

Hi !!! everybody , I'm Plern. Today, I would like to talk about pavilion in National Museum. It's THE MANGKHLABHISEK PAVILION , THE PATIHAN TASANAÏ PAVILION , THE SAMRAN MUKHAMAT PAVILION and THE SALA LONGSONG PAVILION.

### **THE MANGKHLABHISEK PAVILION**

This pavilion was built during the reign of King Rama II. The Prince Successor of King Rama V used the pavilion for ceremonial occasions. Its appearance is a high base. In this pavilion , the painting wall is flowers drop.

### **THE PATIHAN TASANAÏ PAVILION**

This pavilion was built by the command of King Vajiravuch Rama VI after he saw a miracles of Phra Phatom Chedi in 1914. It was originally on the top of platform between Phrateenang Piman Pratom and Phrateenang Watchareerommaya that located at Sanarmchandra in Nakorn Phatom province and then it was moved to National Museum Bangkok in 1927.

### **THE SAMRAN MUKHAMAT PAVILION**

This pavilion was built in the reign of King Rama V and decorated by Jaofah Kom Phaya Narishsara Nuwattiwong. It was originally belonged to the Dusit Palace and named Phrateenang Ratcharudee. Then this pavilion was changed the name into Samran Mukhamat Pavilion in the reign of King Rama VI and moved to National Museum during the time of King Rama VII.

### **THE SALA LONGSONG PAVILION**

The information about this pavilion is rarely found .However, this pavilion also once belonged to the Palace of King Vajiravudh, Rama VI, in Nakhon Pathom.

### **THE CHAO PHRAYA YOMMARAT MEMORIAL BUILDING**

First, I would like to introduce about biography of Chao Phraya Yommarat (Keaw Singhaseni) . He was the son of Chao Phraya Bodindecha or Sing Singhaseni

and Than Pruying Pueng (Lady Pueng). He was born in 1804. During the reign of His Majesty King Rama II , he was brought his father to serve as an official in the royal household , and given the title of "Nine Sud Jin Da (Chamberian) , Jamuan Samuha Phi Mann."

In the reign of His Majesty King Rama III , he received the title of "Phaya Sriharaj De Cho , Phraya Kamphang Song Kram," the High Commissioner for Nakornrajchasrma , and, later "Chao Phraya Yommarat (Keaw Singhaseni)" . He died in 1871 at his home near Wat Hoau Lam Pong, at the age of 68 , during the reign of King Rama V.

The Chao Phraya Yommarat Memorial Building was built by Chao Phraya Yommarat (Keaw Singhaseni) as his resident near Wat Houa Lam Pong, after King Rama V gave him the title "Chao Phraya Yommarat" . After it was abandoned , it was given by Khun Ying Nakornrajchaseni (Jyue Singhaseni) for reconstruction in the National Museum Bangkok. It was opened on 28 March 1988. This building has two stories. The upper is a wide open hall with 28 folding doors featuring carving of scene from "Sam-Kok" or "The Three Warring States" of Chinese literature on three sides.

## **THE CHINESE HOUSE, NUKITRATBORIHAN**

This Chinese style building was built in the reign of King Pin Klao, the second King of King Rama IV. The mural paintings inside show scenes from the Chinese literary work, "Hong Sin" that has the painting of three side walls.

THE MANGKHLABHISEK PAVILION  
(outside)



(inside)



THE SAMRAN MUKHAMAT PAVILION



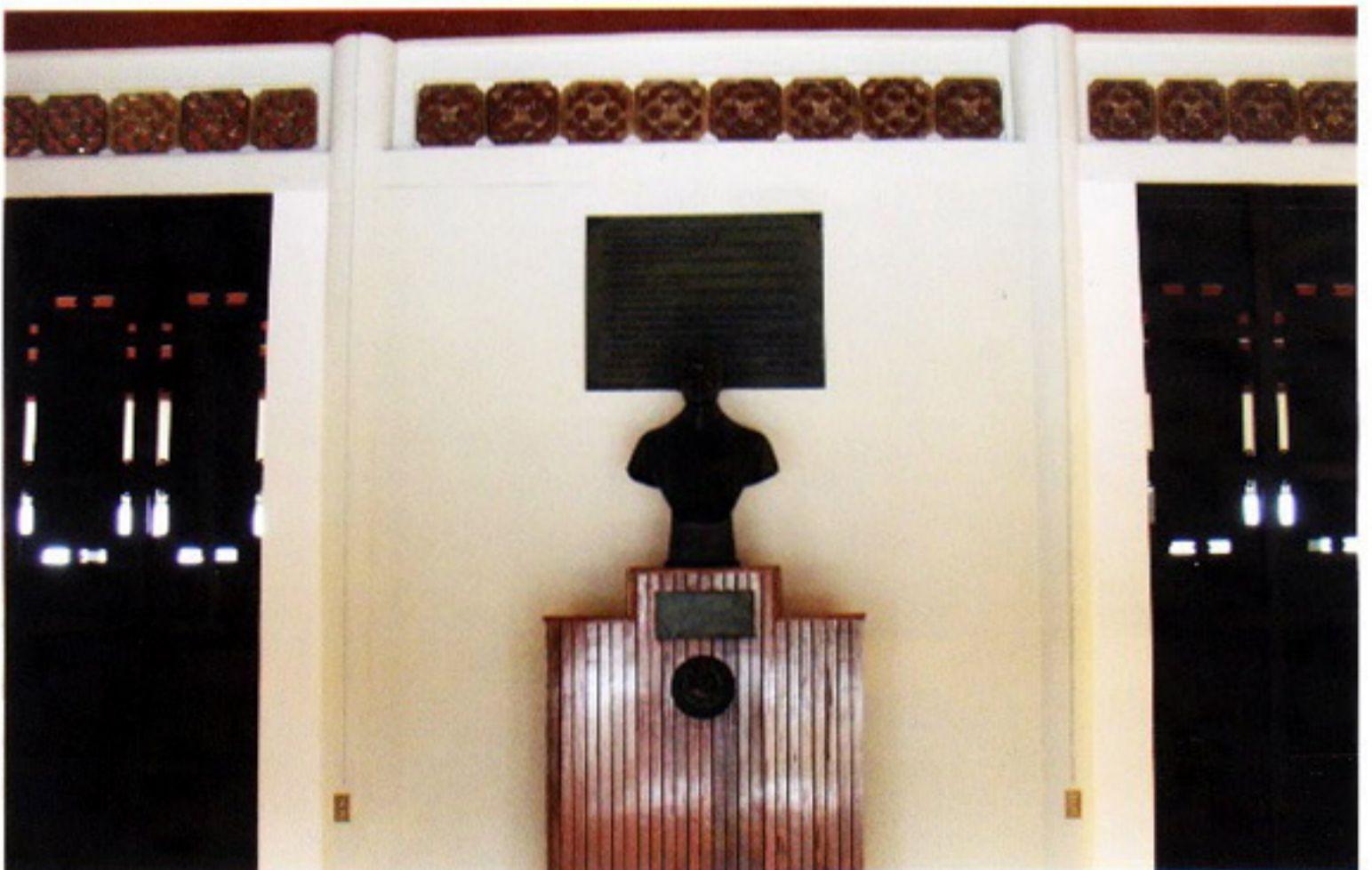
THE PATIHANTASANA PAVILION



THE SALA LONGSONG PAVILION



THE CHAO PHRAYA YOMMARAT MEMORIAL BUILDING



THE STATUS OF THE CHAO PHRAYA YOMMARAT



DOORS FEATURING CARVING OF SCENE FROM

"SAM - KOK"

THE CHINESE HOUSE, NUKITRATBORIHAN



INSIDE THE CHINESE HOUSE

