



Figure 1. From a copy of the chart held at the India Office Library and Records. While the original itself is barely legible even at full size, as noted in the article, we include this reduced version to give an idea of its appearance. —Ed.

LOW'S DESCRIPTION OF THE SIAMESE EMPIRE IN 1824

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Introduction

Since publication of 'LOW" Maps of Siam' (*JSS* 1985) a surprising number of scholars have asked that I assist their peculiar investigations by providing the maps cum geographical memoirs of 1824 and 1830 as originally detailed by James Low. I delayed doing this for two reasons: first, because the geographical memoir which accompanied the map of 1830 had been misplaced; second, because I held only a copy of a copy of the map of 1824 and had not sighted the original. I determined to locate these documents so all wanted information could be given at once. Now: the whereabouts of the missing memoir in the 1930s is known but, since, the document has been truant and its reappearance only a chance; the whereabouts of the original map of 1824 is known and a copy is in my possession. Thereby, I am urged to provide Lieutenant Low's description of the Siamese Empire in 1824 while awaiting recovery of his re-description of 1830.

Of the map of 1824, I observed (*JSS* 1985) it was "in places barely readable for being congested with place names"; and that it might be read, information thereon had been gathered "under three themes" mapped separately. The actual document referred to is a poor contact negative print, in quarters, of a copy of the original map of 1824. I decided, despite misgivings, to attempt to meet the desideratum of potential users by painstakingly joining the pieces and photographically reproducing the whole at practicable size. The result, Figure 1 and back cover, though marked by its creation and in need of a measure of magnification to discern details, is nigh the desired object because it differs from the original map of 1824 chiefly in style: the original is plain; its copy is a la mode. This difference of fashion (and sameness of feature) is apparent from cursory

comparison of Figures 1 and 2; differences of content cannot be apprehended so readily, however, because Figure 2 (and cover) comes from a poor photocopy of the original (itself worn and torn) comprising nearhalves which cannot be put together precisely again. Close comparative scrutiny of the sources of Figures 1 and 2 reveals scores of differences of detail, of which several dozen omissions, alterations and additions may concern scholars.

Of the geographical memoir entitled "A Description of the Map of the Siamese Empire," I observed (*JSS* 1985) it "is a sloppy document comprising bits of information both factual and fanciful presented in an indifferent, if not negligent, fashion". The memoir is a headachy read because of its author's scrawl, coupled with his penchant to solecise, misspell, mislocate diacriticals, modify place names and break continuity—lapses of all sorts which appear to evidence a criminal carelessness but could be a show of off-handedness. To "correct" even the obvious faults would be improper, of course; what can be done is to faithfully reproduce the contents of the memoir—with umpteen warts and without a parade of accusing *sics*—and to reframe only the presentation to enhance clarity. All "errors" in the memoir as presented here should be regarded as being in the original.

By the bye, "A Description of the Map of the Siamese Empire" is a misnomer: the memoir does not comprise all and only what the map displays, and where memoir and map do agree often is ill-seen because place names are spelled otherwise.

Despite aforementioned shortcomings, Lieutenant Low's description of the Siamese Empire in 1824 must be of use to those who chart the past in this part of the world.

Low's Description

To,

John Anderson Esquire
Secretary to Government
P.W. Island

Sir,

I have the honor to forward a Paper descriptive of the Map of Siam formerly presented by me to the Government, and at the same time to express my regret that two several [severe?] disappointments in the reasonable expectation I had been led to entertain of being enabled to penetrate to the Capital of that Country from Trang and Tavay respectively have prevented me from making any additions to the Paper.

P.W. Island
10th Dec. 1826

I have & ca.
Sig. James Low Capt.

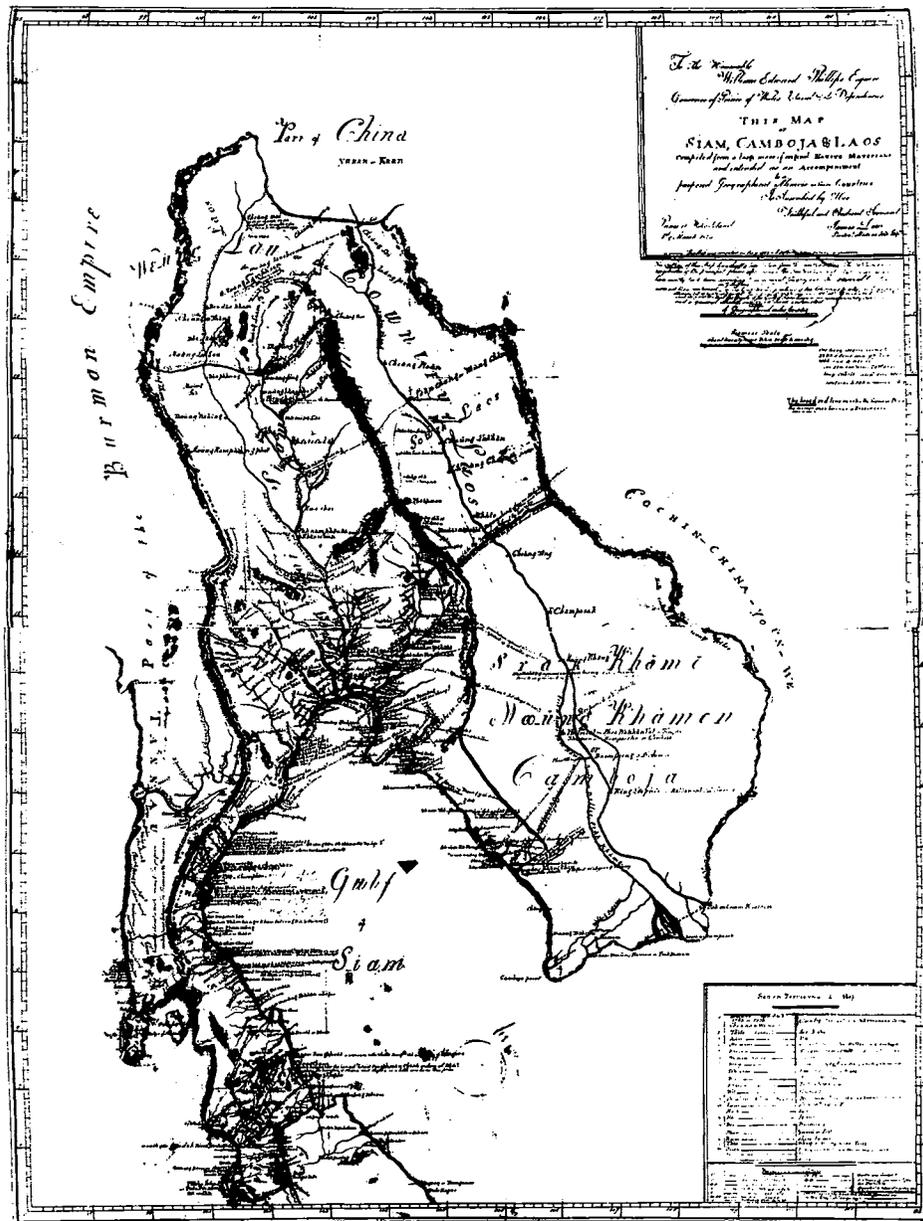


Figure 2. From a copy of the chart held at the National Archives of India.

A Description of the Map of the Siamese Empire

This Map has been chiefly compiled from Siamese, Burmese, Peguan and Malayan Authorities. But while collecting and arranging their Statements and Plans, advantage has been taken of all the information connected with the subject contained in those Geographical Works to which my situation afforded access (a).

Note (a). D. Anvillie's Maps of India extra Gang: Pinkerton's Geography. Aitken's Geographical Delineations. Tucky's Marit: Geog: Hamilton's Gazette. Encyclop: Brit: La Loubare on Siam. Khempfer's Japan. Leyden (in A.S. Transac.) Milburn.

The intention formerly intimated of compiling the Native Materials in such a manner as not to divest them of their originality has been abandoned, and they have therefore been submitted to as strict a Geographical test as the nature of the investigation admitted of. The first method would have been more suited to the curious than to the accurate enquirer; whilst the latter, however it may fall short of the object aimed at, will still possess the advantage of affording surer data for the groundwork of future research. An eminent Geographer has observed that "we must be content to receive things in such a way as they may be most conveniently, or indeed at all executed."

It cannot be anticipated that this Description will be found free from errors, although a hope may be expressed that these are not general or relative ones; but such as must inevitably enter into all accounts of extensive Countries, depending more on computed distances than on geometrical results. At the same time it may be proper to observe that my means of acquiring much information, besides numerous draughts of the Countries treated of, from the Natives, have been so varied as to encourage the belief that a general result not wide of the truth has been obtained.

My enquiries have been much aided by the frank and unreserved manners of the Siamese, who have been consulted, and in that number were men of almost every profession, from the Chaukoo or Priest, and Soldier down to the laborer. Until the late sacking of Queda a suspicious temper has rarely shewn itself in any of these Classes. From the arbitrary nature of the Siamese Government, it may be presumed, that in Siam this natural communicativeness of disposition lies under restraint, especially on subjects connected with the Topography of the Country. It may not be here irrelative to state that before venturing on a task of this kind, sufficient attention was paid to the study of the Siamese language, so as to render an entire reliance on interpreters, unnecessary.

Persuant to the plan laid down, it has been endeavored to avoid attachment to any single theory or set of opinions, and to adhere to such positions only as bore internal evidence of their being just, or had many concurrent testimonies to bestow on them a value.

The routes and itineraries also which have accompanied the Native Plans have been in most instances computed by days

and nights marches or voyages. Distances thus reckoned cannot be supposed always to correspond, especially on long lines; and if too closely followed, are alone but doubtful and inefficient guides. This must especially prove the case where voyages up rivers—or along deeply indented Shores are treated of. It has been a rule under all circumstances to make proper allowances on account of the nature of the Country travelled over or sailed through, also for the difference of expedition betwixt sailing, rowing, or tracking: and to the mode of journeying, whether on an Elephant, a Buffaloe or on foot; and lastly to the apparent habits, and capability of enduring fatigue of the individual narrator and traveller.

It will be observed that where doubts appeared as to the proper site of a place, they have been fairly stated.

The *Note* below shews that the Scales to which reference has been had in construction of the Map, and which have been as far as practicable adapted to it. In a Map not professing to exhibit any extreme accuracy in detail, a very minute degree of attention has not been paid to the curvilinear nature of the degrees of Longitude.

Note. Coasting Distances have been supposed to average about 35 G. Miles per day. A days March could not be estimated at more than 15 Miles direct distance on a long line. The Country described being the reverse of open. In many instances 10 g. Miles direct distance have been considered one day's journey.

In constructing the large Plan of the Menam from the sea to *Khroong See A-yoot-thee-a*, the antient Capital of Siam; the course of the Stream has been assumed almost entirely from Khempfer, as it corresponds very nearly with the Native Maps in my possession. To this has been added several streams and Canals. The names of the few places on its banks described by him have not materially changed since his time; but his orthography of proper names renders them unintelligible to a Native.

The following are the principal positions on which the structure of the Map rests. Bankah (vulgarly Bangkok) Yoothea-Khānsawān, Patani-Ligore and Quedah for Siam.

Photosat or the old Capital of Camboja (in some Maps termed Levek) for Kham or Camboja.

Che-ring Mai & Lanchāng for Laos.

Tannaū and Junk Ceylon or Salang and Trang for that part of the Peninsula in which they are situated.

The latitudes of these positions have been determined from the most modern of the Authorities mentioned in Note (a). But as considerable discrepancy seemed to prevail in the longitudes, and there would have been no guide to discover which were most to be depended upon, it has been thought best to lay them down at once from D'Anville's Map and according to his Meridian.

It only remains for me to claim indulgence from the critical Geographer. If the truth has not been reached, it has not been owing to a want of the most careful and patient search after it, or of due discrimination betwixt those accounts deserv-

ing of attention, and Statements exaggerated by national pride and vanity.

Extracts from the several European Authorities which have been consulted will be found in Note (F). There are others perhaps which are worthy of attention but they have not come within my reach. Such are the accounts of the Jesuits or Roman Catholic Missionaries—which, there appear many reasons for believing, are not so totally undeserving of credit as Pinkerton has endeavored to render them.

The Boundaries of Siam.

The territories over which the direct Sway of Siam now extends, seem fewer than they were a century ago. The frequent wars it has carried on with the Burmans have generally terminated by a loss to it of some frontier possession or valuable right. Unable apparently to cope in a protracted warfare with the growing power of the latter the Siamese had quietly retired within their proper Northern frontier, and had contented themselves with the nominal vassalage of a few bordering Provinces. They have since directed part of their remaining strength to regain and enforce the ascendancy they formerly usurped over several petty States on the Peninsula of Malacca.

What the future destiny of Siam is likely to prove it were hard to say; but fallen as she undoubtedly is in territorial weight, and in commercial and political importance, we may be justified in supposing, that until fairly relieved from all apprehension of attack by, or collision with the Burmans, she must find her power unstable and many obstacles opposed to her ambitious schemes.

The mode of warfare practised by the Erdo-Chinese Nations is chiefly predatory, and their tact depends more on Strategy than open attack. The Siamese pride themselves in possessing superior ability in manoeuvring and in overcoming an enemy by subtlety. But the Burmans are supposed to excel in the construction of Stockades and lines of defence.

The Burman Empire is perhaps now expanded beyond its full means of governing: and any attack it may make on neighbouring Nations will probably be more for the purpose of plunder and of weakening their capability of annoyance, than for permanent conquest.

In venturing to mark out the limits we ought to assign to Siam as a Country essentially distinct from its neighbours, I have been greatly influenced, and indeed regulated, by two considerations of material importance. The first is the extent of Country throughout which the Thai or Siamese language is indigenous, the second, that in which tattooing the body is not practised (d).

(d) Might not the prevalence of this practice in Countries near to, or remote from each other, be one proof of a common origin; or are we to ascribe it to an inherent propensity in savage man to render himself more an object of terror to his enemy; or rather to the more natural love of admiration.

The result of my enquires regarding the extent of this Custom amongst Indoo Chinese Nations shews that it exists amongst the Bur-

mans, The Mān or Peguers, The people of Tavoy, in North Laos, i.e: in Cheūng Mai-Thoon, Pre, Nān and Lang. And that it is almost rejected by the Siamese inhabitants of Tannau along the Southern Lau or people of Laos i.e: from about the parallel of 19° N. to the border of Camboja and by the *Kham*, or Cambojans, and Cochin Chinese. The Siamese look on this practice as barbarous and rank themselves higher in the scale of civilization on that account.

On the other hand tattooing amongst the Lau and others is not merely ornamental, but a mark of Rank, and certain parts of the body cannot be punctured without the authority of the Prince: who grants permission to those whom he wishes to favor, or who have singularized themselves in War or on other occasions.

By these it may with some degree of confidence be shewn, how wide the original confines of Siam were, and how far it may be conjectured to have advanced beyond its natural boundaries. Native accounts happily favor this plan, as by them it appears that those places and Provinces in which the Thai language is vernacular, were either under undisputed Siamese rule, or were once included in Moo-ung Thai or Siam.

Thus also, although the Coast of Tenasserim had been ceded to the Burmans, its Inhabitants still retain in part the Thai language; and as far as that fact could determine it, might therefore be deemed to have formed a part of Siam, ab-origine.

The whole results of my personal enquiries inclines me to assign the following political limits to Siam. It appears to be bounded on the North by the Lau or Laos *Thoon Moo-ung Lang, Fang* and *Lee-ūp*, on the South by the Sea - Patani and (since Quedah has been taken possession of) Perak, on the East by Laos and Khām or Camboja and the Sea - On the West by the Burman territories (stretching South to *Tako-pā*, & thence by a line drawn at right angle nearly to it, and reaching the Hills in the center of the Peninsula or perhaps rather about two thirds of its breadth across) and by the Sea from *Takoa-pā* (including Junk Ceylon) to Perak; excluding however Penang or *Kā Māāk* and its annexed territory on the opposite Coast of Quedah computed at 30 Miles long by about 3 Miles broad.

The limits thus noted will form a very irregularly sided figure of great length, while its extreme breadth may be rated at two hundred and forty Miles, the latter varying however considerably, and in some places particularly along the East Coast of the Gulf of Siam not extending to a greater width than 20 Miles which appears to be the Minimum. These dimensions approach nearly to those which D'Anvillie has assigned to Siam.

Under another view with the Siamese language as a sole guide these limits would be somewhat altered: thus Quedah and Traang might be excluded, and Tannau, and perhaps, part of Patani added. (e).

(e) In the frontier Provinces the Thai must necessarily melt into the languages of the neighbouring States. In Tannau the Siam is spoken, but is gradually becoming obsolete. In Patani and Kalantan, particularly in the former, it is in common use, having been superinduced by conquest or political influence. In Queda the Malayan is now almost the sole language. Along the Cambojan Coast the Thai is said to be pretty generally used from Chintaboon to Kūpāt.

It only remains to notice the States closely allied to, and dependent on Siam, or which ostensibly or remotely acknowledge its supremacy.

It must be confessed that the sum of my information respecting these heads is not so full and satisfactory as could be wished. National pride is very apt to induce Natives of any Country to magnify its importance and to rank as its subjects or Vassals other States and Tribes merely perhaps nominally tributary or in amity with it. for the same reason it is difficult to discriminate between mere Ambassadors and tenderers of submission.

The Siamese divide the Countries and Provinces with which they are intimately connected into four Classes, designated by Bali Terms. They are the *Moo-ung Ek*, *Moo-ung tho*, *Moo-ung Free* - *Moo-ung-Chat-ta-uaa*.

Moo-ung Ek [in the Bali "Country of First rank"]

The Princes, viceroys or governors included in this Class have a right to use the Khlang Prakom or great drum of Ceremony. The remaining three Classes are debarred from keeping one. This Drum (the noubout of Hindostan) is kept in the *Theem Prakom Yam*, a large room, along with the *Khau nauka* or water horologe; and is beaten eight times in twenty four hours.

Siam is placed at the head of this list of *Moo-ung Ek*. It also appears that a State entitled to this honorable title does not forfeit it even while it falls under foreign dominions.

1. *Moo-ung-Phra-Samoot-tha-Phra-kaau* Territory in the Vicinity of the Mouth of the Menam.
2. *Moo-ung-Phet-chabooree*
3. *Moo-ung Rat-phree*
4. *Moo-ung Chant-kabom*
5. *Moo-ung Lo-ung Prabang*
6. *No-pha-booree*
7. *Phee Cheet*
8. *Sok-ka-thai*
9. *Khorāāt* or *Khoratchasema*
10. *Campeng Phet*
11. *Na-khan Lee-thema sakharaat* or *Ligore*

2d.

Moo-ung Tho or Provinces of the second Degree.

1. *Moo-ung Chomphān* on the west Coast of the Gulph of Siam
2. *Me Khlang*
3. *Phee Chai*
4. *Kanbooree*
5. *Sophan*
6. *Phrā-Sa-chong-sau*
7. *Phrā Cheeru*
8. *Raheng*
9. *Pheet see-lok*
10. *Pheet-chabooree*
11. *Tā loong*
12. *Thoong Yai*

The other degrees are of comparatively trifling importance and need not to be here noticed.

It is said that a Prince or ruler of any one of these four Classes of Provinces or Countries, who is tributary to Siam, may be fined by the King for real or imputed offences. Should the fault be of sufficient magnitude but not amounting to revolt a messenger of rank is generally deputed from the Siamese Court to punish the offender. He carries with him a royal Sword, and the refractory Chief, Tributary, or Governor, is obliged to submit to the disgrace of having some slight cuts made across his forehead with it. Thus punished a further penalty is seldom awarded, and he retains his former authority.

The *Me Nam Yai*, or *Me Nam Thai*, or *Menam Chau Phreea* vizt.

The great river of Siam.

This fine River undoubtedly arises at a short distance N. of *Che-ung Mai*. But as a discrepancy has prevailed in the various scattered accounts given of it by writers; these have therefore been quoted in this place (g). On a perusal of

Note (g). L. Loubere observes "At the City of *Lacoucevan* the *Menam* receives a considerable River which comes also from the North and is also called *Menam* - a name common to all great Rivers (a). It is certain that it hath its source in the mountains which lie not so much to the North as this City *Chai Mai*. It runs first to *Mu-ung fang*. The North branch for 50 leagues above the frontier carries only little boats."

Pinkerton on the other hand says "This River flows from *Tibet* &ca. by *Loubere's* account this River is swelled at the Town of *Lacoucevan* by another considerable river from the North also called *Menam*; but this in our modern Maps is a mere re-union of a branch of the River. And this error of *Loubere* may lead us to suspect his information respecting the swellings of the Stream below *Chaimai*."

Tuckey observes "The *Menam* is thought to rise in the same Mountains as the *Ganges*."

Aitken and *Hamilton* are equally silent respecting the origin and direction of the *Menam*.

Milburn fixes the emboucher at Lat: 13th 30 N. and Long: 101.15 E.

(a) but with an adjunct to shew to what Country they belong.

of the whole, it cannot fail to be remarked, that our knowledge of the internal condition of *Siam*, *Camboja* *Laos* and their bordering Nations, has been little improved within the last Century and still remains extremely limited and imperfect.

The sum of my information collected from numerous Individuals who have sailed up the river in question tends decidedly to confirm the positions of *Loubere* in so far as they have reference to the branch converging at *Lanconcevan* [more properly *La khān sa wān*] when however he asserts that *Secotai* and *Sancaouk* (*Sok-ka-thai* and *San-ka-lo-ūk*) two considerable Cities lie "in the lands between the rivers above the City of *Lacancoven* and on the Channels which have a communication" (by water as his Map shews) "one with another" he does appear to have been misled. All my Siamese Authorities have invariable and unhesitatingly opposed the supposition that the various diverging Arms of the *Me-nam* at and above *Lah*, *hansāwan* have any lateral water communication.

Dr Hamilton seems to think that the left branch of the Menam Maepran is placed too far to the West - thus encroaching considerably on the territory of the Mrelap Shan. There is great reason for believing that in a general sense this is the case, especially above the Siamese Frontier, and beyond Che-ung Mai; but below the frontier it is not so obvious, and seems to be opposed by the fact that journeys on Elephants from Yoothea to Che-ung Mai are made on the West of the river; which would indicate that it flows to the Eastward of the direct line betwixt these Cities. There are no doubts however that the *Mē-nam* and *Martaban* Rivers are separated by the great peninsular range of Hills.

The left branch of the Menam which is the widest may be navigated in boats with flat bottoms up to the boundary and when the river is full to *Chē-ūng Mai*. The right branch and next in dimension and length of course, leads apparently up to *Moo-ung Nāān* a city not noticed in any Maps I have seen; and which an intelligent Siamese Priest described to me as having been in antient times a chief seat of the Meeng Mans, now Peguers. The other inosculating rivers in this direction will be found in their proper order.

The River *Thā Cheen* as well as the *Me Khlēng* have been defined by corroborating Native Authorities as totally distinct from the *Me nam Thai*, with which they are only connected by narrow Canals. These latter are impassable to large boats, while the *Thā Chēen* and *Me Klang* admit of a considerable internal navigation to prows of small burden. The chief canal is that one which joins the *Menam Tha Cheen* and *Me Klang* together; while on the left another but very narrow one connects the Menam and Pet Reeo R.

It will follow from this description and admitting it as correct that the Menam has not any *delta*. That it must have had one formerly may be inferred from the low nature of the soil adjacent to its banks; but which latter, and copious alluvial deposits have sufficiently raised to retain the stream in the dry season within them (h).

Note (h). Khempfer has stated that "from the anchoring place to the Mouth of the River (Me Nam) there is a soft muddy clay. The Mouth of the Me Nam opens itself into the Sea as it were between 2 Wings of low Marshy land. It is the only river in it (Siam) very deep, rapid, full of water and broader than the *Ehe*: but below Yudia down to the Sea it divides into several Arms (a). The accounts which the Natives give of its source are that it rises like the Ganges in the high mountains Isuaas where it spreads into several amaller Arms or branches which run through Cambodia, Siam and Pegue into the Sea."

(a) which of course he meant to have inferred meet before reaching the Sea as he before observed "the Mouth of the Me Nam opens itself into the Sea.

The Me Nam Thai from its embouchure
to the Antient Capital See-a-yoot-tha-ya.

The course of the River as far up as this Capital has been particularly adverted to by "Loubere" and "Khempfer". The

former places Bankāh at 7 Miles from the Sea. And Tucky in his Merit: Geog: lays it down as 10 leagues up. So many accounts have appeared of the Capital that another is not here necessary.

1. Pak Nam Chau Preea. "The Mouth of the River of His Majesty" Me Nam is literally "Mother of Waters." It is about three quarters of a Mile broad.
2. Bang Eekreng or bang khlāng ukreng.
3. Bang Do-un. Higher up in the right (a)
(a) The right bank means the east one - in ascending.
4. Lem Kachom. A Point opposite Bang Do-uer
5. Bang Mo. "Pig Stream" higher up on the right
6. Bang Phai. "Bamboo Stream" perhaps Khempfers "Bantian Phia Gardens".
7. Bang plakot. "The thorn fish Stream". Khempfer's Bamblekot, it is navigable to Boats.
8. Sa Khla. 2 Hours up: and a narrow passage runs from it to Thācheen.
9. Bang plong or Palong. Scattered Houses and Gardens on a Canal.
10. Bang Noa Soo-ā. "Tigers Head Stream" on the Right.
11. Bang ya phrek. "The grass Stream" on the right bank.
12. Bang hoa lēm. "The Stream at the head of the point;" here is a Temple.
13. So ūn thoong. A Village and Gardens on the right bank.
14. Ka-ke-ūn. The landing place to which Carts come: it lies on the left.
15. Moo-ung Mai. A Fort and guard - literally the "new Country" it is said to have been built about 30 years ago, and to be nearly south from a Canal, which was formerly cut to join the approaching Bends of the River after its wide circuit on the East. Another fortified place is said to lie on the left bank opposite to Moo-ung mai.
16. Pak lat lang. Is the south entrance to the above Canal.
17. Chak Dēng. The red palms (i:e: the Nypa fru-

- ticaus of Thunb: cocos Nypa
 Lour.) it lies on the left a little
 above the entrance.
18. Bang Kasap. "The Mat sack stream" lies on the left.
19. Bang Poong. "The honey bee stream" on the right.
 Bang Phra Khanong. "The Kings eye brow streams" lies on the right, lined with Houses & Gardens.
20. Khlāng Tovē. "The Pandanus river" *Tove* is the fragrant species of Pandanus (right).
21. Bang Nā. "The rice field Stream" same side.
22. Bang Ngoa. "Buffaloe Stream" on the right - this place is noted by Khempfer.
23. Bang Nāiā thāt
 Bang ka boa. "Lotus Stream" higher up on the left.
24. Khlang phra Khanong. A Stream-joining sam rong on the right.
25. Sān chau phrā pa
 deng Chang Now See.
25. Bang Plachaw. Strem opposite to it.
26. Bang Yā. The Morinda citrifolia on the left bank.
27. Bang Khamea. "Turmerick Stream" lies on the left.
28. Khlang Mai. "Nene river" is on the right bank.
29. Bang phrū phom.
30. Klāng sam rong. The sam rong tree [] river This is apparently a wide Canal which leads off on the right; it is sailed thro' in boats which in some places require to be dragged by Buffaloes. It conducts to Thāp Nang Ban Khlee, & also to the Sea; and is connected by cuts with the Pet Reoo river [vide plan] it has many Temples along its banks but of inferior note.
31. Pak lat bon. The North opening of the Latlang Canal before described.
32. Dā-ān. Guards or Posts on both banks - here is said to be a Custom House.
33. Chang rang. Is a place higher up on the left.
34. Raboona-na. Do. Do.
35. Bang Pā keō. "The Diamond producing Stream" this title is not applicable whatever it may have been formerly.
36. Wat-dok Mai. "The flower garden Temple" on the right.
37. Da-o Khanang. "Restless Star" lies on the left and is said to be exceedingly infested by Aligators.
38. Bang Tannaie. The Tannaie or Tenasserim stream joins on the right.
39. Khlang Wat chang. River of the Sandalwood. Temple lies on the right.
40. Ban Khā lēm. A Village on the inner bend of the River.
41. Bang Pakah or Makah. A Stream higher up on the left.
42. Bang Khlo. Another on the right.
43. Khlāngdau Khanang. "Star malign River".
44. Wat Khlang. "Temple River".
45. Khlang Bāngnan chou. Situated on the left bank. Hence a canal leads off & joings the Nam near Bankāh.
46. Khlang sam ree. Lies on the left. A Canal (i : e : on the W).
47. Wat lat boa Khau.
48. Bang lam pho long.
49. Bang Khuāng. "Deer river" lies on the right.
50. Bang po ei. Another Stream do. & houses.
51. Khak Khwai. "Buffaloe Penns" on the right.
52. O Ia phau. "The King's shipping Docks" on the right.
53. Ban Thawai. "Tavoy people's Village". Do.
54. Ban Khek ten. "Malayan Village surrounded by sam rong trees."
55. Bang Lampho long. on the left
56. Rong fang. "Sapan Wood Warehouses" Do.
57. Khlang lān ban. "The lān palm stream &
58. Khek. Malayan Village" lying on the left.
59. Wat thang nā-e. "Little golden Temple or Monas-try" also on the left bank.
60. Sam Pheng. on the right
61. Wat sam ploom. "Another Temple" on the Right and near the Lines which defend

- Bankah towards the Land side on the East.
62. Bang Keng. "A Chinese Temple" on the left.
63. Chang pla. "Fish Warehouses" where Fish are cured.
64. Baang Khanau. A Nulla or Stream on the left.
65. Ban Kā dee cheen. "Chinese Town and Temple" left side.
66. Bankak. The Capital. The river may be here 1/4 mile wide.
67. Wat sa pa Khon. A Temple or Monastery above rongroo on the Left.
68. Bang yee Khan. A small Stream on the left.
69. Rong lau. A distillery of Arrack or Spirits on the left.
70. Bang yee Khan. A small Stream on the left.
71. Bang lam pho bon. The Stream of the Royal Fort near the N.E. extremity of the Lines. on the Right.
72. Bang Khoom phrom. Lies on the Right.
73. So-un cenchee. "The Leechee Garden" supplying the King with that Fruit.
74. Ban lān. "The Paper leaf manufactory" or Bazar. On the right bank.
- East Bank 75.
76. Rong lep. "The Iron Manufactory" and Bazar on the right.
77. Wat sama rā āo. "A Monastery". on the right.
78. Wat sama Khreng. "Another Monastery" on the right bank.
79. Ban farang Khamen. "Village of Roman Catholic Cambajans" converted by the Missionaries lies on the right.
80. Baang Chak. Lies opposite to Ban farang.
81. Bang Sam sen. Lies on the right bank with Villages and Gardens on its borders.
82. Ban phlo. "Betel leaf Vollage" or field opposite Sam Sen.
83. Bang Phlat. "Phlat Stream" Lies on the left.
84. Wat sa pha don. "Monastery self constructed".
85. Wat phree Khrō. "The spiritual guides Monastery" Left bank.
86. Wat Kraboō. "The Buffaloe field Monastery" opposite Khro.
87. Wat aā. "The feather grass Do." on the left.
88. Wat Soo. The straight Temple or Monastery opposite to aā.
89. Wat lamoot see da. "The Lamootseeda flower Monastery" on the Left.
90. Wat pho. "The Pho tree Monastery" on the left.
91. Bean Yo-ūn. "The Cochinchinese village".
92. Bāng San. "Concealing River" so termed from a superstitious account of two persons who were chased by preternatural Aligators having here found a refuge, it joins on the right and on its banks coarse paper is manufactured.
93. Bang Khen. On the right.
94. Wat loon. Temples Do. left and opposite
95. Wat bot. Do. do. higher up.
96. Khlang Kro ei or Tho-ei. The tro ei (or) tree stream wide Khempfer's Troy.
97. Wat Khang Khān. "The Bat Monastery" Lies on the left.
98. Wat Ta lāt keō. "The Monastery Diamond Basar" On the Left.
99. Wat sema. Which lies on the Right.
100. Bang Kha The ūm. A Stream joining on the right.
101. Wat Semā-ā. "The Sema Monastery".
- Moo ung
102. Bang Tannaūsee. "The Tannau Stream" right bank.
103. Bang Khwang. "The branching Stream" Do.
104. Wat Took. "Temple" opposite Tannau see.
105. Bang Phai. In front of Bang Khwang.
106. Bang See thāng. "Gold colored Stream" on the left.
107. Wat sa loēk. Do. Do.
108. Moo-ung Non. "A Wooden Fort at the discharge of a small Stream" on the left.
109. Salat Khewan. On the right "Fascinating Bazar" perhaps Khempfer's "Taloque".
110. Khlāng mē-namang. above Salak. This branch joins is said the Me-nam Thai Bankāh Nā-e.
111. Bang Sai Ma. on the Left.
112. Bang Soo yai. "The straight & large Stream" right.

113. Bang Phrēk.	A stream also on the right.	140. Wat Bot.	A Monastery on the right.
114. Bang Tālāt khwan.	"Bamboo field river." Khempfer's Tālāt Khwan.	141. Ban mo-um mai.	"The Mango field and beautiful Trees village."
115. Bang Thā-ra-nee.	on the right.	142. Mgam.	
116. Ban talat.	"Barai Village." Do.	143. Ban Loom.	"A Village on low land" on the left.
117. Wat pak tret lang.	Do.	144. Ban Ka cheng.	on the right.
118. Da an pak tret nā-e.	"A Guard House at the Rivers mouth" perhaps Khempfer's Trit Noy. It is a Canal which is reported to join the Mē nam Thai at Sān the phārāk.	145. Ban Ka.	Ditto.
119. Wat Khlāng tret.	"Two Khlāng Tret Temples" on opposite banks of this inosculating stream & canal.	146. Khlāng ban plu aū mee san chau.	"River of cocoanut Trees & cemetery" lies on the right.
120. Wat Khlāng tret.	"Another Temple" said to be about half way up this stream.	147. Wat kai tia.	"The dwarf fowl Monastery" Left.
121. San the phārāk.	"The burying guard."	148. Moo-ung sam Khok.	Perhaps Louberes "san kok". It lies on the left on high ground.
122. Bang Trang.	"A Stream entering the River of Siam above Dā-ān pak tret nā-e" on the Right.	149. Wat seeng.	"Lion Monastery" near Siam Khok on the left bank.
123. Bang Phot.	Another Stream joining on the right.	150. Wat pa fai.	"Another Monastery" on the left.
124. Ban Yo-ūn.	"Khempfers Ban Youn apparently the Stream" Left.	151. Wat Tām Nāk.	"The Monastery of the Kings Palace."
125. Ban Mān.	Here Māns or Peguers reside.	152. Ban Thoa.	"Vetch Village." on the Right.
126. Bang Lau.	The Laos Stream. Khempfers Ban Law.	153. Ban Thāng ke-un.	"The carriage road Village" on Do.
127. Bang chang lom.	Stream of the winds, on the right.	154. Ban Phreea Mooung.	"Village of the ruling authority" Do.
128. Bang nee cheen.	Lies on the left.	156. Ban tāk dēt.	"Exposed to the Sun Village" on the left.
129. Bang Nang hong.	"Lovely Princess's Stream" on the left.	157. Ban thā Khwai.	"Buffaloe landing place village."
130. Do. Theun Thawai.	"Stream of holy tapers" Right.	158. Ban too-e.	On the left bank.
131. Bang Mai.	"Bazars where Deer's flesh is sold" Right.	159. Ban Khaeng.	Ditto.
132. Bang Than yen.	"Cold rice Stream" Lies on the left.	160. Ban Ngeeo.	"Cotton tree Village" on the right.
133. Bang Dae-a thā Tophau.	Landing place. Left.	161. Ban Khlāng.	Do.
134. Bang Pho.	Left.	162. Ban Sa māk.	Do.
135. Bang Khok chā phlo.	"Stream of the high land producing the cha phlo."	163. Ban ka bo teen leu.	"Buffaloe Muddy Village" on the left.
136. Bang Lo-ung.	Lies on the left.	164. Wat Sāng phee nang.	"Monastery of the two brothers" right.
137. Bang Khau.	Do. right.	165. Ka yai.	"A large Island" perhaps Louberes's Ban tan.
138. Wat pak nam Khlāng.	Temple or Monastery at the Mouth of a considerable stream or canal.	167. Ban Khanom pee-uk.	"State bread Village" or "pottage Village" appears to be on the left branch which incloses the Island.
139. Ban Nāk or Nā.	Lies on the right.	168. Wat hoa ka.	"A Monastery at the head of the Island" Louberes's cōnaeo. It seems to be at the North extremity of the Island.

169. Da ān bang sai pen. Me Nam sam phrek. The "meeting rivers guard" where the Me nam divides itself into two unequal branches.
170. Ban Tāko. Village on the right bank of the right branch.
171. Ban phlap. Next bank.
172. Tha Rāchākhrān. "An Island" Loubers Raygacran.
173. Ban pēng. "Grain Flour Village."
174. Bang ā ā een. Right.
175. Talat Khree-up. "Cracker Shops" on the left.
176. Wat Yom. "The (Auerrhoa Acidas) of Siam yom Village & Monastery."
177. Ta-kea. "Malayan Mosque" on the left.
178. Khlāng Takheūn. "Takeun wood Stream" left. This is a tough reddish wood used in ship building.
179. Wat prot sat. "Monastery of holiness and Charity" lies on the right bank.
180. Kā Phrā. "Priest Island.
181. Taphāu love. "Sunken Ship" a place in the River where a Chinese Junk is said to have foundered during an Invasion of Siam by the Burmans.
182. Hoa rā lāng. "The wooden Palisades."
183. Pen Mē nam. "The River here separates again."
184. Sang phrek. "This place appears to be Loubere's Pagoda Royal or below it a little". It lies on the right bank.
185. Watchau pah nang choong pai khang. khwa moo. "A Monastery on the Right.
186. pakkhlang soun phlo. "Mouth of the Betel garden river" lies on the right.
187. Ban ka booung. "Tile Village."
188. Pak Khlāng watka dee dau. Mouth of the Star Monastery.
- Many of these names apply to spots where Villages once stood - but where none remain.
- See A yoot tha ya.*
189. Wat ma-ra dok. "Monastery of the Pillars or small pyramids" (which ornament the Courts of Temples.)
190. Ban phā nee it. "Palisade enclosures for entrapping wild Elephants. Horse and sago village." These lie on the right bank.
- Returning to Hoa ra long and ascending the Eastern Arm.
192. Khoon Taphou lom. "Sunken ship sinnuosity."
193. Wat phoot thai. "A high temple on the left."
194. Khlāng ta kheun. "The Takheun tree stream." The wood of this Tree is very hard, and used by ship builders.
195. Wat khlāng mai. "A small canal on the left.
196. Wat Chinaphrāū. "Monastery of the Victory of Sri Rama."
197. Wat phreea tharama. "Ditto of a Minister of that name who built it.
198. Watchau phreea phra khlāng. "Monastery of the Chief Intendant of Shipping."
199. Menam pa mok. "The pa mok Stream" or mok forest stream." The Mai Mok is a tree the juice of which is used to embrocate tumours, and also as an adhesive in lime for white washing of houses & ca. About 1/2 a days sail up is a famous Temple with a bust of Som-monokhodom.
200. Khlāng Sa boa. "Lotus River" on the left. On the banks of this branch or division of the Me nam are many Temples and Monastries. This joins again with that arm ascending from hoa ra bou. The population is said to be crowded at Sa boa.
201. Yootheeā. The Antient Capital is placed by Khempfer about 14° 8' N. Lat: and long: 138° but he observes also that according to the then given accounts of the Jesuits the latter is 120° vide on this head Loubere, Khempfer, Milburn & ca.
202. The Me Nam N. of Yootheā.
203. Moo-ung Seen or seen. Is a Town & district said to be on the left bank, about a days rowing from Yoothēa.
204. Moo-ung San. Another District & Town about 2 days further. A small collateral stream here falls into the Me nam, up which about a day, is the Town of San. This Province produces fine Timber, wax, rice,

- Tobacco, &ca. but no Teak Timber.
205. Moo ung Eeu. Is a District on the right bank - and famed for the Tobacco it yields.
206. Moo-ung Phrom. Is another Province lying on the right bank. Its productions are much the same as in the above two Districts. A coarse Sugar is here manufactured from the juice of one of the palm species. The Candied Sugar is prepared by Chinese at *Lakhauchaisee* and other places.
207. Chainaat. Is a town of some consequence, it being the chief one of a District - although it is said to contain not above an hundred houses. Those who can afford it surround their houses with Palisades or Planks placed upright. *Chainaat* is a little below the junction of the grand branch of the Me Nam with the small one said to lead past Tharooa Raboāt. The Town lies on the right bank. Cotton from the *Gossipium Arboreum* is here procured in great quantity, and is used to stuff Quilts and Pillows, of which there is here a Manufactory. The Chinese Distill much arrack at a place near this.
208. Khoong Taphau &
209. Me Nam Khoong Taphau. Is a place of little note on the left bank, excepting that it is situated at the confluence of a small river flowing from the N.W. and termed Me Nām Khoong Taphau.
210. Thā Soong. About an hours rowing up the River is placed *Tha Soong*. Here the Chinese it is reported to me have established an iron Work. The iron is wrought into bars, Caldrons and Culinary Utensils. The iron ore is said to be collected at and conveyed from the Hills behind *Nāng boa*, on the opposite bank of the *Me Nam thai*. It is said to be generally in lumps of a reddish color. Loubere has placed his Mines of Steel and load-Stone in the Neighbourhood of Louvo far below on the East bank of the Me Nam. This is now unknown and Louvo or Lawā is a term used to denote Savages or the people who inhabit the hilly and woody borders of Siam. They come down to the Central Provinces, bringing with them Cotton & coarse Cotton Cloth, drugs collected in the woods, wax, dried deer's flesh, & Elk's flesh, honey, red dies, &ca. They carry with them back Salt as a principal Article of barter, Spades and other Agricultural instruments, Cutlery and other Articles of commerce. These persons are dressed in long robes of thick and very coarse cotton Cloth, reaching from their necks to their feet: their hair is twisted and tied in a knot on the crown of the head; but they have neither Hats nor Turbans. They have knives, Swords, spears, and Bows, and Arrows. It appears that they have neither Tame Elephants or Cattle. The *Me Nam khoong Taphau* at *Thā soong* is said to be about 40 yards across. It is not navigable to Boats of large size at a distance of 3 days from its mouth.
211. Oo-thai-thā nee or
Returning to the Me Nam.
212. Ban tak Khanou. "Pitcher Village" lying on the right bank of the river, and above the conflux of the *Khoong Taphau* & *Me Nam*. Great quantities of the melon and cucumber species are here cultivated on the sandy beaches after the river has subsided, also Tobacco, maize, rice, quilt cotton &ca. The Village is very small and surrounded with an aloe hedge.
- Oo thai sakē krāng.
213. Deu Moo-ung Chainat. The boundary of the *Chainat* District is near to *Mā-no-ram*.
214. Moo-ung Ma no ram. Is the next place of any note on the East bank, but consists of about 50 houses only. It is the residence of a Governor. The River in the dry season is about 12 feet lower than its banks. Where the banks slope, Tobacco

- is cultivated. *Nang boa* is nearly a days journey on the N.W.
215. Ban hoa Dên. Is a town on the right bank, and said to contain about 300 houses independent of scattered huts. The Chinese have here another Foundery; and procure the ore from *Nāng-boa* - arrack is here distilled, and cloth is woven. The spirit termed *lau hoa mun* is distilled from a species of *dioscorea*. It is cut into pieces fermented with rice &ca. and then distilled.
216. Khansāwan Is a Town on the right bank. It is a *Moo ung Tho*. There is said to be a Brick Fort here or a defence made of such material.
217. Ban Paknam Pho. Is a little way above *Khansāwan* and situated at the confluence of the two main branches of the *Me Nam*. The branch which takes apparently a course from North to South or nearly so is termed *Me Namkose Chai* while that on the West of it and the principal one is called *Me Nam Che ung Mai* or *Me Nam Pho*.
218. Following this latter Arm we first reach
219. Moōūng Kampeng phet. Literally the "Country with the Diamond Fort". It lies on the left. It is said to be 8 or 9 days from *Pak pho*. The Fort is said to be built of Bricks and Stone. The Merchants from Siam and the Sea shore import Salt and other Articles - and take away Tobacco, lac capsicum, Rhinoceros horns, Gumbier Honey (out of which a spirit is distilled by mixing it with rice and fermenting.
220. Moo ung Raheng. Is a district and Town, said to be on the left bank, and the latter at some distance from the River, much Tobacco is here cultivated, silk worms are reared which are fed on the *Ton Man* a low tree. The Silk is exported in its raw state or manufactured. Cotton is also produced here, and is woven into Cloth of Various colors. Tobacco, Elephants teeth, wax, lac, and teak Timber. The *Lau & Thai* languages are here indis-
221. Ban pa keeng. "Branching Village". Is above *Raheeng*. It is said to be close on the Siamese boundary and to be under the jurisdiction of *Tak*. A small inosculating stream is said to fall into the *Me Nam Thai*, at this spot; and to take its rise beyond *Moo ung Lakhān*. *Moo-ūng Lakhān* is said to be about 3 days up on its banks, and to have a Governor appointed by the King of Siam. Hence to *Lamphoon* is reported about 4 days journey. *Lakhām* is more properly in *Laos* than *Siam*. *Lamphoon* is certainly not in Siam, if the *Laos* are to be credited.
223. Moo-ung Thoon. Is a Province and Town on the left bank of the *Me Nam Che ung Mai*, and said to be 3 days from *Ban Pakeeng*.
224. Mooung Lee Lau. The Main Stream is here swelled by an union with a small stream flowing from the Hills on the N.E. and near to its source is said to be *Moo-ung Lamphoon*.
225. Moo-ung See Sau. Is also in the *Laos* Territory and is rated at two days from *Ban Pakeeng*. The *Me Nam cheung Mai* is impassable hence to *Cheung Mai* in the dry Season to boats of the lightest construction and the difficulty of the navigation is even there reported to be so great as to render travelling the most preferable mode of reaching that City. This account perfectly coincides with *Louberes* description of that river, and also with the inference we may draw from *D'Anville's* delineation of the length of its course. Independent of the shallowness of the Stream it is much impeded by rapids and rocks. *Lee Lau* yields similar products to the Provinces below it. The *Khrāām* or red dye, Gambier wax Tobacco and Silk. Tattooing is here practised, & appears to be a mark of manhood - as the men who have not undergone the operation are re-

- proached by the Women as effeminate and weak.
226. Dāe Khoong. Seems to be a District on the left bank.
227. Che ung Thāng. Is said to lie chiefly on the right bank and to be 2 days above *Dae Khoong*. It is defended by a Mud & Brick Fort. Tattooing is fashionable among the men. *Che ung Thang* means literally the "Golden Country" which epithet must be taken as figurative.
228. Ban Dāe Kham. Is said to be a small Town about one day above *Che ung Thāng* and has some consequence attached to it from its containing a Temple, in which some pretended relicts of somonokhodom are enshrined.
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229. Moo ung Che ung Mai. The course of the right branch of the Me Nam above Pak Nam Pho.
230. Kooe Chai. Is close above Paknam Pho.
231. Baang & Chee naat. On the right division of the River. A River appearing to arise out of the Hills or Forests to the N.E. here mixes its waters with the *Me Nam*. The right branch of the *Me Nam* is divided into 2 Arms from *Kooe-Chai* up to *Pak Pheeng*. The right Arm is termed *Khlang-Kooe chai*, and the left one *Me Nam Kooa Chai*, which must therefore be the largest.
232. Phee Cheet. Is a Town with a Fort said to be composed of stone, which would appear to be a *breccia*. *Phee Cheet* is said to be 2 days from *Kheenat*.
233. Pak Pheeng & Is a Town said to be 1 or 1 1/2 day's journey above *Phee Cheet*. Here the River divides itself into 2 branches of nearly equal length of course. That one however which lies furthest to the East appears rather larger, than the other. The Town of *Pak Pheeng* is in the Angle (interior) formed by the junction of the streams.
234. Pheet see lok. A Town of Note, and said to be 3 days from *Pheeng*. The exports are Ivory Rhinosceros Horns, and other productions of the Country.
- Me Nam pheeng.
235. Pak Lai A small tributary stream descending from about N.E.
236. Phee Chai. Is a town said to be about 5 days from *Pheetseelok*.
237. Moo ung Bang Pho. Said to be a Town situated on an Island in the River about one day above *Phee Chai*.
238. Moo ung Fang. Literally "the Sapan wood Country" is betwixt 1 and 2 days journey higher up. The River here again divides. The left branch is reported to arise near *Phrē* at a place called *La-am*. The right branch leads up to *Moo ung Naān*, which is alledged to be the seat of a Petty Prince, subject to *Che ung Mai*. Small boats of 8 or 9 *wāā* or Cubits (of 10 Inches) long can ascend it is said to *Naan* and *Phre*.
239. Reem Moo ung Thai lam. Literally the "mutual boundary of Siam and Laos."
240. Tha Fek. Is placed above *Fang* 1 day and literally means the ("Fek Grass" or "*Gramen caricosum* of Roxbn.) landg. place denoting an open Country.
241. Moo ung Naan. Is said to have been the Seat of the Meeng Mans in antient times. At present it is governed by a Petty Prince dependent on *Che ung Mai*.
242. From Pheeng to the source of the Me Nam pheeng Lok ka thai. Is rated at 3 days from *Pheeng*. It is said to be defended by a wooden Fort. Betwixt this place (and indeed betwixt any place on this River) and the *Khlang Kooechai* there is not any lateral communication by Water. *Sok ka thai* is governed by a Petty Prince subject to Siam and nearly on a similar footing with the Rajah of Ligure in respect to Siam, excepting in his not being allowed a Drum of Ceremony. In the Siamese Chaitra or account of *Khoon chang Khoon phen* allusion is made
- Ascending the right branch & leaving *Pakheeng* on the left - we first reach.

- to a Prince of this Country who flourished 500 years ago.
243. San ka lok. Is rated at 2 days higher up.
244. Moo ung Lāng. Said to be 3 days higher up. The River is said to be nearly impassable from hence upwards.
245. Moo ung Phre. About 2 or 3 days above Lang.
From Siam or Yoothea to Prabāāt and Phet cha boon na yom.
246. Prabaat. It has not been till after repeated investigations that I have been unwillingly forced to alter the position of this place from the site affixed to it by Loubere. But all my informants assign it a position to the left instead of to the Right of the *Khlang sau nai*.
247. Tha rooa Prabaat. To reach *Prabaat* one must sail 3 days up the *Khlang sau nai* to *Tha rooa Prabaat* from hence *Prabaat* is 3/4 of a day on the left and to the *Khlang Nop-pha boorae*. Here is a Temple of high note, and a sacred print of a footstep of Somonokhodom which is adored under the name of *Sām ān nā bā pā tē*. An account of this impression may be given by me hereafter. Religion of the Siamese.
248. Sirabooree. Is said to be about 2 days above *Tha rooa Prabaat Sau Nai* is midway between them. Sirabore a large Town to have a *Phreea* or Governor over it and the surrounding Provinces of the same name.
249. Ban ā a e A Village. Stated to be one day above Sinatabooree.
250. Ban Kong.
251. Pak Phreea.
252. Ban pa tha kabok. "Village of the Kabok tree forest."
253. Ban wang rong. "A Village said to lie about 2 days higher up on the left bank.
254. Ban pleo. Is about one day above *Wang rong* and said to be a large village.
255. Moo ung Phet cha A Town and District, the former on the () bank which may be reached in the dry Season from *Yootheu* in about 9 or 10 days. The dry season includes the last 15 days of the month *doo un ai*
- Months *Yee Fam See hāā kok* & the first half of *Chet*. Tobacco of a very pungent quality is here cultivated.
259. The Khlang Pak lai. (above Pheetseelok.)
260. Moo ung Lai. A Town and District on the banks of the River.
261. Lakhan Thai. Higher up to the N.E.
bour na yom.
262. Lee-up.
- The Pet Reeo River.
263. Pak ta khlang. Is the mouth, or junction of a Cross Canal which connects this River with *Bang hea*. *Bang hea* is part of another Canal which strikes off from the *Me Nam Thai* at Pak nam *Khlang sam rong*. That part of this latter cut or Canal which lies above *Pak Nam pak ta Khlang*, is termed "*Khlang sam rong*" and after it bands southwards towards the Sea "*khlang bang hea*."
264. Khau deen (right bank). "Earth Hill."
265. Bang krot (right bank). "Lime River." Krot is a species of the lime the rind of which is covered with tubercles. It is the [arabic?] liman purut of Malays and is used in medicine.
266. Bang phoong (right bank). "Honey Stream."
267. Ban rai (right bank). "Dry field Village."
268. Tha Khwaee (right bank). "The intricate landing place."
269. Tha kong (right bank). "The Ships rib Timbers landing place or Wharf" where planks and spars are bought for Shipbuilding.
270. Ban len (right bank). "Muddy Village."
271. Ban phai som ka. "The three Bamboos village."
272. Ban rom sam khan right bank. "Three Umbrella Village."
273. Sam phoot dāāt
or
274. Sam poodāāt (right bank).
So thān (right bank). Sothān in siamese Mythology was a Princess and a Yaksha.
275. Pak Nam Tharap (right). "The Mouth of Tha rap Stream."

- Bang Phra (on the left). "The plong Plant Stream" - the plong is said to be a plant with long and widely set leaves, growing in marshy grounds and used as a tropical application in affections of the eyes.
276. Ban sau cha ngok (on the left). Literally the "Village of the gazing Virgin."
277. Ban phra phai roong (on the left). Literally the Village of the Goddess of the (on Winds. "Nang Phru Phai is the Siamese Eolus. The other elements also have presiding Goddesses. Thus Nang Phru Kong Ka Goddess of Water. Nang phru phaoong Ditto of Fire, & nang phru thā rā nee Do. of Earth.
278. Moo ung Pet ree-oo. Is said to be a pretty considerable Village on the right bank containing perhaps about 150 houses. It is reckoned about 4 days from the Sea.
279. Hoa Sakē. "Head of the Sake tree point."
280. Ban-tee un (left bank). "Smooth ground village."
281. Ban ta ko (left bank). "The Tako tree Village."
282. Ban phlap (left). "The phlap tree village." Phlap is the Kusuma of the Malays.
283. Ban phru cham rang (left).
284. Pak nam phra cha naak (left bank). "The Sword Fish rivers Mouth."
285. Bang Sae (left bank). "The fish river stream."
286. Pak nam yo tha ka (left bank). "The Anchor stream's Mouth."
- At this place, or close to it, is the confluence of the 2 Chief branches of this River. The right or Eastern branch leads to Bang Khāng the left or West to Khoriāāt. Ascending the right branch we have first on the right bank of the *khlang yo tha ka*.
287. Bang Tēn (right). "Wasp or Hornet Stream."
288. Bang pla Dook. "The Kaloos' fish stream."
289. Tha phreea laakrooa (right bank). "The landing place where the King pulled the Oars of the Boat," alluding to some condescension of this sort on the part of His Majesty.
290. Moo ung Bang Khang (on the right). "The Province of the Chin Stream." Khang means either the Chin or a species of wood.
291. Kop Che right. "Frog leaping."
292. Tha phru keng (right bank). "The difficult landing place."
293. Wat yai keō (right). "Sand banks of the old women Yai keo."
294. Pak phrek (right). "The confluence of several streams."
295. Pak khree. "Mouth of the Khree Stream."
296. Daan Non ra maan (right bank). "The Hunooman guard."
297. Kha mooea (right). "a place."
- Returing to Pak Nam yo tha ka & ascending the left branch.
298. Bang Mao - left.
299. Bang ka-e. "Shell fish Stream."
300. Phai ta phot (left). A place called the "Goad Bamboo." This is a goad pointed with iron and used instead of a whip by Cattle keepers and ploughmen.
301. Phrek Ka Cham (left).
302. Tha phree nandeng. "The red Temple landing place."
303. Bang lok soo a - left. "The Tigers cub stream."
304. Pak Nam ong kha rak. "The mouth of the sacred landing place." Here boatmen make offerings to the Genie or spirit of the place for their aid in rowing against the Stream which is rapid and about 35 Yards across.
305. Bang pla kot. Is the left branch of the Stream ong kharak, which separated at some distance up.
306. Ban and Bangāā (left). A stream here flowing into the chief River from the West. This is a large Village with perhaps 100 houses. It is a great mart for commodities brought from the interior.
307. Ban thāng tan. "The Village of the Thang lang Tree." This Tree is the *Chinkering* of the Malays.
307. Ban pak khlang (left). "The Village at the conflux of Streams on the khlang lang Stream flowing from the N.W.
308. Ban Taphaan (right). "Bridge Village."
309. Ban naa (right). "Low ground or paddy field Village."
310. Ban Thaloong (right). "Elephant's stake Village" where the elephants are stabled.

Returning to the Main Stream

311. Ban Lan (right). "Ardent spirit Village."
312. Yan soo (right). "Reach" or straight course of the River.
313. Mooung Khan na yok (right bank). "The residence of the Governor." The place is close on the banks of the River, and there are only a few houses as the people are scattered
314. The *Carriot* of Loubere. over the Province. The River is here sufficiently deep it is said to admit the passage of large Prows in the dry season. The depth of Water has been stated on a Medium at 12 wāā or about 19 feet. Prows carry down from hence dry fish, Rattans, wax, red dye or Mallau, Dammer, lac wood Oil, Cummin seed, or *Thee ūn ta Fak ka ten* i.e. grasshoppers' eye cummin seed Cotton pulses and Tobacco (which is cultivated all over Siam) Roads lead from this place to Camboja, *Bankak* and other marts. Merchandize is conveyed to the Capital of Siam on Elephants chiefly. There is not any sort of port here. The internal commerce of Siam is principally carried on by barter. If gold & Silver are exchanged for commodities, it is in the shape of trinkets, Kouries are sometimes used.
315. Tha soong (right). "The Timber landing place" which is brought down from the Forests.
316. Tha ra hat (right). "The water wheel landing place" where is a large one used in the irrigation of the Rice Fields. Rice is here plentiful.
317. Dong Lakhān (right). "Forest of the Drama" a fanciful term.
318. Bang Pho (left). A branch of the river descending from the left called the "Indian fig tree stream."
319. Samphong on (left of) the same branch. "*Unequal Match*" where a man and woman of unequal ranks in life are married or cohabit, or where other Animals of different species are mixed together this term is used. Why it is here applied does not appear.
320. Ban Dā aān. "Guard Village or Police Post."
321. Khau wong or Pokau wong (to the left of the main stream some days distance. Is said to be a sort of natural Fortification entered by a narrow pathway. The name here given is literally "encircling Hills." This is a favorite resort of those who have fled from Bankak or other places on account of Crimes and offences. There refugees are not allowed to go out of the fort but are employed by the Phreea in collecting the products of the Hills. This Phreea is said to be rich. A strange thing in Siam!
322. Moo-ung Kho ra at or *Kho ra at cha see maa* - or *Khan racha see ma a* which names allude to some popular superstition regarding the slayer of a Lion and the conveying its head and skin through the Province to the Capital. This *Rach-see* is a fabulous species of Animal which cannot be slain by a mortal unless preternaturally gifted. As the Kings of Siam boast (or boasted it is said) of possessing a fragment of the Skin, of one as it is alledged is placed on his throne as an Amulet; we may suppose that some expert sportsman shot a Tiger and passed it off as the divine beast in question.

The Fort of *Khora-at* is said to be composed of a sort of *breccia*.

The following places in *Laos* have the distances from *Khora-at* thus generally assigned to them.

To, *Nang Rang* about 2 days.

To, *Sa wan na phom* - nearly the same.

To, *Ka-seen* - also about 2 days.

To, *See Sakeet* is reckoned 3 days marching.

To, *Prasat-la khē* is also about 3 days distance.

To, *Phee Mai* one day.

To, *Keng khae* from *Phee Mai* - 8 or 10 days.

The River Tha cheen.

This is a distinct River from the *Me Nam* with which it is merely connected by a narrow canal. Betwixt its Embouchure and its junction with this canal are several Villages, and several small cuts and Rivulets. The first is

323. *Ban ba* next *Na khwang* or *Na kloā* (a) where as the name applies are salt

324. fields, and a Salt Manufactory. This place is nearly 1 day up the stream.

325. Afterwards *Bang Eeram tha rong* a small stream which descends from Lantakfā.
- (a) The Island called Ka-see chang lying off na kloa is said to have been the seat of the Siamese government.
326. *Klang ma han* is one day above *Eeram* & the
327. *Me Nam khlāng* is about another, or less, on the West.
- Proceeding up the *Tha cheen* we reach in days.
328. *Tha phot yai cha.* "Which is a landing place."
329. *Dau ka dee.*
330. *See chai.*
331. *Sa khān che see.* Is by all Reports a considerable District with a Town of some Note. the Chinese cultivate much sugar cane on the west side of the River.
332. *Next.* Below *Sophan* are 1st *Ban kha-nomcheen* - 2nd *Ban Thap khee lek.*
334. *Phrū pa le lai.* Near the source of the *Tha Cheen* or at least where it dwindles to a very narrow stream. This place is famed for a Temple of som-monokhodom which contains an Image of that Deity in stone, and reclining on a stone couch; also an Image of a sacred Elephant in white Marble, and another of a Monkey, perhaps the Indian *Hunoomun.*
335. *Soophan.* "Is about a Mile further up."
- Khoon chang*
Nangwang thang
336. *Saia phee* Five Villages along the banks, and in sight of each other.
doom bang nang bout
Tha sau.
337. *Ban ma kham thā o.* Said to be 3 days from *Sophan.*
- The Me Khlāng*
338. *Ban than fek.* "Broken Cup Village" where a small stream meets the main one from the West. Vegetables and Fruit are here in great plenty.
339. *Khlāng ampho wāā.* Another inosculating stream joins also from the West. Immediately above the Town the River is reported to separate for a short distance, forming an Island. On the right division or arm are the Temples *Wat Naak* and *Wat khlāng.* The other Arm is *Khlāng*
340. *Moo ung Ratphree.* This place it is said may be reached from the mouth of the *Me khlāng* in a Boat with expert rowers in one day.
341. A group of 5 Temples are said to adorn this Town and District.
342. *Tha.* Is a landing place.
343. *Moo ung Pak phrek.* "The Country at the mouth of the dividing river."
344. *Kanbooree.* Is a Province and Town said to be under the Jurisdiction of *Pak phrek.* In *Loubere's* and modern Maps it is placed on the *Tha Cheen* river. It lies on the direct route *Martaban* to the Capital of *Siam.*
- The journey to *Martaban* is partly made by water - for after having left this river and arrived three days journey beyond the *Phra sam choo* or *Phra Che dee sam ong* vizt. the pass of the three Pagodas the traveller meets the *Attharam* river by which he descends to the junction with the *Martaban* river opposite the Town of *Martaban.*
345. *Tha deen deng.* "The red earth landing place" where a stream branches off. This place is said to be 3 or 4 days March from the Burman confines.
346. *Phru chee dee sam ong* Which is laid down at 3 days from *Tha deen deng.* It is adorned with a bust of sommonokhodom in a reclining posture. The Temples of irregular shape or storied are termed *Ma radop.* In the *Phra chee* the Image of the Deity is low down while in *Ma ra dop* it is near the cupola or other surmounting architectural ornament. These Temples mark the boundary betwixt *Siam* and *Martaban* and are placed in a pass or break in the Hills called the three Pagoda pass. Hence these marches bring the Traveller to the *Attharam* Prince - two days rowing further to *Martaban* - or he may descend by the *Gyein* river.
347. *Ta a fang.* "Skapan wood Forests."
- The accompanying sketch of these two Rivers with their courses as relative to the *Me Nam* was given to my by a very intelligent Native Physician to whom I have been indebted for much and various information. He had travelled in search of

Gold ore over almost all Siam and Laos. He did not however accomplish his object. The search after Gold and Silver ores is a very favorite pursuit amongs the Siamese excepting at Bang Taphān, about as fertile as that after the Pilosopher's stone, one which occupies much of the attention of Siamese men of rank.

348. The Khalang Ban lem.

This River is the next in importance south of the *Me Khlang*. Betwixt them there is a small stream termed *Eesan* from a Town of that name situated on its banks at a little distance from the Sea.

Rowing up the *Khlang Ban Lem* about 2 or 2 1/2 days we reach

349. Moo ung Pree pree Which is ported to be an extensive District or with a considerable Town and a Temple. The 350. Phet chabooree. Country has many Villages.

351. Wat Pho. "The Pho tree temple."

352. Sama ploo. The fruit of this name or myrabolous said to be 1/2 a day up. The Town is chiefly inhabited by Tannau people, whose Ancestors were on some occasion forcibly conveyed from Tannau by a Siamese Chief. This mode of peopling a District or Country newly conquered has been practised in Western regions as well as Eastern in remote times.

353. Ban Khāe. "The stoppage or obstruction River." A place said to be 2 days rowing higher up the stream. Here a coarse Sugar is prepared from a species of palm & rice is plentiful.

354. Boa Ngam. "Beautiful Lotus" is a Village 1 day higher up.

355. Angheen. Its figurative meaning is "earthen pot Village" or "Stone pot Village" allusive to the naturally hollowed out and fantastical appearance of the rocks in its neighbourhood, about 1 day further.

356. Keng. "Obstructions" (in the river) one day higher up.

357. Ban Klæe. "The Arrow root village" about 2 days further.

358. Sā Kēng. The River here contracts it is said so much that Canoes alone can

proceed higher up. It is rated at 1/2 a day above Klæe.

359. Sam phrēk.

"Signifying the three *directions* or *branches*". Is reported at 3 days above Sa keng. The branches alluded are laid down in a plan of Tannau given to me by a Burman Priest thus "That floing from the Westward, and on the left is termed the Khlang Phanom river. The middle Stream the khlang Tannau or Tannau branch - and the right branch coming from a Northern point Khlang Rat Phree. The two first seem to arise in a high part of the broken range of Hills which stretch N and S and which part is called the *Khau Phanom Hills*."

Description of the Coast from Khlang Ban Lem to Ligore or La kham Songkhra, and Kalenten.

It may be requisit to premise that altho' in a general sense the positions assigned to the Towns and Rivers on this Coast are satisfactory. Yet it is by no means intended to assert that such will be found of any nautical value. They may hereafter prove of assistance in compiling a Sea Chart. The impossibility of laying down Islands with a nautical exactness, where actual Survey has not been made, has prevented their beign delineated on the West Coast of this Gulf.

360. Ban Keo. Lies betwixt the river Ban Lem and Lem Lo ung.

361. Ban kae. Is one day's rated march from Ban Lem, and to

363. reach it, the point termed Lem Loo ung must be rounded. Next is *Tanot Lo ung* abounding in the

364. pins Indicus 1/2 a day. Khau lōng fāng a deserted Village 1/2

365. a day. Prau chau Rai on the Mausoleum of King Lai 1/2 a

366. day.

367. Chā ām 1/2 a day. Takeenup one day where are 2 high rocks stretching out of the Sea.

368. A District lying between *Ban Kāe* and *kalok Noa phee*.

"Devil's head Hill" here a navigable stream disembogues into the Sea.

Kempfer relates that a Native informed him that sailing N. from Ligore he first made Pulu Kornam, next Puli Sancorige

in 10° of N. Lat: thereafter Puli Bordia, and Kui where the Coasts are very steep and rocky with many dangerous shoals, rocks and small Islands partly inhabited all along. "His informant Mon. proncena, (which by the bye is not a name but a Title) termed the "largest of these *Samojotu*, and mentioned the following places from thence to the mouth of the Me Nam. The several rocks and Islands which we saw in our larboard in general he called *Praan* or *Prang* next he said followed *Cyam* or *Ceam* - *Pet frih Isam* and *Mayaklon* and *Satzyn*: then the mouth of the *Me Nam* which in the language of Siam is called *Paguam Tanfix* i : e : Pak Nam chau Phreea.

Proceeding up the Praan River.

369. Khau nā e. "Little hill 1/2 day up the stream."
370. Lam than. Is said to be "a Village 2 days further."
371. Keng Kaboa. Is a Town at which the stream becomes somewhat impeded.
372. Thā fang. "The Sapan wood landg. place."
373. Pai Ngam. "The Elegant bamboo."
374. Pakka thoon. "The entrance to the shed." This is a sort of canopy over the river to afford shelter to Boats passing up it. The River here divides, it is said into two branches, at least. The most southerly seems to arise on the East side of the same part of the range, from which on the West the *Khlang Chonghee* (the main branch of the Tannau river) springs. A central Arm appears to come from the hills at *Ban Elam*. The most northerly and therefore the largest branch springs amongst the Khau Phanom, near its source is *Prasat*, a Temple, and about a day lower down the stream, *Khau Phanom det* apparently very high Hills, which from their very reclining position have received this appellation of "the worshipping Mountains."
375. Bang Kuttoo. "Kuttoo stream" is next. Kuttoo is a large fruit bearing tree.
376. Ban thā keng. "Village of the shallows" here boats cannot easily pass.
377. Keng kang tai. "The shallows of about midway between The Keng and Pak ka thoon.
278. Betwixt Pak ka thoon and Eelam on the left branch is

379. Ban bā nam. "Well or tank Village."

From *Kā lok ho-ā-phae* - Southwards along the coast.

The following Islands lie off this part of the Coast, but the impossibility of laying down these on the Map from mere description however relatively just that may be must be sufficiently obvious. Many Sea Charts of this Coast are in my possession, but every one is aware how difficult a thing it is to convey any clear idea of the position of Islands seen perhaps during a rapid passage and from different points, by the individuals describing them.

380. Kai thai Sam phau. Literally "Ship's stern half (i : e : from about gangway to the stern) Island."
381. Ka Nom Sau. "Virgin's bosom Island."
382. Ka see takoot. "Ships holm island."
383. Hoa keen me yo Sang kang. "Two pointed Rocks and reefs."
384. Sam ra e yat. "The three hundred peaks." This part of the coast is extremely rocky and abrupt. Prows touch here however.
385. Khau deng. "Red Hill" a Rocky Hill of a color and said to be nearly perpendicular. It is rated at about a day from Prān. It seems to lie within the district of Kooee.
386. Kooee. Is a District of monor importance. An inconsiderable stream flows here into the Sea.
387. Moo-ung Mai. Is another Province (literally the New Country) said to extend about 2 days coasting along the Coast.
388. Au kle Au. "Rippling Bay" Kle aū means a rippling water twisting of Rope &ca. strong Currents are here said to prevail.
389. Khau Tamonglau. "The earnestly looking out old manshell."
- Form this part of the Coast there is a Route to Tannau which is thus laid down by several Native and Burman Authorities setting out from Moo ung Mai -
1. *Wa Khau*.
 2. Nang Boa. "Lotus ponds."
 3. Seeng khāng. "Gigantic forest."
 4. Khre ung. A place on the banks of the Stream of that name which joins the southern branch of the Tenasserim River.
 5. Rai. "On the Tannau river."

6. Chai Tanook. "A holy burying place." i : e : place where dead bodies are burned. Effigies or figures of the deceased are found in these cemeteries. They are sometimes formed of wood by the poorer Classes, while the rich employ but rarely Stone or Brick.
7. Taket. A Stream which takes its rise at Khau Marie, i : e : the hill of Marie of the Hindoo and Siamese Mythology. An account of this Goddess or supernaturally endowed women may be found in *Phru rot-tha-sen-a* - Siamese Chertira or Legend.
8. Lan too ng. "Plunging Noise" as that of a Stone thrown into deep water.
9. Tumboo klong. "Disproportioned Noise."
10. Tannau or Tenasserim
390. To return to the Coast. We have the following Islands lying in or off Au Kle au.
391. Ka Wañ - or whale Island (Wañ is whale) "Lying off hoa wañ."
392. Ka lau mo uk. "Harpoon Island." so termed from its resemblance to the Siamese three or more pronged harpoon.
393. Ka chan. "Wild Nutmeg Island." Chan however also signifies *sandal* wood. The Wild Nutmeg does not grow it is alledged in Siam, and only seems to shew itself as an approach is made towards Ligore. *Ka chan* is rocky and uninhabited.
394. Ka mee sang ka. "Two Islands."
395. Khlang krot & Au krot. Krot river said to be one day from Au kle au. & Bay
396. Me ram phoong. "The Mother lamenting her deceased Child" fancifully alluding to the width of this Bay, whih seems to terminate at
297. Ka Ma ram phoong
398. Bang Taphaan Yai. A River of that name, but small. There is a Village said to contain 50 houses on its banks and near its Mouth. This River deserves particular notice as it is the only one in the Siamese Territory which produces Gold, and the track it flows through the only

one, yielding that Metal in any quantity. L. Loubere (in the V. Ch. of his account of his Embassy to Siam) states, "The King that now reigns has not been able to find any view of Gold or Silver that is worth the pains that he has therein employed."

At Bang Taphaan the gold is found in the sands in the shore and in the shore and in beds of rivers or in the soil. The Mines, if such be not too high a title, are under strict regulations and restrictions. The Government claims it is said two thirds of the produce. The Chief Mines are found about a days march from the Coast at a Hill called *Kho ün thāng sook* "the Red Gold Hill." A small Stream flows from hence to the Sea. The great range of Hills approaches daily to this place. In the 4 and 5th & 6th Months about 300 Men go to search for gold. They are principally sent from *Taphan Nae* as Ban Ta phan Yai has been nearly depopulated by the predatory incursions of the Burmans. Ban Taphan nāe is under the Patheeo Government, which again seems subservient to the greater one of Choomphān. The Gold is in form of fine grains or is combined with earthy matter said to be of a reddish colour. The ore is simply submitted to the agony of fire. It would appear that the value of the Gold extracted from this mine, in any one season, has not much exceeded 5000 Spanish Dollars - and perhaps has frequently fallen far short of that Sum. The laborers receive each about the 4th part of a Spanish Dollar a day. They have certain ceremonies to perform before they proceed to the Mines. They make offerings of Cattle Poultry and Fruits to the spirits of the Ground and other sprites. There are two Alabaster Statues here which are connected with the following Legend. Tamoon Rahat was a Royal Messenger. His Wife's Name was Yai Nang. Pra Chau lai a Prince of Siam desirous of marrying *Nang Doe* daughter of Tamon Rahat proceeds to her house bearing various presents. In the mean time Tamong Laee Son of Preea Chettabang or Neighbouring Prince attacks the Coast and drives out Chau Laee, who flies to Kooee - but the presents for his Marriage feast, which he and his attendants were carrying fell scattered on the route and were tranformed into those high peaked rocks now called Sam rae yot or "300 peaks." Carnelians are found I am informed at Ban Saphan Yai, opposite this place is the Island called Kā Thalo - nearly perforated by the Sea. The Cave is fabled to have been worn and hollowed by the rubbing of the but end of the fishing rod of Giant of old who the Siamese say arrived himself in here fishing for Whales. "He sat upon a rock & bobbed for Whales." Although the Siamese do not actually suppose that the act of passing perforated Stones or rocks is productive of the wonderful effects ascribed to Traphomus of Yae or by the Hindoos to certain excavated Rocks in India-Yet they haave an idea that certain Caves would swallow up the guilty person who should dare to enter them while the virtuous would remain unhurt.

399. Ka sha lō.

"Perforated Island" said to lie off Ban Tapphañ. It is nearly a bare rock of 70 or 80 feet high and of a

- base proportioned to the height. This rock is perforated quite through on the North end and the Sea may be seen on the opposite sides of the Rock when looking through it. It is fabled to be a Nāgā or great Snake. The Water is said to be very deep close to its base.
400. Kā long. "Smooth Rock."
401. Ka Sung. "Lion Island or Rock."
402. Ka sang. "Chank Shell Island."
403. Khlang Boot "River disimpeded by means of Prayer" alluding to the fable of Nang Taphan Keō and Nang Taphan Thang or 2 Princess - one of whom was carried off by an Aligator to his abode in the River - Chaū Khrai Thang a holy Man by means of Prayers and offerings to the Gods discovered the Aligator, kills him and rescues the Princess.
404. Tham thoong. "Hill of the Cave and Hag" where is said to be a Cave hollowed out by Divine hands.
405. Moo-ung Wang. "The fortified District" said to be in sight of *Tham thoong*. There is reported to be a Fort here. The Soil is reddish.
406. Hoa we ung. "Head of the Country" seems to be a Chief Town of a District. About quarter of a Mile of are said to be 2 Islands.
407. Ka rang pet &
408. Ka rang kai.
- The whole extent of this Coast down to Ligore seems to be studded with Rocky Islands, which are the resort of the numberless Flocks of the Swallow producing the edible Nests. The Chinese are said to trade for them on this Coast.
409. Moo ung Patheeo. Is a Town and Territory south of Hoa We-ung. The Town is stated to contain about 70 houses. it seems also situated near mid way betwixt the Me nam and Ligore.
- Between Moo ung Pa theeo & Moo ung Champhaan are situated the following Islands.
410. Ka khai (yo klai Taleeng). "Egg Island."
411. Ka take. "Aligator Island."
412. Ka Ngam. "Pincer Island" from its supposed resemblance to a Bamboo split at the end and the divisions kept asunder.
413. Ka rang nok. "Three Birds Nest Islands." the Birds are the swallows above quoted.
414. Ha sa met. "Torch Island."
415. Ka sak. "Pestle Island."
416. Pak nam Mooung Choomphān. Is a Province watered by a Navigable River. The following account of this Port was given me by Asook Son of Amee a well known Chinese Inhabitant of P.W. Island. It is here quoted as received from him, he being a considerable proficient in the English language. He happened to touch there on his return from Mr Crawford's Mission to Siam.
- "Chongpoon (a corruption of Chomphun) has a good harbour with safe anchorage - a small river running thro' the Town. There were several huts at the mouth of the River occupied by Malays and Siamese fishermen. As for the Town it may contain something about 600 Huts large and small. Poultry is cheap and the Inhabitants appear to be rather numerous for its size in comparison to others."
417. Mataphan. "A village." And lying off the Coast from hence to Prūcham He ung are the following Islands.
418. Tha mat ra.
419. Ka ma phraō.
420. Ka mak mee song ka. "Two Island further from shore."
421. Ka Khoolee. "Paper Kite Island" further south.
422. Ka mak ha ka. "Five Islands further out."
423. Lam phru cham he-ung. "A Neck of land", on rounding which Moo-ung Tako is seen.
- Lying off this part of the Coast are the following Islands.
424. Ka kā ta o. "Turtle Island." A long way off the point.
425. Ka Yai. "Great Island."
426. Ka khang Soo a. "Tigers Jaw Island."
427. Ka mat wai. "Cane bundle Island."

428. Ka rang nok sāng
kā yo nōk. "Two Birds Nest IslDs." far from shore.
429. Moo-ung Tako. Is by all accounts a considerable District. The River is broad, but the entrance is so choaked by a bar, that Prows above a few Cubits breadth cannot get up. A reef of Rocks is said to be opposite or near the mouth of the river.
430. Moo-ung.
431. Lang so un.
432. A Daistrict of considerable importance. It is fertilized by a fine stream and its Hills yield Tin.
433. Pa song. "A Village with a Rock in the Sea in front termed Ngo ta lam."
434. Lem sooe look or
Lem thā roo ā. "A point of land rated at one day from Pa Lem soong."
435. Pak Nam moo ūng
Phoom Re-ūng. "The mouth of the river of the District Phoom Re ung."
- There is a town here where a Governor resides. It is protected by a Stockade. The river is a good deal obstructed by a bar. Notwithstanding which medium sized boats can sail up. The mouth of the River is rated at about 1 day from Sooe Look.
436. Thang khan than.
437. Moo-ung Chai ya-a.
&
438. Pak nam *Chai ya a*. Is a Proince of considerable consequence governed like the rest. There is a large river here, which is navigable, it is said to large Prows for two days from its moutn. This District produces quantities of Dammer Rattans Matting & ca.
- Chaiya - seems to be directly dependent on Bankok. The Phoom ree ung is navigable to small Prows up to the town. This District which is perhaps one of the most considerable on this Coast is bounded by *Lem Phra chau he ūng* on the North and *Pak nam Phoon pheon* on the South. *Phoom Reeung*, is its chief River. Town is fortified or protected by several brick Walls - or squares adjoining each other. There walls are said to be fifteen feet high - and surrounded by Wet ditches. Perhaps the popu lation of the place may be taken at 2000 Souls - and that of the District at 15,000. The Phreea of Chaiya is inferior in rank to the *Phreea of Ligore*. The Chinese trade to this Port (Phoom Ree ūng) and have settled to the number of about 500 - black pepper and tobacco are here cultivated in small quantities, but not of superior qualities. About 200 small Prows belong to the Port. Tin is worked at Bantatho about seven days journey from the Sea. The Miners pay it is said about Six Dol lars a head yearly, for the privilege of mining, but if the Mines are worth any thing the profit ought to be greater than this. Iron is manufactured in Chaiya.
439. Moo ung Phoom
Pheen khan. "Is another District" watered by a fine Stream. It contains a Town.
440. Tha thang. "Golden landing place" rated about one day from Chai ya-ā.
441. Hoa Mo ung Rade. "Head of the Rade district." *Hoa Mooung* implies a Kingdom or Province dependent on another. This place is said to be 1/2 a day below Thā thang. A small River enters the Sea near it.
442. Dān sāk mee ban
kunnam (within the
Ligore jurisdiction). Is a place where there are scattered houses. It is reckoned dangerous for boats to to enter here unless well defended, as the Natives are addicted to plunder. They use bows and Arrows in preference to the musket, because they can murder without exciting any alarm.
443. Kā phā Ngam or
444. Pak soo chon. "Straight Island" is said to lie off this place. The coast from hence to Sa mooee is thickly set with small Islands. It is under the Ligore Government.
445. Tha sa moo ee. "Tear embouchure" alluding to a scene in the Chiritra *Phrā Rot-tha sen* where *Nang Maree* weeps rivers of tears because Phra Rot-tha sen is dissuaded to go near her by a miraculous horse, which also told him that *Maree* would devour him. The River here is large. Is a large Island near Soochon and about 2 days from Ligore or less if the wind is favorable. The Island is governed by an inferior Governor, and may contain according to all accounts about 1,000 houses. The chief Village about 30 houses, and is situated on the banks of a small stream and a little distance up from its Mouth. The Island is under the Ligore Rajah. It is said to lie nearly at right Angles to Ka-Phā-Ngan and to be about an hours distance from it. The Island is reported about 1/2 day in length which I have estimated about 18 or 20 Miles.

446. Klæe or Klai. "A place where a stream disembogues itself."
447. Khlang. "Said to be a considerable Village or Town about 1/2 a day from Klai."
448. Lem sam lem. "Three points of land."
449. Lai sai me yeeng. "Villages."
450. Pak kaphoon. "High banked embouchure." Said to be a populous place situated betwixt 2 points of land.
451. Moo ūng Lakhān or Ligore.

This is perhaps the largest Province of Siam. It is a Moong Ek and is governed by a hereditary succession of Phrayas, who are however mere Governors and dependent on Siam. The *Phreea* or Rajah of Ligore has the privilege of beating the Khlang or Great Drum.

Ligore is situated on the left bank of a small river. It is surrounded by a Wall of Brick. The form is oblong and a wet ditch surrounds the whole. This was formerly a Town of some Note, and contained a Dutch Factory. At present it seems by all accounts to be rather in a delapidated condition. There still remain to it many neat Temples. One of these is very high the lower part being built of Stone and the upper of Bricks. It is seen 2 days march from Ligore. They term it P. Wat ma-ha Tha at, or Phra Praang.

Soongkhra or Sangora Daloong or Tha loong Quedah and Trang with some other places of inferior importance, are included under the Ligore Government. But the description of this part of the Malacca Peninsula cannot well be given in this place.

452. Moo ung Song Khla. "The Sangore District & Town." This is a place inhabited by Siamese. It is reported that Ships cannot sail up to it. The site of the Stockade and Town is on the North Coast of the Lake called Thale *Songkhraā* or klaā or Sea of Sangora, and which terminates in the Thaloong Territory termed in Maps Bandalon. There are many Chinese residing here.
453. Daloong or Thaloong. Is a small District termed in modern Maps "Banelon". The Town is situated on a broad stream, which is formed by the conflux of several branches descending from the N. and S. chain of broken hills.
454. Chānā & The phā. Are 2 small districts on the Coast below Songkhra & the Southernmost of the Siamese possessions on this coast.

The following are the Siamese Names of places from Songkhora down to the extremity of the Peninsula, and thence to the North to Junk Ceylon -

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Pak nam tani - | Ka mak - P.W. Island |
| Kalenten | i : e ; betel nut Island |
| Reean | Sai or Chrai or Quedah |
| Chawa | Kā nang ka wee - Pulo |
| Mooung Mai | Lancavi Islands. |
| i : e : the new Country | Paleet or Purlis. |
| i : e : Singapore | Lango a river |
| Ma Sa ka or Malacca | Suttoon a river |
| Perak. | Ka yong kha & ka lang |
| | Samphan Phetra. |
| | Kalee bong-p. |
| | pak nam Trang. |
| | Pak nam pra lee un. |
| | Phong Nga - Salang or Junk Ceylon. |

The Coast of Siam from Siam river to the 4th River below Chantaboon and thence to Camboja.

The Materials from which this Sketch has been drawn have not been of so precise a nature as those from which the opposite Coast has been attempted to be delineated. I have no reason however to doubt the general truth of the accounts given to me and therefore here offer the result imperfect as it is. The only recent nautical plan of the coast is in my possession and coincides pretty nearly with my information.

455. Bang Pakong. "The Embouchure of the Pet Reeoo River."
456. Moo ung. "A large Town in a Bay of that Name."
468. Ban Angheen. "Earthen Pot village or Town." So called it is said from one or more Rocks in the neighbourhood appearing as if hollowed by Art. but which appearance is attributed to supernatural Agency.
459. Bang Phrū. A small village producing Dammer and Materials for house building.
460. Moo ung Bang Pamoong. Is said to be an inlet where is a Town of little note except that it affords Stores for Native Prows and Timbers &ca. for building them.
461. Naa klooa. "Salt fields" The oil obtained from the Tou Yang is abundant here. Island is said to be large.
462. Ka see chang. The Ka see Chang are fruitful and not populous.
463. Nachām theeun. There is a small river which disembogues itself into the Sea.

- Prows it is said are here built and Native Anchors, Oars, Cordage, &ca. are procurable. It is probable that good Timber is also obtainable.
464. Lem sa ket. "A promontory"
465. Moo-ung Ra Yang. "Great Bay"
466. Ban ka se Lahan.
467. Bang kacha. "Scattered Villages." Near this shore is a Hill termed *Pho Khau hoa wên* - literally the "Ring Mountain which produces a Stone of Diamond lustre." It is probable from the description that it is a rock crystal, or that fossil called the Ceylon Diamond. There is said to be a Road from Bang Kacha to Chantaboon.
468. Chantaboon. Here is a River implies itself into an Estuary. The Town of Chantaboon is reckoned one day sailing up from its mouth and on the bank of the River. It has a Brick Fort. The town contains a population of Siamese and Chinese. Perhaps 200,000 in all classes in the Province. The Chinese cultivate the Pepper vine the quality of the Produce has been rated at a maximum of 30,000 and a minimum of 20,000 piculs yearly. If it is of a good quality, the means of disposing of the produce must be indifferent, for it is reported to be sold so low as at 3 and 4 Dollars a picul. The King takes the greater part as tribute. It is mountainous. The other products are banzom lac-ivory aguila wood horns and hides, cardamons, some false diamonds or *hoa evên*, timber of sorts. There are about 300 Native Christians here. The Sok Reçoo and Lok Karawan both producing Gambier are also much cultivated here.
469. pak Nam Moo ung thong yai. Literally the "mouth of the River of the country of plains." The productions of this part of the Coast are said to consist in Black Pepper, Red Canes Benzom Cordage for Prows &ca.
470. Kaphoong som Kahoong. An Island said to lie off the embouchure of a small river. Agila wood is procurable here (aloexylum agalochum Lour :) It is of two sorts the Kalampak or first sort and Kreetšana. The first is valuable.
471. Moo ung Kapāt. Said to be an inlet into which small rivers implies itself.
472. Pak nam Mooūng. Kham or Khang Khau. The Cancao of modern Maps is placed by Milburn in about 10.5 N. lat : and long : 104° 5 and is said to be a Town about 4 Miles up a River navigable for Vessels of Burden. A Sketch of this place was given to me by a Siamese Travelling Physician and was corroborated by other Testimony.
473. Choonchoo. The Promontory which forms the eastern point of the gulf of Siam. The Inhabitants of this Coast altho' from subject in reality to Kham or Camboja appear to pay some sort of tribute to the Siamese also a policy which the exposed nature of their Coast renders indispensable.
- The Me Nam Kham or Great river of Camboja and Laos.
- Before endeavoring to trace part of the course of this magnificent river, it may be proper to quote such Authorities on the subject as I have been enabled to consult. My only regret is that the Accounts said to have been given of these Countries by the Roman Catholic Missionaries have not been obtainable. Although their descriptions no doubt have chiefly reference to their peculiar profession, still they may contain desultory remarks of value in a geographical point of view.
- The influence which these Missionaries possessed up to a very recent period in China, Cochin China, and amongst some other Indo Chinese Nations appears rapidly declining. Since allusion has been made to them it will not perhaps be deemed uninteresting if a brief account of their present situation is here added.
- They very imperfect information we already possess respecting Siam, Cambodia and Laos with the Countries to the Northward of them would seem to offer a sufficient apology for any addition however incomplete. Under the impression the unconnected relations which have at different periods been made to me shall not be withheld, they are open as well as any other relation or position which has been advanced to amendment or correction.
- Hamilton. "Cambodia is principally the 10° and 15° N. Lat : bounded on the N. by Laos & on the South by the Sea. On the East hills separate it from Cochin China - on the W. by Siam & part of the Burman Empire." (Note) It is difficult to imagine how

this latter remark can apply as the Burman Empire is shut out by Siam and Laos. The latter although tributary to the Burmans does not appear to be annexed to their dominions.

"its length may be 350 by 150 Miles. It is called Cambuchat, and by the Burmans Yoodra than. Its Chief Port is called Sai Gang. The interior is *wholly unknown*. Its chief City is in lat : 13 long : 104° 35E. and 150 Miles from the Sea."

- Pinkerton. "The Me Nam Kong runs thro' Laos"
- Aiken. "Cambodia or Yudra Shan" its River Me Kong."
- Tucky. "Cambodia is in about 10 N. on the site of a City destroyed by the Siamese in 1717. Elnook is the chief City 80 leagues up the river and Sai Gong is 40 Miles up."
- Leyden. "The Me kon or River or Cambuchat or Camboja. The City of Cambodia is situated about 80 leagues up a river of the Same name which disembogues into the Sea by 3 principal branches. The Western most is in about 9° 35 N."

The Me Nam Kham has not been traced to its source, which is involved in obscurity. My own enquiries commence with its entrance into Laos. From its magnitude, and depth at the height of Lanchong, we can readily imagine that its source lies at a considerable distance. Geographers have placed it in the Hills of Tibet. If such is the fact, but of which I have great doubt, we might with propriety conjecture that this celebrated Me Nam afforded in remote times one passage at least to the hordes, who may be imagined to have abandoned the bleak plains of Tartary for the more luxurious regions of the South, and in after Ages, their descendants might be supposed to have been civilized, and instructed by the mild religion of Boodh, brought down the same river by his disciples from the gloomy recess of Tibet. Such a supposition would derive additional importance, were it even to be ascertained, as some with much appearance of truth have affirmed, that the religion of Boodh flourished in Tibet in former Ages.

My information respecting Laos and Cambodia has been received from Siamese who have either resided in or travelled through these Countries (b).

474. From the Paknam Moo-ung Kham - otherwise the Me Nam Khām or Khang Khau or river of Cambodia up to the South Frontier of Laos.

- 475. Phoot-thai mat.
- 476. Phoot that phet.
- 477. Kēng-Leephee.
- 478. Pho tee-sat. Of this several recent accounts have been published to which

reference may be had. One is an American publication.

- 479. Moo ung Khōng. Said to be a Town on the left bank and to lie within the District or Province in which the Capital is situated.
- 480. Champasak.
- 481. Cheung Feng. The line which divides Kham from Laos is said to lie at a short distance above this Town.

482. Moo-ung or Che ung Lau or Laos. (vide note below.
 (Note) Pinkerton says "Laos is little known. The Capital is Mohang Leng on both sides of the Me Nam Thai. The Me Nam Kong runs thro' it. To the N. of the Siamese Dominions some Rivers join the Me Nam - but their names are unknown & they belong to the Burman Territory."

- Hamilton. "Laos extends from the 12 to the 18° of N. Lat: North it adjoins La-tho' Tonquin-South Cambodia-E. Tonquin & Cochin China - West Siam - and an unexplored region to the North."
- Kempfer. "Laos is one months journey N. of Yudia with mountains intervening. By Water there are Rocks and Cataracts. The Cities are Landjam & Isiamaju - An arm of the Ganges falls into Cambodia, so that these people go in their Prows to trade with the Inhabitants. Laos is situated under the same Northern Climate as Tonquin & lies a months journey N. of Iudia - rocks and cataracts obstruct travelling. It produces Rice, Benzom & gum lac musk gold, precious stones i : e : rubies & pearls. The men paint their legs up to the knee with flowers and branches. An arm of the Ganges runs thro' the Country which falls into the river of Camboja."

- Aiken. "The upper Country (i : e : Laos) is called Layn sayn shan the Capital Mohang Leng or Laung. On the Rivers banks, another City is termed Sande-poor."
- Leyden. "Of Europeans very few except Alexander de Rhodes ever visited the Country of Laos."

483. Thato. Is the next Town on the River above Che ung Feng. It is stated to be a very holy place and decorated with a high Temple.

484. Che-ung Choom. A Town & Province. The Town lies on the left bank, and on the West of it is stated a large lake. Respecting this lake however I could not obtain any very satis-

factory account. Its position is therefore very doubtful.

485. Che-ung La khan. Has been given to me as another District with a Town of the same on the left bank.

Lanchang or We ung Chan.

The words Lan chang mean "one Million of Elephants" and the other term signifies "the sandal wood Country."

It would seem that this Town is the same as the Mohang Leng of Due Kalde.

Pinkerton observes that "it stands on both sides of a river called the Me nam Tai, (this means the River of Thai or Siam) which by the Chinese accounts, joins the River of Siam. So, that, perhaps, the Anan is to the South of the Capital."

Due Kalde. "Mohang signifies a town, and the Chinese term the Capital Mohang Leng. It stands on both sides of a River called the Me Nam Tai, which by Chinese accounts joins the River of Siam." So that Pinkerton observes on quoting this passage.

Pinkerton. "The River Anan is to the South of the Capital."

Dalrymple. "In this map the River in question (i : e : Laos) is termed Kong Lau or May Koung."

I have conversed with Siamese who have been in the habits of travelling from Siam to Lan-chang, and they were quite ignorant of the existence of any such channel of communication. Did such exist, of such a magnitude, as represented, it is very improbable that the people of these Countries would prefer expensive and tedious land journeys to conveyance by Water. I have followed up the course of the East branch of the Siam River on the map in company with many Siamese who have sailed up it, and none of them ever hinted at the existence of such a River as the Anan. Indeed, if we were to suppose so large a body of Water to fall into the River of Siam without encreasing the breadth of the latter as to attract the attention of the Natives, we must give credit nearly to an impossibility. It is probable that one of the minor inosculating streams which fall into the Siamese River of *Koe chai* may approach to the confines of Lanchang; and that its source may during the Rains communicate with than of some stream flowing in an opposite direction towards the cambojan River.

The Ambassadors who go to Siam from Lanchang, travel on Elephants until they reach the *Me Nam Thai* at Pheetseelok, where they obtain boats to convey them down to the Capital; or else they reach it by the Phokheean route. These Ambassadors dress in rich Silk & embroidered stuffs, and of a fashion resembling that of the Natives of Mergui in Tenasserim. They wear turbans like the Burmese women, when afraid of the Sun's rays, or when proceeding to the bath. They bring gifts & merchandize consisting of gold cloths, both Silk and of Cotton, sandal and lignum aloes, kele, the *justicia tinctoria*, *Rhinoceros*

horns, which are valued in Siam at from two to seven Dollars each, elephants tusks, and other Articles.

The History of this Country I have not had any means of investigating.

It is traditionally related that Phreea Khottabaung i : e : "Prince with the Iron Mace" fought with Phreea Kuk a King of Khottabang, and was conquered by him. This Country is otherwise Sokkothai an upper Province now of Siam, and this Prince seems to have flourished 500 Years ago, as I find that the Era called sakharaat krek is dated from that period.

I have no doubt from the tenor of his early history, that it has reference to the birth and exploits of some Hindoo Potentate of India. It seems that *Phreea Khottabang* had a singular dream, which the soothsayers thus interpreted. "The dream which your Majesty has described to your Slaves, meaneth, that in 7 days hence, a male child will be born, who in process of time will sway the scepter of your Majesty."

The King enquired what was to be done in this emergency; and was advised by the wicked Diviners to issue a decree for the destruction by fire of all the male Children who should be born within the space of 7 days. This horrid decree was carried into effect with rigour, but it so happened that one Child escaped. He had been left as dead in the forest, and was discovered the morning after the massacre, by the High Priest, who had gone forth to his orisons followed by his train of youths. The Priest conveyed the wretched Child to his house, and concealed him, until the fears of the King had been lulled to rest. Under the fostering care of his adopted Parent he grew up to manhood, but his body had been so distorted by the flames, that he received the name of Krek (alluding to the rustling make by his awkward way of walking).

The King's apprehensions were roused again by the report of his soothsayers, that, within seven days his Kingdom would be invaded by an enemy, who would subvert his Government. The King expressed his resolution to defend himself to the last. As predicted the Crown was wrested from the head of Khottabang but by an internal enemy.

Krek having been inspired with ambition and courage by Juda, who also condescended to equip him for the field with a preternaturally active horse, and unerring weapons, rode through the air to the Kings Palace. The King threw his mace at him but missing his mark, he fled in the direction the Mace had taken, leaving Krek in possession of his Throne. The Mace fell near a River and slew in its descent a million (1,000,000) of Elephants. Hence the place was called Lan-chang. (a)

(Signed) JAMES LOW (Lieutt. 46th Regt. M.N.I.)

P. W. Island
1st August 1824

Ordered that a Copy of the Memoir be prepared for transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors.