

Silpakorn University --- September 2006
English for Guides

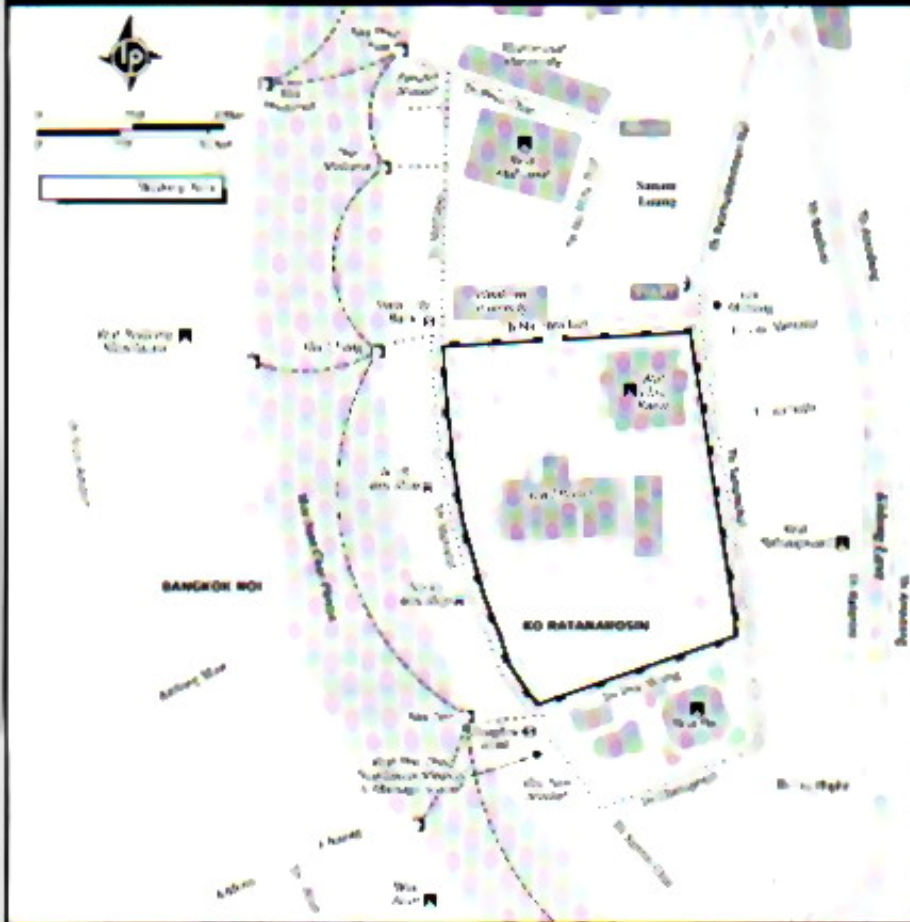
Sites for the Walking Tour:

1. Silpakorn University
2. Art Center Gallery and Library, etc.
3. Architecture Gallery and Dept.; include Archaeology Dept.
4. Decorative Arts Gallery and Dept
5. Fine Arts Gallery and Department
6. Sculpture Gallery
7. Founder's, Corrado Feroci, Museum
8. Grand Palace
9. Wat Phra Kaew
10. City Pillar Monument
11. Wat Mahathat
12. Sanam Luang, Royal Field
13. Thammasat University
14. National Museum
15. National Theater
16. Unicef Building (18)
17. FAO Building (17)
18. 201 Phra Athit Road House (16)
19. Phra Sumane Fort (15)
20. Outer City Moat, Palace Gate Ruin on Phra Sumane Road (14,13)
21. Pocket Park on Sib Sam Hang Road (12)
22. Mahamakut Royal College Building (11)
23. Bovon Nivet Vihan Temple (10)
24. Remaining City Wall and a City Gate (9)
25. Old Shop Houses near Bovon Nivet Temple (8)
26. Ratchadamnoen Klang Boulevard and Democracy Monument (7,6)
27. Bang Lamphu and Bantanao Shophouses (5,4)
28. Kao San Road (3)
29. Chana Songkram Temple (2)
30. National Art Gallery Museum (1)
31. Bangkok Tourist Bureau

OLD BANGLAMPHU WALKING TOUR



TEMPLES & RIVER WALKING TOUR



Silpakorn University



History of the university

In 1939, the Praneet Silpakorn school was founded on the grounds of Thapra Palace by Mom Luang Pin Malagula. Four years later, during World War II, it became Thailand's third government university. It was founded by Italian-born art professor Corrado Ferrocchi, his Thai name is Silpa Bhirasri. It is leading Thai university in the fine arts and Archaeology, In 1968 the Royal Thai Education Ministry granted permission for Silpakorn University to include additional majors, which led to the establishment of Sanam Chan campus in Nakhon Pathom, west of Bangkok.

At the present time, the university has several campuses

1. Thapra Palace, Bangkok
2. Sanam Chan Palace, Nakhon Pathom
3. Phetchaburi

For Thapra Palace, there are 4 faculties

1. Faculty of Painting
2. Faculty of Decorative Arts
3. Faculty of Architecture
4. Faculty of Archaeology

1. Faculty of Painting



2. Faculty of Decorative Arts



3. Faculty of Architecture



5. Faculty of Archaeology



The Symbol of University

เครื่องหมายของมหาวิทยาลัย

พระมหากษัตริย์ หรือ พระรัตนเมษ



Silpakorn University Library

Silpakorn University Library was first established in 1964, as a section in the General Affairs Division, Office of the Rector, Thapra Palace Campus. When another campus was found in 1976 at Sanamchan Palace, another library was set up. The two libraries were merged into the Silpakorn University Central Library on July 19, 1989. It was not until 1992 that a restructuring to the Central Library was initiated. The new structure of the Central Library comprises three sectors: Office of the Secretary, Thapra Palace Campus Library, and Sanamchan Palace Campus Library. Each library is composed of three Departments: Cataloguing and Classification, Reader Services, and Audio-Visuals. The first Library Director was appointed to manage, facilitate, and centralize both campus libraries.

Silpakorn University Art Gallery

Tha Phra Palace is a building erected since King Rama I founded Bangkok in 1782. He built 3 palaces : The one along Nah Phra Larn road to Wiset Chaisri Gate is Palace of the West (Tha Phra Palace), Middle Palace and Palace of the East (Fine Arts Department).

The reason behind the name of Tha Phra Palace is that in 1808 King Rama I ordered the big Image of Buddha (Phra Srisakkayamunee) to be transferred from Wat Mahathat, Sukothai by raft to Bangkok. But it was not possible for people to pull the Image of Buddha from the raft through Tha Chang Gate, hence it was necessary to tear that Gate down. From then on derived the name Tha Phra Gate and since the Palace of the West was located near Tha Phra Gate, it was then named Tha Phra Palace.

Silpakorn University has used Tha Phra Palace as an Art Gallery which Princess MahaJakri Sirindhorn graciously presided over its opening ceremony on December 15th, 1979.

Tha Phra Palace was once renovated in 1986 and the latest renovation in 1997 was done to prevent the humidity to seep into the building and to improve the efficiency of the electric, ventilation and lighting system.

Faculty of Architecture



The educational program of the Faculty of Architecture was officially established in 1955 by Professor Pra Prompijit. The second such faculty in the nation, it was called the Faculty of Thai Architecture and offered a three-year diploma program in Thai Architecture. In 1958, the curriculum was restructured into a five-year undergraduate program while adopting the semester-credit system. The Faculty offers not only the programs of study at the undergraduate level, but also a wide range of courses at postgraduate level leading to master's degrees in the fields of Architecture, Urban Design, History of Architecture, Thai Architecture, Construction Management, Vernacular Architecture Studies, and international programs in Architectural Heritage Management and Tourism.

Phra Phrombhichitr Architecture and The Art Gallery, Faculty of Architecture Silpakorn univer sity



Phra Phrombhichitr Architecture and The Art Gallery, Faculty of Architecture Silpakorn university was set up in the year 2000 as a place to displays an Architectural work of students, masters including to technician to society. It also welcomes everyone who appreciates this kind of art. The Gallery, on Na Phra Lan Road beneath the Faculty of Architecture building. It's open 9.00 am.- 6.00 pm. on Monday – Friday. 9.00 am – 4.40 pm. on Saturday and closes on Sunday.

Faculty of Archaeology



Founded in 1955 as the third faculty of Silpakorn University, the Faculty of Archaeology was primarily intended to train archaeologists for fieldwork and other relevant activities including restoration of ancient monuments and conservation of cultural heritage. The first Dean was Luang Bariban Bureepan. Now faculty of archaeology is open in 7 majors that are Archaeology, Art History, Anthropology, Thai, Oriental Languages, English and French

Decorative Arts Gallery and Dept

Faculty of Decorative Arts wants to give service of academic for community and organize some activities to promote education of their faculty and university. But they do not had enough budget so they invited some bussiness group who want to help and completed in 1997.

The gallery of Decorative Arts : Silpakorn University with exhibitions mostly by staff and students from 7 Department

Department of Interior Design

Department of of Visual Communication Design

Department of Product Design

Department of Applied Art Studies

Department of ceramics Design

Department of Jewelry Design

Department of Fashion Design

sometimes has works for sale and art workshop.

The present exhibition is the 60th of King anniversary ascend the throne by the faculty of Decorative Arts start 15th – 30th September 2006

Na Phra Lan Road Bangkok 10200. Tel. (662) 221 5874

www.decgallery.su.ac.th

email: decgallery@su.ac.th

Office Hour

Monday - Saturday 10.00 am. - 6.00 pm.

Close on Sunday and official holiday

Exhibition Space

9 m x 22 m x 3 m

Example of exhibition that always on..

The Exhibition of Art and Design by the Students from Department of Jewellery Design, Faculty of Decorative Arts)

(The Exhibition of Art and Design by the Students from Department of Interior Design, Faculty of Decorative Arts)

(The Exhibition of Art and Design by Master Degree Students from Department of Visual Communication Design, Faculty of Decorative Arts)

(The Art Thesis Exhibition by the Students from the Faculty of Decorative Arts)

(The Exhibition of Multimedia Design from International College Students, Silpakorn University)

(The Art Exhibition by the Students from Department of Applied Art Studies, Faculty of Decorative Arts)

(The Exhibition 'Open House of Product by Department of Product Design, Faculty of Decorative Arts)

(The Exhibition of Art and Design by Master Degree Students from Department of Visual Communication Design, Faculty of Decorative Arts)

The picture from past exhibitions





Faculty of Painting Sculpture and Graphic Arts Tha Phra Palace Campus

Located at the Wang Tha Phra Campus in Bangkok, the Faculty of Painting, Sculpture and Graphic Arts was Silpakorn's inaugural faculty when the University was formally established in 1943. At that time, it offered only two programs of study : painting and sculpture. Since then, its curriculum has been broadened to cover several other areas of specialization that are designed to enrich student's knowledge of visual arts and artistic creativity.

Bachelor's Degree Programs :

- ๑ B.F.A. in Painting
- ๒ B.F.A. in Sculpture
- ๓ B.F.A. in Graphic Arts
- ๔ B.F.A. in Thai Art
- ๕ B.F.A. in Art Theory









6. Hall of Sculpture (Sculpture Gallery at Silpakorn University)

Hall of Sculpture is a subsidiary unit in Sculpture Section of Fine Arts Institute, Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Education. It is situated in the area of Fine Arts Department next to Silpakorn University.

Hall of Sculpture is the place where original models and process of casting and melting of sculptural works are collected and exhibited. Various exhibits are original models of important statues, Buddha images and composition of monuments, for example the Buddha image in walking gesture which was enlarged to be Phra Si Sakkaya Thotsaphonlayan Prathan Phutthamonthon Suthat which is now enshrined at Phutthamonthon, Nakhon Pathom Province, the statue of King Rama V at Prachinburi Province, the statue of Thao Suranari at Nakhon Ratchasima Province, and the statue of King Ramkhamhaeng at Sukhothai Province etc.

The area where Hall of Sculpture is situated now was the former residence of His Royal Highness Prince Bamrap Porapak and it was used for a while as a workshop of sculpture of Traditional Arts Division, Fine Arts Department. After the workshop of sculpture was moved to Saiaya district, Nakhon Pathom Province on 16 January 1987. Some parts of the area were used as the offices of Fine Arts Department. When Mr. Nikom Musigakama was the Director – General of the Department, The budget was supported to “The Staff Group of Thai Art Gallery Project” to restore the building to be the place for holding exhibition and collecting artistic works and original models. Then the building was named “Hall of Sculpture”.

The opening ceremony has been already held since 15 September 1999 by the Prime Minister, Chuan Leekpai as the chairman.



There are a lot of original models of important statues



Inner room



Hall of Sculpture in Silpakorn University

Founder's, Corrado Feroci, Museum



Professor Silpa Bhirasri (Corrado Feroci) was a truly remarkable and unforgettable man fully deserving the sobriquet given him by his adopted land “THE FATHER OF MODERN ART IN THAILAND” He was born in Florence, Italy in 1892 and studied art at the Academy of Fine Arts of Florence. After graduating in 1914 he became a professor at the Academy and taught there until 1923 then came to Thailand at the invitation of the Royal Siam Government. He was appointed a sculptor of the Royal Fine Arts Department in 1924. He founded the School of fine Arts in 1933 and the University of Fine Arts (Silpakorn University) in 1943. He was a professor and dean of Faculty of Sculpture from 1943 until his death in 1962. After the World War II Professor Feroci changed his name to SILPA BHIRASRI and became a Thai citizen.

Among his many works of art, some of his best known are his statues of King Pra Buddha Yod Fah (King Rama I), King Vajiravudh (King Rama VI), King Taksin Maharaj, Tao Suranaree, and Prince Narisaranuwadtiwongse. His writing includes many books and articles on ancient and modern art in Thailand as well as on general art history, aesthetic and theory of art. Professor Silpa Bhirasri will be remembered for his devotion and contribution to art in Thailand. He was held in respect, reverence, almost by his students who learned from him something of the discipline and dedication which underlies all art. They learned at the same time that without the truly human element, the love and passion for life and for people there can be no art. His influence upon Thailand is profound and permanent.

Professor Silpa Bhirasri (Corrado Feroci)

- 1892 : Born in Santa Giovani, Florence, Italy on the 15th of September.
- 1907- 1914 : Studied art at the Academy of Fine Arts of Florence.
- 1914-1923 : Professor at the Academy of Fine Arts of Florence.
- 1927-1930 : Worked on the stature of King Phra Buddha Yod Fah (King Rama I)
- 1930 : Comanded to look after the bronze cast of the statue in Milan, Italy.
- 1933 : Founded the school of Fine Arts, became a teacher and administrator of the school. Taught art, art history, style of art, etc.
- 1938 : Graduation of the First group of students of the School of Fine Arts, Took a nine month leave and visited his homeland in Italy.
- 1943 : Prime Minister H.E. Field Marshal P. Pibulsongkram visited the School of Fine Arts and purposed to the Council of Ministers to raise the status of the School of Fine Arts to the status of university of Fine Arts (Silpakorn University) .
Became a Professor and Dean of Sculpture. Taught art, art history, style of art, aesthetic, art critigve.
- 1944 : Professor Feroci became a Thai citizen and changed his name SILPA BHIRASRI.
- 1949 : Faced with servere economic problem of Post World War II period. Left Bangkok for Italy and considered to resign. He returned to work after Thai government approved the new scale of salary. Organized the 1st National Exhibition of Art.
- 1962 : Worked on a project for establishment of a gallery of modern art. Died in Bangkok on 14th of May.



The
Grand Palace



This palace has an area of 218,400 sq. metres and is surrounded by walls built in 1783. The length of the four walls totals 1900 metres. Within these walls are situated government offices and the Chapel Royal of the Emerald Buddha besides the royal residences. When Siam restored law and order after the fall of Ayudhaya the monarch lived in Thonburi on the other side of the river. King Rama I, immediately on ascending the throne, moved the centre of administration to this side of the Chao Phraya; and, after erecting public monuments such as fortifications and monasteries, built a palace to serve not only as his residence but also his offices - the various ministries, only one of which remains in the palace walls. This palace came to be known as the Grand Palace, in which the earliest edifices contemporary with the foundation of Bangkok were the two groups of residences named the Dusit-Mahaprasard and the Mahamontien.

The **Grand Palace** (Thai: พระบรมมหาราชวัง, *Phra Borom Maha Ratcha Wang*) is a complex of buildings in Bangkok, Thailand. It served as the official residence of the king of Thailand from the 18th century to the mid-20th century. After the death of King Ananda in the Baromphiman Palace, King Bhumibol moved the official royal residence to Chitralada Palace. Construction of the palace complex began in 1782, during the reign of King Rama I.



The palace complex sits on the west bank of the Chao Phraya River. The other approaches to the palace are protected by a defensive wall of 1,900 metres in length, which encloses an area of 218,400 square metres. Further out from the wall is a canal, which was also created for defensive purposes, making the area surrounding the palace an island, known as Rattanakosin. The Grand Palace adjoins Wat Phra Kaew in a common compound, The Royal Chapel or Wat Phra Kaew famously known as Temple of Emerald Buddha is situated in the same compound, it houses the Emerald Buddha, the most sacred Buddha image in Thailand and is where you will end up after exiting Wat Phra Kaew. Despite the proximity of the two, there's a distinct contrast in style between the very Thai Wat Phra Kaew and the more European inspired designs of the Grand Palace (the roof being the exception). The Grand Palace is nowadays used only for occasional ceremonial purposes and is no longer the royal residence. The present King Bhumibol (Rama IX) lives in Chitralada Palace (also closed to tourists), which is located not too far away in Bangkok's Dusit district. Though the interior of most of the buildings remain closed to the public

Highlights of it are:

- *Boromabiman Hall*, built by King Rama VI and every king since has lived here at some time.
- *Amarinda Hall*, the original residence of King Rama I and the Hall of Justice. Nowadays it's impressive interior is used for ceremonial occasions and coronations. It contains the antique throne, used before the Western style one presently in use.
- *Grand Palace Hall / Chakri Maha Prasat*, visitors are allowed inside the spacious European style reception room. This building has not been used for royal residence since the

mysterious death of King Rama VIII (the older brother of the current King), found shot dead in his room in 1946. The reverence for the monarchy in Thailand means that, even today, this remains a completely taboo subject to talk publicly about in Thailand.

- *The impressive Dusit Hall*, rated as perhaps the finest architectural building in this style.

- *The Museum*, which has information on the restoration of the Grand Palace, scale models of the Wat and Palace and numerous Buddha images. Labels are in Thai only, but there are free English tours available frequently. (Entrance is 50B.)

Prominent parts of the Grand Palace :

- Wat Phra Kaew, the temple containing the Emerald Buddha
- Chakri Mahaprasad Hall, a building in a style influenced by the Italian Renaissance

The Grand Palace for Thai is an important symbol of Bangkok which has area more than 240,000 square-metres that visitors both Thais and foreigners always visit and worship The Emerald Buddha, the most sacred Buddha image in Thailand, in The temple of the Emerald Buddha, which adjoins on common ground. The Grand Palace was built on time of King Rama I the Great, the first king of Chakri Dynasty, in the same time of moving the capital from Thonburi to Bangkok. The new palace was constructed to resemble Ayudhaya palace, which is destroyed since then, leaving the prosperity behind. A lot of Thai master craftsmen at that time left their great works to The Grand Palace, especially special beautiful art objects and architecture which hard to see at anywhere in the world. The great beauties, that visitors can see and touch, came from Thai-Brahmin believing that Thai king was god as Narai who was born to help and ward off sorrows for people. Thus, The Grand Palace was a place for king as for god and people should build it as palace in heaven.

There are three areas on common ground of The Grand Palace;

- **Outside**

This area is an area for the temple of the Emerald Buddha and beautiful buildings and including constructions, art objects and architecture. The great art object of the outside is painting of Ramayana story on the wall around the temple or stone giants in front of gates (we will serve detail about The temple of the Emerald Buddha for the next time).

- **Middle**

This is an area for kings to stay and to come out for checking and managing the country with ministers. There are lots of beautiful art objects and buildings such as Dusit Hall, Borombiman Hall, Amarindra Hall and Chakri Maha Prasat.

- **Inside**

This is forbidden area for normal people because it used to be a living place for ladies and children (if boys became 10 years old, they must moved out). Therefore, tourists who would like to visit The Grand Palace should wear polite dresses for respect in the place as the palace in heaven.

Construction of the Royal Palace began in 1782 and was completed in time for the coronation of Rama I. The original living quarters were temporary and made of wood and thatch and the walls surrounding the palace were made of wood palisades. After the coronation the King moved into a mansion built of permanent materials. The only other building of permanent material at the time was Wat Phra Si Rattanasatsadaram (Temple of the Emerald Buddha) and the forts along the walls.

The plan of this new Royal Palace follow that of the Ayudhaya period. Only the central building seen today was missing until constructed as the Chakri Maha Prasat during the reign of King Rama V. The area of the original palace was about 51 acres. King Rama II expanded the area to todays size of about 60 acres.

The Royal Palace contains a number of halls, residences, and other buildings constructed by King Rama I. Later monarchs altered some and renovated others while still others were enlarged or torn down to make way for newer buildings.

All the buildings are not listed here but the most important ones are. The buildings are listed in groups according to their location inside the palace walls. A trip to Bangkok would not be complete without visiting the Royal Grand Palace.

- **The Phra Maha Monthein Group**

This group of buildings is located in the central part of the Grand Palace toward the eastern side. It was the first group of buildings constructed by King Rama I and his own residence. He also used it for his coronation and has been used for coronations of all monarchs of the Chakri dynasty.

- **The Phra Maha Prasat Group**

Two building in this group were constructed during the reign of King Rama I.

- **The Phra Thinang Chakri Maha Prasat Group**

This group was built by King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) and in the beginning consisted of 11 buildings but only three remain today.

- **The Borophiman Mansion and Siwalai Garden Group**

When King Rama II had the palace precincts expanded he ordered three golden halls and many European and Chinese style building to be constructed. Later King Rama III had these buildings pulled down to make room for temples to be constructed dedicated to his late father. King Mongkut (Rama III) ordered a residence also be constructed and stayed there until the end of his life.



Wat Phrasrirattana Sasadaram *The Temple of the Emerald Buddha*

Wat Phrasrirattana Sasadaram (Wat Phra Kaeo), or the Temple of the Emerald Buddha, situated within the Grand Palace, near Sanam Luang, is a sacred symbol of the Rattanakosin, or Bangkok, Dyansty and the most important temple in realm. It was built by King Rama I, the founder of the Chakri Dynasty, at the same time as the Grand Palace in 1782, when he established Bangkok as his capital, in order to serve as the palace chapel, in which traditional royal ceremonies would be conducted. It thus has a sanctuary for the performance of Buddhist rites, but no residences for monks.

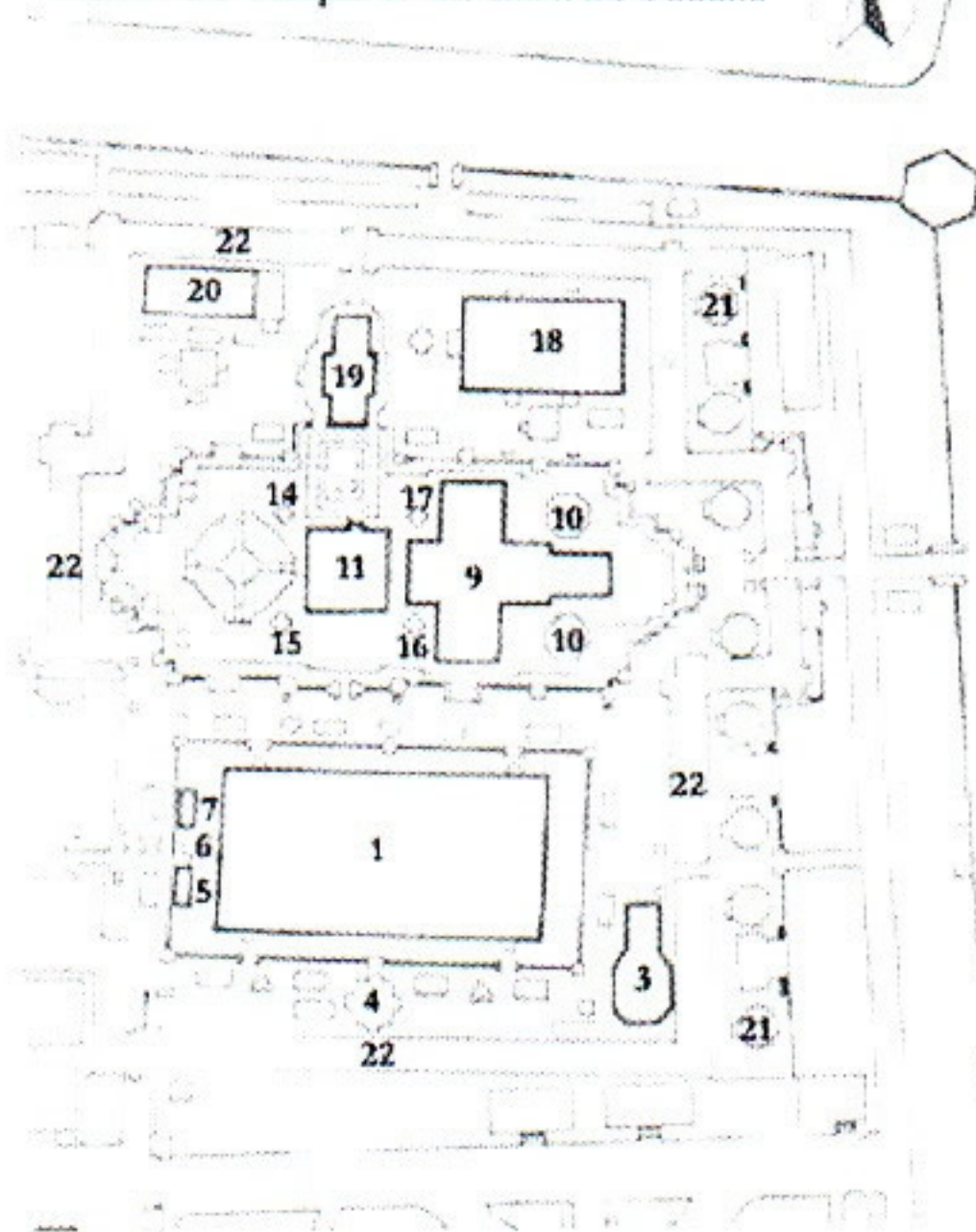
The temple is richly endowed with fine art and architecture. The Emerald Buddha image is enshrined in the phra ubosot, the exterior walls of which are covered with beautiful designs in gold leaf and glass, while the interior walls bear murals depicting the life of Buddha and other subjects.

The phra mondop, or library, is set on a high base surmounted by a stepped pyramid. Inside is reserved a chest containing the Tripitaka, the Buddhist sacred scripture.

The Royal Pantheon, or Prasat Thepbidon, has a high spire. Inside are enshrined statues of the eight previous kings of the Chakri Dynasty.

Next to phra mondop is a miniature replica of Angkor Wat, which King Rama IV had constructed.

Plan of the Temple of the Emerald Buddha



Plan of the Temple of the Emerald Buddha

1. The ubosoth containing the Emerald Buddha.
2. Twelve small open pavilions.
3. Viharn of the Gandhara Buddha image.
4. Belfry.
5. Ho Rachapongsanusorn.
6. Phra Pothithat Piman.
7. Ho Rachapongsanusorn.
8. Figure of a seated hermit.
9. The Royal Pantheon.
10. Two gilt stupa.
11. Phra Mondop (the Library).
12. Phra Si Ratana Chedi.
13. Model of Angkor Wat.
14. Monument of kings Rama I, II and III.
15. Monument of kings Rama IV (King Mongkut).
16. Monument of kings Rama V (King Chulalongkorn).
17. Monument of kings Rama VI, VII, VIII and IX.
18. Ho Phra Monthien Tham (the Supplementary Library).
19. Viharn Yod.
20. Viharn Phra Nak.
21. Eight prang (towers).
22. Galleries.

THE CITY PILLAR SHRINE



When King Rama I was invited to ascend the throne on 6th April, A.D. 1782 he moved the capital across the river from Thon Buri. He commanded Phraya Dhammadhikorn and Phraya Vichitnavi to build the capital city and the Grand Palace. The ceremony of the installation of the City Pillar was held on 21st April, A.D. 1782 at 6.54 a.m.



The Pillar was made of the trunk of a Chaiyaphruk tree, in a hollow of which was placed the horoscope of the city. The Pillar stands 79 inches above ground level. It is lacquered and gilded. The Pillar was made of the trunk of a Chaiyaphruk tree, in a hollow of which was placed the horoscope of the city. The Pillar stands 79 inches above ground level. It is lacquered and gilded.



The City Pillar Shrine at the front and the Ministry of Defence behind



Likay dress, the dancers wear colorful blouses accessories and white socks. Likay at the City Pillar Shrine showed for pay a vow that who want to hires



Wat Mahathat Yuwarajarasit Rajaworamahavihara (Wat Mahathat), originally called Wat Salak, beside Silpakorn University Wat Mahathat resided there during the early Rattanakosin Period. Maha Chulalongkorn Rajavithayalai, a Buddhist university, is also situated within the temple ground. King Rama I renamed the temple Wat Phra Sri Sanphechayadaram and later rename it "Wat Mahathat" following the tradition from the Ayutthaya Period to give this name to the temples that housed relics of the Buddha.



Important structures include the phra mondop in front of the phra ubosot and the phra vihara in which the sacred relics of Buddha are installed and Akarn Watthu, or Red Building , where once was housed Bangkok's first library, and at the front of the temple you can see The statue of Prince Surasinghanart



“SANAM LUANG”



Sanam Luang or Phramen Ground has been there since the founding of Bangkok. It was written in the chronical as follow :

In front of Wat Mahathat Sanam Luang lies between the Royal Palace and the Palace to the Front. When royal cremation was held at the Phramen Ground, the pyre set up in the centre with the Royal Palace Pavilion to the south and the one of the Prince of the Palace to the Front to the north. The music from the the Royal Palace and from the Palace to the Front would be played on opposite sides of Sanam Luang".

Sanam Luang was in the first place called "Thung Phramen (The Royal Cremation Ground)" because in the old days Sanam Luang was used for cremations of Kings and Queen and High-ranking princes. King Rama VII who passed away in England was an exception. The last cremation that took place there was for the Queen Grandmother, Somdej Phra Sri Nakarindra Boromarajachondeni in A.D. 1997. King Rama IV changed the name from "Thung Phramen" to "Thong Sanam Luang" but is now shortened to "Sanam Luang". The original area was quite small land was only and open field between the Royal Palace and the Palace to the Front, about half the size of the site today. The area of Sanam Luang is about 30 acres according to Royal Decree (book 94 part 126) announced on 13th, A.D. 1977. The Fine Arts Department has listed it as a

historical site. The reason why more land was added to it is that King Rama V considered that the land of the Palace to the Front was too extensive and the new law of accession made the heir to the throne Crown Prince instead of Prince of the Palace to the Front. So King Rama V ordered that the walls, fronts and mansions to the east of the Palace to the Front, which were deteriorating, be pulled down in order that more open space might be added to Sanam Luang. He also ordered the tamarind trees to be planted around Sanam Luang to give shade. Thus the area of Sanam Luang was widened to its present size.

Sanam Luang has been used since the time of King Rama I. It was the place for royal ceremonies and functions. Including the cremation of the Prince of the Palace to the Front, who was Rama I's brother. King Rama II followed this example of performing royal ceremonies there, including the cremation of the Prince of the Palace to the Front of his reign, who was also his beloved brother. The Royal Chronicles mention the close link between the two brothers as follows: "At the beginning of the season of the trade wind, the king flew a Chula kite in front of the temple of the Emerald Buddha and the Prince of the Palace to the Front flew a Pakpao kite (plain kite) at Sanam Luang". King Rama III wished to make known to foreign countries the prosperity of the country, so there were rice fields even closed to the Royal Palace, and he had the people store grain in readiness for difficult times. At that time the Vietnamese often visited the country and sometimes there were disputes between the Vietnamese and the Thai over the Cambodian border. In times of peace the King set up a royal pavilion to watch over the paddy fields. King Rama IV set up a place for performing the Ploughing Ceremony and the Ceremony of Calling the Rain where low walls were put up and a small hall was built to place the Buddha image for the Ceremony. Pavilions and towers were built near the king's seat when he watched the ploughing ceremony. Next to the king's pavilion there was a stage where plays were performed as part of the ritual of propitiating the gods. Outside the wall there was a barn where the rice would be stored.

King Rama V enlarged Sanam Luang and pulled down all the buildings which were used for the ceremonies of former kings and it was no longer necessary to grow rice near the Royal Palace. The space was needed for the preparation of the Centennial Celebration of Bangkok in A.D. 1897 which took place soon after King Rama V's return from Europe. It was a grand

celebration also corresponding to the king's fiftieth birthday. Sanam Luang was still the place for kite flying.

King Rama VI again used the place in the same manner as former kings to perform various ceremonies. Also, it was used as a race-track, and golf-course since more foreigners came to visit and stay in the country. During the time of King Rama VII and Rama VIII, things were different. The present king uses Sanam Luang only for Ploughing Ceremony.



History of Thammasat University

Established by the Thammasat University Act in 1933, the university was inaugurated on June 27, 1934 as an open university with the objective of propagating the learning of law and politics to all. The university was then named, 'Thammasat Lae Kam Muang' literally, 'The University of Moral Science and Politics'.

By 1949, there were four major fields of study: Law, Commerce and Accountancy, Political Science and Diplomacy, and Economics. In 1952, the name was changed to Thammasat University. Two years later, the fields of Social Work and Journalism were added. The Institute of Public Administration, offering a postgraduate program, was established in 1955. It was transferred to the National Institute of Development Administration in 1966.

Thammasat University marked a milestone in university education in Thailand by introducing liberal arts education with the founding of the Faculty of Liberal Arts in 1962. Since then, liberal arts education has spread to all universities in Thailand, providing what is called foundation core-courses for all undergraduates. The Faculty of Liberal Arts has grown into several major fields including the following disciplines: Chinese, Drama, English as a Second Language, English Language and Literature, Geography and Natural Science, German, History, Japanese, Library Science, Linguistics, Mathematics, Philosophy, Psychology, Russian, Statistics and Thai. In 1984, the Department of Sociology was upgraded to become the Faculty of Sociology and Anthropology and the Department of Journalism became the Faculty of Journalism and Mass Communication.

The year 1986 brought several changes to the University. The new campus site at Rangsit was opened to new students. Currently all first year classes are held there. Also newly established and situated on the new campus site is the Faculty of Science and Technology.

In 1991, the Faculty of Medicine was established at the Rangsit Campus. The faculty admits students with bachelor degrees or nearing the completion of bachelor degrees with a minimum of 80 cumulative credits, of which 26 credits are subjects in science and mathematics. The curriculum employs the method of problem-based learning and takes five years to complete.

Presently, Thammasat University has fifteen faculties: Law, Commerce and Accountancy, Political Science, Economics, Journalism and Mass Communication, Liberal Arts, Science and Technology, Social Administration, Sociology and Anthropology, Engineering, Medicine, Allied Health Science, Dentistry, Nursing and Graduate School.

Thammasat University also offers graduate programs leading to master degrees in Accounting, Business Administration, Marketing, Economics, Law, History, Library Science, Mass Communication, Political Science, Social Work, Sociology, Anthropology, Thai, Linguistics, Industrial and Organizational Psychology, Applied Statistics, Community Development, and English Language and Literature. The Faculty of Economics offers master degree programs both in Thai and in English. The details of the graduate programs are in a separate volume. In 1993, Thammasat began admitting graduates for a doctoral program in Business Administration, a jointventure program between Thammasat University, Chulalongkorn University and the National Institute of Development Administration and

financed by CIDA and The Association of Deans of South East Asian Graduate Schools of Management (ADSGM).

Thammasat has four institutes whose responsibilities are predominantly research work. These are the Thai Khadi Research Institute, the Human Resources Institute, the Information Processing Institute for Education and Development, and the Institute of East Asian Studies.

Having started out as a law school, Thammasat University has gradually expanded to offer courses in Social Sciences, Humanities and Sciences with the aim of providing higher education in the fields that are pertinent to social need and to promote research and Thai culture.

Several university alumni have been men in prominent positions, such as, Prime Minister, Supreme Court judges, solicitors, government ministers, members of Parliament, members of the Senate, and successful businessmen. In fact, Thammasat University alumni help serve the country in all working areas, at the local, national and international levels.

Symbolics

Acronym



Color



Emblem



Thammajak

Tree



Yoong Thong

Figure



Dome

Songs



Yoong Thong

Chammasat University







The National Museum Bangkok



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM BANGKOK

The history of the National Museum Bangkok dates back to 1874 when His Majesty, King Rama V opened the first public "museum" to exhibit the royal collection of King Rama IV, and other objects of general interest, at the Concordia Pavilion inside the Grand Palace. Later, the Museum was transferred to its present site, the "Wang Na", or "Palace to the Front" which had been the palace of the Prince Successor. In 1926, it was named the "Bangkok Museum" and subsequently developed into the National Museum Bangkok, when it came under the direction of the Department of Fine Arts in 1934.



His Majesty the King presided over the opening ceremony of the South Wing Building (The Mahasurasinghanat Building) and the North Wing Building (The Praphatphiphitaphan Building) on 25 May, 1967

His majesty King Prajadhidpok (Rama VII) presides over the opening ceremony of the National Museum Bangkok in 1926.



The Exhibition Galleries In the National Museum Bangkok

The National Museum Bangkok currently houses three permanent exhibition galleries :

1. The Thai History Gallery

The first building in the museum compound contains the Thai History Gallery, which outlines the history of the Thai people. Inside this building there is also a museum shop selling souvenirs, books on the museum and other Thai cultures, and handicrafts. It is located in the front of the Siwamokhaphiman Hall, a ceremonial building.

2. The Archaeological and Art History Collections which are divided in two parts:

(i) The Prehistory Gallery, located in the back of the Siwanmokhaphiman Hall, and Gallery No. S6 on the upper floor of the South Wing Building.

(ii) The Art History Gallery, located in the North Wing Building, which displays sculptures and exhibits from the Dvaravati, Srivijaya and Lopburi periods, (before 1257 AD) up to the Bangkok period (1782)

3. The Decorative Arts and Ethnological Collection which is displayed in the old central palace buildings. This collection contains a variety of artistic, cultural and ethnographic exhibits such as gold treasures and precious stones, mother of pearl inlay, royal emblems and insignia, costumes and textiles, ceramics, carved ivory, old royal transportation, old weapons and musical instruments.

Other exhibits of interest in the Museum grounds include:

The Royal Funeral Chairots built for Royal cremation ceremonies,

1.) The Buddhaisawan Chapel, housing the Phra Buddhasihing, an important sacred Buddha image. The paintings inside this chapel are the oldest murals in Bangkok.



Phra Buddha Sihing image and very old beautiful paintings inside.



The Living Room, European style, decorated with the painting of George Washington

2.) Issares Rajanusorn, was built in the reign of King Rama IV and the rooms on the upper floor were royal living quarters and are still furnished in the European style (circa 1854).

3.) The Red House, originally one of the private living quarters of Queen Sri Suriyen, wife of King Rama II. It is a traditional teak house made of interlocking panels. The furnishings, including an impressive Chinese carved bed, date from the early 18th to mid-19th centuries. Many items belonged to the Royal family.



In addition, there are several minor pavilions which were once used for ceremonial occasions. Each one is an example of Thai architecture of the Bangkok period and include the Sala Longsong Pavilion, the Samranmukhamat Pavilion, the Mangkhalaphisek Pavilion and the Patihantasanai Pavilion.

National Theater

There is much more to Bangkok by night than just the glitter of pubs and bars. Exceptionally more popular among tourists are the cultural shows staged by various Thai restaurants. This would be the perfect introduction to Thailand's highly-styled classical dance, accompanied by music played on traditional instruments. Dressed in gorgeous costumes, dancers perform the slow graceful movements that make up the intricate language of classical Thai dance drama. Visually stunning, these shows are a must!

If you are looking for something a little more highbrow, you will not be disappointed. Although Bangkok does not have regular offerings of plays, operas or concerts, performances are nonetheless frequently staged by both local and international artists. The Thailand Cultural Centre and Thailand's National Theatre are the main venues

Theatrical events in Bangkok include Thai dance and puppet performances, English and Thai language dramas, concerts by visiting international artists, musical performance and infrequently imported mimes and plays. Visitors are advised to consult the English language newspapers, particularly the weekly or daily calendar of events, to confirm the times and dates of current performances.

Thailand's National Theatre predominantly shows Thai Classical drama and features performances of Khon - drama where players wear traditional Thai masks. These are truly wonderful productions; extremely ornate costumes, excellent lighting – everything you could want. You can see exhibitions of Thai classical dancing and music on the last Friday and Saturday of each month. The theatre does, however, venture into more international aspects of the medium and it's worth getting hold of their schedule. Sitting through a long Thai language production can be demanding and it is possible to see similar productions at some of Bangkok's entertainment venues. As a result, unless you really are a theatre aficionado, seeing a play at the National Theatre might not be at the top of your priority list.

The other types of international arts are performed at The National's Theater. Performers elaborately enact, with the aid of dramatic lighting and costume, musical and dance numbers derived from the courts and villages of Thailand's four regions. The building contains a main auditorium, a small theater, a workshop and the Sankhitasala - for open-air musical performances. Special exhibition shows of classical Thai dance and music are held on the last Friday and Saturday of each month.





The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), was created by the United Nations General Assembly in 1946. Its mission is to protect children's rights, meet children's basic needs, and provide children with opportunities to reach their full potential. As a member of the United Nations family, UNICEF works with governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), businesses, other UN agencies, professional groups, and communities.

UNICEF has been working in Thailand for over 50 years, adapting its programmes to meet the changing needs of Thailand's children, and responding to the challenges of a rapidly transforming society. UNICEF's current work in Thailand is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which Thailand ratified in 1992, and by the goals set out at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

In 1999, UNICEF Thailand and the Royal Thai Government launched a five-year programme of cooperation. The programme uses UNICEF's specific expertise to address priority issues such as strengthening families and communities, assisting children in need of special protection,

promoting education for life, advancing local planning, analyzing social policy, and promoting children's rights.

UNICEF Thailand works with all levels of government and with all segments of the Thai society through a combination of advocacy, analysis, social mobilization, and technical and financial support for projects. UNICEF Thailand is the key partner of Pan Pacific Hotel Bangkok in the implementation of the Youth Career Development Programme.



Unicef building in Thailand was built during the Fourth and the Fifth reigns (1851- 1910). Its outstanding feature is the shape of roof which combines hip and gable types together. The building was originally the residence of a Queen consort of King Rama IV.

About Unicef

UNICEF is the driving force that helps build a world where the rights of every child are realized. We have the global authority to influence decision-makers, and the variety of partners at grassroots level to turn the most innovative ideas into reality. That makes us unique among world organizations, and unique among those working with the young.

We believe that nurturing and caring for children are the cornerstones of human progress. UNICEF was created with this purpose in mind – to work with others to overcome the obstacles that poverty, violence, disease and discrimination place in a child's path. We believe that we can, together, advance the cause of humanity.

We advocate for measures to give children the best start in life, because proper care at the youngest age forms the strongest foundation for a person's future.

We promote girls' education – ensuring that they complete primary education as a minimum – because it benefits all children, both girls and boys. Girls who are educated grow up to become better thinkers, better citizens, and better parents to their own children.

We act so that all children are immunized against common childhood diseases, and are well nourished, because it is wrong for a child to suffer or die from a preventable illness.

We work to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS among young people because it is right to keep them from harm and enable them to protect others. We help children and families affected by HIV/AIDS to live their lives with dignity.

We involve everyone in creating protective environments for children. We are present to relieve suffering during emergencies, and wherever children are threatened, because no child should be exposed to violence, abuse or exploitation.

UNICEF upholds the Convention on the Rights of the Child. We work to assure equality for those who are discriminated against, girls and women in particular. We work for the Millennium Development Goals and for the progress promised in the United Nations Charter. We strive for peace and security. We work to hold everyone accountable to the promises made for children.

We are part of the Global Movement for Children – a broad coalition dedicated to improving the life of every child. Through this movement, and events such as the United Nations Special Session on Children, we encourage young people to speak out and participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

We work in 191 countries through country programmes and National Committees. We are UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund.

Unicef in Thailand

Despite decades of rapid development, many groups in Thailand have been left behind, particularly ethnic minorities, migrants, refugees and the very poor. Their children are often severely disadvantaged and denied their rights to survival, protection, development and participation.

Issues facing children in Thailand

- More than 1 million children are thought to be in need of special protection, including orphaned children, children affected by HIV/AIDS, street children, children with disabilities, children in conflict with the law, child labourers and children without birth registration.
- The trafficking of children continues, both within Thailand and internationally.
- An estimated 1 million children of primary school age either do not go to primary school or enrol years late.
- Nearly 1 million children lack birth registration documents.
- Despite increased HIV awareness, infection rates are rising among the young and among populations in parts of the South. An estimated 290,000 children have been orphaned by the HIV epidemic and around 2,000 children are thought to be born with HIV each year.
- Other concerns include the continuing threat of avian influenza, one of the lowest levels of exclusive breastfeeding in the world and very poor iodized salt coverage.

Activities and results for children

Major achievements over the past 15 years have included a 50 per cent per cent fall in infant mortality, a rise in immunization coverage to above 90 per cent, massive reductions in the use of child labour and improved legislation to protect the rights of children. UNICEF's current activities cover:

- Strengthening families, communities and institutions to protect the most vulnerable children from violence, abuse and exploitation. Projects include advocacy with the government to improve legislation; training for local service providers on how to look after vulnerable children; and healthcare and other support for refugees, stateless children, minorities, migrants and victims of violence.
- Getting children into school and improving the quality of education. Major activities include advocacy with the government to improve quality and access, making schools 'child-friendly' and promoting early childhood care.
- Preventing new infections and caring for children affected by HIV/AIDS. UNICEF works on preventing HIV transmission among young people and from mother to child, expanding care and support services and reducing stigma and discrimination.
- Raising awareness of rights and giving children a voice. UNICEF trains journalists on ethical reporting, provides children with media skills, ensures children participate in decision making and runs advocacy and social mobilization campaigns.
- Tsunami response: In line with the UN's aim to 'build back better', UNICEF operates long-term projects covering education, HIV/AIDS, child and maternal health and access to basic services for orphaned children and the children of migrants and minorities.
- Studying the situation of children and advocating for change. Projects include a survey of needs in 60,000 households, analysis of government budgets and policy and monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other targets for children.
- Strengthening government, community and family capacity to help children through training for local government officials, advocacy for spending on children's issues at the local level and empowerment of families and communities.

The FAO Building

This is another place where a former palace of prince and senior officer is turned to be a public office. The old but beautiful European style and well maintained building was built in the Sixth reign (1910-1925) design by Italian architect and named "Baan Maliwan". Baan Maliwan was transferred to the Crown Property Bureau in 1937 and became the office of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations-FAO Regional Office for Asia and Pacific afterwards. After the FAO built another main office building, Baan Maliwan has become the library of the Organization. The building of Baan Maliwan has the entrance facing the river because in the past, waterway was more convenient than the road.





Short History

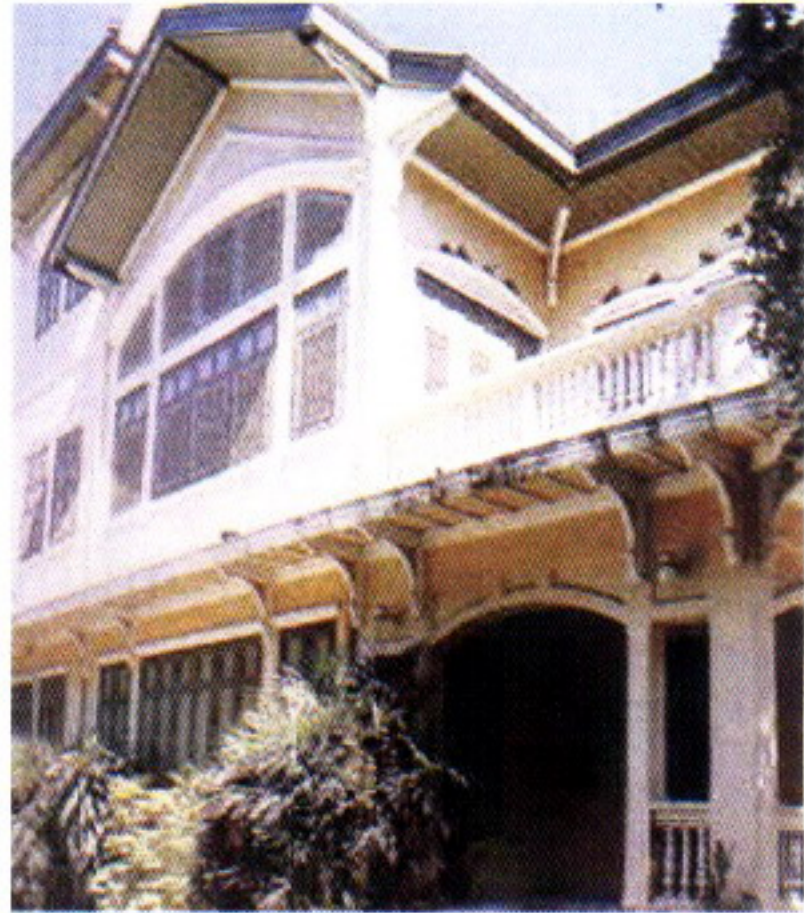
"Bean Maliwan" It is 2 floors European style with a roof without gables. In the first time , His Majesty the King Rama Sixth give this building to Pra Ong Chao Kritsadapiniharn. In the reign of King Rama Eighth , it was a palace of a regent. In World War , it was school to make inquiries about a bureaucracy. Next , Pridi Panomyong used "Bean Maliwan" to be base of The free Thai movement. Now "Bean Maliwan" was rent to be the office of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations-FAO Regional Office for Asia and Pacific afterwards.



House no. 201/1, Phra Athit Road



House no. 201/1 is located on the land of an old palace in the First reign (1782-1809). The present building was constructed in 1926 by Finance Minister Phraya Vorapongpipat, who inherited this house from his ancestor. From 1962 to 1989, the Goethe Institute rented this house as the Institute's office. And recently, the house has been restored and the extended identical structure was constructed.



It was formerly the site of the Goethe Institute, and a meeting place for those interested in literature, film, and art. Originally it was the house of Chao Phraya Worapongpipat (MR Yen Issarasenal), an important civil servant during the reigns of King Rama V, VI and VII. It is now the office of private company.

PHRA SUMANE FORT



Phra Sumane Fort is a hexagonal-shaped concrete structure, topped with pointed roof. At the beginning of Rattanakosin (since 1782) there were 14 forts along the city limits (defined by the Chao Phraya River and Klong Robb Krung). Today, only 2 forts (Phra Sumane and Mahakan)Remain. Phra Sumane fort was partly destroyed during King Rama V-VII (1868-1934). The Fine Arts Department repaired and restored it in 1959 and recently in 1981. The fort was broubht back to its original appearance which is understood by the old picture taken in the reign of King Rama V

(1868-1910)

RUIN OF A PALACE'S GATE ON PHRA SUMANE ROAD

This brick structure is the ruin of a palace's gate. This palace was the residence of Prince Chakra Chesada, the youngest brother of the Crown Prince (Prince Bovon Maha Sura Singhanart) of the First reign (1782-1809). The ruin is not in good condition and there is no proper maintenance on it. The tiny spirit house located in front of the dilapidated gate is the memorial of Prince Prachak Silpakhom.





Pan fa lee las bridge



The end of **Klond Robb Jrung** at
Prabuddhayodfa bridge



PRA SUMANE FORT AT BANG LAM PHU



BUILDING : Europe style



Remaining city wall at Wat Bowonniwet

Sib Sam Hang Road

Sib Sam Hang Road (literally mean 13 firm road) is a short road with the distance about 150 metres. There is no clear evidence to confirm that there were 13 trading firms located on this road, except only a western book noted that there was a group of trading center consisted of firms in canton district of china, and it was called *the Guild*, running their bussiness in the type of trading association, with the purpose of supporting each other

Later, when the Chinese came to trade in Thailand, they carried out the Guild system to utilize their bussiness too. The trade building was constructed similarly to the association's building situated in canton. Therefore the name of the road originated from the fact, in the past, there were 13 firms (Sip Sam Hang) had located on this road. Even though today the association's building has been demolished, but the name Sib Sam Hang still stands. Nowadays, on a side of this road there are shop house that are selling various goods.

Pocket Park on Sib Sam Hang Road

This pocket park where the opposite site is on Wat Bowon niwet vihan. It provides open space and greenery to relax the active life of Bang Lamphu area. The park was created in 1976. It has a linear shape because it was laid on a former canal which does not exist anymore. There is a median island with a small park area of 1808 squares metres, beautiful decorative plants, huge perennial trees, the Granite seats for people to relax and rest. The first idea after filling up the canal was to widen the road but the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration proposed that it would be better to create the green space than the hard road surface.

HISTORY OF MAHAMAKUT BUDDHIST UNIVERSITY



MAHA MAKUT BUDDHIST UNIVERSITY (MBU) was founded on 1 October 1893/ 2436 by King Rama V or King Chulalongkorn as in remembrance of his late father King Rama IV or King Mongkut. The university aims to become the educational institution for studying the Buddha's teachings and the Pali language for Buddhist monks and novices.

Later, Maha Makut Royal College was established in 1912 from the donation of senior civil servants. The original purpose was to build a school in Bovon Nivet temple. There are two buildings in this place that still keep their original structures and appearance.

Mahamakut Buddhist University, an education institution was set up in an affiliate with the university on 30 December 1945 / 2488. This education institution is known in the name of the education council of Mahamakut Buddhist University which is well known as the first Buddhist University in Thailand.

Later on, the Thai government established Mahamakut Buddhist University to be included in state universities on the 1 October 1997 / 2540. It means that the university's various degree - Bachelor degree

(B.A.), Master of Arts (M.A.) and doctorate degree (Ph. D.) which equals to other state universities ' degrees rights.

The university aims to produce capable graduates with good knowledge and behaviors. It means that all students have to contain perfect Buddhism knowledge and become scholars capable to lead the Thai society and to solve various problems between Buddhism and other religions.

The university also claims the administration in line with the global administration standard. All graduates also have to continue their living - conditions in the way of abiding Buddhism holy doctrines.

The university's important objectives are

- aim to produce all graduates with various knowledge and good conducts.

- able to provide the Thai society to be a well-protected and good knowledge-based society, including harmony and compassion society.

- run the university in line with the international standards.



BOVON NIVET VIHAN TEMPLE

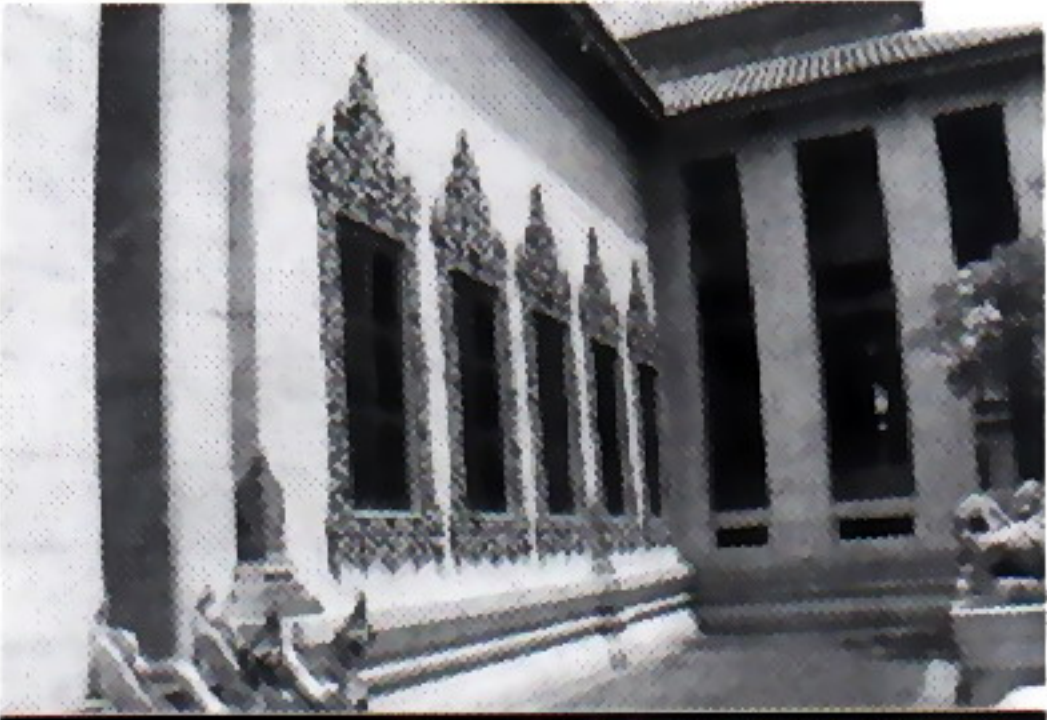


Many significant buildings and art objects area located within the area of Wat Bovon Nivet.

This temple was built during 1824-1832 and located near Wat Rangsi Suttawas (built in 1823)

In the Sixth reign (1910-1925) Wat Bovon Nivet and Wat Rangsi were amalgamated into one temple and "Bovon Nivet Vihan" became the name of the new temple. This temple is one of the most important temples in Thailand because it is the temple where King Rama VI,VII and IX spent their time in being Buddhist monks.





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Remaining City Wall and a City Gate

Bangkok was originally moated and walled with forts at intervals along it. The moat was formed by a canal dug at a distance of about two kilometers from the Royal Palace, leaving the river to the north of the city and rejoining it to the south. It is 7.2 kilometers long, and it is today called Klong Bang Lamphu and Khlong Ong Ang. Strong and solid walls were constructed along the inner side of this canal, being 3.6 meters high and 2.7 meters thick.

The city wall was built in the First reign. It spread over inner and outer of Rattanakosin Island. The city wall was constructed with 16 city gates, 47 small gates or in Thai calls "Chong Kud gate" and 14 forts at intervals along it. The city wall seen today locates in three places that exist in the city. First of all, the city wall that was constructed along the Grand Palace and Wat Phra Kaew.



Walled with forts were constructed along the Grand Palace and Wat Phra Kaew

Second, the city wall that was walled with Mahakan fort was constructed along Klong Ong Ang.



View Mahakan Fort at Ratchadamneun Klang

Finally, the city wall that opposite Bovonnivet Vihan Temple. This wall was constructed with the city gate that is only one gate remain (out of sixteen gates).



The Ancient City Wall and City Gate

The city gate that exists in the city when it was built in the First reign did not look like the restored one but it used to be the name of timber with red color paint. The present gate was resorted after the gate that was built in the fifth reign (1868-1910)

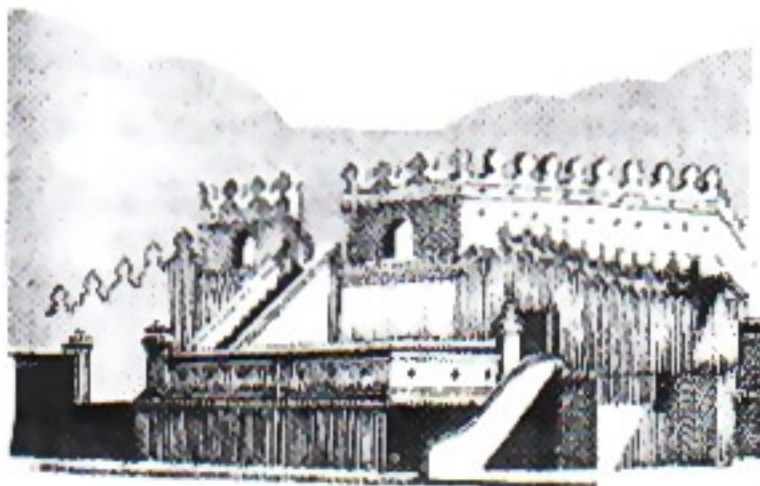
The forts that were constructed at intervals with the city wall have 14 forts. There were Phra Sumain, Yukornton, Mahaprab, Mahakan, Mootaluog, Seurtayan, Mahachai, charkphet, Phisua, Mahaluok, Mahayak, Phrachun, Phra-Ar-thit, and Isintorn. Nowadays, they still remain two forts. They are Mahakan Fort and Phra Sumain Fort or now it was named Suntichaipakran Fort (December 5, 1999). Suntichaipakran Fort was restored by Fine Arts Department in 1981.



View Suntichaipakran Fort from the Chao Phraya River



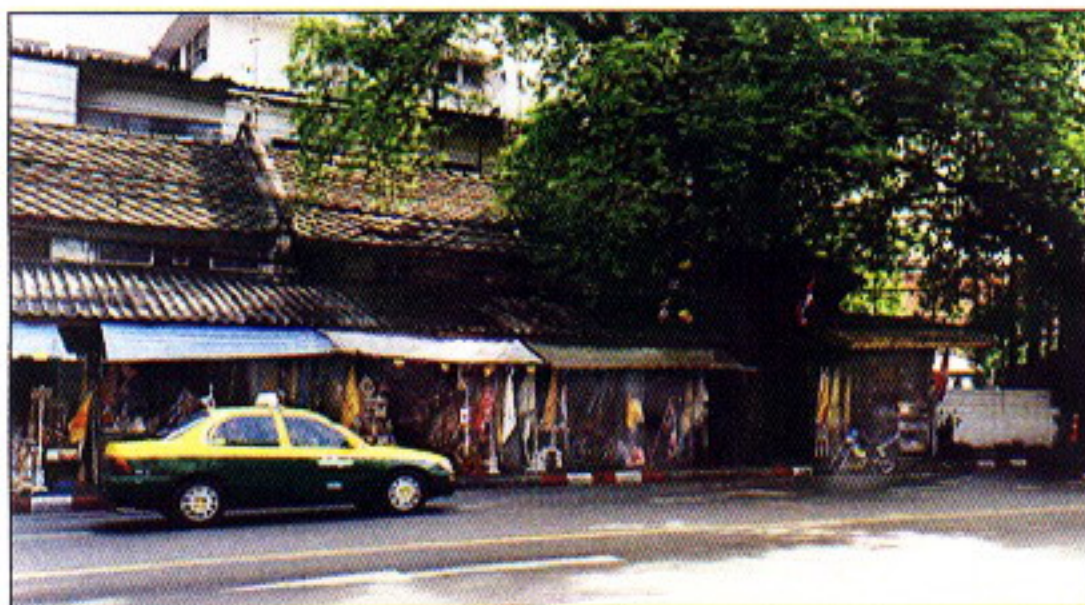
View Suntichaipakran Fort from Phra Arthit Road



View of other broken forts

Old Shop Houses near Bovon Nivet Temple

These shophouses are located on Ban Dinsor road, they were built between the Fifth (1868-1910) and the Seventh (1925-1934) reigns. From the outlook, it seems that each unit has only one floor but actually it also has the upper space. Originally, there was a small front yard for each unit but now the yard had been filled with extended building structure. The shophouses are rented by private individuals who pay rent fee to Wat Bovon Nivet.



Ratchadamnoen Klang Boulevard

Ratchadamnoen Klang Boulevard was built during the Fifth reign (1868-1910). It was the largest and widest road at that time. Ratchadamnoen means the Royal passage because it links between the two Royal palaces which are the Grand Palace and Dusit Palace.

In the past, both sides of Ratchadamnoen Klang Boulevard were the lines of Mahogany trees. The trees were pulled out in 1941 when the huge post-war style buildings were constructed on both sides. The buildings along the Boulevard have the same texture, materials and style and most of them are used as government and private offices.



Democracy Monument

This monument was erected in 1939 to remind the revolution of the country administration from absolute monarchy to democracy (constitutional monarchy). Many elements of the monument imply events involved in the nation's administration and political change. For instance, the height of the four posts is 24 metres which means the date of political change (the 24th of June 1932). The 75 canons at the base panel means the year 2547 B.E. or 1932. At the base of the four posts, plaster relief of people involved in the revolution were created.

The **Democracy Monument** (in Thai: **Anusawari Prachathipatai**) is a public monument in the centre of Bangkok, capital of Thailand. It occupies a traffic circle on the wide east-west boulevard Thanon Ratchadamnoen Klang, at the intersection of Thanon Dinso. The monument is roughly halfway between Sanam Luang, the former royal cremation ground in front of Wat Phra Kaew, and the temple of the Golden Mount (Phu Kao Thong).

The monument was commissioned in 1939 by the military ruler of Thailand, Field Marshal Plaek Pibulsonggram, to commemorate the June 1932 military coup which led to the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in what was then the Kingdom of Siam. Phibun saw the monument as the centre of what he envisaged as a new, westernised Bangkok, "making Thanon Ratchadamnoen the Champs-Élysées and the Democracy Monument the Arc de Triomphe."

The monument was designed by Mew Aphaiwong. The Italian sculptor Corrado Feroci, who was a Thai citizen and used the Thai name Silpa Bhirasi, executed the relief sculptures around the base of the monument.

Details of the Democracy Monument



Figure 1: A representation of the Thai Constitution of 1932 sits on top of two golden offering bowls above a round turret.



Figure 2: One of the four wing-like structures which guard the Constitution, representing the four branches of the Thai armed forces.



Figure 3: One of the naga fountains at the base of two of the wing structures.



Figure 4: Sculptural panel titled "Soldiers Fighting for Democracy"



Figure 5: Sculptural panel titled "Personification of the People"



Figure 6: Sculptural panel titled "Personification of Balance and Good Life"



PRESENTED BY
NICHANAN 0346049

BANG LUMPHU

One of the oldest districts in Bangkok, Banglumphu was originally settle by Thai farmers and produce merchants from Ayuthaya who followed the transfer of the royal court to Bangkok in the late 18th century. The name means 'place of Lumphu', a reference to the lumphu tree [Duabanga grandiflora] once prevalent in the area. By the time of King Rama IV (1851-68), Banglumphu had developed into a thriving district by day, and an entertainment spot by

night

BANG LUMPHU and
BANTANAO
SHOPHOUSES



the last lumphuu tree

Nowadays, people remember “Bang lumphu” as a popular place for tourists. This area offers various inexpensive items, especially ready made clothes, handbags, men’s and lady’s shoes, cosmetics and curios.

All kinds of goods and foods are being sold here by all the types of traders ranging from street vendors, hawkers, stall, and retailers to department stores.



Bargaining is recommended. Also Bang Lumphu is a place where the parents can shop the school uniform for their Childs because here is offering many famous school uniform shops.



BANTANAO SHOPHOUSES [BANG LUMPHU AREA]

Tanao or Thanan Road was built in the reign of King Chulalongkorn [V] in 1863-1864. At the beginning Tanao Road was a part of Ferng-sak Road and its name “Tanao Road” or sometime called “Bang Tanao” was given by the King, according to there were many

Tanaosri people were moved from the southern of Thailand to settle down in this area.



Tanao Road begins from Bumrung Muang Road to See-gruk sao chin-cha, strength to Rajadamnoen avenue across Kok Wun intersection, the end of the Tanao road at Bovon Nivet Road, Sib Sam Hang Road, and Tanee Road are connected



Old shop houses on Ban Tanao Road in Bang Lumphu area was assumed to be built not earlier than during the Fifth reign [1868-1910] because of their western-influenced architectural details. The shop houses have firewall at two or three units. Original features of shop houses are found at the upper floor while the ground floor parts have been changed and redecorated to fit with current commercial activities.

Nowadays, Tanao Road is very well known place to buy the wedding dresses, especially silvers and body jewelry here is the biggest silver retail market of

Thailand .So that on the both sides along the road, you will see many wedding boutiques and sliver shops.





Khao San Road

The word Kaosan in Thai means rice, this use to be a place where rice are sold (uncooked) that's where the name came from. Now it is the gate way for economy class tourist where cheap accommodations and active night life is offered.

First scence of the movie "**The Beach**" when Leonardo DiCaprio was on the tuk-tuk showed us a busy road that looked like a colony of foreigners. The road is the centre of backpackers in Thailand and it has now become the most popular tourist attraction in Bangkok. That place is very famous, everyone knows "Khao San Road".

When you step into the road, located in Bang Lamphu, you feel as if you are stepping into another world. Khao San Road is the place where you can find people from different countries around the world. Most of the tourists who came to Khao San Road said that they knew about this place from their friends who have been there before. The road is very close to major tourist attractions such as the Grand Palace and Rattanakosin island. The road itself is an attraction too.

Khao San Road provides many kinds of businesses. You can see an endless supply of guest houses, travel agencies, used book stores, and the booming internet cafes. You can also see many bars and restaurants where new Hollywood videos are shown all day long. As the centre for backpackers, it is a good starting point for them to get to know Bangkok and Thailand.

Friendships grow easily on Khao San Road. Just eating in the same restaurant, people soon find themselves talking about the places they have been. According to the Tourism Authority of Thailand, Khao San Road can accommodate 8,000 tourists a day. The high season is between January and April with the peak period at Songkran time. Then the number of tourists staying in the guest houses rises to 10,000 a day. Khao San Road offers all kinds of services to the tourists, including visa applications for Indochinese countries. Not only foreigners, but also many Thais come here for an inexpensive tour to other provinces.

Besides guest houses, food, travel services, and souvenir shops, Khao San Road is now the centre of silver ornament exports for the whole country. One good thing about Khao San Road is that, unlike Patpong, no sex-related businesses are allowed on the road.



Khao San Road

Mr. Noppadol Chivara-monaikul, president of the Khao San Road Business Association, who was born and grew up in the neighbourhood said that he had never thought that the road would become like this. “Just 20 years ago, nobody would dare walk at night on the road because it was very dark. Now, the road seems to be busy all the time.” He said business on the road gets bigger every day. Seven years ago, buying a store cost only 100,000 baht, but today the rental rate alone is 70,000 baht per month. According to the TAT, the average spending by a tourist in Thailand is 3,600 baht per head per day. The figure on Khao San Road is just 1,200 to 1,500 baht.





That sign says "Thanon Khaosan". Thanon means road in Thai. And the picture on the right shows the UK "Boots" chemists which is in this lane.



There are lots of shops here, most of them are clothes and silver shops. The picture on the right shows the 7-eleven shop and tuk-tuk. This is a three-wheeled taxi.



Backpackers are coming here to stay and picture on the right showing hairdresser shop which is popular here for foreigners.

Night life in Khas San Road



Daytime night life



Wat Chana Songkram



Entry to the ubosot of Wat Chana Songkram.

Tucked away in the center of the backpacker are Wat Chana Songkram is the temple of Banglumpu. People often use this temple as a shortcut between Khao San Road and the river without ever stopping to take a closer look.

Wat Chana Songkram was built in the 18th century, the temple has recently been renovated.



The shady lanes of the temple housing area.

This temple is an old monastery which was built before the first reign of Rattanakosin that is before 1782. The former name of this temple is "Wat Klang Na"(temple in the paddy field).

Later, King Rama I gave the new name "Tong Pu"(name of a town in Myanma) and then renamed again to be "Chana Songkram" which means winning a war.

If approaching the temple from the riverside area, you first pass through the shady courtyard (and parking lot) of the temple housing (kuti), where both the monks and lay workers for the temple live. The courtyard also usually has a few stalls for the tourists.

From the kuti, you pass under a bell tower (being renovated in February 2003) to reach the temple compound. The ubosot lies in a simple courtyard. If coming from the river, you are at the back of the ubosot. The gable ends of the ubosot are beautifully decorated in carved gilded wood and mirrored tiles.

Inside the ubosot, the altar is quite impressive with its gilded Buddha image in front of a large gilded fan, and ceremonial umbrella above. Of special note are the elephant tusks, one pair of which is ebony. Also of note in a side aisle is a small enthroned statue of King Taksin.

Getting There

The easiest way to reach Wat Chana Songkram is by boat to the Banglumpu Pier. From the pier, it's best to walk up past the Phra Sumen fort and through the park to Phra Arthit Road. Cross the road and head back down parallel to the river. You'll soon come to a large alley on your left with a few large guesthouses along it. Walk down this alley to the next road and the temple is right across the street. You'll be faced with a high blank wall, but just find one of the zig-zag gateways through it and into the kuti compound.

Pictures of Wat Chana Songkram



Outer wall of the ubosot with its gilded window frames.



Closeup of the ubosot's window.



Detailed view of the gable of the ubosot.



The alter within the ubosot.



Closeup of the alter.



Statue of King Taksin sitting on a throne.

National Museum: Art Gallery

National Art Gallery is located on Chaofa road opposite the National Theatre.

The National Art Gallery exhibits both classical and contemporary arts of renowned Thai artists. His Majesty King Bhumibol's oil paintings are also displayed.

The Foundation of the National Gallery

The building was originally used as the Royal Mint.

The Royal Mint

This Building was constructed in the reign of King Rama V to serve as a factory producing coins due to the need of His Majesty the King to create money for use for the first time in the country.

The first Royal Mint of the nation is in a western architectural style influenced by a factory in Birmingham, England, made of brick and with a gable roof. The building has two wings and a court in the center.

This old Royal Mint, in western style architecture dating from King Rama V period, is recognized as one of the most beautiful buildings in the country and was registered as a national monument on September 19, 1987.

Functional Space

The National Gallery is an area of 4130 square - meters consisted of the followings:

1. Permanent Exhibition (the front building) 930.5 square - meters
2. Temporary Exhibition 1410 square - meters
3. Auditorium 475 square - meters
4. Recreation 500 square - meters
5. Office 815 square - meters



BANGKOK TOURIST BUREAU

BANGKOK TOURIST BUREAU is old name of TAT (Tourism Authority of Thailand). It is easy to find because *BANGKOK TOURIST BUREAU* is located Phra Athit Road in Bangkok. The tourists can get the information. There is an officer which can give you the information about the tourist attractions in Thailand. If you lost, you can go to *BANGKOK TOURIST BUREAU* to ask the right way which lead to your destination. The officer will explain the destination that the tourists want to go and the method how you go there? You have to take a taxi or a bus. Here has the information that the tourists want.

The Bangkok Tourist Bureau has organised a guided tour every Saturday evening to landmarks around Bangkok including Sanam Luang, Wat Pho, Wat Suthat, the Giant Swing and the Democracy Monument. The cost is 290 Baht per person including bicycle hire, a guide, snack, beverage and insurance. Alternatively, if you have more time, the bureau recommends a one-day cycling tour to explore Thon Buri, located on the other side of the Chao Phraya River. Stops include Sala Dhammasop Train Station, Maha Sawat Canal and Taling Chan Floating Market. The tour runs every first Sunday of the month. At 650 Baht per person, the fee includes bicycle hire, a guide, two meals with snacks and beverages and insurance.

It's open everyday at 9AM – 7PM. For more details, call 02-255-7612-4, fax: 02-225-7616,



Bangkok Tourist Bureau

The Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) was established on March 18, 1960, the first organization in Thailand to be responsible specifically for the promotion of tourism. TAT supplies information and data on tourist areas to the public, publicizes Thailand so as to encourage Thai and international tourists to travel in Thailand, conducts studies to set development plans for tourist areas, and co-operates with and supports the production and development of personnel in the field of tourism.

Since the inception of the first local office of TAT in Chiang Mai in 1968, there are now 22 local offices throughout Thailand. TAT has also established many overseas offices the first being the New York office in 1965. TAT has since established 15 more offices in different parts of the world during the past 30 years.





Chao Phraya River

River, Thailand. Flowing south from the highlands on the country's northern border to the head of the Gulf of Thailand near Bangkok, it is some 225 mi (365 km) long and is Thailand's principal river. It is important for the transport of the country's exports. It also forms a highly productive agricultural valley. The name strictly applies only to the river's lower course, which begins at the confluence of the Nan and Ping rivers and is 140 mi (225 km) long.

The **Chao Phraya** (Thai: แม่น้ำเจ้าพระยา) is a major river in Thailand, with its low alluvial river plain marking the mainland of the country. It begins at the confluence of the Ping and Yom river at Nakhon Sawan (also called Pak Nam Pho) in the Nakhon Sawan province. The Yom and its biggest confluent, the Nan River, flow nearly parallel from Phitsanulok till Chumsaeng in the north of Nakhon Sawan province. The biggest confluent of the Ping is the Wang River which enters near Wang Chin. The Chao Phraya system drains an area of approximately 160,000 km^2 , of which the largest contribution is the Ping with 35,000 km^2 .

The Chao Phraya runs from north to south for 372 km from the central plains to Bangkok and the Gulf of Thailand. However in Chainat the river splits into the main river course and the Tha Chin river, which then flows parallel to the main river and exits to Gulf of Thailand the about 35 km west of Bangkok in Samut Sakhon. In the low alluvial plain which begins below the Chainat dam many small canals (*khlong*) split off from the main river, used for the irrigation of the rice paddies. The cities along the river are Nakhon Sawan, Uthai Thani, Chainat, Singburi, Ang Thong, Ayutthaya, Pathum Thani, Nonthaburi, Bangkok and Samut Prakan relatively. On old maps the river is named as *Menam* or *Mae Nam*, the Thai word for river. The name Chao Phraya is also a Thai feudal title, which can be translated as *General*. In the English-language media in Thailand the name is often translated as 'river of kings'.

Notable Bridge

- Rama VI, rail-road bridge of the southern line
- Phra Pin-khao, near Grand Palace
- Rama VIII, semi-symmetric cable-stayed bridge
- Rama IX, a single tower asymmetrical cable-stayed bridge

Transportation

In Bangkok, the Chao Phraya is a major transportation artery for a vast network of ferries and water taxis.

