

# AMAZING NEW CHAPTERS



# Surin



# Surin

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**Surin, the Land of Large Elephants,  
fine silk fabric, beautiful beads,  
enriching sanctuaries, sweet lettuce,  
fragrant rice, majestic culture**

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Surin has been assumed by historians that the area was inhabited by a community about 2,000 years ago. It also had continuity, as it was the area that used to be the ancient Khmer Empire that established the community in Surin province to always accept the Khmer culture since the 7<sup>th</sup> century onwards. When the Khmer power weakened, there was no clear evidence showing the community's subsequent habitation. Then, in the late Ayutthaya period, in 1717, traces appeared again in the Chronicles of Isan. An ethnic group who called themselves Suai or Kui, who lived in the city of Attapeu Saen Pae, Champasak province, Lao PDR., which at that time was the territory of Thailand, who had the ability to catch wild elephants to raise them for use, migrated across the Mekong River to the right bank. They dispersed to establish communities in Mueang Ling (Chom Phra district), Ban Khok Lamduan (Khukhan district, Si Saket province), Ban Atcha Pa Nueng (Sangkha district), and Ban Kut Pa Thai (Sikhoraphum district).



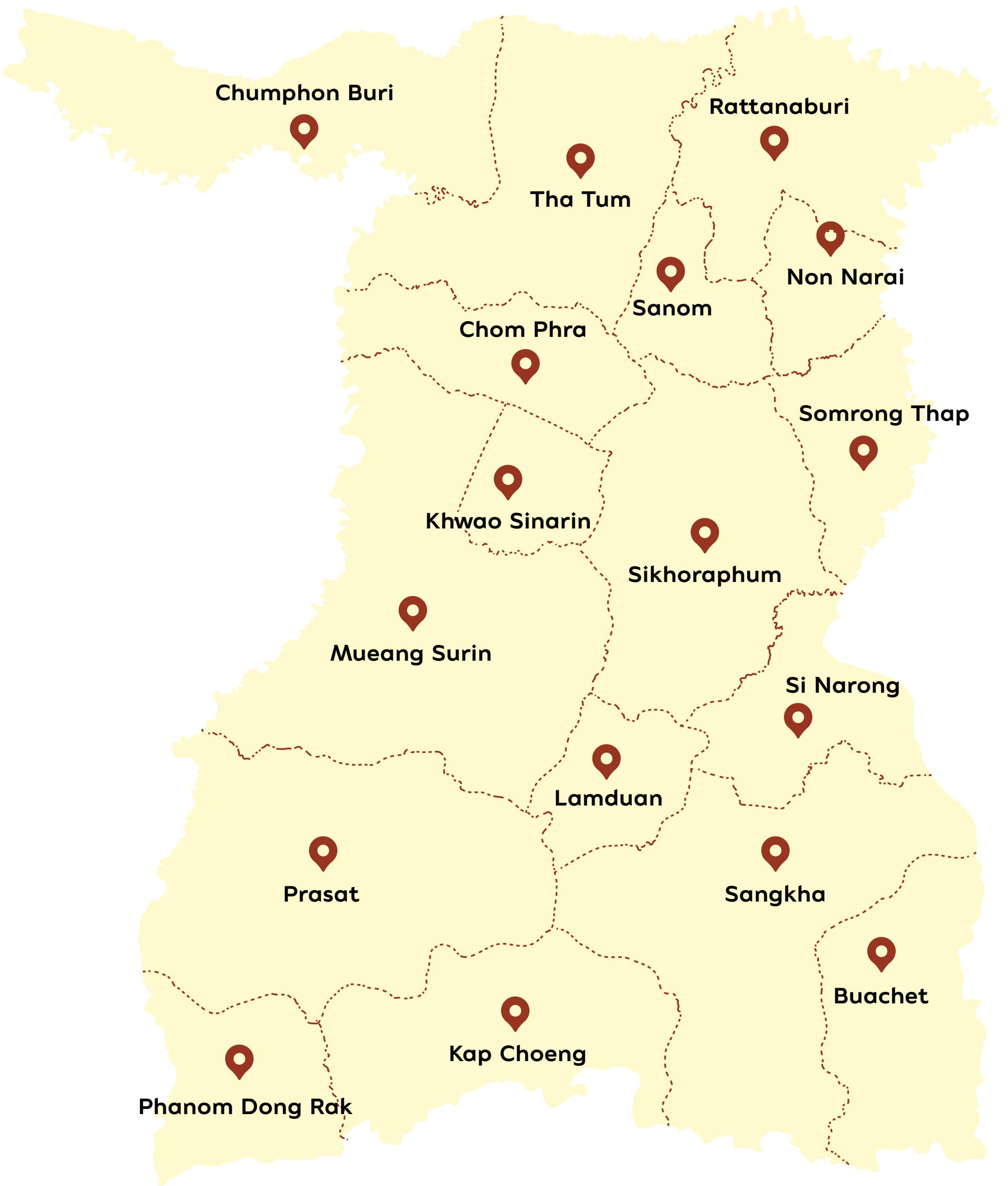
In 1760, the Kui chief living in this area helped the nobles from the royal court to take back a white elephant to Ayutthaya that had separated from the herd. Following this, the King paid tribute to Pa Lae and he became a civil servant at the royal court, and was eventually bestowed a royal title and elevated the area that he administered to a city. Then, in 1763, Luang Surin Phakdi or Chiang Pum, headman of Ban Mueang Thi, moved the village from Ban Mueang Thi to the area of Ban Khu Prathai, which is the location of present-day Surin province because it was considered to be a strategically suitable area. There was a wall of the city surrounded by two moats, and abundant water suitable for the people's livelihood and homes.

Later, Luang Surin Phakdi conducted some good deeds in favour of the King, e.g., the Suriya Sat Amarin Throne Hall, so the King was graciously pleased to raise Ban Khu Prathai to be the city of Prathai Saman and promoted the title of Luang Surin Phakdi to be Phraya Surin Phakdi Si Narong Changwang and the Governor of the city.

Then, in 1786, King Rama I the Great graciously changed the name of Prathai Saman City to Surin City according to the name of the Governor.

Surin City had 11 rulers who were descended from each other. In 1908, the administration of state affairs was adjusted to be under central governance. Phra Krungsri Burirak (Sum Sumanont) was therefore appointed to be the first governor of the province.

# Surin Map





# Surin City Pillar Shrine

Mueang Surin, Surin



## Surin City Pillar Shrine

Mueang Surin, Surin



Surin City Pillar Shrine is located on Lak Mueang Road and is an important place of the people of Surin. It was originally a court without a city pillar. Then, in 1968, the Fine Arts Department designed and built a new City Pillar Shrine and City Pillar. The city pillar is Javanese Cassia wood obtained from Mr. Prasit Maneekan of Sai Yok district, Kanchanaburi province. It is a wooden pole 3 metres high with a circumference of 1 metre. The ceremonial ceremony of raising the City Pillar was held on 15 March 1974.



**Phraya Surin Phakdi  
Si Narong Changwang (Pum)  
Monument**

Mueang Surin, Surin



# Phraya Surin Phakdi Si Narong Changwang (Pum) Monument

Mueang Surin, Surin



Phraya Surin Phakdi Si Narong Changwang (Pum) Monument is located on Surin-Prasat Road, Nai Mueang subdistrict. It was built to commemorate the first city founder, who was a very important person in the history of Surin. The Monument is a black bronze sculpture 2.2 metres high carrying a pair of swords on his back, which means being a warrior, having courage, and his right hand holds a scythe that shows his courage and ability to control war elephants. This is an indication that Surin has been an ancient city of elephants. This monument was inaugurated on 13 April 1985.





# Wat Burapharam

Mueang Surin, Surin



## Wat Burapharam

Mueang Surin, Surin

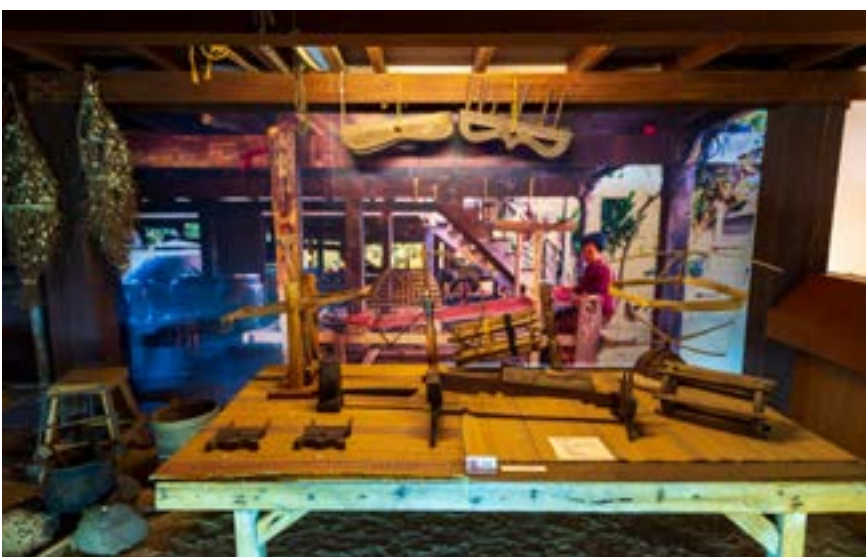


Wat Burapharam is located on Chit Bamrung Road, Mueang Surin. It is a third-class royal temple that is assumed to have been built in the Thon Buri period or in the early Rattanakosin period by Phraya Surin Phakdi Si Narong Changwang (Pum). Inside the temple, there are important objects, e.g., Luangpho Phra Chi, a Buddha image in the subduing Mara posture with a lap width of 4 cubits. It is made with dense earthenware, and the image is also a Buddhist style similar to Khmer art that is the principal image of the temple. It is enshrined in a brick-and-mortar tetrahedral wihan on the west side of the Ubosot. In the past, officials who were accepted into the civil service had to perform the Pipat Sattaya ceremony in front of Luangpho Phra Chi. Later, it became a mental refuge to speak and pray for success or protection.



# Surin National Museum

Mueang Surin, Surin



## Surin National Museum

Mueang Surin, Surin



Surin National Museum is located in Chaniang subdistrict and is a place that displays the history of Surin from the past to the present. There are four exhibition buildings, and each building connects to the other. The first building is the entrance hall and corridor. The second building is the education section that consists of meeting rooms, activity rooms, reception rooms, and a library. The third building is an exhibition and office building consisting of a permanent exhibition room, temporary exhibition room, and staff's office. The fourth building is a museum treasury consisting of an antiques treasury room, and conservation room. It is divided into 5 exhibitions showing different displays as follows:

**Natural Science:** This section exhibits the physical aspects of Surin province. The content consists of the topography, climate, geological features, agronomy, and various natural resources, e.g., soil, water, forest, wildlife, national parks, etc. There is also an exhibition on rice and farming.



**Archaeological History:** The content is about human development since the prehistoric times, Dvaravati culture, Khmer culture, and Lan Xang-Ayutthaya cultural period by exhibiting replicas of different lifestyles and rituals, antiques, and artefacts found in Surin province.

**City History:** This presents the history of Surin province. It starts with the Kui people helping to catch a white elephant that had escaped from Ayutthaya and received merit to establish a city, and the reform of the government of a system of governance and democracy, respectively. It also contains historical, economic, social, demographic, and educational content in displaying the capturing of white elephants, travelling by train to Surin, market conditions in the early days, etc.

**Ethnology:** This refers to the population of Surin province that consists of four ethnic groups: Kui, Khmer, Lao, and Thai Khorat. The background and building of Surin province from the founding of the city to the Ayutthaya period and until the present.

**Outstanding Heritage of the Province** refers to the cultural heritage of Surin province that is outstanding and well-known in general like arts and crafts, e.g., silver jewellery and silk weaving; folk art displays, as well as local music, and raising elephants that is unique and known worldwide, and there is a scene that simulates the atmosphere of an elephant village in the past.



**Open Wednesday - Sunday 09.00 - 16.00 hrs.**  
(closed Monday, Tuesday, and public holidays)

**For further details contact, Tel. 0 4451 3274.**



# Huai Senong Reservoir

Mueang Surin, Surin

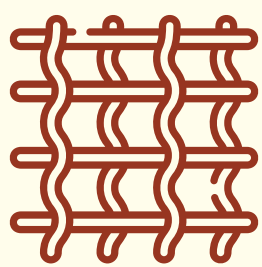


## Huai Senong Reservoir

Mueang Surin, Surin



Huai Senong Reservoir is an irrigation project with a long dam ridge suitable for relaxing and watching the scenery around the Reservoir. In particular, in the morning is another beautiful sunrise viewpoint, and it is also popular for jogging and bicycling. In addition, part of the area is the location of the royal residence of HRH Princess Srinagarindra and the Surin Provincial Irrigation Office. There are also restaurants providing services to tourists.



# Ancient Yok Thong Silk Weaving Village, Ban Tha Sawang

Mueang Surin, Surin





## Ancient Yok Thong Silk Weaving Village, Ban Tha Sawang

Mueang Surin, Surin



Ancient Yok Thong Silk Weaving Village, Ban Tha Sawang is located at Ban Tha Sawang, Tha Sawang subdistrict. It originated from the initiation of art and handicrafts of the Yokthong Silk Weaving Group, "Chansoma", which is a group that has preserved and restored the high-class weaving of the ancient Thai royal court. The villagers of Ban Tha Sawang gathered together to weave cloth with beautiful, intricate patterned designs that have a combination of royal weaving patterns and folk weaving techniques until becoming a woven fabric that is wonderfully attractive and famous all over the world.

The distinctiveness of the golden silk is choosing silk that is small and light passing through a bleaching process, boiled, and dyed naturally with three primary colours, e.g., red from shellac, yellow from thorny cockspur, and indigo from indigo seeds. In lifting the golden silk brocade that is rolled into thin threads, it is spun with the yarn, and uses a special weft to create a pattern. There are 1,416 heddles, which normally are placed on the ground, as it is not high enough. Therefore, the soil in that area has to be dug into a hole 2-3 metres deep to accommodate the length of the heddle hanging from the loom to be organised, and allow people to stand in the pit to insert the heddle. Due to a large number of heddles, 4-5 weavers are required: 2-3 people helping to lift the heddle, one person to insert the heddle, and one weaver. With the technical complexity of this weaving, only 4-5 centimetres of fabric work can be produced per day.





# Phanom Sawai Forest Park

Mueang Surin, Surin



# Phanom Sawai Forest Park

Mueang Surin, Surin



Phanom Sawai Forest Park is located in Na Bua subdistrict and Suai subdistrict in a national sanctuary. It looks like three peaks in a row.

**The first peak** is known as “Phanom Phrao” or “Khao Chai”, which is 220 metres high, and is where Phra Phuttha Surinthamongkhon or “Phra Yai”, a large white Buddha image in the posture of giving blessings with a white eye decorated with mother-of-pearl shell. The black eyes are made of brass alloy with black bronze casting. The image sits cross-legged on a base that has a lotus facing both upside down and upwards. There are stairs from the hill leading up to the Buddha image, and the area behind the Buddha image is also a viewpoint from a high angle of the Phanom Sawai Forest Park.

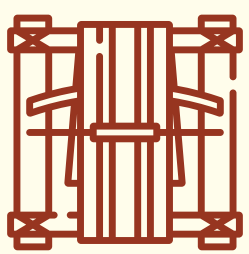


**The first second** is known as “Phanom Sarai” or “Khao Ying”, which is 210 metres high and is the location of Wat Phanom Silaram. There are two ancient ponds that are believed to be the habitats of sacred turtles.

**The third peak** is known as “Phanom Kron” or “Khao Khok”, which is 150 metres high and enshrines a replica of the Buddha’s footprint that was moved from the top of Khao Chai to the Attha Muk Pavilion. Nearby is the location of the chedi containing the ashes of a grand master of Vipassana meditation (Luangpu Dun Atulo), and there is also a shrine to worship Mae Guan Im, the Goddess of Mercy.



ห้องเรียน มคหมคตจุนเรอ  
- เรียน ฟู ร่วบสับสานภูมิปัญญาชาวเทอ -  
โรงเรียนช่างทอผ้าจุนเรอ มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏจุนเรอ



# Ban Sawai Community

Mueang Surin, Surin



## Ban Sawai Community

Mueang Surin, Surin

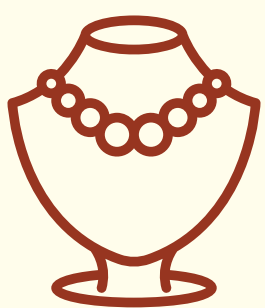


Ban Sawai Community is located in Sawai subdistrict and is an ancient community that has been a source of silk production since ancient times. There is the conservation of the way of weaving under the house, including beautiful patterns, e.g., glass beads pattern, Matmi, elephant pattern, eggplant flower pattern, etc.

In addition to outstanding silk, the community has some interesting activities, e.g., paying homage to the 1,000-year-old clay Buddha image that is a sacred object of the villagers' belief, taking a boat trip to explore the nature of the Chi River, viewing organic vegetable plots where tourists can collect the vegetables with the villagers and bring them to eat as well, etc.



**For further details contact, Tel. 08 7962 3472.**



# Khwao Sinarin Silver Handicraft Village

Khwao Sinarin, Surin





## Khwao Sinarin Silver Handicraft Village

Khwao Sinarin, Surin



Khwao Sinarin Silver Handicraft Village is located in Khwao Sinarin subdistrict, and is a renowned village for producing unique local silver rosary. This is known as “Luk Pakueam”, which starts with silver plates that are hit to be a round or smooth ball. Then, they are enamelled and made into different beautiful designs, e.g., horseshow crab eggs, Spanish cherry flowers, money purse, etc. It is commonly used to make women’s jewellery, e.g., bracelet, belt, necklace, earrings, etc.



For demonstrations of jewellery making at the Ancient Silver Handicraft Group. Tel. 08 9043 6794.



# Satom Organic Farm

Chom Phra, Surin



# Satom Organic Farm

Chom Phra, Surin



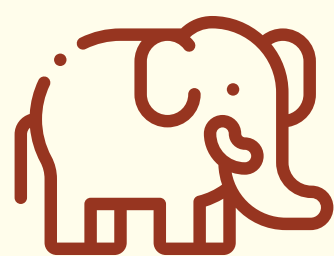
Satom Organic Farm is located at Ban Mueang Ling. The word “Satom” comes from the Kui language of Surin province and means the field located by the edge of a creek. The area of Thung Satom is a fertile plain along the Lam Chi River, which is suitable for cultivation. Here, groups of farmers in the area have gathered together to grow organic rice in order to reduce the impact on the environment.

In addition, there are activities for tourists to learn about the community’s way of life and the culture of rice farming, e.g., learn about organic farming, see the variety of rice strains, watch the buffalo caravan, etc.



**For further details contact,** Tel. 06 1165 1848 and 08 9474 0199,  
[www.satomfarm.com](http://www.satomfarm.com)





# Ban Ta Klang, the Elephant Village

Tha Tum, Surin



## Ban Ta Klang, the Elephant Village

Tha Tum, Surin



Ban Ta Klang, the Elephant Village is located at Ban Ta Klang, Krapho subdistrict. The village area is paddy and grove interspersed with sparse forest, which is ideal for rearing elephants. The original villagers of Ban Ta Klang are Suai or Kui, who are skilled in catching wild elephants, training, and raising them. In the past, most of them would travel to catch elephants in the Cambodian border area, but with the current international political situation, the villagers cannot go around the border to catch elephants like in the past. the Ban Ta Klang villagers raise and train elephants to participate in the province's Elephant Roundup every year.



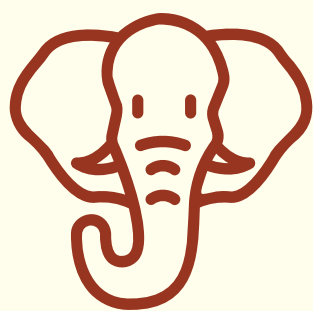
The people of Ban Ta Klang raise elephants like a friend. They sleep under the same roof as the owner until the elephants become similar to being a part of the family. This has caused a strong bond between humans and elephants. When tourists visit Ban Ta Klang, in addition to seeing the way of the aforementioned raising of elephants, they also experience the livelihood of the Suai people along with meet and talk with the veterinarian who has experience in carrying for elephants.

In the village, there is Elephant World that is situated on 500 rai of land. It is the largest elephant conservation centre in the world with exhibitions about the story of the elephant, and it is a source for studying academic information about elephants. The interior is divided into eight parts, e.g., the elephant showground, swimming pool, watching tower, cinema, museum, and forest walk, which offers both a normal walk or adventure walk. As such, it is known as a comprehensive attraction about elephants.



**Open daily 08.30 - 16.30 hrs.**

**For further details contact, Tel. 0 4451 1975.**



# **The Elephant Education Centre**

Tha Tum, Surin



## The Elephant Education Centre

Tha Tum, Surin

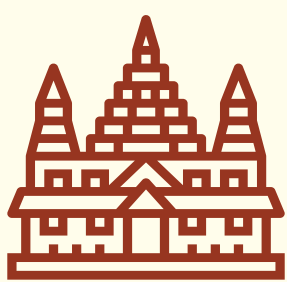


The Elephant Education Centre is located at Krapho subdistrict. It is a project created to help stray elephants that are a problem today, which is under the supervision of the Zoological Park Organisation of Thailand under Royal Patronage. Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother was graciously pleased to offer the care and conservation of the Thai elephant species because elephants are invaluable animals and are a symbol of the nation. As such, they should be protected to have a better life and can operate as a tourist attraction in the form of nature conservation and local culture, which has increased the integrity of the elephant's food area. At present, there are more than 170 elephants in the project.



**For further details contact, Tel. 0 4414 5070.**





# Prasat Sikhoraphum

Sikhoraphum, Surin



## Prasat Sikhoraphum

Sikhoraphum, Surin



Prasat Sikhoraphum is located at Ban Prasat, Ra-ngaeng subdistrict, It was built according to the ancient Khmer art style that corresponds to the art of the Baphuon period, which continued onto the Angkor Wat period of the 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was a place of worship for the Hindu religion of the Shiva sect that respected Lord Shiva, who was the supreme god. Then around the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries, Prasat Sikhoraphum was converted to be a temple of the Theravada Buddhist sect.

The main layout of the Prasat is that it faces east and consists of 5 brick prasats located on the same laterite base with the principal prasat in the middle. The other prasats are around all four corners, and each looks the same. They are made of brick, sandstone, and laterite, and there is a staircase leading up and the only entrance is on the east side.

The interesting highlights of Prasat Sikhoraphum are the sandstone lintel above the entrance of the principal prasat. It is carved in the image of Nataraja (Lord Shiva dancing) with three swans surrounded by followers



that participate in the music. The important sculptures on the right of him are Lord Vishnu and Uma, and on his left are Brahma and Ganesh. As for the position of the pillars decorating the walls of the principal prasat, the front part is carved in the image of an Apsara, the upper part above the head is carved with the pattern of the guard that is a crab's claw, and the side part is carved into the shape of a fistula, which is the gatekeeper.

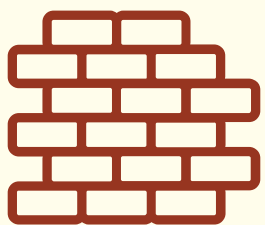
Regarding the Prasat, 2 lintels were found, which are currently kept at the Phimai National Museum, Nakhon Ratchasima province. They are carved into a figure showing the events of Lord Krishna. (When Lord Vishnu divided the region, he was born as Lord Krishna to defeat Phaya Kong.) The first lintel has carved images of Lord Krishna fighting an elephant and Kochasri. The second lintel has carved images of Lord Krishna defeating Kochasri.

In addition, the top of the Prasat was carved with sandstone and looked like a large lotus flower for decorating the top. Currently, it is exhibited at the base of the Pho tree in front of Prasat Sikhoraphum.



**Open daily 07.30 - 18.00 hrs.**

**Entrance fee : 50 baht.**



# Prasat Phum Pon

Sangkha, Surin



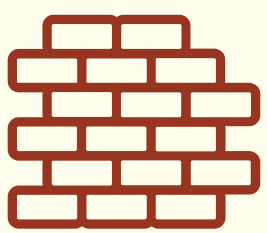
## Prasat Phum Pon

Sangkha, Surin



Prasat Phum Pon is located at Ban Phu, Pon, Dom subdistrict and consists of three brick prasats and 1 laterite prasat. They are arranged in a row from north to south. The third brick prasat, which is the principal prasat, is large and made of bricks without mortar. There are pillars adorning the door frame with a lintel carved from sandstone. Under the gable above the lintel, there is a scrolling leaf pattern in post-Gupta Indian art (6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> centuries), and a Sanskrit inscription with Pallava script, which was used in the 7<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> centuries. This was the first inscription that was found; therefore, it is considered that Prasat Phum Phon is the oldest Khmer art archaeological site in Thailand.

At present, Prasat Phum Phon has been restored by the Fine Arts Department, and ancient artefacts, e.g., lintel, inscription fragment, and door frame pillar have been preserved and exhibited at the Surin National Museum.



# Prasat Ta Muen Thom Archaeological Site

Phanom Dong Rak, Surin



## Prasat Ta Muen Thom Archaeological Site

Phanom Dong Rak, Surin



Prasat Ta Muen Thom Archaeological Site is located at Ban Nong Khanna, Ta Mueang subdistrict and is on the Thai-Cambodian border. It is a Khmer archaeological site of three buildings located nearby each other. It comprises the following:

**Prasat Ta Muen**, a Mahayana Buddhist religious site, was constructed to be a dharma sala or accommodation for travellers. It is one of 18 places that King Jayavarman VII had built. The Prasat is made of laterite and looks like a single prang. There is a long room connected to the front. The north wall is opaque but engraved as a fake window. The southern part has windows lined up. There also used to be 2-3 pieces of a lintel in the form of a Buddha image in the meditation posture in the Ruan Kaeo arch.



**Prasat Ta Muen Tot**, which is 340 metres from Prasat Ta Muen, was a hospital shrine of the local community. It was built in the 13<sup>th</sup> century and is one of 102 places that King Jayavarman VII had built. It is still in almost perfect condition. The principal prasat is a square shape with a porch over the front made of laterite and sandstone. There is a library in the front to the right of the Prasat. It is also surrounded by laterite walls with an arch (gopura) in the front in the southeast.

Outside the front wall, there is a pond, like other salas. In the middle room of the gopura, one stone inscription was found inscribed with Khmer characters in Sanskrit. It is a stone inscription that King Jayavarman VII had ordered to be built for this shrine. The text is the same as the inscriptions found in other salas, which is paying respect to Phra Phaisachaya Khuru Waituraya, the Bodhisattva of pharmacology and mentions the appointment of staff at hospitals in different departments, e.g., doctors and caregivers. At present, this main inscription is kept at the National Library, Tha Wasukri, Bangkok.





**Prasat Ta Muen Thom** is located about 800 metres to the south of Prasat Ta Muen Tot. It was built as a Hindu shrine that regarded Shiva as the supreme deity and was assumed to have been built around the 12<sup>th</sup> century, which is older than Prasat Ta Muen and Prasat Ta Muen Tot. It is also the largest prasat in the Prasat Ta Muen group. It consists of three prasats: the principal prasat that is the largest and, in the centre, whereas the other two prasats are to the back on the right and left. The Prasat is built of sandstone facing south.

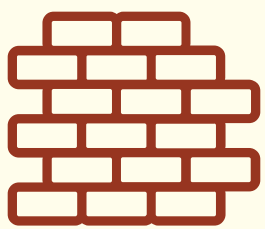
In the interior of the principal prasat is some important evidence, which is the Shiva lingam extracted from natural stone. There is also a waterway from the Shiva lingam that continues from the principal prasat to the east side of the balcony. In addition, there are two libraries made of laterite on the southeastern and southwestern sides of the principal prasat. There is also a winding cloister made of sandstone that surrounds the entire building, and a pool outside the cloister on the north side covered with laterite.



**Open daily 08.00 - 17.00 hrs.**

**Entrance Fee :** free, and because it is an area near the Thai-Cambodian border, tourists should make enquiries with the military unit in charge of the area first and bring an ID card/passport with them every time.

**For further details contact, Tel. 0 4450 8240.**



# Prasat Ta Khwai (Prasat Ta Krabey)

Phanom Dong Rak, Surin



## Prasat Ta Khwai (Prasat Ta Krabey)

Phanom Dong Rak, Surin



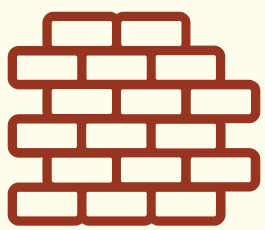
Prasat Ta Khwai or Prasat Ta Krabey is located in the area of Chong Ta Krabey, Ban Thai Niyom Phatthana, Bak Dai subdistrict on a ridge about 10 metres from a cliff of the Phanom Dong Rak Mountains. It is a tetrahedron-shaped prasat facing east, and its layout is a cross on a low base, which the lowest part is made of laterite. The upper part is entirely made of sandstone. The roof of the garbhagriha was formed into a canopy stacked in descending order up to five tiers. The porch roof forms a hood to the gable on all four sides. Inside the room, there is a sculpture that resembles the Swayambhu lingam.

Prasat Ta Khwai is a single building with no satellites or other buildings that makes people believe that this prasat has not yet been completed.

It has been predicted from its shape that the Prasat was built in the late Angkor Wat to the early Bayon period between the reigns of King Suryavarman II and King Jayavarman VII.



**Getting there:** Cars cannot access this area, so visitors must go on foot for a distance of 3-4 kilometres.



# Prasat Ban Phlai

Prasat, Surin



## Prasat Ban Phlai

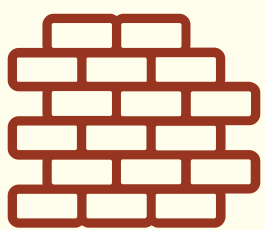
Prasat, Surin



Prasat Ban Phlai is located at Ban Prasat, Chuea Phloeng subdistrict. It is a Khmer religious site dedicated to Lord Shiva. The Prasat resembles three prangs made of polished bricks located on the same laterite base sorted from north to south. It is surrounded by a moat except for the entrance on the east side.

The prasats to the north and in the middle are still in good condition. In particular, the one to the north. There is still a lintel in its original position. It is carved into an image of an angel sitting on his knees in the front arch with a Kala mask and garland being held by both hands. (The "Kala mask" is a stucco pattern that looks like a giant face mixed with a lion. or the face of a cruel demon.)

There are also two more lintels placed on the ground. They are believed to be the lintels of the principal prasat and the one on the south side. One of them has a carved image of an angel sitting on her knees in an arch with a Kala mask face with a garland that is being held by both hands. The other lintel is engraved the image of Indra on the Erawan elephant. Some Shiva lingams and lintels are missing, and some lintel fragments have been preserved in the Phimai National Museum, Nakhon Ratchasima province. It is assumed that this prasat was built around the 11<sup>th</sup> century.



# Prasat Hin Ban Phluang

Prasat, Surin



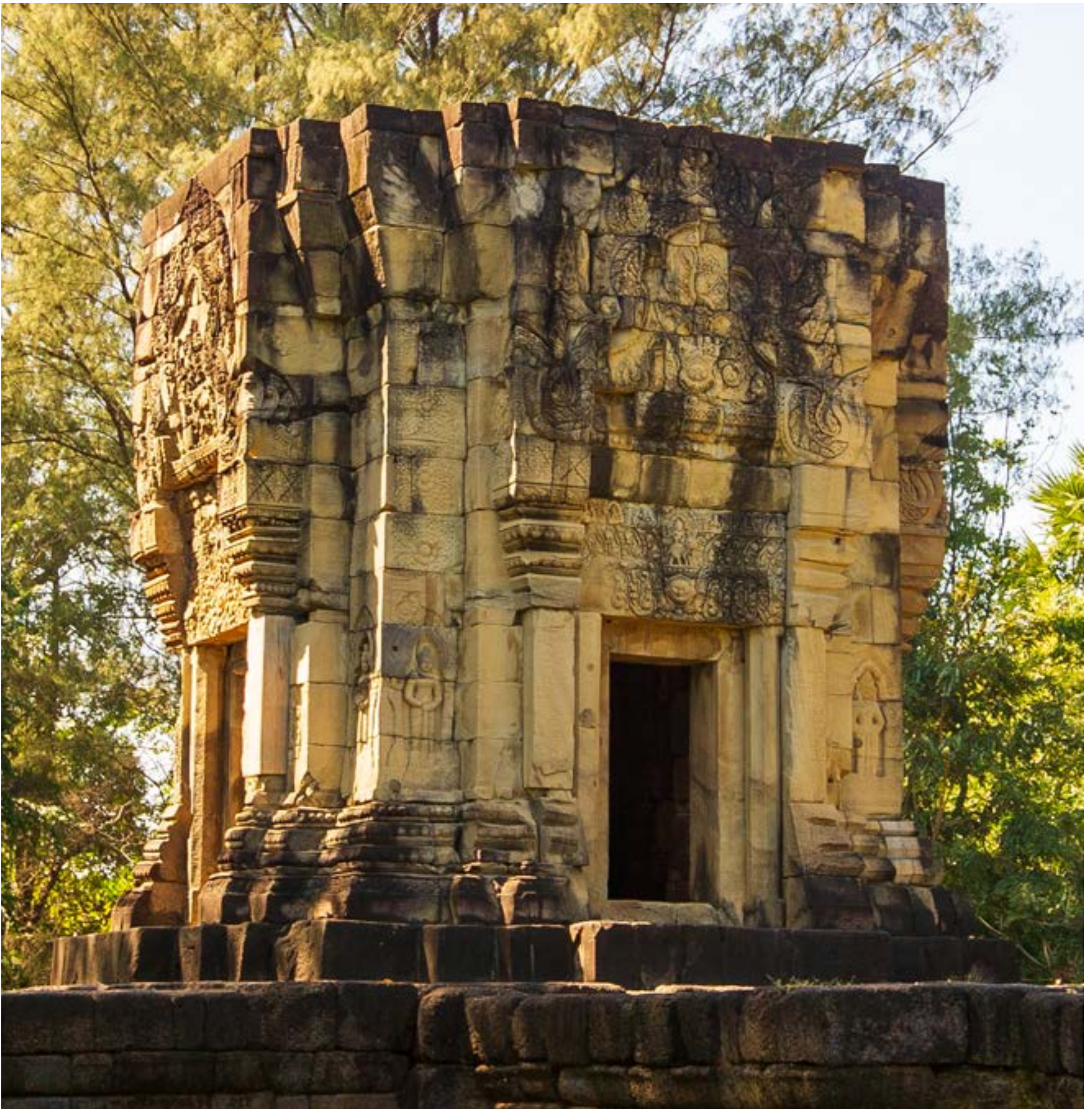
## Prasat Hin Ban Phluang

Prasat, Surin



Prasat Hin Ban Phluang is located at Ban Phluang, Ban Phluang subdistrict. It is a single building on a large rectangular laterite base that faces to the east. There is only one front entrance, whereas the other three sides act as a false door. The prang was built with sandstone, and the top was made of bricks, which completely collapsed. As such, only half of the prasat remains. There is a moat surrounding it, and nearby, there is a Baray or a large pool. It is assumed that this area used to be the site of an ancient community in the past.

Even though it is a small prasat, the craftsmanship of the carved stone around it is very exquisite and beautiful. The eastern gable, which is the front of the prasat, is carved with a figure of Lord Krishna raising a mountain to protect the cattle herders from the acid rain that Lord Indra dispersed. The lintels on the east and south are carved with the image of Indra on the Erawan elephant inside the Ruan Kaeo arch. Above is a Kala mask holding a piece of garland from its mouth. The north lintel is carved in the image of Lord Krishna fighting the Naga Kaliya, whereas the lintel in the west has not been carved into any shape.

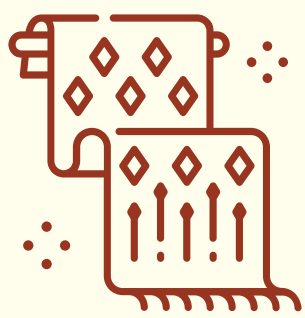


There are also carvings telling stories of various animals. It was the first time the image of a lower animal had been acquired and carved together on a prasat dedicated to the God Indra, who is believed to be the god of fertility.



**Open daily 08.00 - 18.00 hrs.**  
**Entrance fee: 50 baht.**





# Ban Pho Kong Tourism Community

Prasat, Surin



## Ban Pho Kong Tourism Community

Prasat, Surin



Ban Pho Kong Tourism Community is located in Chuea Phloeng subdistrict and is another famous silk production site in Surin province. At present, besides farming, the villagers have gathered together to produce handwoven silk by using a production process that has been inherited from their ancestors. They still preserve the unique ancient patterns of the village, e.g., Matmi pattern, Ho pattern, etc.

The silk of the Ban Pho Kong villagers is made from local silk that they raise themselves and ready-made artificial silk threads are woven in a row of silk threads one by one until becoming a beautiful piece of cloth. It is also a community with a local natural lifestyle and Khmer culture in Thailand. There are cultural performances, which the well-being of mix between Thailand and Cambodia has been diverse for a long time, e.g., local performances of “Kanoptingtong” (praying mantis”), etc.



**For further details contact, Tel. 09 9069 7739.**



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Open every day between 08.30 to 16.30 Hrs.



### Suvarnabhumi Airport

Domestic Terminal, Gate 3, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor

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Open 24 hours.

### Don Mueang Airport

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