

This thesis is aimed to study the trade of teak in the North West Siam (Lanna) in the reign of King Chulalongkorn (B.E. 2441 - 2453) The study treats to four items a follow.

1. The trade of teak from the Sukho-Thai Period to the reign of King Rama V

2. The domestic trade of teak in the reign of King Chulalongkorn.

3. The foreign trade of teak in the reign of King Chulalongkorn

4. The impact of the teak trade.

The study relating to the teak trade of the Sukhothai period which did not play so much important role as one of the Ayudhya period. Starting with domestic teak trade, the foreign trade was begun in the reign of King Narai the great Though representatives of foreign companies in Siam and the teak trade in the Dhonburi period returned to the domestic one since it was the time of Siam Thai Burmese war and followed with the recovery period. Most of the teak from Lanna was used for constructing ships due to the navy policy at that time The skilled Chinese constructed argosies with teak and exported them to China.

The trade of teak in the beginning of chakre Dynasty period was developed respectively after the Dhonuri era. The teak vendoe were the local people in Lanna, the Chinese as well as the European. The British have constituted the British teak trading companies in Lanna and have employed their Subject to the teak industry which consequently into the extraterritorial conflict

Two treaties, the Chiengmai Treaty of 1874 and the Chiengmai treaty of 1883 signed by the Siamese government and the British government in India and Bangkok respectively allowed the Siamese government to send a Supervisor to look into the administration of the Lanna in order that the terms of the treaties be carried out effectively. To allow no encroachment upon the sovereignty of the country, the Siamese government finally established Lanna as "Monthon Payab" with its local administration responsible directly to the government in Bangkok thus ending the status of Lanna territory as a vassal state of Siam.

The trade of teak played the major role in the reign of King Chulalongkorn since teak is the important goods secondly from rice which gained more profit at the last time. The teak market were the countries in Asia and Europe. The Trade of teak was in the hand of the British teak trading company from taking the teak from the forest, up to providing to the consumer. The government gained income just from the tax, commission or fee which was quite low compared with the income gained by the British teak trading company. To solve the dividend of income and the economic problem at the time, Siamese government then constituted the Department of Forestry as the responsible government section in the teak industry as well as improving the communication and transportation system between Bangkok and Lanna by constructing telegraph system and the railway route between Bangkok and Lanna. Finally Siamese government was able to control the trade of teak in good order and the influence of the

British teak trading then was reduced respectively. The trade of teak became the main exported product which gaining more income through out the era of King Chulalongkorn.