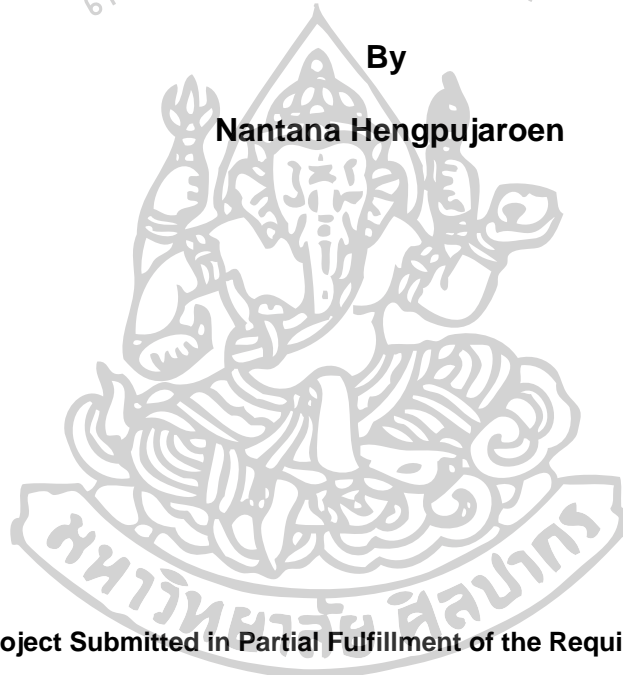


**THE STUDY OF CHANTHARAKASEM PALACE FOR DEVELOPING  
THE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

สำนักหอสมุดกลาง

**By**

**Nantana Hengpujaroen**



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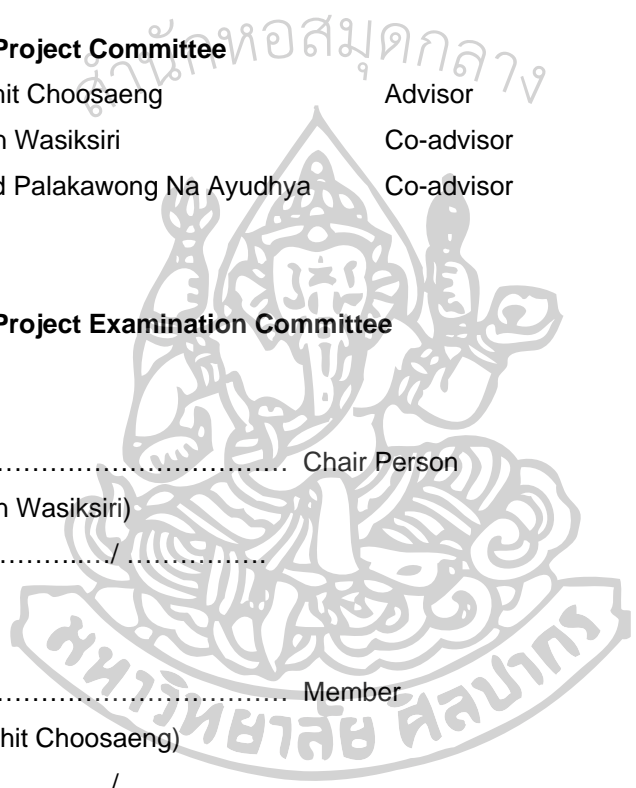
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This research is an integration of historical study and field research. It aims to look at the history of Chantharakasem Palace and study the role of the palace as a museum. It is found that Chantharakasem Palace has an outstanding and interesting history. Chantharakasem Palace had developed in many times since Ayutthaya period. The first significance is the royal house for the Deputy King. The setting of the palace is also related to the important point of military strategy in the Ayutthaya period. After the fall of Ayutthaya, the palace was left abandoned. However it was rebuilt in the reign of King Rama IV of Rattanakosin period. At present, the palace is used for exhibiting several of art objects and antiques. Its architecture is also significance and this place has power to motivate people to visit. The role of "Palace" of this place is changed to be as "Museum". According to the field research, it was found the reason of a small number of visitors in each year, which is because there are several problems the museum is now facing. The result of this research is to come up with the management plan which it was developed from the recent management plan and includes with the problems which occurred in the museum. The management plan is point to three aims; those are the interior of the palace development, museum collection management, and museum tourism management.

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International Program in Architectural Heritage Management and Tourism, Graduate School, Silpakorn University Academic Year 2003

Student's signature .....

Research Project Advisor's Signature 1. ....

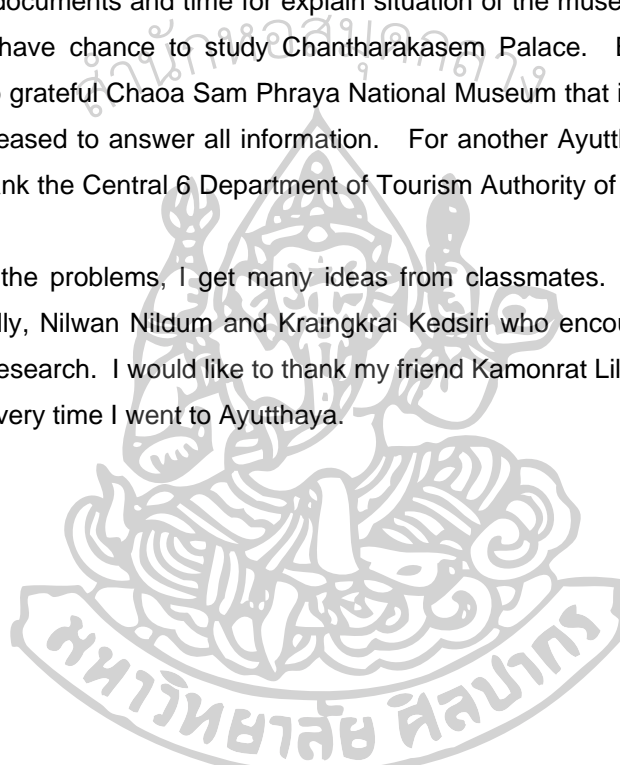
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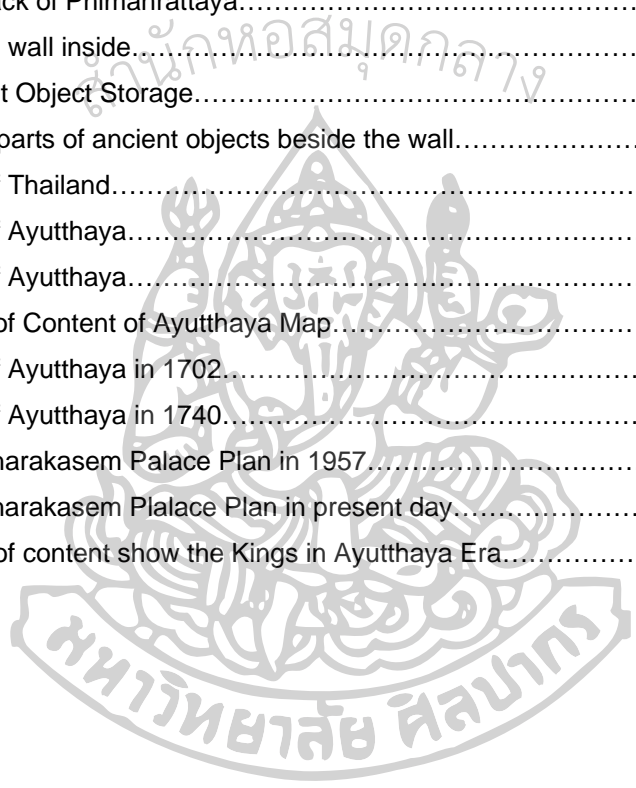
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## Chapter 1

### Introduction

Wang Na or the Front Palace was a residence of the Deputy King (Maha Upparacha) which was called The Bavornsathanmongkol Palace. Normally, general people will call this place as Wang Na. The reason to call this place Wang Na, it could be because the setting of the palace which was located at the front of the grand palace.

In Ayutthaya period, there was not any document to state where the palace of the Deputy King was located but the story of Wang Na was established in the age of Phra Mahathammarachathirach. In that time, when it had a war between Thailand and Burma, the King Naresuan whom Phra Mahathammarachathirach sent him to be a hostage in the Burmese court for 6 years. When the King Naresuan came back to Ayutthaya, Phra Mahathammarachathirach, his father ordered Phra Naresuan to be a regent at Phissanuloke. In year 1584 the King Naresuan proclaimed independence and declared war with Burma. Then, he had to prepare the war by herding people for fighting with Burmese in Ayutthaya. So he became to place at Chantharakasem Palace. The first name of the palace is "Wang Mai" and then people called this palace as "Wang Chan".

There is not any evidence to prove why people call this palace as Chantharakasem palace but from the conjecture of Krom Phraya Damrongrathanuphab that people might use the name "Wang Chan" which was called Wang Chan in Phissanulok to call New Palace in Ayutthaya.

Chantharakasem palace is situated by the brink of the Pasak River or it was called in the past as "Koo Khu Na". At the north-east of Ayutthaya island nearly Hua Ror market, Hua Ror district, Amphur Phranakornsri Ayutthaya, Ayutthaya province, initially, the ancient palace has significance as the Front palace of Ayutthaya. From the historical record of Ayutthaya stated that firstly the ancient palace was built in the age of the King Mahathammaracha around 1577 in order to be the residence of Phra Naresuan Maharas who was the Deputy King of Ayutthaya at that time. After the King Naresuan ascend the throne, he appointed Phra Ekathossarot to be the Deputy King and called his residence as Chanbavorn palace and then this place was the residence of every Deputy King of Ayutthaya.

In the age of Barommakot the King, after he became the King of Ayutthaya, he still lived in Chantharakasem palace for 14 years and in the same time he appointed Krom Khun Senaphitak to be Deputy King. In the beginning, the King wanted the deputy king to live in the Grand palace until in year 1744 the Front palace was on fire. The King ordered to rebuild the royal house and asked Krom Phrarachawang Bavornsathanmongkol Mahasenaphitak to live in the Grand Palace which he was the last deputy king of Ayutthaya. After that, this position was left abandon until 1767 when Ayutthaya lost Burma in the second time. This palace was left with the ruin building as another place in Ayutthaya.



In Rattanakhosin era, King Rama IV interested to repair the important place in Ayutthaya for being the place for staying when he visited here. King Rama IV repaired the Chantharakasem palace and changed the name from Chan-bavorn palace to be Chantharakasem Palace.

According to the group of the buildings and pavilions which was built in Rattanakhosin period, which using the base of the old building such as the group of building Phimanrattaya Pavillion, Phisaisallak Building, Theatre, engine room and etc. It could assume that some buildings were finished in the period of King Rama V. In year 1895, there was some changed on the local administration to be province. King Rama V had an order to improve Chantharakasem Palace to be government office when Thailand had political development. In the same time, Phraya Boranrachathanin whom interesting and study about history, he had a collection about an antiques which he collect from many places when he went around Ayutthaya or nearby cities. He kept his collection in the Chantharakasem palace. In year 1902 Krom Phraya Damrongrachanuphab suggested to establish this place as a museum called "Ancient Museum" by using a house of Royal horse stable to be the museum.

King Rama V had an order to move all antiques in a house of Royal horse stable to keep and exhibit at Chaturamuk pavilion and also built passageway along with the north and east buildings for exhibiting the objects and after that he gave a name to the museum as "Ayuttaya Museum". Lastly, "the Ayutthaya Museum" was announced to be the National Museum by Fine Arts Department on 12<sup>th</sup> February 1936 in the name of "the National Museum of Chantharakasem".

#### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

Tourism Authority of Thailand promotes Ayutthaya as cultural tourism destination in order to represent Thai culture, arts, architectural and Thai history. A growing number of tourists who visit to Ayutthaya can guarantee the successful of cultural tourism as well. It could be said that factors that motivating visitors might be long history, old temples and all ruins. Besides visitors can learn history from a lot of old temples in Ayutthaya, museum play role as education place people.

Ayutthaya has two museums, that is Chow Sam Phraya National Museum and Chantharakasem National Museum which was the Front Palace. Chantharakasem Palace has nine buildings that use for exhibit by three building. Chaturamuk Pavillion exhibit a collection of items the everyday life of King Rama IV. The origins and subsequent history of the museum are also featured in this pavilion. Phimanrathaya Pavillion shows art objects as Buddha images, votive tablets, wood carving etc. The other halls display Ayutthaya Art and Architecture, Trading ceramics of the Ayutthaya Kingdom, Ancient weapons, Buddhist sacrifice, the culture of riverside life in old city and etc. Museum service supports learning Thai history because there is slide, film, video and library about historical of Ayutthaya.

According to the reason that to study Chantharakasem Palace because the palace has particular theme as "The Front Palace of Ayutthaya". It could be said that this theme could motivate a large number of visitor both Thai and foreigner but in fact it seems like a few number of people who know here. It could be said that this site has some problems occurred

Chantharakasem Palace is a tourist site on the eastern area outside historical park of Ayutthaya and is around by the big community but a few number of visitors who know and interest about this site. This place may lack a good communication to public for promoting itself. Moreover, the environment inside and outside of the palace seem not impressionable, no outstanding signboard to show that here is palace, the exhibition pavilion halls lacked a good maintain. The site is strongly present the relics which were found but it seems to me that the significance of being Front palace of Ayutthaya is forgotten. There are a lot of relics which are kept and do not shows though some parts of the site can serve for display. The structures of palace built in wood, brick and plaster have gradually been deterioration over the year. Facilities in the site are not ready to serve visitor. The landscape is not taken care. In consideration of these points, it seems to be basic problems which not difficult to solving. But it could be said that there are a lot of problems that should find out and manage it.

In conclusion, Chantharakasem Palace is an outstanding museum which contain with many things from Ayutthaya. The role "Palace" and "Museum" powerful to invite visitor to come here but because it lacks of taking care and up-to-date management plan, so the site is disregarded by visitor. Management Plan is effect directly to tourism because it is the main function of developing the place for educating and relaxing people. Strong plan could make the visitor impress in particular atmosphere and persuade tourist interesting. Now it is necessary to have them renovate and develop the plan which could be support this site as education place, relaxation place. It could be possible that the study for developing management plan may useful for Chantharakasem palace become a success to play as museum for educating Thai historical to people.

## **OBJECTIVES**

1. To study history and significance of Chantharakasem Palace
2. To study management plan which used today and find out what are problems occurred on the site
3. To analyze and suggest effective plan for developing management plan.

## PROCESS

1. Collect information about background and also related literature of Chantharakasem Palace.
2. Survey Chantharakasem Palace, taking some picture of the site and the surrounding and interview officers
3. Study the management plan which use for this site.
4. Study the problems that occurred on the site and study visitor's behavior about what they expect from the site.
5. Analyze the problems
6. Develop the management plan
7. Suggestion

## METHOD OF STUDY

1. Collecting information: divide the information to be few kinds for study as follow
  - 1.1 Physical information
  - 1.2 Management information
  - 1.3 Tourism on the site information
  - 1.4 Archeological and conservation information
  - 1.5 Ayutthaya tourism supporting policy information
  - 1.6 Conservation and Development of historical city, Phranakorn Sri Ayutthaya Master plan
2. Source
  - 2.1 Primary sources
    - Historical letters and chronicles
    - Maps of Chantharakasem Palace
    - Chantharakasem Palace's management plan
    - Interview officers and stakeholders who relate with the site
  - 2.2 Evaluate
    - Survey
    - Interview
    - Feedback

## Chapter 2

### Chantharakasem Palace Background

#### Historical Background

Chantharakasem Museum or Chantharakasem Palace is located at the north of Pasak River, the east corner of Phra Nakorn Sri Ayutthaya, near Hua Raw Market, Hua Raw district, Hua Raw city, Phra Nakorn Sri Ayutthaya province.

The surrounding area of the palace is ...

North	U-thong Road
East	The general post office of Ayutthaya province
South	Wat Senaram
West	The old prison of Ayutthaya province (now this prison is changed to be a public park.)

Chantharakasem Palace initially is an ancient palace which is the residence for the deputy king of Ayutthaya. According to historical annals said that this palace was built in the age of King Mahathammaracha <sup>1</sup> (around year 1577 a.d.) which the main purpose of this palace is to be the residence of Prince Naresuan <sup>2</sup>, the son of King Mahathammaracha who was the deputy king of the age.

Normally, the deputy king had a duty to protect Muang Na Dan which in that time was Phissanulok province until the age of King Mahathammaracha. Prince Naresuan, firstly he had to live in Phissanulok like the former deputy king but because of there were many wars between Ayutthaya and Cambodia. Besides in that time Ayutthaya was a colony of Burma. Ayutthaya lost many people in that war. The king of Krun Hongsawadee brought many people from Ayutthaya to Burma and left only 10,000 people in Ayutthaya. When King Mahathammaracha became the king, he appointed to collect people from many places but the number of people did not increase much. The King noticed that Phissanulok, Muang Na Dan still had many people left in the city. The King appointed the deputy king to move people in Phissanulok into Ayutthaya in order to prepare for war and protecting the city. Prince Naresuan who lived in Phissanulok had to move people and himself to Ayutthaya. Prince Naresuan live in the new palace which was built for him. King Mahathammaracha had an order to build this new palace at the east of the Grand Palace. The name of the palace is 'Wang Chan' which it was called by people from Phissanulok. This name came from the

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1-2 See Appendix

palace of Prince Naresuan in Phissanulok. Since then, every deputy king had to live in this palace.

When Prince Naresuan became king, he appointed his son Prince Ekatossarot to be the deputy king, he also had to live in this palace but the name of this palace was changed from Wang Chan to be Wang Chan Bavorn (Chan Bavorn Palace). In year 1605, Prince Ekatossarot became king, he appointed Chao Fa Sutad, the prince to be the deputy king of Wang Chan. Since the era of Somdej Phra Chao Songtham until the era of Somdej Phra Sri Suthamracha in year 1656, Kiss Phra Narai Maharaj, the nephew of Somdej Phra Sri Suthamracha to be the deputy king. It can be said that the name of Chan Bavorn Palace changed to be Bavorn Sathanmongkol Palace after Somdej Phra Narai went to the throne. It is because in the reign of King Pra-Pateracha around year 1688, the king appointed Prince Sorrasak, his son to be the deputy king and called this position as Krom Pra Rachawang Bavornsathanmongkol which this name might come from the name of the palace of the deputy king (Bavornsathanmongkol palace). As for the royal family who took the position of Wang Lang, it was called as Krom Pra Rachawang Lang and it could be the tradition until the era of Rattanakhosin.

When Prince Sorrasak went to the throne and changed his name to be Pra Chao Suar in year 1703, he would like to appoint Prince Tai Sra, the son of Pra Chao Suar to be Krom Pra Rachawang Bavornsathanmongkol and lived in the Bavornsathanmongkol Palace until he became the king in year 1732, this palace belonged to Somdej Pra Chao Barommakot. When Somdek Pra Chao Barommakot became king, in fact he had to move to live in the Grand Palace, but he still lived in the front palace or the Bavornsathanmongkol Palace for 14 years. In the same time, the king appointed Krom Khun Sena Phitak to be the deputy king. Firstly, the king would like Krom Khun Sena Phitak to live in the Grand Palace until year 1744 had a fire at the Bavornsathanmongkol Palace. Therefore, the king would like to rebuilt this palace and intend Krom Khun Sena Phitak to move to the Bavornsathanmongkol Palace and he is the last deputy king of Ayutthaya who lived in this palace. After the reign of this king, the position of deputy king was left abandon until Ayutthaya defeated Burma in the second time. In year 1767, this palace was left abandon like another ruin building in Ayutthaya.

## Area Development

### 1. In Ayutthaya Era

Initially, the piece of land of the Bavornsathanmongkol Palace is the plain sand ground. According to Prachum Pongsawadarn part 13 said that “when dig into the ground about 1 foot, there is sand underneath”. After that, this palace became a dry land which it expand the land to be wider. An elephant corral was built between the Chantharakasem palace and a piece of land which now became Wat Khun San, and sometime will use this place to be a palace for feeding elephants also. The city wall at the east side in the period before the era of King Maha Jagrapat. In the north since the front of the palace, along Par prow road and turn at the corner under the Hor Rattanachai Gate then turn to Pet fortress. From Pet fortress go along with the river. From the south until the west side ended at the north of Klong Tor.

Then in the age of King Mahajakkrapat, there was a war nearby the city, the king thought that the enemy can move across the dry land between the city wall and irrigation canal very easy because the space is quite big which the enemy can use this space to hide from guns and arms. As a result, the king demanded to expand the city wall rim of the canal. Anyway, this plan did not finished yet. This plan continued in the age of King Mahathammaracha. The new wall was spread from the old wall at Sip bia port which this place, later was changed to be Wat Khun San and Chantharakasem Palace inside the wall, then the wall turned to end at Pet fortress which is Rob Krung road in present. According to the old wall is located at the back of Chantharakasem Palace which it might be pull down the wall and changed it to be a road for transporting in the city. When the wall was expand, the space inside was also being more bigger, it can be assumed that the outskirt might be wide and had more space, however there were few people lived in that place. Besides this side, there was a small canal which was very importance that when there were a battle with the enemy like Burma and Cambodia came to attack this side. This canal is very small which is very easy for enemy to cross this canal on to the land. As a result, this piece of land should build a palace in order to be the guard of the city. This duty should belong to the deputy king. So on, the palace of the deputy king was called Wang Mai or the New Palace.

When Prince Naresuan moved to live in this new palace, the name of the palace was changed to be Wang Chan which was similar name of the palace in Phissanulok. From the historical record, it said that there was an old front palace which was located nearby the Grand Palace. However, the old front palace was quite small. When the new palace was built, this new palace became the front palace. The form of this new front palace in Ayutthaya period, there were two layer of wall like the Grand Palace. The height of the outer wall was 3.5 meters and there were a space between the outer wall and inner wall around 1 meter for the guard. The wall long about longed about 960 meters. There were 6 big gates for officers which was 2 meters wide and there were 4 small gates, total gate were 8 gates. Inside the



wall, there were many buildings such as the jury court of the front palace, the hall of interior department, the ministry of defense and etc. As for the pavilion of the deputy king, at the front there was a hall for the government officer present to the king. There were three mansions which one of them was located at the north; one was at the south and the last one at the east. The mansion at the east and the west were long from the north to the south and another one which was long from the east to west. The east and west mansion, the roof had two layers but the south mansion had three layers roof. The royal house of the deputy king, every room decorated at the outside by gilt but inside was painted with red color. The south mansion was called Pra Thi Nang Phimanrattaya, the east and the west mansion named Pra Paras. The throng was set at the Pra Thi Nang Phimanrattaya and the balcony at the front of the mansion had three row rooms for resting. There was also storage, three stables, three elephant pens and one pool.

This palace became the residence both of King and the deputy king such as

1. Somdej Pra Naresuan
2. Somdej Pra Ekatossarot
3. Chao Fa Sutat
4. Somdej Pra Narai Maharaj
5. Khun Luang Sorrasak (Pra Chao Suar)
6. Somdej Pra Chao Tai Sra
7. Somdej Pra Barommakot
8. Krom Prarachawang Bavorn Maha Senaphitak

The royal houses in the palace might have some repair and rebuilt some building which it can be seen from the historical record Prachum Pongsawadarn part 13 page 17 that “the mansions in Chantharakasem Palace were built for a long time since the era of King Naresuan and King Narai which the mansion seemed to be dangerous because of the old and some were ruined building. As a result, these building should be destroyed. When there was a fire in the Chantharakasem at the period of King Barommakot, there were many building rebuilt for being the residence of Krom Prarachawang Bavorn Maha Senaphitak. It seems the building just repair for living which there were not much of decoration.” The front palace in Ayutthaya after Ayutthaya became the colony of Burma in the second time; this place was left abandon until Rattanakhosin period.

## **2.2 Rattanakhosin Era**

After Ayutthaya defeated Burma for the second time, this palace became the ruined palace like another places in Ayutthaya which during the reign of King Rama the first until the third, there were an order to take some brick from Ayutthaya for building the city wall of Rattanakhosin city and some temple in Rattanakhosin. In year 1895, Nak na Pom Pet

whom in charge of Ayutthaya in that time. He pulled down the city wall of Ayutthaya and made it to be a road around the city (now this road named U-thong road) which that made the Chantharakasem palace still left abandon for another 80 years and people went into the palace for planting.

Until the reign of King Rama IV, the king appointed to rebuilt and repaired a palace in Ayutthaya to be his residence when he visits there. From the historical record, it was found that King Rama IV would like to build a palace at the back of Pet fortress and use Wat Suwan to be a temple of this palace. But once King Rama IV visited Wang Chan, he found that the land at the site was a high land. As a result, the king decided to build the new palace on the location of the old palace which he named this new palace as Chan Palace.

The important evidence to prove this event is from annals in the reign of King Rama IV around year 1852, there is a first message referring to Chan Bavorn palace which the text inside said that King Rama IV had a message to Phra Ya Boran Rajchathanin about "Krom Phitak would like to hold a religious ceremony, so the project of repairing Wang Chan should be hurry". From this, it can be said that Chan Palace started to rebuild around year 1841. Then in year 1844, King Rama IV went to check the palace and intended to repair this palace by appointing Chao Pra Ya Mahasiritahm, the governor of the old city in that time was in charge on this project around year 1857. Then in next year, King Rama IV went to see the process of repairing the palace and also Wat Senasenaram and Wat Khamin.

In year 1860, the king intended to make a pool and rebuild the pavilion at the site which was found a base of the former front palace. After that in year 1861, the king had a Royal Command to appoint Pra Ong Chao Chitcherngpongkror to be the chief of this project which the king accelerated him to finish this project. The old name of this palace was "Chan Bavorn Palace" which the word "Bavorn" sounds like the place for deputy king which the purpose of this palace is for the King himself, so he changed only the last word from 'Bavorn' to be 'Kasem'. As a result the name of this palace was 'Wang Chantharakasem' or 'Chantharakasem Palace'.

The wall of the palace was repaired by using brick and plaster and decorating with Sema leaf around the wall. The wall was 160 meters long and there were four gates at the each side of the wall. As for the mansion and pavilion which were built in that time, there were Chaturamuk pavilion, Phisaisallak Building, theater, king's kitchen for example. The thorn-hall and the building in the site can assume that were fixing and finished in the reign of King Rama V, especially the group of mansion Phimanrattaya.

In the reign of King Rama V, the king appointed to build Bang Pa-in palace for being his place when he would like to take vacation. As a result, he did not use Chan Palace much which the palace was left abandon. The building and inside the palace became old and ruin in some place. Then in year 1895, after the revolution, there was set up a group of eight provinces into one group which they were old province, Ang-thong province, Saraburi



province, Lopburi province, Pra Phutthabat province<sup>3</sup>, Promburi province<sup>4</sup>, Innburi province<sup>5</sup> and Sing buri province which the centre office was located at Chantharakasem Palace which it was an order from King Rama V. The King appointed his brother, Prince Marupongsiripat to be the chief of taking care this project which the detail of this project were...

- Changing Phimanrattaya Pavilion to be an office for the governor.
- Changing Chaturamuk Pavilion to be a hall.
- The big building at the corner in side the wall at the north was changed to be Sala Wa Karn Amphur Rob Krung (which now this building did not exist anymore, it could assume that this building was pulled down.)
- The theatre at the front of pavilion was changed to be the hall of the province. (The building did not exist at the site, it might be destroyed.)
- The building at the front of Phimanrattaya Pavilion was the court of the province, a Royal Storage and the elephant house was changed to be prison. (Nowadays this building did not exist; it could assume that this building was destroyed already.)

In that time, the buildings were repair only the using building, except these were destroyed which in present there are many evidence founded around Phimanrattaya Pavilion and Sur Par Assembly Hall. The evidences were the base of the former building and the row of wall which were found underneath the ground. Nowadays this Chantharakasem Palace was changed to be the National Museum of Chantharakasem and there are an exhibition inside many pavilions and building inside the site.

### 2.3 Archeological Finding

According to some Royal's Chronicles, the wall around Wang Chantharakasem has 50 sen in length. It occupied from northern wall's line of the palace, go upward to Wat Tha-sai. Then head south to the canal of Ratanachai gate. So, can be assumed that Wat Senasenaram is in this palace. However, Phya Boran Ratchatanin, the investigator of the map of Ayutthaya, claimed that, if the palace had occupied that area, that means this palace must have, at least, seven temples inside. They are; Wat Fang and Wat Prasart in the east, Wat song, Wat Khun San and Wat Khien in the north, Wat Glong in The West, and Wat Senasenaram in the south. According to the chronicle, there was a coup d'etat in the end of King Tai-Sra's reign, when King boromakot was a viceroy. Traitors had beheaded at Wat Fang or known as 'Chom Surang Oopatham School' now. This School is far from the wall of the palace about five sen. He claimed that if this Wat was in the palace, the beheading should not be performed.

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<sup>3</sup> Amphur Pra Putthabat, Saraburi Province

<sup>4</sup> Amphur Promburi, Singburi Province

<sup>5</sup> Amphur Innburi, Singburi Province

It is obviously to be seen that the record about Wang-Na that written in the map of Ayutthaya, made by foreigners in CE 1678, the last year of King Narai's reign, and the map of Ayutthaya in CE 1700 (see figure 16), between the reign of King Boromakod (see figure 17), is nearly the same. They said that Wang-Na had rectangular shaped area, walled and installed with two forts. One fort was on the northwest corner and other was on the southwest. Two buildings on the eastside lied north to south, parallel to the eastside wall. Other two buildings lied east to west, parallel to the north sidewall. Another building lied north to south, near the west building.

However, the difference between those maps and The Thais Chronicle is, the buildings recorded in those maps were too small in amount. This can be guessed that the maps recorded only the main and important buildings. According to 'the Explanation to the map of Ayutthaya' and Phraya Boranratchathanin's opinion, the old wall should wilder than the new one which had been built in the reign of King Rama IV of Ratanakosin. Because the remains of the throne hall, along with ruined columns were excavated in Monthol School and many ruined foundations can be found inside the prison. Both school and prison were supposed to be outside the palace. It could be assumed that the east and north lines of the old wall were included in the new wall lines. West side of the new wall was behind Monthol School, and the south side was somewhere close to the wall of the prison. It should have a wall between wall of the palace and city walls at the riverside. Other remain of old Chan Palace is the foundation of waterwheel that used for draw water from outside to inside the palace. This foundation made of brick by the river, deviated from the walls' line. Local used to call it 'Than Po' because there is an enormous 'Po tree' grows on it. However, there are two lines of pottery water supply lined under it. One line goes to a well near Pisaisanlak Building, other goes in front of Chaturamuk Pavilion. It can be assumed that there must be more, but further investigation cannot be performed, because there are many buildings and structures were built on them. From this evidence, it can be sure that this foundation was used as a foundation of the waterwheel.

It can be easily seen that the area of Wang-Na is not yet be known exactly. In year 2003, Chantharakasem Palace received excavating budget for the southwest side of the palace. This project had started on April 8, 2003 and ended on December 3, 2003. For:

1. Study about the traces and evidences, e.g. area of Chantharakasem Palace and structures built in Ayutthaya era.
2. Study about the stratum used for building process in the past.
3. Study, analyze and compare excavated relics to another relics found in another sides for new information.
4. Gather archeological information for the usage of studying and referring in the future.

This project fixed area at 3000 sq. meters that was former working area. It can be separated into six areas. They are:

1. around Phimanrattaya Building
2. around Sua Pa Association building
3. flower plants between Phimanrattaya Building and Chaturamuk Pavilion
4. around Chaturamuk Pavilion
5. In front of the royal horse house
6. field west of Phimanrattaya Building and Chaturamuk Pavilion and at the west wall near the west entrance

According to the archeological action at the southeast of Chantharakasem Palace, it can be classified the age of the base of the building and the style of buildings into four ages.

1. The first period is around C.14- C.15, the building was found underneath the ground around 140-80 CM.DT.

1.1 Along the wall at the north of the palace, it can be assumed that this wall was built in Ayutthaya period. The area around the wall, there is a three meters wide gate, which it was built by brick and plaster and the around the gate, there are two wood pole for being a door of the gate. Each pole has diameter around 30 centimeters. At the gate, the floor was built by brick which it was line up into fishbone style and for the wall has 137-140 centimeter thick. The wall at the north of the palace, the line of the wall was set quite oblique (from east to west) which is quite different from present a bit. There was a part of the old wall which was found underneath the Chaturamuk Pavilion and Royal Horse stable which there was also some part in the area of the old prison of Ayutthaya. According to the wall at the north of the palace which was found in present, there is not any evidence to prove the wall, and to the long of the wall and the starting and ending point of the wall. However, the wall which was found, it can be seen that along the line of the wall, the wall had 150 meters long and there is also a little part of the wall was found in the area of the old prison, at the west of the palace. As for the west side of the palace, it can be assumed that it might have some part of the wall underneath the post office of Ayutthaya.

1.2 The base of the building which was found under Phimanrattaya building, it was built in Rattanakhosin period. The base of the building was built by brick and plaster and the outside was seal by cement, decorated with lotus decoration at the base. The base was oblique but the base cannot state the wide and length of the building. It is because Phimanrattaya pavilion, the building was built on the base. It can be assumed that this base was built in the first age of Ayuthaya which was because of the base is found very deep in the ground (about 130-140 centimeters from the ground to the base.)

1.3 The side walks which was found in this archeological project, it was lined up by the using the fish bon style. It was found in the same level of the base of the building, and the line of the wall of the palace. As a result, it can be assume that this line was a side

walk. Besides, the brick line which was found at the west of Sur Pa Assembly Hall, it has a different decoration which the brick was lined up in incline for two rows and there are two lines of brick cover the incline brick line. It can be assumed that this is a sidewalk also.

1.4 The brick line which was found nearby Chaturamuk Pavilion was lined up in incline. The line was from the east side to the west side. The line of the brick can be assumed the age that was built in the first period of Ayutthaya. It is because this was found in the same level of the base of the wall at the north of the front palace.

2. The second period (around C. 15-16), as for the evidence which was found in this age are the sidewalk at the entrance gate at the north of the wall. The sidewalk was built with brick by putting inclining. This kind of sidewalk was found underneath the ground around 65 CM.DT which is higher than the first period around 15-20 centimeters and the third period sidewalk was built on the second period sidewalk, in the level 40 CM.DT.

3. The third age (around C.15-16), the evidence of this age is the sidewalk which was built by inclining the brick in 40 CM.DT. The sidewalk of the second and the third period were found, seem to build in the same period but did not build in the same time, because of the style and the decoration.

4. The fourth period or the early Rattanakosin period (around C.17), after the defeated by Burmese in year 1767, the front palace was left abandoned for a while until the period of King Rama IV. The king would like to repair this palace. The building which was built in this age is the wall which separates the palace and the garden (Phimanrattaya pavilion and Chaturamuk Pavilion). The wall like that is underneath at the ground not too deep around 50 CM.DT and the wall has only 70 centimeters wide and built by brick and plaster. The line of the wall was cover the building of Phimanrattaya pavilion which when there is a research for checking the accuracy by using the map of Phraya Boranrajchanin to be the reference. However, in present, this wall did not use, so it was dismantled and left only the base of the wall.

## **Chapter 3**

### **Role as Museum**

#### **Chantharakasem Palace as a Museum**

The beginning of being a museum was in year 1895 that Phra Ya Boranrachathanin is a government officer. He was very interesting in History which he collected many of stuff which he can get from many places in Ayutthaya. All the stuff that he collected, he kept it in Chantharakasem palace until the year 1902, Krom Pra Ya Dam Rong Racha Nu Pab whom was the chief minister of Ministry of Interior in that time, he went to Chantharakasem Palace and visited the exhibition of Phra Ya Boranrachathanin's collection. Krom Pra Ya Dam Rong Racha Nu Pab had an idea for Phra Ya Boranrachathanin to establish a museum. Initially, this museum was located at a house of Royal horse stable and named as 'the Ancient Museum'.

Until 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1904, King Rama V visited this museum and had a comment on this exhibition that the exhibition collected many stuff and organize it very well. From this the King had an appointment to move these stuffs from Rong Mar Pra thi nang to exhibit at Chaturamuk pavilion. As for other stuffs which are stone and metal, there was a base brick putting the stuff inside the palace wall at the north until the east and making a terrace along the wall. The name of the museum was changed to be Ayutthaya Museum.

King Rama V very admired the presentation of the collection of Phra Ya Boranrachathanin in that time, it is because in year 1908, the king went to Europe and he visited the museum in Europe. The King found that Phra Ya Boranrachathanin using the same style of presentation like the European. Therefore, Ayutthaya museum became the popular place. Besides, the presentation used a theme which makes it to be a story for telling the information and presenting the object very well. The presentation is not like storage as the museum in Bangkok.

After that in 12<sup>th</sup> February 1936, the ministry of fine art announced to change the name from Ayutthaya Museum to be the National Museum of Chantharakasem which it could be said that the National Museum Chantharakasem is the first museum which was the first provincial museum of Thailand. Some stuff was moved to show at the National Museum in Bangkok until present. Or even when the establishing of the National Museum Chao Sam Pra Ya in year 1961, there were some stuff showing at there until nowadays also.

## **Exhibition**

Today, National Museum of Chankasem Palace is holding permanent Exhibition in eight mansions and buildings as below:

### **1. Chaturamuk Pavilion**

Holding exhibition called 'the memories of King Rama IV'. This pavilion has a grand throne hall in the middle of two salons. There is a miniature throne hall behind, with its small salon on left and right side. The exhibits are shown in these spaces. Many of them are belong to this palace for a long time. Especially the throne under the 'White Tiered Umbrella of Kingship' or, nine storied royal umbrella, in the Grand Throne Hall. Photographs of King Rama IV and V, taken by famous German photographer named 'Robert Lance' in the reign of King Rama V. Royal sword stand, Mahoratuk drum, bin etc. Another personal stuffs are shown in another rooms, e.g. a Thai style state bed, European style personal stuffs, such as, carved and painted in gold wooden-cased stand mirror from England, a wash stand with porcelain wash pieces, dinning utensils, e.g. gold plated folk, spoon, glass, knife, ivory salt and pepper set, cork opener. In addition, some furniture, such as parlor furniture made by ebony and marble, ebony cased mirror, European style rocking chair—made by Chinese artisans.

Inside Grand Throne hall also has exhibition boards explain about history of this palace, so visitors will be acknowledged roughly. This fits for the beginning of museum tour.

### **2. Phimanrattaya Pavilion**

This building contains a Grand Throne Hall, Middle Room and Miniature Throng Hall in the back. Exhibits, which have shown here, are:

In The Grand Throne Hall Exhibition shows Images of Buddha, which Phya Boranrajchanin had collected from all over Ayutthaya Island, are shown here. Such as, mini Lopburi Era sand stone and Seated Buddha image protected by the seven-headed Muchalinda and Giving Pardon Buddha image. Some from Ayutthaya Era, such as, dressed images of Buddha, which were popular in 22-23 Buddhism centuries. Moreover, the images of Buddha which had found under left arm of 'Pra Mongkol Bopit' during the improvement in 1957 are shown here, too.

Middle Room shows big stone sculptures of Gods, images of Buddha and some pieces of Thai Architecture around Lopburi Era. Especially, Khanthakuman image of Buddha, which is one of the most rare and valuable sculpture in Thailand. Found in Phra Kaan Shrine, Ayutthaya. It had made during 11-12 BC.

Miniature Throng Hall shows carved woods for building decorations, from Late Ayutthaya Era to Ratanakosin Era. For example of collections are pediment, Kan-touy, door-panel and more.



### 3. Mahadthai Building

Formally used to use as an office of Mahadthai Ministry, which had entirely move in 1993. Silapakorn has improved until 1996. Now used as an Exhibition Hall. The Exhibits here are from Phya Boran Rachanin's collection. They used to be shown in Jaturamook Pavilion until Silapakorn finished the improvement. Because there are more spaces and fits for Exhibition Hall. Five themes of permanent exhibition are being held here, in its seven rooms.

#### 3.1 Ayutthaya Era Architecture

Relics, which were used for decorate sacred places or parts of them are shown here. Such as, Lime Decoration pieces, Sema left, scared stone from Na Phra Men temple. Moreover, there are models of stupas, pagodas, too.

#### 3.2 Pottery: the important import-export product of Ayutthaya

During glorious 417 years of Ayutthaya Era, Ayutthaya was an important harbor and trading center where crowded with foreigners. Ayuthaya's exported forest products from inland and neighborhood. Imported products from Malayu Peninsular and sold to Chinese and other merchants. In the meantime, Ayutthaya was a distributor of Chinese Products to other countries, too. Exported pottery and Sankaloke are from Sukhothai, Srisatchanalai, Singburi and Suphanburi. They were dispatched as far as The Middle East. According to the potteries found in sunken ship in Thai Bay, could be assumes that pottery is one of the factors that supported Ayutthaya's economy, also influenced people's life. Exhibited potteries are separated in two types, local and foreign potteries. Foreign potteries are from China, Vietnam and Japan.

#### 3.3 Weapons

Exhibited weapons from Ayutthaya and Ratanakosin Era are Canons and guns. Canons in Ayutthaya Era are made of bronze and steel. Moreover, there are some bronze stuff for horses and elephants. Stuffs for Ayutthaya's volunteer infantries who went to the World War I, e.g. gasmasks, nametags, bullets etc.

#### 3.4 Worshipping things to Buddha

Worshipping things and things used in the religious ceremonies are gathered here. Such as, Buddha's sand stone foot-print, archaic bell which specified the created date around King Narai the Great period. Buddha' teaching book cabinet in Ayutthaya Era, Thonburi and Rattanakosin.

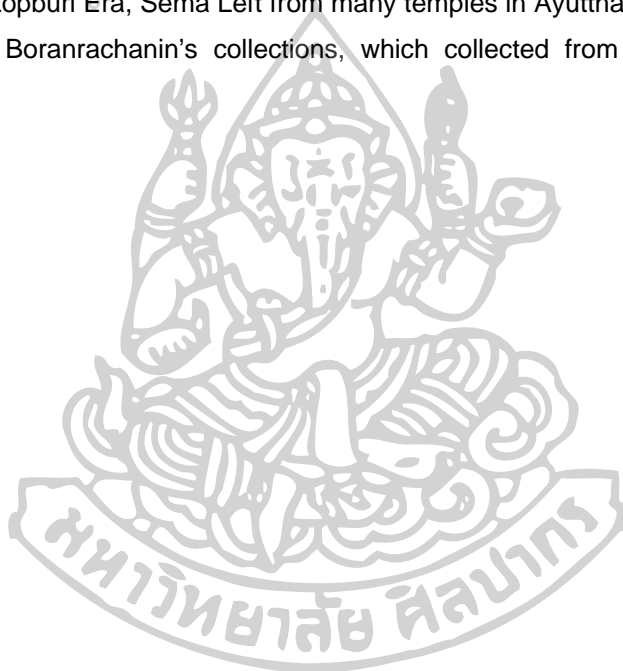
#### 3.5 Ayutthaya's folkway nearby the river

People usually call Ayutthaya 'Kho-Mueng', because Ayutthaya is surrounded by Lopburi River, Pa-Sak River and Cho Phya River. However, former Ayutthaya was not an island like today. When Ayutthaya became capital of Thailand, King Ramathibodi I

commanded to dig many canals to put the rivers together. In addition, inner the island was commanded to dig canals, too. They were used for traffics, agriculture, water supply, water draining and above all, obstacles in the wartime.

The exhibition in this room shows how people along the rivers of Ayutthaya, who have influenced every part of their lives by the rivers, live, from the past to present. Exhibits are partly models of boats and parts of them, e.g. model of boats, which usually be seen in Ayutthaya. Photographs of people's folkways. Illustrations of the city of Ayutthaya, along with Royal Boat March Procession, which drew by a foreigner, who came to Ayudthaya at that moment. Moreover, there is a model of the Royal Boat March Procession, which copied from painting of a chapel in Yom temple.

In addition, on the gallery of the building is decorated with large sand stone artifacts such as, Seated Buddha image protected by the seven-headed Muchalinda which was created in Lopburi Era, Sema Left from many temples in Ayutthaya, etc. All of the exhibits are from Phya Boranrachanin's collections, which collected from all over Ayutthaya and Lopburi.





## Chapter 4

### Analysis of Chantharakasem Palace

From the research in Chantharakasem National Museum by historical research and field research, it analyze as follow;

#### **Site Existing**

Chantharakasem Museum or Chantharakasem Palace is located at the north of Pasak River, the east corner of Phra Nakorn Sri Ayutthaya, near Hua Raw Market. Chantharakasem Palace is located on the east of Ayutthaya city and surrounded by Hau Ror community that combine with houses, market, school, temple and government office. This area is arranged to be the second historical area which still living and relate to Ayutthaya Historical Park.

Hau Ror community is primitive economic centre which serve for surround communities and has developed since King Rama the fifth period. In present day, this community still works as the same function.

Scenery inside the palace.

Because this palace is lower than surrounded roads, problems usually happen in rainy season. According to an official, water gets in the palace and hard to run dry. It may because there are brick foundations in underground. Moreover, decorations of the officers' houses inside are difference and not get along with other old buildings.

There are three buildings of ten which use for exhibitions. These are...

#### **1. Chaturamuk Pavilion**

This building was built by wood in Thai style which was located at the north-east nearby the wall. The size of building was 27 meters wide, 65 meters long. On the terrace of the pavilion was built by brick and plaster. King Rama the fifth appointed to build the new body of the building from the base of the former building which was found on the ground at the site. The building was used to be the residence of the king and to be the thorn-hall while the king was in Ayutthaya. The character of the building is a twin pavilion which has 558 square meters, concrete column, teak partition, teak floor, tile roof which there were three scared gable at the front terrace and another three scared gable at the back terrace. This building was decorated with gable apex and tooth like ridges on the sloping edges of a gable. The pediment of six scared gables, each side had a different decorations which each one was decorated with King's emblem in difference styles.

In the reign of King Rama the fifth, the king appointed Phra Ya Chai Vichit (Nak Pompert) to restore this building to be the city hall of Ayuthaya in year 1896 and in year 1904, this building was changed to be a museum. Then in the period of King Rama VII, the king appointed Phra Ya Boranrajchathanin to repair this building again in the charged of the Royal

Institute. In this action, the whole building was pulled down and rebuilt by changing the material and the shape of the building was changed also. The high of the pavilion was raised up for two meters and the wall of the building still be made by wood. The decoration of each pediment, all of six sides were old and ruined. As a result, these were changed to be a wood sculpture and still remain until present.

Exhibition here is dedicated to King Rama IV. However, it never been checked if the composition of the royal furniture is correct or not. This can make tourists misunderstand. Moveable relics are shown uninterestingly. They have only tiny explanation tags without further explanation to make tourists consider about their value and feature. These can make tourists boring and do not want to go further.



**Figure1** Chaturamuk Pavilion (Fine Art Department)



**Figure2** Phimanrattaya Pavilion

## 2. Phimanrattaya Pavilion

This group of mansions was built with two stories of jerkin style. There were 26 meters wide and 57 meters long. It is located at the center of the palace which it was built in the reign of King Rama the fourth according to the old base on the ground and it might be finished in the reign of King Rama the fifth. The architectural of this building was in European style which was be adapted to the usage in Thai style with the size of 1212 square meters. The building was built by brick and plaster which the column at up stair was made by wood while the down stair was built by concrete. The wall of the building was used by brick and plaster. This group of mansions contained with two big mansions and between them was be connected. There were stairs both the front and the back. At the front of the building, there was an open space which two small building were set at the two side of this open space and the front of these two building, there was also a building. The two building were called Pa-rat

Sai and Pa-rat Kwa. In year 1896, was to be believed that this place was used to be the office of the governor of Ayuthaya.

Exhibition, many showcases have obscure explanations. Such as, a showcase labeled 'Decorated Image of Buddha', but it has many style of Image of Buddha in it. Some showcases contain too much exhibits so they cannot be seen clearly. By the way, electric bulbs in showcases are out of order. Besides, electric plugs are used badly. This may causes short circuit.

### 3. Sala Churn Krung

This house was located at the south of the group of mansion of the Phimanrattaya. This building had six meters long and four meters wide. The style of this building was a western hall style which had a tile roof.

### 4. Phisaisallak Building

This building is a tower for watching star. This tower has seven stories which have 15.80 meters long, 7 meters wide and 22 meters high. This tower is located at the south-east of the palace. It can be presumed that this tower was built in the age of King Narai and be broken in the period that Ayutthaya was the second defected. In the period of King Rama the fourth, the King wanted to rebuild this tower from the old base and named this tower as Hor Phisaisanluk or the Phisaisanluk Building.



Figure 3 Phisaisallak Building



Figure 4 Sala Churn Krung

### 5. A house of Royal horse stable

This building was built by brick and plaster which is 6 meters wide and 17 meters long. It is located at the rim of the wall of the palace. This building was built in the era of the King Rama the fourth and in the period of King Rama the fifth, Phra Ya Boranrachathanee used this place to be the museum and now is used to be an office of the National museum.

## 6. Deputy Government Building

The 'L' shape building which was built by brick and plaster and set at the rim of palace wall at the west and the south side of the wall. The building is 10 meters wide. The length of the west side is about 50 meters and the south side is about 65 meters. This building was built in the reign of King Rama the sixth, when Phra Ya Boranrachathanin being government officer. He used this building to be his office until the revolution in year 1932. After that, this building was used to be the office of prosecuting attorney of Ayutthaya and also being a cooperative office and etc. until 1993 this building was returned to be a part of Chantharakasem National Museum.

Exhibition, lighting in the showcases are not enough. Some showcases cannot read explanations clearly. Bad interpretation leads tourists to misunderstanding. It cannot show relations of the exhibits. Besides, some exhibits are irrelevant things.



**Figure 5** A house of royal horse stable



**Figure 6** Deputy of government building



**Figure 7** Sur Par Assembly Hall



## 7. The Sur Par Assembly Hall

This building was built by brick and plaster with a hip style. This building had only one story with tile roof. It is 11.20 meters wide and 20 meters long which is located at the back of Phimanrattaya pavilion. This building was built in the reign of the King Rama the sixth which the purpose was to be a place for joining a scout party. Later, this building became the office of the National Library.

## Problems of Chantharakasem Palace

### 1. Preservation Problems

Buildings and structures inside Chantharakasem Palace are very old. Nowadays the area inside is lower than outside, because the roads outside is being paved every year to prevent flood. However, inside the palace is flooded every year.

Exhibition buildings are getting older and older. They are facing many problems such as:

#### 1.1 Chaturamuk Pavilion

Chaturamuk Pavilion is the first building for the visitors. Although some parts of it have been repaired, it still has many damages inside. Its problems such as, leaking of interior walls, flood, damaged floor because of flood, damaged interior because of rain and humidity. Moreover, there is a big crack in royal study room which could be dangerous for people. These problems may damage the precious exhibits, they are, royal properties belonged to King Rama the fourth.

#### 1.2 Phimanrattaya Pavilion

South interior wall of the frontal room is destroyed. Decorated cement on the wall falls apart, left the inner bricks to be seen. This may cause severe damages to both building's structure and exhibits.

The middle room is small and narrow. It is being used for sandstone exhibition. For this purpose, the front and back doors are sealed. It causes this room to be dark and humid. Interior walls fell apart. Wooden seals destroyed by mites and humidity. Moreover, this room is too stale and gloomy so that the exhibits cannot be seen obviously.

The inner room is the most ruined room. Because when it is raining, the verandahs on both sides always get flooded, and the water will get through the walls into the room. This causes windows' color faded and decayed. Steel balustrades get rusty and being destroyed. This may causes security problems in the future. In addition, although interior walls are seriously damaged, some weighty wooden, e.g. carved brace, still being decorated on the wall. This piece has been nailed on the wall; this caused the walls fell apart and destroyed seriously. This may cause more problems if it falls into the visitors or officers, not only the exhibits are destroyed, this person also gets hurt.



**Figure 8** at the back of Phimanrattaya



**Figure 9** Palace Wall inside

### 1.3 Deputy Government Building or Mahadthai Building

Mahadthai Building has many connecting exhibition spaces. The first problem is leaking roof. When it is raining, rain will drop into verandahs, special exhibition space and Ayutthaya architecture room, causes many stains on the floor and some exhibits. Second, floor collapse when walk on it. This may cause damage to exhibits if the floor under Exhibition shelves collapse. Next, some exhibition shelves are not well built. Some of them could collapse at any time because of exhibits' weight. Finally, there is not enough light for each shelf, so explanations could not be read easily. This makes exhibits looks worthless. There are problems outside, too. Such as:

#### 1.4 Pisaisallak Building

Nowadays, this tower opened to guests who want to see spectacular scenery of Ayutthaya. The problem is on the upper deck that needed to improve its waterproof system. Leaking water causes staircases decay.

#### 1.5 Palace wall

Wall has never conserved since they were built during the reign of King Rama IV. They were dyed outside. However, the inside is damaged during the construction of new buildings. When temporary structures are needed in order to store equipments, workers simply stick long pieces of wood into the walls and place some tiles on them. Moreover, there are serious breaks at each corner.

#### 1.6 Preserve the surroundings outside of the museum

The palace is in the city. It surrounded by government offices, schools, and tall buildings. These obstacles hide palace from tourists' eyesight. Moreover, the palace entrance on U-Tong road, near Ku Keu Na, is used as a parking lot during the daytime. On contrary, it

changed to a midnight market in the evening. This causes the place full of bad odor and garbage.

Next to the museum on the north and south, are Ayutthaya Nusorn School and Wat Senasenaram. There are some people left garbage to feed vagrant dogs and cats. This garbage sends out bad odor and makes bad environment.

The museum had installed chain fences around it to show people not to get in unauthorized. However, these fences were stolen. Next, electricity posts and wires are placed upon palace walls. Besides, the dangling electric bulbs tend to be overloaded.

## **2. Existing Chantharakasem National Museum Management**

The museum is facing problem about personnel. Nowadays, it has 25 people in charge. However, officers are lack of the knowledge about the work. Some of them graduated from irrelevant fields. The serious problem occurs because officers do not know how to treat the relics and remains properly. At least, they should be able to know how to treat the relics roughly, in order to keep them in good condition. Then inform person in charge to manage them.

### **2.1 Maintaining the Ancient Objects**

Chantharakasem Palace Museum is being used to keep relics found in Ayutthaya. However, it is surrounded by the walls, which limit the enlargement of this palace. It can be found easily that many relics are left unattended without proper structure. In the other hand, the exhibits and relics, which are kept inside exhibition buildings and treasury, are damp and treated improperly. Only basic care and clean by officers cannot keep relics in their good condition. It can be seen that exhibits, which are shown in locked glass cases are rarely, be cleansed. Everyday officers just cleanse cases' outside only. By the way, sandstone relics stored in Phimanrattaya Pavilion is getting decay because of humidity and bad ventilation.

### **2.2 Tourist Promotion**

Ayutthaya has two National Museum. Chantharakasem and Chowsamphraya National Museum. Tourists usually go to Chowsamphraya National Museum, which is more convenient than Chantharakasem. Moreover, museum does not have public relations and lacks the cooperation with other departments making the less amount of tourism in each year. This causes the government part or other related departments the neglect of the importance of supporting Chantharakasem National Museum as a tourist place. So it is unknown, not unseen, or not interesting for general people. Besides, it has no remarkable point. This means the museum needs to express itself in many ways. Such as, ask for co-operation from others organizations and perform some activities

### 2.3 Tourist and Education Service

The museum could not be able to give the fully educational service to the young and graduate students and the researchers who come to study the ancient objects at the museum. This is because the museum does not have any specialist in the field of knowledge and it lacks the information centre to distribute the information on the museum itself. This is the obstruction of making the museum an educational centre for the public. Moreover, it does not have the comforts for the people, e.g. lavatory, audiovisual equipment etc., for guiding the visitors through the museum.

### 2.4 Interpretation System

Chantharakasem Museum has its main theme, which is “Wang Na”. However, at present, the museum cannot express its main theme as attraction to tourists. This time it lacks the clarity of communication. This makes the value of the museum decreased, both in the fields of architecture and history



**Figure 10** Ancient Objects Storage



**Figure 11** Some parts of ancient objects beside the wall

### The Limitation

Because the area under the lawn and building within Chantharakasem National Museum is the archaeological source, so the reconstruction of the palace is very hard to take place. In addition, the wall that is surrounding the palace makes the impossibility to the expansion of the palace.

Moreover, there is no transportation system in the area or among the popular tourist attractions in the boundary of the historical park and the museum directly. Unfortunately, the area is not wide enough to make a parking lot for the tourists making them uncomfortable.

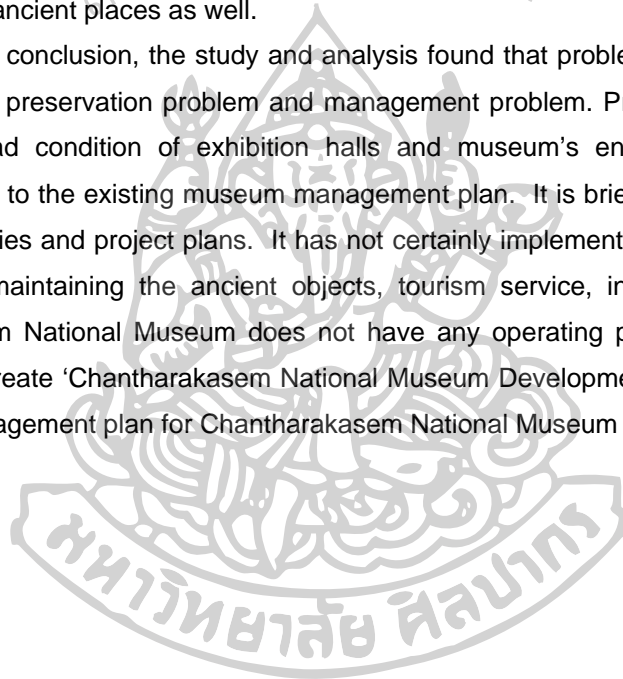
With the appropriate potential, Chantharakasem National Museum or the palace has been listed in the area for preservation supporting the existence of identity, art and cultural. The land is used for preserving and keeping the identity of the historical events of the old city.



The current project is the plan of developing the area of Hua Ror downtown and isle, according to the developing plan of the historical city of Ayutthaya, 2002. The development of traffic control, keeping the perspective of landscape around the area of Hua Ror downtown neat and tidy and these two practices are dedicated to the relaxation of the community. Moreover, the road for tourism must be developed; the old used buildings must be demolished to clear the area for the project of supporting the environment for the public. The new buildings with new modern style must be constructed according to the surroundings and the weather of original trading.

If so, it will be useful for the museum because the tourism is expanded from place to place, e.g. Prasrisanpetch temple etc., to the outer area. The palace will become an important tourist attraction since its location is outstanding and better than other areas. It locates in the centre of town, communities and the service business while this plan puts the palace in the highest rank of ancient places as well.

In the conclusion, the study and analysis found that problems could divide into two kinds. They are preservation problem and management problem. Preservation problems are point to the bad condition of exhibition halls and museum's environment. Management problem is point to the existing museum management plan. It is briefly written and set out as objectives, policies and project plans. It has not certainly implementation. This effects other systems e.g., maintaining the ancient objects, tourism service, interpretation. At present, Chantharakasem National Museum does not have any operating plan. However, there are some trials to create 'Chantharakasem National Museum Development Plan 2005-2010' as a foundation management plan for Chantharakasem National Museum in the future.



## **Chapter 5**

### **Management Plan for Chantharakasem National Museum**

#### **Introduction**

As a result of the observation, this palace is obviously recognized as a significant historical place, as well as a living monument for museum management, the museum has divided in 4 parts. They are, department of materials, department of preservation, department of administration, and department of education its 25 officials are operating under the supervision of the third office of archaeology and National Museum, Fine Art Department.

#### **Brief Description of Chantharakasem National Museum**

Chantharakasem National Museum located on the bank of Pahsak River, Koo-khue-Na canal in the north and the east corner of Aythaya isle near Huaraw downtown, Huaraw subdistrict, Pranakornsri-ayutthaya district, and Ayutthaya province. It was assumed that it had been built in the reign of Pramaha-dhammaracha, in 1577, to be the royal place of King Naresuan the Great, the then deputy of the king and his adviser by position. Later, the museum had been changed to be the 'front palace' that was the royal house of the king and belonged to Prince Praratchawangborwornsathanmong-kol. The palace had been abandoned after the second loss of Ayutthaya City and was reconstructed in the reign of King Rama IV of Rattanakosintr.

At present, the palace becomes Chantharakasem National Museum, the new status instead of the abandoned palace.

#### **The Significance of Chantharakasem Palace**

Identifying the importance of Chantharakasem Palace, this research uses the principle of the World Heritage Convention Criteria as the standard of consideration.

Chantharakasem Palace was important as the front palace of Ayutthaya City, which was the model of tradition of Rattanakosintr era. It was the city of great importance in history with personal characteristic of landscape and was related to many historical events. The palace was used as the east frontier of Autthaya City that was regarded as the strategic point of warfare at the time.

For Its authentic value, the palace was the particular area that in Thailand there were only two places, i.e. Chantharakasem Palace in Ayutthaya province and Borvorasatanmongkol Palace in Bangkok.

For the architectural and aesthetic value, the palace possessed its own identity that was most beautiful. Its Thai styled pavilion and royal place had been merged with the western styled architecture. They were built according to the weather in Thailand and the

advantageous use. Moreover, the palace was worthy for education and it really was the educational centre for general people to go seeking for knowledge in all levels.

### **The Plan**

The proposed plan is derived from, 'the way of preserving the artistic surroundings' that has been made by the Ministry of Science and Technology. They government departments should develop the method of preservation of the cultural heritage to get the great advantage both in the economical and societal ways. The proposed executive plan of Chantharakasem Palace consists of 2 parts, these are, the main developing plan and the managing plan of the museum for tourism.

### **The Policy**

1. To urge the people to realize the importance of art and culture of the country and of the local along with to make their recognition of preserving their art and culture
2. To make the people alert and turn to be interested in visiting the museum more

### **The Strategy**

1. To preserve the exhibition buildings
2. To manage the museum collections
3. To improve the system of interpretation
4. To make the museum public in the media
5. To hold the educational project

### **Aim 1: Chantharakasem Palace Preservation**

The aim is to develop the interior of the palace to get the great advantage and control both interior and exterior surroundings of the palace. At present, the buildings within the palace are still not used completely. Some rooms are closed and unused.

According to the archaeological evidence, the area that was used to construct the building of shophouse and the small parking lot this time appeared to be the porch of the wall of the front palace in Ayutthaya era.

The most important thing is that the ancient places, buildings and the historical and archaeological subjects should be operated according to the right process of preservation. The development must not distort, destroy or make the ancient places, buildings and the historical subject deflected. Those valuable things should be preserved with the appropriateness. Any change that, both interior and exterior, could damage the ecological equilibrium is prohibited absolutely.

### **The Objective**

The objective is to use the resource within the palace, e.g. the archaeological buildings, places etc, most usefully and with the appropriateness. The status of landscape should be preserved with the aesthetic appearance that is suitable for the status of palace. The buildings, of course, must be maintained and preserved properly in the long run.

### **The Implementation**

1. To evaluate the condition of each building according to the way of local preservation of the department of arts
2. To preserve and repair the buildings that need the urgent solution
3. To evaluate the importance of the need of reconstruction within the palace by the department of arts including to propose the demolition of the new buildings, e.g. the officials' houses etc., that are not suitable for the ancient buildings
4. To modernize the interior without harming the status of the ancient building
5. To keep the ancient buildings clean to preserve the good landscape within the palace by collecting the rubbish in all areas
6. The palace, the communities, schools and government departments must be organized to make the good understanding in the possession of the ancient places together and realize the bad effect to the palace by the bad surroundings
7. To ask or call for the regulations of the municipality to control the cleanliness around the palace

### **The Evaluation**

The status of the buildings should be looked after regularly by fixing the time of inspection annually. If something is damaged, it must be repaired immediately. The adjournment is prohibited because it may cause the unexpected damage and higher budget for reparation.

## **Aim 2: Museum Collection Management**

At present, the museum possesses a few warehouses for the storage of a large amount of the ancient objects. Some warehouses are not suitable for keeping something, e.g. the Buddha's statues are kept in the underground room of Phimanrattaya Pavilion.

For example, the order of the department of arts concerning the ancient places' preservation, 1985, number 15, stated: 'To protect any parts of the ancient places with the artistic value against the damage or robbery, the part must be taken to keep in the safe place.' In fact, the study has found that the palace has kept the ancient objects unsuitably that could make them damaged. The warehouses are insufficient and unsuitable. Several damaged parts are scattered on the ground making the ancient objects not worthy.

### **The Objective**

The objective of preservation is to maintain the ancient objects appropriately to attract the visitors and make them impressed with the preserving system of the object of the ancient palace.

### **The Implementation**

1. To collect the information about the ancient objects within the museum whether they are being exhibited or not
2. To sort them out by types, ages, eras and make the database
3. The exhibited ancient objects should be looked after, maintained and kept clean regularly
4. The damaged parts should be collected and kept in the same safe place waiting for being studied and repaired
5. Waiting for the permanent warehouse, the old used places should be repaired such as the zinc roof must be replaced; the leaked zinc roof is out of date, the plastic canvas could be used instead
6. To support studying the possibility to build the warehouses to keep the ancient objects of Ayutthaya province by using the interior area of Chaw Sam Phraya National Museum that is enough for receiving the great storage

### **The Evaluation**

The main objective is maintaining the ancient objects; so the inspection of them should be made twice a year. The cleansing should be twice a week to get rid of the accumulation of dust and dirt that could harm the objects.

### **Aim 3: Museum Tourism Management**

The main plan has emphasized the expansion of tourist attraction relating to the lifestyle and earning the livings of the community of Hua Raw downtown, for example. This area will have the improved surrounds and the old city hall will be the centre of the mall of walking and cycling. Chantharakasem Palace has been put in such centre where the tourists could experience the weather of the community and the style of life of the people closely. Meanwhile, the visit to the worthy ancient places that is presented in the present town could be experienced too. It shows the palace is in the centre point where the people can go past to the near places easily. So that means, for example, Bangpa-in palace should be developed by the process of operation within itself.

#### **The Objective**

1. To make the museum public and be interesting for the tourists
2. To develop the museum to be the centre of education and research for general people in all ages
3. To make the museum ready for giving the service and the comforts to the tourists making them impressed

#### **The Implementation**

1. To support the study about the interpretation of the palace seriously and identify the great importance of the palace. Study and research the need of the tourists to the museum and summaries the result of exploration as the pointer to improve the system of interpretation. Design the program to make the visitors understand the palace properly and more and the program must be suitable for the visitors and vary in performance in each building. The guide should be as follows:
  - Personal Audio Guide
  - Travel knowledgeably handbook
  - Brochures, pamphlet, booklet and poster
  - Computer
2. To establish the service centre for visitors by collecting the information of the palace and tourism within Ayutthaya province for the tourists, especially the tourist information of the east of Ayutthaya for receiving the possible expansion of tourism in the near future. Build the shops and coffee corner for the tourists within the palace with the service of library and bookshop that the books about Ayutthaya are sold. Build the facilities, e.g. lavatories in a suitable area and enough for the need; especially the cleanness must come first.

3. Though the museum is the organization with nonprofit, but the marketing plan is one of practices to make it public. It should attract the tourists and distribute the useful gifts to them, e.g. books, variety of souvenir. This is to make them come back to visit the museum more and more. The research of the need of the visitors in the souvenir should be made along with holding the festival to support the tourism. The special events, e.g. the season of seeing stars or the exhibition of the past pictures of the palace and so on, are most important to be made along with the marketing and advertising via the magazines, TV and especially the Internet. The possession of its own website showing the details of the museum is also important.
4. The educational programme for general people is worthy. The museum has to have a library distributing the stories about the palace and other tourist attractions in Ayutthaya province. The history of Ayutthaya City ought to be shown by using the possessed resource, e.g. the archaeological source in the museum and so on.
5. To support the project of building new personnel by allowing the officials to expand their knowledge specifically of their own jobs. Providing the course of training to the volunteers in the interpretation emphasizing the students.
6. The financial management will make the budget for the expenditure of infrastructure from the income the museum could receive from the bookshops, cafeteria and so on. The income belongs to the museum for its expenditure in all kinds, especially to attract the tourists.

### **The Evaluation**

This plan of tourism is made for developing the process of operation of the museum. Its main purpose is to make the appreciation of the visitors; so the evaluation is made by interviewing the tourists directly. Sometimes it conducted a poll to get the result for developing the museum further.



## Chapter 6

### Conclusion and Recommendation

In the past, Chantharakasem palace, a royal house, was built after the first loss of the city of Ayutthaya. By conducting a study, it was found the reason the palace had been built was that it was related to politics and war. The original area was, before the establishment of the palace, the plain next to the narrowest ditch of Ayutthaya City where was regarded as the most important point of military strategy in the Ayutthaya period.

In the annals of Thai and Burmese histories, it was found that the palace was the 'front palace' belonging to the position of deputy of the king who was a royal adviser. It was the royal place of some kings and belonged to Prince Praratchawangbavornsathanmongkol. Later, in the second loss of Ayutthaya to Burmese, the flourished palace had been destroyed together with many Buddhist temples. In the early period of Rattanakosin dynasty, during the reigns of King Rama I – Rama III, the time Bangkok was being built, many of the used bricks that were the remains of the old palace had been used to build the city of Rattanakosin. The wall of the royal place that was the clear boundary of the front palace was tumbled down for constructing a street.

In the reign of King Rama IV, King Prajomklaow had a plan to restore the city of Ayutthaya once again. So he ordered the reconstruction of Chantharakasem palace to be his own place for his trip to Ayutthaya province. As a result, Chaturamuk pavillion, Phisaisanlak tower and other buildings had been built.

Some buildings were assumed that they were completed in the reign of King Rama V. Later, when Bangpa-in palace had been completely built, King Rama V started to live there instead of using Chantharakasem palace as his royal place. This made the palace neglected and dilapidated.

In 1894, Thailand was in the period of improving administration of municipal protection county, King Rama V, Jullajomklaow, decided to give Phimanrattaya pavillion to be the office of the old city county under the responsibility of Praya Boranratchathanintr.

Praya Boranratchathanintr (Porn Dechakupt) was interested in studying the historical works of archaeology of the city of Ayutthaya. He had collected many relics and artistic objects from the inspection in the boundary of the old city county keeping in Chantharakasem palace.

Later, Prince Praratchawangbavornsathanmongkol gave him an advice to establish a museum of relics and artistic objects. The collection of relics and artistic objects was on exhibition for the first time at the Royal Horse Stable building where was established to be the Ancient Museum. Later, its name was changed to be 'Ayutthaya Museum.'



On February 12, 1935, Ayutthaya Museum was published in Ratchakijjanu-beksa that, the government monthly magazine, announced that the museum is the 'Chantharakasem National Museum', the first regional museum of Thailand.

At present, Chantharakasem National Museum is under the responsibility of the office of archaeology and the National Museum of the Department of Arts. Its amount of officials is 25. It is divided into 4 departments, i.e. department of materials, department of preservation, department of executive administration and department of academy. It is under the supervision of the chief of museum.

Chantharakasem National Museum consists of 10 buildings as follows:

1. Chaturamuk Pavilion
2. Phimanrattaya Pavilion
3. Sur Par Assembly Hall
4. Churn-Kreung Building
5. Phisaisallak Building
6. Deputy Government Building
7. A house of Royal Horse Stable
8. Building of relics and artistic objects
9. House of chief of the museum
10. Houses of officials of the museum

The exhibition of relics and artistic objects will be shown in 3 buildings of the museum as follows:

1. Chaturamuk Pavilion shows the subject of the necessities of King Rama IV
2. Phimanrattaya Pavilion shows several forms of the Buddha's statue in Thailand and various parts of architecture
3. Deputy of Government Building shows 5 subjects, i.e. the Artistic Architecture of Ayutthaya, the ceramics for import and export, arms, the offerings to the Buddha and the lifestyle of the villagers of the old city.

The distinction of Chantharakasem National Museum is its location that is in the east of Ayutthaya province and in the area where is surrounded by market, shops, temple, school, open ground, post office, association, port and the government offices that are built by the attractive architecture. Of course, it is a flourishing area and the centre of service business of the city. This time, the old prison of Ayutthaya, next to the museum, is now being improved to be a public park according to the second interval of the main plan.

In the project of preservation and development of the historical city, this area has been kept to be the junction of the historical park of Ayutthaya. Moreover, it possesses the importance of the settlement and history. It was developed both in surroundings and tourism

by using the old building of the city hall, in the east of Ayutthaya province next to the museum, to be the centre of tourist information.

There are several problems that the museum is now facing. The external problem is the surroundings around the museum that has a visual pollution deriving from being surrounded by the community. The people or the passers by do not keep the area clean, but often make a load of rubbish around the wall of the museum. In the evening, the open ground on the opposite side of the museum is used to be the all-night-long food market making the wasted water and rubbish for the area – unfortunately. This indirectly affects the body of the museum by making its surroundings graceless and the tourists uninterested in visiting the museum.

For the internal problem, it really is the administration without plan in the long run of the museum. Another problem is the handful amount of officials along with the personnel with insufficient knowledge and skill in the museum work. The operation of personnel that is not related to the working lines or jobs is also problematic.

For the buildings and location, the problem is the old structures of the building that are more than a hundred year. The lack of good maintenance makes them dilapidated and may inflict the insecurity on the visitors.

For maintaining the ancient objects, the problem is the limit of expanding the size of the area. This is because it is surrounded by the old wall of the reign of King Rama IV making the museum face the problem of storage capacity. Though it possesses some warehouses to keep the ancient and artistic objects, but its officials lack the skill and knowledge in maintaining the objects. This makes many ancient and artistic objects abandoned around the wall within the area of the museum. For another problem, the warehouses are so old and dilapidated, so they are not suitable for keeping the more-than-two-hundred-year ancient objects in any way.

For the problem of tourist promotion, it is because the museum does not have the public relations and lacks the cooperation with other departments making the less amount of tourism in each year. This causes the government part or other related departments the neglect of the importance of supporting Chantharakasem National Museum as a tourist place. So it is unknown, not unseen, or not interesting for general people.

For the problem of the administration of tourism and educational field, the museum could not be able to give the fully educational service to the young and graduate students and the researchers who come to study the ancient objects at the museum. This is because the museum does not have any specialist in the field of knowledge, for example conservationist, historian, and it lack the information centre to distribute the information on the museum itself. This is the obstruction of making the museum an educational centre for the public. Moreover, it does not have the comforts for the people, e.g. lavatory, audiovisual equipment etc., for guiding the visitors through the museum.

Another problem is the lack of clarity of interpretation. Though the museum was in the front palace in the past, but this time it lacks the clarity of communication. This makes the value of the museum decreased, both in the fields of architecture and history.

The result of this research is to come up with the management plan which it was developed from the recent management plan and includes with the problems which occurred in the museum. The management plan is point to three aims; those are the interior of the palace development, museum collection management, and museum tourism management.

The plan is clearly divided into the numbers of detail and it is derived from the idea of developing plan that, called 'the Way of Preserving the Artistic Surroundings', belongs to the Ministry of Science and Technology. The idea has been applied to the operation of Chantharakasem National Museum.

### Recommendation

#### 1. Recommendation to preserve the surroundings of the museum

In fact, the external problem did not happen only to Chantharakasem National Museum, but it also had happened to other ancient places in Ayutthaya province. So we ought to support and seriously call for the process of preserving the ancient places concerning the basic maintenance to be the legal measure.

The important subject of the way of preserving the ancient places concerning the basic maintenance is to allow the local organisations to take the operation by themselves. This should be used with the local level<sup>6</sup> to the national level and its operation is divided into 4 important jobs as follows:

1. A clean-up programme and cutting the weeds
2. Getting rid of obstruction and look after the surroundings
3. The first reparation for the necessary cases and with the suitable limitation that would not damage the ancient places
4. Making the supports of the ancient places in emergency case to prevent crumbling

If there is a study of the possibility of legal measure, it will produce the advantages for Chantharakasem National Museum and other ancient places in Ayutthaya province.

#### 2. Recommendation for Administration of Chantharakasem National Museum

At present, Chantharakasem National Museum does not clearly have an operating plan, there is only 'the plan of developing Chantharakasem National Museum of 2005-2010'

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<sup>6</sup> 1 The rates of value of the ancient places have been arranged by the Fine Arts Department to be the process of operation in preserving the ancient places. The process is divided into 4 levels as follows: 1. The national property 2. The importantly cultural heritage 3. The normally cultural heritage 4. The buildings and sites for preserving the ancient places of the first to third rates are registered in the national level; the ancient places of the fourth rate is registered in the local level

that aims to make the plan to develop and solve the problems in each point. However, the operating plan that could cause the permanent development in the future is not made in concrete form. Therefore, it ought to have a study and arrangement for the administration that is suitable for the operation of Chantharakasem National Museum. Another important process that ought not to be neglected is the personnel development in the museum. It was found that the causes of problem are the insufficient personnel, the lack of experience of the officials and the limitation of their chance for studying. So the museum officers were ought to be supported to have the right knowledge and understanding according to their working lines, e.g. the right knowledge in maintaining the ancient objects and so on. Of course, we have to give the chance to the new generation of man who loves the kind of job to come to take part in operation.

### 3. Recommendation for Preserving the Buildings and Sites

In reality, the average of age of the buildings is 100 years each. They face the bad weather that makes them dilapidated and the poor looking after. Moreover, the approved budget for reconstructing the buildings is received in a small part, at a time. In the right way, the reconstruction ought to be made continuously and in all buildings within the boundary of the museums. If it could not be done because of the financial limit, we ought to consider repairing the buildings step by step according to the process of operation in the preservation. The process of the implementation of Fine Arts Department is as follows:

1. The importance of the ancient places is divided into 4 types:
  - 1.1 The national property
  - 1.2 The significance cultural heritage
  - 1.3 The normally cultural heritage
  - 1.4 The buildings and sites for preserving
2. The potential of preservation consists of 3 steps:
  - 2.1 The high potential
  - 2.2 The medium potential
  - 2.3 The low potential
3. The operation of preservation consists of 3 steps:
  - 3.1 Urgent
  - 3.2 Necessary but not urgent
  - 3.3 Not necessary yet

The inspection and consideration should be made by the specialists in the fields of architecture and preservation.

#### 4. Recommendation for Maintaining the Ancient Objects

The limit of area of Chantharakasem National Museum and the small amount of personnel make the maintenance of ancient and artistic objects poor causing the damage of many pieces of ancient objects. The reconstruction of the buildings to be the warehouses is very hard to do because the ancient places are too old. Meanwhile, Chaosampraya National Museum has the wider area and is more suitable for constructing a warehouse. If possible, the cooperation of studying the possibility for building the warehouse there may solve the problem of storage and the shortage of personnel of Chantharakasem National Museum.

#### 5. Recommendation for Tourist Promotion

Ayutthaya province has been fixed by the Tourist Authority of Thailand to be one of the most important tourist attractions of the country. We have studied the viewpoint and behaviour of the foreign tourists and we have found that most of them are interested in the historical places. Here are the popular places by ranking <sup>7</sup> :

1. Prasrisanpetch temple
2. Yai Chaimongkol temple
3. The Hall of Luangpaw Mongkolborpitr
4. Bangpa-in palace
5. Ancient palace

The interesting activities for tourism are: the watercourse trip, cultural activities and night tour. On the other hand, the most popular places for the Thai tourists are 5 <sup>8</sup> :

1. Panugnchern temple
2. Viharn Mongkolborpitr
3. Bangpa-in palace
4. Yai Chaimongkol temple
5. Prasrisanpetch temple

The programmes of tourism that are arranged by many individual companies vary in patterns. Some of them are for 1 day; the others are for 2 days and 1 night. The first package of 1 day programme started from Bangkok heading to Ayutthaya province. They like to visit Bangpa-in palace, Mongkolborpitr temple, Chaimongkol big temple and Panugnchern temple. In the meantime, the tourist groups, of second package for 2 days and 1 night, emphasise the trip and staying overnight. They prefer to have dinner in the boats and to visit

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<sup>7</sup> same as no.6

<sup>8</sup> same as no.6

the temples in the morning to take part in cultural activity by offering food for the Buddhist monks before going to visit Bangpa-in palace and other places.

As it can be seen that, the visit to the palaces is always included in the programme with the satisfaction of the tourists to that visit. Chantharakasem National Museum or Chantharakasem palace is arranged to be the tourist attraction in the east of Ayutthaya allowing the tourists go to see other places easier.

For the preservation of the ancient places, the advertising has been mentioned to support the cooperation among the organisations and general people both in the local level and national level. If the cooperation has been made between Chantharakasem National Museum and Chaosampraya National Museum to make the tourist promotion together, they certainly can advertise themselves efficiently. They could provide the transportation between their places and the information of the palaces of Ayutthaya province. They could support the cooperation among the officials of several places, e.g. the Ancient palace, Bangpa-in palace and Chantharakasem National Museum. This really is a way in which they could make themselves public.

#### **How to Attract the Visitors to Come Back to Visit the Museum**

- Making the tourist promotion on the Internet and other sources of media
- Making the special offer for the people who become the members of the museum; publishing a special tourist magazine that is unavailable in the market for the members
- Offering the discount for the visitors; allowing them to print out the coupons from the Museum's website on the Internet
- Holding the exhibition of the new collection
- Holding the seminars about Chantharakasem palace
- Distributing the different souvenirs of each season by the figures of the ancient objects or other artistic ones of the museum
- Promoting the sale of Thai ancient sweets
- Giving the different gifts to the visitors who have paid for visiting the museum

#### **6. Recommendation for the Tourist and Educational Services**

The visitors could be divided into 2 main groups, i.e. the group of general tourists and the group of students. The museum ought to build the Service Centre for Visitors that could provide the information for the visitors. It could also be used as a gift shop, the marketing centre, and coffee corners for the tourists. This will earn the income for the museum. The area in the museum may be arranged for the investors to come to run their business. It is not necessary for the museum to build a new building; the existing buildings are developed and made to be most useful.



For the educational service, the museum has to give knowledge to the students to urge them like the operation of museum. A library of the museum must be created to present the story of Chantharakasem National Museum and other ancient places. This could support the visitors to have the good knowledge about history, architecture and so on, including supporting tourism.

#### 7. Recommendation for the Interpretation System

The important history of Chantharakasem National Museum ought to be interpreted or translated to make the visitors know the museum better. The details and importance of the state of being of the front palace in the past should be told more. The play or performance should be made and the use of what we have should be made too. For example, the museum possesses the archaeological sources; the remains of ancient places that are believed their ages are long-lived for 4 eras, e.g. the middle and last Ayutthaya, the first Rattankosintr and the Rattanakosintr during the reign of King Rama 4. This historical information should be made public widely; so it will make the interpretation better.

The play or performance and activities could also help supporting the people to have better knowledge. The exhibition and the play that show or tell about the related event of Chantharakasem palace must be performed and allow the children to take part in such activity. The quiz may be asked about the exhibition.

#### 8. Other Recommendation

There are several interesting points to study the history of Chantharakasem palace or Chantharakasem National Museum, e.g. architecture, archaeology, the play and so on. Unfortunately, the study of these is still only a few group of people study them, especially the archaeology that ought to support the students to learn them. At least, someone may be able to measure and show the real boundary of Chantharakasem palace in Ayutthaya era. In addition, the exhibition of the museum must be improved to be modern by using the new high technology as the tool. This research is paving the way for the people who are interested in the museum work.



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## Appendix



Figure 12 Map of Thailand

Source Map of Thailand [Online], accessed 21 May 2004. Available from <http://thailandtravelsearch.com>



Figure 13 Map of Ayutthaya  
Source Map of Ayutthaya [Online], accessed 21 May 2004.  
Available from <http://www.thailandmap.com>

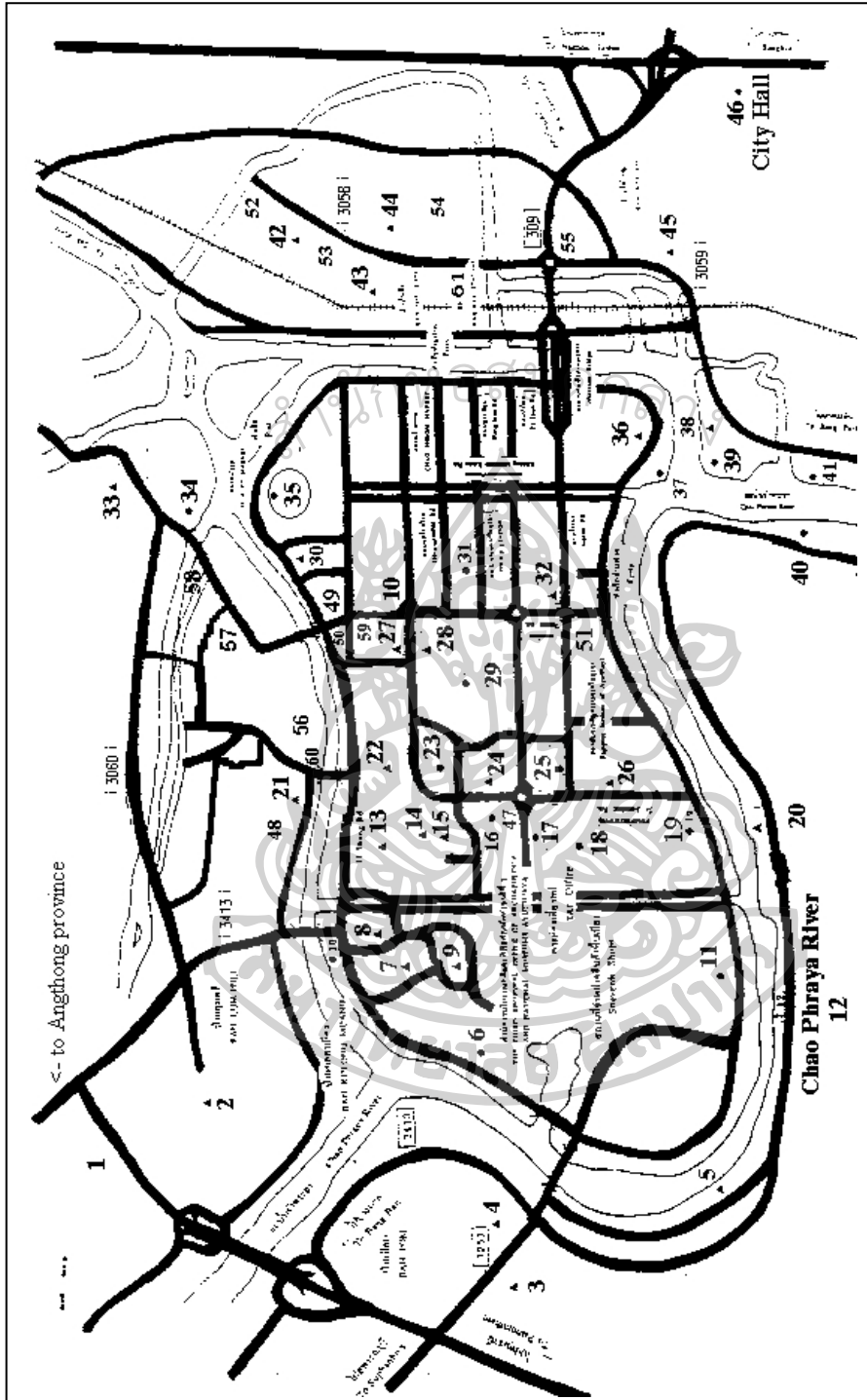


Figure 14 Map of Ayutthaya

Source Map of Ayutthaya [Online], accessed 21 May 2004. Available from <http://www.thailandmap.com>

Figure 15: Table of Content of Ayutthaya Map

1. Queen Suri Yothai Memorial	32. Wat Khun Muang Jai
2. Wat Phu-Khao Thong	33. Wat Boromawong Wararam
3. Wat Worachet	34. Elephant Kraal
4. Wat Kasattrathirat	35. Chantharakasem National Museum
5. Wat Chai Watthanaram	36. Wat Suwandararam
6. Phra Chedi Sisuriyothai	37. Phet Fortress
7. Wat Worachettharam	38. Wat Phananchong
8. Wat Worapho	39. Dutch Settlement
9. Wat Lokaya Sutta	40. Portuguese Settlement
10. The chedis of Chao Aye and Chao Yi	41. Japanese Settlement
11. Si Nakharin Park	42. Wat Ayothaya
12. Saint Josep Church	43. Wat Kudi Dao
13. Ancient Palace	44. Wat Maheyong
14. Wat Phra Sri San Phet	45. Wat Yai Chai Mongkol
15. Wat Phra Mongkhonbophit	46. City Hall
16. Khun Phaen House	47. Wat Ket
17. City Pillar Shrine	48. Wat Hasadavas
18. Tourist Information Centre	49. Wat Ratpraditsathan
19. Hospital	50. Wat Suwannawadh
20. Wat Phutthaisawan	51. Ayutthaya Historical Study Centre
21. Wat Na Phramen	52. Wat Dusitdaram
22. Wat Thammikarat	53. Wat Jakrawat
23. King U-Thong Monument	54. Wat Chang
24. Wat Phra Ram	55. Wat Samphium
25. The Chao Sam Phraya National Museum	56. Wat Kudi Thong
26. Wat Borom Phuttaram	57. Wat Mae Nang Piom
27. Wat Rajaburana	58. Wat Sam Wiharn
28. Wat Maha That	59. Wat Phlap Phla Chi
29. Bung Phra Ram (Nong Sano)	60. Wat Tha Wasuki
30. Wat Khunsan	61. Wat Samanakot
31. Thai Boat Museum	62. Wat Choeng Thar



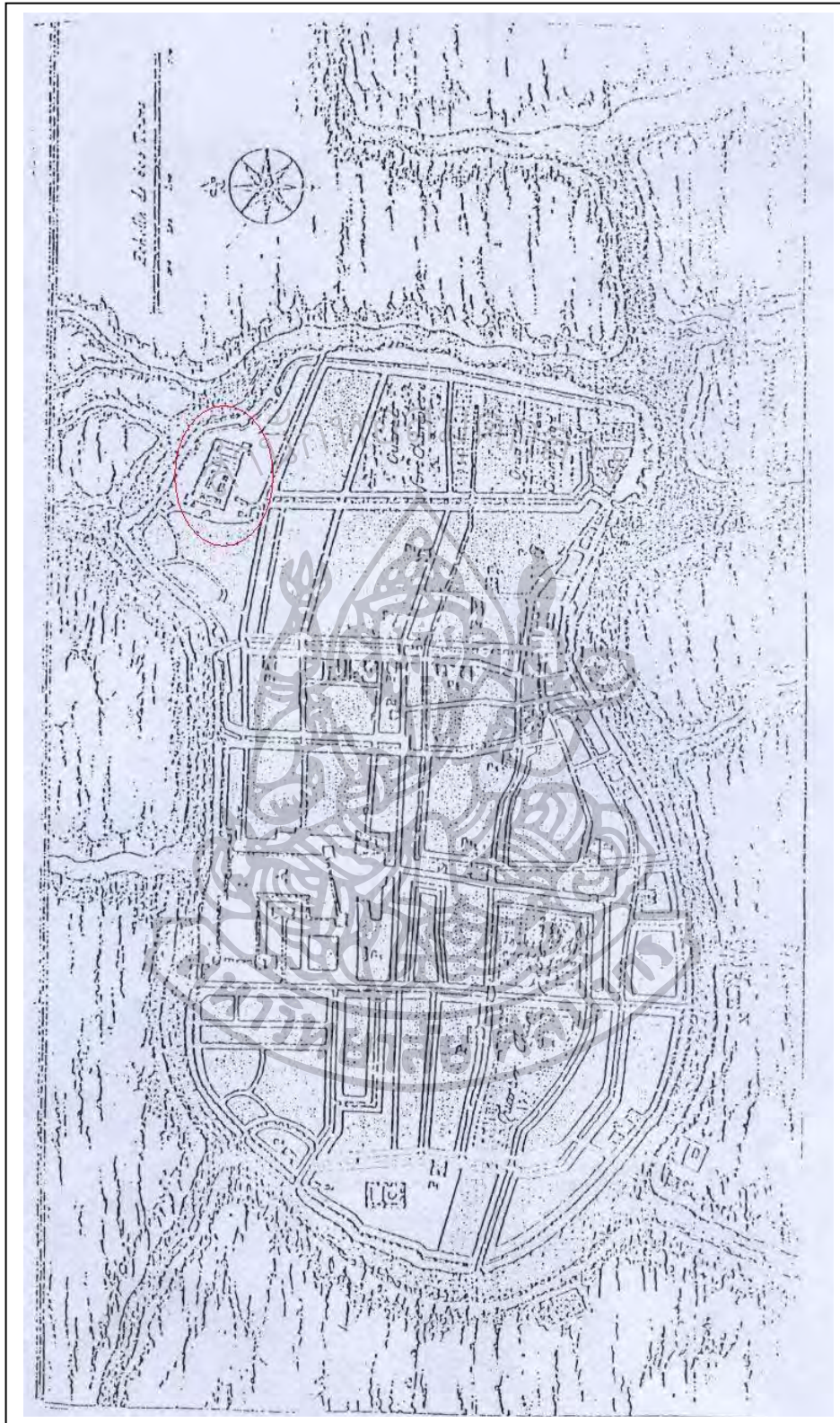


Figure 16 Map of Ayutthaya in 1702

Source Borannurak. Archaeology of Chantharakasem Palace Report (n.p: 2546).



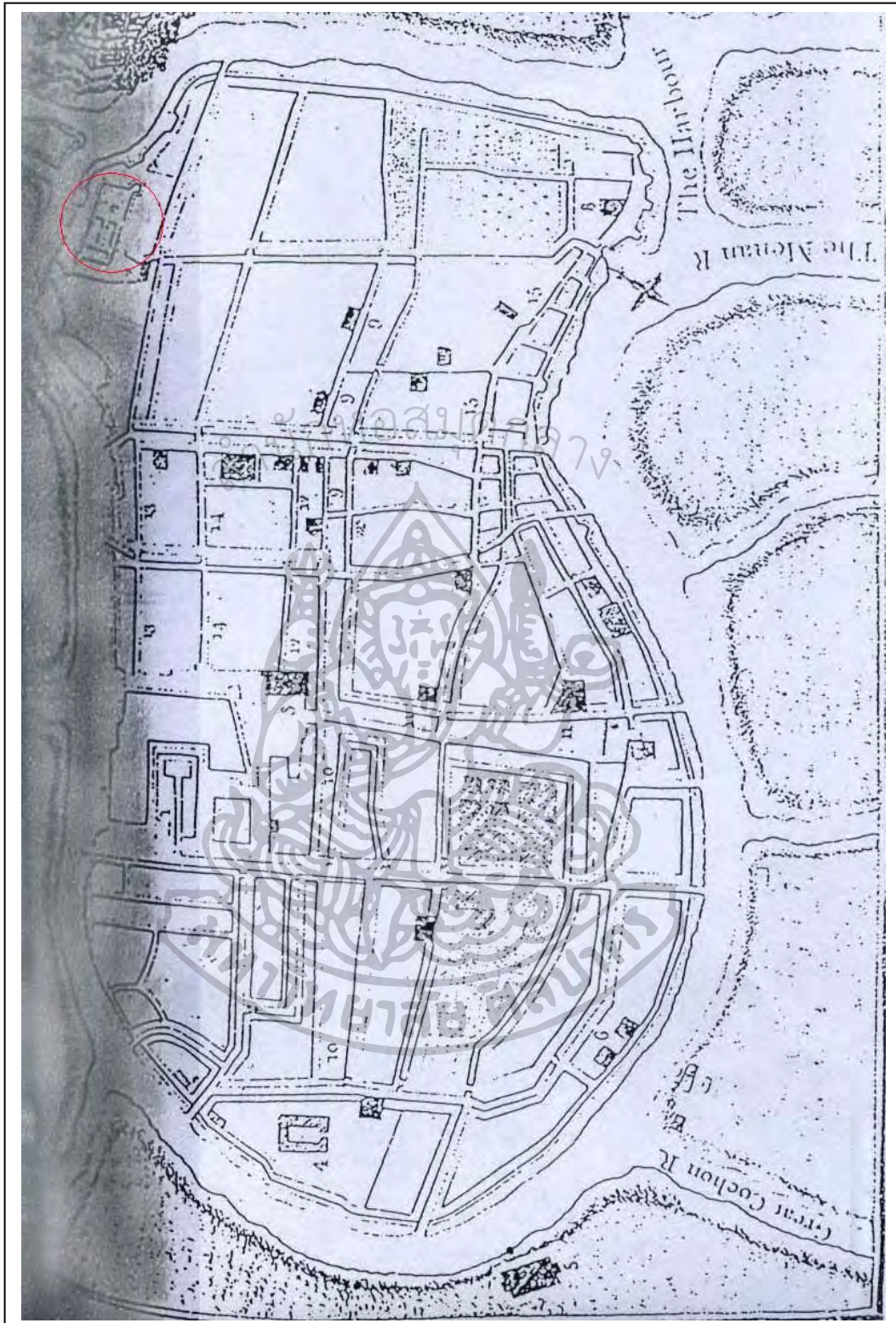


Figure 17 Map of Ayutthaya in 1740

Source Borannurak. Archaeology of Chantharakasem Palace Report (n.p: 2546).



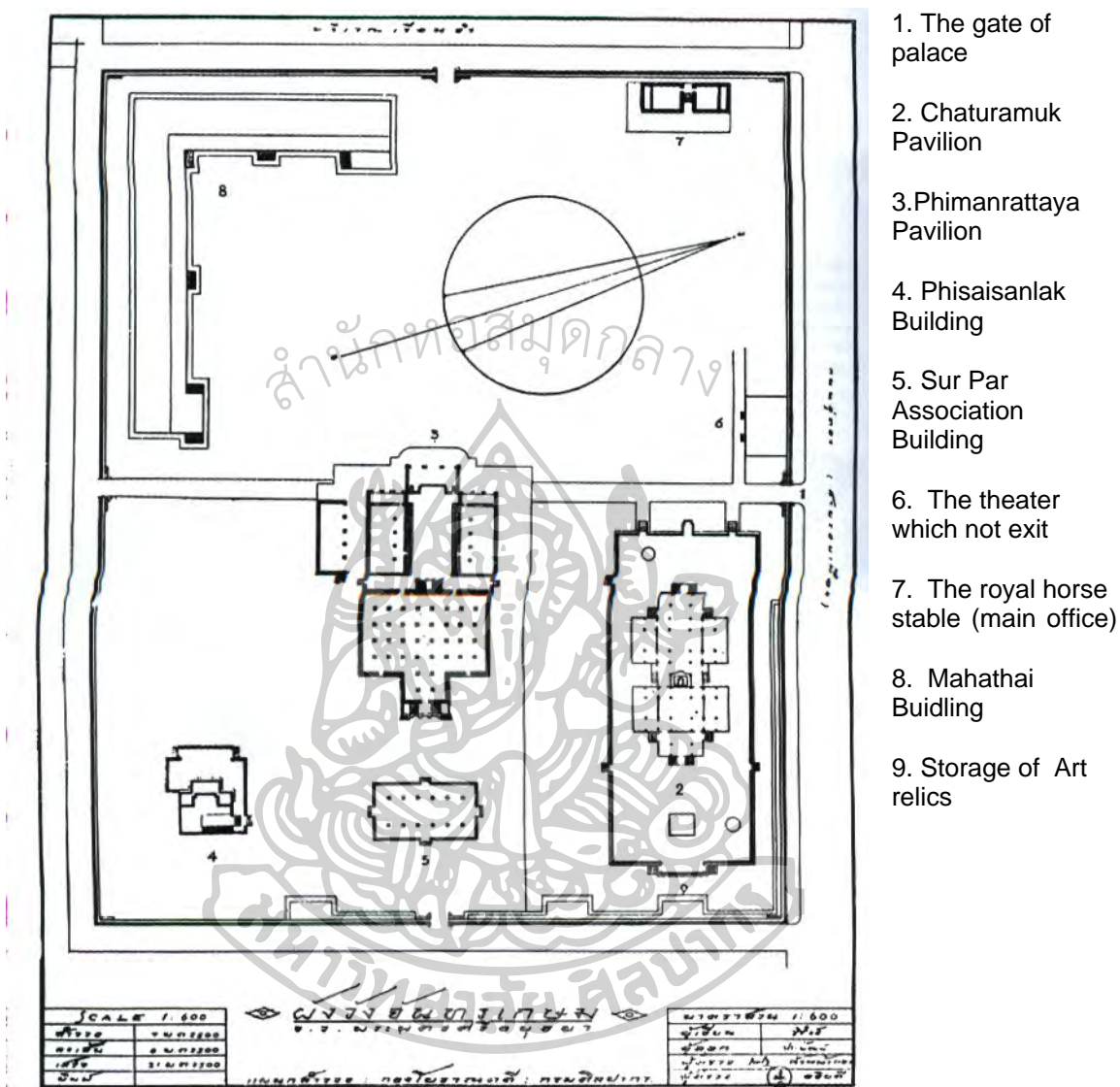


Figure 18 Chantharakasem Palace Plan: Year 1957

Source Fine Art Department, Namchom Phithithaphansathanhaengchad Chantharakasem (n.p: 2545). 2.

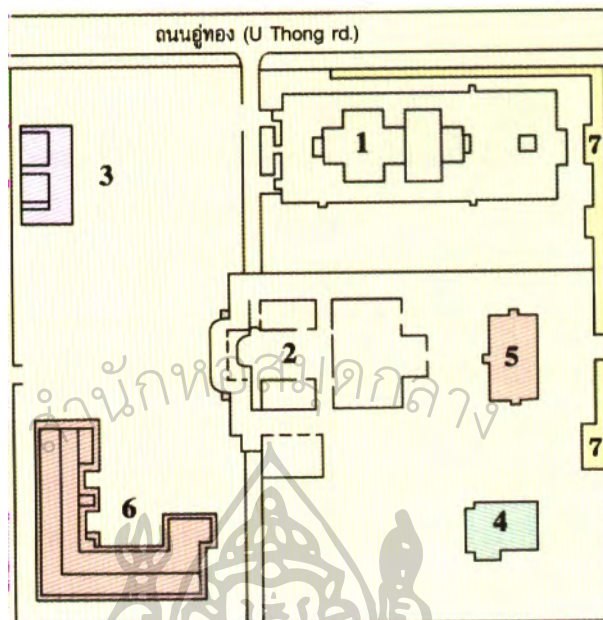


Figure 19: The Chantharakasem Palace Plan in present day (Fine Art Department)

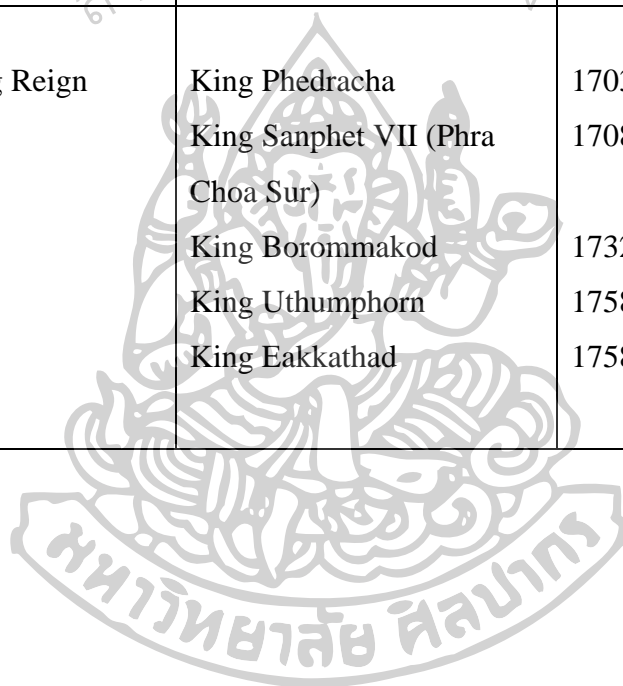
1. Chaturamuk Pavilion
2. Phimanrattaya Pavilion
3. A house of royal horse stable
4. Phisaisallak Building
5. Sur Par Assembly Hall
6. Mahathai Building
7. Storage of Ancient Objects

Source Fine Art Department, Namchom Phithithaphansathanhaengchad Chantharakasem (n.p: 2545). 3.

**Figure 20: Table shows the Kings in Ayutthaya Era**

U-Thong Reign	King Rama Thibodi I King Ramesuan (first time)	1350-1369 1369-1370
Suphannaphum Reign	King Borommarachathirad I King Thong Ran	1370-1388 1388-1388
U-Thong Reign	King Ramesuan (second time) King Ramracha	1388-1395 1395-1409
Suphannaphum Reign	King Innthrathirad King Boromracha II King Borom Thrailokkanad King Boromracha III King Boromracha IV Phra Rattathirad King Chairachathirad Phra Khewfah King Mahajakkaphat King Phramahintharathirad	1409-1424 1424-1448 1448-1488 1488-1491 1491-1529 1529-1533 1533-1534 1534-1546 1546-1548 1548-1568 1568-1569
Sukhothai Reign	King Mahathamracha King Naresuan King Eekathodsarod	1569-1590 1590-1605 1605-1610

	Phrasri Saowapha King Thongtham King Chedthathirad Phra Athitayawong	1610-1610 1610-1628 1628-1629 1629-1656
Phrasadthong Reign	King Phrasadthong King Choa Fah Chai King Narai Maharad	1656-1656 1656-1688 1688-1703
Baan Phuluang Reign	King Phedracha King Sanphet VII (Phra Choa Sur) King Borommakod King Uthumphorn King Eakkathad	1703-1708 1708-1732 1732-1758 1758-1758 1758-1767



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