**King Mongkut and Phra Narai Ratchanivet**

King Narai’s Palace was subsequently restored by King Mongkut or Rama IV. A number of old throne halls were repaired and new buildings were constructed. The king also renamed the palace “Phra Narai Ratchanivet.”

Five years after he ascended the throne, King Mongkut visited King Narai’s Palace in Lop Buri. Having looked at the remains of the palace and city wall built by King Narai in 1666, King Mongkut intended to restore the ruins to honor King Narai the Great. At that time, Siam was threatened by European colonial powers and Lop Buri would have served as an inner fortress city during emergency.

King Mongkut restored Chantara Phisan Throne Hall built during the times of King Narai and constructed Phiman Mongkut Pavilion or Group of Throne Halls. The newly-built pavilion is a European building with Chinese arch tiled roof. Its front section has two stories while the rear section has three. Phiman Mongkut Pavilion consists of four interconnected throne halls including Chai Sattrakon, Akson Sattrakhom, Wisutthi Winitchai, and Phiman Mongkut. Phra Prathiap Group of Buildings was also built to serve as a residence for royal consorts, concubines, inner court officials and sentry houses.

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