



AYUTTHAYA - SOUTHERN BICYCLE TRACK  
(The Foreign Settlements Loop)

Ayutthaya mention that the army of the King of Ava invaded Ayutthaya in 1549 and set up a stockade in this area. It was taken by the Burmese during the fall of Ayutthaya in 1767. (\*)

- ❖ *Turn left at the exit of Wat Phuthaisawan and head east once again. On the right hand, side of the road you will see a Muslim shrine with a domed roof. This is the location of an old mosque that has also been used as a Buddhist temple at one point. It presently functions as a graveyard.*

**Chao Kun Khu Cham Cemetery** - The Tomb of the 4th Chula Rachamontri named "Chen" is located on an ancient Muslim graveyard called Chao Kun Khu Cham. The cemetery is situated on the west bank of the Khu Cham canal in an area largely populated by Muslims. Chen, a Persian Muslim, was the Phraya Chula Rachamontri in the reign of King Suriyamarin (r. 1758-1767). He was the last Chula Rachamontri of the Ayutthayan era. Chen's family home stood at the mouth of the Khu Cham canal. The Chula Rachamontri controlled from the 17th century onwards the Department of Western Maritime Affairs known in Siam as the Krom Tha Khwa.

- ❖ *Return Route: You have two options for returning. One option is to turn right and explore historic sites along Khlong Ku Cham. This area was once well-populated with dozens of monasteries. However, many of these historic sites have been destroyed. Ruins that are still viewable include Wat Tavet, Wat Bandai Nak, Wat Kaew Fa, and others. These can be very difficult to find even with a local guide. Therefore, we recommend that you continue going east and complete the loop to Wat Khan Phrom. Turn left (at Soi 3) and take the return ferry boat. If you are curious about hard-to-find historic sites in the Khlong Takhian area, visit our website for detailed descriptions and photographs: [www.ayutthaya-history.com](http://www.ayutthaya-history.com).*

- ❖ *The ferry boat will deliver you on the opposite side of the Chao Phraya River, back on the main island. The best return route back is to turn right on U-Thong Road and continue east. This route will bypass Pom Phet and Wat Jin on your right and Wat Suwan Dararam to the left. U-Thong road will turn with the natural contours of the island and go north, parallel to the Pa Sak River. You will pass underneath the Pradi Phanomyong Bridge and see traces of old city walls to your right. Continue to Chao Phrom Market and go one block past it. Make a left onto Pa Maprao Road; then take the first road on your left. This will return you to the starting point.*



AYUTTHAYA HISTORICAL RESEARCH  
[www.ayutthaya-history.com](http://www.ayutthaya-history.com)

Disclaimer

AHR will not be held liable for any loss or damage whatsoever for any suggestions made in relation to the site's promotion of ecotourism. It is the responsibility of the user of the site to take the necessary precautions to avoid any physical injury, traffic incident, animal attack, theft, and damage to equipment. Any reliance on the site's information is therefore strictly at your own risk. Read our disclaimer at website [www.ayutthaya-history.com](http://www.ayutthaya-history.com).

©2009 – 2010 Ayutthaya Historical Research  
All rights reserved.

10

©2009 – 2010 Ayutthaya Historical Research  
All rights reserved.

9

**Wat Phuthaisawan** is situated opposite the mouth of Khlong Chantol Ya, presently called Khlong Tho, a canal linking the former Lopburi River (presently Khlong Maung) with the Chao Phraya River and runs adjacent to the former royal palace grounds. The temple was built in 1353 AD by King Kamabhidol I at the royal residence of "Wang Lak". The temple was first settled before establishing Ayutthaya as the capital city in 1350. The temple was constructed after the elder brother deposed the Kingnet and brought war captives back in 1352. The monastery was possibly one of the first temples constructed in the Ayutthaya Kingdom and has a preaching hall and a great holy reliquary. The Royal Chronicles of

- ❖ *Return to the main road from Baitin Joseph Church, turn left, and continue heading east. You will easily see Wat Phuthaisawan on the left-hand side of the road. Its large white prang-chedi can be seen from kilometers away. Turn left and you can explore this active monastery.*

pressis were buried at the local churchyard. Hundreds of Christians and many of the missionary worship in Thailand for over 300 years. The church has been a place of continuous Catholic 181), which was completed by 1847. The church has been a place of continuous Catholic which were reduced to ashes. Further damage was inflicted during the church in by Venamance converts were also burned down. The fire spread to the church and seminary. Dominican churches, were nevertheless plundered. The houses near the church, mostly used the bishop surrendered on 23 March. The church and seminary, as well as the desert and the Burmese General and being promised safety and protection for all persons and property. St Joseph seminary, and those of the seminary, and those of the seminary. The French the Seminary of Saint Joseph (later renamed as the Seminary of the Holy Angels) with the approval of the king. In 1673, King Narai granted another piece of land and offered assistance in building the wooden St. Joseph's Church, which was renovated with bricks in the European style between 1685 and 1695; in March, 1767, the Portuguese settlement and the Chao Phraya River in the Condam Chinese quarter called "Tan Phret". In 1665-1666, they bordering to its west. In 1665, Siam's King Narai granted French bishops a large spot near St. Joseph's Church is situated beside the Chao Phraya River with Khlong Takhian

- ❖ *Turn left at Wat Sampao Lam's exit at go north. This route still parallels Khlong Takhian though you will seldom see it. Continue north until you arrive at the main road #3459. Turn left and go forward for just a moment. You will hit a busy crossroad. Turn right and go north once again (if you see a bridge, you have come too far on #3460 road). The road will veer to your right and turn heading east. Take the left-hand turn and continue until you reach the Chao Phraya River. This is the location of the rest point of interest.*

historical detail. This monastery was built when people moved here from Bang Kaja, where the sinking of boats was a problem due to the fast moving confluence of Pa Sak and Chao Phraya rivers. Wat Sampao Lam's name refers to sunset boats, but it is also known as Wat Tham Ma (newly made monastery).

AYUTTHAYA - SOUTHERN BICYCLE TRACK  
(The Foreign Settlements Loop)