

Walking Bangkok

15 Tourist Routes around Bangkok



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Yaowarat Chinatown Heritage Centre

Vaoual air The Dragon's Lair the Capital City It is a museum that tells the story of the overseas Chinese who received assistance from the King to settle in the country, and later became prosperous on the "Road of Gold" of Thailand. The Centre lets visitors know about the beginnings of the Chinese community in Sampheng and Yaowarat until it became the largest commercial district in Bangkok. From here, inside Wat Traimit Withauaram is enshrined a precious sacred object in which visitors should take the opportunity to pau homage to ask for a blessing. This is Phra Phuttha Maha Suwan

Patimakon or "Luangpho Thong Kham", which is a beautiful Buddha image and is the largest solid gold Buddha image in the

world. It is valued at 21.1 million pounds.

The Celebration Arch of the 6th Cycle Anniversaru Memorial (Odeon Circle)

It is located at the intersection of Charoen Krung, Yaowarat, and Mitraphap China-Thai Roads. This roundabout was originally called the Nam Phu Circle, and was constructed during the period of Field Marshal Praphas Charusathien, At present, it has been restructured to be the Celebration Arch of the 6th Cycle Anniversary Memorial, which is a symbol of China Town and designed by a Chinese artisan. The top of the Arch has 2 dragons raising the crest of "Celebrating the Auspicious Occasion of His Majesty

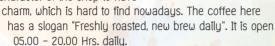
the King's 6th Cucle Birthday Anniversary 5 December 1999"

and 99 Baht of pure gold with a monogram of the King's signature of Pho Po Ro. This refers to the Thai-Chinese people who were admired by King Rama IX. Under the archway is a stone inscription that was donated by King Rama IX, which on one side has Thai language and on the other has the handwriting of HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn. The four Chinese characters on the inscription of "Soeng Cho U Jiang" mean "Long Live the King" together with the royal designation of "Sirindhorn". It is prominently standing as the gateway to China Town.

Eiah Sae, coffee and toast shop



This old coffee shop has been open for more than 80 years in Yaowarat. Every day, there are elderly people coming to sip on coffee here. It is like a meeting place. The tables and chairs in the shop are dark wood that looks strong and increases the character of the shop to have





Yaowarat Gold Museum, Tang Toh Kang Gold Shop

This 7-storey museum built in the reign of King Rama VI was designed by Dutch architects, but the interior decoration and various furniture is in a Chinese style. The Museum is located on the 6th floor; however, it is not a large room but is full of tools and instruments for making gold; e.g., moulds for gold, ancient wooden scales, clay jars for keeping acid that was used in engraving pure gold. Besides this, there are tools like forceps, hammer, rasp, scissors, etc. that were used for making the designs on gold, gold crosses, gold altar, and also a gold stove, which was the final procedure of making gold. It is open from 09.30–16.00 Hrs. and admission is free, but book in advance (especially if coming as a group).



05

Thai Heng Restaurant, Khao Man Kai (Hainanese chicken rice & ancient suki)



"Thai Heng" is a restaurant that first opened on Yaowarat Road in 1920. At that time, it was the first restaurant that sold Khao Man Kai (Hainanese chicken rice) and sukiyaki in the Hainan style of using a charcoal stove. In particular, the seasoning of the sukiyaki is a fermented mix of meat and vegetables that is made to be a sauce and is a recipe resulting in the legendary deliciousness of the Khao Man Kai and sukiyaki on Yaowarat Road till now.

Wat Bamphen Chin Phrot (Yong Hok Yi)

Originally, it was called Wat Yong Hok Yi, and is assumed to have been built by the Chinese in the early Rattanakosin period. Later, Phra Achan Sok Heng restored the chapel of Avalokitsvara Bodhisattya as well as changed the name to be "Yong Hok Yi". In

1887, the temple made a request to King Rama V the Great to give it a new name, which was "Wat Bamphen Chin Phrot". It is regarded as one of the smallest temples in the country, but has Chinese monks. The small chapel is only 7.80 metres wide and 10.20 metres long, and is a wooden structure in the Chinese style with walls made of plaster and brick with a gabled roof of leaf sheaf clay tiles in the Chinese style, and enshrines various important principal Buddha images



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Wat Kanmatuyaram

This temple was built at the end of the reign of King Rama IV by Mrs.

Klip Sakhonwasi who donated her floral garden for the temple to be built. Later, the son of Mrs. Klip Sakhonwasi who was Phra Darunraksa (Kan Sakhonwasi) offered his services to be a royal page of King Rama IV. When the construction was completed, Mrs. Klip Sakhonwasi

graciously requested for the temple to be named as "Wat Kanmatuyaram", which means "the temple that the mother of Mr. Kan founded". The area of this temple is a somewhat narrow important place of worship with an upside-down Sri Lankan-style bell-shaped chedi that is an imitation of the Dhamek Stupa in India, and in the chapel, there are wall murals of the Buddha's life.

Wat Mangkon Kamalawat (Leng Noei Yi)



It is a Chinese temple under the responsibility of Thailand Chinese Buddhist sect in which the temple received royal donations from King Rama V the Great. This temple was built in 1871 and took 8 years to be completed. It is in the Southern Chinese architectural style of Taechio artisans and was planned according to



the royal temple style, which has Wihan Thao Chatulokban that comprises the principal Buddha image in the main chapel. Behind the main chapel is the chapel of the deities that is built of wood and brick that are considered as important materials. From the entrance to Wihan Thao Chatulokban, there are 4 statues (2 on each side) in the uniform of a Chinese warrior, and the Chinese people call them "Si Tai Thiang Uang" referring to the deities that protect the 4 directions next to Wihan Thao Chatulokban. These are chapels, which enshrine the 3 principle images of the temple consisting of Phra Sakyamuni, Phra Amitabha, and Phra Phaisachai Khuru. Besides this, there are another 58 deities. Wat Mangkon Kamalawat (Wat Leng Noei Yi) is open daily for

performing rituals from 06.00 - 18.00 Hrs.



It was constructed by the Taechio Chinese in the middle Ayutthaya period in the Taechio Chinese style. The columns are shaped like a rice grain with a small vent in the middle wrapped around by long dragons. Besides that, it is decorated with precious

rare antique objects. There is an

important ancient bell that was made in the Ming Dynasty. Also, another important item is the incense burner that was donated by King Rama V the Great. At present, the Leng Buai Ia Shrine has numerous visitors coming to pray, especially for Leng Buai Ia, Hu Yin and Ho Hia Huang, the masters of Feng Chui and fortune telling. It is suitable for visitors and people who need a place to live.

Guan Yin Shrine, Thian Fah Foundation Hospital

The Thian Fah Foundation
was established in 1902,
and was the first
foundation in Thailand set
up from the gathering of 5 Chinese

language communities to assist impoverished patients to receive medical treatment. The treatment is a combination of modern-day medicine and Chinese traditional medicine. Within the Foundation, there is a Guan Yin Shrine. The principle image is Avalokitsvara Bodhisattva in which people come to pray to cure them of their illness and make them have good health. The sandalwood image has been carved in the Tang Dynasty art style, but it was supposedly created during

the Song Dynasty or around 800-900 years ago. In 1958, it was taken from China and placed inside the temple till the present.

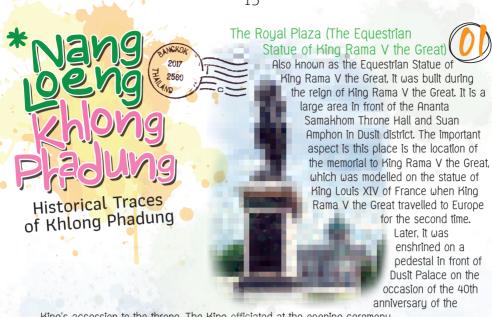


Street food e Yaowarat



- 1. Kuai Tiao Pu Ratchawong 2191
- 2. Che son Krata Ron
- 3. Tao Thueng Che Wa
- 1. Mi Wan Che Muai
- 5. Kuia Chap Quan Potchana
- 6. Kuia Tiao Khua Kai Krata Thong Lueang
- 7. Kaeng Kari Nai Yong
- 8. Hua Seng Hong
- 9. Hong Kong Noodle
- 10. Bami Chap Kang
- 11. Khao Kaeng Chek Pui (Khao Kaeng Kao-I Dontri)
- 12. Kuia Tiao Pet Nai Mao
- 13. Khao Tom 3/1
- 11. Pa Chin Hoi Khraeng
- 15. Sweettime
- 16. Kuia Chap Nai X
- 17. Sia Hu Chalam
- 18. Khanom Pang Chao Aroi Det Yaowarat
- 19. Ouan Kao Lao Leuat Mu
- 20. T& K seafood
- 21. Kuai Tiao Lot Phonchai
- 22. Hoi That Texas
- 23. Khao Mu Ti 3
- 24. Kan Ki Nam Tao Thong
- 25. Lot Chong Singapore
- 26. Luk Chin Pla Nai Mena
- 20. Pare Gran I la Mai Hong
- 27. A Ei Wan Yen
- 28. EASAE Coffee shop
- 29. Manop Suki Rot Kraba
- 30. Khao Mu Daeng Si Morakot
- 31. Chong Kee Mu Satay
- 32. Ice-cream Scoopp





King's accession to the throne. The King officiated at the opening ceremony.

Parutsakawan Palace

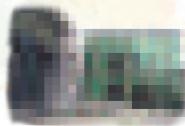
Is located nearby the Equestrian Statue of King Rama V the Great on the corner of Phitsanulok Road and Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue. In the past, King Rama V the Great had the Palace built to be a royal residence for Field Marshal His Roual Highness Prince Chakrabongse Bhuvanath. The architecture is in the Classic Baroque style like an Italian villa in a cream colour with stucco patterns. The Palace has 3 storeys. The lower floor is the throne hall, reception hall and recreation room. The second floor is the Prince's private room, the Princess' private room, bedroom, dressing room, bathroom, and

Buddha image room. The top floor is a bedroom. In the Palace, there is another palace, which is the Chitralada Roual Villa that is a uellow building with a red roof and decorated in the Classic European style. Around the Palace is very shady because there is a garden and many trees.



It was established by the Ministry of Interior and is located in the grounds of Parutsakawan Palace. The surrounding area comprises 2 attractive

buildings: Chitralada Villa and the Police Museum, which displays an exhibition of the history of the Royal Thai Police from the past till the present, as well as tools and guns of various periods. In the interior of the building, there are many rare historical photographs. Besides this, the Police Museum has exhibitions of objects in numerous important cases of the past and also a collection of various evidence; however, some areas are not open to the general public. This place is popular for tourists, as it is beautiful and can attract large numbers of people to visit. It is open from Wednesday-Sunday from 10.00-16.00 Hrs.





Wat Benchamabophit Dusitwanaram Ratchaworawihan



It is a first-class royal temple and there is no evidence of when the chapel was built.
Originally, it was called Wat Laem or Wat Sai Thong. Later, it received a new name of Wat Benchamabophit from King Rama IV. The name means the temple of the 5th king that renovated

this temple. When King Rama V the Great built Suan Dusit, he renovated the temple and gave it the name Wat Benchamabophit Dusitwanaram.

100-years Nang Loeng Market



It is an old market, which is regarded as the first market on land in Thailand and is located on Nakhon Sawan Road. Originally, it was an old wooden market with many crowded shops, but later, it was renovated. At present, the Market is like a collection for eating various well-known food and desserts; e.g., Sakhu Sai Mu Mae Sa-ing, Pet Phalo, Sor Roongroi, Sai Krok Pla Naem, Bami



Kiao Nang Loeng, Hoi Khrok Sukanya, etc. During 10.00–13.30 Hrs., this market will be especially bustling because it is the time that many shops begin to open and many people will come to buy food, drinks, desserts, and various appliances. However, after 14.00 Hrs., the shops will start to slowly close, but some shops will stay open till the night or some will only open at night.



Shrine of Admiral Phra Boromawongthoe Krommaluang Chumphon Khet Udomsak

The Shrine of Krommaluang Chumphon or the "Shrine of Sadet Tia" is another renowned prestigious place of the Nang Loeng Market. Many people come to pay homage, as it is near the old palace of the Prince. Thus, this is a shrine of Nang Loeng Market and is located in the centre of the Market. Every year, there is a fair at the end of December that is held near the Prince's birthday, which is 19 December. At the fair,

there are performances of Chinese opera, Likay, and making offerings.

Whoever comes to Nang Loeng Market must come to pay merit to Sadet Tia Krommaluang
Chumphon at this place.

Sala Chaloem Thani

Or the old wooden city theatre, it was called the "Nang Loeng Theatre" and was the first theatre of

first when the theatre opened, it created a major buzz among the people in the Nang Loeng area. The theatre is a 2-storey building made of wood, and the seats were a long wooden bench. Later, this theatre was sold to the "Saha Cinema Company Limited" under the Crown Property Bureau during the reign of King



Rama VII, and then changed its name to Sala Chaloem Thani. However, in 1994, the economic crisis caused the Thai film industry to slow down, which was the cause that this theatre had to terminate its operations. The building was, thus, transformed into a private warehouse.



Wat Sunthon Thammathan (Wat Khaen Nang Loeng)

Constructed during the reign of King Rama III, the words "Wat Khae" are a derivation of a similar name from the dialect of the Southern people, who use to live in this area. It has some important sites for making merit; such as:

1. The ordination hall was rebuilt instead of the original one that was in ruins. In the interior is enshrined the principal Buddha image "Phra Phuttha Sunthon Mani". The exterior is a wall surrounding the hall decorated with pearls.

2. Wihan Khot: The interior walls of the chapel have stucco

images about human life from birth till reaching Nirvana. The gables on 3 sides are decorated with Thai stucco designs and displays the life of the Buddha from birth to enlightenment to Pariniryana.

3. Wihan Luangpho Barami has a Buddha image paired with Wat Sunthon Thammathan. The local people always come to worship because there is a legend telling of its sacredness till it became known far and wide to Buddhists. Consequently, the temple installed Luangpho Barami in the chapel. 4. Memorial to the Critics or Luangou Thup, originally from Phra Nakhon Si Auutthaua, was the former abbot of Wat Sunthon Thammathan. He ordained as a monk in this temple and later was appointed as the abbot. He was a pioneer and continually developed the temple until his death.





Is next to Wat Sunthon Thammathan and is a photography shop that was the first shop in Thailand to make stone lockets. It is an old shop on Nakhon Sawan Road that was born with the Nang Loeng community. The first owner of the shop was Mr. Moi Yun Sae Ngiao, a Chinese man who came to work in Thailand and invented the method of making quality stone lockets to sell. At that time, they were popular and made Nang Loeng Art become well-known. Presently, the people who have inherited this business have continued to maintain its fine meticulous craftsmanship and have opened courses on the methods of producing them. Besides this, the old atmosphere in the shop has made tourists come to experience the charm and beauty of that era as well.



Ban Ten Ram Nang Loeng

It is a 2-storey wooden house in which in the past was a meeting place for young girls who liked socialising. This group of people would meet and practice dancing together. At present, even though it is somewhat dilapidated. there has been some renovation and development for it to be a museum and ballroom dancing school providing knowledge about this stule of dancing and the history of Ban Ten Ram.



Umbrella-



Ban Narasilo

Located on Lan Luang Road near Wat Sunthon Thammathan, it was founded by a dramatic arts troupe during the reign of King Rama VI. This troupe would conduct various performances including Khon, dramas, Lakhon Chatri (a Southern Thai performance) as well as Thai music. It eventually became the first Thai film production company known as 'Narasilp Cinema'. From the past to the present, Ban Narasilp has been a place that has provided knowledge about dance and other dramatic arts to the interested general public. Besides this, it is also a source of costume production for the dramatic arts and is regarded as another legendary location of Thai dramatic arts.





Kuai Tiao Ruea Ran Lung (Uncle's Noodles)

This noodles shop is opposite Wat Khrua Wan Worawihan that is across from the overpass to enter the Taweethapisek School. It is a famous noodles shop on Arun Amarin Road. During the day, the shop will mainly sell noodles and in the evening, will sell ordered food from various delicious dishes; e.g., noodles with pork and beef, Kuai Tiao Tom Yam, Luk Chin Ping, pork satau, omelet with crab, Tom Khlong, as well as desserts and much more. This well-known tasty food has made large numbers of people queue up to enter the shop each day. The shop is open from 08.00 Hrs. till midnight.



Wat Arun Ratchawararam Ratchawaramahawihan (Temple of Dawn)

Is an ancient temple built in the Auutthaua Era and is located on the western bank of the Chao Phraya River. Originally, it was called "Wat Makok" from the name of Tambon Bang Makok. Later, the name was changed to "Wat Makok Nok" then in the Thon Buri Era, King Taksin the Great had a royal intention of giving it a new name as "Wat Chaeng". After, this temple existed till the Rattanakosin Era in which during the reign of King



Rama II, the King conducted the restoration of the Buddha image by hand and enshrined it to be the principle image in the main hall as well as renamed it to be "Wat Arun Ratchatharam", but in the reign of King Rama IV, the temple was renovated again and the name was changed to "Wat Arun Ratchawararam" as it is still called today.

Bang Luang Mosque

Also known as Kudi Khao, it is a Thai-style mosque located in a community of Khlong Bang Luang, and constructed during the reign of King Rama I the Great bu a Muslim trader who travelled to Thailand. This mosque is more outstanding than other mosques because the entire structure is made of brick and white mortar and the wood is painted green. Besides this, the interior is decorated in 3 art styles: Thai, Chinese, and European. The area in the front is a cemetery and diagonally on the right is a Thai pavilion, which in the past

To Pim Sen requested the old Wang Palace to build a pavilion. At present, this mosque has been organised to be one of the "Unseen Bangkok", as there is no main road entering the area. You have to walk on foot passing the lane along the canal to reach the mosque.



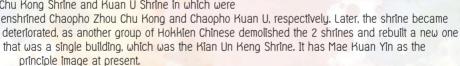
on the bank of the Chao Phraya River in Thon Buri in the area of the mouth of Khlong Bangkok Yai. It is one of the oldest precious temples of Thailand constructed during the reign of King Rama III. Inside the main chapel of the temple is enshrined "Phra Phuttha Trai Ratana Nayok" (Luangpho To) or "Sam Po Kong". Buddhists pay homage for auspiciousness, and it is a large golden

stucco image subduing Mara. To the right of

the main chapel is the main hall that has a seated Buddha image enshrined as the principle image, as it is the only temple in Thailand that has an image like this. Besides this, there are wall murals that display the story of the Buddha's life as well as Chinese-style architecture with gables with floral patterns decorated with multi-coloured Chinese glazed tiles. This makes the temple very noticeable to visitors who come to make merit.



Also known as Mae Kuan Yin Shrine, it is an old Chinese shrine of the Kudi Chin community located by the bank of the Chao Phraya River between Wat Kalayanamitr Woramahawihan and the Santa Cruz Church. The Hokkien Chinese who followed King Taksin the Great were the ones who built this shrine. Initially, there were 2 buildings next to each other: the Zhou Chu Kong Shrine and Kuan U Shrine in which were



Santa Cruz Church



It is a Roman Catholic church located by the bank of the Chao Phraya River, and is an old religious site of importance in Soi Kudi Chin Yaek Soi Arun Amarin 4. The building of the Church is the third construction instead of the original building that was narrow and dilapidated. In the reign of King Rama VI and later, it was restored. At present, this church is more than 100 years old. The Santa Cruz Church has Classical European architecture of the Renaissance Era like the Assumption Cathedral. Its highlights are the Italian-style dome that looks like the great Florence Cathedral similar to the Ananda Samakhom Throne Hall. The interior is a single storey that uses the pillars to drift together with the ceiling like a curve, as well as stained glass that tells the story of Christianity.



Wat Prayurawongsawat



Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha
Phitchayat (Tat Bunnag) dedicated
his coffee plantation to build a
temple in 1828. It was a
second-class royal temple located
nearby the Memorial Bridge in
Thon Buri on Prajadhipok Road.
The principle chedi of this temple
became renowned worldwide
when it received an Award of
Excellence from the UNESCO
Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural

Heritage Conservation. This Phra Borommathat Chedi enshrines the Buddha's relics.

Inside the temple, there is a main hall of Thai architecture with gables of Bun floral designs, as well as wall murals about the life of the Buddha. The chapel is also in the Thai architectural style. Inside is enshrined Phra Phuttha Nak (Luangpho Nak) that is a Buddha image more than 700 years old.



Chao Phraya River near
Saphan Phut. In the past, it was the Royal Treasury Bureau of Somdet Chao Phraya Borom
Maha Phitchayat. Later, he donated 1 rai of land to the

Muslim community because the Muslims residing

in that area did not have a mosque for conducting religious activities.

03

The Princess Mother Memorial Park

The Princess Mother Memorial Park or "Suan Somdet Ya" was constructed to respond to the Royal Initiative of King Rama IX in which the King wanted to preserve the old buildings to be a commemorative museum. The area was made into a community public park for the people to relax as well as conduct ceremonies or activities of various festivals. Besides this, there is a plant study centre and exhibition halls consisting of HRH Princess Srinagarindra the Princess Mother's art and handicrafts. The 2 buildings of the museum are a replica of the Princess' home, an art centre, ancient pond, reception room, an octagonal pavilion, reading corner, and riverside garden.



Wat Anongkharam Worawihan (Wat Anong)

Is a temple that was constructed in the early Rattanakosin Period.
Originally, this temple was called Wat Noi Kham Thaem after the founder who was Thanphuying Noi, the wife of Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Phitchayat (Tat Bunnag). It was built to be a temple coupled with Wat Phitchaya

Yatikaram of her husband. Later, King Rama

IV gave it a new name as Wat Anongkharam. The interior of the temple has some important architecture, which is the main hall that is decorated with stucco on the gables and arches of the windows and praised for its beauty similar to the chapel's window arches.





Wat Phitchaga Yatikaram or Wat Phitchagat

Is located at Saphan Phut in Khlong San district by the bank of Khlong Ban Somdet Chao Phraya. Originally, it was an abandoned temple until Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Phitchayat (Tat Bunnag) ordered its renovation for the transportation of goods from the Chinese junks.

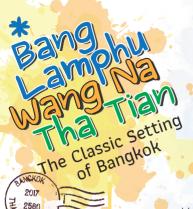
The architecture of this temple is a mixture of Thai and Chinese, and when the restoration was completed, it received the honour from King Rama III to be named "Wat Phraya Yatikaram".

Later, King Rama V the Great changed the name to be "Wat Phitchaya Yatikaram" or as the people call it "Wat Phitchayat". In the main hall, there is enshrined the principle Buddha image.











Bangkok Metropolitan Museum

Was established by the Tourism Division; Culture, Sports and Tourism Department; Bangkok Metropolitan

Administration. The project began in 1913 by constructing the first part in 4 pilot areas: Bang Rak, Samphanthawong, Bangkok Noi, and Bang Khun Thian. Later, another 23 areas were set up. This museum was established for the function of providing education, information and knowledge about various objects relating to history, local wisdom, society and cultural traditions. The Bangkok Metropolitan Museum was constructed as a 2-storey Thai-style wooden house. In the past, it was the residence of a high-ranking police officer, but later was bought to be used as a museum. The highlights are the interior that tell about Thai history since the reign of King Rama I the Great when the King moved the capital as well as about important people and numerous rare ancient objects.





Pipit Banglamphu

It was established by the Treasury

Department together with the Coin Museum on Phra Athit Road by Khlong Bang Lamphu near Pom Phra Sumen. The Treasury Department restored the building of the Teachers Council of Thailand Publishing House to be a modern museum, which displays ancient objects and tells about the history as well as integrates demonstrations of the way of life of the Bang Lamphu community in the past.





Treasury Department, so to let the Thai people currency as well as be a historical record

be aware of the value and importance of Thai currency as well as be a historical record informing them about the past way of Thai life, society, economy, and arts and culture. The Treasury Department, thus, modified the building of the Division of Banknote Management to be the "Coin Museum" to be a historical centre relating to the country's currency. The interior of the Museum is divided into 3 floors in which each zone has exhibitions and a library together with a knowledge activity room regarding currency.

Koh Lanta Pizzeria



Is located on Phra Athit Road, or Trok Khao San and is a well renowned pizzeria.

Whoever comes to Trok Khao San must stop to eat here. The main highlight is the baked pizza using a wood fired oven that has a lot of cheese that creates a fragrant aroma persuading you to come and eat. The full-flavoured taste is a hit among many diners with a variety of recommended pizza menus; e.g., seafood pizza, Hawaiian pizza, baked spinach

with cheese, bread topped with pork and cheese, tuna salad, and lasagna. The Pizzeria is open from 11.30-22.30 Hrs.

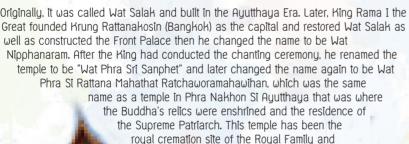




Thammasat Universitu

Was established on 27 March, 1934, from the initiative of Prof. Dr. Pridi Banomuono. The University is an important historical location, especially regarding Thai democracy. Thammasat is a university of the people. Presently, it is open for the people, and tourists can use the services and visit the historical sites. It is also suitable for tourists to walk about and for cyclists. There are routes and signboards of important information as well as shower rooms for cuclists. Admission is

Wat Mahathat Yuwaratrangsarit Ratchaworamahawihan





King Chulalongkorn Memorial Exhibition. Thaworn Watthu Building



Also known as the Red Building, it is located on the western side of Sanam Luang in front of Wat Mahathat Yuwaratrangsarit. It was built in accordance with the roual intention of King Rama V the Great to be used as Phra Thinang Songtham, a royal throne hall of the King. During the reign of King Rama VI, the King allowed it to be used as a library, and then during the reign of King Rama VII, it was

renamed as the Vajiravudh Library, which at present is the King Chulalongkorn Memorial Exhibition. It displays exhibitions relating to the biography and royal duties of King Rama V the Great on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his passing.

Hall of Sculpture

Is located in the office of the Fine Arts Department in the area of Wang Tha Phra, Na Phrathat Road. It is a tall building and the interior has sculptures of numerous national artists, especially the works of Professor Silpa Bhirasri, the pioneer of contemporary Thai art education, as well as other artists who were the Professor's students. Besides this, it is also a centre that compiles sculptural information, so it is a research centre of fine arts as well as arranges exhibitions to disseminate art



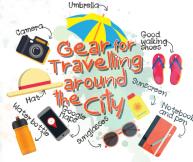
knowledge to students and the interested general public. At present, the sculptures are under the care of the Office of Traditional Arts, and it is regarded as a place that promotes art tourism and disseminates knowledge to the public.

Tha Tian Market

Is located in the area of Tha Tian, which in the past was a community that was a cultural, economic, and transportation hub. The Tha Tian Market is a large commerce district established since the beginning of the Rattanakosin Era. It included a land and floating market that had a pier where people sent numerous goods from various countries and was a market of the palace courtiers. Presently, this

market mainly sells dried seafood and processed seafood, especially squid, dried fish, and salted fish.









Sao Ching Cha (The Giant Swing)

Is located in front of Wat Suthat Thepphawararam Ratchaworamahawihan and was constructed to perform the Swinging Ceremony, a ritual of the Brahmin-Hindu religion. This ceremony has been discontinued since the reign of King Rama VII. This site is another symbol of Bangkok and is a valuable cultural heritage. The large, tall, red pillars are located on a circular base of white washed stone with a pair of

wooden pillars and 2 supporting pillars made of teak wood. At present, the Fine Arts
Department has registered Sao

Ching Cha as an important national ancient site, and it has been continually restored in which the most recent time was in 2006.

Trok Mo

This is a fresh food market area that has been operating for a long time since the past to the present. It is not far from Wat Phra Kaeo. The food sold in this market include inexpensive cooked food and various kinds of seasonal fruit. Besides this, there are other things that are used in daily life; e.g., cleaning equipment, clothes, shoes, bags, etc. The market is open from 05.00-11.00 Hrs.

Ban Mo Wan (Bamrung



This is located on Bamrung Mueang Road, Phra Nakhon district. It is an old Colonial-style building in the Sao Ching Cha area, and is a heritage from Mr. Wan

Rodmuang, a traditional medicine

doctor who was quite well-known in the past. At present, this house has been passed down to the original owner's descendants, and is still a house and place prescribing the traditional medicine of Doctor Wan. The interior of the house is full of various antique objects that tell about the past and the history of the ancient prescriptions of Doctor Wan. This informs about the traditional method and production process through the ancient instruments that are used in preparing the medicine, which has been sold for more than 100 years.



Ratchaworamahawihan (Phra Phuttha Setthamuni)

Is a first-class royal temple in which King Rama I the Great founded and gave the full name as "Wat Maha Suthawat" and constructed the chapel to enshrine Phra Sri Sakyamuni (Phra To), but he passed away before it was finished, so it was given other names of Wat Phra Yai and Wat Sao Ching Cha. In the reign of King Rama II, the King continued its construction but it was not completed until the reign of King Rama III and was bestowed the name as "Wat Suthat Thepphawararam".

Then in the reign of King Rama IV, the King named the principal Buddha images in the chapel, main hall and sermon hall as "Phra Sri Sakyamuni", "Phra Phuttha Tri Lokachet" and "Phra Phuttha Setthamuni", respectively. Besides this, the interior of the temple also enshrines a memorial to King Ananda Mahidol

(Rama VIII) as well.



Is located in the Sao Ching Cha area and was constructed after the building of the Hindu Samaj Association and Bharat Vidyalaya were completed. The Hindu Samaj Association conducted a ceremony for the sacred earth that was bought from 4 important Buddhist locations: Lumphini, Bodhgaya, Sarnath, and Kushinagar for auspiciousness. Inside this temple, there are many marble idols enshrined in which the most important idols are Vishnu.

Narayana, and Lakshmi that are the principle images. Besides this, there are other images; e.g., Brahma, the Goddess of the Ganges, Ganesh, Mother Durga, and Lord Buddha. Many devotees come to pay homage, but most of them will ask for a blessing regarding love.



In the past, it was called the "Hindu Sabha" and is located in the Sao Ching Cha area. It was established by Indian Hindus in Thailand to be a central place for Indians that is close to Wat Suthat Thepphawararam Ratchaworamahawihan. Inside this Brahmin shrine, there are 3 shrines comprising Shiva, Ganesh, and Narayana. Besides these 3 important shrines, there is another building

of significance that is the Vedic Tower that was constructed in 1987. It is used for keeping texts providing knowledge to the people about art, culture, and religion.

Sam Phraeng district

Is an old community of Bangkok that is known by another name as the Sam Phraeng community, which comprises:

1. Phraeng Puthon: Is the area that is the most abundant because there are numerous well-known first-class restaurants. Regardless of which soi you walk along, you will find various shops lined up full of everything. Phraeng Puthon, originally, was an old palace of Prince Thavi Thavalyalabh.

2. Phraeng Nara: In the past, it was a theatre as it was an old palace of Prince Voravannakara, who was both a poet and composer, as well as an expert in the dramatic arts. At present, Phraeng Nara is like a centre for sweetmeats, as most of the area is the

location of Thai desserts.

3. Phraeng Sap Sat: In the past, it was a source of beautiful historical architecture, but later it was burned down. All that remains is the arched entrance of the old palace. Inside this area,

there are various restaurants and Thai dessert





Loha Prasat of Wat

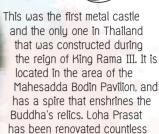
Chaopho Suea Shrine



This is an old sacred shrine in the Sao Ching Cha area. It has been opened to allow people to make merit for more than 100 years. Every day, many people come to request for a blessing; as such, this is the verification of the sacredness of Chaopho Suea. Presently, this shrine is an

important place for devotees of Chaopho Suea and for reinforcing one's destinu and prestige, as well as for an annual ritual. Besides this, many people request for a blessing for good health for their family and regarding their work, or making an oath. Inside the shrine, there are methods for making an oath.

Ratchanatdaram

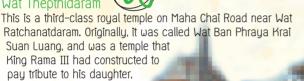


times and later had a major

restoration when Field Marshal

Sarit Thanarat was Prime Minister. In 1996, Group Captain Aryuth Noernchuolin, a national artist Ratchanatdaram restored the Mondop to be gold as well.

Wat Thepthidaram



Princess Vilas. The important places of this temple is the stupas in the 4 directions that are the work of

artisans during the reign of King Rama III and the walls of the main hall that have funnel-like float filles. It used to be the residence of Sunthon Phy, a renowned poet of Krung Rattanakosin (Bangkok) when he ordained as a monk. At present, there is a kudi called "Ban Kawi" (home of the poet) that has been opened as a museum.

Pom Mahakan

Is located nearby Phan Fa Lilat Bridge connecting with Maha Chai Road. It was constructed during the reign of King Rama I the Great and was 1 of 14 forts built to protect the city. It is an octagonal shape with a surrounding wall with 2 levels. It was the major eastern fort of Bangkok, but now, there are only 2 forts remaining in which Pom Mahakan is one of them. The Fine Arts Department

restored it on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of Bangkok, and it has been continually









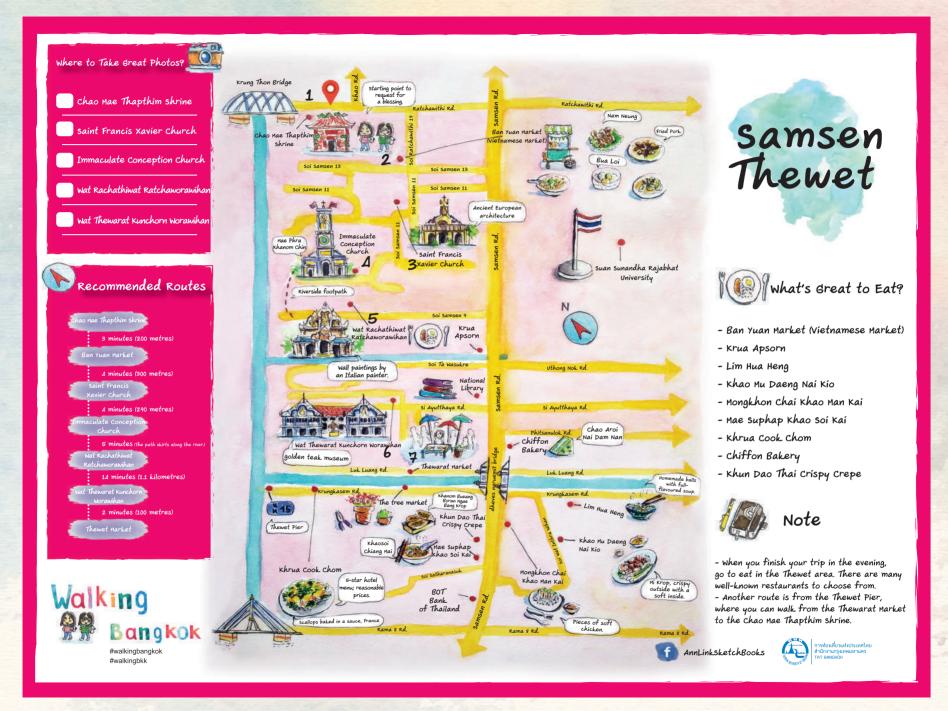


in the category of visual art integrated copper and bronze to use for the roofing design and decorations that resulted it to be black. The Fine Arts Department together with Wat

Baan Dinso



This is a 2-storey golden teak wood house in the Colonial stule that is more than 100 years old. The structure of Baan Dinso has been renovated from the former old house of the reign of King Rama V the Great to be a boutique hostel. In preserving the image of the old house, this guaranteed it to receive an Architectural Conservation Award from the Association of Siamese Architects under the Royal Patronage of His Majesty the King, which was part of the preservation and restoration of an old community house of "Trok Silp", which has its original architecture as well.







Chao Mae Thapthim Shrine

Is an ancient shrine built by the Hainan Chinese under the Krungthon Bridge. The Chao Mae image is carved from a large piece of wood that floated down the river. The people come to pay homage, as the Shrine is known far and wide for its sacredness among Thais and foreigners.







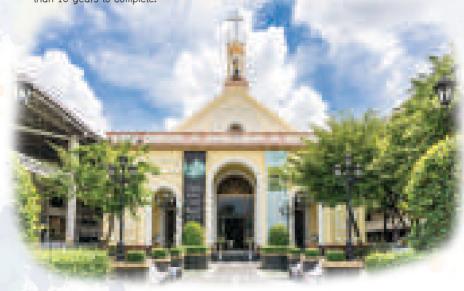
Ban Yuan Market (Vietnamese Market)

Ban Yuan Market is a small market next to the Saint Francis Xavier Church in Samsen Soi 13. Both sides of the soi are full of vendors and tables selling goods like a fresh food market. This market is open daily in the morning, but on Sunday, it will have more food products on sale than normal, as this is when Christians will come to the Saint Francis Xavier Church.

sells Vietnamese food at numerous shops.

Saint Francis Xavier Church

Is located in Samsen Soi 13 near the St. Francis Xavier Convent School. In the past, this church was constructed to be a temporary church for Vietnamese Christians, who fled the war and took refuge and settled here. The Church was built of bamboo, but only for a year as in 1837, there was a storm that destroyed it. Later, Monsignor Courvezy, Vicar Apostolic of Siam, received funding to build a new church of wood. Then Father Pierre Mauris Yibada, the abbot, saw that the wooden church was too small for the number of devotees, so he asked for donations and built a new church of bricks and mortar in the European architectural style that was larger, and it took more than 10 years to complete.





Immaculate Conception Church



established in Thailand during the reign of King Narai the Great in which the delegation comprised Portuguese who came to trade in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya. Besides conducting trade, some received appointments as civil servants and military, as there were numerous wars. The Portuguese who were military and had to fight displayed benevolence, which was the reason for the King to finally offer the Portuguese who believed in Christianity to establish Wat Bamphen Latthikam in 1674.



Wat Rachathiwat Ratchaworawihan

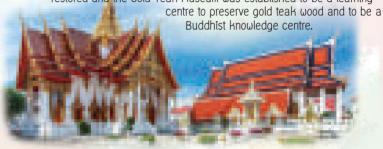
Is a temple Somdet Phra Bawornrajchao Maha Sura Singhanat founded as "Wat Samo Rai", which was continually restored from the reigns of King Rama I the Great till King Rama III. Then in the reign of King Rama IV, it was restored again and the King bestowed a new name as "Wat Rachathiwat Wihan" that means "the temple is the residence of the King", and it was the first temple that initiated the Dhammayut Nikaya sect.



Wat Thewarat Kunchorn Worawihan

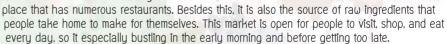


Is a third-class royal temple that was originally called "Wat Samo Khraeng". It is an ancient temple that was established before Krung Rattanakosin (Bangkok). During the reign of King Rama I the Great, the King rebuilt it and it was restored numerous times. Then in the reign of King Rama IV, it was designated as a royal temple and bestowed the new name of "Wat Thewarat Kunchorn Worawihan" and the word "Thewarat" came before the name of Prince Kunchorn or Krom Phra Phithak Thewet, who was the restorer of this temple. The important highlight of this temple is the interior that enshrines "Luangpho Dam" or the principal Buddha statue in the posture of subduing Mara, which is ancient image from the Ayutthaya Era. The old 2-storey monk's kudi has been restored and the Gold Teak Museum was established to be a learning

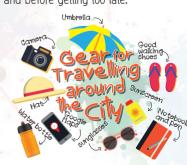


Thewarat Market

Also known as the Thewet Market is one of the oldest markets of Bangkok that is a centre of the community. Its main area is divided into 2 zones: The source of fresh food in which the entrance is near the bridge crossing Khlong Maha Nak and the plant market that is inside and on the opposite side of the road of Thewet Market (the entrance to Wat Noranath Suntharikaram). The area of the Thewet Market is regarded as another





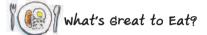






41





- Khao Kha Mu Trok Sung
- Prachak Roasted Duck
- Mong Wo

south Indian architecture

shades of the

city people of the past.

- Jok Prince
- Home Cuisine
- Khao Kha Mu Nai Kuang
- New Heng Ki
- Hong Huat Ancient Ice Cream
- Chio Khao Mok Kai
- Pearl Bakery Bar



#walkingbkk

AnnLinksketchBooks

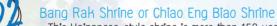


Is like another important transportation link of Bangkok, as it is located in the Central Business District in the area of the Bang Rak Market nearby Charoen Krung, Silom and Sathon Roads. It can also connect to the river ferry crossing the Chao Phraya River to the Pepsi Pier of Charoen Nakhon Road, Khlong San in

Western-Indian Thon Buri; the Chao Phraya Express Boat that stops at various places in the old city of Bangkok to Nonthaburi province and Ratburana district, and the Khlong Dao Khanong passenger boat. There are also tourist service boats for various hotels' quests

nearby as well as boat services to sightsee along the Chao Phraya River or the canals of Thon Buri. It is the only pier by the Chao Phraya River that links with the BTS at the Saphan Taksin Station.





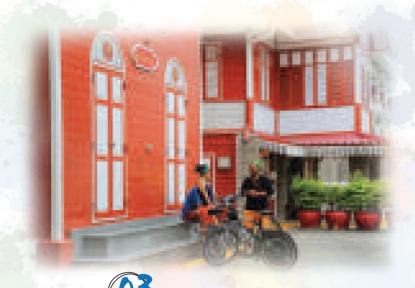
numerous cultures Varied faiths

of Thai-Chinese-

This Hainanese-style shrine is more than 150 years old and was constructed as a memorial of 108 Chinese travellers.

> They came by a Chinese junk to trade in Bang Rak, but were killed in Vietnam because theu were mistaken for pirates. Inside the Shrine are enshrined Chinese deities; e.g., Chao Mae Thap Thim. Bun Tha Kong, and Chao Mae Kuan Im that people come, pay homage and ask for a blessing. Also, this shrine is highly respected by the Chinese who come to do business in the Bang Rak area.





Wat Suan Phlu

Is located on Charoen Krung Road, Bang Rak district. In the past, it was called Wat Khlong Lom in which the name came from the environment. Before, there was a large canal surrounding the temple that was separated from the Chao Phraya River and was known as Khlong Silom. Inside the temple, there are some interesting highlights including the ordination hall that is not too large, but is very attractive. The exterior of the hall is stucco decorated with stained glass and the upper part is decorated with goddesses made from stucco, and behind it, there is a Thai-style pavilion that is located in the middle of a pond called the "Sala Bodhisattva Guan Yin", which is highly respected by the people in this area. On the other side of the ordination hall is a chapel called "Wihan Phra Phuttha Saiyat". In the interior at the end, there is a golden reclining Buddha image and various other images; e.g., Pang Nak Prok and Pang Um Bat.



Assumption Cathedral

Is located in Bang Rak district and was first constructed in a Thai style by Pastor Pascal, a Thai-Portuguese to pay worship to the Mother Mary when she ascended to Heaven. It is the main Roman Catholic cathedral of Bangkok and 3 schools: Assumption College, Assumption Convent Silom School, and Assumptionsuksa School. The present cathedral was rebuilt by Rev. Father Emile

August Colombet to receive the

increasing number of Christians. The construction ω as designed and overseen by a French architect.

Customs House

Is situated by the Chao Phraya River nearby the Mandarin Oriental Hotel. In the past, it was the location of the Customs Department, Khlong Toei and was built during the reign of King Rama V the Great to be the office for receiving goods tax and was called "Phasi Roi Chak Sam". It was also known as the "Rong Phasi Roi Chak Sam" and is a veru



valuable historical building, but now it has become deteriorated. Thus, the government and private sector are in the process of issuing a policy to restore it.



Bangkok Folk Museum

Also known as the Bangkokian Museum, Bang Rak district, this is a tourist attraction offering a new perspective in Bangkok. It was established with the objective and intention of Achan Waraporn Surawadi, the owner who wanted to arrange the house and property that she inherited from her mother, Mrs. Sa-ang Surawadi, to be a museum for future generations. After Achan Waraporn had organised everything to be a treasure of the city, the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration arranged for the house to be a

pilot project in accordance with the policy for local museums of each district. The display format is the building and objects telling the story about the way of life of the middle-class people of Bangkok before and after World War 2. The utensils exhibited are mostly those actually used by the owner.



Haroon Mosque

It was built by To Haroon Bafadel, an Indonesian from Pantiyanah who migrated to settle in Thailand in the area of Muban Ton Samrong during the reign of King Rama III. The mosque was constructed to be a place for conducting the religious activities of the Muslims in the village. It is a single-storey teak wood building with a raised floor. When To Haroon Bafadel passed away, his son, Muhammad Yusuf Bafadel.

became the Imam. Later, the wooden mosque fell into disrepair and the original building was demolished and a new mosque was built as seen today. The wooden part of the original mosque has been used as the floor and the pillars. The interior has various Arabic characters that appear on the top of the walls, which is the carved and fret work of Haji Said from Pantiyanah, Indonesia.



It was constructed by Professor Boon Tuan
Boon-Itt following an offer by Dr. Arthur Brown,
Secretary General of the Mission Board from New York,
who had travelled to see projects in various countries.
During that time, he saw the royal initiatives of the King
that would further develop Bangkok and wanted to create
an obligation to the new generation of the Bangkok
Christian College that was in the process of constructing a
new building. After moving from Samre to Pramuan Road,
everyone thought that there must be a new church near
the school, which was the beginning of constructing a new
church that was the location of the Sueb Sampanthawong
Church as of today.



General Post Office

This was the first post office in Thailand established since the reign of King Rama V the Great. The building's architecture is like an international contemporary design integrated with a Neo-classic style in a T shape, which makes it look pleasing to the eye. Besides this, it is adorned with garuda statues on the 2 front porticos



that increases its attractiveness and making them noticeable for taking photographs by tourists. At present, it has been renovated to be an events venue for seminars, receptions, and in particular weddings in which numerous couples have held their wedding here, as the interior is elaborate and has a classic atmosphere. This place is not only a tourist attraction, but also a site that provides a memory for various occasions.



Also known as Wat Khaek, it is situated on Silom Road and is a Hindu temple that was built to worship the Goddess Uma, the wife of the God Shiva. Wat Khaek is estimated to have been built during the reign of King Rama V the Great around 1910–1911 by a group of South Indians, who came to settle in Southern Thailand. When Mr. Vaithi Padayatchi and his family built a house on Silom Road, through their faith, they constructed the temple to

worship the Goddess Uma in accordance with the Hindu religion.









Is a place well known for inexpensive clothing. Many vendors will come to buy clothing at wholesale prices to resell. There are both wholesale and retail prices, and it is regarded as one of the places with the cheapest wholesale clothing as well as one of the largest markets. Besides this, there are also other small and large accessories; e.g., clocks, bags, shoes, etc. that are sold in stalls. It is like a commercial building and opens from 07.00 Hrs onward, but the wholesale goods area outside the market will open around 02.00 Hrs onwards. Many tourists who come to Thailand usually come to buy goods from here to take home.





Old Building of the State Railway of Thailand

The State Railway of Thailand is a state enterprise under the Ministry of Transport that is responsible for the railways of Thailand. There is a total of 4.070 kilometres of rail lines under its administration. In the past, the railways in Thailand were damaged by bombs during World War 2 in which funding for their repair was borrowed from abroad. The World Bank was the creditor that compelled the Department of Railways to become a state enterprise in 1951 when Field Marshal Plack Phibunsonokhram was Prime Minister following the enactment of the Railwau Act B.E. 2494.

Pibultham Villa



In that vicinity, it is known as "Ban Nonthi", as there is a bulloch's stamp that is the emblem of a high-ranking official of the Ministry of the Palace that is found in some places. It began construction during the reign of King Rama V the Great when it was still Rattanakosin on 4–5 rai of land. At that time, there was still no railway to the North, but later when the railway to the North was officially constructed at Hua Lamphong, part of the land was expropriated.

It was divided into 2 parts in which the railway line passed through the centre of the land. Part of it connected with Khlong Padung Krung Kasem whereas the other part bordered onto the Northern railway line and Wat Borom Niwat Ratchaworawihan. For this reason, "Ban Nonthi" fronts onto Rama I Road and backs onto the shop houses of the Bobe Market.



Wat Chamnihattakan



This is a small temple nearby the Kasatsuek
Bridge. There is no clear evidence as to when it
was constructed, but there is an assumption
from the kind of art that it may have been built
in the early Rattanakosin Era, as there is
measured evidence from 1824. The ordination
hall is decorated in the Chinese style. The
gables are decorated with cups and
Chinese-style stucco. The principal Buddha

image is an image subduing Mara.

Inside the temple, there is a pavilion enshrining Sivali, Maîtreya, and Katyayana.

Ban Khrua Mosque

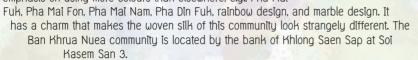


Is located in the Ban Khrua community or a large Muslim community in which it is necessary to have a place for conducting religious activities. There are 3 locations: "Jam-Ul-Khoy-Riyah Mosque", "Darul Fala U Mosque", and "Sulukun Mut Takin Mosque". The people of the Ban Khrua community are proud of their ancestor, who helped to protect Siam and received the royal title "Phraya Rat Bangsan'.



Khrua Nuea Thai Silk Group

If "Jim Thompson's" is the legend of the success of a silk trader, then the Ban Khrua Nuea community also has a part behind his achievement. For many decades, each house of this community did silk weaving and their craftmanship received the acceptance of Jim Thompson, who came to buy silk to resell at his shop. Presently, the woven silk of the Ban Khrua Nuea community has beautiful quality and has continuously progressed, as well as improved and developed. Regardless if it is an attractively designed fabric, there is an emphasis on using more colours than elsewhere; e.g., Pha Mai





items of interest like a graffiti wall that is extremely colourful and makes this place admired by all generations. The Park is open from 05.00 - 19.00 Hrs. and be reached by the BTS by embarking at the Ratchathewi Station. Then walk for about 200 metres.



The project for the Bangkok Art and Culture Centre was established in 1994, by the Thai Artists' Network comprising 1,000 people who displayed their works at the Queen Sirikit National Convention Centre (QSNCC) in the hope that society would see that there were enough artists to have an arts centre. Thus, it became a space to express their work, as well as keep the past work and history. The Centre is a place where groups of artists can meet and exchange ideas in which the result will encourage the development of the art circle in the country. This 9-storey building has been



designed to be cylindrical and the buildings can be connected through a corridor and inclines upwards, so that visitors can continuously see the works on each floor. Besides this, the building has been designed to receive the exterior light, and the sunlight is not too strong but is sufficient to display the artworks inside. In addition to the exhibition rooms, the interior also has a public library, an art laboratory, a 300-seat multipurpose room, shops, as well as a 222-seat cinema-theatre.

Wat Pathum Wanaram Ratcha Worawihan

Is located on Rama I Road between CentralWorld and Siam Square. It was constructed during the reign of King Rama IV together with the Royal Park for the nobility to relax from the city that is also known as Sra Pathum. King Rama V the Great gave a donation to this temple for his mother, Queen Debsirindra to invite monks of the Dhammyuttika sect from Wat Bowonniwet Wihan to administer the temple. At that time, the monks had to row a boat around a lotus pond within the temple to receive alms from the King

as the roual concubines were forbidden to do so.

Ratchaprasong Intersection

Is an intersection in the city centre crossing Ploenchit and Ratchadmri Roads. It is also an important commercial hub in which there are 8 deity shrines and some people call this intersection as the "Intersection of the Gods". These are as follows:

- 1. Trimurti Shrine, which is the sumbol of love.
- 2. Ganesha in which most people come to pay respect to ask about work.
- 3. Uma Devi to request for happiness in the home.
- 4. Lakshmi, the goddess of luck, fortune, and prosperity.
- Narayana in which most people who come to pay respect will ask about business and prosperity.
- Thao Amarin Trairat use to be responsible for protecting the good.
- 7. Erawan Shrine is where most people come to request for good luck.
- 8. Vishnu standing on Phaya Anantanakarat is located at the Royal Thai Police Headquarters.







a District of Markets

Wat Bowonniwet

Originally, this new temple was nearby Wat Rangsi Sutthawat. Later, they became one temple in which in the reign of King Rama III, the Ministru of the Palace rebuilt it. This temple was maintained and constructed various



items to become a temple of importance, especially during the reign of King Rama III. Later, it became the temple of the monarchs when they ordained as monks; e.g., King Rama V the Great and King Rama IX. This made the temple receive continuous maintenance. Presently, many ancient works of art and other items are still in good condition and can be seen and studied here.



Chakkapong Mosque Communitu

This community that was also known in the past as "Suhra Wat Tong Pu" was established by some Muslims, who migrated from Pattani during the reign of King Rama II. The people have the skill as goldsmiths that has been passed down to every household. The community of Trok Masiid Chakkapong has a long Muslim culture that has existed in harmony. It is a hub for conducting religious activities of the

community that lives in the area of the Chakkapong Mosque.



Som Song Pochana



Moved from opposite Wat Sangwet Witsayaram after it had been opened for more than 40 years. Today, it has moved to the Samsen area between Samsen Sois 3 – 5. The delicious menu has also been brought to the new shop. No matter if it is Sukhothai noodles, Khao Phat Nam Phrik Long Ruea, or Kaeng Phet Pet Yang, the full-flavoured taste is sweet-smelling. Besides this, there are also ancient Thai desserts that are delectably sweet as well as a menu with dishes that are hard to find like Khanom Chin Sao Na; all provided with great service.

Duriua Praneet Foundation

Is located near Wat Sangwet Witsayaram. Originally, in the front of the house was an old canal before Bangkok was established. Later, the canal was reclaimed to make a road. Initially the front entrance of Wat Sangwet Witsayaram faced the canal going to the Chao Phraya River, but when the city canal was excavated, this made the original old canal become shallow because it was not used. Today, Ban Duriya Praneet is still standing in its original location like it has for more than 100 years, and continues to pass on and convey the art of Thai music for youth and interested people with the resolve of its predecessors.





Wat Sam Phraya Worawihan (Wat Bang Khun Phrom)

This temple was constructed during the reign of King Rama I the Great. The interior of the temple has some important items; e.g., the ordination hall that has beautiful Chinese-style architecture. It is made of brick and mortar with a 2-level low roof, and both the interior

and exterior have attractive decorations. The Buddha image, "Luangpho Nang", is holding an alms bowl with both hands. The local people call the image "Phra Nang Um Bat" (the Buddha image holding the alms bowl), and anyone coming to pay respect believe that they will have prosperity and be wealthy. The Buddha image "Luangpho Non" is enshrined in the beautiful chapel, and anyone coming to pay respect believe that they will have a peaceful life.



Wat Jam Woranuch

This temple had already been constructed for a long time before 1899. There is only one arched doorway that is located on

> Samsen Road and is the entrance. Inside there is a Buddha image and 11 sacred objects like the ordination hall in which in the front part is enshrined "Luanopho Phrabang Sitthichok". Another Buddha image of importance is "Luangpho San Phat Chang". Besides this, there are sacred items enshrined

around this temple that the people can pay homage

daily including Brahma, the supreme God of Brahmanism and Hinduism; Ganesha, the God of knowledge, and Luang Pu Chiwakakomaraphat, the master of traditional medicine.

Wat Mai Amatarod

This temple was built in the late reign of Kind Taksin the Great. It is renowned for its auspicious objects of Phra Somdet in which Somdet Phra Phutthachan (To Phromrangsi) of Wat Rakhang, Thon Buri conducted the foundation ceremonu and recited incantations. It has 84,000 small images enshrined in the large chedi behind the ordination hall. Later, smugglers excavated the base of the chedi to steal the images. Thus, the



new ordination hall as well as restored the original chedi and also cast an image like Somdet To. In the same year, a Sema and burial stone ceremony was held.



This shrine is at the foot of the Norarattana Sathan Bridge, Bang Lamphu. It has been a centre of faith of the Bang Lamphu community for nearly a century. It is a shrine that is more special than other shrines, as it enshrines a small Buddha image in the attitude of subduing Mara that floated down Khlong Bang Lamphu to this place and did not want to float away. The local people united together to install it and pau homage. In 1960, there was a fire in the area of the Nawarat Market opposite this

shrine. The local people saw a small boy wearing pink waving a flag that put out the fire, and it was believed that the small bou was a god. The local people thus named the Buddha image as "Chao Pho Nu".



Wat Tri Thotsathep Worawihan

There is no evidence as to when this roual temple was constructed, but it is assumed to have been before 1862. The items of importance in this temple is the ordination hall that has Phra Phuttha Nawarakbophit as the principal image. There are also murals on the wall of the ordination hall about the Buddha's life. Besides this, there is the chapel, cloisters, and Phrathat Chedi that is a large spherical shape surrounded by 4 small chedis. It is located behind the ordination hall and is decorated with gold mosaic. Inside is enshrined the Buddha's relics.



Is located in Bang Lamphu. Not matter what time it is, the road is always bustling, in particular during the Songkran Festival, Khao San Road is popular with tourists from all

Khao San Road

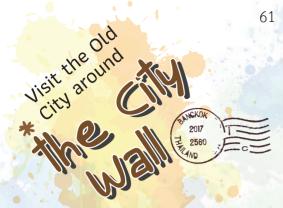
over the world, who come to splash water on each other at Songkran. Even when

there are no festivals, it will have numerous tourists mingling together because it is an area for shopping and international

food. What cannot be missed is the popular Thai food like Phat Thai. Besides this, there is accommodation, international phone call services, currency exchanges, Internet, bars where people hangout with friends, etc. So, there is everything for travelling, eating, shopping, and sleeping. Come here, have fun and enjoy the comfort that you will never forget.



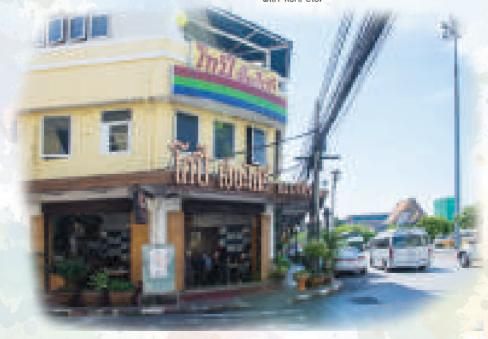






Kope HyaTaiKee@Phanfa

is an ancient coffee shop and this branch was the first one that opened in 1952. From being a general store in the owner's grandfather's time, it became a coffee shop. This shop has an old-style atmosphere with photographs, equipment, tables of wood and marble, and wooden cabinets from the general store. The menu is like an old coffee shop with breakfast and beverages of tea, coffee, pork steak, fish steak, rice soup, salmon with rice, garlic fried rice, salad with grilled pork, salad with fish, etc.





Nam Op Nang Loi

For more than 85 years, the Thai-Chinese people have received scented water from Wang Nang Hiang that produced it to sell in front of the Nang Loi Market. The famous fresh fragrance of the scented water has become known among the people who always say that they were going to buy scented water at the Nang Loi Market. It took some time before becoming the brand "Nam Op Nang Loi". The business prospered quite well and expanded from the front of the Nang Loi Market to a wooden row house in the area of Maha Chai Road, which has become its permanent shop till today.

Ban Bat Community

This is a community that has preserved its livelihood in accordance with its name. Even now, there are only a few people still making monks' alms bowls. The Ban Bat community is located near Pratu Phi on Boriphat Road not far from Wat Saket. In Bangkok, there is nowhere else that is as excellent in making alms bowls as the Ban Bat community. International tourists often come here and buy small alms bowls to take home as a souvenir.







Trok Shanghai

This is a community of Shanghai Chinese who migrated to settle in the area of Wat Saket and Khlong Maha Nak. When the city expanded in the reign of King Rama IV, Bamrung Mueang Road was made and commercial buildings were built in this area. More than 40 Chinese families settled here and conducted carpentry. This group of Shanghai Chinese makes various kinds of furniture as well as conducts wood trade in this laneway, which is like a major source of the wood and carpentry business of the city.

Besides this, there is the coffin business that has developed from the furniture makers and been passed down for 3 generations.



Wat Saket

Its full name is "Wat Saket Ratcha Wora Maha Wihan", which is an ancient temple from the Ayutthaya Era. The important tourist attraction is the Golden Mount or Phra Borom Bunphot that contains the Buddha's relics.

There are detailed chronicles since the relics excavation in which they were invited from India to Thailand. India also has a record as evidence as well. Besides this, from the top, visitors could see a view of Bangkok to the horizon in the past when there were no tall buildings. The area on the top of the chedi is still used for watching for fires in the city.



Pom Mahakan

Is a fort that protected Phra Nakhon (Bangkok) constructed in the reign of King Rama I the Great. It is an important site of the country and has the architectural features of being a large octagonal fort. The structure is brick with plaster, and the foundations are below ground level. It has 3 levels with a staircase going up to the first and second levels. The fort's wall has large Bai Sema (boundary stones) on it except for the flanks of the wall that extend out of the wall on the second level. It has Bai Sema that are a tipped point like a city wall. The top of the fort is like an octagonal tower with only 1 entrance. The

like an overturned mesh or lotus leaves. The 2 lower levels of the fort have 6 large permanent cannons.





Following in the Footsteps of 2017 2560

Wat Moli Lokauaram

Originally, it was called Wat Rat and was constructed in the

Ayutthaya Era, but unsure when it was exactly built or by whom. It has been generally known as "Wat Thai Talat" since the Auutthaua Era to the Rattanakosin Era at present. As the temple is located next to a market of Thon Buri, it is assumed that originally the Chao Phraya River did not flow directly like it does today. To be a benefit as a waterway, for transportation, for domestic and international trade, canals were excavated as seen today. This area at that time was a large floating market that had traders' vessels of all sizes moored to sell various goods. which is presently the area of the mouth of Khlong Bangkok Yai and Pak Khlong Talat. Thus, this temple was called "Wat Thai Talat".

Ton Son Mosque

Also known as "Kadi Yai", it is one of the oldest and most important mosques in Bangkok. The interior has many interesting items including the carved teak wood board that is an image of the Grand Mosque, and even though it is a Muslim mosque, the Mihrab (a niche that indicates the direction of Mecca) and Minbar (a pulpit that the Imam delivers sermons) are in the Thai art stule of the late Auutthaua Era.

Wat Hongratanaram

Is a temple built in the Ayutthaya Era by a rich Chinese who also founded Wat Rat. Later, Thon Buri became the capital and Wat Hong was elevated to be a first-class roual temple. The important place that should be seen is the ordination hall which is the largest in Thon Buri. It has attractive toothlike ridges on the gable apex, and the principal Buddha image of Luangpho Saen is enshrined in the ordination hall. Besides this, there is an ancient gold Buddha image that originally was covered with stucco. When the stucco cracked, the image was found

inside. In the base of the image, there are some characters of the U-thong inscription.

Wat Khrua Wan Worawiharn

This is a third-class royal temple, but there is no clear evidence of when it was built. The important place that should be seen is the ordination hall, which is in the Thai art style decorated with toothlike ridges on the gable apex with pediments decorated with floral stucco designs, as well as the arched doorways and windows that are covered with gold leaf. The exterior door panels are carved with trees, flowers, and birds, which are covered with gold leaf. The interior walls of the ordination hall have very



beautiful murals of the Rattanakosin Era telling about the 500 lives of the Buddha from the Jataka tales. The principal image in the ordination hall is a Buddha in the attitude of persuading the relatives not to quarrel. The image is cast in iron and covered with gold leaf and is 4 wa (about 8 metres) high. Images of the chief disciples, Sariputta and

Moggallana, are seated on the right and left, respectively.

Wat Nak Klang

It is presumed to be an ancient temple of the late Ayutthaya era. However, during the reign of King Taksin the

Great, this temple was believed to have been located in the royal grounds, as it is only 500 metres from the palace: thus, this temple had a lot of importance in the Thon Buri Era. The temple also has a Buddha image, which is

highly-respected by the local people called Luangpho Khon Samo Maha Lap in which it was prominently known for treating illness. Ill people come to worship and request for a blessing to be cured. For healthy people, they

will ask not to become ill.

Wat Rakhang Kositaram Woramahawihan

Originally, it was called Wat Bang Wa Yai and was an ancient temple when Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya was the capital together with Wat Amarin Tharam. King Taksin the Great restored Wat Bang Wa Yai as well as elevated it to be a royal temple. Later in the Rattanakosin Era, King Rama I the Great restored the temple again and during excavations found a bell that had a melodious sound and bestowed a new name after the restoration was completed as "Wat Rakhang Kositaram". The important place of the temple is the ordination hall that has been designed in the art style of the reign of King Rama I the Great, especially the gable with the figure of Vishnu on the garuda. The interior of the ordination hall has a principal Buddha image that is very attractive.

Trok Matum

Originally, it was called Soi Suan Anan. When the government offices saw this community made various bael fruit products, they changed the name to be Trok Matum to be easier to record historical information. Bael is a fruit that has benefits, and the ripe fruit is a mild laxative and helps to digest food. Because bael is a hard rind fruit and gives off a lot of fruit, this made the local people use a preservation method by combining it to be a Thai sweet. It is dried to be bael juice. In the past, there were only a few houses that did the preserving, but after some time, there was an increase in the selling of bael fruit that it became the main occupation of the community of Trok Matum.



The Wall of Wang Lang

From Wat Rakhang, turn left and follow the lane till coming out at the Siriraj Hospital. This lane is not very wide, but is suitable for a small car. Continue on a little past the area of Wat Rakhang and you will find a beautiful modern house; however, the strange thing about this house is the old red brick wall in front of the house. That wall is about 10 metres long, and that row house is called "Tambon Wang Lang".

At present, this area is full of houses and shops of crowds of people because it is near Sirirai Hospital.



Sirarai Bimuksthan Museum

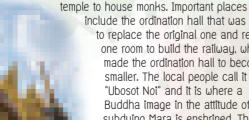
Is situated on a historical area that was once Wang Lang, Later, the Thon Buri Railway Station and Siriraj Hospital were built as well as it was the life centre of the Bangkok Noi

community. Siriraj Hospital compiled the history of the area to display in the old Thon Buri Railway Station to be a preserved building that has beautiful architecture.



Wat Amarin Tharam Worawihan

Originally called "Wat Bang Wa Noi", King Taksin the Great elevated it to be a royal temple together with Wat Rakhang Kositaram. When King Rama I the Great established Rattanakosin, the Ministry of the Palace reconstructed this



include the ordination hall that was rebuilt to replace the original one and removed one room to build the railway, which made the ordination hall to become smaller. The local people call it "Ubosot Noi" and it is where a Buddha image in the attitude of subduing Mara is enshrined. There is also a Mondop with a replica of the Buddha's Footprint that is the most beautiful Mondop in Thailand.



Thon Buri Locomotive Depot

Is only a few hundred metres from the Thon Buri Railwau Station or Bangkok Noi Railwau Station. It is the location where diesel locomotives are repaired and preserves classic steam engines that the State Railway of Thailand use on special occasions in the year. This is more than a locomotive depot, but is also a

museum that preserves the value of the past with the Pacific steam train and Mikado steam train that were used after World War 2. There are not only the old classic locomotives that have been used to the present time, but in the neighbourhood of the Thon Buri Locomotive Depot, there are attractions from history and the classical literature of 'Khu Kam'.

Ban Bu Communitu

Is an area that makes ancient alloy bowls rubbed with stone. From documentary evidence from the reign of King Rama III, the local people made a living from gold-plated stone-polished metal bowls or bronze and gathered together to choose a place to settle. The important tradition is paying respect to the master or "Phra Phet Chalukan, which is a Buddhist and Brahmin style ceremony that stipulates Thursday during the evening of the ninth lunar month is the day to pay respect. This ceremony is conducted once a year in which offerings and merit is made to 9 monks.



Was originally called "Wat Thong", and it is understood to have existed since the Ayutthaya Era. However, during the Rattanakosin Era. Wat Thong changed its appearance manu times because King Rama I the Great completely rebuilt the temple. The ordination hall enshrines "Luanopho Sasada" in which many people come to pay respect and ask for a blessing, in particular regarding entering the military in which they make a you and if successful they will have a horse race, but do not use a real horse only a person wearing a Pha Khao Ma (a kind of Thai sarong) that is a symbol replacing a horse. This tradition has been passed down to the present.

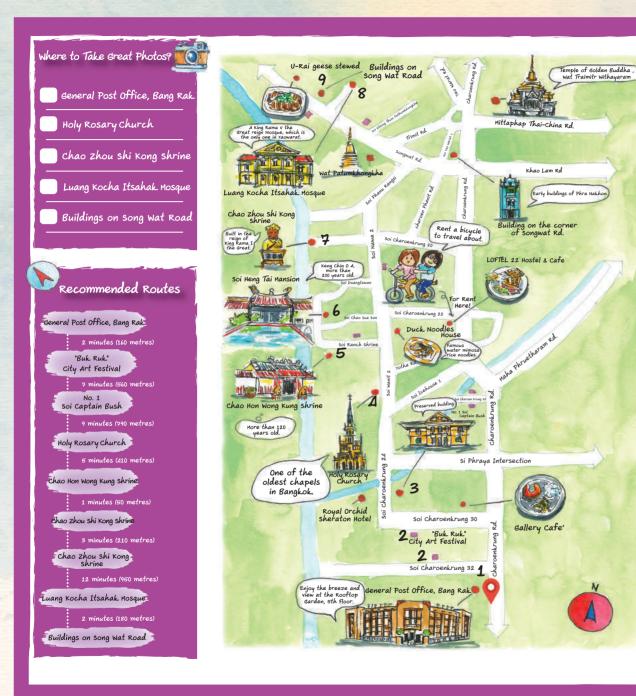
Trok Khao Mao Local Community Museum



Is a community that has existed since the Thon Buri Era. The highlights include making food from Khao Mao (pounded unripe rice). Presently, the Museum is located under the sermon hall of Wat Sutthawat, Bangkok Noi district. The interior of the Museum comprises utensils of the past, the history of the community, as well as various activities providing knowledge and understanding for the public and interested people.

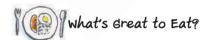












- Gallery Cafe'
- Duck Noodles House
- Kuay Tiew Roo
- LOFTEL 22 Hostel
- U-Rai geese stewed





General Post Office, Bang Rak

This large building has Neo-classic style architecture and began construction on 1 March, 1935, during the reign of King Rama VIII and was declared to be a historical site of importance by the Fine Arts Department. Presently, the interior has been beautifully decorated to support the organisation of weddings, which numerous celebrities have held their wedding here.

"Buk Ruk" City Art Festival



The street art from the "Buk Ruk" City Art Festival was initiated by artists from Thailand, Spain, South Korea, the Netherlands, Greece, Japan, etc. to let art lovers see and take photographs as a memento. This is being done in various locations like Charoen Krung Sois 28, 30 and 32 in the Talat Noi area that is opposite Wat Pathumkhongkha





The preserved building at No. 1 Soi Captain Bush was originally where a French distillery rented. It is a 2-storey building and constructed in European architecture. At present, the Crown Property Bureau have restored it.





Holy Rosary Church

The light yellow tipped spire is the highlight of this place that is located in Soi Wanit 2. It is a Roman Catholic church in the Gothic style of architecture. This old church was established at the same time as Rattanakosin when the King gave some land in the vicinity of Talat Noi to the Portuguese to settle and work. It was the office of the Consul and a church. The location of this church is by the Chao Phraya River, and its beauty is the location for taking photographs and top hit weddings.





120 years old. Its decorated quite meticulously with carvings and murals that have been preserved beautifully. Even though it has deteriorated a little with time, this shrine was originally the first source for producing drinking water in this Chinese area.

Soi Heng Tai Mansion

This Rattanakosin Era Chinese-roofed mansion is more than 200 years old. It is one of the best mansions of the early Rattanakosin Era, which is a mixture of "Seu Hoe Yuan" or "4

houses surrounded by courtuards". The front has an arched entrance and at the back is the main house that stores the signs of the ancestors' spirit. It is 2 storeus with a raised ground floor in the Thai style. The entire mansion was built in the ancient way of not using nails, but used carved wood. In the centre of the house is a pond. At present, it has been opened to be a diving school and a Beagle breeding centre. There are still family members residing in this mansion, and inside there are various beverages. To visit the house, you should ask for permission first.



In Thai language, the name means "grandfather master" that refers to Chao Zhou Shi Kong or as the people of Talat Noi call it "Luang Pu Zhou Shi Kong". The Shrine has been preserved in the ancient architecture of the Qing Dunastu stule. The sacredness of Luang Pu Zhou Shi Kong has made numerous people come to pau homage. Annual events at the Shrine include the Thekradat Festival and the Vegetarian Festival that are held each year in which there are performances of Chinese opera (Nio). Chao Zhou Shi Kono's

outstanding characteristic is the black colour while other gods are gold.



Chao Hon Wong Kung Shrine (Chao Rong Kueak Shrine) This is a small shrine located by the Chao Phraya River, which is more than

Luano Kocha Itsahak Mosque

This is the only mosque in Samphanthawong district and has been designed in Western-stule architecture, but does not have a dome like other

mosques. It was constructed during the reign of King Rama IV by Luang Kocha Itsahak (Kerd Bin Abdullah), a noble of the Harbour Department to the Right, for Muslim traders who came to conduct business as a

place for religious activities on Fridau at midday, which is the Prayers Day. Many Muslims in the area come to prau here.





Buildings on Song Wat Road

The buildings on both sides of Song Wat Road were constructed as

companies' offices and shops. They were the first commercial buildings of Phra Nakhon (Bangkok) by the river and had 3 storeys. The buildings are beautifully decorated with gabled ornaments, but the windows are round arches decorated with stucco. On the opposite side of the road is a 2-storey building that is decorated with various flowers and fruit made of stucco. The pillars have been made in the Corinthian style, and the arched windows are stained glass with beautiful frames.









Khao Kha Mu, Talat Somdet

Is located near the Marauat Di Intersection, Wongwian Lek. It sells food from the morning and bu the afternoon, it is all sold. If you go to this shop, you might have to wait a little, as there are manu people who come to dine or buu to take ome. The shopkeeper boils the pork leas in a very large pot together with coconut milk and ginger every day, and there are also special





Wat Phitchaua Yatikaram Worawihan

menus in other pots.

Originally, it was an abandoned temple, then Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Phitchauat (Tat Bunnag) or Somdet Chao Phraua Ong Noi renovated it in 1841. It was a roual temple dedicated to King Rama III, who named it Wat Phraua Yatikaram, but the local people called the temple Wat Phitchauat. The temple has a beautiful area, and the ordination hall is not too large and is in the Chinese style with no gable apex ridges. Outside the ordination hall, there are stone pillars with the bases engraved about the Three Kingdoms. Both sides of the ordination hall have a chedi on a high base, and there is a large outstanding prang on a high base that can be seen from faraway. Other items that should be seen include the monks kudis that were built in the Western style with attractive wooden fretwork and stucco

designs, but they are very dilapidated.

Wat Anongkharam Worawihan

Also known as Wat Anong, it is a temple that was constructed in the early Rattanakosin Era. Originally, this temple was called Wat Noi Kham Thaem after the founder who was Thanphuying Noi, the wife of Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Phitchayat (Tat Bunnag). It was built to be a temple coupled with Wat Phitchaua Yatikaram of her husband. Later, King Rama IV gave it a new name as Wat Anongkharam. The interior of the temple has some important architecture, which is the ordination hall that is decorated with stucco on the various gables and arches of the windows and praised for its beauty similar to the chapel's window arches. The principal Buddha image is a Sukhothai art stule image in the attitude of

subduing Mara made of cast iron covered with gold. It has been named Phra Chulalok. Both sides of the chapel are sandwiched by a beautiful strange-looking Mondop. Other items include the monks kudis that were designed like an attractive house with fencing.



Is a small Chinese shrine of the Talat Kao community. When we pay homage to the holy objects in the Shrine, we can see other interesting items like the ancient cannons that are a symbol indicating they came from the Netherlands and are located inside. It is assumed that these large cannons were on a small warship.

Chao Pho Guan Yu Shrine

This shrine enshrines the oldest Goddess Guan Yu image in Bangkok that is 280 years old. This is because this area was a port for nearly every Chinese junk; thus, it was the origin of the Shrine. In the interior is there are 3 images of the Goddess Guan Yu, which have different ages. The first image is the smallest and was enshrined during the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty, which was the same time as King Boromarachathirat III of the late Ayutthaya Era. The second image was enshrined during the reign of King Rama I the Great of Rattanakosin, and the third image was enshrined during the reign of King Rama II.



Tang Nguan Ha Fish Sauce Factory

of Tang Nguan Ha, they can buy it at the shop next to the house. They

only moved the production to another place.

This is a very beautiful old building, which was constructed in the late reign of King Rama II. The architecture is in the Southern Chinese style, and this building changed owners and its usage many times before Mr. Tang Tai Sing opened a new business of producing fish sauce and bought this building to conduct the business and passed it on to his descendants. We can only see the outside because this is the residence of the owner, but if anyone would like to buy fish sauce that is the product



Lamthong Salt Production

Established for more than 70 years and located by the bank of the Chao Phraya River, it is the last salt trading source of Khlong San. In the past, this area had many salt producers that received salt from Samut Sakon and Samut Songkhram passing through Khlong San or Khlong Dao Khanong to the Chao Phraya River. Ships would come to Lamthong Salt Production. Before being cleaned, it would be scrubbed in which local wisdom was used in the cleaning of the salt by using salt water. Then this salt would be

exported abroad; e.g., Malaysia, Singapore, etc. But now, salt is very expensive, so not much is exported. However, it is exported as saline solution to use in industry, and at present, Lamthong Salt Production at Khlong San is no longer used for salt production, but has preserved its classic look, so we can see it.

Seufee Mosque or White Mosque Is a mosque of the Mumin Dawoodi Bohra, a Shia Muslim group, who were Indian Muslim traders that came to do business in Thailand and are known for selling clothing. They were called Khaek Sara Banthong, the golden Indians. The beautiful mosque is located by the bank of the Chao Phraua River opposite Tha Ratchawong (Ratchawong Pier). The reason whu it is called the White Mosque is because most of the buildings in this area are white. The mosque has attractive wooden fretwork and even though it is a hundred years old, the condition always looks new because it receives continuous maintenance. The entrance to the mosque can be presently accessed through Soi Somdet Chao Phraua 5 (Soi Chang Nak) passing the area of a personal warehouse, and the laneway might look different than before where you could access the mosque from the river. But the men of Seyfee

Chao Mae Thap Thim Shrine in Huai Chung Long (Lhong 1919)

The spacious area bu the bank of the Chao Phraua River is an atmosphere of

Mosque are happy to welcome anyone who would like to know about this mosque.

ancient Chinese buildings that are in a large horseshoe

shape. Originally, it was a steamship port named Huai Chung Long, which in Taechew Chinese means steamship. Consequently, Huai Chung Long referred to the Chao Mae Thap Thim steamship port or as the Chinese people called it Thian Ho Sia Bo. This goddess has shrines worldwide, and if Thai, you will call it Chao Mae Thap Thim. Why is it found all over the world? Because it is the goddess who protects people who travel by sea. In the past, the Chinese people would leave China by ship and had to encounter storms and strong winds,

so they would pray for safety from the goddess.

Wat Thong Nophakhun

Was restored by Phraya Choduekratchasetthi (Thongchin), who had it consecrated as a royal temple in the reign of King Rama III. See the ordination hall in which the design of the doors and windows are in the shape of a monk's ceremonial fan and looks different from other temples. When entering the beauty of the ordination hall, there is a large exquisite principal Buddha image. At the back, there are wall murals or a curtain, and groups of deities spread on the left and right of the curtain. This painting is the excellent work of

Phra Khru Kasinsanawon and should not be missed seeing.



Chee Chin Ko Moral Uplifting Society

Is a charity that was established to assist the needy from various circumstances. See the beauty and pay homage to important goddesses; e.g., Tai Hong Kong, Arahan Chi Kong, Ngek Sian Hong Te in accordance with the belief of Taoism and Mahayana Buddhism. It is also possible to see the "Phra Mahathat Chedi Phra Chom Chatri Thai Chin Chaloem", a Chinese-style pagoda that has 8 tiers. You can see a panorama of the bank of the Chao Phraya River on the Phra Nakhon side.





Pom Pong Phatchamit

Is located opposite the Khlong San Police Station and was built from the concept of expanding Phra Nakhon (Bangkok) during the reign of King Rama

IV. It was the result of a connection from the excavation of Khlong Phadung Krung

Kasem to protect Bangkok in the South. It is a bastion fort that is hard to find and all that remains to study is 1 of 4 of the original forts. Besides that, there is a flagpole that was

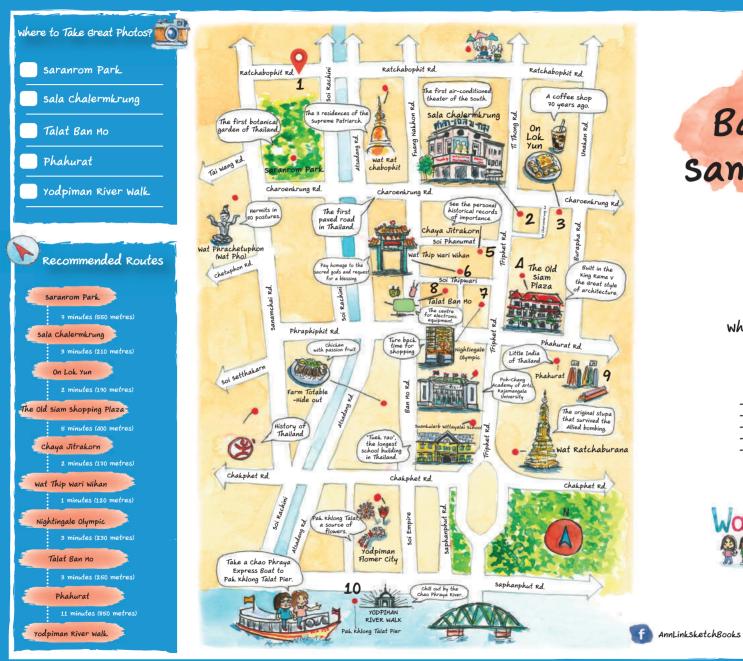
used to raise a flag as a signal for a ship transporting goods from abroad to enter Bangkok.

The Jam Factory

The project is by the Chao Phraya River and once was a warehouse of the Frog battery brand, an ice works, and pharmaceutical factory. It has preserved the original structure, but changed the use of the area to be a bookshop, gallery, restaurant, and coffee shop. It is another place to relax in Bangkok that is highly praised for its concept.







Ban Mo Sampheng

84

What's Great to Eat?



- On Lok Yun
- The Old Siam Shopping Plaza
- Farm ot table, Hideout
- sweet
- Yodpiman River Walk



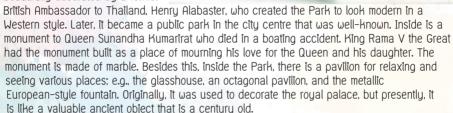
#walkingbangkok #walkingbkk

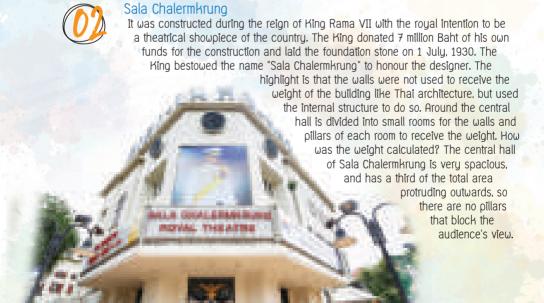




Saranrom Park

Was completed in the reign of King Rama V the Great. It was beautifully decorated by a former









On Lok Yun

When entering the shop, you will experience the atmosphere of yesteryear, a time when Sala Chalermkrung was still an area that the youth went to just like the present-day youth go to Siam or various hip places. But no matter how long it takes, this place has still not lost its classic charm of an old coffee shop. It has kept everything the same including the old round tables and chairs that are suitable for sitting and chatting in the morning, or the showcase with crockery and condiments, and cans of drink of old displayed in the shop. Watch the people coming and going at a shop that has a charm that is different from others in the neighbourhood.

The Old Siam Shopping Plaza Is located in the old city of Bangkok and comprises a 3-storey shopping complex. It has various goods; e.g., clothing, women's accessories, bags, shoes, gold and jewellery, Thai musical instruments, etc. The Plaza is also known as a location for buying top silk of Bangkok in which there are pieces of silk and readymade silk clothes. Besides this, there is the Fueang Nakhon Hall that has a variety of delicious Thai food and desserts. The Old Siam opens every day from 09:00 to 20:00 Hrs.

Chaya Jitrakorn

Is a photography shop that has a photo of Field Marshal Plaek
Phibunsongkhram and his wife in the area of the stairwell when going
up to the second floor. The second floor of this shop is full of uniforms of
government officers and a changing room that has beauty equipment to
prepare for taking a photograph. The third floor is for taking
photographs as well as has various kinds of furniture. At present, Chaya
Jitrakorn still uses the ancestors of digital cameras like 120 camera,
4x5 camera, and film that records the image and is retouched by
oil colour, as well there is the calligraphy of 70 years ago
that has no distortion.







Wat Thip Wari Wihan

Is an ancient temple of the Thon Buri Era. In the interior, there are numerous sacred deities for people to pay homage; e.g., Mo U To; Thep Prong Dong; Thep Khun Phon Ia Yim; Ong Sum Kuang; Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara; Luang Chin Khananat Chin Phrot

(Yen Bun), former abbot of Wat Thip Wari Wihan, and Thep Mangkon Khiao, the guardian of the temple's pond that the Taechiew Chinese people highly respect. You can come to ask for a blessing for good luck and strength.



Phahurat

During the reign of King Rama V the Great, Phahurat Road was a major secondary thoroughfare from Charoen Krung Road, Bamrung Mueang Road, and Fueang Nakhon. This was because it was a main trading district. The area of Phahurat Market is very spacious with numerous roads, but the actual market area is in the centre, which is the old market. The surrounding area comprises shops and commercial

buildings selling many items including clothing, food, and various accessories. Mostly, the items are for Indians or as it is known as the Little India of Bangkok.

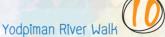
Nightingale Olympic

Was the first department store in Thailand that opened to sell goods from abroad and was the most modern department store in the past. Now, it is nearly the oldest department store at 81 years. From being a 2-storey commercial building in the past to moving to a tall 7-storey building at present, even though today Nightingale is no longer a leader of sporting goods, musical instruments, cosmetics, or fashion like in the past. It is still in the memory of our grandparents when they were young because at that time, there were few department stores to choose from unlike now.



Talat Ban Mo

is the largest hub of electronic equipment shops in Thailand. It is famous for audio and electronic equipment with a vast selection to choose from. This includes speakers, audio equipment, car audio equipment, VCDs, DVDs, home theatres, equipment for computers, notebooks, as well as electronic accessories.



Is located in the area of Pak Khlong Talat where flowers are sold. The building has been developed and renovated to be Neoclassical Colonial architecture. It has been influenced by the foreign architecture of the Rattanakosin Era to be in harmony with the surrounding landscape of Rattanakosin Island. The interior of the building is decorated with the history of the project from the Ayutthaya Era – Thon Buri Era – Rattanakosin Era to the present. It comprises 6 buildings: Siam Prakan, Viman Ayothaya, Nava Panich, Vijit Phra Nakhon, Yodpiman Thani and Buri Saran.











Talat Phlu Railway Station

Presently, it is still regarded as a railway station of importance because it is one of the stations of the Mae Klong railway line. It is located not far from the Wongwian Yai Railway Station.

Today, there are both passenger and freight trains running, and the station is still bustling like always as well as nearby the station, the railway line, and the road is too. It is also the location of numerous restaurants with delicious food regardless if it is a noodle shop. Khao Mu Daeng, ordered dishes, Thai desserts, etc. and in particular, the famous Kui Chai Chao that people queue up to buy and is not too far from this railway station.



Wongwian Yai Railway Station

Is a third-class railway station located on Rim Thang Rotfai Road (Wongwian Yai-Talat Phlu) near Wongwian Yai, Bang Yi Ruea district, Thon Buri. It is the start of the Mae Klong railway line that originally was the start of the Pak Khlong San railway line, but no trains have been running between Pak Khlong San - Wongwian Yai since 1 January, 1961, because of a Cabinet resolution dated 24 November, 1958, of the Sarit Thanarat government. The railway still exists, but now it has been covered with bitumen.



Wat Ratchakhue Worawihan

Originally, it was called Wat Wang Nam Won because the temple was located next to 3 canals: Khlong Bangkok Yai, Khlong Bang Nam Chon, and Khlong Tha Phra. It is an ancient temple built during the late Ayutthaya Era. Wat Ratchakhue is a third-class royal temple of the Mahayana Buddhists. Items in the interior that you should pay homage include the Buddha's relics that were brought from Rajgir, India; the Buddha's footprint, the large ancient Buddha image of the Ayutthaya Era, the sacred reclining Buddha image of the Thon Buri Era, and the statue of Phraya Phichai Dap Hak.

Inthara Dispensary

Is an ancient herbal medicine shop that has been operating for many years. The present owners are the third generation, and this shop has equipment for grinding the medicine themselves. There are various kinds of herbal medicine, and the shop has still retained its original character in which everything is made of wood like it is as old as Talat Phlu.



Wat Chantharam Worawihan (Wat Klang Talat Phlu)

Inside the ordination hall are murals on the walls and above the windows are designs of various species of flowers and vines. The designs are not very impressive as they are simple, but are beautiful. Below is a space between the windows that has drawings of Dharma puzzles, which require interpreting as well as help in maintaining the images; e.g., Kilen refers to the obstruction of the balance of power, or the quill pen means power. Other important items found

inside the ordination hall are the decorated Buddha image in the attitude of stopping a storm. This refers to providing protection from various obstacles. The Buddha image is made of carved wood and is enshrined between the left and right doorways in the front of the ordination hall.

Suriya Coffee

A coffee atmosphere by the river in Thon Buri that has been open since 1942. It is a coffee source of all age groups, and the aroma entices people to stop to chat, ask about various things, and smile.



Wat Intharam

The name of this temple means the temple of Indra and has existed since the Ayutthaya Era. It has been continuously renovated in which the present ordination hall is located in the area of the brown wall near the entrance that connects to the main road. It was

reconstructed during the reign of King Rama III.

The features of the architecture can be seen from the pillars of the ordination hall that are like a corner, have no designs, and are in an oblique row. When travelling from the pier of the temple, you will see the old ordination hall that was built in the Thon Buri Era, and what can be seen easily is the roof of the ordination hall that is decorated with cups, bowls, and vases with beautiful patterns. You can see them clearly, which makes the ordination hall appear strange that can create a surprise and impress visitors.

Famous Kui Chai Talat Phlu

Is a shop that sells Kui Chai, a vegetarian street food snack, that is known by everyone. The identity of this shop is the seller has long hair, so people call it Kui Chai Chao Phom Yao (the long-haired seller of Kui Chai). Actually, in Talat Phly, there are about 10 shops selling Kui Chai during the day and night. Before the shop of the long-haired owner was in front of a pawn shop, but now he has moved under the bridge. This shop only sells stuffed Kui Chai and starts to sell around midday selling

onlu 500 Kui Chai per dau.





Wat Nanonong Worawihan

There is no evidence about its construction, but the temple is assumed to have existed since the Ayutthaya Era. Later, King Rama III rebuilt the entire temple, and it is evident that the artwork was in the style that the King appreciated, which was Chinese as seen from the ordination hall and chapel. The exterior

of the door panels is decorated with mother-of-pearl with

Chinese designs. The Phra Chedi comprises 20 wooden corners that forms an octagon with a tapering sharp spire built during the reign of King Rama III. The area in front of the Phra Chedi has a Buddha image, and the chapel has been made with Chinese-stule architecture. The pediments are decorated with stucco images of dragons.



Is a famous dish of this area in which if uou do not tru it, then you have not been here. This shop has been inherited by more than 4 generations, or more than 130 years. When King Rama V the Great visited Khlong Bang Luang and arrived at Talat Phlu, he knew of the reputation that "Chin Li Mi Krop is very good. I

stopped at the Talat Phlu Pier and ordered some to eat. It is really delicious as rumoured." As such, the King bestowed a Garuda to the owners to be a royal shop that showed that the King came to eat and asked about the recipe. Mi Krop comes from Hainan Chinese, and the King bestowed the name "Mi Krop Sawoei Sawan". Later, the name was shortened to "Mi Krop Ro 5" as he gave some money and a Garuda as well.

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Wat Ratcha Orasaram

Is an ancient temple built since the Ayutthaya Era. The highlights of this temple are the art and architecture in the interior, which was created from the royal appreciation of King Rama III, who liked Chinese art in which the ordination hall and chapel do not have gable apex ridges. This was because the King saw that they could be easily damaged and would waste time repairing them. The gables are smooth and are decorated with glazed tiles with various floral or animal designs; e.g., swan or dragon like the Chinese style. Wat Ratcha Orasaram is regarded as the first temple that used Chinese art to

be applied in a Thai temple, which has a beautiful result.





Wat Nang Ratchawihan

Princess Sri Sulalai, a royal consort of King Rama II, rebuilt the entire temple. For this reason. Wat Nang does not have a mixture of Thai and Chinese architecture like the stule of King Rama III. In the interior is a large tall Buddha image in which the Buddha relics are enshrined. There is a 3-tiered octaoonal Patak, and the chapel is located to the north of the ordination hall. There is only one painting in the ordination hall, and one difference is there is only 1 door on each side.





Routes Check





Yaowarat

Samsen - Thewet



Nang Loeng -Khlong Phadung





Bang Rak - Silom



Thon Buri -Kudi Chin community





Bobe Market -Ratchaprasong





Bang Lamphu, Wang Na and Tha Tian



Sao Ching Cha, Dinso Road, Chaopho Suea Shrine



Bang Lamphu, a District of Temples and Markets



Visit the Old City around the City Wall



Following in the Footsteps of Wang Lang



Yaowarat Buk Ruk



Visit Khlong San, Tha Din Daeng





Ban Mo - Sampheng



Talat Phlu -Chom Tong

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