

Prince Myinzaing and Early Armed Resistance Movements

Mya Myint Zu¹, Moe Moe Pyone², Kyaw Min³

¹Dr Associate Professors, Department of History, Meiktila University

²Dr, Associate Professors, Department of History, Meiktila University

³Dr, Associate Professors, Department of History, Meiktila University

Abstract

The British occupation forces took the Mandalay capital without armed resistance on 28 November 1885 because King Thibaw issued a royal order on 27 November 1885 for Myanmar to surrender. After dethroning King Thibaw, the British brought him to India. Then resistance to the British took place throughout upper Myanmar. The majority of the resistance leaders were royal princes, the former servicemen. Prince Myinzaing was a son of King Mindon. Prince Myinzaing made an attempt to reconquer the Mandalay capital. The resistance movement led by Myinzaing caused a great deal of difficulties for the British. Although the period of his resistance against the British was short, Prince Myinzaing's leadership could influence not only on the resistance groups in central Myanmar but also on those in hilly regions. The resistance movement led by Myinzaing caused a great deal of difficulties for the British. The British made attempt to suppress the forces of Prince Myinzaing to the end.

(Keywords: resistance, attempt, patriotism, movement)

Introduction

This paper is an attempt to study Prince Myinzaing and Early Armed Resistance Movements. In this paper, historical events of how Prince Myinzaing, a son of King Mindon by the Letpanzin Queen, participated in the resistance movements were presented. In which, the British annexation of Mandalay, the support of Khin Maung Latt that Prince Myinzaing got, Prince Myinzaing's attempt of reoccupy Mandalay were conferred. It presents that under the leadership of Prince Myinzaing, the former local chief and leader joined hand and fought against the British, Prince Myinzaing was supported not only by local chief but also by some Shan Sawbwa. Prince Myinzaing's attempts to reoccupy the royal city Mandalay and British's attempts to suppress the forces of Myinzaing were presented. This paper was prepared on the basis of historical documents, Files (National Archives Department), contemporary works and gazetteers. Even though the researcher has made utmost efforts in writing this paper, there may be flaw, for which the researcher alone is responsible and further valuable suggestions are welcome.

Aim and Objectives

This research paper aims to arouse the patriotism among Myanmar people. This new finding research paper will be a significant value for the political research studies.

Prince Myinzaing and Early Armed Resistance Movements

The British occupation forces took the Mandalay capital without armed resistance on 28 November 1885 because King Thibaw issued a royal order on 27

November 1885 for Myanmar to surrender (Daw Kyan, 1978). The British Forces surrounded the Mandalay Palace ground. After King Thibaw give his promise for unconditional surrender to Major General Prendergast through Colonel Sladen some parts of British Forces which surrounded the palace were sent back to their warships and assigned the duties as city-guards. The British Forces disarmed the Myanmar city-guards and sent them home. Then Myanmar city-guards were replaced by the British Forces and the palace was surrounded by them. Brigadier General Ford and armed forces under his command were assigned duty for law and order in the suburbs of Mandalay capital (Daw Kyan, 1978). In the morning of 29 November 1885 the king unconditionally surrendered to the British General Prendergast and was sent to India (Daw Kyan, 1978).

Before the English had decided for the future administration, the Myanmar Hluttaw was continued to function. Under the guidance of Colonel Sladen the Hluttaw was put to temporary duty for administration and took measures for law and order (Daw Ni Ni Myint, 1985). The Hluttaw issued an order on 1 December, 1885, signed by Colonel Sladen, for confiscation of arms in order to maintain of security in the suburbs of the capital. In a few days after the issue of this order rifles, other 3 various types of guns, knives and spears were handed to the British Forces at the twelve palace gates and other guard stations from many places of the city. General Prendergast mentioned in his record that a large number of arm and ammunitions were handed over to the British Forces (Daw Kyan, 1978).

Some Myanmar Armed Forces were still in force up to the time of the British annexation of the capital. Among the three columns sent to meet against the British only some parts of Auk Myitsin (Lower Riverine) Column had engaged in battle with the

British Forces. The Battle of Minhla was the only fierce battle fought against the British. General Prendergast in his report dated 14 January, 1886 mentioned about the casualties of Myanmar armed forces in these battles as follow: -

“in the Battle of Minla 170 killed, forty wounded and 267 were captured, up to in Mandalay the casualties increased to 180, the wounded to 100 and 335 were captured. The total number of Myanmar soldiers in the three columns were 15345”(Daw Kyan, 1981).

When the Hluttaw issued the order on 27 November 1885 for surrender, only Myanmar Forces stationed near the capital had surrendered but the forces in the provincial areas did not surrender (Lwutlatyay Gyopanhmuh, I, 1968). Although the Hluttaw issued an order on 3 December, 1885 to surrender their arms to the nearby British camps, there was no unit or detachment of Myanmar forces who handed their arms to the enemy (Lwutlatyay Gyopanhmuh, I, 1968). But the majority among the Myanmar armed forces: high ranking officials as Bohmu, various ranks of commanders as Tathmu, Myinsi, Myingaung and ordinary soldiers had fled to various places for the moment but being intensely patriotic minded some of them made strongholds in some secured places and also some rallied around royal prince and fought against the British forces throughout the country (Daw Kyan, 1981). It seemed that General Prendergast underestimated the strong patriotism of the Myanmar, and setting free of the Myanmar soldiers after they surrendered out their arms to the British Forces, resulted in good opportunity for the leader of Myanmar armed resistance to recruit soldier.

On behalf of her Majesty the Queen Victoria, Empress of the British Empire, the annexation of Burma (Myanmar) into the British Empire was announced to the World by Lord Dufferin, the Governor General of India on 1 January, 1886, as the following:

“By Command of the Queen Empress, it is hereby notified that the territories formerly governed by King Thibaw will no longer be under his rule, but have become part of the Majesty's pleasure be administered by such officers as the Viceroy and Governor General of India may from time to time appoint”(Scott & Hardiman, 1900).

Thus Myanmar fell under the British and lost her independence. Therefore armed resistance broke out in the whole country. Some royal princes became to be the leaders of the resistance. There was no strict rule to the succession to the throne and every prince had right to claim the throne. Therefore the British made preparation to prevent this situation. They issued an order exile all princes on 3 December, 1885 (A. T. Q. Stewart, 1972). Therefore some princes were exiled to Lower Myanmar under British protection and some were made pensioners in Mandalay (Than Tun and Ohn Kyi, 2005). But a few princes fled

away and led the resistance movements, they were Myinzaing Mintha, Saw Yan Paing, Saw Yan Naing, Hteik Tin Hmat (Daw Kyan, 1981) and Hteik Tin Thien (Lwutlatyay Gyopanhmuh, I, 1986).

The sixteen-year old Myinzaing Prince was a son of King Mindon by the Letpanzin Queen, and was one of the five sons of Mindon who escaped the massacre of 1879 (Daw Ni Ni Myint, 1985). He acquired the title of Thadominyeyanshein (Lwutlatyay Gyopanhmuh, I, 1986). When King Thibaw ascended the throne, all the Princes were ordered to be killed. At that time the Prince was a young boy of 9 year and was rescued from death by the "Thathana-baing" and since then he entered the Buddhist order. Myinzaing Prince got the support of Khin Maung Latt, a son-in-law of Shwehlan Myowun and grandson of Taingda Mingyi. Khin Maung Latt violated the British order to hand down arms and organized the citizens of Mandalay. Khin Maung Latt put Prince Myinzaing to the leadership. Thus Myinzaing advanced to Zeepingyi and joined hand with Bo Chin for resistance (Maung Tha Aung, 1941).

Myinzaing prince persuaded Bo Chin and follower to attack Mandalay. Myinzaing's assistants Bo Ma Nga, Lord of Myaydu and Khin Maung Latt organized 200 Shan nationals along Myitnge River, from Shwesayan and Monhtaw villages. Followed by 200 Shan volunteers they raided Mandalay on the night of 31 December, 1885 but were repulsed (File No.21/1886, National Archives Department.). Myinzaing sent Khin Maung Latt and Bo Chin to attack the British at Mandalay. They secretly entered the palace and killed two British officers having dinner at southern garden. The British knew that they were from Zipingyi and sent troops to attack Zipingyi. Fighting broke out at Nwalan hill and the rebels were repulsed to Zipingyi but the British could not drive them out from Zipingyi (Tha Aung, 1941).

Some of Bombay Burma Company's staffs were attacked by Myanmar Prince's forces at Paleik 24 miles from Mandalay. Calogreedy, Walker, Messrs, and Mabert from the company were killed and Mr. Gray was wounded and captured by Myanmar troops (File No.16 I/1886, National Archives Department). Therefore Col. Sladen sent a battalion to Zipingyi using Shwehlan myowun as guide. Battle took place on Nwalan Hill and as Myinzaing forces, an inferior to the British forces, Myinzaing Prince retreated (Tha Aung, 1941). Mr. Gray was killed by Myanmar forces and his body was found near Zipingyi (Dr.Than Tun, 2004).

Prince Myinzaing and rebel-forces who had retreated from Zipingyi attacked Kyaukse area and encamped at Myinzaing. People of Kyaukse, follower of Shwehlan myowun who has withdrawn to Mandalay after king Thibaw was deposed, were organized by Myinzaing. He was known as Myinzaing Prince after the conquest of Myinzaing. He sent his troops to Tayokesu village Singaing and ordered to build a

strong stockade, then waited for the advance of the British from Mandalay(Tha Aung, 1941).

Myinzaing Prince used royal emblems such as white umbrella and peacock flag and organized other resistance groups. Thus his camp became a centre for resistance forces. Within a month his forces grew into 3000 men. He collected taxes, appointed Amat (ministers) and issued royal orders with Galon emblem. A great number of people accepted him as future king and his force grew rapidly. Paleik district was influenced by Myinzaing Prince(File No.21/ 1886, National Archives Department). His forces had attacked the British force at Paleik in early January. British authorities dispatched a Hampshire regiment to attack Myinzaing's forces, fighting broke out at Htonepho, and officer and two soldiers from the British force were wounded(Scott & Hardiman, 1900).

Myinzaing was the first prince who had legitimate right to the throne and the British made special efforts at suppressing him(File No.21/ 1886, National Archives Department). Kinwun Mingyi was requested by the British to persuade Myinzaing and his followers to surrender. It was a difficult task for Kinwun Mingyi to carry out. Kinwun was to side with the English. Many people believed Myinzaing would become king after driving out the British. But some officers in Myanmar Horse Corps had no confidence in Myinzaing and were deeply royal to the British. Myinwun U Ponnaka, Hluttaw secretary U Myè, Yatanatheinkha sayay (clerk) Maung Tun, Shwepyi Yanaung Horse- East- Wing clerk Maung Tun Aye took allegiance to the English and agreed to suppress the rebels. Therefore the British assigned on Myinwun U Ponnaka to protect the British forces(Tha Aung, 1941).

Myinwun U Ponnaka and British forces advanced to Kyaukse and suppressed Myinzaing Prince. These forces and Myinzaing's forces engaged in battle at Tayokesu village. Finally the Tayokesu stockade was captured by the British forces(Tha Aung, 1941). But Prince Myinzaing escaped to Yakhainggyi Village, 23 miles southeast Kyaukse, stayed in U Oo's house(Dr. Than Tun, 2004) (U Oo, Se Saye -clerk of dam) and often attacked British forces around Kyaukse(Scott & Hardiman, 1900).

The British believed that attacks on Mandalay, unrest around Mandalay and pillaging and marauding were connected to Myinzaing prince. The forces who attacked the treasury, post office supply store, the arsenal and the police guard on 15 April 1886, were thought by the English to be followers of Myinzaing(File No.21/ 1886, National Archives Department). On 18 April 1886 the rebels attacked a police station at southeast Mandalay and eleven policemen died. On 30 April, Mandalay suburbs were destroyed by a great fire and Lieutenant Forbes was died and seven sevoys were wounded(Daw Ni Ni Myint, 1985).

Myinzaing Prince gathered his forces at Yakhainggyi and assigned duties to his assistants. Rebel leader from Kyaukse and Meiktila joined hands with the princes and rebelled against English. The

Prince took leadership and allotted duties on his assistants "Bo". Bo Chin was stationed at the fronts of his camp with full-arms to attack the British in advance. Bo Khaing was camped at Inyaung. Kyaukse wun Bo Myat Hmone was stationed at Kume. Shwedah Bo U Min Po was appointed *Myowun* (governor) at Wandwin. Bo Saing was appointed Horse officer, B Maung Gyi was appointed *Thuye-Wun* (Commando officer) and assigned to the command of north-east Meikhtila. Bo Ma Nga, the former commander of Monè regiment during Mindon's reign, came to Yakhainggyi from Mandalay and joined to the Myinzaing force. Mainglo Myo-oke Mya gyi was appointed "Thetdawshey" (Untouchable Officer / Minister) and assigned duty to stimulate the people to resist the English throughout the country. Thus Myinzaing Prince appointed officers and a large number of resistance forces took duties in various places. A vast area in south eastern Kyaukse was occupied by the resistance forces(Tha Aung, 1941).

Up to May 1886 Myinzaing's forces grew in strength. Myinzaing remained in the area until May 1886, maintaining a vanguard force at Myobingyi and Shwesayan, while the main body remain at Kywetnapha and Hngetkyithaik. In Myinzaing's force Ywangan Myosa Maung Nyo Seint, Myedu Myosa Bo Min, Myinzaing's elder-uncle U Maung Gyi, Captain of Royal Guard U Paung, Bo Thaike of Marabin service, Captain of Horse corps U Tet Tu, Monè Shan Bo, Dah Swe Bo, Shwe Dah Bo Ohn Khaing, and Shwe Dah Bo Thawda were included(File No. NP/1887, National Archives Department).

Myinzaing Prince was supported by not only lay persons but also by the clergy. He was also supported by the monks U Nandiya, U Dipa, U Yewatana, U Kankada (a) U Ottama, from Mandalay. U Ottama supported the idea of collaboration with Lower Myanmar in activities. Maung Tha Han and Maung Shwe Swe, two resistance leaders (Bo's) from Lower Myanmar were brought to Myinzaing Prince at Nathteiktaung Hill by U Ottama himself and made them take allegiance, and assigned duties for activity. Galon emblems were handed to these two Bo's for distribution to the followers of Myinzaing Prince wide-spread in Nyaungdon, Pantanaw, and Ma-U-bin, and were asked to promise to fight against the British. U Ye Wa Ta, who had resided at the Medawati Monastery of West Mandalay also organized Sayadaw and Rahandaws from Lower Myanmar to join into the revolution led by Myinzaing. Venerable monk U Di pa also distributed the decrees of Myinzaing, 40 in number, to Kyaukse, Meikhtila, Bagan and Yamèthin (Lwutlatyay Gyopanmuh, I, 1986). Myinzaing's Order as follows:

"I am the son and heir to his Most Glorious Majesty the first Founder of Mandalay and the Convenor of the Fifth Buddhist Synod (Mindon) in his dual capacity of Patron of the People. Being a scion of the House of Alaungpaya and the Representative of the Solar Race, I am wise, sagacious and powerful.

The heretic, savage, and lawless *Kalas* have now entered Burma, and are destroying religious edifices, such as pagodas, monasteries etc. held sacred by the people, the Buddhist Scriptures, and the Pries -thood. They have destroyed the accounts and re-cords of royal ceremonies which were generally referred to by the Kings of old. And these *Kalas* are using in the profane way the white umbrellas and the other insignia which belong only to royalty.

Under these circumstances certain wise priests and wise laymen have represented to me that the present time is opportune for me to capture and wipe off the rebel *Kalas* and to assume the reins of sovereignty. In compliance, therefore, with this representation I have resolved to take the field with my fourfold army, consisting of Burmese, Shan, Karen and Palaung contingents.

Priests and laymen residing in Lower Burma which was part and parcel of the Burman Empire during the time of my forefathers, have come to me and promised that they will reconquer in my name the towns of Toungoo, Rangoon, and Bassein. I have accordingly given them my command and ordered them to plant my royal flag on the very seashore.

I have likewise resolved to conquer Mandalay and regain the Burmese throne. For this purpose the following armies have been organised.

On the northern side, 10,000 men armed with *dahs*, 15,000 men armed with muskets, and a reserve force of 20,000 men under the command of the Wuntho Sawbwa, the Kanti Sawbwa, the Momeik Myoza, the Kachin Chiefs, and a number of Bos, Wuns and Sitkes.

On the western side, in the districts of Alon and Sagaing, 10,500 men armed with *dahs*, 20,000 men armed with muskets, and a reserve force of 20,000 men under the command of BohmuMingyi Minhla Mahamingaunggyaw, and 35 captains.

On the southern side, 1,000 men armed with *dahs*, 1,500 men armed with muskets, and a reserve force of 6,000 men, under the command of the Anauk Windawhmu, the Taungdwingyi Myowun, the Pindalethinbo, the Tazaungdaikthlaing Bo, the Pindalethin Myowun, and 31 captains.

On the eastern side, 20,000 men armed with *dahs*, 3,000 men armed with muskets, and a reserve force of 20,000 men commanded by my royal self, my royal uncle (titles), and 45 captains.

These forces will march simultaneously when a cannon is fired as a signal. When my royal army arrives, to secure the safety of those people who are loyal to me, I would direct them to use a piece of white thread as a badge. Those people who have sided with the heretic *kalas* will receive a free pardon though it may be politic to kill them so as to produce a deterrent effect on their descendants”(Daw Ni Ni Myint, 1985).

Furthermore, U Nandiya and U Dipa from Wunsè Monastery in the compound of the Thathanabaing Monastery of Mandalay made secret contacts with (17) Bo's from Thayawady of Lower Myanmar and organized them to cooperate in the Myinzaing's revolution. The British authorities issued an order on 26 July 1996 to arrest four leading Sangha and sent them to sittway jail(Lwutlatyay Gyopanmuh, I, 1986).

In May, the Chaunggwa Princes made an attempt to combine with Myinzaing Prince. Saw Yan Naing and Saw Yan Paing, sons of Mekkhaya Prince and grandsons of Mindon, started resisting the British from Chaunggwa in what was then Ava district. From the place of their resistance they acquired the unofficial title of Chaunggwa Princes(DawNi Ni Myint, 1985). They arrived at Gye village, 12 miles southwest of Kyaukse, on 23 May with 500 men, to join forces with Myinzaing's army stationed at Nathteik pass. Arrangements were made for combined attacks(File No. 16 II /1886, National Archives Department) against Mandalay, Amarapura, Ava and Sagaing(Daw Ni Ni Myint, 1985).

Prince Myinzaing drew a plan to capture Mandalay in May or June, and stationed his forces at the Nathteik hill, to perform the “Aungmyehnin” ceremony according to the tradition. His plan was to attack British ships, to skill them and to take their properties. Under this plan 300 swordsmen and 11,000 gunners under Bo Ma Nga were to enter Mandalay from the river-size, to attack police-station and to raid on the town. At the same time 200 swords men and 1500 gunner under the former captain of Palace Guard (Anauk Windaw-hmu) were to raid the inner-town and to kill Myanmar officers, low or high, who were loyal to the British. Under the scheme U Maung Gyi, Myinzaing's uncle and his follower 100 swordsmen and 700 volunteers were to attack northern sector of Mandalay and to take up station on Mandalay Hill, 300 swordsmen and 1000 volunteers under Monè Sawbwa were to attack and occupy villages in Eastern sectors of Mandalay and to take station there. Attempts were made to launch this plan in May and June. It was difficulties to gathering men, arms and ammunitions in rainy season and there was a prophecy from astrologers to launch the expedition quickly. Therefore the prince planned his military campaign before July. It was believed that it would be too difficult to launch an attack if the British administration and military occupations became firmly entrenched. Myinzaing sent Myaukpaing (Northern) Dawei Bo to take allegiance from the Sawbwars and Myosas from the territories of central Shan States up to Monè(File No. NP /1887, National Archives Department). This plan shows the ability of Myinzaing.

Thus the British made attempts to suppress the forces of Myinzaing to the end. The British announced 2000 kyats reward for the capture of Myinzaing and other rewards for the capture of his assistants(Lwutlatyay Gyipanmuh, I, 1986). Mr. R.H. Pilcher, the new administrative officer, arrived with

full power(Scott & Hardiman, 1900 and Dr. Than Tun,2004). The British forces, used Myo Oke Maung No as a guide, and advanced to Yakhaing Gyi in night, the strong hold of Minzaing at right Maung No used rarely used a forest route to Yakhaing Gyi and therefore Myinzaing was attacked in surprise and could offered only a little resistance, The Myinzaing retreated in July 1886, and took refuge under Ywangan Sawbwa(Tha Aung, 1941).

Prince Myinzaing founded a town near Ywangan and named “Sinphyumyo” (White Elephant Town), he then collected forces and prepared for resistance. Myinzaing had been mustering men in the Shan State to make another attempt to overthrow the British and had succeeded in inducing the petty chief there to join hands with him(Tha Aung, 1941). Ywangan Myosa and Bawsai Ngwegunhmu were the side of Prince Myinzaing. Prince Myinzaing had to choose Thonse as a base because of its strategy. This area had to be easy access to Mandalay. Hein Maung Hse had been appointed as a governor of Thonese. Myinzaing had appointed Naw Maung as a Sawbwa of Hsenwi who was the son of Ex-sawbwa Naw Pha. Prince Myinzing had tried to reconcile Count of Hein (Sawbwa) in December 1885 (Lwutlatyay Gyopanhmuh, I, 1986). He had sent a summon to Hsinpaw Sawbwa Htun Saing who was the side of British to unite but not return(Daw Ni Ni Myint, 1985). Moreover Htun Saing had sent a report including the information of the movement of Myinzaing with his summon to the British authority. And then, new Sawbwa of Hsenwi Khun San Ton Hong and Hkun Saing fought the group of Myinzaing Prince. Therefore Myinzaing and anti-British groups had to fight Hkun Saing at all(Lwutlatyay Gyopanhmuh, I, 1986). The struggle was a hard between Hsinpaw and Hsenwi(Daw Ni Ni Myint, 1985).

Under the instruction of Myinzaing, Hein Maung Hse had to invite to join the southern Maing Long and Hsenwi. The Prince had to give the area of the eastern bank of Dutthawady River to Mainglon Sawbwa for their movement freely and effectively. Mainglon Sawbwa had to supply with 1000 troops and he himself served as a general for the anti-British revolution. The Prince of Myinzaing had also to get support from the leader of southern Mainglon, Pwehla, Pintaya, Kyauk Htut and Western Shan State (Lwutlatyay Gyopanhmuh, I, 1986) and became alliance with Laikha, Mang-kai and Kyethimansam (Lwutlatyay Gyopanhmuh, I, 1986). Shan-Myanmar combined force of (5,000) strength was under Myinzaing (Dr. Than Tun, 2004).

Prince Myinzaing now also led a huge army of over twenty thousand men to the hilly tracts on the borders of the Kyaukse and Meiktila District and made Khin Le as a place of rendezvous. Boh Myat Hmon was placed at the head of five thousand men and was charged with the task of attacking the English in the Kyaukse District. Maung Gyi and Maung Min Po were given orders to crush Sitke Maung Tun E and his brothers (Nyaung Gaing brothers) in the Meiktila District and capture Mr Scott and his men at Meiktila.

They marched their troops counting some eight hundred and reached Kyauk-pon-gon twenty miles east of Meiktila. The news reached Sitke Maung Tun E and he directed his brothers. Maung Gyi now advanced from Kyauk-pon-gon with four thousand men towards Naung-bin-win. Forty two men of Maung Gyi's army fell in this battle. Maung Gyi rallied at Tha-ga-ya his original place. Sitke Maung Tun E and his brothers worked to advance the British interest(Tha Aung, 1941). Thus the rebels were quickly defeated.

Myinzaing Prince had learnt that his lieutenants Thuyewun Maung Gyi and Shwedah Boh Maung Min Po were unable to overthrow the British cause in the Meiktila side and this disturbed his mind. To make things worse he was beginning to contract malarial fever. His lieutenants Boh Ma Nga and Wundaw Hmu Maung Hpaung now removed the sick prince to Sinbyumyo with the all army(Tha Aung, 1941). However, Prince Myinzaing suffered from Malaria, and died on 13 August 1886(File No,453/ 1886, National Archaives Department).

His follower U Paung joined Setkya prince at Yeyyaman. Bo Mya Hmon, Bo Min Po and Bo Saing continued to attack the British(File No. 429 / 1886, National Archaives Department). The resistance movement led by Myinzaing caused a great deal of difficulties for the British. Bo Cho of Bagan declared that he had been a follower of Myinzaing Prince to make British authority anxious. From 1886 to 1896, Bo Cho had been against to British for so long(Lwutlatyay Gyopanhmuh, I, 1986). In the area of southern Min Bu, monk U Ottama had changed into human being and struggled with arms for attacking. According to instruction and doctrine of Myinzaing, Bo Ottama and U Thaug recruited with so many arms and followers. He continued to attack till 1889(Daw Ni Ni Myint, 1985). Wunthosawbwa and Heik Tin Hmat, a son of Mindon brother Kanaung Prince were Myinzaing's follower(Lwutlatyay Gyopanhmuh, I, 1986). Anyway, we assumed that instruction doctrine and strategy of Myinzaing and strength of anti-British had to give pressure for colonial ruler, getting difficulty.

At that time newspapers in India gave priority to the resistance movements in Myanmar. The Indian paper Amrita Bazar Patrika commented on 17 June 1886 as follows:

“In spite of the growing reinforcements in Myanmar the Enemy became stronger and stronger.”(Daw Kyan, 1977)

It shows that although the British had occupied the whole of Myanmar, they were faced with rebellions and criticism from journalist and politics.

The resistance forces were gave the name bandits, gang of bandits, and village which fought against the British were destroyed by fire(Daw Kyan, 1981). The captured resistance members were killed by the British every-day at southern gate of the palace on the excuse as being robbers(Daw Kyan, 1978). Ministers and “Amats” who were suspected to have supported to the resistance forces were also exiled. Chief Clerk U

Hmaing and Younger brother (Clerk) U Saing suspected as belonging to Myinsaing's forces departed on 19 April, 1886 (Watmasut, 2005).

The British built a number of outpost, camps, stockades and forts for the effectiveness of operations on the resistance forces. This tactic was employed for the suppression of the strongholds of Myinzaing. After the British attack of his base at Zippingyi, he built a new base in Kyauksè area. Thus the British came to construct a strong military base at Kyauksè for permanent settlement in 1886, February. To protect communication line between Mandalay and Kyauksè military stockades were built at Paleik and Tayokesu. On 1 December 1886 (99) numerous military bases had been built in Upper Myanmar (Daw Kyan, 1978).

Conclusion

The British conquered Myanmar kingdom by waging three wars in the years of 1824, 1852 and 1885 respectively. By waging the Third Anglo-Myanmar War, the British annexed the whole Myanmar kingdom and easily conquered the royal palace of Mandalay on 28 November 1885. Although the British easily took Mandalay capital after (14) days of fighting, they had to make great effort to suppress the resistance movements for ten years period. Majority of the resistance leaders were royal prince, the former servicemen and the exmilitary servicemen. Prince Myinzaing was a son of King Mindon by the Letpanzaing Queen and one of the five sons of Mindon who escaped the massacre of 1879. Myinzaing Prince got the support of Khin Maung Latt, grandson of Taingda Mingyi. Prince Myinzaing advanced to Zeepingyi and joined hand with Bo Chin for resistance. Myinzaing encamped at Zeepingyi and attacked Mandalay. The British sent troops to attack Zippingyi. Prince Myinzaing had retreated from Zippingyi attacked Kyaukse area and encamped at Myinzaing. He was known as Myinzaing Prince after the conquest of Myinzaing. Myinzaing used royal emblems such as white umbrella and peacock flag and organized other resistance group. Myinzaing drew a plan to capture Mandalay (Royal City) in May or June. Myinzaing was the first prince who had legitimate right to the throne and the British wanted to suppress him. Minwun U Ponnka and British forces advanced to Kyaukse and suppressed Myinzaing Prince. Prince Myinzaing escaped to Yakhaingyi village 23 miles southeast Kyaukse. Then Prince Myinzaing was attacked in surprise and took refuge under Ywangan Sawbwa. Prince Myinzaing was supported not only local chief but also some Shan Sawbwa. Shan- Myanmar combined forces of (5,000) strength under Myinzaing. Myinzaing had also to get support from the leader of southern Mainglon, Pwehla, Pintaya, Kyauk Htut and Western Shan State and became alliance with (Laihka) Laikha, Mang-kai and Kyethimansam. Chaunggwa Princes Saw Yan Pai and Saw Yan Naing made an attempt to combine with Myinzaing Prince. Bo Cho of Bagan, Bo Ottam of

Minbu and U Thaung a monk of the Kyaungdawya Monastery, Wuntho Sawbwa and Hteik Tin Hmat, were Myinzaing's followers. However Prince Myinzaing suffered from Malaria and died on 13 August, 1886. Although he at no time headed anything like a national movement, yet the fact that he was really a legitimate member of the house of Alaungpaya must have rendered him always an important potential centre of disaffection.

Acknowledgements

I wish to express my deep gratitude to the following persons because without whose invaluable help, it would have been impossible for me in writing this paper. My heartfelt thanks go to Dr. Ba Han (Rector, Meiktila University), Dr. Tin Tun Aung, (Pro-Rector, Meiktila University) and Dr. Thet Thet Khine, (Professor and Head, History Department, Meiktila University)

References

Primary Sources

Files (National Archives Department Naypyidaw)

- File No. 21 / 1886, NAD, Reports of Disturbances in the city and Suburbs of Mandalay
 File No. 16 / I 1886, NAD, Kyaukse I
 File No. NP /1887, NAD, Myinzaing Prince
 File No. 16 / II 1886, NAD, Kyaukse II
 File No. 453/1886, NAD, Death of Myinzaing
 File No. 429/1886, NAD, Bo Mg Nga, Myinzaing Prince

Books in Myanmar

- Kyan, Daw. 1977, "Myanmarpyi India ThdinsamyaeAabaw" (Opinions of India Presses on Myanmar), Naingan Thamaning Thuthana Sarsaung (Historical Research Paper), I, Yangon, Sarpebaik man Press.
 Kyan, Daw, 1978, *Myanmar Naingngan Acheane* (1885-86), (Condition in Myanmar 1885-86), Yangon, Sarpaybeikman Press, p. 9, 42, 43, 44, 45
 Kyan, Daw, 1981, *Padetharit Myanmar Naingan Zatthein* (The End of the Feudal Myanmar Kingdom), Yangon, Sarpaybeikman Press, p.64, 65, 104
Myanmar Lwutlatyay Gyopanhmuh Thamaing (1885-1895) (Myanmar Independence Struggle 1885- 1895), 1986, Vol.I, Yangon, Universities Press, p.73, 83, 89, 192, 204, 205, 111-112
 Ohn Kyi, 2005, "British Khit-u Mandalay Naing-yay", *Diary of Wutmasut Wundauk*, Vol.I, 1885-88, Yangon, University Press, p. 26.
 Than Tun, Dr. 2004, *Ne Hleh Yazawin* (On the Local History), Vol. III, Yangon, Nantha Taik, 203, 204
 Watmasut Wundauk Naisin Hmattan 1885-1888 (Diary of Watmasut Wundauk , 1885-88) edited by Than Tun and Ohn Kyi, 2005, Vol. I, Yangon, University Press, 204

Books in English

- Crosthwaite, Sir Charles 1912: *The Pacification of Burma*, Edward Arnold, London, .
 Grattan Geary: *Burma After the Conquest of Mandalay*, London, Sampson Low, 1886.

- Nisbet, John., *Burma under British Rule and Before*, Vol.I, Archibald Constable and Co.ltd, London, 1901, p. 51
- Ni Ni Myint, Daw, *Burma's Struggle Against British Imperialism (1885-1895)*, Yangon, The Universities Press, 1983. p.30, 45-46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 63, 64, 65, 112,113, 194, 195
- Scott& Hardiman, *Gazetteer of Upper Burma and the Shan States*. Vol. I, partI, Rangoon, Government Printing and Press, 1900, p, 22, 117, 122, 127
- Stewart, A. T. Q. *The Pagoda War*, Faber and Faber, London, 1972. p. 100
- Tha Aung, Maung & Mya Din, Maung, *The Pacification of Upper Burma*, J.B.R.S. Vol., xxi, part ii, 1941. p. 83, 84, 85,86, 87, 107, 108,109