

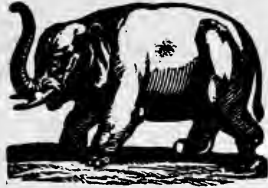
BANGKOK CENTENNIEL

G. B. McFarland

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**BANGKOK CENTENNIAL.**

HELD AT

**BANGKOK,**

**SIAM.**

1882.

## PREFACE.

IT must be borne in mind that the notices, proclamations, and speeches are simply translations from the Siamese, some of these translations H. Alabaster, Esq., was directed by H. R. H. Prince Devawongse Voraprakar to make for the "Siam Weekly Advertiser," others were translated by the Proprietor of that Journal. These and some of the Editor's articles during the events are herein reproduced in pamphlet form as a souvenir and historical sketch of what took place on that grand occasion in Siam.

**PROGRAMME**  
OF THE  
**CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION**

HELD AT

**BANGKOK, SIAM,**

FROM APRIL 26TH TO JULY 16TH, 1882.

His Royal Highness, Somdetch P'ra Chow Naung 'Yah T'oe, Chowfah P'anurangsi Swahng Wongse, Krom Hluang P'ana Pantuwongs Woradate \*, President of the Exhibition, herewith begs to make known to the Royal and other Princes, the government officials, citizens, and foreign merchants, and for general information, the details of the celebration of the 100th year since the establishment of this city of Bangkok as the Capital of Siam.

H. M. the King has graciously given orders, that the proper authorities make the necessary preparation to establish a National Exhibition, to secure 1st a collection of seeds, plants, cultivated and uncultivated, representing the vegetable kingdom of Siam, made available for food or for commerce by the people of Siam, and the implements used in securing these ends, in this department of the nation's produce and industries. 2nd a collection of all descriptions of the manufactures of Siam, representing the mechanical skill of the nation, for home and foreign use. These are to

\* This Prince is the youngest full brother of H. M. the King, and did us the honor to send us the Siamese of this programme.

be tastefully arranged in the Royal pleasure grounds to indicate the progress and commercial prosperity of the kingdom, to be placed on exhibit, so that the Princes, nobles, ordinary citizens and foreigners may view them, and be an additional glory to the centennial celebrations in honor of the Royal Capital.

The time designated for the opening of the Exhibition is Wednesday, sixth lutation, ninth of the waxing, year of the Horse, fourth of the decade, fifteenth of the present reign, 1244 Siamese civil era, (i. e. Ap. 26th, 1882), and will continue open to the public from that time on till the first eighth lutation (i. e. July 16th, 1882).

**OFFICERS.**

H. R. H. Somdetch P'ra chow, Naung-yat'oe, Chowfah P'anurangsee-swahng Wongse, Krom hluang P'ahnupantuwongs Woradate, the President and Absolute Manager of the Exhibition.

2. Prayah Tepprachun, P'lat'ed chalaung, Vice President.

3. Chow Hmün Smoe Chairaht, Secretary.

4. H. R. H. P'ra, chow Naung yat'oe Krom Hmün P'utarate Damrongsak Treasurer.

5 Chōw Hūm Waiwaranah, Guardian of goods within and without.

6 Praya Ak'ni sarapai, in charge of Building Repairs.

7 Praya Bashakarawongs, the Arranger of Articles on Exhibition, and the Receiver of Visitors.

8 Praya Nararatana Rahehamanit, in charge of the illuminating and extinguishing of lights.

9 Praya Choduk Rahcha Saat'ee, Overseer of the Provisioning arrangements.

10 Prince P'ra Warawongs t'oe. Krom Hmuk Borerak Nalinrit, Superintendent of Amusements.

11 Praya Sombat Yatibahl, Superintendent of Plants and Trees.

#### DEPARTMENTS.

H. M. the King has graciously appointed Princes and officers, with specific duties to collect together articles in the capital and in the provinces, and tastefully arrange them in groups to be placed on exhibition. These have made up 54 groups as follows:—

- 1 Artistic and Scientific.
- 2 Paintings and Drawings.
- 3 Moulding Articles.
- 4 Horticultural and Floral fresh flowers.
- 5 Implements of War, knives and medicines
- 6 Crockeryware ( especially ordered for use in Siam).
- 7 Laasian Articles.
- 8 Manufacturing Articles for making, sewing and ornamenting Cloth.
- 9 Specimens of Wood.
- 10 Perfumery.
- 11 Specimens of Fruit Trees.
- 12 Telegraphic Implements.
- 13 Flowering Plants.
- 14 Su'a Chantai (Specimens of Carpets).
- 15 Scientific and Text Books.
- 16 Siamese Books — general literature.

17 Siamese Manuscript Books.

18 Commercial Articles, that are forbidden.

19 Coins—gold, silver and crockery.

20 Specimens of Ore.

21 Artificial Flowers.

22 Specimens of Lacquer.

23 Kru'ang Somp'aksau (Vegetables and Fruits.)

24 Fishermen's Implements.

25 Fish and other Water Animals.

26 Corals and Shellfish.

27 Specimens of Oils.

28 Specimens of Rice, Grain and Agricultural Implements.

29 Specimens of Tobacco.

30 Produce, Varieties of.

31 Coal-wood.

32 Basket-work.

33 Specimens of Fire-making Tools.

34 Specimens of Bread and Cakes.

35 Specimens of Earth.

36 Specimens of Land Animals.

37 Hunters' Weapons.

38 Specimens of Bees' Wax.

39 Photographic Instruments.

40 Perfumes—vegetable animal and resinous

41 Specimens of Dolls.

42 Instruments for delicate work.

43 Gold-leaf Manufacture.

44 Earthen Tea-pots ordered for use.

45 Precious Stones.

46 Iron, Brass and Tinware.

47 Mirrors.

48 Forest Trees.

49 Musical Instruments.

50 Specimens of Flour.

51 Goods inlaid with Pearls.

52 Instruments for ornamenting and manufacturing Cloths.

53 Costumes of the present day.

54 Silks (as are ordered for use in Siam).

#### THE INAUGURATION.

The time is now rapidly approaching, and it becomes necessary to make known by proclamation for the information of Royal and other Princes, officials, citizens, merchants and foreigners, who may take an interest in knowing, and visiting the



Exhibition, that they may know the wishes of the Managers and their regulations.

Art. 1. Wednesday, 6th lunation, 9th of the waxing, year of the Horse, 4th of the decade, 15th of the reign of the present Sovereign, 1844, (i. e. April 26th, 1882.) during the forenoon H. M. the King will, in a carriage, with the Royal and other Princes, and government officials, military and civil, in full uniform, accompanying him, visit and stop at the P'lap P'lah Chatura Muk facing the Exhibition buildings where H. R. Highness, the King's youngest full brother, the President, together with the Vice President and the Council of the Committee will have an audience with H. M. The President will read a congratulatory address, and pray H. M. to grant permission to open the Exhibition, and to invite H. M. to enter and view the exhibits. After the reading of the address and H. M. has granted the requested permission, the bands will play the Royal National Anthem, and H. M. will enter the Exhibition buildings, through the eastern gate and view the exhibits in the different halls, and be followed by the President and other officers of the Exposition, who will explain the nature of the exhibits. Each manager of exhibits in given departments will be at his post to answer interrogatories and give necessary explanations. The proper officers will conjointly strike signal bells, for each band in the Exhibition halls, so that they will simultaneously play the National Royal Anthem. After H. M. has visited the Exposition buildings and viewed the exhibits, H. M. will visit the P'lap P'lah hall in the Exposition grounds, when the theatrical and other sports will commence their performances in the presence of H. M., as the opening performances. H. M. will then return to his palace *via* the western

gate of the Exposition enclosure. The officers in charge will strike the signal bells all over the premises and the bands will play simultaneously National and Royal Anthems. This will complete the formal opening of the Exposition.

On the day of the opening of the Exposition, the ordinary citizens and common people will not be allowed to view the performances in the Exposition building. They can only be spectators at the P'lap P'lah Chaturamuk, outside of the enclosure. The Royal and other Princes, the government officials, and the foreign Consuls and Europeans who will be allowed to be present must all be in full dress.

#### PUBLIC ADMISSION.

Art. 2. Next morning, after H. M. has formally opened the Exposition, it will then be for the first time open to the public generally, that is to the Royal and other Princes, government officials, citizens, merchants and foreigners.

These can now visit the Exposition daily from 10 *a. m.* till 4 *p. m.* Tickets will be sold daily from 9 *a. m.* till 4 *p. m.* When the hour for opening has arrived the proper officers will strike signal bells in all parts of the Exposition buildings announcing that the Exposition is open to visitors. At 4 *p. m.* the officers will again strike signal bells in all parts of the buildings, announcing that the hour for closing has arrived when all visitors and spectators must retire and leave the Exposition premises.

On the Buddhistic sacred days the Exposition will be closed, general visitors will not be admitted, because on those days H. M. will privately visit the Exposition. When H. M. has retired a holiday will be given to the officers of the Exposition.

On the day previous to the Buddhistic sacred days the Exposition will be opened at 9 *a. m.* and closed at noon. Again it will be opened at 2 *p. m.* and closed at 5 *p. m.* During the afternoon of these days only the Royal and other Princes, the government officials, civil and military, respectable citizens, and foreigners will be allowed to take their families to see the exhibits. People of the lower classes will not at these times be admitted.

#### TICKETS.

Art. 3. There will be six grades of admission tickets, 4 kinds will be for sale, 2 kinds are not purchasable. Of the saleable tickets one kind gives admittance to an outside view of the exhibits. These will bear the date of the issue, and can be used only on that day. Price 60 cts. or 1 tical. Another kind of admission ticket will entitle the holder to view the exhibits from within, will bear the date of issue and can be used for that and for only one day. Price \$1.<sup>20</sup> or 2 ticals. Another kind entitles the bearer to visit and view the exhibits throughout the season, from the day of opening to the closing day, that is 3 months. The purchaser's name must be written on his single ticket, which entitles him to visit the exhibits every day. Price 40 ticals. Another kind of season ticket will bear the date of the days, the name of the purchaser, on the one ticket usable every day. These can be purchased once in 7 days. For a seven day ticket the charge will be \$3 or 5 ticals; for 14 days \$6 or 10 ticals. Should there be any days in excess of the 7 days, for instance 10 days, these will be treated as 14 days and must be paid for accordingly, 10 ticals. These are the 4 kinds of admission tickets that will be offered for sale.

Of the two kinds of non-saleable tickets,

one is for those whose duty it is to follow His Majesty and must be obtained for each day. These can be used only when His Majesty is visiting the Exposition, and by those to whom H. M. may give them. The other kind is for those who are attached to the Exposition, as exhibitors or workmen, and can be used only by the person whose name is inscribed thereon, and for the purposes issued, at his particular place in the Exposition buildings. Children 10 years old or under will be admitted for half the price of the different tickets. If the tickets purchased are to admit the bearer to view the exhibits from the outside or from the inside, the admission ticket will be cut into two halves and the child will receive one half as its admission ticket.

Art. 4. If Royal and other Princes, government officials, citizens, merchants, or prominent Europeans, have tickets giving an inner view, they may be admitted through the great gate, but the usual gates of entrance are four, two eastern and two western gates. There is another and separate entrance gate for those who have purchased the two kinds of season tickets, on the east, admitting them directly to the waiting hall for the holders of the season tickets. There is another gate where people in palankeens, chairs and swings may enter, that outer gate will not be open. Only the barrier will be removed, when there is cause, or to suit the convenience of the officers of the Exhibition only.

Art. 5. All persons holding tickets giving admission to view the exhibit from the outside, as they enter, must stand and let the gatekeeper, cut and mark their tickets, then they may enter and move on following the outer porticos designed for the holders of such tickets. The

holders of tickets allowing the bearers to view the exhibits from within, if they enter at the usual gates, must halt and let the gatekeeper cut and mark their tickets and then pass on into the outer portico, on reaching a door of one of the inner entrances, if they wish to enter the inner apartments, they must present their tickets that the gatekeeper may cut and mark the tickets again, after which they may pass on and view the exhibits, from without and from within, without hindrance. If on coming out from one room, the holder of the said ticket wishes to enter another room, it is not necessary that that ticket should again be marked. If the holder of an inner ticket enters the great gate, let him present his ticket for the gatekeeper to cut and mark as at the other entrances, after which he may enter and view the exhibits within and without.

If holders of the two kinds of season tickets, enter they must present their tickets to the doorkeepers who will look at them and identify the holders, after which they can proceed and view the exhibits from within and from without.

Children under 10 years of age, holding tickets which have been cut in two must likewise present their tickets to the inner and outer doorkeepers, after which they may pass on and view the exhibits as their elders in years.

All holders of tickets which allow them to follow H. M. can be admitted through the gates which H. M. has entered, these tickets need not be cut or marked. Wherever H. M. goes the bearer of those tickets can go, and no where else. When H. M. leaves the Exposition grounds these tickets are valueless, and cannot be used again.

Those who receive tickets as officers in the Exposition, on duty, hold tickets that need not be cut. These must walk only in the

outer porches to their respective places of work.

#### AGED AND INFIRM PERSONS.

Art. 6 Feeble and very old persons, who may not be able to walk about and view the exhibits, desirous of riding in palankeens or sedan chairs or hammocks of their own, must report themselves to the doorkeepers, and purchase outer porch tickets for the bearers of their palankeens or sedan chairs. The authorities will charge them the rates for ten year old children, and the doorkeepers will attend them to the designated gate, but on entering they must hand their tickets to that gatekeeper to cut and mark them, then they may proceed to the places that the owner of the vehicle wishes.

If the aged and infirm wish to employ the vehicles belonging to the Exhibition they may do so, but they must purchase two more outside porch tickets, then the proper persons will conduct them about in the outer porches to view the exhibits in all parts of the Exposition grounds. No person in a palankeen, sedan, hammock or other vehicle will be allowed to view the exhibits from within.

#### REFRESHMENTS.

Art. 7 Persons wishing to purchase food or refreshments at the stalls or places where the Exposition officers have consented such things shall be sold, may do so in all such places. Persons, who are bearers of the two kinds of season tickets, wishing to purchase articles, can have some one to conduct them to the saloons set apart for those holding season tickets where they can be supplied, or they may purchase particular kinds of food and refreshments at any of the eating saloons or stalls.

#### SMOKING.

Art. 8 Visitors in the Exposition buildings are positively forbidden striking matches, or lighting fuseses or smoking cigars in the Exposition buildings. If they will strike matches, light fuseses or smoke cigars, they must do so only in places assigned for smokers. Persons detected violating this regulation will be fined 4 ticals for the offence.

## BETEL CHEWING.

Art. 9 No one is allowed to squirt betel saiva against any post, fence, door or through the crack of the floors in the different places where it would be improper. They can spit only in the large spittoons that are abundantly placed about in all directions. Violators of this regulation will be fined 2 ticals.

## CLEANLY AND SANATIVE PROVISIONS.

Art. 10 Persons are forbidden making offensive discharges, in places where they should not be made as indicated in the preceding article. Rooms are provided for such emergencies, to these people must resort for relief, or leave the Exposition grounds. Violators of this regulation will be fined 2 ticals.

## ARTICLES NOT TO BE TOUCHED.

Art. 11 Visitors are not allowed to touch or handle articles fixed or hanging. Visitors can only look at them, or touch and handle them after having obtained permission from those in charge of the articles. This regulation does not affect articles that must be touched and handled to enable the visitor to know what they are, as in the Telephone rooms.

## ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Art. 12 Visitors desirous of purchasing articles on exhibit may do so, except those that have a blue ticket, marked "not for sale," and those with a red label marked "sold." With these exceptions all articles on exhibit may be purchased. Intending purchasers wishing to know the prices of articles must look at the number on the ticket attached to the article, and compare that number with the corresponding number of the articles in that particular hall, and they will ascertain the value, or they may make known their wish to the guardian officers of that hall of exhibits, who will examine the list of prices and inform the applicant. On learning the price of the article, if the visitor desires to purchase he must visit the sahlah and communicate with the Secretary. If he does not know where to go, he can ask to be conducted to the

sahlah or a friend may take him there. On reaching the proper officer he must state the number of the label and the hall where the article is found. The manager will examine the list at the sahlah, and having found the required article, the intending purchaser must pay bargain money one salung on every tical (i. e. one fourth the value.) The purchaser must write his name opposite the article or have it marked and recorded in the manager's book. The manager will give him a receipt for the bargain money and he must wait for the purchased article till the close of the Exhibition.

Art. 13. The Manager must then label that article as sold. If the purchaser wishes his name and card to be attached to the article purchased, or to be placed in the manager's hall, he can do so. For the so doing no charge can be made.

## CATALOGUES.

Art. 14. The list of articles in some of the halls have been printed. The printed catalogue can be sold by the manager at its price. If parties make large purchases from given halls, a catalogue of the list of goods in that hall will be given gratuitously to such purchasers, or if prominent individuals wish to obtain them the Exposition officials may give as may seem fitting. This will depend upon the option of H. E. Prayah Bashkarawongse. If the catalogues of any of the halls have not yet been printed, goods from that hall cannot at present be sold. Purchases must be deferred to a future period.

## ENTRANCE AND EXIT.

Art. 15. When visitors hear the sound of the signal bells for closing the Exposition, they must hasten their exit from the Exhibition premises. On reaching the door, they must hand their tickets to the doorkeeper, and then pass on without molestation. The holders of season tickets are not to give up their tickets to the doorkeepers. They can pass without hindrance. If it is not time to close the Exposition for the day the retiring visitor

must make over his ticket to the doorkeeper. If the said visitor wishes to enter the Exposition buildings again that day, he must purchase a new ticket. If the visitor holds a season ticket, he can go and come, without molestation. In the morning, however, he must present his ticket for examination and marking as previously indicated.

The Exposition officers must carry out these details till the closing of the Exposition.

#### CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.

Art. 16. On the day of the closing of the Exposition H. M. the king will enter *via* the eastern gate and take a position in the National Exhibition buildings. The President, and the Council of the Exhibition, will receive H. M. at the gate and follow him. The musical bands will play the Royal and National Anthems, and while H. M. is tarrying at the P'lap p'lah in the Exposition buildings, the President, Vice President, and members of the Exposition Council will have an audience with H. M. and will on that occasion crave H. M.'s permission to close the Exhibition. When H. M. has graciously granted the permission, H. M. will return to the Royal palace *via* the western gate. The musical bands will play the National and Royal Anthems and the Exposition officials will simultaneously ring the signal bells, and declare the National Exhibition closed, and from that day on no one will be permitted to visit and view the exhibits.

#### RECEIVING PURCHASED ARTICLES.

Art. 17. On the following morning the Royal and other Princes, the government officials, citizens and foreign residents who have purchased articles that were placed on exhibit during the Exposition, can attend at the sahlah of the Exhibition or let others bring their vouchers to the Exposition officials, and either the purchaser or his substitute can come to the Exposition buildings without paying for any ticket. These officers will allow them to enter, but servants and others will not be permitted to enter,

only so far as the articles purchased may be large and heavy, in which case the Comitee will grant the requisite permissions.

Art. 18. When the officers have examined the vouchers and found them all right, the purchaser must pay over the full price of the article to the officers, who will give him a receipt therefor, and another certificate which the purchaser must take to the hall to which that numbered article belongs, and present it to those in charge there. These having verified and identified the article will retain the certificate and make over the article to the purchaser thus concluding the transaction.

#### DAMAGED ARTICLES.

Should any accident more or less serious befall the article and the purchaser is dissatisfied, the officers will guarantee that the article be repaired and be as at first. They will give a promissory note indicating, when they may come and receive what has been damaged. When the article has been repaired, then the procedure will be as in the previous article. Or if the purchaser does not wish the repair of the article, but is willing to take it as it stands, after consultation with the officials in charge, the disposal thereof shall be as they determine.

If the damage has been so serious that the article is injured and useless, or if a tree or an animal, and these have died, and cannot be replaced. The officers may give in exchange therefor some other thing, that the owner or purchaser may like and select of equal value with the injured article, or if a result cannot be attained, and the owner of the injured and ir-replaceable article cannot be pleased with any proposed exchange, but prefers to receive back the value or bargain money he paid for the damaged article, the officers will return him his bargain money and demand the return of the receipt he holds therefor.

#### GOODS ON EXHIBIT.

Art. 19. If the Royal and other Princes, the government officials, citizens, merchants and foreigners desire to send articles they

may have to be placed on exhibit before or on the opening of the Exposition, from the opening till the close, that may be curious, artistic, or commercial, to be placed on exhibit or for sale, be they large or small, all will be received, be they boats, drawers, bedsteads, rings or buttons. They will reject only such articles as may be easily broken, or liable to deterioration, as animals, trees and plants. All the articles they wish to place on exhibit must be what has been produced or has had its origin in Siam.

Foreign articles will not be received.

Intending exhibitors must make out a list and present it to the proper officials at the salah. If the articles are for sale a list must be made out specifying the prices also. These lists must be signed and stamped for verification. When the President has consented, such articles may be brought to the Exhibition, the proper officers will receive the articles, label and number them, and assign them to the halls where similar goods are on exhibit. The officers will give a receipt for the goods to the exhibitor, and then care for them and prevent injury, loss or exchanges.

#### PAYMENTS FOR GOODS SOLD, AND RETURN OF GOODS.

Art. 20 When the time has arrived for the closing of the Exhibition, for all articles that the owners had marked "saleable," which the officers sold, the specified prices will be paid over to the depositors. The unsold articles will be returned, when the depositor must return the original receipts he received from the Exposition officers, and the owners must give the officers a receipt for the monies he received as the avails of the sale of his goods. The goods that were on exhibit, but were not for sale, must be returned in full to the depositor. If these goods have suffered damage more or less, the Exposition officers must have them repaired, and give a promissory note stating when the repairs will be completed and the

goods returned to the depositor. If the damage is irreparable, the Exposition officers must pay the price of all such articles.

These are the 20 articles that will be enforced during the National Exhibition.

#### BUDDHISTIC SERVICES.

Buddhistic Religious services, will commence on the (16th April, 1882) thirteenth of the waning of the fifth lunation, year of the Horse, 4th of the decade, fifteenth of the present Sovereign, and from this date on till the commemorative services, 3 days and 4 nights, till the opening services when the people will have many opportunities for joyousness and merriment.

#### CONCLUSION.

All parties wishing to visit and view the exhibits of the National Exhibition, must cheerfully and scrupulously comply with all the conditions of these regulations. Those regulations requiring a fee and fines are not designed to burden or embarrass the citizens and business people. These regulations have reference only to those who will take pleasure in visiting the Exhibition because it is a commemorative Exhibition and H. M. has been graciously pleased to make it a large and National Festival.

Heretofore there has been no Exhibition in the country, hence H. M. has graciously consented that articles be gathered of great value, beyond computation. Those regulations are therefore made to prevent as much as possible mishaps, and to secure order and regularity to all visitors. That they may note and observe and be prospered in every way.

Given at the Hall of the National Exhibition, at Bangkok, Tuesday, fifth lunation, 1st of the waning, year of the Horse, 4th of the decade, 15th of the reign of the present Sovereign, Siamese civil era 1244 (i. e. April 4th, 1882).

Extracts from the "Siam Weekly Advertiser" from dates commencing April 22nd, 1882, onward.

BANGKOK CENTENNIAL.  
(CARRIAGE LIMITS.)

The preparations for the grand displays are rapidly approaching their climax.

H. R. H. Prince Krom Hmün Puta-rate Damrongsak issued a proclamation on the 11th inst, showing that the Centennial inaugural ceremonies and exercises will commence Monday, April 17th, and continue till Monday, April 24th. On the 25th they end.

The National Exhibition will commence Wednesday, April 26th, and from that time on for three months.

During the Centennial inaugural exercises the crowds in attendance to witness the sights and the rest of the places of amusement will be immense, hence it becomes necessary to fix the limits beyond which horses and carriages cannot go during those days.

From the 17th to the 24th of April, 1882, all horses and carriages are forbid moving on the street by the palace on the north. Those going to the palace via the bridge Tapahn Si-ew and the temple Wat Bunsremahtayarahm must stop at the terminus of the street of that temple. They must not enter the gate constructed upon the Great street.

Those going *via* the street facing the elephant sheds must stop at the Sahl chow lak mu-ang. Those going *via* the street Tanon Bamrung Mu-ang must stop at Messrs. Ramsay & Co's establishment. Those going *via* the street of the Royal garden, facing the temple Wat Rahcha pradit must not pass the Royal garden gate. Those going *via* the street Charoen Krung must stop, facing the Royal garden, in the rear of the Artillery barracks.

c. 2.

Those going *via* the street Sahañ Ch'ai and the street by the Royal palace on the south, must stop at the temple Wat Pra Chaatup'on.

These are the limits to which carriages and horses will be allowed to go during the inaugural ceremonies between the 17th and 24th of this month.

After Tuesday, sixth lunation, 8th of the waxing, horses and carriages can come up to the street Sahañ Ch'ai but they must not enter the great gates which are constructed upon that street, which are the limits of the Royal Pleasure grounds, enclosing the Exposition buildings, for three months.

There will be ceremonies again for 5 days between the 7th and the first eighth lunation, when the advance of carriages and horses will be again restricted, but a proclamation will be issued giving due notice thereof.

Royal and other Princes and government officials coming to the palace to have audience with H. M. or to see the Exhibition in their palankeens, sedans or chairs, can do so with out restrictions, except in the Exposition buildings, where they must come to an understanding with the gentlemen in charge of those buildings.

BANGKOK CENTENNIAL.  
PROCESSION.

H. R. H. Krom Hmün Put'a rate damarongsak, the Lord Mayor, notifies the native and foreign public generally, that on the 21st inst, at 7 a. m., H. M. the King will move in grand and imposing procession from the gate Westchaisee at the the Royal Palace of the Supreme King. The procession will move straight on before the temple Wat Mahah Taht. It will turn into the street by the Palace Prarabchawang Bowara. It will then turn into Royal Street, where H. M. will tarry at the throne hall, Chaturamuk, while here H. M. will lay the

foundation stones. Having performed this ceremony H. M. will return *via* the street through the Royal Pleasure grounds, before the throne hall Sutat-sawan. The procession will then turn by the fort Mann-prakar, and pass on in the street between the Palace and the temple Wat Chetupon (Wat Poh). It will then turn and enter the south gate Pitaks bowara sakut, and pass on through the northern gate Suntura Tisah. It will then turn and move on in the street Tah P'ra and then enter the Royal Palace by the gate Wesetchaisee.

No one, native or foreigner, will be allowed to press upon the procession as it passes, or to cross the streets forcing their way through the procession, or in any way impede the advance of the procession as it passes on. Published April 16th, 1882.

#### THE TEMPLE SRI RATANA SATSDAHLRAHM.

On the 16th inst, a supplementary proclamation was issued fixing definitely the days for the re-dedication of the Siamese temple Wat Sri Ratana Satsdahlrahm (the royal temple Wat P'ra Kew), and the services in commemoration of the Centennial of Bangkok.

The dates and performances are as follows:—

April 17th, there will be Buddhistic services at Wat P'ra Sree Satsdahlrahm. H. M. will advance from the gate Prom Sopah, and then advance from the gate Suwana Boribahl, and will then tarry in the temple. When the priests have gone through their rehearsals H. M. will return to the Palace, the way he came. The Royal and other Princes and government officials must appear in their evening dresses, wearing the decorations of the orders which have been conferred upon them.

April 18th, at 3 a. m., H. M. passing through the gates Prom Sopah and Suwana Boribahl will enter the devotional hall, and having performed his devotions, he will tarry at the pagodah P'ra Sri Ratana Chaadee, and will unveil it. The bands will signal the event by concurrent music.

When H. M. has served the priests in the devotional hall, and the priests have finished their meal, one of the Somdetch brothers of H. M. will read an address. After H. M. has replied to the address, reward medals will be distributed, and garments will be presented to the priests who had breakfasted in the devotional hall. These will offer their blessing. When the priests of the devotional hall have retired, the numerous priests, who had participated in the numerous chant services at the varied objects of interest on this occasion, will receive presents of clothing in the convocation hall. Those who had served in the verandahs of the temple will receive their presents from one of H. M.'s brothers in front of the devotional hall. During the forenoon the noblemen will be in specified uniforms.

At 5 p. m. H. M. the King and the Princes will light tapers and incense sticks and pay homage to the balls, spires and other objects which have been recently built and renewed at Wat P'ra Kew. At night there will be a grand display of fireworks.

April 19th, at 9 a. m., H. M. the King will pay his adorations to the statues of the preceding Sovereigns of the present dynasty, and the numerous Princes will feed groups of priests in the prominent places of interest in the vicinity of the Palace.

During the afternoon and evening the performances will be similar to those of the previous afternoon and evening.

April 20th, services and performances similar to those of the 19th.

#### LAND DAY PROCESSION.

##### *Forenoon Services.*

April 21st, at 8 a. m., a land and naval battery will each fire a salute of 31 guns. at 8.30 a. m. H. M. will mount the royal elephant, Rabchendryahm, when the elephant advances from his station, the bands will announce the event, and the land battery fire a salute of 21 guns. The procession will proceed through the gate Pennanchaisee, then through the gate Wesetchaisee and pass on to the street in front of the temple Wat Mahah



T'ah, and then into the street by the Wang bowara Palace, turn down and enter the great gate leading into the Royal Pleasure grounds. Having halted and entered the P'lap p'lah chaturamuk, tapers and incense sticks will be lighted, adoration paid, and religious vows performed. Then the King will advance to the spot where a royal memorial is to be built. H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs will read an address, H. M. the King will reply, and at 9.30 a. m. the foundation stone of the memorial monument will be laid. The event will be signalled to the bystanders and people of the city generally by strains from the numerous bands and the salute of 21 guns, when the guns Maharek, Maha-chai and Mahachakr will thunder forth. After laying the foundation stone of the memorial Centennial monument H. M. will visit the hall near the spot where is to be constructed the New Palace of Justice. Having paid his adorations, he will then proceed to lay the foundation stone, H. E. Chow Prayah Surawongse Waiyawat Tee Samuha P'ra Kralahome, will read an address, to which H. M. will reply, after which strains of music from the bands will announce the event. H. M. will then return to the throne hall Chaturamuk, and ascend the gold throne Puttahn, under the great white Chatr. The bands will play as they do when public audiences are given to great Ambassadors. When the music ceases H. M. will announce the construction of royal medals of great merit, called the Maha Chakree Borom Rahchawongs, also a flat medal, the Dusdee malah, H. M. will then retire, change his attire, ascend a great golden royal seat, and as the procession moves, the land battery will give a salute of 21 guns. The procession will move out of the great gate of the Exposition grounds, pass down the street by the Royal Pleasure grounds and move into the street by the Royal Palace and the temple Wat Chetup'on, enter the gate Petasbowara and come out of the gate Santaratisa, into the Tah p'ra street and enter the Royal Palace by the gate Wesetchaisee and gate Penalnchaisee, stopping at the elephant stand, at the royal

seat Ahpa'un Pemoke prasah, sufficiently long enough to allow the firing of another salute of 21 guns.

A large number of Princes are detailed to feed priests at a great many points in and about the Palace, the Wat P'ra Kew, and the Exhibition buildings.

Officials of all branches of government are expected to be in full dress on this day.

#### AFTERNOON AND EVENING SERVICES.

After having done homage to the statues of the 4 preceding Sovereigns of the present dynasty, H. M. will enter the throne hall Sutaissawan, and ascend the throne under the great white Chatr, the royal sectioned Umbrella, after which H. R. H. Krom Hluang Worasakdabpisah will, in behalf of the Princes read an address. H. E. Prayah Sreepeat Ratana Kosah t'el'audée will read an address in behalf of the nobility and W. G. Palgrave, Esq., H. B. M's Agent and Consul-General, will read an address in behalf of the Foreign Representatives. H. M. will reply to these addresses.

After this H. M. will ascend a throne in the throne hall Sutaissawariya. The proper officers will crave permission, that an address be presented in behalf of all H. M's loving subjects who will be represented in the street in front of the throne hall. When the royal permission has been granted the speech will be read. H. M. will briefly reply and the represented people will retire.

The Royal Princes and pages will be in audience on the floor of the throne hall Sutaissawariya.

The Government officials, civil and military, and the representatives of Foreign Governments on a raised floor in front of the throne

Within, the Royal Princesses and Royal ladies will be in attendance on the throne floor. The official ladies of the Palace, will come from the gate Sakchaisit and be in attendance on the floor in front of the throne, screened on the south, as they would be in front of the P'lap p'lah on the Royal Pleasure grounds.

H. M. will scatter presents among the as-

sembled people and gifts concealed in artificial suit. At night there will be a grand display of fireworks.

At 8 p. m. the statues of the 4 preceding Sovereigns of the present dynasty will be placed in position upon the stand in the throne hall Sewalai Mahah Prasut.

Subsequently H. M. will drive in his carriage out of the gate Tewapitak to view the illuminations on land. Again H. M. will embark on board of H. M.'s yacht to view the river illuminations, after which H. M. will return to his Palace.

On the 22nd, 23rd and 24th inst., after the priests have had their forenoon meal, H. M. will light tapers, incense sticks and perform adorations at the throne Siwalai; will listen to Buddhistic homilies in the throne hall Anantasamakhom each day, and at 4 p. m. will pay homage to the emerald idol in honor of the temple Wat P'ra Kew.

Presents will be scattered among the crowds and there will be fireworks each evening.

#### BANGKOK CENTENNIAL CEREMONIES.

These were the absorbing events of the past week, and consisted mainly in what the Siamese regarded as suitably imposing ceremonies for the rededication of the temple Wat P'ra Sree Ratana Sahtsdahrahm. This temple was built by H. M. P'ra Puttayautth Chulalongkorn, who when he designed to build his palace and establish Bangkok, as the Capital of Siam, on the east bank of the Chow Prayah river, devoutly determined to erect the temple Sree Ratana Sahtsdahrahm, as the basis of his projects. It is now 100 years since this Sovereign acquired the throne by the overthrow of his enemies, and fixed the site of the future capital, palace and royal temple on the east bank of the Chow Prayah river, to be known as Krung Ratana Kohsindr Mahindr Ayuthia (Bangkok).

The temple Wat P'ra Kew, the royal temple, in the palace enclosure, has been thoroughly repaired, and a number of gorgeous and imposing edifices and spires have been erected. Great preparations for

imposing displays have been made, and the ceremonies of dedication began on the 17th inst. and continued on till the 26th.

The great day last week was the 21st.

#### THE LAND PROCESSION.

At 8 a. m. a land and a naval battery fired each a salute of 31 guns. At 8.30 a. m. the Royal procession formed, H. M. mounted the royal elephant, and the land battery fired a salute of 21 guns. When the imposing procession reached the P'lap p'lah Chaturamuk, H. M. alighted, entered the P'lap p'lah lighted tapers and incense sticks, worshipped, took the religious pledge, then advanced to the spot which was prepared for laying the foundation stone of the Centennial Monument in honor of the first Sovereign of the dynasty, who founded Bangkok, the Capital of the Kingdom of Siam. Positions having been taken by the assembly, H. E. Chow Prayah Bhanuwongse Mahah Kosah Tebaudee, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, read an address to which H. M. replied. H. M. then laid the foundation stone. The bands struck up, and 4 guns fired a salute of 21 guns, announcing to the populace what had been done. H. M. then moved on to the hall constructed for the ceremony, and having worshipped, he advanced to the spot prepared for laying the foundation stone. When all had taken their positions H. E. Chow Prayah Surawongse Waiyawatt the Samuha P'ra Kralahome read an address to which H. M. replied and then H. M. laid the corner stone of the Palace of Justice. This event was announced by the bands of music playing the usual airs.

H. M. then returned to the temporary throne hall Chaturamuk took his position on the gold throne under the great white Chatr. The bands played as is usual when solemn audiences are granted to great ambassadors. When the bands ceased playing H. M. read the proclamation establishing a distinguished Royal Order to be known as the Mahah Chakr Kree Boroma Rahchawongse, and a royal medal known as the Dusadsee mahlah.

After reading this proclamation H. M. retired to one of the rooms of the P'lah p'lah, changed his attire, for one better adapted for the completion of the imposing land procession. H. M.'s spiral crown, and tight fitting garments were all aglow with gold and glittering gems, made resplendent by the sunlight. As H. M. ascended the gorgeous throne borne on the shoulders of a large group of men dressed in red, the land battery saluted again with 21 guns. The imposing procession slowly marched through the south gate of the Exposition grounds to make the circuit of the wall enclosing the palace buildings. When H. M. concluded the circuit the sedan throne stopped while the land battery fired another salute of 21 guns.

During the afternoon after the Princes and nobles had prostrated themselves before the statues of the four Sovereigns of the present dynasty all repaired to the throne hall Anan samak'om. H. M. took his position on the throne, under the white Chatr. The King, the Princes, the nobles and the foreign representatives were all standing in their respective places, when H. R. H. Kroma Hluang Wara Sakdahpisahl read an address in behalf of the Princes of the realm: next H. E. Prayah Srip'at Ratana Rahchakosah t'ee baudee read an address in behalf of the nobility of the realm and W. G. Palgrave, Esq., H. B. M.'s Agent and Consul-General, read an address in behalf of the foreign representatives. After the reading of these addresses H. M. read in a clear and distinct voice, with graceful ease, a pertinent and very appropriate reply.

Those solemn and imposing ceremonies concluded, after a short interval, H. M. made his appearance again in the throne hall Sutaissawar. During this ceremony, the royal ladies were on the south side of the same floor with H. M. The Princes were on the north side of the same floor which is the same height as the outer wall enclosing the palace. The nobility and foreign representatives were on a raised

floor, outside the wall, much lower than H. M. and the Princes. The lawn and street on the east side of the palace wall, was an ocean of human beings, eagerly catching the best possible glimpses of H. M. in his lofty eyre. In the vicinity of the nobility-station on this occasion, H. M.'s army formed the three sides of a quadrilateral, the palace wall forming the fourth. Within this quadrilateral no one could come, but on this occasion the space was crowded to its utmost density with the men and women of the common people each holding in their palm joined hands, a small gold, silver, or costly tray, a bundle of candles, incense sticks and fragrant flowers in the direction of H. M. when a gray headed veteran in behalf of the citizens of the realm read an address highly praising the paternal graciousness of the Sovereigns of the present dynasty. This was a beautiful and impressive sight. H. M. in a very sprightly speech, gracefully delivered, replied. When H. M. made a touching allusion to his loving people, they shouted aloud "Saht'ua saht'u."

After the speech making H. M. threw limes and other similar fruits among the crowds, giving the high and the low an opportunity of obtaining some fresh coin, as mementoes of the occasion.

At night there was a display of a large variety of beautiful and entertaining fireworks.

#### SIAMESE PROCESSIONS

In which His Majesty is present are always full of interest. The military represent peoples of all nationalities that exist under the government of Siam, modern and ancient. The persons in ancient garb presented a quaint appearance. Some of those in modern attire with modern equipments, occasionally betrayed awkwardness. The behavior and deportment of most of them is highly praiseworthy.

The light, easy, lace cloth cloak and overcoat, ablaze with glittering gold points is a very flashing dress, and displays the tiers

of staffing Princes and nobles to the best possible advantage. These dresses are suitable and admirably adapted to the temperature when the sun is vertical.

The numerous bands (with native and foreign musical instruments) helped considerably to add interest to the sight and the scene.

The chanting of the Buddhistic priests, in the different parts of the performances added to the novelty, if not to edification. Probably not one in a thousand of the rehearsers or the spectators understand the meaning of the words chanted and very many have not even a vague idea of why they rehearse, beyond the fact that no public display would be considered *a la mode* if their presence and performances were dispensed with.

The temporary P'lap p'lah facing the Exposition buildings was very tastefully constructed and arranged.

The audience and throne hall Anantasa-mahkon is a magnificent establishment. The walls and partitions inside look like rare and costly marble. The ceiling is highly frescoed. The hall being of the shape of a capital letter T enabled the King to see at option everybody in attendance, and everybody in attendance the King. The people near the converging points of the upper limb of the letter T could see in all directions, but those at either of the other of the three extremities could see only those in the line of the division in which they stood.

Throwing money among the crowd, and illuminations and fireworks were kept up till the 24th.

#### OPENING THE EXHIBITION.

On the 25th inst, at 5 p. m., Buddhistic services were held at the four winged temporary palace. The King's good fortune was invited to a group of tables and the sacred thread line from the temporary palace was attached all around the Exposition buildings. The head priest of the Kingdom, H. R. H. Krom P'ra Pawarate Wariyah Longkorn, was the leader of thirty priests who performed these ceremonies in the east wing of the temporary palace,

During the afternoon, with a uniform retinue, H. M. emerged from the gates, Prom Sopah, Pemahnchaisee, Wesetchaisee and turned by the castle Padet datsakaun and went up by the royal pleasure grounds to the temporary palace Chaturamuk and lighted tapers and incense sticks and worshipped. When the priests had concluded their service H. M. privately visited the the Exposition buildings and noticed the work of the exhibitors who were placing in position their goods.

All who then followed H. M. were in half dress. The only persons who were allowed to follow H. M. were the royal officers and pages, and for the first time all parties entering with H. M. were obliged to receive tickets to enable them to do so. Having reviewed the work being done H. M. retired through the west gate and returned to his palace by the former route.

#### FORMAL OPENING.

During the forenoon of the 26th the Exhibition buildings were the centre of attraction. In the morning the Princes and government officials who have in charge the several departments of the Exhibition fed the priests who performed religious duties in the throne hall Chaturamuk.

The Princes and government officials assembled and had an audience with H. M. They were attired in blue cloths, with gold cloth coats, having attached in front the Royal Orders which have been conferred upon them. The Princes were in attendance in the P'lap p'lah, the government officials were in position in front of the P'lap p'lah.

At 11 a. m. H. M. headed by a military procession, seated on a sedan throne, entered the Exhibition grounds and the P'lap p'lah, having performed his devotions, he was on his throne under the great white Chatr. The Princes stood in tiers, on the east wing of the P'lap p'lah. The nobility stood in tier on the north wing as on Friday the 21st. The gentlemen in charge of the departments of the Exhibition took position in front of the throne.

The President then read a sketch of the proceedings and results of the Exposition Committee. To this His Majesty responded expressing the pleasure the work of the Committee had given.

The priests went through certain rehearsals and were then invited to make the event propitious by first entering and viewing the Exhibition halls. H. R. Highness Krom P'ra pawarate Wariyah Longkorn, the Prince High priest of the Kingdom, and a group of the aged priests were allowed sedans and they were borne on men's shoulders through the Exhibition buildings. Next His Majesty borne in the royal sedan, from which he dismounted in front of the great gate on the east, and commenced his movements around the Exhibition apartments.

The affair was a complete success. The exhibits were grand and costly and the whole left upon the mind an imposing impression.

In every department there is much that is interesting and instructive to be seen. Every person in the Kingdom ought to visit this Siam's first Exhibition. The poor may not be able to afford the time and the money that will enable them to visit the scenes more than a few times.

Those who can afford it will gain profitable instruction that will more than compensate them for the moderate outlay of a season ticket, and may be very profitable to them from a business point of view.

After H. M. had passed through the respective halls, he took position in a P'lap p'lah, and on the same floor with H. M. were the Royal Princes; below and in front of the throne were the great Ministers of State and the foreign representatives. His Majesty gave the order that the Exhibition be opened. The bands sent forth their strains of music and two lines of seemingly pretty and fair girls, emerged in line from behind the scene, one line was dressed like the male Scotch Highlander, and the other like the female French Artist, going through graceful motions, and keeping time with the native music. This theatrical hall we learn is under

the management of H. E. Prayah Mahin, who has the reputation of being the author of works adapted for the stage, and having at his command the most expert performers.

After having viewed this performance long enough to show his appreciation of the attempts to execute successfully H. M.'s wishes concerning the Centennial H. M. and H. M.'s highly favored guests retired; all gratified and grateful for the triumphant achievements.

SPEECHES DELIVERED AT THE LATE  
CENTENNIAL FESTIVITIES.  
(Translations.)

SPEECH OF H. R. H. THE ELDER  
SOMDETH BROTHER OF  
H. M. THE KING.

I and all the Superintendents of sections beg Your Majesty graciously to permit us to report that Your Majesty having been pleased to command that we should act as Superintendents of the works in the temple P'ra Sri Ratana Satsadaram, the chief temple of this capital, which was founded by H. M. King Phra Puttha Yot Fa Chulalok at the same time that Bangkok was made the capital of Siam in the year 1144 (A. D. 1782), as a temple for the Emerald Buddha, the palladium of the capital for the glory of the King and as an especial work of royal piety. Having finished the Aram temple, His Majesty named it Wat P'ra Sri Ratana Satsadaram and it was inaugurated with a grand religious festival at the same time as the city itself (once) in the year Maseng, 7th of cycle, 1147 (A. D. 1785), but at that time the building had been very hastily erected in order that it might be ready for the festival of inauguration of the capital, consequently it was incomplete and there was nothing, but the Church and Library. Afterwards His Majesty was graciously pleased to alter the Library and erect a Moradop of an ornamental character. During the reign of His Majesty Somdetch P'ra Nang Klaw additional works were carried out and the Aram completed and a dedicatory festival held in 1210 (A. D. 1848).

In the reign of H. M. King P'ra Chom Klaw alterations were made in the spires Prang Prasat and the P'ra Sri Ratana Chedi spire was built and numerous other additions made, but before the works designed were completed His Majesty died. Your Majesty has been pleased to provide money for the Superintendents of the different works, but the work long remained incomplete until this Centennial of the foundation of Bangkok for which occasion Your Majesty has been pleased to have the temple finished in order that the dedicatory festival might be held at the same time as the Centennial festival.

No one thought the work could be completed within the period desired by Your Majesty, but Your Majesty did not become faint-hearted nor relinquish your plans, but commanded that we, members of Your Majesty's family, should each take charge of a department of the works and Your Majesty, yourself, would personally superintend these urgent works. Your Majesty graciously reposed full confidence in our diligence and fidelity and we working together harmoniously have put forth our utmost efforts, strengthened by Your Majesty's support. Your Majesty assisting in everything, even to the most minute details, and personally visiting the works almost daily from the beginning until now.

Thus our work was facilitated and none of us experienced any obstacle to our works such as has been experienced on former occasions.

We are now all of us exceedingly happy in having been vouchsafed this opportunity of informing Your Majesty that all the portions of the temple which were incomplete when we commenced our duties have been finished handsomely owing to Your Majesty's piety and perseverance.

We beg to submit to Your Majesty a statement of the old and new works, now just completed, for this pious dedicatory festival now held by Your Majesty.

His Royal Highness, Your Majesty's uncle,

Somdet Chowfa Maha Mala Krom P'ra Banrap Parapax has made the Busabok inside the P'ra Puttha Prang Prasat.

H. R. H. Krom Khun Charon has relaid all the stone pavements and decorated the Ubosot with pictures of the sacred elephant.

His Royal Highness Somdet Chowfa Chaturont Rasmi Krom Hluang Chakkraphatdi phongs took charge of the repairs of one half of the cloisters, renewing the roof where required, painting, gilding, paving with stone, and completing the capitals of columns. Half the plastering and fresco painting had to be done anew.

H. R. H. Somdet Chowfa Bhanurangsi Swangwongs Krom Hluang Phannphentawongs Woradet took charge of similar repairs of the other half of the cloisters.

H. R. H. Krom Mun Naret Wararit undertook the works inside the P'ra Puttha Prang Prasat, its ceiling, paving and wall decoration and made three stands for the Seals of the Kingdom, and laid a new brass pavement in the Ubosot.

H. R. H. Krom Mun Pichit Prichakon has repaired the Moradop changing the decayed roof beams, and renewed, decorated and regilded the building inside and out.

H. R. H. Krom Mun Aditson Udom Det has repaired the Sri Ratana Chedi, covered it with gold tiles, and repaved and entirely renewed the interior chamber and also repaired and gilded all the small Prachedis and altered the two golden Chedis.

H. R. H. Krom Mun Phutaret Damrong Sak undertook the external works of the P'ra Puttha Prang Prasat purchased and fixed the tiles where wanted, and finished the gilding and other ornamentation.

H. R. H. Krom Mun Praclake Silpakon undertook the stone rail and many other works on the unfinished raised base of the Prang and Chedi.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Kamalat San renewed and repaired and decorated all the stone ornaments and flower-pots in the

temple grounds and made the copper-plated and gilt figures of demons supporting the two copper Chedis and purchased many marble statues.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Krasem San Soplak engraved on stones the Ramayana and other verses and renewed the stone inscriptions inside the Ubosot.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Krasem Sri Suphagok made all the inlaid pearl work of the doors of the P'ra Puttha Prang.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Sri Sit thong Chai repaired, moulded, carved and gilded the outside of the Ho P'ra Monthieratham.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Tong Tem Thawan wongs covered the outside of the Sri Ratana Chedi with gold tiles.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Champon Somphot plastered and ornamented the walls and doors and windows of the Wilhan Yot and repaired the roof and did all the necessary repairs to the roof and the floor, walls and windows inside.

H. R. H. Krom Mun Devawongs Varoprakar repaired the roof points and ridges and all the external mouldings of the windows, lacquering and gilding them, and painted the walls and ceiling and made bases and laid flooring and made relic urns in the Ho P'ra nak, and made a new Busabok with mosaic tiles, for a bell tower.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Savatthi Pravat undertook the Salas throughout the grounds, making new ones and repairing the old ones, and also the roof points and ridges and exterior of the walls of the Ubosot were restored by him to full beauty of full decoration, moulding, colouring and gilding.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Chantat made two mosaic covered figures of genii at the gates with new pedestals.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Chaiya Nuchit repaired the vestry and the reading room and completed them with door decorations, and repaired the stone rail and gate decorations with mosaic tiles, &c., &c.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Warawan akon made the doors around the Prang Prasat

and Sri Ratana Chedi carved, lacquered and gilded them, and made one mosaic stand for a genie at one of the doors.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Sri Saowaphongs made one pair of mosaic genii.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Dit Wara Kumman undertook the repair of moulding, lacquering and gilding of eight P'ra Prangs and made crocodile standards round the rail of the Prang Prasat and Sri Ratana Chedi.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Son Bandit repaired and redecorated the stand of the great Bo tree and made two mosaic gate genii.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Chit Charoena made a Ho P'ra Kanthan and a Cingalese Chedi with mosaic decoration and stone floor, and made an outer temple rail and made a ceiling and decorated it and a door and a crystal house inside the Ho P'ra Kanthan, and also one pair of mosaic gate genii.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Waddhana nawongs made one pair of mosaic gate genii.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Savatdi Sophon undertook the repairs to the roofs, roof points and ridges, exterior of doors and windows and the ceilings of the Ho Rachaphongsanuphon and the Ho Rachasamanuson, and repairs and tile decoration of the Crown Busabok on the Prachedi behind the Ubosot.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Chaiyah Mongkon undertook the renewal of the roof and floor of the Theatre, and the repairs and gilding of the screens in the Ubosot.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Pradit Worakan cast a Prachedi and Busabok and the Royal arms and white elephant and various animals of Himawanta, a Thephanom Garuda, Genie, and staged Umbrellas and lamps around the Puttha Prang and Sri Ratana Chedi and all the castings required on this occasion.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Sai Sanitwongs finished the white elephants.

H. R. H. P'ra Ong Chow Prida supplied all the ornamental glass reflectors.

Mon Chow Prawit made new plaster models of Nakhon Wat.

Phya Noharat Rachamanit and Chow Mun Wai Norarat were gaymasters, Hluang Sit Nai Wen lacquer storekeeper.

The vow to complete the works was made on Tuesday, Dec. 23d, 1879. The works were commenced during the next month and completed on Monday, April 17th, 1882, a period of two years, three months and twenty days.

#### II. M's. REPLY AT WAT P'RA KEW.

Princes of my family and all who have assisted in completing this temple P'ra Ratana Satsadaram who have now come before me and given me the great pleasure of hearing from you that this temple is finished as I had desired, I rejoice as I thank you.

This work of completing Wat Sri Ratana Satsadaram was undertaken in pious and grateful memory of King P'ra Puttha Yot Fa Chulalok, the first King of this dynasty, who built this temple as a work of Royal merit, and the chief beauty and glory of this Capital, and of his successors, Sovereigns of Siam, who have worshipped in and added to this temple without ceasing, to our father who took even a greater interest than his predecessors in this great Jewel Buddha, and who built the P'ra Puttha Prang Prasat and the P'ra Sri Ratana Chedi, buildings of the first class and work of the Jewel Buddha. But the completion of the temple according to His Majesty's desires was interrupted by His premature decease. Hereafter, although, the works continued under various superintendents, the intricacy and costliness of the work precluded any satisfactory progress until by this division of the labour of superintendence and the provision of ample funds, the temple has been finished.

When I reflected on the four Sovereigns, my predecessors, adding to this temple and worshipping here, and earnestly caring with deep devotion for this Jewel Buddha, I was moved by the strongest desire to see this Holy Place completed and perfected in time for the celebration of the centenary of

the planting of the palladium of this capital, Krung Ratana Kosindra, as the temple and the capital were founded in the same year and it would be the centenary of both; but at first almost all of you were really of opinion that so great a work could not be completed within the time desired.

I also felt the greatest doubt as to the possibility of completing the work, but for the two reasons already mentioned, I was emboldened to worship and offer a prayer before the Jewel Buddha that if I were to continue long to reign over Siam, this temple might be finished within the period I desired. Having thus prayed I assembled you, Princes of my family, and explained to you, the two reasons for my wish as above stated, namely that when our Royal father died we were all very young and there was no one able to show gratitude and love for him and having grown up we were now of full age to do that great work on which our deceased father had set his heart as a work of merit and honor, but which was still unfinished, and that we ought to use all our efforts to finish it as he desired. Thus we should perform an afterwork of gratitude and that not to the honor of His Majesty King P'ra Baht Somdet P'ra Chow Klay, only, but also to the enduring honor of His Majesty King P'ra Baht Somdet P'ra Puttha Yot Fa Chulalok, founder of the dynasty.

Secondly, I desired that the work should be finished in time for the centenary festival. I depended on you, my brothers, whom I have affectionately supported, helped and brought up from childhood and who have never had any single occasion of ill will towards me, but have invariably shown your love for me, and I felt assured that this vow that I had made would have the effect of inspiring you to the utmost efforts to complete the work quickly, as you would surely desire the continuation of my life. As for the funds requisite if they had ~~not~~ ~~been~~ ~~paid~~ from the Public Treasury, there would have arisen difficulties. After paying the ordinary public disbursements the balance would



have been insufficient for the temple works. Therefore I used money from the Royal Private Treasury, left by King P'ra Nang Klaw, which just before his decease His Majesty devoted to temple building, and my own private funds. The temple has been completed by funds from these two sources only.

These my desires have been fulfilled and now it is manifest that my wishes and my thoughts were correct and true. The completion of this temple makes my heart expand with joyfulness for by it I have shown my gratitude to His Majesty the founder of my dynasty and His Majesty my father and benefactor. And I have seen the ability, industry and affection of you, my brothers, a significant token that you will with one accord help me to protect and to increase the prosperity of Siam by your fidelity, firmness and courage and energy and perseverance and your unity and concord which is the most important of all in promoting continued prosperity. Also I am rejoiced by the fulfilment of this great work of piety in the religion of the Lord Buddha as I had designed, and I believe that the joy I feel will for the reasons given be also felt by you, my family.

Princes of my family I pray for blessings on you, may you enjoy long life, gladdened by high happiness, honour, wealth and wisdom to the advantage of the government of this country and its enduring prosperity even as I have already told you of my desire. All of you who have helped in completing this temple, some by the labour of your minds, some by the work of your hands, all have shown your affections to me. You have brought this work to a conclusion in accordance with my desires, and I thank you and invoke blessings on you.

Princes and officers of all degrees, priests and laymen of all orders, all ye, who moved by pious regard for the Three Jewels (Buddhism), have assembled here, I invite you to join in our rejoicing, and may you obtain a share of the reward of merit, the happiness that each desires; also I beg to make this offering of merit on behalf of the

founder of my dynasty, long since passed away and all his family. Angels in every place and every part of this realm join in praise and rejoicing at the completion of this eminent work of merit according to Our desire.

Princes of my family and all who have aided in the works of Wat Sri Ratana Satsadaram, who are now before me, and have reported to me that which I have had great satisfaction in hearing that you have finished this temple Sri Ratana Satsadaram. In reply, I beg to thank you all and explain that my object in completing this temple was one of pious gratitude to King P'ra Puttha Yot Fa Chulalok.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH ON LAYING FOUNDATION STONE OF MEMORIAL.

I beg to avail myself of this opportunity graciously accorded by Your Majesty in the presence of this assembly of Princes and Officers of Government of all degrees celebrating this glorious first centenary of the day on which His Majesty King P'ra Puttha Yot Fa Chulalok planted the palladium of the Capital, the 21st April, 1782. This the 20th April, 1882, completes a perfect century.

On the approach of this centennial His Majesty King Somdet P'ra Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn was deeply concerned with reflecting on His Royal Ancestor, King P'ra Puttha Yot Fa Chulalok, who in his energy and disregard for his own comfort, overcame all his enemies, north and south and east and west, spread wide the frontiers of His Kingdom and founded this Capital Krung Thep Mahah Nakhon Amaratna Kosindr Mahindr Ayuthaya, and raised high the religion of Buddha and made laws for the Kingdom and established His Royal Family to rule over Siam, in continuous succession and with great compassion and love nourished and supported the well-born families in the Royal service and removed the sorrows of the people who had been suffering more than can be told, bringing the people out of their misery to a life of

peace and joy protected by His Royal Grace, and His Royal Majesty administering true justice everywhere. For great and exceeding were His Royal Qualities, His Royal Power and Grace, and ever to be remembered by all people through all time.

Then, with lion-like Majesty the Royal Commands were spoken and I and Phya Akkhi Saraphai Changwang of the Krom-praseng bowed down and received the command to make plans and specifications for a stone Waradate wherein to place the statue of His Majesty King P'ra Puttha Yot Fa Chulalok, to stand as a memorial recalling His Majesty's Excellencies and His Glories.

I and Phya Akkhi Saraphai received the Royal command with great gladness, joyful that we had to show respect for the memory of his Majesty King P'ra Puttha Yot Fa Chulalok, first Sovereign of this dynasty, and in all humility feeling the high honour of having been entrusted by His Majesty with this great work prepared our designs for the building, the base of which is 12 fathoms square and its height six fathoms, with a Moradop six cubits square and and five fathoms, two cubits, one kub and eight niw high, making the whole height from the ground eleven fathoms, two cubits, one kub and eight niw (78 feet).

Having now made all preparations for the first stone to be laid, we pray His Majesty the King to lay the first stone as the happy and fortunate commencement of the work.

#### HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY TO FOREIGN MINISTER'S ADDRESS.

I am very gratified by the address of Chow Phya Phanuwongs Maha Wora Dhipati, informing me that the first stone of this memorial can be laid now. In laying it this day I announce that its name shall be Pratomnaborommarachanusawari. May this building I now found be completed prosperously and stand for ever as a Memorial of the glory of His Majesty the first King of this dynasty.

#### KALANOME'S ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY ON LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE PALACE OF JUSTICE.

May it please Your Majesty. I beg Your Royal permission to take this opportunity of submitting the following to Your Majesty in presence of the Prince, Senabodi, Officers of high and low degree and the Princes of dependent States of the four grades with their families who are now in attendance on Your Majesty at this great and glorious festival.

From the day on which His Majesty King P'ra Puttha Yot Fa Chulalok, first Sovereign of this dynasty, founded this capital Krung Thep Maha Nakhon Amaratna Kosindr Mahindr Ayuthaya the 21st April, 1782, to this 21st April, 1882, is exactly one century.

Your Majesty thinking of Your Glorious Ancestor who having won his throne by his victories and being crowned as a conquering King, ruled over the people, arranged the laws in good order, and established a Royal Court to relieve the distresses of his people throughout the land by means of Justice, which is the highest source of a nation's happiness and prosperity, the greatest cause of quiet and peace, and of the development of trade and commerce, having thought of this Your Majesty considered that the completion of this Centennial period should be marked by the further development of the ideas of the founder of the dynasty, that the administration of Justice might be promoted and made permanent and the people therein find happiness.

Your Majesty thereupon appointed me to superintend the erection of a Royal Court of Justice where all the present Courts might be united and all the judges be present in one building so as to facilitate the speedy trial of cases. I joyfully received Your Majesty's commands which were tending to the happiness of the people, esteeming it a very great honour that I should serve Your Majesty in this great work. I begged for the assistance of Phya Norarat Rachamanit, Treasurer and requested Messrs Grassi Brothers to provide plans and estimates for a building 24 fathoms high, 56 fathoms long and with two roofs, one eleven fathoms, one sok, one kub wide, and the other five fathoms, two sok, one kub wide, to cost 2427 catties and 4 tamlungs.

The foundation of this has been prepared so as to be ready for laying the foundation stone during this great festival, and I beg Your Majesty graciously to permit me to invite Your Majesty to lay the first stone now, a favorable beginning for the work which is to be done, and a token of the Justice which shall henceforth prevail.

THE MAJESTY'S REPLY TO THE KALAHOME'S ADDRESS.

I have had great pleasure in listening to the address of Chow Thi Samuawongs Wai Waddie, the Samuha Pra Kalahome, proving to me that my plan for promoting the happiness of the people has been approved by you all.

I will now lay the first stone and beg to name the building Sala sathit Yutithan (the abode of justice). May the continuance of the work be prosperous and without difficulties, and may my object in building it, the maintenance of justice and the relief of the people's griefs be accomplished fully and established firmly as long as earth and sky shall last.

THE PRINCES' CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

All of us, members of the Royal Family, who have hereto signed our names, and have assembled below Your Majesty's feet on this occasion, pray Your Majesty graciously to grant us this opportunity on the occasion of this glorious centennial anniversary to express most humbly to Your Majesty our exceeding joy and satisfaction that we have witnessed this great and glorious day, unparalleled in the history of Siam, and have an occasion to declare our earnest fidelity to Your Majesty and join in celebrating Your Majesty's glory.

When we think of past times our joy increases for judging by the history of Siam when its Sovereigns reigned at Ayuthia, but omitting all the fabulous part which is but a collection of stories without date or credibility; taking only the credible part, there never was any time that Siam enjoyed the prosperity it has enjoyed as under this dynasty.

Of the five dynasties which ruled at Ayuthia, the Chieng Rai dynasty alone en-

dured for any long period. The six reigns of that dynasty extended over a period of ninety-five years, a less time than Your Majesty's dynasty has already ruled. We regard this fact as a remarkable one, one of Your Majesty's glories, and we, of Your Majesty's Royal Family, who have lived under the protection of Your Majesty's Might and mercy naturally feel on this occasion a joy and satisfaction greater than can be felt by those who are not members of this Family.

When we reflect on Your Majesty's eminent merit and great piety we have still greater satisfaction in thus speaking. Every sovereign of this dynasty has been more good-hearted than the Sovereigns of former dynasties and more full of compassion and kindness to all people. No king of this dynasty has made his own comfort his principal care but each has earnestly sought to do right, and justice.

And the Members of this Family have honestly endeavoured to serve their Sovereign, the greatest of them have not considered that their greatness makes all they may do right, the lesser of them have not attempted to exaggerate their importance, and now there is unity among us, we rise together and sit together no longer separated as in former days when each Prince held himself apart. This has come about through our affection for the Head of Our Family, who day by day strengthens this Kingdom by Royal Might and by the Divine Power of Accumulated Virtues, which has protected this Family from evil, and overthrown its enemies both in the country and out of it, manifestly before the eyes of all on every occasion whereby this dynasty has endured for a full century, which none other in Siam has done, and still stands long to endure, to protect and govern the people of this Kingdom, and it is therefore an incomparable pleasure to us to reflect on former times and set forth on this great festive gathering, recollections of the good acts of Sovereigns of this dynasty, ruling in succession up to this day.

The first Sovereign of this dynasty, Phrabat Somdet P'ra Puttha Yot Fa Chulalok, came to the throne by conquest having overcome the thorns, the enemies of the State, who had brought confusion into the land of Thonburi so that the people were greatly afflicted, and their hamlets were broken up and rebels surrounded the Palace and deposed the King of Thonburi. Having established himself on the throne by wisdom and valour, the Burmese four times invaded Siam with even greater armies than those with which they conquered Ayuthia but they were defeated by His Majesty's power. His Majesty applied his wisdom to the internal administration of the Kingdom, founded Wat P'ra Sri Ratana Satsadaram, appointed officers of government in every department, selecting these according to their deserts, and assembled the monks of Buddha such an assembly as had never been held in the days of Ayuthia, acting as Upholder of the Buddhist Faith and making it flourish. He had the laws examined and collected into standard copies to show the way of justice, which in the times of Ayuthia was only once done. The people lived in peace, quiet and happiness without oppression, and those who had by the oppressions of former days been forced to run away from their villages returned, and they and we have enjoyed the benefit of the Royal Might and Grace which have protected and held together the Kingdom from that time forth.

The second Sovereign of the dynasty, His Majesty P'ra Puttha Lot La Nophalai, maintained the same virtuous purposes. The Burmese were defeated in several attacks on Western Siam. The capital was improved and Nakhon ku'an kan built, and the fame of His Majesty's happy rule spread far and wide so that Laos and Burmese left their own countries to live in Siam.

His Majesty King P'ra Nang Klao, third of the dynasty, engaged in great religious works, and built and dedicated many splendid temples and encouraged Pali scholarship so that learned men became nu-

merous, and to remove the oppression of the people he instituted the custom of striking the great bell and appealing to His Majesty in person, a plan for the benefit of the people of which the history of Siam gives no previous intimation.

The fourth Sovereign was His Majesty King P'ra Chom Klao, most virtuous, wise, and learned in all kinds of knowledge. He protected the land with mercy and boldness. He opened commercial relations with all nations and abolished the old restrictions on trade, and thereby greatly increased the wealth of the country. He made many new laws and amended old laws for the maintenance of Justice. He went forth among the people and with his own hands received from them their appeals and complaints against oppressive officials that those whose complaints were true feared no one, but had the opportunity of being heard by the King. In that reign no one tried to do evil to the Kingdom nor to the King, a reign unparalleled, and of unprecedented peace and happiness.

During the fourteen years, this present reign has already lasted, the good Royal Customs of previous Kings have not been departed from, and Your Majesty's unceasing care has been for the increase of the happiness and benefit of Your people.

Your Majesty by providing for the emancipation of slaves by years of age, effected the freedom of all as they reached manhood, without any trouble or inconvenience to any one, a remarkable act and differing much from the results of abolition of slavery in other countries. Also the uncomfortable and unbecoming position formerly obligatory in the presence of the King was by Your Majesty's kindness changed to that of standing.

Also Your Majesty has been pleased to permit us and other Officers of Government to submit to Your Majesty our written opinions on all points which we think proper, a practice formerly forbidden. The people have increased in happiness daily. Foreign relations have been established on

a still better footing than before by Your Majesty's wisdom. Also Wat P'ra Ratanasatsadaram which had been so long building that no one believed in its ever being finished, has now been perfectly finished by Your Majesty's Grace taking it under your own management, a great glory of Your Majesty's reign for the wonder of all people.

We, dependent on Your Majesty's Grace and protection, have lived till now in much peace and happiness and are grateful to Your Majesty for your goodness beyond measure. In all Your Majesty's further plans for the protection of the people, and for the firm establishment of this dynasty, continuously to reign by justice, we beg to offer up our bodies and our lives in Your Majesty's service, faithfully and truly to accomplish all Your Majesty may ask of us.

In conclusion, in the midst of our joy at this great festival, we pray the The Three Holy Jewels and the Great Gods, who are most mighty in the Universe, may keep and protect Your Majesty, with long life to reign over this Kingdom with all blessings, happiness and glory and renown throughout all quarters of the world and to all time.

May every one of Your Majesty's desires be easily accomplished, and may Your Majesty be the support and protector of ourselves and of all people.

Signed by all the PRINCES.

#### NOBLEMEN'S CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

On the part of all the servants of Your Majesty of high and low degree, soldiers and civilians, the provinces of four classes, North and South, the dependent Princes and their families, all assembled before Your Majesty on this great auspicious festival of today.

I beg Your Majesty graciously to permit me this opportunity of speaking on their behalf, to offer their congratulations who

are all inspired with a bright joy, united as if they were but one man.

This is the celebration of the complete hundred years since His Majesty Phrabat Somdet P'ra Puttha Yot Fa, first Sovereign of this dynasty, founded this city Krung Tep Maha Nakhon Amaratna Kosindr Mahindr Ayuthaya and it is a fit occasion for us to offer to Your Majesty the expression of our never ceasing gratitude and loyalty and appreciation of the high merits of the first Sovereign of this dynasty and his successors.

All of us, with the priests and the people, have been protected and led by the Grace of the Sovereign of this dynasty, and have held our dignities and upheld our families in wealth and happiness throughout this century.

In speaking of the gratitude due to the successive Sovereigns of this dynasty, the first was Phrabat Somdet P'ra Puttha Yot Fa Chulalok, first Sovereign of this dynasty, who from his youth upwards warred victoriously against his enemies until he had relieved the people from their sufferings and by his might and his wisdom and his endurance of toil and fatigue conquered the Burmese everywhere and raised this city Krung Tep Maha Nakhon as his capital and extended wide the borders of this Kingdom, and wider than those of the former Ayuthia, except on some few occasions, and never in former days was the extension of the Kingdom long maintained as under this dynasty. Also His Majesty was pleased to uphold and cherish the religion of Buddha, and establish fixed laws for the land for the protection of the people throughout this Kingdom. Everything which His Majesty considered likely to strengthen his Kingdom and to facilitate the people earning their living in quietness he did. Scarcely anything that could be done in so short a time was left undone. Great then is the gratitude due to His Majesty the founder of the nobility and of the happiness of Siam.

When His Majesty King P'ra Puttha Yot Fa Nopholai succeeded his father on the throne he continued to govern his people in happiness throughout his reign.

The third Sovereign was P'ra Bat Somdet P'ra Nang Klao. Both Sovereigns repulsed the enemies who invaded the Kingdom and protected the people keeping the laws of righteousness without deviation, so that the people prospered and increased continually.

Then came the reign of His Majesty P'ra Bat Somdet P'ra Chom Klao, the Wise, with especial great judgment of that which was good for the country and that which was unprofitable, with his great wisdom he reduced the burdens of his people and established that which was for their great advantage. He received the friendly overtures of all the Kings of the earth and opened trade whereby the wealth of the people was exceedingly increased.

His fame and the fame of his Kingdom spread throughout the world, where previously it had been unknown, great then is the gratitude due for the benefits he conferred on Siam.

On Your Majesty coming to the throne you wisely and perseveringly have sought to develop the institutions of King P'ra Puttha Yot Fa Chulalok and King P'ra Chom Klao to the still greater advantage of the country and still are establishing institutions for the good of Siam and the advantage of Princes, officials and all people. We, living under the shelter of Your Majesty's Grace, have enjoyed all the happiness the natural good results of Your Majesty's wisdom and compassion. Happiness has prevailed everywhere and the wealth of the land has doubled, a witness of the truth of our words.

We all are gladdened by the Royal principles which have been followed by the five Sovereigns of this dynasty, one course followed by all, all devoting their wisdom and strength to the advantage of Siam and

the happiness of its people throughout the land for the whole hundred years now completed.

As things have been before, so we are assured they will continue. We depend on Your Majesty's great compassion and wisdom and Royal Might to maintain this Kingdom, and ward off its enemies, and by Your Royal Grace establish concord, so that all kinds of benefits may come to the land, and uphold justice, and be our protection and our reliance.

May that Power which is above all, and the might of good works which have been performed, guard and keep Your Most Excellent Majesty long to reign in glory famed throughout the world, may every wish of Your Majesty be accomplished to the advantage of this people, and may Your Majesty's dynasty continue for ever to reign over Siam, and protect its Princes, public servants, priests and people.

SPEECH OF THE FOREIGN  
REPRESENTATIVES.

SIRE,

As the Representatives of the Powers allied by Treaty with Siam we have the honour of offering to Your Majesty our sincere and respectful congratulations on this the hundredth Anniversary of the establishment of Your Royal Dynasty in this Capital.

The century completed to-day, has with slight exceptions, been free, so far as Siam is concerned, from those evils too frequent elsewhere of foreign wars or internal disturbances, and we trust that the tranquillity and prosperity which have attended the reigns of Your Ancestors and Yourself may by the protection of Providence be continued yet for many centuries to come to the honour of the Crown, and the welfare of its subjects; and that the bonds of friendship which have for many years united Siam with Foreign States may be continually strengthened and drawn closer in true amity and interchange of benefits. It is in this

hope and with every good wish for the prosperity and permanence of Your August Dynasty that we participate in the celebration of this fortunate day.

Signatures,

A. KURTZHALSS,  
AUSTRO-HUNGARY.  
W. S. CADELL,  
DENMARK.  
DR. J. HARMAND,  
FRANCE.  
O. BREUER,  
GERMANY.  
W. G. PALGRAVE,  
GREAT BRITAIN.  
A. JUCKER,  
ITALY.  
P. S. HAMEL,  
DUTCH NETHERLANDS.  
F. B. XAVIER,  
PORTUGAL.  
W. G. PALGRAVE,  
SPAIN.  
W. MULLER,  
SWEDEN & NORWAY.  
N. A. McDONALD,  
VICE CONSUL.  
U. S. OF AMERICA.

**HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY TO CONGRATULATORY  
ADDRESS OF PRINCES AND OFFICIALS.**

Princes, Senabodi, and officials of high and low degree, assembled here today at this great festival, the Centenary of the foundation of this Capital Krung Ratana Kosindr and discoursing of the government of this land under this present Chakkri dynasty, saying that the government has been better than under any previous dynasty. I agree with what you have said.

The orderly government of this kingdom, its tranquility and freedom from misfortune, has resulted from the Royal Might of its Kings who have ruled over it, with true and just disposition and kept as free as possible from the four evil states of lust, hatred, ignorance and fear, benevolently fostering the Princes, Officials and people of all degrees. It is right then that you should all acknowledge the gratitude that is due to those Sovereigns of past times.

I beg to add that the success of a King's

c. 4.

plans depends on the Princes and Officers who carry them out, their fidelity, devotion and freedom from malice and evil dispositions and their esteeming their duty as their highest object. For the good order and happiness and advantage which sprang up during the reigns of those Kings, praise must be accorded to the officials of those days, the founders of the nobles' families whose descendants are here present in this great assembly. You, the descendants of those praiseworthy men following their example, have supported the works of the State, faithfully assisting in maintaining the kingdom up to this day. I then beg on the part of the four Kings, my predecessors, to raise the praises and extol the fidelity of your ancestors, and of all who have served the state in succession up to this day.

When considering the events of this century that this dynasty has ruled over Siam, it is to be noticed that during the three first reigns the progress and prosperity of the country developed with a rapidity previously unexampled in its history, and during the fourth reign it progressed at a greatly increased rate owing to the opening of foreign trade. The wealth of the people greatly increased and the number of the people increased also faster than of old.

When I consider the state of this country just previous to one hundred years ago, as described in writing and tradition, the people ruined and in the most abject misery, trade at an end, food scarcely procurable, each trying to find it for himself only, and see what its state is now at the end of this century, it occurs to me how great would be the wonder of one of the men of those days if he could see Siam as it is now, and how great should be the joy of all of us that we have been born to enjoy the good fruits of the wise deeds of our ancestors.

I pray, and I beg you all to unite with me in my prayer, for the good government of this country during the next century, may the good rule of its Sovereigns remain unabated, and many good institutions be developed to the great increase of the hap-

piness of the people. Help in thought and in deed for the benefit of this kingdom and its people and the steady increase of prosperity, so that when the second century is completed my descendants ruling over Siam may have cause to look back with gratitude to me and to you who now govern and protect the kingdom.

The pleasure that we feel, the benefits we enjoy, result from the good deeds of our ancestors and ourselves supporting the development of the prosperity of Siam, its abundant happiness and its freedom from evils, its widespread advantages and renown. May this dynasty that rules, remain firm in goodness and in family unity so that Princes and all the well descended officials may endure side by side with the dynasty, and the people in all parts of the country may enjoy happiness free from all grief, and great prosperity prevail throughout Siam for ever.

We thank you gentlemen, Representatives of Foreign Powers in Treaty alliance with Siam, who have come here on this joyful occasion to express the friendly feelings of your countries, and give evidence of that important fact, our friendship with all nations. We beg to state here in this assembly the reasons that our desires are earnestly set on friendly relations with foreign nations.

We have already stated that during the reign of the fourth Sovereign of this dynasty, our father, there was a very great increase in the rapidity of the development of Siam's prosperity owing to the opening of friendly and commercial relations with foreign countries, so that we feel assured that those Princes and officers who very much doubted whether good or evil results would follow that step, will now be all of one mind that our father's judgement was correct and his policy advantageous and calculated to promote the enduring prosperity of the country. We, therefore, are bold to say that we delight in these alliances, and that we wish to maintain and develop them with all our strength for the happiness of our

kingdom and the profit of all people of every land and language by the extension of free intercourse and trade.

The good wishes you have expressed for the enduring prosperity of this country and our dynasty, coming from those we love and honour, have given us great pleasure and we thank you for ourselves and our family. May our friendly relations with Foreign States develop and endure for ever.

#### THE PEOPLE'S ADDRESS.

I beg the Royal Grace to protect me. By the unanimous desire of the elders of the people of all places in the vicinity of this Capital, I beg Your Majesty graciously to permit me the opportunity of submitting to Your Majesty's Grace the joy with which we remember the gratitude we owe, and with which, we beg to offer our congratulations with grateful hearts at this great festival today. Our gratitude to Your Majesty for granting this opportunity is beyond expression. If I commit any error of omission or excess the severity of the Royal Laws will not let me escape.

This day completes one hundred years from the date of the foundation of this capital Krung thep Maha Nakhon.

His Majesty, the first Sovereign of this dynasty, having conquered all foreign enemies by his Royal Might, ascended the throne and removed the terrible sufferings of the people. He, of his great compassion, protected the religion of Buddha, then almost extinct, raised it to a glorious condition according to the words of Buddha Justice, which in those days it was hard to find, he strongly established as a firm pillar against the unrighteousness then prevailing, he extended wide the borders of the kingdom, and protected by His Grace the people, assembled their families and settled down in happiness according to the desires of their elders, and thus our progenitors escaped from their griefs and afflictions. It is one hundred years from that



day to this on which we, servants of Your Majesty, depending on Your Majesty's protection, are enjoying exceeding happiness and prosperity.

We are filled with wonder and with gladness, gratefully thinking of those to whose benevolent rule we and our families owe happiness and every advantage such as our ancestors never knew nor heard of or only thought of as a marvellous condition beyond all possibility of hope.

Moreover the hearts of our Kings have been mercifully inclined to the care of the people and the happiness of all of us, preventing oppression and injury by graciously listening to our petitions, in person, and always using the Royal wisdom for our advantage, and with wisdom removing obstacles to trade, enabling us to buy, to use and to sell all kinds of goods as we thought good, without any penalty such as before was put on trade; making roads and canals, whereby we could plant gardens orchards and fields and move to and fro with convenience, which was our greatest need, but which we could not do for ourselves. Also our Sovereigns have made arrangements by which we have been able to trade largely with foreign countries with great advantage, receiving good prices for our goods, so that our wealth has increased. We have depended on the Royal Grace as our protection against all evils and have been able to live and trade with comfort, our Kings having been pleased to organise soldiers and police to take care of us on almost every road, to put down thieves and evil doers, and devoting their Royal hearts to guarding us from evil in a way previously unheard of, such as by the fire brigade provided with good appliances for extinguishing fires which we ourselves could not contend against; and when the cholera prevailed His Majesty turned his heart to help us and appointed officers to find the sick and take care of them and cure them, so that numbers who had no relations to take care of them and would undoubtedly have died were restored to health, life and

happiness, just as if they had fathers and mothers to care for them. This is a cause for gratitude beyond the power of words to describe.

His Majesty has employed His Royal mind entirely in plans for the happiness and comfort of the people now and for the future. He has been pleased to enact a Law concerning children born in slavery, whereby, by degrees to put an end to the injustice of slavery by a remarkable system, which harms none, neither the rich nor the poor, as the abolition of slavery in other countries did. For this the greatest gratitude is due to the King.

We agree with and are gladdened by every one of Your Majesty's acts in this great festival in honour of the merits of the Royal Family and the glory of this capital.

We are rejoiced that we have seen the completion of this temple Sri Ratana Satsadaram, the seat of the great Emerald Buddha, which we so highly reverence. This work has been completed by Your Majesty's Royal Might, your piety, your Accumulated Virtues, your vast merits. It has all been effected by the work of Your Majesty's own relations whom we so highly esteem and love. All of us, our children and wives, are glad to be witnesses of the prosperity of Siam, which we love as our lives. We shall see the Exhibition, and we shall join our good wishes in the foundation of the memorial of the first Sovereign of this dynasty, and in thoughts of the King who was the father of Siam, we shall join with gladness and piety and full hearts. And we are rejoiced that we have seen Your Majesty, whose justice is so eminent, lay the foundation stone of the Hall of abiding justice for the protection of our lives and prosperity of ourselves and our descendants, and we believe and are assured that the desire of Your Majesty, whose justice is manifest to our eyes and our knowledge, will lead to all of us receiving the most full and equal justice that is possible, and, we believe, that this will bring Your Majesty great and everlasting fame as the Ever Just King.

Lastly, we beg to express our great joy and gratitude that Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit this opportunity, this unprecedented honour, to common people like ourselves, permitting us faithful people, to address to Your Majesty our gratitude and fidelity, our hopes and our joy, and to offer our congratulations close to the golden feet of Your Glorious Majesty. We are filled with excitement and joy, and we most humbly beg to be permitted to invoke blessings on Your Majesty to the utmost of our power of blessing, both now and ever, as long as we shall live. May the Grace of the The Three Jewels and of all the Mighty Spirits of the Universe uphold and keep Your Majesty and bring all happiness and good fortune to the Most Just King. Long may Your Majesty live and reign abounding in honour, wealth and every circumstance of happiness. May sickness and misfortune never approach, may all enemies be unable to withstand Your Royal Might, and may every wish be accomplished after your own heart. May Your Majesty's dynasty, in due succession, rule us as it has ruled us. May Your Royal wisdom and Royal plans, conceived in justice, develop in glory, to the endless fame of the Eminently Just King.

By all the power of the earnest wish and will of all of us, by all the power that there is in the pious offerings we have made to the Three Holy Jewels, by the power of the clear honesty with which we offer our blessings, may every wish of Your Majesty be accomplished.

In speaking thus, it is for Your Majesty's Grace mercifully to decide whether we do right or wrong. We beg Your Majesty's protection.

In this address of the people to H. M. the King of Siam, they emphatically designate him THE JUST KING. The compliment is one of the most exalted the people can give, and we shall have greatly mistaken H. M. if his justice during his entire reign does not render it still more

manifest that the high compliment has been well earned, and is universally heartfelt rather than as an expression of fulsome flattery meant only for this grand occasion.

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HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY TO THE  
ADDRESS OF THE PEOPLE.

Our People: The words which you have just spoken to us, have been most welcome. We are indeed glad to hear the assurance of your fidelity and affection to our dynasty.

We beg to tell you all that this affection is not misplaced. His Majesty, the first King of this dynasty, and his successors have earnestly endeavoured to promote the happiness of the people, and to keep from them misfortune without ceasing, considering that the people are the blood and flesh of the land, and that if the people are afflicted the King cannot be happy, any more, than the heart can be easy when the body is sick.

We beg to tell to all you, people, that we ourselves, ever desire to put in order and to end the sorrows of the people, to prevent all oppression and to do everything that will be advantageous to the people and promote their happiness in all directions to the best of our power and ability without regard to our own convenience, and we are glad that the people should know the truth of the love which the successive Kings have had for their people during this last hundred years.

We pray that the people may receive a share of the good that shall come from the pious works and worship of the Three Holy Jewels on this occasion, may they have the happiness each desires.

By the power of the pious works we have achieved, and by the power of the gratitude and loyalty of the people, may all the faithful people throughout this kingdom enjoy happiness, long life, and freedom from sickness, and abundance of food, and wealth.

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The SPEECH of the Exposition Committee  
by H. R. H. Krom Hluang Banupanta

wongse, Chairman, &c., &c., delivered in the Temporary Throne Hall, P'lap p'lah Chaturmuk, opposite the Exposition buildings.

We, who by Your Majesty's gracious command were appointed this Committee, pray for this distinguished opportunity to report to Your Majesty that on Friday, 10th lunnation, first of the waning, year of the Minor Dragon, 3rd of the decade, 14th of Your Majesty's Reign, 1243, (i. e. Sept. 9th, 1881), Your Majesty appointed us a Committee to make the necessary preparations for a National Exhibition, to make 1st a collection of specimens of seeds and plants of the vegetable kingdom, that belong to or may be found growing in Siam, that may be used for food, or as articles of commerce among the people, and all kinds of agricultural implements used by them in this class of their industries.

2. A complete collection of the mechanical and artistic manufactures such as are used, and are exported, throughout the Kingdom of Siam.

3. A collection of imported articles made especially for the Siamese market, and used only by the Siamese.

4. A collection of all kinds of Articles that are in use in the country.

These to be gathered together and placed on exhibit in one place.

That the Royal and other Princes, the government officials, and foreign residents, may have opportunities of seeing them, during the Centennial Anniversary Ceremonies, which complete the 100th year since H. M. the first great King, Prabatt Somdetch P'raputta yautfa Caulalok, founded Krung Ratana Kosintara, the present capital of Siam, (Bangkok).

Such an Exposition will be a guide to all classes of the people, reminding them of our sources of subsistence, and the character of our commerce. It will enable them to notice what is good and what is not good, what is more, and what is less beneficial, where particular articles are to be found, and will be a valuable guide to producer and purchaser alike.

The present collection of Siamese articles, placed on exhibit, even if not as handsome as the public exhibits of other countries, are well worthy of creating unusually pleasurable emotions, because previous to this century, the multitude of goods now gathered, were very scarce or did not exist. In those hazardous times what did then exist were greatly dissipated, what are now placed on exhibit are principally articles that have had their origin in the present century, the starting point of the present dynasty, which has established and perpetuated the condition of things that prevail in the country during the century which has just been completed. This is a source of pleasure and gratitude to all.

Ours has been the incomparable pleasure of giving our energies to the execution of Your Majesty's commands.

There was but one sufficiently capacious and unoccupied place adequate to the construction of a building, where such a vast collection of goods could be placed on exhibit, for a season, and this was the Royal pleasure grounds, whereupon it was concurrently proposed to construct Exposition buildings, that would be comparatively inexpensive, yet amply adequate to the demands of the occasion. This building was to be made mainly of bambu, roofed with attap, a temporary and an inexpensive building.

J. Grassi & Brother, European Architects Contractors, &c., &c., furnished a model of the building.

Your Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint H. R. II. Somdetch Chowfah Maha Malah, Krom P'ra Banrahp Parapaks, Your Majesty's uncle, General Superintendent, to give the work his best energies. Prayah Akapi Sarahpai was appointed Master Workman.

The Chiefs of the Life Guards, of the Body Guards and their sub-alterns, were placed in charge of sections of the work.

These officers were :—

1 Prayah Apaijanarit. 2 Prayah Maha Tape. 3 Prayah Maha Montree. 4 Prayah Intaratape. 5 P'ra Pirentaratape. 6 P'ra

Rahchanarintara. 7 P'ra Intaradate. 8 P'ra P'rom Borirak. & P'ra Suriyapakpee. 10 P'ra Hu'ru'tai. 11 P'ra Apaisurintara 12 Hluang Kan Payuhabutr. 13 Hluang Raheha Swake. Also a number of minor officers were placed in charge of sections.

Praya Sombat payahitibahl was appointed to dig reservoirs, manage the gardens and plant the trees in all parts of the Exhibition grounds.

The fitting up of the halls, and the compartments for receiving the exhibits was detailed to the following 7 Hmaum Chow Princes, (sons of Princes).

1 Hmaum Chow Sawati, son of Somdetch P'ra Decha'saun.

2 Hmaum Chow Pahnumaht, son of Krom P'ra Pitak tewate.

3. Hmaum Chow Noi, son of Prince Renu.

4. Hmaum Chow Suban, son of Prince Krom Hmun Marong Harirak.

5. Hmaum Chow Nilwan, son of Prince Krom Hmun Udulya Laksana sombat.

6. Hmaum Chow Charoen, son of Prince Krom Kun Rahehasee wikron.

7. Hmaum Chow Chai, son of Prince Krom Hmun Pamintarasak.

8. Hmaum Chow Palm, son of Prince Krom Hmun Punintarapak.

9. Hmaum Chow Wacharin, son of Prince Krom Kumbaudentarapaisahn Sopol.

10. Hmaum Chow Chandree, son of Prince Krom Hmun Krasati Sakdeedate.

11. Hmaum Chow Chek, son of Prince Krom Hmun Mahaa suen siri wilahit.

12. Hmaum Chow Krachaling, son of Prince Krom Hmun Krasati sri sak dedate.

13. Hmaum Chow Rabiab, son of Prince Krom Kun Raicha Sreewikron.

14. Hmaum Chow Charun, son of Prince Krom Kun Warachakr Charahnup'ahp.

15. Hmaum Chow Kem, son of Prince Chowfah Itsarohpongs.

16. Hmaum Chow Toh, son of Prince Kampu.

17. Hmaum Chow Chai Daang, son of Prince Gnanmrots.

From the time of their appointment these have given themselves to their work.

Further Your Majesty was graciously pleased to direct that the Royal and other Princes and government officials, should be appointed Superintendents to make collections of articles, such as could be found in the kingdom, to be placed in groups.

The Royal and other Princes and government officials to whom this work has been assigned have diligently and energetically made efforts to gather the collections for this work, and each in their respective positions gave assurances that the collections should be made in accordance with the Royal wish.

Further the Commissioners have been informed that Your Majesty would provide exhibits for one of the compartments of the Exhibition, and that Her Majesty the Queen would be responsible for and provide exhibits for another of the compartments of the Exhibition.

This information has given great satisfaction to those whom Your Majesty graciously appointed as Centennial Commissioners, who regard these gracious acts as a high honor conferred upon them. It has been an impetus, urging them to perseverance to the extent of their capacity to obtain and arrange the exhibits in time to meet the Royal wish.

The groups of goods, and the officers whom Your Majesty graciously permitted to collect, arrange and classify the exhibits are as follows:—

#### DEPARTMENTS.

No. 1. Goods showing the art of moulding and engraving. Collected and arranged by Prince Kachaun Charatsawongs.

No. 3. Models of things actually existing, exact though diminished. Collected and arranged by Y. M.'s most humble servant.

No 4. Fresh and fragrant flowers artistically arranged. Collected and arranged by H. R. H. P'ra Nahng'oe, Princess Sowapah P'auang Sri.

No. 5. Implements of war, knives, and medicines of all descriptions. By Prince Chow Saisan'iwongs.

No. 6. Cups, dishes, bowls and crockery-ware such as are especially ordered for use in Siam. By Prince Hmaum Chow Kow<sup>3</sup> a son of Prince Krom Kun Tawate Wacharin.

No. 7. Laos workmanship. Nests of laced baskets. Gold and silver implements. By H. R. H. Somdet Phrachow Boroma Wongstoe Chowfah Mahah Malah Krom Pra Bamrah para paks.<sup>4</sup>

No. 8. Implements used in the arts of embroidery, sewing, weaving and braiding. By Her Majesty the Queen of Siam.<sup>5</sup>

No. 9. Jewelry, and utensils, gold, silver, pinchbeck, inlaid, plated, and decorated with diamonds and precious stones. By His Majesty the King of Siam.

No. 10. Perfumery large and varied assortments. By Lady Plein, Mrs. Prayah Bashakarawongs.

No. 11. Specimens of woods. By Chow Hmun Waiya Waranaht.

No. 12. Fruit bearing trees. By H. E. Prayah Bashakarawongs.

No. 13. Telegraphic implements, telephones and electric bells. By Your Majesty's most humble servant.<sup>1</sup>

No. 14. Shrubs and flowering plants. By Prayah Sombatyah tibahl.

No. 15. Specimens of mats and carpets, made of grasses and leaves. By Prayah Rahcha Sampahrahaun.

No. 17. Specimens of Siamese books, old style. By Prince Kroma Kun Bandin Paisah Sopon.

No. 18. Siamese books and Siamese paper, old style. Prayah Sri Suntara Wohahn.

No. 19. Commercial articles specially under Government control. By H. E. Chow Praya Sri pipat.

No. 20. Gold, silver, bronze and crockery coins. By Prayah Rataua Rahcha mahnit.

No. 21. Specimens of minerals, ores &c. By H. M. the Second King.<sup>3</sup>

No. 22. English artificial flowers. H. R. H. Prince Chow Worawanahaun.

No. 23. Specimens of lacquers. By H. R. H. Prince Chaiyanta Mongkol.<sup>6</sup>

No. 24. Annuals, plants, and vegetables

subject to annual taxation. By H. B. M. Prince Krom Hmun Devawongs Vorapra-kahr.<sup>7</sup>

No. 25. Tackle and gear for capturing fish. By H. R. H. Prince Krom Hmun Bijit Prachahaun.<sup>6</sup>

No. 26. Fish and other water animals. By H. R. H. Krom Hmun Prachaksil Pahkom.<sup>6</sup>

No. 27. Coral and sea shells. By H. R. H. Chowfah Chaturon Ratsmi Krom Hluang Chakra Patpongs.<sup>6</sup>

No. 28. Specimens of oils. By H. R. H. Prince Taung T'ame Twalyawongs.<sup>6</sup>

No. 29. Specimens of grain and agricultural implements. By H. E. Chow Prayah Polatape.

No. 30. Specimens of tobacco. By H. R. Highness Krom Hmun Putarate Dam-rongsok,<sup>6</sup> (the Lord Mayor).

No. 31. Commercial produce. By Prayah Nahnah Pitpahsee.

No. 32. Wood, coal and fuels. By Prayah Chod'uk Rahcha Saatee.

No. 33. Bambu woven work, baskets, &c. By Nai Sanaung Gnahn Pra Pahts.

No. 34. Specimens of fire producing articles, fireworks, &c. By H. R. H. Prince Krom Hluang Wara sakdahpisahl.<sup>4</sup>

No. 35. Specimens of bread, cakes, &c. Lady Same, the wife of Prayah Choduk Rahcha Saatee.

No. 36. Specimens of earths and lime. By H. R. H. Krom Hmun Narate Rahchwara-rit.

No. 37. Varieties of land animals. By H. R. H. Prince Ksame Sri supayoke.<sup>6</sup>

No. 38. Forest hunters' weapons. By H. R. H. Prince Krom Hmun Aditsaun Udom-date.<sup>6</sup>

No. 39. Specimens of bees' wax. By H. R. H. Prince Dissaworakumar.<sup>6</sup>

No. 40. Specimens of animal and vegetable perfumes. By H. R. H. Prince Kama-laht Lo'san.<sup>6</sup>

No. 42. Varieties of dolls and statues. By H. R. H. Prince Chow Chit Charoen.<sup>6</sup>

No. 43. Tools used in delicate artistic man-

manufactures.<sup>3</sup> By H. R. H. Prince Chow Chumpol Sompot.<sup>6</sup>

No. 45. Earthenware, especially ordered for the Siamese market. By Prayah Ahhahn Boririak.

No. 46. Precious stones. By H. E. Prayah Mahintara Damrongsak.

No. 47. Iron, brass and tin articles. By Prayah Sombat yahtibahl, Praya Rahchai and Prayah Rahcha Prasittee.

No. 48. Mirrors. By Prince Preedah.

No. 49. Orchids and forest plants. By H. Alabaster, Esq.

No. 50. Musical instruments. By Y. M's most humble servant.<sup>1</sup>

No. 51. Specimens of flowers. By H. R. H. Prince Chow Sittet t'ongcha.<sup>5</sup>

No. 52. Articles inlaid with pearls. By Prince Krom Kun Charoen Polpul Swat

No. 53. Tools for braiding, sewing, weaving and embroidering. By Prayah Ratana Kosah.

No. 55. Silks, ordered especially for the Siamese market. By Lady Pan, the wife of Hluang Nai Sit.

When Your Majesty was graciously pleased to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to seek for and collect together materials as indicated, those who became acquainted with the Royal wish, were glad and craved the honor of assisting the Exhibition. I am empowered to act as Commissioners to seek for and make the collections conformably with the Royal wish. Your Majesty's humble servant gave appointments to certain parties as they desired.

No. 2. Specimens of sketches, paintings, drawings, &c. By Prince Hmaum Chow Charoen, Hmaum Chow Prawit,<sup>3</sup> sons of H. R. H. the late Krom kun Rahchasee Wikrom.

No. 16. Text books. By Rev. S. G. McFarland, D. D.

No. 40. Photographs. By H. R. H. Prince Krom Hm in Aditsaua Udorn<sup>9</sup>date.<sup>9</sup>

No. 44. Implements used in the manufacture of gold leaf. By Prince Hmaum Rahcha wongs Daang<sup>3</sup>son of Prince Hmaum Chow Chantree.

No. 54. The modern garments of Siam. By Ramsay & Co.

Castings and ship building. By P'ra Wisut Sakaradit Chow Tah.<sup>9</sup>

Your Majesty gave orders that H. R. Highness Somdetch P'ra Chow Borofia Wongat'oe, Chowfah Mahah Mahlah, Krom P'ra Bamrah P'apaks, official Administrator of the Krom Mahattai, H. E. Chow Prayah Surawongs Waiya watt tee, Samuha Kralahome, H. E. Chow Prayah Bhanuwongs Mahah Kosah tebau<sup>tee</sup>, send official despatches to the respective provinces of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th classes under their jurisdiction, north and south, and to the Royal dependent States throughout the Kingdom, to send specimens of the different kinds of produce that might be found in each of them, so that the Exhibition Commissioner might receive, classify, arrange and place them in the appropriate departments.

The provinces and Royal dependent States that received intimations of the Royal wish made and forwarded many collections. Some of the distant provinces have not made returns. The collections of others are coming in daily.

I crave the favor to commend to Your Majesty the prompt assistance rendered by those provinces and Royal dependencies, which complied with the directions and sent valuable exhibits. They deserve all praise for their diligence and kind attention in forwarding with despatch to the best of their ability, valuable contributions to this grand national demonstration. First class exhibits came from the following provinces under the jurisdiction of the Mahattai. 1 Nakaun Chiangmai. 2 Mu'ang Nahu. First class exhibits likewise came from the following provinces under the jurisdiction of H. E. the Kralahome. 1 Songklah (Singapore). 2 Nakaun Sri tamarah (Ligore). 3 Muang Pit. 4 Muang Satoom.

Second class exhibits came from the following provinces under the Mahattai. 1 Krung Kow (Ayuthia, the old capital). 2 Lopaburee. 3 Ahngtaung. 4 Nakaunayok. 5 Sangkaburee. 6 Sukohtai. 7 Chainaht. 8 Pachinaburee. 9 Petchaburee. 10 Utai. 11 Nakaun Siam Raph. 12 Panor Sak. 13 Lampon. 14 Hlonsak. 15 Toen. 16 Sakol Nakaun. 17 Pichit. 18 Nakaun Sawan. 19 Hnaung Kai. 20 Hluang Prabang. 21 Praa.

Second class exhibits came from the following provinces under the Kralahome. 1 Tani (Patani). 2 Sai. 3 Petchaburee. 4 Naung. 5 Calantan. 6 Hnaung Chik. 7 Sai (Quedah). 8 Chum Paun. 9 Kahnchanadit. 10 Karangtoon. 11 Pratumatane. 12 Rahman. 13 Pagnah. 14 Puket (Junk Ceylon).

Second class exhibits came from the following provinces under H. E. the Kromat'ah (i. e. the Minister for Foreign Affairs). 1 Nontaburee.

An inferior class of exhibits came from the following provinces under the Mahattai Department. 1 Promaburee. 2 Yosohtau. 3 Chaiyaburee. 4 Ahranyapratate. 5 Supan. 6 Sasoengsow. 7 Kamalahsai. 8 Ta'ut'ane. 9 Saraburee. 10 Wichien. 11 Nakaunrahchaseemah. 12 Sankaburee. 13 Nakaun sawan. 14 Intaburee. 15 Payuha. 16 Tahk. 17 Ubol. Inferior articles from the following provinces subject to the Kralahome. 1 Rahchaburee, 2 Kahnchanaburee, 3 Nakaun Ku'an K'an, (Paklat), 4 Prachueb Keeree K'an, 5 Kamnoet Nopakun, 6 Prahnburee, 7 Keeree ratana Nikom, 8 Takua pah, 9 Takua Tung, 10 Kraburee, 11 Chai Pah, 12 Ragnaa, 13 Hlang Suen, 14 Yalah.

The most inferior class of articles came from the following provinces under the jurisdiction of the Kromat'ah. 1 Samutta prakahr (Paknam). 2 Samutta Sakaun. (Tachine). 3 Samutta Songkrahn (Meeklaung). 4 Nakaunchaisee. 5 Bahng pramung. 6 Chola-buree (Bahng ). 7 Panatsanikom (Patriew). 8 Rayaung. 9 Chantaburee. 10 Kraht. 11 Prachantakeereekafe.

It now becomes our pleasing duty to bring to Your Majesty's notice, that the Exposition buildings on the Royal pleasure grounds are completed, the members of the Committee, and the Exposition Commissioners have sought for, collected, together and arranged the numerous and interesting collection of exhibits, in compliance with the wishes and commands of Your Majesty in season to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Royal Capital.

The Committee, the Commissioners and all to whom have been assigned portions of this work have engaged in it with pleasure to the extent of their knowledge and means, that the work of each and of the whole should be a complete success. Hence everything in connection with the exhibition is now in readiness.

We now crave the opportunity of inviting Your Majesty to visit the Exposition buildings and inspect the exhibits that have been gathered together and arranged in them, and we pray Your Majesty to crown these labors and the event by declaring that the Exhibition be opened to the Royal and other Princes, to the government officials, and foreigners, so that all people may be able to visit the buildings and examine the exhibits freely during the appointed and appropriate season.

This address with its merits and demerits we reverently place at Your Majesty's disposal.

Presented, Wednesday, sixth lunation, ninth of the waxing, year of the Horse, fourth of the decade, 1244, in the temporary throne hall Chaturamuk, on the Royal pleasure grounds, signed by the members of the Exhibition Committee.

## COMMITTEE.

President.—Bhanurangse.  
Vice President.—Prayah Tapwarachun.  
Secretary.—Chow Hmun Samochai Raht.  
Treasurer.—Krom Hmun Puttarate Damrongsak, Lord Mayor of Bangkok.  
General Superintendent.—Chow Hmaum Waya Waranaht.  
The Receiver and Arranger of Goods.—Bashakarawong.

Superintendent of Workmen.—Prayah Akani Sarahpai.

Superintendent of Lights.—Prayah Ratana Rahehamanit.

Superintendent of Restaurants.—Prayah Chaduk Raheha Saatee.

Superintendent of Amusements.—Prince Krom Hmun Boriraks Narintararit.

Superintendent of Gardens and Trees.—Prayah Sombatyahtibahl.

#### NOTES

1. Youngest full brother to H. M. the King  
President of the Committee
  2. Full sister to the Queen and next in rank.
  3. Cousin to H. M. the King.
  4. Uncle to H. M. the King.
  5. Half sister to H. M. the King.
  6. Half brother to H. M. the King.
  7. Half brother to H. M. the King, and full brother to the Queen.
  8. Younger full brother to H. M. the King, and elder full brother to the President of the Exhibition Committee.
9. Capt. John Bush, H. M. & M. At., K. W. E., &c., &c.

#### H. M.'S REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

We are pleased to have come to this place which has been adorned with the natural and artificial productions of our country, and to have listened to the details of the preparations for the entire Exhibition, in compliance with our order, which has on this occasion, been presented by the President and members of the Committee.

The diligence of H. R. II Prince Somdet P'ra Chow Boroma Wongst'oe Chowfah Mahamahlah Krom P'ra Bamrah Parapaks, who was entrusted with the work of the Exhibition buildings, is a source of pleasure. This was a great work and was done in a short time. All who received assignments of the work of the buildings, showed a disposition to obey our orders, so that there should be no failure. In two instances has this been manifested. The previous instance was in connection with the cremation buildings.

The diligence of the Royal and other Princes, and the government officials who

persistently made collections of every variety of articles, and who thoughtfully provided against the possibility of loss and inadequacy, and have placed here complete and extraordinary collections, transcending our expectations, is a source of pleasure as well as an evidence of their cheerful compliance with our orders, and their desire to make themselves useful to all who may come to visit the Exhibition.

The Governors of the Provinces, and the Rulers of the dependent Royal States, who forwarded first, second and third class exhibits, have all shown their allegiance and good will to the Kingdom, and are deserving of commendation. The fidelity of the Ministers who commanded the provinces, and Royal dependencies and their provincial officers are deserving a place in our esteem. And last though not least we are pleased with the tenaciously energetic perseverance of the Committee who made all the arrangements, and who have in charge the entire Exhibition and have made all things a triumphant success.

We hope, when the people visit this National Exhibition and examine the exhibits carefully they will do so to detect its real advantages. It cannot be that they will view it simply as a great festal amusement in honor of the country, nor as they would view theatrical, puppet and shadow play amusements, for of the things on exhibit there will be many that will be full of interest and advantage, even though what we have now done is in advance of the present knowledge and understanding of the people of our country, who are indisposed to understand, give attention or investigate those things that will be beneficial and profitable, and that are to be found.

It is to be hoped this will be a starting point of science, art and literature from which our people will learn and will investigate what is and what may not be profitable of the things they may meet and see in the future; that it will open up to them thoroughfares that will conduct them to readier means of subsistence than they now possess.



We have no thoughts of concealing or obstructing what may be guides or helps to foreign merchants, but rather that they may see the commercial articles, so that whatever may be suitable to any given country, arrangements may be entered into for the sale and purchase of such articles from which mutual advantages may arise. It is manifest that commerce and the exchange of commercial articles, passing out of our country on account of the many purchasers will be a means that will cause our people to labor much in the distribution of their commercial commodities. In the future this National Exhibition will be recognised as a source of blessing, prosperity and glory to the country.

We pray that what we have done with the purpose of promoting the interests and happiness of the people generally may be a complete success in all directions, a great benefit to the country and a help to the commerce of nations, that mutually interchange benefits with each other. May these advantages be permanently progressive to the utmost capacity of our and other peoples.

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PROCLAMATION

RESPECTING THE GLORIOUS ROYAL FAMILY ORDER, MAHA CHAKKRI BOROMARACHA, WONGS, AND THE MEDAL FOR MERIT, DUSDI MALA.

Dated Friday, the 21st April, 1882.

Somdet P'ra Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn, P'ra Chula Chom Klaw, Chao Yu Hua, KING OF SIAM,

Suzerain of its dependencies, namely, the Lao-khao and Lao-Chieng, the Malays, Karens, &c., &c.

Sovereign of various Royal Orders for the reward of merit.

To all Princes, Ministers, and Officials of all degrees here assembled, and to whomsoever these presents may come, Know ye!

Considering that this day is the Centennial Festival, the hundredth anniversary of the day when Our Ancestor, His Majesty Somdet P'ra Puttha Yot Fa Chulalok, first Sovereign of this present Chakkri dynasty founded this Capital Krung Ratana Kosindr Mahindr Ayuthaya, and ascended the throne on which his descendants have ruled in succession until now; it is fitting that there should be general rejoicings. Therefore with the Princes and Officials we have assembled and laid the foundation stone of a memorial token of our gratitude to His Majesty, the first King of this dynasty, to be henceforth called, PRATOMA BOROMMA RACHANUT SAKYARI, which being done, in memory of the virtues and good deeds of His Majesty the first Sovereign and founder of this Chakkri dynasty who ruled Siam in peace and prosperity without any internal dissensions as in preceding times, and of the Sovereigns of this dynasty who walking in the ways of piety according to the rules of kingly conduct held by them all without evil changes, as in former days, and of the Royal Family which has lived in peace and concord without any great divisions or rifts such as cause the destruction of Princes; and of this dynasty having ruled over the internal and external affairs of Siam and kept good order for 100 years, a fact unexampled in Siamese history; we have as a mark and token of the said extraordinary facts concerning this dynasty caused to be made an Insignia of ornamental design in remembrance of His Majesty, the founder of the Chakkri dynasty, a Royal Decoration for the members of this Family to be bestowed on, and worn by them on all great State assemblies in recollection of the gratitude due to His Majesty, the founder of this dynasty, and as if His Majesty had himself bestowed it on his descendants who had observed the princely rules of conduct of the Family, and maintained concord in the Royal Family, so that it has in this conspicuous manner endured until now And this Royal Family Order we name the very glorious Royal Order, MAHA CHAKKRI

BOROMARACHAWONGS, to be conferred on members of Our Family only, and we appoint laws for this Order, for its future regulation and government.

Further as a memorial of the gratitude due to the founder of this dynasty, and a mark of our joy in the celebration of this glorious Centenary Festival we have instituted a decoration to be conferred in recognition of especial services and good deserts of all Princes, Officers and common people of all degrees who by services to the Sovereign, faithfully and truly rendered, have deserved well. Also to be conferred on those who deserve reward by their especial loyalty and fidelity to our person and our government, or by especial deeds of benevolence to their fellowmen, or by especial acts of bravery regardless of their own lives in contending with an enemy of their native country, whom hitherto there has been no especial and significant means of rewarding so as to distinguish them above their fellow men, for the three existing Orders of Knighthood are by their statutes reserved to well deserving persons of rank, and the Chakkr Mala Medals are only for old and well contented soldiers, and the Busapanala and Ratanaphon Medals are for gentlemen skilled in arts and sciences and not for general merit. Acts of bravery and deeds of benevolence have as yet no conspicuous mark of our approval to reward them; we have strongly desired to reward such meritorious persons by an honour which should be at the same time associated with memories of ourselves, Our dynasty and Our Royal Family, in past and future times, and therefore we have caused to be made a medal to be worn as a decoration, named DUSDI MALA, for soldiers and all people of high and low degree who are faithful in our service, as an enduring mark of our approval and as an incentive to further good service, and we have made statutes for this decoration for its future order and good.

May all the members of Our Family who receive the decoration MAHA CHAKKRI BOROMARACHAWONGS and all those who receive the decoration for Merit DUSDI MALA

remain firm in their good works and do still better in the future.

And may this Chakkrī dynasty remain ever prospering on the throne of Siam, to the advantage and happiness of all who may receive these decorations.

Given at the Royal Pavilion, Chaturamuk, in the grand square of the City, on Friday, the 4th day of the waxing of the 6th moon, year Mamiā Chatawasok 1244, being the 15th year of Our Reign, (April 2nd, 1882).

CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.

THE ROYAL LADIES OF THE PALACE.

1. The special members of the Royal family can visit the Exposition buildings four times each month. The day of the 8th of the waxing, of the full, of the 8th of the waning, the 14th of the waning of the odd, or the 15th of the waning of the even lunations.

2. Persons who are forbidden to leave the palace can visit the Exposition buildings only 4 times each lunation. Persons who are allowed to leave the palace may visit the Exposition buildings on whatever days they choose. They are not restricted as to days.

3. The permission to go four days a month extends on these days from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. All must return at 4 p. m. Whether H. M. visits the Exposition or not it is optional with this class of persons to visit if they wish. The going or not going being optional cannot be regarded as a punishable offence. These can visit the Exposition buildings at any hour between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Bear in mind, the doing so is optional.

4. This class of persons visiting the Exhibition must first purchase tickets from T'au Hone and T'an Suan. Both these ladies will be in attendance at the entrance of the Exhibition buildings.

5. To be allowed to view the exhibits within, through each hall, the fee will be two ticals. Tickets of this value will admit the holder to view the exhibits within and without.

6. The fee for tickets, entitling the holder, to view the exhibits from the verandah outside the bambu railing, will be one tical. The

holders of this class of tickets can not enter within the verandah rail.

7. Children under 10 years pay half price for inner tickets 1 tical, for outer tickets half a tical.

8. Ladies who have purchased tickets, cannot allow their servants to accompany them who are ticketless. If they will have their servants in attendance following them, they must be provided with tickets similar to those held by their mistresses.

9. Having purchased your tickets, you must take them to the Sri Sathah or to a police officer in charge, who having examined the tickets will cut and return them, after which the holders can pass on with their tickets.

10. Having received your tickets, you can pass on and view the exhibits, from within or without, according to the nature of the tickets.

11. Betel boxes, water goblets and spittoons, the bearers will be allowed to take with them on entering and returning. All other articles if taken in cannot be brought out of the Exposition buildings. This item must be tenaciously borne in mind.

12. The permission to take in betel boxes, water goblets and spittoons is not a permit to admit servants bearing them without tickets. If tickets are not bought for the servants, the parties must bear their own betel boxes, water goblets and spittoons. Servants provided with tickets can bear these articles for their superiors.

13. Betel saliva must not be squirted in any place except in spittoons. Violations of this rule are finable.

14. No smoking allowed in the Exposition Halls. There are waiting rooms for this purpose. Persons wishing to smoke must inquire for those places and smoke in them only.

15. Excrements must not be discharged in, out, or about the Exposition buildings and grounds. Rooms are provided for these purposes. Enquire for them.

16. Persons, who have been in attendance long, needing refreshments or food can purchase them at the surrounding saloons, according to their liking and means.

17. Refreshments and provisions can be taken at the saloons between the halls, but not where goods are placed on exhibit, nor in the porches or passage ways.

18. Parties wishing to see the theatricals can do so. The holders of two tical tickets can be spectators in the enclosed part of the theatre. The holders of the one tical tickets can only look on from outside the enclosure. Ticket-holders can view the performances without any extra charge.

19. There is still another class who must personally attend His Majesty. H. M. will graciously supply them with tickets. These will not be obliged to pay, but they must receive and return their tickets like all others.

20. Tickets to follow H. M. and given by him will admit the holder to go and observe only where and when H. M. is present. At all other times and places they are not available.

21. After having looked at the exhibits, on returning, the tickets must be returned to the Sri Sathah. The ticket must not be lost, nor be carried away by the holder.

22. On one and the same day persons having passed out of the enclosure of the Exposition buildings cannot re-enter without purchasing another ticket, in every instance. Having once passed the previous expenditure for a ticket is if no avail.

23. A ticket for one day, cannot be used for the following day. New tickets are issued for each separate day, and each can be used only on the day of issue.

24. All persons who are not forbidden the gates, if they belong to the palace, can visit the Exposition buildings on the sacred days, equally with those who are forbid the gates.

25. All ladies who do not wish to be in a crowd with males can visit the Exhibition on the sacred days with pleasure.

26. Of the goods on exhibit there are a variety of articles that may be purchased, such as flowers, fruits, perfumes, silks, cloths. These must be purchased from those in charge of the goods. If the price of the article is paid on the spot, certificates will be given to allow the article sold to pass out of the Exposition grounds.

27. If there is a wish you can purchase large articles, or valuable articles, of inlaid work, gold or silver, models of land or floating houses. Of this description of articles in all parts of the Exposition buildings even if noted they could not be thoroughly comprehended, and would consume much paper. Let it

be understood that of the many saleable articles, notice the article you wish to purchase, note the number of the hall, and the number of the article then report the matter to T'au Suan or Mote, either of these will report the matter to the proper officer at the P'lap P'lah Chaturamuk, that they may note you down as a purchaser.

28. Having learned the value of the article you wish to purchase make a deposit of one fourth its value, for which a receipt will be given you.

29. The purchased article will be retained till the close of the Exhibition, three months from the time of opening, when it will be made over to the purchaser.

30. When delivery is to be taken of the goods the balance to the full price of the article as agreed upon must be paid when the purchaser can take delivery of the purchase.

These regulations must be distinctly remembered. If there is any doubt about them go to some one competent to speak in your behalf, or to present your doubts, and necessary explanations will be given, on application.

#### ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Concerning the Centennial Anniversary of the Capital, and an Anniversary in honor of the bone relics of the past four Sovereigns of the present dynasty, in brief.

A Royal Mandate has been given to issue a Proclamation for the Royal and other Princes, the government officials, great and small, in front and within the capital and in the provinces, for general information, that in the year of the Horse, fourth of the present decade, will occur the completion of the 100th year since the founding of the capital, Krung T'ape Maha Nakaun Anaratana Kosintara Malintara Ayuthia, the present city of Bangkok. H. M. has been graciously pleased to make it known by proclamation, generally, that there may be a joyous celebration of the Centennial Anniversary, and appropriate expressions of appreciation of the merits and the goodness of the 4 Sovereigns who have previously reigned in this new Capital.

The following indicate the outlines of the Ceremonies.

The first of the series of ceremonies will occur Monday, fifth lunation, 14th of the waning (Ap. 17th, 1882). The priests will perform Buddhistic worship in the devotional hall of the temple P'ra Sri Ratana Sahtsadahrahm. The government officials will make presents of flowers, incense sticks, and candles from this day on.

Tuesday, 6th lunation, 1st of the waxing, (Ap. 18th) during the forenoon, the spire P'ra Sri Ratana Chedee will be unveiled. (This is the great spire of the temple P'ra Sri Ratana Sahtsadahrahm.) H. M. will give rewards to those who have labored on the temple. In the afternoon there will be Buddhistic devotions at the 5 spired Prasah, which H. M. the King has named the Siwahlai Mahah prasah, in which will be placed the statues of the preceding Kings. Also devotions dedicating the temple in the devotional hall, P'raputta prahng prasah, and in other places all about the temple; devotions around the wall of the Royal palace, and around the wall of the city. At night there will be shadow plays and fireworks. H. M. will visit the throne hall Chai Chumpol, follow the illuminations about the palace and the Royal pleasure grounds. After this day government officials must wear figured cloths wrought with gold, light lace cloaks, girdles, and coats.

Wednesday, (Ap. 19th) early in the morning the priests will be fed at the Siwahlai Mahah prasah, and at the temple P'ra Sri Ratana Sahtsadahrahm. Around the wall of the palace and the city wall, there will be no feeding of the priests at present. In the afternoon H. M. will visit the throne hall Chai Chumpol as on the previous evening.

Thursday, (Ap. 20th) the forenoon and afternoon ceremonies will be the same as on Wednesday.

Friday, (Ap. 21st) the priests will be fed in the Siwahlai Mahah prasah, in the temple Wat P'ra Sri Satsadahrahm, all around the walls of the palace enclosure, and the city walls. This is the great day. The sacred angurries invite the statues to be placed on the Siwahlai Mahah prasah, and H. M. the King to advance in solemn and imposing procession through the gate Wisetchaisee. Having reached the temporary palace Chaturamuk at

the Royal pleasure grounds, to tarry and lay the foundation stone of the Centennial Monument to be a perpetual reminder of H. M. P'ra puttayautfah Chahloke, also lay the foundation stone of the Palace of Justice, after which H. M. will make the circuit and return to H. M's palace.

On this day, the naval and the land service will fire prescribed salutes. The Royal and other Princes, the government officials, and the entire people will illuminate the front of their buildings, and engage in such festive sports as may be acceptable to them universally.

In the afternoon H. M. will visit the throne hall Anantam'om, where the Princes and government officials will present their congratulations, after which H. M. will enter the throne hall Sutasawanaprasat and will scatter presents enclosed in fresh limes to the assembled multitudes. The national and public demonstrations will be of the very highest order.

Saturday, (Ap. 22nd), during the forenoon, there will be a sermon of the highest character. During the afternoon tapers will be lighted, passed round the circle in the temple Wat Sri Ratana satsadabraham, there will be a great festival, H. M. will visit the throne hall Sutasawan.

Sunday, 23rd, ceremonies and services as on the preceding day.

Monday, 24th, ceremonies and services as on Saturday. The government officials will appear in state uniform from Tuesday the 18th till this day (the 24th).

Tuesday, 25th, will be a day of rest.

Wednesday, the 26th, is the day the Exhibition on the Royal pleasure grounds will be opened.

The officials will be attired in violet waist cloths, and silk embroidered jackets. After this day the Exhibition will be open to all classes of visitors. The Centennial ceremonies may be considered terminated.

#### BONE RELIC CEREMONIES.

Monday, June 12, 1882, the bone relics of the 4 Sovereigns of the present dynasty will be invited to be placed upon the throne Anantam'om.

From the 13th to the 17th of June, that is

the 2nd of the waxing of the 1st eighth lunation, during the forenoons the priests will be fed, the priests will perform their chants, homilies will be delivered, and presents will be scattered, and there will be a great festival, complete in all its parts, in front of the throne hall Sutasawana prasat, which will be open to allow the Princes and government officials of all grades to listen to the chants in honor of the royal bone relics for five days. From the 14th to the 17th, i. e. to the second of the waxing of this 1st eighth lunation, there will be prominent preaching services of a high order for four days. These will conclude the bone relic ceremonies.

This proclamation is issued for the benefit of those who may dislike to read long documents. All who may wish to know the Royal intent, and wish and to note the details of the ceremonies, must look out for the large and full proclamations that will follow.

Given, Monday, fifth lunation, 8th of the waxing, year of the Horse, still third of the decade, civil era, 1243-4, fourteenth year or the 4881 day of the reign of the present Sovereign, (i. e. March 27th, 1882).

[This was the first and preliminary proclamation about the grand Centennial Ceremonies, and was successively followed by the others which have, in their place, appeared in our journal, and is now published here to complete the more valuable records of these leading events in the modern history of this nation.—ED.]

## CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

### QUIET DAYS AT THE EXHIBITION.

Having been favored by H. M. the King of Siam with a season ticket, which gives us access to the Exposition buildings, whenever open till its close, we availed of this gracious permission on the 6th inst.

The day was quite warm, but very favorable for sight seeing, and we were somewhat surprised at the absence of the immense crowd one would naturally have expected to have found.

This National Exhibition is the first of the kind that has ever been inaugurated in the Kingdom. It has in its favor novelty.

The collections on exhibit are numerous and many of them possess immense value.

If a company could transplant this National Exhibition with its staff, attendants, guards, &c, complete into any European or American city, the managers of the concern would acquire vaults of treasure. The rush to see the rare, the quaint, the really pretty and costly articles would be immense every day throughout the season.

Ah! exclaims some one, Siam and Siamese are not Europe nor America, nor Europeans nor American. These have been educated to pay a suitable price for all they get and all they see. Heretofore the pleasure loving Siamese have had all things free. The boys are sent to the temples to learn to read and write. While there they are fed, clothed and taught free of charge. When gambling and other demoralizing establishments wish to decoy the unsuspecting and the bewitched they provide theatricals and other amusements free. The lookers on are surely drawn into the snare, and without knowing it they have lost or expended enough to remunerate handsomely the knowing knave. With such education they are scarcely to be blamed if they look upon an honest transaction as a verdant affair.

The Siamese have been so badly educated that the poverty of the masses is a necessary result. The millions cannot well afford \$1.<sup>20</sup> each time to see the Exhibition with comfort, or 60 cents to look at these really valuable sights in the distance without being able to get a good and satisfactory view.

There is one class of people who will not begrudge, \$1.<sup>20</sup> or even more to visit and examine the exhibits for quite a number of days leisurely, comfortably, free from the crowding and pushing of large herds.

We would suggest, that certain days be set apart, when the rates will be reduced to a sum that the millions would gladly give to go sight seeing. So that the poor and the ignorant may have opportunities of being intellectually enlarged and knowing what their beautiful and prolific country does yield and possess.

Let the poor millions, as well as the few rich, have a fair opportunity on this festal occasion.

Having reached the Exposition grounds we took a walk all round the outer fence.

A few minutes past ten the signal bells rang, announcing to the expecting visitors that all who held a ticket could present it to the gate keeper have it vised and nicked, and pass on.

The officers in attendance were very courteous, having shown our season ticket we passed on. The first compartment we came to was

#### Room No. 19.

The articles in this compartment were arranged by H. E. Chow Prayah Sree pipat rahchak osah. The costly articles on exhibit here were rhinoceros horns, elephants' tusks and teeth, cardamums, gamboge, &c.

These are articles that can be sold only by those who are authorized to do so by the government. The specimens were the largest and best to be found in the country.

The best specimen of ivory on exhibit sells in Bangkok for \$360 per picul. Seven grades of ivory were on exhibit in this room, tastefully arranged. Rhinoceros horns best samples sell in Bangkok for \$32. 40 for 1½ lb. Cardamums best quality from Matabaung, Siemrahp, Singora, and Chantaburee sell in Bangkok for \$150. per picul. Bastard Cardamums from Matabaung, Siemrahp, Nakaunanyok, best quality realizes in Bangkok \$18. per picul Golden Gamboge,

from Chantaburee, Kraht, and Rayaung, realizes in Bangkok \$78 per picul. Inferior qualities realize in Bangkok only \$24 per picul. This exhibit room contains seven varieties of ivory, two of rhinoceros horns, three of best cardamoms, and two of gamboge.

#### Room No. 28

Contains the rude implements in vogue in the country to express vegetable oils from nuts, seeds and leaves that may contain them.

The implements used are manifestly effective. The expressed oils placed on exhibit are quite numerous, as well as the materials from which they are expressed. These are exhibited by H. R. H. Prince Taung Tame Tawalawongs. In an open room adjoining this one are on exhibit specimens of the boats generally used on the inland streams. These are well made and ready for use.

#### Room No. 29

Contains a large assortment of specimens of all kinds of grain that thrive in the kingdom. Hluang Inmmtree, the manager of the Petriew Steam Rice Mill, has placed on exhibit in this hall a large assortment of paddy raised successfully on the banks of the Bangpakong river. In the bottom of each sample bottle is a layer of the paddy, the next layer represents the cargo rice made from it, and the next layer represents the best white rice that can be made from that sample of grain. In this room are all kinds of tools, needed, and used by the people in their gardens, orchards and fields. Siam is emphatically a food producing country. Its beautiful rivers, valleys, hills, dales and mountains make it an earthly paradise, where honest, industrious people can obtain all they need for subsistence with the least possible exertion on their part. The indolent and thriftless need never starve, but the industrious and thrifty cannot fail to grow rich. The agricultural tools of the country are still rude and primitive.

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There are on exhibit 25 samples of Namsum paddy. This grain is at first planted in a field, and when the young plants have reached the height of about 5 inches they are then carefully transplanted in well prepared fields. These grains are gathered after planting some three, four, five, six and seven months.

Nineteen samples of glutinous paddy are exhibited.

Many other samples of good and inferior qualities of grain are exhibited, and the prices of the grain as paddy, and as clean, white table rice are given.

There is on show a large variety of bird food. This room is under the management of H. E. Prayah Polatapa.

#### Room No. 30

Contains tobacco plants, and a very large variety of tobacco raised in every province of the kingdom. The rough leaf, the fine cut, and cakes of fine cut are packed in parcels ready for sale. Here is chewing and smoking tobacco in great abundance and very cheap. The Siamese buree, i. e. cigarette, is neatly made, put up in bundles of 60 or more, as seen at almost every shop. In Siam tobacco of every description is abundant and cheap, and the people, from the unweaned urchin to the gray headed father and mother, indulge in smoking, and chewing it with betel. It is equally true that the Siamese do not smoke as much tobacco in a week as many Europeans and Americans do in one day. The native lights his two or three inch buree many times a day and takes a delicious whiff, but his buree will last a whole day and perhaps more. The tobacco room is under the management of H. R. H. Prince Krom Hmun Putaratedamrongsak.

#### Room No. 31

Contains sundries. These represent domestic commercial articles. Fish, garlic, red and black peppers, onions, peas, beans, cotton, and the plants bearing these articles. In one part of the room is a huge and very fat pig, well fed and kept. This department is under the management of Prayah Nahnah Pitpalsee.

Sugars, cane, palm and cocoanut, teel-seeds, mint-seeds, sago, bird's nests, peacock, kingfisher and other birds' feathers and tails, tallow, dried and fresh meats, skins, horns and bones of wild and domestic animals, rhinoceros horns, elephant tusks, tortoise shells, fish maws, fish roe, salt and fresh water fish, salt, dried and smoked, fowls tame and wild, eggs, fresh, salt, and being artificially hatched, tobaccos, kanchah silks, beeswax, rattans, woods, gums, resins sticklac, gamboge, cardamoms, betel nut, krabow and pungtalai seed, cubebs, nuts, seeds, earthen jars, pots, of chard and agricultural implements, irrigators, Siamese books, paper, pencils, bulbs, as yams and potatoes, vegetables, cabbages, pumpkins, gourds, melons, fruits, radishes, mints, and cakes of all kinds. This room contains what now and then is found in some of the other rooms.

#### Room No. 32

Contains specimens of fuel, wood coal, and torches, and shows how salt is manufactured along the sea coast towns, in beds of ocean water in different approximations to the salt as placed in the market. Prayah Chod'uk Rahchasaatee is in charge of this department.

#### Room No. 33

Contains every variety of use to which the bambu can be put. Mats, baskets, water buckets, dippers, rice mills, paddy bins, traps and snares for fish, birds and animals, hats and caps.

Residence in the East among Asiatics, especially India and China, is necessary to enable one to learn the interminable uses to which the bambu is made to contribute. Nai Sanaung Gnahn Prapats is manager.

#### Room No. 34

Contains all the tools, and all the articles needed for the manufacture of powder, and the numerous kinds of fireworks used at all important occasions, and the annual display of fireworks off the palaces of the First and Second Kings. There are on exhibit all kinds of fireworks made and used in the country on all occasions. H. R. II.

Prince Krom Hluang Warasakdaphisai is manager of this department.

#### Room No. 35

Contains specimens of every variety of bread, cakes and sweetmeats manufactured in the country. Native children no doubt long for a taste of the delicious things here exposed. Lady Sun, the wife of H. E. Prayah Chod'uk Rahchasaatee, is manager.

#### Room No. 36

Contains specimens of Siamese made earthenware, water pots, water jars, flower pots, bricks, tiles, water goblets, wash bowls, cooking utensils, specimens of the earths and clays in use, furnaces for the manufacture of bricks and tiles for floors and roofs. The tools and implements used in the manufacture of these are also on exhibit. This hall is under the management of H. R. H. Krom Hmun Narate Rahcha wararit. Off from this room in an open space may be seen a representation of an agriculturalist at his work, and you have a bird's eye view of the different stages of the work done before the staple food of the country is ready for the market to supply human wants.

#### Room No. 37

This is the zoologist's room. The specimens are many, and are confined to land animals. Wild boars, monkeys, white, black, long and short tailed and tailless. Jacko is there a missing link between thee and man? Birds, stuffed and alive, many and varied, doves, pigeons, parrots, minahs, speaking black birds, gay peacocks, of many varieties. Snakes, the deadly cobra and other poisonous reptiles, safe in their cages. The python, the boa, one look at them brings up clammy slimy sensations, rhinoceroses, bears, porcupines, squirrels, rabbits and numerous little animals that city people usually know nothing about. The black, spotted, striped and cat tigers all show their teeth at you as you pass along and you instinctively felt a disinclination to become a choice meal for such powerful avaricious and selfish brutes. The power to receive moral and religious education keeps man from becoming as unscrupulous.



## Lusus Naturæ.

One buffalo has a horn between his nose and his natural horns. Another is hornless. A mother buffalo has by her a young one with very light eyes. An ox in addition to his four natural feet has one foot on its back, a little beyond the hump on his shoulders. In a cage are a pair of fowls, the rooster has four legs and the hen three. The additional legs are pending between the tail and the natural legs. One fowl has only one leg. One animal has on each leg four hoofs.

Some bears, deer, sheep and a variety of goats added to the completeness and variety of animals placed on exhibit.

In the case of the soulless animal might makes right. In the case of man right controls and guides might. This hall of interesting life and subjugated brute force is under the management of H. R. H. Prince Krasame Sree Supayoke.

## Room No. 33

Contains the implements rude man has invented to acquire and retain his supremacy over carnivorous and other destructive animals, and so make it possible for him to live on the earth in peace in groups or isolated families, as may be best adapted to his physical and intellectual needs. Snares, traps, bows and arrows, cross sticks and arroyos, nets, lines, strings, cages, spears, lances. With these the rude forester is able to capture the elephant, the rhinoceros, the tiger, the wild, dangerous and harmless animals, alive or dead, which he either devours for food or continually tames, and makes serviceable to aid him in the stern struggle for existence. Having tamed the elephant, so that he can serve as a carrier, more potent than any other living thing, he in turn is used by his master to assist as huntsman and warrior, and his master is comfortably sheltered in the howdah while the elephant paces his weary way on the journey or the chase. The land animals, birds of the air and fish of the sea are but too easily victimized by the tyrant man, if

they are needed for food or for service. Man does not object to these preying upon each other as food, but he will not, so long as he has means at his command, allow them to feed on him. Educated man has decidedly the advantage over the animal in the struggle for existence.

## Room No. 20.

This compartment is furnished by Prayah Nara ratana Rahcha manit and was filled with all the specimens of coins, legal and private, that have been in circulation throughout the country from time immemorial. Gold, silver, composition, metals and shells. Antiquarians would enjoy the exhibits of this compartment. The shapes of the coins too are a part of the entertainment. They silently tell of times when money was scarce. When invading armies made this kingdom their marching ground to humble the pride and break the dominant power of the once mighty and paramount Cambodia. When helpless and defenceless families had to flee from the resolutely destructive hordes and bury their treasure and jewelry to elude the greed of the unscrupulous and save something to fall back upon when the invading armies should have returned as victors or refugees, or be prevented from ravaging them because they were captured and retained as slaves of war. The round tical, the bent piece of costly metal, the sea-shell, the cash, tin, copper bronze, and the beautiful gold and silver coins of the present dynasty are full of thrilling interest. The crockery coin of the Chinese gambling establishments changing every year and with every new monopolist, shows how effectively knaves can impose upon those who, in their simplicity, are willing to be duped by the crafty.

The catalogue of the articles placed on exhibit in this room is full of interest to the

Antiquarian. The historical sketch of the many coins is well worth perusal but is decidedly too long for insertion here. Antiquarian societies might afford to have it translated and published for general information.

The first section of the pamphlet describes specimens of the kinds of gold dust on exhibit, showing from what regions they have been collected, and their relative value to each other. The names of the regions from which these specimens of dust have been collected are as follows:—Pahang, Prasatung, Dahn Chowfow, Pahseepeclauk, Pagnan Island, Kanchanaburpee, Sanpamaung Creek, in the province Bua Shum, Chieng taung, Prapitsunuloke, Sawankaloke, Prachinaburee, Atpu, Singora, Chumpaun, Pætlung, Krakt, Pahk Hluang.

With these specimens of gold dust are gold coins and medals. The stamps on the coin, the quality of the gold, and the reigns in which they were manufactured, are given in detail.

Six qualities of gold are given. 1 Nopakun kow nam. 2 Nua paat. 3 Nua chet. 4 Nua hok. 5 Nua ha. 6 Nua see.

In olden times gold was very plentiful in Chieng Saan, as early as 1347 years ago, these six grades of gold existed. The first quality realized 9 times its weight in silver, the second quality eight, the third seven, the fourth six, the fifth five and the sixth four. Gold of baser quality than these were of a pale color and sold for three times or twice its weight. Subsequently gold of Nopa kun and nua-pa t quality in the times of the old capital Ayuthia was valued at 16 times its weight in silver, and now gold of these two qualities sometimes realizes 18 times, 19 times and 20 times its value in silver. At present, money is abundant all over the country and people have the means of purchasing gold, hence the increase of its value.

#### The second group

Is a large and valuable collection of the different kinds of ticals that have been and are now in use. Each coin and its stamp,

are described, and the reigns in which they were made are given so far as could be definitely ascertained.

#### The third group

Is a collection of the various coins of other and contiguous countries.

#### The fourth group

Is a collection of flat silver pieces used in Siam.

#### The fifth group

Is a collection of foreign flat coins.

#### The sixth group

Is a collection of foreign gold and silver coins.

#### The seventh group

Is a collection of the lead coins, that have been used in Siam, and the copper coins that are now in use.

#### The eighth group

Is a collection of the copper coins of foreign countries.

#### The ninth group

Is a collection of the lead coins used in some of the provinces and tributary states of Siam.

#### The tenth group

Is a collection of the crockery and glass coins used by the monopolists who farm from the Government the gambling establishments in different portions of the country.

#### The eleventh group

Is a collection of the paper currency which has been at times used in the country.

#### The twelfth group

Is a collection of the brass cash of China.

#### The thirteenth group

Is a collection of shells (cowries) fresh and salt water, that in former times were used as small change. The cowries in the Buddhistic year 1078 were valued at the rate of 200 per fuang, and from 1350 A. D. on till the destruction of Ayethia in A. D. 1767. The cowries were legally valued at 800 per fuang. The popular value varied from the above mentioned number to 200 and 1000 and 1600 per fuang. For 1327

years cowries were used for small change. They ceased to be used for such purposes in Siam in A. D. 1862.

The fourteenth group

Is an additional collection of coins.

The fifteenth group

Is an additional collection of Cambodian coins.

The sixteenth group.

Is a collection of coins used as small change in Cambodia.

In one sense the collection of coins and the sketch given of them in detail in the catalogue is one of the most interesting in the Exposition.

#### THE THEATRICAL HALL

This is a spacious and airy hall, circular, very large, and high dome shaped ceiling. At the north end of the hall is the room from which the actors emerge. The space of the great hall is enclosed by a low bamboo fence barrier. Inside the barrier, seats are arranged for first class visitors. Outside the barrier, visitors of the second class may observe the performances. On the south side of this hall is a temporary P'lap p'lah which is especially designed for His Majesty, and in front of H. M. on the carpeted ground are seats for the Ministers of State and other great dignitaries of the realm. The Royal children and Princes are on the same floor with H. M. On the east and west side of this P'lap p'lah, with a passage intervening are two halls where people of distinction can be accommodated. On the east side of the theatrical hall are a series of rooms with exhibits leading to the great east gate. On the west side are a series of rooms with exhibits leading on to the great west gate. On the north side are a series of rooms with exhibits leading to the long hall forming the northern boundary of the Exhibition buildings. The dressing and waiting rooms of the actors render it impossible for any in that line of rooms to see the theatrical performances, they must de-file off into the passages on each side of it and then advance far enough to enable them to see the performances. The end room

of the east or west line of exhibit rooms are so constructed that persons in them can see the performances without stepping out of them. On the south side, the line of rooms and the lines projecting from that line east or west contain the richest, rarest and most costly portion of the exhibits. From the P'lap p'lah the visitor can enter the room furnished by His Majesty, and from that into another, the room furnished by the Queen, and then into the King and Queen's drawing room.

On the N. E., S. E., S. W. & N. W. of the circular theatrical hall are 4 open spaces, converted into artificial gardens, regularly supplied with water. The green of the grass, plants and shrubs, the sight of water, and birds and animals, help make a pretty picture, and supply water for steam fire engines that are in readiness to do good work should a necessity occur therefor.

There will be a performance in the theatrical hall, as long as the Exposition is open. We have seen a number of the native plays. If they are seen for the first time by a foreigner, the gay and quaint dresses, the peculiar motions and attitudes of the usually mute actors will interest for a season. The Siamese musical performances during the plays are enough to send one crazy. Foreigners usually do not wish to be bored more than once or twice with the monotonous acting or the grating sounds that are politely named "music."

#### THE BANDS.

His Highness the Regent's Band and the Band of H. M's Yacht 'Vesatree' and the Band of the Second King are required to play alternately a week each. Mr. Fusco Michell and Mr. Jacob Fetch are the Band masters, and their bands do credit to their training. The really musical ear has from these bands, performing on foreign instruments, one source of enjoyment.

#### ROOM No. 6

Is furnished by Prince Hmaum Chow kow, son of Prince Krom P'ru Tawate Wacharin. This room contains a large variety of choice, rare and costly specimens of crock-

ory ware, cups and saucers, made especially for the Siamese market.

#### Room No. 7

Is furnished by H. R. H. Somdetch Chaw-fah Mahamahlah krom P'ra Bamrahp parapak. This room contains specimens of wearing apparel, furniture, implements, domestic, mechanical and agricultural. Ivory and elephant gear, showing Laolian peculiarities that are distinct from the Siamese.

#### Room No. 10

Is furnished by Lady Plien, Mrs. Prayah Basha-karawongse. In this room is an extensive display of the Carities of woods found in Siam. The pieces are polished off and show the color and grain and fiber. There is likewise an extensive display of native pertumery.

#### Room No. 13

Is furnished by H. R. Highness the President of the Exhibition. The room is full of telegraphic and telephonic implements and machinery. We had the pleasure of sending and receiving telegraphic messages to Paknam, and telephonic messages to Bahng pa In. The exhibits of this interesting room indicated what Siam has adopted from Western nations. It is to be hoped that the enterprising and talented young President who is specially in charge of these distance-annihilating machines will not rest content till this important kingdom is in telegraphic communication with the entire world, by an eastern and western route; that he will give Messrs. Davidson, McCarthy and Loftus golden opportunities of rendering themselves immortal as being the hard workers who enabled the Siamese Government to accomplish the modern feat of communicating with the outside world, direct from Bangkok by telegraphic dispatches.

On one side of this room we see in bold characters "Our Mercantile Marine, Bangkok Dock Company, Limited." Here are neat models of vessels of all descriptions, which the Dock Company will gladly supply to all who wish to become ship owners. That pushing Englishman, Capt. John Bush, H. M. & M. At., is the founder of this Com-

pany, and has ingratiated himself into Siamese confidence, to the extent that they have given him the title Prawisute Sakoradit Chow Tah, and he has had conferred upon him the Order of Knight of the White Elephant.

#### WANG HLANG MISSION GIRLS SCHOOL.

This school placed the work of some of its pupils on exhibit, in the International Exhibition, in the room furnished by H. M. the Queen.

They are tastefully got up and quite creditable to the school.

Passing this exhibit we noticed a few pencil lines evidently in the hand of H. M. the King, the substance of which was,

"The articles the work of the Siamese girls We will take."

signed,

SIAMENDR.

#### Room No. 12

Contains a very complete assortment of all the kinds of fruit that Siam yields. They are grouped so as to show the seasons when they are most abundant. Fresh plucked fruit can be seen and obtained. Samples of preserved fruit exposed in transparent bottles are very abundant. The fruits of Siam will compare well with the fruits of any country under the sun. H. E. Prayah Basha-karawongse has displayed his exhibits well.

#### Room No. 14

Contains a valuable selection of the flowering plants, indigenous and foreign, that abound in the country. The florist would find much pleasure in this collection. This collection is under the management of Prayah Sombatyahtibahl.

#### Room No. 15.

Contains a large assortment of mats and carpets peculiar to the country. The spectator will not fail to admire the carpet made of ivory, and the one made of silver. Specimens of the silver carpet in actual use may be seen at the royal temple and in the Hall containing Buddha's supposed foot-print at the town and mount Prabat.

## Room No. 16.

Persons visiting the Exhibition building should not fail to notice the school department. As education is an entirely new thing, inaugurated by H. M. the present King, it is eminently proper that it should have a place in this Exposition. The most approved school-books, the most convenient desks, the best black boards, the noiseless slates, and many more of the best appliances for successful school work are to be seen in No. 16.

There are also examination papers prepared by the pupils of the King's school showing the actual advance made by them during these two to three years study. There are specimens of penmanship in English and Siamese, specimens of translating, and specimens of work in Arithmetic, which have been prepared by the pupil whose name is attached, and without help from any one else. There are also chemical and other apparatuses, these showing that the school is ready to carry the pupils through a thorough course of study.

Those having sons to educate should visit this room, and examine the work and appliances for themselves.

If this educational work is encouraged as it should be, it will be a lasting monument to the honor and glory of the present reign, and a great boon to the children of all classes of the people.

We are frank to say that in our opinion the great want of the country is a good reliable Institution, where the pupils are educated in, and through, their mother tongue. Through this they can be taught ancient and modern languages, the arts and sciences, and the Rev. Dr. McFarland is the only educated man in the kingdom, who is so disengaged as to be free to give himself wholly to the building up of an Institution, that will be creditable to himself as a Christian philanthropist and to the country. It is to be hoped he will not let this golden opportunity slip without being improved to its utmost.

## Room No. 17

Contains specimens of Siamese books, well written, of all styles. The paper, the ink, the gamboge, the pencil, of which these books are made up, show how tedious it was to multiply books in olden time, and how expensive too. The Siamese white, black and palm leaf books though expensive are nevertheless durable books. This room is under the charge of Prince Drom Kun baidin Paishal Sopon.

## Room No. 18

Contains an assortment of Siamese books written on palm leaf, black books and light books. The palm leaf books are written with a steel style. The black books are written with gamboge and a wooden pen. The light colored books are written with Chinese ink and a wooden pen. The paper is the rough tough paper made in Siam. This compartment represented the books of Siam that are now rapidly being displaced by the multitudinous issues of the modern press. Arranged by Prayah Sri Sutarawohar.

## Room No. 22

Contains a fine variety and display of artificial flowers, native and foreign, and some natural ones too. Arranged by Prince Wara Wonakaun.

The flowers were very pretty. Much skill was displayed in many other beautiful things made from gilt and silvered paper for cremations and other ceremonies.

## Room No. 23

Contains carefully put up specimens of the juice of forest trees, used for the beautiful lacquered works so abundant in the country. These liquid gums are very irritating to the skin, requiring considerable care on the part of the workmen when being applied. This department is under the management of H. R. Highness Prince Chaiyantamongkol.

## Room No. 24

Contains specimens of plants and shrubs

that yield fruit annually, and having borne fruit the plant or shrub is no longer valuable for that purpose. The numerous fruits of this class of trees are placed on view. These are under the charge of H. R. H. Prince Devawongs Voraprakahr.

#### Room No. 25

Contains all kinds of meshes, nets, lines, lifts, drags, spears, hooks, lines, floats and every appliance that artful man devises to capture the finny tribe. The dishes, pots, fire places and implements, essential for curing, and making dried, salted, smoked and pickled fish. These exhibits are under the management of H. R. H. Prince Krom Hmun Bijit Preechakkaun.

#### Room No. 26

Contains specimens of fish, living, preserved in liquids, dried, salted, smoked; turtles, water lizards, alligators, and varieties of fighting fish. Some of these water and amphibious animals were pleasant to look at, others repulsive. Many of them were seemingly harmless, others were capable of inflicting grievous or fatal injuries. Many were valuable as they are articles of food for millions of living things. By H. R. H. Prince Krom Hmun Praehaksilapakon.

#### Room No. 27

Contains exceedingly choice specimens of corals of all colors and shapes. Pearl and sea-shells of every variety and description. Many specimens were worked up into useful articles embellished with silver and gold; pipes and knife handles, &c. The ocean along the coasts of Siam abound with fish, shell fish and coral, that would be intensely interesting to the ichthyologist, and conchologist. This fine display is under the management of H. R. H. Prince Chowfah Chaturorasami Krom Hluang Chakrapatiwongs.

#### Room No. 21

Contains a large and very interesting assortment of the metallic ores that abound in the country, gold, antimony, tin, lead, iron. The specimens are labelled and marked indicating what they are and where found.

There is a complete set of the implements used in working all descriptions of mines. Specimens of gold from six different provinces in Siam. Some of these mines yield gold of the purest and best quality. Choice stones, including lime stone and marble and slate, from all the provinces. Coal, lead, pipeclay, saltpetre, alum, sulphur, salt, glober salt, black tin, brittle tin, antimony, copper, zinc, iron. The specimens of the ores and valuable stones are numerous.

These exhibits are displayed by H. M. the Second King.

Gold is on exhibit from the following provinces Kamnoet, Kabin, Panatsanik'om Calantan, Pechabun, Atp'u.

Precious stones and earths from the following provinces and places. Kong Island, Saraburee, Sichang Island, Bua chum, Kraht, Klaang, Prayah Yen forest, Kahrn Island, Kahng Kaw Island, Rayang, Chantaburee Smaa Sahn Island, Lopaburee, Pulo Penang, Saket Island, Patlung, Bahnglamung, Kanchanaburee, Fang Daang, Calantan, Chiengmai, Nontaburee, Ayuthia.

Sea sand from Bahng put, Klaang, Smaa sahn Island, Puen.

Black lead from the following places Prayah Yahn, Chantaburee.

Tin from the following places Wichien, Utaifahnee, Kanchanaburee, Petchaburee, Nakaun Sawan, Raman, Hlanguen, Chaiyah, Puket, Singora, Rachaburee, Chantaburee, Nakaun Sitamrahch.

Antimony from Nakaun Sawan, Hluang Prabang, Kraht, Klung, Chantaburee, Payuhakeeree, Rachaburee.

Copper from Nakaun Rachaseemah, Lopaburee, Prayah Yen, Nahn, Utaifahnee.

Zinc from Payuhakeeree.

Iron from Cholaburee, Bahnglamung, Rayang, Klaang, Chantaburee, Klung, Penang Island, Kahrn Island, Saket Island, Kut Island, Kraht, Chachoengsow, Petchintaburee, Panatsanik'om, Prom Sabrahkahrn, Petchaburee, Rachaburee, Nakaun chaisee, Saraburee, Pruttabaht, Prayah Yen, Nakaun Rachaseemah, Kum prahn, Ayuthia, Payuduan, Payuhakeeree, Supan-

aburee San, Nakaun Sawan, Hluang Prabang, Mlom, Chainaht, Ban'otpisat, In, Prom, Kalchanaburee, Manorom, Pechit, P'm, Petchabun, Wichien, Toen, Nahu, Utaitahnee.

Agate from Bua chum, Chaibah-dahn, Saraburee.

Brilliant from Matabaung, Prayah Yen, Chaibahdahn, Chantaburee. Klang, Puttabaht, Saraburee, Tahk.

Salt from the mine at Nakausemah.

The catalogue of the exhibits in room No. 21 only shows the hidden mineral wealth that abounds in every province of the kingdom of Siam.

These exhibits are displayed by H. M. the Second King.

#### Room No. 39

Contains specimens of bees wax. Cakes of bees wax manufactured in the different provinces of the country are here placed on exhibit. For temples and in all religious services, Buddhism makes a great demand for wax candles. In some temples tapers are kept continuously burning. The Siamese know nothing about hiving bees. Honey is taken from the hives found in the forest, and this is the only honey found in the market. Having driven away the bees and robbed the honey, the comb is melted down, cleansed and made into cakes such as are placed on exhibit and found in the market.

The Siamese display considerable skill in manipulating the bees wax, in addition to candles, they manufacture artificial wax flowers, figures, buildings, and articles for presents to give to the priests at the Aukwasah festivals.

In this room there are some very tastefully designed public buildings in beeswax.

In this room are specimens of sugar, sugar candy, sugar cane, and the busy bees were making sad havoc with the sweets on exhibit.

There are some fine specimens of the birds clinging to the limbs of trees as they were cut from the forests. They are

large hives, and must have yielded much honey.

There are a large variety of moulds, used in the manufacture of wax materials.

#### BIRDS.

Off from room 39 to the east is an open square, with its artificial mounds, its streams and trees. Here are some land animals, deer, and a variety of water birds, making a pleasant change of scene to the sight-seeker bewildered with the many objects claiming attention.

#### Room No. 40

Contains a large assortment of well taken, well mounted, well cased photographs.

Capital photographs of H. M. the King, the Queens, Princes, nobles and leading people of Siam, public buildings, places and scenes.

There are a great many photographs of H. M. the present King, representing H. M. in different styles of uniform.

The varied chemicals and apparatus used in modern photography are likewise on exhibit.

This room is under the charge of H. R. H. Krom Hinun Aditsaun Udomdate.

#### Room No. 41

Contains specimens of perfumery animal and vegetable. By their Royal Highnesses Princes Kamalasn Lorsarn and Ksemsant Sobhagy.

Specimens of fragrant woods, barks, roots, limbs, gums.

Numerous varieties of sandalwoods and chalumbs.

In small vials are samples of vegetable and animal perfumes.

#### Room No. 42

Contains models of human beings and animals made of clay, paper, &c.

Of the human beings, representing men, women, boys and girls in different moods many are very striking. The Siamese people, ancient and modern, good and bad are graphically represented.

The Siamese have much to learn in the arts of sculpture and statuary.

This room is under the management of H. R. Highness Prince Cntr Chron.

Room No. 43

Contains a large assortment of artistic tools, such as are used by carpenters, carvers, engravers and painters. The tools show ancient and modern styles. With these very coarse and very fine and exquisite work can be produced. Among these are great many samples of European as well as Asiatic tools. This room opens upon the west gate of the Exhibition enclosure, and is under the management of H. R. H. Prince Choombol Sambodge.

Room No. 44

Contains the tools for making, and samples of, the gold leaf as manufactured in Siam.

The tools are simple, an anvil and hammer, or stones and hammer. The gold leaf is placed between sheets of fine paper and gradually beaten out to the thinness required.

The tools and samples exhibited, show how gold, silver and copper is finely beaten out. Strange to say, there is no difference in the price. Silver and copper beaten out in this way is sold like the attenuated gold leaf, because the process of attenuating the silver and copper is more difficult than the process of attenuating gold.

These exhibits come from the gold beating establishments of West Bangkok.

The exhibits of this room are under the management of Huiam Rahchawong Daang.

Room No. 45

Contains specimens of China tea pots, cups, saucers, tea trays, and the implements necessary for making and serving tea in the most genteel Asiatic style.

The articles on exhibit in this room, contain just such articles as are imported from China for use in Siam.

Many of these are very pretty and costly, of white, red and golden colors. To the European idea, the cost of these articles are both ridiculous and fabulous.

Sanity would exclaim. What pay such prices for earthen crockery and stone ware! Never, never!! The gullible Asiatic may

conceive that the aroma from tea, made in an old earthen tea pot may justify the outlay. Foreigners generally, care not enough for the peculiar aroma of teas to pay such fabulous prices for earthen teapots in which can be made at one time only an ordinary cup of tea.

This room is furnished by Prayah Ahhan boriraks.

Room No. 46

Contains specimens of precious stones. Furnished by H. E. Chow Prayah Mahindsak Damrong. This room looks into the Royal theatre from the west. Stones in block, unwrought, are on exhibit. Many beautiful specimens of rich marble, rough and polished. Specimens of lime stone and the way in which stone lime is manufactured in Siam.

The gems and costly stones are manufactured and set in jewelry.

The implements and tools for the manufacture of articles with gems are displayed. Real and artificial gems are exhibited in this room.

Room No. 47

Contains specimens of iron, brass and tin ware, by Prayah Sombatyahtibahl, Prayah Rahchai and Prayah Rahchahmat. They are adapted to the wants of the people of the country.

Room No. 48

Contains specimens of glassware and glazed goods, by Prince Chow Preedab. The exhibits of this room are very gay to look at it.

Room No. 49

Contains specimens of rare and valuable orchids, such as are found in the forests of Siam. These are under the management of Henry Alabaster, Esq.

In the orchid room Mr. Alabaster exhibits seven varieties of the beautiful velvet leaved Ancectochili including the new species King Chulalonkorn and Queen Sawahng, and the old favorites Setraeus, Ordianus and Dawsolianus. With them are many ferns and a few marantas and other handsome leaved plants, of which the



butterfly plant from Prabaht is one of the most peculiar.

In the same room there have been nineteen species of orchids in full flower, six species of Dendrobium, three of Cymbidium, one of Calanthe, three of Vanda, one of Renanthera, one of Eulophia, one Phæopsis, one Microstylis, one Cypripedium and one white and orange orchid of which we do not know either species or genus.

As the best flowering season for orchids is now at an end it is improbable that so many species will be shown in flower much longer, although during the remaining weeks of the Exhibition the variety of colour may be less, the fragrance will be greatly increased by the addition of the sweetest of Orchids, Aerides and Saccolabium.

#### Room No. 50

Contains specimens of the musical instruments used by the natives.

In this room are to be found the rudest instruments capable of making a sound, by striking, blowing or touching, tom toms, drums, reeds, flutes, bells, gongs, stringed instruments, the circular brass gongs, the instruments, with suspended blocks of bambu, ivory, brass or iron struck with a muffled mallet and producing sounds resembling the tones from a piano. The ruder races of humanity possess the power of producing very inexpensive musical instruments. The sounds produced by some of them might send the artistic musician into fits, and yet these same sounds will make the rude barbarian dance with frantic delight, as may be seen any day in the streets, or on the river.

In this room, however, are some very elegant, sweet toned and costly native instruments, clearly indicating that the Siamese are capable of taste and skill and that they are making strides in progressive developments.

This room is under the management of H. R. H. Prince Krom Hluang Bannpantaworawongse Woradate.

#### Room No. 51

Contains specimens of different kinds of flowers made from the grains and bulbs that abound in Siam. By H. R. H. Prince Sri Siddhi Dhongjay.

#### Room No. 52

Contains specimens of fancy and useful articles lacquered and inlaid with pearl.

Here are trays, fruit baskets, bookshelves for native temples. A large and splendid assortment of useful articles, some of them very costly.

This room is under the charge of Prince Krom Kun Chroenpol Pulsawat.

#### Room No. 53

Contains specimens of the implements, tools and materials used in manufacturing, embroidering, and ornamenting cloths and silks, also choice specimens of all kinds of gay and costly cloths. A large variety of coloring matter, showing methods of applying them.

This room and its exhibits are under the care of Prayah Ratana Kohsah.

#### Room No. 54

Contains specimens of the modern style of dress in vogue in Siam now. The style is mainly modern, European and past old Siam. The palmung (waistcloth) is old Siam. All the rest is European. The style is quite becoming to the Siamese and they appear quite natural in it. In many instances were barbarous and semi-barbarous peoples, such as Asiatics, Africans and Indians, male or female, appear in European costume risibility is excited, and one smiles in spite of himself and to the annoyance and embarrassment of others.

Our friends Mr. and Mrs. Badman and the other gentlemen and ladies who are the life of Messrs Ramsay and Co and Messrs Ramsay, Badman and Co's establishments have the tact of so adapting the styles of modern Siamese dress, that Siamese gentlemen and ladies are very prepossessing in them.

This room contains groups of wax figures habited in modern Siamese costumes re-

presenting ladies, gentlemen and their children.

These firms have immortalized themselves in Siam, and are the arbiters of fashion in Siam.

This room is under the charge of Messrs Ramsay and Co.

#### Room No. 55

Contains a large, splendid and costly assortment of rich silks, such as are ordered especially for the Siamese markets. The numerous scarfs are quite taking.

The catalogue of goods on exhibit in this room goes into detail and mentions all the materials and implements in use for the manufacture of cloths and silks, for wearing, embroidering, ornamenting and coloring.

The specimens of cloths and silks in all stages of preparation and completion are numerous.

This room and its exhibits are under the charge of Lady Pan, Mrs. Hluang Naisit.

#### Room No. 1

Contains artistic specimens of mouldings and carvings quite commendable for Siam, under the management of Prince Kaechaun Charatsawongs.

#### Room No. 2

Contains specimens of Siamese sketches, drawings, paintings, drawings on varieties of wall-paper. The paintings, pictures and maps are interesting. In this department the Siamese have much to learn from Western artists.

This room is under the management of Princes Hmaum Chow Prawit and Hmaum Chow Chamroen.

#### Room No. 3

Contains models, exact copies of prominent buildings, religious and secular, and models of ships, steamers and dwellings that actually exist in different portions of the kingdom. The models of many other things as sets of gold and ivory are interesting as well as curious.

The model of the Ruins at Nakaun Wat is very good.

This extensive hall, with its beautiful ex-

hibit of things to be seen, is under the management of H. R. H. the youngest full brother of H. M. the King.

#### Room No. 4

Contains a gorgeous display of fresh flowers, made up into rich and rare bouquets, and worked up into beautiful garlands of exquisite designs. These flowers are rare, rich in colors and of sweet fragrance.

This room and its exhibits reflect great credit upon Her Royal Highness Princess-Sowaphap'angsri, the graceful manager.

#### Room No. 5

Contains samples of the munitions of war adapted for land and sea service. The rude weapons used by the primitive inhabitants of these regions. Bows, arrows, cross bows, the blow pipe, the battle-axe, spears, knives, swords, daggers, kris, bludgeons, clubs, but all these are eclipsed by samples of modern instruments, made to send men into eternity quickly and in countless numbers, in the shape of Gatling guns and torpedoes. In this same room so full of the implements designed for the murder of man, our Siamese friends have given an exhibit of medicines designed to cure all sorts of diseases.

The medical fraternity, we fear, will spend ages in useless attempts to invent a medicine or medicines that will cure, no matter what the disease, and so cheat death of his victim.

This room is under the management of Prince Sai Smitwongs.

#### Room No. 8

This room, with its adjoining one, is the centre of attraction. Everything in the Exposition buildings is interesting. Entrance here inspires awe, and reminds the spectator that an approach is made towards royalty.

Silks, pahnungs, scarfs, shashcs, belts and clothing of all kinds in use among Princes, Princesses and ladies, young and old, cushions, pillows, and bed clothing, plain, figured and elegantly embroidered with gold and silver, artistically displayed in glass cases. Gauze clothing with elegant

designs embroidered in gold. Every description of official dress is placed on exhibit. At short intervals of distance may be seen figures, adorned with official dresses for special occasions. Some of these figures are so dressed as to represent the ladies of the Royal harem dressed for processions and ceremonies when their children are submitting to the Sokan (hair cutting) ceremonies; some in the attire of the young Princes and Princesses when in procession before and after the ceremony has been performed, others in the attire of prominent noblemen, and persons in attendance upon the King, or while performing some official duty. These figures are only the means of displaying gorgeous dresses and costly jewels and gems.

The displays in the Queen's room must be seen to be comprehended and appreciated. No description can do it justice.

Over the door leading from the Royal drawing room into the Queen's room is the following attempt in English to honor the King, the Queen, and the Centennial of Bangkok, beautifully worked in silk.

"Welcome our most Gracious King  
To thee O Queen, we welcome sing,  
To this fair show of Siam's art  
Welcome all from every part,  
Masters, servants, great and small,  
Welcome doth await you all."

The glass cases are filled to their utmost capacity, and the partitions of the long hall are covered with pending specimens of rich silks.

The American Presbyterian Mission Girl's School, located at Wang Hlang, obtained a few cases in the Queen's room where the work of the native girls of the school was placed on exhibit. H. M. the King was gracious enough to purchase these articles that were made by the native girls of this school.

#### THE ROYAL DRAWING ROOM.

At the south end of the Queen's room of exhibits, a door leads into the Royal drawing room. The floor of this room was covered with a rich Brussels carpet. From

the ceiling of the room were pendant ten-ornaments made of fresh flowers, pretty to look at and filling the air with the richest perfume. The sofas and chairs of the room were covered with yellow satin. In each corner of the room was placed a table and four chairs. On the tables were beautiful bouquets and flowers all around. The sofas were between the tables. In the centre of the room were two yellow Chatras, between them was a beautiful bust of H. M. the King. Here was likewise a glass case containing a complete set of all the Orders of Siam, and their decorations. The value in this case is by no means small. In the centre of the south wall of this room is a capital photograph of H. M. the King. On the east and west walls are photographs of the Queen and her sister. On the north wall is a photograph of H. R. H. the young Somdech Prince, the son of the King and Queen. On each side of the young Prince are embroidered mottoes in Siamese.

Each of the doors leading into this drawing room has before it a screen made of inlaid pearl, as well as rich silk screens fastened by hooks.

#### Room No. 9

To sight seekers this is the room of rooms in the Exhibition. From the p'lap p'lah temporary throne hall, a door gives access to this room. On entering the northern limit of the room, case after case of gold, silver, plated and washed ware, display their gorgeous and costly articles. Cases of costly cloths, gold utensils, gold boxes inlaid with sparkling gems, designed as presents for ladies of the Royal harem who have become mothers, others for those who have not become mothers. Anklets, bangles, chains, necklaces highly ornamented with gems, designed as presents for the young Princes and Princesses. Gold and silver goblets, spittoons. Gorgeous dressing cases for ladies with accompaniments complete. Conch shells decorated with gold and precious stones. Gorgeous offering-stands inlaid with gold, with flowers, candles and

incense sticks complete. Gold and silver betel boxes, cigar boxes, Cases of swords, with their gold and silver sheaths, glistening with gems. Varieties of styles of Royal as well as noblemen's dresses. Varieties of ornaments for the young Princes and Princesses when they are to be adorned at the Sokan ceremonies. On reaching the centre from which jut off rooms to the north, east, south and west, you find yourself confronting a pyramid, which, from base to summit, is emblazoned with rings, crowns, rich chains, bracelets, anklets, boxes with diamonds and precious stones of every possible description. On this pyramid of untold wealth in gold, diamonds and precious stones, light is thrown by reflectors to display the costly and brilliant things to the best possible advantage.

In the east hall, that abutting from this centre, the entrance of which is beautified with gold cloth curtains, and a screen that is inlaid with pearls, embroidered cloths are shown. Figures of noblemen in their court and official dresses. Some of these figures are very good, and the color is natural. Generally the figures are made too light to do justice to the natural hues of the people of the country. In this hall are samples of umbrellas, saddles, sedans, chairs, seats, such as are used only by the King. A stuffed horse, with his usual equipments, shows Siamese style of horse gear. In this room also are displayed gold and silver dishes, bowls, cups, goblets. Figures of the Royal children dressed as for Sokan ceremonies.

From the central pyramid abutting the Queen's room, there is likewise a display of gold vases, dresses, gold and silver trees and cases of cloths. Figures of Siamese noblemen in official dresses for ceremonial occasions. Embroidery, artificial gold and silver flowers. Laces, shashes, and superb assortments of embroidered lace cloths.

From the central pyramid abutting to the west is another spacious hall. Here are figures representing ladies of the Royal harems and

noblemen dressed in court and ceremonial styles. Here also is a large display of betel trays, vases and trinkets of gold and silver; beautiful specimens of crockery, gilded and inlaid with various colors.

The gold betel boxes, heavily gemmed, and silver betel boxes, designed as presents for Princes and noblemen when promoted to rank.

All kinds of ornaments used by Princes and Princesses in childhood, manhood, and womanhood, are displayed in the room which is furnished by His Majesty the King of Siam.

The wealth of the King of Siam, in precious stones, gold and silver, personal and other adornments are here displayed, and the sight amply compensates the sight seeker.

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#### PROCLAMATION.

*Historical Sketch.*  
(Translation.)

A Proclamation, commemorative of the Centennial of the establishment of the capital Ratana Kosindr Mahindr Ayuthia, the dedication of the Temple Pra Sriratana Sasadabrahm, and the festival in honor of the bone relics of the four Sovereigns of the present dynasty: exhibiting the Royal thoughts and desires for executing the works herein set forth at large.

Issued from the Royal Printing Office, year of the Horse, fourth of the decade, 1244 (i. e. 1882).

#### CENTENNIAL OF BANGKOK.

A Royal mandate has been given, that a proclamation be issued for the general information of the Royal and other Princes, and the noblemen, great and small, and all who may receive this proclamation.

That since H. M. Somdetch Praputtayut-fah chulaloke, the great founder of the capital Krung ratana Kosindr mahindr Ayuthiah, on the west bank of the river, the present Bangkok, planted the mainstay of the city on Sunday, sixth lunation, tenth of

the waxing, year of the Tiger, fourth of the decade, Siamese civil era 1144 (i. e. Sunday, April 18th, 1782.) calculating the years by the earth's revolution round the sun, to Friday, sixth lunation, fourth of the waxing year of the Horse, fourth of the decade, Siamese civil era 1244, (i. e. Friday, April 21st, 1882) completes in full 100 years.

H. M. is therefore of opinion since H. M. Prabaht Somdetch P'ra Puttayautfah chulaloke founded this capital, overcame all his political enemies, within and without, and established the present dynasty which has resulted in five Kings, including the present Sovereign of the Kingdom, who have in uninterrupted succession ruled up to the present time, and has been the promoter and fosterer of the Royal Princes and government officials conferring upon them honors and transmitting them to their lineal descendants successively. H. M. conquered all the enemies of the State, protected it, and nourished its people in peace and prosperity successively to the completion of the 100 years which has just expired. It is therefore proper that the Royal and other Princes and the government officials, both great and small, with the entire people should joyously remember the power and goodness of H. M. who is the first great King, whom we ought to esteem as the father of the Royal family, and of the happiness and of prosperity of the present day, and of the Kings who have ruled according to Royal usage in gratitude to this first great King, successively displaying power and goodness. It is likewise appropriate to be joyous on account of your personal happiness and of the founders of your families, who have witnessed and enjoyed this long and continuous peace and prosperity. There is hardly another period of equal duration in the history of the country of which it can be said the peace, prosperity and happiness has been as continuous or as great. To H. M. it is manifestly befitting that all these blessings which have been enumerated and vouchsafed to us during the century, which has just terminated, should be magnified

with a great festive demonstration of joyousness to all, and commemorative services gratefully recognizing the power and the goodness of the distinguished Sovereigns who have successively reigned and transmitted manifest national glory.

#### WAT P'RA SRI SASADABRAHM.

It is also manifest to H. M. that the Centennial festivities of the country should be carried on in the spirit and after the manner of H. M. Prabaht Somdetch Praputtayautfah chulaloke.

At first when H. M. was about to build the great Royal palace, and to locate the capital of the country on this eastern bank of the river H. M. first built the temple Wat P'ra Sri ratana sahsadabraham as its main support. At the present time this memorable temple has fallen into much decay and the work of replenishing and renewing it is still incomplete. On Tuesday, second lunation, eleventh of the waxing, year of the Rabbit, first of the decade, Siamese civil era 1241, (i. e. Dec. 23rd, 1879.) a Royal mandate was given to His Majesty's two full and the half younger brothers, and these Princes divided themselves off into managers of sections, and energetically gave themselves to the execution of the work needed on this sacred temple, to complete it within the specified time. These Princes have been engaged in this work now more than two years, and its completion is assured.

H. M. notices that when H. M. Prabaht Somdetch Prayuttayautfah chulaloke completed this temple in the year of the Minor Dragon, seventh of the decade, Siamese civil era 1147 (i. e. A. D. 1785.) there was a dedication festival.

During the reign of Prabaht Somdetch P'ranahngklaw, H. M. graciously repaired this temple. These repairs were completed in the year of the Monkey, tenth of the decade, civil era 1210, (i. e. A. D. 1848). On this occasion also there was a dedication festival. At the present time it is proper that there be a dedication festival in con-

junction with the Centennial festival of the capital, making it once more, eminently distinguished.

#### THE STATUES OF THE 4 PAST SOVEREIGNS AND THE MAHAHPRASAHTS.

During the year of the Goat, third of the decade, Siamese civil era 1233, (i. e. A. D. 1871.) H. M. was graciously pleased to cause the casting of bronze images of the 4 past Sovereigns of the present dynasty, that H. M. the King, the Royal and other Princes and the government officials, might reverently do them homage in memory of their power and goodness once each year. This homage has been performed as a custom regularly since the year of the Cock, fifth of the decade, Siamese civil era 1235 (i. e. 1873, A. D.), up to the present time without intermission, but there has not been a suitable place for their permanent location worthy of their glorious prestige. Therefore H. M. was graciously pleased to order the building of 5 edifices, Mahahprasahts each with its spire, in the Royal palace, on the east and on the south of the throne hall Anantasamakhom. These Mahahprasahts are not yet complete, but H. M. is of opinion that the present Centennial season is a most appropriate time to invite the bronze and gilt images of these Sovereigns to be placed permanently in the Mahahprasahts. Therefore orders have been given that the necessary preparations be made to effect this object.

#### THE MEMORIAL STATUE OF PRAPUTTAYAUFAH.

Further H. M. perceives that Prabaht Somdetch Boroma Rajachahterahit Ramateebaudae, Praputtayautfah Chulaloke, the first of the present line of eminent Sovereigns, has done much for the masses. From his young manhood till the prime of life, H. M. persistently waged war and overcame the enemies of the State. The country was deluged with misfortunes; the inhabitants suffered grievous and intolerable political

wrongs till there arose those who deposed the provisional King at his capital Tonaburee, executed him, and invited H. M. Praputtayautfah Chulaloke to return from Cambodia, whither he had been sent to reduce the regions to order, and terminate the sufferings of the people. On his return he was invited to assume the reins of government and was crowned. From the time H. M. became King he scrupulously promoted the Buddhistic religion and suppressed the evils and wrongs, that had been previously intertwined with the political policy of the realm. H. M. encouraged learning; carefully multiplied correct copies of the Tripedok, of the Buddhistic Scriptures, to be preserved as models, and the basis of principles in all acts to promote the Buddhistic religion, which has prosperously prevailed up to the present time.

With reference to the affairs of the realm H. M. successfully overcame the enemies of the state, who came from hostile nations to assail her. He was equally successful in effectually suppressing all internal disturbances so that peace and prosperity became the boon of all. H. M. also made collections of the scattered fragments of the old laws that could be found; combined them, formed them into a code, modified, amended and made new ones, and thus established the code of laws that now governs and protects all classes throughout the realm. H. M. promoted the interests of the Royal and other Princes, and the government officials, and has secured for them and all the inhabitants of the country the blessings of prosperity and peace. All who have enjoyed the benefits of the promotion and protection of that Sovereign, *we all* reckon as our worthy ancestors. Though that Sovereign has long since passed away, his model acts and principles in all parts of the State, religious and political, have been the source of the undisturbed quiet, peace and prosperity which we have all enjoyed from that time on to the present moment, and in consideration of

these model principles which H. M. established, it is especially befitting that *we all* of the present day should gratefully recognise that power and goodness as our heritage. All who are capable of reason and gratitude will joyously and continuously cherish in their memories his powers and his goodness.

Under the impulse of such grateful feelings H. M. considers it a propitious act to erect a stone memorial, as a memento of the virtues and goodness of H. M. Prabaht Somdetch Praputtayautfah Chulaloke. A memorial where all people, official and non-official, with grateful feelings may think of the virtues and goodness of this Sovereign in the present and the long distant future. Therefore H. M. has commanded that propitious foundation stones for the structure upon which is to be placed this memorial be prepared in season to be laid on the Centennial day.

#### THE PALACE OF JUSTICE.

H. M. is conscious that the administration of justice to the masses of the people according to law and equity is an eminently important Royal function, promotive of the peace, prosperity and happiness of this realm. From the first founding of the present capital, our illustrious ancestor, Prabaht Somdetch Praputtayautfah Chulaloke, gave special attention to the codification and improvement of the laws for the establishment of precedent and custom, and these have prevailed in the State from then until now.

Owing to the prolonged absence of war the conditions of the State have undergone great modifications, and the opening up of the country to foreign commerce, the people have given themselves up exclusively to the pursuits of business and have enjoyed prosperity and plenty.

They have learned how to acquire and employ wealth in their varied vocations, vastly in excess of all former times. The education, intelligence and experience of the people have expanded and improved greatly

in excess of the past. The laws and methods of procedure and investigation of former times have greatly changed but not commensurably with the needs of the times. Cases of litigation in the courts have multiplied more rapidly than they could be disposed of, and the courts which were created to suppress the impediments of the people and promote their prosperity, are placed in the false position of seeming to prevent the prosperity of the State, since the decisions have not kept pace with the increase of cases of litigation. Every court is overburdened with unfinished cases. Further the varied circuitous methods of procedure and investigation which formerly were not prejudicial have now become excessively embarrassing and prejudicial in many ways. The time of the people is now very valuable and what in former times was considered equitable is now excessively annoying. As for instance, the ordeals of trials by diving, keeping under water, and wading through fire.

Again the officers of the courts who conducted the trials and carried on the investigations, were partitioned off into many groups and were under various political departments. They had many and complicated duties to perform, and were pressed for time for the performance of judicial duties. They were burdened with many other impediments, known to us all, which compelled delays—did not allow them to give their specific work their undivided attentions and terminate the cases of litigation equitably, unexceptionably, and to the extent of their official authority. At present the people have greater needs, and the necessity for the equitable administration of justice has become imperative. It is His Majesty's wish to place these matters on a reliable basis to meet the actual needs of the people. H. M. has given diligent attention to an examination of the old and new laws, domestic and foreign, and is satisfied that a great Court House should be erected, and here all the courts shall assemble, for the adjudication of their re-

spective cases. H. M. proposes to rearrange the laws and expunge all rules that are in conflict with the administration of equity. Hence H. M. has graciously instructed H. E. Chow Prayah Surawongse Waiyawatt Pepatsak Tee samuha Pra Kralahome to superintend and employ a foreign architect to construct a Palace of Justice, where law and equity will be impartially administered, and thus become the main stay of the Kingdom. The foundation stone of this important edifice was laid on Centennial Day.

#### THE EXHIBITION.

H. M. perceives, that at the present time, the Kingdom is in the enjoyment of commercial prosperity. The agricultural and other pursuits of the people and trade generally have yielded much better returns than formerly. The facilities for subsistence have been progressive. It is therefore befitting to make extensive collections of agricultural and other commodities that are indigenous and that are found in the country, the sources of subsistence and commerce of the people generally, and the machinery and tools used in the arts and sciences that are peculiar to Siam, the goods that the people use, and send abroad for sale to other countries, all such useful things that exist in the Kingdom should be collected together in one place, so that the Royal and other Princes, the government officials and our own and other peoples, should have an opportunity of seeing our sources of subsistence and commerce, to enable them to judge what may be more or less profitable, and where each article may be found, which will be highly beneficial to producers and consumers, native and foreign.

The collection of goods for exhibit from all parts of the Kingdom to this time, it is true, in comparison with the goods of other nations may not be over attractive, yet they are enough to afford pleasurable emotions as exhibits of what one hundred years ago could scarcely be found. What existed then had been greatly dissipated, and what now may be seen are mainly the creations of the century just past, during

the reigns of the Sovereigns of the present dynasty, who have guided the helm of State during this century. Therefore they are occasions of joyful satisfaction. For these reasons H. M. has issued orders demanding the assistance of the Royal and other Princes and nobles to assume the responsibility of making such collections, and so grouping what may be found in the Kingdom, that they may be exhibited advantageously.

Official orders were sent to the Governors of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class Provinces, north and south, and to the tributary and dependent regions of the Kingdom to collect and send on specimens of the productions of their respective provinces, and the Princes and others who were commissioned for the purpose should receive and arrange them in the new Exposition buildings that have been erected for that purpose on the Royal pleasure grounds where they may be exhibited advantageously.

The placing of exhibits, classified, so that people may view them in halls, contain many valuable products which could not be exposed in halls such as are used by the Siamese to view theatricals and plays, such exposure would be too great a care to those who would have the charge of them. If placed on exhibit, on the principle of the museum which is open on the King's birthday, their protection would be very difficult. Hence it becomes necessary to follow the method of the European nations for the present Exhibition.

Proclamations will be issued, and all are requested to observe the directions that will then be given.

#### TEMPLE DEDICATION.

Concerning the dedication of the temple Wat Pra Sri ratana Sahsadabrahm and the Centennial of the present Capital of the Kingdom, and the merit making during the bone relic ceremonies, the times and the performances are all fixed and all are requested to aid in carrying out the Royal wish.

The afternoon of Monday, April 17th, 1882, will be the commencement of all the



ceremonies. 39 priests will perform Buddhist chants in the devotional hall of the temple Wat Sri Ratana Sabsadahrahm. During the forenoon of the 18th, 39 priests having partaken of their morning meal, and the propitious hour having arrived, the spire Ratanachedi will be unveiled, and H.R. H. Prince Chowfah Chaturon Rasami Krom Hluang Chakrapatipongs, the full younger brother of H. M. the King will deliver an opening address, indicating what has been drawn from the Royal treasury, to complete the repairs on this temple.

#### MEDALS.

To this address H. M. will reply, and then H. M. will present medals to all the Princes and priests and nobles who assisted in the work of completing the work that was done thereon, as a memento of the dedication.

During the afternoon there will be rehearsals from the Suetmon in the temple P'ra Sri ratana sahsadahrahm, at the devotional hall 55 priests, at the Praputtapang prasaht 40, at the Pramondop 15, at the Sri ratanachedi 7, at the Hau pranahk 20, at the Wiharyaut 5, at the Hau Rahchakaun manuson 5, at the Hau Raheha pongsaunsaun 5, at the Hat Prakantabrahts 5, at the Hau Pra Monturatan 30, at the school room at the right 10, at the school room at the left 10, at the P'lap p'lahs for change of Royal attire 7 priests. Of those left 2 priests will rehearse at the P'ra rabieng. At the 5 Prahlahts with spires, which are named Siwalai Mahahprahsaht, where will be placed the Royal statues, 100 priests. At the place where the memorial foundation stone will be laid 30, at the foundation stone of the Palace of Justice 10, at the Sahlteparaks the stay of the capital 20, around the palace walls at the 12 forts, 10 at each fort. Around the walls according to the number of serrations 1504 will worship around the city, belonging to the royal palace, at each of the 8 forts 10, around the walls according to the number of serrations 2878 priests.

Similar worship will be conducted around the city belonging to the P'ra Rahchawang Bowara at each of the 5 forts 10 priests.

Around the wall according to its serrations 1799 priests. At the outer side where five new ones have been constructed, each 10 priests. During the afternoon H. M. will come out and light the tapers, the worship accompaniments, at the Siwahlai Mahah Prasaht, then H. M. will ascend and worship the Royal statues on the throne hall Sutaaisawariya. Next H. M. will advance and light the tapers, the worship accompaniments, in the devotional hall of the temple Sri ratana Sabsadahrahm and will tarry there. At night after the Suetmon rehearsals H. M. will advance and tarry at the throne hall Chaiaichumpol, and will ignite the fireworks. Next morning, Wednesday, the 19th April, H. M. will emerge from the palace walls and personally pass presents to the priests, at the Siwahlai Mahahprahsaht. Here H. M. will move about and worship the Royal statues in the throne hall Sutaaisawan. Then H. M. will personally pass presents to the priests in the temple P'ra Sriratana sahsadahrahm, at the stone Prasaht, the Royal court house, and the hall of the guardian genii of the city. The Hmaum Chow Princes and government officials will be detailed to feed the priests at the forts and the walls enclosing the palace grounds. On this occasion those about the walls surrounding the city will not then be fed.

On the 19th, and 20th of April, during the afternoon H. M. will present himself and do as he did on the afternoon of the 18th.

On the 20th, during the forenoon H. M. will present himself and serve the priests as he did on the 19th.

#### CENTENNIAL DAY.

On the 21st of April, during the forenoon, H. M. will present an appearance and will invite the Royal statues of the past Sovereigns of the present dynasty to be placed in position in the Siwahlai Mahahprahsaht. Then H. M. will proceed to the throne hall Ahpaunpimoke prasaht, where he will attire himself and seated upon the Royal seat Rahchendr, the grand procession will move

through the gates *Wimahnchaisee* and *Wesetchaisee*, will then turn into the Royal street and pass on to fort *Petchadatsakaun* and will then turn and follow the street up to the new temporary palace, the *p'lap p'lah Chaturamuk*, and will lay the foundation stone of the stone *Prasaht*, where is to be placed the memorial statue of *H. M. Prahuat Somdetch Praputtayautfah Chulaloke*; likewise the foundation stone of the New Palace of Justice. *H. M.* will then proceed to the dais, by the *Mahasetrachat* in the centre of the *p'lap p'lah Chaturamuk*. Here all the Princes, nobles and government officials, will be in session in grand audience with *H. M.*, who will announce the establishment of the Royal Order the "*Mahaakree Boroma Rajchawongse*," and the medal "*Dusadee mahlah*." Having made this announcement and distributed the proclamation of the same, *H. M.* will return in grand procession by the street of the Royal pleasure grounds, the front of the throne hall *Sutaisawariya* and proceeding down will turn before the fort *Manee prahkahr* and advancing direct will turn and enter the gate *Pitaksaun Bowara*, from thence direct up to the gate *Suntaratisah*, and then turning will approach and enter the gates *Wesetchaisee* and *Wimahnchaisee*. *H. M.* will stop at the alighting place, at the throne hall *Alpaun Pimoke Prasaht*, and will serve the priests by personally handing them presents at the *Sivahlai Mahah prasaht*, and will do the same in the temple *Sri-ratana Sabsadabrahm*.

Friday the 21st April, the Royal and other Princes will personally give presents to the priests at the hall of the guardian genii of the city, and the priests stationed at the forts and walls. The Royal and other Princes and government servants, who will be impressed to provide food, must likewise prepare robes for presentation to each of the priests.

At 3. 30 p. m. *H. M.* will present an appearance and worship the Royal statues that have been placed in position in the throne hall *Sivahlai Mahahprasaht*. On

this occasion the Royal and other Princes and government officials, great and small, without and in front, must each have with him flowers, incense sticks and tapers, that they too may concurrently do homage to the Royal statues in the throne hall *Sivahlai Mahahprasaht*, as is done on the day of the annual assembling of the members of the Order *Chulachau Klaw* on the 12th of the waning of the 12th lunation, each year.

At 4. 30 p. m. *H. M.* will present an appearance in the throne hall *Anantasamahk'om*, when the Royal and other Princes and all the government officials, great and small, civil and military, will be in session in grand audience, to offer their congratulations in commemoration of the Centennial of the capital *Krungtape Mahalmakaun Amaratana Kosindr*. After this *H. M.* will ascend the throne hall *Sutaisawariya*, and scatter presents among the people till night, when *H. M.* will ignite the fire works.

During the 22nd, 23rd and 24th, that is each of the three days, there will be propitiatory offerings to the guardian genii in all prominent places in the capital. During the forenoons there will be the delivery of a homily in the throne hall *Anantasamahkom* each day. The first day the Priest *Pra Pemolatan* will officiate. The presents for this service will be furnished by *H. R. Highness Chowfah Mahah Mahlah Krom Prabamrahp parapaks*. On the 2nd day Priest *Pratama waradom* will officiate, the presents for this service will be provided by *H. E. Chow Prayah Suriwongse Waiyawatt*. The third day the Priest *Somdetch Praputta Kosachar* will officiate. The presents for this service will be provided by the *Krom Pra Rajchawang Bowara Satahn mongkol*. At night lighted tapers will be passed around from one to the other in the devotional hall of the temple *Sri-ratana-sabsadabrahm* and *H. M.* the King will move into the throne hall *Sutaisawan*, will scatter presents among the crowd and will ignite the fire works.

For the entertainment of the masses there will be two balls for kohne plays, two for

hun, two for gñiew, two for Siamese theatricals, one for chatree plays. There will be 18 halls for plays stationed at different parts of the wall. On the river there will be 5 boats stationed from the fort P'ra Sumera down to fort Cñakrpet for theatrical performances.

At these places of amusement there will be performances from the 4th to the 7th of the waxing of the 6th lutation. During these four days presents will be distributed to the masses in different localities. During the day, morning and afternoon, there will be games, walking on wires, turning summer sets, groups striking drums and sticks. At night there will be representations of lions, dragons, lantern dancers, ten halls of shadow plays, fireworks. These performances will be performed each day from the 1st to the 7th of the waxing of the 6th lutation, seven days and seven nights (i. e. 18th to 25th April, 1882 A. D.).

Friday, April 21st, at morning, noon and in the afternoon, the naval and land batteries will each fire 3 salutes, first time 34 guns. On the other occasions a salute of 33 guns each, making in all 100.

H. M. will move in imposing procession, as the procession starts the land battery will fire a salute of 21 guns, the signal that the procession has moved. When H. M. reaches the temporary throne hall P'lap p'lah Chaturamuk. H. M. will lay the foundation stone of the stone Prahast where the Royal statue of H. M. Prabaht Somdetch P'ra Puttayautfah Chulaloke is to be permanently placed. At the conclusion of this work another salute of 21 guns will be fired. When H. M. moves to return to the Royal palace, and as he enters the gate Wisatechasee another salute of 21 guns will be fired. These three salutes will be fired by the land battery.

The preparation of designs for purposes of night illuminations, with lamps and lanterns in all parts of the Royal Palace, and the temple Sriratanasahsadrhm, and in

front of the throne hall Sutaisawan, the illumination of all these places will be at Royal charges they must be in readiness for the 18th of April, and kept up till the 24th. On the 21st let there be illuminations, as offerings, in all parts of the Capital.

During the Centennial festivities in commemoration of the establishment of Western Bangkok, as the Capital of Siam, from Tuesday the 18th till Monday the 24th of April, the Royal and other Princes and all government officials, civil and military, land and naval, great and small, must wear Som-pahlai waist cloths, gauze overcoats and shashes and S'ra Krui coats every morning and afternoon till the close of the Centennial festivities. During these festivities, the 8th of the waxing (i. e. Ap. 25th) will be a day of rest.

#### OPENING THE EXHIBITION.

On the 26th of April H. M. will by carriage visit the P'lap p'lah caturamuk, for the purpose of opening the Exhibition buildings where are placed on exhibit every variety of article representing the agricultural, mechanical, artistic, and scientific pursuits of the people, the animal, vegetable and mineral productions of the Kingdom. H. M. will personally visit the buildings, and view the exhibits. On this occasion the Princes, nobles and all government officials, must be attired with blue waist cloths, with gauze, overcoats and sashes. After this the Exhibition will be opened to all classes in the country for 3 months, at the expiration of which time H. M. will issue a proclamation announcing when the Exhibition will be closed.

#### CENTENNIAL BONE RELIC CEREMONIES.

The ceremonies in honor of the past Kings of the present dynasty will commence Monday, the 12th inst, being the day completing the 100th year since H. M. P'ra Puttayautfah Chulaloke, the first great King of this dynasty, made a grand festival in Bangkok, commemorative of the successful defeat of his enemies.

On the 12th inst, during the afternoon, the bone relics of the past 4 Sovereigns will be conveyed in procession from the throne hall Dusitdhipirom to the throne hall Anantasamakom, and will be there placed upon beautiful gold stands. During the day some priests will perform some chanting.

Tuesday, the 13th inst, during the forenoon, 85 of the leading priests of the kingdom, after being fed at the palace, will perform devotional chants. In the afternoon the 85 priests will repeat passages of the Suetmon.

On this day the land and naval batteries will fire 3 salutes, first time 3' guns, second and third time 33 guns each time. In all 100 guns.

Wednesday, the 14th inst, during the forenoon, 74 priests, after being fed, will perform chants and during the afternoon repeat portions of the Suetmon. H. R. H. Krom Pra pawaratsawariyalongkaun, the Prince High Priest, will deliver a homily in grateful acknowledgement of the virtues of H. M. Praputtayantfah Chulaloke. The offerings to the officiating priests will be provided by H. E. Chow Prayah Banuwongse Maha kosatibaudee, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Thursday, the 15th inst, during the forenoon, 57 priests after being fed, will perform devotional chants. During the afternoon they will rehearse passages of the Suetmon and the Prince-priest, Hmaum Chow Praprap'ahkaun Bowarawisuttiwongs, will give a homily in grateful recognition of the virtues of H. M. Praputtaloetlahnopahlai. H. E. Chow Prayah Sripipat ratanakohsah will provide the presents for the officiating priests.

Friday, the 16th inst, during the forenoon, 64 priests, after being fed, will go through their devotional chants. During the afternoon the Prince-priest Hmaum Chow Pra aruki pahkunakun will deliver a homily in grateful recognition of the virtues of H. M. Pranchingklaw. H. E. Chow Prayah Pholatape Kasatarahitabaudee will

provide the presents for the officiating priests.

On Saturday, 17th inst, during the forenoon, 65 priests, after having been fed, will perform devotional chants, and during the afternoon H. R. H. the Prince-priest, Krom Hmun Wachirayahn Worarats, will deliver a homily in grateful recognition of the virtues of H. M. Prachaum klaw chow-yuhua. H. E. Chow Prayah Mahindr sakdamrong will provide the presents for the officiating priests.

On Monday, the 19th inst, during the forenoon, the bone relics of the first ancestor and the bone relics of the succeeding Sovereigns of the present dynasty now in the hall of the Royal palace will be placed upon the Sawetrach'at in the throne hall Amarindra Winichai. 60 priests, after having received their morning meal, will perform devotional chants, in their three robes. In the evening they will rehearse portions of the Suetmon.

On this day, the Prince-priest, Hmaum chow Pratumunah hitsatabdai, will deliver a homily. The usual presents will be made to the officiating priests. Five hundred other priests will perform devotional chants.

Tuesday, the 20th inst, during the forenoon, the bone relics of the 3 Kroms of Pra rahchawang Bowara Satahn Mongkol, and the bone relics of H. M. Prabaht Sondetch Pra Pin Klow Chow, the late Second King, together with the bone-relics of their R. H. H. the Princes, Krom Hluang Tapaherirak, Krom Hluang Pitak moutree, Krom Kun Itsarahnurak and Krom Kun Anantan kanaliree, will be brought out and be placed in the throne hall Puttawawan in the Prarahchawang Bowara palace. Thirty priests, having partaken of their morning meal, will perform their devotional chants in their three robes. In the evening a homily will be delivered by the Prince-priest, Pra Wanratana. The robes, great and small, will make presents to the officiating priests. 500 priests will perform devotional chants.

Wednesday, the 21st inst, the bone relics of the Royal and other Princes which are in the hall Pranahk, and in other places will all be brought to the devotional hall of the temple Wat P'ra Sriratana Sahtsa-dahrahm. The elder and younger priests, having partaken of their morning meal, will perform devotional chants in their three robes. At night there will be rehearsals of the Suetmon, and a homily will be delivered by the Prince-priest, Hmaum Chow P'raputtarup, when the usual presents will be given. 500 priests will give rehearsals of the Suetmon and thus conclude the ceremonies in honor of the past Sovereigns of this dynasty, and the bone relics of the departed Kings and Princes.

The Royal and other Princes, the government officials, great and small, are required to give attention to the devotional exercises, during each of the 5 days. From the 13th to the 17th of June, five days and five nights, there will be festal ceremonies, sports and fireworks of every description similar to the performances in commemoration of the Centennial of Bangkok. Presents concealed in fruits will be scattered among the people. The only exception being no theatrical performances around the city walls, or on the river. Illuminations in all places will be as in the vicinity of the throne halls Anantasmekkom, and Sutaissawan in the Royal pleasure grounds. These constitute the bone relic ceremonies.

Given Sunday, fifth lunation, thirteenth of the waning, year of the Horse, fourth of the decade, Siamese civil era 1244, the 15th year of, or the 4905th day of, the reign of the present Sovereign (i. e. April 16th, A. D. 1882).

#### CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.

##### PROCLAMATION.

(Translation.)

Grand Public Auction at the National Exhibition Halls on the Royal Pleasure Grounds.

It has been determined that the Grand Public Auction sales shall commence on

Tuesday, second 8th lunation, tenth of the waxing, year of the Horse, fourth of the decade, fifth of the present reign (i. e. July 25th, 1882). The daily sales will begin at 10 a. m. and close at 5 p. m.

Intending purchasers will not be required to pay anything for entrance tickets. They will have free admission only to the place where the Auction sales are taking place.

All articles put up for sale will be sold to the highest bidders. Each article must be paid for before taking delivery of the goods. The purchaser must take delivery of purchased goods within 24 hours after purchase. If the purchaser fails to do so, his articles will be put up at Auction and resold.

By Order of H. R. H.

THE PRESIDENT.

(Signed.)

CHOW HMUN SMOECHAIRAH, Secretary.

#### CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

H. M. the King of Siam has accomplished a feat for his country in planning and carrying through successfully the imposing Centennial Ceremonies and the Great National Exhibit of Siamese products and manufactures.

Other Kings of Siam may have been great as warriors and organizers of this Kingdom. They have earned their praise and glory, and have preserved and perpetuated a nation. This is their bright side of the picture. War, however, no matter how grand the results, has a dark side. The waste of human life, the destruction of property and impoverishment, constitute the dark side, and presents, at best, a ghastly picture. The present King of Siam has imbibed thoroughly the spirit of the late King, and is even more progressive and judicious than was his highly honored and deservedly much esteemed sire.

The Kingdom of Siam, for the past one hundred years, has enjoyed uninterrupted peace and prosperity, and has made rapid strides in development and wealth. The

national intelligence, industry and improvement in all directions has been steady. There is not, and we hope never will be, a national debt.

It was peculiarly befitting that the entire nation should make some demonstration showing their appreciation of the rich blessings God has poured out upon them temporarily. The many and varied goods placed on exhibit indicated their wealth, their growth as a nation and their advance in the arts and sciences. If the officials, during the past hundred years, had been men of intelligence and unflinching integrity, it is manifest the progress and wealth of the nation would have been much greater than it is. Intelligence, if not guided and controlled by a high regard for God and man, is a very doubtful factor in the progress, development and prosperity of a nation.

The lives, the vocations, the property of the honest, industrious and thrifty must be sacredly protected by all holding official positions. Government officials must be thoroughly honest and unflinchingly true to their Sovereign and to the people. The people constitute the nation. They provide for the support of the King and the Government officials. It should be the pride and boast of all officials that they are true and faithful servants of the people from whom they derive the means of being what they are. The people of the country are the geese that lay the golden eggs. Slay the geese and they can lay no eggs. Destroy the producer and Government supplies must cease.

H. M. the present King has at heart the best good of the people and the nation. Will

the Government officials, native and foreign, and all the people scrupulously help him to execute his best wishes for them? If they will only do so, Siam's glorious future is assured.

H. M. the King has spared neither time nor trouble, in the present Centennial Ceremonies and Exhibition to give the entire people a new impulse for still greater development and progress.

To give people of limited means every facility to derive the largest possible benefit from the National Exhibition, on the 25th May the rates of admission were reduced as follows:—

Season Tickets	-----	20	Ticals
Weekly do	-----	5	do
One Day do	-----	1	do
do do do (2nd class)	...	1	Salang

The salang is equivalent to 15 cents, the tical to 60 cents.

After this reduction of rates the daily attendance was quite numerous.

The National Exhibition was not designed for pecuniary profit, and the nominal charges for admission did nothing more than make people appreciate all the more what they saw.

There never was any intention on the part of H. M. that the Centennial Exhibition should be a means of making money out of the people, and the nominal rates that the thousands paid to witness it, lacks much of making it a financial success. Grouty and ill-natured ones must have their fling at the very best intentioned people. Having thrown their stones and their mud they feel mental relief. Good intentioned people, however, march on with elephant tread regardless of obstructionists.

# CONTENTS.

PROGRAMME OF EXHIBITION.	page.	EXHIBITION.	page.
Aged and Infirm Persons .....	5	Bands .....	45
Articles for sale .....	6	Bangkok Dock Company ..	46
Articles not to be touched .....	6	Birds .....	49
Betel Chewing .. .....	6	Introduction .....	39
Buddhistic Services .....	8	List of Exhibitors .....	30
Catalogues .....	6	do „ Exhibits .....	30
Cleanly and Sanative Provisions ..	6	Lusus Naturæ .. .....	43
Closing of Exhibition .. .....	7	Royal Drawing Room .....	53
Conclusion .....	8	Theatrical Hall .. .....	45
Damaged Articles .....	7	The King's School .....	47
Departments .....	2	Wang Hlang Mission School ..	46
Entrance and Exit .....	6		
Goods on exhibit .....	7	<i>Exhibits as arranged in Rooms.</i>	
Inauguration .....	2	Animals .....	42
Officers of Exhibition .....	1	Artificial Flowers .....	47
Payments for Goods sold .....	8	Bambu Articles .. .....	42
Public Admission .. .....	3	Bees' Wax .....	49
Receiving purchased Articles .....	7	Coins .....	43
Refreshments .. .....	5	Corals and Shells .. .....	48
Return of Goods .....	8	Crockeryware .. .....	45, 50
Smoking .....	5	Earthenware .....	42
Tickets .....	4	Embroidered Work, &c. } (the Queen's Room) }	52
		Fishing Tackle .. .....	48
		Fish and Water Animals ..	48
		Fireworks .....	42
		Flowers, Plants, Fruits, &c	46, 47, 52
		Forester's Weapons, &c. ...	43
		Fuel .. .....	42
		Glassware .....	50
		Gold Leaf .....	50
		Government Monopoly Articles ..	40
		Grain .. .....	41
		Implements for Embroidering, &c.	51
		Implements of War, and Medicines	52
		Inlaid and Lacquered Articles .....	51
		Jewelry, &c. (The King's Room)	53
		Lacquers .. .....	47
		Laos Productions .. .....	46
		Mats, &c. .....	46
		Metalware .....	50
		Minerals, &c. .. .....	48
		Miscellaneous .. .....	41
		Models (Buildings &c.) .. ..	49, 52
		Modern Costumes .. .....	51
		Moulding and Engraving .....	52
		Musical Instruments .....	51
		Native Books .. .....	47
		Native Confectionery .. .....	42
		Oils .. .....	41
		Orchids .. .....	50
		Photography .. .....	49
		Precious Stones .. .....	50
		Silks .. .....	52

PROCLAMATIONS.		SPEECHES.	
Afternoon and Evening Services ..	11	Re-dedication of the Temple } Sri Ratana Satsdahrhm }	15
Bone Relic Ceremonies .. .....	39	Laying Centennial Memorial } Foundation Stone }	19
Carriage limits .. .....	9	Laying Foundation Stone of } New Palace of Justice }	20
Closing of Exhibition .. .....	63	Princes' Congratulatory Address ..	21
Land Day Procession .. .....	10	Noblemen's Congratulatory Address	23
Outlines of Ceremonies .. .....	38	Foreign Representatives' Address ..	24
Procession .. .....	9	Peoples' Address .. .....	26
Re-dedication of the Temple } Sri Ratana Satsdahrhm }	10	Exhibition Committee's Address ..	28
Royal Ladies of the Palace .....	36	His Majesty's Replies to } above Addresses }	18, 20, 21 25, 28, 34
Royal Orders—Decorations .....	35		

## CONTENTS. (Continued.)

	<i>page.</i>		<i>page.</i>
Sketches, Drawings and Paintings	52	Royal Statues ... ..	56
Telegraphy ... ..	46	Statue of P'raputtayautfah	56
Tobacco ... ..	41	Temple Dedication .. ..	58
Tools ... ..	50	Wat P'ra Sri Satsadahrahm	55
Woods and Native Perfumery	46		
<b>HISTORICAL SKETCH (translation).</b>		<b>DESCRIPTIVE.</b>	
Bone Relic Ceremonies ... ..	61	Centennial Ceremonies ... ..	12
Centennial of Bangkok ... ..	54	Centennial Exhibition ... ..	63
Centennial Day ... ..	59	Formal Opening Exhibition	14
Exhibition ... ..	58	Land Procession ... ..	12
Opening Exhibition	61	Opening Exhibition	14
Palace of Justice	57	Repairs of the Temple Sri } Ratana Satsadahrahm }	16
Royal Medals	59	Siamese Procession	13

## ERRATA.

Page 1, 2nd col. 15th line from the bottom instead of "first" read *second eighth* lunation.

Page 37, 1st col. 13th line from the top instead of "taken them" read *take them to*.

Page 40, 2nd col. 6th line from the bottom for "1½ lb" read *1½ lb*.

Page 41, 2nd col. 2nd line from the top instead of "Nasum" read *Nasuan* paddy.

Page 45, 2nd col. 10th line from the bottom for "Fetch" read *Fetch*.

Page 46, 1st col. instead of the Article under "Room No. 10," substitute as follows:—

Room No. 10 contains a large and varied assortment of perfumery furnished by Lady Plien, Mrs. Prayah Bashakarawongse. Room No. 11 contains an extensive display of the varieties of wood found in Siam. The pieces are polished off and show the color and grain and fiber. This room was furnished by Chow Hmun Waiyawanahat.

Page 48, 2nd col. 24th line from the bottom instead of "sea sand" read *sea and fresh water sand*.

Page 48, 2nd col. 15th line from the bottom instead of "Nakuun" read *Nakaun*.

Page 51, 2nd col. 3rd line from the top instead of "flowers" read *flours*.

Page 55, 1st col. 17th line from the bottom instead of "and of prosperity" read *and prosperity*, that is reject "of."

Page 55, 2nd col. 15th line from the top instead of "eastern," read *western*.

Page 59, 1st col. 23rd line from the top instead of "Praputtapang" read *Praputtaprang*.





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