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SIAM FROM 1833 TO 1909.
S. J. SMITH

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BRIEF SKETCHES

OF

SIAM FROM 1833 TO 1909.



BY

SAMUEL J. SMITH, LITT. D.

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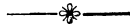
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BRIEF SKETCHES

OF SIAM

FROM 1833 TO 1909.



In the early part of the 18th. century Siam was known as the land of the White Elephant and the Siamese Twins. These twins were united together with a round band of flesh at the middle of their sides which necessitated their always being together. Light coloured elephants are occasionally found in the forests of Siam. When found they are brought with much pomp and ceremony to Bangkok where they are formally presented to H. M. the King and are graciously cared for in fine buildings. The Siamese revere these rare animal and therefore they have made it the prominent emblem of their National Flag.

Joshua Coffin an enterprising American acquired possession of the twins and went all over Europe and the United States exhibiting them. Eventually they settled in one of the Southern States where they married and died.

While Burma, Pegu, Siam and Cambodia were independent they frequently engaged in war with each other and had among them the captives of their enemies.

While Mrs. Ann Haseltine Judson the wife of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., the universally known Baptist Missionary was labouring in Burma, she found some

Siamese captives in whom she became interested and tried to lead them to Jesus Christ.

The missionaries of Burmah felt that they ought to do something for the spread of the Gospel in Siam. There were then in Maulmain the Rev. Adoniram Judson, John Taylor Jones, Jonathan Wade, Eugene Kincaid, Messrs. Cephas Bennet and Cutter.

These gentlemen in 1832 met and decided that the Rev. John Taylor Jones and wife should forthwith proceed to Bangkok and labour for the betterment, upliftment and Christianization of the Siamese people. They forthwith started for Siam, taking with them a little twelve year-old lad whom they had begged from his parents to rear and bring up.

Enroute for Bangkok this little company stopped at Pulo Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Tringanu, Singora, Kalantan, Patani and anchored off the Menam Bar in the latter part of March 1833.

There was then at the bar the U. S. Sloop of War "Peacock". Mr. Roberts, the American Ambassador was up at Bangkok negotiating a Commercial Treaty with Siam, this was its first treaty with this country.

Dr. Jones and his family proceeded up to Bangkok and rented a small piece of land in the rear of the Portuguese Consulate where they built a temporary house and commenced their work.

This was the commencement of American mission work in Siam.

Prior to this the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff resided here for a short time and did Christian work. His wife died and was buried by special permit at the upper side of the Portuguese Consulate gate.

A little while before the arrival of Dr. Jones, the Rev. David Abeel, an American missionary and the Rev. Mr. Tomlin, an English missionary had visited

Bangkok to consider the propriety of missionaries for the Chinese, temporarily to reside in Siam, acquire the Chinese language and be ready to proceed to China whenever it should be open to them.

The Foreign Mission Boards of the Protestants of the U. S. became interested in Siam and sent out their missionaries.

In 1834 the A. B. C. F. M. sent out their first missionaries the Rev. Messrs. Robinson and Johnson. The first for the Siamese the latter for the Chinese. These were their first missionaries. In 1835 they sent out the Rev. D. B. Bradley, M. D. and subsequently the Rev. J. Caswell. In 1847 the American Presbyterian Board sent out the Rev. Stephen Matoon and Samuel R. House, M. D. their first missionaries for the Siamese department of their work.

Later on the Canadian Baptists sent out a few of their missionaries to Bangkok, but these were soon transferred to India. One of these was the now well known Mr. Boggs.

The American Baptist Mission consisted of two departments, one Siamese and the other Chinese. Its Siamese missionaries were Rev. John Taylor Jones, D. D., Rev. Mr. Slafter, Rev. Mr. Davenport, Mr. J. H. Chandler and the Rev. Samuel J. Smith. In 1868 this department of that mission was given up and has been continued by Rev. S. J. Smith as a self-supporting mission.

The workers of the A. B. C. F. M. were as follows, Rev. Messrs. Robinson, Johnson, Bradley who came out in 1835 and subsequently the Rev. J. Caswell. Later on in 1849 the A. M. A. assumed the support of Dr. Bradley and supplied him with two associate workers, the Rev. Messrs. Lane and Silsby. After a few years the A. M. A. gave up their work and from that time

on till his death in 1873 he was a self-supporting missionary.

At the present time the American B. M. U., the A. B. C. F. M., and the A. M. A. have no representative labourers for the Siamese on the field.

The missionaries of the A. B. M. U. who have laboured for the Chinese in Siam were Rev. William Dean, D. D., Rev. Josiah Goddard, Rev. E. N. Jenks, Rev. William Ashmore, D. D., Rev. Robert Telford, Rev. Mr. Lisle, Rev. Mr. Frazer and Rev. Mr. Foster, D. D.

In the latter part of 1833 Dr. Jones baptized three Chinamen. This was the first baptism by immersion ever performed in the river Memam. This was the commencement of the now flourishing Chinese Baptist Church of Bangkok. From this church has sprung up the flourishing baptist churches now existing in Swatow, Ningpo and other localities in China.

The American Presbyterian Board is the only body having representatives in Siam at present. They have many growing churches, out-stations and flourishing schools in many locations in Siam.

THE WORK OF THE MISSIONARIES.

The work of Dr. Jones during his 18 years residence was a complete translation of the New Testament, Hints to the Wise, Golden Balance, Summary of Christianity. His first wife Eliza Grew Jones prepared the Old Testament History and several small pamphlets. All these works were printed at the American Baptist Mission Press of Bangkok and were freely circulated among the people. In January 1851 a destructive fire extended to the Baptist Mission Compound and con-

stained the printing office with all its material and stock, the little chapel, all the mission houses and the personal effects of their occupants.

Mrs. E. G. Jones died in 1838 and Dr. Jones died in September 1851.

The prominent missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. were Dr. Bradley and Mr. Caswell, the former was known respected and loved for his kind care and treatment of all classes of patients who sought his aid. He introduced vaccination into Siam which has been the means of protecting multitudes from that dreadful disease the smallpox. His name will long be remembered and revered in Siam, as a vigorous and generous benefactor.

Mr. Jessie Caswell was a talented and scholarly gentleman, a great favorite of the then prince priest T'oonkramaum Ongyai the Head Priest of Wat Boromanewate. This Royal Prince invited and gladly allowed Mr. Caswell to teach English regularly to the priests and other pupils at that Wat.

Of the American Presbyterian Mission Rev. Mr. Mattoon and Dr. House are prominent characters. The former prepared a translation of the New Testament for his mission before he retired. The latter was a popular medical practitioner so long as he was on the field. He too gave medicines, and cared for and cured very many patients gratuitously before his retirement. He too was much loved and esteemed by the masses of the people.

Rev. D. Mc Gilvary and J. Wilson, in 1868 went north and began Christian work at Ch'iengmai and Lakaun for the Laos people. Both these gentlemen have been very successful workers. The former has prepared the Scriptures and religious works for the people. The latter possessed of much musical talent, has prepared a hymn book for the people and taught

them to sing the sweet songs of Zion in their religious devotions. Their are now among that people many Christian churches and schools the result of the labours of these earnest, hard working Christian men.

Mr. S. J. Smith when he was no longer a representative of the A. B. M. U. started a printing office on his own account. He edited and published in English the Siam Weekly Advertiser, the Siam Repository and the Siam Directory. He also edited and published a vernacular newspaper called the Sayahm Samai, an English Siamese Grammar, a Siamese English Grammar, an Arithmetic, a Comprehensive Anglo-Siamese Dictionary, a Comprehensive Siamese-English Dictionary has been prepared and is now ready for the press, a Christian Catechism in Siamese.

Siamese works at that time were written on folded black books with pipe-clay pencils, or with wooden pens dipped in a yellow liquid made of gamboge. Their sacred books were written on palm leaves with a steel style. They consequently had but few books and these were very costly.

Mr. S. J. Smith's printing office at Bangkolem Point began printing and publishing the prose and poetical literature of the Siamese and now the country abounds with cheap, printed books.

He also reprinted portions of the New Testament and other religious works that had been prepared by Dr. Jones and wife and the late Mrs. S. J. Smith. He supplied Siamese types to several Siamese people who started printing offices on their own account. Now there are quite a number of native printing offices in Bangkok and other part of the country.

Bangkok is the capital of Siam, situated on the Menam river. The canal K'laung Mahahnahk connects it with the Bahngpakong River on the east. The canal

K'laung Bahngluang connects it with the T'ahcheen River on the west. In 1833 the only European residents in Bangkok were a few French priests, a Portuguese Consul and his clerk and only one British European resident Robert Hunter, Esq. who owned a schooner which plied regularly between this port and Singapore, calling at Tringanu, Singora, Kelantan and Patani, the towns on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula. In those days the Siamese men and women wore a bunch of hair on the head adjoining the forehead, the rest of the head of the men was closely shaven, of the women the hair was cut short, leaving a circular ring round the top-knot from which the hairs had been plucked. On each side of the head the women left a small strip of hair. The men and women wore a waist cloth in undress the fronts of which hung loose. When they were going out those ends were rolled together passed between the legs and turned in at the back. The men usually had on the left shoulder a small cloth. The women wore a long cloth passing from the right shoulder under the left arm, or the rest of their bodies from the knees down and from the waist up were bare and exposed. Such was the appearance of the people at that time.

H. M. Somdetch P'ranangklaui was then in the 9th year of his reign. His brother the son of a mother higher in rank than his, not being crowned king entered the priesthood for personal safety and was known as the T'oonkramaum Ongyai. His younger brother by the same mother was known as Kromak'un Itsarate was allowed to live in peace at his palace near the temple Wat Chaang.

H. M. P'ranangklaui was a cautious and judicious ruler studiously avoiding complications with all the European powers, whose aggressive and encroaching

tendencies in the southern parts of Asia were so manifest. He had no love for the white race, did not desire their presence in his country, but did all he could to prevent their coming to reside here permanently.

The treaties which had been made with England and America were not encouraging to progressive commerce.

Desiring a better treaty America sent Mr. Balestier in the U. S. Sloop of War "Plymouth" to Bangkok to negotiate a new and better one. When the Sloop arrived off the bar, the Siamese Government sent down barges to bring up the ambassador and leading officers of the Sloop. The ambassador came up alone and resided at the place prepared for him by the Siamese Government. Needing an interpreter he applied to the American Baptist Mission for one of their number to go up and reside with him and act as such during his stay. They complied with his request in allowing the Rev. S. J. Smith to meet the need. The adroit Siamese officials treated him courteously, but artfully outwitted, out-generaled and rendered abortive all his attempts to get an audience with the King and negotiate a new treaty. Baffled, disappointed and humiliated, the Siamese Government return him back to his ship.

The English Government like wise desired a new treaty and assigned this work to Sir Rajah James Brooks, who visited Siam with two steamers, the larger one to remain outside the bar, the smaller one to bring him up to Bangkok. Having reached the bar he sent to Pahnam for a Siamese pilot to bring him and his smaller steamer to Bangkok. Whether by accident, or design, which, is uncertain the vessel was stuck at the mouth of the river. Mr. Brooks was obliged to write to the Siamese Government for conveyances to bring him up to Bangkok. They complied and he was conveyed to the place prepared for him. This gentle-

man was much more diplomatic than Mr. Ballestier, but even that did not enable him to secure his ends. He too was adroitly foiled without having been received in audience with the King. The bright and talented young nobleman who successfully achieved these results was known in 1833 as K'unsit subsequently he was known as P'ranaiwai. For his recent achievements he was rewarded with the title P'rayahseesurewong. These events occurred in 1851. Toward the close of this year H. M. P'ranangklaui died.

In 1835 the Siamese declared war against Cambodia. To carry on this war they acquired and built a number of square-rigged vessels, which were commanded by European captains and mates, thus increasing the number of European residents in Bangkok. At the close of this war, these ships were used as merchant vessels.

On the demise of this Sovereign, H. R. Highness Prince Kromaluang-Wongsahit'erahit-Sanit, H. E. P'rayah Seesurewong and H. E. the Foreign Minister the then leading statesmen of the country entreated His Royal Highness, the prince priest T'oonkramaui Ong yai to retire from the priesthood and assume the reins of Government which he did. This prince and his younger brother were crowned the First and Second King, both these kings had been greatly indebted to the few European residents of Bangkok from whom they had acquired some knowledge of the English and other European languages. They were consequently, intelligent, progressive and kindly disposed towards foreigners. Progress and prosperity now dawned in Siam. The First King was known as P'rachaumklaui and the Second as P'rapinklaui.

The First King in the early part of His reign made a very sad blunder. An English ship captain, from Bombay a Mr. Puddicombe was then in this city and wished to build a ship. He succeeded in leasing for 99 years a strip of land in which was a dock suitable for that purpose. H. M. the King on learning the fact became irate and ordered the arrest of the writer of that deed and commanded that he receive 99 strokes of the rattan. This severe punishment resulted in the death of the poor victim, who was then a Siamese clerk in the British Consulate and was therefore entitled to a certain amount of British protection. Mr. Hillier the then British Consul complained bitterly of the cruel murder of an innocent man in the employ of that Consulate and demanded a reasonable apology. The King to extricate himself from this dilemma apologized and as a token of his sincerity presented to the British Government that spacious lot of ground now known as H. B. M. Consulate. Later on he gave a lot for a Protestant Cemetery and another lot for a Protestant Church. All his subsequent relations with the Europeans were cordial and kind. The ship which Captain Puddicombe built was named in honour of His Majesty's eldest daughter "Princess Somawati".

Streets were being made in the once streetless city. New canals were being dug in all directions for the comfort and convenience of the business people of the country.

Europeans were employed by the Government in various capacities. Mr. Hewetson was employed by the Government to instruct the regimental and other bands the art and use of foreign musical instrument. Mr. Bateman and Captain John Bush as Harbour Master and Captain Ames as Chief Commissioner of Police.

During this reign the foreign nations were successful in negotiating advantageous treaties. Town-

send Harris negotiated the present American treaty, Sir John Bowring the English, Signor de Montigny the French, Mr. Loudon the Dutch, Count Eulenberg the German and the other European nations successively negotiated for their country through their Ambassadors in London with Sir John Bowring, who on his retirement from the governorship of Hongkong acted as the Siamese Minister Plenipotentiary of Siam. Thus this country was brought into close and beneficial relations with all the leading countries of Europe. After a praiseworthy reign this Sovereign died towards the close of 1838 and was succeeded by one of his sons, who was born to him during his reign.

Up to the early part of this reign, the silver currency of this country consisted of bullet-shaped ticals, salu'ngs, fu'angs and small sea shells called bee-a, 800 of which were equivalent to one fu'ang. This Sovereign decided to improve the appearance of the currency and commanded His Excellency P'rayah Wesootyoh't'ahmaht the then head of the Government Mint, to manufacture the flat coins of the country as now in use. The ticals, salu'ngs and fu'angs are beautiful pieces of flat shining silver and instead of the small sea shells, the bee-a, we have the copper atts, eight of which are equivalent to one fu'ang. The value of these coins are 2 sohlots equal to one att; 2 atts, to one p'ai; 4 p'ais, to one fu'ang; 2 fu'angs, to one salu'ng; 4 salu'ngs, to one tical.

During this reign considerable attention was given to the acquisition of the English language. For a while Mrs. D B. Bradley, Mrs. S. Matoon and Mrs. S. J. Smith were invited to teach the ladies and children of the palace English. Subsequently Mrs. Leonowens was employed for that work. An English school was established for instructing the children of the princes and nobility, the teachers of which were Mr. Paterson, Baboo Ramasamy. Another educational establishment on the west bank of the river known as Subautah'ai

School, of which the Rev. Mr. Mac Farland and Mr. Eakin were the teachers.

During this reign Mr. J. H. Chandler built the first small steam launch. Mr. Charles Allen built the "Jack Waters" and the "Wycoff" the first steam tugs.

The present King on the demise of his excellent father ascended the throne and bears the title King Chulalongkorn. He is an admirer of his father and his father's policy. The progressive developments of this country in all directions have been marvelous. Thrice H. M. has traveled abroad and what he found to be beneficial and up-lifting in those countries he is persistently introducing into Siam. Now in all parts of Siam there are schools where the children are taught Siamese, English and Pali. Their style of dress is gradually approaching that of the civilized peoples of Europe.

The once streetless city now abounds with good macadamized streets over which may be seen numerous bicycles, carts, carriages, motorears and on one side of the main streets tramcars passing up and down.

In Bangkok there are depots for the rail-road line running to Patriew, Paknam, T'ahelien and P'eteh'abree on the south; to Korah and to Ch'ienngmai on the north.

On the river in addition to the primitive native boats may be seen steam and motor launches passing up and down the rivers affording immense facilities for the transit and business of the people generally.

The Government has fine steamships of war, torpedo boats and well trained armies for protection in ease of war.

Business people of the country possess lines of steamers plying regularly from this port to Singapore and Hongkong and are contemplating the establishment of lines to Europe and America.

Labour saving machines are being introduced among the agriculturists to enable them to multiply their productions and increase their profits.

The city that once was composed of a long line to its entire extent of frail thatched-roofed bamboo, or wooden houses

has greatly expanded on both sides of the river. Substantial and comfortable buildings are taking their places.

From the wall of the city to Salmsane that whole region has been beautifully transformed, abounding with good streets, fine buildings and garden lots and is known as Dusit Park. H. M. the King has built there a Magnificent Palace and many of the princes and eminent nobles have their beautiful residences on each side of the streets. It is now the aristocratic part of the city. From the city wall all along the east side of the New Road to its terminus are to be found the comfortable residences and compounds of the leading Europeans of Bangkok. This large city now compares favourably with other large cities of the Far East.

Siam has in its employ well educated judicious Europeans who advise them in their financial and political relations with the European Powers. Whenever the nation becomes Christian, Siam will have accorded to her in all her political relations the position and rights now enjoyed by the Christian nations of Europe and America, and her future prosperity will be ever progressive.

All Siam's well wishers will labour and pray that such may be the glorious result.

Towards the close of the fortieth year of the present reign, the admiring and grateful people anxious to show their high appreciation and love for their Sovereign, cheerfully contributed toward the casting and erection of a bronze equestrian statue of His Majesty. This statue will be a permanent testimonial of the high esteem and devotion of the people to H. M. who is known by his people and all familiar with the history of the kingdom, as the wisest and best of all of Siam's previous Sovereigns. The ceremonies connected with the erection of this statue lasted a number of days, were very imposing and drew masses of people from all parts of the country to witness them. This monument stands in the most conspicuous spot of Dusit Park.

After the conclusion of the treaties each nation established

a consulate in this country and their successive representatives have been as follows.

LEGATION.

H. B. M's. Legation. Its Official Representatives in Siam were 1855 Sir J. Bowring, (Special Mission). 1856 C. B. Hillier, Gingel, Consul. 1857 Sir R. H. Schomburgk, Consul. 1864 T. G. Knox, Consul. 1868 T. G. Knox, Consul-General. 1875 T. G. Knox, Agent and Consul-General. 1879 W. G. Palgrave, Agent and Consul-General. 1884 E. M. Satow, Agent and Consul-General. 1885 E. M. Satow, Minister Resident and Consul-General. 1889 Captain Jones, V. C., Minister Resident and Consul-General. 1893 J. G. Scott, Charge d'Affaires. 1894 M. W. de Bunsen, Charge d'Affaires. 1896 G. Greville, Minister Resident and Consul-General. 1901 R. T. Tower, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. 1902 R. Paget, Charge d'Affaires. 1904 R. Paget, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Liste des Representants De la France Au Siam depuis 1856.

1856-1858 M. de Montigny, Consul. 1858-1864 M. de Castelnau, Consul. 1864-1868 M. Aubaret, Consul. 1868-1869 M. Gorsse, Consul. 1869-1872 M. Dillon, Consul. 1872-1880 M. Garnier, Consul et Commissaire du Gouvernement. 1880-1882 M. Blancheton, Consul. 1882-1883 M. Harmand, Consul. 1883-1892 Comte de Ker-garadec, Consul puis Consul Général et Chargé d'Affaires. 1892-1895 M. Pavie, Consul Général, Ministre résident. 1895-1901 M. Defrance, Ministre résident, puis Ministre plénipotentiaire. 1901-1903 M. Klobukowski, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Ministre résident. 1903-1904 M. Boissonnas, Chargé d'Affaires. 1904-1907 M. Riffault, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire. 1907 M. Collia

de Plancy, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire. 1907-1909 M. de Margerie, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire.

The names of the officials who have held the position as German Ministers, or Consuls in Bangkok since the beginning of relations between Siam and Germany were 1865-1871 Consul Paul Lessler, (Merchant). 1871-1874 Consul von Pergen. 1875-1880 Consul Dr. Stannius. 1880-1882 Consul von Bassewitz. 1883-1888 Consul von Krencki. 1888-1896 Consul, later Minister-Resident Kempermann, 1896-1897 Consul von Hartmann, } both as Chargé d'Affaires.
1897 Consul Biermann, }
1897-1898 Minister-Resident von Seldeneck. 1898-1899 Consul Eschke as Chargé d'Affaires. 1899-1902 Minister-Resident von Saldern. 1903-1905 Minister-Resident Coates, 1905 von Prollius, first as Chargé d'Affaires, since 1906 as Minister-Resident, since 1908 as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The names of the vice-Consuls and minor officials who acted as Chargé d'Affaires, or were in charge of the Consulate are omitted.

United States Consulate Established May 29, 1856. 1856 to 1859 Stephen Mattcon, Consul. 1859 to 1860 John Hassett Chandler, In charge of Consulate as Acting Vice Consul-General. 1860 to 1860 Samuel P. Goodale, In charge of Consulate. 1860 to 1862 John Hassett Chandler, Consul. 1862 to 1863 Aaron J. Westervelt, Consul. 1863 to 1865 G. W. Virgin, Acting Consul and Vice Consul. 1865 to 1868 J. M. Hood, Consul. 1868 to 1869 N. A. Mc Donald, Vice Consul in charge of Consulate. 1869 to 1876 F. W. Patridge, Consul. 1876 to 1876 F. P. Patridge, Vice Consul. 1876 to 1876 W. L. Hutchinson,

Acting Consul in charge of Consulate. 1876 to 1880 David B. Sickels, Consul. 1880 to 1886 General John A. Halderman, L. L. D., Consul, Consul-General and Minister Resident. 1886 to 1887 N. A. McDonald, Vice Consul-General in charge of Legation. 1886 to 1891 Colonel Jacob T. Child, Minister Resident and Consul-General. 1891 to 1892 Colonel S. H. Boyd, Minister Resident and Consul-General. 1892 to 1893 Rev. L. A. Eaton, Acting Consul-General. 1893 to 1895 R. M. Boyd, Vice Consul-General and charge d'Affaires ad interim. 1895 to 1898 John Barrett, Minister Resident and Consul-General. 1894 to 1898 E. V. Kellett, Vice Consul-General. 1898 to 1903 Hamilton King, Minister Resident and Consul-General. 1898 to 1900 L. E. Bennett, Vice Consul-General. 1900 to 1902 Dr. T. Heyward Hays, Vice Consul-General. 1902 to 1905 J. P. Selden, Vice Consul-General. 1903 to 1904 Paul Nash, Secretary of Legation and Consul-General. 1903 Hamilton King, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. 1904 to 1906 Montgomery Schuyler, Jr. Secretary of Legation and Consul-General. 1905 to 1907 James W. White, Vice Consul-General. 1906 to 1907 Irwin B. Laughlin, Secretary of Legation and Consul-General. 1907 to 1908 John Van A. Mac Murray, Secretary of Legation and Consul-General. 1909 Carl C. Hansen, Vice Consul-General.

H. N. M's. Consular Officials, who have been in Active service in Siam since 1862, P. Pickenpack, Consul 1862-1871. { from 1871-1875 (different Acting officials) } W.

H. Senn van Basel, 1st. Consul-Missus 1875-1878. J. Salmon, Consul 1878-1881. P. S. Hamel, 1880-1881 acting 1881-1887 Consul General. Y. C. T. Reelfs, Consul 1888-1889. R. C. Keun van Hoogerand, Consul General 1889-1897. (F. J. Domela Nieuwenhuis, 1890-1892 acting) Jokheer Mr. Dr. J. E. de Sturler, Consul General

1897-1899. E. Th. van Delden, Consul 1900-1902.
L. J. C. von Zeppelin Obermuller, Consul 1902-1903. H.
N. M's. Diplomatic and Consular official F. J. Domela
Nieuwenhuis Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General 1903-
1907. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
1907, December 24th. presented credentials to H. M. the
King of Siam.

Russian Legation. 1898-1907 A. E. Olorovsky, Minister
Resident and Consul-General. 1908-1909 A. Yacovleff,
Minister Resident and Consul-General.

Danish Legation. 1892-1897 C. S. Leckie, Consul-
General. 1899 E. H. Finch, Acting Consul-General.
1900-1903 A. E. Olorovsky, in Charge. 1909 Captain
C. von Holek, Acting Consul and Consular Judge.

The Swedish and Norwegian Consuls since the formation
of the treaty were Messrs. Paul Pickenpack, Vincent
Pickenpack, Wilhelm Mueller, Otto Weber, Christian
Brockmann, Alfred Mohr. At present Alfred Mohr is
Swedish and J. W. Edie is Norwegian Consul.

Belgium Legation. 1890 F. Chalant, Acting Consul.
1892-1894 C. S. Leckie, Consul. 1897 H. Ledeganck,
Consul. 1899-1900 Léon Vincart Chargé d'Affaires and
Consul-General. 1901 Le Vionnois, Acting Consul-

General. 1902-1903 M. Léon Dossogne Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General. 1909 A. Frere, Minister Resident.

Austrian Consulate opened 1866. Consul Alexis Redlich, 1866. Consul Paul Lessler, 1868. Consul Wm. Masius, Consul J. J. Riechmann, Consul A. Kurzhals. Consul F. Masuis, 1888-1889. Consul A. Kurzhals, 1890. Consul E. Wiede, 1891-1899. Acting H. Gente, 1900-1903. Consul E. Mueller, 1903-1905. Consul F. Lotz, 1905.

Portuguese Legation. de Silveira, 1st. Consul. Marcellino, 2nd. Consul. Moore, 3rd. Consul. Vianna, 4th. Consul. Protes, 5th. Consul. These were the successive Consuls from 1833 to 1890.

1890-1892-1894-1897 Frederico A. Pereira, Consul-General. 1899 W. J. Archer, Acting Consul-General. 1900-1901-1902 Correa da Silva, Consul-General. 1903-1909 Luiz Leopoldo Flores, Consul-General.

Italian Legation established 1868-1890 H. Sigg, Consul. 1892-1894 E. H. French, Acting Consul. 1897 W. J. Archer, Acting Consul. 1899-1900 Count De Rega di Donato, Minister Resident and Consul-General. 1901-1903 Sg. Riccardo Motta, Minister Resident and Consul-General. 1903-1904 Count R. Massiglia, Minister Resident and Consul-General. 1908-1909 Major F. Ciccodicola, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Imperial Japanese Diplomatic Service in Bangkok. March 31st.-1897-October 8th.-1903 Mr. Manjiro Inagaki,

Minister Resident. October 8th.-1903-February 7th.-1907
 Mr. M. Inagaki, Minister Plenipotentiary. April 13th.
 1907-August 28th.-1908 Mr. Shosakee Matsgata, Minister
 Plenipotentiary. August 28th.-1908 Mr. Sakuya Yoshida,
 Minister Plenipotentiary.

The Imperial Japanese Consular Service in Bangkok.
 October 1897-September 1898 Consul Mr. T. Fujita. Sep-
 tember 1898-March 1900 Consul Mr. S. Kodera. March
 1900-July 1901 Consul Mr. O. Sasano. July 1901-December
 1902 Consul Mr. Y. Togama. December 1902-November
 1903 Consul Mr. M. Komatsu. November 1903-March
 1909 Consul Mr. K. Tanabé.

BANKS IN SIAM.



CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

This Bank opened a branch in Bangkok in December
 1894. The successive Agents of this Bank in Bangkok
 since it opened were Messrs. D. W. Gilmour, J. Armstrong,
 J. Forbes, W. Dickson, J. Armstrong, J. Forbes, G. Bruce
 Webster, J. Forbes, Thos. Jones, W. S. Livingstone.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

This Agency was opened on the 22nd. February 1897
 and the following are the names of its successive managers
 were M. M. Charretier, Monod, Henry, Sire, Marsot, Sire,
 Dourdin, Yver de la Bruchellerie, Henry, Pernotte.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

This branch was opened in 1888 by Mr. J. R. M. Smith who was succeeded by Mr. T. Mc C. Browne who was in turn succeeded by Mr. H. E. K. Hunter. Mr. Browne then came out again and was finally succeeded by Mr. A. M. Bruce who was followed by Mr. A. H. Barlow, who at the present time being home on leave is being relieved by Mr. J. Scrymgeour.

THE SIAMESE BANK.

**EUROPEAN BUSINESS
ESTABLISHMENTS.**

The native and especially the Chinese business establishments are too numerous to be given in detail in these Brief Notices and we must content ourself to give only short notices of the more prominent European establishments now in the country.

ARRACAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Was opened in 1887. Its present manager is A. A. Smith

BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

This firm was established in 1856. The successive

managers were Messrs. Gilfillan, Adamson, Wood, Gunn, Auchincloss, Crumm, Blyth, Sinclair, Hay, Foss, Clarke, Leckie, Edie.

**THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING
CORPORATION, LIMITED.**

Was established here in 1888. Mr. Max R. Western was the first manager followed by N. H. Johnson, then H. G. Maud and R. G. Macfarlane and at this time H. Price and Wm. W. Wood.

This Corporation started forest operations upcountry in 1891 and have offices at Chiengmai, Lampang, Muang Pra, Raheng, Paknampho and Sawankaloke N. C.

**A. DIANA & Co.
IMPORTERS.**

This firm was established in February 1897 by the senior partner Mr. Attilio Diana.

THE EAST-ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

This firm was established in 1897 taking over the business conducted by Messrs. Andersen & Co. The managers since then have been Messrs. Em. Kinch and Capt. Guldberg to 1904 and from that year Capt. Guldberg alone.

FALCK & BEIDEK.

This establishment was founded in Bangkok 1878 by Messrs. Falck, Bramman, Beidek and is now under the

guidance of Mr. Ch. Kramer the sole proprietor and partner of the firm since 1896 with which he has been connected for the last twenty years.

B. GRIMM & Co.

This firm was organized in 1876. The partners have been B. Grimm, E. Mueller, F. Friedrichs, G. Glenù, F. Lotz, W. Unverzagt.

At present the partners are F. Lotz, F. Bopp.

Branch firms.—(1) Bangkok Outfitting Co. (2) Pratoò Samyot Store. (3) Market Department in Rachawongse Road Sampeng.

HOWARTH ERSKINE, LIMITED.

This firm was established in 1898 and for short terms was managed successively by Messrs. Williamson, Slight, Kennedy and Pollock.

In July 1899 the business came under the control of James Murchie with the assistance of Messrs. Kennedy, Rose and Corbett as successive Works Managers. It has remained under Mr. Murchie's control ever since and at present he is assisted by Mr. R. H. Brown as Works Manager with a large staff of clerical and technical employes.

A. MARKWALD & Co., 1859-1894.

Successive partners:—

A. Markwald	left the firm 1868.
P. Lessler	died 1894.
A. Redlich	left the firm about 1870.
W. Musius	died 1886.

J. J. Riechmann	liquidated the firm 1895.
A. Kurzhals	left the firm 1890.
J. Masius	died 1889.
E. Wiede	liquidated the firm 1895 and joined the new firm.

A. MARKWALD & Co., LTD.

E. Wiede	Manager, left 1899.
H. Gente	„ „ 1903.
A. Mohr	„

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Consul for North German Confederacy:—P. Lessler 1862-1870.

Consuls for Austria-Hungary:—A. Redlich, W. Masius, J. J. Rieckmann, A. Kurzhals, J. Masius, E. Wiede.

Consul for Sweden & Norway:—A. Mohr.

„ for Sweden A. Mohr.

THE SIAM FOREST Co. LTD.

We give herewith Mr. Blech's note concerning this firm.
 "This firm was established in 1882 by Mr. Frederic Sydenham Clarke in conjunction with his brother-in-law Mr. T. Windsor, under the style of Windsor, Clarke & Co. At the time, Mr. Clarke was Manager of The Borneo Company, Ltd. in Bangkok and he left them in order to establish the Firm of Windsor, Clarke & Co. In the year 1889 the partnership was dissolved and in January 1890 I came out to Siam to join Mr. Clarke as Resident Partner in Siam, the Firm then being and remaining Clarke & Co. the two sole Partners then being Mr. Clarke and myself, L. Blech."

"Since I joined the Firm as above in 1890, the business in Siam has been entirely under my sole management, Mr. Clarke concerning himself with the management of our London Office and being resident in London. but in the

year 1905 Mr. S. H. Hendrick, who had served on our Bangkok Staff for some five years previous, was admitted a Partner, the business being continued as before under the style of Clarke & Co."

"In the year 1897 we disposed of our Teak Timber interests to The Siam Forest Company, Limited, in which Company we became largely interested and undertook the management of their business in Siam as Managing Agents."

"At the end of the year 1907 we similarly disposed of the remainder of our business to The Siam Forest Company, Limited and the whole of our business having thus been transferred to them, the Firm of Clarke & Co. ceased to exist as from the 1st. of January, 1908, except for purposes of Liquidation, after an existence of some 25 years in all."

"I should add that the several Members of the Firm of Clarke & Co. have retained their connection with the continuity of the business as now carried on under the name of the Siam Forest Company, Limited, Mr. Clarke having a seat on the Board of Directors in London, Mr. Blech being Managing Director in Siam, while Mr. Hendrick is the General Manager for Siam of the Company."

"The Siam Forest Company, Limited, were originally established as a Forestry Company in the year 1885 and obtained their first Forest Lease, that of the Me Ngow Forest, in the Lakon-Lampang district, in the year 1886. They have been working that Forest ever since and have further obtained additional Forest Leases in Siam."

WINDSOR & Co.

This firm was established on the 1st. of July 1870. The successive partners were:—

Thomas Windsor,	1870-1902.
Alexis Redlich,	1870-1880.
Carl Rose,	1879-1890.

Otto Weber,	1881-1894.	
Christian Brockmann,	1891.	} up to now.
Arthur Frege,	1895.	
Wilhelm Brehmer,	1903.	

THE BANGKOK DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIP BUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

Was established by Captain John Bush in 1865. The successive managers were Messrs. J. Mackay left end of 1898, W. E. Sharp left end of 1900, J. M. Dunlop left end of 1905, H. Drewitt left July 1906, J. Robertson left Nov. 1906, J. S. Smyth present manager.

Previous to the existence of this flourishing and very useful establishment Messrs. Daniel and John Maclean possessed a dock in which they built the square-rigged vessel "Princess Somawati." At that time the gold and silver currency had much greater purchasing power than now, when the country is flooded with the paper currency of the native and European banks. Then timber, all kinds of commodities and labour were very cheap, compared with the rates of the present day.

LIST OF AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARIES TO SIAM.

1838 Nov. Rev. Robt. W. Orr visited Siam for 1 month. He reported favorably upon Siam as a field for Presbyterian Missionary Endeavor. The following workers were then sent out.

- 1840 Aug. 17th. Rev. Wm. P. Buell and wife. They left Siam Feb. 24-1844.
- 1847 March 22. Rev. Stephen Mattoon and wife. Mrs. Mary L. Mattoon, left June 30-1864, Rev. S. Mattoon, left Dec. 5-1865.
- 1847 March 21. Rev. S. R. House, M. D.
- 1856 July 9. Mrs. Harriet M. House. Dr. and Mrs. House left Siam Feb. 7-1876.
- 1849 April 2. Rev. Stephen Bush and wife. Mrs. R. Annabella Bush died July 23-1851. Rev. Stephen Bush, left Nov. 30-1852.
- 1856 July 26. Rev. Andrew B. Morse and wife. Rev. Morse and wife left Aug. 27-1857.
- 1858 June 20. Rev. Daniel Mc Gilvary, married Sophia P. Bradley Dec. 6-1860. Commenced Mission to Laos reaching Chiengmai April 1st. 1867.
- 1858 June 20. Rev. Jonathan Wilson and wife. Mrs. Maria Wilson died July 10-1860. Mrs. Kate M. Wilson arrived July 22-1866. Rev. Jonathan and Mrs. Kate Wilson arrived Chiengmai Feb. 15-1868.
- 1860 Sept. 15. Rev. N. A. Mc Donald and wife. Mrs. Mc Donald, left Siam April 4-1875.
- 1860 Sept. 15. Rev. S G. Mc Farland and wife. With Mr. and Mrs. Mc Gilvary went to Petchaburee June 5-1861.
- 1862 Feb. 3. Rev. Samuel C. George and wife. They left Siam Jan. 18-1873.
- 1866 April 4. Rev. P. L. Carden and wife. They left Siam June 20-1868.
- 1869 Jan. 19. Rev. John Carrington and wife.
- 1869 Jan. 19. Rev. James W. Van Dyke and wife.
- 1871 Nov. 26. Rev. Richard Arthur and wife, left Aug. 28-1873.
- 1871 Nov. 26. Rev. John N. Culbertson.
- 1871 Nov. 26. Miss E. S. Dickey, left for China April 19-1873.
- 1872 Jan. 23. Charles W. Vrooman, M. D. reached Chiengmai on this date, left Siam Aug. 12-1873.

- 1872 Nov. 29. Miss Arabella Anderson, left Siam as
Mrs. H. V. Noyes Jan. 31-1876.
- 1874 Jan. 7. Miss Sarah Coffman.
- 1874 Oct. 24. Miss Susie D. Grimstead.
- 1874 Oct. 24. Miss Mary L. Cort.
- 1874 Oct. 24. Marion A. Cheek M. D. married Sara Ador-
ria Bradley Nov. 31-1875.
- 1875 Oct. 9. Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Dunlap.
- 1876 Rev. S. R. House and wife left for U. S. A.
- 1876 June. Rev. and Mrs. Jonathan Wilson, left for
U. S. A.
- 1877 April Rev. N. A. Mc Donald, left for U. S. A.
- 1877 Aug. Miss Susie D. Grimstead, left for U. S. A.
- 1878 Jan. 9. Rev. James M. Mc Cauley.
- 1878 Jan. 9. Miss Jennie C. Kooser.
- 1878 Nov. 19. Rev. Jonathan Wilson returned to Siam.
- 1878 Nov. 19. Miss Edna Cole arrived.
- 1878 Nov. 19. Miss Mary Campbell.
- 1878 Nov. 19. Miss Belle S. Caldwell.
- 1880 Dec. 11. Miss Olmstead, married Rev. J. A. Eakin
March 1889 died in U. S. A. 1895.
- 1881 Feb. 8. Miss Campbell drowned.
- 1880 Oct. 21. Dr. E. A. Sturge arrived.
- 1880 Dec. 11. Mr. and Mrs. Mc Clelland.
- 1881? Rev. Mc Larin and wife. Mr. Mc L. died 1st. year.
- 1881? Miss Hartwell.
- 1882? Miss Lennelle.
- 1882? Mr. Cross.
- 1884? Miss Nielsen, married Dr. T. H. Uays 1887.
- 1884? Miss Mc Donald.
- 1884 Rev. Egon Wachter, married Mrs. Mc Larin 1885.
- 1885 Rev. A. W. Cooper and wife.
- 1886 Dr. T. Heyward Hays.
- 1886 Miss Small.
- 1886 Miss Henderson married Rev. W. G. Mc Clure 1887.
- 1886 Rev. Mc Clure, D. D.
- 1886 Dr. Thompson and wife.
- 1888 Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Dunlap.

- 1888 Rev. C. E. Eckels.
 1888 Rev. J. A. Eakin, D. D.
 1890 Mrs. E. P. Cooper.
 1890 Miss L. J. Cooper.
 1891 Mrs. C. E. Eckels.
 1890 Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Snyder.
 1891 Miss Annabel Galt.
 1896 Rev. and Mrs. Lyman. Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton.
 Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Mc Kee.
 1898 Dr. W. J. Swart and wife.
 1899 Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Jones. Miss. I. G. Bissell.
 1899? Dr. and Mrs. Boyd, left for China.
 1902 Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Mc Daniel.
 1902 Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Franklin, 1909 left for America.
 1902 Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Post.
 1904 Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Walker. Mrs. W. died 1906.
 1903 Miss Edna Bruner.
 1905 Mrs. W. J. Swart.
 1905 Miss Margaret C. Mc Cord.
 1905 Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Moody, left 1907.
 1905 Dr. L. C. Bulkeley.
 1906 Dr. and Mrs. Carl J. Shellman.
 1908 Miss Bertha Blount.

This list shows the unstinted liberality of the Am. Presbyterian Mission Board in the supply of workers and means to vigorously carry on their mission work in Siam and the good results are manifest in all parts of this Kingdom.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

The Bishops of which in the last century were Bishops Esprit M. G. Florens he succeeded Bishop Garnault in 1842 and died in Bangkok march 30th. 1834. Bishop G. P. H. M. Courveyzy, Bishop in Siam from 1834-1842. Bishop D. J. B. Pallegoix from 1842-1862. Bishop F. A.

Ang. Gos. Dupond from 1864-1872. Bishop G. L. Vey from 1875-1909.

This mission was the first to introduce Christianity into Siam. It doubtless began when Portuguese soldiers from India were invited by the Siamese Government to come over and assist them in their wars with their neighbours and was strengthened when French soldiers were employed for similar purposes during the reign of H. M. P'ra-Nahrai. These missions are numerous and very flourishing. They have in Bangkok and other cities some fine church buildings in the vicinity of which their church members live. The Roman Catholic Missions have and are doing a commendable and grand work for Siam. They have also a good hospital where patients are well cared for and have established the well known Assumption College and numerous schools where children, young men and women are taught Latin, French, English and Siamese and are thus being prepared for the activities of their lives.

The good, talented and scholarly Bishop Pallegoix prepared a Siamese Dictionary with Latin, French and English definitions, thus enabling all familiar with either of these languages to acquire a good knowledge of the Siamese language. The French Government generously provided the means for printing the first edition of this work. Subsequently Bishop Vey revised, edited and had printed the second edition of it. God bless the Roman Catholic Missions in their noble and uplifting work.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

IN ENGLISH.

While the prominent work of the American Missionaries is for the natives of the country, they felt the need

of religious services in English for their mutual benefit. They assembled together for prayer once a week, alternately at the different missions every Wednesday at 5 p. m. Now these meetings are regularly held at the house of the Rev. J. B. Duulap.

While Mr. Hillier and Gingell were the English Consuls, they held religious services at the consulate every sabbath forenoon.

When H. M. P'ra-Chaumklau generously gave the plot of ground adjoining the Borneo Company's premises to the Protestants in Siam to be used by them as a church lot, a subscription was raised to build thereon a house of worship. The subscriptions not being enough to complete the building, application was made to the British Government which generously granted the needed aid, on condition that the church edifice and lot be under the control of H. B. M's. Consulate. Religious services were held in this building every Sunday afternoon at 4 p. m. At first the American Missionaries alternately conducted these services. Subsequently clergymen from England were successively sent out as Chaplains, who conducted Church of England Services for the benefit of those who worshipped there.

Subsequently this lot and building were sold and a new lot was purchased and a beautiful church and manse were erected. The care and interests of this church are now in the hand of Dr. Hillyard and is known as "Christ's Church".

The American Baptist Mission collected subscriptions and built a large edifice on the New Road opposite H. B. M's. Consulate. The upper part of this building was used for religious services in English every Sunday in the forenoon. The basement rooms of this edifice were used as a dayschool, which was conducted by the

late Mrs. Sarah Sleeper Smith, till the Siamese Department of the American Baptist Mission was discontinued.

The American Presbyterian Mission now have services in English every Sunday at 5 p. m.

JOURNALISM IN SIAM.

The Government Gazette, a vernacular newspaper was first issued in the reign of His Majesty P'ra-Chaunklau and still exists. It is concerned principally with Government matters.

The Am. missionaries made several unsuccessful attempts to start newspapers. The "Bangkok Recorder" and the "Siam Time" each existed but a short time. The "Siam Daily and Weekly Advertiser" made their appearance in 1868 and were discontinued in 1878. Since then the "Bangkok Times," the "Siam Free Press" and the "Siam Observer" in English and Siamese, each made their successive appearance and are now the popular and flourishing English journals of Siam.

The Chino-Siam Warasap is a daily newspaper printed in Chinese and Siamese.

The "Bangkok Directory" printed and published by the proprietors of the "Bangkok Times" and the "Siam Directory" printed and published by the proprietors of the "Siam Observer" are very valuable, because they give full accounts of the European residents, their business establishments and the steady progress of Siam in the line of the civilization of Christian Europe.

THE HINDOOS.

There are a few of these residing in Bangkok along the Windmill Street. They are usually dealers in cattle from which the meat and fresh milk supply of Bangkok comes. These people have a Hindoo temple in that vicinity.

DISPOSITION OF THE DEAD IN SIAM.

The Chinese bury their dead and have a cemetery for that purpose along the T'anon-Seelom Street. The Mohammedans bury their dead and have graveyards in the vicinity of their mosques, or places of worship. The Roman Catholics had a cemetery in the rear of their church edifice a little above the south entrance of the K'laung Kut-mai canal. When H. M. P'ra-Chaumklau had that canal dug, he constructed a fort on that spot and gave them a piece of ground on the T'non-Seelom Street in lieu thereof. This is now the beautiful Roman Catholic cemetery of this city. His Excellency P'rayah P'ep'atkosah has constructed there a mausoleum within which are deposited the remains of his grand parents, his father and mother and near relatives. As previously stated H. M. gave a plot of land for a Protestant cemetery.

The Siamese cremate their dead and have no use for cemeteries. At the temple Wat Sakate, there is a place where those who die in the jails, or prisons of the city are borne and placed and their decaying bodies become the food of crows, vultures and other carrions.

The different families according to their means, or rank bury temporarily, or embalm the bodies of their deceased ones till they can cremate them with ceremo-

nies suitable to their means and rank. The most expensive and gorgous are the Royal cremations.

A few relics of the cremated persons are kept in choice urns by the loving relatives as mementos.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF SIAM.

His Majesty P'ra-Nangklau began His Reign in 1824 and died November 1851. His Majesty P'ra-Chaumklau then began His Reign and died in the latter part of 1868. His Majesty Chulalongkaun present King began His record Reign.

After the treaties were made the commerce of the country rapidly expanded, Messrs. Parker and Goodale citizens of the U. S. were the first to locate and commence a business establishment in Bangkok as representatives of the firm Augustine Heard, & Co. Messrs. Dunn and Gurvey, Americans, erected the first steam rice mill in Bangkok. Mr. Gurvey built the first house-boat which has long been a convenient vessel for inland transit and travel.

Messrs. Anthon, & Co., Americans, had also an establishment. Both these establishments have long since ceased to exist.

English, French, German and other European nationalities established their business houses and erected their steam rice and saw mill and extended the commerce of this country to all parts of the world increasing greatly the wealth and prosperity of the people.

In 1833 the Foreign Mail came to Bangkok only once year, now it comes regularly once, or twice a week and the local mail is delivered twice, or thrice daily. With such comforts and facilities who will say Bangkok is not a desirable and healthy place of residence.



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