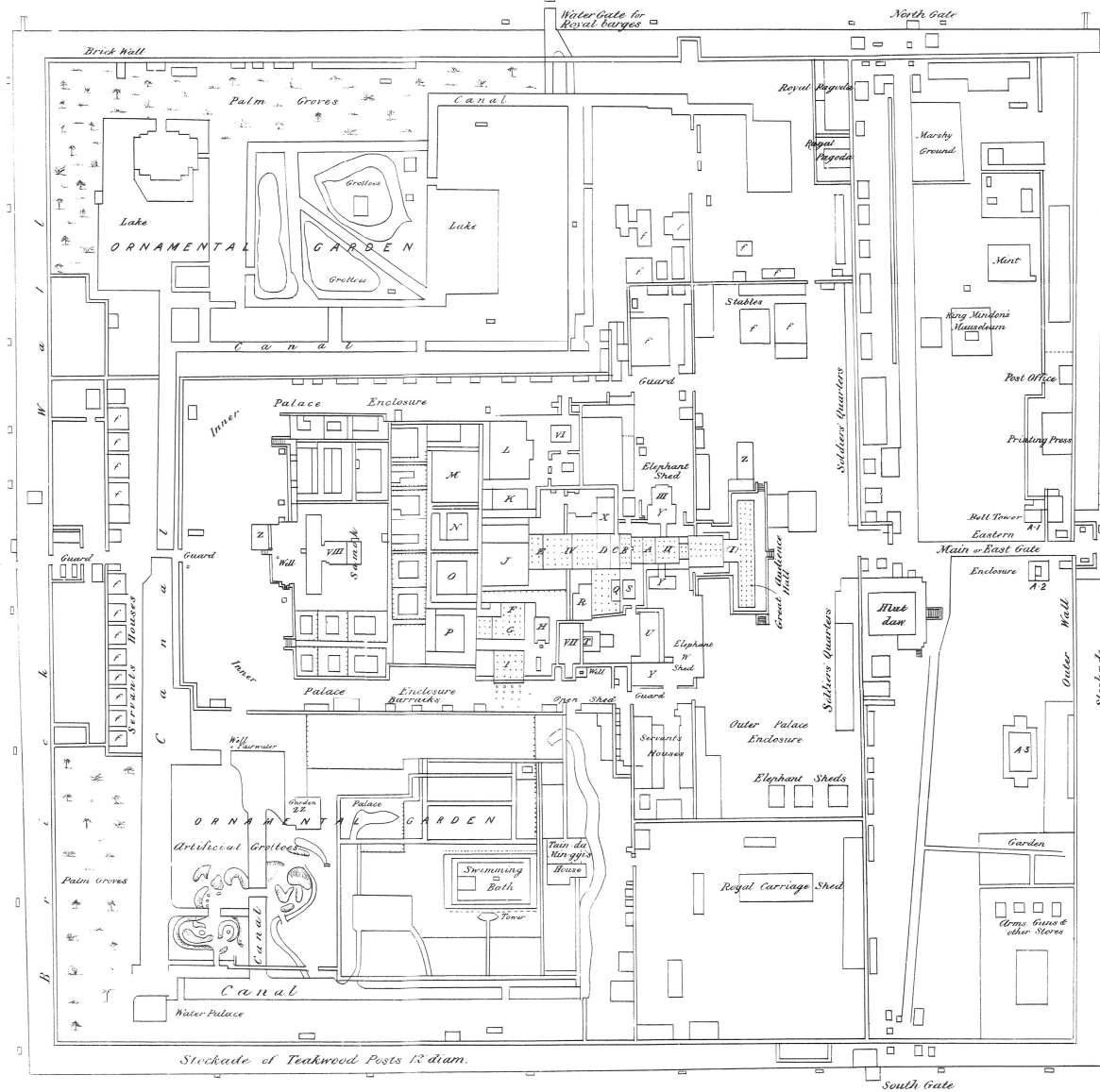


PLAN OF
MANDALAY PALACE.
Stockade & Buildings
1887.



Branch Office, B.F.F.
Valley, February 1887.

R.E. & Lieutenant Tanner, R.E.

BRIGHT & SON, BOURNEMOUTH.

Information by Captain E.W. Dun, Deputy Asst. Quartermaster-General, I.B.

REFERENCES TO PLAN.

- A.—Zeta wun-figures of the Royal ancestors.
 - B.—The King here held his morning levée. It is an open passage between two rooms, in the western of which (D) the King was seated with his attendants.
 - C.—The Glass Palace. The western half is one large room of great height. Here the Royal nuptials were celebrated. It was also a Royal nursery, and offerings were here presented to Royal infants. The body of King Mendon lay in state here, on the water feast throne, which stands at the western side of the room. The western half of the building is divided into smaller rooms, used as robing rooms.
 - D.—Nursery.
 - E.—Daily attendance room for Queens.
 - F.—The King's and Queen's special living room.
 - G.—A kind of drawing room, where the Court met to witness theatrical displays in the theatre on the south side. The stage is now cleared away.
 - H.—Originally the Queen's room. Thibaw's eldest child was born here, but Supyalat never regularly inhabited it.
 - I.—Tabendain House. Made over by King Mendon to the Salen Princess, the daughter of the Limban Queen, whom he intended as the bride of the next King. It was on the death of the Salen Princess made over to Supyalat's sister.
 - J.—Sendong House. The residence of the Dowager Queen, Supyalat's mother.
 - K.—The Northern Palace. Houses made over to inferior Queens in King Mendon's time.
 - L.—The Western Palace. in King Thibaw's time to Princesses, and used as waiting rooms for maids of honour.
 - M.—The Southern Palace and the range of houses behind.
- The road running down the centre, east and west, was called the Samok road and led to a courtyard, in the centre of which stood the Lily throne. This courtyard was called the Samok, and in the month of May, a maze was constructed and brilliantly illuminated, through which the court passed in procession. The houses on the north and south of this courtyard were inhabited, in King Mendon's time, by Queens, in Thibaw's time by Princesses.
- fff.—Servants' houses.
 - Q.—The King's private treasury.
 - R.—Quarters of the personal body-guard.
 - S.—An evening sitting room, now the Chief Commissioner's dining room.
 - T.—Privy council chamber.
 - U.—Observatory tower and favourite resort of Supyalat. From it she watched the British troops enter Mandalay.
 - V.—The new house built for but never used by the white elephant.
 - X.—Cut up into various small rooms for tea-making, kitchen and a photographic studio.
 - Y.—Bvèdaik or Treasury office where the Atwin Wuns or privy councillors sat.
 - Z.—House for Pwè, native theatrical performances. The open space east of Z was used for races and various sports on horseback.
 - A-1.—The bell tower where the gong and drum sounded the watches.
 - A-2.—Also a high tower in which a Gautama's tooth was enshrined.
 - A-3.—A richly decorated kyaung in which the King spent the period of his priesthood.
 - ZZ.—The South Garden Palace. It was used as a kind of picnic house by King Thibaw, and it was in the front verandah of this house that he was taken prisoner by Colonel Sladen. It is now the residence of Sir Frederick Roberts.
 - I.—Lion throne in the great audience hall, used three times a year for reception of Tsawbwas, Ministers, and Members of the Royal Family.
 - II.—Duck throne, used for the reception of foreigners.
 - III.—Elephant throne, Royal Elephants displayed.
 - IV.—Water feast throne, used at that festival.
 - V.—Snail throne, used when the King signed the warrant for the appointment of an heir apparent.
 - VI.—Deer throne. The King here met the white elephant.
 - VII.—Peacock throne, used for viewing the Royal horses.
 - VIII.—Lily throne, where the ladies were received.