Kampot of the Belle Époque: From the Outlet of Cambodia to a Colonial Resort

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Abstract

Historical studies about Cambodia have paid little attention to regional factors, and historians have been hardly able to give much perspective about the history of particular regions within the country. Therefore, this paper looks at Kampot as it was during the French colonial period in order to understand the foundations of present-day Kampot. Presently, Kampot is the name of a province and its capital city, which face the Gulf of Thailand. During the colonial period, it was an administrative center for the circonscription résidentielle that extended over the coastal region. The principal sources for this paper are the “Rapports périodiques, économiques et politiques de la résidence de Kampot,” from 1885 to 1929, collected in the Centre des Archives d’Outre-Mer in Aix-en-Provence, France.

Drawing from the results of our examination, we can recognize two stages in the history of Kampot. These are (1) the Kampot of King Ang-Duong, and (2) modern Kampot, which was constructed by French colonialism. King Ang-Duong’s Kampot was the primary sea outlet for his landlocked kingdom. After colonization by the French, King Ang-Duong’s Kampot became extinct, and the coastal region became isolated from other parts of Cambodia. The principal reason for this was the opening of Saigon Port and the exploitation of the Mekong River route. French Kampot became a regional administrative center and a colonial resort, which continues to the present. The appearance of the colonial city was succeeded to the provincial capital city after independence. Kampot’s status as a resort, which had been interrupted during the civil war period, began to be revived in the mid-1990s.

Throughout the periods of its history, the coastal region had been located on the border between inland Cambodia and the international maritime world. The delimitation of the Kingdom of Cambodia under French colonialism made Kampot into a state border district. The international openness of Kampot sometimes disturbed regional security. From the French point of view, the Chinese element had the potential to cause insecurity and, therefore, was strictly watched. The border served as a zone of refuge for thieves and pirates, and menaced the stability of the French administration. This situation continued until quite recently. Until the mid-1990s, the Khmer Rouge dominated the zone where thieves had once raged during the colonial period.

Keywords: Cambodia, Kampot, Gulf of Thailand, colonial period

Historical studies about Cambodia have dealt with “Cambodia” as a whole and have paid little attention to regional factors within it. Historians have been unable to give much in depth information or perspectives about any particular region. Thus, historical studies could not contribute to other Cambodian studies, including those that have tried to understand the civil

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war in recent history, or tried to research current economic and social situations in order to contribute to the development of Cambodia.

Certainly, compared to other areas, the regional histories of Cambodia cannot be said to have plenty of materials. Regarding ancient history (from the seventh to thirteenth centuries), Cambodia has hundreds of Khmer inscriptions, which comprise “the hard data about Cambodian society, economy, and politics” [30: 3]. However, from the fourteenth to nineteenth centuries, we have less historical materials, except for the Royal Chronicles, which were compiled in the late eighteenth century at the earliest. As for the colonial period (from 1863 to 1953), French scholars and functionaries left descriptions about geography, natural history or regional administration, so we can hope to extract some information from them. With regard to the period of independence, we should try to conduct research into oral histories. So far, we can say that it is possible to study the history of some regions with regard to the ancient age and after the colonization.

In this paper, we deal with Kampot and the coastal region of Cambodia during the French colonial period. Today, Kampot is the name of a province and its capital city, which face the Gulf of Thailand. The purpose here is to describe its paysage and its relation with the central authority, in order to explain the foundations of present-day Kampot and surrounding region.

The principal sources of this paper are “Rapports périodiques, économiques et politiques de la résidence de Kampot” from 1885 to 1929 [20; 21; 22; 23]. They are collected in Centre des Archives d’Outre-Mer in Aix-en-Provence, France, and contain information about the political situation, spirit of the population, ways of communication, attitudes of the Cambodian functionaries, public works, agriculture, commerce, industry, the militia, justice, education, medical assistance, and other topics.

I The Coastal Region of Cambodia

The Kingdom of Cambodia has a short coastline (about 400 km) on the Gulf of Thailand. The Cardamom Mountains (Phnom-Kravanh)1) and the Elephant Mountains (Phnom-Damrei) geographically separate the coastal region from the heart of the country. Two National Routes, No. 3 to Kampot and No. 4 to Sihanoukville, and a railway connect this region to Phnom-Penh. On National Route No. 3, a mountain called Phnom-Tvea (Mount Gate) marks the entrance to Kampot. Phnom-Tvea is literally the gate between inland Cambodia and the maritime province, which is guarded by a Neak-Ta (guardian spirit) named Chomteav-Mau (Madame Mau).2)

A narrow plain lies between these mountains and the shallow sea. Provincial capitals and

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1) The highest mountain is Mt. Aoral (1,813 m).
2) This Neak-Ta was born after the construction of the road and grew stronger as traffic on the road increased. It was believed that all travelers had to pray to this Neak-Ta, or they would die under a curse. Nowadays, there is another Neak-Ta named Yeay-Mau (grandmother Mau) at a pass on National Route No. 4 and every driver offers fruit.
municipalities lie on this plain and are connected to each other by land and sea. Presently, the two municipalities of Krong-Preah-Sihanouk (Sihanoukville) and Krong-Kaeb, and the two provinces of Kampot and Kaoh-Kong, form the Cambodian coastal region.

During the French colonial period, the coastal region was administratively organized into a
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circonscription résidentielle with Kampot as its capital. First, circonscription résidentielle de Kampot contained the arrondissements of Kampot, Kompong-Som, Trang (Banteay-Méas, Trang and Péam), and Kong-Pisey (Kong-Pisey and Phnom-Sruoch) [17: 211].

When the French installed the Résidence, its capital Kampot in administrative designation was an aggregation of 8 villages that contained 2,500 inhabitants [13: 1–2]. These villages are now included in the District of Kampong-Bay, the urban area of Kampot Province.

(1) “Cambodian Kampot” was on the Prek-Kampot River, behind “Chinese Kampot” and near a Cambodian pagoda. In 1889, there were only 30 inhabitants and most of them were peasants [14: 85].

(2) “Chinese Kampot”, which local people called Prey-Srok and Europeans called Kampot, was on the right riverbank of the west branch of the Prek-Thom River. Its inhabitants were exclusively Chinese. The village consisted of two ranges of houses running parallel with the river and two roads. In January 1888, there were two pagodas of brick, a market, 75 houses, and a Chinese school. The number of inhabitants was 267 (65 men, 65 women and 137 children). Most of them were merchants and some had sea junks [14: 86–87].

(3) A Vietnamese village, Tien-Thanh, was in front of “Chinese Kampot” and another Vietnamese village was on Trey-Ka (Traeuy Kaoh) Island. In 1888, there was a school, a market and two ranges of houses running parallel with the river. The village population was 428, including 228 Chinese, 189 Vietnamese and 11 Cambodians. There were 88 houses and 17 large sea junks. Inhabitants kept 123 pigs and yielded 450 kg of rice in 1886 and 900 kg in 1887 [14: 110].

(4) A Malay village, Trapeang-Svay, was below the Vietnamese village on Trey-Ka Island. The inhabitants were peasants and fishers. In January 1888, there was a thatch-roofed mosque, a school teaching Arabic, 33 houses and 15 large sea junks. The population was 199, including 172 Malays. Inhabitants kept 41 buffalos and 19 cattle, and yielded 9,000 kg of rice in 1886 and 16,200 kg in 1887 [14: 110].

(5) The Malay-Cambodian villages of Khlong-Neas and Bang-Supream were on Trey-Ka Island. Khlong-Neas was on the left riverbank of the Prek-Thom and Bang-Supream was inland. In January 1888, there were 358 inhabitants, including 142 Malays and 97 Cambodians. There were 53 houses and 27 large sea junks. Inhabitants kept 98 buffalos, 48 cattle and 3 horses, and yielded 12,000 kg of rice in 1886 and 22,500 kg in 1887 [14: 110–111].

3) Before the installation of Résidence, the Cambodian royal authority controlled these arrondissements separately. Kampot belonged to the Dey (Land) of Baphnom, which was under Kraông, the King’s Minister of Marine and Water Transportation. Kompong-Som belonged to the Dey of Pursat under Chakrei, the King’s Minister of the Army and Land Transportation. Péam and Banteay-Meas belonged to the Dey of Treang under Yomariêch, the King’s Minister of Justice. Kong-Pisey was under Okña Norinîtreathipadei, Oparach (the Second King’s) Minister of Land Transportation [9: 211–216].

4) Banteay-Meas.

5) Kong-Pisei is now in Kampong-Spee Province.

6) Phnum-Sruoch is now in Kampong-Spee Province.

7) Traeuy-Kaoh is now a commune belonging to Kampong-Bay District, Kampot Province.
(6) There was a Malay-Cambodian village, Daun-Tek (Doun-Taok)\(^8\) which consisted of groups from Trapeang-Romeas, Daun-Tek and Sala-Kev. Trapeang-Romeas was on the Prek-Kandal-Romeas River, a branch of the Prek-Thom. Daun-Tek and Sala-Kev were inland, but some Malays of Daun-Tek had boats on Prek-Kandal-Romeas. In January 1888, it contained 213 habitants including 140 Malays, 50 Cambodians and 23 Chinese. There were 55 houses and 7 large sea junks. Inhabitants kept 58 buffalos, 55 cattle, 9 horses and 5 pigs, and yielded 15,000 kg of rice in 1886 and 30,000 kg in 1887 [14: 111].

(7) The Malay village of Kandal-Romeas was on the left riverbank of the Prek-Kandal-Romeas at the face of Trapeang-Romeas.

(8) The Chinese village of Kompong-Bay (Kampong-Bay)\(^9\) was on the left riverbank of the Prek-Thom. On January 1, 1888, there were 30 houses and a Chinese school. The population was 171 (80 men, 30 women and 61 children) and increased to more than 250 in the same year. Most of the inhabitants were merchants. Some had sea junks and traded with villages on the coast [14: 87].

Other principal centers located on the east of Kampot were Kompong-Trach (Kampong-Trach),\(^10\) Tonhon, Tani,\(^11\) Tuk-Meas\(^12\) and Kep (Kaeü).

(1) Kompong-Trach, the center of Péam Province, was on a small river, which only small junks could ascend. The builders of this village were Chinese who arrived before the period of French colonization. They cultivated pepper and Kompong-Trach became a trading center for pepper. As transactions of pepper increased, the village of Kompong-Trach expanded. In 1907, the French built a market and after that, shops, restaurants and tailors were installed around the market [24: 11–12].

(2) Tonhon was a trading center for pepper, too. From March to May, oxcarts loading pepper went to Tonhon everyday. This village was located a few kilometers east of Kompong-Trach, at the confluence of the Potassy River and the Giang-Thanh River. The Giang-Thanh River continues to Vinh-Te Canal, which connects Ha-Tien and Chaudoc. The inhabitants of this village were Vietnamese fishers and Chinese merchants [24: 12–13].

(3) Tuk-Meas was the administrative center of Banteay-Meas Province. It was a Chinese village on the Tuk-Meas River, which large junks could ascend [24: 13–14].

(4) Tani was another Chinese village on the way from Kompong-Trach to Treang.\(^13\) Pepper was cultivated in its surroundings [24: 13–14].

(5) Kep was a small port where coolies disembarked from Chinese junks heading for pepper plantations [24: 14].

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\(^8\) Now Doun-Taok is a village of Traeuy-Kaoh Commune, belonging to Kampong-Bay District, Kampot Province.

\(^9\) Kampong-Bay is now a district of Kampot Province.

\(^10\) Kampong-Trach is now the central town of Kampong-Trach District, Kampot Province.

\(^11\) Tani is now a commune belonging to Angkor-Chey District, Kampot Province.

\(^12\) Tuk-Meas is now divided into two communes (Tuk-Meas-Khang-Kaeut and Tuk-Meas-Khang-Lech) belonging to Banteay-Meas District, Kampot Province.

\(^13\) Treang is now in Takaev Province.
The principal centers on the west of Kampot were Kaoh-Touch, Preaek-Tnaot, Tuek-L'ak, Sré-Thom, Veal-Renh, Swai, Champa, Véal, Kampong-Seila and Srae-Ambel. When Pavie traveled from Kampot to Kompong-Som in 1881, the itinerary from Kampot to Kompong-Srela (Kampong-Seila) needed four days under the best conditions [18: 99–101].

(1) Câh-Tauch (Kaoh-Touch) village was 11 km from Kampot on the Prec-Câh-Tauch River. Pavie saw some boats on the river that were loading wood. Câh-Tauch village contained 15 to 20 houses and its environs had paddy fields on which many buffalos grazed. Before, this village had been called Ramset and was located 15 minutes west, but because the land became poorer, the inhabitants moved to new places [14: 82; 18: 102].

(2) Prec-Thnot (Preaek-Tnaot) village was on the left bank of the Prec-Thnot River, 12 km from Câh-Tauch village, and about 20 Cambodian families lived there. Some Vietnamese began to settle in this village in the middle of the 1860s, and after that their numbers increased. They made planks and boats ordered by the Chinese of Ha-Tien or Kampot. The houses of the Vietnamese merchants and fishers were aggregated, and those of the Cambodians peasants were scattered in the plain. Only the land around Prec-Thnot was cultivated, but other parts remained absolutely uncultivated [14: 82; 18: 103–104].

(3) Tuec-Laak (Tuek-L'ak) village was on the right bank of the Prec-Tuec-Laak River, about 12 km from Prec-Thnot and 5 km from sea. The land was fertile and covered with paddy fields. There were 12 or 15 houses of métis-Chinese and many Cambodian peasants inhabited, too. The houses of the Chinese were aggregated and those of the Cambodians were scattered in the plain and the bush. The Prec-Tuec-Laak was navigable to a point an hour above the village. At the beginning of the northwestern monsoon, many ships from Kampot ascended the river to buy paddies. The crews were Chinese and Malays and they went into the country and offered cottonades, tobacco and other goods in exchange for paddies and forest products, like gamboges, resin, oil and gum [14: 79–80; 18: 104–105].

(4) Sré-Thom village was three hours from Tuec-Laak and was its dependence. After passing 2 km of cultivated land, the village appeared. This village contained about 40 houses of Cambodian or métis-Chinese at the edge of forest along the Prec-Sré-Thom River. Products of this village were exported by using the river. In former days, the village was located near the road, but because the land became poorer, the inhabitants cleared the forest and built a new village [14: 81; 18: 106].

(5) Then the road passed Véal-Reen (Veal-Renh). Twenty to 30 houses were at the foot of

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14) Kaoh-Touch is now a commune belonging to Kampot District, Kampot Province.
15) Preaek-Tnaot is now a commune belonging to Kampot District, Kampot Province.
16) Tuek-L’ak is now a commune belonging to Prey-Nob District, Krong-Preah-Sihanouk.
17) Veal-Renh is now a commune belonging to Prey-Nob District, Krong-Preah-Sihanouk.
18) Kampong-Seila is now a district belonging to Kaoh-Kong Province.
19) Srae-Ambel is now a district in Kaoh-Kong Province.
20) According to Leclère, Ca-Toch (Kaoh-Touch) was 20 minutes from sea.
21) According to Leclère, Prec-Thnot was 30 minutes from sea.
22) After that, a plague killed people on two occasions.
23) Veal-Renh is now a commune belonging to Prey-Nob District, Krong-Preah-Sihanouk.
Phnom-Véal-Reen hill. The inhabitants were Cambodian or métis-Chinese and most paddy fields belonged to the Chinese or Malays of Kampot [18: 110]. According to Leclère, Véal-Rine (Veal-Renh) had the best paddy fields in the province [14: 75]. Pavie visited a village of an ethnic group called Tchiong, between Véal-Reen and Somrong. The population was about 40 and they lived in 7 houses amid paddy fields at the edge of the forest [18: 111–116].

(6) After Swai village, the road went into a thick forest and there were no villages until Champa and Véal. According to Leclère, Poum-Soye (Swai) was six hours from sea, on the left riverbank of Prec-Thom-Véal-Rinh (or Prec-Soye). This village was a dependence of Poum-Teuck-Loak and the last village of Kampot province. There lived Chinese and Cambodians who were merchants and peasants. The 12 or 15 houses of Champa were at the foot of Kidauk hill, and the country was half-cultivated and covered with fruit trees. Véal was 3 km from Champa and inhabitants cultivated paddy fields [14: 81; 18: 111, 120].

(7) Kompong-Srela (Kampong-Seila) was a half hour’s walk from Véal and 20 km from Swai village. There was a fort built by the Vietnamese before the reign of King Ang-Duong [18: 121].

(8) The capital of Kompong-Som Province was Sré-Umbell (Srae-Ambel) village. The inhabitants of Sré-Umbell were Chinese, métis-Chinese or Siamese. There were about 50 houses in the village including 2 houses of Vietnamese. On houses along the water, a half dozen small sea junks were moored and traded with the ports of Kampot, Chantaboun and Bangkok [18: 124–125].

The west end of the Kingdom of Cambodia, on the Gulf of Thailand, consists of Kaoh-Kong Province. Kaoh-Kong was ceded from Siam to Cambodia by a treaty on February 13, 1904.

In 1910s, Kas-Kong (Kaoh-Kong) Island was deserted, covered with forest and separated from the main land by a channel of hundreds of meters. At the northern point where there was the small island called Cône, a roadstead of a steamer and customhouse were installed. The country behind Kas-Kong had mountains of 300 to 1,000 m high and was thinly populated. A few Chinese and Vietnamese settled only on the coast and fished. The port of Kas-Kong was not opened for commerce, but steamship postal service between Saigon and Bangkok touched usually. Siamese commercial ships also visited Kas-Kong to buy dried fish and Kapik [24: 20–23].

We can see that these centers were (1) inhabited by Chinese merchants and Cambodian (Khmer) peasants, and (2) all located on small rivers flowing into the sea. Products were gathered at these centers and carried through these rivers. Eastern centers were mainly collecting centers for pepper, and most of their products were exported to Saigon through the Vinh-Te Canal. The western centers exported paddies and forest products to Kampot by using Chinese or Malay sea junks.

24) Samrong is now a commune belonging to Prey-Nob District, Krong-Preah-Sihanouk.
25) It is a paste made from shrimps.
II Kampot before the French

1. Emergence of Kampot

According to a French geographer Jean Delvert, the author of “Le Paysan Cambodgien” (1958) and “Le Cambodge” (1983), Cambodia is a continental country and the role of the coastal region was very limited in Cambodia’s history and economy before 1955 [6: 13]. However, this idea was not entirely true. In history, Cambodian kings sought an outlet located on the Gulf of Thailand. The oldest cases involved the Pre-Angkor Kings, Isanavarman, Bhavavarman, and Jayavarman I, who tried to control the Chanthaburi region [30: 131–132, 338, 342, 350]. There remain many monuments around Chanthaburi and the Banteay-Meas District.

In post-Angkor sources, such as the Cambodian Chronicles, the coastal region appears in records starting from the seventeenth century. Vickery, who analyzed Portuguese sources of the sixteenth century, concluded that the Portuguese had knowledge about bays and inlets along the coast, but had no knowledge of a canal linking them to the Bassac River, so the Mekong River was the main route for Cambodia in those times [29: 401–403]. According to the Jesuit Guy Tachard who visited Siam in 1687, the mountain behind Chanthaburi was the border between Siam and Cambodia, and Governor of Chanthaburi was a Malay Muslim who was subject to the Siamese Court [27: 469–472]. Alexander Hamilton who traveled on the Gulf of Thailand in 1720 wrote that two ports, Cupangsoap (Kompong-Som) and Ponteamass (Banteay-Meas, later Ha-Tien) belonged to Cambodia, and Cochin-China was divided from Cambodia by a river of three leagues broad [10: 193–208]. Accordingly, we can see that the Cardamom Mountains separated Cambodia and Siam, and the mouth of the Mekong River separated Cambodia and Cochin-China in those days.

From the end of the seventeenth century, Cambodia lost control of the Mekong River route as Vietnamese power expanded into the lower Mekong. A Cambodian king in the late eighteenth century, Outey-Reachea III (who reigned from 1758 to 1775) allied with a Chinese, Mac-Thien-Tu, who had established an autonomous polity based in Ha-Tien and controlled the maritime network on the eastern part of the Gulf of Thailand. Ha-Tien was located at a point where a river linking to the Bassac River flows into the Gulf of Thailand. Landlocked Cambodia tried to keep its access to maritime trade through Ha-Tien [26].

The first description of Kampot in the Cambodian Chronicles refers to an event that took place from 1771 to 1775. In 1771, King Tak-Sin of Siam attacked Ha-Tien and destroyed it completely. Then, Tak-Sin marched to the Cambodian capital Oudong. Cambodian king Outey-Reachea III, who was allied with Mac-Thien-Tu, escaped from his capital and asked the Vietnamese king for reinforcements. When Vietnamese troops came closer to Oudong, Tak-Sin withdrew to his capital Thonburi, and left a Cambodian prince, Ang-Non, with Siamese soldiers at Kampot as a counterforce to Outey-Reachea III. Ang-Non expanded his influence over Treang and Banteay-Meas, and resisted Outey-Reachea III. At last, Outey-Reachea III grew tired of the hostilities with Ang-Non and ceded throne to him in 1775 [1: 614–641; 25: 107–110; 9: 22].

After Ang-Non left Kampot for Oudong, the Cambodian Chronicles describe no stories
relating to Kampot until Ang-Duong’s entrance onto the historical stage in the 1840s. The coastal region was under the control of Siam and Vietnam. According to a description by John Crawford in the 1820s, the island of Ko-Kong (Kaoh-Kong) was the point that divided both territories. Kampot town was chiefly inhabited by Cambodians, but also contained a few Vietnamese and about a thousand Malays [5: 456–458].

A French Résident of Kampot, Adhemard Leclère, could get some historical information from an old Malay man in late 1880s [13: 6–8]. Until 1840s, the Vietnamese governed Kampot and Péam, but Kompong-Som belonged to Cambodia. The Vietnamese constructed a road from Ha-Tien to Svai village (on the border with Kompong-Som) via Kampot. There was a Vietnamese customhouse at the mouth of the western branch of the Kampot River and a Vietnamese fort surrounded by a huge mound with a ditch of 20 m wide at Kompong-Bay (Kampong-Bay) village. A Chinese village called Phum-Bay was situated along the river, 150 m from the Vietnamese fort, and contained some 50 inhabitants. Scarcely 50 people lived in the “Cambodian Kampot” in those times and the “Chinese Kampot” had not appeared yet. On Trey-Ka (Traeu-Kaoh) Island, there were about 40 houses. The house of the Vietnamese governor was on the island, too. A Vietnamese mandarin called Ong-De-Cai lived in Tien-Thanh village. He was charged to supervise the river and to administer the province. Vietnamese soldiers stationed at Kampot were so few that they had to organize a Cambodian militia.

When this militia and local people rose in revolt, the Vietnamese ran to Ha-Tien. Vietnamese troops were reinforced at Ha-Tien and counterattacked. The Cambodians and Malays were defeated, and the Vietnamese who could recover Kampot appointed Ong-The-Su as a new administrator. The Chinese kept neutral during this uprising.

In 1841, Cambodian governor Oknha-Mau, who hated the Vietnamese yoke and was supported by Siam, gathered about 3,000 Cambodians. The Vietnamese ran away to Ha-Tien again. The entire province rose up against Vietnam. Malays in Kampot also organized a troop of 100 men led by Chu-Tia. Then, only 200 Vietnamese soldiers were in Ha-Tien and they had to fight against an enemy six times more in number than themselves. The Vietnamese army resisted for one month and a half, but when the new enemy appeared from inland, they evacuated to Chaudoc because they could not get reinforcements. The Malay informant of Leclère said that 600 Vietnamese died near Ha-Tien, the Siamese lost 140, and the Cambodians lost 60. Later, the Vietnamese could recover Ha-Tien, but Kampot remained in the hands of the Cambodians and Oknha-Kan was appointed as its governor.

2. Kampot under King Ang-Duong

King Ang-Duong constructed a road from his capital of Oudong, to Kampot, and opened Kampot as the only international seaport of Cambodia. The traveling time between Oudong and Kampot was eight days by oxcart and four days by elephants [16: 121–122].

In those days, there were about 500 houses and 3,000 inhabitants in Prey-Srok and Kompong-Bay. King Ang-Duong welcomed European merchants, and built a house of stone and
wood\textsuperscript{26} at Trapeang-Svay village in Trei-Ka Island for them. The French Father Estrées had a church\textsuperscript{27} at Ta-Dép (Ta-Deb)\textsuperscript{28} village on the river’s right bank. About 30 families of Christian Vietnamese lived below this church and most of them were fishers.\textsuperscript{29} There was a Royal Garden in Kompong-Kreing village on the left riverbank, and it sent pineapples, durians, mangos and mandarin oranges to Oudong every year\textsuperscript{30} [13: 9–11].

The imports to Kampot were “grey and white shirtings, long cloths, white brocades, turkey and other red cloths, coloured shirtings, sarongs, gambier, iron and steel, agricultural implements, and Banares opium.” The exports were “rice, sugar, peas, pepper, hides, horns, fish, tobacco, silk, dried meat, salt, gutta percha, gamboges, ivory, cardamoms, beeswax, tilsseed, sapanwood, aquila wood, lard, rosin, and live stock, such as pigs and fowl.” The rice, peas, pepper, sugar, and tobacco were produced around Kampot. The hides, horns, gums, cardamoms, beeswax, and salt-fish were the products of inner Cambodia. A large portion of the interior products was carried to Kampot through the Ha-Tien (Vinh-Te) Canal. However, Vietnam could close this canal at will, so the Cambodian King and nobles preferred to use the land route. The trade at Kampot was entirely in the hands of the Anglo-Chinese merchants of Singapore and small British ships from 200 to 250 tons were employed [2: 177–179]. British merchants who visited Kampot in 1854 met (1) the Governor,\textsuperscript{31} (2) the Lieutenant-Governor Sinky,\textsuperscript{32} (3) the Chinese merchant Chinchoo-Choow,\textsuperscript{33} and (4) the Malay merchant Tuanku-Tay\textsuperscript{34} [15: 289–295]. These Chinese and Malay were the notables of Kampot in those days.

3. Insurrection of Kampot

Cambodia became a protectorate of France in 1863. According to the Malay informant of Leclère, “Chinese Kampot,” “Cambodian Kampot,” Phum-Bay, Trapeang-Svai and Tien-Thanh had about 700 houses and 5,000 inhabitants, including 900 Chinese, 300 Malays, 40 Vietnamese, 30 Siamese and hundreds of Cambodians at that time. Most parts of Trey-Ka Island were covered by bush. Tien-Thanh was a Vietnamese village on Trey-Ka Island and founded about 1865. King Norodom appointed a Vietnamese as chief of the canton and let him control the

\textsuperscript{26} This house disappeared after Ang-Duong’s reign, but its beton foundation remained until the 1880s.
\textsuperscript{27} Mouhot described that it was a house covered with creep and surmounted by a cross [16: 113].
\textsuperscript{28} Ta-Deb is now a village of Andoung-Khmaer Commune, belonging to Kampong-Bay District, Kampot Province.
\textsuperscript{29} This church and Christian village disappeared about 1859.
\textsuperscript{30} This Royal Garden existed in the years of Leclèle as well.
\textsuperscript{31} The Governor of Kampot during Ang-Duong’s reign was Oknha-Thong. He was Sino-Cambodian and lived at the foot of Mt. Phnom-Sa. There he had a plantation of sugarcane about 55 ha 600 and a sugar mill. He made white sugar and sent 100 piculs of this white sugar to King Ang-Duong every year. Oknha-Thong died about 1860, but his sugar mill was still working in 1880s [13: 11].
\textsuperscript{32} Sinky was a Chinese wearing his hair in a tail wound around his head, and he was styled Bandar-Thoam.
\textsuperscript{33} Chinchoo-Choow was one of the principal Chinese merchants of Kampot and was son-in-law to the Governor.
\textsuperscript{34} Tuanku-Tay traded largely in raw silk, ivory, gamboges and sticklac. The king always employed him as his super cargo, when the king’s junks were sent down to Singapore.
village and all Vietnamese in this province. The villages of Klong-Neas and Bang-Supream did not exist yet, and Daun-Tek (Down-Taok) village was just founded by a queen who had been in Kampot for eight years. There were only two Chinese houses in Trapeang-Romeas village [13: 12].

After this period, Kampot began to decline. In 1870, Kampot had no more than 1,500 inhabitants. The main reason for this decline was because Saigon Port was opened and navigation along the Mekong River began to be exploited in the interests of French colonialism. Cambodian inland products took the Mekong Route to Saigon and stopped taking the long land route to Kampot [13: 13]. Finally, the insurrection from 1885 to 1887 gave quietus to ancient Kampot.

On the eve of the insurrection, there were a telegraph office and an entrepôt of opium in Kampot. The telegraphist was a French man named Garcerie. Another French man named Pestel and an Irishman named Resenthal were stationed at the entrepôt of opium. The entire island of Trey-Ka was French property since 1882, but had not been exploited yet [13: 14].

At the end of February 1885, a secret meeting of mandarins was held at Treang. At this meeting, Oknha-Pusnoulouk-Chhok, Sdach-Tranh (master) of the Dey (land) of Treang, ordered Oknha-Chhim, the Governor of Kampot, to attack the three French men in Kampot [13: 15–16].

On the 17th of March, at noon, a band of 50 men sacked the entrepôt while Resenthal was having lunch at the telegraph office and while Pestel was in Ha-Tien. Another band of 50 men attacked the telegraph office. The telegraphist and Resenthal did not resist and fled to Ha-Tien by boat. The band threw the telegraphic instruments and electric piles into the river and cut the telegraph line. Then, a Vietnamese courier from Ha-Tien appeared at the house of Oknha-Chhim to ask for a boat to pass the river as usual. Balat-Phok of Kompong-Trach caught him and had him beheaded. The Chinese gathered as many of their belongings as possible and escaped to Ha-Tien, Rach-Gia, Véal-Rinh and Kompong-Som. Some fled to Bangkok, Saigon, Singapore and also to China from those places. The customhouse at the entrance of the river became a fort of insurgents. Fifty men who were armed with guns defended it. A wooden barrier was constructed on the way from the customhouse to Kampot town and a junk loaded with stones was sunk in the pass [13: 17].

At the beginning of April, an avis à vapeur “Sagittaire” and two junks appeared at the anchorage of Kampot. Then, the chiefs of the insurgents brought 500 partisans to the customhouse: Mékang-Préap led 200, Balat-Mey led 100, Balat-Suon led 100 and Népol-Ouk led 100. At six o’clock the next morning, two armed junks passed the barrier and reached a point 500 m from the customhouse. The insurgents had gathered on the right riverbank. Firing continued for an hour. When Balat-Mey and Népol-Ouk were shot in their arms, the insurgents

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35) From Kampot, (1) Balat-Soun, a Sino-Cambodian of Kompong-Bay, (2) Prom, a Cambodian sophéa (judge) of Kabal-Meas, (3) Ouk, a Cambodian of Kompong-Bay, and (4) Préap, a mandarin of Kampot went to Treang. Returning to Kampot, Préap and Ouk called other mandarins to a meeting held at Oknha-Chhim’s house, and Balat-Khuon, Mey, Um, Tép and Méas attended.

36) Balats are deputies of provincial governors.
began to run. At this time, Balat-Khuon, leading his men and two small canons, reached Ta-Dep village on the right riverbank. When the fugitives appeared, Balat-Khuon and his men also ran away with them. The two small canons were left behind. After this battle, the French ascended to Prey-Srok village. The village was empty so they returned to the customhouse with two small canons of Balat-Khuon. About three o’clock in the afternoon, two junks ascended to Kompong-Bay village. Nearly 400 insurgents gathered at a pagoda near Kompong-Bay and 100 were stationed at the old fort on the left riverbank. After half an hour of firing, the insurgents ran away. Oknha-Chhim who received this news, ran to Prey-Thnang at the foot of Phnom-Thvea. Then, two French junks descended to the customhouse again. The next morning, when the French ascended the river again, a notable of the Malays named Néak-Ving came to propose that he and his villagers would take the French side. When his proposition was accepted, Malays of Trapeang-Svay returned to their village. Néak-Ving guided French troops to “Cambodian Kampot” where Balat-Khuon and his 200 men were stationed. With only two or three gunshots, the insurgents ran away to Ta-Dep village. Balat-Khuon fled to Chan-Bak village, about two hours from Phnom-Bay [13: 17–19].

The French navy established a post in an abandoned pagoda on Trey-Ka Island, and later, the infantry of the marines came to replace the navy. The French Résidence was created, and the telegraph office and the entrepôt were reestablished on the island. Then inhabitants came back to the island. Many Chinese also came back to the Vietnamese village of Prey-Srok [13: 19–20].

The chiefs of the insurgents held a meeting at Phnom-Tuk-Kraham, and Balat-Khuon was appointed as Mékang-Thom (commander). He reorganized the insurgents into centuries and kept two centuries for his own protection [13: 20].

At the beginning of July, a Chinese pirate named Quan-Khiem joined the insurgents, accompanied by 20 Chinese and 30 Cambodians. Balat-Khuon accepted him and let him build a fort at Phnom-Sa. Mékang-Préap was stationed at a fort of Phnom-Krakos with 100 men. Oknha-Chhim was in Trapeang-Rang, two days from Kampot and came to Phnom-Sa with 30 men. The governor of Kompong-Trach, Chén, arrived with 100 men, and so the number of insurgents became 1,500. Balat-Khuon proposed to appoint Quan-Khiem as Mékang-Thom and all chiefs accepted his proposition [13: 21–22].

French Commandant Klippfel’s column began to march on Phnom-Sa on the 12th of July 1885. At Phnom-Sa, insurgents were encouraged because Machas-Sâ-Ouk (King Norodom’s sister) and her husband Séna-Kham arrived. Quan-Khiem’s Chinese were arranged in

37) There is a village named Tuek Kraham in Kandal Commune, belonging to Kampong District, Kampot Province.

38) At this time, a man named Séna-Tép who claimed to be invulnerable joined the insurgents. Balat-Khuon let him lead six centuries to Kompong-Bay and promised to follow him with 300 men. But when Séna-Tép reached Trapeang-Chanbak village, Balat-Khuon and his men did not appear. So Séna-Tép was angered and went back to his village. Veal-Prasat. False prince Angk-Phim also tried to join the insurgents. He had lived in Phnom-Smeu-Kuchey (Phnom-Srouch Province) for many years and also claimed to be invulnerable. King Norodom’s sister, Machas-Sâ-Ouk, and her husband Séna-Kham, and 1,000 men accompanied him. But when Balat-Um told Governor Chén that the man was only mad and the real Angk-Phim died 40 years before, the false prince left the insurgents [13: 23–25].
front. After half an hour’s firing, attacked by a French detached force from the right side, the insurgents began to run away. Machas-Sâ-Ouk escaped to Phnom-Penh on a horse. Quan-Khiem hid himself in Phnom-Sa, and later, ran to Srok-Pouch village. The insurgents lost three Chinese and two Cambodians. Klippel’s column lost a French soldier and a Vietnamese tirailleur. Another column attacked Phnom-Krakos on the 14th of July and broke the fort of Mékang-Préap [13: 25–26].

The chiefs of the insurgents gathered their partisans and met at Phum-Chra-Pouch. Quan-Khiem accused one of the chiefs, Balat-Um of being a traitor. However, Oknha-Chhim appointed Balat-Um as Governor of Kampot to oppose Balat-Khuon. Quan-Khiem and Balat-Khuon refused this appointment, and so the party of Oknha-Chhim–Balat-Um and the party of Quan-Khiem–Balat-Khuon were definitively dissociated [13: 27–28].

In Phnom-Penh, Obbaréach (Oparach, the Second King, future King Sisowath) recommended Oknha-Nukol-Mey to be Governor of Kampot. Oknha-Nukol-Mey arrived at Kampot on the 3rd of August, 1885 by sea. He stayed on an island about 500 m from the Résidence with 12 militiamen. At the same time, Obbaréach decided to visit Phnom-Srouch, Banteay-Meas, Treang and Kampot by himself. This news disturbed the insurgents. The party of Oknha-Chhim–Balat-Um decided to surrender. On the 19th and 28th of August, Nop-Ross and Savat-Mah of Phum-Prey-Nop (Prey-Nob),\textsuperscript{39} and Malay Balat-Néak and Long-Chu-Y surrendered to the Résidence. On the 11th of September, Balat-Khuon, Kès, Mey, Kralapéas-Méas and Mâha-Sombol-Kin surrendered to the Résidence with their 30 men. On the 13th of September, Balat-Um and Séna-In surrendered. Oknha-Chhim surrendered to Obbaréach at Kus.

But Quan-Khiem and Oknha-Pusnoulouk-Chhouk wanted to continue their war. Quan-Khiem gathered 250 Chinese in Kompong-Som and Véal-Rinh, and came to Phum-Trapean-Prang, 15 hours from the Résidence. Oknha-Pusnoulouk-Chhouk came to Phum-Chhouk (Chhuk)\textsuperscript{40} with 200 men, including 100 Chinese. On the 18th of September, a Chinese of Banteay-Meas informed the Résidence that there was a powder magazine of Quan-Khiem at Phum-Trapeang-Plang, and 45 small barrels of powder were confiscated. After that, Quan-Khiem watched Kampot from Kompong-Som and Véal-Rinh, and Oknha-Pusnoulouk-Chhouk corresponded with him from the border of Treang. These two chiefs met at Phnom-Sot-Chat-Chroun on the 30th of October to arrange a counterattack [13: 28–31].

From the end of November to the beginning of December, many small bands were reorganized. On the 2nd of December, a band appeared at Kompong-Nong (Kompong-Nong).\textsuperscript{41} On the 11th of December, another band sacked Trapeang-Kok (Trapeang-Kak),\textsuperscript{42} and a small band of 50 men commanded by Balat-Khuon sacked Domnak-Touk district. On the 23rd, 30 men commanded by Séna-Tèp attacked Tani village and killed a Malay man sent from the

\textsuperscript{39} Now Prey-Nob is a district belonging to Krong-Preah-Sihanouk.
\textsuperscript{40} Now Chhuk is a district belonging to Kampot Province.
\textsuperscript{41} Now Kampong-Nong is a village in Koun-Sate Commune, belonging to Kampot District, Kampot Province.
\textsuperscript{42} Now Trapeang-Kak is a village in Stueng-Kaev Commune, belonging to Kampot District, Kampot Province.
Résident. The next day, this band grew to 200 men and dug a trench at Chaulong-Kangok.

A column of 100 soldiers under Sous-Lieutenant Monot departed from Kampot on the 30th of December and swept Kabal-Romeas, Anrong-Kahi (Anlong-Kokir),\(^{43}\) Tani and Au-Kassa. This column came back to Kampot on the 3rd of January 1886, but Monot was killed in Kompong-Trach during this mission. Another column under Capitaine Larry departed Kampot on the 4th of January to sweep Domnak-Touk, Truong, Chhouk, Kus and Kompong-Trach, and came back to Kampot on the 23rd.

During the time Capitaine Larry was absent, insurgents tried to menace Kampot from behind. In this case, 150 insurgents sacked Kompong-Kès (Kompong-Kes)\(^{44}\) on the 6th and Kompong-Nong on the 12th. On the 14th, Mékang-Préap arrived at Srok-Sla with 30 men and advanced to Tuk-Loak (Tuek-L’ak). On the 15th, Quan-Khiem, Balat-Khuon and Nghet appeared at Trapeang-Plang with 300 men.

A new column commanded by Sous-Lieutenant Véhel departed Kampot on the 15th of February. On the 4th of March, this column fought with the insurgents at Thlok-Pring on the right riverbank of Prek-Thnos, and on the 25th they fought with another band at Phum-Da-Ko.

On the 13th of February, Quan-Khiem, Balat-Mey and Balat-Chan constructed a fort at Domnak-Trey-Ung (Damnak-Trayueng).\(^{45}\) On the 14th, Quan-Khiem constructed another fort in Bang-Po village near Phnom-Sa. On the 8th of March, a band of 350 men led by Phu-Chuoy-Buoy appeared in Véal-Rinh and constructed barrages in every river of the district. On the 10th, 150 men left Véal-Rinh and arrived at Tuk-Loak on the 11th and at Prek-Thnot on the 12th. Quan-Khiem’s junk arrived at the mouth of the Prek-Thnot River as well. On the 30th of March, Balat-Khuon and Séna-Tong was at Bo-Eng-Po with 400 men and Quan-Khiem was at Phnom-Pting-Ke, an hour from Bo-Eng-Po, with 250 men. Phu-Chuoy-Buoy arrived at Kam-Chay with 300 men on the 1st of April.

Véhel’s column met Mékang-Préap and his 200 men at the foot of Phnom-Krakes, a few minutes from Snam-Ampil (Snam-Prampir),\(^{46}\) and broke them on the 5th of April. Quan-Khiem went back to the fort of Bo-Eng-Po on the 7th and stayed there with 600 men [13: 31–33].

On the 8th of May, a column of 100 soldiers under Lieutenant de Vaubert departed Kampot. Résident Santenoy also marched to Bo-Eng-Po with 30 militiamen. After an hour’s battle, a Cambodian militiaman of the Résident succeeded in penetrating into the fort of the insurgents, and French troops broke the fort in five minutes. The insurrection of Kampot ended [13: 33].

At the end of 1886, an interview between the King and the insurgents was held at Kus, and accomplished pacification. The military post of Snam-Ampil was abandoned in January 1887 and

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\(^{43}\) Now Anlong-Kokir is a village in Kandal Commune belonging to Kampot District, Kampot Province.

\(^{44}\) Now Kompong-Kès is a village in Trapeang-Sangkhe Commune belonging to Kampot District, Kampot Province.

\(^{45}\) Now Damnak-Trayueng is a village in Samrong-Leu Commune belonging to Banteay-Mees District, Kampot Province.

\(^{46}\) Now Snam-Prampir is a village in Meakprang Commune, belonging to Kampot District, Kampot Province.
that of Kampot was abandoned in May 1888 [13: 34].

After the insurrection, Quan-Khiem kept the authority of an “absolute master” in the northern part of Kompong-Som Province. The authority of the King did not reach his domain [20: Mars 1888]. Quan-Khiem himself stayed in Prey-Yung village and tried to reform his band [20: Octobre 1889]. In March 1890, when a band of pirates from Milieu Island menaced the region, Quan-Khiem assured the inhabitants of protection from the pirates. The inhabitants confided in him rather than the Governor of Kampot [20: Mars 1890]. The following month, Quan-Khiem succeeded to expel the pirates to the frontier of Siam [20: Avril 1890]. At last, the Governor of Kompong-Som arrested Quan-Khiem in May 1896. By then, he was too old and was caught without resistance [20: Mai 1896].

Kampot emerged after the fall of Ha-Tien in 1771. In the 1840s, just before King Ang-Duong ascended the throne of Oudong, territories of Siam, Cambodia and Vietnam were defined on the Gulf of Thailand, and Kampot came into the hands of Ang-Duong. He developed Kampot Port and tried to attract traders from Singapore. The status of Kampot as the only outlet of Cambodia continued until the 1860s, then the French colonized Cochin-China and Cambodia, and the Mekong Route returned to be the access route into the heart of Cambodia. In the 1880s, when the French colonial authority began to step into Kampot from the sea, it had to confront with the local powers that waged guerrilla warfare from surrounding mountains.

III Scenery of the Coastal Region in the Colonial Period

1. Rhythm of Activities in Kampot

Kampot was deprived of its status as Cambodia’s main seaport in the late nineteenth century. After that, the hinterland of Kampot Port was restricted to its surroundings. The main exports of Kampot during the colonial period were paddy and pepper. In 1878, Kampot exported more than 15,000 piculs of rice (riz), 3,000 piculs of pepper, 150 piculs of tobacco, 80 piculs of gamboges, 1,000 piculs of palm sugar, 100 piculs of hide, 100 piculs of wood oil, 50 piculs of resin, and 6,000 packets of torches, etc. [18: 18–20].

With the end of the southwest monsoon, harvest season began and navigation was activated. Junks of Hainam arrived at Kampot to disembark coolies, fertilizer and tobacco for

47) The dimension of pepper cultivation changed according to its price. When the pepper price declined, the yield decreased because planters, especially of small property, abandoned their plantations or changed to other plants such as tobacco, potatoes, hot peppers and hevea. Sometimes, as in 1906, an exodus of Chinese coolies would occur. In 1914, because of the drought of 1911 and 1912, considerable numbers of small pepper planters in Banteay-Mea Province abandoned their plantations [18: 22–23; 21: Rapport économique Janvier-Février, Juillet-Août. 1907; 22: Juillet 1913– Juillet 1914, 1er Trimestre 1920, 1er, 2ème, 3ème Trimestre 1921, 1er, 3ème Trimestre 1922].

48) The harvest season for paddy began in November and ended in February. That for pepper began in March and finished in May.
pepper plantations and considerable numbers of young pigs.49) When the harvest was finished, many junks of Ha-Tien, Hong-Chong and Phuquoc came to Kampot to load paddies from Veal-Renh or around Kampot. The traffic of paddy and pepper was at its peak from May to June. The traffic of mam50) made from shrimps was also considerable in January and February. Large junks from Bangkok came to buy mam in the Kompong-Som region [20: Décembre 1896, Janvier, Février, Mai, Novembre 1898, 21: Rapport économique Janvier-Février, Mars-Avril, Mai-Juin 1907].

In May, as rain began to fall, land routes became troublesome. Sea routes also became difficult when the southwest monsoon began. From July to September, navigation was almost zero because the sea was dangerously rough and ships did not dare depart.51) During July, land routes by oxcarts or elephants could be substituted for the sea, but from August, most parts of the land routes were inundated and the commercial activities stagnated. People of Péam and Banteay-Méas began to prepare their paddy fields to transplant in June, and in Kampot, transplantation began in July. From October, land routes became usable and navigation also began to be reactivated [20: Août 1883, Mai, Juin, Août, Septembre, Octobre 1898; 21: Rapport économique Mars-Avril, Juillet-Août, Octobre 1907].

2. Population

The Résidents almost always reported that the Cambodian population had bon esprit. Most of them were farmers and were said to be docile and obeyed easily to the orders and suggestions of the administration [22: 2ème Trimestre 1923].

From the reign of King Ang-Duong, the commercial activity of Kampot was in the hands of the Chinese population, and Mouhot wrote that one saw 10 times more Chinese than indigènes in Kampot town. Pavie also described that Kampot was exclusively populated by Chinese who married Cambodian women and Sino-Vietnamese [18: 117]. Besides merchants, large numbers of Hainam Chinese flowed into the southern part of Kampot, Péam and Banteay-Mees Provinces as coolies of pepper plantations and became the dominant element.

The French authority regarded the Chinese population as an element that could possibly threaten security. In 1894, the Résident reported that the Chinese had been hostile to the French because they were afraid that French authority would restrain their agricultural and commercial activities, however, the establishment of order and communications by the French began to improve their attitude [20: Décembre 1894].

Coolies from Hainam were treated as potential vagabonds. The Résident reported that they constituted the floating population who did not submit, and they were living by theft and gambling because the salary from pepper plantations was low. Sometimes they left their

49) These pigs were sold at Péam or Kampot and fattened for re-export to Singapore. In 1880, 2,600 heads of swine were exported to Singapore [18: 20].
50) This is a type of paste.
51) The junks of the Résidence had to rest at Ha-Tien seven or eight days and transportations of dépêche was effected by land routes.
patrons after a few months of employment and patrons also never reported such quitting to the chiefs of congregations. Most Hainam Chinese did not have a fixed domicile and way of subsistence, did not carry any identity with them and escaped paying tax [21: Janvier 1908, Octobre 1910, Juillet 1911, Juillet 1912–Juillet 1913]. The Résident gave instructions to Cambodian functionaries to arrest these Hainam Chinese and sometimes they attacked functionaries to regain their friends [21: Octobre 1907, Août, Novembre 1908, Février, Mars, Septembre, Octobre 1909, Mars 1910].

Quarrels between Chinese groups were reported too. For example, Hainam Chinese and Trieu-Châu Chinese quarreled in October 1908, and Inspecteur Durand, two chiefs of congregations and six guards were sent in. By the intermediation of the Résident, both congregations signed a type of conciliation agreement in December. The Résident ordered both congregations to pay a penalty of 500 piastres per month in case of troubling the public order [21: Octobre, Décembre 1908].

The French authority in Kampot tried to keep a strict watch over the presence of secret societies and Chinese communications with China. In contrast to most of the Cambodian population, and even to Chinese in other parts of Cambodia, the Chinese elements in Kampot seemed to have been sensitive to the international situation, especially to events in East Asia. The Russo-Japanese War, the 1911 Revolution in China, World War I, and movement of the Kuomintang from 1925 were reported to have some impact in Kampot.

During World War I, the French authority prohibited the entrance of Chinese journals and gave an instruction to all authorities of the indigènes to arrest the propagators. But they could not prevent junks coming from China, Siam or Singapore from bringing news into Kampot. The Report of the 4th quarter of 1914 indicated that there was “false news” about the war in Europe among the indigènes from China or Siam [22]. In the 3rd quarter of 1915, Chinese from Siam or China spread rumours of a Japanese project to establish a protectorate over the Kingdom of Siam [22: 3ème Trimestre 1915]. Besides, some Chinese obtained information from French journals. A chief of the Hainam Chinese congregation at Kompong-Trach, Ly-Heng subscribed to

52) It was reported that the Chinese of Kampot, especially Trieu-Châu and Canton were satisfied with the success of Japanese, and expected a modification and complete reorganization of China. Some showed hope for an overturn of the dynasty [19: Avril, Juin 1905].
53) The Résidence of Kampot designated a possibility that emissaries made propaganda for the “Renovation of China” and the authority tightened its observation over the Chinese [21: Juillet 1912–Juillet 1913].
54) From the beginning, Chinese were well informed about the roles of each European country and showed confidence of the victory of the Allies. They assumed that the arms of each country had the same quality and that 180 million were opposed to 90 million so the force of numbers would decide the result of the war. They showed the idea that the war was only a temporary disturbance for their commerce [22: 3ème, 4ème Trimestre 1914]. In the 2nd quarter of 1915, tensions between China and Japan created an anxiety for conflict in East Asia between Chinese elements [22: 2ème Trimestre 1915].
55) The rumour was that Japan would declare war, Japanese ships would appear in the Gulf of Thailand and Japanese troops would land, and Siam would gather its fleet at Pak-Nam to reply. The Governor of Kas-Kong believed in this rumor and sent two reports to the Résident.
“l’Illustration” and “Excelsior” regularly [22: 3ème Trimestre 1915].

The events of China from 1925 were well known to Chinese in Kampot because many of them subscribed to Chinese journals. Applications for passports to China doubled in 1926, but most Chinese were absorbed in the cultivation of pepper or commerce, and looked with indifference to the agitations of the exterior. The Résident supposed that the reason was because most of them were born in Cambodia so they had never seen China, and they benefited well from pepper cultivation and commerce. However, the Résident recognized that Chinese societies were absolutely closed to the French, so the French could not know what their reunions decided, and the agents of Sûreté were negligent with political matters [23: 2ème, 4ème Trimestre 1926, 1er, 2ème, 3ème, 4ème Trimestre 1927]. On the other hand, it is reported that every order from the Kuoming-Tang (Kuomintang) was obeyed strictly and direction from China gave particular impulsion to education. Two adult schools of Kompong-Trach and Kampot functioned under the direction of teachers who “recently” came from China, and they propagandized in favor of the Kuoming-Tang. On June 11, 1928, the French authority searched these two schools and seized numerous pamphlets of propaganda. Teachers and Chinese who were interested in the propaganda were expelled [23: 1er, 2ème, 3ème Trimestre 1928]. But in 1929, because of the difficulty of the economic situation, the Chinese population looked as if it lost interest in events in China [23: 1er Trimestre 1929].

Fishers of the Kampot and Ha-Tien region were mostly Vietnamese. There, a chain of small islands bordered the sea, and the fishers did not leave far from their operation centers. Their activity area was limited to the line of Phuquoc Island — the Ba-Lua Archipelago. Their ships lacked the means to preserve fish, so they had to hurry to Ha-Tien or Kampot to sell their fish, and the strength of their ships did not allow them to operate in the open sea [24: 8]. According to Pavie, the Vietnamese village on Trei-Cach (Traewy-Kaoh) in front of Kampot contained 40 to 50 families and they lived on fishing sea cucumbers. During the rainy season, inhabitants prepared fishnets and their ships departed when the Northeast monsoon stabilized. They returned home for the festival of Têt, and after that, they continued fishing until June [18: 20–21].

Rapports périodiques give us less information about the Malay population. In 1916, it was reported that Y-Man-Suon, a Malay man of Kompong-Kes, collected silver for the “Sultan of Turkey.” The Résident was informed of this from Ali-Anahari, a subject of Turkey and a refugee from Yemen. According to the research by the Governor of Kampot, Y-Man-Suon collected 50$00 from certain habitants of Kompong-Kes, Khbal-Roméas and Kompong-Krang (Kampong-

56) Many merchants of pepper, including Lim-Yieu-Lin, the manager of the Société Nhy-Hoa at Kampot, disappeared from the region.
57) Chinese bought sea cucumbers for 8 to 12 piastres par picul and sent them to Cholon. At the market of Phnom-Penh, sea cucumbers from Kampot were priced 15 to 20 piastres. Those from China were more than 50 piastre.
58) There were four or five ships in the village and five or six men went aboard each ship. The owner of the ship and nets took three parts of the catch when they took part in the fishing trip, and took two parts when they did not. Other fishers took a part.
Kraeng)\(^59\) and gave it to Y-Man-Lep. Y-Man-Lep used that silver to make a trip for Phnom-Penh to meet a bonze who was famous for the knowledge of Pali and Arabic and some Malays hoped to consult him about certain religious differences [22: 3ème Trimestre 1916].

European colons settled around Kampot rather early compared to other parts of Cambodia. After the insurrection, a colon from Luxembourg settled around Kampot about 1892, and created a plantation of tobacco and coffee at Phnom-Thmey in Snam-Ampil village. In 1895, he obtained an onerous concession at Kep to enlarge his coffee plantation. Another colon, Canavy, created a plantation of areca at Kep in 1897 [24: 26–27].\(^60\) Limestone from Phnom-Coulang on the Tuk-Meas River was exploited by Perruchot since 1891 and ceded to Henry of Saigon in 1916. He constructed new limekilns and supplied lime to western Indo-China and Cambodia [24: 13–14].

3. **Security**

The monograph of 1918 indicated that the Gulf of Siam was a refuge of pirates until “a few years ago.” Because of the steam ships of the administration and the service of customhouses, the region became calm, but the sporadic activities of pirates were reported annually [24: 4–5]. Mouhot, who visited Cambodia under King Ang-Duong,\(^61\) passed coasts infested with the pirates of Kampot. That was the area between Kompong-Som and Kampot. He wrote that pirates watched the sea from the heights and prepared for an attack upon seeing a sail [16: 110]. In November 1889, Résident Leclère alarmed that from December to March the activities of pirates would occur. Since he became the Résident four years before, pirates’ junks attacked ships on the Gulf of Thailand and villages at the mouth of rivers in this period. Steam ships of the marine were sent for patrol along the coast, but they could never reach the scene of piracy in

\(^{59}\) Kampong-Kraeng is now a commune belonging to Kampot District, Kampot Province.

\(^{60}\) According to the Annual Report from 1913 to 1914, French colons in Kampot “decreased” to two people, Canavy and Bouillod. Dupuy sold his concession, Apavou had died, Balliste, Morel and Perruchot had departed, and concessions of Bouloche et Cie. and Heiduska were expired. Meyer, Berthet, Ogliastro and O'Cobhia had bought many pepper plantations but they rented most of them as métayage to Chinese. Canavy planted 15,000 arecas but did not get income as he expected yet, because his plantation was under development. Bouillo’s concession was 150 ha of which he opened 80 ha. He planted 4,000 hevea and prepared another 12,000. Other than hevea, he planted durian and mango, and had 200 ha of paddy fields and four pepper plantations.

\(^{61}\) In the Ang-Duong reign, a Chinese named Mun-Sui (Mun-Suy) lived in Kampot and the King treated him as a friend. He was a former pirate and claimed to be descended from an ancient imperial family. He ran from Amoy with a hundred men and ravaged the coastal region. The owners of junks feared him and people began to adopt measures of self-defense against him. Later, he ingratiated himself with the Governor and King (Leclère’s Malay told that when A-Chhép, another chief of pirates attacked, he was shipwrecked and decided to retire). Fearing complaints from nearby countries, the King appointed him as coast guard and sheltered him. Later, he was loved by the Chinese, and was asked to interfere when differences happened. Pavie wrote in 1884 that he was old and poor, but respected in Kampot. He had the skill to treat wounds and treated people for nothing [13: 11; 16: 116–117; 18: 29]. One of the chiefs of the insurrection of late 1880s, Quan-Khiem was also a former Chinese pirate and the author of “the massacre of Rach-Gia.” He ravaged the coast from the Point of Samit to Koh-Toch, and attacked commercial junks using his two junks armed with old canons [13: 21].
time [20: Novembre 1889].

The mountains, which separated the coastal region from the interior, served as the hiding place for bands of thieves. Like other regions of Cambodia, the activity of thieves increased as the dry season began and the land route became useable. Then, bands of thieves were formed and attacked isolated villages or pepper plantations to rob their products. Their activities decreased during the season of agriculture [21: Novembre–Décembre 1906; 22: 2ème Trimestre 1920; 23: 3ème Trimestre 1927]. Unseasonable weather and bad crops also stimulated the activities of thieves [21: 4ème Trimestre 1912, 2ème Trimestre 1913; 22: 1er, 2ème, 3ème Trimestre 1922].

Bands of thieves raged relentlessly in the Provinces of Banteay-Meas and Kas-Kong, which are located at the eastern and western ends of the region. Communal authorities of these provinces were sometimes indifferent to public peace. In Banteay-Meas Province, the district near the border with Treang and Cochin-China served as a refuge for bands of thieves from both countries. The Résidents of adjoining circonscriptions organized a mission to exterminate these bands together [22: 1er Trimestre 1918, 3ème Trimestre 1920, 1er, 2ème, 3ème Trimestre 1924; 23: 1er, 2ème Trimestre 1929]. In Kas-Kong Province, inhabitants of the maritime region were Siamese, and French influence had not reached yet in the 1920s [22: 2ème Trimestre 1922, 3ème, 4ème Trimestre 1923; 23: 1er Trimestre 1927]. Similar situation has continued until quite recently. Until the mid 1990s, the Khmer Rouge dominated the zone where thieves once raged during the colonial period.

The distinctive character of Kampot since its appearance on the historical stage was first of all its openness. Although Kampot lost its status as the main port of the kingdom from the mid nineteenth century, it continued to take part in trade on the Gulf of Thailand independently. The Chinese population continued to handle the commercial activity and the main products of the Kampot region. Furthermore, Kampot was geographically located on the border of the inland world and maritime world, and politically located on the border of three states: the Kingdom of Siam, the French Protectorate of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the French Colony of Cochin-China. This location made it difficult for the French authority to maintain public peace because no one could control the flow of people, things and information.

IV Retouches by the French

1. Route Coloniale No. 17

In 1872, when the telegraph line was installed between Phnom-Penh and Kampot, a new road was also created. The itinerary took three days and a half by elephants or oxcarts every season, and there were six stations: Kompong-Toul, Kna, Slə-Kou, Kou, Mac-Prang and Domnac-Touc [18: 4–5].

The Phnom-Penh–Kampot road later became Route Coloniale No. 17 and was paved to introduce automobiles. According to the Annual Report from 1912 to 1913, there was a
subsidized automobile service connecting Kampot and Phnom-Penh. The cars of this service always departed loading a maximum number of passengers, although two other enterprises, Rafel and Dan-Suon, also offered automobile service between Phnom-Penh and Kep, Kompong-Trach [21].

Route Coloniale No. 17 was renamed National Route No. 3 after the Kingdom of Cambodia attained independence.

2. Kampot City
In April 1885, in the middle of the insurrection, the first Résident Marquant arrived at Kampot. At first, the Résidence was installed on Trey-Ka (Traeuy-Kaoh) Island, and later, was moved to Kompong-Bay village, after the French burned the old village [13: 2, 20]. The construction of the definitive building of the Résidence began in 1889 [20: Juillet 1889].

Installation of the Résidence and the route to Phnom-Penh stimulated the development of Kampong-Bay village into an urban center. The Résident reported in October 1894 that the Chinese of Prey-Srok came to settle in Kompong-Bay, along the Route of Phnom-Penh–Kampot, and more than 30 houses were under construction [20]. In 1900, only 2 houses of local people were of tiling in Kompong-Bay village. But after that, a construction boom happened, and 27 two-storied shophouses of brick were constructed on the riverbank in 1901. There were many applications for construction of brick shophouses also [7]. In 1900, a market was constructed in Kompong-Bay [20: Janvier, Avril 1900]. In 1905, a new market was built [20: Avril 1905], and the old market was demolished. Wood and tiles were reused to construct a covered pier and a fish market in front of the new market [20: Juillet 1905]. The boulevard of the urban center was accomplished and connected to the Route of Phnom Penh–Kampot in February 1907 [21: Février 1907]. The present shape of Kampot city was completed in those days.

After that, waterworks and electricity were installed. A pipe for potable water was constructed in 1907 [21: Février, Mars–Avril 1907]. In 1910, the pipe made of pottery was exchanged for a conduit made in a foundry, and the distribution of water to the city was installed [21: Juillet 1909–Juillet 1910]. From 1925, installation of electricity in the city center began [22: Rapport économique 2ème Trimestre 1925].

As in other Résidentiel centers, Bastille Day (14 July) was celebrated at Kampot. Periodical reports from the Résidents described the festival until 1919. Amusements were organized and the masses from surrounding provinces enjoyed it, and the principal functionaries among the Cambodians, Chinese and Vietnamese, and principal merchants were invited to the banquet [21: Août 1906, Juillet 1907; 22: 3ème Trimestre 1917, 3ème Trimestre 1919].

Present-day Kampot City continues on from its previous incarnation of the colonial age. When the Kingdom of Cambodia became independent, Kampot City had 5,000 inhabitants[63]: Kompong-Bay (Kompong-Bay) was an administrative center of colonial style,

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62) The source was a barrage of masonry constructed at the foot of the mountain.
63) The population of Kampot City (Kompong-Bay District) was 33,126 in 1998 [15: 114].
Kampot-Toch was the Khmer quarter, Preisok (Prey-Srok) was the Chinese quarter, and Trapéang-Svai was the Malay quarter. There was a wooden pier for small junks on the riverbank of Kompong-Bay. Many fishing boats of vivid colors animated the fishers’ market installed on a terrace. Cars congested the area in front of the market and the horns of busses resounded, but upon leaving the market, the animation disappeared [4: 289–290].

3. Modern Port

The interests of French colonialism needed a deep seaport on the Cambodian coast. The reasons were to avoid the long trip around the Camau point at 300 km south and facilitate relations between French Indochina and Siam or Singapore, and to make a depot on the Gulf of Thailand in case of a critical situation [24: 15]. But Ha-Tien, Kampot and Kompong-Trach could not be chosen because bars at the entrance to their rivers prevented large ships from accessing these ports [24: 7]. The French judged that the only point suited for the construction of a deep seaport was Ream Bay, which is located at the middle of the Cambodian coast. They expected that the itinerary from Bangkok to Saigon, which needed four and half days, would be shortened to 40 hours⁶⁴) by the construction of Ream Port [24: 16–18].

After independence, Ream became the port of the Marine Royal Khmère. A commercial port was established in 1959 by France and was named Sihanoukville. Sihanoukville was connected to Phnom-Penh by National Route No. 4, which was constructed with American aid [4: 306–308].

4. Resorts

Kep as a resort began in 1910, when Dupuy, a merchant of Phnom-Penh, obtained an authorization from the Protectorate to construct a villa at Kep Beach. Some years later, he ceded the villa to King Sisowath, who bestowed it on the Protectorate in 1914 [24: 27]. In 1911, Résident Supérieur Outrey organized a commission at Kep to make a sanatorium and a watering place. The members were Commandant Tiffon of Phnom-Penh, Crossnard, Dr. Pannetier, Canavy (colon) and Fabre (conducteur), and they met under the presidency of the Résident Rousseau. In 1915, Gouverneur Général Sarraut permitted this project. The works began in 1916 and finished in 1917. The bungalow of Kep was opened to the public on March 1, 1917 [24: 27–28].

From the 3rd quarter of 1920, construction of the Station d’altitude de Bokor began. The road to Bokor was completed in 1921, and the Bokor Palace Hotel, which had 38 rooms, was officially opened in 1925 [19: 93–94; 22: 2ème, 3ème Trimestre 1923, 1er, 2ème Trimestre 1924, 1er Trimestre 1925; 28: 265].

During the First Indo-China War (from 1946 to 1954), Bokor was used as a hospital. But after that, because of the activity of a band called “Dragon Noir,” insecurity dominated this region. Station d’altitude Bokor was abandoned and burned by bands [2: 295]. In contrast to

⁶⁴) The itinerary between Saigon and Ream was estimated at 12 hours by automobile. A commercial ship running 10 knots per hour took 26 or 27 hours from Bangkok to Ream.
Station d’altitude Bokor, Station balnéaire Kep of the years of Sihanouk was on its way to extension. White cabins, hotels and restaurants were situated along the beach, and many villas were under construction [2: 298–299].

Of all the constructions by French colonialism, we can see Kampot city and its infrastructures nowadays too. But the resort facilities were totally destroyed in times of insecurity. Kampot, as a resort, began to be revived quite recently. After UNTAC (from 1992 to 1993), some new hotels and guest houses were opened in Sihanoukville and Kampot. Many people of Phnom-Penh visit the coastal region during the Khmer New Year vacation (April). Kampot is animated at that time, but in other seasons of the year, it returns to the quietness of daily life.

Conclusion

Cambodian central authority intervened in Kampot twice: (1) King Ang-Duong who made Kampot his kingdom’s main seaport, and (2) the French colonialism who built urban center of Kampot as a Résidentiel capital and a foothold of a resort district. These interventions produced temporal flourish of Kampot. After colonization by the French, King Ang-Duong’s Kampot became extinct forever. The principal reasons were that Saigon became the outlet of Cambodia and the age of the steam ship required deep ports. Modern Kampot that began in the 1880s continued to Sihanouk age until it was interrupted by the civil war from 1970s.

Independent of demands from the central authorities, the basic nature of Kampot has never changed. Kampot always took part in the trade activities on the Gulf of Thailand with its own resource, such as paddy, pepper, mam and forest products, and the Chinese population kept being the most active element in Kampot. This nature of Kampot would sometimes cause a disturbance for the French authority. The French assumed that the Chinese element had the potential to cause insecurity and strictly watched them. Additionally, mountains that separated Kampot from the inland, sea and the state border delimited by the French always gave asylum to insurgents, thieves and pirates who menaced the security of the region.

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