ทำหนด เสด็จพระราชดำเนินทรงเปิด ฟิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชำติ พระนดร

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PROGRAMME

OF

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW GALLERIES
AND INSTALLATIONS

of

BANGKOK NATIONAL MUSEUM

THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1967



ทำหนด

เสด็จพระราชดำเนินทรงเปิด

พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติ พระนคร

วันพฤหัสบดี ที่ ๒๕ พฤษภาชานโลยัติกับเล่น เมื่อไป พ.ค. ๒๕๑๙

เวลา ๑๘.๑๐ น. อธิบดีกรมศิลปากรบวงสรวงสังเวยสัมเด็ชพระบรรราชเจ้า กรม พระราชวังบวรสถานมงคล ทุกพระองค์

เวลา ๑๐.๐๐ น. พระสงฆ์ ๙ รูปเจริญพระพุทธมนต์ในพระที่นั่งพุทไธสวรรย์

(1787 ๑๑.๐๐ น. ข้าราชการในกรมศิลปากรร่วมกันถวายภัตตาหารเพลแก่พระสงฆ์ ที่เจริญพระพุทธมนต์ แล้วถวายจตุบั่จจัยไทยธรรมและสดับ - ปกรณ์ ถวายกุศลแด่สมเด็จพระบวรราชเจ้า กรมพระราชวังบวร สถานมงคล ทุกพระองค์

การแต่งกาย สากลนิยม

ภาคบ่าย

(737 ๑๖.๓๐ น. พระบาทสมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัวและสมเด็จพระนางเจ้า ๆ พระบรม ราชินีนาถ เสด็จพระราชดำเนินถึงพิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติ พระนคร รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงศึกษาธิการและคุณหญิง ปลัดกระทรวงศึกษาธิการ อธิบดีกรมศิลปากรและภริยา ยืนเฝ้า รับเสด็จที่ถนนตรงทางแยกขึ้นสู่พระที่นั่งพุทไธสวรรย์ ภริยาอธิบดี กรมศิลปากร ทูลเกล้า ๆ ถวายช่อดอกไม้แด่สมเด็จพระนางเจ้า ๆ พระบรมราชินีนาถ รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงศึกษาธิการกราบ บังกมทูลเชิญเสด็จเข้าสู่พระที่นั่งพุทไธสวรรย์ พระบาทสมเด็จ พระเจ้าอยู่หัวทรงจุดธูปเทียนบูชาพระพุทธสิหิงค์ แล้วทรงจุดธูป เทียนเครื่องราชสักการะสมเด็จพระบวรราชเจ้า กรมพระราชวัง บวรสถานมงคล ทุกพระองค์ รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงศึกษา-ธิการนำเสด็จลงจากพระที่นั่งพุทไธสวรรย์เข้าสู่พระที่นั่งอิสรา-วินิจฉัย

(วลา ๑๖.๔๕ น. รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงศึกษาธิการกราบบังคมทูลถวายรายงาน
การก่อสร้างอาคารพิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติ พระนคร ส่วนที่
ตื่อเติมใหม่ และการจัดตั้งแสดงโบราณวัตถุ ศิลปวัตถุในอาคาร
ดังกล่าว รวมทั้งการแก้ไขปฏิสังขรณ์อาคารเดิม แล้วเชิญเสด็จ

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF THAILAND

าสมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัวทรงมีพระราชดำรัสตอบ ทรวงศึกษาธิการทูลเกล้า ๆ ถวายสมุด นำชม

1004030795 พพธภณฑาสถานแหงชาติ พระนคร และหนังสือที่จัดพิมพ์ออก เผยแพร่ในโคกาสนี้

(2a) ๑๗.๐๐ น. รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงศึกษาธิการนำเสด็จพระบาทสมเด็จพระ เจ้าอยู่หัว และสมเด็จพระนางเจ้า ๆ พระบรมราชินีนาถ ออก จากพระที่นั่งอิศราวินิจฉัยไปยังพระที่นั่งศิวิโมกชพิมาน พระบาท

สมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัวทรงตัดแพรแถบในประตูพระที่นั่งศิวโมกข-พิมาน พระสงฆ์สวดชัยมงคลคาถา เจ้าพนักงานประโคมฆ้คงศัย ดุริยดนตรี บี้พาทย์บรรเลงเพลงมหาฤกษ์ เมื่อพระบาทสมเด็จ พระเจ้าอยู่หัวทรงตัดแพรแถบแล้ว รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวง ศึกษาธิการกราบบังคมทูลเชิญเสด็จทอดพระเนตรพิพิธภัณฑ์ก่อน ประวัติศาสตร์ แล้วเสด็จพระราชดำเนินออกจากพระที่นั่งศิวโมกๆ-พิมาน ทางประตูด้านข้างทางทิศเหนือไปสู่พระตำหนักแดง แล้ว เสด็จพระราชดำเนินไปยังอาคารพิพิธภัณฑ์ใหม่ด้านใต้เข้าสู่ห้อง แนะนำ เสด็จคคกจากห้องดังกล่าวนี้แล้วเสด็จพระราชดำเนิน ทอด พระเนตรการจัดตั้งแสดงศิลป โบราณวัตถุ เรียงลำดับสมัย ไปจากห้องศิลปเอเชีย ทวารวดี ชวา ศรีวิชัย เทวรูปรุ่นเก่า ลพบุรี เสร็จแล้วเสด็จไปยังอาคารพิพิธภัณฑ์ใหม่ด้านเหนือ ทอดพระเนตรห้องผ้า ห้องคิลปกรรมรวมสมัย ห้องเงินตรา ห้องเชียงแสน สุโขทัย อู่ทอง - อยุธยา และรัตนโกสินทร์ เมื่อ เสด็จพระราชดำเนินถึงห้องแสดงโบราณวัตถุและศิลปวัตถุสมัย รัตนโกสินทร์ รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงศึกษาธิการถวายสมุดเยี่ยม ของพิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติ พระนคร เพื่อทรงลงพระ ปรมาภิไธย แล้วรัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงศึกษาธิการนำเสด็จ พระราชดำเนินไปยังพระที่นั่งกิศราวินิจฉัย

เวลา ๑๕.๐๐ น. ถวายพระสุธารสแค่พระบาทสมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัว และสมเด็จ พระนางเจ้า ๆ พระบรมราชินีนาถ และเลี้ยงน้ำชาแก่แขกผู้มี เกียรติซึ่งมาเผ้าทูลละอองธุลีพระบาท ในระหว่างนี้กรมศิลปากร จัดแสดง ระบาชุคโบราณคดี ถวายทอดพระเนตรประมาณ ๓๐ นาที

เวลา ๑ธ.๓๐ น. เสด็จพระราชดำเนินกลับ

การแต่งกาย เครื่องแบบปกติขาว



Programme

of

the Royal Inauguration of the New Galleries and Installations

at

the Bangkok National Museum, on Thursday, May 25th, 1967



In the morning.

8.30 a.m. The Director-General of the Fine Arts Department worships all the Prince-Successors of Wangna.

10.00 a.m. A chapter of nine monks chant the Buddha-manta in the Buddhaisawan Chapel.

11.00 a.m. The officials of the Fine Arts Department offer food to the monks and then present them the four essential requirements of life and perform the Sadapakarana rite transfering the merit to the Prince-Successors.

Dress Ordinary dress.

In the afternoon.

4.30 p.m. Their Majesties the King and the Queen arrive at the Bangkok National Museum, where H.E. the Minister of Education, Khunying Dusdi Malakul, the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Education, the Director-General of the Fine Arts Department and his wife are in attendance on Their Majesties at the path leading to the Buddhaisawan Chapel. The wife of the Director-General of the Fine Arts Department presents a bouquet to Her Majesty. The Minister of Education invites Their Majesties to proceed to the Buddhaisawan Chapel. His Majesty the King lights the candles and joss-sticks and pay homage to the Buddha Sihing and then does the same to all Prince-Successors of Wangna. The Minister of Education conducts Their Majesties to the Isarayinicchai Hall.

- 4.45 p.m. The Minister of Education reads a report of the constructions of the two new wings of the Bangkok National Museum and the new installations as well as the repair of the old buildings. After that he requests Their Majesties to have a look of the exhibits in the new galleries. Then His Majesty the King gives a reply. The Minister of Education presents to Their Majesties the Bangkok National Museum guide-book and publications published on this special occasion.
- 5.00 p.m. The Minister of Education leads Their Majesties to Sivamokhabhiman Hall. His Majesty the King cuts the ribbon at the door of the Hall. A chapter of monks chants the Victory stanza. Music is played and the Victory gong beaten. The Piphat ensemble plays the Maharoek song. After the ceremonial cutting of the ribbon by the King, the Minister of Education requests Their Majesties to see the exhibits in the Prehistoric section. Then Their Majesties proceed from the Sivamokhabhiman Hall by the northern door to Phra Tamnakdaeng (Red residential building). Thence Their Majesties move to the new galleries in the southern wing. They enter first the Introduction Room. After that Their Majesties proceed to have a look of the exhibits in the galleries chronogically arranged i.e. Asian Room, Dyārayatī Room, Java Room, Srivijava Room, Ancient Hindu Gods Room, Then Their Majesties go on to the new and Lopburi Room. galleries in the northern wing. They visit the following galleries respectively i.e. Textile Room, Buddha Images Room, Coins and Notes Room, Chiengsaen Room, Sukhothai Room, U-thong and Ayudhya Room, and Bangkok Room. On their arrival at the Bangkok Room, Their Majesties sign the Bangkok National Museum Visitor's Book which is presented to Their Majesties by the Minister of Education. Then the Minister guides Their Majesties to the Isaravinicchai Hall.
- 7.00 p.m. Their Majesties are invited to tea and all the honoured guests are also entertained. In the meantime by the Royal Command a series of Archaeological Dances will be performed in the Isaravinicchai Hall. The dances will be staged for about 30 minutes.
- 7.30 p.m. Their Majesties depart from the Bangkok National Museum Dress White Dress Uniform.



พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติ พระนคร

National Museum, Bangkok.

อาคารหลังใหม่ด้านทิศใต้

The new southern building.

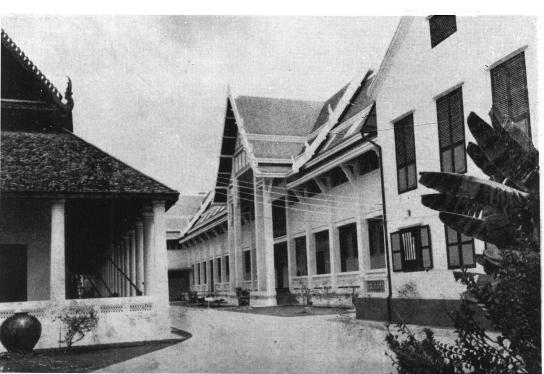




ภายในบริเวณพิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติ พระนคร In the compound of the National Museum, Bangkok.

อาคารหลังใหม่ด้านทิศเหนือ

The new northern building.





พระพุทธรูปศิลาขาว สมัยทวารวดี ประดิษฐานชั้นล่างของอาคารหลังใหม่ ด้านทิคเหนือ พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติ พระนคร

Seated Buddha, quartzite. Dvāravatī Period. Reconstructed from fragments. Northwing, National Museum, Bangkok.



พระโพธิสัตว์อวโลกิเตศวร ลมัยศรีวิชัย Avalokitesavara, Srivijaya Period.



พระโพธิสัตว์อวโลกิเตศวร สมัยลพบุรี Avalokitesavara Lopburi Period.

การจัดตั้งแสดงศิลปโบราณวัตถุในอาคารหลังใหม่ด้านทิศเหนือ ชั้นบน ห้องอยุธยา พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติ พระนคร The installation in Ayudhya room on the upper floor of the new northern building.



A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BANGKOK NATIONAL MUSEUM

The National Museum, Bangkok, has continued its function of the Metropolitan Museum first established by King Chulalongkorn in 1874 in a building called "Sala — sahathai — samagom" in the premises of the Grand It was also called by that time "museum" which was later on in 1887 moved to a new location in the three front buildings of the Palace of the Prince Successor. During the 7th reign of Bangkok, King Prachadhipok established the Royal Institute in April 19, 1926, appointed H.R.H. Prince Damrong Rajanubhab the President and dedicated the Royal Buildings including parts of the land in the compound of the Palace of the Prince Successor for the location of the Museum and the Library of the City under the administration of the Royal Institute. The work of the Royal Institute during that time was to restore and develop all the Royal Buildings and halls to be properly used as the Library called Vajirayana Library and the Metropolitan Museum. After that, the King proceeded to preside over the inauguration ceremony of the Library and the Museum, on 10th November 1926, also considered as part of the King's Birthday ceremony. It is worth to note that Royal Buildings and halls after restoration, the buildings newly built as the exhibition halls and workshop, as well as the storage for gilt book-cases containing the duplicate copy of books and publications were all made of wood, only the large building for the royal chariots was of brick. About 30 years later, the collection of ancient art objects has increased in great number and the display of those art objects became less and less attractive because too many pieces of works were showed in too small spaces. Also most of the buildings and halls including those newly built wooden store houses were in bad decay and it was time for their restoration or for the pulling down of some of them for the new construction to replace them, one of which, for example, was the Sivamokhabhiman Hall which had been made as the Vajirayana Library. The possibility of its being pulled down unexpectedly was mentioned by an architect if the proper restoration could not be done very soon. But during that time no government budget for the purpose was available. In order to maintain this building, however, several posts of hard wood were put to support it. These posts looked unsightly, in fact and as they hang down so low from the ground, those working in the

was established in 1954, the group of Royal Buildings called Isaresrajanusara as well as the ground area of Wat Bavara-sathansudhavas were used as the The Silpakorn theatre was then built school building and its ground area. of wood on the location between the Sivamokhabhiman Hall and the present auditorium of Thamasat University. The compound of the Bangkok National Museum thus has been the location of several government agencies as follows: the Vajirayana Library, a section of the National Library, the Bangkok National Museum, the school of Traditional Dance and Music which later on became the School of Dramatic Art under the Division of Music and Drama. At present this school is under the Division of Arts Education. Of course it is not an easy task to develop the Bangkok National Museum along the systematic line without considering the development of the other government agencies as above mentioned. But the development in the scope of material was not as difficult as that in the scope of intellectual interest, because most people during that time did not realize importance of the museum. When the majority of the public opinions had been like this it was extremely difficult for the Fine Arts Department to obtain the government support or the budget to continue its work in the part of museum construction and development. Fortunately, in 1954 the Cabinet Council agreed to give the three buildings of the former office of the Ministry of Communication including the land area (the present location of the National Theatre) to the Fine Arts Department. In the first place, these 3 buildings were given as the school building of the Pre-university School of the Fine Arts University. Later on this school became the School of Fine Arts. When the construction of the National Theatre started. a new school building of the School of Fine Arts was built in the same compound of that of the School of Dramatic Art as it is at present. order to publicize the usefulness of the library and museum, H.E. the Minister of Education kindly suggested to send library and museum slogans to show in the cinema halls. It thus seemed that more support both from the public and government was given which enabled the Fine Arts Department to develop its work in the construction of the museum building, the National Library building as well as the building of the National Theatre. As for the construction of the National Theatre, it was put under the responsibility of the Office of the Prime Minister, as described in the report on the construction of the National Theatre, reported by the Chairman of the Construction Committee. The work to be carried out by the Fine Arts Department, was the construction and development of the Bangkok National Museum, the National Library, the School of Dramatic Art and the School of Fine Arts, and to move the Office of the Division of Music and Drama to the new location outside of the compound of the

National Museum. After the completion of the National Theatre, the opening ceremony was held on 23 th December 1965 and presided over by Their Majesties the King and the Queen H.E. the Prime Minister. proceeded to see the first performance at the National Theatre in the evening of that inauguration day. After that the Office of the Division of Music and Drama was moved to its new Office in the left wing of the National Theatre. Meanwhile, the new building of the National Library at Tha Wasukri, Samsen Road was completed, all the books were then moved from the Library in front of Wat Mahathat to the new library building, and the manuscripts, the stone inscriptions as well as the gilt book-cases were moved to the library building in front of Wat Mahathat and also to the new library at Tha Wasukri. After the librarian and the library staff finished their work in the arrangement of books on the shelves, the Prime Minister was invited to preside over the opening ceremony of the library on 5th May 1966.

As for the development of the National Museum, Bankok, it has been carried out by the Fine Arts Department since 1957. But the construction of a new museum building and the moving of the old museum building, for instance, the moving of the so-called Tamnak Daeng (Red House) from its former location in the north-west direction behind the groups of Royal Buildings to be built at the new location in the south east as it is at present could be done in late 1963. And in late 1965 when the construction of another new museum building was nearly completed it was considered that the time for the display of the ancient art objects in the new museum building was coming near, the experts in archaeology then were contacted to a meeting with the purpose of inviting each of them to contribute an article on the arts of different periods respectively, and to publish and distribute them as a souvenir publication on the day of opening ceremony of the National Museum, Bangkok. The name of the experts and the articles to be written are as follows:

Mr. Chin Youdi: Prehistoric Thailand.

Prof. Jean Boisselier: Arts of the Dvāravatī and Srivijaya Periods.

Prof. M.C. Subhadradis Diskul: Arts of the Lopburi Period. Mr. A.B. Griswold: Towards a History of Sukhodaya Art.

Mr. Manit Vallibhotama: Arts of the U-thong Period.

Mr. Tri Amatyakul: Arts of the Ayudhya Period.

Miss Elizabet Lyons: Arts of the Bangkok Period.

Each of experts as above mentioned accepted willingly to contribute an article as assigned and they turned in a very good one. It is a regret that Professor Boisselier who has expressed his true intention to write the article according to the invitation but he has to experience a great grief because of the death of his mother, and he himself fell into an ill health that his doctor did not allow him to do any work up to the middle of this month, yet he tried to write and turned in a part on Dvāravatī Arts (unfinished). His article, thus, is not included in this volume

Now the improvement of the museum building and the arrangement of the ancient art objects for the permanent exhibition both in the prehistoric period and the historic period have completely finished. I therefore would like to express my thanks to the architects and the engineers who took charge in the construction of the museum building as well as those who have participated mainly in the design of the interior decoration namely Mr. Chin Youdi and Mr. Vidhya Intakosai who took charge in the display of the prehistoric period in the Sivamokphiman Hall, Mrs. Chira Chongkol who took charge in the display of the ancient art objects of historic period in the newly built building and in the group of the Royal Buildings, Mr. Tipa Sankhawatana, designer of the display cases and interior decorator of the Buddhaisawan Hall. I also wish to thank M.C. Subharaddis Diskul who kindly inspected the work and gave his advice to those taking charge in the display work. I should like to express my gratitude to Princess Jumbhot of Nagara Svarga who kindly helped in the interior decoration and the display work in the Tamnak Daeng as well as the decoration of the ground area. Thanks to the UNESCO for their cooperation in sending Dr. Grace Morley, Museum Consultant and Mr. O.P. Agrawal, an expert in the repair work of the ancient art objects who helped in the arrangement work, the repair work as well as giving suggestions to the museum staff. I should like to thank the U.S. States Department through the U.S. Information Service in Bangkok which kindly sent Miss Elizabeth Lyons from U.S.A. to help in the arrangement work, to give suggestion in the display work and to write an article on "Arts of the Bangkok Period. Thanks to the Bank of Thailand that kindly gave permission for Mr. Chalerm Yongboonkert to help and give suggestions in the display of banknotes and coins in the Numismatic Room. On this occosion I should like to thank again authors of the articles on the arts of different periods whose names as above-mentioned as well as the other officials of the Fine Arts Department and the individuals whose assistance and cooperation have made the improvement and development of the National Museum, Bangkok a considerable success.

However, it is necessary to note here that the development activities of the National Museum, although it seemed to us that a lot of work had been done, in fact, are only the commencement of real museum work that has to go on incessantly after the technical principles, because the museum work is considered a science generally called Museology, the techniques of which the museum experts all over the would have tried to improve by investigating for new ideas and put them into action for the more benefit of the study and education as a whole. It is thus hoped that the development of our National Museum from now on would gain more acceptance and support from every party concerned.

(Dhanit Yupho)

Fine Arts Department 16 May 2510.

