

Portuguese *Feitoria* of Bangkok

An Overview (19th Century)

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INTRODUCTION

As far as is known, the first contacts between the Portuguese and the Siamese go back to the beginning of the 16th century¹ with Afonso de Albuquerque's dispatching of Duarte Fernandes to the King of Siam in order to establish friendly relations.²

Fernão Lopes de Castanheda also refers to this, as well as to the fact that the King of Siam had sent his ambassador to Afonso de Albuquerque.³ Thus began the trade relationship between Portugal and Siam.

Siam, an agricultural country, needed trade, yet, on the other hand, it had a great deal of wealth that attracted the envy of other nations.⁴ This is mentioned by contemporary authors, such as Duarte Barbosa,⁵ Tomé Pires,⁶ João de Barros,⁷ Fernão Lopes de Castanheda,⁸ and Fernão Mendes Pinto.⁹

Thus, we can see that the policy initiated by Afonso de Albuquerque in trying to establish good relations with the neighbouring kingdoms of Malacca, had the objective of securing for the Portuguese the possibility of trading peacefully in that region. This policy of having good relations with one's neighbours, that the Portuguese developed with Siam, had many

motives: Malacca's dependency on rice and provisions that came from Siam; the general development of the military and naval power of the Siamese; and the avoidance of involvement in more military conflicts in the region.

Of all the European nations, the Portuguese were the first to arrive at Ayutthaya. They brought to the Kingdom of Siam essentially three things: advances in military technology and technique (specifically the art of modern warfare) and the construction of defensive fortifications.¹⁰ This 'military revolution' spread throughout Southeast Asia, where modern firearms were introduced by the Portuguese merchants. The latter not only sold weapons to the Asian kings, but they were themselves mercenaries, fighting in the military campaigns. This is how the Portuguese mercenaries would have made their first appearance in the Kingdom of Siam and essentially throughout all of Asia, while the other kingdoms were modernising their armies.¹¹

Consequently, since the first contacts between the Portuguese and the Siamese, the perspective of military assistance played a very important role in the relations between Siam and the Portuguese authorities in the East. In exchange for this assistance, the Portuguese tried to ensure the favourable disposition of this important Southeast Asian kingdom in relation to their permanent presence in the region. The Portuguese undertook to provide weapons and ammunition; the King of Siam, for his part, should provide the Portuguese with the means to establish themselves and trade in Siam, and grant them freedom of religion.¹²

Nevertheless, for the Kingdom of Siam it was not enough to acquire modern Portuguese armament,

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which the Siamese did not know how to use. So, Malacca not only provided weapons to the King of Siam, but also manpower to handle them. This assistance was crucial in the wars of Siam against its enemies. It would seem that, as a result of this military assistance against the Burmese, which the Portuguese offered the Siamese on many occasions, that they were donated a plot of land in order to settle.¹³ Thus, the Portuguese Settlement in Siam came into being.

The establishment of private Portuguese merchants throughout Southeast Asian regions and in the Malay Archipelago dates from the government of Lopo Soares de Albergaria and his 1515 decree of freedom of trade beyond Cape Comorim. Many Portuguese became established in Siam between 1516 and 1538. At this time, however, wars between Pegu and Siam, Taungoo, Ava and Arakan were frequent, conflicts in which the Portuguese adventurers were very active.¹⁴

The missionaries also played an important role throughout the East. The Dominican friars Jerónimo da Cruz and Sebastião do Canto, sent by the Vicar of Malacca, Fr. Friar Fernando de Sta. Maria, in 1566, were the first missionaries in Siam.¹⁵

Subsequently, the arrival of the Paris Foreign Missions Society came to interfere with the areas where the rights of Portuguese *Padroado* (Portuguese Ecclesiastic jurisdiction) were felt, disputing the right of the Portuguese *Padroado* over Tonkin, Siam, China and Cochinchina. The discord became particularly violent when the Apostolic See chose to name apostolical vicars solely dependent on the Pope rather than on any ecclesiastic patronage.¹⁶

After various conflicts, the Portuguese ecclesiastic jurisdiction over Siam was abolished in 1669. Since the missionaries of the *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide* were protected by King Phra Narai and by his minister, Constantine Phaulkon, from this time on Portugal saw its influence diminished in Siam.¹⁷

Thus, throughout the 17th century, many disagreements clouded the local setting, not only those of a religious nature, but also concerning the interests of other European nations in this region, such as the Dutch, then the English and, latterly, the French.

On the other hand, Malacca fell in 1641, and the Portuguese trading supremacy was finally transferred to the Dutch. Subsequently, in 1660, the Portuguese were also expelled from Makassar by the Dutch. As

a result, at the beginning of 1661, more than 200 Portuguese had left not only for Macao and Timor, but also for Siam, in ships belonging to Francisco Vieira, a rich merchant who traded in this region. In June of the same year, a further 110 Portuguese embarked in Malacca, in a Dutch ship, bound for Siam and other locations.¹⁸

Between the years 1660 and 1680, Macao traded with Siam and with the ships of the Siamese Crown, which sometimes made a stopover in Macao, where they would acquire supplies and cargos, and would contract sailors. The repayment of the loan made by King Phra Narai of Siam to the Macao Senate, in 1669—at the request of the Senate, to cover the expenses of the embassy of Manuel Saldanha to the emperor of China, in 1670, because of ‘drained of resources’—was made in the course of the direct trade of Macao to Ayutthaya. From the 1690s, the Portuguese of Macao repaid this loan to the Siamese Crown by paying the customs’ taxes of the vessels of the Siamese Crown in Canton, and by despatching on board the same ships’ payments in goods, namely in silk, on the return Canton-Macao-Ayutthaya route.¹⁹

In 1683 Pero Vaz de Siqueira²⁰ was sent from Macao to Siam by the King of Portugal and by the Macao Senate, as ambassador. His mission had essentially commercial objectives, which did not seem to gain the support of the King of Siam, Phra Narai.²¹

Nevertheless, relations between the two nations were to continue. After the destruction of Ayutthaya, in 1767, P’ya Taksin conquered the small port of Thonburi, on the west bank of the river Chaophraya (Menam), where he installed the capital. Having established his base, he rushed to conquer several localities, trying to re-establish the central authority through the submission of rivals. To the Portuguese who fought at his side, in 1768 he granted a plot of land in the new capital, where they became established, building a church (Igreja de Santa Cruz de Thonburi).²²

The ascension to power of King Rama Thibodi I (1782-1809—who began the *Chakri* dynasty in Siam—the capital was transferred to Bangkok, a little bit below Thonburi, on the east bank of the river Chao Phya (Menam). During his reign, it appears that the Portuguese Government of India was offered land to establish a *feitoria* (trading house), as reported by

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the Consul of Portugal in Siam, António Feliciano Marques Pereira, in 1881.²³ This does not seem to have materialised owing to opposition from the *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide*, by that time already well established in Siam. According to others, the Portuguese and their descendants settled in Bangkok, on land donated by the King of Siam in 1786. At this location, called *Campo do Rosário*, they built a church (Igreja Nossa Senhora do Rosário).²⁴

After the destruction of Ayutthaya, however, Siam entered a period of revolutions and of wars that extended for more than 40 years. On the other hand, in Europe the French Revolution took place and, subsequently, the Napoleonic Wars. As a result, the relations between Siam and the European nations, including the Portuguese from Macao, were interrupted.²⁵

Where religion was concerned, in spite of the 1669 abolition of Portuguese ecclesiastic jurisdiction in Siam, the Portuguese residing there continued to write both to Goa and Macao, insistently requesting Portuguese priests.

In 1788, the Archbishop Primate of the Orient once again promised the Brothers of the Confraternity of Our Lady of the Rosary in Siam that Portuguese priests would be sent.²⁶

On the other hand, in a letter to the Macao Senate, the *Phra Klang*—Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Siam—expressed a desire to reactivate trade with the Portuguese, as in former times, permitting them the entry of ships and missionaries.²⁷ The Governor of Macao, Dom Francisco Xavier de Castro, replied to the King of Siam, informing him of the efforts undertaken in order to get a ship to the Kingdom, in accordance with the King's wishes.²⁸

In 1806, Friar Manuel de S. Gualdino, Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the Orient, instructed the Christians of Siam that, by order of the Pope, they must submit to the jurisdiction of the French Bishop and missionaries.²⁹

 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE *FEITORIA*

In February 1811, the *Leal Senado* (Loyal Senate) of Macao had sent letters of congratulations to the new King of Siam, Rama II, by way of the ship *Maria Feliz*, expressing the desire to rekindle the former friendly relations with that Kingdom.³⁰ In March of that year,

the same wish was communicated to the Regent Prince of Portugal by the *Ouvidor* Miguel de Arriaga Brum da Silveira. And in 1812, the Minister of the State, the Count of Galveas,³¹ informed Arriaga that the Regent Prince approved all means that could facilitate an increase in the commerce of the residents of Macao.³²

However, it was only in 1816 that Arriaga informed the King of Siam of the wishes of the King of Portugal regarding trade between Siam and Macao.³³ The *Phra Klang* agreed with the reinstatement of commercial relations between the two ports. He also requested that he be sent two or three thousand muskets.³⁴ In the following year, as the ship from Macao did not arrive, the King of Siam decided to send a small brigantine to Macao, in order to know the reply to the letter sent with captain Constantino José Lopes,³⁵ including the request for the muskets.³⁶

At the beginning of 1819, Miguel de Arriaga granted accreditation to Carlos Manuel da Silveira, appointing him as 'Deputy of the city of Macao to the Kingdom of Siam', in order to deal with the establishment of commercial relations with that kingdom.³⁷ Armed



with this *alvará*, Carlos Silveira embarked on the ship *Viajante*³⁸ for Bangkok, where he was very well received by the King. After the establishment of the *feitoria*, Silveira believed that the Portuguese would benefit from all the exemptions of the past, the regulations of which still existed in the Royal Siamese Archives.³⁹

Later, Carlos Manuel da Silveira had gone from Bangkok to Goa to handle the matter of the *feitoria* directly with the Viceroy carrying the letters from the King of Siam and his ministers that had been handed to him for delivery to *Ouvidor* Miguel de Arriaga Brum da Silveira.⁴⁰

This was how Carlos Manuel da Silveira was appointed 'Consul General at the Court of Bangkok and *feitor* (superintendent) of the Portuguese *feitoria*', according to a charter signed by the Viceroy of India.⁴¹

In May, 1820, Carlos Manuel da Silveira, Consul of Portugal to the Kingdom of Siam, embarked in Goa for Siam.⁴²

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Carlos Manuel da Silveira arrived in Siam on 8 July 1820. He was very well received and established various contacts with the King and the Princes, and was given the honorary title of '*Luang Apha Pranit*'⁴³ and was granted land for the *feitoria*.

Having obtained a larger allotment for the establishment of the *feitoria*, negotiations then began concerning the 23 articles of the preliminary document (*Preliminar*) for a treaty between the two countries. According to Carlos Manuel da Silveira, things did not go well, and this led the interference by various officials of the Kingdom and, worse still, opposition on the part of the Chinese who controlled the trade and captained the *somas*.⁴⁴

The Minister of the Kingdom of Siam, Phia Surwon Montri, himself wrote to the Viceroy, the Count of Rio Pardo, not only to thank him for the letters and gifts that he had sent, but also to inform him of the negotiations that he had been having with the Consul General of Portugal. He also stressed the role of the Minister of Macao, Miguel de Arriaga Brum da Silveira, in relation to the reestablishment of this friendship.⁴⁵ In another letter, referring to the negotiations concerning the treaty, the same Minister of the Kingdom of Siam proposed various alterations to the preliminary version of the treaty sent by the Viceroy of India.⁴⁶ The Portuguese Consul, meanwhile, protested against some of these alterations, exactly as he himself had written to the Viceroy considering them offensive to the dignity and respect of a Nation, and severely criticising Prince Cromachiet.⁴⁷

In all of the Consul's correspondence, whether concerning the negotiations of the treaty or subsequently, a degree of bitterness is detected, in particular against Prince Cromachiet, the eldest son of the King, who would become the King of Siam, bearing the name Rama III.

The Consul insisted on the need to conclude a treaty as soon as possible, and obtain confirmation of the privileges and advantages of the *feitoria* and its trade, in order not to be overtaken by others, namely the English, as had happened in other places.⁴⁸ And he complained of the financial difficulties experienced in maintaining the *feitoria* with his meager income (6,000 *taels*⁴⁹ of income, and 2,000 *taels* for the clerk). He even thought that it would be preferable to see the *feitoria* removed, if the measures considered indispensable for its continuity were not taken. He

added that both Prince Cromachiet and the King found it strange that no Portuguese ship had come to trade.⁵⁰

However, the revolution of 1820 had produced various disturbances, not only in India but also in Macao. In Goa, in 1821, a revolution broke out and as a result the Viceroy, the Count of Rio Pardo, was deposed and imprisoned in the *Forte do Cabo*, and a Provisional Junta was installed in the Government, only to be subsequently dissolved and substituted by a new Provisional Junta on 3 December in the same year.⁵¹

By the official order of 17 September 1821, issued by the first Provisional Junta, the Portuguese *feitoria* was abolished as it did not fulfill the practical purposes for which it was established.⁵² On the same day, the Junta instructed Silveira that he could go to Macao or to wherever was convenient, and that the garrison of the *feitoria* was to return to Goa.⁵³

Only in September 1822, did Carlos Manuel da Silveira learn that the *feitoria* of the Kingdom of Siam had been abolished. From that moment on, he continually sent official letters to Goa and Macao, without receiving any response.⁵⁴

In 1823, the Consul of Portugal, Carlos Silveira, informed the Government of Goa of the embarkation of the garrison of the *feitoria* for Macao—on the ship *Magnífico*, that had just been built—thus carrying out the order that had been given on the abolition of the *feitoria* in 1821.⁵⁵

In 1824, he sent a notification to the Loyal Senate of Macao concerning the conduct of José Joaquim de Noronha e Miguel de Araújo Rosa, in his regard, *Comendador* Domingos Pio Marques' agents. He had requested that they pay him 2,100 *ticais*, at the rate of 2 *ticais* per day, for the two years during which the ship *Magnífico* had occupied half of the floor-space of the *feitoria*.⁵⁶ Having sent a copy of that notification to the Governor of Portuguese Índia, he recalled, once again, that only through ship-building could any profit be made by the *feitoria*, because of the docks and floor-space that they occupied, aside from the rental of the docks themselves—specifically in the case of the Chinese who berthed there—since there was no national trade.⁵⁷ As a consequence, the Viceroy, Dom Manuel da Câmara, pointed out to the Loyal Senate that Goa should more directly bear in mind the commercial benefits and interests of Macao,

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and considered that the *feitoria* could still be very useful for the interests of Macao. As such he ordered that the Government of Macao and *Ouvidor* Arriaga should reflect upon the future of the *feitoria*. He also ordered that the consul be paid in full and that his debts be settled, removing him from Siam.⁵⁸

On 15 September 1822, Arriaga had been arrested in Macao, but had managed to flee to Canton, returning to Macao only in 1823. After his return, he immediately expressed his interest in the *feitoria* in the same way that Silveira himself would communicate to Goa,⁵⁹ also giving rise to the deliberation of the Senate that Carlos Manuel da Silveira should be paid according to the terms stated by the Viceroy, and that the *feitoria* should be maintained on the basis for which it was established, nominating as Silveira's successor Simão Vicente Rosa with the title of Political and Commercial Agent.⁶⁰

However, on 13 December 1824, Miguel de Arriaga passed away and, thus, the *feitoria* was maintained just as it had been.

However, following the request for help that Silveira made to the British envoy, Captain Burney, who went to Siam in 1826, the Government of Goa received news that Silveira was still there in the 'same state of poverty and abandon'.⁶¹

In 1828, the Governor of Goa, Dom Manuel de Portugal e Castro, ordered the Loyal Senate to obtain information concerning the ex-consul of the Bangkok *feitoria*, of its state and of its advantages—specifically commerce and ship-building in Siam—and he sent a copy of an official letter from the Secretary of State for Maritime and Foreign Affairs revealing that, by the orders of the King, all efforts should be made to maintain not only the Bangkok *feitoria*, but also political and commercial relations with the Siamese nation.⁶² Following the receipt of this order, the Loyal Senate sought to assess whether Simão Vicente Rosa was available to go to Siam as commissioner of the Senate.⁶³ However, he declined⁶⁴ and Miguel de Araújo Rosa was contacted for the same purpose;⁶⁵ he accepted the post and requested the position of clerk for his son, Marcelino de Araújo Rosa.⁶⁶

This outcome was communicated to the Government of Goa, as were the steps taken with regard to the exit of the ex-consul Carlos Manuel da Silveira.⁶⁷ These steps, such as the payment of the debt concerning the muskets that had been requested of

Arriaga and which had never been delivered,⁶⁸ would have the approval of the the Governor of India, Dom Manuel de Portugal e Castro.

After everything was settled, the Commissioner, Miguel de Araújo Rosa, left his son—who had gone with him as clerk—as the manager of the *feitoria* in place of Carlos Manuel da Silveira.⁶⁹

THE EVOLUTION OF THE BANGKOK *FEITORIA*

In 1829, the Minister of State, the Count of Basto,⁷⁰ sent a royal dispatch to the Loyal Senate of Macao granting it responsibility for the Portuguese *feitoria* in Bangkok and its maintenance.⁷¹ In the following year, Dom Manuel de Portugal e Castro, Viceroy of Índia, again appointed Carlos Manuel da Silveira as consul and administrator of the Portuguese *feitoria* in Bangkok, with instructions that he should present himself in Macao.⁷²

In Goa, Carlos Silveira embarked on 4 April 1830 on a British ship from Bombay, bound for Macao. He arrived one month later. He presented himself before the Loyal Senate who had decided to send him to Siam via Singapore.⁷³ Later, a ship was found that would go directly from Macao to Siam.⁷⁴ However, Carlos Manuel da Silveira was to embark only on 20 March of the following year, arriving in Bangkok on 11 April.⁷⁵

After his arrival, he would once again insist on the necessity of sending ships to Siam, not merely because this would please the King and his Ministers, but because it would bring some revenue to the *feitoria*,⁷⁶ as well as leading to the signature of a treaty to safeguard the interests of the Portuguese merchants, the absence of such a treaty being one of the principal reasons why Portuguese ships did not go to Siam.⁷⁷ The *Phra Klang* himself said that he was afraid of speaking about this matter to the King, because the topic had been touched upon years before and not one ship had turned up to trade. Silveira commented that he had already heard these very words from the King when he was still Prince Cromachiet, on every occasion that Silveira spoke to him concerning a 'treaty and a reduction of taxes'. The very same had occurred when Miguel de Araújo Rosa—sent there by order of the Loyal Senate—had spoken to the King concerning the same matter in 1829.⁷⁸

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His relations with the *Phra Klang* and with the King of Siam, Rama III—former Prince Cromachiet—would not have been better than the first time that he was there, as can be deduced from the reading of his correspondence from that period.⁷⁹ As a consequence, it is probable that his coming to Siam a second time may not have been well accepted, not only by the King of Siam and his ministers, but also by the Loyal Senate de Macao itself. Once again, new misunderstandings arose between the Government of Goa, that had appointed the Consul, and the Loyal Senate of Macao, which was obliged to pay his salary and that of his clerk.

Meanwhile, the *Phra Klang*, Chau Ohai Phra Klang, had written to the Viceroy of India, Dom Manuel de Portugal e Castro, reclaiming the replacement of Silveira because of his past conduct, which had attracted the disapproval of the King and his Ministers and led to the loss of the confidence of the Portuguese residents themselves.⁸⁰ As a consequence, the Viceroy ordered that this consul surrender his position and, in his place, he appointed Marcelino de Araújo Rosa, who had been there as overseer of the *feitoria*.⁸¹

Only on 24 May 1832 was the Consul, Carlos Manuel Silveira, informed of his substitution and that he should return to Macao in order to be paid outright, as had been ordered by the Loyal Senate.⁸²

In 1833, Marcelino de Araújo Rosa arrived in Bangkok, in order to relieve the previous consul. After his arrival, he informed the Viceroy of India of the good reception that he had received from the King of Siam and his ministers.⁸³ However, much later, he too would complain of the lack of Portuguese shipping, as well as of the lack of money for the maintenance of the *feitoria* and its employees.⁸⁴

In order to attempt to resolve the situation and increase national trade with Siam, principally trade from the city of Macao, the Viceroy of India, Dom Manuel de Portugal e Castro, would order the Loyal Senate to implement its order of 11 May 1831, so that goods from the ports of Cochinchina, Cambodia and Siam were declared free of duty at the Macao Customs House, provided that they were conveyed on Portuguese ships.⁸⁵ However, the Senate requested permission of the Viceroy in order to delay that execution of the order, adding that this delay would not be detrimental to anyone, precisely because of the lack of trade with the Kingdom of Siam.⁸⁶

The *feitoria* struggled from the outset with the lack of Portuguese shipping and trade, even from the port of Macao.

There are records of passports issued to certain ships by the Loyal Senate. Of these, the brigs *Esperança* and *Feliz Viena* were leased by a Chinese with cargo from Siam to Macao, just as Silveira mentioned: ‘The same Chinese who transported cargo on the *Esperança* two years ago [...] now once again is the charterer of the brig *Feliz*’. This Chinese, Silveira maintained, had the trust of the *Phra Klang*.⁸⁷

YEARS	SHIP	PURPOSE
1819	<i>Viajante</i>	Transport Carlos Manuel da Silveira as Deputy, to Siam ⁸⁸
1828	<i>Esperança</i>	Transport Miguel de Araújo Rosa, Commissioner of the <i>Leal Senado</i> , to Siam ⁸⁹
1831	<i>Feliz Viena</i>	Transport Consul Carlos Silveira, appointed for the second time to Siam ⁹⁰
1833	<i>S. Francisco Xavier</i>	Transport the new Consul to Siam, Marcelino de Araújo Rosa ⁹¹

From this point on, no further passports or other information is to be found indicating whether further ships, or which ships specifically and with what objectives, sailed from Macao to Bangkok. On the contrary, everything suggests that there was little or no further shipping between the two ports, since even the consuls themselves, when departing from Macao, began to travel to Siam via Singapore.⁹² And they never ceased to refer to this situation, as can be verified through their correspondence with various authorities.

However, all these endeavours by the Portuguese consuls in Siam were in vain. Neither the authorities, whether Portugal or Macao, nor the traders themselves, were interested in the development of the commercial relations that were so desired by the consuls.

An examination of data referring to shipping movements in the port of Macao yields further information regarding ships leaving Macao.

In this same year, there is also information that 198 ships entered Macao: 52 warships and 146

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ORIGIN	VESSELS	TONNAGE	CARGO	DESTINATION	DATE
England	Barque <i>Braganza</i>	398	In ballast	Bangkok	8 March 1867 ⁹³
Prussia	Galleon <i>Helena Dammer</i>	647	Cinnamon	Bangkok	25 September 1867 ⁹⁴
Hamburg	Barque <i>Cary and Jane</i>	420	In ballast	Bangkok	30 December 1867 ⁹⁵

merchant vessels (of which 87 carried ballast only, and 59 carried cargoes and passengers). Among these ships, some came from Bangkok, the Straits of Singapore and other origins. The goods imported were rice, sugar, areca, cotton, coconut, pepper, gunpowder, rattan, etc. Still in the same year, 203 ships sailed from the port of Macao: 50 warships and 153 merchant ships (of which 36 carried ballast alone and 77 conveyed cargoes and passengers). The nationality of the merchant ships and warships included 32 British ships, 26 Spanish, 1 Siamese, etc. The goods exported were chests, potatoes, wax, tea, Chinese lacquer, ivory, cinnamon, flour, Chinese crockery, paper, fireworks, pepper, Chinese shoes and hats, silk and tobacco, and the destinations for these exports were Bangkok, Batavia, Straits of Singapore, among other ports.⁹⁶

For the same year, there are some data referring to the products imported,⁹⁷ as in the following table:

PRODUCTS IMPORTED BY	MACAO CHINESE TRADE
Direct imports	Indirect imports (via Hong Kong)
Manila	Europe
China	United States
	Siam

Source: *Boletim da Província de Macau e Timor*, Vol. XIII, no. 38, 23 September 1867, pp. 222-223.

With regard to the products imported, there is information that the rattan and the ivory came from Siam, whereas rice came from different locations, including Siam.⁹⁸

As can be seen from this data, even ships from the port of Macao sailed to and from Bangkok, with

cargo or ballast. However, they were always foreign ships, none bearing a Portuguese flag.

The same was the case with ships coming from Portugal, as can be seen in the registry of shipping movements through the port of Bangkok, during 1870. In this period only one Portuguese ship came to this port, in contrast with ships of other nations.⁹⁹

NATION	ENTRY		EXIT	
	SHIPS WITH CARGO	SHIPS IN BALLAST	SHIPS WITH CARGO	SHIPS IN BALLAST
America	—	8	7	1
Denmark	5	5	9	—
France	16	13	29	31
England	97	64	169	—
Holland	12	4	18	1
Portugal	—	1	1	—

Source: 'Mapa da entrada e saída de navios nacionais e estrangeiros no porto de Bangkok, durante o ano de 1870', *Boletim da Província de Macau e Timor*, Vol. XVII, no. 17, 24 April 1871, p. 70.

In the following year, no ships left Portugal for the Kingdom of Siam.¹⁰⁰

This situation always caused considerable difficulties for the consuls, not merely of a political and diplomatic nature with regard to their relations with the King of Siam and his Ministers but also of an economic nature. It affected their own income,

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especially as their salaries were not substantial. Indeed, quite the contrary.

From the very beginning, in order to make some income from the *feitoria*, in addition to the construction of ships, which gave returns through the use of the docks and the floor-space of the *feitoria*, the docks themselves were rented out.¹⁰¹

All of this created problems for the Consul. The fact that the salaries were not fixed was a particular problem. Another was the ease with which protection was granted to the Chinese from Macao who wished to trade there. This was another form of obtaining income for the Portuguese *feitoria* and Consulate, which caused difficulties with the Siamese Government which, in turn, created obstacles for the *protégés* of the Portuguese.¹⁰²

The state of the *feitoria* and the Consulate of Portugal in Bangkok remained unaltered

ACTIVITIES OF THE PORTUGUESE CONSULATE

The Portuguese Consulate had always afforded protection not only to Christian subjects but also to subjects who were not Christians, the latter being mainly Chinese originating from Macao.¹⁰³ Moreover, this question of protection was precisely one of the factors that caused great problems between the Siamese Government and the Consulate of Portugal in Bangkok.

Sometimes the consuls themselves were the cause of these very problems. However, there were also situations where the reverse was true. The Siamese Government created considerable obstacles regarding the recognition and protection of the Consulate of Portugal. Such was the case of five Chinese who travelled to Siam on passports issued by the Government of Macao. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Siam rejected the validity of consular protection for four of these individuals, alleging that they had not been born in Macao.¹⁰⁴

Because of these problems, in 1868, the Proctor for Chinese Affairs of Macao posted a proclamation requesting all parents, delegates or representatives of Macao-born Chinese residents in Bangkok, to report at the Trustees Office in order to justify the rights of those Chinese to protection by the Consulate of Portugal in the Kingdom of Siam.¹⁰⁵

The complicated and litigious matters basically concerned the sale of alcoholic beverages in the Kingdom of Siam, an activity to which the majority of subjects and *protégés* of the Portuguese Consulate were dedicated. The disputes concerning the sale of foreign wines worsened, it seems, in direct relation to the decrease in the number of wine sellers. The so-called *monopolistas* (monopolists)—the Siamese vendors—protected by the Siamese authorities, went from stealing the beverages to the detention of those involved in this perfectly legitimate trade, even as far as murder.¹⁰⁶

Subsequently, the complaints by the Consulate of Portugal against the alcohol sellers continued, because of the instances of robbery of Portuguese subjects prior to the enforcement of the law of 1887 (which had as its objective the restriction of this traffic).¹⁰⁷

Concerning this matter, the commander of the gunboat *Tejo*, Wenceslau de Moraes, in the report on his visit to the Kingdom of Siam in 1890, also referred to the question of the indemnities which had still not been satisfactorily resolved,¹⁰⁸ observing that it was precisely the protection of the Chinese that made the position of the Consul in Bangkok risky. In that period, Portugal was protecting about 120 Chinese from Macao, whereas the Portuguese colony of Bangkok consisted of over 50 persons.¹⁰⁹ Yet, who were these subjects and *protégés* of the Portuguese Consulate in the Kingdom of Siam?

In 1881, the Consul of Portugal, António Feliciano Marques Pereira, regretted the lack of complete records, for although the protection provided by the Portuguese Consulate dated from an early time, he had found only a few meager records.¹¹⁰

As such, as of the date of his arrival, he proceeded to conduct a regular register of the Portuguese subjects and *protégés*.

YEARS	NO. OF INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED
1871	1 Indian and 4 Chinese
1872	1 Chinese
1873 (until 19/5)	1 Chinese
1873 (from 25/6 to 1/10)	368 Chinese ¹¹¹

Source: AHM, 'Administração Civil', P287 - 'Relatório do cônsul geral de Portugal em São, António Feliciano Marques Pereira, datado de 1 Março 1881'.

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Thus, in 1881 the following numbers of persons were under the jurisdiction of the Portuguese Consulate:

Jurisdiction	Number of individuals
Subjects	35
<i>Protégés</i>	62
Servants	274
Total	371

Source: AHM, 'Administração Civil', P287 - 'Relatório do cônsul geral de Portugal em Sião, António Feliciano Marques Pereira, datado de 1 Março 1881'.

For the year 1875, the Portuguese Consul, António Feliciano Marques Pereira, provides some further information.¹¹² (Table 1)

Regarding the Chinese *protégés* of the Consulate, some information is also provided.¹¹³ (Table 2)

In 1886, Consul Frederico António Pereira also provides some data concerning the same matter.¹¹⁴ (Table 3)

Thus, in 1875, of the 32 Portuguese subjects, the large majority originated in Macao, and they were involved principally in trade or related activities, followed next by those who were employed by the Siamese Government. There were almost as many married as unmarried men, and their average age was 37 years.¹¹⁵

In 1886, nearly all the Chinese were married traders, just as had been noted for 1875.¹¹⁶ They were all from Macao, and their average age was 30 years. As for the Portuguese subjects, there seem to have been only five. On the contrary, in 1886, the number of Chinese protected by the Consulate had increased from 9 to twenty-two.¹¹⁷

TABLE 1. REGISTER OF PORTUGUESE SUBJECTS RESIDENT IN THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF SIAM

NAMES	PLACE OF BIRTH	AGE	CIVIL STATUS	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF ACCOMPANYING FAMILY	OBSERVATIONS
António Raymundo da Silva Jullay	Bangkok	16	Single	Shopkeeper	Supan		
Joaquim Vicente d'Almeida	Macao	58	Single	Secretary of the Consulate	Bangkok		
António Joaquim Franco da Luz	Bangkok	31	Single	Copyist and interpreter of the Consulate	Bangkok	1	
Adeodato Francisco de Jesus	Macao	34	Married	Copyist and interpreter in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Siam	Bangkok	5	
Belmiro Pereira Simões	Macao	34	Single	Commercial clerk	Bangkok	4	
Tim	Bangkok	35	Widow	Shopkeeper	Sam-sen	3	
Filomeno Manuel de Jesus	Macao	38	Married	Commercial clerk	Bang-kuang	9	

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Germano José da Silva	Macao	64	Married	Seaman	Bangkok	1	
Luiz Manuel Cardoso	Bombay	30	Single	Seaman, at present tavern keeper	Bangkok		
Francisco da Silva Reina	Lisbon	33	Married	Owner of a guesthouse	Bangkok	2	
Licínio Jeronimo Xavier	Macao	25	Married	Commercial clerk	Bang-kuang		
Zeferino Demetrio Cordeiro	Macao	53	Married	Seaman and proprietor	Bangkok	3	
Belizario Braz de Barros	Macao	24	Married	Shopkeeper	Bangkok	1	
António Frederico Moor	Macao	68	Widower	Retired trader and proprietor	Bang-ko-lém		
José Maria Fidelis da Costa	Macao	38	Married	Trader	Bangkok	4	
Honorato de Sá	Goa	32	Single	Copyist and interpreter in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Siam	Bangkok	1	
José Mana Xavier	Macao	18	Single	Shopkeeper	Bangkok		
Alexandre Henrique de Campos	Bangkok	33	Single	Merchant captain	Bangkok	2	Travelling
António Gomes de Mello	Lisbon	26	Single	None	Bangkok		
Francisco João Raphael Donno	Macao	23	Single	Shopkeeper	Bangkok		
Domingos Mana Xavier	Bangkok	26	Married	Shopkeeper	Bangkok	2	
Simão Vicente Cordeiro	Bangkok	44	Married	Interpreter of the International Court of Siam	Bangkok	6	
Florencio Miguel da Luz	Macao	27	Single	Shopkeeper	Bangkok	1	

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Joaquim Maria Xavier	Bangkok	75	Married	Proprietor	Bangkok	3	
Luiz Maria Xavier	Bangkok	35	Widower	Head of department in the Ministry of Finance of Siam, proprietor	Bangkok	1	
Manuel José da Conceição	Lisbon	51	Married	Merchant captain	Bangkok	3	Travelling
Marcelino Maria Xavier	Bangkok	46	Married	Merchant	Petrio	1	
Gervazio António de Barros	Macao	30	Married	Cashier	Bangkok	2	
Cacilda Maria do Rosário	Bangkok	38	Widow	Shopkeeper	Bangkok		
Maria Antoma da Fonseca	Bangkok	36	Widow	Tavern keeper	Bangkok	1	
Calisto António do Rosário	Macao	47	Married	Tavern keeper	Bangkok	1	
Raymundo António	Singapore	37	Single	Interpreter	Bangkok		

Source: *Boletim da Província de Macau e Timor*, Vol. 21, n.º 43, 23 October, 1875, p. 182.

TABLE 2. CHINESE *PROTÉGÉS* OF THE CONSULATE

NAME	IDENTITY BY BIRTH	AGE	CIVIL STATUS	OCCUPATION
Lam-i	Fujian	30	Married	Oil producer
Lam-inn	“	28	“	Shopkeeper
Chan-tai-hoc	Tehchio	37	“	Shopkeeper
Siáo-agí	“	43	“	Trader
Tan-a-tong	Chiu Chau	42	“	Trader
Li-náo-quei	“	37	“	Trader
Ché-a-sang	“	33	“	Shopkeeper
Chon-a-fon-loc-seng	“	35	“	Tavern keeper
Akam	Hianchan	56	“	Cook

Source: *Boletim da Província de Macau e Timor*, Vol. 21, n.º 43, 23 October, 1875, p. 182.

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TABLE 3. REGISTER OF Portuguese SUBJECTS AND PERSONS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSULATE, RECORDED AT THE CONSULATE OF PORTUGAL IN SIAM DURING 1886

Names	Birthplace	Age	Civil status	Occupation	Place of residence	Date of registration	Observations
Chan-Veng-heng	Ka-ieng-Chao	38	Married	Trader	Bangkok	12 Jan. 1886	Coming from Macao with a passport
Chan-a-san	Chm-Chao	27	“	“	“	19 Jan. 1886	“
Li-Kong	“	35	“	“	“	19 Jan. 1886	“
Iong-kam-hi	Ka-ieng-Chao	29	“	“	“	20 Jan. 1886	“
Choi-kang-vo	“	37	“	“	“	20 Jan. 1886	“
Van-kiom-guin	“	29	“	“	“	22 Jan. 1886	“
Iu-tac-kun	“	31	“	“	“	22 Jan. 1886	“
Chan-kam-keng	“	45	“	“	“	22 Jan. 1886	“
Chan-kok	Chiu-Chao	34	“	“	“	25 Feb. 1886	“
Vong-a-lai	Macao	17	“	Clockmaker	“	13 March 1886	“
Chiong-a-chioc	“	24	“	Trader	“	8 June 1886	“
António Fidelis da Costa	“	22	Single	Copyist at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	“	7 July 1886	Portuguese subject coming from Macao
Luiz Demetrio Cordeiro	Bangkok	21	“	Employee of the telegraph service	“	7 Aug. 1886	For having reached majority age, son of a Portuguese subject
Lao-keang-cheng	Macao	30	Married	Trader	“	10 Aug. 1886	Coming from Macao with a passport
Lam-chio-tong	“	23	“	“	“	10 Aug. 1886	“
Sio-chao-keng	“	42	“	“	“	17 Aug. 1886	“
Chan-cheng-kam	“	35	“	“	“	30 Aug. 1886	“

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Evaristo Augusto de Souza	Lisbon	43	Single		“	30 Aug. 1886	Portuguese subject coming from Lisbon
Quirino Eduardo de Souza	“	23	“		“	30 Aug. 1886	“
Maria Salomé da Conceição e Souza	Setúbal	46	Married		“	30 Aug. 1886	“
Jau-lai-keng	Tai-chiu	26	“	Trader	“	7 Oct. 1886	After having been proven by sworn witnesses to have been born in China and to be the son of <i>protégé</i> Ju-ian-liong
Chang-ioc-veng	Macao	36	“	Innkeeper	“	20 Oct. 1886	Coming from Macao with a passport
Lam-a-hong	“	48	“	Trader	“	22 Oct. 1886	Naturalised subject, coming from Macao with a passport
Lam-ju-heng	“	18	“	“	“	6 Nov. 1886	After having been proven by sworn witnesses to have been born in Macao and to be the son of Portuguese subject Lam-a-hong
Coi-hiang-chai	“	21	“	“	“	22 Nov. 1886	After having been proven by sworn witnesses to have been born in Macao and to be the son of <i>protégé</i> Choi-ieng-ei
Ho-loc-seng	“	38	“	“	“	3 Dec. 1886	Coming from Macao with a passport
Lam-a-chun	“	43	“	“	“	9 Dec. 1886	“
Chancellery of the Consulate of Portugal in Siam, Bangkok, 30 December, 1886. Frederico António Pereira - Consul							

Source: AHM, 'Administração Civil', P716 - 'Ofício do cônsul de Portugal no reino de Sião para governador de Macau, datado de 30 Dezembro 1886'.

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TABLE 4.

National	Lisbon	Goa	Macao	Bombay	Singapore	Bangkok	
	5	3	20	1	1	1	
Occupation	Employee of trade sector	Trader	Proprietor	Employee of the Government of Siam	Employee of the Consulate	Seamen	Unknown
	4	10	1	6	4	7	9

Source: *Boletim Oficial do Governo da Província de Macau*, 2.º Suplemento ao n.º 6, 12 February 1897.

Later, through the general census administered in 1896, in which only the Portuguese subjects are recorded, the following data was obtained for the port of Bangkok.¹¹⁸ (Table 4)

An analysis of this data shows that the majority continued to be from Macao, being traders, sailors and employees of the Siamese Government.¹¹⁹

This census reveals, in addition, a total of 2,371 descendants of Portuguese (from Macao or their descendants) present in this region of the Orient, as well as the information that these individuals make their living through commerce or related occupations and activities.¹²⁰

In what way did the Consulate develop over the years?

It is known that, in 1875, the Consulate General of Portugal in Singapore and Malacca and its dependencies was annexed to the Consulate of Portugal in Siam. The Consul was then promoted to Consul-General of that consular district, and continued to manage the *feitoria*.¹²¹

From 1820 to 1887, the Consulate of Portugal in Siam was dependent on the Government of Macao. However, in 1887, the Consulate, and the administration of the *feitoria*, became directly dependent on the Portuguese Ministry for Foreign Affairs.¹²² In 1903, two Portuguese diplomatic missions were established in Beijing and Tokyo and a surtax of 25% was established on the fees charged in the Consulates of the Far East. This surtax and the earnings of the *feitoria* in Bangkok constituted revenue of the Treasury of Macao, and the administration of the *feitoria* being in charge of the Consul-General, under the supervision of the Government of Macao.¹²³

However, in 1911, the expenses of the Consulates and Legations of the Orient became the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and all remunerations on the part of the Treasury of the Province of Macao ceased,¹²⁴ as did all fiscal control by that body over the Portuguese *feitoria* in Bangkok.¹²⁵

The superintendency that the Government of Macao exercised over the *feitoria* in Siam was established through the position of Special Envoy and Plenipotentiary Minister of Portugal in China, Japan and Siam. All the Governors of Macao were invested with this position by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. When this post was abolished in 1911, the superintendency over the Siam *feitoria* ceased.¹²⁶

CONCLUSIONS

During the reign of King Rama II (1809-1824), contact and friendship between Siam and Portugal—namely Macao—was strengthened. In 1816, a ship was sent to Siam with letters from the *Ouvidor* of Macao, Miguel de Arriaga Brum da Silveira, requesting the renewal of commercial relations between the two cities. In 1819, Carlos Manuel da Silveira travelled from Macao to Siam acting as Deputy delegated to deal with this matter. Subsequently, in 1820, he was nominated Consul General and manager of the Portuguese *feitoria* by the Viceroy of Goa. Having received an allotment for the *feitoria*, negotiations of a treaty between Portugal and Siam began, yet the treaty was never to become reality. According to some, this was the fault of Silveira, because of his relations with the *Phra Klang* (barcalão) and Prince Cromachiet—who later would become King Rama III. According to others, however, blame would

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lie with the British who, desirous of the concession of a *feitoria*, would have used all means available to turn the King and his ministers against the Portuguese.

From the beginning, the *feitoria* was confronted with a lack of Portuguese shipping and trade, even from the port of Macao. Some blamed this on the lack of a treaty to safeguard Portuguese interests; others attributed blame to indifference and abandonment on the part of the Macao Loyal Senate after the death of *Ouvidor* Arriaga, who had been the real supporter of the venture. The *feitoria* had been created thanks to his will and efforts, indeed some believe that Arriaga had in mind an ambitious project to establish a staging post that would guarantee opium trade on a grand scale. The Viceroy himself, the Count of Rio Pardo, had been equally enthused by the idea of the *feitoria*, above all in relation to the building of ships, whether for the Merchant Navy or for the Defense Navy, in view of the abundance of teak.

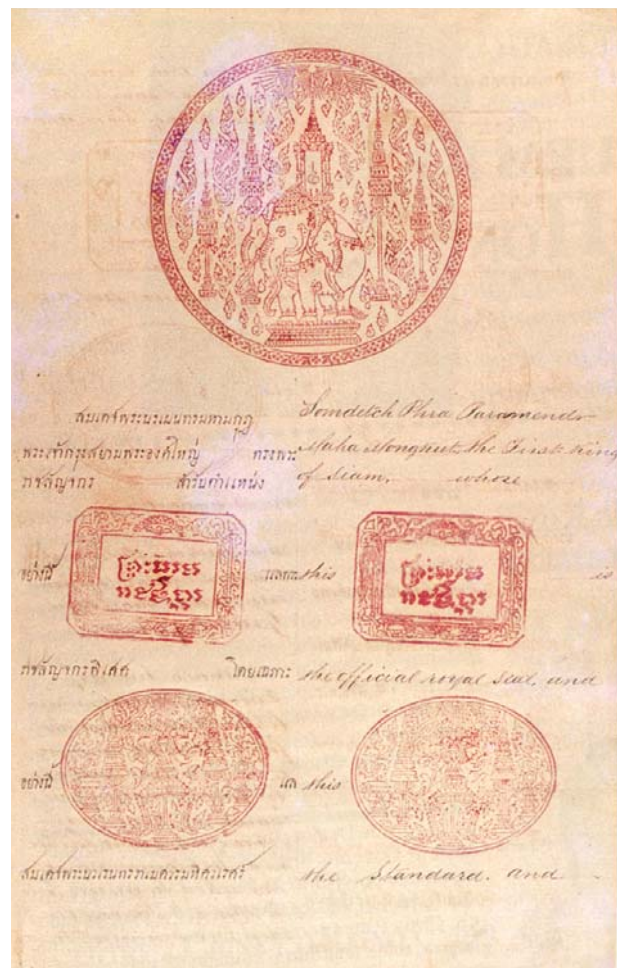
Siam was visited from ancient times by the Chinese, who dominated its trade even in the 19th century. Dutch trade, involving shipping from Batavia, was of considerable importance; the British came from Bengal and Singapore; and Americans too came, they together with the British dominating the opium trade, being well-established in Canton in the 19th century.

During the reign of King Rama IV (1851-1868), the Governor of Macao, Isidoro Francisco Guimarães, was sent to Siam with the purpose of negotiating an agreement with the kingdom as in the case of the other European powers. Although Portugal had been the first European country to establish a trade house and consulate in the Kingdom of Siam, it was only on 10 February 1859 that a Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Shipping was established between the two kingdoms. With regard to shipping movements from Macao to Siam, in the 19th century this continued to be modest. All attempts by the Portuguese Consuls in Siam to improve this situation were in vain. Neither the authorities of Portugal nor of Macao, nor the traders themselves, were interested in developing the trade relations desired by the consuls. All this caused problems for the Consul, in particular the fact that the *feitoria* continued to be faced with a lack of funds and that the salaries of the consular staff were not fixed. An additional problem was the fact that the Macao Chinese were readily granted protection to trade there—another

means of generating income for the *feitoria* and the Portuguese Consulate—and this caused conflicts with the Siamese government which, consequently, made things difficult for those under the protection of the Portuguese.

In 1868, a new king, Chulalongkorn Rama V, ascended to the throne. The King visited various European countries that maintained relations with Siam. These included Portugal where the King arrived in 1897. He was warmly received by the King of Portugal, Dom Carlos I, a fact that contributed to a strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries. However, the situation of the *feitoria* and the Consulate in Bangkok was to continue, without significant changes. The consuls themselves always proclaimed their dissatisfaction with their low salaries, and indeed the income of the *feitoria* was also

First page of the Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Shipping between the Kingdom of Siam and Portugal.



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insufficient for their maintenance and for the support of its undertakings.

In Lisbon, in 1925, Portugal and the Kingdom of Siam signed a further Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation, a treaty of the same nature, signed in 1938.

Bearing in mind the various circumstances and factors that led to the development of Portuguese interest in Siam, it may be said that it was the adventurers, the mercenaries, the traders, the missionaries and the residents of Macao who played an important role

in the approachment of the two peoples. It was they who, even after the demise of an official Portuguese presence in the Far East, remained in the kingdom, in the same spirit, thriving and leaving their historic testimony. Almost 500 years of friendship exist between Portugal and Siam, modern Thailand, since the times of Ayutthaya, the Portuguese having aided and influenced technological and cultural areas diversely over the centuries. This is not the case for any other European country. **RC**

NOTES

- 1 On this question, see Maria da Conceição Flores, 'Os Portugueses e o Sião no Século XVI', Masters dissertation, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 1991.
- 2 Gaspar Correia, *Lendas da Índia*, Livro Segundo, Tomo II, Cap. XXX, Oporto, Lello & Irmão, 1975, pp. 262-263. In Malacca, the Portuguese had their first contact with the Chinese. Indeed, Duarte Fernandes travelled to Siam 'in two junks belonging to the Chinese'.
- 3 Fernão Lopes de Castanheda, *História do Descobrimento e Conquista da Índia pelos Portugueses*, Livro III, Cap. LXII, Oporto, Lello & Irmão, 1979, pp. 649-650.
- 4 Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo (henceforth ANTT), 'Coleção S. Vicente', vol. 15, fls. 54-58v - 'Descrição do reino de Sião'. See also ANTT, 'Manuscritos da Livraria', no. 1115, fls. 240-247 - 'El-Rei de Sião'.
- 5 Duarte Barbosa, *Livro em que dá Relação do que viu e ouviu no Oriente*, Introduction and notes by Augusto Reis Machado, Lisbon, Agência Geral das Colónias, 1946, pp. 199-200.
- 6 Tomé Pires, *A Suma Oriental*, edited by Armando Cortesão, Coimbra, Imprensa da Universidade, 1978, pp. 242-243.
- 7 João de Barros, *Da Ásia, Década III*, Livro II, Cap. IV, Lisbon, Livraria Sam Carlos, 1973, p. 153.
- 8 Fernão Lopes de Castanheda, *História do Descobrimento e Conquista da Índia pelos Portugueses*, Livro II, Cap. LXII, p. 648.
- 9 Fernão Mendes Pinto, *Peregrinação*, Cap. CLXXXIX, Oporto, Lello & Irmão, 1984, p. 545.
- 10 Prince Damrong Rajanubhab, *The Introduction of Western Culture in Siam*, Bangkok, 1925, p. 107.
- 11 Some doubts persist regarding the genuinely pioneering character of this innovation, owing to the fact that the Chinese had this type of weaponry for some centuries. In China, firearms began to be produced between the 10th and 13th centuries. However, it is the case that artillery played a very important role, since the weapons produced by the Portuguese were more effective. Cf. Gernet, *Le Monde Chinois*, Paris, Armand Colin 1987, p. 388.
- 12 W. A. R. Wood, *A History of Siam*, Bangkok, The Siam Barnavich Press, 1933, pp. 98-99.
- 13 Dhiravat na Pombjara, 'Ayutthaya and its External Relations', in *Ayutthaya Historical Study Centre*, Bangkok, Allide Printers, 1990, p. 109.
- 14 Hugh Clifford, *Further India*, Bangkok, White Lotus Co., 1990, p. 87.
- 15 The Diocese of Malacca was created by Pope Paulo IV, at the request of the Queen of Portugal, Dona Catarina, and Cardinal Dom Henrique, by the papal bull *Pro Excellenti Praeeminentia*, on 4 February 1557. The first bishop, Dom Fr. Jorge de Santa Luzia, a Dominican, embarked for India in March 1559, in a fleet of six ships under the command of Pero Vaz de Sequeira. In 1561, together with the Dominicans Fr. António da Cruz and Fr. Aleixo, he sailed for Malacca, where he remained until 1577. Cf. Pe. Manuel Teixeira, *Early Dominicans in Malacca (1511-1636)*, Colombo, The Rosary Apostolate, 1963, pp. 8-9.
- 16 António da Silva Rego, *Lições de Missionologia*, Lisbon, Junta de Investigações do Ultramar, 1961, pp. 174-175.
- 17 António da Silva Rego, *Le patronage Portugais de l'Orient. Aperçu Historique*, Lisbon, Agência-Geral do Ultramar, 1957, pp. 55-56. Concerning the activities of the Portuguese missionaries and of the *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide*, see Adrien Launay ed., *Histoire de la mission de Siam, 1662-1811*, Paris, Missions Étrangères de Paris, 1920.
- 18 Charles Boxer, *Francisco Vieira de Figueiredo e os Portugueses em Macassar e Timor na Época da Restauração (1640-1668)*, Macao, Escola Tipográfica do Orfanato Salesiano, 1940, p. 16. Yet another approximately 530 Portuguese left for Macao and a further 120 for Timor.
- 19 George Bryan de Souza, *A Sobrevivência do Império: Os Portugueses na China (1630-1754)*, Lisbon, Publicações D. Quixote, 191, pp. 62-63. The article by Jean Aubin, 'Les Persans au Siam sous le Règne de Narai (1656-1688)', in *Mare Luso-Indicum*, 4, Paris, Société d'Histoire de l'Orient, 1980, should also be consulted.
- 20 About this subject see Leonor de Seabra, *A Embaixada ao Sião de Pêro Vaz de Siqueira (1684-1686)*, Macao, IPOR/Fundação Oriente, 2004.
- 21 Ibid., p. 63.
- 22 Joaquim de Campos, 'A Feitoria de Sião (II)', in *Boletim Eclesiástico da Diocese de Macau*, ano XXXV, no. 410, Maio 1938, p. 872.
- 23 Arquivo Histórico de Macau (henceforth AHM), 'Administração Civil' (henceforth AC), P287 - 'Relatório do cônsul geral de Portugal em Sião, António Feliciano Marques Pereira, acerca do Congresso de Geografia Comercial a realizar em Lisboa, datada de 1 de Março de 1881'.
- 24 Manuel Teixeira, 'A Missão Portuguesa no Sião', in *Boletim Eclesiástico da Diocese de Macau*, vol. LX, no. 703, Novembro 1962, p. 931.
- 25 'Relatório do Oitavo Congresso de Medicina do Extremo Oriente, realizado em Bangkok', *Arquivos de Macau* (henceforth AM), 4.^a Série, vol. VII, t. I e II, Jan.-Dez. 1987, p. LXIV.

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- 26 ANTT, Núcleo do Ministério Núcleo do Ministério Núcleo do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, maço 70, 'Confraria do Rosário do Sião e outros (1769-1914)', fls. 39 e 39v - 'Carta do Arcebispo Primaz do Oriente para os Irmãos da Confraria de N^a S^a do Rosário do Sião, datada de 12 de Maio de 1788'.
- 27 'Carta do Barcalão, primeiro ministro do rei de Sião, para o Governador e Senado de Macau, datada de 12 de Junho de 1782', AM, 3.^a Série, vol. XVI, no. 5, Nov. 1971, pp. 254-255.
- 28 ANTT, Núcleo do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, maço 70, 'Confraria do Rosário do Sião e outros (1769-1914)', fl. 7 - 'Carta do Governador de Macau, D. Francisco Xavier de Castro, para o rei de Sião acerca do comércio entre este reino e Macau, datada de 22 de Março de 1783'.
- 29 Ibid., fls. 64 e 64v - 'Carta do Arcebispo Primaz do Oriente, D. Frei Manuel de S. Gualdino, para os cristãos do Sião, datada de 6 de Janeiro de 1806'.
- 30 Pe. Manuel Teixeira, *Portugal na Tailândia*, Macao, Imprensa Nacional, 1983, p. 186.
- 31 The Count of Galveas, João de Almeida de Melo e Castro.
- 32 'Ofício do Ministro de Estado, Conde das Galveas, ao Conselheiro Arriaga sobre a renovação das novas relações comerciais com o reino de Sião, datado de 29 de Outubro de 1812', AM, 3.^a Série, vol. XII, no. 5, Nov. 1969, p. 252.
- 33 'Carta de Miguel de Arriaga para o rei de Sião acerca do restabelecimento das relações comerciais entre os dois reinos, datada de 22 de Novembro de 1816', AM, 1.^a Série, vol. I, no. 2, Jul. 1929, pp. 89-90.
- 34 'Carta do Barcalão para o Conselheiro Miguel de Arriaga, datada de 23 de Dezembro de 1816', *ibid.*, p. 92.
- 35 Constantino José Lopes was the captain of the ship *S. Miguel*, belonging to the Baron of Porto Alegre—father-in-law of Miguel de Arriaga—who had gone to Siam in 1816. Cf. 'Carta de Miguel de Arriaga para o rei de Sião acerca do restabelecimento das relações comerciais entre os dois reinos, datada de 22 de Novembro de 1816', *ibid.*, pp. 89-90.
- 36 Ibid., pp. 90-91. In another letter dated the 1 July 1816 (?), the *Phra Klang* (barcalão) said that he had received the letter from the Magistrate Miguel Arriaga in 1816, expressing concern that no ship had yet arrived from Macau, as had been indicated in the earlier letter: 'it had been determined that ships would be sent the following year with goods to trade in the Kingdom'. The date, 1816-7-1, appears to be incorrect because, according to the same letter, it can be deduced that it relates to the following year, that is 1817.
- 37 'Credencial passada pelo Conselheiro Miguel de Arriaga - autorizado pelo Aviso Régio de 29 de Setembro de 1812 - a Carlos Manuel da Silveira, datada de 22 de Fevereiro de 1819', AM, 3.^a Série, vol. XII, no. 5, Nov. 1969, pp. 252-253.
- 38 AHM, 'Leal Senado' (henceforth LC), Cod. 569, fl. 96 - 'Passaporte (registro do) passado pelo Leal Senado ao navio *Viajante*, propriedade de António de Vasconcelos, para navegar para o reino de Sião, datado de 13 de Fevereiro de 1819'.
- 39 F. Alves de Azevedo, 'Como se restabeleceram as relações de Portugal com o Sião em 1819', in *Boletim da Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa*, Série 67^a, nos. 1/2, Janeiro-Fevereiro, 1949, p. 18.
- 40 ANTT, Núcleo do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, maço 70, 'Livro de Registo da Correspondência da Feitoria Portuguesa em Bangkok, no Reino de Sião, com o Governo de Goa (1820 e 1821)', fls. 62-65 - 'Carta de Carlos Manuel da Silveira para o ministro do reino de Sião, Than Phia Surwon Monti, datada de 8 de Julho de 1820'.
- 41 'Carta Patente de Carlos Manuel da Silveira passada pelo Conde de Rio Pardo, Vice-Rei da Índia, datada de 2 de Maio de 1820', AM, 3.^a Série, vol. XII, no. 5, Nov. 1969, pp. 258-259.
- 42 Armed with the *Carta Patente*, the preliminary version (*Preliminar*) of a treaty (to negotiate with the King of Siam), and various letters and presents for the King and his ministers, Silveira embarked for Siam in the brigantine *S. João Baptista*. His entourage included the clerk of the *feitoria*, Cipriano José Baptista, some assistants, and five soldiers for the garrison of the *feitoria*.
- 43 *Luang Apha Pranit*, a title with which the King of Siam honoured his most important subjects and which, in Silveira's words 'amounts to the same as Consul'. Cf. ANTT, Núcleo do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, maço 70, 'Livro de Registo da Correspondência da Feitoria Portuguesa em Bangkok, no reino de Sião, com o Governo de Goa (1820 e 1821)', fl. 72 - 'Relatório do cônsul Carlos Manuel da Silveira para o Vice-Rei da Índia, Conde de Rio Pardo, datado de 7 de Novembro de 1820'.
- 44 Ibid., fls. 82-91 - 'Carta do cônsul de Portugal, Carlos Manuel da Silveira, para o Vice-Rei da Índia, acerca das negociações com o príncipe Cromachiet, para o tratado entre Portugal e o Sião (s.d.)'.
- 45 Ibid., fls. 92-93 - 'Carta do ministro do rei de Sião para o Vice-Rei da Índia, Conde de Rio Pardo, datada de 9 de Novembro de 1820'.
- 46 Ibid., fls. 94-103v - 'Carta do ministro do rei de Sião para o Vice-Rei da Índia, Conde de Rio Pardo, referente às negociações sobre o tratado, datada de 9 de Novembro de 1820'.
- 47 Ibid., fls. 82-91 - 'Carta do cônsul português para o Vice-Rei acerca das negociações para o tratado entre Portugal e o Sião (s.d.)'.
- 48 Ibid., fls. 119v-122v - 'Carta do cônsul português para o Vice-Rei da Índia, Conde de Rio Pardo, datada de 29 de Agosto de 1821'.
- 49 *Tael*, a monetary unit equivalent to 60 réis.
- 50 ANTT, Núcleo do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, maço 70, 'Livro de Registo da Correspondência da Feitoria Portuguesa em Bangkok, no Reino de Sião, com o Governo de Goa (1820 e 1821)', fls. 119v-122v - 'Carta do cônsul português para o Vice-Rei da Índia, Conde de Rio Pardo, datada de 29 de Agosto de 1821'.
- 51 Pe. M. J. Gabriel de Saldanha, *História de Goa: Política Arqueológica*, Nova Goa, Livraria Coelho, 1925-1926, pp. 241-250. The Viceroy, the Count of Rio Pardo, was deposed on the 16th of September of 1821, when the Constitution was proclaimed and he was succeeded by a Provisional Junta of the Government, which itself was dissolved on the 3rd of December, 1821. Dom Manuel da Câmara arrived in Goa on 25 November 1821, and became president of the new Provisional Junta, eight days after His arrival. On 18 October 1822, the 2nd Provisional Junta was dissolved, and its president became Governor, later, in November 1823, being made Viceroy until his death on 16 November 1825.
- 52 'Portaria da Junta Provisional de Goa para desfazer a *Feitoria*, datada de 17 de Setembro de 1821', AM, 3.^a Série, vol. XII, no. 5, Nov. 1969, p. 260.
- 53 'Outro Ofício da mesma Junta ao cônsul de Sião, Carlos Manuel da Silveira, datado de 1821', *ibid.*, p. 261.
- 54 'Carta de Carlos da Silveira para o Enviado britânico ao Sião, Capitão Burney, datada de 25 de Junho de 1826', AM, 3.^a Série, vol. XII, no. 6, Dez. 1969, pp. 306-307.
- 55 ANTT, Núcleo do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, maço 70, 'Livro de Registo da Correspondência da Feitoria Portuguesa em Bangkok, no Reino de Sião, com o Governo de Goa (1823 e 1824)', fl. 2 - 'Carta de Carlos Silveira para o Governador da Índia, datada de 31 de Julho de 1823'.
- 56 Ibid., fls. 10-14 - 'Carta do cônsul Carlos Silveira para o Vice-Rei da Índia, D. Manuel da Câmara, datada de 29 de Junho de 1824'.
- 57 Ibid., fls. 3 e 4 - 'Carta de Carlos Manuel da Silveira para o Governador da Índia, datada de 23 de Agosto de 1823'.
- 58 'Ofício do Vice-Rei da Índia para o Leal Senado de Macau, datado de 8 de Abril de 1824', AM, 3.^a Série, vol. XII, no. 5, Nov. 1969, pp. 250-252.
- 59 ANTT, Núcleo do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, maço 70, 'Livro de Registo da Correspondência da Feitoria Portuguesa em Bangkok, no Reino de Sião, com o Governo de Goa (1823 e 1824),

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- fls. 9 e 9v - 'Carta do cônsul português para o Vice-Rei da Índia, datada de 28 de Junho de 1824'.
- 60 'Vários ofícios a respeito da Feitoria Portuguesa em Sião, datados de 2 de Maio de 1827', AM, 3.^a série, vol. XII, no. 6, Dez. 1969, pp. 298-299.
- 61 Ibid., p. 300.
- 62 'Ofício pedindo informação relativamente à conservação da Feitoria Portuguesa em Sião, datado de 27 de Abril de 1828', AM, 3.^a Série, vol. XIII, no. 2, Fev. 1970, pp. 92-93.
- 63 'Carta do Leal Senado de Macau a Simão Vicente Rosa, datada de 5 de Novembro de 1828', *ibid.*, vol. XIX, no. 5, Maio 1973, p. 267.
- 64 'Resposta de Simão Vicente Rosa acerca de Sião, datada de 7 de Novembro de 1828', *ibid.*, pp. 267-268.
- 65 'Carta do Leal Senado a Miguel de Araújo Rosa sobre o mesmo assunto, datada de 7 de Novembro de 1828', *ibid.*, p. 268.
- 66 'Resposta de Miguel de Araújo Rosa aceitando a incumbência, datada de 8 de Novembro de 1828', *ibid.*, pp. 268-269.
- 67 'Ofício do Leal Senado para o Vice-Rei da Índia, D. Manuel de Portugal e Castro, datado de 29 de Dezembro de 1828', AM, 3.^a Série, vol. XX, no. 2, Agosto 1973, p. 105. The Senado also requested that the Government of Goa advance him part of the sum spent on the disengagement of the ex-consul Carlos Manuel da Silveira. This was granted to him.
- 68 AHM, LS, Cod. 13 - 'Ofício do Vice-Rei da Índia, D. Manuel de Portugal e Castro, para o Leal Senado de Macau, datado de 30 de Março de 1829'. For the payment of this debt, the Leal Senado would discount the 'third of a *tael* for each box of opium, that the aforesaid *ouvidor* and his heirs have by way of royal dispensation'. Cf. AHM, LS, Cod. 42 - 'Ofício do Leal Senado para o rei de Portugal com informações sobre a dívida ao rei de Sião, datado de 23 de Janeiro de 1833'.
- 69 'Informação do estado actual da Feitoria Portuguesa em Sião, suas relações políticas e comerciais com a Nação Portuguesa, dada pelo Comissário Miguel de Araújo Rosa, datada de 14 de Outubro de 1829', AM, 1.^a Série, vol. III, no. 2, Agosto 1930, p. 89.
- 70 The Count of Basto, José António de Oliveira Leite de Barros.
- 71 'Régio Aviso sobre a Feitoria Portuguesa no Sião, datado de 30 de Abril de 1829', AM, 3.^a Série, vol. XXIV, no. 5, Nov. 1975, p. 276.
- 72 ANTT, Núcleo do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, maço 70, Livro de Registo da Correspondência entre o Cônsul e o Governo Superior de Goa, e o Leal Senado de Macau (1830 a 1838), fls. 2 e 2v - 'Ofício de Carlos Manuel da Silveira para o Leal Senado, comunicando ter sido nomeado pelo Vice-Rei da Índia, como cônsul de Portugal à Corte de Bangkok, datado de 20 de Julho de 1830'.
- 73 Ibid., fl. 3v - 'Acta da Sessão do Senado de 15 de Setembro de 1830'.
- 74 Ibid., fls. 9-9v - 'Comunicação de Miguel Pereira Simões, escrivão interino da Câmara e Fazenda, a Carlos Manuel da Silveira, datada de 9 de Dezembro de 1830'.
- 75 Ibid., fls. 18-18v - 'Relatório de Carlos Silveira para o Leal Senado de Macau, datado de 7 de Julho de 1831'.
- 76 Ibid., fls. 19-23v. At the time, the *feitoria* had only the income from renting out the docks, in particular to the Chinese who sailed there with their junks, three or four months of the year.
- 77 Ibid., fls. 24-29 - 'Relatório de Carlos Silveira ao Vice-Rei da Índia, D. Manuel de Portugal e Castro, datado de 30 de Agosto de 1831'.
- 78 Ibid., fl. 25.
- 79 ANTT, Núcleo do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, maço 70, Livro de Registo da Correspondência da Feitoria Portuguesa em Bangkok, no Reino de Sião, com o Governo de Goa (1820 e 1821), fls. 109-113 - 'Relatório de Carlos Manuel da Silveira para o Vice-Rei da Índia, Conde de Rio Pardo, datado de 20 de Dezembro de 1820'.
- 80 'Ofício do Vice-Rei da Índia a respeito dos Empregados da Feitoria Portuguesa em Sião, datado de 24 de Maio de 1832', AM, 3.^a Série, vol. XIII, no. 2, Fev. 1970, pp. 142-145.
- 81 ANTT, Núcleo do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, maço 70, Livro de Registo da Correspondência entre o Cônsul e o Governo Superior de Goa, e o Leal Senado de Macau (1830 a 1838), fl. 44 - 'Portaria nomeando cônsul de Portugal no reino de Sião a Marcelino d'Araújo Rosa, datada de 16 de Maio de 1832'.
- 82 'Ofício do Governo da Índia, datado de 23 de Maio de 1832', AM, 3.^a Série, vol. XXI, no. 2, Fev. 1974, p. 85. The replacement of this cônsul by Marcelino de Araújo Rosa was communicated to the King of Siam and to the *Phra Klang*, Chau Phaia Phra Klang, who had written to him regarding this matter by the Viceroy Dom Manuel de Portugal e Castro on 23 May 1832.
- 83 'Ofício do Vice-Rei da Índia para o Leal Senado de Macau, sobre o bom acolhimento dos nossos Empregados em Sião, datado de 24 de Abril de 1834', AM, 3.^a Série, vol. XIII, no. 3, Março 1970, p. 163.
- 84 'Ofício do Governo da Índia para o Leal Senado, acerca dos negócios de Sião, datado de 18 de Abril de 1834', AM, 3.^a Série, vol. XXI, no. 2, Fevereiro 1974, pp. 106-107.
- 85 'Ofício do vice-rei da Índia para o Senado de Macau, datado de 24 de Abril de 1834', *ibid.*, p. 112.
- 86 'Ofício do Leal Senado pedindo a permissão do vice-rei para adiamento da Ordem sobre a isenção, na Alfândega de Macau, dos géneros vindos de Cochinchina, Camboja, e Sião, datado de 23 de Dezembro de 1834', AM, 3.^a Série, vol. XX, no. 5, Nov. 1973, p. 288.
- 87 ANTT, Núcleo do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, maço 70, Livro da Correspondência entre o Cônsul e o Governo Superior de Goa, e o Leal Senado de Macau (1830 a 1838), fl. 20 - 'Relatório de Carlos Silveira para o Leal Senado de Macau, datado 7 de Julho de 1831'.
- 88 AHM, LS, Cod. 569, fl.96 - 'Passaporte (registo do) passado pelo Leal Senado ao navio *Viajante*, propriedade de António de Vasconcelos, para navegar para o reino de Sião, datado de 13 de Fevereiro de 1819'.
- 89 Ibid., fl.171 - 'Passaporte (registo do) passado pelo Leal Senado ao brigue *Esperança*, propriedade de Francisco António Pereira da Silveira, para navegar para Singapura e mais portos que lhe convenham, incluindo o do Sião, datado de 17 de Dezembro de 1828'.
- 90 AHM, *ibid.*, Cod. 570, fl.24-24v - 'Passaporte (registo do) passado pelo Leal Senado ao brigue *Feliz Viena*, propriedade de José Baptista de Miranda e Silva, para navegar para o reino de Sião, datado de 11 de Março de 1831'.
- 91 AHM, AC, P570, fls.57-57v - 'Passaporte (registo do) passado pelo Leal Senado ao brigue *S. Francisco Xavier*, propriedade de Carlos Danenberg, para navegar para o reino de Sião, datado de 30 de Janeiro de 1833'.
- 92 AHM, 'Finanças' (henceforth FIN), Cod. 360, fl. 54v - 'Ofício da Junta de Fazenda Pública de Macau para o cônsul de Portugal em Singapura, José de Almeida, a encarregá-lo de providenciar uma passagem num navio de Singapura para o reino de Sião para Joaquim Vicente de Almeida, secretário do cônsul geral de Portugal em Bangkok, datado de 16 de Julho de 1868'.
- 93 'Movimento do Porto', in *Boletim da Província de Macau e Timor* (henceforth BPMT), vol. XIII, no. 10, 11 Março 1887, p. 54.
- 94 'Movimento do Porto', BPMT, vol. XIII, no. 39, 30 Setembro 1867, p. 234.
- 95 'Movimento do Porto', BPMT, vol. XIII, no. 52, 30 Dezembro 1867, p. 291.
- 96 'Movimento do Porto de Macau', BPMT, vol. XIV, no. 6, 16 Fevereiro 1868, p. 34.
- 97 'Produtos importados', BPMT, vol. XIII, no. 38, 23 Setembro 1867, pp. 222-223.
- 98 Ibid.

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- 99 'Mapa da entrada e saída de navios nacionais e estrangeiros no porto de Bangkok, durante o ano de 1870', BPMT, vol. XVII no. 17, 24 Abril 1871, p. 70.
- 100 'Mapa da entrada e saída de navios nacionais e estrangeiros no porto de Bangkok, durante o ano de 1871', BPMT, vol. XVIII, no. 52, 21 Dezembro 1872, p. 221.
- 101 ANTT, Núcleo do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, maço 70, Livro de Registos de todas as transacções relativas à Feitoria Portuguesa de Bangkok (1831 a 1833), fl. 26 - 'Balanço geral das contas dos rendimentos e despesas da Feitoria Portuguesa em Bangkok, datado de 22 de Maio de 1833'.
- 102 Ibid.
- 103 AHM, AC, P.287 - 'Relatório do cônsul geral de Portugal em Sião, António Feliciano Marques Pereira, datado de 1 de Março de 1881'.
- 104 AHM, AC., Cod. 25, fls. 42v-43. - 'Ofício do Governador de Macau, Carlos Eugénio Correia da Silva, para o Ministro dos Negócios Estrangeiros no reino de Sião, datado de 22 de Janeiro de 1877'.
- 105 'Edital do Procurador dos Negócios Sínicos de Macau, A. Marques Pereira', BPMT, vol. XIV, no. 45, 9 Novembro 1868, p. 206.
- 106 AHM, AC, P171 - 'Ofício do cônsul geral de Portugal em Bangkok, António Feliciano Marques Pereira, para o Governador de Macau, Carlos Eugénio Correia da Silva, datado de 30 de Março de 1878'.
- 107 Ibid., P1463 - 'Correspondência trocada entre o cônsul de Portugal em Bangkok e o Ministro dos Negócios Estrangeiros do Sião, de 13 de Outubro de 1894 a 6 de Dezembro de 1894'.
- 108 Ibid., P1004 - 'Relatório do comandante da canhoneira *Tejo*, Venceslau de Sousa Morais, acerca da sua visita ao reino de Sião, datado de 7 de Junho de 1890'.
- 109 Ibid. Note-se que os Portugueses, matriculados no Consulado, eram todos filhos de Macau, à excepção de um que era Europeu.
- 110 Ibid. P287 - 'Relatório do cônsul geral de Portugal em Sião, António Feliciano Marques Pereira, datado de 1 de Março de 1881'.
- 111 In this year, the new consul, Eduardo Pereira Leite, issued illegal documents of nationality (to Chinese originating from Macao). Cf. AHM, AC. Cod. 23, 2.^a parte, fls. 31v-32v - 'Ofício do Governador de Macau, Visconde de S. Januário, para o Ministro dos Negócios Estrangeiros de Portugal, datado de 18 de Dezembro de 1873'.
- 112 'Relações de súbditos portugueses residentes no distrito consular de Sião e dos Chineses protegidos pelo Consulado de Portugal nesse reino, enviadas pelo cônsul António Feliciano Marques Pereira, datadas de 25 de Setembro de 1875', BPMT, vol. XXI2, no. 43, 23 Outubro 1875, p. 182.
- 113 'Relações de súbditos portugueses residentes no distrito consular de Sião e dos Chineses protegidos pelo Consulado de Portugal nesse reino, enviadas pelo cônsul António Feliciano Marques Pereira, datadas de 25 de Setembro de 1875', *ibid.*, p. 182.
- 114 AHM, AC, P716 - 'Ofício do cônsul de Portugal no reino de Sião, Frederico António Pereira, para o Governador de Macau, a enviar uma lista dos súbditos e protegidos matriculados no Consulado português em Bangkok durante o ano de 1886, datado de 30 de Dezembro de 1886'.
- 115 'Relações de súbditos portugueses residentes no distrito consular de Sião e dos Chineses protegidos pelo Consulado de Portugal nesse reino, enviadas pelo cônsul António Feliciano Marques Pereira, datadas de 25 de Setembro de 1875', BPMT, vol. XXI, no. 43, 23 Outubro 1875, p. 182.
- 116 Ibid. We note that the average age of these Chinese *protégés* of the Portuguese Consulate, in 1875, is 37 years, the same as that of the Portuguese subjects at that time.
- 117 AHM, AC, P716 - 'Ofício do cônsul de Portugal no reino de Sião, Frederico António Pereira, para o Governador de Macau, a enviar uma lista dos súbditos e protegidos matriculados no Consulado português em Bangkok durante o ano de 1886, datado de 30 de Dezembro de 1886'.
- 118 'Recenseamento Geral da população portuguesa nos portos estrangeiros, datado de 13 de Fevereiro de 1896', *Boletim Oficial do Governo da Província de Macau*, 2.^o Suplemento ao n.º 6, 12 Fevereiro de 1897, p. 139.
- 119 'Recenseamento Geral da população portuguesa nos portos estrangeiros, datado de 13 de Fevereiro de 1896', *ibid.*, p. 139.
- 120 Ibid., p. 89.
- 121 AHM, AC, Cod. 5, fl. 55 - 'Portaria da Secretaria de Estado dos Negócios da Marinha e Ultramar, datada de 19 de Abril de 1876'.
- 122 Ibid., P2531 - 'Processo contendo correspondência trocada entre o Consulado de Portugal no reino de Sião e as autoridades de Macau acerca da Feitoria Portuguesa em Bangkok, de 7 de Março de 1910 a 4 de Janeiro de 1912'.
- 123 Ibid.
- 124 AHM, FIN, Cod. 114, ofícios nos. 731 e 732 - 'Ofício do inspector da Fazenda de Macau, Manuel Ferreira da Rocha, para o cônsul geral de Portugal no reino de Sião, a respeito da administração da Feitoria Portuguesa de Bangkok, datado de 1 de Julho de 1911'.
- 125 Ibid., Cod. 4, ofício no. 448 - 'Ofício da Inspeção Geral da Fazenda do Ultramar para a Repartição Superior da Fazenda de Macau, datado de 29 de Novembro de 1911'.
- 126 Ibid.