurisdictions (ROB 10 March 1782, 3 June 1782, 16 August 1783, 28 July 1787, 18 August 1787, 14 October 1787, 14 November 1787, 26 November 1787 \& 14 December 1787)
3. Check the list of service groups so that no one should be serving a group to which he does not actually belong; this also included the children of intergroup marriages. After having the lists, etc. checked, it would be necessary to update the palace Archives as well as the Athi-Common Folks, lists in all the villages and towns (ROB 17 November 1783, 27 November 1783, 1 December 1783, 7 December 1783, 25 December 1783, 31 March 1784, 16 August 1784, 28 August 1784, 3 December 1784, 9 July 1787, 27 July 1787 \& 2 August 1787).

Since a man was placed in his own or proper place, the king felt that he should pass specific orders so that no man would be called away from his rightful duty to do anything else (ROB 1 April 1784). He wanted these Orders to be strictly obeyed, because for instance, palace guards were to remain stand-by in their respective posts twenty four hours a day (ROB 3 March 1784 \& 20 February 1785); no cultivator of Royal Lands shall be pressed into fighting forces (ROB 8 August 1787); nor any other cultivator should be working in a Royal Land (ROB 8 August 1787); no scribes employed in Pitaka copying should be called upon to do anything else (ROB 30 June 1783, 20 September 1785, 25 September 1785 \& 14 December 1785); no Brahmin should be asked to conduct any other ceremony except those that he had been used to do like his ancestors before him (ROB 1 April 1784); no cultivator should be called away from his field during the growing season (ROB 26 June 1784).

About the hereditary line of a chief at any locality, the King's express command was Ta Yo a pyin Hna Yo ma shi ya- there shall be no two lines of hereditary chief in any place. Only one line is permissible (ROB 21 July 1786 / Amyint, 11 November 1786 / Laung Bo, 24 November 1786 / Kaing, 25

November 1786 / Akyay Hse Ywa, \& 27 February 1787 / Maw Hka). On the other hand the King wanted Kyee Yo Ke Yo - Hereditary officers, to report their duties as well as their privileges, vis.

1. Htan Yo Ywet Yo -Services rendered for many generations until now;
2. Wut Sin Si Nin Hsaubg Ywet Yo-offical and ceremonial dresses, style of horse harness, elephant howdah, litter, boat, etc. and decorations for things of everyday use; and finally
3. Kauk Yo Sa Yo - Customary dues exacted from land or market or at ferry or told gate or in a law court and the share for the officer who collected them (ROB 19 April 1785).

As a matter or fact, the tax generally was ten per cent of the annual agricultural produce on all crops or one tenth of the commodity sold or brought in transit to a ferry or a told station (ROB 25 February 1782, 31 August 1783, 31 December 1783, 30 July 1787, 15 August 1787, 19 December 1787 \& 26 December 1787). Punishment would be severe if the dues were found to have been collected in excess (ROB 24 August 1784).

Fees taken at a law court shall also be fixed. There were fee given either to start a trial, or to finish a trial, or to copy a judgement for an appeal or to summon a witness as well as the fees paid to ones pleader (ROB 3 March 1782 \& 24 August 1784). In times of war, each household was asked to contribute ks 3 toward war fund and the King wanted to check the accounts on war fund (ROB 28 August 1787). The King also wanted to know how the money collected was used. He asked expense accounts from all offices once in every six months (ROB 21 August 1785).

In a trial to settle disputes at a law court, the King was favour of the old maxin;

Kee thi zaga go nge aung; nge thi zaga go pabyauk aung- Minismise the tall words and ignore the trifles
(ROB 3 March 1782).
And to keep the rate or crime low, the King said that officers should not simply wait until a complaint was made; they should do the investigations to find malpractices, etc. in the hope that it would prevent crimes (ROB 31 August s1783). When a decision was to be made, he urged that a judge should refer to either one or all of Damathat, Yazathat and Hpyat Htone (ROB 3 March 1782, 18 August 1783, 12 November 1783, 25 December 1783 \& 29 August 1784) or Damathat, Yazathat and Sittan (ROB 19 April 1785). When there was a panel of judges, decision should be unanimous (ROB 12 November 1783) and there should be no ex-parte decision (ROB 29 August 1784). An appeal to a higher authority was always possible (ROB 18 August 1783). The King was also of the opinion that judges should be above bribery and corruption (ROB 7 January 1784). In cases of debt, the King brought forth two principles, viz.

1. Moke hso ma wun - Payment of a debt would be done as a widow does a hard word in easy stages; and
2. Pin yin det ahket ma pwa ya - the sum total of branches shall not exceed the main trunk of a tree, i.e. the total of interest given shall not exceed the original amount of loan taken (ROB 3 March 1782).

There was a possibility that a sort of biased decision was passed when an officer appeared in court on behalf of one contending party. So that was forbidden (ROB 3 March 1782, 14 August 1783, 18 August 1783, 29 August 1783, 7 January 1784, 30 June 1784 and 25 February 1785). Only a licensed pleader had to represent a client and he should made his arguments within the limits of Damathat only (ROB 29 August 1783). Third degree interrogation was allowed in all criminal charges (ROB 17 October 1783) and a thief must name his associates and his words taken as good evidence to criminate those so named (ROB 24 July 1784) though in some cases a statement of one one prisoner
would be checked against that of another (ROB 5 November 1787). Taya Yon seems to be a civil court apart from Hluttaw, because we have one reference where a family dispute (on inheritence), was sent to Taya Yon (ROB 12 November 1783). As a matter of fact, Shay Yon - East Court, was the criminal court and criminal procedure was given in detail (ROB 12 February 1785). This code also deals with punishments of beheading, burning, crucifixion, drowning, exiling, mutilation of legs and limbs, putting in the sun, sending to join very tough work forces, thrashing, etc. A detailed description of Kaba Lay Yut - Four Trials by ordeal, is given as well. Various duties assigned to executioners called Let Ma Yun - No Hesitation Executioner, and Let Ma Htauk - No restraint Executioner, are defined. The King, however, expected Hluttaw to do general administration. Hluttaw therefore was to deal with:

| Yazawut | Yay - Affairs of the King. <br> Taing |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Yay- Affairs of the Provinces. |  |  |
| Pyi | Yay- Affairs of the Capital City, and |  |
| Thathana | Yay- Affairs of the Religion (ROB 4 |  |
|  | November 1786). |  |

Conspiracy against the King was taken as the biggest offence in Yazawut Yay - Affairs of the King. Prince Pindale was found trying to assassinate the King (ROB 28 April 1784, 28 September 1784, 7 July 1785, 8 July 1784 , 10 July 1784 \& 18 July 1784). His followers ors people suspected party to this conspiracy were executed.

Among the Taing Yay- Affairs of the Provinces, the following cases would serve as samples.

- Myo Wun - Town Officer, Pagan, shall restore the genitals removed from the stone lions in Shwezigon; the King did not consider them indecent (ROB 22 September 1784).
- $\quad$ Standard spelling is prescribed (ROB 3 July 1783, 14 December 1785 \& 29 December 1785).
- Use only the 'round script' to write the Burmese alphabets (ROB 29 December 1785).
- Presents brought to Rangoon by froeigners must be divided equally between Town officers, Port officer and Customs officer (ROB 28 July 1787)
- Cultivate all available land and grow any suitable crop in order to increase food production (ROB 21 September1787).
- Appoint a special officer to take charge of Royal Lands in a certain area (ROB 15 September 1787 \& 1 December 1787).
- Determine the boundary between Arakan and Burma proper (ROB 14 October 1787).
- on irrigation, observe the following five points:

1 Royal Lands have top priority to receive water distributed from reservoirs;
2 Canal used for water distribution should be in good repair at all times;
3 Water is to be shared among various fields strictly in accordance with the quota mentioned in old records; and
4 Works at weirs in Kyaukse area are always given first preference; officers at Kyaukse have the authority to commandeer any man for any emergency (ROB 15 September 1787); and
5 Enlarge the width of canals so that they carry more water for distribution (ROB 24 September 1787).

- Men under Kyi Wun - Granaries Officer, are widespread in various areas; local chiefs have no authority over them (ROB 14 November 1787).
- $\quad$ Recall 180 men from Mo Maw silver mines, Mong Mit (ROB 30 November 1784).
- $\quad$ Trace Hpaya athi - Men of Pagoda, and Kyaung Athi - Men of Monastery (ROB 25 February 1782).
- People shall come and pay obeisance to White Elephant (ROB 6 July 1787).
- Members of ten families are turned into Elephant Slaves (ROB 21 August 1787).
- $\quad$ Start the Elephant Dance (ROB 12 September 1787).
- Made offerings to Elephant Guardian Spirits and send off Wild Elephant Capturing Teams called Aukma - Group using Decoys to capture Wild Elephants, and Danet Pala- Group Taming the Captured Wild Elephants (ROB 14 November 1787).

On Pyi Yay - Affairs of the Capital City, we come across many interesting orders that reveal some part of the city life in those days.

- $\quad$ Road safety comes first; punish reckless horseriders (ROB 29 December 1782, 16 October 1783 \& 14 March 1784)
- Prepare fire fighting (ROB 6 February 1783 \& 28 January 1785)
- $\quad$ Segregate prostitutes (ROB 27 July 1783)
- $\quad$ Segregate lepers (ROB 11 August 1787)
- $\quad$ Extend the area of cemeteries (ROB 27 July 1783)
- Give some suitable sites elsewhere for religious lands in the city limit (ROB 3 December 1787).

When the King decided to build Amarapura;

- Prices of building material and wages are fixed (ROB 21 December 1782).
- $\quad$ Residential areas are plotted out (ROB 11 Julys 1783)
- City defenses are strengthened (ROB 1 February 1782, 4 February 1783 s \& 29 August 1787)
- $\quad$ Announce time from a tower (ROB 20 February 1782)
- Made Thayet Kan garden beautiful and rename it Nanda Wun garden (ROB 23 July 1787, 19 August 1787, 31 August 1787, 3 September 1787 \& 9 September 1787)
- Water level in the city moat should be kept high by a constant flow of water through a canal from Zaung Kalaw reservoir (ROB 14 September 1787)
- In all the city markets as well as in all business transactions throughout the Kingdom, the use of standard weights and measures is enforced (ROB 20 February 1782 \& 16 October 1783).
- $\quad$ Stop using various types of silver called Wun Bwa - Extended Belly, Ngwe Soe - Silver Sprout and Ywet Thay - Small Silver; and only the standard silver called Ywet Ni - Red Leaf, should be used (ROB 16 October 1783, 6 March 1784, 23 July 1785, 12 April 1785 \& 16 October 1787).
- $\quad$ Stop using old seals and old coins of Arakan; issue new seals and coins for Arakan (ROB 14 October 1787).

As a matter of fact, the things that King prohibited made a rather interesting study.

- Common folks shall not wear clothes reserved for aristocrats (ROB 6 March 1784)
- Making and selling cloths that do not come up to the mark are prohibited (ROB 6 March 1785)
- Common folks shall not use Pinni jacket and Yaw shaws (ROB 3 April 1784)
- First blossoms of orchid are for the palace exclusively (ROB 26 December 1783)
- $\quad$ No military parade in the city limits (ROB 13 August 1787)
- Export of rice from Rangoon, Bassein and Tavoy is prohibited (ROB 13 November 1787)
- Use of musical instruments gilted and decorated with glass mosaic outside the palace is prohibited (ROB 11 November 1787)
- $\quad$ check the following to know whether they would be good for further use : boats, carriages, elephants, horses, steamers. etc.; check all stock in granaries and stores to find out how much new stock is
necessary to replenish them (ROB 12 September 1787).
- Commandeer all blacksmiths and seize all iron in the kingdom to make guns (ROB 5 July 1787, 6 July 1787 \& 28 August 1787)
- Than Khyet Wun - Officer of Casting Iron, shall ask all the men he wants for gun making, from Athi Wun - Officer of Common Folks (ROB 28 August 1787)
- $\quad$ Send money post haste to Rangoon and Bassein to buy guns from foreign ships or foreigners (ROB 5 September 1787)
- Akauk Wun - Officer of Customs, Rangoon, (shall buy all) guns that arrived at Rangoon (ROB 4 December 1787)

All these show that the King and his Hluttaw had an ever watchful eye and an untiring energy to go into details for the good of the people except a denial of few luxuries.

On Thathana Yay - Affiars of the Religion, the King professed to help the monks in suppressing heresy and in propagating the Teachings of the Buddha on the one hand and in having a short of religious reformation on the other hand. Eventually he found himself against the whole monk population because of his radical ideas. Believing that the Vinaya is the mainstay of the monk organization, he prescribed Vinaya examinations and compelled any monk to leave the monkhood if he failed in the examination. Monk population dwindled. Perhaps he did more damage being helpful to the monks in his kingdom. The following march of events bear witness to this fact.

- Four Guardians of the Religion were appointed (ROB 10 March 1782)
- In the Atin Ayon controversy, let the exponents of both groups meet in debate (ROB 10 March 1782 \& 3 June 1782)
- $\quad$ Suppress the Zawti Sect (ROB 15 July 1783, 17 July $1783 \& 8$ September 1783)
- Give a course in the Vinaya and conduct oral examinations to find out
whether a monk has a sufficient knowledge of the Vinaya or not; after second failure in such an examination, a monk shall leave the monkhood (ROB 12 March 1784)
- Exile ex-monk Atula now called Nga Pan Htwe, leader of the Atin Sect, together with his disciples (ROB 21 April 1784, 23 April 1784 \& 27 April 1784)
- Hluttaw shall name the where the Buddhist missions should be sent (ROB 15 June 1784)
- The missionaries shall start their journey (now) in order to reach their respective destinations in time to begin the Buddhist Lent there (ROB 2 July 1784)
- Schism among the Buddhist Order of Monks has been effectively stopped; record this in an inscription on stone (ROB 28 August 1784)
- Mahadan Wun - Religious Affairs Officer, shall report biannually on Religious Examinations Preparatory School (ROB 8 July 1785)
- Check religious lands and if the original religious establishment to which the land had been dedicated is no longer in existence, rededicate the land to another religious establishment in the locality; record this in an inscription on stone; Guardian of the Religion shall write a prologue to this record (ROB 22 August 1785)
- Gunamunindabhisadahmmadhajamahammarajadhirajaguru is appointed Guardian of the Religion and a committee of twelve is also appointed to help him (ROB 27 June 1786)
- Nanabhivamsadhammasenapatimahadhammarajadhirajaguru is appointed Guardian of the Religion (ROB 19 March 1787)
- Open a school of training Buddhist missionaries in the capital; when the graduates are sent to provinces, local chiefs at their destinations shall give them all possible help including the foundation of Sima-

Ordination Halls, to receive new members in the Order of Buddhist Monks (ROB 25 July 1787)

- Shwe Myin Mi Sayadaw failed in the Vinaya examination; he shall leave the monkhood with a tattoo mark on his ribs saying that he had been dismissed from the Order for his unworthiness (ROB 11 October 1787)
- A novice, after being a novice for two years and if he wants to remain a novice, must sit for an examination on rules of the novicehood; if he fails in the examination, he shall have to leave the religious life with a tattoo mark on his ribs saying that he was a failure as a novice (ROB 9 October 1787)
- Gine Ok - Area Leader of Monks, and Gine Dauk - Local Leader of Monks, shall come to the city to sit for the Vinaya examination (ROB 12 October 1787)
- Religious examinations shall be conducted daily from 28 ctober 1787 until 18 July 1788; Mahadan Wun - Religious ffairs Officer, shall make a list of candidates and punish those ho failed the examinations (ROB 17 October 1787)

King Badon claimed that his war against Arakan was in the causes of the Religion (See Than Tun : "Paya Lanma - Lord's Highway, over the Yoma - Yakhine Range", Journal of Asian and African Studies, ILCAA, Tokyo University to Foreign Studies, XXV 1983, pp.233-41). He said that the Buddha's Religion was in the wane in Arakan and he took it his responsibility to make it thrived there again. He also wanted to move Mahamuni, the Great Image, from Kyauktaw to Amarapura. Ahmu Daw Kaung Ya Laik Htan - Follow and serve where the King needs your services most, is the regular phrase to denote war service.

- War-like preparations started early (ROB 8 September 1784)
- Political prisoners as well as criminals are sent along in the

Arakan campaign with the fighting forces (ROB 28 September 1784 \& 2 October 1784; Order to start the campaign was given on 16 October 1784 and the Arakanese King was captured on 20 January 1785; the raft that brought Mahamuni arrived at the Amarapura jetty on 27 April 1785)

- Giving no expressed religious cause, war against Thaland begun (ROB 21 July 1787)
- $\quad$ Criminals join the Thai campaign (ROB 2 August 1787 \& 20 October 1787)
- Get more recruits in the fighting forces; train the recruits quick; punish the deserters severely (ROB 17 February 1783 \& 13 November 1787)
- Ask Ks 3 from each household toward war funds (ROB 28 August 1785)
- Local chiefs were given the task of sending a certain number of recruits to the fighting forces; punish those who failed to meet the demands (ROB 25 August 1787, 1 September 1787, 9 September 1787, 24 October 1787, 4 November 1787, 5 November 1787 \& 8 November 1787)
- Impose a fine of Ks 150 on each person who evaded military service; as per list drawn by Nands Mait Kyawzwa, Tat Sayay - Regimental Clerk (ROB 14 November 1787)
- While a husband or a son is away in combat service, his wife or mother could not be ejected from a land even though the land owner has every right to do so; he shall have to wait until the war is over (ROB 14 November 1787)
- Use messengers riding on horses to report headquarters thes progress of the fighting forces marching to Chiengmai (ROB 22 December 1787)
What I think the most striking achievement, although it had not a lasting success, made by King Badon was his calendar reform. By the lunar calendar that the Burmese are accustomed to use, there are in each year 354 days 8 hours 48 minutes and 34 seconds but by the solar calendar it is
(by the Burmese method of calculation ) 365 days 6 hours 12 minutes and 31 seconds.* There is a shortage of 10 days 6 hours 12 minutes and 31 seconds. To make up this shortage, one intercalary month and an occasional intercalary day (as in the Jewish calendar) is added after very third year. Burmese are quite happy with this arrangement until now. But King Badon wanted to make a complete change. He adopted the solar calendar. So 1 January 1807 was 1 Tabodwe in the twentysixth year of his reign. Using the dates used by King Badon in his Orders beginning from the twentysixth until thirtyseventh year of his reign when he died, I tried to reconstruct his Pon Daw Pyet Ga Dain-King's Own Calendar, with the help of late $U$ Tikkhadhammalankara, Pozadaw Taik, Henzada and late Dr Yi Yi (14 March 1829-15 November 1984), Burma History Commission, Rangoon. Now I take this opportunity to publish the Pon Daw Pyet Ga Dain here. If Dr Yi Yi were living, she might object my publishing it because there are some points in it which we could not explain. King Badon used a nineteen year cycle and he counted the days running consecutively from 1 to 990 and day 961 would be day 1 of the intercalary month. But when we worked out his calendar it is not as simple as this. We did not know the answer. The following list shows what I mean to say.

| 2 December | 1807 | Day | 961 | Tabodw I |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 January | 1807 | Day | 1 | Tabodwe II |  |
| 18 August | 1810 | Day | 961 | Thadingyut I |  |
| 17 September | 1810 | Day | 1 | Thadingyut II |  |
| 4 May | 1813 | Day | 961 | Wazo | I |
| 3 June | 1813 | Day | 1 | Wazo | II |
| 4 January | 1816 | Day | 946 | Tabodwe I Day 1 of the Waning Moon ** |  |
| 19 January | 1816 | Day | 961 | Tabodwe II Day 1 of the Waning Moon |  |
| 20 October | 1818 | Day | 976 | Nadaw | II (Nadaw I missing) |

King Badon must have been contemplating to change over to the solar

[^0]calendar together with the system of calling the year with the number of his regnal year, from about 1801. The King's Orders with reference to this idea of change are as follows:

- Withdraw permission to use Old Calendar (ROB 10 May 1801)
- Crown Prince and two ministers study 'Day Date Nomenclature' (ROB 15 May 1801)
- Since no agreement could be reached on 'Day Date Nomenclature', continue the use of Old Calendar (ROB 17 May 1801)
- Hko Nan Monk, Saing Pyin Monk and those learned in calendar making shall decide how many days there are in each years (ROB 19 May 1801)
- According to Old Calendar, 29 Tagu as well as 29 Nayun are 'no moon days'; it is difficult to ignore this; suggestions made by senior monks are not acceptable (ROB 22 May 1801)
- $\quad$ The problem seems to be the determination of the day to begin the Buddhist Lent in each year (ROB 24 May 1801)
- Correlate Pon Daw Pyet Ga Dain with an astrological work brought from India called Rajamattan and find out how sun and moon move in the space; make note how Pon Daw and Old Calendar differ in this respect (ROB 28 May 1801)
- Majority of monks are still ignorant of Pon Daw ; perhaps Guardian of the Religion might give them a course on its workings; if that is not possible, it is expedient to allow the observation of sabbaths by Old Calendar (ROB 29 May 1801)
- Come to Min Gun where the King is temporaily residing, to observe Sabbaths by the Pon Daw (ROB 30 May 1801)
- Ex-monk Nyaung Bin Kyaung Saya and other calendar experts shall submit a treatise on calendar (ROB 2 June 1801)
- $\quad$ Send back monks from Min Gun to their own places if they want to
start the Buddhist Lent by the Old Calendar (ROB 5 June 1801)
- Tagu shall always fall on Missa - First Thirty Days of the Year, and determine how many days there are in each year (ROB 10 June 1801)
- Thadun Monk and his disciples shall submit Tha Gyan Za Account on New Year, together with its calendar (ROB 12 June 1801)
- Monks shall say openly whether they are in favour of Pon Daw Pyet Ga Dain or not (ROB 14 June 1801)
- Find out whether it is suitable to begin the Buddhist Lent at the time of summer solstice (22 June) or at the time of winter solstice (22 December) (ROB 17 June 1801)
- Mahadan Wun - Religious Affairs Officer, shall find out what instructions the Leaders of the Religion in the Capital had sent to monks in provinces on the question of determining the first day of the Buddhist Lent (ROB 22 June 1810)
- Get all calendar experts of the kingdom gather here to talk on calendar reform (ROB 24 June 1801)
- If a calendar expert is in prison, free him and bring him here (ROB 25 June 1801)
- Hold regular meetings on calendar at Thudama Zayat (ROB 25 June 1801)
- During the Lent, a monk is not allowed to travel ; do not make it an excuse; get the following monks here to discuss calendar :
Guardian of the Religion
Nyaung Gan
Shwe Yay Hsaung
Nga Soe Wun Kyaung
Pyat That Kyaung
Tha Ye Wun Kyaung
Salin Taik
Tha Yet Taw Taik
Aung Myay Bon Gyaw Taik
San Gyaung Taik
Wun Dauk Kyaung
Naik Tha Yee (ROB 26 June 1801)
- Make a list of monks for or against observing the first day of the Lent by Pon Daw (ROB 29 June 1801)
- By Pon Daw, the first day of the Lent is 20 June 1801 while by Old Calendar it is 25 June 1801 (ROB 31 June 1801)
- Cancel ROB 26 June 1801 that requires some monks to come here (ROB 12 July 1801)
- Find out how many Sabbaths there are from the new year day to the end of the Buddhist Lent (ROB 13 July 1801)
- Cut his mouth on both ends if a person say anything bad about the calendar reform (ROB 15 July 1801)
- Monks are free to write in support of Old Calendar (ROB 18 July 1801)
- In supporting Old Calendar, care should be taken to quote authorities well (ROB 19 July 1801)
- Exile ex-monk Kyaw Aung San Hta to Bwa Kyin if he could not say how to fit in Sabbaths satisfactorily in a year of 360 days only (ROB 20 July 1801)
- The Buddhist Lent according to Indian tradition ends in (the middle of) Tula )i.e. 7 October) ; note this (ROB 3 October 1801)
- Calendar experts fail to answer all questions asked by the King on calendar; Why King Mohnyin tried to start a new era? What are the explanations given in Tet Nwe Kyaung inscription on Adhimas?What did Asabhaloka of King Mahadhammaraja dhipati's reign, suggest on calendar reform? and What are the major objections against Pon Daw? (ROB 4 October 1801)
- How and why the Anno Buddhae was started? Is it true that the Buddhist Religion would last for all the years of 5,000? It has no scriptural support - explain (ROB 5 October 1801)
- Start using Pon Daw Pyet Ga Dain from Day 556 / 1 Tazaungmon / 23

October 1806, in dating all Royal Order of Burma (ROB 20 October 1806)

- Crown Prince shall check Tha Gyan Za - Account on New Year and its Calendar (ROB 8 April 1807)
- If there were anyone who is in favour of Old Calendar, let him say so openly (ROB 24 April 1807)
- The King gave up the idea of making Pon Daw Pyet Ga Dain for general public use though he still insisted on its use for official records (ROB 4 September 1807)
- $\quad$ Monks are free to use any calendar (ROB 6 November 1807)
- Make a list of those monks using Pon Daw (ROB 3 December 1807)
- The paths of sun and moon moving across the sky through out the year are shown by calculation but it is important that they should agree with the paths as seen by observation; when does the sun reaches either one of the tropics? Discuss this and submit a treatise on it (ROB 5 December 1807)
- Fire one cannon on Day 990 / 31 December 1807 (ROB 8 December 1807 \& 16 December 1807)

It is sad King Badon's Pon Daw Pyet Ga Dain (with necessary improvements) did not survive.

## CHRONOLOGY 1782-1819

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


|  |  |  | 7/Royal Lake; Eight Thrones (No. 1. in duplicates, so altogether Nine Thrones) were made; Twelve Gates (three on each side of the Four City Walls) were constructed |
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| 12 | February | 1783 | Hluttaw, Clock Tower, Tooth Relics Tower were built |
| 5 | May | 1783 | Constructions at the palace completed |
| 12 | May | 1783 | Pitaka moved to new library building; the King moved from Ava to new city called Amarapura |
| 17 | May | 1783 | Coronation |
| 23 | May | 1783 | U Gin Tha Hpwint - Ceremony of Opening the Throne Room for the First Time, held; the King assumed the Regnal Title of Siripavaratilokapanditamahadhammaraja |
| 26 | May | 1783 | Ceremony of Opening Hluttaw |
| 27 | May | 1783 | Ceremony of Opening Byedike |
| 1 | June | 1783 | Ceremony of Opening City |
| 10 | June | 1783 | Fighting forces reorganized |
| 18 | September | 1783 | Boat races |
| 11 | October | 1783 | Lamps festival; Lent's End Kowtow to the King |
| 14 | October | 1783 | Lent's End Kowtow to Crown Prince |
| 15 | October | 1783 | Lent's End Kowtow in West Palace |
| 1 | December | 1783 | Order to reinstitute in the whole kingdom the smallest administrative unit called Daing comprising 25 households; Order to construct simultaneously one Shwe Gu- Gold Cave-Temple in every town in the kingdom; a total of 230 Shwe Gus were built |
| 28 | December | 1783 | Horse tournaments |
| 18 | January | 1784 | More insignias of rank bestowed on Crown Prince |
| 5 | February | 1784 | Heating provided in temples because of cold weather |


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


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


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


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


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


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

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## KING'S OWN CALENDAR A.D. 1806-1819

BY

THAN TUN
TIKKHADAMMALANKARA
YI YI

1971

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KING'S OWN CALENDAR

A.D. 1806-1819

by

## THAN TUN

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After the death of King Bacon (11 March 1745-5 June 1819) Bon Daw Pret

# THE ROYAL ORDERS OF BURMA, AD 1598-1885; PART IV, AD 1782-1787 

## SUMMARY

## 11 February 1782

(Ex-King) Singu (10 June 1776-5 February 1782) and Nga Maung (former Lord of Hpaung Ga who made himself king for nearly a weel: 5 February 1782-10 February 1782) were unable to maintain law and order in the kingdom. People had to leave their homes to hide for safety. Having compassion on these people, Prince Badon has to assume kingship.
Order: (1) Watch the homes of the followers of (Ex-king) Singu and (former Lord of Hpaung Ga) Nga Maung.
(2) Check every house (in the city) and capture all bad men who took advantage of the recent disturbances to loot.
(3) Assign 50 to 60 men on special guard duty in every two or three wards to restore peace in the city immediately.

This Order was passed on 11 February 1782 and proclaimed by Nagan Daw Pyo Gyi Hmu - Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards (on the very day when King Badon ascended the throne).
Note : See ROB 16 May 1758 where ten Nagans were appointed with Dama Min Ye as Chief of Nagans, who was also assigned to write a manual of Nagans "who receive orders from a higher authority to be transmitted to people concerned" and it would be more appropriate to call Nagan Liaison Officer and Than Daw Sint Herald whereas Than Daw Gan is officer to receive vassal lords visiting the city to attend the annual Kowtow.

## 11 February <br> 1782

Order: (1) Send land and water forces against Ex-King Singu and his men under Nga Toke Gyi and Nga Tun, on 12 February 1782 at the auspicious time prescribed by the astrologers.
(2) Let the troops go northwest at the beginning of the march.
(3) No one of them shall be allowed to drink liquor, etc., to bully his fellows and to eat beef.
(4) Punish severely, irrespective of his rank and status, anyone who disobeys this order.
This Order was passed on 11 February 1782 and proclaimed by Liaison officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 12 February 1782

Ex-King Singu and Nga Maung had failed their duties to keep law and order in the kingdom. People were in much distress and with compassion on them, Prince Badon has assumed the kingship.
Order : (1) Send messengers in haste to all provincial chiefs in Shan and Myay Lat (Cis)Salween between Burma and Shan) areas announcing the new reign.
(2) Send massengers to all important centres along the Irrawaddy and Chindwin valleys announcing the new reign.
(3) Choose the messengers carefully so that each of them would be able to carry out their assignments with intelligence and efficiency.

This Order was passed on 12 February 1782 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 12 February 1782

Ex-King Singu tries to escape into China. Min Ye Yan Naing (chief of Yu Daw Mu Horse) and Thamanta Ye Ba Nya U (Chief of Nauk Win) had sent their men to report this. They also promised to seize the ExKing.
Order: (1) Min Ye Yan Naing and Thamanta Ye Ba Nya U shall return to the city to take the oath of allegiance before they go to intercept the Ex-King's escape into China.
(2) Administer the oath allegiance to the men sent here by Min Ye Yan Naing and assign them any suitable duty here.
(3) Tuyin Mye Myan and his 70 men shall guard the sector north of Hluttaw.
(4) The following officers said that they would join the chase and capture the Ex-King.
Amyauk Wun - Officer of Cannons
Anauk Win Hmu - Officer of West Palace Guards, Nanda Kyaw
Anauk Wun - Officer of West Palace, Maha Pa Kyan Kin Wun - Officer of Tolls Mibaya Wun - Chief Queen's Minister
Min Ye Min Hla Kyaw Thu
Myo Lat Wun - Officer of Towns without Myo Wuns of their own
Thado Thiha Thu and Yun Zu Wun - Officer of Yun (Shan) Groups.
They shall present themselves here first and take the oath of allegiance. If they refuse to come here before doing anything else, arrest them and seize their property.
This Order was passed on 12 February 1782.

## 13 February 1782

Order: (1) Men who went with the former king to Anya (Thihadaw) shall stay in their homes without fear of any molestation to their lives and properties.
(2) Now that Ex-King Singu had been captured by Thado Thiha Thu, Myo Lat Wun and their men at Sanpanago, let this news be declared by the beat of gongs throughout the city.
This Order was passed on 13 February 1782 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 14 February 1782

Thado Thiha Thu, Myo Lat Wun, Kin Wun, Yun Zu Wun, Anauk Win Hmu Nanda Kyaw and Than Ba Na Ye had captured Ex-King Singu, wives and children, and had brought the captives on Aung Ban boat. Nga Tun, Nga Toke Gyi and

Nga Kyin escaped. Amyauk Wun was sent after them. They had done a great service to the present monarch though they still have to take the oath of allegiance to the new king. Nothing was amiss. When Ava fell, Alaungmintaya established a new kingdom. After him, his eldest son became king. Then the second son was made king after the demise of the eldest brother. The second son was succeeded by Prince Singu as king. Unfortunately he lacked all the ten virtues of a king. Consequently he could not remain long as a king. The succession would naturally devolve on the third son of Alaungmintaya, who is the present Lord. Nga Maung, however, usurped the throne. Disturbances continued and the responsibility to restore peace and tranquility in the kingdom fell upon Prince Badon. Ex-King Singu was captured by Thado Thiha Thu, Myo Lat Wun, Kin Wun and the group of those officers of the former reign.
Order: (1) Officers shall devote all their efforts on reconstruction of things damaged during the recent disturbances.
(2) Bring Ex-King Singu and family to the city.
(3) Give Zawta Theinga and Yanta Mate Sithu all the men and boats that they would require for a campaign.
This Order was given on (14 February 1782).
Note: Ex-King Singu was drowned on 14 February 1782. (Kon I 1967, P. 531)

## 18 February 1782

Order: (1) Send messengers to all provincial centres in the kingdom to announce the beginning of a new reign.
(2) Administer the oath of allegiance to the provincial chiefs either by sending special officers to do it at their own localities or by summoning them to come to the capital to take it.
This Order was given on 18 February 1782 and proclaimed by Naymyo Nandathu

Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 20 February 1782

Order: (1) There shall be no naking, selling and consumption of any kind of intoxicant drink or inhaling a stimulent drug in the entire kingdom.
(2) There shall be no big game hunting in the entire kingdom.
(3) There shall be no gambling of any kind in the entire kingdom.
(4) Resume the time announcements by the beating of drums from the usual places where special drums for this purpose are kept.
(5) Check all weight, capacity and length measures and fix a seal to every one of these things or instruments used in measuring to verify that it agrees with the standards.
This Order was passed on 20 February 1782 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 22 February 1782

Order: (1) Execute the men who were of the top rank among the followers of Ex-King Singu and Nge Maung and confiscate their property.
(2) Give amnesty to others who had no choice but to obey orders during the recent episodes.
(3) There is a custom that some crimes would be connived with the change of a reign. Respect this custom.
(4) There are people who asked someone else to keep some of their property for fear of confiscation as they are somehow or other related to persons who had participated in the cause of Ex-King Singu and Nga Maung; officers shall help them to get back their own things without any difficulty.
This Order was passed on 22 February 1782.

24 February 1782
Order: (1) The Order of 22 February 1782 is meant to stop property confiscations; in spite of that Nga Aung Myin and Nga Lun Baw took the property of some foreigners; punish those who disobeyed the Order by declaring their misdemeanour by a beat of gong at nine gates of the city.
(2) When another similar offence occured, both the man who committed the crime as well as his immediate superior would be punished.
This Order was passed on 24 February 1782 and proclaimed by Liaison officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 25 February 1782

Order: (1) The office of a local chief is always hereditary and the palace archives have the genealogical list of these chiefs; nevertheless some rightful people were ousted from their positions during the time of last King; Hluttaw shall check and correct these discrepencies.
(2) Elephants are grouped under these heads:
(Htu Sin = Best young bull elephants)
( Htu Sin Ma = Best young cow elephants)
(Si Zu Sin Ma = Selected cow elephants for short trips)
Si Daw Gyi = Selected bull elephants for members of the royal family for short trips
Yway Sin = Selected elephant fighters
Win Sin = Elephants of North Palace Guards
(Htan Sin = Elephant carriers)
(Wun Yi Sin = Elephants reserved for ministers)
Danet Pala Sin = Elephants for taming wild elephants
Aukma Sin = Elephants for capturing wild elephants
(Kyin Sin = elephants used in funeral processions)
(Meinthit Sin = Elephants of poor quality either young or old)
(Names in parenthesis are not given in this Order) and separate plots of land at various suitable places had been allotted to each group so that elephants could have ample grazing ground while men tending them could build homesteads and cultivate;
nevertheless these "elephant lands" had been alienated during the time of last King; put them right again and withdraw all written orders that broke the good old situation.
(3) Dues exacted at

Seik (port)
Ti (seasonal trade fair and/or permanent market)
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Kin (told station) and
Gado (ferry)
are reported to have been raised too high recently; reduce them to their customary rates as they had been collected formerly in the times of

King Saturday (Dabayin Min 1698-1714)
King Sunday (Mhannan Shin 1714-1733) and
King Thursday (Mahadhammarajadhipati 1733-1752)
and leave the usual shares from dues collected from certain places for religious establishments as before.
(4) There had been promotions and demotions without any good cause during the last reign and insignias of rank and office were also not properly used; restore every officer or man tos his former position, title and insignia that he was given at the time of Maha U Gintha - the Great Opening Day of the Throne Room, at the beginning of King Myedu's reign in 1763; ifs there is any raise to be made to an officer's rank or any correction in his insignia, it shall be done at the time of the Great Opening Day of the Throne Room of the present reigning lord.
(Maha U Gintha day held by King Myedu was on 16 May 1764 and King Badon had it on 23 May 1783; and declaring that he wanted "the right man in the right place" King Myedu made a shuffle of official positions on 15 September 1764. See Kon I 1967, pp.353, 357 \& 552)
(5) Kyaung Athi - Men of Monasteries, and Hpaya Athi- Men of Pagodas, who were once dedicated as servants of the religion by ancient rulers and their descendants shall remain servants of the religion even though the religious establishment to which they were originally attached are now in ruin; it is not unlikely that some of their descendants are now in the King's service; trace them; allow no one of influence protect them; return them to their position of being servants of the religion attached to any religious establishment where their services might be useful.
(6) State affairs are many and varied; for the time being, ministers shall give top priority in restoring peace as there had been much trouble recently.
This Order was passed on 25 February 1782 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 28 February 1782

Order : (1) The way ministers had administered the oath of allegiance to provincial chiefs is approved.
(2) Ministers shall continue various executive works with an equal enthusiasm and efficiency.
This Order was passed on 28 February 1782 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 3 March 1782

Order: (1) In settling debts, the principle of Mu Hso Ma Wun - a widow's way in tackling a hard work, shall be allowed.
(2) Observe also another principle of Pin Yin Det Akhet Ma Pwa - branches of a tree shall never outdo its truk, i.e. total amount of interest on a loan of money shall never exceed the amount of loan itself.
(3) In cases of adultery, assault, dispute of land, slender, theft, etc. a judge should be quick in his perceptions to differentiate taya - civl case, from yazawut -criminal case, so that he could decide whether he should apply either Yazathat or Damathat or both to decide a particular case.
(4) Some people who should not become a judge at all, had been made a judge in the time of formers king; check the appointment of judges.
(5) Use the principle Kye Thi Saga Nge Aung, Nge Thi Saga Pa Byauk Aung - minimise the outrageous statement and mitigate the negligeble one. (Variation : Kye Thi Amhu Go Nge Aung, Nge Thi Ahmu Go Pa Byauk Aung - minimise the big offence and mitigate the small one.)
(6) Fix the court fees, as well as the fee for getting evidences before the judge.
(7) Fix the fees to be given to pleaders.
(8) When there were no eye withnesses nor any form of written statement in support of a claim, prescribe Kaba Lay Yat - four kinds of trial by ordeal, and fix the various fees on each form of ordeal.
(9) Fix the fees for copying the judgement, writing an appeal, etc.
(10) Devolution of the office of local chiefs shall be determined only after having referred to the old records on genealogical lists made in the reign of King Myedu.
(11) If there were any difference with genealogical list made during the time of Alaungmintaya and that of King Myedu, the later one should be used, because the first one was made at a time when conditions were not well established.
(12) When a man and his wife have no children, the wife shall inherit the man or the husband shall interit the woman and after the decease of both of them, their property goes to their parents and grandparents; when there are no parents or grandparents living, the property is escheated to the crown.
This Order was passed on 3 March 1782 and proclaimed by Pyanchi Thiri, Liaison Officer.

Note : This Order together with ROB 14 August 1783, 18 August 1783, 29 August 1783 and 7 January 1784 give us some idea of how the new king wanted the administration of justice should be carried out in his kingdom.

## 10 March 1782

Monks called Kyeik Ban Daing, Thawutthi, Sipa and Htandabin are not living like real monks.
Order: (1) Kyeik Ban Daing shall change to wearing only white robes and he shall be exiled to Gangaw and Talaw.
(2) Send Thawutthi, Sipa and Htandabin, each to one of the four (big) forests.
This order was passed on March 1782 and proclaimed by a Senior Wundauk-Assistant Minister.

## 15 April 1782

Note: Except for the date, this Order is the same with that of 20 April 1770.

## 3 June 1782

After the Buddha's death, attempts were made by monks and kings to keep the Buddha's Religion in its most pure and original form. Consequently there were the First, Second and

Third Buddhist Synods. In Burma, from about the time of King Saturday (Dabayin Min 1698-1714), grandfather of King who was taken to Hanthawaddy (Mahadhammarajadhipati 1733-1752), there was a difference of opinion among monks that a monk should cover with robe only his left shoulder or both shoulders on entering a village and attempts to reconcile both factions has failed repeatedly. King Alaungmintaya decided in favour of 'left Shoulder' and this decision was confirmed in the times of King Dabayin and King Myedu. Then in the time of king Singu, the debate on the problem was resumed and 'Left Shoulder' group was defeated. Nevertheless, Lord of Hpaung Ga seemed to have given an order in favour of 'Left Shoulder'. Shwe Daik Wun and Kyi Wun were sent to leaders of former 'Left Shoulder' group like Shwe Zedi Shin Asabha, Shwe Myin Mi Shin Saddhamaramsi, Lay Dut Myauk Taik Shin Janinda, Kyaw Htin Thinkhaya Kyuang Shin Cakkarama, etc. to find out whether this supposition is true or not. The monks said that it was not Lord Hpaung Ga but themselves who resumed 'Left Shoulder' practice because it was done like that by their teachers' teachers several generations ago. When asked to choose old practice or correct practice, they are wise enough to take the correct one. On 3 June 1782 when Yadana Shwe Bon Kyaung Nanavilasasaddhammamaharajadhirajaguru was given charge of the Religion, the crux of the problem is to keep all monks in one single group.

Order: Nanavilasasaddhammamaharajadhirajaguru together with Mingala Shwe Bon Sayadaw, Maha Mingala Shwe Bon Sayadaw and Bon Gyaw Wayyan Sayadaw shall see to the fact that all monks in the kingdom shall
follow the 'Correct Practice' in all religious affairs. This Order was sent in ceremony to Man Aung Yadana Thudama Zayat on 3 June 1782 and Pyi Lon Ant Hmu Nanda Waytha made obeisance to the monks three times and presented it to Yadana Shwe Bon Sayadaw (the monk who was appointed Religious Preceptor).

## 16 November 1782

Wun Gyi -Minister, Wun Dauk-Assistant Minister, Myo Wun- Officer of Town, Htaung Hmu-Chief of One Thousand, and Myo Sayay-Town Constable, are entrusted with their own administrative duties. They are not only to suppress crime but also to prevent it. There were reports that cattle were killed and beef was sold in the suburban areas of the city. Chicken and pork were sold in markets. Officers made no serious attempt to suppress such offences including theft.

Order: $\quad$ Negligence of duty would not be tolerated.
This Order was passed on 16 November 1782 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

Note: ROB 20 February 1782 says that there shall be no big game hunting and this seems to include butchering domestic animals as well.

## 21 December 1782

Having a new Golden Palace built together with walls, turrets, moats, etc. on a permanent basis would require a considerable work force and cause a great deal of expenses. In order to have it done most efficiently and without incurring undue expenses, several groups of workers, each under a local chief
assisted by a clerks are organized and each group is given an almost similar assignment.

Order: (1) Prescribe standard rates and wages for making each portion of the wall or moat.
(2) Prescribe the style or size or quality of each part of construction.
(3) Prescribe the price of material to be used in construction.
This Order was passed on 21 December 1782 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 26 December 1782

Orchids are not supposed to be used by general public before they have been presented to the royalty in each year.

Order: (1) Put under custody those who distributed orchids before having them sent to palace and those who had the audacity to use them before the royalty.
(2) Impose a fine on the suppliers of orchids and get new supplies from them.
This Order was given on 26 December 1782 and proclaimed by Pyanchi Thiri, Liaison Officer.

## 26 December 1782

Order: (1) Release those people held in custody for the 'orchid offence'.
(2) Orchids shall never be given to general public before the royalty.
This Order was passed on 26 December 1782 and proclaimed by Pyanchi Thiri, Liaison Officer.

## 29 December 1782

It was reported that reckless horse riders galloped away both along crowded main roads as well as in narrow lanes so that one novice was overrun by a horse on the north of the palace and a woman fell after collision with a horse at a place near Win Ma Na city gate. An Order had already been passed forbidding a reckless riding of horse but it seems that the city office fails to give serious notice to that Order.

Order: (1) By a declaration with the beat of gong, forbid reckless riding of horse.
(2) When found a reckless rider, people around shall seize the rider even though he be of the royal family and hand him over to the City Office.
(3) Warn the City Officer to observe this Order very strictly.

This Order was passed on 29 December 1782 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

Note: See ROB 16 October 1782.

## 4 February 1783

Order: (1) Execute Nga U and Nga Hkwe (men under Pyinzi Myin Hmu ) for making an attempt to open a city gate when His Majesty the King was in the vicinity.
(2) Put in prison Pyinzi Myin Hmu.

This Order was passed on 4 February 1783 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Berk Guards, when the King was at the Yay Tha Bin Nan Daw.

Note: It seems that there were some attempts to seize the throne as Lord of Hpaung Ga has done on 5 February 1782.
(Kon I 1967, pp.520-1) but such attempts were not successful and the person concerned were executed:

| 10 February | 1782 | Lord Hpaung Ga killed (Kon I <br> 1967, p. 530) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14 February | 1782 | Ex-King Singu executed (Kon I <br> 1967, p. 531) |

23 February 1782 Prince Sitha and Maha Thiha Thuya executed (Kon I 1967, p. 533)
4 October 1782 Min Ye Myat Hpone and Gamani executed (Kon I 1967, p.540-1) According to ROB 4 February 1783 and 11 January 1784, there were more executions though we do not know why they are not mentioned in the chronicles.

## 6 February 1783

Order: (1) Since the season of strong wind has set in, adequate preparations against fire shall be done immediately.
(2) Check that people took special care in the use of fire in all places either within or without the city and palace enclosure.
(3) Every house shall have hooks fixed on long bamboos, pikes and water pots ready.
(4) Old door panels and walls made of bamboo matting shall be renewed.
(5) Keep places clean by putting away quite often the garbage that would catch fire easily.
(6) Follow instructions strictly.

This Order was passed on 6 February 1783 and proclaimed by Pyanchi Thiri, Liaison Officer.

## 17 February 1783

Order: (1) A chief of gunners shall not by himself accept any
recruits in his group.
(2) If there were any such recruits, send them back to their original places.
(3) On the other hand, if there were any absconders from the gunner groups, trace them and restore them to their proper unit and report where they had been found and who had sheltered them.

This Order was passed on 17 February 1783 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Group.

## 6 March 1783

Order: (1) Top priority shall be given to new palace and city constructions and to preparations for the ceremony of occupying the new palace and city as well as the Maha U Gin Tha - Opening of the Throne Room (Audience Hall) in the new palace and coronation.
(2) No one who is employed at either one of the various works at the city shall be called away even when he is required at a law court either for defending himself or giving an evidence.
(3) Do not employ agents to realise payment of debts. Persons who advanced the loans shall deal with them by themselves.
This Order was passed on 6 March 1783 and proclaimed by Pyanchi Thiri, Liaison Officer.
Note: Hti Baung Ga was chosen on 10 October 1782 as the site for the new city of Amarapura (Kon I 1967, p. 546) and constructions there begun on 9 January 1783 (Kon I 1967, p. 548). The King moved from Ava to the new city of Amarapura on 12 May 1783 (Kon I 1967, p. 551).

## 19 March 1783

Order: (1) Myo Wun-City Officer, Htaung Hmu-Chief of one Thousand, Myo Sayay-City Constable, shall carry out their duties of suppressing crime in the city more diligently.
(2) Bribery and corruption among policing personnel of the city shall not be tolerated; reprimand them.
(3) Tuyin Min Ye, Htaung Hmu- Chief of One Thousand, in Sagaing shall take more intensive care to suppress crime in the area under him and he shall not be having any help from Ava as before.
This Order was passed on 19 March 1783 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 24 March 1783

Land had been dedicated to various religious establishments by kings of the olden times. From some land so dedicated, the agricultural produce was for the religious establishment but from others, it was the tax of the land that was meant for the religion. The dedications were usually recorded by inscriptions on stones. Sometimes the records would be lost. Sometimes the establishment would be in ruins. In any case, it becomes increasingly difficult to know how much of the religious land has passed unwittingly as king's land.

Order: (1) All local chiefs shall report the extent of religious land in the areas under their charge with the help of people who would know their existence through some kind of dealing with these lands from several generations before them.
(2) Collect the dues or taxes from such lands and give them to Mahadan Wun-Religious Affairs Officer, to keep them safe for use on religion only.
This Order was passed on 24 March 1783 and proclaimed by Pyanchi Thiri, Liaison Officer.s

## 8 April 1783

Order: (1) Start the water festival, as usual, from 9 April 1783.
(2) Use only good, (cool and clean) water for the occasion.
(3) Forcibly colouring anothers body or face in colours black, white and yellow, is not allowed.
(4) There shall be no quarrels.
(5) Keep away from the river so that no one would be drowned.
(6) Let it be a happy occasion without any mishap.
(7) Myo Wun-City Officer, shall declare these points by a beat of gong in all places of city.

This Order was passed on 8 April 1783 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

5 May 1783
Order: (1) Shwe Sa Daing Royal Elephant which is in a state of heavy must, had killed men; have it allured into Sin KyoneElephant Inclosure, and tethered securely.
(2) Keep pillars in position so that Swe Daw Hla Sin Daw Gyi and other decoys would not be harmed in the process of having the rouge captured.

This Order was passed in the evening on 5 May 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri Yaza Nanthu, Senior Clerk.

## 30 May 1783

Order: (1) The four Guardians of the Religion have been given each a specific jurisdiction and none of them shall transgress each others jurisdiction.
(2) Whenever there appears a case difficult for only one Guardian to decide by himself, he shall let the elders of the Pitaka Tike Taw to try the case collectively.
This Order was passed on 30 May 1783 and proclaimed by Nanda Sitshu, Liaison Officer.

## 14 June 1783

Order: (1) As it been the custom of Universal Monarchs, the eldest son is appointed the Crown Prince so that he could help the King in bringing about the prosperity of the Religion, King and his royal family for several generations to come, and people in general.
(2) Preparations shall be made for the Investiture on 10 July 1783.
(3) Built the Pavilion of Marriage within the enclosure set aside for the residence of the Crown Prince, on 30 June1783.
(4) Built the Palace of the Crown Prince when the rains are over (in September-October 1783).
(5) Prepare the list of staff members of the Crown Prince's Office as well as the list of servants at his residence including palanquin bearers.
This Order was passed on 14 June 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Mait Kyaw Htin, Liaison Officers-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 19 June 1783

Order: (1) The temporary monastery built for Nanajambudipa Anantadhaja Rajadhirajaguru and another temporary monastery built on its south for the Maung Daung Sayadaw shall be handed over in ceremony to the said monks on 21 June 1783.
(2) The monks shall be given a feast (at the said monasteries) on 22 June 1783.
This Order was given on 19 June 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 29 June 1783

Order: (1) Since the Buddhist Lent has begun, the people are expected to keep at least the five promises known as Pancasila and if possible the eight promises known as Atthangasila.
(2) They are also encouraged to be charitable as much as possible.
This Order, as it had been passed every year at the beginning of the Lent, was passed on 291783 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cumChief of Black Beret Guards.

## 29 June 1783

Order: (1) Let Maha Nawyatha, Yun Zu Wun Haung-Former Officer of Yun (Shan) Groups, appear before the King.
(2) Return all property including land, cattle, carrying boats big and small or everything animate or inanimate that had been confiscated from him.
This Order was passed in the evening on 29 June 1783 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 30 June 1783

Pariyatti- Learning the Buddha's Teachings, Patipatti-Practicing the Way to Nirvana as given in the Buddha's Teachings, and PativedaDoing Any Kind of Service toward the Maintenance of the Buddha's Religion, are the three essential things for the prosperity of the Buddhist Religion. Among these three, Pariyatti is most important and Pitaka Tike Taw-Library of Buddhistic Studies, has been established to keep good (well edited) copies of the Pitaka.
Order: (1) The following seventeen monks are appointed at the Pitaka
Tike Taw as Pitaka Taw Kyi-Editors:

Min O Sayadaw<br>Male Sayadaw<br>Hsonda Sayadaw<br>Min Ywa Sayadaw<br>Kyaw Aung San Hta Sayadaw<br>Taung Lay Lone Sayadaw<br>Shwe Daung Sayadaw<br>Bagaya Sayadaw<br>Ga Doe Sayadaw<br>Mon Daw Sayadaw<br>Me Hti Sayadaw

Pa Line Sayadaw Htu Pa Yon Sayadaw Maung Daung Sayadaw Han Lin Sayadaw Shin Ketumala Tha Doe Shin Nemiccara and Sin De Shin Nana
(2) The following thirty monks are appointed at the same institute ass Pitaka Taw Ma-Assistant Editors:
Lawka Hman Gin Sayadaw
Wini Doe Sayadaw
Ga Doe Zeik Sayadaw Teacher of Tha Doe Mah Thiha Thuya
Teacher of Minister Maha Thiri Thin Gyan
Mahabodhi Saya
Teacher of Athi Sayay
Teacher of ex-Kathe Officer
Shwe Zedi Saya
Shin Lakkhana, Htu Pa Yon Taik
Shin Acarambha, Htu Pa Yon Taik
Shin Jotiyanta, Ba Ga Ya Taik
Shin Manidhaja, Ba Ga Ya Taik
Shin Candamanju, Pin Ywa Taik
Shin Nanavara, Pin Ywa Taik
Shin Tejavanta, Pin Ywa Taik
Shin Candalanka, Minister Thadoe Maha Thihathu Kyaung Daik
Shin Sagara, Moe Hti Taik
Shin Piriya, Moe Hti Taik
Shin Nandamanju, Moe Hti Taik
Shin Guna, Hson Da Taik
Shin Punna, Hson Da Taik
Shin Sarasi, Hson Da Taik
Shin Nana, Taung Lay Lone Taik
Shin Ariyassa, Taung Lay Lone Taik
Shin Visuddhacara, Taung Lay Lone Taik
Shin Nandisara, Taung Lay Lone Taik
Shin Nandalanka, Min O Taik
Shin Ariyavamsa, Min O Taik
Teacher of Wa Thee, Ye U Taik and
Shin Neda, Ye U Taik
(3) Mahadan Wun-Religious Affairs Officers, shall intimate the above mentioned monks that they should edit the (new) copies of Pitaka.
(4) Give each editor the following provisions monthly;

Rice
Fish Paste 2 Viss
Salt 2 Viss
Dried Fish 2 Viss
Chili 2 Viss

| Onion | 2 Viss and |
| :--- | :--- |
| Oil | 2 Viss; |

give each assistant editor the following provisions monthly

| Rice | 1 Baskets |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fish Paste | 1 Viss |
| Salt | 1 Viss |
| Dried Fish | 1 Viss |
| Chili | 1 Viss |

This Order was passed on 30 June 1783 and proclaimed by Nay Myo Athinkhaya, Liaison Officer.

## 1 July 1783

Order: (1) Make a new list of men serving the princes and princesses.
(2) Each Prince or princess has been given men to serve him or her by a Royal Order and for every new name added to the original list, the names of the chief and group or area from which he or she was transferred should be entered against his or her name.
This Order was passed on 1 July 1783 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 3 July 1783

In Pagan times, standard spelling was given in Akkharapadesa. In Pinya period the same work was used as a guide to spelling though Caturangabala made the decision whenever there was a problem. In the First Ava period of Thayet dynasty and Second Ava of Nyaungyan dynasty, that work together with a verse on spellings were recommended for spelling.The verse begins with a pharse Sabbannanam and as such it comes to be known as Sabbannanan. We are told that King Thalun (1633-1648) took great interest in spelling. In case of doubt Nanda Yawda made the decision. For Shan words, Zayya Nawyatha was the authority. When it came to the time of King Mahadhammarajadhipati (1733-1752) another spelling book called Vannabodhana Sat 'An:
was introduced. But minister Padaytha Yaza had to say the last word.
Order: (1) Now on spelling follow Vannabodhana Sat 'An: , Sat Pum by Nga O and Sat Nhwan: by Twin Thin and on spelling of loan words from Nagari, Thathanabyu Sayadaws shall have the final say.
(2) On translation of works imported from Majjhimadesa and Banga, which is now in progress, this same Order is also applicable.
(3) Let this Order be proclaimed also in the remote places of the kingdom.

This Order was passed on 3 July 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri Mait Kyaw Htin, Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards. It was passed again on 31 May 1817 and proclaimed by Zayya Theingathy, Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards .

Note: Saw Hla Wun inscription (AD 1192), Tatkalay pagoda, Minnanthu, Pagan (Pl. 12; Shay Haung Myanma Kyauk Sa, I, Sakkaraj 474-600, Rangoon, Archaeological Survey, 1972, p.55) gives us the script, spelling and style of old Burmese (Than Tun: History of Buddhism, AD 1000-1300, JBRS, LXI, December 1978, p. 189).

It seems that Vannabodhana Sat 'An:, Kavilakkhana Sat Pum and Twan: San: Sat Nhwan: are still considered as useful references on Burmese spelling.

## 4 July 1783

The obeisance is usually held in the Myay Nan- Earth Palace, at the Beginning of the Buddhist Lent each year. Since the hall is still under repair, it is not available for ceremonies.

Order: Hold the Obeisance Ceremony elsewhere.

This Order was passed on 4 July 1783 and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 5 July 1783

Order: (1) Transfer the men as given in the lists submitted, to the service of the Crown Prince.
(2) Should there be any recommendation to add some more departments in the Office of the Crown Prince, do so and recruit men for the additional places.
(3) Keep proper register for these transfers and recruits.

This Order was passed on 5 July 1783 and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 11 July 1783

Various words in the city have been divided into blocks and blocks are subdivided into plots for residance of notable persons. Minor officers are not entitled to such plots.

Order: (1) Eject people living in plots which are not given to them in the original city plan.
(2) Let the people who have to live outside the city move into the plots so vacated.
(3) The plot of Shay Wun Gyin Wun-Officer of East Environs, is too big for him. Cut it to normal size.

This Order was passed on 11 July 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 11 July 1783

Order: Give Pakhangyi as a fief to Thado Maha Thihathu;

Kyangin to Maha Thiri Pakyan; Yaw Kya Khat to Maha Zayya Thingyan; and Htilin to Maha Thiri Thingyan.

This Order was given on 11 July 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 14 July 1783

Tributes are accepted when Maha U Gin Tha-Ceremony of Opening the Throne Room, is held. Trisbutes are also accepted at the Investiture of Crown Prince.

Order: Use some coloured rice and popcorn as tributes at the Obeisance Ceremony at the beginning of the Buddhist Lent held at Shay Yon-East Court, and Nauk Yon- West Court, of the Palace.
This Order was given on 14 July 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 15 July 1783

The Zawti Sect was suppressed in the reign of King Myedu (17631776).

Order: Whenever remnants of the Zawti were found and if they declare that they have now abandoned that faith, let them not suffer any punishment.
This Order was passed on 15 July 1783 and prosclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Offocer.

Note: In this Order a former Zawti man has only to declare that he has abandoned his faith and he goes free. ROB 17 July 1783 that follows says that it is not enough. He should be sent to the capital. In ROB 8 September 1783, we find that men sent from Hluttaw to seize Zawti men in Sinbyugyun were punished because they allowed them to escape by taking bribes.

## 17 July 1783

Order: (1) When a follower of Zawti sect is found, send him to the capital.
(2) If the checking is not done properly now and if and when a remnant of that sect is found later, whoever responsible to do the checking now shall also be punished.
(3) Made this Order known to all provincial chiefs.

This Order was passed on 17 July 1783 and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.

Note: See ROB 15 July 1783 and 8 September 1783.

## 27 July 1783

Order: (1) In order to avoid congestion, permit the use of two city gates, one in the north wall and another in the west wall for funerals.
(2) Eject houses built in an area marked for a cemetery.
(3) On the west of the city, mark a plot of land measuring 350 square yards/ 320 square metres along the stream on the southwest of Gy Gyi Hpaya for a cemetery.
(4) Move all prostitutes to a place on the west of Zagyin Wa.
(5) Move the houses from the place now given to prostitutes to any suitable site within the city.
(6) Assign Myo Wun-City Officer,s and one WundaukAssistant Minister, to carry out this Order.
This Order was passed on 27 July 1783 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 11 August 1783

Order: (1) As fiefs, give the following places, each to the person mentioned against its name:
Danubyu Thiri Mingala Mahay
Kyauk Maw Thiri Yadana Mahay

Htan Da Bin Village of
Twin Thin Taik Thiri Myat Hta Mahay
Nga Mya Gyi Village of
Taung Bet Taik Thiri Sanda Mahay
Tha Gyin Village
Kyay Nin village of
Mahadan Taik Mingala Mahay.
(2) In place of Maha Thiri Zayya Thura, appoint Daywa Thiri jointly with Nay Myo Zayya Gamani as Myo Wun-City Officer.
This Order was passed on 11 August 1783 and proclaimed by Liaison
Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 14 August 1783

Order: (1) Do not issue judgement until both parties concerned agree to a decision in cases that appear at Hluttaw.
(2) When one party objected to a decision, he should be given the right to appeal with a statement written by a pleader.
An Order to this effect had been issued before. It was passed again on 14 August 1783 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.
Note: See ROB 3 March 1782, item 9, 18 August 1783, 29 August 1783 and 7 January 1784.

## 16 August 1783

A good rainfall would bring good crops and visitations of natural calamities like draught, flood and storms would destroy all crops.
Order: (1) Made offerings, as prescribed by men who are wise in old customs, to the gods of rain, water and wind to avert ill luck and to give good harvest.
(2) Request monks to recite paritta in the precints of pagodas noted for fulfilling the wishes.
(3) Offer food to the monks.

This Order was passed on 16 August 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri
Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 16 August 1783

Order: Give Ingapu as a fief to the Chief Queen.
This Order was given on 16 August 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri Nands Sithu, Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 16 August 1783

According to the report of Kyi Wun-Granaries Officer, although
Chaung Zone
Dagon 6 villages
Inn She
Met Taung 5 villages
Mauk Ga Daw
Naung Gauk 10 villages
Naw Hkauk Yaung
Pine
Shwe Gyin 13 villages
Than Bawk and
Thin Daw
are in this jurisdiction, Sawbwa and Myozas in their neighbourhood together with headmen of Dabayin, In Dauk Tha and Myedu had recently exacted some dues from these places and consequently the people of these places could not pay their customary dues through Kyi Wun.
Order: Sawbwas, Myozas, Headmen of Dabayin, In Dauk Thas and Myedu, Officer of Myauk Hpet Taik, Officer of Sin Jay Taik, and clearks of these Taiks shall stop asking dues in the said areas which come under Kyi Wun's jurisdiction.
This Order was passed on 16 August 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 18 August 1783

Suing at a law court should be discouraged (because it is best to have a dispute settled outside a court). When sued, however, never let a simple case grows into a complex one if it can be helped. This is the maxim.
Order: (1) Ex parte decisions should never be made.
(2) Before a decision is made, consult either Damathat or Yazathat
or records and lists in the archives.
(3) Decisions should never be biased or one sided.
(4) Judges should ever remain above bribery and corruption.

This Order was given on 18 August 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.

Note: Similar Orders touching upon civil and criminal procedures that could be used as manuals of judges, magistrates and pleaders were passed fairly often; see ROB 3 March 1782, 14 August 1783, 18 August 1783 and 7 January 1784. ROB 28 January 1795 seems to be the most important of these Orders (See Than Tun: "The Royal Order (Wednesday 28 January 1795) of King Badon" (Burmese Text and English Translation), Journal of Asian and African Studies (Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies), no. 26, 1983, pp. 153-201).

## 22 August 1783

Order: The whole group of gunners under Bohmu Sit Ye Kyaw shall do the night guard duty at the Crown Prince Residence.

This Order was passed on 22 August 1783 after having received the petition to add the strength of guards at his residence by the Crown Prince. It was proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 25 August 1783

Order: (1) Maha Thado Yaza is appointed Pyay Myo Wun - Town Officer of Prome, in place of Min Ye Yazathu.
(2) Min Ye Maya is appointed Pagan Myo Wun-Town Officer of Pagan.
This Order was passed on 25 August 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 29 August 1783

Order:(1) High ranking officers shall not represent a party in a law suit
as it would most probably influence the decision made by a judge.
(2) Licensed pleaders shall appear at court on behalf of their clients.
(3) Pleaders shall defend their clients only within the limits given in the Damathat.
(4) Pleaders shall made a written statement for appeal cases and there shall be no threats to stop an appeal.
This Order was made on 29 August 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.
Note: See ROB 3 March, 14 August 1783, 18 August 1783 and 7 January 1784.

## 29 August 1783

Order: (1) Villagers of Hpaung Ga, Who were formerly employed as palace guards and who were found to be treacherous, shall be dedicated as servants of the religion in Aung Myay Lawka pagoda.
(2) Nga Aung Min and Nga San Lone shall be made their leaders and they shall have the titles of Ponnya Bala and Thanda Bala respectively.
(3) With Nga Tha as clerk, the two leaders shall take charge of 35 male adults, 42 female adults, 17 boys and 24 girls (a total of 118 persons).
This Order was passed on 29 August 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 29 August 1783

Order: The Crown Prince shall use the palanquin specially made for him.
This Order was passed on 29 August 1783 and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 31 August 1783

Order: (1) Disobedience of the ROB 25 February 1782 that the dues exacted at Seik-port, Ti-trade fair, Pwe-deport/ brokerage, Kin-toll station, and Gado-ferry, shall conform to customary rates,
would be severely punished.
(2) Responsible officers shall begin taking preventive measures before any crime has been committed by collecting dues more than what is customary.
This Order was passed on 31 August 1783 and proclaimed by Liasion Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.
Note: See ROB 25 February 1782.

## 4 September 1783

Order: (1) Check the decision of the dispute between four hereditary families of Salin chiefs, viz. Maha Thaman, Khine Za, Po Za and Taung Zin Za.
(2) If a new decision is necessary, make it.

This Order was passed on 4 September 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.
Note: See ROB 19 October 1783 and 7 December 1783.

## 8 September 1783

There are members of the Waya Zawti Sect in Sinbyugyun area.
Hluttaw sent men to bring them to the city. Taking bribes, (the heretics) are allowed to escape.

Order: (1) Melt the silver that the men had received as a bribe and pour the molten down their throats.
(2) Let the public witness the punishment.

This Order was passed on 8 September 1783 and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.
Note: See ROB 15 July 1783 and 17 July 1783.

## 12 October 1783

Order: (1) Appoint the following ins offices mentioned against

Their names, in Rangoon,
Maha Thihathu Myo Wun-Town Officer Ronson Raun Akhun Wun - Customs Officer
Shwe Daung Thu Sitke- Regimental Officer
Letwe Zayya Sitke - Regimental Officer
Tuyin Wayyathu Nakhan-Liaison Officer
Jackson Raun Nakhan-Liaison Officer
Letya Pyanchi Myo Sayay-Town Constable
Naya Kyawthu Myo Sayay- Town Constable
(2) Adiminster oath of allegiance to them and let them leave here immediately.
This Order was passed on 12 October 1783 and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu, Liasison Officer.

## 16 October 1783

Order: (1) An Order had already been passed that silver of inferior quality like Ywet Soe - Young Shoot, and Ywet Thay Young Leaf, are not allowed; use only Ywet Ni- Red Leaf.
(2) Officers responsible to check the correct use of silver shall be punished too whenever a person is found to be making and using forbidden silvers.
(3) Catch any reckless rider, irrespective of his status, and punish him.

This Order was passed on 16 October 1783 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.
Note: See ROB 20 February 1782 on standard weights and measures and 29 December 1782 on reckless rider.

## 17 October 1783

Order: (1) Nay Myo Nawyatha is appointed Yay Wun-Port Officer in Rangoon in place of Thiri Zayya Nawyatha.
(2) Recall Thiri Zayya Nawyatha.
(3) Submit the statements made by Nga Sat, Nga Kun and

Nga Kway after having them interrogated through usual means. This Order was passed on 17 October 1783 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 19 October 1783

Order: (1) Find out what had been done before in determining the jurisdiction of each family of Salin chiefs, viz. Maha Thaman, Khine Za, Po Za and Taung Zin Za, during the reigns of King Saturday (1698-1714) King Sunday (17141733) and King Thursday (1733-1752).
(2) Ignore the decision, if there were any, made in connection with it during the reign of King Singu (1776-1782).

This Order was passed on 19 October 1783 and proclaimed by Letya Yanta Mait, Chief Clerk.
Note: See also ROB 4 September 1783 and 7 December 1783.

## 9 November 1783

Order: (1) Do not keep iron fetters (shakles for feet)in the houses of princes and ministers, but Myo Wun-City Officer, may keep them in his house.
(2)Seize all fetters found in houses other than that of MyoWun.
(3) A messenger sent outside the city either near or far, shall not carry either a bow or a gun or a lance; he shall neither put on a turban white or red.
(4) Provincial Chiefs and Toll Station Chiefs are authorised to seize from a messengen the things that he is not supposed to carry around.
(5) Circulate this Order to all chiefs concerned.

This Order was passed on 9 November 1783 and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 11 November 1783

Order: (1) Thiri Yadana Mahay shall receive Kyauk Kyee, Kyaung Mya and Kyauk Hmaw as fiefs.
(2) She shall collect the seeds of area nuts as dues from gardeners in her fiefs and supply the Taik Taw.
(3) Toungoo Myo Wun- Town Officer of Toungoo, shall not interfere when her men collect areca seeds there.

This Order was passed on 11 November 1783 and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.
Note: A lady of the court is given here a contract to supply areca for betel chewing in palace.

## 12 November 1783

Order: (1) A judgement should be made with reference to either
Damathat or Yazathat or any other relevant record of the past.
(2) When there is a panel of judges, the decision reached should be unanimous.
(3) No statement on any particular case shall be made until a judgement has been reached.
(4) Some delicate or difficult point in the interpretation of law shall be discussed among the four ministers of Hluttaw until an agreement is reached as to its meaning and use.
(5) Taung Gwin Myo Thagyi-Taung Gwin Town Headman, family dispute shall be tried elsewhere because Hluttaw is too busy; withdraw any order giving in favour of Mi Pwe; send the case together with the decision made in the reign of King Myedu (1763-1776) to Taya Yon-Civil Court.

This Order was passed on 12 November 1783 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 17 November 1783

Order: (1) It has been the old practice that the list of families in a Taing - a group of twenty five households among common folks, (Kon I 1967, p. 556) and in an Asu Angan - a group or unit of servants of the king, (1 Thway Thauk= 50 men, Judson 1966) are updated from time to time and kept in the archives under lock and key so that they would be available for easy reference; because of a troubled condition in the kingdom, the said lists had been neglected for well over thirty years; now up date the lists.
(2) The programme of making the above mentioned lists up to date is given top priority.
(3) Minister Maha Zayya Thin Gyan and Minister Maha Thiri Thin Gyan are given this assignment.
(4) Other officers attached to the ministers on this programme as per list submitted, is approved.
(5) Start collecting the new list on 1 December 1783.

This Order was passed on 15 November 1783 when the king was at the Nan Ma Sanu- ? Audience Hall (Nyilagan Sanu), and proclaimed in the evening on 17 November 1783.
Note: See ROB 27 November 1783, 7 December 1783 and 25 December 1783.

## 24 Novembers 1783

Order: It was found that those men who were once pardoned from death sentence, continued to behave as bad as before; execute them. This Order was given on 24 November 1783 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 27 November 1783

Order: (1) Appoint the following in the officers mentioned against their names.
Maha Min Hla Nawyatha Myin Zus GyiWun-Officer of All

Min Maha Horse Groups
Nay Myo Thuya

Athi Wun - Commonfolks Officer Letwe Win Hmu-Officer of North Palace Guards and

Nay Myo Maha Kyaw Htin Shwes Dike Wun- Treasury Officer.
(2) They are to work on collecting family lists, etc. with the ministers assigned to this specific duty (on 17 November 1783).
(3) They all shall stay together with Myin Zu Gyi Wun at the Hluttaw.
This Order was passed on 27 November 1783 by Liaison Officer-cumChief of Black Beret Guards.
Note: See ROB 17 November 1783, 7 December 1783 and 25 December 1783.

## (28 November 1783)

Order: Nga Pain Toe is appointed Headman in Kyaw village of Anauk Hpet Taik.
This Order was passed on (28 November 1783).

## 30 November 1783

Order: The following are permited to build and live in a kind of house called Na Hpu Le Baw-One Small Roof raised above the Main Roof.

> Thado Maha Thiha Thu Maha Thiri Pakyan
> Maha Zayya Thin Gyan Maha Thiri Thin Gyan
> Thet Taw Shay Maha Thiha Thuya Thet Shay Kyaw Htin and Maha Min Hla Nawyatha.

This Order was passed on 30 November 1783 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 7 December 1783

Order: (1) Ministers and officers employed in the List Programme are exempted from making daily reports; they shall report only when the whole work is finished.
(2) They shall work overtime, that is to say for twelve hours from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm .

This Order was passed on 7 December 1783 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.
Note: See ROB 17 November 1783, 27 November 1783 and 25 December 1783.

## 7 December 1783

Order: Salin has four heriditary families of chiefs, viz.
Mahaa Thaman, Khine Za, Po Za and Taung Zin Za and the records in the archives maintain that each had an equal right and equal responsibility and therefore all four chiefs shall meet together in an office to carry out any administrative affair or to try any case of dispute.

This Order was passed on 7 December 1783 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

Note : About Salin Chiefs see also ROB 4 September 1783 and 19 October 1783.

## 16 December 1783

Order: The groups under Myin Zu Gyi Wun- Officer of All Horse Groups, viz. Letwe Gyi Thay Nat Su-Left Main Group of Gunners, and Talaing Banya Zu - Banya Group of Talaings, shall have Tha Ye Wun- Officer of Braves, as their group leader and Kway Zu- Group of Kways, which is also under Myin Zu Gyi Wun shall have Taung Bet Taik Wun-Officer of Southern Division, as its leader.

This Order was passed on 16 december 1783 and proclaimed by Yaza Thiri, Chief Clerk.

## (16 December 1783)

Order: (1) Put Myin Zu Gyi Wun-Officer of All Horse Groups, and his wife Mi Ywe, under custody and put guards at their home.
(2) Ex-Lord of Pindale shall live in the home of Kyaw Htin Nanda Mait, Chief Clerk and Shwe Dah Hmu-Leader of Golden Swords.
(3) Shwe Dah Hmu- Leader of Golden Swords, shall live in the home of Ex-Lord of Pindale.
(4) Shay Win Daw Hmu-Officer of East Palace Guards, shall live in the home of Letwe Win Hmu-Officer of North Palace Guards.

This Order was passed on (16 December 1783) and proclaimed by Thiri Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 24 December 1783

Order: Nga Poke, son of Min Nge Kyaw, is appointed Saw Put O Myin Hmu-Leader of Saw Put O Horses.

This Order was passed on (16 December 1783) and proclaimed by Thiri Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 24 December 1783

Order: (1) This lists of commonfolks and service men were usually kept in good order in the Palace Archives but
(a) the lists were lost and
(b) it was impossible to keep men confined to their own groups as they were called upon to join various military expeditions since the time of Alaungmintaya; now it is high time that things should be restored to their proper order; get the service groups checked
so that each man would be in his own unit.
(2) Under Alaungmintaya, some men of lower origin would rise very quickly to high positions through field service and some deserving men would be left unrewarded. Under King Myedu (1763-1776) and recently in the present reign, selections were made to form Thway Thauk Su- Infantry, and Myin Zu -Cavalry. Yet there would be some omissions. Get these deserving but neglected persons and admit them into suitable groups of fighting forces or get them enlisted in any unit of their ancestors. This includes men in high positions who have had no service in a fighting unit. They shall also join one or the other of the fighting forces. Submit the new list of Thway Thauk Su-Groups of Thway Thauk (a band of fifty men).
(3) In Some villages, the line of hereditary chief was broken. An ordinary villager who would have some ability of leadership was made a chief and the new line so created shall be confirmed if it had lasted either ten years or if there were already three generations of chiefs in the same line provided the family is originally not of some religious or menial service. Consult Damathat, Yazathat, Hpyat Htone and find a solution as to what should
be done to a chief of new line that has not reached the third generation as successive chiefs or completed the period of ten years as chief in that particular place.
(4) In a case of dispute between several branches of a ruling family for succession to chieftainship, recognize only the most senior branch to rule.
(5) When a leader of a group of horsemen died with no son or brother to succeed him, let all the members of the groups select one among them for leadership. If there is a new line of chiefs, confirm that line if it has reached a period of ten years or if it had passed up to the third generation provided it is not a family of religious servants or menial labourers originally.
(6) When there are more than one hundred horsemen in a group, keep the extras in a reserve group.
(7) Disputes of succession to leadership that had once been decided in the reign of King Myedu (1763-1776) and in this reign too, shall not be revised.
(8) Division of children from intergroup marriages (except in a marriage where the man or woman is of either religious service or menial service) according to the general principle of "boys go with father and girls stay with mother" holds good, until this time of "list collection". Any other way of division, if necessary, shall be announced later.

This Order was passed on 25 December 1783 and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.
Note: Other general instructions on administration are given in ROB
17 November 1783, 27 November 1783 and 7 December 1783.

## 1 January 1784

Order: (1) Give as a fief Than Ywa to Yhiri Myat Swa.
(2) The fief shall include, as it has been the custom, the right to collect dues from fisheries and oil producers from Kaungton to Yenangyaung, wet Ma Sut and Lay Kyway along the Irrawaddy and from Kaings Shwe Daung to the capital along the Chindwin.

This Order was passed on 1 January 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 7 January 1784

Order: (1) Thiri Zayyathu, Pyi Lone Ant Hmu-Captain of Pyi Lone Ant Boat, is appointed Win Hmu-Chief of Palace Guards in the service of the Crown Prince.
(2) Zayya Shwe Daung is appointed Aukma Wun-Officer of Wild Elephant Catching, in place of Nga Tha U.

This Order was passed on 7 January 1784 and proclaimed by Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 7 January 1784

High ranking officers shall not represent a party in a law suit as it would most probably influence the decision made by a judge. This Order was passed on (29 August 1783).
Order: Punish the person who disobeys this Order, irrespective of his official status or his family connections.

This Order was passed on 7 January 1784 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.

Note: See also ROB 3 March 1782, 14 August 1783, 18 August 1783 and 29 August 1783.

## 11 January 1784

Order: (1) Execute Nga Myat (Inyi Thein Hka), Nga Myat Tha (Kyaw Hkaung Pyan Chi) and Nga Hmine (Yet Hka Ye) for conspiracy.
(2) Send the nine mens, viz.

Nga Aung Ni (Ye Gyaw Nawyatha)
Nga San Hla (Sain Da Ye) and
Nga Nyo Mya (Sanda Thuyain) who gave supplies to the rebels,
Nga Hme (Brahmin) who worked for Nga Myat (Inyi Thein Hka),
Nga Pain
Nga Myat Tun
Nga Ya
Nga Ban and
Nga Myat Ya who talked seditious libel, to some areas of deep forest.
(3) Send ex-Lord of Sale and ex-Lord of Magyi, for not reporting Nga Myats plan that they knew, to prison after depriving them of their official positions, etc.

This Order was passed on 11 January 1784 and proclaimed by Pyanchi Thiri, Liaison Officer.

## 2 February 1784

Order: (1) Drums known by the names of Baho Si , Dat Si and Mingala Si are usually made new and magical squares are drawn on the reverse side of the leather surface of each new drum at the time of coronation. Let it be done.
(2) Do everything else as prescribed in the instructions on coronation without any omission.
This Order was passed on 2 February 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 3 March 1784

Order: Men assigned to night duty in the palace enclosure
are exempted from any other work. It seems that officers of Hluttaw and Yon Daw have forgotten this very important fact and they often assigned them to various other duties. Stop it. They shall stand by in their own quarters for twenty four hours.
This Order was passed in the evening on 3 March 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 6 March 1784

Order: (1) Common folks shall not use the clothes meant for officers and members of the royal family.
(2) Making and selling clothes that do not come up to the mark is prohibitted.
(3) Making and using silver of qualities lower than the prescribed standards are criminally liable.
(4) Reprimand Myo Wun- City Officer, Htaung Hmu-Chief of One Thousand, and Myo Sayay -City Constable, for negligence of duty to check clothes, silver, etc.

This Order was passed on 6 March 1784 and proclaimed by Nanda
Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.
Note: See ROB 16 October 1783.

## 10 March 1784

Order: (1) Draw magic squares on the city wall, at the city gate and on the turrets together with verses from the scriptures (in order to make the city invulnerable to enemy attacks, both men and spirits.
(2) Get full instructions from the men wise in these things before they are carried out.

This Order was before on 10 March at the time of morning.
audience and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 12 March 1784

The Vinaya-Discipline, is the most important work which every monk should know well. When the Council of Monks assembled at the Pitaka Taik Taw was asked as to how many of the monks are well versed in the Vinaya and how well they could live according to it, the answer was that there were many who did not know much about the Vinaya and who would not care much about living according to it.

Order: (1) Elders of the Council of Monks at the Pitaka Taik Taw shall conduct an oral examination on the Vinaya for every monk.
(2) Mahadan Wun-Religious Affairs Officer, shall submit the list of those who failed in the examination; he shall include in his report, who were the teachers of those monks who failed in the examination and who were the people supporting those monks.
(3) A course in the Vinaya shall be given in the Pitaka Taik Taw and those who failed in the examination must attend it; if they failed the examination again, they shall have to leave the monkhood.
(4) A course of training shall be given by the Pitaka Taik Taw Council to monks who will be sent to remote places in the kingdom to propagate the Buddha's Religion and provincial towns shall send some selected monks to this course with expences provided by the chief of province from which the trainees are sent.

This Order was passed in the evening on 12 March 1784 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Mait Sithu.

## 14 March 1784

Order: (1) Fast and reckless riders of horse in the streets of the city shall be punished; an Order to this effect had been issued in Ava before the move of the royal residence from there and similar orders were issued repeatedly at Amarapura; in spite of that it was reported that a monk was seriously injured because of a collision with a galloping horse in the main street running east to west on the north of the palace.
(2) Put Htaung Hmu-Chief of One Thousand, and Htaung Sayay-Clerk of Chief of One Thousand, under custody and ask them to name the rider of that horse that caused an injury to the monk.
(3) The rider shall be neaten while he is led along the streets in the city and outside the city, once in a day for three days; a town crier with a gong should explain why he is so punished.
This Outside was given in the evening on 14 March 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 31 March 1784

Asu-Group, or Angan-Division, were made for Thauk-Platoon of Fighting Men about fifty in number, Myins Daw Thi-Royal Horseman, Daing-Shield Bearer, Lamaing-Cultivators of Royal Lands, Win -Palace Guard, Ko Yan-Body Guard, Athi-Common Folk, and Taing Dan-Tax Payer in a Group of Twenty Five Houses, and it has been the custom observed from ancient times that (1) a number of one unit shall not serve in another unit and (2) any person of influence shall not harbour any deserter from anyone of these units.

Order: (1) Unit leaders shall report their missing men and trace them.
(2) When a mission man is found, punish both the man and the persons who shelters him.
This Order was passed on 31 March 1784 and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 1 April 1784

Ponna-Brahmins, are grouped as (1) Shit Pa Ponna-Eight Brahmins, (2) Koe Ba Ponna-Nine Brahmins, and (3) Kyee Ponna-Mainland Brahmin, and Maharajindarajaguru, Chief of English Brahmins, was asked the definition of these group names. he said:
King Damazedi (Ramadhipati 1462-1487) asked Brahmins who would lead the ceremonies, from Sri Lanka and the Sri Lankan King sent

| 1 Dakkhinatha | 2 Lokanatha |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 Mahanatha | 4 Naranatha |
| 5 Jalanatha | 6 Nandanatha and |
| 7 Sirinatha |  |

To make a party of eight, a straw figure with a name Vamsanatha was added. From the time of Damazedi until now these Brahmins of the Unit of Eight do the following as the occasion arises:

1. Conduct the Coronation
2. Give Paritta Flowers to the King
3. Lead the ceremony of Taking the Citys, Occupying the Palace, etc.
4. Operate the Tha Gya Yay Zin Hkan-Shower Bath with Water flowing out of the Hands of Sakra, for the King
5. Ceremonial shampooing
6. Fetching water for ceremonies
7. Conduct the offerings to the Lord and monks at the beginning and end of Buddhist Lent
8. Consecrating things ranging from barges to cups and crowns before they are put aside for the King's use
These Brahmins were never asked to conduct the offerings to guardian spirits.
Order: (1) Shit Pa Ponna shall perform the duty as they have been accustomed to do.
(2) They shall not be asked to do anything outside their usual kind of work.
This Order was passed on 1 April 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Blace Beret Guards.

## 3 April 1784

It was reported that jackets of Pins Ni and shawls of Yaw were seized from men and women who were found to be using them while they were going along the main thoroughfares of the city.

Order: (1) Do not seize Pin Ni jacket and Yaw shawl from a person who is found to be wearing or using either one of it while he or she is walking in the city's thoroughfare.
(2) Watchman at a city gate must stop a person who comes along with either one of these forbidden clothes and tell that person that with such a apparel, he or she should not go into the city.
This Order was passed in the Sin Kyone-Elephant Inclosure, on 3 April 1784 and was proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.

Note: Some clothes were for the royalty and some for officers only but this seems to be only reference where common folks were forbidden to use the coarse kind of homespun.

## 20 April 1784

Order: Mahadan Taik Wun-Officer of Mahadan Division, shall support Mahapanditavara, disciple of Sonda Sayadaw and now living in Kyay Ma Twe.
This Order was passed in the evening on 20 April 1784 and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 21 April 1784

On 19 April 1784 Atula Sayadaw was interrogated by other Sayadaws at Pitaka Taik and his concepts on religious practices were known. It was in the reign of King Myedu (1763-1776) that Sayadaws of Kyet Thun Gin, Zayit and In Gyin had submitted a report stating definitely that as he had lived a way of life that was strange to the Religion, he should be driven out of the Buddhist monkhood. Accordingly he was to leave Ava and stay in jungle. In the time of

King Singu (1776-1782), Queen Mother built a minastery for him but Sayadaws of In Gyin and Bon Gyaw (U Pon) objected. He had to continue living in the jungle. Soon after that, he had gathered quite a number of disciples again.
Order: Shin Janinda of Lay Dat North Monastery and U Pon of Bon Gyaw Monastery shall meet Atula again and ask him why he was exiled from Ava by King Myedu and Sayadaws of the Religious Examinations shall made a full report on this meeting.
This Order was passed on 21 April 1784 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 21 April 1784

Atula was interrogated by the Sayadaws of religious examination.
Order: (1) Sayadaw of Yadana San Loots shall made the interrogation again.
(2) It should be made in the prescence ofs Sayadaws who interrogated him before.
(3) Hluttaw shall send for

Khin Gyi Baw
Khin Gyi Hmway
Khin Gyi Khine
Khin Gyi Kywin
Khin Gyi Nyo
Shin Kitti
Shin Sin and
Shin Jina
who are, as Atula had admitted, his disciples. Let them
come as quickly as possible.
This Order was passed in the evening on 21 April 1784 and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 23 April 1784

Sayadaws who interrogated Atula why he was sent to forest in the time of King Myedu (1763-1776), were not able to reach a definite decision. The facts
that he was sents to live in jungle and that he was refused to reside in the Queen Mother'smonastery later should not be ignored. In Gyin Bin Sayadaw who was the prime mover in this case is still absent. But Khin Gyi Pon
Khin Gyi Janinda
Da We Saya
Ga Be Saya
Yin Daw Saya and
Ywa Nan Saya
knew about it very well.
Order: (1) Maung Daung Shin Obha, Nga Ywa Shin Kalyana and Yadana San Loot Saya shall interrogate Atula again.
(2) Get In Gyin Bin Sayadaw here as quickly as possible.

This Order was passed on 23 April 1784 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## (25) April 1784

Ngas Pan Htwe, native of Ok Shit area and once known as Atulayasadhammarajaguru, had misled people by preaching false doctrines based on Culagandi in the times of Alaungmintaya and King Dabayin (1760-1763). In the time of King Myedu (1763-1776), as a result of the petition by other monks that he should be treated as an outcast, he sent to jungle. Nevertheless, he was found to be reorganizing his former group. Now Nga Pan Htwe had admitted his own fault when he was interrogated by

Hanlin Saya Shin Dipa
Hanlin Saya Shin Parama
Maung Daung Saya Shin Obhasa
Nga Ywa Shin Kalyana and Yadana San Loot Saya.
Order: (1) Send Nga Pan (Htwe) and his disciples
Nga Kya Bet
Nga Kyaw Galay
Nga Lun
Nga Myat Kyaw
Nga Pe Leik
Nga Thin

## Nga Toke Hpyu and

Nga Ya
to Anya (north) forests separately, i.e. each one to his own particular destination.
(2) Send the following to join the groups collecting fodder for elephants.

| Nga Aung | Nga Baw |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nga Hko | Nga Hmwe |
| Nga In | Nga Jina |
| Nga Kin | Nga Kitti |
| Nga Kywin | Nga Linga (Kyaw Aung San Hta) |
| Nga Myat Thu (Kyaw Aung San Hta) |  |
| Nga Nay (Kyaw Aung San Hta) |  |
| Nga Nyo | Nga Pon (Bon Gyaw Taik) |
| Asabhasa | Da We Wun Haung Saya |
| Dhammacari | Gabe (Saya) |
| In Gyin Bin Saya |  |
| Janinda |  |
| Kalyana (Sagaing) |  |
| Kyauk Ka (Saya) |  |
| Lankadipa |  |
| Medhari (Yay Wun Kyaung) |  |
| Myothit (Saya) |  |
| Pannadhitima (Taung Bilu Taik) |  |
| Pyo Gan (Saya) |  |
| Sumana |  |
| Tone Maung (Saya) |  |
| Vara Siri |  |
| Yasa (Pa Laing Saya) |  |
| Yin Daw (Saya) and |  |
| Yoon Zu Wun Haung Saya |  |

(3) Send the monks of the following monastic establishments to the elephant fodder collecting group also.

Aung Myay Shwe Bon Taik
Ga Daung Taik (senior monks only)
Hket Thin Taik
Hti Baung Ga Ok Kyaung Taik
Lak Pan Hla
Ma So Yain Taik

Mingala Taik (Ha Lin)
Na Mo Taik
Pyat That Kyaung
Shin Gyi Aung Taik
Shwe Zi Gon Taik
Taung Byin Taik
Thet Ke Nan Kyaung Taik
Wa Chet Taik
Yan Aung Myin Taik
Ywa Tha Taik and
Zay Da Wun Taik (Sagaing).
(4) Beat the gong and declare why these individuals have been given these particular punishments before they are sent to their respective places of exile.
(5) Ex-Wun Dauk Nga Hmwe shall provide longyi-man's nether garment, one each to these men to use when they are disrobed and driven out of monkhood.

This Order was passed on (25) April 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## (25 April 1784)

Sayadaws in charge of religious examinations petitioned the King that Nga Pan Htwe, his deputies and his disciples may be pardoned from their various punishments.

Order: (1) Order to exile Nga Pan Htwe etc. to north forest is cancelled.
(2) Order to send Nga Pan Htwe's disciples to elephant fodder groups is cancelled too.
This Order was passed in the evening on (25 April 1784) and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu.

## 26 April 2784

Order: (1) Do not allow Nga Pan Htwe and his disciples who had been pardoned to continue living at the Tazaung-Rest House, attached to the shrine.
(2) Hluttaw shall call Nga Aung Tin and disciples who are now living in
themonastery where Nga Pan Htwe had lived once in Yadana Thein Ga.
(3) Send Ye Gyaw Daywa to get all the lay disciples of Nga Pan Htwe at the capital, viz.
Nga Hpyo
Nga Myat Kyaw
Nga Ni
Nga Parami
Nga San Pwint and
Nga Shwe Hti
who are now living in the villages of
Kyun Gyaung
Lain Hla
Mi Gyaung Ai
Mu Gan and
Taung Bo.
This Order was passed on 26 April 1784 and was proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 27 (April) 1784

Order: (1) Former Wun Dauk Nga Hmwe shall be exempted from other punishments because he had to give some of those men who were punished for their false religious practices, the nether garments.
(2) Taik Taw shall provide rain proof material for making more nether garments.
This Order was passed on 27 (April) 1784 and proclaimed by Yaza Thiri, Senior Clerk.

## 28 April 1784

Order: (1) Myin Wun-Officer of Horses, shall take charge of Prince Pindale, his family and his servants as well as the lands that he holds in fief.
(2) Prince Pindale shall not be allowed to leave his home so that he would not have a chance to plot any
more conspiracy.
This Order was passed on 28 April 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Htin Thihathu, Clerk (Horse Group).

Note:Prince Pindale was executed on 19 June 1785 (Kon II1967,p.22).

## 29 April 1784

Order: Myo Lat Wun-Officer of towns wheres there is no Town Officers in each town, shall support Shin Pannacakka now living in Sin Byu Kyun of Salin area.

This Order was passed on 29 April 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 2 May 1784

Order: (1) Maha Thiha Thuya, Atwin Wun- Ministers of Interior, shall retire on superannuation; he shall visit religious establishments and do acts of piety on behalf of the King.
(2) Min Kyaw Shwe Daung, Lamaing Wun-Officer of Royal Lands, shall take the place of Maha Thiha Thuya together with Thet Taw Shay and Thet Shay Kyaw Htin (as an Atwin WunMinister of Interior).

This Order was passed on 2 May 1784 and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu.

## 14 May 1784

Order: Zayya Gamani, Sin Wun Dauk-Assitant Officer of Elephasnts, is promoted Sin Wun-Officer of Elephants, is promoted Sin Wun-Officer of Elephants.

This Order was passed on 14 May 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 15 May 1784

Order: Thiri Zayya Nawyatha is appointed Taung Bet Taik WunOfficer of Southern Division, which is now (temporarily) under Min Gyaw Shwe Daung, Atwin Wun-Minister of Interior.

This Order was passed on 15 May 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 16 May 1784

Order: (1) Dismiss Myo Ok-Town Administrator, of Yadana Thein Ga (Shwebo) from office.
(2) Min Gyi Yaza is appointed Myo Wun-Town Officer, (in Yadana Thein Ga ).

This Order was passed on 16 May 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 20 May 1784

Order: Thado Maha Thihathu, Wun Gyi-Minister, Pakhan Myo ZaLord of Pakhan, shall use
an official hat made of velvet decorated with nine gold
flowers and (nine gold) leaves; an official robe of sation with three inches of brocade trimmings.
This Order was passed on 20 May 1784 and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 24 May 1784

Order: (1) In Thudama Zayat, Sayasdaws Hanlin, Palaing, Mali, Medi and Mundaw shall take their seats on the right and Sayadaws Gado, Maung Daung, Shwe Daung, Sin De, Son Da and Taung Lay Lone shall take their seats on the left and start the religious examinations at the given auspicious time.
(2) Mahadan Wun-Officer of Religious Affairs, shall inform this programme to the Sayadaws of the examinations.
(3) All arrangements to accomodate the Sayadaws of the examinations shall be made ready.
This Order was passed on 24 May 1784 and proclaimed by Thiri Nandathu, Liaison officer.

## 28 May 1784

Order: (1) A courtier who has the permission to occupy either a Tawnumber one of five seats in the Audience Hall, or Du-number two seat, and who could wear a Salwe-thread hung from left shoulder winding around the torso from the right, shall put on a robe of velvet when he attends the Gado-Kowtow ceremony either on new year day or beginning day of Buddhist Lend or last day of the Lent.
(2) A courtier who has the permission to occupy either a Taw seat or Du seat but has no Salwe, shall put on a robe of Maing Lone (Mong Long) only when he attends the Gado ceremony.
(3) Courtiers of lower status than those mentioned above shall use the customary robes, etc.
This Order was passed on 28 May 1784 and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu.
Note: A courtier's status is known by the seat he occupies in the Audience Hall (in the eastern half of the palace) on the Kowtow day held either on the new year day or at the beginning of Buddhist Lent or at its end. The King sits facing east and right in front of him is the central divide. Any one who sits on his left, i.e. on the north side, is of a higher status than his counterpart sitting on the right or south side (Tan: Rhwe Nan : Sum: Wohara Abhidhan, I 1975, p. 16). It is just the reverse when the Kowtow is held in western half of the palace (Tan: Wohara, p .153 ). In the east palace, the seats are arranged as follows:

```
Crown Prince
Senior Princes
Intermediate Princes
Junior Princes (including Myin Hmu Mintha)
Commander of the Fighting Forces
Vassals from Shan State (Sawbwa)
Seats without name (Nay Ya Loot for persona grata)
Ministers
Taw Choon (Above No. }1\mathrm{ seats)
Rich Man (No.1)
Taw (No.1 seats)
Du (No. }2\mathrm{ seats)
Sanee (No. }3\mathrm{ seats)
Atwin Ba Waw (No.4 seats)
Pyin Ba Waw (No.5 seats)
Rich Men (No.2)
Rich Men (No.3)
Officers of Shan State (Tat Paung Za)
Officers of Talaing State (Talaing Amat)
Officers of Thailand (Yodaya Amat) and
Officers of Shan State (Shan Amat)
```

There are altogether 226 seats on the left and (minus the seat of Crown Prince) there are 225 seats on the right. That makes a total of 451 seats. In the west palace the seating arrangement (i.e. for only ladies of the court) is as follows.

Senior Princesses
Wives of Senior Ministers called Amay Daw Gan Ga Daw Gyi*
Wives of Senior Officers called Ga Daw Gyi*
Shay Thwe (No. 1 seat)
Nauk Thwe (No. 2 seat)
Pwe Dak (No. 3 seat)
Brides sent from Vassals called Thami Kanya (No. 4 seats)
*Only with a royal sanction, a woman could use Ga Daw suffixed to the offical designation of her husband's ; e.g. Pa Khan Wun Gyis's wife became Pa Khan Ga Daw Gyi by a royal sanction (Tan:Wohara, p.25).
There are 56 seats on the right and 56 more on the left (a total of 112 seats (Tan: Wohara, p.23).
(28 May 1784)
Order: North Queen and Centre Queen have already been given each the permission to use four Kyaings - Caducei, with gold centres; now they could have each two additional Kyaings Caducei, with gold centres.
This Order was passed in the evening of (28 May 1784) and proclaimed by

Liaison Officer.

## 31 May 1784

Order: Crown Prince shall have two more Kyaings Caducei in addition to former four and four more Laik Dah in addition to former eight.
This Order was passed on 31 May 1784 and prosclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 31 May 1784

Order: (1) During the coming Muddhabhiseka Crown Prince shall sit before the King right in the front a little on the northeastern side; behind him shall be seated one after another Prince Sagu, Prince Kama, Lord of Pakhan Minister Thado Maha Thihathu, eight Brahmins who conducted the coronation ceremony, and officers.
(2) On the southeastern side, Princes of Cavalry, Senior Sawbwas, Myozas and minor officers shall be seated.
(3) On the northeastern side, Tha Htays - Rich Men, shall be seated.
(4) On the northwestern side, Tha Gywe- Rich Men, shall be seated.
This Order was passed on 31 May 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

1 June 1784
Order: (1) A courtier ofs Taw seat shall have seven (gold) flowers in his Baung-Ceremonial Hat, and if he had a Salwe - Ceremonial Thread hanging from the Left Shoulder, he shall put on a robe of velvet.
(2) A courtier who has a Du seat shall have five (gold)
flowers in his Baung and he shall put on a robe of Maing Lone. This Order was passed on 1 June 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 3 June 1784

Order: (1) Thado Thiri Maha U Zana, Lord of Pakhan, Minister, shall have Tama leaves as many as gold flowers he has in his ceremonial hat.
(2) A courtier who has a Taw seat shall have Tama leaves as many as gold flowers he has in his ceremonial hat above the forehead band; the decorations should be made only above the forehead band.
This Order was passed on 3 June 1784 and proclaimed by Nanda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 3 June 1784

A coronation is held not only for the benifit of the king, but also for the benisfit of his subjects. A Salwe - ceremonial thread hung from left shoulder and wound round torso on the right, is not only a mark of distinction, but also a pledge for good either at home or in office.
Order: (1) The Crown Prince, all court dignitaries and officers shall observe strictly the pertaining to anyone who is given a Salwe.
(2) The Salwe should be worn at all times when one is in the office.
This Order was passed on 3 June 1784 in the Earth Palace and proclaimed by Thiri Nanda Sithu.
See Salwe Tin Sadan- Treatise on Threads hung from left shoulder and would around torso from the right. It is given below.

## 3 June 1784

On 3 June 1784, the King sent Min Gyi Nanda Kyaw Htin, Atwin Wun-Minister of the Interior, to (Maung Daung Sayadaw) for an information on Salwe- Threads hung from Left Shoulder and wound round Torso from the Right. The
following threatise is submitted.
In Parajika Atthakatha, Salwe is mentioned as one of the regalia sent as a gift by Asoka to Devanapiyatissa of Lanka. The regalia consists of eigh items, viz.

1. Flywhisk
2. Forehead Band
3. Umbrella
4. Double-edged Sword
5. A Pair of Shoes
6. Turban
7. Shoulder Thread
8. Jar
9. Back Scratcher or Crow's Foot

In Apadan Atthakatha, Vakkali Thera was described as a former prince who used to have a Salwe.

In many of the non-religious Sanskrit works, one would find that the use of Yajna pavita -Shoulder Thread, is a very ancient practice. As a matter of fact, this is a symbol of caste. By having this thread on the shoulder, one would often be reminded of his duties as a member of a certain caste. When a king or a prince or a minister has this thread (made of gold) on his shoulder, he would always be aware of his official responsibilitiess on the people he rules. In this way this Salwe is not an ordinary ornament. A hermit would like to sit on a seat made of black leopard skin. Why? Because leopards are known to be very firm in keeping a certain habit and if a leopard skin is around, a hermit feels that he has been reminded to be firm in the way of ascetics. A Salwe serves the same purpose to a king or a Brahmin as a leopard skin is to a hermit. A Brahmin has nine threads on his shoulder, while a Cetra wears six, a Bisya three and a Sudra none. Followings their practice, each officer according to his rank shall have three
or six or nine threads of Salwe while a minister shall have twelve, a junior prince fifteen, a senior prince eighteen, a Crown Prince twenty one and a king twenty four. A Brahmin who wears shoulder threads shall be replete with ten qualities, viz.

1. Keeping quiet or remaining calm
2. Making perpetual check on mind and body not to commit any sin
3. Suppressing sexual urge
4. Remaining pure
5. Having contentment
6. Having patience
7. Being honest
8. Being pious
9. Being kind

10 Being truthful
In another words a Bramin who is wearing shoulder threads shall keep the above mentioned ten virtues. The king, on the other hand, would have the determination that he would try to keep the exalted position and he would remain forever beyond reproach, after having worn the Salwe. As a result, he would live long and remain unconquered. He would be wise and powerful. if anyone could get the said benifits by remaining true to the way of one's caste, it goes without saying that he would get an enormous benifit by living the Buddhist way of life. When the king and all administrators who represent him become aware of their rights and responsibilities because of having worn the Salwe, there should be a great prosperity in the land they rule and that would also help the Religion to thrive there.

In Nemiya story written in verse, Sonadinna is mentioned as having a Salwe of nineteen threads. The Pali version, which is of course the original, simply states that he was resplendent in a full dress. The number of threads in the Salwe is not important whether it is nineteen or twenty four. Sinadinna is
an important deva though he is not a king. A king would have a Salwe of twenty fou threads.

This treatise was copied on 28 January 1867.
Note: Ame: to' phre (Maung Daung's Answers to Queries by King Badon), Mandalay, Zabumaitswe, 1961, pp.71-5, gives some part of this treatise.

## 3 June 1784

Maha U Gin Tha-Ceremony of Opening the Throne Room for the First Time, is considered very important. Any mistake done by any participant in this ceremony is punishable with death. But it is also an occasion when prisoners awaiting execution are pardined and set free.

Order: (1) One Wun Dauk-Assistant Minister, one Sayay GyiSenior Clerk, one Nagan- Liaison Officer, one Than Khan -Officer receiving Tributes, and one Sa Bud Reader, who made mistakes during Maha U Gin Tha, are pardoned.
(2) But they are severely warned not to repeat the mistakes.
This Order was passed on 3 June 1784 and was proclaimed by Manda Mait Sithu, Liaison Officer.

## 15 June 1784

Asoka, King of Magadha, sent Buddhist Missions to Kasmia and Gandhara (Kashmir) led by Majjhantika, Mahisamandala (Mysore) led by Mahadeva, Vanavasa (Northern Kanam in South India) led by Rakkhita, Aparantaka (Northern Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kachch, Sindh) led by Yonaka Dhammarakkhita, Yona (Ionian or Baktrian Greek) led by Maharakkhita, Himavanta led by Majjhima, Suvannabhumi (?Bengal) led by Sona and Uttara and Lanka led by Mahinda, etc.

Order: (1) Hluttaw shall name the places where Buddhist Missions hould be sent; it shall also select the leader of each mission and onfer on him an appropriate title; and send them to their apointed places so that they reach there in time to begin the uddhist Lent on 2 July 1784.
(2) A Chief who is receiving a mission in his area shall take all esponsibilities as to the mission's safe and easy journey to his lace and its sojurn there.
(3) There shall be no belief other than what the mission teaches in that area.
This Order was passed on 15 June 1784 and proclaimed by Thiha Nawyatha, Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 17 June 1784

Notice of Wazo Full Moon Day (1 July 1784)
You all people of this kingdom, know that the Buddhist Lent has begun. Do not kill. Do not steal. Do not commit adultery. Do not tell lies. Do not take any intoxicant drinks. If you commit these five sins, you will go to hell. If you are free from these sins and if you could do some charity plus some more restraint from doing the carnal sins, you could aspire to become king of men, king of devas and ultimately to reach Nirvana. Think about it seriously and pay homage to the Buddha, the Buddhist Religion and the Buddhist Order of Monks while you keep the promises of either five kinds or eight kinds.

## 17 June 1784

Order:
(1) Read the Notice of Wazo Full Moon Day (1 July 1784) in all places where people are most numerous within
and without the city on 21 June 1784.
(2) Ward leaders within and without the city shall urge the people of their wards to keep the said promises and to lead a life of piety.
This Order was passed on 17 June 1784 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 26 June 1784

The rain has come. It is the time for cultivation, with or without irrigation.

Order: $\quad$ No cultivator shall be called upon to appear at a court of trial whether it is Hluttaw or any other court presided by the Crown Prince, Senior Princes, Ministers, Lords of Fiefs, etc. during the rainy months.
This Order was passed on 26 June 1784 and proclaimed by Thiha Nawyatha, Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 28 June 1784

Order: $\quad$ Min Gyi Min Gaung Kyaw, Ashe Win Hmu-Officer of East Palace Guards, is appointed La Maing WunOfficer of Royal Lands, in place of Nay Myo Maha Thin Gyan.
This Order was passed on 28 June 1784 and proclaimed by Thiha Nawyatha, Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 30 June 1784

Order: Group leaders shall forward cases to law courts (including Hluttaw) but they shall not appear in neither of these courts as a pleader does on behalf of either one of the contestants.
This Order was passed in the evening on 30 June 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 30 June 1784

Order:
No Town Headman, Village Headman and Group Leader shall use a

Pitaka copyist or a man employed in making things used in Pitaka copying, in any other public work in place their charge; a man of Pitaka copying duty shall be employed exclusively in thatcopying progsramme.
This Order was passed on 30 June 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 5 July 1784

Pariyatti-Leaening the Scriptures, Pativeda-Doing Anything in support of the Religion, and Patipatti-Praticing the Religion, are the three mainstays of the Religion. Among them Pariyatti is considered as the most important. To persue it well, we need more copies of the Pitaka. When the copies are made, it would be best to have monks most learned in Pitaka to check the copies.
Order: (1) Appoint 20 Chief Editors, 40 Editors and 40 SubEditors.
(2) This Board of Editors shall meet four times in a month at the Pitaka Taik-Library Building.
(3) The Board's duty is to check the legibility of each written word and to find out any mistakes as to omissions, repetitions,wrong spellings, etc. in the copy.
(4) Every member of the Board shall not leave the city unless it is absolutely necessary and case he is going away, he shall apply leave of absence (from the King).
(5) Mahadan Wun -Officer of Religious Affairs, shall report the presence (or absence) of the members of the Board at their respective duties daily.
(6) Give monthly to a Chief Editor
Rice $\quad 1.5$ basket

Fish paste $\quad 1.5$ viss
Salt $\quad 1.5$ viss
Dried fish 1.5 viss
Chili $\quad 1$ viss

| Onions | 1 viss and |
| :--- | :--- |
| Oil | .5 viss; |
| to an Editor |  |
| Rice | 1 basket |
| Fish paste | 1 viss |
| Salt | 1 viss |
| Dried fish | 1 viss |
| Chili | .5 viss |
| Onions | .5 viss and |
| Oil | .5 viss ; |
| and to a Sub-Editor |  |
| Rice | .5 basket |
| Fish paste | .5 viss |
| Salt | .5 viss |
| Dried fish | .5 viss |
| Chili | .3 viss |
| Onions | .3 viss and |
| Oil | .3 viss. |

This Order was passed on 5 July 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 7 July 1784

Order: Min Gyi Min Gaung, Myin Zu Gyi Wun-Officer of Collected Horse Groups, and Min Gyi Min Gaung Kyaw, Lamaing Wun-Officer of Royal Lands, shall interrogate Nga Kaung, Nga Mar, Nga Paw Htin and all those who had been arrested.
This Order was passed on 7 July 1784 and proclaimed by U Dain Shwe Daung of the Collected Horse Groups.

Note: On suspicion that they were involved in Pindale conspiracy, Nga Kaung, etc. were arrested for interrogation. Ex-Prince Pindale was found guilty and executed on 19 June 1785 (Kon II 1967, p.22).

7 July 1784
Order:
Nga Kaung, Nga Mar and Nga Paw Htin had admitted that they were in Pindale conspiracy; Officer of

Collected Horse Group and Officer of Royal Lands shall also interrogate the following.

Nga Hsaung
Nga Kaung
Nga Mar
Nga Myat Tha Gyi
Nga Naga
Nga Paw
Nga Paw Htin
Nga Pu
Nga Pu (Cook of Ex-Prince Pindale)
Nga Shwe Lu
Nga Thu Gyi
Nga Ya Ba
Nga Ya Gyi and
everyone who has been found in association with them recently.
This Order was passed in the evening on 7 July 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 8 July 1784

Order:
(1) Move Ex-Prince Pindale from the place of Collected Horse Group to the prison and confine him with five sets of shackles.
(2) Check with Ex-Pindale the statement made by Nge Mar that he went to Ex-Pindale through Nga Pu after giving Nga Pu Some turbans, mats and jaggeries of good quality.
This Order was passed on 8 July 1784 and proclaimed by Nay Myo Thin Gyan, Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.
(8 July 1784)
Order: (1) Arrest Twin Thin Wun-Officer of Interior Groups, and his sons.
(2) Put under survillance on (men under suspicion and) their homes, as it usually done.

This Order was passed on (8 July 1784) and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 10 July 1784

Order:1
(1) Officer of Collected Horse Groups shall take charge of Ex- Prince Pindale again and one of his women who was allowed to live with him while he is under detension.
(2) Ex-Prince Pindale shall have no other companion or servant except one woman.
(3) Send Ex-Prince Pindale from prison to the place of Collected Horse Groups in shackles.
(4) Nga Kala and his three sons Nga Hmine, Nga Shwe and Nga Shwin are pardoned; set them free.

This Order was passed on 10 July 1784 and proclaimed by Nay Myo Thin Gyan, Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 18 July 1784

Order: Bestow former insignias of rank to Min Hla Kyaw Zwa, Athi Wun-Officer of Common folks; he shall serve in the Interior as before.

This Order was passed in the evening on 18 July 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 19 July 1784

Order: (1) Deputy Ministers and Senior Clerks have no authority to accept complaints and petitions to the King.
(2) Assign special officers to do it.
(3) Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Officers and Clerks
are expected to carry out their duties deligently.
This Order was passed on 191784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 21 July 1784

As it has been done annually, a pavilion for the Tooth Relio, Alms Bowl Relic, Images of the Lord and Stone Figure of King Fish, is built in front of Hluttaw.
Order: (1) Made offerings at the Relics, etc. from the evening of 23 July 1784 to the morning of 26 July 1784 at the pavilion in front of Hluttaw.
(2) Request monks to recite Paritta in the pavilion and offers them food in the morning of 26 July 1784.
(3) Made offerings to all guardian gods at a suitable place near the river port of Taung Myint on the southeast of the capital city during 23-26 July 1784 festival days; request monks to read Kamawa at that pavilion of gods near the port of Taung Myint.

This Order was passed on 21 July 1784 an proclaimed by Thiha Nawyatha, Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 22 July 1784

Order: Twin Thin Taik Wun- Officer of Twin Thin Division, Ywa Lat Wun-Officer of Villages not in any Village Treact, and Yan Naing Hmu-Chief of Victory Group, are to attend their forsmer offices; return them their insignias of office.

This Order was passed in the evening on 22 July 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 23 July 1784

In the city, people are using various kinds of silver like Wun BwaBulging Belly, Ngwe Soe -Silver Sprout, Ywet Thay-Small Leaf, Ywet Ni-Red Leaf, etc.
Order:
(1) Silver called Ywet Ni-Red Leaf, shall be the only silver allowed to use in all business transactions in the kingdom.
(2) The use of Wun Bwa, Ngwe Soe and Ywet Thay would be tolerated only up to the end of Sakkaraj 1146 (11 April 1785).
(3) Ywet Ni shall become the only kind of silver to use from the beginning of Sakkaraj 1147 (12 April 1785) and any Pwe Za-Broker, who circulate other kinds of silver and anyone who accept them or use them shall be executed.
(4) Circulate this Order in all provinces.

This Order was passed on 23 July 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 16 August 1784

Now all old records are in the process of 'updating'. All Athi ThagyiCommon Folks Headmen, Asu Gaung-Leaders of Various Groups, etc. are expected to give in true reports regarding the current situation of their people and places. But there is a possibility that some conditions are not true to type and therefore it is difficult to give an accurate account of them.
Order: (1) Put in the category of Athi-Common Folks, any person whose group is unknown.
(2) Put a person born of Athi-Common Folks, mother and father of any other group in the father's group; a person born of Athi-Common Folks, father and mother of any other group in the father's group; and a person born of a union of parents from non-Athi
groups, the decision as to which group each one should go would be decided later.

This Order was passed on 16 August 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 24 August 1784

Order: (1) Ministers, Deputys Ministers and Senior Clerks shall not write any official correspondence at their own residences; it must be written only at Hluttaw by a Senior Clerk after a Minister or a Deputy Minister concerned had agreed upon the subject matter to write.
(2) Fees collected for sending summons, etc. should be fixed; nothing extra should be taken.
(3) Cut the hand of the person who writes an official letter at his own residence and punish severely for collecting fees more than what has been fixed.
(4) Some diginitaries have been given orders to attend Hluttaw but some had failed to turn up; report who did not come to Hluttaw.
(5) People of Nga Bat Chaung, Tha Yaing, Ye Ya Man and and Yet Hsa have been exempted from any exactions except the particular duty of supplying firewood for the palace kitchen; let this situation remains unchanged.
This Order was passed on 24 August 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 28 August 1784

People under Kyi Wun-Officer of Granaries, and Ngwe Goon HmuOfficer of Silver Mines, could not pay their dues from 1775 to 1783. The arrears add up to as much as Ks 993.25 in gold and Ks 6,207 in silver.
Order: (1) Do not ask them to pay the arrears.
(2) Ask them to settle the dues of 1784 in full.
(3) Schism among the Buddhist Order of Monks has been effectively stopped; record this on a stone inscription.
(4) Check and update the records in the palace archives. This Order was passed on 28 August 1784 and proclaimed by Thiri Nawyatha, Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 8 September 1784

Arakan is where Amhu to' kon:ra luik tham: One's Servics is most needed by the King. The Crown Prince is leading troops there.
Order: (1) Min Gaung Kyaw, Lord of Amyint, and Nay Myo Kyaw Htin Thihathu, Minister of Crown Prince, are appointed Sitkes-Regimental Officers, under Crown Prince.
(2) Nay Myo Thihathu and Nay Myo Sithu Kyaw Htin are appointed Sitkes-Regimental Officers, unders Prince Singu.
This Order was passed on 8 September 1784 and proclaimed by Wayya Nawyatha.

Note: Order to march against Arakan was passed on 16 October 1784 (Kon II 1967, pp.1-2); Mrok U (Myo Haung), the capital of Arakan was taken on 2 January 1785 (Kon II 1967, p.8). According to this Order, preparations on Arakan campaign were made at least a month or two before the campaign was launched.

## 9 September 1784

Order:
(1) Min Ye Min Hla Kyaw Htin is appointed Madama Wun-Officer of Martaban;Nawyatha Kyaw Khaung is appointed Akhun Wun- Officer of Customs; Sanda Gamani (Sithu)s and (Nay Myo) Nawyatha are appointed Sitkes-Regimental Officers; andYe Khaung Thu (ya) Kyaw Htin and Ye Khaung Thiri Kyaw Thus are appointed Nagans-Liaison Officers.
(2) The following officers are given places given against their names as fiefs.

| Yan Gwin Thiri | (Nga Ya Ne) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nay Myo Thiri Kyaw Thu | (Mali) |
| Nay Myo Thiri Kyaw Zwa | Ywatha |
| Nay Myo Nanda Sithu | Choon Daung |
| Nay Myo Kyaw Zwa | Moda |
| Katha | Nay Myo Kyaw Thu |
| Nay Myo Thiri Kyaw Htin | Singu and |
| Nay Myo Thi(ha) Kyaw Htin | Kyabin. |

This Order was passed on 9 September 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 15 September 1784

Order:
(1) Min Ye Min Hla Shwe Daung, Lord of Pyinzi, is appointedCommander of Reserve Forces marching against Arakan.
(2) Min Ye Theingathu is confirmed as Leader of Kyauk Hssuk Horses.
(3) The following are posted to serve in the forces led by Crown Prince against (Arakan).
Leader of Kyauk Hsauk Horses
Leader of Let Ywe Nge Horses
Nga Shoon, son of Min Ye Kyaw Zwa (King's uncle) and brother of Min Ye Sithu
Nga Lu, son of former Toungoo Wun-Officers of Toungoo
Nga Ku, son of former Toungoo Wun-Officer of Toungoo
Nga Kyee, son of Lord of Ahmyint (King's elder brother)
Nga Mo, son of Lord of Ahmyint
Nga Pon, son of Lord of Ahmyint
Two sons of Mi Wun-Officer of Fire Brigade
Nga Ka, son of Min Ye Zayya Kyaw
Nga Maung, son of Min Ye Min Hla Nawyatha
Nga Po Ta, son of Min Ye Min Hla Nawyatha
Nga Mwe, son of King Myedu
Lord of Pathanago and
Lord of Myingyan.
(4) Nay Myo Zayya Kyaw Htin, father of Min Hla Sithu, is appointed Myin Zu Wun-Officer of Collected Horse.
This Order was passed on 15 September 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 19 September 1784

Order:
(1) During the Arakan campaign, officers and men shall use their official or military uniforms correctly.
(2) By original order, troops under Crown Prince, Prince Sagu and Prince Kama are to be led by Crown Prince and all troops shall march together; through the advice of some ministers of the interior,Crown Prince was left behind and Princes Sagu and Kama went ahead; put those ministers of ill council in sun on 20 September 1784.
This Order was passed on 19 September 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 20 September 1784

Order: $\quad$ The ministers to be punished by putting in the sun, are pardoned for the simple fact that they did not mean mischief though their advice turned out to be useless; they are warned to be more careful next time.
This Order was passed on 20 September 1784 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 22 September 1784

The genital organ of a stone lion at one of the gates to Nyaung U Shwezigon pagoda had been removed by Kyaw Za Gan and Nge Pan Nyo for reason of decency. It was suspected, however, that there involved some sort of magical pratice.
Order: (1) Interrogate the two culprits to get the true reason of their supposedly benevolent act.
(2) Officer in charge of Pagan shall restore the lost genetial as it was before.

This Order was passed on 22 September 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

28 September 1784
Order:
(1) Ex-Lord Pakhan and Ex-Lord Pindale shall join the troops under

Crown Prince (marching against Arakan).
(2)"Speed Boat" crew shall be provided with all necessities by crown Prince.
(3) Son of Mi Min (concubine of King Myedu) shall join the troops of his grandfather Bala Yan Aung Kyaw under Crown Prince.
This Order was passed on 28 September 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 2 October 1784

Order: Son of Mi Phyaw (concubine of Prince Ahmyint, brother of the King) shall join the troops of Nga O Li , his uncle, under Crown Prince.
This Order was passed on 20 October 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 7 October 1784

Order:
Build a suitable residence for In Gyin Bin Sayadaw and Kyi Wun-Officer of Granaries, shall provide food for him in the same manner as Maung Daung Sayadaw is provided.
This Order was passed on 7 October 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 9 October 1784

Order: Take Nga Myat Htin, former minister Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung to the west (? for execution).
This Order was passed on 9 October 1784 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 9 (October 1784)

Order: Postpone sending Nga Myat Htin to the west.
This Order was passed on 9 (October 1784) ands proclaimed by (Zayya Nawyatha), Liaison Officer.

11 (October 1784)
Order: $\quad$ Nga Myat Htin is pardoned; let him live at the home of Minister to the Queen.
This Order was passed on 11 (October 1784) and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 16 October 1784

Order:
(1) Crown Prince shall march as Commander-in-Chief of Arakan Campaign to restore proper conditions in Arakan for the prosperity of the Buddha's Religion.
(2) Land forces shall be organized as follows:

I Crown Prince
Nay Myo Kyaw Htin Thihathu
Nay Myo Zayya Thuya
Thiha Nawyatha
Thiri Daywa Sithu
Letwe Nanda Kyaw Htin
Sithu Yanda Mate
Thiri Bala Kyaw Thu
194
1,452
3,667
Total men 5,313
II Nanda Pakyan
Thiri Ye Hla Kyaw Htin
Nut Htwet Hpya
Thiri Ye Hla Kyaw Zwa
Ye Hla Zayyathu
Letya Thiri Kyaw Htin
Set Myat Hman Thu
37
161
507
Total men $\quad 705$
III
Thiri Tuyin

Thuyain Ye Khaung Kyaw
Yan Khwin Kyaw Thu
Tuyin Tint Thu
Naya Yes Khaung
Nga Myet Shu
Nga Pyit
35
177
494
Total men $\quad 706$

## Commander

Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Clerk
Regimental Clerk
Regimental Clerk
Horsemen
Gunners
Armed men
Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Clerk
Regimental Clerk
Horsemen
Gunners
Armed men

Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Clerk
Regimental Clerk
Horsemen
Gunners
Armed men
Total men ..... 718
Pyan Chi Ye Kyaw Khaung
Thuyin Letwe
Thuyin Wayya Kyaw Khaung
Thuyin Kyaw Zwa
Nga Saw Ya37
Total men 700

VI Nay MyoThiri Kyaw Htin U Daing Kyaw Thu Ye Khaung Bala Kyaw Htin Zayya Pyan Chi Gonna Daywa Kyaw Bala Tin Set Paw Ye Thu 37
185
489
Total men 711
VII Nay Myo Thiha Thu
Zayya Thiri Kyaw Htin
Tuyin Kyaw Htin
Naya Kyaw Htin
Thuyin Pyan Chi
Wayya Nanda Kyaw Htin
Tuyin Yan Aung
37
200
478
Total men 715
VIII Nay Myo Thiha Thinkhaya Thiri Yawda
Nanda Pyan Chi

Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Clerk
Regimental Clerk
Horsemen
Gunners
Armed men
Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Clerk
Regimental Clerk
Horsemen
Gunners
Armed men

Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Clerk
Regimental Clerk
Horsemen
Gunners
Armed men

Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Clerk
Regimental Clerk
Horsemen
Gunners
Armed men

Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer

|  | In The Kyaw Htin |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nanda Ma | Zwa | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Nga Poke |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  | Letwe Thu |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  |  | 37 | Horsemen |
|  |  | 179 | Gunners |
|  |  | 576 | Armed men |
|  | Total men | 792 |  |
| IX | Min Ye Min Hla Shwe Daung Commander |  |  |
|  | Nara Kyaw Htin |  | Regimental Officer |
|  | Wayya Kaman |  | Regimental Officer |
|  | Thuya Yan Naing |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Thiri Kyaw Zwa |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Letya Kyaw |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  | Pyan Chi K |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  |  | 37 | Horsemen |
|  |  | 264 | Gunners |
|  |  | 433 | Armed men |
|  | Total men | 734 |  |
| In all these nine troops, there are |  |  |  |
|  |  | 488 | Horsemen |
|  |  | 3,092 | Gunners |
|  |  | 7,514 | Armed men |
|  | Total men | 11, 094 | and |
|  |  | 120 | cannons |
|  |  | 3,855 | (viss) of gunpower and |
|  |  | 26,100 | cannon balls. |
| These troops shall take the U Yin Pu (Taunggup Pass) route. |  |  |  |
| 1 | Thiri Damayaza |  | Commander |
|  | Nay Myo Sithu |  | Regimental Officer |
|  | Nay Myo Zayya Kyaw Htin |  | Regimental Officer |
|  | Letwe Nanda Thin Gyan |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Ye Gaung Thiha Kyaw Zwa |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Baya Zayya |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  | Kyaw Htin Thiha |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  |  | 147 | Horsemen |
|  |  | 348 | Gunners |
|  |  | 490 | Armed men |
|  | Total men | 985 |  |
| II | Pyan Chi Thay Na Kyaw Htin Commander |  |  |
|  | Tuyin Wunna Kyaw Thu |  | Regimental Officer |
|  | Ye Gaung Letwe Kyaw Htin |  | Regimental Officer |
|  | Nat Mi Dun |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Thay Na Yaza |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Thiri Zayya Kyaw |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  | Thiri Yan Aung |  | Regimental Clerk |


|  | 37 | Horsemen |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 162 | Gunners |
|  | 506 | Armed men |
|  | Total men 705 |  |
| III | Nay Myo Thiri Sithu | Commander |
|  | Nay Myo Tha Ya | Regimental Officer |
|  | Nay Myo Tha Ya U Dain | Regimental Officer |
|  | Thiri Kyaw Zwa | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Tuyin Bala Kyaw | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Yan Hteik Bala | Regimental Clerk |
|  | Thiri Zayya Thu | Regimental Clerk |
|  | 37 | Horsemen |
|  | 255 | Gunners |
|  | 423 | Armed men |
|  | Total men 715 |  |
| IV | Nay Myo Thiri Kyaw Zwa | Commander |
|  | Yan Aung Bala Kyaw Htin | Regimental Officer |
|  | Taman Bandu Kyaw Htin | Regimental Officer |
|  | Taman Yama | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Theya Ye Kyaw Htin | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Way Thaw Tha Ya | Regimental Clerk |
|  | Nga Nyein | Regimental Clerk |
|  | 37 | Horsemen |
|  | 252 | Gunners |
|  | 418 | Armed men |
|  | Total men 707 |  |
| V | Nay Myo Thiri Kyaw Khaun |  |
|  | Ye Hla Yaza Thu | Regimental Officer |
|  | Tha Ya Kyaw Htin | Regimental Officer |
|  | The Ya Kyaw | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Yaza Thu Kyaw | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Nga Myat Kyaw | Regimental Clerk |
|  | Nga Pay | Regimental Clerk |
|  | 37 | Horsemen |
|  | 181 | Gunners |
|  | 482 | Armed men |
|  | Total men 700 |  |
| VI | Min Ye Sithu | Commander |
|  | Thiri Tha Ya Kyaw Zwa | Regimental Officer |
|  | Kyaw Thu Zay Ta Yit | Regimental Officer |
|  | Tuyin Way Ya Kyaw | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Nga Shin Gyi | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Nanda Thin Gyan | Regimental Clerk |
|  | Thein Hka Kyaw Thu | Regimental Clerk |
|  | 37 | Horsemen |
|  | 233 | Gunners |
|  | 440 | Armed men |

Total men 700

In all these six troops, there are

|  | 332 | Horsemen |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | 1,421 | Gunnerss |
|  | 2,759 | Armed men |
| Total men | 4,512 | and |
|  | 100 | Cannons |
|  | 2,786 | (viss) of gunpowder |
|  | 2,086 | cannon balls. |

These troops shall take Lin Pa Te (Ann Pass/ Ba Ai Minbu) route.
I Thado Min Saw
Maha Min Hla Min Gaung
Nay MyoZayya Kyaw Thu
Thiri Bala Kyaw Khaungs Tin
Letwe U Dain
Sithu Zayya
Thuyin Ye Tin
107
246
1,132
Total men $\quad 1,485$
II Thiha Pati
Yan Hkwin Ye Hla Kyaw Tin
Ye Tin Zayya Kyaw
Yama Mani
Nga Chit Pon
Guna Way Thaw
Daywa Kyaw Thu
Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Clerk
Regimental Clerk
Horsemen
Gunners
Armed men

Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Clerk
Regimental Clerk
Horsemen
Gunners
Armed men
Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Clerk
Horsemen
37
Gunners
485 Armed men
Total men 707
IV Zayya Shwe Daung Nawyatha
Zayya Pyan Chi Kyaw Zwa
Nga Pho Gyi
Thiri Kyaw Zwa
Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer

|  | Kyaw Khon A Ka |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thw Ya Thu |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  | Nga Poe |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  |  | 33 | Horsemen |
|  |  | 240 | Gunners |
|  |  | 429 | Armed men |
|  | Total men | 702 |  |
| V | Thayna Yaza |  | Commander |
|  | Baya Thiha |  | Regimental Officer |
|  | Thu Yain Setka |  | Regimental Officer |
|  | Tuyin Ponnya Tin |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Baya Yaza |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Nga Myat Ya |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  | Nga Nu |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  |  | 32 | Horsemen |
|  |  | 233 | Gunners |
|  |  | 431 | Armed men |
|  | Total men | 696 |  |
| VI | Setkha Kyaw Khaung |  | Commander |
|  | Taman Tha Ya |  | Regimental Officer |
|  | Gamani Kyaw Khaung |  | Regimental Officer |
|  | Taman Ponnya |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Pyan Chi Da Zaung |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Nga Htwe Hpyu |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  |  | 37 | Horsemen |
|  |  | 206 | Gunners |
|  |  | 463 | Armed men |
|  | Total men | 706 |  |
| In all these six troops, there are |  |  |  |
|  |  | 283 | Horsemen |
|  |  | 1,291 | Gunners |
|  |  | 3,433 | Armed men |
|  | Total men | 5,007 | and |
|  |  | 80 | cannons |
|  |  | 1,771 | (viss) of gunpowder and |
|  |  | 131,500 | cannon balls. |
|  | These troops shall take the (Thayet) Min Don route.s |  |  |
| (3) | By waterway (coastal route) troops would be sent as follows; |  |  |
| 1 | Nay Myo Kyaw Htin Taya Hpya |  | Commander |
|  | Thiri Kyaw Khaung |  | Regimental Officer |
|  | Ye Khaung Tu Yin |  | Regimental Officer |
|  | Ye Khaung Kyaw Htin |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Ainda Kyaw Khaung |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Set Ye Kyaw |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  | Nga Pay |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  |  | 125 | Gunners |
|  |  | 405 | Armed men |
|  | Total men | 530 |  |
|  |  | 15 | boats carrying cannons |

Thiha Gamani Kyaw Htin Setkya Min Ye Ye Thu Yanda Kyaw Thu Yaza Pyan Chi Nga Thit Pyan Chi Zayya Kyaw Nga Shwe Ya

$$
185
$$

$$
405
$$

Total men 590
16

Total men  371 524 19
Setti A Ka Tuyin Setka Kyaw Letwe Yaza
Thiha Kyaw Zwa
Tuyin Mye Myan Letya Ye Gaung Kyaw Htin Nat Pwint Hla

Total men609

VI Ye Kyaw Ta Mote Kyaw Htin Letya Thiha Kyaw Zwa Thiri Kyaw Htin
Ye Hla Kyaw Htin
Yan Nin Naya

Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Clerk
Regimental Clerk
Gunners
Armed men
boats carrying cannons
Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Clerk
Regimental Clerk
Gunners
Armed men
boats carrying cannons
Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Clerk
Regimental Clerk
Gunners
Armed men
boats carrying cannons
Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Clerk
Regimental Clerk
Gunners
Armed men
boats carrying cannons
Commander
Regimental Officer
Regimental Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer
Regimental Liaison Officer

|  | Set Hman Tin | Regimental Clerk |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thiri Sithu | Regimental Clerk |
|  | 174 | Gunners |
|  | 385 | Armed men |
|  | Total men 559 |  |
|  | 15 | boats carrying cannons |
| VII | Ye Gaung Sithu Kyaw Htin | Commander |
|  | A Ka Kyaw Zwa | Regimental Officer |
|  | Pyan Chi Thuyain Kyaw Htin | Regimental Officer |
|  | Ye Nay Setka Kyaw | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Ye Pya Thuyain Kyaw | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Jayya Naya | Regimental Clerk |
|  | Nga Kyaw Tin | Regimental Clerk |
|  | 181 | Gunners |
|  | 453 | Armed men |
|  | Total men 634 |  |
|  | 16 | boats carrying cannons |
| VIII | Naya Thaman Kyaw | Commander |
|  | Naya Nanda Kyaw | Regimental Officer |
|  | Zayya U Dain | Regimental Officer |
|  | Tuyin Hla | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Nga Chan Tha | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Nga Kyee | Regimental Clerk |
|  | Nga Kyaw Aung | Regimental Clerk |
|  | 174 | Gunners |
|  | 705 | Armed men |
|  | Total men 879 |  |
|  | 14 | boats carrying cannons |
| IX | Thiri Nanda Kyaw Thu | Commander |
|  | Daikba Kyaw Khaung | Regimental Officer |
|  | Theinkha Nanda Kyaw Thu | Regimental Officer |
|  | Zayya Bala | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Theikdi Thuya Kyaw | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Pyan Chi Waytha | Regimental Clerk |
|  | Thiri Kyaw | Regimental Clerk |
|  | 174 | Gunners |
|  | 385 | Armed men |
|  | Total men 559 |  |
|  | 15 | boats carrying cannons |
| X | Thiha Nawyatha | Commander |
|  | In Thi Kyaw | Regimental Officer |
|  | Ye Khaung Zayya Kyaw Tha | Regimental Officer |
|  | Ye Thu Zayta | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Naya Yan Aung | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  | Ye Hla Kyaw Hkine | Regimental Clerk |
|  | Zaytu Taman | Regimental Clerk |
|  | 168 | Gunners |
|  | 385 | Armed men |
|  | Total men 553 |  |


|  | 15 | boats carrying cannons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| XI | Nay Myo Nawyatha | Commander |
|  |  | Regimental Officer |
|  |  | Regimental Officer |
|  |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  |  | Regimental Liaison Officer |
|  |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  |  | Regimental Clerk |
|  | 164 | Gunners |
|  | 85 | Armed men |
|  | Total men 249 |  |
|  | 0 | boats carrying cannons |

In these eleven troops going by coastal route, there are

| 1,848 | Gunners |
| :---: | :--- |
| 4,396 | Armed men |
| 165 | boats carrysing cannons |
| 633 | cannons |
| 41,400 | cannon balls |
| 769,500 | gun shots |
| 16,185 | flints |

All these forces going by land and sea routes are to be led by Crown Prince who has been given the Order to take possession of Dhannavati, capital of Arakan and restore peace and order there so that the Buddhist Religion may prosper again.
Note: The name of the Commander and the number of men, etc. of the Eleventh Troop going by coastal route are missing. A few detail given here are from the chronicle; Kon II 1967, p.2.
(4) After having taken the city of Arakan, clear the place of all bad characters so that the Religion might prosper.
(5) Follow these instructions:

1. March on the double
2. Take nothing from the people without payment
3. Do not forcibly take any young women
4. Allow no intoxicant drinks, etc.
5. Never stop for the night in a camp until all troops have arrived
6. Never take off harnesses from elephants and horses until the last moment to settle down in camp
7. Never allow elesphants and horses to wander without proper attendent with ropes, etc. so that they could be gathered easily
8. No trooper shall speak a word that would bring bad luck
9. Armed men shall keep their weapons always with them even when they are at rest in camp
10. Elephants and horses must be kept in good combat condition (and remember that they are not beasts of burden)
11. Each Commander shall do the early morning prayer and make the offerings to guardian spirits so that the campaign would be accomplished speedily with success

> 12. All officers and group leaders shall attend the conference in full uniform with sword in belt when C-in-C wanted them for consultation
> 13 Send a reconnoitre before animal fodder is collected
> 14 Clear the camp site of imflammables
> 15 Cook and eat the meal within a fixed period and there shall be no fire in the camp after the cooking hour
> 16. Check fire in every three hours during the night
> 17. Post proper guards before the main body of the forces goes to rest; surround the camps with obstacles so that enemy could not rush in surprise
> 18. Send scouts penetrating secretly into enemy area both for short and long distance to spy enemy positions before a move is made
> 19. A decision to move or to make an attack shall be made only after the Commander and his officers have discussed it
> 20 Punish severely anyone for an act that would cause a demoralization among troops
> 21. Mention in the dispatch by name, those soldiers who deserve rewards of bravery
> 22. Send reports without intermission to the headquarters so that the headquarters would be always in touch with the movement of troopss and their success or defear
> 23. After tha Arakanese capital is taken, never allow a small party of five or ten men to go in wuest of enemies who have escaped into jungle
> 24. All officers shall take the responsibility of making these instructions followed strictly by all men under him

This Order was given to Crown Prince in Hluttaw on 16 October 1784.

Note: This Order together with ROB 6 December 1759, 7 January 1760, 3 March 1760, 8 March 1760, 11 March 1760, 13 March 1760 and 21 March 1760 would give those interested in the organization, training and fighting of the Burmese troops in the eighteenth century, a fairly good information.

## 30 October 1784

Order: Uttamasiri is given Henzada as a fief.
This Order was passed on 30s October 1784 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 6 November 1784

Order: All princes and ministers of (Taw) Nay Ya- Top Seats in the Audience Hall, and officers of Hluttaw, Yon Daw and Atwin Daw shall wear robes from 12 November 1784.
This Order was passed in the evening on 6 November 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 24 November 1784

King Sihapati in AD 1402 had dedicated the entires inhabitants of Kyaukpadaung as servants of the Religion at Mya Zigon pagoda. On the strength of this record, everyone at Kyaukpadaung shall serve the Religion. Maung Daung Sayadaw, however, considered them to be the servants of the King and he had submitted a petition to this effect.
Order: Mahadan Wun-Officer of Religious Affairs, shall invite other learned monks to deliberate on certain points given in Maung Daung petition.

This Order was passed on 24 November 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 25 November 1784

Order: Dismiss Zayya Thuya from being clerk to Yoon (Shan) group and appoint Nga Tet Hpyo in his place.

This Order was passed in the evening on 25 November 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 28 November 1784

Order:
(1) Nay Myo Nawyatha Kyaw Htin, Nauk Win HmuOfficer of West Palace Guards, is appointed a Nauk Hpet Taik Wun-Officer of Western Division.
(2) Nay Myo Nawyatha Kyaw Htin's home is given to Shwe Daung Yaza, the new Nauk Win Hmu.
(3) Nay Myo Nawyatha Kyaw Htin is to occupy the house of former A Nauk Hpet Taik Wun and he is also to occupy the seat of that former A Nauk Hpet Taik Wun in the Audience Hall.

This Order was passed on 28 November 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 3 December 1784

Order: (1) Keep the register of common folks and service groups in good order.
(2) A child of an Athi- Commom folk, mother shall belong to Athi unless his or her father could prove that he belongs to a service group.
(3) With reference to ROB 23 November 1784, whenever there is a contest between two groups for division of children, a further reference shall be made to lists collected in 1764; groups formed after 1764 are taken as inferior to those prior to it and inferior groups shall have no claim against their superiors.
(4) A person who is definitely not an Athi but his original group could not be ascertained, shall be sent to win Daw Lay Hmyet Hna-either one of the four Palace Guards.
This Order was passed on 3 December 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.
Note: Unfortunately ROB 23 November 1784 is lost.

## 29 December 1784 <br> Order: Give Chibin village as a fief to Shwe Daung Yanda Thu.

This Order was passed in the evening on 29 December 1784 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 29 December 1784

Order: (1) Give Thet Pan village as a fief to Bala Yaza and Myin Daing village as a fief to Zayya Nanda Mait.
(2) Min Gyi Nanda Kyaw Htin shall administer Zayoon on behalf of Princess Zayoon.
(3) Give Sakkaba village of Twin Thin Taik to Myat Thiri Daywi, Tha Byay Gwa village of Anauk Hpet Taik to Yaza Daywi, Mon Thwin village of Sin Gyay Taik to Mi Min Kywet and Thit Seint Paw village to Thiri Simi as fiefs.
This Order was passed on 29 december 1784 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 31 December 1764

Order:
(1) Toll stations of up stream, down stream, east and west on lands or water ways shall collect only the fixed dues.
(2) Add no new stations.
(3) Guards at these stations shall be posted only by the order of Hluttaw.
This Order was passed on 31 December 1784 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 3 January 1785

Order:
(1) Athi-Common folks who stay at a certain place for several generations, Ala-common folks born of one parent native and another a stranger in a certain place, Lay Ze Nga Ze-Groups each having forty or fifty men in the Service of King, Thwe Thauk-Platoon of Armed Men, Myin Daw Thi-Horsemen, Daing-Shield Bearers, Lamaing-Cultivators of Royal Land,Win-Palace Guards,

Ko Yan-King's Body Guards, Kyaung Hpaya ZuServants of the Religion, etc. shall be checked so that a member of one group would not be living or working with another group knowingly or unknowingly.
(2) There should be no intergroup marriages, except among certain groups where mixed marriages are allowed.
This Order was passed on 3 January 1785 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa, Liaison Officers.

## 11 January 1785

Order: (1) Return the insignias, etc. that had been taken from Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung.
(2) Min Gyi Maha Gaung shall resume his forsmer office of Myin Zu Gyi Wun-Officer of Collected Horses.
(3) Min Hla Sithu is appointed Shwe Taik Wun-Officer of Treasury, in place of Nay Myo Thiri Nawyatha.
This Order was passed on 11 January 1785 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## (11 Januarys 1785)

Order: $\quad$ Nay Myo Nawyatha shall continue his services at Pinya as before.
This Order was passed on (11 january 1785) and proclaimed by (Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer).

## 18 January 1785

Order: Lady Begin constructions
This Order was passed in the evening on 18 January 1785 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 20 January 1785

Order: Give Pindale as a fief to Min Gyi Maha gaung, Myin Wun- Officer of Horses.
This Order was passed on 20 January 1785 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 26 January 1785

Maw Hteik Shwe Min reported that after the Arakanese capital city was taken, its King tried to escape though he and many of his followers were soon captured.
Order: A great celebration to mark this triumph over Arakan shall begin now.
This Order was passed on 26 January 1785 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha.

## 28 January 1785

Myo Wun came on horseback accompanied bys gong carriers along the North Main Road. This was rather unusual. Anauk wun-Officer of West Palace, stopped him and the case was brought up in Yon Daw and Hluttaw. This West Gate Main Road is mostly used by women bringing food tos palace and no one is allowed to come along this road on horseback. Anauk Wun was correct to stops Myo Wun who came on horseback alongs this road. No one should ride horse or elephant there.
Order: Anauk Wun- Officer of West Palace, shall have all power as before to keep good order along the North Gate Main Road.
This Order was passed on 28 January 1785 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## (28 January 1785)

Order:
(1) Keep watch against any break out of fire around palace because the period of strong wind has begun.
(2) All houses shall have all accessories of fore fighting.
(3) Change everything new in all houses which could catch fire easily. For example, pull down thatch roofs and put tiles on good buildings or bamboo mattings on poor houses.
This Order was passeds on (28 January 1785).

## 6 Fbruary 1785

Order: (1) Copies of Pitaka shall be made some in gold letterings and some in ink but the majority by etching on palm leaves.
(2) Men employed in this Pitake copying shall not be harassed with any other work except this task of copying the Pitaka.
This Order was passed in the evening on 6 February and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chiefs ofs Black Beret Guards.

## 9 February 1785

Order: The Chief Queen shall lay the foundations of her monastery on 18 February 1785 and begin the constructions on 25 February 1785 as prescribed by the learned astrologers.
This Order was passed on 9 February 1785 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 12 Februarys 1785

SHAY YON SADAN - EAST COURT MANUAL

## 1. Myo Wun Appointment

When the King names a certain person to become a Shwe Myo Daw Wun- Officer of the Golden City, Hluttaw-Chief Administrative Centre, shall issue an orders to this effect and administers him the oath of allegiance. Henceforth, the person so appointed shall put on robes, etc. befitting his rank and position and present himself in Hlut Kun Zin Ale-Distinguished Place within the Most Central Four Pillars of Hluttaw Building, before all ministers. He is to swear in into his office there and Nayya Cha-Ushers, shall take him to his proper place in Hluttaw.

## 2 Allocation of Duty

When Myo Wun-City Officer, has taken his seat in his office, 4 Myo Sayay-city Constables
4 Htaung Hmu-Chiefs of One Thousand
8 Htaung Sachi-Clerks of One Thousand
12 Shwe Myo Daw Daga Hmu-City Gates Keepers
Zay Sit- Bazaar Inspectors
Zay Nagan-Bazaar Liaison Officers Lak Ma Yun- 'No Hesitation' Executioners Lak Ma Htauk-'No Restraint' Executioners,
in fact all men in the service of city administration shall line up before him. Then he says:

| Yous are expected | to supress crime <br> to keep constant watch against any <br> outbreak of fire <br> to keep men under custody from <br> escaping, and <br> to interrogate the criminal suspects and <br> report their statements at court. |
| :--- | :--- |

## 3 Duties of A City Gate Keesper

Keep watch so that no strangers shall either enter or leave the city

Secure the bolts of door panels and lock up the gates at night
Post watchmen and change them at reguslar intervals
Visit once in the morning and again in the evening to bazaars to check the use of weights, capacity measures lengths measures below the standards with the assistance of Zay Sit- Bazaar Inspectors, and Zay Nagan-Bazaar Liaison Officers
Report monthly the number of people detained in the inner lock up and outer lock up in all four sectors of city
After city gates have been closed for the night, report to Myos Wun when he comes to his office for the night session

## 4 On Port Management

Report monthly to the Yon Daw- Criminal Court, on the currents prices of Check Kon-commodities sold by weight measure, and Taik Kon-commodities sold by capacity measure, at river ports and brokerages. A similar report should be sent to West Palace as usual. A receipt of such reports must be given. Chiefs of One Thousand shall attend the Crisminal Court every day. The staff members of the court are:

4 City Constables
4 Chiefs of Ones Thousand
8 Clerks of One Thousand
1 'No Hesitation' Executiner
2 Bazaar Liaison Officers
1 Shwe Pyi Soe - Hereditary Chief who leads Royal Processions
4 Shwe Pyi Sayay-Clerks of Shwe Pyi Soe
1 Amway Wun- Officer on Inheritance
1 Amway Sayay-Clerk of Amway Wun
4 Ameindawya - Pleaders
Yon Say -Peons, and Lak Ma Htauk-'No Restraint' Executioners are to be at the office (in shifts) at all times as there are men under detention in the lock ups.

## 5 Execution of A Prince

Either a prince (brother of the King or son of the King)s or a person of rank and position is to be summoned to appear at Yon

Daw-Criminal Court, a Lak Ma Htauk is sent as messenger. If the person summoned is to be checked, a chief of Let Ma Htauk has to do it. Myo Sayay records the things he has brought. They shall keep the book of caths, a pot of lead and a bowl to measure time in readiness. When the order mentions detention, a piece of cloth (either velvet, satin or cotton) to be used together with fetters must be asked from Hluttaw. An officer of Hluttaw shall decide what kind of cloth is to be used for which person of the royal family, in order to soften the chefing of fetters on the skin. A Let Ma Yun shall wrap the cloth on the fetters before they are used.

## 6 Drowned in Water

When the order mentions death, apply for a net bag, a cloth bag, four big pots and (two) boats with men, in Hluttaw. After having received them, take the prisoner to the river port with an escort of one armed man from each of Tha Ye Dan - Barrack of Armed Men called Tha Ye/ Braves, Let Ya Dan - Barrack of Armed Men called Let Ya/ Marksmen, and Kaung Han Dan - Barrack of Kaung Han/ descendants of Burmese ins Chiengmai/ left there by King Hanthawaddy Sinbyushin in the third quarter of the 16th century, plus a Sayay Gyi of a Wun Dauk- Assistant Minister, of Hluttaw and Mya Wun -City Officer, with assistants like Myo Sayay - City Constable, Htaung Hmu-Chief of One Thousand, and Htaung Sachi-Clerk of Htaung Hmu, from Yon Daw. Actual execution of the order shall wait until sunset with the expectation that an order rescinding the execution would come. When no rescinder arrives at the end of the day, Let Na Yun shall bind the prisoner in cords and put him in a net bag first. Then the net bag goes into a cloth bag to which four big pots are attached, one each at a corner of the bag. Special ropes are used to tie up the pots. A check is made so that ropes are tied well. Using the two boats given by Hluttaw, the prisoner and executioners row to a place of deep water with the four pots floating in between the boats. The armed men and officers from

Hluttaw and Yon Daw shall go in the boats. In the middle of the river, the two boats get separated and the prisoner is dropped into the water. The four big pots are broken by Let Ma Yun man. After the prisoner disappeared under water, the officers, etc. shall return to the bank of the river.

## 7 Execution of ans Ex-Officer

A former minister or a person who was once well known and important, is taken to a cemetery for execution. Hluttaw shall pass an order to Tha Ye Dan, Let Ya Dan and Kaung Han Dan to provide an escort when the prisoner is taken from the lock up to cemetery. For crucifixion, apply for wood ands nails in Hluttaw. Hluttaw shall pass an order to carpenters and blacksmiths concerned to supply them. Using material supplied, Sandala-undertakers, erect a cross on which the prisoner is crucified.

## 8 Burnt to Death in a Fire House

Yon Daw orders West Chief of One Thousand and his assistants to collect timber, bamboo and cane. With these, Sandalas build a Mi Laung Daik - Hlouse to hold prisoners to be burnt alive. By order of Hluttaw the amount of gunpowder to ignite the house is issued in proportion to the number of people to be burnt in that house. It would be 50 or 70 viss. In fact West Chief of One Thousand takes it from Yon Daw and gives it to Sandalas. Power and fuel are put together on the floor of Mi Laung Daik. The prisoners are taken to cemetery with a Thon Dan-Three Barracks, escort. They are tied up by Let Ma Yun executioners and shut up in Mi Laung Daik. They set fire to the powder and leave Sandalas to wait until the house is burnt. After the lapse of three days Yon Daw send officers to check the number of charred bodies and the remains are allowed to be taken away.

## 9 Cutting the Body with a Saw

With Hluttaw's order to have the body cut with saw, the prisoner shall be taken to (cemetery) with a Thon Dan escort. Any saw available will do the
purpose of severing head from body by Let Ma Yun executioners. The severed head and body are left with Sandalas.

With Hluttaw's order to have the prisoner cut into four parts, Sandalas have to put ups a stand with wood available at cemetery. The prisoner is taken to cemetery by a Thon Dan escort and cut into four parts. A spike is put through each part and put on the stand by Sandalas. The remains should not be taken away without permission of Hluttaw.

## 10 Display the Head

With Hluttaw's order to display the head after execution, mades a request to Hluttaw to provide wood for a post to hang the head and for writing the name of the criminal and a carpenter to inscribe the name on the wooden plaque which is about a metre long and 16 cm wide. Both ends of the plaque are made to look like the top of a writing board. Men of Lay Myak Hna-Stockade on Four Sides of Palace, write in lime: "This is the head of so and so, a scum of society" ands the carpenter has to inscribe it on wood with his chisel. The head is hung and the plaque is nailed to the post from where the head is hung. The head could not be taken away without Hluttaw's permission.

## 11 Burnt in Fire by Bellows

With Hluttaw's order to use bellows in raising fire, made a request to Hluttaw to provide charcoal and bellows. The esscort of Thon Dan is also sent for as usual. In cemetery, the prisoner is tied up to a post with his feet barely touching the ground. Let Ma Yun men shall set fire using bellows. (Nga Tint De) of up stream was the only person ever known to have been executed with fire by bellows in the past.

## 12 Execution by Opening the Chest

With Hluttaw's order to cuts open the prisoner's chest, Let Ma Yun men shall take him to cemetery by the usual Thon Dan escort and execute him. Sandalas shall guard the remains of the executed man.

## 13 Declaring the Nature of Crime by beating a Gong (before Execution)

For some crimes, punishment should be made known to public with the beat of a gong. In such a case, the prisoner with usual escort shalls be led through the busy streets ofs city. Thes announcement to be made was written and given to one of the members of North Palace Guards to read it. In Ava it is to be read at the road junction on the east of Kala Dan- Foreigners Quarter. In Amarapura it is to be read at the road junction at Hman Dan-Ward of Glass Makers, and also outside A La Wi Gate. At cemetery, Let Ma Yun shall execute the prisoner and leave the head and body with Sandalas for three days. With Yon Daw's order the remains are to be disposed of after three days.

## 14 Open the Chest

When a prisoner has to be executed by cutting open his chest and then his dead body has to be spread eagled on a cross. Let Ma Yun have to do it. The remains are to be disposed of after three days with the permission ofs Yon Daw. Either a hanging head or remains of a crucifixion or remains of a dead prisoner spread on a stand, could only be disposed of with Hluttaw's order. Without an order, they should remain as they are until they disappeared through the lapse of time.

When a prisoner dies of an illness, the officer of the lock-up where he was detained, must report it to Myo Wun-City Officer. Myo Wun shall assign a Sandala to remove the remains. The name of Sandala who comes to take away the remains is to be written against the name of the dead prisoner in the prison register.

## 15 Floating on Raft the Remains of an Executed Prisoner

After execution Sandalas have to fix the head on the dead body with a spike so that the dead body could be seen in a sitting position. The whole thing should be done as it was done with the remains of Nga Kin Nge.

## 16 Cutting the Hand

To cut which hand or both hands is ascertained first. Then the prisoner shall be taken by the usual Thon Dan escort to cemetery. Thes cut is made at the wrist, but it should be marked with lime before the cut is actually done by a Let Ma Yun. After it has been cut, the prisoner and the severed hand are left with Sandalas.

## 17 Cutting the Hip and Hand

For the offence of using a set of harness meant for a superior officer and a long handled umbrella with a bearer without permission, the hip of the man who set on the saddle unauthorised and the hand of the bearer who held the unauthorised umbrella shall be cut. If the bearer escapes, the amn who had used the umbrella will lost his hand. The person or persons to be punished are taken to cemetery by the usual escort of Thon Dan. When the cuts are made, the punished ones are left with Sandalas.

## 18 Hanged by the Neck

When a prisoner who has been marked by tattoo for his crime and has been confined in either one of the four lock-ups, commits a crime before his term of imprisonment is over, he shall be made to confess his guilt as well as to name all the men who are his associates in the recent crimes. If Shwe Myo Daw Wun-City Officer, decides to punish him, he shall be moved to the West Lock-up without any special escort and Let Ma Yun shalls haung him there. After having reported the hanging, Yon Daw shall permit that the remains shall be disposed of or buried. Since the man had been convicted, his execution requires no sanction of Hluttaw.

## 19 Declaring the Nature of Crime by beating a Gong (before giving Lashes)

In all cases of declaring the nature of crime and giving the lashes, Let Ma Yuns are to carry out the order. The note is read by Myauk Atwin Wun-North Officer of Interior. The allowance given for this reading of note is
divided among the people of Yon Daw and Htaung Hmu. Depending on importance of the person involved, the allowance could be either large or small and if it is small, only men of the Htaung group share it. The reading of the note is made in all four quarters of city and when it is over, the lashes are given. Then the man so punished would be handed over to his guarantor.

## 20 Death Penalty

Prisoner to be executed is moved to Myauk Atwin-North Inner (Lockup), three days before execution. It has been observed that in the time of City officers Min Gyi Nay Myo Thin Gyan and Min Gyi Nay Myo Thin Khaya, the said prisoner was taken on the day of xecution from North Inner to Yon Daw. There he was detained on the north of Yon Daw until all officers of the court had left for the day. Then he would be taken away for execution.

When a prisoner has arrived for punishment from the city's immediate surrounding or from the provinces, Yon Daw has to check the case and proceed with the punished without making reference to Hluttaw. For death or cutting limbs, a request for Thon Dan escort is made before the punishment.

## 21 Put under a Log and leave in the Sun

With Hluttaw's order to put a prisoner under a $\log$ and leave him in the sun, a request has to be made to Hluttaw to provide the log. After all officers of Hluttaw have arrived at Hluttaw, the prisoner is taken to a place outside Yway Daw Yu Gate. Put the prisoner out in the sun lying with his head aligned toward the palace, with a $\log$ to pin him down on the ground. Guards are provided by A Na Zoe- Chief of Executioners. The prisoner is exposed to sun from the time when the officers of Hluttaw arrived in office in the morning until they leave it in the evening. It shall be repeated every day until an order is given to stop it.

## 22 Execution

The order to execute a prisoner is not carried out immediately if it coincides with

$$
1 \text { the King's birthday. }
$$

2 the sabbath day and
3 if it is too late in the evening.
The fact that the execution of an order has been delayed, has to be reported to Hluttaw.

## 23 Trial by Ordeal: Putting Pointing Finger into Molten Lead

Both parties in a contest shall undergo this orderal. Formerly pure lead was supplied by the chief of prostitutes. From the time that prostitution was abolished, the contestants shall have to bring their own lead. One Let Ma Htauk shall bring an iron pot to melt the lead and he would be paid a little for this service.

In cases of theft or accusation (of adultery or murder or witchcraft) both parties have to pay the court fees. Put on record precisely how much money has been collected. In order to observe the effect of putting the finger in the molten lead, the person who make the accusation shall be kept in a lock-up while the accused remains in a jail. When the burnt finger becomes septic, the person so injured is considered guilty and punished. (On the contrary, in 1801, Nga Thut Tawika already senstenced to death was set free because his injured finger did not become septic.)

Cases that have been decided by this lead ordeal generally required no revision. The trial is carried out under a shady tree on the east of Yon Daw.

## 24 Trial by Ordeal : Remaining submerged in Water

Both parties of the contest have to offer food, etc. with music to the guardian spirits. Each contestant's name, age, day of brith and place of residence together with the name of pleader who represent him, shall
be entered in the register. The name of the attendant who has been assigned to keep watch on each participant is also noted. Each of them shall haves the case history written with a concluding prayer that he may win the contest as he is in the right. It is copied by the clerks of Yon Daw. Myo Sayay-City Constables, shall lead the people concerned through Yan Hnin Gate to the river bank where this ordeal by water usually takes place. Two bamboos to show where the two persons who are to go under water are fixed. Each bamboo has a name plate attached so that each one of them his place. There are also flowers fixed on bamboo tops as officerings to spirits. A bamboo about three meters long is kept ready near the place to dive. The contestants have to change into white skirts for diving. Office attendants shall check them so that none of them has with him any kind of magical aid secreted in his mouth ors in the hair knot or between his fingerss and toes to keep him submerged in water longer that his rival. After this checking, a book of oath is put on his head and he has to repeat after Let Ma Yun theses words: "Neither I nor anyone of my friends and relatives who come to this trial have done magic as an aid to come out well in this ordeal. If the statement I have just made is false, may I be punished with all the atrocities mentioned in this book of oath. On the other hand, if I say nothing but the truth, may I have the reward of winning this contest. " Then his statement which is written on a palm leaf is hung from his neck. A cord is tied to his waist. He then goes to his bamboo and make ready to dive. His rival is also subjected to all the checkings, etc. like himself. A bamboo is put on his shosulder to signal a synchronized dive. No joyous and
boisterous music is allowed during the ordeal. There must be absolute silence. The bowl of water clock is also started to mark the time. Both contestants must remain completely submerged and if there is no full submersion, note how much or which part of the body remains above the surface of water. When both of them remain under water until the water bowl sinks (after 24 minutes when it has been put in water), pull the waist cord taut to signal them to come out of water. Mark who is in a bad shape like vomitting water, etc. It is possible that both could have an ill effect or none of them suffers anything. Or it is also possible that one could not stay under for the whole period period of 24 minutes. A full report on all these conditions are to be sent to Shwe Myo Daw Wun.

Ati Kyaw-court fee paids at the court of origin, is to be brought over to the city court. each contestant has to pay:

Kyats 1.50 to Shwe Pyi Soe- Town Officer whose function is largely ceremonial
3.00 to Court Attendants who fix bamboo post and handle signal bamboo and waist cord
1.50 to Let Ma Htauk who administer oaths and watch time
2.00 to Guards
---- to Clerk or City Constable

## 25 Trial by Ordeal : Chewing Rice

Chewing rice contest is carried out in front of Shwe Yin Ye pagoda on the northwest of palace in Ava and in front of Sin Gyo Shwe Gu on the northwest of palace in Amarapura. Use the best quality rice-one tical for each participant. Put rice in water for some time and wrap it up in a banana leaf to bring it to the place of trial. Check each party that there is no magic, etc. Let Ma Htauk shall administer oath. Take down the statement of each contestant. Read it three times. Tie it around the neck of the person who made it. Let Ma Htauk Yaza Thiha
shall put his right finger into the mouth of one contestant while Myauk Atwin Wun-North Officer of the Interior, shall put his right pointing finger into the mouth of another contestant. Put rice into their mouths. When the order to chew is given, the officers whose fingers are in the mouths of the contestants withdraw their fingers simultaneously. When one contestant informs that he had finished chewing all rice, the attendant who put in the rice in his mouth says; "Chew again" three times. Then, in order to stop both parties from chewing further, two officers who had formerly inserted their fingers into the mouths of the contestants, have to put their fingers simultaneously into the mouths again. Let each of them take a mouthful of water to clean his mouth and spit the water into the spittoons. The reports should say whether the water is clean or dirty. Send the report to the minister concerned through Yon Daw.

26 Trial by Ordeal: Putting a Woman in Water to find out whether
She is a Witch or not
Take the name, age and day of birth of the woman who is accused to be a witch. Write also the date when the ordeal is going to be carried out. At the water port, Let the woman turn her neither garment upsidedown and inside-out. Let her clean the mouth and wash her feet. Anauk Atwin Wun-Offier of West Interior, shall tie up her hair in seven knots. Seven combs are used to divide her hair into seven groups. In each knot put one comb, a vulture's feather, a bone from some human skeleton, a miniature bow made of bamboo used in cremating a dead body with bow string made from threads to bind thumbs and big toes of a dead person and fourteen small arrows. After leaving her in the water, report the minister concerned through Myo Wun-City Officer, at Yon Daw whether she sinks or swims.

27 Officers coming to Hluttaw daily (though they are not its members)
The following officers are to attend Hluttaw daily:

Let Ma Yun Hmu- Chief of 'No Hesitation' Executioners; when he comes to Hluttaw, he shall have as attendants only those who have no tattoo marks (on their faces) and they shall be lefts outside the building; they are to take charge of any criminal sentenced by court for punishment; no imprisonment shall be made without a court sentence
Nagan Daw- Liaison Officer who conveys Orders of the Interior to people concerned; reports Myo Wun- City Officer, the punishments decreed by Hluttaw; receives any other duty charged by Yon Daw before attending Hluttaw in the evening session; and visits Let Ma Yun jail in the evening to alert the wardens there against any jail breaks

## 28 Anasoe- Executioners, and their Duty

Anasoe group shall keep ready
a pair of pincers
a big semicircular iron pot
an iron spike
an iron skewer
an iron ladle and
various tools to make a hole either in the neck or cheek as a sort of punishment.
They shall accompany an officer on tour bringing these implements with them. They have to take prisoners under custody before punishments are carried out.

## 29 Suicide or Death after being stricken by a Thunderbolt

In city, death either suicidal or thunder stricken, is reported to Shwe Myo Daw Wun- City Officer, by chief of a service group or chief of a ward where the death had occured. Yon Daw issues an order to bury the remains and Sandalas do it. They roll up the remains in a mat and carry them to cemetery for burial. In a suicide by rope, a member of Htaung group has to cut the cord used.

## 30 Skinning as a Punishment

Hluttaw's order to cut the skin is in fact to pass the knife's blade around the neck of the prisoner and the cut should not be deep. Drawing out a little blood is enough. Let Ma Yun shall execute this punishment in a space between Yon Daw and Taya Yon Daw.
31 Cut the Edges of Mouth
Hluttaw's order to cut the edges of mouth, shall be carried cut by a Let Ma Yuns. The prisoner is taken to cemetery by a usual Thon Dan escort. There, a Let Ma

Yun shall make a cuts of 5 cm on each extreme edge of the mouth and continue it in only a skin deep line until it meets another line coming from the other side of the neck. Leave the prisoner in the hands of Sandalas.

## 32 Chisel a Hole in the Neck or Cheek

To make a hole in the neck or cheek as a punishment, the AnasoeExecutioner group, shall supply the necessary chisel. The place to strikes the chisel is marked by lime. Hold chisel in hand so that only the tooth is showings and strike it to draw a little blood.

## 33 Punishing a Ponna-Brahmin

A Ponna sentenced to death for conspiracy is taken to cemetery with Shan Thaye Kaung Han Escort. At the usual site for such an execution, he shall be put to death only with the blow of a cudgel. Hluttaw's order would be either to dispose the remains of the executed person in the river or to leave the remains as they are in the cemetery so that all who see them would be scared of committing a similar crime.

## 34 Jail Register

Hluttaw often wants Yon Daw to report the number of persons in jail as well as in lock-ups. In the report the prisoners should be grouped in three categories:

1 those sentenced to severe punishments, 2 those sentenced to less severe punishments and 3 those sentenced to only light punishments.

City Constables made the list and Shwe Myo Daw Wun- City Officer, shall countersign it. Then the constables submit it to Wun Dauk Assistant Minister, in Hluttaw. A clerk clever in reading (such lists) is sent to go starting from the south around Hluttaw and read the list. Ministers say what kind of punishment should be given to each prisoner and name of punishment is written at the end column against the name of the prisoner. The most severe punishment is death and a zero sign is written to denote it. The minimum punishment is to declare the nature of crime by beating a gong in all crowded
part of the city, to give 20 to 100 lashes and to hand over the person so punished to a gurantor. The clerk shall report the sentences named by ministers to the Shwe Myo Daw Wun before carrying out the punishments in usual manners.

## 35 Men In Subordinate Services

Shan Pike. Kaung Han and Tha Ye formed Thon Dan- Three Brigades. Everyday a representative group of them shall come to a site on the north east of Yon Daw and wait for orders. While they wait they display their swords, lances, helmets. etc. around them. Men of Anazoe group also come to join them in displaying their axes. Men of Lay Myak Hna -Stockade on Four Side of Palace, Anazoe and Let ma Yun shall come daily to a site on the north of Yon Daw and display ropes and canes that they use for punishing the prisoners. Sa MyaungAttendants to presserve silence during ceremonies or while an officer is doing his official work, have to accompany Myo Wun and Myo Sayay. They also use small canes in driving away men sitting in place not meant for them. After Myo Wun has taken his seat in the office, no one is allowed to pass the front of Yon Daw nor to use the front room stairways of Yon Daw. They also check that no one uses blankets, curtains and slippers in Yon Daw. Men of Sa Myaung group and messengers of Hluttaw from four Thwe Thauk groups are stationed on the southeast of Yon Daw.

Messengers of Hluttaw in four groups have their places about $7.5 \mathrm{ft} / 2.286 \mathrm{~m}$ from south stairways of Yon Daw, while Kaung Hans have their place about $15 \mathrm{ft} / 4.572 \mathrm{~m}$ on theeast of Yon Daw and Tha Yes on the north, i.e. on the east of Taya Yon. On the east of Tha Yes, there are Shan Pikes and on the east of Shan Pikes, there are Let Ma Yuns. Anazoes are stationed on the east of Kaung Hans. Let ma Htauks are to take their position on the west of Yon Daw. They shall have logs ready (to pin the prisoner on the ground while he is left in the sun). Shwe Pyi Soe Officer to lead Ceremonies in City, is to be present at Yon Daw at all times (i.e. day as well as night) and when Shwe Myo Daw Wun
takes his night round of the city, he has to come along with a gong. The gong is carried on a ploe by two members of the Shwe Pyi Soe group. A few members of Let Ma Htauk and Htaung Hmu groups also have to accompany the City Officer in his night round.

When an officer goes his round of inspecting a certain ward in the city or even a certain village, men in the subordinate services have to go with him because there would be an occasion when have to arrest and punish bad characters who are disturbing peace in the country side. Sometimes local leaders arrest such bad characters and them to Htaung Hmus concerned who interrogate them and send in the report on their interrogations to Yon Daw. From these reports, officers shall decide either to detain a person or to let him go free. Without such a decision no one shall remain under detention.

## 36 Let Ma Yun vs Anazoe

Officers concerned shall investigate and decide when Let Ma Yun and Anazoe quarrel. The two quarrelling parties shall crouch on the ground when the decision is read to them. One let Ma Yun then show them a naked sword signifying that they shall perish by this sword if they have the audacity to continue the quarrel. The same procedure is taken when members of the Htaung Ana Zu quarrel.

When a member of Let Ma Yun or Htaung Ana dies, he shall be buried together with a rope $4.5 \mathrm{ft} / 1.3716$ metre long, a wedge $1.5 \mathrm{ft} /$ 0.4572 , long and a cudgel.

On death sentence passed by Myo Wun on a member of either Let Ma Yun or Htaung Ana Zu , Hluttaw is reported on this sentence. Then the man so sentenced is taken out of the city by Alawi gate and is executed. His remains together with rope, wedge, etc. is buried after three days.

## 37 Sandala vs Sansdala

Sandalas are considered Athi-Common kolks, and quarrels among them are the concern of Athi Wun- Officer of Common folks. Excutions, when necessary. are
carried out as in the case of a Let Ma Yun but an old robe of monk is tied to the neck of the dead body and the remains are thrown into a river after weighing them with stones.

## 39 Mein Ma Zo or Mein Ma Ge - Eunuchs of Harem

Anauk Wun - Officer of West Palace (exclusively for women), shall report the interrogation on a suspected Mein Ma Zo or Mein Ma GeEunuch in charge of women, to Hluttaw with a request for sanctioning his execution. When the sentence of death is confirmed, the prisoner is put in iron shackles by Myo Wun - City Officer, and taken away through Alawi gate to West Prison. Let Ma Yun shall execute him and send his remains to cemetery where they are left exposed for three days.

## 40 Execution of Barber, brahmin. Faked Fakir, etc.

Myo Wun - City Officer, shall pass a death sentence of a bogus person who dererves such a severs punishment. He has to report it to Hluttaw and after Hluttaw's approval, the prisoner is sent with usual Thon Dan escorts for execution.

Brahmin, Barber, Eunch, Fakir, Spirit Medium, Member of Entertainment Groups and Servant of the Religion, shall never enter Hluttaw. A chief of their group shall be called upon to represent any of them when his statement is required in a trial.

The aforesaid procedures have been prescribed by four ministers, viz.

Kyan Gin Min Gyi,
Pakhan Min Gyi,
Kin Wun Min Gyi and
Myo Lat Wun Min Gyi
on 29 October 1783 and put on record by a Wun Dauk- Assistant Minister, who is mentioned as Kyun Daw Yin - Slave of the King long before he is King. Wun Dauk passed this record to U Dain

Thiri, Senior Clerk, who brought it to Shay Yon - East Court. Supplement
Judges at Taya Yon-Law Court, shall have to bear in mind for always the Royal Order that

1 people who come to a law court for redress of their grievances shall not be harassed with mere trifles
2 truth shall prevail and
3 precedence shall be respected.
People who are in custody before the reorganization of groups shall be given a special consideration.

When a person is wanted at court, he shall be summoned in a civil manner. If he refuses to appear at court after the third summon, the case should be referred to Hluttaw. With Hluttaw's sanction, he shall appear at Shay Yon or Taya Yon wherever he is wanted.

The supplement is added by
1 Lord Pakhan, Minister
2 Lord Ka Naung, Officer of Common Folks and
3 Officer of Horses,
and put on record by Nay Myo Sithu, Wun Dauk -Assistant Minister, who is Kyun Daw Yin. It has been brought to Shay Yon and Taya Yon by a senior clerk.
(Final text) is written under the supervision of Min Gyi Thiri Maha Zayyathu, Lord Myaung Hla, Assistant Minister.

## 14 February 1785

Order: $\quad$ The tower building which was constructed in the time of ex-King Singu is given to Middle Queen.
This Order was passed on 14 February 1785 and was proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 20 February 1785

Order: Guards of Palace are often given extra duties other than their major task of keeping watch night and day at the palace, by Hluttaw and Yon Daw; these guards shall be given no other work (even by order, of Hluttaw and Yon Daw).
This Order was given in the evening on 20 February 1785 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer -cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 20 February 1785

Order: (1) Stop surveillance on Princes Pakhan and Pindale.
(2) Prince Pakhan shall continue living in his former residence.
(3) Prince Pindale shall have his residence built with long poles on the north side of the road leading to Set Gate.
This Order was passed on 20 February 1785 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 4 March 1785

Order:
(1) Appoint Nanda Pakyan as Arakan Myo WunOfficer of Mrok U, together with assistants like SitkeRegimental Officer,Nagan-Liaison Officer and Myo Sayay-Town Constable.
(2) Nanda Gamani is appointed Than Dwe Taung Zin Khus Hnac Kha Yaing Myo Wun-Officer of Sandoway and Seven Areas along the Yoma Range, together with assistants like Sitke- Regimental Officer, NaganLiaison Officer, and Myo Sayay Town Constable.
This Order was passed on 4 March 1785 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 25 March 1785

Maha Sithu, Kyi Wun- Officer of Granaries, failed in his duties to look well after his subordinates and to keep proper account of expenses.
Order: Dismiss Maha Sithu and his clerks Thiri Waythu Kyaw and Athinkhaya Kyaw Htin from their positions.
This Order was passed on 25 March 1785 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha.

## 19 April 1785

Order: (1) check the lists and registers to keep membership in all groups and organizations right.
(2) Sittans -Report on Interrogations made by an officer sent from Central Admisistration, on
a Htan Yo Ywet Yo-Line of Chiefs or Leaders in a Locality or in an Organization,
b Wut Hsin Si Nin Hsaung Ywet Yo -Ceremonial and Official

Robes, Military Uniforms, Set of Harness (Horse or Elephant), Style of Litter, Carriage and Boat and Insignias of Rank and Status, allowed to use by Each Individual Chief or Leader or Officer, c Kauk Yo Sa Yo- Customary Dues collected from Each House- hold and at Port, Trade Depot or Market or Fair, Toll Station, Brokerage and Ferry,
to local chiefs or group leaders like:
( a ) Ayatyat Myo Ywa Thagyi Asu Angan Gaung Akyee-Headmen of Various Towns and Villages, Leaders or Chiefs of Various Groups and Divisions (in the Service of the King or Religion),
(b) Myin Zu Gyi - Major Horse Group,
(c) Shan Myin - Shan Horse Group,
(d) Taung Bet Myin -South Horse Group,
(e) Myauk Hpet Myin - North Horse Group,
( f ) Win Daw Lay Myet Hna- Guards of North, East, South and West Palace,
(g) Ko Yan - King's Body Guards,
(h) Daing - Shield Bearers,
(i) Lamaing-Cultivators of Royal Lands,
(j) Taga- Citys Gate Keepers and
(k) Anauk Wun Zu - Work Gangs under officer of West Palace, in 1764,1765 and 1783 are found to be inaccurate in many points; made interrogations again and correct former mistakes.
This Order was passed on 19 April 1785 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 28 April 1785

Order: (1) For disobeying the kings orders,exile Min Gyi Nanda Kyaw Htin and Nga Myat Hta Nge.
(2) Cut the hand (from the wrist)of Nga Pathi for taking down notes on things that he is not supposed to know.
This Order was given on 28 Aprils 1985 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 16 June 1785

Order:
Prepare the usual pageant on 18 June 1785 as the King is going to visit a monastery built on his behalf by his aunt and hand it over to some religious leaders.

This Order was passed on 16 June 1785 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 26 June 1785

Order:
Give one more chain in the Salwe-Shoulder Thread, in addition to five that each of them had already had.

Thado Min Kyaw
Thado Mins Htin
Min Ye Min Hla Shwe Daung
Min Ye Nanda Mait
Min Ye Min Hla Kyaw Htin
Min Ye Thiha Thu
Min Ye Kyaw Htin
Min Ye Thiha Kyaw
Min Ye Zayya Kyaw
Min Ye Yaza Thu and
Min Ye Nanda Mait.
This Order was passed on 26 June 1785 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 8 July 1785

Order:
(1) Conduct Religious Examination in high, middle and low standards in each of the two groups of Thamanay Laung- Would-be Novices,(Groups II)and Ba Zin Laung-Would-be Ordained Monks (Grade I).
(2) It is expected that one teacher would produce at least one candidate in each year to sit in this examination.
(3) The courses of study for these examinations are prescribed as: Courses of Study
Group II Standard III
( 1) Sadda-Pali Grammer, all eight parts of speech (thorough study of Pali words, their meaning and syntax: recommended text: Shin Maha Kaccan:, Sadda Kri : Rha Con Path Anak)
(2) Abhidhammattha Sangaha, only seven parts (Thorough study of Pali verses and their meaning: recommended text : Shin Anuruddha, Abhidhammattha Sangruih)
( 3 ) Tika Matika and Duka Matika in Dhammassangani (ability to recognise Khanda, Ayatana and Dhatu; recosmmended text : Shin Nanda Meda Ba: Kara Charato', Matika Dhatu Katha Ara Kok Kyam:)
Group II Standard II
(1) The same as Course No. 1 of Group II Standard III
(2) The same as Course No. 2 of Group II Standard III
( 3 ) Paticcasamuppada, Part Eight of of Abhidammattha Sangruih (thorough study of Part One in Ten Parts of Yamaka in Abhidhamma Pitaka; recommended text: Shin Nanda Meda Ba: Kara Charato', Yamuik Ara Kok Kyam:)
Group II Standard I
( 1 ) The same as Course No. 1 of Group II Standard III
(2) Six Samvannana of Panama Gatha (exaustive study of words and phrases; recommended text : Ton Twan: Akyo' Khan Kri: Phyo', Sadda Kri : Pud Cac Cum)
(3) All Nine Parts of Abhidhammattha Sangruih (study with emphasis on cunniyaprose composition; recommended text:s Shin Anuruddha, Abhidhammattha Sangruih)
(4) Marana Sanna Vithi (correlation of mind and body in life time and at death's door; recommended text : Ton Twan: Akuo' Khan Kri: Phyc', Vithi Lak Rui : Kyam:)
(5) Atthasakini Atthakaha Cittuppada Kanda
(6) Atthasalini Atthakatha Rupaka Kanda
(7) Kicca, Sangaha and Tt hana in Chapter on Pakin: of the Nineth Part of Paticcasamuppada
( 8 )Puggala Bheda in chapter on Vithi of the Nineth Part of Paticcasamuppada
(9) Bhumicatukka and Kammacatukka in Chapter on Vitimut of the Nineth Part of Paticcasamuppada
( 10) Paccaya and Kammathana, last two sections of the Nineth part of Paticcasamuppada
(11) Tikamatika and Dukamatika, Dhamma Sangani of Dhatukatha, Third in Seven Abhidhamma
(12) Khandha, Ayatana, Dhatu, Sacca and Sankhara of Yamaka, Sixth in Seven Abhidhamma; recommended text: Shin Nanda Medha Ba: Kara Charato', Yamuik Ara Kok Kyam:)
Boys above fifteen years of age and former novices are not eligible to sit in these examinations.
Group I Standard III

1. The same as Course No. 1 of Group II Standard III
2. Pud Phrat dealing with Udaharup in Sadda (recommended text :Shin Maha Kaccan:, Sadda Kri: Rhac Con)
3. Niddesa (recommended text :Shin Saddhamma Jotipala, Sadda Kri: Niddesa Kyam:)
4. Cacap (recommended text ; Ton Twan: Akyo' Kyan Kri: Phyo',Pud Cac Cum)
5. Pi Sadda Akyay in Abhidhan Kyam: or Gantha Bharana Kyam:
6. Matika Sambhava Thut Nan: (recommended texts: Shin Nanda Medha Ba: Kara Charto', Matika Dhatukatha Ara Kok Kyam: and Yamuik Ara Kok Kyam:)
7. Ten Yamakas of Abhidhamma Pitaka (recommended text : Shin Nanda Medha Ba: Kara Charato', Yamuik Ara Kok Kyam:)
8. Patthan: Rasi Cu Nhac Khyak Cu-Paccaya Paccayuppana of Pathan: Palito' (recommeded text: Shin Nanda Medha Ba: Kara Charato', Patthan:Ara Kok Kyam:)
Group I Standard II
All courses are the same with those of Group I Standard III Group I Standard I

1,2 and 3 : the same as Course Nos. 1,2 and 3 of Group I Standard III
4 The same as Course No. 2 of Group II Standard I
5 The same as Course No. 2 of Group II Standard I
6. The same as Course No. 6 of Group I Standard III
7. The same as Course No. 7 of Group I Standard III
8. Patthan: Nhac Chai Le: Kyam: (recommended text: Shin Nanda Medha Ba: Kara

Charato', Patthan: Ara Kok Kyam:)
9. Sadda Nay (recommended texts : 1/Shin Yasa, Kaccayana Sara, 2/Shin Saddhammasiri, Saddattha Bheda Cinta and 3/Samgharakkhita Thera, Sambandha Cinta)
10. Nas Nhac Akkarapadayo Eka Cattalisam Aphwan, Akun Samvanna Khrok Pa: (recommended text: Vimalabuddhi of Srilanka, Nyasa Kyam:)
11. Chan: Alanka (recommended textes: Samgharakkhita Thera of Srilanka, Chan: Kyam: and Alanka Kyam:)
12.Sandhi Kalap Part One (recommended text: Kalap Kyam:-On Sanskrit Grammar)
13. Tika Kyo' Ahit Cit Aphwan, Samvanna Khrok Pa: which is an explanation on

Abhidhammattha Sangruih (recommended text:Shin Sariputra of Srilanka,Tika Kyo') (In all courses one might notice that the Vinaya is absent. Courses of lectures are known in the names of Nay Wa- Day Time Lecture, on Sadda/ Grammar, Sangruih or Sangaha / Given in Summary, Vinaya, Suttanta, Chan:, Alanka, Abhidhan, Vithi Chui Rui:, Samvanna Khrok Pa:, etc. and Nya Wa- Night Time Lectures, on parts of Abhidhamma Pitaka like Dhammasangani, Dhatukatha, Yamaka, Patthan: Kyam:, etc.)
An examiner shall not ask leading questions. A candidate shall repeat what he had said when asked; otherwise he is not to say a word more.
(3) Give the results of the examination in order of merit; among
equals priority is given in consideration of
(a) how many Ca Wa - Lectures, that a candidate had attended
(b) How many Palito'-Main Texts and not commentaries he had studied
(c) Where his teacher stands in position among all teachers
(4) Dress the candidates according to specifications given below:

Group I Standard III

1. Nether garment with trimmings
2. Velvet robe with satin lining
3. Gold Salwe of six threads
4. Red turban with five flowers drawn in gold ink
5. Gold ear ornament made like a breast of a cock - a pair
6. Two gold bangles on the wrist - on both hands
7. Two finger rings
8. Kyine - Caduceus, with ivory centre, 2
9. Umbrella made of many kinds of silk, with a decorated top and gold edge, 2
10. Betel cup,pickled tea cup and water jar, each with a cap with four sides
11. Silver spittoon
12. Litter with five flower decarations
13. Fan decorated with gold ink paintings, etc.
14. Thirteen attendants other than palanquin bearers

When the candidate is successful, he shall become a monk. After his ordination, members of his former family are exempted, as long as he remains a monk, from doing any corvee like other common folks. While residing in capital, give him monthly the following:

| 1. Rice | 0.50 basket |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. Fish paste | 0.50 viss |
| 3. Salt | 0.50 viss |
| 4. Dried fish | 0.50 viss |
| 5. Chili | 0.25 viss |
| 6. Onion | 0.25 viss and |

a set of Kathina robe and four other requisites of a monk at the end of every Buddhist Lent.

Group I Standard II

1. Nether garment with trimmings
2. Velvet robe with double satin lining
3. Gold Salwe of nine threads
4. Red turban with seven flowers drawn in gold ink
5. Gold ear ornament studded with gold balls - a pair
6. Three gold bangles on the wrist- on both hands
7. Three finger rings
8. Kyine - Caduceus, with ivory centre, 2
9. Umbrella made of many kinds of silk, with a decorated top and six inches of gold edge, 2
10. Betel cup, picked tea cup and water jar, each with a cap with eight sides
11. Mogyo - alloy of gold and silver, spittoon
12. Litter with seven flower decorations
13. Fan decorated with gold ink paintings, lacquered handle and flowers hanging from the rim
14. Twenty attendants other than palanquin bearers

When the candidate has passed the examination, he shall be ordained a Buddhist monk and after ordination, members of the former family of the new monk are exempted as long as he remains in monkhood, from doing corvee like other common folks. While residing in the capital, give to this new monk monthly the following:

| 1 Rice | 0.75 basket |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. Fish paste | 0.75 viss |
| 3. Salt | 0.75 viss |
| 4. Dried fish | 0.75 viss |
| 5. Chili | 0.33 viss |

6. Onion 0.33 viss and
a set of Kathina robe and four other requisites of a monk at the end of every Buddhist Lent.

## Group I Standard I

1. Nether garment with trimmings
2. Gold brocade robe with treble satin lining
3. Gold Salwe with twelve threads
4. Red velvet turban with nine flowers drawn in gold ink
5. Gold forehead band with diamond shaped decorations
6. Gold ear ornament with gold flower - a pair
7. Three gold bangles studded with gems on the wrist - on both hands
8. Five finger rings
9. Kyine - Caduceus, with gold centre and red handle,
10. Umbrella made of many kinds of silk, with ribs each having two inches of gold tip and three series of flappings together with gold banyan leaves and a handle of one part red and two parts gold, 2
11. Betel cup, pickled tea cup and water jar, each with a cap of eight sides studded with amber
12. Three-in-one receptacle of betel leaves
13. Gold spittoon
14. Litter with a decoration consisted of nine flower circles
15. Fan and handle all gilt with flowers hanging from the rim
16. Thirty attendants other than palanquin bearers

When the candidate has passed the examination, he shall be ordained a Buddhist monk and after ordination, members of the former family of the new monk are exempted as long as he remains in monkhood, from doing corvee like any other common folks. While residing in the capital, give to this new monk monthly the following:

1 Rice 1 basket
2. Fish paste 1 viss
3. Salt 1 viss
4. Dried fish 1 viss
5. Chill ..... 0.50 viss
6. Onion ..... 0.50 viss and a set of Kathina robe and four other requisites of a monk at the end of every Buddhist Lent.
Group II Standard III

1. Nether garment with trimmings
2. Maing Lon robe
3. A gold 'half cane' ring for the head
4. A gold band across the chest
5. Two gold bangles on the wrist- on both hands
6. Two finger rings
7. Ivory ear ornaments
8. Litter
9. Kyine - Caduceus, with one inch ivory centre
10. Umbrella made of many kinds of silk with a decorated top ..... knot and
half an inch of gold trimming
11. Red fan with gold lines and lacquered handle
12. Seven attendants other than palanquin bearers
Group II Standard II
13. Nether garment with trimmings
14. Maing Lon robe
15. A gold 'half cane' ring for the head
16. A gold band across the chest
17. Two gold bangles on the wrist- on both hands
18. Two finger rings
19. Ivory ear ornaments
20. Litter
21. Kyine - Caduceus, with one inch ivory centre
22. Umbrella made of many kinds of silk with a decorated top ..... knot andhalf an inch of gold trimming11. Recptacles for betel and pickled tea
23. Red fan with gold lines and lacquered handle
24. Ten attendants other than palanquin bearers
Group II Standard I
25. Nether garment with trimmings
26. Velvet robe with brocade lining
27. A gold head with brocade lining gold 'half cane' ring
28. A gold band across the chest
29. Two gold bangles on the wrist - on both hands
30. Two finger rings
31. Ivory ear ornaments
32. Litter
33. Red and gold fan with lacquered handle
34. Umbrella made of many kinds of silk with a decorated top knot and three inches of gold trimming
35. Receptacles of betel, pickled tea and water with round caps
36. Kyine-Caduceus, with one inch ivory centre
37. Thirteen attendants other than palaquin bearers

After having passed the examination, the boys would become a novice. Then all members of the new novice are exempted from doing any corvee like other common folks. He shall also receive Alhu DawRoyal Gifts to Monks and Novices at the end of Buddhist lent. The King has given these would-be monks and would-be novices enough good dress and retinue so that they could go to the examination hall in style. No one shall give them anything more. Punish those who ignore this Order.
(5) Mahadan Wun- Officer of Religious Affairs, shall made a biannual report on the progress of teachers and pupils preparing for the religious examinations.
(6) Except for reasons of illness, all monks who received an invitation to a Thudama meeting shall attend it without fail.
(7) Crown Prince, princes, ministers, etc. shall wait to choose their own candidate of the religious examination until the time when the candidate list is prepared.
This Order was passed on 8 July 1785 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum- Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 17 Julys 1785

Order: Nay Myo Thiri Zayya Thinkhaya (former Tayoke Wun - Officer of Chinese Affairs) is appointed Shwe Dike Wun - Officer of Golden Treasury, Min Gyi Nanda Kyaw Htin is appointed La Maing Wun- Officer of Royal Lands, and Min Hla Min Gyaw is appointed Ywa Lat Wun-Officer of Villages not included in any other village administrative unit.

This Order was passed on 17 July 1785 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 18 July 1785

Order: Letya Thuya Kyaw is appointed Sit Lyin Htaung HmuChief of One Thousand Lightning Squad.
This Order was passed on 18 July 1785 and proclaimed by Nay Myo Thingyan.

## 18 July 1785

Order:
(1) Put Lord Pindale under custody.
(2) Summon all ministers and assitant ministers to Yon Daw now.
(3) Interrogate all men of Lord Pindale who were arrested by Myin Zu Gyi Wun-Officer of Collected Horses, and submit a report.
(4) Ex-Lord Pindale, in spite of his oath of allegiansce to thes King and all the benifits that he had received from the King,had made several plots against the King. Execute him as ministers and assistant ministers had agreed upon to deal with him as he deserved. Execute his wife and son, now under custody at Nauk YonWest Court. Execute everyone who formed party to this conspiracy.
(5) Postpone the execution of Ex-Lord Pindale, his wife and their son.
This Order was passed on 18 July 1785 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.
Note: Pindale was executed on 19 July 1785 (Kon II 1967, p.22).

## 20 July 1785

Order: (1) Lady Badaung Lay Myo shall surrender all official positions;take away all male slaves serving her; leave with her only three female slaves who are also orphans.
(2) Give three more threads in addition to nine threads that he had
already had in his Salwe, to Thado Thiri Maha Ujana, so that he now has twelve threads in his Salwe.
(3) Give two more threads in addition to seven so that Salwe of each of the following officers becomes one of nine threads.
Maha Uttama Zayyathuya
Maha Uttama Thingyan
Maha Uttama Gyaw
Thiri Uttama Zayya Thuya
Maha Thiha Thuya
Min Gyi Maha Thettaw Shay
Maha Thiri Zayya Thinkhaya
Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung
Maha Min Hla Kyaw Zwa
Min Gyi Min Gaung Kyaw
(4) Give one more thread in addition to five so that Salwe of each of the following officers becomes one of six threads.
Maha Thinkhaya
Maha Min Hla Min Gaung
Maha Taya Hpya
Maha Min Yaza
Min Hla Sithu
Min Gyi Nanda Kyaw Htin
Nay Myo Nawyatha Kyaw Htin
Min Hla Kyaw Zwa
Nay Myo Sithu
Min Hla Kyaw Htin
Maha Sithu
Nay Myo Kyaw Htin Thihathu
Nay Myo Thiri Zayya Thinkhaya
This Order was passed on 20 July 1785 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 23 July 1785

Order:
(1) Nga Shwe (former Maha Min Hla Kyaw Zwa) was in (Pindale) conspiracy.He denied it though other members of the conspiracy said so. Send him, his wife and their son to the west (for execution).
(2) Hluttaw shall send some men with Lamaing WunOfficer of Royal Lands, to confiscate all weapons, all property animate or inanimate in possession of Nga Shwe and send them to warehouses, granaries,etc.
(3) Nga Kala (former Maha Uttama Thingyan), Nga Shwin (former Nay Myo Shwe Daung Sithu) and their mother, altogether three, are to surrender all their official positions and they shall go back to their native Ok Shit Kan.
(4) Prince Sagu (the King's son) shall divorce his wife who is a daughter of Nga Shwe (former Maha Min Hla Kyaw Zwa who was party to Pindala conspiracy).
(5) Nga Shwe, wife and children shall live; their death penalty is condoned.
This Order was passed on 23 July 1785 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 24 July 1785

Order: (1) Nga Kala and wife shall live with King's aunt.
(2) Nga Shwe and Nga Shwin together with their families shall go free.
This Order was passed on 24 July 1785 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 27 July 1785

There remains several points where the King wanted more explicit answers with reference to authorative works. He sent A Saung MyePalace Apartment Guards, Nga Kywin, Lord of Thet Pan and Nga Hmwe, Lord of Nyaung Ok, to the learned monks on 27 July 1785.

Question1 What is the difference between landownership of a king and landownership of a person who is in fact one of the King's subjects?
Answer 1 King owns Le Ya Mo Myay- cultivable land between sky and earth (Dighanikaya Sutpatheyyava). King allows his subjects to work in these lands. In this sense king alone owns all land an a person's ownership of a certain plot of land simply means that he has the king's permission to work in that plots.This right,in customary
law, becomes inheritable and transferable, leading men to assume that this right is as good as or the same with land ownership. Nevertheless, the fact that payment of one-tenth of the yearly agricultural produce as tax to the king is in acknowledgement of king's ownership of all land in his territories (Vinay Athakatha).
Question 2 Is it correct to assume that except the king, no one else has a right to own land?
Answer 2 Answer to Q 1 is also good as an answer to this question.
Question 3 Gazin-low and narrow earth embankment to mark land border, has been changed to make an encroachment on another's land even for a hair's breadth is virtually stealing.Is the man who changes a Gazin stealing the king's property or his neighbour's property?
Answer 3 A theft case remains a theft case whether it is stealing a big man's property or a lesser man's property. Once a theft is detected, it is not important to know who owns the property for determining the degree of punishment. But in this case of land encroachment, it becomes a crime against both the king and the person to whom the king has granted permission to work on that certain plot of land.
Question 4 If the king alone owns land, no other person could give any piece of land to the Religion. Is this attitude correct?
Answer 4 When the king gives a certain portion of land to the Religion, an individual shall give the produce of the land on which he has the king's permissions to cultivate, to the Religion.
Question 5 Once a king had given a certain plot of land to a religious establishment but that establishment had long perished though there is some person working on it. Wouldn't that person be taken as the owner of the land?

| Answer 5 | No. As one tenth of the yearly agricultural produce is given to the King by a person for having the king's permission to use the land, so that person should pay one tenth of the yearly produce of the land to a nearest religious establishment if the one to which the land was originally given is no longer in existence. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Question 6 | What should a man do if there is no one to collect the due from the land which is a former religious land where he is working now? Will he be considered as having the right to consume all the produce of the land by himself? |
| Answer 6 | He should never ignore the fact that the dues are to be sent to a nearest religious establishment if the one to which the land originally belongs, is no longer in existence. |
| Question 7 | In case there is no one to look after a garden which is in reality a religious property, will anyone be free to take the fruits, etc. of that garden? |
| Answer 7 | Yes, he is free to do as he pleases. |
| Question 8 | In some records of dedication, there are some instructions as to how much of the yearly agricultural produce of a certain land should be used for offering food to the Buddha daily and how much of it should be used in providing light at a certain religious monument, what should be done with the surplus if there were any? |
| Answer 8 | One-tenth of the yearly agricultural produce is for the maintenance of the religious establishment and it goes without saying that after the expenses of food offerings and lighting, the remainder goes to the maintenance fund. |
| Question 9 | After a religious establishment had ceased to exist, land which are formerly under its management should relapse into king's land. Right? |
| Answer 9 | No. Any monastery or pagoda in the neighbourhood of the land |

under question, should get the yearly produce of that land, for its maintenance.
Question 10 Doesn't the religious establishment lost the land given to it by a king when that king died?
Answer 10 No. The land remains a religious land for all the remainder of Five Thousand Years of the Religion.
Question 11 A king gave a certain piece of land to a religious establishment and there is a lithic record of the dedication of the land. Neverthelease, it is possible that the act of giving was not done precisely as it has been mentioned in the scriptures. In that case, is it not correct to ascertain that the land never was a religious land?
Answer 11 When there were the three factors, viz. the property, the receiver and the real act of giving by its real owner, the transfer of ownership is perfect. If the giving was not done as prescribed the monk who was to receive it could have objected the giving at that time.
Note: The above questions and answers are published in Amay Daw Hpyay 1961, pp. 122-8.

## 28 July 1785

Order: Nay Myo Zayya Kyan Thu is appointed Athi WunOfficer of Common Folks.
This Order was passed on 28 July 1785 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha.

## 18 August 1785

Order: (1) Nay Myo Kyaw Htin Taya Hpya is appointed Myo Wun-Town Officer, in Bhamo and Kaung Ton.
(2) Gamani Kyaw Htin and Ainda Sithu are appointed Sitke-Regimental Officers, Gamani Kyaw Zwa is appointed Nagan-Liaison Officer, and

Theddi Ye Hman (Nga Myat Tha) is appointed Myo Sayay Town Constable, (in Bhamo and Kaung Ton). This Order was passed on 18 August 1785 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha.

## 21 August 1785

A king always observes (1) four qualities of Sangaha, (2) seven features of Aparihaniya and (3) ten or twelve features of rajadhamma. A minister has to follow eight ways of an administrative officer. That would bring peace and prosperity in all four quarters of the city. Since the accession of the present monarch, it was ordered that
(1) ministers shall carry out their official duties without any remiss;
(2) expense accounts on all public works are to be submitted for the king's perusal, once in every six months; and
(3) all charges or fees collected in Huttaw, Yon Daw, etc. shall conform strictly with custom.

Nevertheless, the King observed that there had been negligence of duty and disregard of customary practices in many aspects of administration. Tax collection had been excessive or oppressive. Wun Dauk- Assistant Ministers, are expected to help the ministers by bringing to their notice anything that they might have forgotten to do. They also had failed their duty. For that they deserve death. But it is the time of war with Thailand and it is also the time of Buddhist Lent and for these two reasons they are pardoned.
Order: (1) Submit expense accounts after every six months.
(2) No one other than the four senior clerks shall write Sa Gyun- Order on Palm Leaf with one end tapering to a point.
(3) All officers employed in judiciary shall listen to a reading monthly of the Royal Order of 3 March 1782 and everything that they do shall agree with those orders strictly.
(4) Expect no clemency after having disobeyed the orders.
This Order was passed on 21 August 1785 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 22 August 1785

New inscriptions on some records of giving certain plots of land to various religious establishments in the past would be made. Maung Daung Sayadaw I was asked to write a prologue that could be used with every new inscription. It begins with thirteen Pali verses meaning:

1. Like Mt. Meru that would stand in existence in all the life of the earth, may the Buddha's Religion stands in the whole period of 5,000 years after the Buddha's death; like the sun that shines steadfastly in all twenty four hours, may the Buddha's Religion prospers extensively; like the moon that would not deviate from its course, may the Buddha's Religion continues forever in its course of progress; with these considerations in mind, the King of Kings had carried out the following in maintenance of the Buddha's Religion.
2. Like the just king Nemi of the remote past who had done much to spread the practices of good men, the King of Kings is a descendant of an excellent line of kings.
3. Like Mahasammata at the beginning of the earth, Lord Ratanasinkha had left a thriving line of kings and the King of Kings is a son of that King Alaungmintaya.
4. Like the lion among beasts that could subdue all enemies, there was Lord Sagaing who had conquered all enemies and who gave peace and prosperity to his kingsom in which the Buddha's Religion thrived exceedingly, and the King of Kings is his brother.
5. Like the Garuda among birds that could destroy the most powerful adversaries, there was Lord Ava who was also the master of white elephant, and the King of Kings is his brother.
6. Like Mahavijita of olden times, this true descendant of the line of kings has the eight personal qualifications (Atthanga Samanagata); he also has an extensive fighting forces.
7. He has an enormous supply of weapons and an extensive number of gold, silver and ruby mines; he is lord over several kings who have their own cities and kingdoms, and he is the master of white elephants; in this way there is no limit to the power that he wields.
8. He is the founder of many pagodas including Aung Myay Lawka, Myo Daung, Four Shwe Gus (in the capital) and Fifty Shwe Gus (in provincial towns), and he also built the temple for the Arakanese Mahamuni image together with many monastic
establishments. His regnal title is Siri Pavara Vijayanantayasa Tribhuvanaditya Dipati Pandita Maha Dhamma Rajadhiraja and with the power and wealth that resulted from his accumulation ofgreat merit in his former lives, he created in the great land of Tampadipa
9. the invulnerable city of Amimaddanapura and he had had the Abhiseka coronation twice in accordance with the orescriptions made in ancient records.
10. He has, like a Universal Monarch, the good fortune to have an eldest son, who is replete with five personal qualities and who is capable of helping him in the various administrative duties as well. In religious affairs, he put an end to the controvercy of " Left Shoulder" and he had sent Buddhist missionaries to more than fifty places.
11. In the course of promoting the Buddhist Religion, he found that records on gifts of land to religious establishments are in various stages of decay.
12. He considers that this situation should be corrected. It is his wont to improve things whenever they are necessary. In the programme of having records on gifts land copied again, he had ordered to collect all such records from all places in his kingdom.
13. Then the records are checked in order to identify the places mentioned in them and to attach the land at a religious establishment as it was originally done.
Note: This preamble to all new inscriptions of glebe lands in Burma is also published in Amay Daw Hpay 1961, pp. 130-4.

## 1 September 1785

In the land dispute between Myo Thagyi-Headmen of Henzada and Zayun (Zalun), Zayun Headman was given precisely the land that he claimed in the statement he made before the trial by water ordeal. Nevertheless, northern village tract was given to Zayun Headman in addition to what he originally claimed. Stone pillars were even constructed to mark this new false boundary. A report was asked and when it was submitted, the new boundary was confirmed.
Order:
(1) Nga Myat (Maha Thiri Thihathu) and Nga Shwe Yaung (Maha Thiha Thuya)wrote the report confirming the false boundary of Zayun; cut their hands.
(2) Nga Hnaung (Thado Thiri Maha U Zana) and Nga Chin Ti (Maha Uttama Zayya Thuya) approved the report; cut their tongues.
(3) Put guards as usual.

This Order was passed on 1 September 1785 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

Note: ROB 12 February 1785 gives no instructions on tongue cutting.

## 1 September 1785

Order: (1) Withdraw the Order to cut hands and tongues of Nga Hnaung,Nge Chin Ti, Nga Myat and Nga Shwe Yaung.
(2) Send them to the four regions of deep forest.

This Order was passed on 1 September 1785 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 1 September 1785

Order:
(1) Nga Hnaung, Nga Chin Ti, Nga Myat and Nga Shwe Yaung are pardoned for the simple reason that they had been faithful to the former king who was the father of the present king.
(2) Let their wives and children also go free.

This Order was passed on 1 September 1785 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 2 September 1785

Order:
(1) Thado Thiri Maha Uzana (Nga Hnaung), Maha Uttama Zayya Thuya(Nga Chin Ti), Maha Thiri Thihathu (Nga Myat) and Maha Thiha Thuya (Nga Shwe Yaung) shall attend their former respective offices at Hluttaw and Yon Daw and carry out their official responsibilities as usual.
(2) Four Wun Dauk -Assistant Ministers, shall help the ministers in preparing the history of a case with reference to any precedent if their were one and report to the King direct when there were any biased or wrong decisions made by ministers in spite of their pleadings.
This Order was passed on 2 September 1785 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 5 September 1785

Order:
(1) Nay Myo Nanda Sithu, Taya Sit-Interrogator, shall serve in the
capacity of Wun Dauk- Assistant Minister, and shall occupy a Taw Naya-Seat No. 1 Series in the Audience Hall.
(2) Those having only Nayya-seats (other than or lesser than the five series of seats in the Audience Hall, shall put on velvet robes only when Salwe- Shoulder Threads, that each wears are nine in number.
This Order was passeds on 5 September 1785 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 10 September 1785

Order: Maha Thaman shall be made Myo Thagyi-Town Officer, in Salin as the rightful heir to inherit that position.
This Order was passed in the enening on 10 September 1785 and proclaimed by kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 20 September 1785

Copyists of the Pitaka shall do nothing except copying the religious text. The King had passed similar Orders before Nevertheless, Maung Daung Sayadaw now put up a petition that these copyists have been called upon by Myin Wun-Officer of Horses, and Athi Wun -Officer of Commom Folks, to do something else.
Order: $\quad$ Pitaka copyists shall carry on with the work of copying the Pitaka exclusively.
This Order was passed on 20 September 1785 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 25 September 1785

Order:
Get 100 men as Pitala copyists and 50 men to prepare $\mathrm{Pe}-$ palm leaves on which the letters are inscribed by a stylus.
This Order was passed on 23 September 1785 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.
Men employed in making Pitaka copies are:

| Superintendents and Copyists of Pitaka selected from |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Athi-Commom Folks | 74 |
| Myin-Horsemen | 23 |
| Yway-Selected Fighting Men | 7 |
| Ko Than Daga-Gatemen of Ko Than Gate | ate 3 |
| Myay Nan-Earth Palace Attendant | 1 |
|  | Total 108 (8 become Superintendents) |
| Superintendents and Palm Leaf Makers selected from |  |
| Athi-Common Folks | 43 |
| Myin-Horsemen | 11 |
| Total | 54 (4 become Superintendents) |
| Men employed in the Pitaka Programme are 162 in total. |  |

## 1 October 1785

Order: $\quad$ Sit Kaung Thiri is appointed Yangon Yay Wun-Port Officer in Rangoon, and Min Hla Sithu is appointed Sitke-Regimental Officer, in the forsces of Thado Min Saw, Prince Kama, the King's son.
This Order was passed on 1 October 1785 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 2 October 1785

Order: Min Hla Sithu is appointed Taung Bet taik WunOfficer of South Division.
This Order was given on 2 October 1785 and proclaimed by Nay Myo Thin Gyan.
Note: See sketch map of central Burma showing the Taiks-Divisions of Burma in the seventeenth century, ROB I, p. xiii.

## 26 October 1785

Order: $\quad$ Min Hla Gyaw, Ywa Lat Wun- Officer of Villages not included in any other administrative unit of villages, is appointed Sin Wun-Officer of Elephants.
This Order was passed on 26 October 1785 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

30 November 1785
Order: Nay Myo Zayya Kyaw Thu, Athi Wun-Officer of Common Folks, is appointed Tat Hmu-Commander of Troops, Nay Myo Kyaw Zwa, Moda Myoza-Lord of Moda, and Wun Dauk-Assistant Minister, and Lamaing Wun- Officer of Royal Lands, are appointed SitkeRegimental Officers, in Tat Ma Daw-Main Forces of the Army.
This Order was passed on 30 November 1785 in Shwe Yat Taw Gon of Toungoo and proclaimed at Yon Daw by Zayya Kyaw Htin, Liaison Officer.
Note: Thai Campaign was started on 4 July 1785 (Kon II 1967, p.22). The King left his capital to join the campaign on 11 November 1785 (Kon II 1967, p.25).

## 6 December 1785

Order: Nin Ye Nanda Mait is appointed Toungoo Myo Asaunt Anay Wun-Officer to watch and stay in Toungoo (while the king was on an expedition).
This Order was passed on 6 December 1785 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 14 December 1785

Pitaka is the basis of the Buddha's Religion. Many copies of it would be made, some written on paper in black ink and some more in gold ink while several other would be incised with stylus on palm leaves. In the course of this copying programme, it was reported that copyists were of ten harassed with other duties and editors (? proof-readers) were not using a standard (? uniform) spelling.

Order: (1) Pitaka Copyists shall be exempted from doing all
other public works as several orders to this effect had been passed before.
(2) Anyone who want to correct an old spelling shall do so after quoting authorities in the presence of learned monks and ministers.
This Order was passed on 14 December 1785 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 16 December 1785

Order: $\quad$ Min Ye Thihathu is appointed Madama Myo WunMartaban Town Officer.
This Order was passed in the evening on 16 December 1785 in Kyaik Kaw Hkun Daw and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 29 December 1785

Order: (1) Spelling prescribed by the King is final.
(2) Punish those who spell different.
(3) Use only the 'round script' to write Burmese alphabets.
This Order was passed on 29 December 1785 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 17 January 1786

Order: (1)Execute Nga Po now.
(2)Burn Nga Po's family to death
(3)Send Lord Thawutthi to city to confiscate Nga Po's property both animate and inanimate and keep the seized things in royal granaries, stores and farms according to the nature of the thing taken.
This Order was passed on 17 January 1786 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 14 March 1786

Order: $\quad$ Nga Myat Htin, Nga Taw and all officers of Nga Myat Htin's fighting forces shall be burnt to death.
This Order was passed in the evening on 14 March 1786 at Zaytu Wadi palace and proclaimed by (Zayya) Nawyatha.

## 14 March 1786

Order: (1)Atwin Wun - Officer of the Interior, Athi Wun Officer of Common Folks, Lamaing Wun - Officer of Royal Lands, shall submit their promise to behave well in future.
(2)Put them under Nay Myo Thin Hkaya.
(3)Nay Myo Kyaw Zwa and Nay Myo Kyaw Thu, two Wun Dauk - Assistant Ministers, shall give the Royal Orders to (Nay Myo Thin Hkaya) and return to the King with the List after (checking).
This Order was passed in the evening on 14 March 1786 in Zaytu Wadi palace and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 15 March 1786

Order: (1) Nga Taw is pardoned; he shall live.
(2) Nga Myat Htin shall live if he could produce Nga Ye Gaung.
(3) Atwin Wun - Officer of the Interior, Athi Wun Officer of Common Folks, and Tat Ma Daw tat Hmu Commander of the Main Armed Forces, shall stand as their guarantors.
This Order was passed on 15 March 1786 in Zaytu Wadi palace and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 18 March 1786

Order:
(1) Mibaya Wun - Queens' Officer, shall check and collect all the servants of Dowager Queen and take charge over them.
(2) Myin Wun - Officer of Horses, shall hand over the servants of dowager Queen in his charge to Mibaya Wun - Queens' Officer.
This Order was passed on 18 March 1786 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 18 April 1786

Order: (1) No one including Crown Prince and queens shall have boats gilted; erase the gilt if the boats had been gilted.
(2) Princes Sagu and Kama shall not use the kind of barge that they are using now when they get back to city; change them for barges with Yun Zet - Lacquered Roof, and Myin Na - Horse Ear Stern, with red paint.
(3) Ministers shall not use the kind of boats that they are using now when they get back to city; change them for boats similar to those that carry merchandise, and no red paint could be used without permission.
(4) White barge or blue barge shall not be used without permission.
(5) Except for queens of Nan Ya - Status of having Her Own Apartment in the Palace Complex, and senior princes, no one shall use boats for towing their barges.
(6) The deck of barges shall be covered with nothing
special except a plain carpet.
(7) The King's son or daughter who is still living in palace (i.e. not old enough to be given a separate accomodation) shall use things allowed to him or her by customary usage.
This Order was passed on 18 April 1786 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 24 June 1786

Order: (1) Nay Myo Zayya Kyawthu, Athi Wun - Officer of Common Folks, is appointed minister.
(2) Nay Myo Zayya Kyawthu is given insignias befitting his new position.
(3) Maha Thiri Zayya Thinkhaya, Magwe Myo Za Lord Magwe, Atwin Wun - Officer of the Interior, called Nga Myat Aung is in the habit of using magic, etc. and he abused the building for Mingala Si - Drum of Good Omen; send him to a place of deep forest.
This Order was passed on 24 June 1786 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 26 June 1786

Order:
(1) Call back Nga Myat Aung, who was sent to forest, for interrogation.
(2) Put Nga Myat Aung in custody but interrogate him outside the lock-up.
This Order was given on 16 June 1786 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 27 June 1786

Order: (1) Gunamunindabhisaddhammadhajamahad
hammara jadhirajaguru is appointed Guardian of the Religion.
(2) Check that monks have proper religious education by asking them to come once in each month to Thudama building to recite by rote the prescribed texts in accordance with their status.
(3) A committee of twelve is appointed to try disputes among monks or
to try any monk who neglects Vinaya- Discipline. The Twelve are:

1. Munindalankarasaddhammadhajasamimahadhamma rajaguru (Taung Lay Lon)
2. Paramasirivamsadhajamaharajaguru (Mahadan Wun Saya)
3. Gunasirisaddhammadhajamaharajaguru (Ain Shay Kyaung)
4. Munindabhisiripavarananadhajamaharajaguru (Pa Laung)
5. Vamsalankarasaddhammabhidhajamahadhamma rajaguru (Mon Daw)
6. Gunamunindalankarasaddhammadhajamahadham marajaguru (Shwe Daung)
7. Tipitakalankarasirdhajamahadhammarajaguru (Bagaya)
8. Pavarasirivamsabhilankaramahadhammarajaguru (Me $\mathrm{Hti})$
9. Nanalankarabhissddhammadhajamahadhammaraj aguru (Sin De)
10. Tisasanasirisaddhammadhajamahadhammarajagu ru (Ga Doe)
11. Nanabhivamsasaddhammasenapatimahadhammaraja dhirajaguru (Maung Daung)
12. Kavindabhisaddhammadhajamahadhammarajaguru (Nyaung Gan)
(4) The Committee of Twelve shall meet regularly at Thudama Zayat; their decisions should be unamimous and they are subject to correction by the Guardian of the Religion.
(5) Mahadan Wun- Officer of Religious Affairs, shall convene the committee meetings and record the committee decisions.
This Order was passed on 27 June 1786 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum- Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 27 June 1786

Order: Nay Myo Zayya Kyawthu, Athi Wun- Officer of Common Folks, is appointed Wun Gyi- Minister, together with other ministers (that is to say all ministers are held jointly responsible in all their official works).
This Order was passed on 27 June 1786 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 28 June 1786

Order:
(1) Maha Uttama Zayya Thuya, Kyan Gin MyozaLord Kyan Gin, Wun Gyi- Minister, and Maha Thiha Thuya, Htilin Myoza - Lord Htilin, Wun Gyi Minister, shall not enter the Interior by the Yway Daw Yu Taga-East Gate of the Stockade around the Palace.
(2) Put under custody Nay Myo Nandathu, Taya Sit Wun Dauk-Assiatance Minister of Interrogations, Sithu Thiha Shwe Daung, Senior Clerk and all clerks under them.
This Order was passed on 28 June 1786 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 21 July 1786

On 27 January 1784 hereditary chiefs of Amyint Myo, viz.
Yaza Wutta, Friday Born, aged 38 years, Ashay Lay Ya YoEast Four Hundred Line of Hereditary Chief
Nga Mo, Monday Born, aged 39 years, Ponnya Yo-Ponnya Line
Nga Shwe Pin, Thursday Born, aged 22 years, Anauk Lay Ya Yo-West Four Hundred Line
were interrogated. They said:
In Anyint there are the following lines of chiefs, (each in his locality or group having an administrative authority).

1. Ashay Lay Ya Yo-East Four Hundred Line
2. Ponnya Yo-Good Deeds Line
3. Anauk Lay Ya Yo-West Four Hundred Line
4. Myay Daing Yo-Land Track Line
5. Thein Gywe Yo-One Hundred Thousand Riches Line
6. Pwe Yo- Broker Line
7. Tan Yun Yo-Shan Garrison Line
8. Ka Bet Yo-Shield Companions Line
9. Gado Yo- Ferry Line
10. Pauk In Daing Yo- Pauk In Shield Line

There are altogether ten lines.
Genealogy of East Four Hundred Line
Nga Hman (Great Grandfather)
Nga U (Grandfather)
Zayya Butta Yaza (Father)
Yaza Wutta (Present Chief)

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Genealogy of Good Deeds Line
    Zayya Butta Yaza (Great Great Grandfather)
    Zayya Wuttana (Great Grandfather)
    Zayya Nanda Yit (Grandfather)
    Thiha Yaza Bo (Father)
    Nga Mo (Present Chief)
Genealony of West Four Hundred Line
    Thiri Thamanta Bo I (Nga Kyaw, Great Great Grandfather)
    Nga Thet Shay (Brother of Nga Kyaw )
    Nga Myat Tun (Great Grandfather)
    Nga Aung Myat (Grandfather; he allowed his son Thiri
Thamanta Bo II to become chief before his death)
    Thiri Thamanta Bo II (Father)
    Nga Shwe Baw (Son of Thiri Thamanta Bo II)
    Nga Shwe Pin (Brother of Nga Shwe Baw; Present Chief)
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Yaza Wutta, Nga Mo and Nga Shwe Pin maintained that the area under their charge, i.e. Amyint Township, is bounded in the east at a distance of 4 tuin ( 8 miles / 12.872 km ) by the Dan Taing stream with Nga Shan village land on its further bank;
in the east at a distance of over 5 tuin ( 10 miles / 16.09 km ) by the Sin Gaung range with Myaung Nabet lands on its other side;
in the south at distance of over 3 tuin ( 6 miles / 9.654 km ) by Pauk In Pike Tan Nyaung Bin that divides Amyint land from that of Ma Gyi Byoke Paik Thin Kya O villages;
in the southwest at a distance of over 500 twan:(1/2 tuin / 1 mile / 1.609 km ) by Hnaw Bin Hla that divides Amyint land from that of Nga Hkon village;
in the west at a distance of over 4 tuin ( 8 miles / 12.872 km ) Tha Sin Kyun Bo Bin that divides Amyint land from that of Yay Main village;
in the northwest at a distance of over 3 tuin ( 6 miles / 9.654 km ) by the Ma Yin Nwa Da Byay Yay Win stream that has the land of Let Pan South village on its further bank;
in the north at a distance of over 5 tuin ( 10 miles / 16.09 km ) by Nyaung Gine Zayat Hpyu that divides Amyint land from that of Hlay Gu village; and in the northeast at a distance of over 5 tuin (10 miles / 16.09 km ) by the Ba Lon range that divides Amyint land from that of Taw Chaung U village.

In this (Amyint Township) bounded by landmarks mentioned above in each of the eight cardinal points of the compass, there are no other hereditary line of chiefs except those ten given above. Myoza-Lord who received the town as his fief, often entrusted Yaza Wutta as his agent to manage the land comprising:

Fields taking water from U Ka Fields 6.25 acres
Hlaw Ga Fields 60.00 acres
Sit Tha Fields $\quad 40.00$ acres
Tha Hpan Hkway Field 20.00 acres

| Kan Thin Ko Zu Field | 6.25 acres |
| :--- | :---: |
| Mi Zaw Gyi Field | 6.25 acres |
| Maung Ma Ga Daw Field | 8.00 acres |
| Kyi Soe Nga Bon Field | 6.25 acres |
| Min Gine Field | $\underline{20.00}$ acres |
|  | Total |
|  |  |

There are fields at some higher level so that they cannot receive water by irrigation and they are useless in a year of little rain. Whether they are productive or not, the cultivators are free to use all produce, if there were any, from these 33 pe ( 57.75 acres as 1 pe $=1.75$ acres) of land. From the other 140 pe ( 245 acres) of land, the culticator pays 10 baskets of paddy from each pe. That brings 1,400 baskets.

Yaza Wutta, Chief of East Four Hundred Line, has his own 50 pe ( 87.5 acres) of land in Kan Bauk Zauk Wun- slope around weir gate, and he usually receives as his due 1 basket per pe from these lands.

Nga Mo, Chief of Ponnya Line, has his own 40 pe ( 70 acres) of land in both north and south of Kan Bauk Kan Baik- Weir Sluice Gate, and his due from them is 1 basket per pe.

Nga Shwe Pin, Chief of West Four Hundred Line, has his own 40 pe ( 70 acres ) of land in Kan Bauk Myin Myay Ba Ye Kan- Weir Gate Horsemen's Land of Melon Reservoir, 40 pe (70 acres) of Mayin Than Byin- Autumn Rice Land of Than Byin, and 1.25 pe (2.1875 acres) in Nyaung Zo Kan - Dead Bodhi Tree Reservoir, and his dues from them is (1 basket per pe ). From each His Zon - Oil Press, in town, he gets usually 1 viss ( 3.65 lbs ) of oil from each press in a year.

Ponnya Line Chief has 10.25 pe (17.9375 acres ) of land in Magwe Kyaung. From each trade depot or brokerage in town, he receives .25 ticals ( 100 ticals $=1$ viss $=3.65 \mathrm{lbs}$ ) of silver and 25 ticals of pickled tea on the sale of one basket of pickled tea.

West Four Hundred Chief has 10.25 pe ( 17.9375 acres) of land in the hills within Ba Aung Taw- Ba Aung Forest, 5 pe ( 8.75 acres) within Kala Gyi Taw - Kala Gyi Forest, and 80 pe (140 acres) that might produce copper. He gets his dues from these lands.

When a buffalo or an ox is butchered, Myo Thagyi - Town Headman, i. e. Yaza Wutta, gets the rump as his share or due. When a buffalo or a horse or an ox is found without owner, they are kept in the cattle pound for one year and half of the money (realised from its sale is kept by Town Headman and another half ) is sent to the royal treasury. Revenue Officers concerned usually send written orders to headmen and village tract chiefs to exempt) religious lands (from taxation). There is no hereditary chief in Madaya In. Chaung U and 3 , Ma Gyi Zin and 3, and Tha Bauk and 3, have to pay dues on one crop at a rate of 1 basket of paddy and 5.25 ticals of copper as the main tax and 1 basket of paddy, 1 basket or rice and 25 ticals of copper as the fee for clerks.

These are the statements (made by the Chiefs of Amyint).
In a village or a village tract or a town, there are some cases where its headmanship is contested between two, three or four rivals, resulting in much waste of time and money. This should never happen if a proper check of the line of these hereditary chiefs is made fairly often and when occasion arises, select
the nearest heir to the vacancy with reference to these updated records. Order: Yaza Wutta alone shall become the Chief in Amyint. This Order was passed on 21 July 1786 and accordingly Yaza Wutta alone becomes Myo Thagyi - Town Headman, in Amyint.

## 18 October 1786

Servants of the Religion, given by ancient kings and attached to Poppa Yon Kyaung, Kon Gyaung, and four halls at Yaza Mani Sula pagoda, should be reallocated to other religious establishments, because the original establishments are now in ruin. Gunamunindabhidhajamaham marajadhirajaguru said in his memorandum that this attitude has a textual support.

| Order: | 88 men of Poppa Yon are transferred to Kyaung Daw Gyi |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 23 men of Kon to Chief Queen's Monastery |
|  | 10 men of Kon to North Queen's Monastery |
|  | 20 men of Yaza Mani Sula Northwest Hall to Crown Prince's monastery in Sonda Monastic Establishment |
|  | 30 men of Yaza Mani Sula Norhtwest Hall to Pitaka Taik and Thudama Zayat |
|  | 20 men of Yaza Mani Sula Northeast Hall to Princess Kani's Monastery |
|  | 13 men of Yaza Mani Sula Northeast Hall to Princess Myedu's Monastery |
|  | 12 men of Yaza Mani Sula Southeast Hall to Middle Queen's Monastery |
|  | 9 men of Yaza Mani Sula Southwest Hall to Princess Henzada's monastery |
| Total | 225 men |

This Order was passed on 18 October 1786 and proclaimed by Nay Myo Thin Gyan, Liaison Officer- cum- Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 4 November 1786

According to Aparihaniya - way to save a situation from degeneration, king and his councilors have to meet thrice everyday to deliberate on the affairs of state. Salwe - shoulder strap, are given to remind each responsible officer of his official duties and to carry them out with righteousness.
Order: (1) All ministers and officers shall attend Hluttaw at 9.00 am .
(2) Princes with administrative duty shall attend Hluttaw, attired in
official robe complete with Salwe, at 00.30 pm .
(3) Byedike Than Hsint- Herald of King's Office, shall take a daily list of attendance at Hluttaw and report the King.
(4) Crown Prince and Princes Sagu and Kama shall attend Hluttaw only on days when the King goes there.
(5) Four Win Hmu-Officers of Palace Guards, shall attend Hluttaw only on days when the King goes there.
(6) Judges have the duty to decide cases without delay and they shall attend Hluttaw only when they have been ordered to do so.
(7) The King is ever attentive to the affairs of state and whenever necessary he would go to Hluttaw; then Ministers and Officers of the Interior shall report Yaza Wut Yay-affairs of the King's security, Taing Yayaffairs of the country, Pyi Yay- affairs of the city, and Thathana Yay- affairs of the Religion, that requires the King's immediate notice; they shall also put up appeal cases.
(8) When the King is not coming to Hluttaw, (a) reports should be sent to the Interior, (b) Crown Prince in council with Ministers, shall consider the appeal cases, (c) Ministers shall leave Hluttaw only when the King's palanquin is taken away, and (d) Hluttaw shall resume its normal work only after Ministers have left Hluttaw.
This Order was passed on 4 November 1786 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.
Note: This Order together with ROB 3 March 1783, 14 August 1783, 18 August 1783, 29 August 1783, 7 January 1784, 3 June 1784 and 12 February 1785 give a fairly good account of civil and criminal procedures as well as court life early in the reign of King Badon.

## 11 November 1786

Order: Nga Lun San is appointed Village Headman in Laung Po Nge, Htilin Township.
This Order was passed on 11 November 1786.

## 11 November 1786

In a village or a village tract or a town, there are some cases where its headmenship is contested between two, three or four rivals, resulting in much waste of time and money. That should never happen if a proper check of the line of these hereditary chiefs is made fairly often and when occasion arises, select the nearest heir to the vacancy with reference to these updated records.
Order: Appointing Nga Lun San as Village Headman in Laung Po Nge, Htilin Township, as submitted by ministers is approved.
This Order was passed on 11 November 1786.

## 24 November 1786

Order: $\quad$ Nga Aung is appointed Ywa Thagyi Pyi Soe- Village Headman and Ruler,in Kaing village, Mahadan Taik.
This Order was passed on 24 November 1786.

## 24 November 1786

In a village or a village tract or a town, there are some cases where its headmanship is contested between two, three or four rivals, resulting in much waste of time and money. That should never happen if a proper check of the line of these hereditary chiefs is made fairly often and when occasion arises, select the nearest heir to the vacancy with reference to these updated records.
Order:
Appointing Nga Aung as Ywa Thagyi Pyi Soe- Village Headman and Ruler, in Kaing village, Mahadan Taik, as submitted by ministers is approved.
This Order was passed on 24 November 1786.

## 25 November 1786

In a village or a village tract or a town, there are some cases where its headmanship is contested between two, three or four rivals, resulting in much waste of time and money. That should never happen if a proper check of the line
of these hereditary chiefs is made fairly often and when occasion arises, select the nearest heir to the vacancy with reference to these updated records.
Order: Appointing Nga Pain Toe as Village Headman in Ten Villages of Anauk Hpet Taik, as submitted by ministers is approved.
This Order was passed on 25 November 1786.

## 21 January 1787

Order: Make preparations according to recommendations submitted by the learned that Prince Sagu and Princess Myedu should do the ceremonial ablution on 24 February 1787 and that they should be married on 1 March 1787.
This Order was passed on 21 January 1787 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.
Note: See Kon II 1967, p. 40 on this marriage.

## 27 January 1787

Order: (1) Ceremonies in connection with marriage of Prince Sagu and Princess Myedu as submitted by ministers is approved.
(2) Use Prince Sagu's residence to perform the ceremonies; build no special pavilion of marriage.
This Order was passed on 27 January 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zaw Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 27 February 1787

In a village or a village tract or a town, there are some cases when its headmanship is contested between two, three or four rivals resulting in much waste of time and money. That should never happen if a proper check of the line of these hereditary chiefs is made fairly often and when occasion arises, select the nearest heir to the vacancy with reference to these update records.
Order: Appointing nga Kaw as Thagyi- Headman, in Maw Hka, Maw Hkwin area, Shwe Hkun Daw Zet- Gold Extracting People, Kyi Wun Zu- Jurisdiction under Officer of Granaries, as submitted by ministers is approved.

This Order was passed on 27 February 1787.

## ( 27 February 1787)

Nga Ba Nyo, Headman over Maw Hkwin Lay Ywa- Four Villages of Maw Hkwin Group, reported that Maw Hka village in his group failed to pay the dues and recommended Nga Tun Kywe to take charge of village administration. This Nga Tun Kywe, however, failed hopelessly to pay the dues. He is not a resident of Maw Hkwin and his whereabouts is even unknown.
Order: (1) Recall the appointment order of Nga Tun Nyo as Headman of Maw Hka.
(2) Nga Kaw is appointed Headman of Maw Hka.

This Order was passed on (27 February 1787).

## 19 March 1787

Order: (1) Nanabhicamsadhammasenapatimahadhammaraj adhirajaguru is entrusted to lead the propagation of the Religion.
(2) He shall use the Officer of Mahadan Wun- Officer of Religious Affairs, as well as Hluttaw to summon people to try cases and to let these offices to carry out the judgements made by him.
This Order was passed on 19 March 1787 and handed over to the learned monk in ceremony at Thudama Zayat by Senior Liaison Officer.

## 23 April 1787

Order: Fix new thatch roof over the maternity ward in the western sector of palace; change also walls and hanging door panels.
This Order was passed on 23 April 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 24 April 1787

Order: $\quad$ Thado Thiri Maha Uzana shall attend Hluttaw as usual and supervise the building of monastery so that there shall be no delay.
This Order was passed on 24 April 1787 and proclaimed by Nay Myo Yaza Kyaw Htin, Senior Clerk.

## 9 June 1787

Chinese U Ti sent (this letter ) in 1787 to his young brother who is king in western part of the workd.

1. The East and the West King have common ancestors.
2.The two Kings had never quarreled; in fact they two remained in friendship most closely.
2. The East King most earnestly awaits to hear the happy news that the West King, his family, his retinue, his subjects, etc. are happy and prosperous.
3. In order that the friendship between the two kings might be renewed, strengthened and everlasting, the East King took the initiative to send this gold royal letter.
4. Since 1750 , there was no exchange of any sort between the two kings.
5. For mutual benefit, the relationship should be revived. (To mark this most remarkable occasion of having resumed the cordial relations) the following gifts have been sent with the envoy.

8 gold statuettes of the common ancestors of the East King and the West King
8 carpets of felt
10 pieces of brocade
10 horses
Son if Kaing ma who serves the East King is made the Envoy to the West King.
7. Please send back the Envoy together with the Envoys of the

West King. To see them would please the East King as if the West King has come himself.
Siripavaravijayanandasankrambhavanatitradhipatipanditamahadhammaraja the West King made this reply to the East King.
1.It is true that the East King and the West King had never quarreled before.
2. Kaing Ma Sawbwa's son, Envoy of the East King, arrived at Amarapura on 26 May 1787 bringing 8 statuettes in gold of Abhassara Brahma, 8 carpets, 10 pieces of Brocade, etc.
3. Believeing that paying proper respect to the ancestors would bring prosperity, the West King keeps the images in a special shrine located in the top pavilion of his palace.
4. The West King has done his best in support of the Buddha's Religion and he sincerely wishes that the merits that he would receive from these good deeds might be extended as well so that the East King may receive the merits too.
5. On the return of the Envoys of the East, Nay Myo Shwe Daung Thiha Kyaw Khaung and Waylu Thaya, who serve the West King, shall accompany them as Envoys from the West. The gifts to the East King are:
4 elephants
100 viss of ivory
1 helmet of ivory with a ruby top
1 (helmet of ivory) with ruby and sapphire top

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1 ruby ring
1 sapphire ring
1 viss of Mobye Kyauk
1 bale of yellow serge
1 bale of red serge
1 bale of green serge
1 bale of chintz
10 towels
10 carpets
100 gold foils
100 silver foils
100 viss aromatic white powder called Natha Byu
100 viss aromatic red powder called Natha Ni
4 big betel receptacles
50 small betel receptacles
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6. The West King expects the speedy return of his Envoys because he is in earnest to learn good news of the East King.

This Royal Address was written in the front extension of Byedike King's Officers, where a white cloth was spread on the floor. Kyaw Hitn Sithu, Liaison Officer, wrote it in twelve lines on a leaf of gold weighing 16.65 ticals and silver 100 ticals. On each end of the leaf, there are...gems.

## 3 July 1787

Order: Crown Prince shall accompany as usual when the King visits Kyaung Daw Gyi on 4 July 1787.
This Order was passed in the evening on 3 July 1787 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha.

## 3 July 1787

Order: (1) Fetch Yet Ma Bait Royal Cow Elephant from the city.
(2) Nay Myo Zayya Nawyatha is given Syriam as a fief.
(3) Gilt one third of the exterior decoration and leave two third red in a Zayat - rest house, built near an old pagoda in Ywathit Gyi, now repaired by the wife of Bait Myo Wun- Mergui Town Officer.
This Order was passed on 3 July 1787 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 5 July 1787

Order: (1) Give enough fodder to the good fine elephant from the forest of Myo Thit Taingda, now in Sin Kyoneelephant inclosure.
(2) Give one month's provision to workmen employed in making the stock and inner parts of a gun.
This Order was passed in the evening on 5 July 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 6 July 1787

Order: (1) When the White Elephant is taken for a bath, 25 lancers shall go as guards on either side of the White Elephant.
(2) A band of drums shall play while the White Elephant is bathed.
(3) Build the bath room of the White Elephant on the north of Myay Nan- Earth Palace.
(4) Build quarters for the members of the musical troupe.
This Order was passed on 6 July 1787 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 6 July 1787

Order:
(1) Muster all blacksmiths, including those in the service of Crown Prince, princess and ministers.
(2) Recurit 500 men to be used in gun manufacture.
(3) Put the White Elephant in the shed on the northeast of palace.
(4) The public is allowed to do the obeisance to the White Elephant by offering flower and burning josssticks.

This Order was passed on 6 July 1787 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 9 July 1787

Order:
(1) Anyone in the service of king during the former five reigns shall remain so in spite of the fact that they belong to any other former organization or group.
(2) Make a list of them who are in the service of king.
(3) Recall Nawyatha Kyaw Khaung.
(4) The following are appointed headmen in places given against their names.
Nga Than U Yu, Shwe Hkun Zu, Kyi Wun Zu
NgaE Boke, U Yu, Kyi Wun Zu
Nga U Gyaw Hpet Hmwe, U Yu, Kyi Wun Zu
Nga Thaw Mae New, U Yu, Kyi Wun Zu
Nga San Hse Sin, U Yu, Kyi Wun Zu
Nga Yay Kun He, Kyi Wun Zu
Nga Thet Tun Hkon Pa, Kaba, Mo Naing, Kyi Wun Zu
Nga Pan In We La, Kaba, Kyi Wun Zu
Nga Chit Hlaw Nan Kin, Hke Nan Shwe Hkun Zet, Kyi Wun Zu
Nga Pan Aung Saga Daung,Si Nan,Shwe Hkun Zet, Kyi Wun Zu
Nga La Thi Ma Lu, Shwe Hkun Zet, Kyi Wun Zu
Nga Kyi Daung Min Tha, Shwe Hkun Zet, Kyi Wun Zu
Nga Tun Byu Htain Zi, Ngway Hkun Zet, Kyi Wun Zu
This Order was passed on 9 July 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 10 July 1787

Order:
Make the area in Ava Township within the limits given below as the elephant grazing ground:
in the east valley of Myitnge that curves and straightens in its course,
in the south Myitha,
in the west mouth of a stream leading to Myittah, and
in the north valley of Irrawaddy that curves and straightens in its course.
This Order was passed on 10 July 1787 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 11 July 1787

Order: Give Bya Thi ten villages in Anauk Hpet Taik as fiefs to Shwe Daung Thiri Nawyatha.
This Order was passed on 11 July 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 12 July 1787

Order: (1) Reply shall be composed in accordance with the report from Mong Nai Chief and Regimental Officer.
(2) Nga Hkay and 300 men in Pyinzi who had been left in Taing List (of Athi), shall serve Prince Sagaing.
(3) Have an annex on the north side of the old Myauk Win Ani- House in North Compound.
(4) Get more information on Kyaing Thi Maing Naung, i.e. get men who could tell more completely on Kyaing Thi Maing Naung affair.
This Order was passed on 12 July 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 13 July 1787

Order:
(1) Commandeer all boats in Pagan and its environ to build a raft to concey the elephant caught in Myit Chay, Kale.
(2) Myo Wun- Town Officer, Pagan, shall take personal charge in sending the elephant to the capital city as quickly as possible.
This Order was passed on 13 July 1787 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 16 July 1787

Order: Give as a fief Hlaing Det in lieu of Amyint to Queen Thiri Nanda Mahaythi; write this Order in Sa GyunToday Palm Leaf tapering to a point at one end.
This Order was passed on 16 July 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.
This Order was passed on 16 July 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 17 July 1787

Order:
(1) Do not ask princes, ministers, etc. to make Padesatree with various gifts hanging like fruits, to be given to monks in Sayay Dan- Festival of giving Food to a Monk whose name is decided by Drawing the Lot.
(2) Celebrate Sayay Dan as usual.

This Order was passed on 17 July 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zaw Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 18 July 1787

Order:
(1) Do not ask Boke Thit Hkwa Yay- Orchid Water of Boke, from Paung Za Gan in Twin Thin Taik.
(2) Get it from villages like

Paw Le Ba Ain
Yan Gin San Ya
Da Kay
Myaung Ta Nga and
sixteen villages on the north and south in their vicinity
as suggested by Prince Hlaing and let Hlaing (Myo Wun- Town Officer) supervise the sending of the supplies.
(3) Remove from office Myo Wun- Town Officer, and Sitke - Regimental Officer, in Mindon.

Appoint the person approved by ministers as clerk of Kathe Akkabat Myin- Cassay Akbar Horse.
This Order was passed on 18 July 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer- cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 19 July 1787

Order: $\quad$ Nga Net San is appointed Thagyi- Headman, of Thit Seint Nga village, Myauk Hpet Taik.
This Order was passed on 19 July 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zaw Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 20 July 1787

Order:
Nga Shun, Thagyi - Headman, of Manipuri town called Kyat Pyin and Nga Nyo who was credited to have been able to procure a very good ruby, shall return to Kyat Pyin and carry o with their endeavour to unearth more worthy rubies.
This Order was passed on 20 July 1787 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 21 July 1787

Order:
(1) Programme as submitted by Ministers, Officers of the Interior and Leaders of Various Groups in the Service of King, on campaign against Thai City, is approved.
(2) Min Hla Kyaw Htin shall lead the vanguard and march to Martaban immediately.
(3) (Min Hla Kyaw Htin) shall take with him all necessary instructions both ordinary as well as secret.
(4) Officers of Taung Bet Taik and Lamaing shall collect all men whom they trust most and come to the city.
(5) The said officers shall entrust the charge of their places to members of horse and gun groups.
This Order was passed on 21 July 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 21 July 1787

Order:
Prince Bassein shall provide a fast boat complete with boatmen to Min Hla Htin so that he could proceed down stream immediately to join the main forces.
This Order was assed on 21 July 1787 and roclaimed by Liaison Officer-cum-Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 22 July 1787

Order: Auk Ma Wun - Officer of Catching Wild Elephants, shall lead the teams of capturing elephants now at Yamathin, Shwegyin and Zayyawady Toungoo and proceed to Martaban where an elephant of exceptional qualities has been tracked.
This Order was passed on 22 July 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 23 July 1787

Order:
(1) Turn Thayet Kan U Yin- Mango Tank Garden, into a very pleasant garden and rename it Nanda Wun $U$ Yin.
(2) Stop horse ricers using hordes with bells, at night in the city.
(3) Myo Wun - Town Officer, together with ward chiefs, are held responsible to seize the horse riders using horses with bells at night in city.

This Order was passed on 23 July 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw

Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Oficer.

## 24 July 1787

Order: (1) Instructions made in consideration of the reports from Myo Wun - Town Officer, Sitke - Regimental Officer, and Nagan- Liaison Officer, of Yanbye (Ramree) as submitted by ministers is approved.
(2) Give Naya Thaman, Town Officer of Yanbye (Ramree), some more insignias of rank.
(3) Set Thiha is appointed Sitke - Regimental officer, and Ye Thus Naing is appointed Myo Sayay - Town Constable, of Yanbye (Ramree).
(4) Myo Wun - Town Officer, shall interrogate thieves Nga Chin, Nga Shwe Hla and men named in the report to get all their associates.
(5) Personal attendants of Prince Sagaing shall be held responsible to hand over the criminals named in the report.
This Order was passed on 24 July 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 25 July 1787

Order: $\quad$ Report the progress of (barge) with the elephant sent from Pagan.
This Order was passed on 25 July 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 25 July 1787

Order: (1) Nay Myo Sithu, Wun Dauk - Assistant Minister, shall attend Hluttaw as before.
(2) Yaza Dama Thin Gyan is appointed Kun Thi Taik Soe - Officer of Areca Nut Stores.
(3) Send orders again to lical officers in Man Aung, Yanbye (Ramree) and Thandwe (Sandoway) of Arakan to extend all necessary help to Buddhist Missions to build Ordination Halls at places they have chosen.

This Order was passed on 25 July 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 25 July 1787

Order: $\quad$ Send 2 boats of Crown Prince, 1 of Chief Queen's Minister, 1 of Princess Henzada and 1 of Prince Sagaing to meet the barge of white elephant.
This Order was passed on 25 July 1787 in the Earth Palace and proclaimed by Manaw Thaya, Senior Clerk.

## 27 July 1787

When a man marries a woman of status lower than his, children of that union shall invariably join the group of their mother. That is the standing rule prescribed by custom. Forefathers of Siri Deva Brahma had married women of Sudra caste.
Order: (1) Siri Deva Brahma and 22 of his colleagues shall surrender their insignias of status and join the Sudra group.
(2) Shwe Daung Nanda Kyaw Htin is appointed Waw Gyi Hmu - Chief of Palanquin Bearers.
(3) Order has already been passed that relatives of Pathama Shin Viamlabuddhi, disciple of Min O Sayadaw, shall join the Shwe Pyi Tan Zaung Horse Group and accordingly chiefs of local administrative units where these people are residing shall strike off their names as members under their jurisdiction.
This Order was passed on 27 July 1787 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 27 July 1787

Order: (1) Put in respective registers the names of men and arms they use as given in the list sent by Myin Wun Officer of Horse.
(2) Permission granted certain rituals to bury Shwe Daung Thihathu.

This Order was passed on 27 July 1787 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 28 July 1787

Order:
(1) Maha Thiha shall have the sole charge of places like Hlaing, Kyauk Maw, etc. that are of Rangoon administrative unit.
(2) (Maha Thiha Thuya) shall have no control outside the said (Rangoon jurisdiction).
(3) Former Order that (Maha thiha Thuya) shall have charge of works at Dala Shwe Maw Daw is confirmed.
(4) Rangoon area people shall be exempted from service in armed forces as prescribed in the List of 1787.
(5) Men attached to Athi Wun-Officer of Common Folks,shall contribute their services as required in the given list.
(6) Nga Ta Loot Gyi and forty men shall be exempted from giving salt and salted fish; they shall conteibute their services in Rangoon like everybody else.
(7) Gifts from ships calling at the port of Rangoon shall be given proportionately to Maha Thiha Thuya and his followers.
(8) Lord Raheng and his followers shall report at the capital.
(9) Maha Thiha Thuya had, so far, exacted provisions for the troops marching Martaban route in all places of the riverway; he shall stop these exactions.
(10) U Pa Kaung is appointed Commander of Reserve Forces.
This Order was passed on 28 July 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 30 July 1787

In Myo Thit area, there are altogether eleven In - Fisheries. Taung In

## Myauk In

Ta Htwe In
Yan Bo In
Da Non In
Zaung Gyan In
Hmya In
Let Hse Gan In
Ta Byet Yan In
Nyaun Byu In and
Pin Dwin In
and they are all situated in the land dedicated to Shin Byu Shin Hla pagodas.
Order: $\quad$ Send all dues collected from the above mentioned fisheries to (Ka Thaung Myaung Taik) where stores of the Religion are kept.
This Order was passed on 30 July 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 30 July 1787

Order: Cremate Princess Daughter of King's Elder Brother Sinbyu Shin with prescribed ceremonial retes.
This Order was passed in the evening on 30 July 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 30 July 1787

Order: Cremate on 31 July 1787 the remains of Princess Daughter of King's Elder Brother Sinbyu Shin in the same way as the remains of Princess Salin was cremated in 1658; di necessary preparations for cremation so that everything would be ready in time; and all members of the royal family and ministers shall participate in the funeral rites.
This Order was passed in the evening on 30 July 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 31 July 1787

Order: $\quad$ Crown Prince and his daughter Princess Myedu shall participate in the funeral rites of Princess Daughter of King's Elder Brother Sinbyu Shin.

This Order was passes at the home of the dead princess on 31 July 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 2 August 1787

Order:
(1) Nay Myo Kyaw Htin Thin Hkaya is appointed commander and with Sitke - Regimental Officer, Nagan- Liaison Officer, Tat Yay - Sergeant Clerk, Tat Yan Tat Hmu - Commander of Reserves, he shall lead an armed force of 5,000 men, 500 horses bearing 1,500 to 2,000 guns to Trans-Salween places where there are reportedly some disturbances.
(2) Instruct Nay Myo Kyaw Htin Thin Hkaya to consider all events in consultation with local chiefs of Cis-Salween Shan areas.
(3) Considering that Shwe Lay Tha - Archers of Golden Boe Group, have been of great service since the beginning of the dynasty, none of them should go and serve in any other group; muster all of them in the Palace and give them proper training or assignments.
(4) Also check men in all other groups of the King's Services so that no member of them should be serving a member of the royal family or a minister.
(5) Send 20,000 baskers of rice in Rangoon and all Lamaing (Royal Land) rice in Dala to Martaban as provisions fo;r the forces under Min Gyi Maha min Gaung.
(6) Put tattoo marks at waists and rivs and send the following along with the troops on Chiengmai campaign.

Nga Chin and eleven who are thieves
Nga Shun, Nga Hke, Nga Hpyu, Nga Ywe and Nga Wa who are horse thieves
Nga Htwa who committed adultery with wife of Kala Wun - Officer of Foreigners and One who murdered his father-in- law.
This Order was passed on 2 August 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 3 August 1787

Order:
(1) Athi Wun- Officer of Common Folks, shall try Maung Daung money ioan case.
(2) In the land dispute between Mi Way, Myay Daing Ma - Lady Chief of Village Tract, in Sayay village and Nga Aung Kyaw San, Mi Way maintained that the land in question is part of Shin Hpyu Shin Hla pagoda land though Nga Aung San contradicted it by producing a record in the Royal Archives saying that the said land over 100 pe ( 175 acres) is Hlaw Ga Thon Daung land and accordingly the said lands become Hlaw Ga Thon Daung Land.
This Order was passed on 3 August 1787 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 4 August 1787

Order: On Monday 13 August 1787 at 11.00 am, a Sunday Born man who has the letter Ka written on his forehead shall face east to pray the Buddha and Guardian Gods and lead the Victorious Army.
This Order was passed on 4 August 1787 and proclaimed by liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 5 August 1787

Order:
(1) Nga Hlay and 300 men at Pyinzi shall serve Prince Sagaing as an Order to that effect had been passed before.
(2) Lord Pyinzi shall enjoy the dues from his fief as all other lords do.
This Order was passed on 5 August 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.
Note: See ROB 12 July 1787 about Nga Hlay and his men to serve Sagaing.

## 8 August 1787

Order:
(1) Commanders now at Martaban and Tavoy leading troops against Thailand
seem to have had no determination to fight and conquer; Crown Prince is given the entire command in that campaign.
(2) Crown Prince shall leave the capital on 13 August 1787.
(3) Former Order that Min Hla Kyaw Htin shall send 1,000 men in Martaban to Maha Thiri Thihathu in Tavoy is withdrawn.
(4) Min Hla Kyaw Htin shall keep everything ready for Crown Prince to continue the march (from Martaban).
This Order was passed on 8 August 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 8 August 1787

Order:
(1) Even though they had had the opportunity before, men of horse groups shall not work in the royal land of Lay Khayaing (or Nga Khayaing); the land are classified Lamaing - Royal Land, and only Lamaing Asu Tha - Men of the Royal Land Cultivators, shall work on them.
(2) Either Manipuri or Burmese Royal Land Cultivators shall never be conscripted into the fighting forces; they shall work only in the economic interest of the King.
This Order was passed on 8 August 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 9 August 1787

Order:
(1) Transfer people of 44 nomes in Magyi Sauk under Sit Htwet Dipa Nga Tha O Nga Kyawt Nga Tub Gyaw
Nga Pyo Tun
Nga Chit Naing
Nga Hpyo Gyaw
Nga Chit Lauk
Nga Hpone
Nga Shwe Yi
Nga Tha Gyaw
Nga Aung Hsu
Nga Hpyo Hla
Ngs Shwe Hke
Nga Myat U
Nga Kala Nyo
Nga Myat tun Gyi
Nga Pway
Nga Tha Din
Nga San Pyi
Nga Ye Hla
Nga Ya
Nga Balu
Ngs Kala
Nga San Hpyo
Nga Pan Hpyu
Nga Tun Kyaw Nge
Nga Pan Hpyo
Nga San Nyein
Nga Chit Kaung
Nga Nyo
Nga Pu
Nga Hpyaw
Nga Tha Hman
Nga Yi
Nga Hsu Hpyo
Nga Tun Aung
Nga Ape
Nga San O
Nga Ok
Nga Nay Tun
-
from their village tract to Sin Gyay Bon
Gunners under Aka Kyaw.
(2) Copy the names of their family members woth the day they were born from the list kept in the Interior.
(3) Let the heads of these families join the campaign led by Crown Prince under Lord Pakhan.
(4) Give Thiri Yaza land measuring 100 at square on the east of On In pagoda that forms part of the city area.
This Order was passed on 9 August 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 11 August 1787

Order: (1) Crown Prince shall lead the Victorious Army with

Tuesday born and Wednesday born men in the front going east afrer giving obeisance to the Buddha, the Law and the Order of Monks as well as the Guardian Gods on 29 August 1787 at 7.00 am from the city.
(2) The Victorious Army shall cam at Aung Myay Lawka.
(3) Athi Wun - Officer of Common Folks, shall also lead the army going by Chiengmai route on the given auspicious time.
(4) Nga Aung San, Headman, Aung Chan Tha village, Twin Thin Taik, shall join the forces led by Crown Prinve.
(5) Ayut Wun- Officer to keep Lepers in Segregation, shall take charge of Thet Hnan Wai, Son of Yakhine Myo Thagyi- Arakan Town Headman, and Chay Yin Daw Mye - Valet.
(6) Appoint the following Headmen in places mentioned against their names.

| Nga Myat Baw | Pe Daung village,Shwe Yin Mar Tract,Mahada Taik |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nga Hkwe | Me Naw village, Shwe Yin Mar Tract, Mahadan Taik |
| Nga O Li | Taw Chaung U village, Shwe Yin Mar Tract, Mahadan |
|  | taik |
| Nga Shan | Lake ya Kon village, Taung Dwin Gyi Township |
| Nga Min | Mi Pauk village, Taloke Township |

(7) Nga Kan Pay and nga Pe, Myo Gaing - Town Chiefs, Henzada, talked sedition; execute Nga Kan Pay and exile Nga Pe to areas of deep forest.
This Order was passed on 11 August 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 11 August 1787

Order:
Nga Kan Pay shall live; exile him to areas of deep forest.
This Order was passed on 11 August 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 12 August 1787

Order: $\quad$ The elephant captured by Danet Pala men at Myit Chay, Kale, shall be brought non-stop on barge from Pagan to capital under supervision of Pagan Myo WunPagan Town Officer.
This Order was passed on 12 August 1787 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 13 August 1787

Order:
(1) No Commander, Garrison Officer and their men are allowed to parade their forces playing the military band in the city.
(2) Fighting men should come only in groups ten to twenty each and meet at either east or west of Yon Daw- Civil Court, for target practice, etc. and they shall leave only by the Kon Maw gate.
This Order was passed on 13 August 1787 and proclaimed by Zayya Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 13 August 1787

Order:
(1) Send instructions that Nay Myo Kyaw Htin Thinkhaya shall take the command of Mong Nai and Myay Lat (Cis-Salween area) forces from Nawyatha Kyaw Gaung.
(2) (Nay Myo Kyaw Htin Thinkhaya) shall use his own discretion to enlist the help of local chiefs whenever necessary.
This Order was passed on 13 August 1787.

## 13 August 1787

Order:
(1) Myaung Ma Daw - Royal Main Canal, shall take all the water necessary for the royal reservoirs and royal lands from Aung Pinle Lake and other canals, viz. Myaung Taya Myaung, Ohn Dabin Myaung and Yay Laung

Myaung shall wait their turn until the royal reservoirs and royal lsnfd hsbr rnough supply.
(2) When the said canals start taking their quota, reference should be made to old roads.
(3) Banks of Myaung Ma Daw - Royal Main Canal, should be in good repair at all time.
This Order was passed on 13 August 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 14 August 1787

Order: (1) A prince who has a town as his fief or a prince who is now a Myin Hmu - Commander of Horses, and if he is fit for an active service, he should join the forces marching under the supreme command of Crown Prince.
(2) The following men living in Tha Hpan village, Badon Township, shall join the forces of Sithu Yanda Mait, Senior Clerk to Crown Prince.

Nga Ya
Nga Yar
Nga Jyaw Zan
Nga Nyo Gyi
Nga Kya
Nga Pwa
Nga Sa Ha
Nga Hlay
Nga Chin
Nga San
Nga San U
Nga Pauk
Nga Kauk
Nga Tone
Nga Myat Baw
(3) The following men shall join the forces of Athi Wun - Officer of Common Folks. Saw Naung Maing, Lord Candapuri, Royal Valet Saw Sai, Lord Mong Long, Royal Valet Tauk Hke, brother of Lord Mong Nyon.
(4) Mi Le Ywe and Mi Le Nu, Ladies of Hpaung Daw Yet and Baya Htu
villages shall collect dues in Kyauk Ta Lon Toll Gate. This Order was passed on 14 August 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 14 August 1787

Order:
(1) Nay Myo Thiri Nawyatha is appointed Myo Wun Town Officer, in Bhamo and Kaungton.
(2) Daywa Nawyatha and Sithu Nanda Kyaw Zwa are appointed Sitke - Regimental Officers; Letwe Kyaw Hkaung and Kyaw Htin Thu Yan are appointed Nagan - Liaison Officers; Shwe Daung Yaza and Thiri Yan Chief are appointed Myo Sayay- Town Constables, (also in Bhamo) and Kaungton.
(3) If there are too many people employed in the dedenses of Bhamo and Kaungton, reduce their number; consider the size of the area to defend so that the number of armed men there would be neither too much nor too little.
(4) Lin Zin (Vienchang) gunners of Khin $U$ shall serve Khin U Bo.
(5) Half of Crown Prince gunners shall join the Cheingmai campaign.
(6) Except Myay Nan gunners, Shay Wun Gyin gunners and Nauk Wun Gyin gunners, the remainder of the Shwe Nan Daw gunners shall join (the Chiengmai campaign ).
This Order was passed on 14 August 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 15 August 1787

Order: Anauk Wun- Officer of West Palace, shall sollect dues as before from markets and trade depots in west and south of the city.
This Order was passed on 15 August 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 18 August 1787

An Order had been passed that Myo Wun - Town Officer, SitkeRegimental Officer, and Myo Thagyi- Town Headman, in Thandwe (Sandoway) shall administer Thandwe Taung Zin Hkun Nha Kha Yaing- Thandwe and Seven Districts along the (Yoma) Range, as administered during the time of King Tabin Shwe Hti (1530-1551). On the contrary, Myo Wun- Town Officer, Sitke- Regimental Officer, Nagan- Liaison Officer, of Yanbye (Ramree) claimed that Myo Chaung, Mara Sein, Tha But Chine, Wa Gyun and Yin Ka Htein are in their jurisdiction. (Officers of) Pa Thein (Bassein) on the other hand claimed that Wa Chaung and Thalu Kin are of their charge. Ten guards in Thandwe (Sandoway) together with their leader Lak Kaung Bo and Nagan were killed by nga Thet, Nga Ye San and Andrew. Seizing the wives and children of these guards, the criminals had escaped and they are now reported to be taking refuge in Nga San Ta Paw village in Pa Thein (Bassein) district. Another group of criminals consisting of Lamaing - Royal Land Cultivators, led by Harry are now taking refuge in Ton San village in Yay Gin district.

Order: (1) Thandwe (Sandoway) is given jurisdiction over Myo Chaung, Mara Sein, Tha But Chine, Wa Gyun, Yin Ka Htein, Wa Chaung and Thalu Kin.
(2) Pa Thein (Bassein) and Yay Gin officers shall allow Thandwe (Sandoway) officers to come and capture the criminals they want in their areas.
(3) When the criminals are arrested, send them to capital.
(4) Repair old religious edifices in Thandwe (Sandoway) area.
(5) Give letters of appointment to Nga Ramathu as Town Headman of Thandwe (Sandoway) and Nga San Pa as Village Headman of Tha Day cillage.
(6) Nga Shwe Ei is appointed Headman in West Thayet Pin village, Hinthada (Henzada) district.
(7) Nga San Me is appointed Headman in Duya village, Hinthada (Henzada) district.
This Order was passed on 18 August 1797 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 19 August 1787

Order:
(1) Nay Myo Thin Hkaya shall lead a force of

31,275 men comprising
14,169 horsemen armed with guns from Martaban
3,000 armed men from Martaban
250 guards of Martaban and
13, 856 horseman armed with guns from Bait (Mergui) and Dawe (Tavoy) under
Maha Thiri Thihathu and he shall march by bi Lauk Da Yaik route to capture the Thai city.
(2) Copy the list of forces from the archives in the Interior.
(3) Maha Thiri Thihathu shall remain at Tavoy and collect provisions to be sent after the advancing forces.
(4) Nay Myo Thinhkaya shall made his own choice of man to guard Martaban.
(5) Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung, Min Gyi Nanda Kyaw Htin, Min Hla Sithu and Nga Shwe shall return to caotal each with a few followers only.
(6) Horsemen who have been given titles shall serve directly under Nay Myo Thinhkaya whether they have been so assigned or not.
(7) Letya Thiha Thingyan shall march by Yun Za Lin and Ze Me route with the following forces:

10, 953 armed men
3, 000 men with flintlocks
1,000 men with muzzleloaders
500 horsemen
240 Lin Zin (Viengchang) men of Crown Prince
50 Khin U volunteers
Total 15,743 men
These forces are to be used in suppressing rebels led by Kawila Nga Se Gyaw who is receiving help from Thailand and active in 57 districts of Chiengmai.
(8) Copy the list of forces from the archives in the Interior.
(9) Nay Myo Sithu, Myo Wun - Town Officer, shall check the boundary of Nanda Wun garden.
This Order was passed on 19 August 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 21 August 1787

Order:
(1) Prepare everything necessary to begin the Boat Festival on 3 September 1787 at 6.30 am as prescribed by leared astrologers.
(2) As people have taken care to keep five promises of restraint during the Buddhist Lent, so they should continue to keep the said promises after the Lent too; Myo Wun- Town Officer, and Myo Sayay - Town Constable shall go with the town crier to announce the Order at all the crowded places of the city that the Five

Promises should also be kept even after the Buddhist Lent that terminates on 7 August 1787.
(3) Eight families of

Nga Nathiya
Nga Hara
Nga Sama
Nga Mali
Nga Sali
Nga Pawutsa
Nga Athunali and
Nga Kawlima
with Nga Nathiya as leader, brought from Arakan, shall work as caretakers of the Maha Muni image and temple; Myo Wun - Town Officer, shall give them suitable living quarters.
(4) From the group of Talaings sent from Myin Wun Horse Officer, let five families serve Yan gaung Nin royal elephant and another five Yamethin royal elephants.
This Order was passed on 21 August 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 24 August 1787

Order: Paungde town is held responsible to supply arms, ammunitions and transport facilities to troops under Min Gyi Kyaw Htin marching by Martaban route.
This Order was passed on 22 August 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards. It was proclaimed again on 24 August 1787.

## 25 August 1787

Order: (1) Maha Zayyathuya shall make a list of towns that could not fulfill the requirement to send armed men.
(2) Execute the responsible persons who failed to send the required men.
(3) Give two cow elephants to Maha Zayya Thuya.

This Order was passed on 25 August 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha,Liaison Officer.

## 25 August 1787

Order:
(1) Maha Zayya Thuya is given more insignias of rank and status.
(2) Recall the gunners now at Kyaing Thi.

This Order was passed on 25 August 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 26 August 1787

Order:
Get any suitable men in boat service to execute Khin $U$ Bo Letya Thiha Thingyan.
This Order was passed on 26 August 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 28 August 1787

Order:
(1) Give the list in detail of troopers who march with Maha Zayya Thuya via Chiengmai route.
(2) Give the accounts as to how much was received from exacting Ks 3 from each household and how the money has been spent (in the Thai campaign).
(3) Give some more insignias to Kyaw Htin Nanda Sithu.
(4) Give enough arms and ammunitions to Min Gyi Kyaw Htin for his campaign.
(5) Rangoon shall supply steel.
(6) Than Khyal Wun - Officer of Iron Casting, shall ask Athi Wun- Officer of Common Folks, to commandeer any men he wants.
This Order was passed on 28 August 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 29 August 1787

Order: Funeral rites, usually done at the death of a courtier of Sanee Status, i.e. having a seat in No. 3 group in Audience Hall, are
allowed to be used in the funeral of Sithu Kyaw Htin, Shwe Daik Wun - Treasury Officer.
This Order was passed on 29 August 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 29 August 1787

Order: Badon Gunners formerly under Min Hla Kyaw Zwa and Min Hla Kyaw Htin and another Badon Gunners formerly under Letya Win Hmu shall not join the marching troops; they shall remain in the city defences.
This Order was passed in the evening on 29 August 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 31 August 1787

Order: (1) Prepare the Pageant for a Royal Visit to Nanda Wun Garden on 3 September 1787.
(2) Send the boat group that went to Martaban with Myin Wun - Officer of Horses, to capital as quickly as possible.
This Order was passed in the evening on 31 August 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 1 September 1787

Order: Boats of ministers, etc. with men supplied by Myo Wun - Town Officer, shall participate in the Boat Festival to be held on 3 September 1787 and where the Royal Presence is expected.
This Order was passed on 1 September 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 1 September 1787

Order:
(1) Insignias of rank given to Min Hla Kyaw Zwa and Min Hla Kyaw Htin are confirmed.
(2) Min Hla Kyaw Zwa and Min Hla Kyaw Htin are to take charge of the Badon Gunners as before.
(3) Min Hla Kyaw Zwa's group shall spend the night in Letwe Win- North Quarter of Palace, and Min Hla Kyaw Htin's group in Shay Win- East Quarter of Palace.
(4) Letya Dipa Kyaw Thu, Pate Taw Chief of Archers, shall take charge of Shwe Lay Zu - All Golden Bow Groups.
This Order was passed on 1 September 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 1 September 1787

Order: (1) Get the Pavilions of Reception be ready at Nanda Wun Garden for the Royal Visit there on 3 September 1787.
(2) Get the Royal Sampan with four tug boats to tow it ready for conveyance.
(3) Taung Daway, Myauk Daway, Mingala Thay NatSouth Tavoy, North Tavoy, and Mingala Gunners, shall accompany as guards in the coming Royal Procession.
(4) Send more plants from the Interior to the garden.

This Order was passed in the evening on 1 September 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 2 September 1787

Order:
(1) A prince who has a town as his fief or a minister who has been given the permission to use an umbrella, shall use an umbrella of 7.5 feet 2.286 metres handle with a special attendant for it.
(2) Any other person who has no such permission shall use a kind of cover without handle.
(3) Dismiss the Sawbwa of Bhamo on reason that he is not a descendent of the line of chiefs there; appoint a Myo Wun- Town Officer, instead of Sawbwa.
(4) Ex-Sawbwa shall not repay the money that he had taken for administrative purposes.
(5) Taxes and dues in Bhamo shall be collected by Town Officer from now.
This Order was passed on 2 September 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 2 September 1787

Order: Prince Sagaing, grandchild of the King, shall follow the Royal Entourage to the Nanda Wun Garden, in his own barge A Le Nan Daw Hpaung complete with tugboats.
This Order was passed on 2 September 1787.

## 5 September 1787

Order: (1) Move the Water Festival Palace and Zaung Galaw Pavilion to Nanda Wun Garden and add them to the pavilion which has already been built there on its northern side.
(2) Dug a well close to that pavilion.
(3) Send money immediately to Rangoon and Bassein so that Maha Thiha thuya could buy guns; submit the accounts in connection with gun purchase.
This Order was passed on 5 September 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 6 September 1787

Order: Send U Paw Pyaung Mun Nagawaya, White Elephant to an island.
This Order was passed on 6 September 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 8 September 1787

Order: $\quad$ Permission granted to Lord Yindaw to gilt the whole
edifice from top to bottom of a cave- like temple that he had repaired in Yindaw, on behalf of the King.
This Order was passed on 8 September 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 9 September 1787

Order:
(1) As maha Thihathuya had pleaded on their behalf, those Town Headmen who failed to send armed men and war provisions as stipulated shall be pardoned but they must join the expedition in the vanguard marching via Chiengmai.
(2) Grow in Nanda Wun Garden trees and plants that the palace gardens have no special interest to grow in them.
This Order was passed in the evening on 9 September 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 12 September 1787

Order:
(1) Start the Lamps Festival on 16 September 1787.
(2) Check all vehicles, carriages, riding horses, riding elephants, boats, steamers to know whether they are in good conditions for continued use or not; check also stock in granaries and stores.
(3) Start the elephant dance on 19 September 1787.
(4) Light the lamps along the streets leading to various pagodas on 25, 26 and 27 September 1787.
(5) Light the pyramid of lamps in the West Palace on 1 October 1787.
(6) Because it is a war time, connive Shan State Chiefs,
etc. for absence at the annual Kowtow by the end of Buddhist Lent.
(7) Princes, ministers and all other officers shall come to Kowtow as usual by the end of Buddhist Lent.
(8) Execute Nga Ta Loke and Mi Naw (wife of Min Hla Kyaw Zwa, Thaye Wun- Officer of Brave Gunners) for adultery; leave their dead bodies naked in the cemetery.
This Order was passed on 12 September 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.
Note: See also ROB 13 September 1787 and 15 September 1787 about this case of adultery.

## 13 September 1787

Order: $\quad$ Put Mi Naw among workers at Htaung Chint - Rice Milling Service, Nga Ta Loke among workers collecting elephant fodder and tattoo "immoral" across the chest of Nga ta Loke's father and use him also as a manual labourer.
This Order was passed on 13 September 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 14 September 1787

Order:
(1) Being prescribed as an auspicious time, at 2.40 pm on 15 September 1787, Pwe Daw Chet Thwe Thauk Lat- A Middle Sized Group (? An Intermediate Group) of Cooks in Royal kitchen, shall be organized with the following 31 men.

Nga Aung Chan
Nga Hpyaw
Nga Tha Dun Aung
Thada Bandu
Nga Kyaw San
Nga Myat Tha Gyi
Nga Tha San
Nga O Le
Nga Khway
Nga Thaya
Nga Tha Aung
Nga Pyit Taw
Nga Nyein
Nga Nge
Nga Myat Htwe
Nga Thu
Zay Tu Thu
Zay Tu Tha
Nga Shwe Ko
Nga Aung Tun
Nga Kyaw Htin
Nga Saw Bwa
Nga Kya
Nga Shwe In
Nga Aung Pu
Nga Tun Tha Aung
Nga Pyi Tun
Nga Wet
Nga Po Si
Nga Hpe
Nga Myat Tha

Among them, made Nga Aung Chan leader. Take these people as equals with other groups of the Interior. Take a list of their family members including such details as to their sex, age and the day when each of them was born.
(2) Organize the following 16 as Tan Saunt Hta Min Gyet- Cooks waiting in Barrecks (as reserves), and put them under Za Daw Ge- King's Steward.

Nga Pan
Nga Nyo
Nga Su
Nga Myat San
Nga Nyo Tha Le
Nga Myat Tha
Nga Htaung
Nga Myat Tun
Nga Nyo

> Nga Kyike
> Nga Nyo
> Nga Mali
> Nga Shwe Lu
> Nga Han Su
> Nga Htaw
> Nga Tako

This Order was passed on 14 September 1787 and proclaimed by Nay Myo Thin Gyan, Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 14 September 1787

Order:
(1) Repair Mi nay Ain- Maternity Ward, in West Palace.
(2) Repair Zaung Kalaw embankment and canal leading from Zaung Kalaw to city moat.
This Order was passed on 14 September 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer- cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 15 September 1787

Order:
(1) Nga Shwe Yi shall take charge of cultivating Royal Lands in the environ of Shwebo; he shall have his own choice of workers under him and he shall submit the list of these workers.
(2) Keep Nga Ta Yoke in custody until further notice.
(3) Bring his parents to the capotal immediately.

This Order was passed on 15 September 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 15 September 1787

Weirs and canals in Ko Kha Yaing (Kyaukse Area) in the south are of great economic importance. Their maintenance is given first consideration.
Order: Kyaukse Wun- Kyaukse Officer, Kyaukse SayayKyaukse Clerk, shall carry out their duties with most stringency and they shall have the right to compel anyone, even those in the service of queens, princes, princesses and ministers,to work in the weirs and canals.
This Order was passed in the evening on 15 September 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 15 September 1787

Order: Organize the following twenty four into Ain Shay Pwe Chet Thway Thauk- A Group of Cooks in the Service of Crown Prince, with Daywa Thuyan as chief among them.

Daywa Thuyan
Daywa Tha Hla
Nga Shwe San
Nga Me
Nga Tha Htway
Nga Nyun
Nga Shwe Tun
Nga Pu
Nga Pike
Nga Chin
Nga Kala
Nga Hmway
Nga Nyein
Nga Poke
Nga Toke
Nga Kaung
Nga Thu
Nga Myat
Nga Pan Nyo
Nga Toe
Nga San
Nga Shwe Yaung
Nga Auk
Nga Tha Khway
This Order was passed on 15 September 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 17 September 1787

Order:
(1) Select suitavle person from the eight Member Group of Brahmins to conduct the annual offerings to Candi Devi.
(2) As per recommendations made by Lord Hlaing, Karens of southern villages like Dabyee and Kya Thaung shall be subjected in allocation of their works, not to Ngwe Hkun Hmu- Silver Revenue Officer, and Ngwe Hkun Sayay - Silver Revenue Clerk, but only to Lord Hlaing.
This Order was passed on 17 September 1787 and roclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha,Liaison Officer.

## 21 September 1787

Order:
(1) Put Min Hla Sithu in custody.
(2) Send horsemen and gunners from Martaban noted for their distinguished services.
This Order was passed in the evening on 21 September 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 21 September 1787

Order: $\quad$ Cultivate all available land to produce all possible kinds of crop.
This Order was passed on 21 September 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 22 September 1787

Order:
Nay Myo Gonna Kyaw Thu is noted for his devoted service; his relatives

Nga Nu
Nga Ya
Mi Hla
Mi Taw
Nga Pwint Gyaw
Nga Aung Hpyu
Teja
Wunna
Nga Tha No and 5
Nga O Li and 3
Nga Htin
Nga Hmwe Aung
Mi Nyein and
Me Thu
altogether form 17 families. Transfer all these members from their original unit registers to registers of service men directly under Nay Myo Gonna Kyaw Thu.
This Order was passed on 22 September 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 23 September 1787

Order:
(1) Shwe Myin Mi Sayadaw shall continue living in his former residence
and lay people living in the premises where he lives, shall evacuate the premises.
(2) Nga Myat San as recommended by minister, is appointed headman in Htilin in place of Nga Shwe Myat from whom former order of appointment shall be taken back.
This Order was passed on 23 September 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.
Note: See ROB 11 October 1787 for further reference to Shwe Myin Mi Sayadaw.

## 24 September 1787

Myaung Ma Daw - Main Canal, taking water from Kyun Hla weir is too narrow and as a result Aung Pinle Lake does not receive sufficient water. The canal should be wider.
Order: $\quad$ Increase the width of Myaung Ma Daw to 3 ta (31.5 feet / 9.6012 metres) using the work gangs as usual from the villages of

Da Byaik
Hnget Kyee Theik
Kin Done
Let Pan
Mon Daw
Myo Thit
Net Hkyint
Nyaung Ni Bin
Ohn Gyaw
Ohn Kyun
Pe
Pyin U
Shwe Sayan
Sin Gaung
Wet Wun
Ye Kyaung
Yet Mann
Yet Tha and
Zayit Pin.
This Order was passed on 24 September 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 24 September 1787

Maha Zayya Thuya, Commander of Troops marching via Chiengmai route had exempted
from military service Pan Daw Loke - Workers on Flowers, A Thant Kine - Workers of Water Closet, A Thone Taik - Workers of Stores, Htan Zin Htan - Palanquin Bearers (who are mostly Pathi / Muslims) on a request by Anauk Wun - Officer of West Places.
Order: Exemption from military service as granted by Maha Zaya Thuya us confirmed.
Thia Order was passed in the evening on 25 September 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 29 September 1787

Order: $\quad$ Put shackles to the feet of La Maing Wun - Officer of Royal Lands, and Taung Bet Taik Wun - Officer of South Division.
This Order was passed on 29 September 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 29 September 1787

Order: Put Mahadan Taik Wun - Officer of Mahadan Division, under custody.
This Order was passed on 29 September 1787 and Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 30 September 1787

Order: Mahadan Taik Wun - Officer of Mahadan Division, is pardoned; release him from captivity.
This Order was passed on 30 September 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 2 October 1787

Order:
(1) Instruct Min Gyi Kyaw Htin (a) that he should let Sanda Way Thaw to take charge of Martaban and (b)that Pyan Chi Thuya, former Officer of Tavoy should
be dismissed from his office.
(2) Maha Thiri Thiha Thuya shall take charge of Tavoy, Mergui and Tanessarim.
(3) Check all armed men sent on 1785 and 1786 from Martaban and Tavoy; put them under the charge of Ye Gaung Kyaw Htin, Yan Gyaw Ye Gaung and Daywa Gamini; and send them to join the forces under Min Gyi Kyaw Htin.
This Order was passed on 2 October 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 3 October 1787

Order:
Since the Buddhist Lent was over, Buddhist missionaries now at Ramree in Arakan should come back; submit the list of monks who would go there in their place.
This Order was passed on 3 October 1781 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 9 October 1787

Vinaya Pitaka is the most important work for the whole organization of monks and a Order of 1784 requires all monks to study it and to appear in an examination on Vinaya. It seems that this Order has been more or less ignored.
Order:
(1) Start the religious examinations on 15 October 1787 with Thai monks as the first batch of candidates of the Vinaya examination.
(2) A novice, after having completed two years as a novice, shall be able to say what things he should not do if he wants to remain a novice.
(3) Religious examination shall be held under the supervision of Mahadan Wun - Officer of Religious Affairs, and one Than Daw Sint - Herald.
(4) For having failed in that examination, a monk or a novice shall be made an ordinary man or boy and he shall be given a tattoo mark on
his robs as being a discard from monkhood or novicehood.
(5) Punish the master when his pupil fails in the examination.
This Order was passed on 9 October 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 9 October 1787

Order: Men working for Taung Bet Taik Wun - Officer of South Division, and La Maing Wun - Officer of Royal Lands, could have been those exempted from military service (early) in 1787; check it.
This Order was passed on 9 October 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 10 October 1787

Order: Finish the barracks aligned south within the West City Wall, as quickly as possible.
This Order was passed on 10 October 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 11 October 1787

Order: (1) King's aunt shall build a resident house with Sakyaw Nga Sint - Four-sided Roof in Five Tiers, Badin Shwe Hti - Gilt Windows, Hlay Ga Nga Zin Five Stairways, and Amo Ingaday - Tiles for Roofing.
(2) In making planks using saw, give priority to making planks for the construction of monasteries by Chief Queen and Middle Queen.
This Order was passed on October 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 11 October 1787

Shwe Myin Mi (Sayadaw) has been unable to say certain points in the Vinaya which a monk should know well and on this reason alone, he shluld not remain a monk.
Order: $\quad$ Shwe Myin Mi (Sayadaw) shall leave monkhood; put tattoo marks on his
ribs to show that he is a failure as a monk.
This Order was passed in the evening on 11 October 1787.
Note: See ROB 28 September 1787 also.

## 12 October 1787

Order: Gine Dauk - Local Leader, and Gine Ok - Area Leader, among monks shall have to come and sit for the religious examination on Vinaya at the capital city; Central Leaders have to carry out this Order with diligence.
This Order was passed on 12 October 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 4 October 1787

Order:
(1) Since Arakan becomes part of the Kingdom, the people of Arakan should not continue using their former seals and coins; they shall use new one with new symbols, etc.
(2) It has been reported that there formerly was a route from Mrok U to Ba Ai ; use again this Ba Ai route and keep it in good repairs; Mrok $U$ officers shall take the responsible to keep this road open down to Dalet and Thandwe (Sandoway) officers from Dalet to Ba Ai.
(3) Thandwe (Sandoway) jurisdiction goes as far as the Aye (Dalet) Map,


Sketch to show an Approximate Direction of Dalet Ba Ai route across the Arakan Range; rough terrain covers less than 20 km stream in the north; beyond it is Mrok U area.

This Order is given to both authorities at Mrok U and Thandwe. It was passed on 14 October 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.
Note: For boundary demarcations between Mrok U, Thandwe on the Arakan side and Salin beyond the Arakan Range in the east, see ROB 26 November 1787 and 14 December 1787.

## 15 October 1787

Order: $\quad$ Nga Myat Tha and Nga U shall go free.
This Order was passed on 15 October 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.
Note: ROB 29 September 1787 mentions that La Maing Wun and Taung Bet Taik Wun were held in custody. Probably Nga Myat Tha and Nga U were these two officers.

## 15 October 1787

Order:
(1) Paddy produces by La Maing Su Tha- Royal Land Cultivators Group, kept in Salin granaries shall be brought to capital by Kyi Wun- Granaries Officer, after it has been moved from granaries to river port by Salin men.
(2) Maha Min Hla Min Gaung had incurred a debt while he was recruiting men for the fighting forces in Nga Soe village tract and he had the money taken on loan from Princess Htandabin; Nga Soe village tract people shall repay this debt.
(3) Men who came from Martaban with Taung Bet Taik Wun - Officer of South Division, and La Maing Wun - Officer of Royal Lands, had not been enlisted in the register of their native places nor were they in the list of 1787 fighting forces; trace their origin.
This Order was passed on 15 October 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.
Note: ROB 9 October 1787 was passed to check the origin of the men with Taung Bet Taik Wun and La Maing Wun and although it is mentioned here that
they came from Martaban, it is not unlikely that they were from many places including Martaban. Another mention of Nga Soe village tract debt is given in ROB 7 November 1787.

## 16 October 1787

Order: (1) Exile Mi Ya, Mi Toke and Nga Myo to Gangaw as they are found to be dishonest in business transactions; and exile Nga Pa and Nga New to Kalaw as they are found using or making silver below the standard of using that metal as currency.
(2) Cane Nga Sit and Gonna.
(3) Select one from the descendants of Thiri Uttama Kyaw Htin for Myedu Town Headman.
(4) On the death of Nga Myat Htwe, Headman of Nyaung Bin Village in Nga Soe village tract, his brother Nga Myat Shun applied for succession as Nga Myat Htwe had no son to succeed him; check the list showing the line of chiefs in Nga Soe village teact before an appointment is made.
This Order was passed on 16 October 1787 and proclaimed by Nay Myo Thin Gyan, Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 17 October 1787

The Buddha's Religion is like a big tree. The heartwood or duraman is the way to Nirvana. The sapwood or laburnum is the wisdom. The bark is a certain stage in the control of mind. The scaly part of bark is the promise to keep away from sins, etc. The branches and leaves are the support given to people who devoted their time to religion. It is not correct that monks should remain doing nothing except keeping away from sins and enjoying free food, etc. They are supposed to study and practice the Religion. As mentioned above, free food, etc. is the branches and leaves of the big tree. The monks should go ahead to enjoy the scaly bark. That is the study and observation of the Vinaya. When
monks observe the Vinaya well, it would do good to both men who supported the Religion and monks who formed part of the Religion. The King on the other hand could punish those so- called monks.
Order:
(1) Start religious examinations on 25 October 1787.
(2) Mahadan Wun - Officer of Religious Affairs, shall make a list of candidates in these examinations and submit the list.
(3) The examinations shall continue until (18) July 1788 and failures shall be punished as prescribed.
(4) Shwe Myin Mi Sayadaw is set free; he is allowed to go wherever he likes.
This Order was passed on 17 October 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 20 October 1787

Order: (1) Display the Kathina robes for royal inspection on 24 October 1787.
(2) Hold a festival at Sin Gyo Shwe Gu in the evening on 24 October 1787.
(3) Send the Kathina roves together with other offerings to monasteries on 25 October 1787.
(4) Offerings shall include Matho Thingan - a monk's robe made all at once.
This Order was passed on 20 October 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 20 October 1787

Order: Give insignias of rank to Sawbwa of Monhyin.
This Order was passed on 20 October 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 20 October 1787

Order:
(1) Put Nga Pyay, Thief, in shackles and send him with the fighting forces marching under a minister by Chiengmai route; let him fight with the vanguards.
(2) Cindamani is appointed Interpreter in Rangoon.

This Order was passed in the evening on 20 October 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 24 October 1787

Order: (1) Thiri Yaza Nanthu is appointed Shwe Daik SoeTreasury Officer.
(2) As Nga Wah, Headman of Maung Daung village failed to do his duty in recruiting men for fighting forces (early in) 1787, he shall be replaced by Nga Pwint Su in his offrce.
This Order was passed on 24 October 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 24 October 1787

Order:
(1) Give letters of instruction to be taken to Hsenwi and let those men from Hsenwi Sawbwa return to Hsenwi immediately.
(2) Chinese envoys who are waiting at Nyaung Maw Kin in Hsenwi for orders from capital shall proceed to capital.
This Order was passed on 24 October 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 26 October 1787

Order: $\quad$ Nga Kan Pay who had been exiled to forest is pardoned; call him back to capital.

This Order was passed on 26 October 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.
Note: ROB 11 August 1787 gave him a death sentence though another Order of the same date commuted the death for an exile.

## 28 October 1787

Order:
(1) Religious examinations shall be held daily from 28 October 1787 onward at Thudama Zayat; start the examination with candidates in this order:

Shin Asabha
Shin Janinda (Magyi Daw)
U Pon (Yin Daw)
Shin Panna (Taung Bilu)
U Kyaw Galay (Nga Ywa)
Shin Gandama (Thit Cho)
(2) Mahadan Wun - Officer of Religious Affairs, shall have the local leaders of monks invited to capital to appear in these examinations.
(3) People coming to Mahamuni for praying shall not enter the innermost; the place is reserved for monks who had passed the examination.
This Order was passed in the evening on 27 October 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 28 October 1787

Order: $\quad$ Shwe Daung Byan shall go to Bait (Mergui) to collect property animate and inanimate left by his father Theinga Nawyatha, Myo Wun - Town Officer, in Bait (Mergui); Maha Thiri Thihathu in Daway (Tavoy) and officers in Bate (Mergui) and Tanasserim shall make no hinderence whatsoever while he is collecting his father's property.

This Order was passed on 28 October 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 29 October 1787

Order: (1) Over 80 men under Nga tha Det, Thein Zu Gaung Head of Collected Men, Nga Nu and Nga Tommy, shall serve Prince Kama.
(2) Nga Hmwe is appointed Headman in Kyone Tone village, Pathein (Bassein) Township and Nga Tha Dun Byu is appointed Headman in Kan Ni village, Pathein (Bassein) Township.
This Order was passed on 29 October 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 30 October 1787

Order: Made necessary preparations for a Royal Visit to Mahamuni on 2 November 1787.
This Order was passed on 30 October 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 31 October 1787

Order: Welu Thaya had arrived at Thonze (Hsum Hsai) with letters, etc.; let him proceed immediately to the capital without stopping even at night.
This Order was passed on 31 October 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 31 October 1787

Order: Myo Wun - Town Officer, and Twin Thin Wun Hkun Sayay - Judicial Clerk of Twin Thin Division Officer, shall check all complaints and pass them to Than Daw U Tin Sit - Officer to scrutinize Complaints that are worthy of King's notice.
This Order was passed on 31 October 787 and roclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 4 November 1787

Order: As nga O, Sithu - Ward Chief, in Pagan, failed to do his duties (early) in 1787 when recruiting armed men, etc., he shall be dismissed from his office and he is required to return the money he had exacted from the people; Nga Paw Gyi is appointed in his place.
This Order was passed on 4 November 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 4 November 1787

Order: Allow a certain style in the burial of the wife of ExMyo Wun, Sagaing.
This Order was assed on 4 November 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 5 November 1787

Order:
(1) Gilt the whole pagoda inside the Yan Myo Aung Gate, repaired on behalf of the King by Taung Bet Myin Wun - Officer of South Horses.
(2) Nga Myat Tha Dun, Taing Gaung - Chief of Village Tract, in Kyauk Ba Daung, failed his duty in recruiting armed men; he is dismissed and he shall repay the money he had collected from the people if he had not used them all; Nga Pyo is appointed in his place.
(3) Interrogate Nga Myat Ya, Clerk of Anauk Hpet Taik and Nga Nyun, Town Headman, against the statement by Nga Ta, in Shay Yon- East Court.
This Order was passed on 5 November 1787 and proclaimed by Kyawzwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 6 November 1787

Order:
(1) Father of Nga Ta Loke is pardoned; he shall serve in the same group where he had served before.
(2) Nga Ta Loke shall have the tattoo mark saying that he is a criminal
and let him serve a term of imprisonment.
This Order was passed on 6 November 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards
Note: Nga Ta Loke committed adultery with Mi Naw, wife of Min Hla Kyaw Zwa, Thaye Wun and both Nga Ta Loke and Mi Naw were sentenced to death by ROB 12 September 1787. ROB 13 September 1787 commuted execution for hard labour in work gangs. ROB 15 September 1787 was passed to put Nga Ta Loke in prison and to call his parents to the caital. ROB 6 November 1787 pardoned Nga Ta Loke's father and Nga Ta Loke's imprisonment was confirmed.

## 7 November 1787

Order:
(1) A certain style is allowed to bury Shwe Daung Thiri, son of Thiri Uttama Zayya Thuya, Kyaukse Wun - Officer of Kyaukse.
(2) Maha Min Hla Min Gaung had incurred a debt while he was recruiting men for the fighting forces in Nga Soe village tract and he had the money taken on loan from Princess Htandabin; Nga Soe village tract people shall repay this debt.
This Order was passed on 7 November 1787 and roclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.
Note: ROB 15 October 1787 had already given the decision on who should pay the debt which was originally taken by Maha Min Hla Min Gaung.

## 8 November 1787

Order: Chinese envoys who had been at Hsenwi with tributes from Mong Hse Suntu shall be received with hospitality.
This Order was passed on 8 November 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 8 November 1787

Order: There are certain cases when a herediatry chief at a village is removed for being unable to fulfill his duty in recruiting armed
men early in 1787 and his place has been given to another person by a letter of appointment by Athi Wun - Officer of Common Folks, and this appointment shall not be contested at any law court by the removed hereditary chief.
This Order was passed in 8 November 1787and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 8 November 1787

Order:
(1) Repair the gates in the west of the city.
(2) Kyaw Hkaung Pyan Htin and Nanda Way Thaw shall return to Martaban immediately.
(3) Exile to the remote places of foru forests, Nga Tha Myat who raped his step-daughter aged eight years.
This Order was passed in the evening on 8 November 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 10 November 1787

Oredr:
(1) All courtiers shall put on robes from to-day.
(2) All Karens from Martaban, male, female, adult and children alike shall wait (for inspection) in nanda Wun garden.
This Order was passed on 10 November 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 10 November 1787

Order:
(1) Put under custody Nga Min Aung for playing harp to entertain people outside the palace.
(2) Seize two harps called Kye Si Saung and Taung Dwin Saung from Nga Min Aung.
This Order was passed in the evening on 10 November 1787 and roclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 11 November 1787

Order:
(1) Nga Min Aung ijs pardoned.
(2) Seize all xylophones, harps and trumpets that have been decorated with glass mosaic and gilted, except in the residences of Crown Prince, Prince Sagu and Prince Kama.
This Order was passed on 11 November 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 13 November 1787

Order:
(1) Send instruments to Myo Wun- Town Officers, of Mrok U, Sandoway, Ranree and Man Aung that they should collect as tax one tenth of yearly produce in paddy from cultivators and keep them in granaries.
(2) Send instructions to Rangoon, Bassein and Tavoy that no rice is to be exported.
This Order was passed on 13 November 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 13 November 1787

Order:
A certain style is allowed to bury Nanda Yaza Thin Gyan, Lord Manle.
This Order was passed on 13 November 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 13 November 1787

Order:
(1) Execute Nga Shun Nge Shun Gyi, who are deserters, in such a way that people would remember it for a long time.
(2) Cut open the chest of another deserter Nga Pyay, who is also a thief.
This Order was in the evening on 13 November 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer- cum- Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 14 November 1787

Order: (1) Collect a fine of Ks 150 from each person in the list made by Nanda Mait Kyaw Zwa, Clerk to Commander, of people who succeeded in evading military service early in 1787.
(2) While the husband or son is away from home in active service, a wife or mother is driven out of a land she is cultivating. Perhaps the person who tries to eject her from the land has every right to do so. Nevertheless this person shall have to wait until the wae is over.
(3) In Myedu area, there are people who are listed as people under Kyi Wun- Officer of Granaries. But Myo Thagyi - Town Headman, of Myedu considers that he has a claim over them too and quite often he called upon them to serve him in various assignments or he exacted some dues from them. Myedu Myo Thagyi shall have no claim over these people listed to be under Kyi Wun. If he punishes them for not obeying him, he would be criminally liable.
(4) Made offerings to Ganesa at Shwe Kun Ok on 24 November 1787.
(5) Wild Elephant Catching Group shall begin their session of work after having ceremonial offerings made in Sin Kyone - Elephant Inclosure, to Guardian Deities of Elephants like Paramesvara, Ganesa, U Dain Min Saw, etc. on 25 November 1787.
This Order was passed on 14 November 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 15 November 1787

Order: Give the following officers some more insignias of rank.

Ainda Pyan Chi<br>Kyaw Zwa Thiri Nawyatha<br>Letwe Thiri Kyaw Htin<br>Nanda Mait Kyaw Htin<br>Nay Myo Nanda Kyaw<br>Shwe Daung Kyaw Thu<br>Shwe Daung Nanda Sithu<br>Shwe Nara Kyaw<br>Shwe Daung Pyan Kyaw<br>Shwe Daung Sithu<br>Shwe Daung Thein Hka Nawyatha<br>Shwe Daung Thiri Nawyatha<br>Shwe Daung Thuya Kyaw<br>Shwe Yaza Kyaw<br>Shwe Daung Zayya Kyaw Htin

> Shwe Daung Zayya Nawyatha
> Thiha Yaza Thin Gyan
> Thiri Kyaw Zwa
> Thiri Sithu Nawyatha and
> Zayya Yanda Mait Kyaw Htin.

This Order was passed in the evening on 15 November 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyaatha.

## 16 November 1787

Order: $\quad$ Chinese (Envoys) shall go back when Shwe Daik Wun - Treasury Officer, has given them a suitable written reply to their claims.
This Order was passed in the evening on 16 November 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 18 November 1787

Order: $\quad$ Sithu Thiri Thin Gyan, Lord Yin Hke, shall build on behalf of the King a Zayat - Rest House, on the south outside the west wall of Aung Myay Lawka pagoda enclosure, in the same style as the Zayat- Rest House, built in the northern side outside the same wall.
This Order was passed on 18 November 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 19 November 1787

Order:
(1) The reply letter to be given to Sin Ta Lo Ye Lon Hli Bo, Myo Wun- Town Officer, Momein, is approved.
(2) Thiha Kyaw Hkaung and people from Momein, have the permission to go back to their places.
This Order was passed on 19 November 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.

## 21 November 1787

Order: $\quad$ Nga Kya Bi is appointed Kin Sayay- Clerk at Toll Gate, in place of Way Thaw Thaya.
This Order was passed on 21 November 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 22 November 1787

Order:
(1) Made everything ready for the Royal Visit to the ceremony of completing four monasteries at Aung Myay Lawka, Sagaing, on 5 February 1788.
(2) Maha Min Hla Min Gaung shall have Wuntho instead of Kyun Zon as his fief.
(3) Nga Saw Lon is appointed Leader of Hlut Say Lu Lin- Office Boys of Hluttaw, in lace of Kama Theidi.
(4) Nga No is appointed Headman in Nga Tha Yauk; Nga Net in Gwe Gyo, of Nga tha Yauk area; Nga Myat Hpyu in Tain Hnyet Kon, of Nga Tha Yauk area. All these places are under the charge of Ngwe Hkun WunSilver Revenue Officer (Officer in charge of Silver Mining).
This Order was passed on 22 November 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 23 November 1787

Order:
(1) Min Hla Sithu shall be responsible for the defense of Martaban.
(2) Min Hla Sithu shall supply arms and ammunition and also rovisions asked by Min Gyi Kyaw Htin who marched by Dah Yaik route.
This Order was passed on 23 November 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyaatha, Liaison Officer.

## 23 November 1787

Order:
(1) Nay Myo Uttama Thin Gyan shall go to Martaban immediately to take up the duty of Martaban defense; he shall obey orders of Min Gyi Kyaw Htin and supply
all he wants (in his campaign against Thais).
(2) Min Hla Sithu and Nay Myo Kyaw Zwa shall return to the capotal.
This Order was passed on 23 November 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 26 November 1787

Order:
(1) Sithu Nanda Kyaw Htin is appointed Myo Wun Town Officer; Shwe Daung Daywa Thu is appointed Sitke- Regimental Officer; Shwe daung Thiha Thu is appointed Nagan- Liaison Officer; and Tuyin Shwe Daung is appointed Myo Sayay- Town Constable, in Ratanasingha (Shwebo).
(2) Former offccers of Ratanasingha shall return to the capital.
(3) Salin area, according to 1783 record, extends from Saytoketaya and Ba Ai until it touches the land of Ma Be in the south; until it meets the land of Arakan (Mrok U and Thandwe areas) in the west; and up to the area under Laungshay in the north; but recently authorities of Thandwe claimed that (some western portion of this land) is theirs; Thandwe officers shall drop their claim and Salin officers shall have all the lend mentioned to be under Salin in 1783 record.
(4) Like Ngwe Hkun Daw Zet Lu - Silver Tax-payers, under Kyi Wun - Granaries Officer, Shwe Hkun Daw Zet Lu - Gold Tax-payers, under the same officer, shall pay one fixed amount from every group of four houses.
(5) The following twenty eight Manipuris under Waylu Zayya Kyaw Htin, Anauk Hpet Taik Wun - Officer of West Division, shall become servants of Myat Swa Dewi.

Nga Se

Shin Gale
Nga Pyu
Nga Poke Sauk
Nga San Da Yaw
Nga Pan Hke
Nga Kyaw Htin
Nga Moniram
Nga Kun
Nga Nan Htaw Ser
Nga Myat Tha
Nga Yaung Gyi
Nga Khat Ti Pa
Nga Hauk Pa
Nga Lo So
Nga Sula Mani
Nga Murari
Nga Lu Ka Yan Pa
Nga Hse Pa
Nga Hkaw
Kyi Ta Yo
Nga Lut Pa
Nga Wun Hkine Pa
Nga Naw Ya Tun
Nga Seil Hti
Nga Mu Jia
Nga Ya and
Nga Seik Pi Poke
There are altogether twenty eight men and their families.
This Order was passed on 26 November 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.
Note: For boundary demarcations between Mrok U, Thandwe on the Arakan side and Salin beyond the Arakan Range in the east, see ROB 4 October 1787 and 14 December 1787.

## 27 November 1787

Order: Made necessary preparation for a Royal Visit to

Sin Kyone- Elephant Inclosure, on 27 November 1787.
This Order was passed on 27 November 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 29 November 1787

Order:
(1) Build a pavilion in Sagaing to be used when a Royal Visit is made on the occasion of dedication ceremony after the completion of four monasteries in Aung Myay Lawka pagoda precincts.
(2) The following princes are given their own residential quarters.

Prince Bassein
Prince Hlaing
Maung Shwe Up
Maung Ba Nyo
Maung Khan Gyaw
Maung Be Gyi
Maung Be Nge
Maung Shwe Lut
Maung Kyauk Hke
Maung Bike and
Maung Pyaw
(3) Kathe Myin Wun- Cassay Horse Officer, shall occupy the residence of former Ye Hlay Taik Wun War Boat Officer.
(4) Twin Thin Wun - Officer of Interior Group, shall occupy the residence of former Twin Thin Wun.
(5) Gaung Gwe Headman shall exact the dues and revenues in Gaung Gwe, Taung Bet Tail- South Division; Ye Gyaw Group members shall have no share in these dues, etc.
(6) Nga Tha Hla, Headman, Auk Kin, Kyaw Zin Taik, and Nga Shwe U, Headman, Kin Mun Gyan, Kyaw Zin Taik, shall have the control over court fees, dues,
revenues, etc. from their respective areas; members of Ye Gyaw group and Taninthayi (Tennasserim) group shall have no share in these dues, etc.
This Order was passed on 29 November 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 30 November 1787

Order:
(1) From ks 200 that Athi Wun - Officer of Common Folks, left when he went from Mong Mit to Chiengmai, Kyaung Daw shall receive only Ks 100.
(2) Recall 180 men from Mong Mit specially assigned in ming Mao silver mines.
This Order was passed in 30 November 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 1 December 1787

Order: (1) Appoint the following men as Akyee - One who acts like an Elder Brother, of young princes whose names are mentioned against their names.

Nga Aw
Nga Myat Tun
Nga Hmwe
Nga Htwe
Thiha Kyaw Thu
Nga Shwe Lu
Nga Myat Hpyu
Yan Nin Zayya Kyaw
Nga Myat Hnin Nga Myat Tun

Prince Hlaing
Maung Ike
Maung Shwe Up
Maung Khan Gyaw
Maung shwe Lut
Maung Ba Nyo
Maung Be Gyi
Maung Be NgeHtin
Maung Kyauk Hke and
Maung Pyaw
(2) The dispute between Ye Hlay Wun - Officer of War Boats, and Ye Hlay Sayay - Clerk of War Boats, shall be teied by a committee of Atwin Wun - Officers of the Interior; set free those held in custody.
(3) La Maing Le Daw -Royal Lands, in Tet Thit, Pan Daung area, bounded
by the Irrawaddy in the east, Nyaung Gine stream in the south, Kyauk Sayit Kon in the west and Tha Bauk stream in the north, shall be managed by La Maing Wun - Officer of Royal Lands, and la Maing SayayClerk of Royal Lands, and cultivated by La Maing Asu Tha- members of Royal Land Cultivators.
This Order was passed on 1 December 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.
Note: Appointment of Yan Nin Zayya Kyaw Htin as an Akyee of a prince called Maung Be Nge was cancelled by ROB 7 December 1787

## 3 December 1787

Order: (1) Prepare the arena for Myin Gin - horse Tournaments, by youths born on Sunday and Thursday, after making an offering to guardian spirits in the east, on 10 December 1787.
(2) Start the Horse Tournaments by youths born on Monday and Wednesday, after making offerings to guardian spirits in the northwest at 7.15 am on 15 December 1787.
(3) Sanda Yanda Kyaw Thu is appointed Akauk WunOfficer on Import Duties, in place of Egrod Kyaw Htin.
(4) Exchange religious lands within the city limits with any other suitable land in the provinces; check epigraphic records before these changes are made.
This Order was passed on 3 December 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.
Note: This is the first time that we have ever come across with a record on exchanging one religious land with another suitable land elsewhere.

## 4 December 1787

Order: (1) Plan of pavilion to be built in Sagaing to be used on the occasion of a Royal Visit to Aung Myay Lawka, Sagaing, to attend the
the handing over of four new monasteries to monks, is approved.
(2) Akauk Wun - Officer on Import Duties, Bassein, reported that a considerable number of guns has arrived at Bassein ; with the help of people from Henzada, ka Naung, Zalun, Danubyu, Tha Myin Ton, Myan Aung, etc. these guns shall be grought to the capital.
(3) The ship that brought Hinta Sri was almost a wreck when it put in Negrais; officers of bassein shall take the ship to Bassein to do the repairs.
(4) Letwe Zayya kyaw Htin shall take charge of Hnget Pyaw Daw ferry on the north of the capital city.
This Order was passed on 4 December 1787 and proclaimed by Nay Myo Thin Gyan, Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.
Note: The appointment of ferry chief of the same person was passed again on 5 December 1787.

## 5 December 1787

Order:
(1) Decision reached by Myo Wun - Town Officer, in the case of Nga Ka is approved.
(2) Exile Nga Kya Yoe to areas of deep forest.

This Order was passed on 5 December 1787 and was proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 7 December 1787

Order:
(1) Cancle the appointment of Yan Nin Zayya Kyaw Htin as an Akyee (of a prince called Maung Be Nge).
(2) Letwe Zayya Kyaw Htin shall take charge of Hnget Pyaw Daw ferry.
This Order was passed on 7 December 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.
Note: See ROB 1 December 1787 for Akyee appointment and ROB 4 December 1787 for Ferry Chief appointment.

## 11 December 1787

Order:
(1) Plan to construct Hmi Nyan- Scoffold (temporary platform to stage plays, etc.) in Aung Myay Lawka during the festival, as submitted by ministers, is approved.
(2) Strike off the names of

Nga Tha Myat
Nga Shwe Sa
Nga Shwe U
Nga Tha
Nga Tha Nge
Nga Pay Si
Nga Nge and
in the register of common folks and they shall enter the service of Prince Sagaing.
(3) The following men now living in Myittha on the south of land for horsemen shall serve Princess Kyauk Maw.

Nga Tha<br>Nga Pyo Aung<br>Nga Tha Wa<br>Nga Myat Tun<br>Nga Myat Sa<br>Nga Shwe Mya<br>Nga Myat Hla

(4) In land dispute

|  | Mi Ma |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mi Wa vs | Mi Tun |
|  | Mi Kaung |
|  | Mi Kywe Pon |

a trial by ordeal in water is prescribed.
This Order was passed on 11 December 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 13 December 1787

Order:
(1) If the wife of Ex-Twin Wun and the wife of Ye Hlay Tike Wun can establish the fact that the houses they now occupy were built with their own money, they shall get them as their own houses.
(2) Ye Gyaw group members are given land in Gaung Gywe area and they
shall have the right to exploit the fisheries located within their land.
This Order was passed on 13 December 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 13 December 1787

Order: (1) Group leaders of work gangs at Sin Gyo Shwe Gu, Shwe Lin Bin and Shwe Zaga shall refund Ks 30.
(2) The workers shall have to use bricks in the minimum so that some bricks would remain unused as it was before in Shwe Kun Ok pagoda; if they are not careful in the use of these bricks they would not ger the full amount of Ks 200 (which is the wage promised).
(3) Punish the group leaders of work gangs for want of proper supervision.
This Order was passed on 13 December 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 14 December 1787

Order:
(1) More insignias of rank are given to the following officers.

Gamani Thin Gyan<br>Kyaw Gaung Kyaw Thu<br>Letya Nanda Mait<br>Nanda Zayya Kyaw Htin<br>Nanda Zayya Kyaw Thu<br>Shwe Daung Aka Pyan Chi<br>Shwe Daung Kyaw Zwa<br>Shwe Daung Kyaw Zwa Htin<br>Shwe Daung Sithu Kyaw Zwa<br>Shwe Daung Thiha Sithu<br>Shwe Daung Yanda Kyaw<br>Shwe Daung Yanda Thu and<br>Thiri Zayya Nawyatha

(2) Maha Thamada, Salin Town Headman, reported that since 1783 Salin land extends from Situttaya and Ba Ai until it touches the area of Ma Be in the south; until it meets the land of Laung Shay in the north; and until it merges with the land of Arakan in the west. In
fact the western extent of Salin land is bounded by the Dalet and Ann streams, though recently Thandwe (Sandoway ) officers had seized those wesrern most part of Salin land as theirs. Check the claim of Salin against the 1783 Sittan-Interrogation (on Administra tion), and the extent of Salin area would be finally decided.
(3) Made Ah Laung Island the feeding ground of Yamethin elephant and Martaban elephant.
This Order was passed on 14 December 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha.
Note: ROB 14 December 1787, 26 November 1787 and 14 December altogether suggest that Mrok U, Thandwe and Salin lands meet along the water divide on the Arakan Range between Sun Daung and Pauk Sa Taung from where the Dale and Ann streams flow west and Mon and Man east.

## 17 December 1787

Order:
(1) Special exterior decorations are allowed at the four monasteries built on behalf of the King by Myin Zu Gyi Wun - Officer of Collected Horses.
(2) Appoint Thiri Nanda Thu clerk in North Division.
(3) There is only one Htaung Hmu - Chief of One Thousand, in each of the four quarters of the city; there should not be five of them.
(4) Zayya Thin Hkaya, Za Daw Ge - Royal Chef, shall collect the dues from all tea brokerages in the city.
(5) As reported by Bala Ponnya, Taung Pine Sitke Regimental Officer, Tawngpeng, toll gate master of Kung He should be interrogated.
(6) Sa Daw Tha- cooks of the Royal Kitchen, should collect the dues from transport of rice at Tama Kyit Toll Gate.
(7) Za Daw Ge- Royal Chefs, Zayya Thin Hkaya and Kyaw Htin Thin Hkaya shall receive the dues collected from ferry, shops and brokerages on the west and south quarters of the city.

This Order was passed on 17 December 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 18 December 1787

Order:
(1) Give Thado Min Saw more insignias of rank.
(2) Admit the following who are the relatives of Badon Town Headman in Mingala and west Palace Gunners and let them serve Prince Sagaing.

Nga Htin Gyaw
Nga Kyaw Ya
Nga Kyaw Zaw
Nga Kyine
Nga Pu
Nga san Nyein
Nga Shun and
Nga Tha Aye
(3) Give more insignias of rank to the following officers:

Letwe Nanda Thin Gyan
Sanda Kyaw and
Shwe Daung Hla Kyaw Thu.
This Order was given in 18 December 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards.

## 19 December 1787

Order: All taxes are invariably fixed at ten per cent of the amount of the produce.
This Order was passed on 19 December 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 21 December 1787

Order: $\quad$ As there is a complaint by the villagers of Chaung Gauk, interrogate Tha Byay Headman.
This Order was passed on 21 December 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 22 December 1787

Order: $\quad$ Send horsemen to get news of the fighting forces in Chiengmai as
quickly as possible.
This Order was passed on 22 December 1787 and roclaimed by Thiri Nanda Mait, Senior Clerk.

## 24 December 1787

Order:
(1) Men sent by maha Thiri Thihathu shall return to him with full instructions from the headquarters.
(2) Made preparations to have the dedication ceremony of Middle Queen's monastery at 7.15 am on 14 February 1787.
(3) Boke and Thet Ke Gyin villages are within the city limits but these places are supplying flowers and drinking water to palace; withdraw them from the charge of City Officer and put them under Officer of Kyaw Zin Taik.
(4) No unauthorised people shall live in (Boke Thet Ke Gyin) area, marked for supplying flowers and drinking water to palace.
This Order was passed on 24 December 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 24 December 1787

Order: Take U Paw Pyaung Mun White Elephant on a barge across the river on 25 December 1787.
This Order was passed in the evening on 24 December 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 26 December 1787

Order:
(1) Fix the date of Royal Shampoo Ceremony on 22 January 1788 and build a pavilion for this purose at a site on west island where a similar ceremony was performed in 1786.
(2) Zayya Thin Hkaya, Za Daw Ge- Royal Chef, shall collect a due at K 0.5 on one viss of fish at any fish market in the west of the city.
(3) A certain decoration is allowed at the monastery built in Pagan by

Min Ye Kyaw Htin, Pagan Town Officer.
This Order was passed on 26 December 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zwa Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 27 December 1787

Order: $\quad$ Give the toll gate dues of Lay Tha Byin Hteik Toll to Thiri Nanda Mahethi, Lady Hkaing Det.
This Order was passed on 27 Decenber 1787 and proclaimed by Liaison Officer - cum - Chief of Black Beret Guards

## 28 December 1787.

Order: The request that they would be allowed to attend the annual Kowtow by Nga Aung San, Ramree Headman and company, is granted.
This Order was passed on 28 December 1787 and proclaimed by Kyaw Zaw Nawyatha, Liaison Officer.

## 29 December 1787

Order: ( Things to be carried out ) in Rangoon and Pagan, as recommended by ( ministers) are approved.
This Order was passed on 29 December 1787 and proclaimed by Nat Myo Thin Gyan, Liaison Officer-cum- Chief of Black Beret Guards.










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(thfw?1970? y \& f 3 38? pg 46)




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13?, Wh, Whodmadx mixd dmo mo eó p?yw mapo Akw \#y \#a'od , $\times \mathrm{mw} \mathrm{x}$








 $t$ cacyodf? xddm? r, gi wntonfcifizia ygu a\#m, x m?

 ygu a\#m? pnfiki的:on! bowk jzpapown ?

 t m; x W aw mijcifjzotwn f?

 a\&Sv G6v jy pao mt cgiu eddmzm? aerdifw \&m; plo'iazmweal



 o mrdem? \&wemodFn ao m utabmifynal Dabt jzpawmfaom?







 pptin f jzpawmel?



 aemíaw mfifw \& midu D ? b mw du m? n aw m\&ifppif nfjzpawmf?




1? t aeu mok\&w ey\&m'd ardu m? m mpgao m v u bu d dd madw Gf
 w \|fabelfal Dx Daq mifrifrmmo cifofizpawmi?


8? t aeuapwd m Ogo u m\&au m? at míajrav mu apw $D$ jr 期 min a\&ilbvia! w \&mbia, do madl \&chflmedd blm; ponf
 o do Ö̈em? N u f a\&jy\&m o Qd'gu Qf tppown no modyod








 O m;aw mad D pao maw emebl Oayaw m? jyn b⿴w mfbnf jzpt?
 rb n \&







 GGonftaEfu f
 aw mfi inidell mil?




 au mi fp giplazai?



 aw mifyed wn f?


(t ar;aw mbjz?1961? pg130.3 )













 emichaz, gembx mu Gjyef
(rath n lyR610?rau coor s)


 e michau sip gae mbx mw Gyef
(rall n nyR610? raugoons)





 $v$ n fos fo mapl
 e mich Hau sip gae mbx mu Gyef
(rallon nyrbio? raugoors)







 remr, all mifebho aw mf mat mifoegx mu fa av Gul fmo Gil
 e mic Haz, aemax mw Gfyet




 emichau sip gae mbx mw Gfyef


lo u dmZ llatckaw mb vifv a ef 7\&u fey ( 10 September 1785) n emichau smp gaembx nu Gfyef









oudmzf1147ckawno vifv jyn 白ugit 2 \&u fey ( 20 September 1785) em; C Hajy ma Dr ;iw Gjyef
(adsal mifo awo el |




 1785) em; Haw mbl, aembx mw Gfyef


 to n aggif 117? jrifaygif 34? adf 7? u lo efw la; 3? ajreef 1 ? patygif 162)?
(absal mifolw oll
dav y tefifu bifau git da ioetef
 1785)
e m; Cho ajr mi f;w Gfyef


lo u dmzf 1147ckaw mb vifv jy n bu git 148u dey ( 2 October


 rifv fno Ebhb u f pptaell
 1785) emichaz, aemdx mu Gjyef







rifaperid f taw mifituapmibaeOetef

e michaz, aembx miv Gjyef


O mo e maw mfrwftajcrjrpk gfapdef \&n béawmily\#uw bw mf


 u Rfu itong amwnfomyifcekmiaomow nfwn fizw fyif if









 yaf Gf\&monf tacion mtr\&fomi yelf GfvQfnf



 "r®GfqWfW\&mont y\&dWAreGf qWfWWQ\&nf






o u \&mZf1147ckew áw mf q ef 13\&u beY ( 14 December 1785 ) e mick lammaz, semdx mw Gfyef

14 December 1785




10 u \&mZ 1147 ckew íw mf q ef 15 \&u de (16 December 1785 )


a\&Sur rawno

 yaf Gfvqf tretomi tacital onmeut"dÿ, f









 t u Qmu \| ma\&;apl
 1785 ) e mic Hajy ma Dr b;w Gjyef

 iw f1932? ra f 46.7 )



lou dizif 1147 ckjym n iyn du gif 3 \&u bey ( 17 January 1786) e michau gip gae mbx mw Gyef








 aw mt r baw mft waft yf pmifu hpall ma miflado Ogaw met mu f $\checkmark \mathrm{mapl}$

10 u dmzf 1147 ckw ay gifva ef 15 \&u bey ( 14 March 1786 )

(rdll n AyR610)

 o ave moder i $\operatorname{apl}$


(rill n ly l 610 )











 rifo m,w 《Gx lax G rcifapeb
 M apl

10 u \&mZ 1148 ckw et|v jy n bu mit 5 \&u deY ( 18 April 1786 ) Cefi ifpame faw mf ge micaz, aemax mw Gfyef

## (r\$N N A y R 610)








 e mic Hajy mad Dis fiw Gfyef

























 0 mo co do 'i OZ rl miram

Z*\& \&maw me armifax mitmp bot o'ioao emywdil miamm








 qiadyibatanaoiadern 1
 ajy ne Dr firl Gfyef


 au sip gae mbx mw Gfyef




 pajr mif gill Gyef
(r\$10 n ly 1610 )

O U \& mZfll45ckwyba ef 6\&u dey (27 January 1784 ) t jrit




























































( Oifarmilao mif fu 甘)























 a\&mu GQfoftapto ohchpl


(adsal mifollwall

























 o mo e maw mp py giro m;aw me pnfajriaw me qufpDygi;u














ou dmZfl148ckwég miftiv q ef 14 \&u dey ( 4 November 1786) emicaw maz, aemdx mw Gfyef


 ce pDgaizpat mifrepoif
 November 1786 )
(x on i fifucharmuf





 ax mu aw mil w jr \& Gov Qfo MDuvetrmirkap\&wa, mu pom



 6\&u dey ( 11 November 1786 ) b \& m; tratiam mfrw d ODxdkuf


(x Dr i fir MOOParmul)




 61 maey










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( jrific甘甘fajrmu \& M 2 )

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(N mx 6f?a, g?pg48.50)




tcgaw mpu b Gicas f w


e michaz, ae max mw Gfyef
(a\&sal mi fo dwoll

Ety












 o u \&m2f1148ckw ay gifv o ef 11 \&u f( 27 February
(ain) 40 )








 ou Um2f1148ckwaygifv qef11\&uf(27 February 1787)
(alifl40)













 bwo n fiydo Qfa dmaw molyon f

[^3]
topthapl
lou dmzfllagcku a ef a ef fidu fey (23 April 1787 ) emich au gnp gaembx mu ac:i jyef
(arjatbedo, ayrl)
jy Dajyvo at mifly yovag míapl
lo u \&mZ l1149cku o ef q ef 8\&u deY (24 April 1787 )
pmad; Daer \#kmZau mik ifv Gfyet
(arjidblide, ayrl)


 aexob li facerefast











 all mifu all miodsifigo n !

 u \# iymmon fubyizptyoon!


 raygutadmu f37epagarn!







 ras fll mamo laday
 jribooub lagign!








 jzotmon l








aw mf qu fa\&Effymionfwiym;wnfjzpto \&rn ball mif? t N n aw mf





 $x \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{O} \cap$ ?








 t pdfuyfl? o \&uknt kilo? yog 10? au mezm 10? a\&




$$
\text { lo u \&mZf } 1149 c k e, ~ e f ~ j y n \text { 自u mitg \&u de Y ( } 9 \text { June 1787) }
$$

 au smu dif ka\&.....
( 0 bw O Dpgpk)



nemickl, aemax miv Gyef
(arjatbedo, ayrl)



 e michaz, aemax mu Gfyef





 al, aembx mu luc: íyef
(arjitb bida, ayrl|
tda\&bjefyrai t \&y\&yfifn Drifo m; raiaw mfwawmfrnoolvrad



 tx E Ehyazmap/
 1787 ) e mick
(arjudbldi, ayrl)















 w \| \| Dp Hapl
$$
\text { lo u \&mZ } 1149 \mathrm{ckOgg} \text { jy n 自u smflo \& d deY (9 July }
$$ e m; clu smp graemax mw Gfy ef


 twGojiru \#o ipmiva ajo jzpapl
 emictic, aembx mi Gfyef
(arjatbedo, ayrl)
 rbol
 e mictajumal Dr j;w Gfyef











(arifablo, aycl|



 emichaz, aenta nu \#c:í iyel



 au sip gae max mw Gfyef


 au shb gae max mw Gfyel









 ajy ne Dr bivl Gfyet
(arifablo, ayrl)
(arjidudide, ayrl)



az, ae max matyef






 ajy nel Dr fivl Gfyet
(arjitb dion, ayrl)
 wyan meamt vit jiepet giapl
 ajy mal Dr firw Gyef
(aritabide, ayrl)


 0 6;apl
 au snp gaembx miw Gfyef





 Gat mib r fapl
lo U Cmif l149ckogacgif q ef 9\&u feY(23 July 1787 ) emich au splo gae max my Gfyef
(arjutbeto, ayrl)







 au snp gaembx mw Gfyef


 $10 \cup \mathbb{m Z f} 1149 \mathrm{ckO}$ gacgifif of l1\&u beY(25 July 1787 ) e micelijy mid diw Gfyel
(arjatbedo, ayrl)



 $x y f i x$ e micalij mal Dr fiw Gfyef
(arjitb dion, ayrl)


tvQt jreammu at mifa《 apl

ajreefaw miv Gfpmax; draemo mu 甘c:í jyef
(arjatbedo, ayrl)









1787 )
emicta, aemax mu 甘c: í yef
(arjatbedo, ayrl)



$$
\text { lo u \& mZ f } 1149 \mathrm{ckogacgif} \text { f o ef } 13 \text { \&u de Y ( } 27 \text { July }
$$
emicaz, aemax mu ac:if jyef
(arjudoldo, dyrl|













 w ypricell
 e micaly mal or fiw Gfyef





 e mic au gip gae max miw Gyel




n emichu shp Gaembx mu Gfyef
(ariftbedo, ayrl)




 n emichu shp quembx miv Gyef
(arjutbero, ayrl)

10 mt dif Gfemicku sip gaemax mu uc:í iy ef
(aritabide, ayrl)







 t ufjym; \&


 rifn Difo m; rifrtam; rbiaw mf w




 au mi f\&mv \& kifapl

1o u \&mZ 1149 ckOgacgifi jy n bu mif 4 \&u deY ( 2 August 1787 ) e micku smp ciae max mw Gfy ef







 emictic, aembx min Gfyef

ou \&mZfllagckaw mo vifv qefl\&u f2aeY (13 August 1787 ) e 見u f



 co biapl
 e micajy med or Siw Gfy et
(arjudbldo, ayrl)



 emic au sip oremax matyel










 e micalymud Driu uc:i iyef
(arjablata, ayrl|
(arjablata, ayrl)












 em; bu sip oiae max miw Gfyef
(aritublon, ayrl)

O U QmZfl149ckaw mb v ifv jyn 白u smi 2 \&u f4aeY (29 August 1787 )


 wyawmeapo i GMmifebhyn mad tcgomqubgionhtwaf











lou Gmz l149ck0gacgifi jyn au gmf 13\&u fey ( 11 August 1787) e mic au mpp gae max mw Gfy ef
(arjidblide, ayrl|

lou dmZ 1149ck Ogacgif iyn 白u gif 13\&u bey ( 11 August 1787) emic Hau smp gae endx mu ac:í jyef
(arifablo, ayrl)




10 u UmZ 1149 ck Ogacgif iy n bu gif 14\&u bey ( 12 August 1787) em; HaZ, aemdx mu 甘c: í yef




 w igou $\times 0$ apl
 emicta, aembx mu Gyef



tadit all mifu lax mu fodf kodignarn ball mifestail
 emichz, aembx mu ac:íjef









 n emictijy mid or fiw Gyel
(arifllabla, ayrl|






 paglo mau mutapl

10 U dmZ fl149ckaw mb vifv a ef 2\&u bey (14 August 1787 ) emic au mip gae nixam Gfyel




 cetk map? todabgav ifzif ao ewtion m; obumificherf


 v甘itifapl

10 u dmZ 1149 ckawnb vifv q ef 2\&u bey ( 14 August 1787 ) e mic lijy mad Driw Gfyef
(arjutbedo, ayrl)
 au mu qpl
lo u dmz l149ckaw mb vifva ef 3\&u bey ( 15 August 1787 ) e mictijumad Driw Gjyef
(arjatb bido, ayrl)

 \&ygo n bw



















lo u dmZfllagckaw mb vifv q ef 6 \&u dey ( 18 August 1787) e mic lu mon mae max mw Gfy ef
(arjudo did, ayrl|






 An mivs gaw m? ordo甘甘 t rifaldeáu mit cetkpm?















 o \& Clau gio bzw \&pl







 240? ciodo bu mifizptif 50? t pptrifao ewfové fat 15743?





 III 6 miapl
 e micaly me or Giw Gfyef
(arjatbedo, ayrl)







 \&as nf jyn b V Wu mowagt aygifw lew \& meamef mirn ht all mif



 il mb? iq am? irmv Diq mv dm? iygow m? it mo kmv iau md mw \&

 igit dax mifarn fo ifo íaw migigitdax míay;apl
lo u \&mZ 1149 ckaw mb vifv q ef 9 Cu dey ( 21 August 1787 ) e m; clu smp gaa mex mw Gfy ef
(arjodblids, ayrl)



10 u dmzf 1149ckaw mb vifva ef 10\&u dey ( 22 August 1787)


va ef 12Qu fey (24 August 1787 ) emic Hajy me Di diw Gfyef
(arjutbeta, ayrl)





10 u dmzl 1149 ckawnb vifv a ef 13 Cu bey ( 25 August 1787) n em; Clu sip gaembx mw Gfyef








 a\&







 lo u dmZf 1149 ckaw mb v ifv q ef $13 \& u$ dey ( 25 August 1787) e m; clu unp grae max mw Gfy ef

ciodA fif modobefplikefo liequa ayil
 1787) emic tu smp gae max mu Gfyef
(arjitb bido, ayrl|

 in bliy




 wyf givat krapl
 1787) em; thu sip gaemax mu Gfyef



 1787) emictiy mad drim Gyef


 apmibeapl


(arjatbedo, ayrl)

Oudmzf1149ckaw mb vifv iyn du giflidu deY(3 September 1787)

 t v Qf mapl


(arjadbera, ayrl)






 thestyodiapl
lo u dmZf 1149ckaw mb vifv iy n bu gif 5 \&u dey ( 1 September 1787) emic lu snt fae max nw Gfyef
(arjatbedo, ayrl)






 lo u dmz 1149 ckawmb ifv jy n du gif 5 \&u fey ( 1 September

(arjatbedo, ayrl)








lo u dmzf 1149ckawmb vifv iyn 自u sit 6 du dey ( 2 September 1787) e mic Aly Me Di fiw Gfyef
(arjatbedo, ayrl)









 1787) em; Hu smp fae mbx mw Gfyef
(arjutbeto, ayrl)



(arjtheder, ayrl)

9 September 1787







(arjall dida, ayrl)

1149ckow ifu fif figef 5 \&u dey ( 16 September 1787 ) Q DD




 a\& September 1787 ) q DDNéaqmit of yazmarnfarlmred

 cey yfbipn fíat mif can? 4ifv jyn au gri 5 \&u dey aevnf t aemu tw Gfaw mf Gi (1 October 1787 ) a D Dirifi\#n ikfrl

 refraq mo m? rifn Difo m; riaw mf w aw mf aedmae? aedmv \& be


 t aq mit pot eifudfx rifpif qiftifow 白u mif emiaw mifebhwu fr




lo u dmZ llagckowifu Rif q ef l\&u deY ( 12 September 1787) e mictajy mal Di S'w Gfy ef
(arjido did , ayrl)

13 September 1787


10 u dmZ 1149 ck o wifu \#w if a ef 2Qu GeY ( 13 September 1787) emic Hau sip gae mbx mu ac: if yef
(arjatbedo, ayrl)






 iy yodiz ifitw mw







(arjablata, ayrl)
(arjatbedo, ayrl)

15 September 1787


 acio dfapl
lo u dmz llagckowifu RV f q ef 4 \&u deY ( 15 September

(arjidbldid, 白rl|

15 September 1787





lo u dmz llagckowifu RW q a ef 4 \&u dey ( 15 September 1787) in emic au mppae max mw Gfyet
(arjith did , ayrl|




lou dmz 1149ckowifu Mif g ef 4\&u deY ( 15 September

(arjatbedo, ayrl)







(arjatbedo, ayrl)


lo u dmz 1149 ckowifu \&if fa ef 10 \&u dey ( 21 September 1787) ! e mic \&u sip gae max mu Gfyef
(arjutbedo, ayrl)

21 September 1787
t dydyk fitift

 lo u dmZ 1149 ckowifu fif g ef 10 \&u bey ( 21 September 1787) em; Hu smp fae mbx mw Gfyef
(arifllabla, ayrl|




 1787) e míc 目jy mal Dr S'W Gfyef







(arjatblata, ayrl)






 a n elulakapl

10 u dmzif 1149ckowifu Mutg ef 138u bey ( 24 September 1787) emictijumar driw Gyef
(arjutbedo, ayrl)




(arjatbedo, ayrl)
 1787) ! emichu spporemax mu Gfyef
(arjutb dion, ayrl)

 September 1787) emictijymb Dr b;w Gyef
(arjutbedo, ayrl)

lo u dmzf 1149ck o wifu futiyn du gif 36u fey ( 29 September 1787) emic llu sip fae max nw Gfyef
(arifablo, ayrl)

lou dmzi l149ck owifu fify jy nu gif 4\&u dey ( 30

(arifablo, ayrl)






 1787) em; Hu sip gaemdx mw Gfyef
(arjatbedo, ayrl|


 1787) emictiy mad diw Gyef





 5\&u deU ( 15 October 1787 ) upíyowarmut * MaEmyrowad















(arjutheds, ayrl|)
 1787) emic tu splpaemax mu kc: if iy ef
(arjutbero, ayrl)
 ag mu theapl


(arifdbeta, ayrl)





lo u dmz llagckwéq miftivg ef l\&u fey ( 11 October

(arjutbeder, ayrl)








lo u \&mZ 1149ckwég miftiva ef l\&u key ( 11 October





 1787) e mic Aly Me Di fiw Gfyef
(aritabide, ayrl)











 txutcäumt wafpliapl



ijiw 6 m? iopudut uafuvit
 1787) em; Clu smp fae max nw Gfyef
(arjutbedo, ayrl)






 pmaifo Gfo n th wad asi ayiapl
loudmZ 1149 ckweqg miftif g ef 5\&u fey ( 15 October 1787) em; Hu smp fae mbx nw Gfyef








 - LUD Da lapl


(aritabito, ayrl)






 tacgut do mu yifchmiro haq midao mín follan mayg









 * ft kf * faxmu filg wogk Epog \& efomap rai
 ou Umzf1149ckwe ean mifafv jy nelk 25 October 1787 ) ifí














 lou dmZ 1149ckwe日g miftfv q ef 7\&u keY ( 17 October 1787) emic lu sup faemdx mu Gfyef
(aritabito, ayrl)







 ro to u Effai paikeas nt taphat mifpaiftpaif
 1787) emic Hu shp fae mbx nw Gfyef
(arjutb dion, ayrl)







 vitgflo emaw mb n f
 1787) em; Hu sip faembx mw Gjyef
(aritabido, ayrl)
 All wyadiw Whay pahre odpo mijyetef
 1787) ! e michau snp gaembx mw Gfyef




 tyt B Do lapl

$$
\text { lo u dmZ llagckweag miftiv q ef 14\&u dey ( } 24 \text { October }
$$ 1787) emic lu shp maaemdx mw Gfy ef

(arjidblide, ayrl|






 1787) em; Clu smp fae max nw Gfyef
(arjutbedo, ayrl)

 1787) n emic dijy mad diw Gfyef
(arjutbedo, ayrl)












 twGfrlmak Gfo loif yazmapl
 1787) ! e mic au sip Gae nlx mu Gfyef

(arjutbeta, 白rl)








 ceth mip Qif


(arjatbeto, ayrl) 1787) emic Hu splpae mix miv Gjyef




 it 明n bioun fiyet ayapl
 November 1787 ) e mic ajy mal Dr S'L G Gfyef


 November 1787)em; © Ajy med Dif; Gfyef







 adSK Kaw mif gipptippapl
lo u dmz 1149ck weaq mifkfv jyn bu sif 11母u dey ( 5 November 1787) em; (lu sip fae max nw Gfyef
(arjutbedo, ayrl)


lo u dmz 1149ck wéa mifefv iyn bu git 128u fey ( 6 November 1787)em; Aly med or f;w Gfyef
(aritabion, ayrl)


 tifmaifeshacay


November 1787) em; flu shp fae mix mw Gfyef
(arjutbedo, ayrl)












 raw Oq ApEb
lo u dmzi 1149ck wéq miftfviyn ku gnt 14\&u dey ( 8 November 1787)em; Aly med Dr;w Gfyef
(arjutbero, ayrl)





November 1787) ! em; © Ajy me or ficl Gfyel
(arjutbedo, ayrl)
oudm2f1149ckew aw mí q ef 1\&u deY( 10 November 1787) u pí
 w 【 UeEOeO, Obw mif gapmíaeapl

10 U \& mZf 1149ckew wiw mi q ef 1 \&u bey ( 10 November 1787 ) e mic au gip gae max miw Gfyel
| arifllabid, ayrl|

 ififat mifgiyi Gat míaw mifio ofl
 n emichu shp Gaembx mu Gfyef




 GQ Qfuepiat mif ch Gfapl
lo umzf 1149ckew aw míqef 2\&u dey ( 11 November 1787) emichu sip fare nix mu uc: if iyet






 e micaljumad di, Gfyef
(arjubleder, ayrl)


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    lo U &mZf 1149ckew bummf g ef 4&u beY(13 November 1787)
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(arjatbefo, ayrl)
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 Depb m; \|






 \& b \& midGfrl maH Gf weag mifcifEShrdabx de u a b bifyazmaw mf jr
 ap\&mo n fat mu fmiq íaw mimul nft caaw me bheppot kf





 yn mad da ari pliftpaif
lo udmif 1149ckew aw mía ef 5\&u fey ( 14 November 1787 )

(arjatbedo, ayrl)









 n emichu shp qaembx mu Gfyef

 e mic aly me or fiw Gfyef
(arjatbedo, ayrl)


loudmz 1149ckew bu mit gef 10\&u dey ( 19 November

(arjatb bido, ayrl)
 lo u dmZ llagckew aw mi a ef 12\&u dey ( 21 November 1787) emichu snp gaemdx miv Gyef
(arjitb bido, ayrl|








lo u dmzf 1149ckew aw mif a ef 136u bey ( 22 November 1787) e mic Aly Me Dr fiw Gfyef
(arjatblata, ayrl)







(arjitb bida, ayrl|



 $1 \mathrm{map} /$
 1787) em; Hu sp bie mix my byif
(arituble byil)


















 1787) em; Hu snp fae mbx nw Gfyef


10 u dmz 1149 ckew áw mi jy n bu gif $38 u$ bey ( 27 November















 aub Gfapl
 1787) emic Ajy ME Di fiw Gfyef
(aritublof ayrl)


 180au sid axit
 1787) emic lu sup gae max mu Gfyef
(arjadbera, ayrl)








 y kapl

10 u dmz 1149ckew aw mit iyn bu gif 7\&u fey ( 1 December 1787) emic Ajp med di diw Gfyef
(arjutbeto, ayrl)

O u \&mZfllagckjymo q ef 2\&ut2aeY(10 December 1787 ) e \&ul





 jrifcifawmpi ppap\&mont t caw mallamifebh yn mad al
 t au mu defu \&w á mik if tpmpEdEáu mb $u$ d au mu detef?



 1787) em; Lu smp gae max mw Gfyet
(arjudbldo, ayrl)










lo u dmz l149ckew aw mi jyn du gmf 10\&u dey ( 4 December

(arjudbldo, ayrl)
 o paw mo

10 u dmz 1149 ckew घw mi jy n bu gnt 11 \&u fey ( 5 December





10 u dmz 1149 ckew aw mi iyn fu git 13 Bu fey ( 7 December 1787) emictu gip gae max mV Gfyef
(arjatbedo, ayrl)











 EVir 1
$10 \cup \mathbb{m Z f} 1149 \mathrm{ckj} \mathrm{mo} \|$ q ef 38 u dey ( 11 December 1787 ) e micalij mad or fiw Gfyef




 1 |pmapl 10 u \&mZf 1149ckjymo q qef 5\&u dey (13 December 1787) e mic lajy mal or diw Gfy et
(arjudbldo, ayrl)





 zapontamzow tiypt ar Qu poif


(arjutbero, ayrl)















 ag mu fift au gni fpm;au Rarcapl

$$
10 \text { u \&mz } 1149 \text { ckjy mo q ef } 6 \& u \text { be Y( } 14 \text { December }
$$

e m; c llu smp grae max mw Gfy ef
(arjodblido, dyrl






 E甘Eifat míací ppall mplif tokaw moif wiopo íacgifulf?



 au Rar go u o Gfapl

10 u \&mZ 1149 ckjy mo q qef g\&u dey ( 17 December 1787 ) e m; clu sip grae max mw Gfy ef
(arjoth bid, ayrl)










 o emiaw mb b 1
 e micalijmal or fiw Gfyef





 qubGfija ub Gfapl
lo umzfl149ckjymo q ef 11\&u feY(19 December 1787)

(arjatbedo, ayrl)
 e m;ctu smp crae mbx mw Gfy ef
(arjudtado, ayrl)
 Qu teffhifito noty mil tvid giapl
 pmadia Do dedeid atciíjel
(aritabled ayrl)
 jyeb giap? 0 u \&mZfll49ckw ay gifv q ef g\&u dey ( 14 February 1788 )





 raygu apebh
lo u \&mZ 1149ck jymo jyn bu gif l\&u fey ( 24 December 1787) emic au mip maemax mw Gfyef
(arjadoldo, dyrl|
 December 1787)ab miebt lapl

10 u dmz 1149ck jymo 甘 jy n du git 1\&u dey ( 24 December 1787) ! e michu sip Goemax mu Gfye f








 $x \cap$ apl

10 u dmz 1149ck jymo 甘jyn fu git 3\&u dey ( 26 December 1787) em; tu gnt faemdx mw Gfyef
(arjutbedo, ayrl) 1787) e mic (Giy mal Di S; W Gfyef
(arjudbldo, ayrl)
 riyu fweftiad dado ogaw mbt mu fuaw madm fogro ht all mifebh

 em; au mip gaembxam Gyef
(arifablal ayrl|






[^0]:    * Astronomical (Solar) Year is the period between two passages of the sun through the same equinox, equal to about 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 46 seconds whereas Sidereal Year is the period of 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes and 9 seconds in which the sun returns to the same position among the stars.
    ** It is from here that Pon Daw Pyet Ga Dain because somewhat impossible.

[^1]:    
    
    
    
    
     aw mfonfzpfat miffbifcawmfonfybifngiat mitapl
     e michaz, aembx miv Gyyef
    

[^2]:    aectaz, au sit u at on Detef
     emichaz, aemax mw Gyef
    

[^3]:    

