

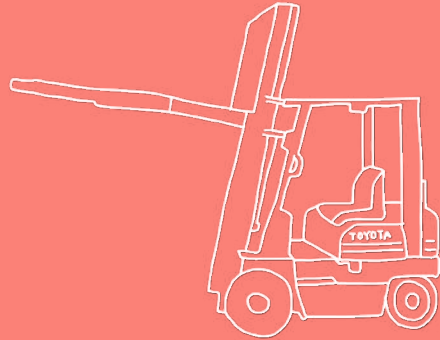


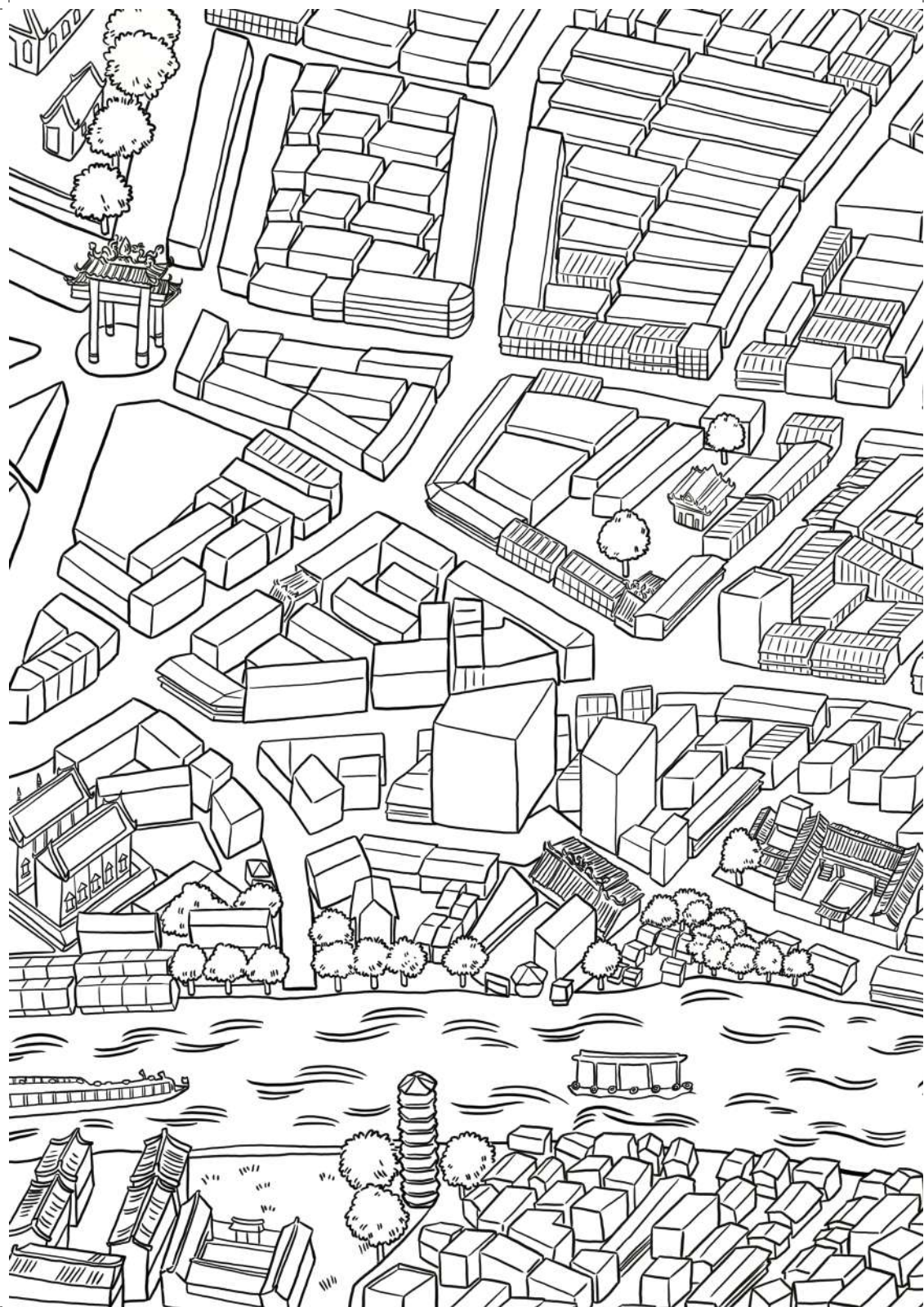
# Walk in China town

10 recommended  
walking routes









Chinatown – enjoyable walking district

10 walking routes through alleys, along canals and riversides in Bangkok Chinatown

Story and compilation by: Pun Muang Co., Ltd.

(Chinatown Renewal for Healthy Walking District Project)

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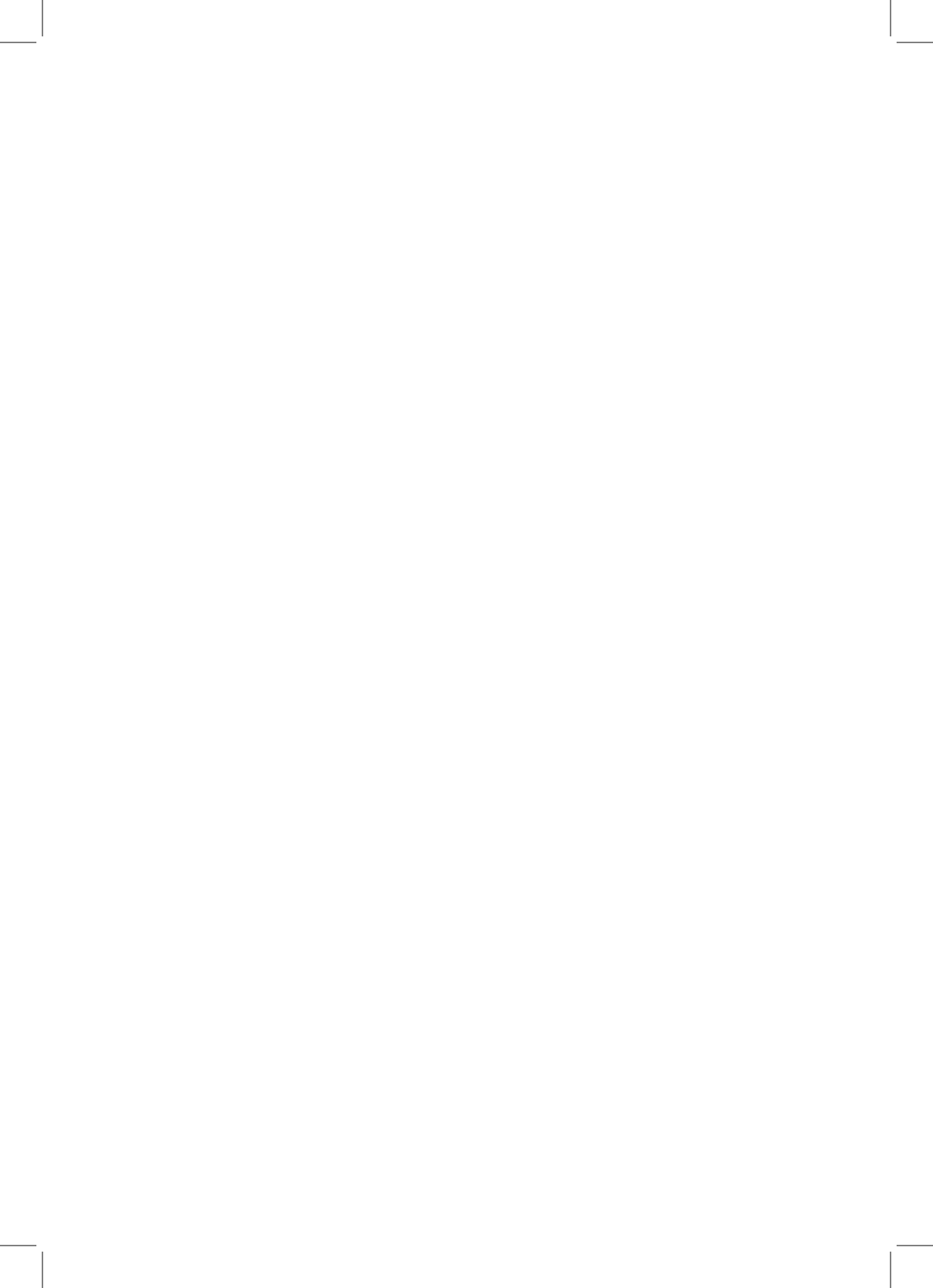
Watercolor figures: Apirada Jaturon

Activity photographers: Sorathon Titacharoenwong

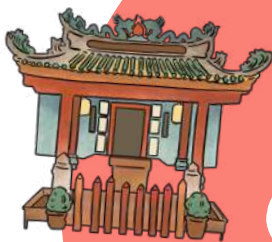
English translator: Naruemon Tantipisanuh









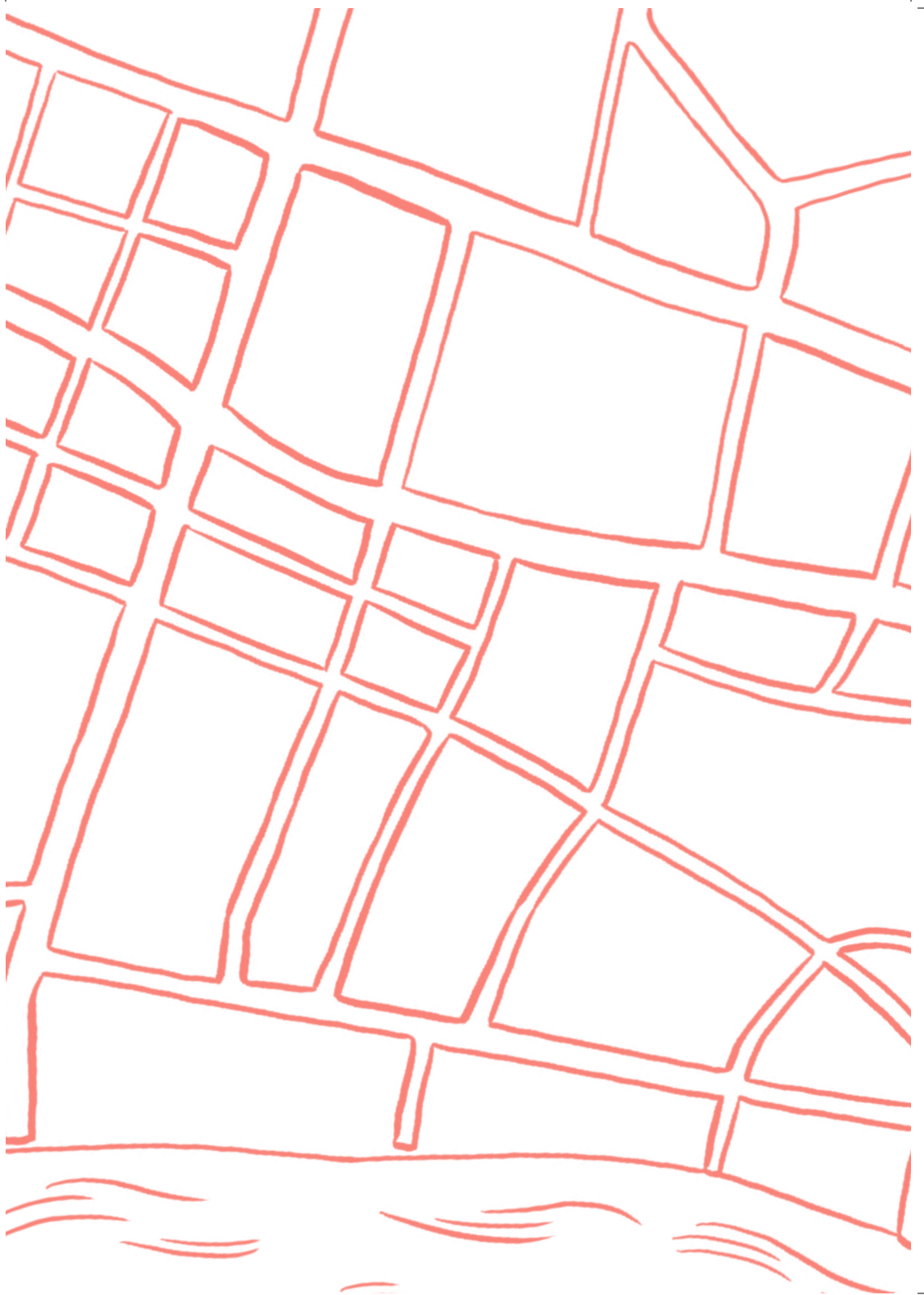


# Walk in China town



10 recommended  
walking routes







The background of the page features a red line-art illustration. At the top, there is a stylized sun with rays extending outwards. Below the sun, there are several vertical and diagonal lines representing a tree or a similar structure. The entire illustration is rendered in a solid red color against a white background.

# Preface

The book 'Chinatown – enjoyable walking district: 10 walking routes through alleys, along canals and riversides in Bangkok Chinatown is the output from Chinatown Renewal for Healthy Walking District Project (Chinatown – enjoyable walking district Project phase II) that conducted following the development guideline for healthy space as proposed by Thai Health Promotion Foundation. This foundation has an objective to promote physical activities, exercise and healthy sport by changing attitude, values and behavior of people to increase number of people doing daily physical activities whether at schools, homes and workplaces to become healthy by walking.

As walking is an important tool that can help renewing district by stimulating local people and community to realize the importance of their district, the encouragement of Samphanthawong District or Chinatown to be the enjoyable walking district will help renewing this district in several aspects (social, cultural, economic and physical). Moreover, this will encourage the change of behaviour that reducing energy consumption on transportation. The primary output from the project has been compiled to produce this book that aggregate 10 enjoyable walking routes and are suitable for further improvement.

Punmuang Co., Ltd.



## Why should you walk in chinatown?

When talking about transportation in Chinatown, most people go on foot whether for shopping, dining, travelling, or doing daily life activities. People usually walk on the main routes they are familiar e.g. Yaowarat Road, Ratchawong Road, Wanit I Road or Sampeng Alley. However, there are still many routes in this district that are the locations of several landmarks buildings, a short-cut, or the routes connecting among Chinatown, Chaophraya River and MRT station. These routes are presented in this book.

Hope you gain joyful experience with these ten new routes. Bring yourself, carry book and walk to enjoy new experience together.





# 10 recommended walking routes



Page  
14

## Route -1-

### Slow life along riverside of Chinatown

Walking route along riverside that you can see the traces of the settlement of traditional commercial community. This route links between Pra Nakorn and Bang Rak Districts. You can enjoy several heritage buildings, marketplaces, sacred places with various beliefs that are the origin of one of the important commercial districts in national level.



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## Route -4-

### 200 year Talatnoi Alley

Walking route that you can experience the origin of Talatnoi District settlement. Along the route, you will see many buildings receiving influence from Chinese architecture (e.g. shrine and heritage buildings) that still being used until now. These places demonstrate traditional lifestyle inherited for many generations especially during the Vegetarian Festival.



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68

## Route -5-

### Phadung Krung Kasem Canal

Walking route that you can experience local life-style and traditional shophouses of Talatnoi District. You will walk pass Chong Sawat traditional fruit shops that is vivacious and shady from many big trees around Phadung Krung Kasem Canal, suitable for walking during daytime to avoid hot weather.



Page  
120

## Route -9-

### Hua Lamphong MRT Station Sawaddee Pier

Walking route that passes through many important landmarks in Chinatown. Various activities you can enjoy while walking along this route e.g. visiting religious places, dining or receiving the Qi(chi) from the heaven at Chinatown Gate (Odean Circle).



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108

## Route -8-

### Wat Mangkon MRT Station Sawaddee Pier

Walking route that can easily walk from MRT station to ferry pier in order to cross the river to visit Thongthammachart Temple. You will walk along Songserm Road that is the shortest road in Bangkok located at the front of Sawaddee Pier.



**Route  
-2-  
Phirom Alley**

Page  
28

Walking route for exploring local community around Ong-ang Canal that you can still see the lifestyle of local people living together with pier e.g. Rong Pla Two Alley. This route is also the gateway to Pra Nakorn District that you can walk through Trok Phirom Community, cross the bridge around Ong-ang Canal, to reach Pak Khlong Market (flower market).



**Route  
-3-  
Issaranuphap Alley**

Page  
42

Walking route along the old alley in the middle of this district that demonstrates lifestyle and the changes of Chinatown since the junk trade era, till now, the modern trade era. This district can still maintain being the commercial and Chinese-traditional lifestyle centers from the past till present especially the food ingredients for various traditions.

**Route  
-6-  
Sam Yot MRT Station  
-  
Rajchavongse Pier**

Page  
80

New walking route of this district. Start walking along Ong-ang Canal, then cut-in to the community alley to enjoy new experience and avoid chaos on Yaowarat Road during daytime.



**Route  
-7-  
Wat Mangkon MRT Station  
-  
Rajchavongse Pier**

Page  
94

Walking route that combines most transit nodes and one of the fastest routes you can finish. Activities you can enjoy include dining, banking, shopping, paying homage to the Buddha image and making merit along both sides of the route.



**Route  
-10-  
Hua Lamphong MRT Station  
-  
Si Phraya Pier**

Page  
134

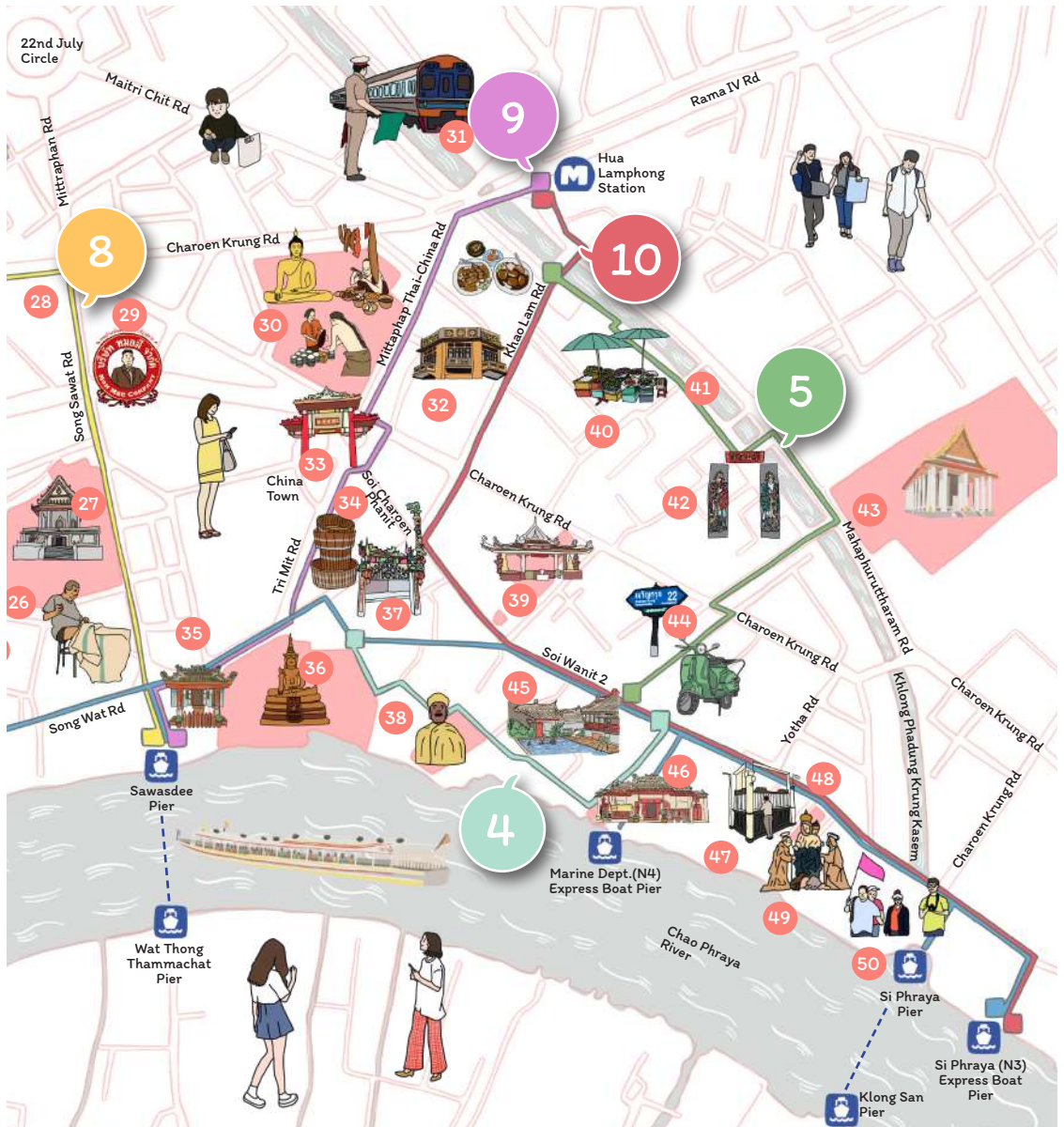
Walking route that you can experience the true Talatnoi District. Using this route, you will see many traditional shophouses and restaurants that you can enjoy food and shopping all along the route.







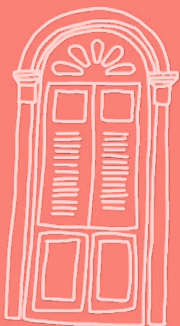
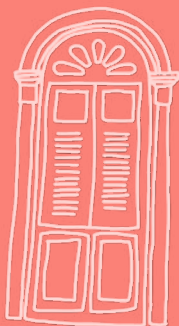
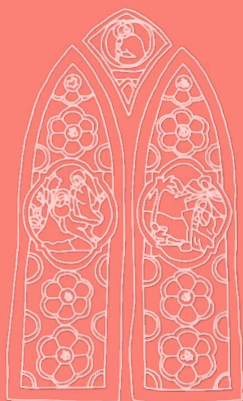
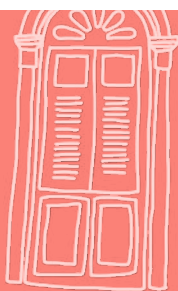
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|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Woeng Nakhon Kasem        | 11. Rajchavongse Pier                            | 21. Lao Pun Thao Kong Shrine                               |
| 2. Ong-ang Canal             | 12. Heritage buildings at Song Wat Road's corner | 22. Chaiyaphum Alley                                       |
| 3. Saphan Han Bridge         | 13. Lokanukhro Temple                            | 23. Sia Ueng Kong Shrine                                   |
| 4. Ya Shun Alley             | 14. Kusonsamakorn Temple                         | 24. Heritage buildings decorated with fruit-shaped stucco  |
| 5. Herbal trade district     | 15. Kanmatuyaram Temple                          | 25. Luang Kocha Itsahak Mosque                             |
| 6. Chakkrawat Temple         | 16. Mangkorn Kamalawat Temple                    | 26. Rope and sack trade district                           |
| 7. Jip Hua Heng Salt Factory | 17. Leng Buai Eai Market                         | 27. Sampanthawong Temple                                   |
| 8. Phirom Alley              | 18. Leng Buai Eai Shrine                         | 28. Chaloem Buri Intersection                              |
| 9. Mackerel shop             | 19. Guan Yu Shrine                               | 29. Mo Mi Junction   |
| 10. Heritage buildings at    | 20. Pei Ing School                               | 30. Trai Mit Temple and Yaowarat Chinatown Heritage Center |



- 31.Hua Lamphong Railway Station
- 32.Heritage buildings at Khao Lam Road's corner
- 33.Chinatown Gate (Odean Circle)
- 34.Wooden barrel district
- 35.Chao Mae Tubtim Shrine (Mazu Shrine)
- 36.Pathumkongka Temple
- 37.Siang Kong Shrine
- 38.Chow Sue Kong Shrine
- 39.Uphai Rat Bamrung Temple

- 41.Phadung Krung Kasem Canal
- 42.Thai Hua Shrine
- 43.Maha Pruettharam Temple
- 44.Charoenkrung 22 Street
- 45.Sol Heng Tai Mansion
- 46.Hon Wong Kung Shrine (Horseshoe Shrine)
- 47.Siam Commercial Bank (Talatnoi Branch)
- 48.Samphanthawong District Office
- 49.Holy Rosary Church
- 50.River City Shopping Center









## Route

1

# Slow life along riverside of Chinatown





Walking route along riverside that you can see the traces of the settlement of traditional commercial community. This route links between Pra Nakorn and Bang Rak Districts. You can enjoy several heritage buildings, marketplaces, sacred places with various beliefs that are the origin of one of the important commercial districts in national level.

Luang Kocha Itsahak Mosque



Fruit building

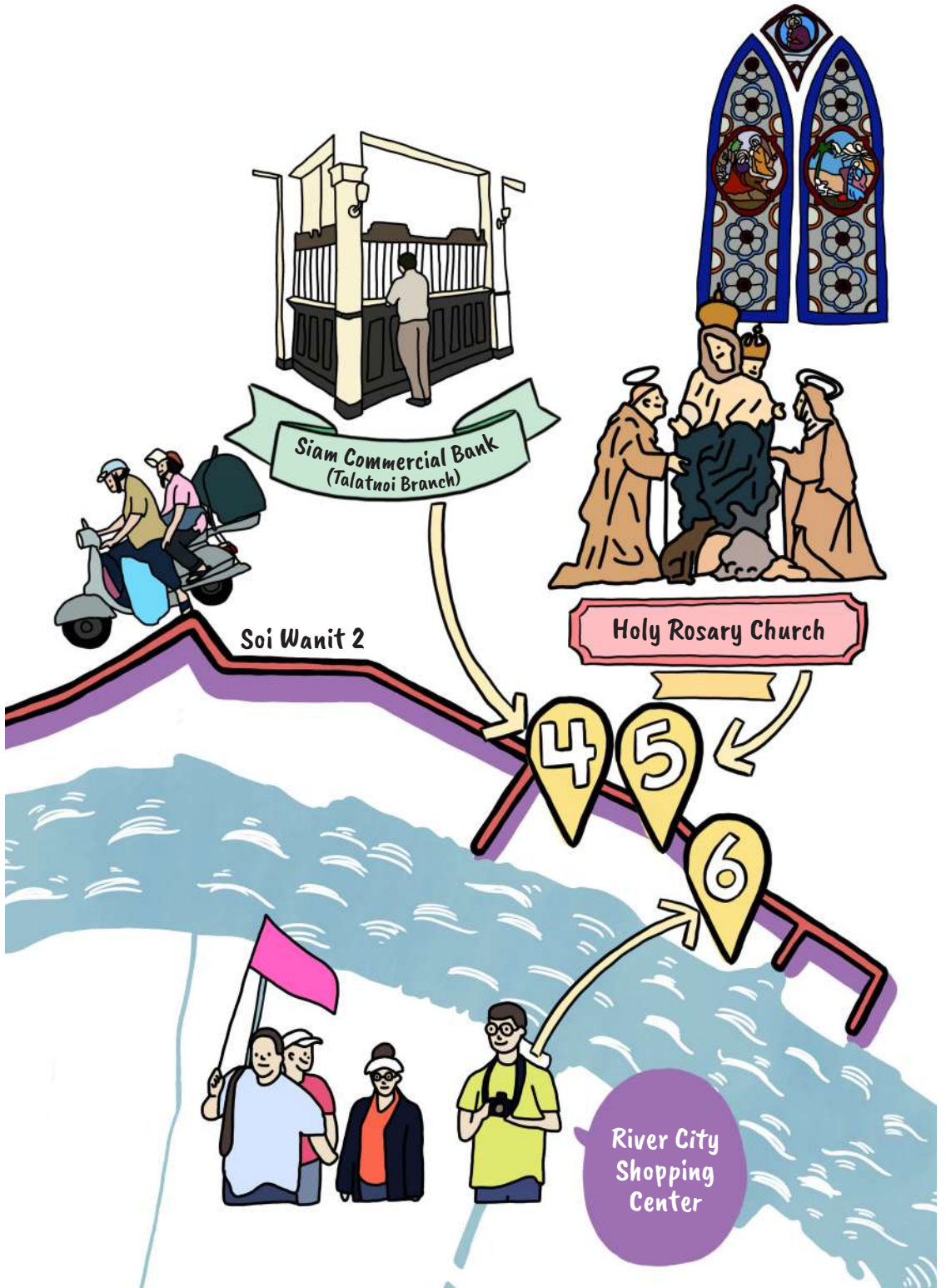
Song Wat Rd

ซอยไกรทามาศย์  
Soi Kraithamat

Heritage buildings  
at Krai Alley



Chao Phraya River







### Heritage buildings at Krai Alley

Around Chakkrawat Pier, or “Trok Krai” at present, you can still see many heritage buildings influenced by western architecture. This type of building was very popular after several road constructions during King Rama IV – V periods. It was believed that these heritage buildings at Krai Alley were built after the construction of the road connected from Ratchawong Road to this area during King Rama V period.

In the past, Chakkrawat Pier was a port for importing local products from rural areas such as non-timber harvested products, agricultural products (e.g. ripe tamarind). Later, when water transportation was less popular, no more ship came. The role of this pier then changed from transportation hub to a place for parking delivery trucks.



### TIPS

- *The style of the buildings in this alley is still the traditional one. Not much change from the past.*
- *Try taking a photo of the stucco decorated on the buildings*



### Luang Kocha Itsahak Mosque

Luang Kocha Itsahak Mosque, or “Wat Koh Mosque”, is located on the eastern side of Chaophraya River near Wat Koh (Samphanthawong Temple). This mosque was built on the areas of Luang Kocha Itsahak (Guerd Binabdulla), tax collector. His house was located along Chaophraya River opposite to Khlong San area during King Rama III period.

Luang Kocha Itsahak is the private mosque, but the place is opened for public to do the prayer. This mosque is located in the middle of Chinatown. The building was decorated in western style and has kubur(Muslim cemetery) to bury muslim ally. The caretaker of this mosque is the successor of this family. The name of this mosque is in Thai with objectives to present everyone visiting here about the life history of the founder of this mosque, the Thai person paying respect on Islamic religion that can live happily among Chinese culture, and that reflecting the identity of Thai people that have love and can live with other people with different religions and races.





## TIPS

- *There are various fruit-shaped stuccos decorated on the building.*
- *There are also many traditional Chinese-styled buildings around this area.*

### Fruit building

Fruit building is the heritage building decorated with fruit-shaped stuccos in original style, reflecting products sold on Song Wat Road in the past.

In the past, the trading on Song Wat Road was an import and export of products by boat to other provinces. Important products of this district were the agricultural products as can be seen from the companies that still open from the past till now.







**Siam Commercial Bank  
(Talatnoi Branch)**

Siam Commercial Bank – Talatnoi Branch is the first branch operated during the period that the economy of Chinatown started growing up. This branch is still the main operation center of the bank until now. The architecture of the building is the mix between Beaux and Neo-classic. The building was awarded as the Architectural Conservation Award in 1982 by The Association of Siamese Architects under Royal Patronage (ASA).

Siam Commercial Bank – Talatnoi Branch was built by HRH Mahisorn Ratchaharuetai. At the beginning, he used the building of the treasury at Ban Moh Sub-district, and opened a small bank called ‘Book Club’. Later, this bank was registered as commercial bank under the name “Bank Siam Kammajon Tun” Co., Ltd at Talatnoi. After the World War II, the name was changed into Siam Commercial Bank Co., Ltd

**TIPS**

- *The plan and decoration inside the bank is still the original one until now.*

**QUIZ**

- *Do you know where the symbol of the Siam Commercial Bank, the Bodhi tree’s leaf, came from?*



***Answer** The Bodhi tree at the gate next to Chaophraya River*



### Holy Rosary Church

Holy Rosary Church as known as Kalawar Church, was built by Portuguese on the land received during King Rama I period after migrating from Ayutthaya Kingdom. In the past, the church was built from wood, which later was enlarged and counted as the second. However, the fire incident in 1864 let this church to be renovated again and used until now – counted as the third one.

The renovation of the current church was complete at the 4th October 1891. It is a Gothic architecture. Inside the church, there are saint statues and 14 paintings of “Passion of Jesus” hanging around. At the front part of the church near the entrance, there is a god statue holding shell filled with sacred water. There are beautiful stained glasses decorated above all windows, telling the story about old

### TIPS

- Chinese characters on the wall above the entrance gate are the identity of Catholic church in Chinatown.
- Here you can see the sunset along Chaophraya River. Don't forget to take a photo!!





### River City Shopping Center

River City Shopping Center is the place that gathers many shops selling artworks, cultural items and antiques. Moreover, this place is the important pier that provides service for both public and tourists. Many tourists come for dinner cruise.

River City Shopping Center was opened on the 1st December 1984. It is the first shopping center along Chaophraya River. The place was designed by Emeritus Professor Captain Kritsada Arunwong Na Ayudhya. The building won the Architectural Design Award in 1984.

### TIPS

- *The building has been renovated for several times, but it still uses the original structure.*
- *This area was the edge of the capital in King Rama IV period.*





Sketch journal

# Sketch

1



## " Living Heritage "

*This is the living heritage district, still alive, can adjust to the changing society.*

*This Song Wat Route has many heritage buildings with some modern-style buildings in between. This mix looks fine and is the selling point of this district. If these old buildings are renovated, this route should be more fascinated.*

*Along the route, there are many attractive things to see.*

*The decorations that mix among Thai, Chinese and Western styles also attract us to observe although sometimes they are in the dark place. It would be great if there are information boards telling story about the places.*

*The mix among Thai, Chinese and Western cultures is smooth e.g. the western-style house decorated with Chinese lanterns – showing the cross culture. You can still see the traditional lifestyle e.g. the trading.*

*Local people here quite open to tourists. If you walk in and talk with them, they will give many good suggestions. They are quite open to outsiders.*

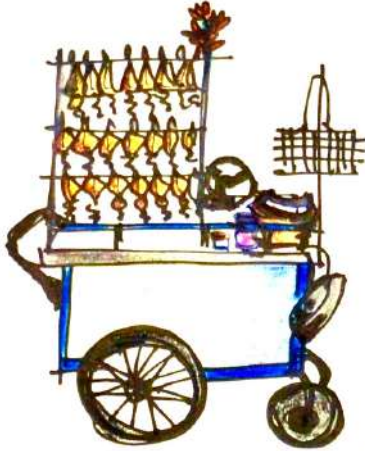
*Diverse population here – Thai-Chinese, foreign tourists, Burmese workers*

*Tourists that visit this district are friendly, keen to learn new things, and enjoy talking with other tourists.*



Story by: Vituta Lohityothin,  
Panadda Tempai boonkul





Coffee Break



@ Bangkok Story

Food stall selling dried squid around Chao Mae Tubtim Shrine - have a chance to talk with the seller who was met before, and listen to the story of how he started the business.

Dried Squid Delivery by P' Pol.

@ Tubtim Shrine

Chao Mae (Grasshopper)

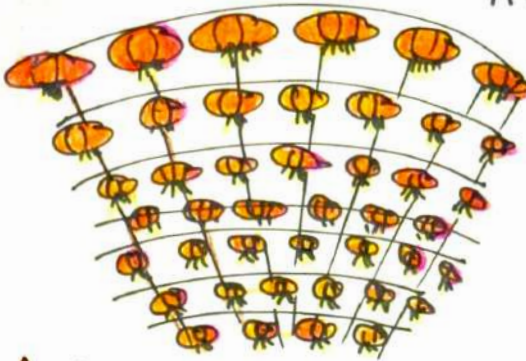


At the Corner, Vanich 1 Rd.

Around Soi Wanit 1 - need to watch out for the cars all the time while sketching



Song Wat Rd - King Rama I Memorial Bridge  
19 Feb 18



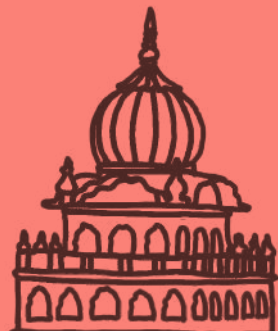
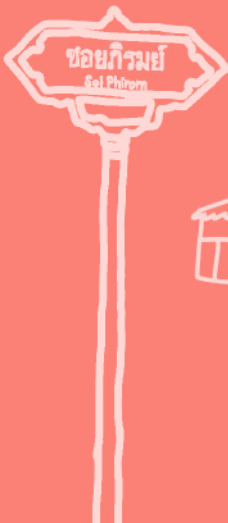
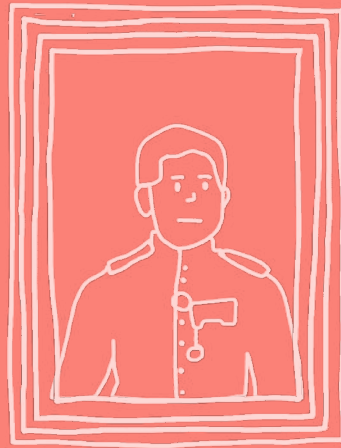
Red Lanterns

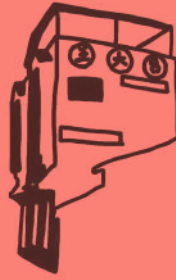
Area around the shrine having Guanyin - from walking around, we notice that there are many types of shrines. Some are traditional Chinese-style, while others are mixed with Tibetan-style.



A shop selling traditional wooden barrel - people can still use them for house decoration e.g. flowerpot.

Illustrated by Vituta Lohityothin (Gate)





Route

2

Phirom  
Alley



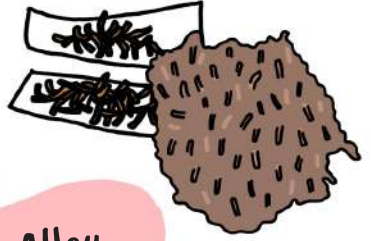


Route

2



1



Yashun Alley

2



Bophitphimuk Temple



Jip Hua Heang  
Salt Factory

3

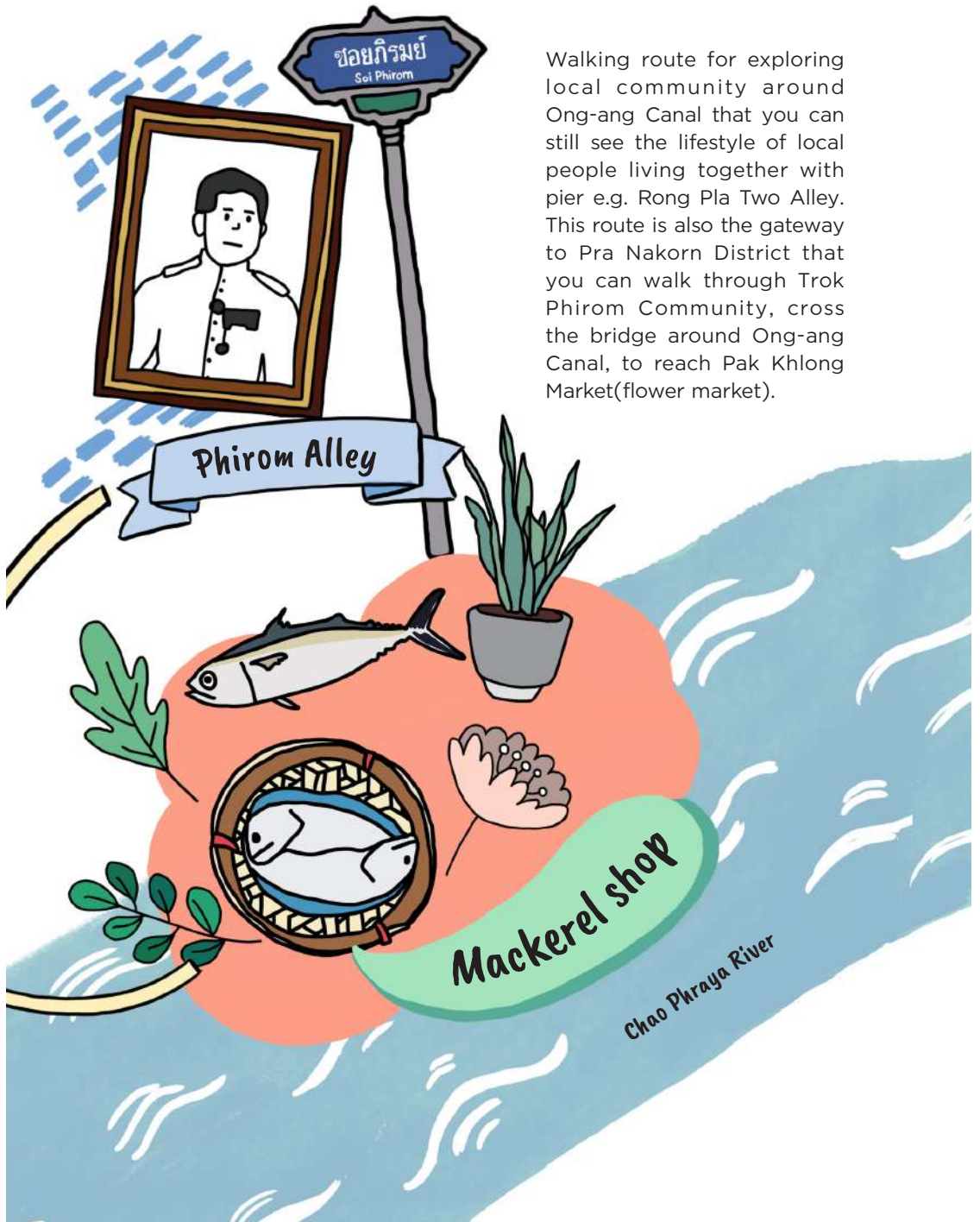
Phrom Alley

4

5

Mackel shop Alley



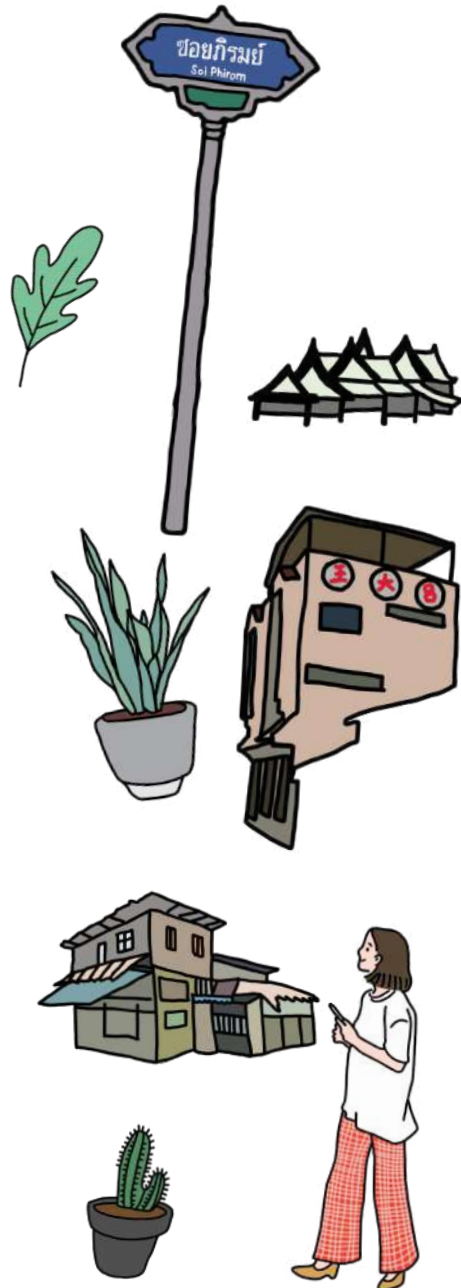


Walking route for exploring local community around Ong-ang Canal that you can still see the lifestyle of local people living together with pier e.g. Rong Pla Two Alley. This route is also the gateway to Pra Nakorn District that you can walk through Trok Phiom Community, cross the bridge around Ong-ang Canal, to reach Pak Khlong Market(flower market).



### Phirom Alley

Phirom Alley is located in Chakkrawat Sub-district, Samphanthawong District. In King Rama V period, near Chaophraya riverside in Phirom Alley close to Bophitphimuk Temple, there was a house of Phraya Phirom Phakdee (Boon Rawd Sethabut), the founder of Boon Rawd Brewery Co., Ltd (known as “Singha Beer”). As an important person of this district, the alley and community near Phraya Phirom Phakdee’s house were named after him. Phirom Phakdee Community is an old community that has been there for more than 100 years due to the location that next to Chaophraya riverside and not far from Ong-ang Canal which was the important commercial district since the beginning of Rattanakosin Kingdom. Although currently most areas in Phirom Community are for living, you can still see the trace of interesting traditional shops and jobs from the past e.g. mackerel shop.







### Yashun Alley

Yashun Alley is the alley along Ong-ang Canal connecting between Saphan Han Bridge and Bophitphimuk Temple. In the past, this alley used to have many tobacco shops, and several were owned by Teochew people. They ordered minced dry tobacco from Hakka people in Kanchanaburi Province. Tobacco was then rolled by banana leaves or paper. Most workers rolling and packing tobacco were female because they can do finer job than male. The alley also sold “Ya Jeud” which is another kind of tobacco for betel chewing. Before 1957, there were around 100-150 tobacco shops in Yashun Alley both selling in Thailand and exporting oversea. Later, when cigarette became popular, tobacco was less popular, resulting in the business termination of many tobacco shops. However, there are still some shops left in this alley e.g. Jip Hua Seng shop.

Currently, in addition to several wooden shophouses, you can also see many historical Chinese-style buildings in this alley.



### TIPS

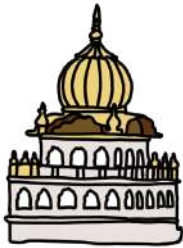
- How many scents can you smell from these products?
- Try walking along canal and find the nice spot for photo snap
- Try finding many traditional Chinese-style buildings hiding in this district
- Now we are outside the capital boundary (in early Rattanakosin era)



## Bophitphimuk Temple

Bophitphimuk Temple is the old temple since Ayutthaya Kingdom. It used to be called “Wat Sherng Len” or “Wat Teen Len” because in the past both sides of Ong-ang Canal were muddy (in Thai, len means mud). Later during King Rama I period, this temple was renovated by Krom Phraratchawang Boworn Sathan Phimuk in 1785 and received new name from the king as “Wat Bophitphimuk”.

The name “Sherng Len” of this district appeared in one poem written by Sunthorn Phu in 1841, reflecting the commercial district around Ong-ang Canal that was full with cargo ships. In the past, the front of Bophitphimuk Temple was the side that next to Ong-ang Canal. Later, with the construction of Chakkrawat Road and several buildings during King Rama V period, the front of this temple was changed



### TIPS

- Bophitphimuk public library used to be the place to welcome King Rama V when he visited. Checking the front of the library, you will see the royal symbol of King Rama V.
- You can visit Constitutional court and Little India district by just crossing the canal.

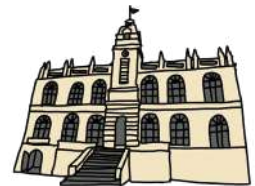


### Jip Hua Heng Salt Factory

Jip Hua Heng Salt Factory is the old salt factory that still last in Phirom Community. Near Ong-ang Canal in the past, there were salt ships delivered salt from Samutsakorn Province. Salt was then washed, mashed and packed. Currently, this salt factory does not do the mash process anymore, just being the place to keep the salt mashed from salt factory in Mahachai. In the past, there were many salt factories along both sides of Chaophraya River in Wat Chakkrawat, Ta Din Daeng and Khlong Saeng Districts. Near Jip Hua Heng Salt Factory, there is bottle shop or paper company founded by “Heng Jieb Gi” or “Jiam Kantamanon”, CEO of Thai paper box company, producing beer box for Boon Rawd Brewery Co., Ltd.

### TIPS

- When you cross Ong-ang Canal, you will see “Praisaneeyakarn” which is memorial building for the first post office of Thailand that has been here before, near Phra Pok Klao Bridge.
- Along Ong-ang Canal is a good spot for taking photo of Phra Phuttha Yodfa Bridge (Memorial Bridge) with sunset.







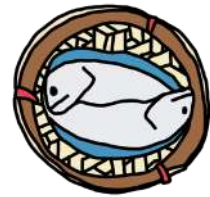
### Mackerel shop

Mackerel shop is located in the alley called "Trok Rong Pla Two". In the past, there were more than 10 mackerel shops in this alley, but now only two shops left. The process to cook steam mackerel is still the traditional one: boiling mackerel in saline. With this, the boiled mackerel will last longer.

The entrance of the alley still preserves the traditional living style that is the wooden buildings along the walkway to the pier located at the end of the alley.

### TIPS

- *Equipment used to boil mackerel is still the old one. Check it!!*
- *Good time to visit this place is in the afternoon when they are preparing mackerel for sell on the next day.*





“Walking route  
for exploring local  
community around  
Ong-ang Canal -  
Entrance to capital  
district”

Sketch journal

# Sketch

2



We found many cats while walking from Memorial Bridge to Saphan Han Bridge. All of them are friendly that you can play with.

Local people are friendly. There are many shops both old and new selling many products along the walking route.

We met people from several countries while walking along the route.

Story by: Emaline Ba-he, Jiraporn Jaingam

" Cat route

- Tokyo drift at Memorial Bridge
- International Route "

*Along the route, we found many cats, motorcycles passing all the time, and people from several countries including Thai-Chinese, Indian, Thai and foreign tourists.*





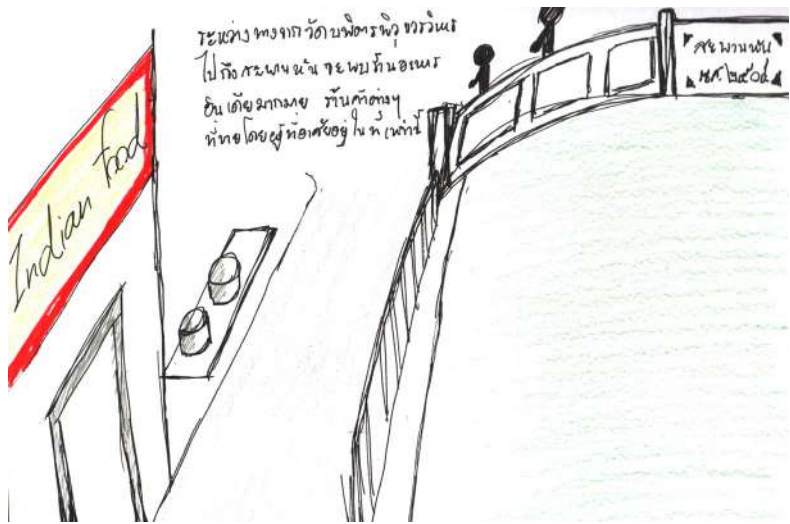


ลูกละ 15 บาท



โรงต้มปลา  
The mackerel shop.  
แม่ทุกตัว ใน บริเวณนี้ เป็นชื่อ  
อื่นๆ ที่มาจาก (เช่น ชื่อ โด่งดัง)  
รวมถึง ผู้คน ในพื้นที่เหล่านี้





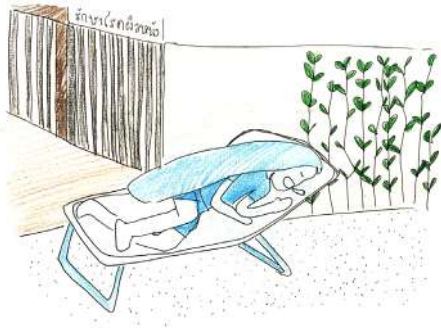
สะพานพุทธ - สะพานหิน

ทำเรือสะพานหิน

ระนอง ท่อง ที่อื่น ใ้ ไร่องด ปลา  
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Illustrated by Emaline Ba-he (Amy)



โพธิ์สวัสดิ์สินธุ์



โพธิ์สวัสดิ์สินธุ์, ๒๕๖๓

Illustrated by Jiraporn Jaingam (Toey)







Route

3

Issaranuphap  
Alley

Route 3

Soi Romg Khom



Pei Ing School



Guan Yu Shrine



"Tuo Lao Eia" or "Hiang Tieng Sieng Tee"



Lao Pun Thao Kong Shrine

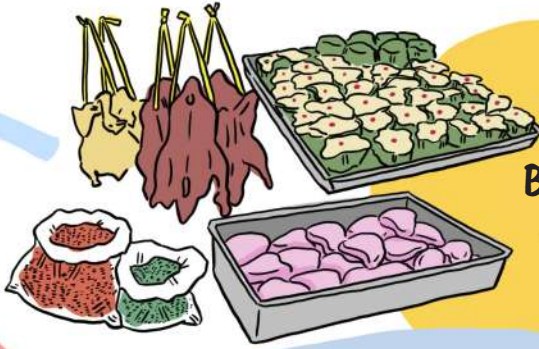
"Lao Pun Thao Kong"



Chaiyaphum Alley







Leng  
Buai Eai  
Market

Leng Buai Eai Shrine



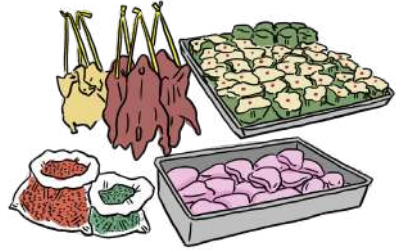
Sia Ueng  
Kong  
Shrine

Walking route along the old alley in the middle of this district that demonstrates lifestyle and the changes of Chinatown since the junk trade era till now the modern trade era. This district can still maintain being the commercial and Chinese-traditional lifestyle centers from the past till present especially the food ingredients for various traditions.

Chao Phraya River

## Leng Buai Eai Market

Leng Buai Eai Market was opened during King Rama V period. The market is located at Yaowarat Soi 6 and Yaowarat Soi 11 (Issaranuphap Alley) Samphanthawong District. The name of this market is called after the shrine inside the market. Products sold in this market are various Chinese foods. Before every important Chinese festival, a number of people will come for shopping. Moreover, the pepper shop “Nguan Soon” that is also located in this market is the ex-house of Chao Suo (magnate) Neum, the owner of “Talat Kao”



## TIPS

- You can find all ingredients for Chinese food from Leng Buai Eai Market.

## Leng Buai Eai Shrine

Leng Buai Eai Shrine is located in Leng Buai Eai Market near Charoenkrung Road. The architecture of this shrine is influenced by Teochew style. Inside the shrine, there is the “Leng Buai Eai” god statue and stone inscription graved in 1658. However, when consider surrounding Chinese communities that only last for 200 years, this inscription might be moved from another place. There is also the incense burner received from King Rama V in this shrine.

## Guan Yu Shrine

Guan Yu Shrine is located in “Lao Tak Lak” or the old market in Chinatown. Inside the shrine, there is the “Guan Yu” god statue and stone inscription graved in 1892. The name of this shrine founder who is the Chinese guy name “Shern Ee San” was inscribed on the stone.



“Guan Yu” god statue in this shrine is placed between “Guan Ping” god statue (son of “Guan Yu”) and “Zhou Cang” god statue (warlord of “Guan Yu”). In front of “Guan Yu” god statue, there is the horse statue, “Red Hare” , which is the horse of “Guan Yu” god as described in the “Three Kingdom” story.



## QUIZ

- Do you know why people wave fresh vegetable in front of the horse statue's mouth.

**Answer** It is believed that if you wave fresh vegetable in front of “Red Hare” statue (“Guan Yu” horse), it looks like you offer the food to the horse and that you will quickly succeed in your work-life just like you ride on “Red Hare”.





### Pei Ing School

Pei Ing School is the private school founded by Chinese community leader at 24th May 1920 with an objective to be the school teaching language, culture and custom to Chinese children born in Thailand. The area of this school is around 3,256 sq.m. The building is 3-storey rectangular building. There is a hall at the main entrance. Inside is an open space in Colonial style, decorated by stucco around columns, door frames, windows and gables in Neo-classic style. Also, there is a clock around the gable and the vase stuccos on the top of the building.

### TIPS

- The name of this school has been changed for several times to match with each period: “Puai Eang”, “Pei Ing”, “Chaozhou Kong Suay” and has returned to use “Pei Ing” again later.





### Lao Pun Thao Kong Shrine

In the past, this area used to be the big Teochew Chinese community district not far from Song Wat Pier. Therefore, this shrine was set up to be a community center which the original one might be set up since 1824, while the current one was set up later. The architecture of this shrine is influenced by Teochew style. There are the wooden craft decorated along posts and lintels.

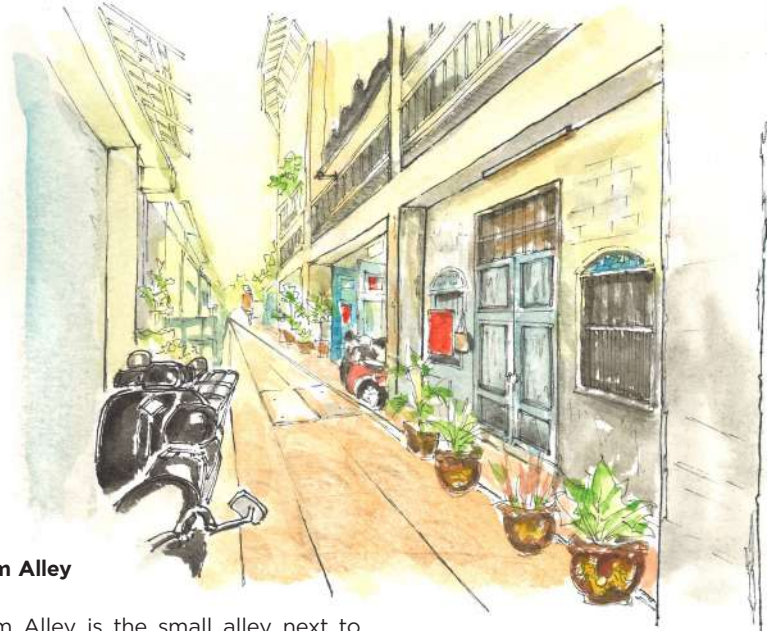
Inside the shrine, there is the “Tuo Lao Eia” or “Hiang Tieng Sieng Tee” god statue that Teochew people highly respect, as well as the “Lao Pun Thao Kong” god statue (local guardian spirit of Chinese people). The “Lao Pun Thao Kong” god statues can be found in many shrines of Chinese communities.

In the past, this shrine was used as a meeting place and the faith center of Teochew people. With this importance, Pei Ing School was founded behind this shrine. This shrine was also the ex-location of the Tio Chew Association of Thailand, before it was moved to Chan Road.

**TIPS**

- This shrine has two “Lao Pun Thao Kong” god statues. The small one was delivered from China.





### Chaiyaphum Alley

Chaiyaphum Alley is the small alley next to Lao Pun Thao Kong Shrine and Pei Ing School, connecting between Song Wat Road and Soi Wanit 1. In this alley, there is a set of historical buildings built since King Rama V period called “Tuek Sib Hong” (ten-room building). You can still see wooden craft decorated on these buildings. Montri Sukkamolsantiporn, city pillar shrine caretaker and local person from Mit Chai yaphum community, told that this alley used to be called “Trok Taeng”.

The history and importance of this alley might involve with “Chao Suo (magnate) Tik”, Teochew wealthy person who has house along Chaophraya riverside. This guy has supported and allocated land for Chinese people migrated from the same sub-district in China to live around “Trok Taeng”. In the past, “Trok Taeng” or Chaiyaphum Alley was a red light district which had many place for men such as Opium Houses and brothels to provide services.

Currently, most buildings in this alley are used for living, while some are renovated to use as warehouse keeping products for stores in Sampeng Market.

### TIPS

- Are you sure that the building has ten rooms? Have you counted?
- Chaiyaphum Alley has another name “Trok Taeng” which used to be the red light district in the past.



### Sia Ueng Kong Shrine

Sia Ueng Kong Shrine or “Sarn Chao Por Lak Mueng” (city pillar shrine) is the small shrine located in Mit Chaiyaphum Community. This shrine was built as a mind center of Chinese people during King Rama V period by allocating land receiving from the king.

The current shrine was the new one built after the big fire incident in Sampeng Market. The old object that still left is the old bell from Seng Dynasty. In this shrine, there are the city god dressed up like Chinese traditional aristocrat and two henchmen (left & right).

It is believed that the city god has a role to control the entry of the soul. If a person died, his/her relative needs to inform the city god before moving the corpse to bury. This shrine also has this belief. When people living in this area die, their relatives will come here to inform the god to protect the soul. This tradition still exists until now.

***Answer** Cigarette, black coffee, hot tea – popular things people offer to the god to ask for good health. In the past, at this shrine people usually offered opium to the god who is the henchman of “Sia Ueng Kong” god, and thus sometimes people called this shrine as “Sarn Chao Khee Ya” (junkie shrine).*

## QUIZ

- Do you know what are the special things people offer to the god at Sia Ueng Kong Shrine?





Sketch journal  
**Sketch**  
3

Route 3



" The present from the past "

*This route starts from Pei Ing School to Mangkon Temple. Along this route, there are many shrines, temples, communities, trading. The community is still alive and has very strong relation, composed of three things: house, temple and school. With these three things together, the community can maintain traditional customs until now. That's why you can still see the right blend of the old and the new things, the traditional architecture and the old houses.*

*You can still feel the past from the surrounding. However, you also see the present mixed with the past. These present and past are perfectly blended.*

Story by Teera Luebai, Kawewirat Buasuwan





Illustrated by Teera Luebai (Jing)

# PEIING SCHOOL MANGKON KAMALAWAT

岩秀自然生瑞草  
相逢喜事臨門道  
遠來近悅慶欣  
花笑鳥鳴天不老



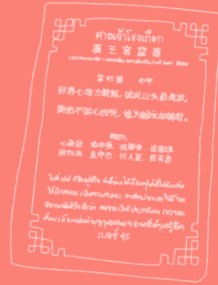


PEIING PUBLIC SCHOOL 1920

- 19 FEB 2018 -

Illustrated by Teera Luebai (Jing)





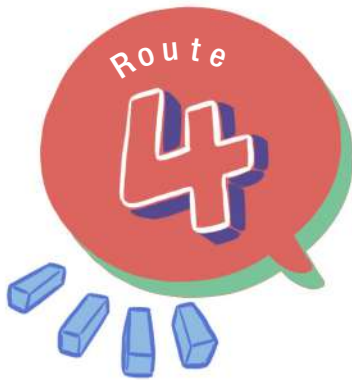


Route

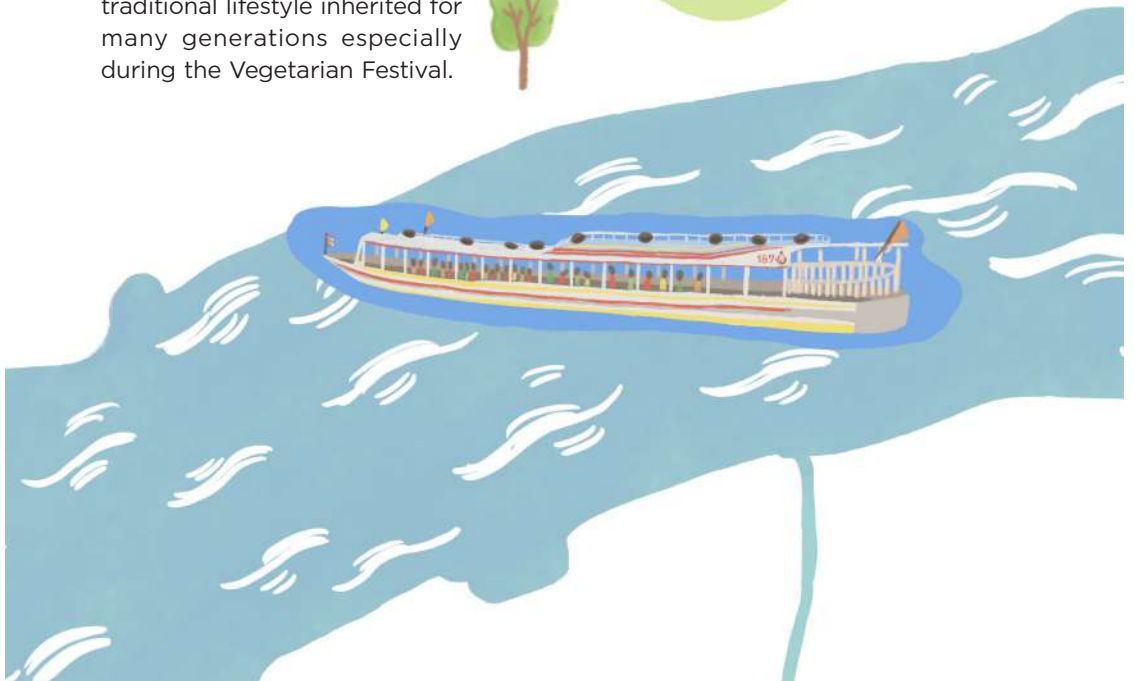
4

200 year  
Talatnoi  
Alley





Walking route that you can experience the origin of Talatnoi District settlement. Along the route, you will see many buildings receiving influence from Chinese architecture (e.g. shrine and heritage buildings) that still being used until now. These places demonstrate traditional lifestyle inherited for many generations especially during the Vegetarian Festival.





Sol Heng Tai Mansion



Chow Sue Kong Shrine



Hon Wong Kung Shrine (Horseshoe Shrine)



Chao Phraya River





### Pathumkongka Temple

In the past, Pathumkongka Temple used to be called “Wat Sampeng”. This temple is an old temple since Ayutthaya Kingdom. Later during King Rama I period, the temple was renovated by royal family and received a new name as “Wat Pathumkongka”.



Inside the temple, there is a Buddha statue dressed up like the Ayutthaya king. One more interesting thing is the bell-shaped Sima arch that is unique and cannot be seen anywhere else. At the south of the chapel, there is an image hall. Behind the image hall, there is a mock of Buddha footprint. At the west of the temple, there are seven ancient pagodas, which the style was very popular during the end of Ayutthaya era and the beginning of Rattanakosin era.

The waterfront of the temple was also used as a place to float the bone ash of royal family members. When the white elephants died, they were wrapped by the white cloth and thrown into the water here.

### QUIZ

- Do you know why there is a stone patch inside this temple?

**Answer** In the past, when royal family were executed, they were hit by wood on this stone patch instead of cutting throat to prevent the falling of their royal blood to the ground.

### Chow Sue Kong Shrine

Chow Sue Kong Shrine was built by Hokkian (Fujian) Chinese people at the beginning of Rattanakosin Kingdom. The old name of this shrine was "Sun Heng Yee". Inside the shrine, there are statues of "Chow Sue Kong" god and many important Chinese gods e.g. Guan Yu god, Mazu god, 36 god soldiers. The architecture of the shrine was influenced by Qing Dynasty. The roof was the Sanheyuan (Three buildings Forming in U-shape) style which was popular in southern China. The roof decorated with "Cut porcelain carving" sculptures in the form of dragon, swan and plant. In addition, there is the traditional Chinese wood craft inside the shrine. The important annual festivals of this shrine are the Vegetarian Festival and Yuan Xiao Festival.



### TIPS

- Try looking up on the shrine's roof, you will see many sculptures.
- The person selecting this location for the shrine was very clever. Since the location is on the curve of the river, you can see both sides of river just like you have controlled the river.





### Sol Heng Tai Mansion

Sol Heng Tai Mansion is the Chinese-style mansion built during King Rama II period by Chao Suo Jaat or Luang Apai Wanit, Bird nest (swallow nest) tax collector. The plan of this mansion is the surrounding of four buildings around the courtyard (called “Siheyuan”) which is the Hokkian-Teochew style. The first building is the entrance, inside is the courtyard and the main building, the left and right sides of the courtyard are the sub building used for living.

In the past, this mansion was the pier for Bird nest (swallow nest) trading which was the main business of this family. The importance of this place dropped since the start of free-trade from Bowring Treaty during King Rama IV period, and had stopped their business later.

Currently, in addition to the place for living of Sol family, there are some interesting activities: diving school, cafe’ for visitors. The owner also plans to renovate the house to be a learning center open for public.

### TIPS

- *This mansion is one of the landmark of this district. Don’t forget to take a photo and share among your friends.*
- *This mansion is different from other typical Chinese mansion. On the second floor, the floors are divided into two steps just like Thai-style mansion.*



## Hon Wong Kung Shrine (Horseshoe Shrine)

The current Hon Wong Kung Shrine is the second shrine built to substitute the first wooden one. The first shrine was built in 1888 by Hakka-Chinese leader, Phraya Show Duek Ratchasethi (“Tien”). From the evidence inside the shrine, during the 15th year of Qing Dynasty, the Hakka merchant has brought the main statue of this shrine, “Hon Wong” god – Chinese king who had special power, here for people to pay respect. This statue has been kept here for more than 100 years. The second shrine still maintains the traditional style of the first one until now.

Moreover, near riverside, there is the small shrine with “Mazu” (Chinese Sea Goddess or Queen of Heaven) and “Cai Shen” (God of Wealth or God of Fortune) statues inside. People nearby usually come to pray with “Cai Shen” god during Chinese New Year’s Day for the wealth.

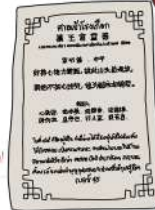


### TIPS

- Try checking wood-crafted roof structure
- Try checking around the shrine. You will see small sedan chair in the shrine and wooden weapon in front of the shrine.
- There is an art street nearby. checking it out!

### QUIZ

- The area that small shrine is located now was used for what purpose in the past?



**Answer** Phraya Show Duek Ratchasethi used this area to produce clean water and sell to others before we have Metropolitan Waterworks Authority at Man Sri.





## " Route with the trace from the past "

*The traditions are still maintained from the past till present.*

We are very impressed with Sol Heng Tai Mansion that is more than 200 years old. Walking into the mansion, you can feel the past. We have a chance to talk with Mrs. Duangtawan, the house owner. She told us about the history of this mansion since the prosperous period and her role for taking care of this mansion.

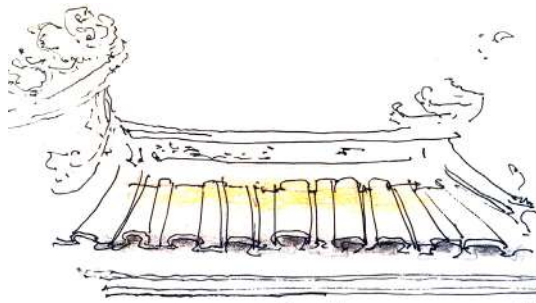
People here live as a family which although they live in separate houses, they are still the family as can be seen from the cloths hanging outside of each house with no shy. They sometimes have activities together e.g. playing chess under the fig tree.

The belief in this community is very diverse: Thai, Chinese and Foreign. For example, you can see three-color clothes tiding around the fig tree with the Christian phrase on the same tree, "Tee Ju Eai" (tiny house for house gods in Chinese belief) in each house, tiny houses for house gods and house spirits in Thai belief. These things show the high overlap of the diverse belief here.

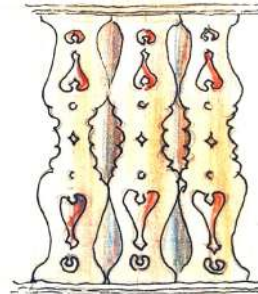
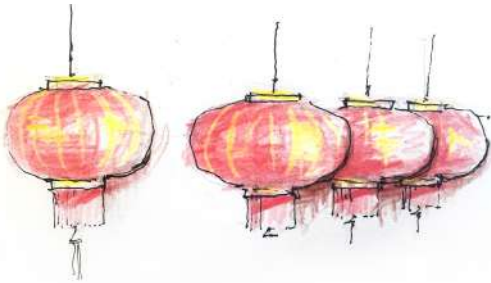
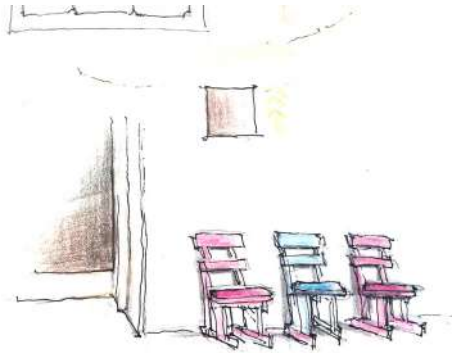
People in this community might live here for several generations. Small houses along with large tree help providing shade. Various traditional foods are available in this community.

Story by Tassanee Kongritsuksakorn,  
Mooktra Tongves, Tanawat Pancham

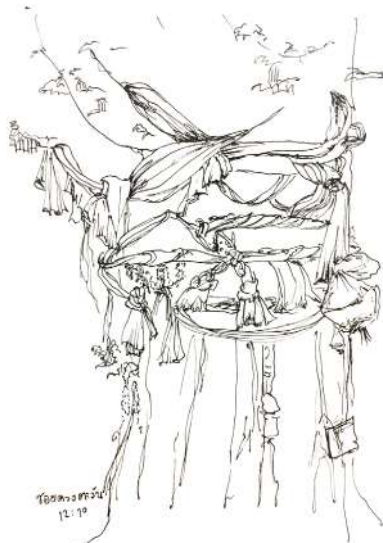




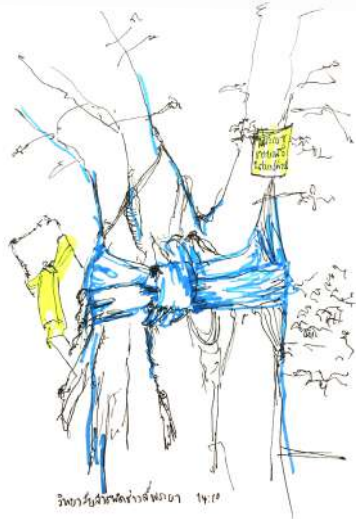
บ้านโบราณในกรุงเทพฯ ปี 2204



Illustrated by Tassanee Kongritsueksakorn (Aew)



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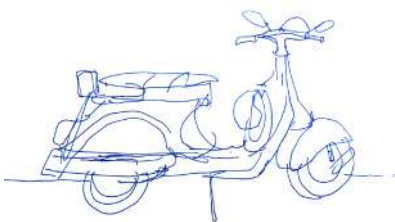


Illustrated by Mooktra Tongves (Mook)

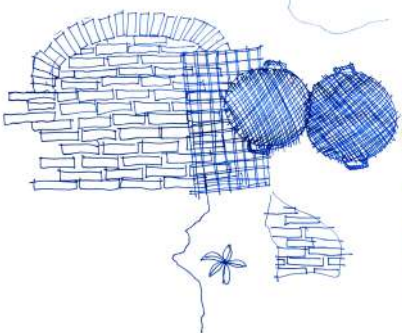
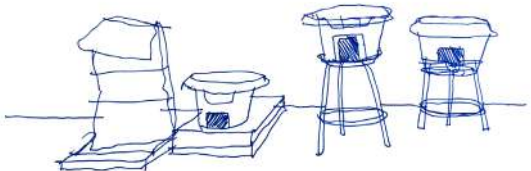
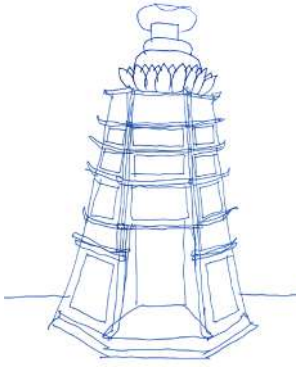


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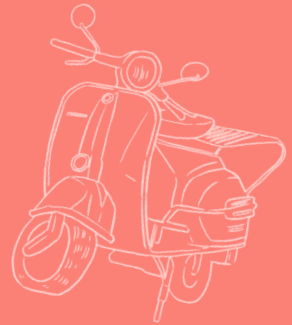


สวนร่มโพธิ์



Illustrated by Tanawat Pancham (Foam)







Route

5

Phadung  
Krung  
Kasem  
Canal



Route  
**5**

Phadung Krung  
Kasem Canal

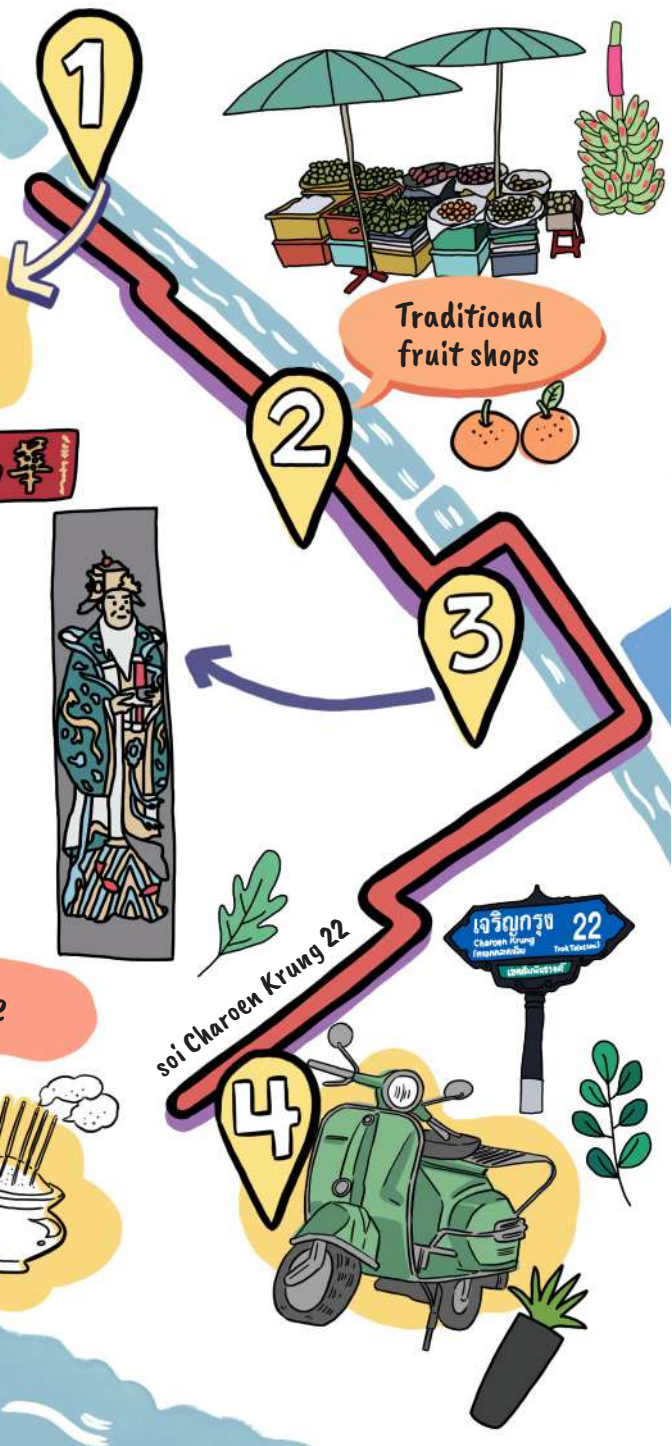
仰高山華



Thai Hua Shrine



Chao Phraya River



Traditional  
fruit shops



soi Charoen Krung 22





5



Maha Pruettharam Temple

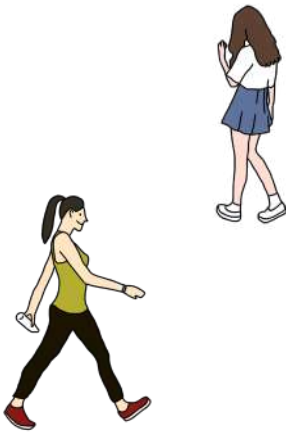
Phadung Krung Kasem Canal



Walking route that you can experience local life-style and traditional shophouses of Talatnoi District. You will walk pass Chong Sawat traditional fruit shops that is vivacious and shady from many big trees around Phadung Krung Kasem Canal, suitable for walking during daytime to avoid hot weather.







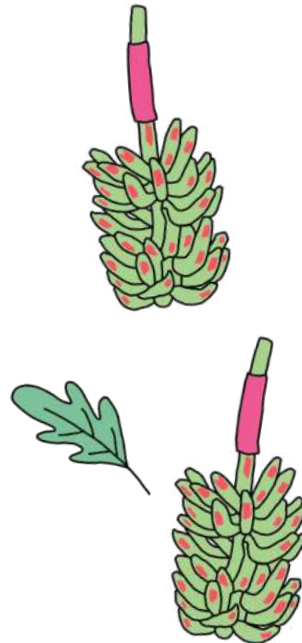
### Phadung Krung Kasem Canal

Phadung Krung Kasem Canal was dug during King Rama IV period. In the National Archives written about Rattanakosin Kingdom, there is the story about the trade along this canal around Tippayasatien Bridge - "Along the canal, there were the market and mill. Cargo ships stopped along the canal from time to time... At Tippayasatien Bridge, there were many products sold e.g. jars and pots both local and imported from China. There were mill factory, ice factory, warehouses along both sides of the canal till the end at Chaophraya



### Traditional fruit shops

At Phadung Krung Kasem Canal, there was one bridge that boats carrying vegetables and fruits from Thonburi side (orchards in Bangkok Yai, Bangkok Noi, Bangmod Canals) stopped for trading. The bridge is called "Saphan Nee Chong Sawat" and was the famous fruit trading place of Bangkok at that time. The trade there was very active, selling both local and imported fruits. People came here to buy fruits for many festivals especially for the Chinese wedding ceremony. Now, only 2-3 shops left, one of them is "A Heng" shop.





### Thai Hua Shrine

Thai Hua Shrine is the shrine of Hainan Chinese people built in 1865. The name 'Thai Hua' means Thai-Chinese shrine. In the past Hainan people stayed around Chao Mae Tubtim Shrine and Issaranuphap Alley. Later when their community enlarged, Hainan people needed to move and start their new community around Phadung Krung Kasem Canal and built this shrine as the religious place and the community center.

In the past, there were the community and markets located along the canal till entrance of the canal. The place was crowded by the houses, markets and boats. Later, this vigorous atmosphere was slowly disappeared when the water gate was constructed around entrance of the canal and that boats cannot access into the canal.

Currently, although there were so much change happened around this shrine, Thai Hua Shrine is still the same.

Answer Two-layer doors (with Chinese gatekeepers painting on the doors) which are the traditional style (very rare).

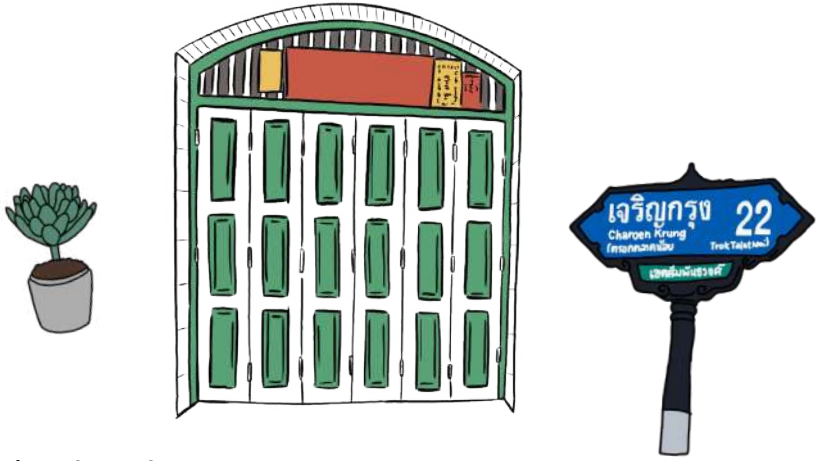
### TIPS

- Try walking along the canal and finding a nice place to take a photo

### QUIZ

- What is the different point of this shrine comparing with other shrines in Talatnoi District?





### Soi Wanit 2/Soi Charoenkrung 22

Soi Charoenkrung 22 has many old-style buildings along with local grocery shops, curry puff shop, as well as food stall selling toasts with various choices. There are many cool spots to take a nice photo. Walking through Soi Charoenkrung 22 till the end, you will meet with Soi Wanit 2 where many automobile parts are laid down along the street. Some spots are nice and be the popular spot for taking photo. There are also many delicious food shops along this soi.



## Maha Pruettharam Temple

This temple is located on Maha Pruettharam Road along Phadung Krung Kasem Canal near Sriphaya side. When arrive, you will see temple gate and Satri Wat Maha Pruettharam School next to the temple gate. The opposite side of the temple is the Phithaya Sathian Bridge and Chaipattanasin Building located on another side of the canal.



### TIPS

- “Wat Ta Khien” is the former name of this temple known by local people
- Wall painting of this temple is quite special as the story painted on the wall is not about ten lives of Buddha or Buddha’s life history as other temples, but the “Thudong Kawat 13” (13 very strict rules for monks by Buddha – not compulsory) and the Buddhism inheritance from Langa City.

### QUIZ

- Let’s guess how long of the reclining buddha statue?

**Answer** The length of the reclining buddha statue in this temple is 19.25 meters. This is the second longest reclining Buddha statue, just shorter than the one at Wat Pho (The temple of the Reclining Buddha).





Route 5



"Old but cool"

People here are friendly, easy to talk with, willing to give info about their own story e.g. their business.

We found the creativity of local people e.g. the number-shaped car barrier (look pretty) – made us curious what it is at the first time we have seen.

Various styles of buildings – very interesting

Stack of old stuffs e.g. old automobile parts – creating nice spots for taking photo

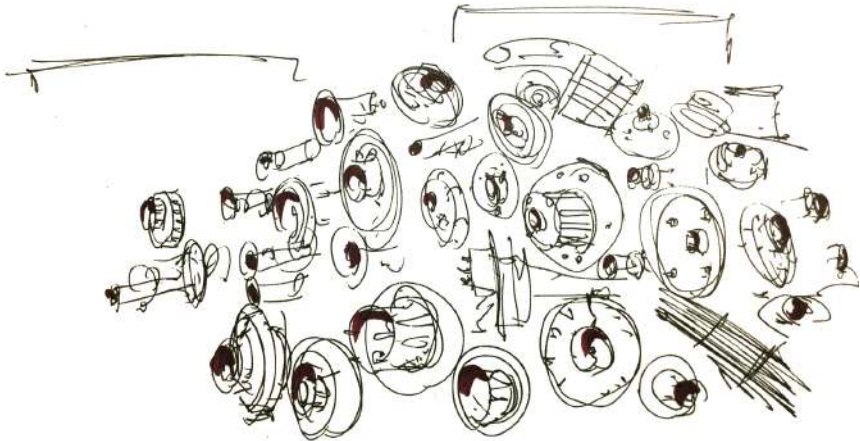
Story by Nirasha Kanchanasupparuek, Vikran



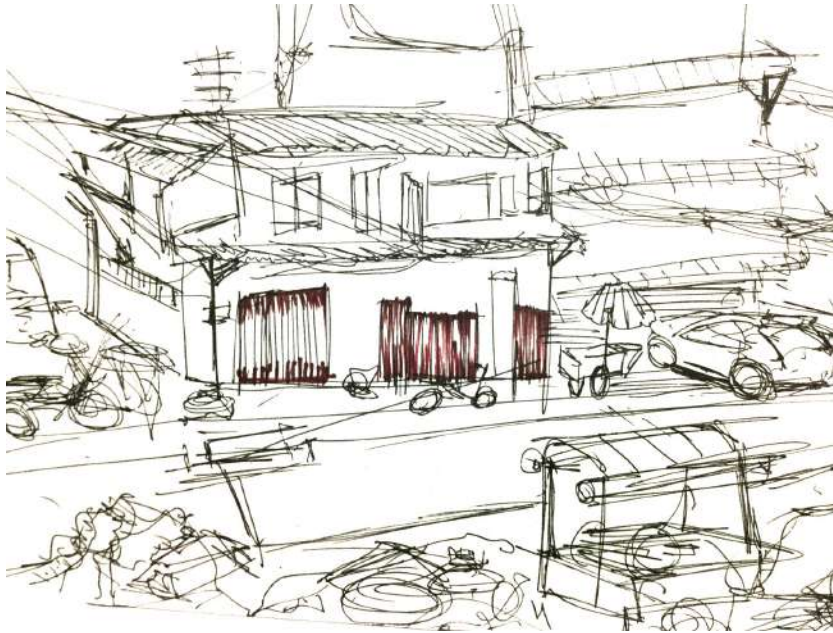
The number-shaped car barrier ► created by house owner

A4 วิทยาลัยการอาชีพ - ๑๖๐๐๒๒๒-๑๖๐๐๒๒๒

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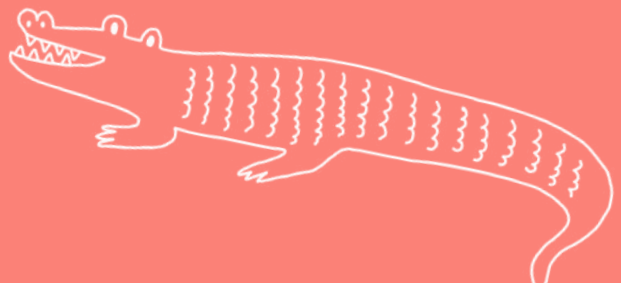
Illustrated by Vikran Rodtuk (Mee)





Illustrated by Nirasha Kanchanasupparuek (Yok)







บ้านขายยา  
เจ้ากรมเป็อ

Route

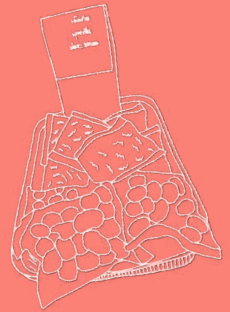
6



Sam Yot MRT  
Station

-

Rajchavongse  
Pier



Route  
**6**



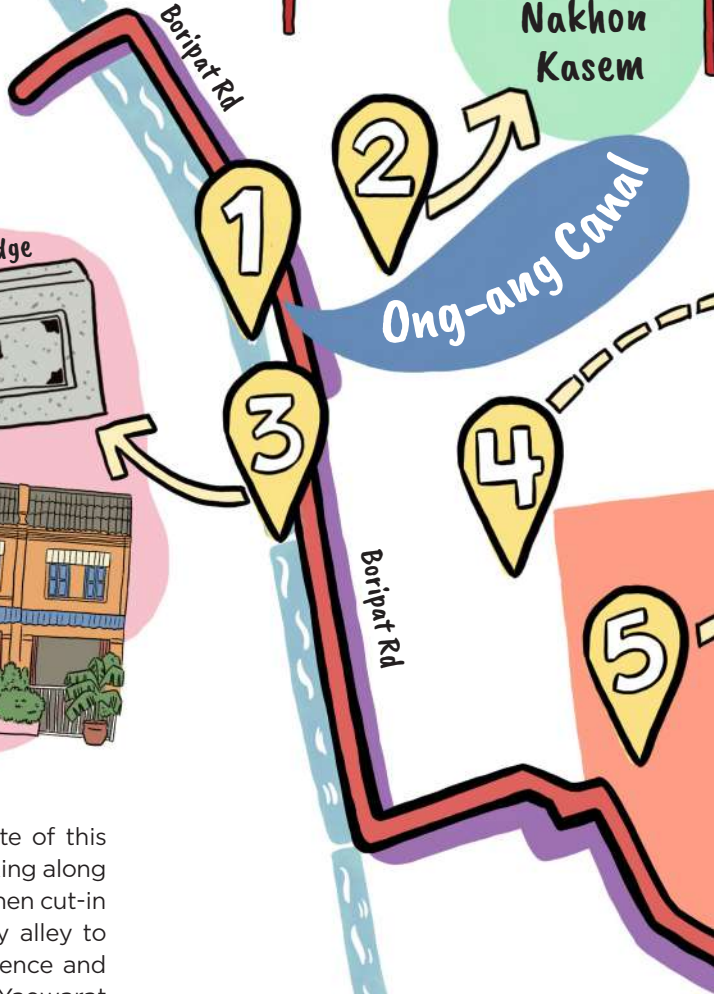
Saphan Han Bridge



New walking route of this district. Start walking along Ong-ang Canal, then cut-in to the community alley to enjoy new experience and avoid chaos on Yaowarat Road during daytime.



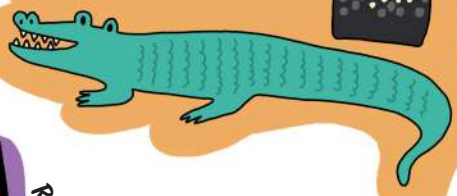
Woeng Nakhon Kasem



Herbal trade district  
around  
Chakkrawat Temple

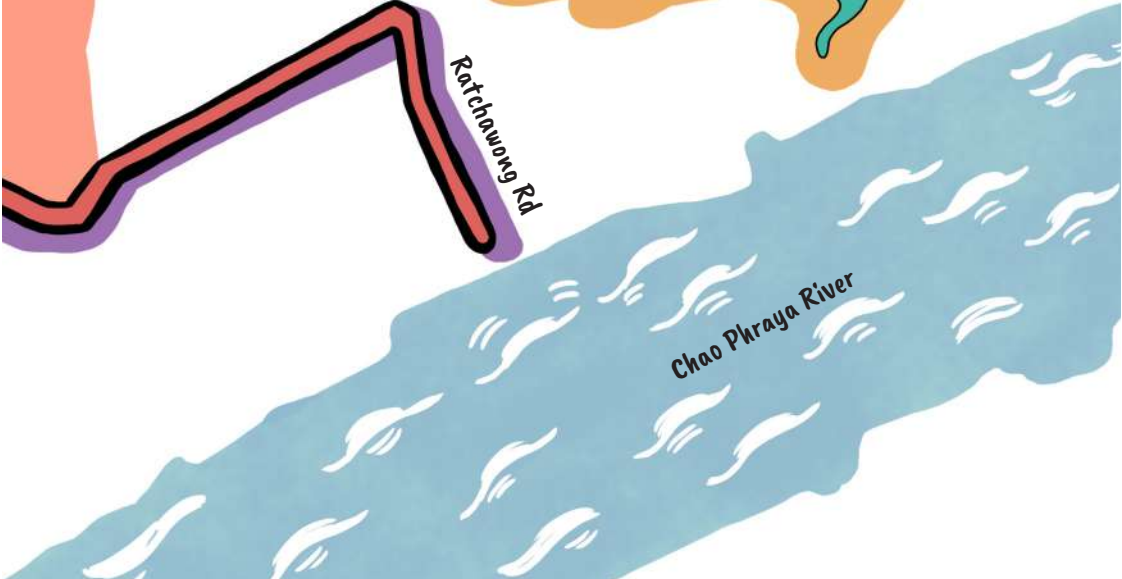


Chakkrawat  
Temple



Ratchawong Rd

Chao Phraya River





## Ong-ang Canal

Ong-ang Canal is a part of a canal circuit surrounding the city. This canal is connected with Bang Lampu Canal at Phan Fah Leelat Bridge. The end of the canal is connected with Chaophraya River near Bopitpimuk Temple being the boundary line separated between Phranakorn District (conservative town district) and Samphanthawong District. The name “Ong-ang Canal” came from the past that this area used to be the trading spot of Chinese and Mon pottery.



## Saphan Han Bridge

During King Rama I - III periods (1782-1851), due to the growth of Chinese district on the eastern side of Chaophraya River, King Rama I commanded Chinese and Vietnamese communities to move from Tha Tien and nearby areas to the southwest of the city outside city wall. The new area covered from Wat Sam Pluem Canal (Chakkrawat Temple) to Wat Sampeng Canal (Pathumkongka Temple). After that, more and more Chinese people from China migrated to Thailand during the beginning of Rattanakosin era due to the country policy persuading Chinese people to conduct business in Thailand with a hope to borrow their hand for economic prosperit. as Chinese people have knowledge and experience in trading, ship building and ship navigation. The district that Chinese people migrated to settle down the most was Sampeng District, making this district growing very fast and be one of the districts with the most crowded people living in. Also, there are many important markets in this district which are Sapan Han, Talat Kao, Talat Sampeng, Talat Wat Koh and Talatnoi (Naengnoi: 1991).

Route 6

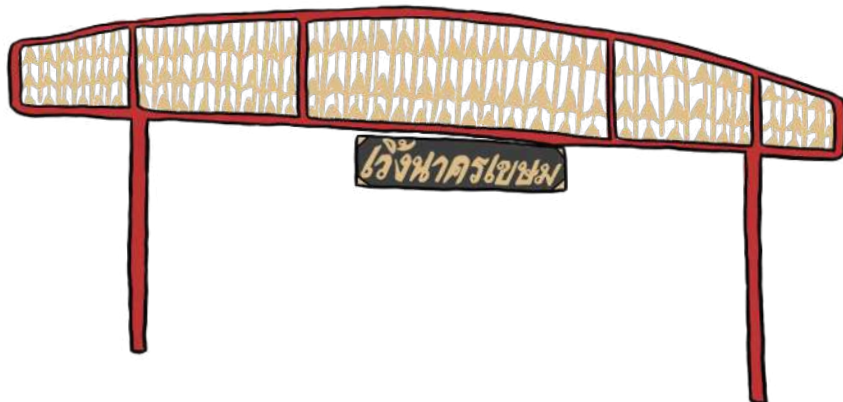


## Woeng Nakhon Kasem

“Woeng Nakhon Kasem” is the community located between Yaowarat and Charoenkrung Roads in Chinatown for more than 200 years. Chinese people migrated and settled down here since the beginning of Rattanakosin era and still stay here until now. The inheritance of culture from one generation to another generation made this community important historical areas at the center of the city that still alive.

The area of “Woeng Nakhon Kasem” is c. 23,000 sq.m. This is the land that King Rama V gave to Prince Paribatra Sukhumbandhu. In the past, this land was the pond in front of Burapa Palace next to Ong-ang Canal called “Jui Jia Geng” in Chinese (means nectarous palace). After receiving this land, the prince allowed Chinese people migrated from China to utilize this land. At the beginning, Chinese people just laid many products around the pond. This is the starting point of this commercial district with many important business e.g. antiques, jewelry, books, music instruments, industrial machines, kitchen equipment, as well as restaurant, fresh market and theater.

The continuous changes occurred in Bangkok have destroyed many important historical places including Woeng Nakhon Kasem that was sold to the private owner in 2011. The new owner has plan to develop this area to be a modern commercial district, and thus many local shops and business run for a long time have to shut down and move out at the end.



## Herbal trade district around Chakkrawat Temple

Around the Chakkrawat Temple, there is a big herbal trade district of Bangkok selling both Thai and Chinese herbs, wholesale and retail. These herbal shops locate both on the same side of Chakkrawat Temple and on the opposite side.

Near the entrance of Chakkrawat Temple, there is one very famous herbal shop opened for a long time called “Chao Krom Per”. This shop was opened during King Rama V period (1896) by Mr.Per Suwantemi. The drug receipt is the same receipt used by the 7th Chakkrawat Temple’s abbot who was very expertise in Thai herbal use. The abbot has transferred this knowledge to Mr.Per who has helped managing several things for the temple. “Chao Krom Per” shop still opens until now. There are more than 500 drugs including the drug set arranged by the shop, Chinese traditional drug as ordered by the customers, drug powder for wholesale. Inside the shop, there are a big wooden cupboard for keeping the drug which was there since the beginning, traditional drug producing equipment, and drug containers with various shapes.

In addition, there is a herbal shop called “Hui Jee Tung” located in “Hua Met” Alley connected with Wanit I Road. In the past, this shop imported herb from China and exported Thai herb. Consequently, there are many Thai-Chinese medicine shops around Soi Bophitphimuk at the opposite side of the road e.g. “Po Seng” medicine shop, “Tung Gim Siang” shop, “Thai Aua Jua” shop, “Tang Nguan Seng” shop, “Nguan Heng An” shop as well as “Wetshapong Osot” shop located at Wat Tuek intersection, selling medicines for wholesale and retail.









### Chakkrawat Temple

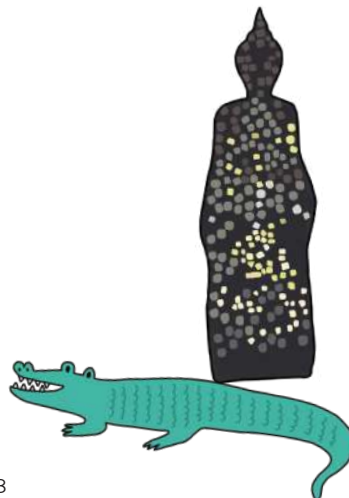
Chakkrawat Temple used to be called “Wat Nang Pleum” or “Wat Sam Pleum”. This temple was built in Ayutthaya era. During King Rama I period, one part in royal chronicle mentioned about the fire event at Chakkrawat Temple as below;

“In 1800 Monday 5pm, there was a fire event covered from Wat Sam Pleum till Talat Noi Wat Sampeng”.

The restoration of this temple was initiated by Chaophraya Apairasha (Pin) during the end of King Rama I and the beginning of King Rama II periods. However, he died before the restoration finished. Later, in 1819, Chaophraya Badindesha (Singh Singhaseni) restarted the restoration for a whole temple as well as digging the canal connecting from Chaophraya River to the pond inside the temple. He also invited monks from Phra Chetupon Temple and Ratchaburana Temple to stay here during “Khao Pan Sa” period (the 3-month period during rainy season that monks need to stay inside the temple and prohibit to go outside). Later, in 1825, King Rama III announced this temple as the royal temple and gave this temple a new name “Wat Chakkrawat Rachawat”.

### TIPS

- *Have you tried taking a photo of crocodile in the pond of this temple?*
- *You can see a color painting of Buddha at “Khao Praputthashai” Mountain near the chapel*





*"New walking route of this district. Start walking along Ong-ang Canal, then cut-in to the community alley."*



# " The mix among Thai, Chinese and Indian "

*Identity and culture of this route is the mix among Chinese, Thai and Indian.*



*We like the identity and culture encountered during walking along this route including Chinese, Thai and Indian.*

*There is the identity of each area e.g. you will hear Chinese song while walking pass Thai-Chinese district, and Indian song while walking pass Indian district.*

*The scenery of this route is great. The route is easy to walk, good path, not too hot.*

*When reaching Sam Yot MRT Station, we found the gunsmith district which is very surprising.*

Story by Jariyaporn Pragorb, Tanatporn Buahung



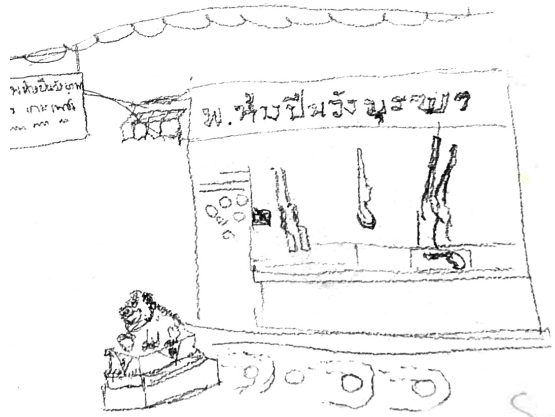
Route 6



1130  
12-10-10  
Song Wat Pl.  
Chamso Jay  
at the time



Wat Ksk.  
12-10-10



13-10-10  
55  
Unconventional among  
Pongae Nam.

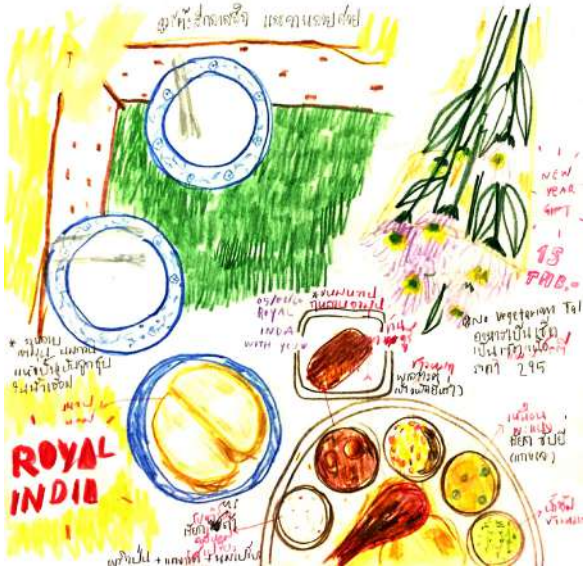
Seodes

12-10



Illustrated by Jariyaporn Pragorb (Joy)

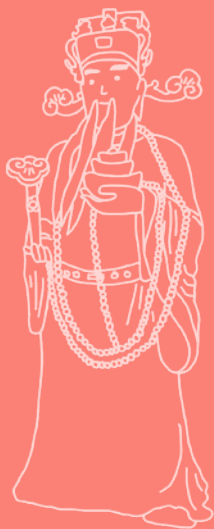






ฝึกใช้ วัสดุ และ วัสดุ  
 สี และ สีสัน  
 11. 45, 19. 02. 09

Illustrated by Tanatporn Buahung (May)





# Route



7

## Wat Mangkon MRT Station - Rajchavongse Pier



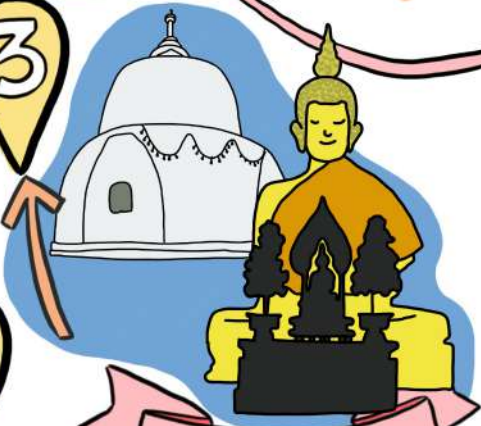


Route 7

1



2 3



Kanmatuyaram Temple

4



Ratchawong Rd

Kusonsamakorn Temple

5



Heritage buildings at Song Wat Road's corner

Rajchavongse Pier





Mangkon Kamalawat Temple



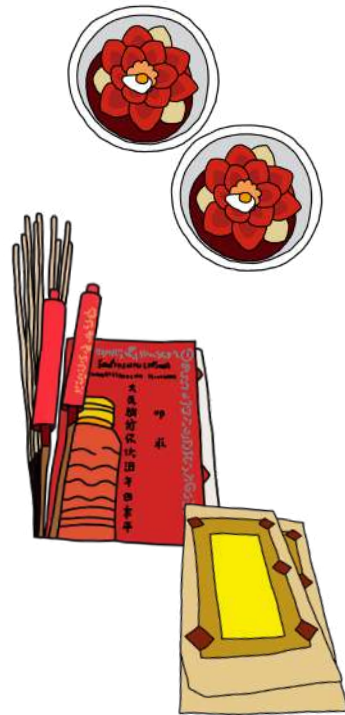
Lokanukhro Temple

Walking route that combines most transit nodes and one of the fastest routes you can finish. Activities you can enjoy include dining, banking, shopping, paying homage to the Buddha image and making merit along both sides of the route.

Lokanukhro Temple

### Mangkon Kamalawat Temple

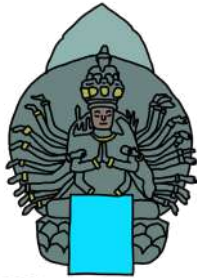
Mangkon Kamalawat Temple or “Leng Noey Yi” (Leng = dragon, Noey = lotus, Yi = Temple) was called following the ancient Chinese rule based on the location. In 1871, King Rama V asked Phraya Shoduek Ratchasethi together with Chinese Buddhist to build this temple under the name “Leng Noey Yi”, taking eight years to finish. Later King Rama V gave this temple the new name as “Wat Mangkon Kamalawat”.





### Kusonsamakorn Temple

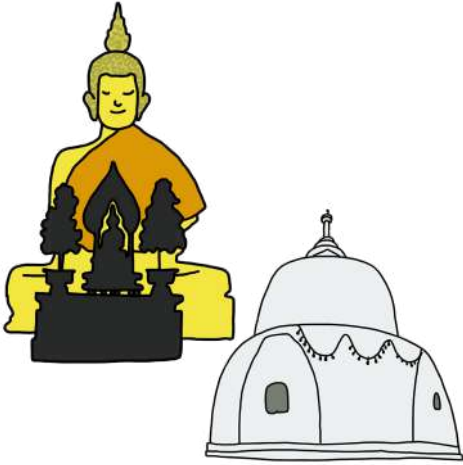
Kusonsamakorn Temple has another name in Vietnamese as “Wat Pho Pueak Tue”. This temple was built in 1940 with a hypothesis that the land was given by Pra Charoen Ratchaton family (Teng Laohasetthi). Later when this temple was restored during King Rama V, the king gave a new name to this temple as “Wat Kusonsamakorn” (the temple with all good things and is pure just like water in the river).



### TIPS

- *There is a beautiful pagoda inside this temple. Try checking it!!*





### Kanmatuyaram Temple

Kanmatuyaram Temple was built during the end of King Rama IV period in 1864.

The meaning of the temple's name is the temple of Kan's mother (Mrs. Gleab Sakornwasi), the mother of Phra Darun Raksa (Kan Sakornwasi) who was the successor of the high-class brothel from his grandmother (Mrs. Faeng). Mrs. Faeng was the one who built Kanikapon Temple (Wat Mai Yai Faeng). She had a strong belief in Buddhism and thus offered her flower garden as a land for building temple.

### Lokanukhro Temple

Lokanukhro Temple has another name in Vietnamese as "Wat Tue Tae Tue", located in Soi Palitpol near Rajchavongse intersection. The temple was built by Vietnamese and Chinese people during King Rama V period.

In addition to the wall art of 10,000 Buddha, inside this temple there is also the painting drawn by Luang Anusart Chittrakorn (a royal artist of King Rama VI), the same artist whose paintings were kept at Phratheenang Pimanprathom, Sanam Chandra Palace.



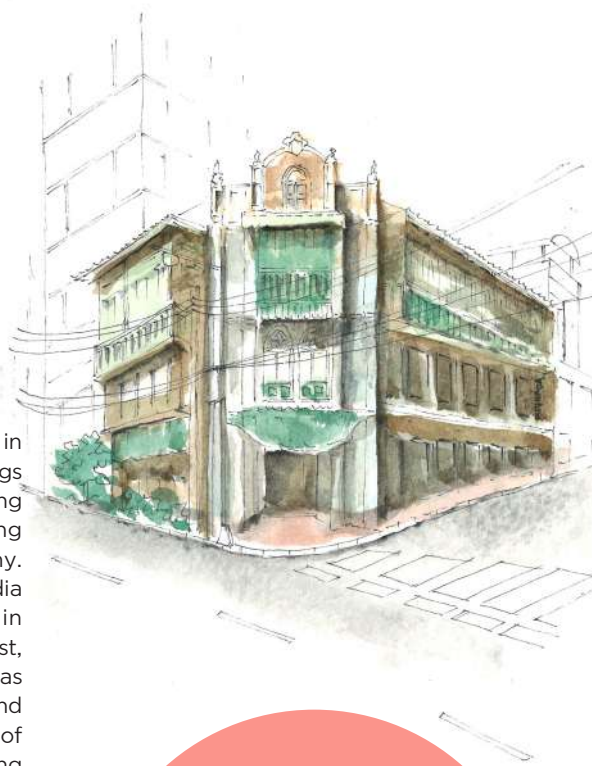
### TIPS

- Do you know that Kanikapon Temple and Kanmatuyaram Temple are mom-son temples?

### Heritage buildings at Song Wat Road's corner

“Tuek Kaek” is the name that local people in Song Wat District call the heritage buildings at Song Wat Road's corner connecting with Rajchavongse Road. This building was owned by A.T.E. Maskati Company. This company imported fabric from India produced by its own factory to sell in Thailand and Southeast Asia. In the past, the first headquarter of this company was built during King Rama V period around Anuwong Road. From the old photo of A.T.E. Maskati's headquarter at Anuwong Road, the building style is similar to this building: Ginger Bread style (decorated with wood craft detail) with point-arched windows (Gothic architecture).

Shun Kashapatcharin, the former owner of one company located in Khlong San District, said that in the past, this building was used as a shop selling agricultural products e.g. shallot, garlic. Currently, the first floor of this building is used as a wholesale shop and the office of Seng Huad Company (imported appliance) and Thai Vermicelli Industry Company (producer and seller of Vermicelli brand “Sai Fon”).



### TIPS

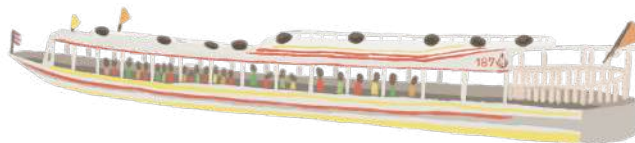
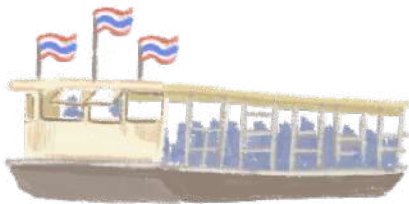
- *Song Wat Road is the hotspot of many interesting heritage buildings*



## Rajchavongse Pier

During the beginning of Rattanakosin era, the maritime trade between China and Thai was very prosperous with the support from the king. The maritime trade was peak during the King Rama III period because the king controlled the trade by himself. At that time, the Chinese districts along Chaophraya River from Sampeng to Talat Noi were the big trading market in Bangkok as the places selling products imported from China. Most products were imported by Chinese ships, except some by Royal ship or ships of noblemen. Dr. Samuel Reynolds House, American missionary that came to Thailand during the end of King Rama III period, wrote down in his note that “...Most trading of China in Thailand was in Bangkok. The biannual trade wind will take many ships from China full with Chinese products...”. Likewise, Bishop Jean-Baptiste Pallegoix wrote down in his note that “Before Chinese New Year’s Day is the time that ships from China arrive – Hainan ship, Teochew ship and Hokkien ship. The sequence of the arrival depends on the distance from the Chinese cities. These ships stop at the middle of the river from Rajchavongse Pier (or that Chinese people called “Gong Si Long”) to Khlong San Pier. Bangkok is more crowded during this time that 50-60 ships arrive and stop at the middle of Chaophraya River in front of Sampeng”

Route 7

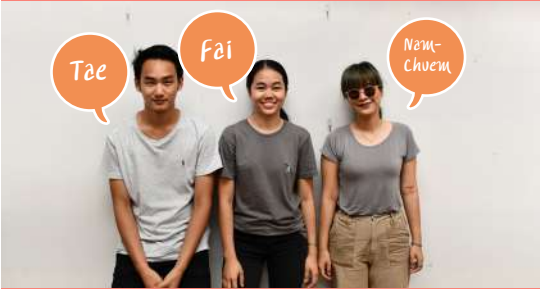




7

"Walking route that combine most transit nodes and one of the fastest routes you can finish."





*This is the golden road from Sampeng to Chinatown. Plenty of goldsmiths which some are the traditional one.*

*Walking along this route, we found Grand China Hotel that is the center of this district.*

*No more banners telling the direction, but you can still ask local people for the route.*

*This district can still keep its identity - Thai Chinese people in the old district. Automobile parts around Siang Kong are unintentionally stacked, making a beautiful pattern.*

*We found fruit shop hanging various fruits that look interesting.*

*Story by Arnan Pantusevi, Kwanruetai Sukcharoen, Nattakarn Phitaksarit*

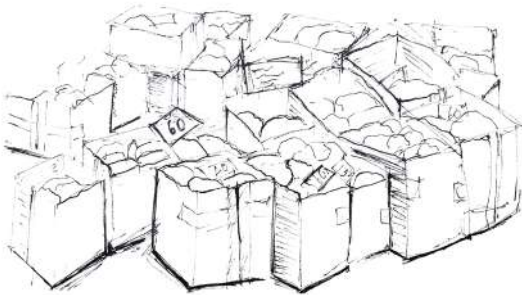
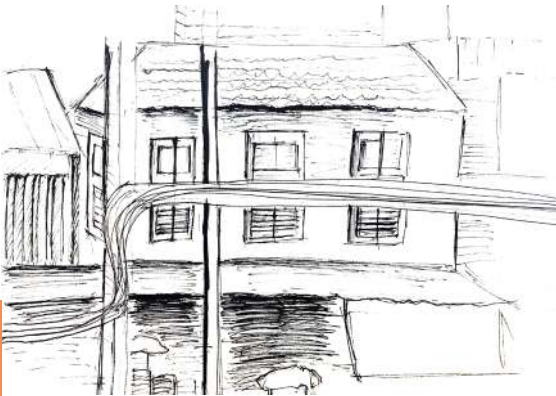
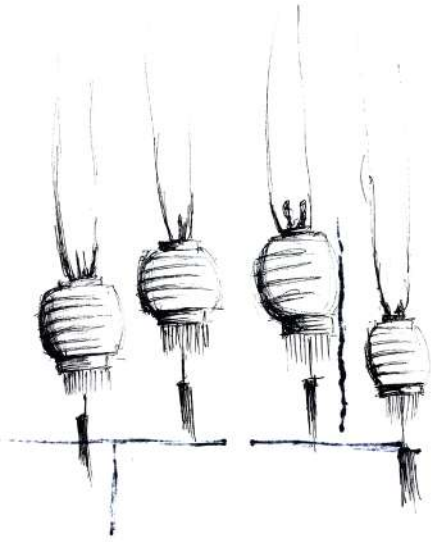
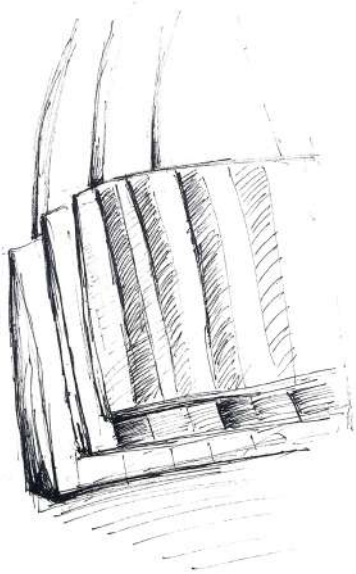
“  
The disappearance of route banners, Preserve identity, Hanging fruits at Chinatown”  
”

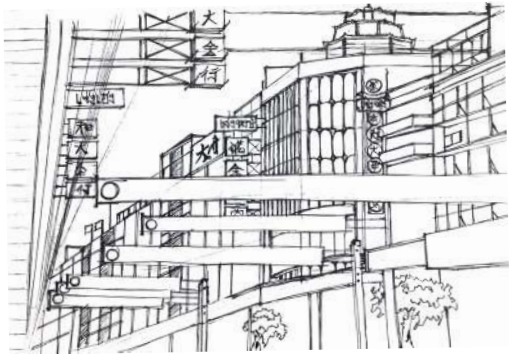
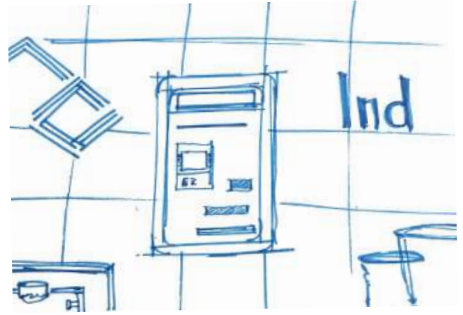
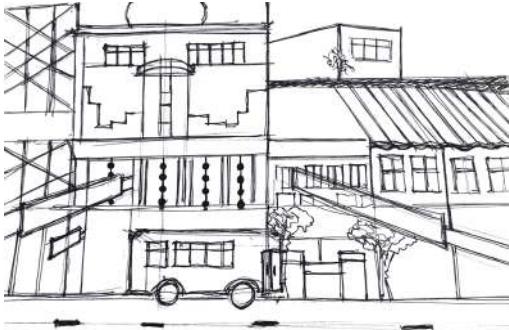
Route 7





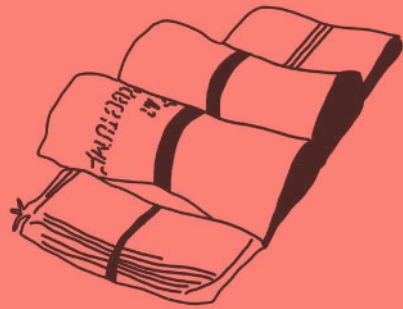
Illustrated by Arnan Pantusevi (Tae)





Illustrated by Kwanruetai Sukcharoen (Fai)







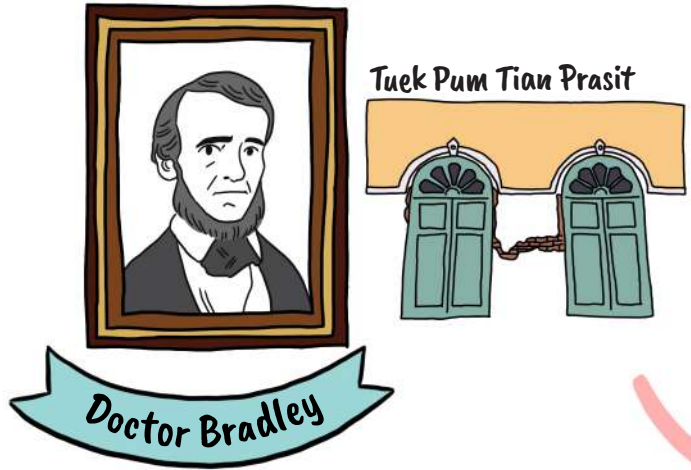
Route

8

Wat Mangkon  
MRT Station  
-  
Sawaddee  
Pier



Route  
8



Walking route that can easily walk from MRT station to ferry pier in order to cross the river to visit Thongthammachart Temple. You will walk along Songserm Road that is the shortest road in Bangkok located at the front of Sawaddee Pier.



Rope and sack trade district

Chaloem Buri Intersection

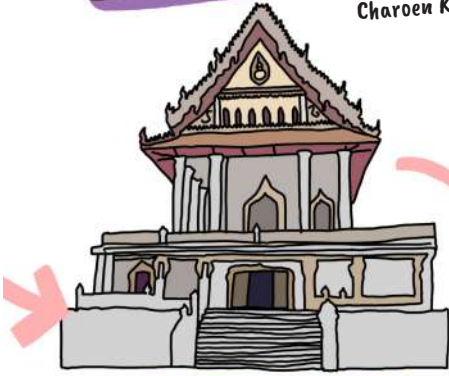


Wat Mangkon Station

Charoen Krung Rd



Mo Mi Intersection



Samphanthawong Temple



Song Sawat Rd



Sawasdee Pier

Chao Phraya River





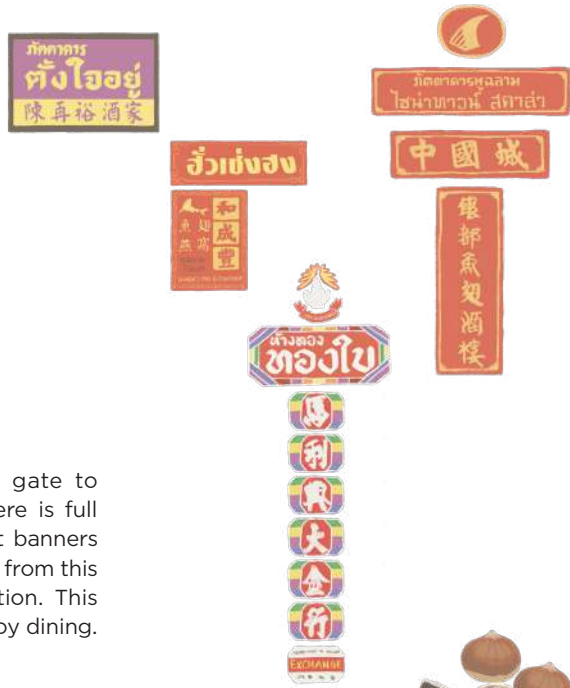
## Mo Mi Junction

Local people called this area “Sam Yaek Mo Mi”. This intersection is the meeting point of the three districts: Talat Noi, Chinatown and Wongwian 22. The name of this intersection might come from Mo Mi Singapore theatre which is now the location of the bank. This theatre’s name is the origin of the dessert’s name “Lod Shong Singapore”. There are also many other interesting shops, e.g. “Kan Gee Nam Tao Thong”, the traditional shop selling herbal drinks (bitter & sweet) in Chinatown, group of Lottery sellers known for a long time by local people that you should come here if you want to buy or get the prize (you can find any lottery number that you want from this place). For Wongwian 22, this district is an important logistic hub from Bangkok to the eastern region, especially Chonburi, Rayong and Chantaburi Provinces. In the past, there was a hub of Mercedes Benz having vintage car service went directly to Chonburi Province every day. This service came before the current van service.



### TIPS

- Don't miss to try original Lod Shong Singapore!!



### Chaloem Buri Intersection

Chaloem Buri Intersection is the gate to Chinatown. At night, the atmosphere is full with neon light from the restaurant banners along both sides of the road starting from this intersection to Rajchavongse junction. This place is a paradise for people to enjoy dining.

**TIPS**

- *This intersection is one spot that you can take a nice photo together with a number of banners along Yaowarat Road.*



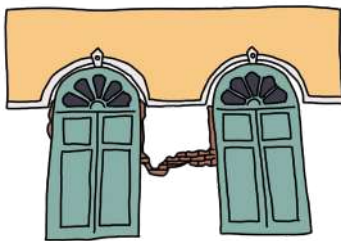
## Samphanthawong Temple

Samphanthawong Temple is the old temple used to be called “Wat Koh Kaew Langaram”. This temple was restored during King Rama I period by Prince Glom Luang Pitak Montri. Later, King Rama IV gave a new name to this temple as “Wat Samphanthawongsaram”. In the past, the location of this temple was surrounded by water, and thus be the origin of the name “Wat Koh” (island temple). In royal chronicle, King Rama IV said that he went to offer Kathina at Samphanthawong and Pathumkongka Temples by boat. The royal boat stopped at the waterfront of Wat Koh, then he walked in the temple to offer Kathina. Currently, the main hall of this temple is the new one which is the 3-storey building to increase space. The old main hall was demolished. The architecture of Samphanthawong Temple is the style popular during King Rama III period. Inside the temple, there are also the museum and “Tuek Pum Tian Prasit” Building built in 1926. This building is built in western style, and was used by monks for learning in the past. However, this place is now quite dilapidated.



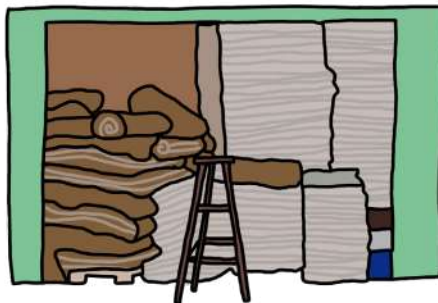
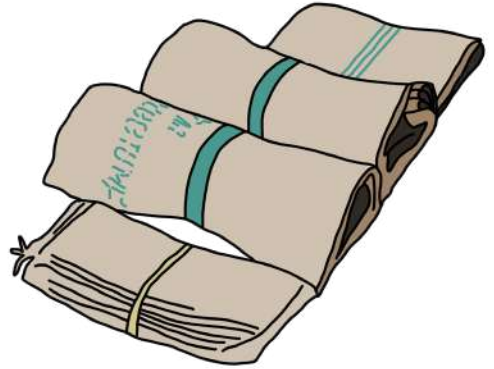
### TIPS

- Doctor Bradley used to be here and used this place as the medical hub (Osotsala).



### Rope and sack trade district

After the end of the World War II since 1947, Thailand planned to develop country following the National Economic and Social Development Plan which a part of it was to support agricultural industry. Government encouraged agriculturalists to plant economic crops e.g. rice, corn, cassava, peanut, shallot for consuming in Thailand and export. With this, Song Wat District and nearby areas along Chaophraya River which were the wholesale district of agricultural products from the past played an important role as a source and warehouse to keep agricultural products. Many old people living in Song Wat District told the same story that with this important role, plenty of sacks were needed for packing agricultural products, and thus many shops along Song Sawat Road and areas near Wat Koh sold sacks. The branch shop of Jia Tai Company located on Song Sawat Road also once started the business of producing hemp sack in this district as well.







" Don't  
trust the  
route  
Don't  
trust GPS "

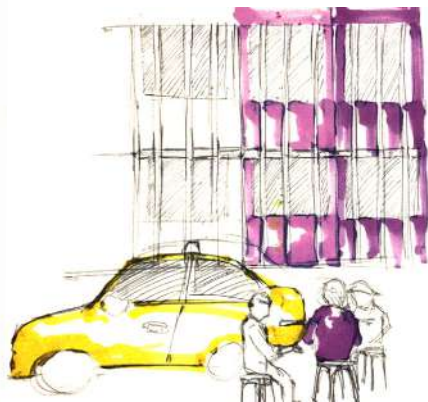
*We impress with the color of the architecture. Each house uses different color – very fun to see. Local people here also dress up in colorful shade. They seem to be Thai-Chinese people that stay here for a long time. Look friendly.*

*Majority of people here rely on trading e.g. automobile parts, food, amulets. Local people were interested what we are doing while we were sketching.*

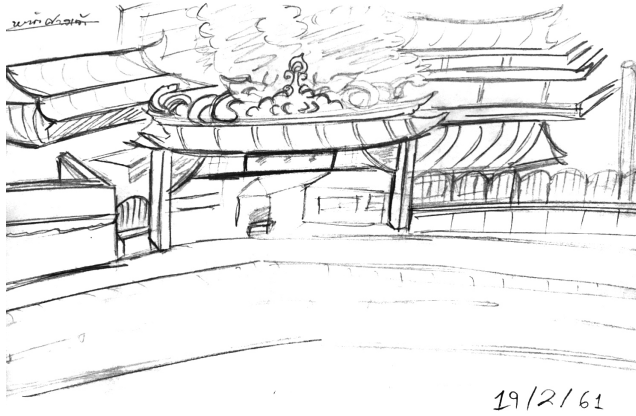
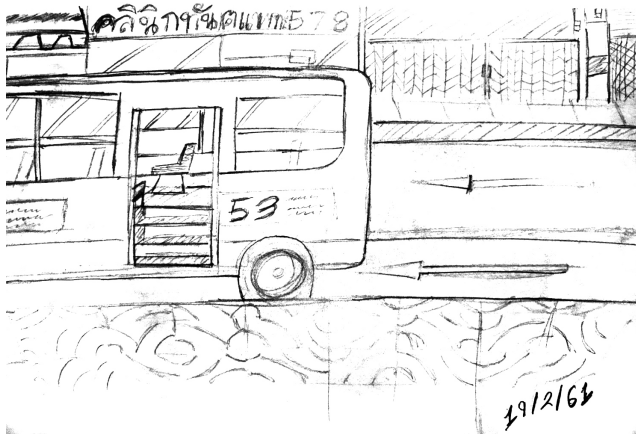
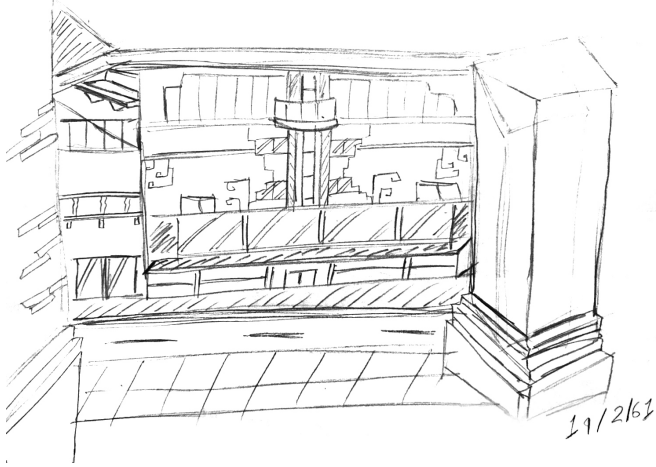
*All alleys are connected to each other.*

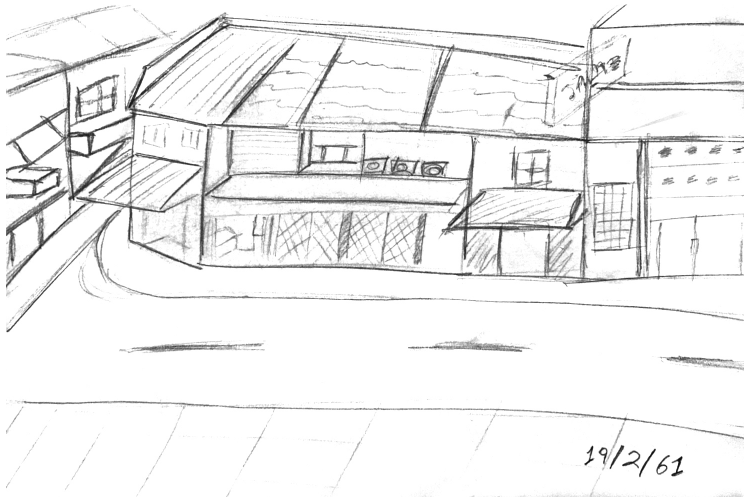
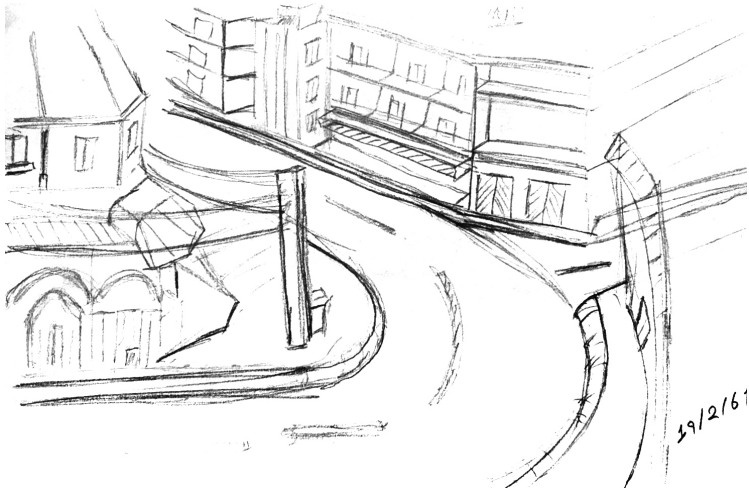
Story by Trissadee Jitpakdee, Natdanai Sornkun





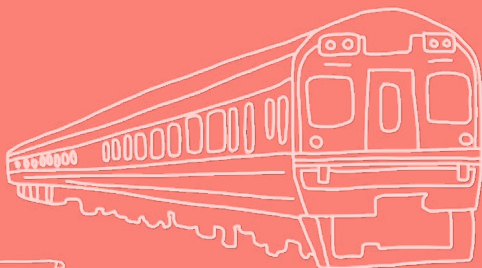
Illustrated by Trissadee Jitpakdee (Gle)





Illustrated by Natdanai Sornkun (Wow)



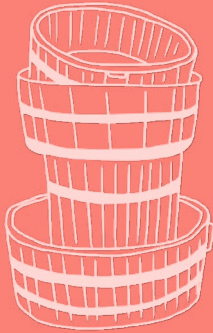
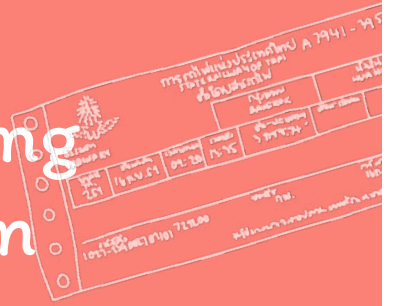




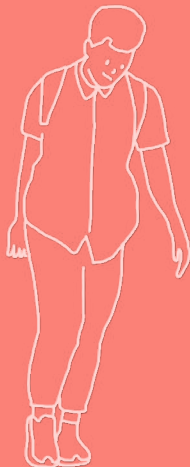
Route

9

Hua Lamphong  
MRT Station



-  
Sawaddee  
Pier



Route  
9

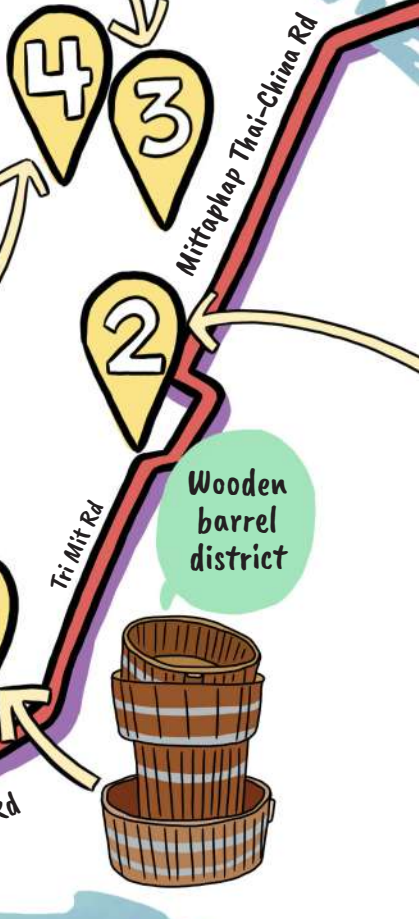
Trai Mit Temple



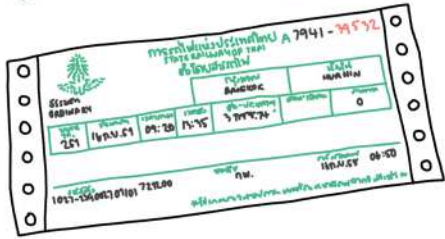
Yaowarat Chinatown Heritage Center



Chao Mae Tubtim Shrine (Mazu Shrine)



Chao Phraya River



Chinatown Gate (Odean Circle)

Phadung Krung Kasem Canal



Walking route that passes through many important landmarks in Chinatown. Various activities you can enjoy while walking along this route e.g. visiting religious places, dining or receiving the chi from the heaven at Chinatown Gate (Odean Circle).





### Hua Lamphong Railway Station

Hua Lamphong Railway Station or Bangkok Railway Station is the main railway station of Thailand and the oldest station constructed in 1910 during King Rama V period. This station was opened at 25th June 1916. The building is the semi-circle arc decorated in Italian Renaissance style similar to Frankfurt Railway Station in Germany designed by Mr.Mario Tamagno, the architect who designed Ananta Samakhom Throne Hall.

The name of this railway station is believed to come from a tree species named “Lamphong” that used to be widespread around this area and became the name “Thung Hau Lamphong”.

At Bangkok Railway Station, there are around 200 trains per day and more than ten thousands of passengers (data year 2018) especially during the public holidays e.g. New Year, Songkran festival.



Route 9

### Chinatown Gate (Odean Circle)

At the time that King Rama IX was 72 years old in 1999, Thai-Chinese people, companies, local people and public sectors worked together to build Chinatown Gate as an offering to the king and be the symbol of Chinatown. At the ceiling under the gate, the word “Tian” was written meaning sky – opposite with “Ti” meaning earth. At the four corners, there were the drawings of bats or “Fu” similar sound with the wealthy in Mandarin Chinese, and bamboo or “Tek” similar sound with the virtue in Teochew. Later, when King Rama IX was 80 years old, Chinese government gave a precious gift to Thai government which was a pair of jade lions each 4 ton weight. This gate is located at Odean Circle at the beginning of Yaowarat Road – like a dragon’s head of this road.



### TIPS

- Jade lion (male) with its paw on the marble refers to fortune, power, prestige and fame. Therefore, a number of people come to pray by putting purse in lions’ mouths (both male and female) with a belief that they will be rich.



## Trai Mit Temple

Trai Mit Temple is the ancient temple with unknown origin. In the past this temple was named as “Wat Sam Chin” because the temple was built by three Chinese people. Later in 1939, several people helped renovating this temple and changed the name to Trai Mit Temple (Three friends).

King Rama V used to come to pay respect to Phra Bhud Tossapol Yan (The principal Buddha image in Maravijaya attitude) in the chapel and said this was the very beautiful buddha image.

The important thing in this temple is the “Phra Phuttha Maha Suwan Patimakon” which is the biggest golden Buddha statue noted in the Guinness Book World Record. It is believed that the statue was built during Sukhothai era and was kept at Mahatat Temple, Sukhothai Province. Later, King Rama I commanded “Grom Phraratchawang Baworn Mahasurasinghanart” to move this statue from the north and keep the statue in this temple.



## TIPS

- “Phra Phuttha Maha Suwan Patimakon” is the biggest golden Buddha statue that has been noted in Guinness Book World Record.



### Yaowarat Chinatown Heritage Center

Yaowarat Chinatown Heritage Center is located on the second floor of Phra Maha Mondop in Trai Mit Temple. Inside the center, there is an exhibition about the history of Chinatown since the settlement, as well as Chinese and Thai-Chinese lifestyles from the past till present.



### TIPS

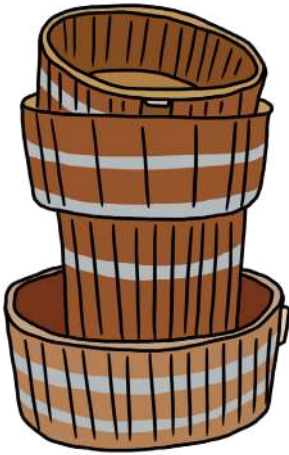
- *Inside the center, there are the models telling story about lifestyle of Chinese people in Chinatown as well as the atmosphere of Chinatown.*





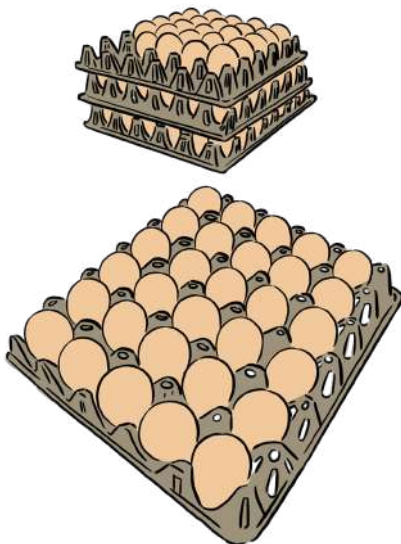
### Wooden barrel district

Soi Wanit I becomes the center of rope trade (e.g. Manila) to support product delivery service in this district that used ropes to tie products. There are also shops selling nets and fishery equipment. Main customers in the past were ships from the south coming to Song Wat - Talat Noi Districts to buy stuffs in wholesale price and sell separately later. In addition to the sack, there is also the wooden barrel shops in Talat Noi District. Customers usually used barrel as a container of rice, soy milk and tapioca starch (Teerawat Arpaspipat: 2014). The use of wooden barrel was really popular during the World War II similarly to iron work in Talat Noi District. This was because at that time Japanese people built tapioca starch factories and so they needed a lot of wooden barrel as containers of the starch. However, when the World War II ended, the wooden barrel business was slow down. Now, there are only two wooden barrel shops still running the business at the front of Pathumkongka Temple: "Guang Seng Long" shop and "Sui Long" shop.



### Chao Mae Tubtim Shrine (Mazu Shrine)

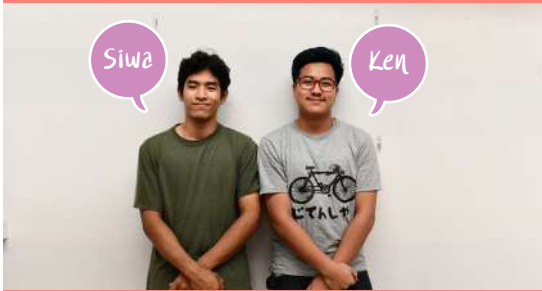
This shrine is located in the small alley along Chaophraya riverside behind the buildings on Song Wat Road near Sawaddee Pier. It is believed that this shrine was built during King Rama IV period by Chinese merchant living in Talat Noi District. Mazu statue, the main goddess of this shrine, came from Shantou City with the barque. Inside the shrine, there are also He-He Er Xian, which are the gods giving bless about partner and harmony. There are evidences about this belief. People who prayed and got what they want have offered “Huai Na” (Traditional Chinese basket) as a thank you gift to these gods.



### TIPS

- *Nearby this shrine, there is a wholesale egg shop where local people and grocery shops frequently come to buy eggs.*
- *You can cross the river at Sawaddee Pier to visit Chiangmai Road or Long 1919.*





“ Kind grandpa with Siang Kong’s story ”

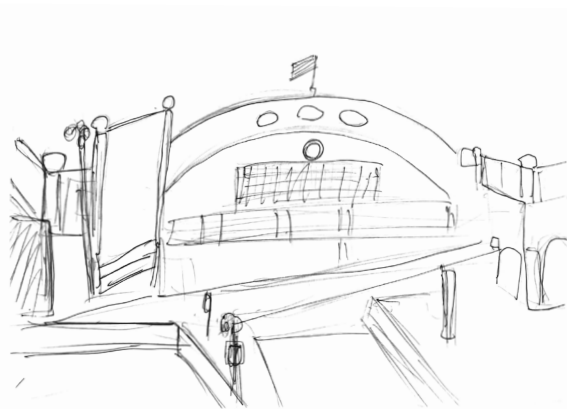
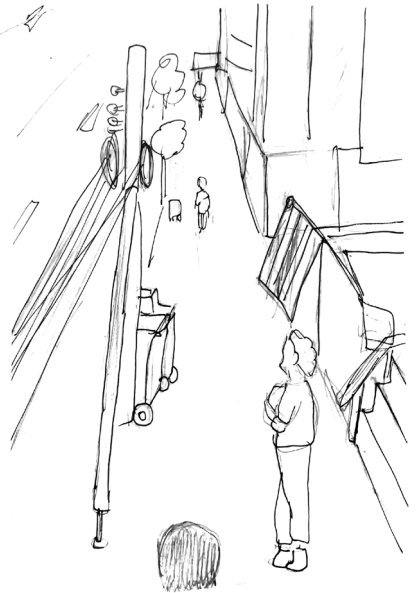
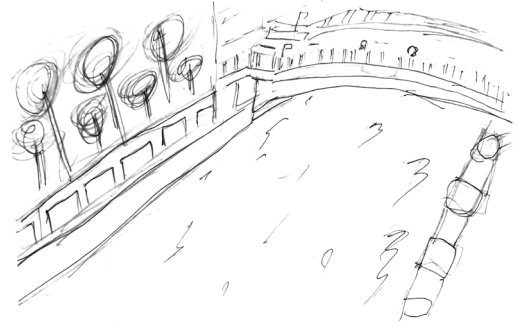
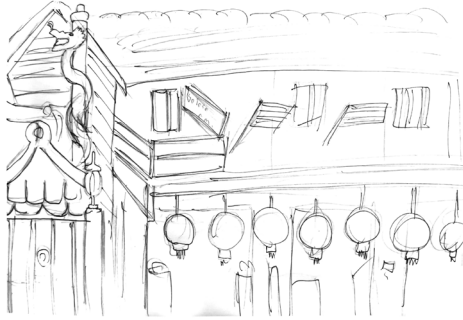
*Local people here are quite friendly with tourists. Kind grandpa called us to visit Siang Kong Shrine.*

*Walking in this district, we have seen various new things.*

*We walked along several alleys and got new experience all the time. Although quite tired, it was fun.*

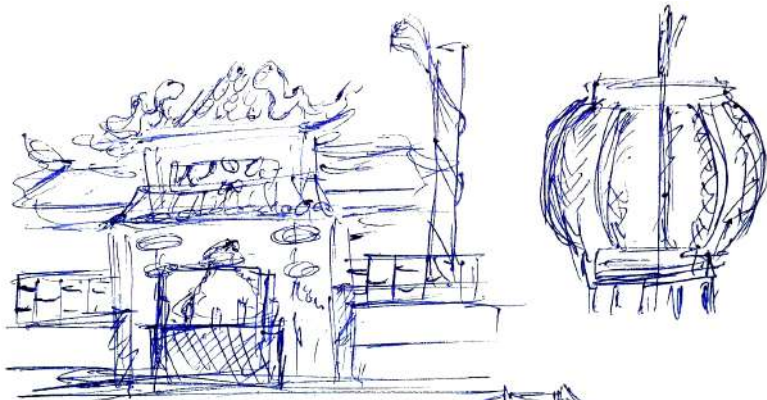
Story by Siwa Sangiamchaey,  
Sumate Siangprasert



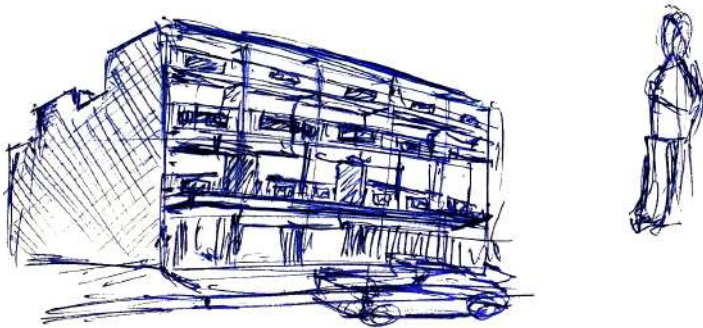


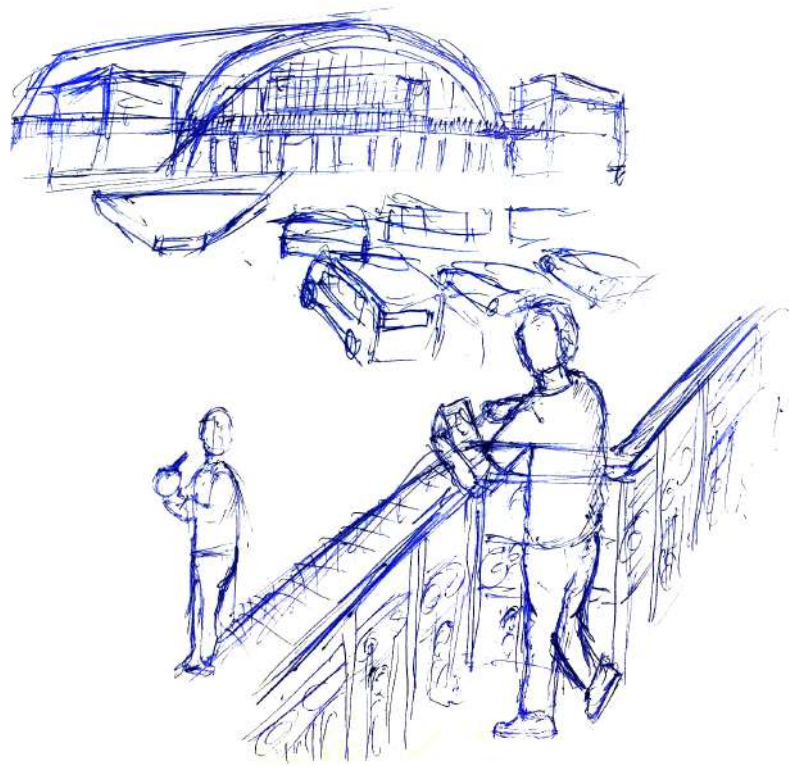
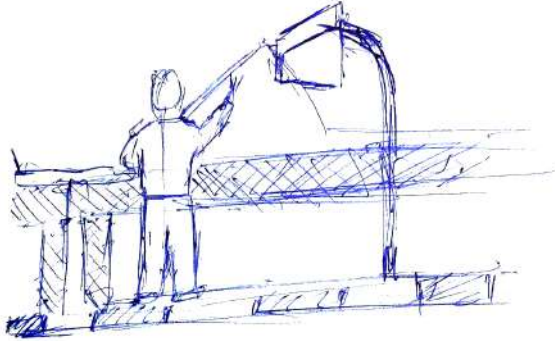
Illustrated by Sumate Siangprasert (Ken)





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Illustrated by Siwa Sangiamchaey (Siwa)





Route

10



Hua Lamphong  
MRT Station  
-  
Si Phraya  
Pier

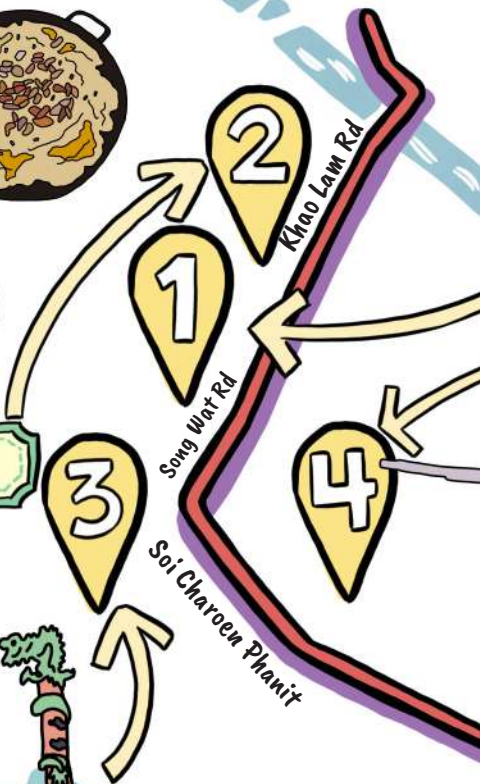




Route  
**10**



Food in Rong Moo Alley



Hok Lien Keng Shrine  
(Pun Thao Ma)



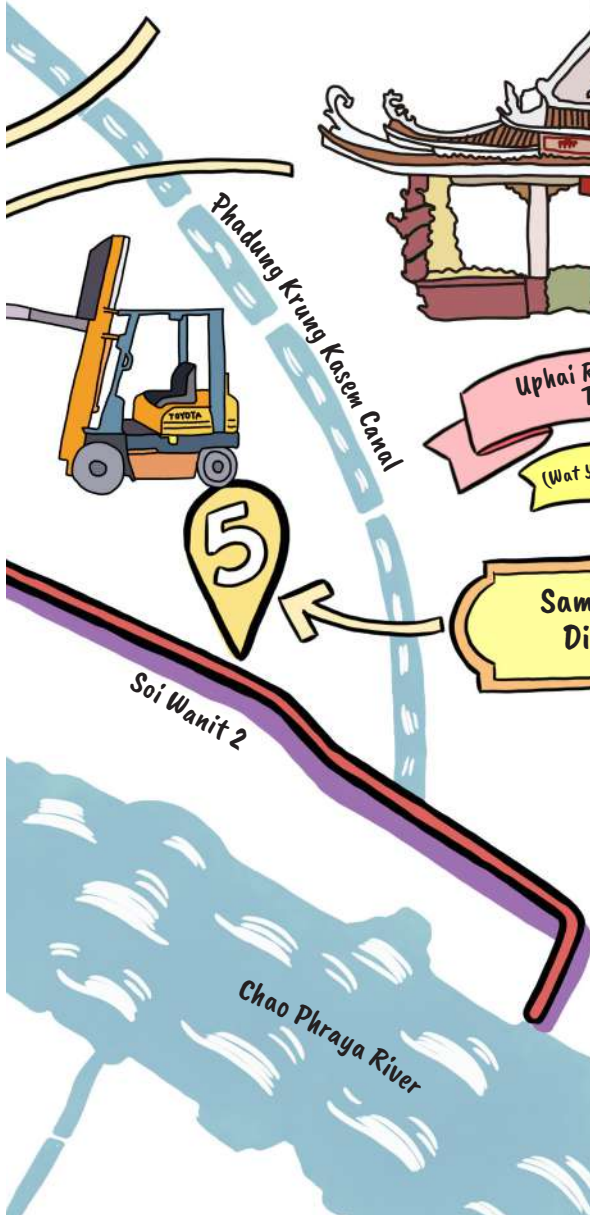
Heritage buildings at Khao Lam Road's corner



Uphai Rat Bamrung Temple  
(Wat Yuan Talatnoi)



Samphanthawong District Office



Walking route that you can experience the true Talatnoi District. Using this route, you will see many traditional shophouses and restaurants that you can enjoy food and shopping all along the route.

### Heritage buildings at Khao Lam Road's corner

Old-style architectural building. This cement building is located at the corner of Khao Lam Road. The patterns of all three sides of the building are different – the uniqueness of the building in the old district.





Food in Rong Moo Alley



Khao Moo Daeng Sri Morakot (BBQ red pork with rice)



Daeng Racha Hoi Tod (Fried mussel pancake)



Guay Teaw Pak Mor Lop Mum (Steamed rice-skin noodle)



Kuai Teaw Trok Rong Moo (Noodle)



Joke Talat Noi (Congee)  
Jay Muai Giei - traditional



Scroopp  
Homemade  
Ice-Cream



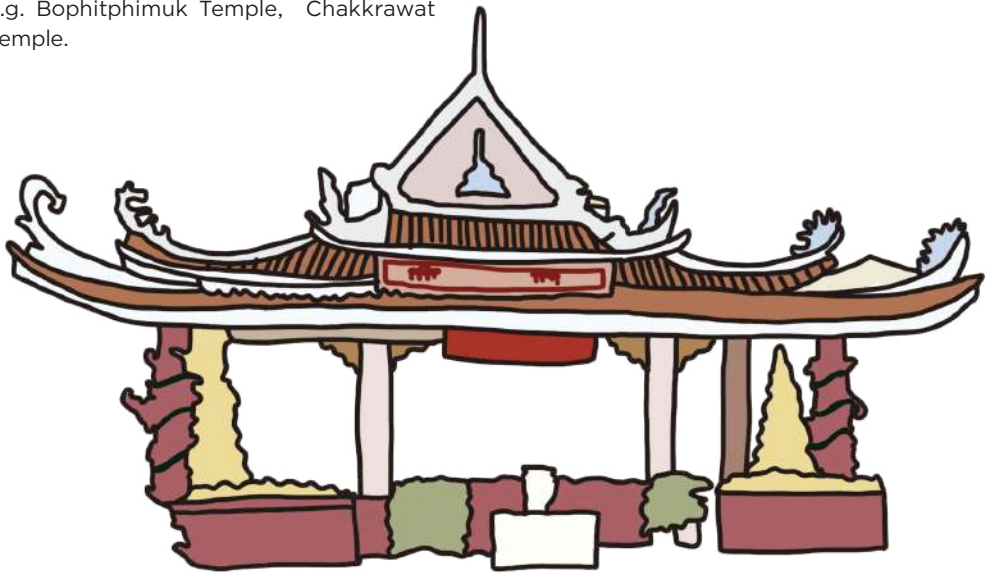
### Hok Lien Keng Shrine (Pun Thao Ma)

Hok Lien Keng Shrine is the shrine of Hokkien people in Talatnoi. Local people sometimes called this shrine “Pun Thao Ma” Shrine. They usually come to pray for good luck or offer their children to grandma to look after (just praying, not actually doing) with a belief that their children will be a good child and have good health.



**Uphai Rat Bamrung Temple  
(Wat Yuan Talatnoi)**

Not only Chinese people that settled down in this district, Vietnamese people were another group that migrated in during the same time with Chinese people. In fact, Vietnamese people have stayed around Talatnoi since Thonburi Kingdom because King Taksin the Great gave the land on the south of Holy Rosary Church or Kalawar Church (current Portugal Embassy) to “Ong Chieng Sue” (one of Vietnamese King) as his resident (when he escaped from Vietnam and asked for help). Therefore, this temple is the evidence of this event. Moreover, from Chakkrawat District to Patumkongka Temple, there should be some people living there before the migration of Chinese people as can be seen from many ancient temples built since the end of Ayutthaya Kingdom scattered in this area e.g. Bophitphimuk Temple, Chakkrawat Temple.



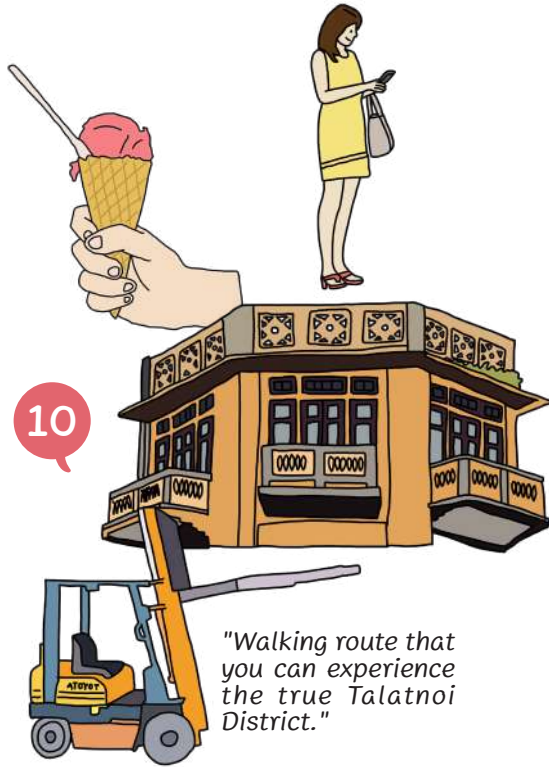


## Samphanthawong District Office

Location where Samphanthawong District Office is located used to be the Pid Pajjanuek Fortress. This fortress was built during King Rama IV period when the capital was expanded. Later, the fortress was demolished and replaced by Samphanthawong District Office moved from Song Wat Road. Office of this district was built in 1932 at the junction where Song Wat Road and Pathumkongka Road intersect which was a part of Samphanthawong Temple. Therefore, it is believed that Samphatawong District was called after the name of the temple where the district office was located in the past.

### TIPS

- *Pid Pajjanuek and Pong Pajjamit Fortresses are the twin fortress located on the opposite side of the river, taking care and controlling ships came in and went out from the capital.*



*"Walking route that  
you can experience  
the true Talatnoi  
District."*





" Route that mixes between old and new "

*There was experience exchange while travelling. We had a chance to talk with foreigners while sketching.*

*There are some cute things hiding in the community along the walking route e.g. human sticker attached on the house wall, painting on the electric pole.*

*Have met various people: old generation, young generation, local people, tourists, foreigners.*

*The mix between the old and new things, living culture.*

Story by Kittitouch Saluang, Smith Jariyasopak



The interesting of finding small details in community [by Kittitouch Saluang (Tao)]

Small shrine surrounded by metal parts [by Smith Jariyasopak (Pai)]



ย่าน  
หน้า  
เจ็น



Illustrated by Smith Jariyasopak (Pai)



Have a chance to talk and exchange experience with Italian and French artists





**TALADNOI  
NOI MARKET**

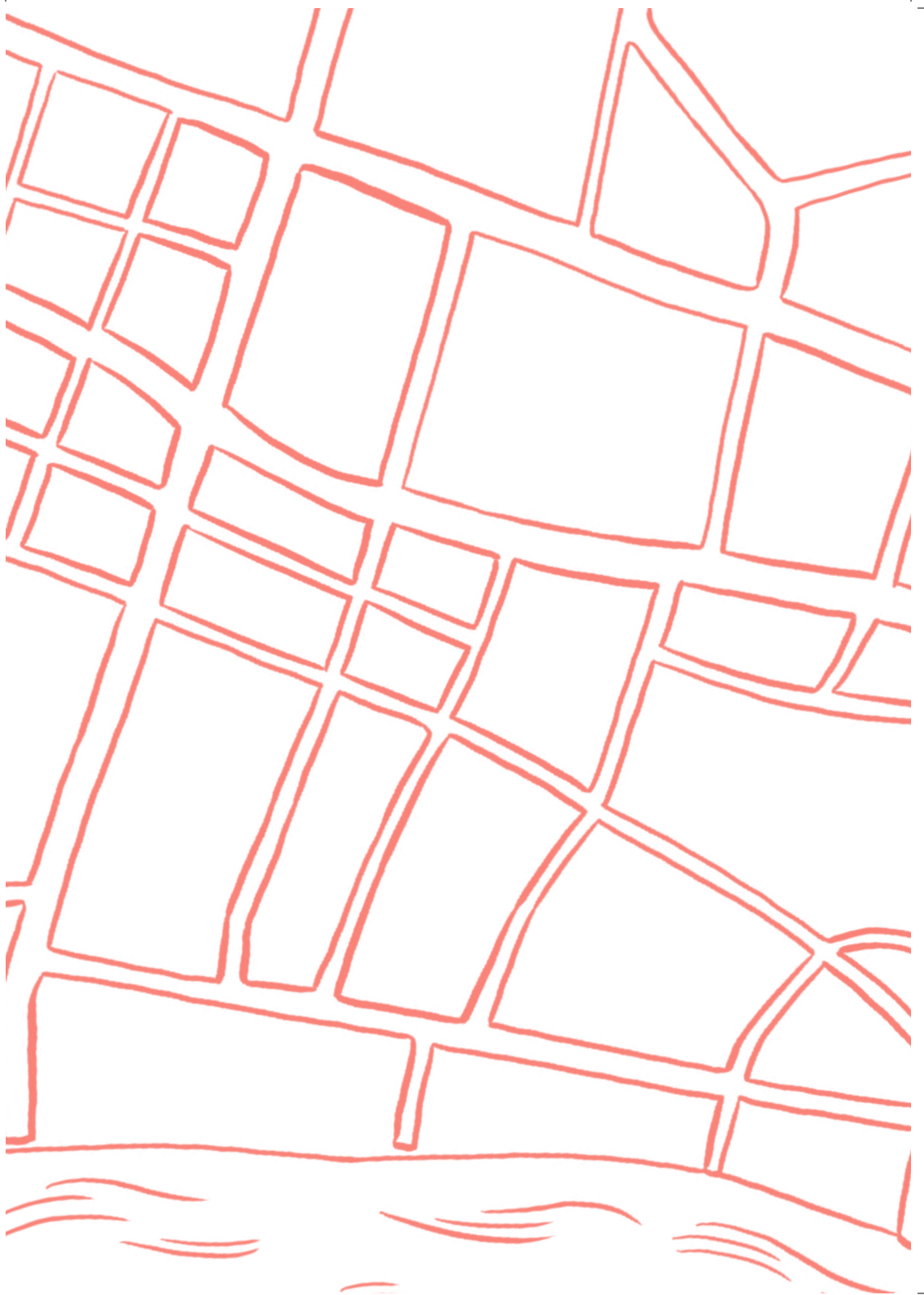
เป็นอาคารที่สร้างขึ้น  
ที่เชียงใหม่ ซึ่งเป็นอาคาร  
ที่มีลักษณะที่สวยงาม  
ทั้งภายนอก และภายใน  
มีลักษณะที่ทันสมัย  
และมีความแข็งแรง  
และทนทาน  
และมีความสวยงาม  
และมีความน่าสนใจ  
และมีความสำคัญ  
และมีความหมาย  
และมีความสำคัญ  
และมีความหมาย



" โถงที่สร้างที่เชียงใหม่ " 19/02/61.  
ศิลปิน: Kittitouch Saluang

Illustrated by Kittitouch Saluang (Tao)





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