

Administration of Mandalay (1886-1897)

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Abstract

After the First Anglo-Myanmar War (1824-26) and the Second Anglo-Myanmar War (1852), the whole Lower Myanmar fell under the annexation of the British colonists. During King Thibaw's reign, there took place the Third Anglo-Myanmar War, and the British announced on 1st January, 1886 that the whole Myanmar had been occupied. King Thibaw and Queen Suphaya Lat were taken as captives, and exiled to Ratana Giri in India. Thus, the monarchical system came to an end, and was replaced by the capitalist administration system. The Upper Myanmar administration was ruled by General Parendagat according to the martial law. Before the plans for administration had been laid down, the *Hlut-taw* was assigned the duty of temporary administration. But the *Hlut-taw* remained under the supervision of General Prendergast and Colonel. Saledin. Then the *Hlut-taw* was abolished, and the Councillor's Group, which comprised of five Myanmar ministers, was organized while other officers were paid pensions. The Counsellors were responsible for answering the queries of the Deputy Commissioner. In 1889, the Councillor's Group was cancelled. The British government divided the regions, and appointed officers for administration. This paper presents a concise account of the commencement of the British administration since their annexation of Myanmar.

Key words: High Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Criminal Officer, Inspector, Police Officer

Introduction

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the British established the capitalist system and took measures to extend their colonies over the countries all over the world. With their colonization, the capitalist system and administrative structures were built. Myanmar also fell under the British colony, and had to undergo the transformation of the monarchical system into the capitalist system, resulting changes in the infrastructure and the superstructure of the economy of Myanmar.

After the First Anglo-Myanmar War (1824-26), Rakhine and Taninthayi regions were occupied by the British. After the Second Anglo-Myanmar War (1851-52), Bago region was occupied. The British merged Rakhine and Taninthayi and Bago, and named Lower Myanmar as the British Burma.¹ Those regions were ruled in the form of the colonial administration.

The British troops occupied the Kingdom of Mandalay on 28th November, 1885 without meeting any opposition. There was no opposition because King Thibaw issued a royal order on 27th November for a ceasefire.² The British made attempts to annex Upper Myanmar through the use of strategies.

King Thibaw's royal order for the cease fire of the Myanmar troops made an aid to the British. The British troops surrounded the Royal City of Mandalay. King Thibaw promised Colonel. Saledin that he would unfailingly surrender to General Prendergast. Then, some British troops surrounding the royal palace were ordered to retreat to their ships to be abroad on stand-by for the security of Mandalay. The British troops disarmed the Myanmar soldiers guarding the royal city and the royal palace, and ordered them back to their houses. Guards were stationed at the five doors³ of the royal city. Myanmar army on stand-by was replaced by the British troops. In order to restore peace and order in the suburban areas of Mandalay,

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¹Ma Kyan, *Ma-har Wun-shin-taw Min-gyi Ôke-chôke-ye* (Administration of the Commissioner) (1886-97), Yangon, Sarpay Lawka Press, June 2003, First Printing, p.2 (Henceforth: Kyan, 2003)

²Daw Kyan, *Myan-mar Naing-ngan A-che-a-ne* (The Condition of Myanmar Naing-ngan) (1885-1886)), Yangon, Sarpay Beikman Press, Second Printing, 1973, p.42 (Henceforth: Kyan, 1973)

³Letway-Win Gate, Letya Win Gate, Natuk-Win Gate, Ywe-taw-yu Gate, Taga-Ni Gate

Brigadier General Ford was to be on 24 hours duty stand-by.⁴ Then, on 29th August, General Prendergast announced the following order:

The Battalion No.1 was to be under the command of Brigadier General Norman, and under the Battalion No.1 were the troops mentioned below. The troops were set on the bank at 9 a.m sharp, and march to the royal palace, and enter by the east gate of the royal palace, and be stationed there until any further order reached them. The troops under this order were:

The Cavalry Military Unit

No. 9 First Military Unit

The Royal Artillery Military Unit

The Wales Military Unit wearing bearskin helmets

No.23 Madras Infantry Battalion

The Brigade, which was to bring provisions and cooking utensils

One officer and 10 soldiers from the loaded male artillery military unit, who were to act as the bodyguards of the Commander-in-Chief; four Indians, to act as a clerk to the Assistant to the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General.⁵

According to this order, the British troops began to march from the jetty at 11:15 a.m, and reached the palace at 1:00 pm. They entered the royal palace and shut all the gates. At 3:30 pm on that day, King Thibaw and Queen Suphaya Latt were taken as captives through the Kyaw Moe Gateway to the southern direction of the royal palace to the Gaw Wein Jetty. On 30th November, 1885, Colonel Le Mesurier of Liverpool Battalion and his group took away the Myanmar King and queen to Yangon on Thuriya Steamer.⁶ Since then, the whole Myanmar fell under the British colony.

After Myanmar fell under the British rule, the British made efforts to change the system of administration. After the monarchical system had been abolished, the administration of Upper Myanmar was ruled by General Prendergast by declaring martial law. While the regional administration was headed by Colonel Saledin, the military affairs were led by General Prendergast. Before the administration for Upper Myanmar had been laid down, the *Hlut-taw* was assigned the temporary administration. But the *Hlut-taw* remained under General. Prendergast and Colonel Saldein.⁷ Thus, the British had made efforts to keep the conditions of administration under control.

Then, on 1st December 1885, the British, giving an excuse for the sake of security, issued an order from the *Hlut-taw*, signed by Col.Saledin: the local people were not allowed to keep arms or weapons, which were to be submitted personally, otherwise a person who had breached that order would be sentenced to death.⁸ A few days after that order, at 12 gates of the royal city and other guardposts, rifles and domestic-made guns, as well as swords and spears, were surrendered in thousands.⁹ The British government also sought for the request of the Buddhist monks to surrender the weapons. On 3rd December 1885, the *S̄san̄paing Sayadaw* issued an order to the *Gai-chōke* and the *Gai-htauk Sayadaws*: so the monks were strictly prohibited from storing or keeping arms and weapons at own *Zayats*, monasteries or ordination halls, which would be against the Vinajas and the Buddhist Order.¹⁰ So the British government, as it was observed, issued orders against the withholding of arms which would lead to the rebellion against them.

⁴Kyan, 1973, 44

⁵Natmauk Phone Kyaw, *Ingleik-Myan-mar Sit-tha-maing*, Yangon, Bagan Bookhouse, 1996, pp.361-362 (Henceforth: Phone Kyaw, 1996)

⁶Phone Kyaw, 1996, 369

⁷Kyan, 1973, 44

⁸Daw Ohn Kyi, *Wut-masut-Wundauk i Ne-sin Hmat-tan, 1886-1888*, Dr. Than Tun (Ed), Vol.I, Yangon, Myanmar Historical Commission, Universities Press, 2005 (Henceforth: Ohn Kyi, 2005)

⁹Kyan, 1973, 44

¹⁰Kyan, 1973, 460

During the period of the martial law in Mandalay, the Criminal Officer T.F. Forde was assigned duties to govern the city. He was aided by the former Mayor of the Royal City U Pe Sei and the Shwe Hlan *Myo-wun*. Under the supervision of the British officers, the duty of temporary administration was assigned, and instructions were given from above.¹¹ Thus, efforts were made to make effective administration. During December 1885, the *Hlut-taw* had nothing to do with the administration of Mandalay and its suburban quarters, but the British made a direct control in administration. On 15th December, 1885 Sir Charles Bernard the Commissioner of Lower Myanmar came to Mandalay to commence the urban administration.¹²

Then, Mandalay was taken out of the administration of the *Hlut-taw*, and placed under the direct administration of the British authorities. The decision and management were to be made only by the British inspector. This was the first step taken for abolishing the *Hlut-taw*. On 1st January, 1886, it was announced that the whole Myanmar was occupied in the British Empire.¹³ Thus, since the British annexation, the administration, economy and social aspects of Myanmar were subjected to changes. The Inspector of Mandalay was C.H.E Adanson.¹⁴ Then, other officers were appointed for the administration of Mandalay.

Table I. Inspectors of Mandalay

| Serial No | Name | Date of appointment | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | | From | To |
| 1 | Captain C.H.E Adamson | 16-12-1885 | 14-7-1886 |
| 2 | G.M.S Carter | 25-8-1886 | 7-9-1886 |
| 3 | J.E Bridges, I.C.S | 8-9-1883 | 22-1-1887 |
| 4 | T.F Fflorde (D.S Police in charge) | 23-2-1887 | 28-4-1887 |
| Serial No | Name | Date of appointment | |
| | | From | To |
| 5 | J.E Bridges, I.C.S | 29-4-1887 | 16-3-1888 |
| 6 | Lieut Col. C.B Cooke | 27-3-1888 | 10-5-1890 |
| 7 | H.Adamsor, I.C.S | 11-5-1890 | 7-3-1891 |
| 8 | K.G Burne, ... | 8-3-1891 | 5-12-1894 |
| 9 | H.E McColl, Browning, I.A | 6-12-1894 | 22-12-1894 |
| 10 | H.Adamsor, ICS | 23-12-1894 | 8-6-1895 |
| 11 | Captain H.A. Browning, I.A | 9-6-1895 | 5-8-1895 |
| 12 | G.F.S Christie, I.C.S | 6-8-1895 | 11-8-1896 |
| 13 | Captain N.C Pekins, I.A | 12-8-1896 | 30-11-1896 |
| 14 | Captain H.A Browning I.A | 1-12-1896 | 8-7-1899 |

Source: Mr. H.F., Searle, Burma Gazetteer, the Mandalay District, Vol.A, Rangoon, Supdt, Government Printing and Stationery, 1928, p.166

In 1886, the British concentrated on suppressing the rebellions. So special watch was done on people who would upset the peace, law and order. Then, with the order of the Commissioner, the Tai-Tar Minister was arrested, and was exiled to Calcutta.¹⁵ Uprisings all over Mandalay were continuously suppressed. On 31st March, 1886 the direct administration

¹¹Ohn Kyi, 2005, 39

¹² Daw Ohn Kyi, *Daw Ohn Kyi i Let-ywe-sin Sar-tan-mya* (Daw Ohn Kyi's Collected Works), Yangon, Myanmar Historical Commission, 2004, Universities Press, p.142 (Henceforth: Ohn Kyi, 2004)

¹³Ohn Kyi, 2005, 34

¹⁴Ohn Kyi, 2004, 144

¹⁵Kyan, 1973, 59

of the British was commenced after abolishing the *Hlut-taw*.¹⁶ Then, on 25th August, 1886, the Central Clock and, Drum were taken down, and sent to Ferrah's Museum.¹⁷ Though the *Hlut-taw* had been abolished, Kin-wun Minister, Taung-Khwin Minister and Pin Interior Minister, the Shwe-Taik Interior Minister and Tapayin *Wun-dauk* were ordered to continue their duties under the British authorities. The Counsellor's Group, which was comprised of those five ministers, was organized, while other officers were paid pensions, and forced to retire.

The Counsellor's Group consisted of the following:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Kinwun Minster | K.1,000 as salary |
| Taung-Khwin Minister | K.750 |
| Pin Interior Minister | K.500 |
| Shwetaik Interior Minister | K.500 |
| Tapayin Wunhtauk | K.500 |

In order to aid the Counsellor's Group, three clerks and 10 peans were appointed.¹⁸ As members of the Counsel, five ministers mentioned above were selected. So the British exploited the Myanmar ministers in their administration.

The Counsellor's Group was transformed into the secretariat Office and sat at the office in the *Hlut-taw*. As a matter of fact, the group had no power. They were just to explain what the Commissioner wanted to know. During King Thibaw's reign, the duties that belonged to the British government were to appoint foreigners, to purchase goods from foreign traders, to make clarifications on the remaining salaries for foreigners in service, expenditure, value of money devoted to the religious edifices and donation ceremonies, and money paid in advance by the chiefs of townships. Moreover, duties were assigned to suppress the uprisings, to spy the conditions for law and order, and get information.¹⁹ The British government considered that it would be the most effective to assign duties to the Myanmar ministers. So those who were trustworthy, were appointed to continue their service in the Advisory Board. The term of the Board lasted only 3 years, and was abolished in 1889.²⁰ This shows that the British government used the Myanmar ministers as their stepping stones, before their administration had taken a stronghold.

The British authorities organized 12 provinces for the administration of Upper Myanmar: Mandalay, Shwebo, Kathar, Bhamo, Ava (Inwa), Sagaing, Chindwin, Kyauk-se, Myinchan, Minbu, Bagan, and Nin-gyan. Then two more provinces (Ye Oo and Yemethin) were added: the total was, therefore, fourteen provinces. Later, since Taungtwingyi, Meiktila and the Rubyland were also formed into provinces, the number of provinces had increased to seventeen.²¹ Those provinces were organized into four districts from June, 1886, and placed under the supervision of four district commissioners. Mandalay was included in the northern district, and the District Commissioner appointed was Mr. G.D. Burgees.²² Thus, the British divided the regions, and appointed officers for the administration.

In order to govern the provinces, one inspector was appointed in each province, and assigned authorities in many aspects. The police affairs were undertaken through the Criminal Minister in Mandalay. The Chief Commissioner Sir Charlese Bernard made Mandalay his office in 1886-87 in order to make effective control on the administration of Upper Myanmar. A separate secretariat office was opened in Mandalay. The Office of the Secretariat was

¹⁶Daw Kyan, *Pade-tha-yit Myan-mar Naing-ngan Zat-thein* (The Downfall of Myanmar under the Monarchical System), Yangon, Sarpay Beikman Press, 1978, p.82 (Henceforth: Kyan, 1978)

¹⁷Ohn Kyi, 2004, 144

¹⁸Kyan, 1978, 83

¹⁹Ohn Kyi, 2005, 35

²⁰Kyan, 1978, 85

²¹Kyan, 2003, 18

²²Ohn Kyi, 2004, 145

opened in the *Hlut-taw* building, and the Secretary, Herbert Thirkell White, undertook the responsibility. A personal assistant was also appointed.²³ In laying down the administration of the British focus was made on keeping the uprisings at bay, making the administration convenient, and collecting taxes. The following table shows that police officers were transferred from Lower Myanmar in order to govern the towns and village areas.

Table II. Police Officers

| Name | Officer |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Colonel T.Lowndes | Inspector General of Police |
| T.F.F forde | District Superintendent of Police |
| R.C Stevenson | District Superintendent of Police |
| G.M.S Carter | District Superintendent of Police |
| Name | Officer |
| C.V Harris | Assistant Superintendent of Police |
| G.G Collins | Assistant Superintendent of Police |
| J.M Law | Assistant Superintendent of Police |
| R.Phayre | Officer |
| H.L Eales | Officer |
| Capt G.S Eyre | Officer |
| Capt T.M Jenkins | Officer |
| R. H Pilcher | Officer |
| G.M.S Carter | Officer |
| Capt C.H.E Adamson | Officer |
| R.C Stevenson | Officer |
| A.S Fleming | Officer |
| Major C.B Cooke | Officer |
| G.G Collins | Officer |
| A.R Colquhoun | Officer |

Source: Kyan, 2003, 43

In order to do the administrative tasks more effectively, the Mandalay Municipal Office was organized on 22nd July, 1887. In that organization, nine former royal in-services and eight persons of prestige from the local areas were appointed by the British government.²⁴ They identified the demarcation area of Mandalay during King Mindon's reign: up to the bank of the Nadi to the east, the bank of the Ayeyarwaddy to the west; the boundary of Amarapura to the south; and Patheingyi to the north.²⁵ Mandalay had 54 quarters²⁶ by the time British occupied Mandalay.²⁷ Mandalay was divided into the Municipal Area and the Cantonment. The taxes collected in the Municipal Area went to the fund of the Municipality, and were used for the development of the town and for the Urban Police Force. The Cantonment Area was the Fortrees of Duffrin, which was formerly the palace town area. The Cantonment Officer or

²³Kyan, 2003, 21

²⁴Mr H.F. Searle, *Burma Gazetteer, the Mandalay District*, Vol.A, Rangoon, Supdt, Govt, Printing and Stationery, 1928, p.200 (Henceforth: Searle, 1928)

²⁵Nwe Yin Win, "History of Mandalay (1885-1948)", Ph.D dissertation, History Department, Mandalay University, March 2008, p.43 (Henceforth: Nwe Yin Win, 2008)

²⁶ Searle, 1928, 156

²⁷ U Maung Maung Tin (M.A), *Mandalay Yet-Kwet Tha-maing* (History of the Quarters of Mandalay), Myanmar Historical Research, Papers-2, 1978, Yangon, Sarpay Beikman Press, pp.89-91

Downtown Area officer lived in the Glass Palace. The officer was Sir Richard Temple, and on 25th November 1893, J.H. Bernard was appointed to the position.²⁸

In 1892, the District Commissioner amended the clause that, in accordance with the Burma Municipal Act Part 1, Chapter 3, the area already included in the demarcation area of Mandalay was liable to be excluded or included from the Municipal Area, that any person living in that area excluded or added had the right to raise objection, that such a person must submit his objection to the Chairperson of the Municipal Committee within 6 weeks, but that, should there be no objections and that area was to be included in the Municipal Area.²⁹ The British took measures to amend the areas of Mandalay.

Then, Mandalay was divided into three parts: the Main Fortress, the Riverbank Fortress and the Municipal Area. So the former two were not included in the Municipal Area, but were governed in the British cantonment area in accordance with the Fortress Law. According to the Municipal Law, the District Officer was the Chairman.³⁰ Thus, the British took measures for consolidating the administrative tasks.

One of the most important duties of the Municipal Committee was to undertake the duty of collecting taxes regularly. Some taxes collected during the reign of Myanmar Kings continued to be collected by the British. Apart from the *Thathemedha* Tax, Water tank Tax, Forestry Tax, Oil Tax, Land Tax and Formland Tax, the Stamp Tax, Salt Tax, and the Excise Tax, which were not included during the reign of Myanmar kings, were also collected. Concerning the Excise Tax, British issued a direct license for the tasks related to the excise, and levied taxes on them. Like in the reign of Myanmar kings, the head of quarter and incharge of plot (*A-kwet-oke*) were appointed, and they were responsible for collecting the municipal taxes.³¹ Though priority was given more on undermining the opposition forces against the British colonists than on tax collection, they were successful in effectively undertaking the tax collection, which was one of the main objectives of the colonial administration.³²

In order to undertake the administration tasks effectively, Mandalay was divided into East Mandalay and West Mandalay on 1st January, 1896. Each part was placed under the administration of a First Class Criminal Justice Judge. East Mandalay included the Shwetachaung Canal to the west and 26th (B) Road to the north. Those regions were the regions of West Mandalay. Each region was in charge of an assistant criminal officer, while all the regions were in charge of the inspector and the assistant criminal officer. Under the inspector was appointed an assistant officer. Thus, officers were appointed in order to undertake the administration effectively.

Each province had an inspector each, who was assigned authorities in many aspects. In judging a case, he had the authority to judge any case and sentence any penalty. He also had the authority to interrogate and judge the decrees made by the courts of justice in the Infrastructure. The criminal cases were decided in accordance with the Criminal Rulings, Indian Criminal Law, and Witness Law. Death penalty could be sentenced to theft and robbery, but only serious cases should be judged and sentenced to death penalty, and it was to be done only after obtaining approval from the Commissioner. The inspector was aided by a police officer, and the army and the police forces were on stand-by in order to back up the authority of the inspector.³³ The army police and the Indian public forces were armed with the Sarider Rifles, while Myanmar polices were armed with swords and spears. The Myanmar

²⁸Ohn Kyi, 2005, 39

²⁹Nwe Yin Win, 2008, 43

³⁰Ohn Kyi, 2005, 9

³¹Ohn Kyi, 2005, 40

³²Ohn Kyi, 2005, 39

³³Ohn Kyi, 2005, 38

policemen were paid of Kyat.10, Kyat.11 and Kyat.12 according to their years of service.³⁴ Thus, it is observed that Myanmar nationals were not appointed to important ranks in forming the administrative organizations.

The British government built prisons in order to keep the guilty prisoners while any person who did any act that would affect their administration was sentenced to serious penalties. A prison was built in the north west of Mandalay.³⁵ Telegraph communication was extended to support the suppression of crimes and aid the administration. The Mandalay-Yangon Telegraph Communication was improved.³⁶ So the British aimed at developing not only the mechanism of administration but also trading.

The British government first laid down the Bureaucracy Administration in order to suppress uprisings. Under the supervision of the inspector, the Department of Judicial Affairs, Department of Crimes, Department of Taxes, Department of Prison and Confinement, Department of Postal Service, Department of Telegraph Communication, Department of Railway Service, Department of Road Transportation, Department of Treasury, Department of Land Taxes and Measurement, Forestry Department and Department of the Excise, etc, were opened and commissioners, inspectors and assistant officers were appointed in respective positions.³⁷ As the administration of the British extended, Myanmar nationals were also appointed to some positions. But while British were appointed to important high positions, only the remaining positions went to the nationals.³⁸ So it is observed that the British had made discrimination concerning the positions in the aspect of the administration of Myanmar.

British practised the reward and punishment system to keep the Myanmar inservices loyal and dutiful. Those who were not loyal or dutiful were dismissed from positions, and were given punishment. After the Commissioner Sir Charles Bernard reached Mandalay, he gave rewards to the officers in the Durbar held in the Ground Palace on 27th October, 1887. Then, on 22nd October, 1889, Sir Charles Croswaite held the Durbar, and gave the reward of a gold medal of 5 *kyat-thas* in weight to the Mya Taung *Myo-sa* U Aung Ko, and a K.S.M honorary title and as well as a gold watch chain to the Headman of Taze, Myedu Province.³⁹ So it is observed that the British had practiced the reward and punishment system.

Then, on 16th January 1896, the Commissioner F.W.R. Fryer arrived Mandalay, and gave rewards: the honorary title of the Thibaw lord, like U Pe Sè, the gold sash to Theinni Naw Mai; the binoculars to Mai Lon Saw Cha; a gold sash to Taung Pai Kya-Mai, and a silver sword to the Chindwin chief Criminal Officer. On 18 August 1897, Kinwun Minister and Thibaw lord were appointed as members of the legislative Council. With the help of the British, Kinwun Minister were honoured as the Companion of the Star of India, and U Pe Sè, as the Companion of the Indian, since 1886. In the aspects of administration of Mandalay as well as in the affairs of suppressing the rebellions and arm dealing, U Pe Sè gave much aid to the British. So on 4th August, 1897, Sir F.W.R Fryer visited Mandalay, and rewarded U Pe Sè with a certificate of honour.⁴⁰ Thus, the British organized the local people through the incentives of rewards for the support of their power. Rewards and honorary titles were bestowed on the loyal Myanmar inservices, and thus, measures were taken to consolidate their rule.

In Myanmar, the administration of the Commissioner ended on 30th April, 1897. Then, since 1st May, 1897, the Lieutenant Governor started his administration. Thus, the Lieutenant

³⁴Kyan, 2003, 30

³⁵Searle, 1928, 178

³⁶Ohn Kyi, 2005, 38

³⁷Kyan, 2003, 35

³⁸Ohn Kyi, 2005, 41

³⁹Ohn Kyi, 2005, 42

⁴⁰Ohn Kyi, 2005, 43

Governor had the authority of Law-making. In the years after 1897, in the Law-making Council, the positions of the Law-making Min-Tai-Pin (consultant) Officers were appointed. Kinwun Minister and the Thibaw lord were appointed as Min-Tai-Pin Officer.⁴¹ The British organized the inservices through the incentives of honorary titles and positions for their welfare.

Moreover, in Mandalay during the early British Colonial Period, carts were used for travelling. In the late 1890s, coaches were used, and on 14th July, 1904, the train line was first opened. People could travel from Mandalay to other towns by train or by steamers.⁴² Thus, good transportation was provided.

British placed much emphasis not only on road transportation, but also on health. The physicians who served in the royal palace still continued their medical practices during the British colonial period. Since the administrative officers, British troops and the Indian troops had been stationed in Mandalay, building a hospital where patients would be given medical treatments and Western medicines, become a necessity. So the British authorities opened a temporary hospital. The Inspector of Mandalay collected monthly charity fund from ministers and officers. Then, with the Hospital Finance scheme, the Mandalay Civil Hospital was built.⁴³ So the British government undertook the health affairs.

Apart from the sector of health affairs, the British also did the promotion of education. During the British colonial period, some Myanmar youths learned western disciplines in missionary schools and in the state schools. In Mandalay, in Myanmar-English bilingual schools, the number of students and schools had increased. Girls' schools were opened for the education of girls. In order to appoint the trainers as teachers, the government opened the First Norman School or Teacher Training School in Mandalay on 19th May 1901.⁴⁴ In order to Survey inservices as surveyors, the land Survey Training Schools were opened.⁴⁵ Thus, as the British administration had taken a stronghold and was extended, local people learned necessary disciplines in order to enter the career in the departments of administration.

Conclusion

As the British colonists occupied Mandalay, this ended the monarchical administrative system. Then, the British replaced it with the Martial law administration. The *Hlut-taw* was assigned a temporary duty of administration, but was supervised by General Prendergast and Colonel Saedin. In order to implement the urban administration, the High Commissioner Sir Charles Bernard came to Mandalay. For the administration of Mandalay, the city was taken out of the supervision of the *Hlut-taw*, and the British officers, it was decided to make a direct rule over the city for restoring law and order in Upper Myanmar, the Counsellors Group headed by Kinwun Minister was organized, and assigned duties to aid the British administration. Then in 1889, the Counsellor's Group was cancelled. Thus, the Myanmar ministers were treated as stooges for the sake of the British administration. Then, the British organized provinces, and appointed officers. In order to perform the administrative tasks more effectively, the Municipal Committee was organized on 22nd July, 1887, and taxes were collected. Those who were loyal and dutiful in the service of the British government were given rewards and honorary titles: In this way, the British government treated the Myanmar inservices as stooges in order to consolidate their rule. Since 1896-97, as it was observed, the British administrative patterns had taken a stronghold.

⁴¹Ohn Kyi, 2005, 44

⁴²Ohn Kyi, 2005, 178

⁴³Ohn Kyi, 2005, 176

⁴⁴Ohn Kyi, 2005, 175

⁴⁵Ohn Kyi, 2005, 108

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