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[Note: The text is not legible due to the quality of the image.]
THE SIAM SOCIETY.

(Founded 1904)

For the Investigation and Encouragement of Arts, Science and Literature in relation to Siam and neighbouring countries.

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CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

On page 3 line 13 from top, insert "Chula" before "Sakkaraj".

4 2 from bottom, delete comma after "men" and insert comma after "each".

8 16 from top, for "precipitate" read "precipitate".

8 3 from bottom, for "playes" read "played".

9 2 from bottom, for "wad" read "was".

9 10 from top, delete "and" at the beginning of the line.

10 3 from bottom, for "Byathadi Yaza" read "Bra Thadiyaza".

11 28 from top, for "A. D. 1548" read "A. D. 1549".

11 2 last para, for "Portugese", read "Portuguese".

12 9 from top, for "Portugese" read "Portuguese".

14 11 from top, insert "Chula" before "Sakkaraj".

14 7 from bottom, insert "Chula" before "Sakkaraj".

19 2 from top, insert "Chula" before "Sakkaraj".

20 5 in para above the table for "Kin" read "King".

32 13 from top, insert "of" before "500".

33 23 from top, for "allegience" read "allegiance".

42 last line on page for "engagment" read "engagement".

46 line 2 in second para, for "fom" read "from".

70 5 from top, for "seige" read "siege".

78 13 from top, for "Tharrawaddy" read "Tharrawaddy".

75 18 from top, delete comma after "who".

78 7 from top, for "afte" read "after".
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"thane" in such words as "Zinthane" and "Thane-Löa" is to be pronounced like the English word "thane" and not as "tha-nay" which would be its pronunciation according to the method referred to. There is a Siamese title in Burmese characters which if transliterated according to the method employed in Burma would be "Aw-ya"; but instead of following the Burma transliteration the form "Oya" is used, simply for the reason that it is already found in some of the published translations of incidents of Siamese history derived from foreign sources. The "ra" of the Burmese has been given the "ra" sound instead of the "ya" which is the modern pronunciation.

The names of English calendar months given in the foot notes as equivalents of Burmese lunar months should be taken as corresponding approximately only.

The identification of persons and places is a matter of great difficulty at present, and it is therefore deemed advisable not to venture on a subject where a great deal of doubt and difference of opinion are sure to exist.

Mr. B. O. Cartwright has been kind enough to look over the proofs and make corrections where necessary. The translator takes this opportunity of tendering his thanks to him.

Bangkok, September 1st, 1908. NAI THIEN.
NOTE.

The six papers now published in this number of the Siam Society Journal treat of the Burmese version of the intercourse, mostly warlike, between Siam and Burma. They are free translations made from the Hmannan Yazawindawgyi, a history of Burma in Burmese compiled in the year 1191 Burmese era (A.D. 1829).

It was at the suggestion and request of Mr. F. H. Giles that the translation was undertaken, and he has very kindly lent his advice throughout as to the form in which it is to be done. At the same time His Royal Highness Prince Damrong has shown great interest in the translation and has been pleased to encourage the work from the first start. His Royal Highness has made arrangements to have what is here presented in English translated into Siamese direct from the Burmese original.

The sixth paper takes the narrative to the end of the second volume of Hmannan Yazawin now in print. The National Library has applied to Professor Chas. Duroiselle of the Bernard Free Library Rangoon for copies of the Hmannan History in continuation of the second volume, and he has kindly consented to have them prepared. When these manuscripts arrive the translation will be resumed so as to bring the account of Siam’s relations with Burma, as given in the Hmannan Yazawin, down to the time of Alaungpra, the founder of the last Burmese dynasty. From the time of Alaungpra onwards, the translation will be made from a new history of Burma called Kônbaungzet Yazawindawgyi which treats of Alaungpra’s dynasty, ending with the conquest and annexation of Upper Burma by the British.

In transliterating Burmese names into English, the method in use officially in Burma has, with few exceptions, been adhered to. The method is very different from those found current in Siam, and though it cannot possibly claim to be perfect, it has this to be said in its favour, that it is fairly consistent. The exceptions are generally Siamese names written in Burmese. For instance
The Society does not admit any responsibility on its part for the views expressed by the contributors individually. In transliteration each author has followed his own system.