

Sittiporn Sripong 2011: The City of Songkhla before the Administrative Reform, A.D. 1775 – 1896. Master of Arts (History), Major Field: History, Department of History. Thesis Advisor: Assistant Professor Suppakarn Pongyelar, Ph.D.
169 pages.

The objectives of the study were to investigate circumstances of the City of Songkhla before the administrative reform, when the old governor system was revoked in 1896, in aspects of economy, society and politics. Historical methodology and descriptive analysis are employed in the study.

The study concluded that Songkhla was formed again after being attacked by Ayutthaya army in 1680 as Songkhla freed itself from the power of Ayutthaya. Since then, Songkhla was redeveloped by its appropriate geography of commercial port, abundance of natural resources especially of Songkhla lake basin, and Bangkok's along with Songkhla governor of Na Songkhla family's administrative policies, which aimed to make the city a socio-economic and political importance.

In economy, the City of Songkhla had a crucial role in making revenues to Siam particularly by trading with foreign countries such as China and states in Malay Archipelago. In politics, It was in charge of controlling tributary states, which located closed to western colonies. As a commercial port city, Songkhla was then resided by several cultural groups with varieties of livelihoods. Thus the city's roles mentioned above and cultural varieties did make Songkhla an essential city of the south even up to the present.

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