

King Chulalongkorn's Grand European Tours

With Special Reference to Germany

พระบาทสมเด็จพระจุลจอมเกล้าเจ้าอยู่หัว

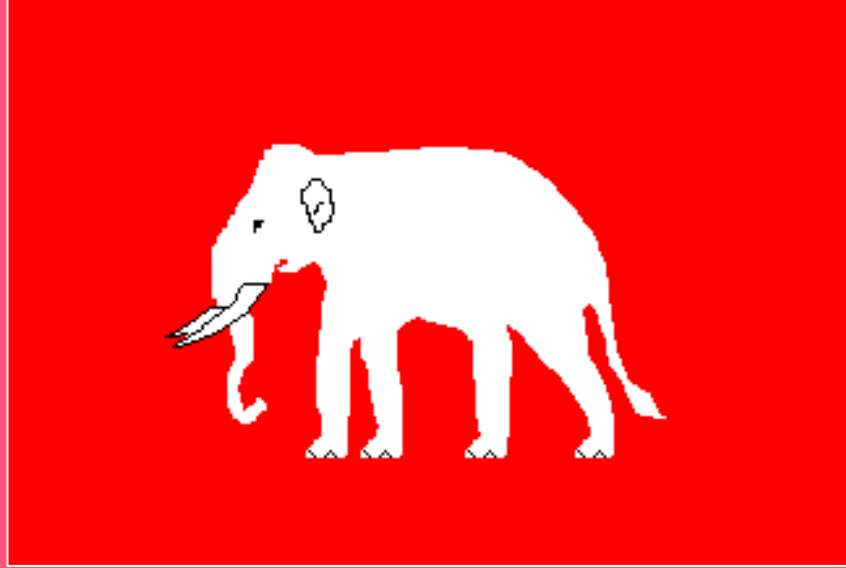
การเสด็จประพาสยุโรปและการเสด็จเยือนเยอรมนี





Charnvit Kaset Siri - ชาลววิทย์ เกษตรศิริ

The Siam Society – Bangkok - 16 January 2008



- **Ladies, and Gentlemen, it is a pleasure to be speaking to you this evening.**
- **I would like to thank the Siam Society for inviting me to this distinguish gathering.**
- **I am deeply honored to give this talk on such an auspicious occasion of the Centennial of King Chulalongkorn's second visit to 'civilized' Europe (1897, 1907).**

- **In present-day Thailand, King Chulalongkorn, is known as 'the King who opened the World of Travel'.**
- **During his long reign, from 1868 to 1910, he visited the British colonial possessions of Singapore, Malaya, Burma, and India.**
- **He went to Dutch-ruled Java three times and the island became his favorite.**
- **In the latter part of his reign the king made two 'Grand Tours' to 'civilized' Europe and Russia.**
- **Photographs of him dressed as a perfect Western Gentleman are displayed in houses, shops, and offices all over Bangkok.**

- **The trips are as followed:**
- **1871 (9 March-15 April): Singapore and Batavia/Java. The 18-year old king was accompanied by 208 men. Thus he became the first Siamese king ever to leave the kingdom in peacetime. Actually, he was still a minor, with a Regent ruling on his behalf.**
- **1871-72: Singapore, Melaka, Penang, Burma, and India. The trip took 92 days, with 40 men in the royal entourage. Part of the long journey was by the 'imperial' railway from Calcutta to Delhi and Bombay. As in the case of the previous trip, the stated purpose of this was study.**

**Anna Leonowens:
An English Governess
at the Court of Siam**



**King Mongkut and Queen Debsirin
Parents of King Chulalongkorn**





Chulalongkorn's Brothers and Sisters

A FEW OF THE CHILDREN OF THE LATE FIRST KING OF SIAM.

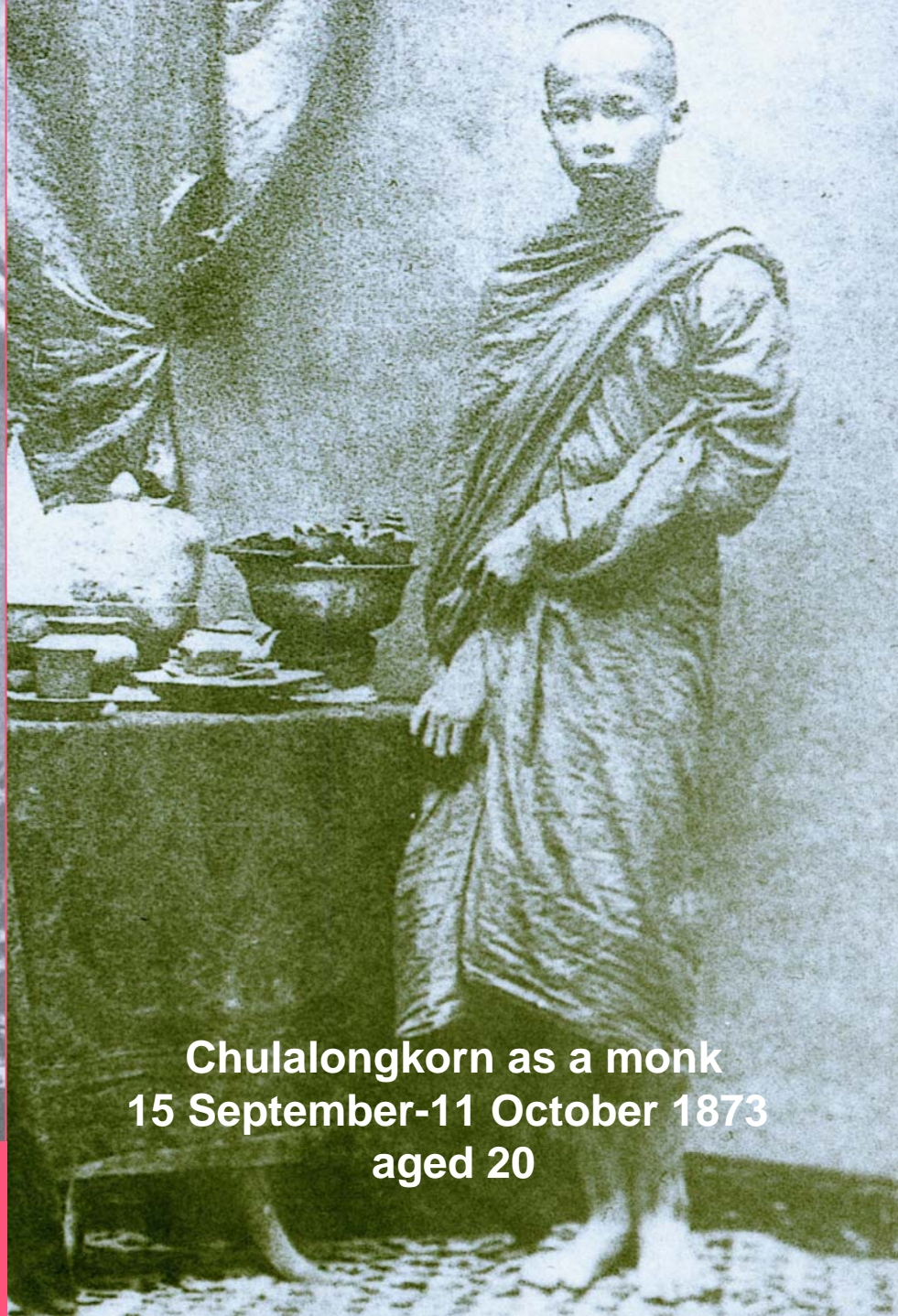


1865: Chulalongkorn aged 12



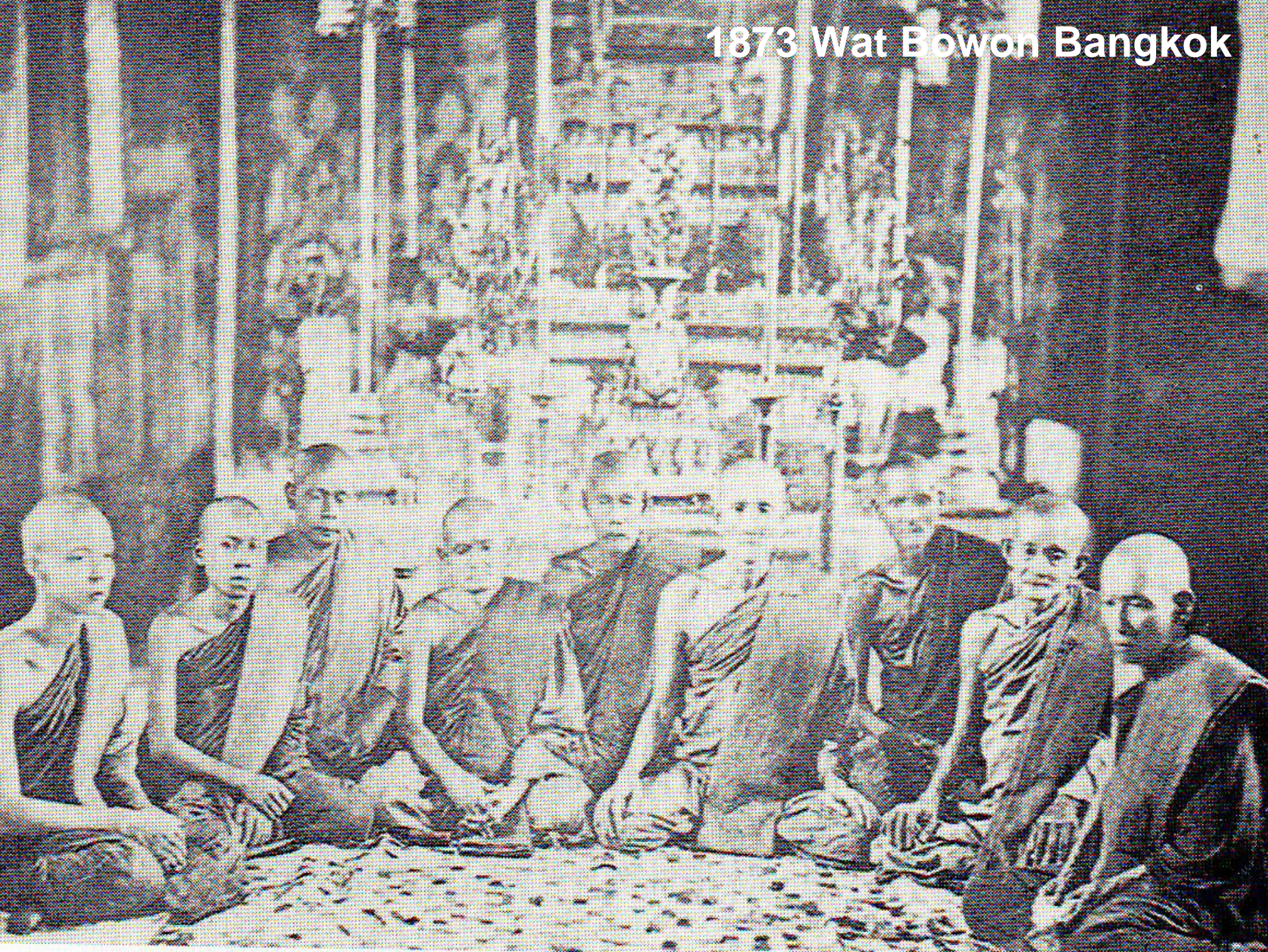


**Chulalongkorn's First Coronation
11 November 1868, aged 15**



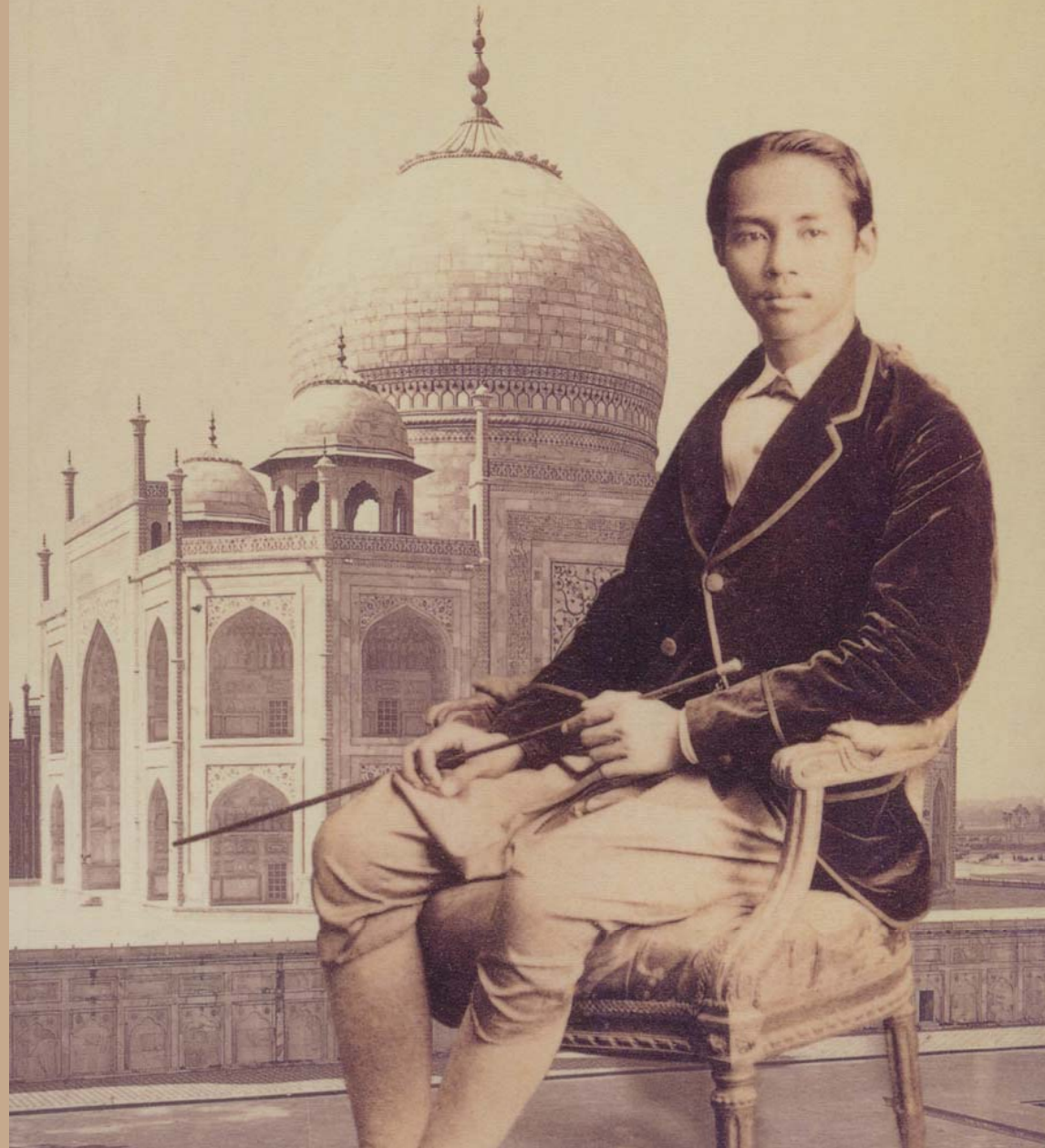
**Chulalongkorn as a monk
15 September-11 October 1873
aged 20**

1873 Wat Bowon Bangkok



- **1871-72: Singapore, Melaka, Penang, Burma, and India. The trip took 92 days, with 40 men in the royal entourage. Part of the long journey was by the 'imperial' railway from Calcutta to Delhi and Bombay. The stated purpose of this was study.**

Second Trip - India 1872





India 1872

Various Trips before Europe

- 1888: Northern Malay states (Kelantan, Terangganu, and Pattani), then still tributary states of Siam.
- This was his first trip outside Siam proper in 16 years.
- The king was now 35 years old.
- The journey was made in the context of Chulalongkorn's concern about his realm's southern border and the British.

- 1890: Langawi, Penang, and Kedah (the latter still a tributary of Siam).
- The trip could be seen as mainly arising from diplomatic-political concerns.

- 1896: Singapore and Java.
- The king was now 43 and that his major Queen Saowapha and court ladies were among the entourage.
- The trip can be seen as a 'dressed rehearsal' before the 'Grand Tour' to 'civilized' Europe the following year, 1897.

- **1897 First European ‘Grand Tour’**

- **The first official trip to 14 countries in Europe, including Russia.**
- **The king was 44 and the journey took 8 months and 9 days from 7 April to 16 December**
- **Germany:**
 - **-22 August arriving Cologne, Frankfurt, Dresden,**
 - **-26 August arriving Berlin**
 - **-October 4-9 arriving and staying in Baden-Baden**

The Kaiser and his family



Die Gartenlaube

1897.



Illustriertes Familienblatt. — Begründet von Ernst Keil 1853.

Preis: 7 M. Zu beziehen in Wochennummern vierteljährlich 1 M. 75 Pf., auch in 28 Halbbesten zu 25 Pf., oder in 14 Heften zu 50 Pf.

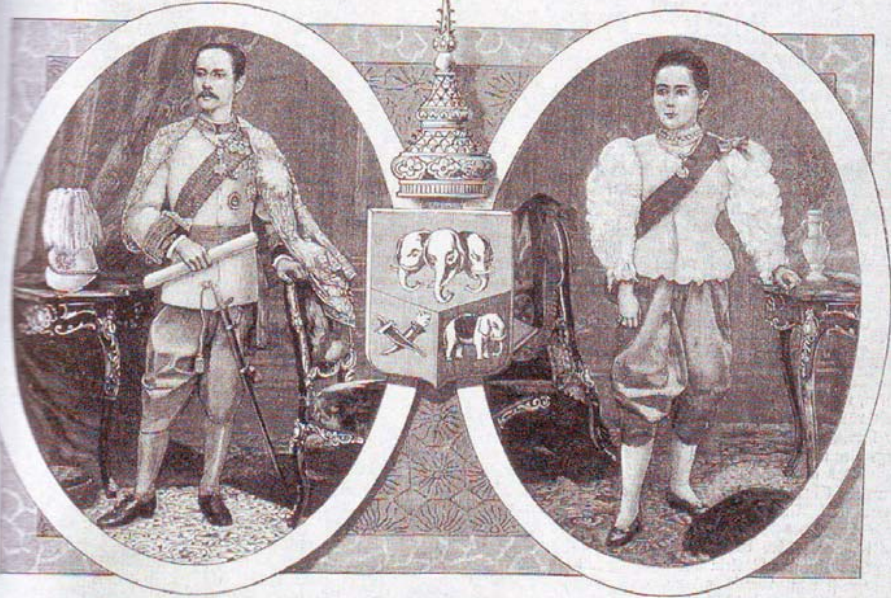
Die Hexe von Glausädt.

Roman von Ernst Eckstein.

Kadbrauch verboten.
Alle Rechte vorbehalten.

7.
Ambrosius war für den Nachmittag zu dem Hochschulmeister Franz Engelbert Lentholt gebeten, der im Kreis seiner Freunde seinen Geburtstag feierte. Die Stunde, die der Haushalterin Gertrud in ihrer Einladung festgesetzt war, schien ihm hart heran, als Doktor Ambrosius noch mit dem Besizers verhandelte. Im Hinblick auf diese Einlassung er die notwendigsten Gänge vor Tisch erledigt und die übrige Tageszeit frei gemacht. Nun drängte es ihn, um so möglich hinaus in die Grassackstraße, wo er in der Nähe ein paar glückliche Stunden erhoffte. Als er jetzt in der vorliegenden Laune. Was ihm noch überredete, als er dem Kaufmädchen den gewünschten

Besuch im Geierhaus zusagte, das hatte sich über jedes Verhoffen günstig gestaltet. Das drohende Unheil Brigitta Wefens schien doch einzuweichen mehr in die Ferne gerückt. Er durfte zurfrieden sein.
Da fiel ihm bei, welsch ein erheblicher Trost es für den Kaufstobermeister und die trauernde Elma sein würde, wenn sie sogleich etwas von dieser unerwarteten Wendung erfahren. Er konnte ja die Mitteilung in die zweedentlichste Form stecken, damit sie nicht etwa den Eindruck empfangen, als habe er, Doktor Ambrosius, die Entschickung des Malerinterrichters künstlich hervorgerufen. Obgleich er also in seiner Wohnung nichts mehr zu suchen hatte und recht sehr darauf brannte, die Verspätung im Geierhäuschen durch verdoppelte Eile weit zu



Der König und die Königin von Siam.

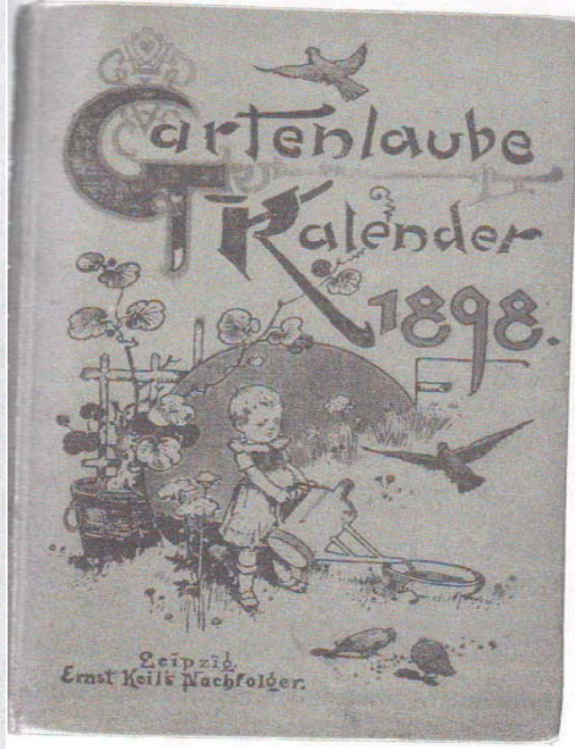


König Chulalongkorn von Siam.

ministerium unter Simitsch, dem langjährigen serbischen Gesandten in Wien, ersetzt.

Der König von Siam, Chulalongkorn, stattete im Sommer 1897 verschiedenen europäischen Staaten und Höfen einen Besuch ab. Es ist dies der erste Fall, daß ein ostasiatischer Souverän in Europa erscheint. Mehrere siamesische Prinzen weilen zur Zeit zu ihrer militärischen Ausbildung in Berlin.

Spanien ist immer noch durch seine Kolonialkriege aufs äußerste in Anspruch genommen. Auf den Philippinen zwar, wo im August 1896 gleichfalls



(บน) พระบรมสาทิสลักษณ์ของรัชกาลที่ ๕ และข่าวในหนังสือเด็กประถมในเยอรมนี ฉบับปี ค.ศ. ๑๘๙๘ (พ.ศ. ๒๔๔๑) บอกสาเหตุที่พระองค์เสด็จประพาสเยอรมนี

(ล่าง) หน้าปกหนังสือเด็กประถมในเยอรมนี ฉบับ ค.ศ. ๑๘๙๘ (พ.ศ. ๒๔๔๑) ที่ลงข่าวเกี่ยวกับรัชกาลที่ ๕ เสด็จประพาสเยอรมนี

Leipzig
Ernst Keil's Nachfolger.



With Prince Bismarck, 2 September 1897



König Tschulalongkorn von Siam beim Fürsten Bismarck
in Friedrichsruh am 2. September 1897.

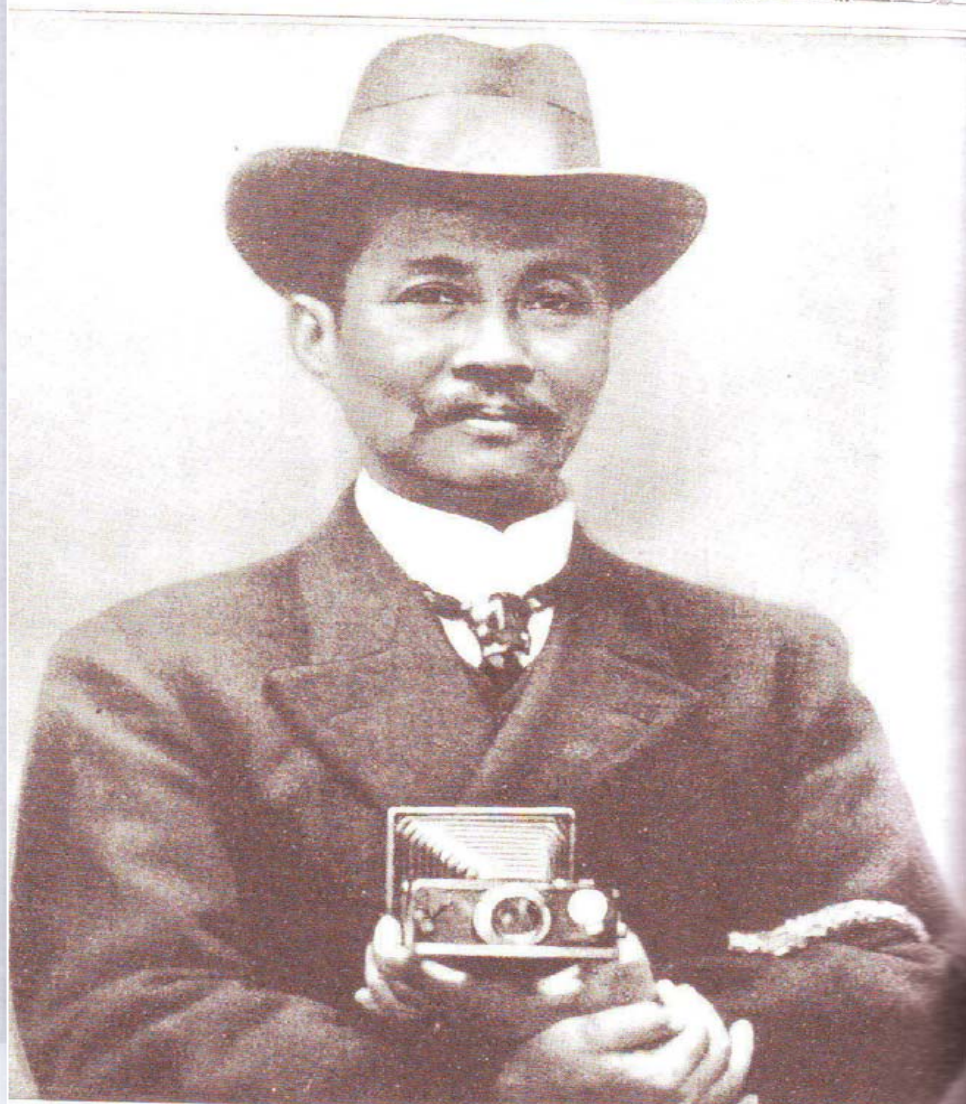
Gruss aus *Hamburg*
von
Lichtenfels

ราชการลับมีจริง-ไปพระณียบัตรการเมือง "จับภาพ" รัชกาลที่ ๕ เข้าพบบิสมาร์ค

3^{me} Année N^o XXXI 15 Août 1907

Je sais tout

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Lords of Things

*The Fashioning of
the Siamese Monarchy's Modern Image*



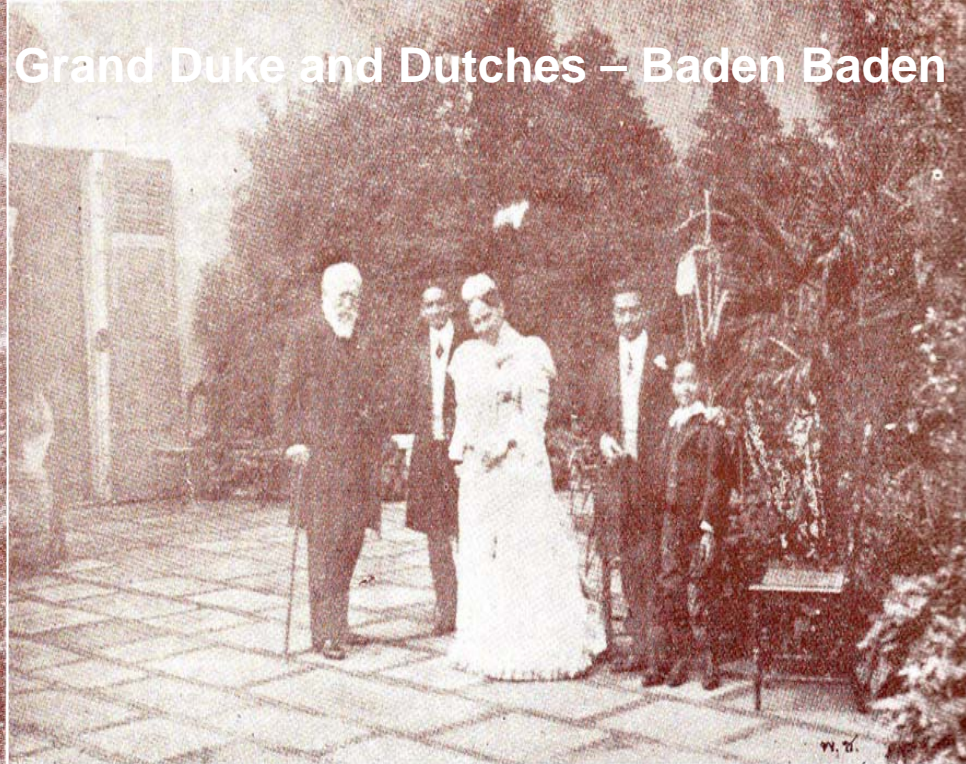
Maurizio Peleggi

Royal Photograph of Heidelberg 1897





**Royal Photographs
Black Forest – Baden-Baden**



Heidelberg



Riding in Baden-Baden



King of Siam
Baden-Baden
Germany
1907

Chulalongkorn's postcard from Baden-Baden Waterfall

- **1907 Second European ‘Grand Tour’**

- 27 March to 6 November, 7 months and 9 days
- A semi-official second ‘Grand Tour’ of eight European countries, excluding Russia. .

- **In Germany**

- -27 May Visiting a Rhine Fall
- -29 May arriving Baden-Baden, Bad Frederick, Heidelberg, 300 Anniversary Mannheim
Modern Arts Exhibition, Frankfurt, staying till 18 June = 21 Days
- -29 June arriving back in Hamburg, for one day
- -1 August arriving back in Kiel (Steel), Berlin (Telegraph) Kassel, Brunswick (Fire
Brigade) till August 14-23 August
- – 22 September back from Paris for physical treatment at Bad Homburg = one month

300 Anniversary Mannheim Modern Arts Exhibition

Impressionist Masters: Monet, Renior, Degas, Gauguin, etc. 5 June 1907



Gustav Klimt's The Three Ages of Woman

King Chulalongkorn's Birthday Party in Bad Homburg 20 September 1907



- **The 1907 Second European ‘Grand Tour’ became memorable for two reasons:**
- **First, the king wrote a good number of travel-letters to one of his daughters (the king had 77 children). They were later compiled and published as a book called *Klai Ban/ไกลบ้าน* or ‘Far From Home’.**

พระราชบัญญัติ
ไกลบ้าน

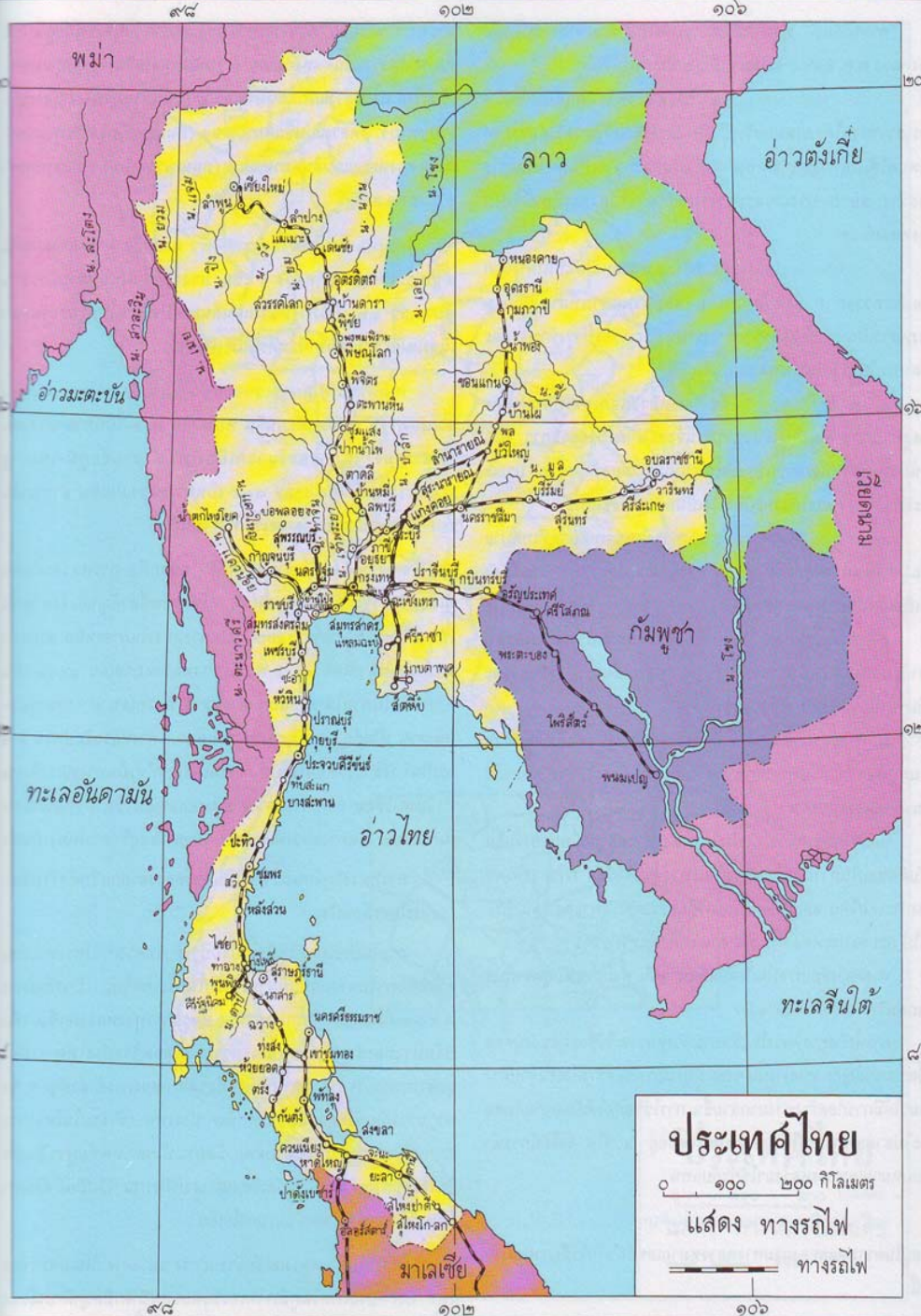
พระบาทสมเด็จพระ
พระยาศรีสุริยราช
เจ้าอยู่หัว

พระราชบัญญัติ
ไกลบ้าน

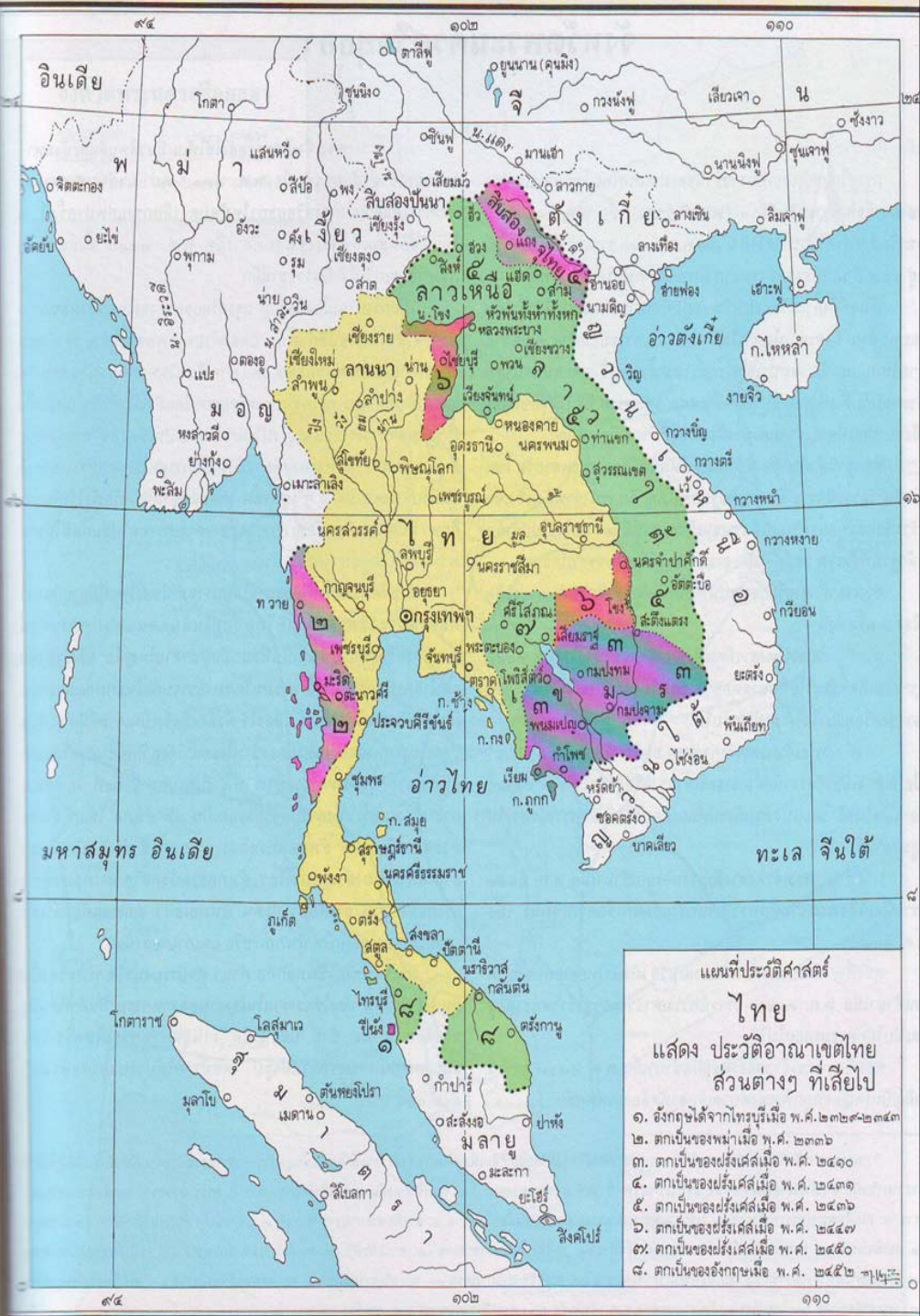
‘Far From Home’

พระบาทสมเด็จพระ
พระยาศรีสุริยราช
เจ้าอยู่หัว

- **Second, Chulalongkorn ratified an agreement in Paris ceding Siemreap (Angkor) and Battambang to French Indochina in exchange of Chanthaburi, Trad, and Dansai (Loei) returning to Siam.**
- **Later on in 1908, he reached an agreement with London on a permanent southern border, which put Pattani inside Siam, and Kelantan, Kedah, Perlis, and Terangganu, inside British Malaya.**
- **With these agreement the borders of Siam/Thailand assumed their present form and seemed to be secured.**



Chulalongkorn-Siam's Boundary as of 1907-1909 Agreements With the French in Indochina and the British in Malaya
(from ทองใบ แดงน้อย แผนที่ภูมิศาสตร์ ทวพ. ๒๕๔๘)



**Footnote:
Field Marshal Phibun
Thailand's
Claimed Territories
as of 1939**

**Siam's name was changed
to Thailand**

**The Thai Government
Claimed it has
'lost' 8 territories:**

1. Penang
2. Tenasserim
3. Cambodia
4. Sipsongchutai
5. Laos
6. Xaiyabuli & Champasak
7. Siemreap-Battambang
8. Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Terangganu

- **Commentaries:**
- **With all these trips, especially the most two celebrated ones in 1897 and 1907, the King came to be regarded as bringing Siam into the modern world and pursuing policies of 'bending with the wind' and playing the British against the French, plus great help from Russia and Germany which succeeded in ensuring Siam's independence and sovereignty.**
- **However, this conventional interpretation of King Chulalongkorn's reign is rather misleading for two reasons.**
- **First, it puts too much emphasis on the two European trips.**
- **Second, it over emphasizes the success of the King's attempts to use the British and to some extent the Russians and the Germans, against the French.**

- **A close study of the reign shows that actually the first two Royal Asian Trips, in 1871 and 1872, not the 1897 nor 1907, were much more important, and had a powerful influential impact on the king's administrative reforms and the larger modernization of Siam.**
- **It was the progress of colonial Singapore, Java, and India that really impressed the young king at the start of his reign.**
- **British and Dutch colonial governments and administrations, not states in Europe, were his models.**

- **This is why Siam's reforms were set in motion when Chulalongkorn came of age (20) in 1873, after the ordination and second coronation. But they met with resistance from powerful senior officials, and the king was forced to 'go slow' for some years.**
- **Ten years later, by the 1880s the King and his inner circle were in full control of the country.**
- **The peak of the campaign for centralizing administrative reforms came in 1892 with the establishment of western style, 'functional-not-territorial', ministries headed by cabinet ministers.**
- **One notes that the peak was passed well before the two 'Grand Tours' to Europe in 1897 and 1907.**

- **It is also important to remember that the Paknam Incident (เหตุการณ์ ร.ศ. 112), took place in 1893, or one year after the above mentioned administrative reform, when French gunboats threatened the Siamese capital, Bangkok, and forced the king to renounce Siam's claim to the left bank of the Mekong River, i.e. present-day Laos. The French also took hold of Chanthaburi, Trad, and Dansai (Loei).**
- **During this crisis the king and his cabinet expected help from the British, but it never came. London was anxious to maintain its alliance with Paris against Berlin. For this reason, it looked for a way to limit imperial tensions in mainland Southeast Asia.**

- **The outcome was the Anglo-French agreement of 1896, again one year before the first European trip, whereby both sides pledged to guarantee that Siam's independence would be respected as a buffer-state between French Indochina and British Burma and Malaya.**
- **This agreement was signed one year before the first diplomatic 'Grand Tour' and before the celebrated 1897 photograph of Chulalongkorn together with Tsar Nicholas II or the king's photos in Germany or with Prince Bismarck.**



- Chulalongkorn
- Tsar Nicholas II
- St. Petersburg
- 5 July 1897



With Prince Bismarck, 2 September 1897

- **As one commentator put it: [King Chulalongkorn's] ... *trip (1897) was more in nature of a triumph, a victory parade, confirming Siam's sovereign status and announcing to the world (and to the folks back home) the progress she had made*". (Michael Wright 'Travels of King Chulalongkorn misrepresented' *Bangkok Post* 5 July 1997)**
- **Or as an eminent Thai historian: Dr. Thongchai W. described the two European trips as 'The Quest for 'Siwilai' (Civilization): A Geographical Discourse of Civilizational Thinking in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Siam' *Journal of Asian Studies*, 59:3 August 2000**

Prince Damrong's Introduction to
'Far From Home'



จดหมายเหตุประกอบเรื่องไกลบ้าน

สมเด็จพระเจ้าบรมวงศ์เธอ
กรมพระยาต่อราชกุมาร
ทรงรวบรวม

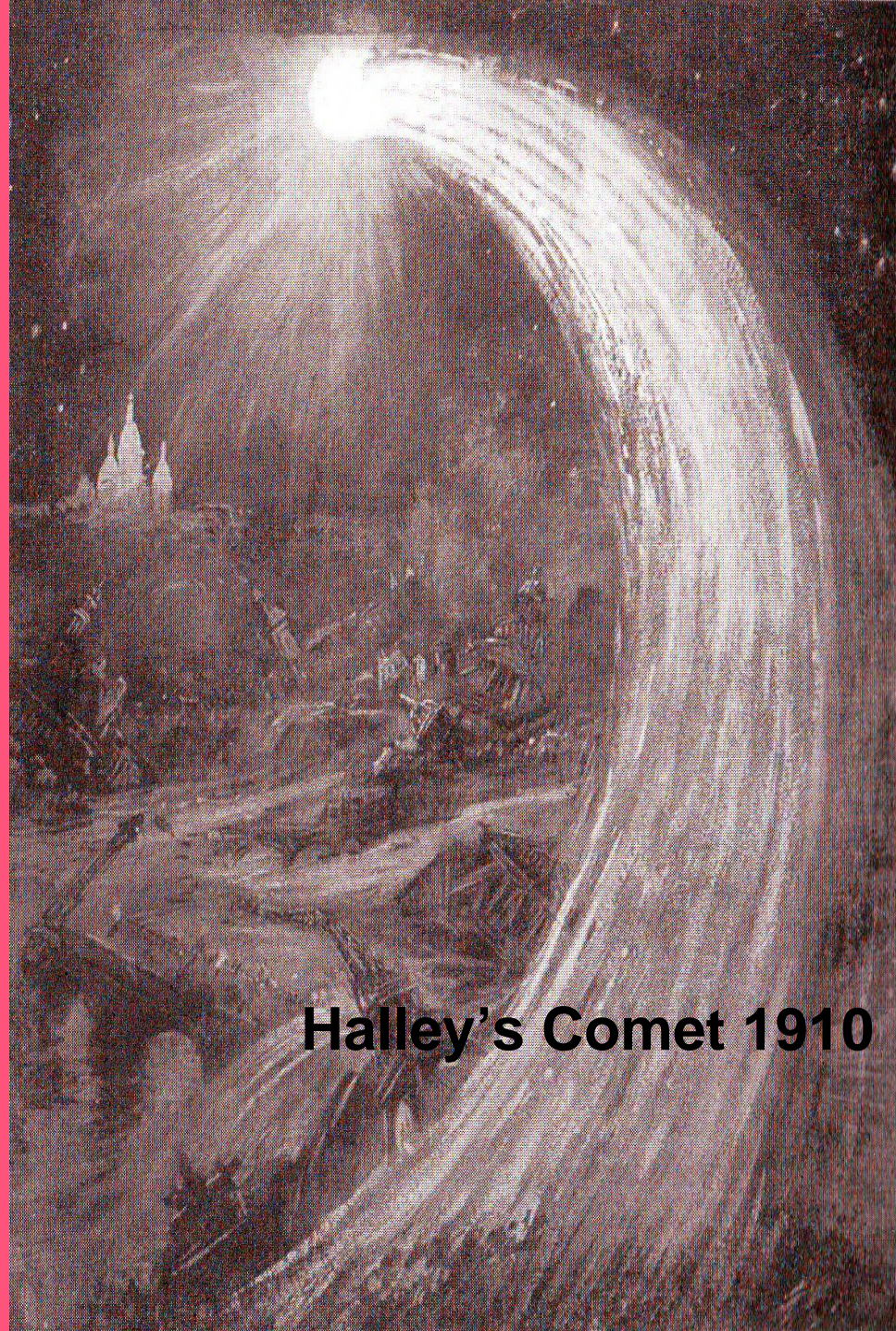


ทรงพระกรุณาโปรดเกล้าฯ
ให้พิมพ์พระราชทานในงานพระศพ

สมเด็จพระอริยวงศาคตญาณ สมเด็จพระสังฆราช
ม. พระเมรุวัดเทพศิรินทราวาส
๑๘ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๐๕

- Final Remarks:
- The king must have been happy with the results of his diplomatic trips, since he mentioned a plan to return to Europe in 1917, said Prince Damrong.

- **But unfortunately he passed away, at the age of 57, on October 23, 1910, only a few years before the Great War in Europe, and the disappearance of many of its major monarchies which were Chulalongkorn's 'friends', esp. the Tsar and the Kaiser, etc.**



Halley's Comet 1910



ศิลปวัฒนธรรม
ART & CULTURE
ฉบับพิเศษ

ประวัติศาสตร์นอกพงศาวดารรัชกาลที่ ๕

พระพุทธเจ้าหลวง ในโลกตะวันตก

ไกรฤกษ์ นานา



การเมือง "นอกพงศาวดาร" รัชกาลที่ ๕

เบื้องหลังพระบาทสมเด็จพระจุลจอมเกล้าเจ้าอยู่หัว

เสด็จประพาสยุโรป

ฉบับพิเศษ

Krairerk Nana's 2 Books on King Chulalong and the West: 2003 & 2006

La vie au Siam.



Soirée chez un noble.

VÉRITABLE EXTRAIT DE VIANDE LIEBIG.

CAFÉS GEORGES

(Marque déposée)

53, Boulevard Ornano, 53

SUCCURSALE 20, Rue Lepic, 20



LA POSTE AU SIAM



EDITÉ PAR LE CHOCOLAT PUIPIER



SIAM

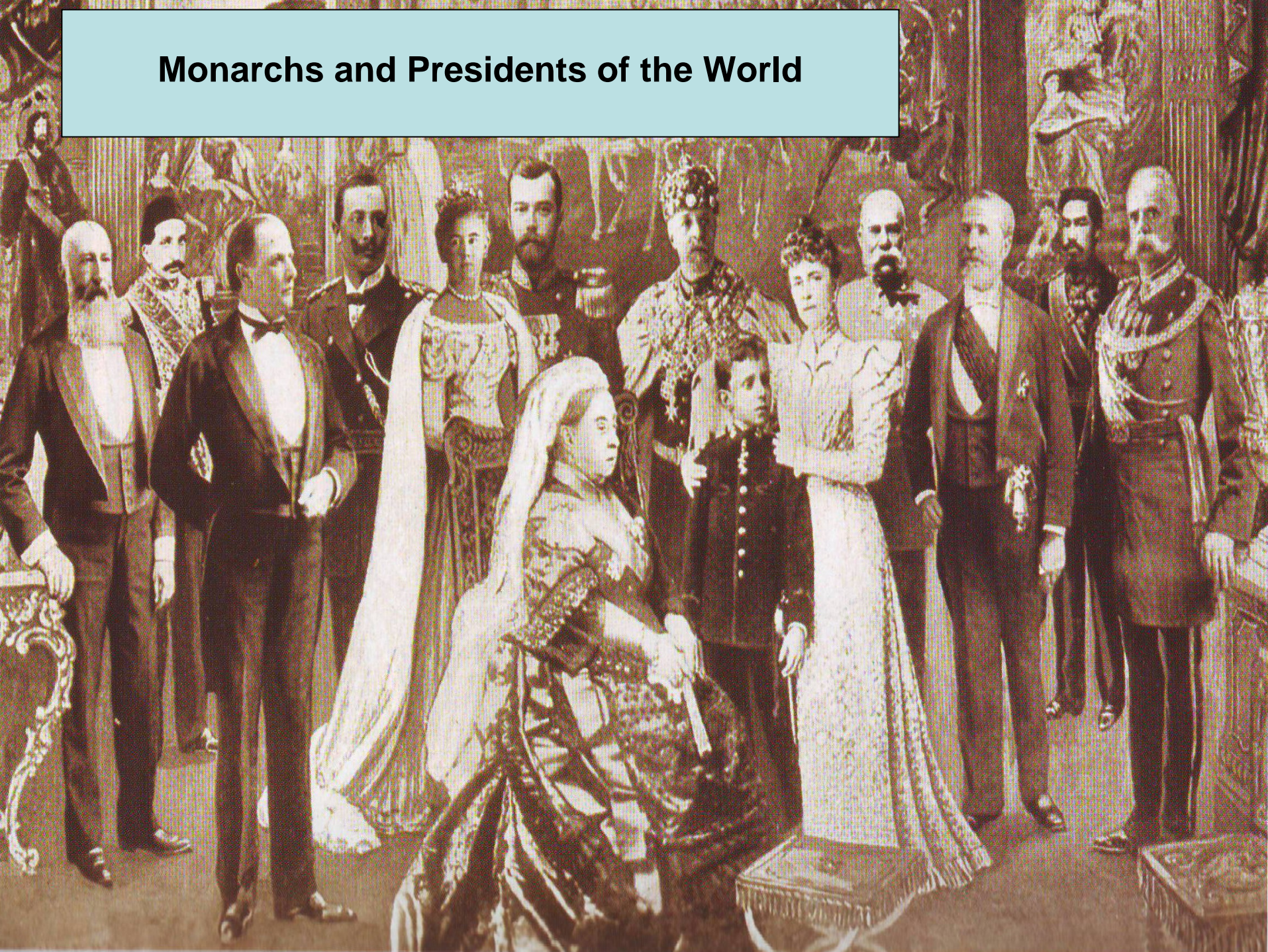


SIAM



Der König von Siam Tschulalonykorn mit Prinz Paribatra und dem ihn begleitenden Minister.

Monarchs and Presidents of the World





NICHOLAS II

RUSSIA

GOVERNMENT ——— CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.

Nicholas II became Czar Oct. 20, 1894.

Products: Wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, millet, potatoes, tobacco, rye, hemp, flax, coal, petroleum.

Industries: Farming, manufacturing and mining.

Area, 8,785,000 square miles

Population, 130,000,000



WILLIAM II

GERMANY

GOVERNMENT ——— CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

Wilhelm II became Emperor June 15, 1888.

Products: Rye, oats, grapes, barley, wheat, tobacco, beets, coal, iron, lead, silver and copper.

Industries: Manufacturing, mining, farming and fishing.

Area, 210,000 square miles.

Population, 56,400,000.



EDWARD VII.

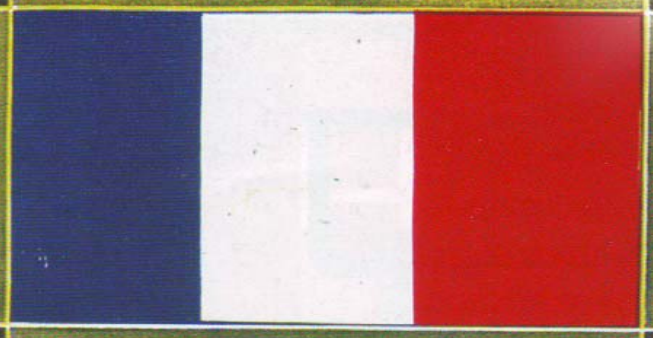
FRANZ JOSEPH I

GREAT BRITAIN
GOVERNMENT ——— CONSTITU-
TIONAL MONARCHY

Edward VII became King Jan. 22, 1901.
Products: Corn, green crops, flax, hops, iron, zinc,
alum, coal, gold and silver.
Industries: Farming, grazing, mining, dairying and
manufacturing.
Area, 121,000 square miles,
Population, 42,000,000.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
GOVERNMENT ——— CONSTITU-
TIONAL MONARCHY.

Franz Josef I became Emperor of Austria, Dec. 2,
1848, and King of Hungary, June 8, 1867.
Products: Cotton, coal, coke, silk, wool, hides, to-
bacco, wine, flax, jute, sugar, barley, glassware
and lignite.
Industries: Farming, grazing, mining, dairying
and manufacturing.
Area, 201,300 square miles. Population, 47,150,000



PRES. ARMAND FALLIERES

FRANCE

GOVERNMENT — REPUBLIC

Armand Fallieres became President Jan. 17, 1906.
Products: Beet root, hops, potatoes, oats, corn, barley, wheat, grapes, copper, lead, silver, antimony, coal and iron.
Industries: Farming, manufacturing, grazing and fishing.
Area, 207,000 square miles.
Population, 39,000,000.

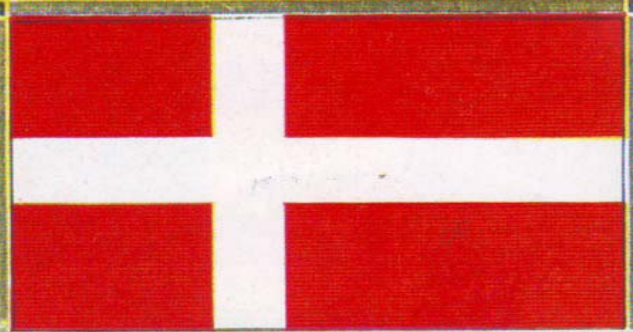


ALFONSO XIII

SPAIN

GOVERNMENT — CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

Alfonso XIII became King May 17, 1886.
Products: Wine, silk, quicksilver, iron, fruit, olive oil, wool, grain, vegetables, cork, seeds and salt.
Industries: Farming, fruit growing, manufacturing, mining and grazing.
Area, 195,000 square miles.
Population, 18,500,000.



FREDERICK VIII.

HAAKON VII

DENMARK

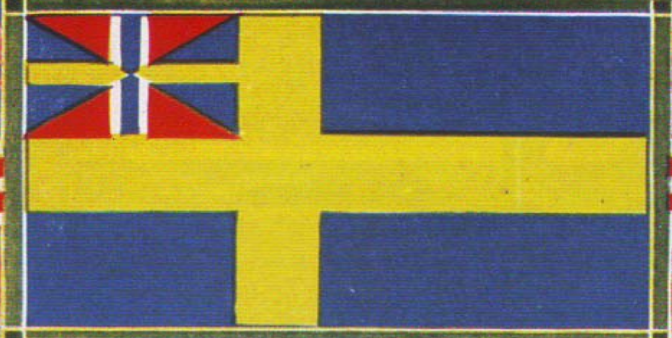
GOVERNMENT ——— CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

Frederick VIII became King Jan. 29, 1906.
Products: Barley, rye, wheat, oats, earthenware and woolens.
Industries: Farming, manufacturing and fishing.
Area, 14,850 square miles.
Population, 2,450,000.

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT ——— CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

Haakon VII became King, Nov. 20, 1905.
Products: Lumber, cod oil, fish, minerals, furs and ice.
Industries: Lumbering, fishing, farming and manufacturing.
Area, 124,000 square miles.
Population, 2,200,000



GUSTAV V

LEOPOLD II

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT ——— CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

Gustav V became King Dec. 8, 1907.
Products: Oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, iron, lumber, copper, pitch and tar.
Industries: Shipbuilding, lumbering, fishing, farming, mining and manufacturing.
Area, 173,000 square miles.
Population, 5,100,000.

BELGIUM

GOVERNMENT ——— CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

Leopold II became King Dec. 10, 1865.
Products: Wheat, oats, corn, grapes, copper, zinc, lead, iron, coal and marbles.
Industries: Farming, grazing, manufacturing and mining.
Area, 11,400 square miles.
Population, 6,700,000.



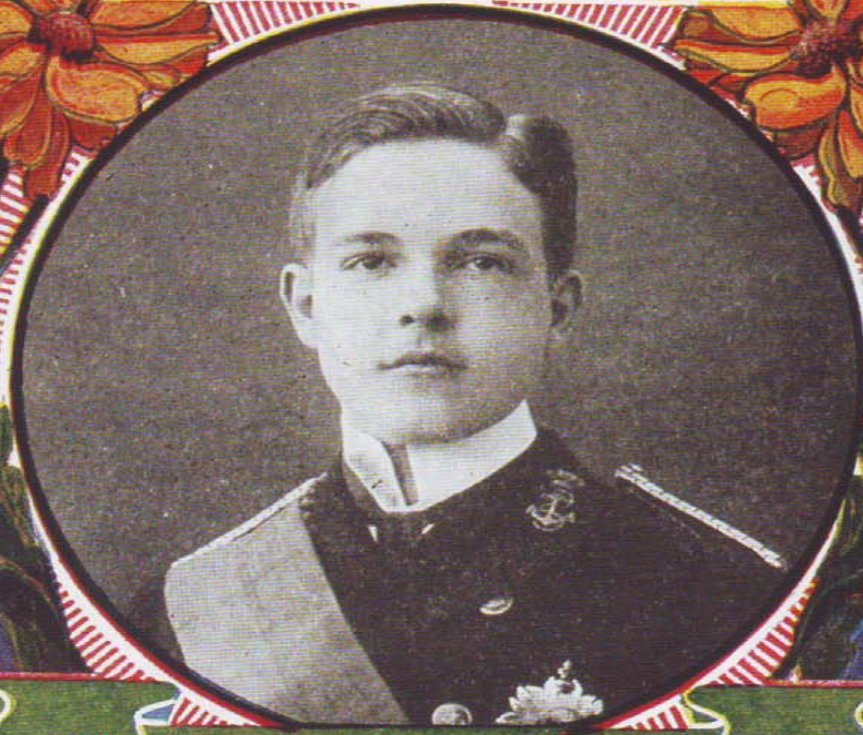
GEORGE I

GREECE

GOVERNMENT ——— CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.

Georgios I became King June 4, 1863.
Products: Wheat, barley, rye, maize, olives, grapes, tobacco, cotton, iron, lead and zinc.
Industries: Farming, grazing, manufacturing and mining.

Area, 25,000 square miles.
Population, 2,435,000



MANUEL II.

PORTUGAL

GOVERNMENT ——— CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

Manuel II became King Feb. 2, 1908.
Products: Maize, wheat, rye, wine, mules and fish.
Industries: Mule raising, manufacturing, fishing, farming and mining.

Area, 35,700 square miles.
Population, 5,400,000.



ABDUL HAMID

MOHAMMED ALI SHAH

TURKEY

**GOVERNMENT ——— ABSOLUTE
MONARCHY**

Abdul Hamid II became Sultan Aug. 31, 1876.
Products: Tobacco, wool, cereals, cotton, fruits,
coffee, opium gum, sponges and pearls.
Industries: Grazing, fishing, farming and manu-
facturing.

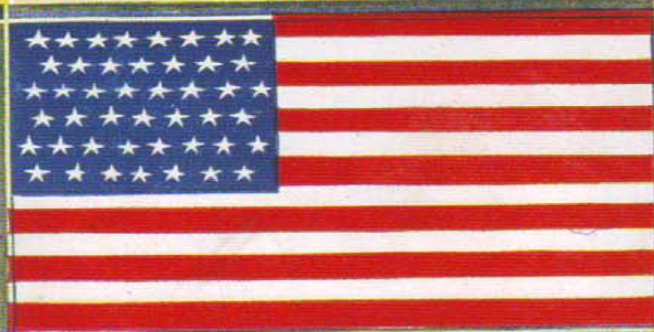
Area. 714,600 square miles.
Population, 19,000,000

PERSIA

**GOVERNMENT ——— ABSOLUTE
MONARCHY**

Mohamed Ali became Shah Jan. 8, 1907.
Products: Wheat, cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco,
opium, fruits, raisins, wines, lead, copper, and
iron, turquoise, and dyes.
Industries: Farming, fruit growing, mining and
manufacturing.

Area. 635,000 square miles.
Population, 9,000,000



PRINCE ALBERT

PRES. ROOSEVELT

MONACO

Government — Sovereign Principality
 Prince Albert became absolute ruler, Sept. 10, 1889.
Products: Lemon, palm, olive and prickly pear trees in abundance.
Industries: Perfumes, liquors, oranges, citrons and olive oil.
 Home of Monte Carlo, the famous gambling resort of Europe, whose gambling tables provide the income for the Prince and relieve the people from taxes. Area, 8 square miles. Population, 13,304.

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT — REPUBLIC

Products: Wheat, cotton, corn, rice, fruits, cattle, gold, silver, copper, iron, etc.
Industries: Farming, Mining, manufacturing, packing and canning.
 Area, 3,567,563 square miles.
 Population, 76,303,387.

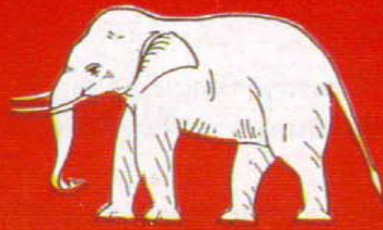


MUTSUHITO

JAPAN

GOVERNMENT — **CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY**

Mutsuhito became Emperor Feb. 13, 1867.
Products: Rice, wheat, barley, rye, tea, sugar, silk, copper, iron, lead, coal and antimony.
Industries: Farming, manufacturing mining and fishing.
Area, 161,150 square miles.
Population, 46,500,000



KING CHULALONGKORN I.

SIAM

GOVERNMENT — **MODIFIED MONARCHY**

Chulalongkorn I became King Oct. 1, 1868.
Products: Rice, Gold, Lead, Tin, Coal, Iron, Teak wood, Cinnamon trees, Gem mining, Sugar, Silk, Cotton, Cocoa-nuts.
Industries: Mining, farming.
Area, 84,600 square miles.
Population, 5,000,000.

- **IN CHULALONGKORN'S TIMES**
- **18 NATIONS' Heads represented as collected items**
 - **Constitutional Monarchies = 12**
 - **Republics = 2**
 - **Absolute Monarchies = 2**
 - **Sovereign Principality = 1 (Monaco)**
 - **Modified Monarchy = 1 (Siam)**

IRONY OF HISTORY

-1910

King Chulalongkorn passed away, Vajiravudh, became King Rama VI

-1912

A military coup attempt against Vajiravudh's absolute monarchy

-1917

**Siam entered WWI on the side of the British,
the national white elephant flag was changed to tri-colors**

-1932

**A successful military coup against Prajadhipok
and transforming Siam into a so-called 'constitutional monarchy'**

-1939

The name of Siam was changed to Thailand by Premier Phibunsongkhram

-1942

Thailand entered WWII on the side of the Japanese, Italian, and German.

Impermanence of Life and Things

What Was Siam, Then, and Thailand, Now?

Absolute Monarchy,

Constitutional Monarchy,

Modified Monarchy,

Military-Bureaucratic Oligarchy,

etc., etc.

Or Something is Coming?

ขอบคุณ

Thank You