

Phnom Chiso

Phnom Chiso is 62 kilometers south from Phnom Penh can be accessible by the National Road number 2. Phnom Chiso has an ancient ruined temple; the temple is damaged, but is still better than other else in this area. On the top of the mountain, we can view the beautiful scenery of rice fields in Takeo Province. The King Sorya Varman I built the temple of Phnom Chiso on the top of a 380-meter height mountain, dedicated to Brahmanism in early 11th century (1002-1050).



The mountain can be climbed up by popular stair having 180 steps and down by southern stair having 408 steps. Next to the top of southern stair, there is another ancient stair located in front of the temple. This ancient stair was built at the same time to the temple and linked to the temples of Sep Chhmos and Sen Ro Vang, and the Tonle Oum, the lake considered as the sacred lake during the ancient time used for washing human sin in Brahmanism. At a rock yard having 100-meter length and 80-meter width, there are many temples were built in different times.

Chi So Mountain is the historical site of Takeo Province; it has shown the ancient temple which is the cultural heritage, the civilization.

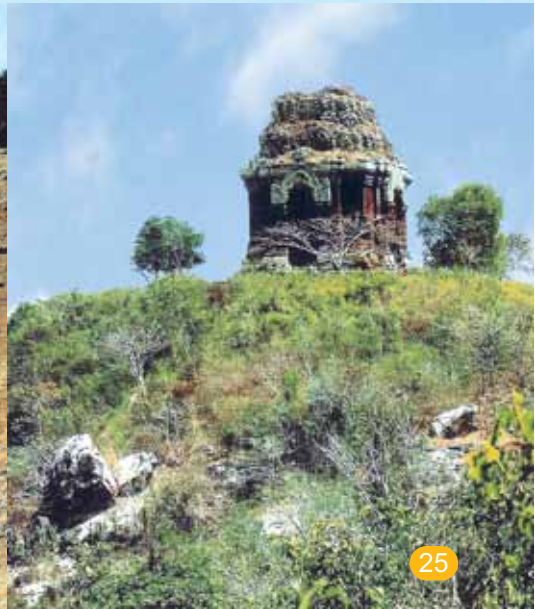
Tonle Bati Temple

Located also in Takeo Province is 35 Kilometers distance South from Phnom Penh. Tonle Bati is a big worshipping place having two ancient temples, namely: Ta Prom Temple, was built in 12th century and at the beginning of 13 century (1181-1201) during the reign of trekking Jayavarman VII, dedicated to Brahmanism and Buddhism. The temple made of sandstone and laterite stone, surrounded by walls, and has protruding sculpture, which describes about celestial nymph in the story of Brahmanism. In the temple, there are five compartments containing two statues of 13 century, which located in front of the figure of Krud and facing to the East. In addition, we have seen the beautiful sculpture on fronton and Sar Sar Pich (column) of the temple.

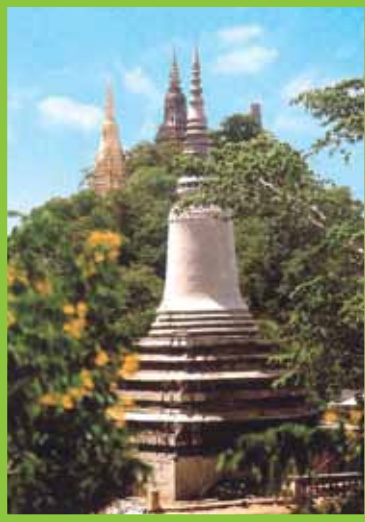


Angkor Borei And Phnom Da

Angkor Borei is a town in the area of several ruins and archeological digs. The area contains artifacts dating from the Funan period (4th/5th century) and Water Chenla period (8th century) as well the later Angkorian period. The Prasat runs on top of nearby Phnom Da are 6th century Angkorian. This is a small museum in the town.



Oudong



A former capital of Cambodia, Oudong was founded by King Soryapor in 1601. It was built on a hill 40 kilometers north of Phnom Penh King Ang Duong (1841-1859), a master builder, created canals, terrace, bridges and approximately 100 pagodas in the area, a density that would have stated and amazed any visitor. While little remains of the complex, Oudong is still frequented by Khmer who go to pay homage to the remains of former kings.

