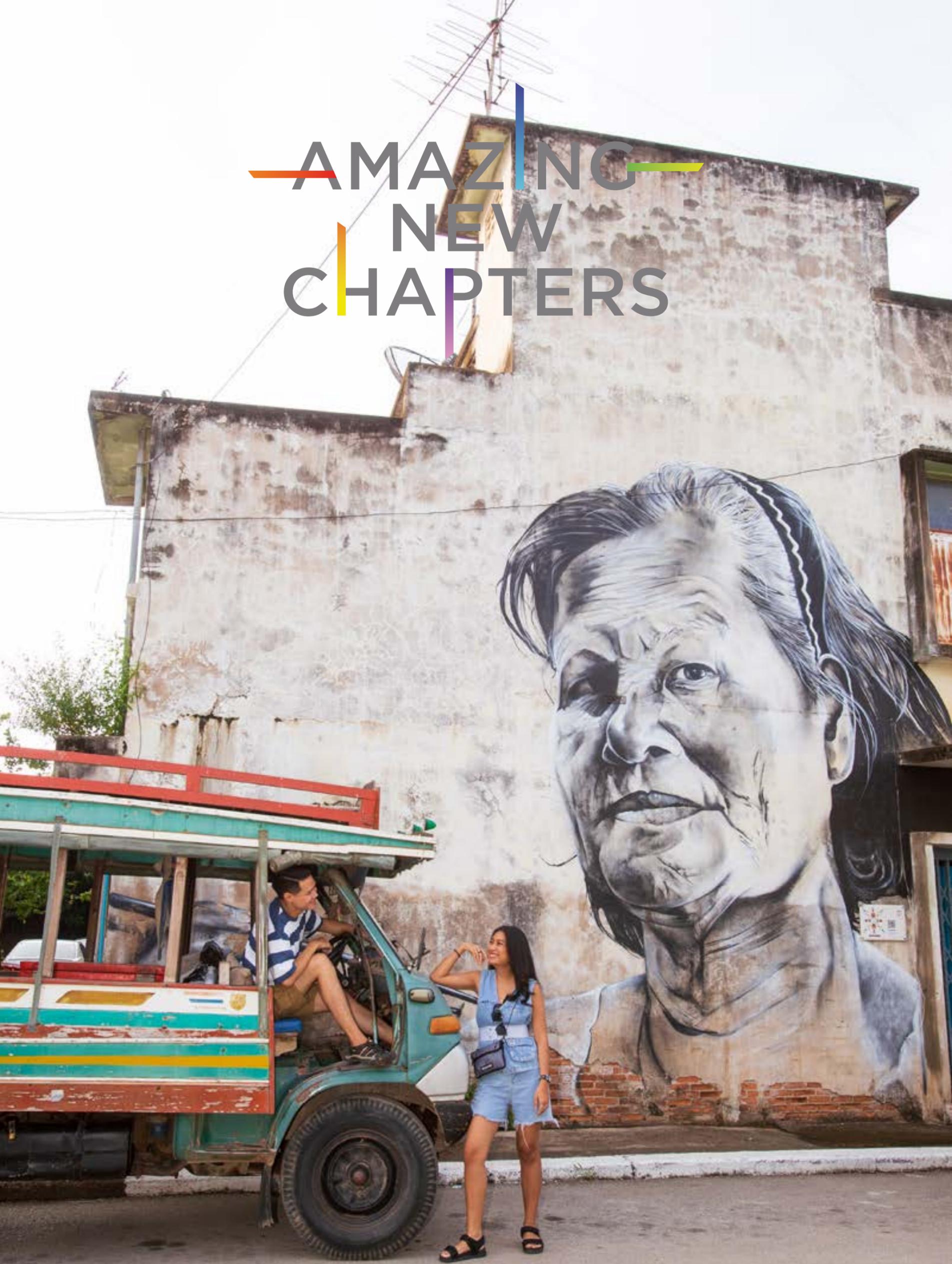


AMAZING
NEW
CHAPTERS



amazing
THAILAND

Sukhothai



Sukhothai

Source of national heritage and pride, birthplace of the Thai alphabet, fireworks of the Loi Krathong Festival, preservation of Buddhism, the fine Thin Chok cloth, ancient golden chinaware, holy image of Ramkhamhaeng the Great's mother, the dawn of happiness

Sukhothai was the first kingdom of Thailand more than 700 years ago. The name comes from two words: "Sukh" + "Uthai" that means "the dawn of happiness". The past traces of prosperity can be seen in the Sukhothai and Si Satchanalai Historical Parks, which are known to both Thais and foreigners.

Sukhothai's history began around 1257 with Pho Khun Si Inthrathit, who was the first king to rule Sukhothai. Later, King Ramkhamhaeng the Great, son of Pho Khun Si Inthrathit, expanded the kingdom far and wide covering almost all areas of Thailand. As such, the city prospered in all aspects, including history, strategy, law, administration, economy, religion, and cultural traditions. In particular, in 1283, King Ramkhamhaeng the Great created the Thai characters on many stone plates. These inscriptions are important evidence to know more about Sukhothai.

Sukhothai Map





Sukhothai Historical Park (Old Sukhothai City)

Mueang, Sukhothai



Sukhothai Historical Park (Old Sukhothai City)

Mueang, Sukhothai



is located on Charot Withi Thong Road, Tambon Mueang Kao directly opposite the Ramkhamhaeng National Museum. The Historical Park was declared as a “World Heritage” by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in December 1991.

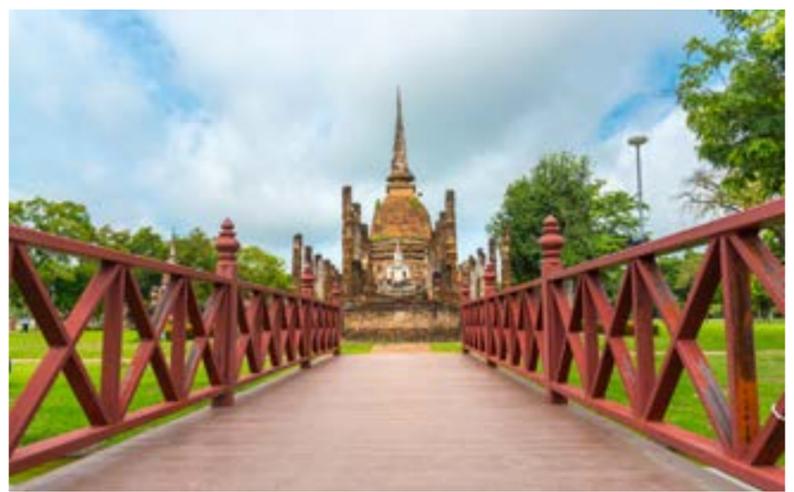
Ancient sites within the city walls:

King Ramkhamhaeng the Great Monument was created in 1975 and is located on Charot Withi Thong Road to the north of Wat Mahathat. It is a statue cast in black brass and copper alloy twice the life size of the real king, 3 metres tall, sitting with his feet on the altar with his right hand holding some scriptures, and his left hand is in the position of teaching the people. His face looks like a Buddha image of the early Sukhothai period that conveys the feeling that King Ramkhamhaeng the Great had a heart of mercy, justice, and decisiveness in ruling. On the side there is a picture of an inscription inscribing the events of the King’s royal duties as referred to in the Sukhothai inscription.



The City Wall is located in Tambon Mueang Kao. Evidence appears in the stone inscription that it was called Tribun, and it had a rectangular plan, 1,300 metres wide and 1,800 metres long. The inner wall was laterite built on an embankment. The outer two walls were moats interspersed with earth embankments. In addition to acting as a defence against the enemy, the moat was used to drain water to prevent flooding of the city as well. Between the centre of each side was a city gate and a fortress.

Wat Mahathat was an important temple of Sukhothai. Phra Chedi Mahathat was the principal chedi, which is a lotus bud shape or a funnel-like float fillet and is authentic Sukhothai art. It is surrounded by eight laterite prangs on the same base that are located in all four directions, and a castle-shaped chedi made of bricks influenced by Lanna. From a survey, it was found that around Wat Mahathat there are different types of chedi, up to 200 Buddha images, 10 wihans, eight (mondop) arches, one Ubosot, and four ponds. On the east side, on the principal chedi, there is a large wihan made of laterite. There is also a pedestal, which used to house the largest bronze Buddha image in Thailand called Phra Si Sakyamuni. It is currently enshrined at Wat Suthat Thepwararam. Bangkok. At the northern and southern sides of Chedi Mahathat, there is a standing Buddha image within the arch called Phra Attharot.



Wat Chana Songkhram is located on the north side of Wat Mahathat near the City Pillar. Formerly, it was known as Wat Ratchaburana. There is a large circular bell-shaped main chedi. Nearby there is also a wihan, temple, and a chedi.

Noen Prasat Phra Ruang is located to the east next to Wat Mahathat. King Rama VI assumed that this area used to be the base of the royal palace of the Sukhothai kings. The Fine Arts Department excavated and restored the Prasat in 1983, and found a building base in the form of an inverted lotus base and a facing lotus. It looks like a tall rectangular base 27.50x51.50 metres, and there are stairs at the front and back.

Wat Traphang Ngoen (the word “traphang” refers to a pond or a swamp) is located on the edge of Traphang Ngoen 300 metres west of Wat Mahathat. This archaeological site has no walls. It consists of a chedi with a funnel-like float file or lotus bud as the principal structure. The four sides of the relic house enshrine a standing Buddha image, and there is a wihan in the front. On the east side of the chedi is an island, and there is a temple in the middle of the water.

Wat Sa Si is located to the northwest of Wat Mahathat and is on a large island in the middle of a pond called “Traphang Trakuan”. The interior of the temple consists of the principal chedi in the Lanka style. In front of the wihan is enshrined a stucco Buddha image in the attitude of subduing Mara. There is a small chedi that is a mixture of Srivijaya and Lanka art, and there are Buddha images in the four directions. In front of a small island in the middle of the water is a small temple. This temple is known as a beautiful scenic spot.

Wat Si Sawai is located 350 metres to the south of Wat Mahathat. There are important ancient monuments in the wall consisting of three prangs of Lop Buri art. The appearance of the prangs is quite slender on a low base and some of the stucco patterns are similar to those of Chinese ware of the Yuan Dynasty. Originally, a lintel carved in the image of Narai Bantomsin, a piece of an idol, and a Shiva lingam were found. This shows that it used to be a place of worship of the Hindu religion before, then converted into a Buddhist temple by adding a wihan at the front.

San Ta Pha Daeng looks like an ancient site in the Khmer art style constructed of laterite around the Angkor Wat era (1107-1157). Later, the Fine Arts Department did some excavations and restoration, and found parts of idols and goddesses decorated with decorations. Currently, they are on display at the Ramkhamhaeng National Museum.

Archaeological sites outside the Northern City Wall

Sukhothai Historical Park Visitor Centre is a Thai style building of Sukhothai architecture located in front of Wat Phra Phai Luang. Inside the building is the information and facilitation centre for tourists who visit the Sukhothai Historical Park, as well as exhibits replicas of various ancient sites in the old city of Sukhothai. Visitors should start visiting the Park from this point in order to get a glimpse of Sukhothai in the past.

Wat Phra Phai Luang is a large ancient site and is of secondary importance after Wat Mahathat. The measurement plan is rectangular, and there is a moat surrounding it on three sides. The outer moat is called the Mae Chon Moat. Wat Phra Phai Luang is the centre of the community. There are important ancient sites like the three prangs that is the principal prang that is constructed of laterite in the traditional Khmer Bayon art of the reign of King Jayavarman VII. In front of the temple is a building enshrining four stucco Buddha images: sitting, reclining, standing, and walking.





Sukhothai Pottery Archaeological Site (Thuriang Kiln) is located near Wat Phra Phai Luang in the area of the old city moat called Mae Chon. These are 49 pottery kilns of the Sukhothai period dating around the 13th century that have been found. 37 kilns are in the area of the Mae Chon Moat to the north, nine kilns are on the south side of the city wall, and three kilns are to the east. The Sangkhalok kiln resembles the hood of a wagon, and is 1.5-2 metres wide and 4.5 metres long. Most of the pottery found in this area has been large and thick crockery with a cloudy coating with black writing. Most of them are made into the shape of flowers, fish, and chakras.

Wat Si Chum is located 800 metres west of Wat Phra Phai Luang. It is a temple that enshrines Phra Atchana, a large stucco Buddha image in the attitude of subduing Mara with a lap width of 11.30 metres. The appearance of the wihan is built in a square shape similar to a mondop, but the roof has completely collapsed. There are only the four walls left, and each wall is masonry and holding firmly. The Southern wall has openings for people to enter and walk up a narrow staircase to the side wall of Phra Atchana, or they can go up to the ridge above the wall. Within the niches of the walls, there are old paintings but they are almost completely smudged and are about 700 years old.

In addition, on the ceiling of the stairwell is a large slate carved with 50 allegory patterns. When following the path, the stairs will appear to be on the roof of the temple. It is possible to see the beautiful surrounding scenery of the Sukhothai Old Town. Currently tourists cannot go to the top.

The reason why the wihan of Wat Si Chum has such a secret if considering deeply, it was seen that the monarchs of the Phra Ruang Dynasty were capable of consoling the brave soldiers because the side wall of the Buddha image had a small hole. If anyone crept into the tunnel and showed up at this channel and spoke out loud, those inside the temple might have thought that Phra Atchana could talk and the voice would resonate with fear. Because this wihan had no windows, originally it probably had a vaulted roof like a dome.

Archaeological sites outside the Western City Wall

Wat Chang Rop is located about 2.4 kilometres west of Pratu O. It has an important ancient site, which is a circular chedi in the Lanka style with a square base with 24 half elephants. The Ubosot is in front of the principal chedi, and there are five chedis around the principal chedi and temple.

Wat Saphan Hin is located on a hill that is 200 metres high. The walkway is paved with slate from the foot of the mountain for a distance of 300 metres. The important item inside the temple is Phra Attharot, a large 12.50-metre-tall standing Buddha image in the posture of giving forgiveness.

Saritphong Dam or **Phra Ruang Dam** is located in the Old Town. It is an embankment between Khao Phra Bat Yai and Khao Kio Ai Ma. It was built to hold water and draw water along the canal to the city wall and flow into the pond of Traphang Ngoen and Traphang Thong to be used in the city and palaces in the Sukhothai period. Currently, the Royal Irrigation Department has renovated it.

Important watersheds in the past called “sok” (meaning stream) were Sok Phra Ruang Long Phra Khan, Sok Phra Ruang Lap Phra Khan, Sok Phama Fon Hok, and Sok Chomphu (King Rama VI used to visit “Phra Ruang City”), which is the source of water that flows from Khao Prathak.

Archaeological sites outside the Southern city wall

Wat Chetuphon has a mondop built of slate, and is where there is a Buddha image in four gestures: sitting, reclining, standing, and walking. What is worth seeing inside the temple is the wall that surrounds the tetrahedron mondop made of large and thick slate by extracting and notching the stone to make a frame and bars imitating wood. In addition, 58 inscriptions of the main stone inscription were found from 1514 stating that Chao Thammarangsi built a Buddha image in this temple.



Wat Chedi Si Hong is located about 100 metres to the east of Wat Chetuphon. The interesting item is at the base of the main chedi. There are stucco decorations and sculptures of men and women wearing costumes and accessories surrounding it. In the containers, there are plants growing out of them showing fertility. In addition, there are stucco statues of elephants and lions decorated with individual figures. The principal chedi is a round bell-shaped body that has been restored. The top of the chedi was torn down.

Archaeological sites outside the Eastern City Wall

Wat Chang Lom is an important ancient site. There is a circular chedi in the Lanka style as the principal of the temple. Around the base of the chedi is decorated with stucco depicting a half-bodied elephant. In front of the temple is a base made of bricks, and there is also a base of the wall made of bricks around it.

Wat Thraphang Thong Lang is located on Charot Withi Thong Road. If travelling from Sukhothai province, the temple is on the left-hand side. The important art is a square mondop made of bricks. The outer wall enshrines a stucco Buddha image. When the Lord Buddha came down from Daowadung Heaven, he gave a sermon to his father and King Sakyarat, and then proceeded to tell Nang Phimpha. It is a masterpiece of Sukhothai art.



Open daily between 06.30-19.00 hrs. (Ticket sales close at 18.00 hrs.) In the case of visiting as a group and needing a guest speaker, contact the Tourist Information Centre, Sukhothai Historical Park

Entrance fee : 100 Baht.

Tram tour around the Park : 60 baht. In addition, at the entrance to the Park, bicycle rental services are also available.

For further details contact Tel. : 0 5569 7527, 0 5569 7241 and 0 5569 7310



Ramkhamhaeng National Museum

Mueang, Sukhothai



Ramkhamhaeng National Museum

Mueang, Sukhothai



is located in front of Sukhothai Historical Park. It is a collection and display of artefacts obtained from archaeological excavations. The Museum is divided into three sections:

1. 700th Anniversary Lai Sue Tai Building has exhibits on the history of the founding of the Museum, information about Sukhothai province, a layout of Sukhothai Historical Park, and the Lai Sue Tai Conference Room.

2. The Museum building is divided into two floors:

- The ground floor exhibits artefacts obtained from surveys, excavations, and restoration of archaeological sites of Sukhothai, Si Satchanalai, Kamphaeng Phet, and nearby provinces, e.g., a bronze Buddha image, main inscription No. 1 (replica), idols, and various pieces of stucco.

- The upper floor displays Buddha images from different periods, amulets, relics obtained from the excavation of ancient monuments inside the Museum, weapons, various Sangkhalok era items, and the irrigation system in the Sukhothai period.



3. The open air museum is outside around the main building. It is an exhibition of various artefacts, e.g., etched sheets, an outline of a Thai building, model of a Thuriang kiln, and Sema Dharma Chakra Sila (Wheel of Law stone).



Open daily between 09.00-16.00 hrs. In the case of visiting as a group, contact should be made in advance with the Museum.

Entrance fee : 150 baht.

For further details contact Tel. : 0 5569 7367 and 0 5563 3025.





Wat Traphang Thong

Mueang, Sukhothai



Wat Traphang Thong

Mueang, Sukhothai



is located within the eastern city walls of the Ramkhamhaeng National Museum. There is a large pond within the temple grounds that is known as Sa Traphang Thong. It is a pond that has kept water for consumption since ancient times. The island in the middle of the pond is home to the important ancient sites of Wat Traphang Thong including:

Mondop Chaturmuk is a small mondop that inside enshrines the Buddha's footprint on the right made from black grey stone. It was built in the reign of Phra Maha Thammaracha Lithai in 1359, and was a replica from Sri Lanka. It was enshrined at Khao Phra Bat Yai (Khao Sumonkut). At present, it has been enshrined at Mondop Chaturmuk. Inside the Buddha's footprint is engraved with 108 auspicious patterns and surrounding asterisks.



Phra Ubosot was constructed by collecting the wealth of the townspeople to build an Ubosot by Phaya Ronchan (Krut), Mayor of Sukhothai when he was ordained at this temple. The Phra Ubosot is made of bricks and cement, and in the front is a porch. There are no pillars to support the roof, and the gables are wooden like mullion. It has a double gabled roof, and there is a stucco-shaped swan tail, as well as a pair of slate Sema stones located around the Ubosot. The exterior is a wall. Inside the Ubosot is enshrined a white stucco Buddha image called "Luangpho Khao", which is a Buddha image in the posture of subduing Mara and is the principal image.

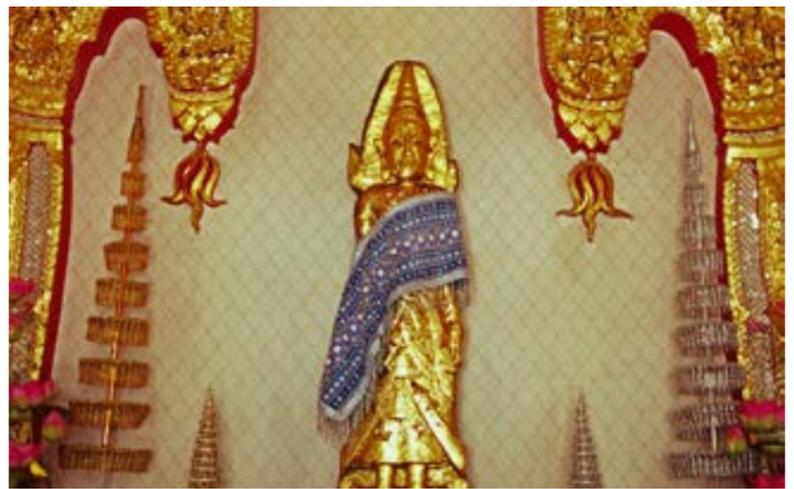
The Principal Chedi is located between the Ubosot and the Mondop Chaturmuk. It is a bell-shaped chedi in the Sukhothai period. The base is made of laterite stone, and the upper part is made of bricks. The chedi sits on a rectangular chicken breast shaped lotus base. The upper part is a round base that descends up from the lotus floor. Then there is a throne, tiered stem, and the top is a banana blossom.

There is also an activity to make merit at the Bun Rap Arun Bridge in Sukhothai at the area of the wooden bridge in front of Wat Traphang Thong. It is possible to participate in giving alms daily at 06.00 hrs. onwards.



Phra Mae Ya Shrine

Mueang, Sukhothai



Phra Mae Ya Shrine

Mueang, Sukhothai



is located on Nikkonkasem Road. It enshrines the spirit of King Ramkhamhaeng the Great and Phra Mae Ya. It is made of carved stone and has the appearance of an idol with a long, sharp face decorated in royal apparel like a queen, and is 1 metre tall. King Ramkhamhaeng the Great built it to dedicate to his mother, Nang Suang.

The reason why it is called "Phra Mae Ya" is because King Ramkhamhaeng the Great called his mother "Phra Mae", and the people of Sukhothai have always respected King Ramkhamhaeng the Great as their father; therefore, they called his mother "Phra Mae Ya".

Originally, this shrine was enshrined on Khao Phra Mae Ya. There is a rock shelter to protect the image from the sun and rain. Later, it was enshrined in the new city by building a court in front of the City Hall, and there is a celebration of Phra Mae Ya at the end of February of every year.



Ban Phra Phim Learning Centre Sukhothai City

Mueang, Sukhothai



Ban Phra Phim Learning Centre Sukhothai City

Mueang, Sukhothai



is located in Soi Prachabumrung, Tambon Mueang Kao and has collected all the Buddhist amulets of Sukhothai. Some were discovered in both Si Satchanalai and the old city of Sukhothai. It has also compiled the history of the temple, the builder of the temple, as well as the correct name of the amulet in order to exchange knowledge about history and the art history of Sukhothai, a city with the same contemporary history. It is a source of learning about local wisdom and the legacy of the ancestors to those who are interested. There are also learning activities of “amulet printing” and “firing” in order to get a strong terracotta amulet for interested people to participate.



Open daily between 08.00-17.00 hrs. (except Friday).

For further details contact Tel. : 08 9643 6219.



Ramkhamhaeng National Park (Khao Luang)

Khiri Mat, Sukhothai



Ramkhamhaeng National Park (Khao Luang)

Khiri Mat, Sukhothai



covers the area of Amphoe Mueang, Amphoe Ban Dan Lan Hoi, and Amphoe Khiri Mat or approximately 213,215 rai. It is a national park with historical evidence in the Sukhothai period along with natural forest areas. It is known as “Khao Luang”. Later, the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation proceeded with the conservation of this area to be declared a national park. As such, it was given a new name of “Ramkhamhaeng”, which was the name of “King Ramkhamhaeng the Great”. This was because the original name (Khao Luang) was the same as “Pa Khao Luang” of Khao Luang National Park in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province.

The Park has the peak of Khao Luang, teak, takhian, Siamese sal, red lauan, herbs, and various caves that have historical importance. The best time to travel to the Park is around July-February.



Interesting sites in the Park

Khao Luang is 1,200 metres above sea level and is a mountain with steep cliffs. It also has the highest peak on the south side of Sukhothai city. At the top of the mountain, there is a beautiful view and covered with natural grassland. It consists of four peaks: Khao Narai, Khao Phra Mae Ya, Khao Phu Ka, and Khao Phra Chedi. When looking down from the top of the mountain, the surrounding beautiful scenery of “Saritphong” and the province of Sukhothai can be clearly seen.

Recommendations for climbing Khao Luang

- The path to the top of the mountain is open 08.00-14.00 hrs. If exceeding the time specified by the staff, then it will be strictly prohibited to go to the top of the mountain.

- Tourists who want to stay overnight at the top should prepare enough food.

- Before the trip, tourists should check their physical readiness and prepare the necessary equipment, e.g., coat, hat, torch, medicine, and dried food.

- Tourists can use the porter service up to the peak of Khao Luang. The price per kilogram is about 25 Baht. Contact the Park Office for more details.



Natural grassland: At the top of the mountain is a naturally occurring grassland covering about 3,000 rai. There are many types of grasses and some are medicinal plants.

Sai Ngam is a large banyan tree with a sprawling beautiful appearance. It is suitable for sitting and relaxing, and is on the way to the top of Khao Luang.

Nang Nak Crater is 320 metres from Sai Ngam and is a natural crater in the hilltop area. It is 0.5 metres wide and 1.5 metres long.

Suan Lum or **Suan Lumphini Wan** is another herb garden at the foot of Khao Luang. Currently, it is the location of the Ramkhamhaeng National Park Office, which is in the east of Khao Luang.

Pratu Prawatsat (Historic Gate): There is a historical gate that appears that is "Pratu Pa" (Forest Gate) to the north of Suan Lum or at the location of the National Park Protection Unit is "Pratu Makha" that is to the west. There is a gate located in the Na Dan city area called "Pratu Plueai" and it is to the east of Suan Lum. Located in the checkpoint area of the Park is "Pratu Phra Ruang" that is to the south of Suan Lum.

Sai Rung Waterfall is located to the west of Khao Luang. It is a waterfall that originates from the headwaters of Khao Chedi to become Khlong Phai Na and flows to the southwest. The waterfall flows down from high rocks. When the sunlight hits the water, it creates a natural phenomenon like a rainbow with beautiful colours. The time when the rainbow can be seen is 11.00-16.00 hrs.

Within the waterfall area, there is a National Park Protection Unit, which is 50 metres from the Park. The Waterfall has 4 levels, and at each level, it is possible to go swimming. Tourists must walk from the National Park Protection Unit and go upwards following the flowing water for a distance of 800 metres, 900 metres, 1,160 metres, and 1,200 metres, respectively.

Buddha's Footprint is located at the foot of Tham Phrabat. It is made of slate carved with 108 auspicious marks, and built during the reign of Phra Maha Thammaracha Lithai, or is more than 600 years old.

Prang Khao Pu Ja is made of large bricks and is located on a small mountain near the Park. It is Khmer art of the Baphuon period made for people travelling for religious ceremonies. It is more than 1,500 years old.





Phra Ruang Road is a historical road connecting to the city of Kamphaeng Phet passing Sukhothai to Si Satchanalai, a distance of 123 kilometres. It is believed that this road was constructed 700 years ago to be used as a strategic route. As such, it may be considered as the first national highway in Thailand.

In addition, the Park has established a nature study route starting from the Park office, passing the herbal garden, dry evergreen forest, Sai Ngam, and soil and rock layers to the end at Hin Rang Waterfall, a distance of about 3 kilometres taking 2 hours to walk. The Park has also prepared signs to convey different meanings along the route.



Entrance fee: Adults 200 baht and Children 100 baht.

The Park has three houses for tourists that can accommodate 6-10 people at 500 baht/night, and tents for rent that can accommodate 2-8 people at 50-200 baht/night. If bringing your own tent, it costs 30 baht/person/night.

For further details contact the Ramkhamhaeng National Park Tel. 09 8883 9297, or the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Tel. 0 2562 0760; website: www.dnp.go.th.



Si Satchanalai Historical Park

Si Satchanalai, Sukhothai



Si Satchanalai Historical Park

Si Satchanalai, Sukhothai



is located in Si Satchanalai subdistrict. Formerly, it was known as “Chaliang Town”. Later, during the reign of the Phra Ruang Dynasty, who ruled Sukhothai, a new city was built as the administrative centre instead of the city of Chaliang and changed its name to be “Si Satchanalai”.

In the area of the Park, there is a total of 215 archaeological sites and artefacts. 204 important ancient sites have been discovered, including:

Wat Phra Si Rattana Mahathat or **Wat Phra Borommathat Mueang Chaliang** and also known by another name, **Wat Phra Prang** is located outside the walls of the old city of Si Satchanalai. Head towards the southeast for about 3 kilometres. It is a large group of ancient monuments and is a royal temple of the Ratchaworawihan class. There are important ancient sites within the temple, e.g.,



- *Principal prang* is built with laterite plaster. It is a form of architecture that was organised in the Ayutthaya period. There is a staircase leading up to the prang in front of the relics area to the hall facade. The walls inside the prang have traces of mural paintings, but they are very obliterated. There is also a wihan in front of the prang, which inside is enshrined a large Buddha image in the posture of subduing Mara, and on the right side, there is a stucco Buddha image in the lila posture.

- *The temple wall* is a large round laterite pedestal lined together in a rectangular shape that is 60 metres wide and 90 metres long. Above the arch, there is a shape resembling the top of a roof, and above the facade, there is a stucco sculpture in the face of the Bodhisattva Avalokiteshvara.

- *Phrathat Mutao* is behind the principal prang outside the temple wall. It looks like a Mon style chedi. During the excavation in 1992, a chanko (thin piece of brass for anti-corrosion purposes) was found to decorate the top of the chedi.

- *Mondop Phra Attharot* is behind Phrathat Mutao. It was originally supposed to be a mondop with Buddha images in four postures. Later it was repaired and modified. Inside the niche, there is a standing Buddha image. Originally, the roof was covered with clay tiles.

- *Wihan Phra Song Phi Nong* is on the left of Mondop Phra Attharot and made of laterite. There are two stucco Buddha images in the subduing Mara posture on the altar. From archaeological excavations, it was found that the base of Wihan Phra Song Phi Nong was built on top of the original building, which was made of bricks, and on the right side of the Wihan was found the base of a Buddha's footprint.



- *Bot or chapel* is located in front of the wihan. At present, the temple has been completely renovated by building over the original Bot.

- *Kuti (monks' quarters) Phra Ruang Phra Lue* or as it is known by another name as *San Phra Ruang Phra Lue* is a square based mondop with a four-tiered brick roof. Inside is enshrined a statue of Phra Ruang Phra Lue (replica).

Wat Khao Phanom Phloeng is located on the top of Khao Phanom Phloeng within the city wall. It has a circular principal chedi and a mondop made of laterite. It is on a square base with a raised platform with a pointed arched roof. There is a staircase leading up to the mondop. The villagers call it San Chao Mae La-ong Samli. It can be accessed by two ways: In front of Wat Kaeng Luang and the side of the temple, which the way up is laterite stairs. On the way up, there is a pavilion as well.

Wat Suwan Khiri is located to the west about 200 metres from Khao Phanom Phloeng. It is located on another hill in the same mountain range. The important archaeological site is a large circular principal chedi made of laterite. It has a five-tiered chopping board base that was used as a royal courtyard. There are archways on all four sides. At the tiered umbrella, there is a stucco Buddha image in a walking posture surrounding the tiered umbrella just like Wat Chang Lom. Behind the principal chedi, there is a round chedi surrounded by laterite walls.

Wat Chang Lom is within the city wall of Si Satchanalai on the plains of the Southern foothills of Khao Phanom Phloeng. The important archaeological site is the principal chedi in the Lanka style located on a square base inside a square wall. At the base of the chedi, there are 39 stucco elephants standing with their back against the wall surrounding the chedi and elephants in the four corners of the chedi.



In front of the principal chedi, there is a staircase leading up to the courtyard, and above the base, there is an arch of a seated Buddha subduing Mara. The wall of the facade has a sculpture of a Bo tree behind the Buddha image. The area of the bell above is the throne with the tiered umbrella adorned with 17 low relief stucco statues, and there is a wihan in front of the principal chedi. In addition, there are two small wihan and two chedis. Interesting items include the elephant has a distinctive character than the stucco elephants at other temples, which is fully standing. It is taller than a real elephant and in front of it is a stucco lotus flower.

Wat Suan Kaeo Uthayan Noi or Wat Sa Kaeo is 200 metres from Wat Chang Lom. It is a group of ancient monuments surrounded by a wall. There are entrance doors in the front and back of the temple. It has ancient monuments consisting of the principal chedi, which is a lotus bud shaped chedi surrounded by a wall. The wihan has an arch with a Buddha image in the back that looks like a mondop. The roof of the mondop is in the shape of a pointed arch. Inside enshrines a sitting Buddha image in the posture of subduing Mara.

Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo is located in front of Wat Chang Lom. It is considered more beautiful than the other temples in Si Satchanalai because there are different types of chedis that are true Sukhothai art. It is a combination of Srivijaya and Sukhothai art. The important archaeological site is the principal chedi in the shape of a lotus bud behind the Wihan. There are also 33 chedis as well as small buildings of different types. A wall surrounds another level. Outside the wall, there is a Bot and a well. The chedi at this temple is influenced by many forms of art, e.g., Lanka and Bagan. Behind the principal chedi is a distinctive chedi, which is the square base and spherical peak. Inside the chedi,



there is a hall enshrining a standing stucco Buddha image. There is a painting depicting a former Buddha image and deities and kings. The archway at the back of the relic house has a Buddha image covered by a Naga.

The reason why it is called Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo is because many rows of chedis were found within the temple, and HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn assumed that this temple was where the ashes of the Sukhothai Royal Family were enshrined.

Wat Suan Kaeo Uthayan Yai is located inside the city wall, which is not far from Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo. The important archaeological site is the circular principal chedi made of laterite, but the bell had collapsed. In the front, there is a staircase leading up from the back porch of the wihan to the relic to pay homage to the Buddha image. At the back, there are five sets of stairs. The pillars of the wihan and the temple walls are made of laterite.

Wat Nang Phaya is located parallel with Wat Suan Kaeo Uthayan Yai. There are stucco motifs on the remains of the wall of the wihan to the northwest, which is a seven-room wihan. The pillars of the wihan on every side have different deities and patterns made of Sangkhalok ceramic and not coated. The principal chedi of the temple is circular and is located on a royal base. The front facade has stairs leading up to the chedi hall, and in the middle of the hall is a chedi axis decorated with stucco patterns. The wihan is made of laterite, and there is a front porch and a back porch. The wall of the temple is also pierced by a fanlight. The Southern wall has a stucco pattern that resembles a half-human, half-monkey running, but it was partially destroyed. In addition, there is a pattern of flora and a figure of Thepanom. It is art of the early Ayutthaya period.



Wat Chomchuen is located on the bank of the Yom River about 400 metres to the east of Wat Phra Sri Rattana Mahathat. The important archaeological site is the circular principal chedi made of laterite. The wihan is in front of the principal chedi and is built of laterite with six chambers. There is a porch protruding in front, and the back is connected to a mondop, which is like a solid room at the end of the wihan. The laterite roof overlaps together into a pointed gable shape, and in front, both sides of the mondop are made of 2 cravat arches. At the back, there was the original arch enshrining a Buddha image covered by a Naga, but it has now been lost. There is also a stucco pattern on the gable behind the mondop.

From excavations in front of the temple, evidence of 15 human skeletons was found at a depth of 7-8 metres dating from the 4th century to the Dvaravati period of about the 7th-11th centuries, and also found a large group of ancient brick buildings and many Chaliang ware dating back to the 12th century to the Sukhothai era.



Open daily between 08.30-16.30 hrs.

Entrance fee : 100 baht.

Tram tour around the Park : 30 baht.

For further details contact Tel. : 0 5595 0714.



Ban Na Ton Chan Homestay Community Enterprise

Si Satchanalai, Sukhothai



Ban Na Ton Chan Homestay Community Enterprise

Si Satchanalai, Sukhothai



is located in Tambon Ban Tuek Subdistrict, Amphoe Si Satchanalai. It is an ecotourism village with the lifestyle of the villagers of Lanna. This village has 39 homestays starting from 600 baht depending on the number of guests. Service fee includes accommodation, dinner and breakfast.

Interesting things to do in Ban Na Ton Chan include watching the sunrise and the sea of mist at Huai Ton Hai Viewpoint, taking an E-tak (local vehicle) to see the way of life in the village, watch the making of dolls, and see local cooking of Khao Poep or the famous Phra Ruang noodles.



For further details contact the Ban Na Ton Chan Homestay
Tel. 08 8495 7738.



Sawankhaworanayok National Museum

Sawankhalok, Sukhothai



Sawankhaworanayok National Museum

Sawankhalok, Sukhothai



is located behind Wat Sawankharam (Wat Klang). The exhibition is divided into two parts.

The upper floor exhibits sculptures from different eras. Most of them came from Phra Sawankorn Woranayok (Thongkham Chitthon), former Abbot of Wat Sawankharam and Primate of Sukhothai Province, and some were moved from the Ramkhamhaeng National Museum. They are Buddha images from different eras from before the Sukhothai period until the early Rattanakosin period.

The ground floor exhibits Sangkhalok ware found at Ban Ko Noi and Ban Pa Yang archaeological sites, Amphoe Si Satchanalai, as well as displays treasures from under the sea from sunken ships in the Gulf of Thailand.



Open daily except Monday-Tuesday and public holidays
08.30-16.00 hrs.

Entrance fee: 100 baht.

In the case of visiting as a group and needing a tour guide,
Tel. 0 5564 1571 and 0 5564 3166.



Organic Agriculture Project Sukhothai Airport

Sawankhalok, Sukhothai



Organic Agriculture Project Sukhothai Airport

Sawankhalok, Sukhothai



is located at Khlong Krachong subdistrict. It is an airport that maintains the identity of the building to be a local design, landscape, and promotes sustainable tourism and environmental conservation of tourist attractions by organising organic farming projects like a rice field. Tourists can buy organic products, organic vegetables, and do outdoor classroom activities, e.g., plant rice, collect duck eggs, ride a white buffalo, and eat food from the products of the Project at Khrua Sukho.



Open daily 08.30-16.00 hrs.

For further details contact, Tel. : 0 5564 7225-6.





Sawankhalok Street Art

Sawankhalok, Sukhothai



Sawankhalok Street Art

Sawankhalok, Sukhothai



is located in Tambon Nai Mueang. The Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) brought leading artists from ASEAN, e.g., Malaysia, Singapore, Cambodia, and Thailand to paint on the walls of houses in the old community on Phisan Sunthonkit Road (city centre). This is the old commercial district of Sawankhalok and has pictures showing the way of life of the people of Amphoe Sawankhalok.



TAT CONTACT CENTER

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND (HEADQUARTERS)

1600 New Phetchaburi Road, Makkasan,
Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

Tel : 0 2550 5500 Fax : 0 2253 7440

www.tourismthailand.org

email : info@tat.or.th

Open every day between 08.30 – 16.30 hrs



Suvarnabhumi Airport

Domestic Terminal, 2nd Floor, Gate 3

Tel : 0 2134 0040

Open 24 hours

Don Mueang Airport

International Terminal (Building 1), 1st Floor, Gate 2

Tel : 0 2504 4301

Open 24 hours

TAT, Sukhothai Office

200 Charot Withi Thong Road, Tambon Thani,
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Responsible for tourism in Sukhothai and Kamphaeng Phet.

