

Western Style Architecture in Bangkok Architettura in stile occidentale a Bangkok

Siam Commercial Bank - Historical Head Office - Bangkok

Architect: **Annibale Rigotti**
Built in Year **1910**
Close to the public.

Location: [Map](#)



When Siam Commercial Bank started business in 1906, Annibale Rigotti was commissioned to design the first branch in Talad Noi near the Chao Phraya River. Completed in 1910, this beautiful building was the venue for the centenary celebrations of the oldest bank in Thailand on 30 January 2006.

Quando la Siam Commercial Bank ha iniziato l'attività nel 1906 Annibale Rigotti fu incaricato di progettare il primo ramo in Talad Noi vicino al fiume di Chao Phraya. Completata nel 1910, questa bella costruzione fu la sede per le celebrazioni centenarie della più vecchia banca della Thailandia il 30 gennaio 2006.

BangKhunProm Palace - Bank of Thailand Museum - Bangkok

Architect: **Mario Tamagno**
Built in: **1906**
Weekdays:
09:30 - 12:00 am
01:30 - 04:00 pm
Bank Holydays: **Closed**
Ticket Price: **Free**

Location: [Map](#)



In 1906, Bang Khun Prom Palace was built for Prince Nakorn Sawan or Prince Paribatra, the 33th son of King Rama V. The palace, near the King Rama VIII Bridge, now houses the Bank of Thailand Museum and displays the old Thai currency.

Nel 1906, il Palazzo Bang Khun Prom fu costruito per il principe Nakorn Sawan o principe Paribatra, il 33mo figlio di re Rama V. Il palazzo, vicino al ponticello del re Rama VIII, ora ospita il Museo della Banca di Thailandia ed espone la vecchia valuta thailandese.

Devavesm Palace - Bank of Thailand - Bangkok

Architect: **Edward Healey**
Built in: **Not Known**
Weekdays:
09:30 - 12:00 am
01:30 - 04:00 pm
Bank Holydays: **Closed**
Ticket Price: **Free**

Location: [Map](#)



The Devaesman Mansion was designed and constructed under the supervision of Mr. Edward Healey. The Main Mansion stands stylishly in its neo-classic splendor incorporating Greek and Roman architecture to ornament its appearance.

La DEVAVESM Mansion fu disegnata e costruita sotto la supervisione di Mr. Edward Healey. La parte principale è di uno splendido stile neo classico ed incorpora architetture Greche e Romane come ornamenti.

Ananda Samakhom - Throne Hall - Bangkok

Architects:
Annibale Rigotti
Mario Tamagno
Built in: **1915**
Everyday: **08:00 - 16:00**
Closed: **12 Aug, 23 Oct, 5 Dec**
Ticket Price: **50 Bath**

Location: [Map](#)



The two Italian architects in Bangkok, Rigotti and Tamagno teamed up in 1907 to produce a masterpiece, the Ananda Samakhom Throne Hall in the Royal Plaza. This majestic domed structure was completed in 1915 in the reign of King Rama VI.

I due architetti italiani a Bangkok, Rigotti e Tamagno unirono gli loro sforzi nel 1907 per produrre un capolavoro, il Corridoio del Trono di Ananda Samakhom nel Palazzo Reale. Questa struttura a cupola, maestosa, e' stata completata in 1915 durante il regno del re Rama VI.

Hua Lampong Train Station - Railway Station - Bangkok

Architect: **Mario Tamagno**
Built in: **1910**
Open Free

Location: [Map](#)



Tamagno in 1910 projected the Hua Lampong Railway Station a familiar Bangkok landmark near Chinatown. The station was completed in 1912 and became the rail terminal for trains from all over Thailand.

Tamagno nel 1910 ha progettata la stazione ferroviaria di Hua Lampong a Bangkok vicino a Chinatown. La stazione e' stata completata nel 1912 e si e' trasformata in terminal di controllo di tutti i treni della Thailandia.

Santa Cruz Church - Bangkok

Architects:
Annibale Rigotti
Mario Tamagno
Built in: **1913**
Open Free

Location: [Map](#)



In 1913 King Rama VI (1910 - 1925) ordered the rebuilding of the Santa Cruz Church. The old Portuguese church was first built in 1770 and again in 1835. The 1913 structure, with its characteristic dome and décor, bears the mark of the talented pair of Rigotti and Tamagno.

Nel 1913 il re Rama VI (1910 - 1925) ha ordinato la ricostruzione della chiesa di Santa Cruz. La vecchia chiesa portoghese e' stata costruita a partire dal 1770 ed ancora nel 1835. La struttura del 1913, con la relativa cupola e decor caratteristici, porta il marchio dell'unione dei talenti di Rigotti e di Tamagno.

Neilson Hayes Library - Bangkok

Architect: **Mario Tamagno**
Built in: **1922**
Open Free

Location: [Map](#)



When Jennie Neilson Hayes, a Danish Protestant missionary doing charitable work in Thailand, died in 1920 her husband devoted a library in her memory. Opened in 1922, the Neilson Hayes Library in Surawongse Road, next to the British Club, is another of Mario Tamagno's creations.

Quando Jennie Neilson Hayes morì nel 1920, suo marito, un missionario protestante danese che in Thailandia svolgeva lavori di carità, le dedicò una biblioteca alla memoria. Aperta in 1922, la biblioteca di Neilson Hayes nella Surawongse, e' un'altra delle creazioni di Mario Tamagno.

Baan Norasingh - Government House - Bangkok

Architect: **Annibale Rigotti**
Built in: **1923**
Weekdays: **00:00 - 00:00**
Holydays: **00:00 - 00:00**
Ticket Price: **50 Bath**

Location: [Map](#)



Baan Norasingh, the family home of General Chao Phraya Ram Rakhop, is the work of Annibale Rigotti in 1923. Virtually a palace on 11 acres of land, the home was requisitioned by the Thai government after the June 1932 coup.

Baan Norasingh, la sede della famiglia del Generale Chao Phraya Ram Rakhop, e' un lavoro di Annibale Rigotti del 1923. Palazzo su 11 acri di terra, la sede e' stata requisita dal governo thailandese dopo il colpo di stato del giugno 1932. Questa grande costruzione si e' trasformata nella Camera di governo con gli uffici del Primo Ministro e del Governo. I re, i presidenti ed i capitani di industria sono raffigurati nei corridoi di ricezione.

Praya Palazzo - Bangkok

Architects:
Praya Chollabhumipanis
Galileo Chini - **Carlo Rigoli**
Built in: **1923**
Boutique Hotel

Location: [Map](#)



Praya Palazzo was built in 1923. Praya Chollabhumipanis, a noble of the Royal Court Custom Department, assigned to design and built the mansion was greatly influenced by the Italian architects Galileo Chini and Carlo Rigoli. The original building is typical of the Palladio architecture of this period.

Praya Palazzo fu costruito nel 1923. Praya Chollabhumipanis, un nobile della Corte Reale incaricato di progettare la costruzione, fu ampiamente influenzato dagli architetti italiani Galileo Chini e Carlo Rigoli. L'originale costruzione e' tipica dello stile del Palladio.

Chakrabongse House - Bangkok

Architects:
Ercole Manfredi
Edward Healey
Built in: **1910**
Boutique Hotel

Location: [Map](#)



Chakrabongse House was built as a riverside pavilion for Prince Chakrabongsebhuvanad ad Lady Katrin, his wife. The architecture is Domestic Revival style. Ercole Manfredi designated the original house and later Eduard Healey did the addition of the 3rd storey.

Chakrabongse House fu costruita come padiglione sul fiume per il principe Chakrabongsebhuvanad e la signora Lady Katrin, sua moglie. L'architettura e' in stile Domestic Revival. Ercole Manfredi disegno' la casa originaria e piu' tardi Eduard Healey aggiunse il terzo piano.

The Democracy Monument - Bangkok

Architects: **Corrado Feroci**
Built in: **1939**

Location: [Map](#)



The Democracy Monument was erected in 1939 to commemorate the 24 June 1932 coup that ended the absolute monarchy. That was the year when the People's Party led by Pridi Banomyong and the military faction under Phibun Songkhram staged a coup that changed the face of Thai politics. Corrado Feroci designed the Democracy Monument.

Il Democracy Monument fu eretto nel 1939 per commemorare il colpo di stato del 24 Giugno 1932 che abolì la monarchia assoluta. Quello fu l'anno in cui il People's Party capeggiato da Pridi Banomyong e la fazione militare con a capo Phibun Songkhram insceno' un colpo di stato che cambio' la faccia della politica Thai. Corrado Feroci disegno' il Democracy Monument.

King Rama I Monument - Bangkok

Architects:
Prince Naris
Corrado Feroci
Built in: **1932**

Location: [Map](#)



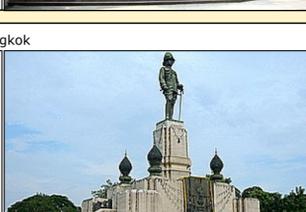
The King Rama I Monument is dedicated to the king who founded the Chakri dynasty and established the capital in Bangkok in 1782. The King Rama I Monument was designed by Prince Naris; the statue was molded and cast by Corrado Feroci.

Il monumento a Rama I e' dedicato al Re che ha fondata la dinastia Chakri e posto' la capitale in Bangkok nel 1782. Il monumento a King Rama I venne disegnato dal Principe Naris; la statua fu modellata e fusa da Corrado Feroci.

King Rama VI Monument - Bangkok

Architects: **Corrado Feroci**
Built in: **1942**

Location: [Map](#)



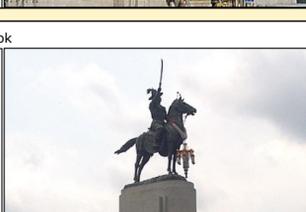
The King Rama VI Monument stands at the gate to the Lumpini Park. Corrado Feroci, an Italian sculptor completed the monument with the help of four Thai artists on 7 June 1941 and it was inaugurated on 27 Mar 1942. The King Rama VI Monument is a statue of King Vajiravudh.

Il monumento a King Rama VI e' posto davanti al cancello di ingresso del Lumpini Park. Corrado Feroci, uno scultore italiano, completo' il monumento con l'aiuto di 4 artisti Thai il 7 Giugno 1941 e fu inaugurato il 27 Marzo 1942. Il monumento a King Rama VI e' una statua di King Vajiravudhin.

King Taksin Monument - Bangkok

Architects: **Corrado Feroci**
Built in: **Not Known**

Location: [Map](#)



The King Taksin Monument is in the center of Wong Wian Yai. Symbolic of his prowess in battle, the monument depicts King Taksin the Great astride his charger with sabre raised to signal a cavalry charge. It was Corrado Feroci who was called upon to undertake the task of designing the King Taksin Monument.

Il monumento a King Taksin Monument si trova nel centro di Wong Wian Yai. Simbolizzando la sua prodezza in battaglia, il monumento rappresenta King Taksin il Grande a cavalcioni dal suo destriero con una spada sguainata per dare il segnale ad una carica di cavalleria. Fu' Corrado Feroci ad essere chiamato a al compito di disegnare questo monumento.

Victory Monument - Bangkok

Architects: **Corrado Feroci**
Built in: **1941**

Location: [Map](#)



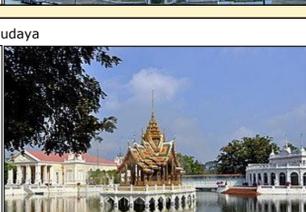
The Victory Monument Bangkok towers majestically above the hive of activity that surrounds it. This monument is a masterpiece created by Corrado Feroci in 1941 as a memorial to fallen servicemen and civilians. The Victory Monument consists of an obelisk ringed by six statues representing the army, navy, air force, police and civilians.

Il Victory Monument torreggia maestosamente su Bangkok al di sopra dell'alveare di attivita' che lo circonda. Questo monumento e' un capolavoro creato da Corrado Feroci nel 1941 come memoriale ai caduti civili e militari. Il Victory Monument e' costituito da un obelisco circondato da sei statue che rappresentano le forze militari, di terra, navali, aeronautiche e di polizia.

Summer Palace - Baan Pa Inn - Ayudaya

Architect: **Not Known**
Built in: **1632-1872-1889**
Everyday: **08:30 - 17:00**
Ticket Price: **100 Bath**

Location: [Map](#)



King Prasat Thong originally constructed the complex in 1632, and though it lay empty and overgrown throughout the late 18th and early 19th centuries, King Mongkut, Rama VI, began to restore the site in the mid-19th century. Most of the present buildings were constructed between 1872 and 1889 by King Chulalongkorn, Rama V.

Originariamente Re Prasat Thong costruì questo complesso nel 1632, ma venne lasciato vuoto ed incolto fino a cavallo fra il 18o ed il 19o secolo fin quando Re Mongkut, Rama IV, comincio' a restaurarlo nella meta' del 19 secolo. La maggioranza delle costruzioni attuali furono costruite tra il 1872 ed il 1889 da parte di Re Chulalongkorn, Rama V.

Wat Niwet - Baan Pa Inn - Ayudaya

Architect: **Not known**
Built in: **1878**
Open Free

Location: [Map](#)



The Gothic style temple was built in 1878 upon the instruction of King Rama V and contains an image of the king made from stained glass. The Wat Niwet Thmmaprawat is located on a small island in the Chao Phraya River and the only way to get to it is by a hand operated cable car strung across the river.

Il Tempio in stile Gotico fu costruito nel 1878 su istruzioni del Re Rama V e contiene una immagine del re in vetro lucidato. Il Wat Niwet e' situato su di una piccola isola del Chao Paraya River ed il solo modo di arrivarci e' una piccola teleferica con una cabina che attraversa il fiume.

Mrigadayavan Palace - Cha Am - Phetchaburi (Phetburi)

Architect: **Not known**
Built in: **1024**
Everyday: **08:30 - 16:30**
Closed on Wednesday
Ticket Price: **50 Bath**

Location: [Map](#)



Mrigadayavan Palace is a beautiful teak seaside palace built by King Rama VI, located on Bang Kra beach between Cha-Am and Hua Hin. Completed in 1924, this summer palace was built by King Rama VI as a summer getaway.

Mrigadayavan Palace e' un bel palazzo sulla riva del mare costruito da Re Rama VI, che si trova sulla spiaggia di Bang Kra tra Cha Am e Hua Inn. Completato nel 1924, questo palazzo estivo e' stato costruito da Re Rama VI come evasione estiva.

Phra Ramrajnivet Palace - Phetchaburi (Phetburi)

Architect: **Karl Dohring**
Built in: **1916**
Everyday: **08:00 - 16:00**
Ticket Price: **50 Bath**

Location: [Map](#)



This Royal Summer Palace was built between 1910-1916 for of King Rama V, but not finished until the reign of King Rama VI. It's of European design was modelled on King William Kiser's Palace in Germany which was designed by Karl Dohring.

Questo palazzo Reale Estivo fu costruito fra il 1910 ed il 1916 per il Re Rama V, ma non fu' finito fino quando non subentro' il Regno di Rama VI. Il suo stile europeo fu modellato ispirandosi al King William Kiser's Palace in Germany che fu disegnato da Karl Dohring.

Phra Nakhon Khiri - Phetchaburi (Phetburi)

Architect: **Not Known**
Built in: **1859**
Everyday: **08:00 - 16:00**
Ticket Price: **50 Bath**

Location: [Map](#)



Phetchaburi (Phetburi) is dominated by a hill known locally as Khao Wang. On top of this hill sits Phra Nakhon Khiri historic park, a collection of palace buildings and temples built in 1859 for King Rama IV. The hill itself has three peaks.

Phetchaburi (Phetburi) e' dominata da una collina conosciuta localmente come Khao Wang. Sulla cima di questa collina si trova il parco storico Phra Nakhon Khiri, un insieme di palazzi e templi costruiti nel 1859 da parte di Rama IV.