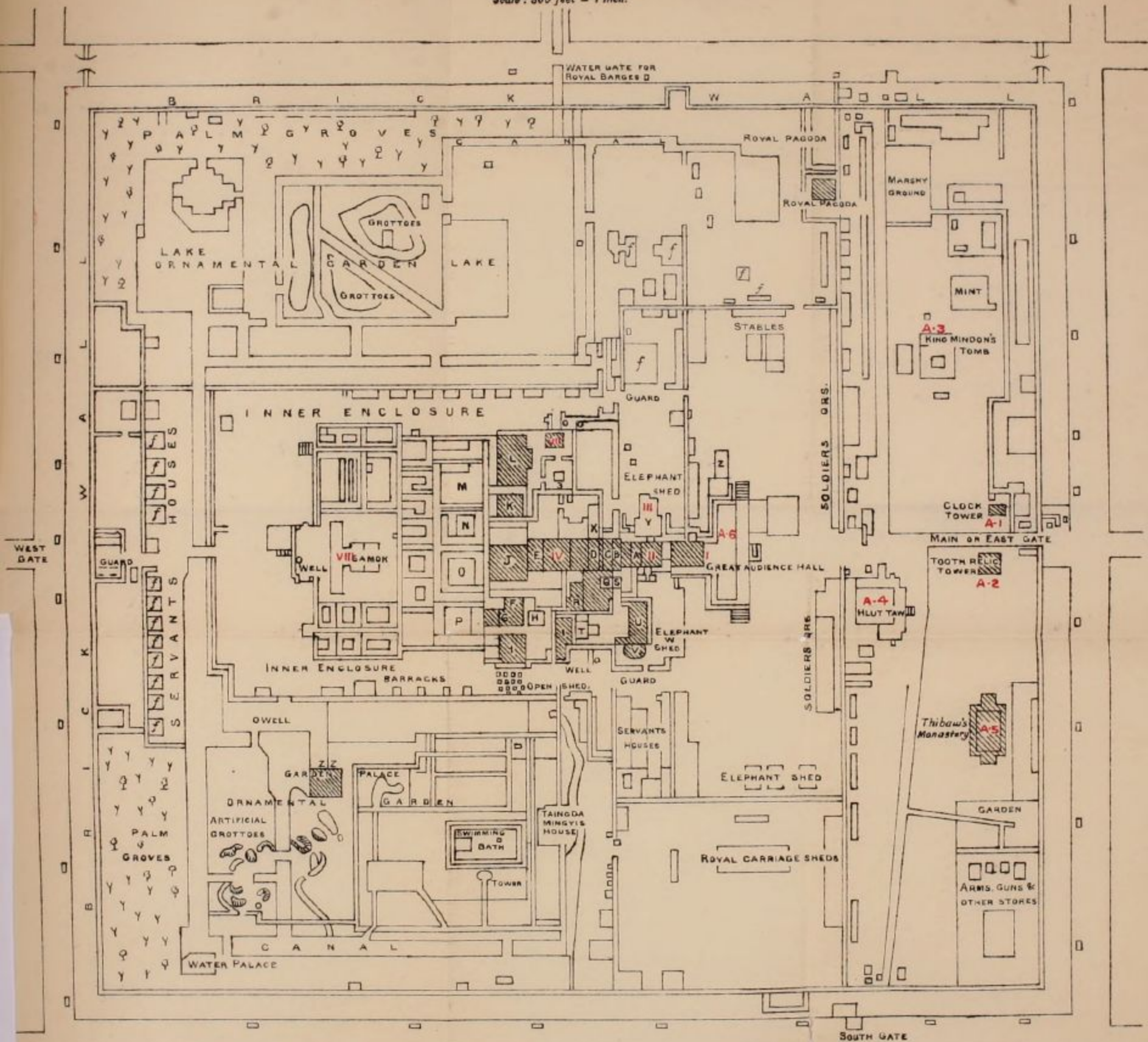


PLAN OF MANDALAY PALACE

Scale: 300 feet = 1 inch.



References to Plan.

- A.— } Zetawun figures of the Royal ancestors were kept
 B.— } here.
- C.—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.
- E.—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 Mindôn 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.
- F.—Nursery.
- G.—Daily attendance-room for Queens.
- H.—The King and Queen's special living-room.
- I.—A kind of drawing room, where the Court met to witness theatrical displays in the theatre on the south side. The stage has now been cleared away.
- J.—Originally the Queen's room. Thibaw's eldest child was born here, but Supayalat never regularly inhabited it.
- K.—Tabindaing House. Made over by King Mindôn to the Salin Princess, the daughter of the Linban Queen, whom he intended to be the bride of the next King. On the death of the Salin Princess, it was made over to Supayalat's sister.
- L.—Seindôn House. The residence of the Dowager Queen, Supayalat's mother.
- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>M.—The Northern Palace
 N.—The Western Palace
 O.—
 P.—The Southern Palace,
 and the range of
 houses behind.</p> | } | <p>Houses made over to inferior Queens in King Mindôn's time; in King Thibaw's time, to Princesses, and used as waiting-rooms for maids-of-honour.</p> |
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The road running down the centre, east and west, was called the Samôk Road, and led to a courtyard, in the centre of which stood the Lily Throne. This courtyard was called the Samôk, 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 Mindôn's time, by Queens, in Thibaw's time, by Princesses.

fff.—Servants' houses.

Q.—The King's private treasury.

R.—
S.— } Quarters of the personal body-guard.

T.—An evening sitting-room.

U.—Privy Council Chamber now used as a Museum.

V.—Observatory Tower, and favourite resort of Supayalat. From it she watched the British troops enter Mandalay.

W.—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.—*Byèdaik*, or Treasury Office, where the *Atwin Wuns* or Privy Councillors sat.

Z.—House for *Pwès*, native theatrical performances. The open space east of Z was used for races and various sports on horseback.

A-1.—The Clock Tower, where the gong and drum sounded the watches.

A-2.—Also a high tower in which a tooth of Gautama Buddha was enshrined.

A-3.—King Mindôn's Tomb.

A-4.—*Hluttaw*, or Supreme Council Hall (dismantled).

A-5.—A richly decorated Monastery, on the site of which King Thibaw spent the period of his priesthood.

A-6.—Golden Spire over the Great Audience Hall.

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 on the 28th November 1885. This building has been dismantled.

- I.—Lion Throne, in the Great Audience Hall, used three times a year for the reception of Feudatory Chiefs, Ministers, and Members of the Royal Family.
- II.—Duck Throne, in the Ancestral Hall.
- III.—Elephant Throne, in the *Byèdaik*.
- IV.—Bee Throne, in the Glass Palace.
- V.—Conch Throne, in the Morning Levée Hall (dismantled).
- VI.—Deer Throne, in the Southern Hall.
- VII.—Peacock Throne, in the Northern Hall.
- VIII.—Lily Throne, in the Ladies' Hall.