



Where to Take Great Photos?

- Wat Arun Ratchawararam Ratchawaramahawihan
- Bang Luang Mosque
- Wat Kalayanamitr Woramahawihan
- Kian Un Keng Shrine
- Santa Cruz Church
- Wat Prayurawongsawat
- Kuwatin Islam Mosque
- The Princess Mother Memorial Park
- Wat Anongkharom Worawihan
- Wat Phitchaya Yatikaram



#walkingbangkok
#walkingbkk



Recommended Routes

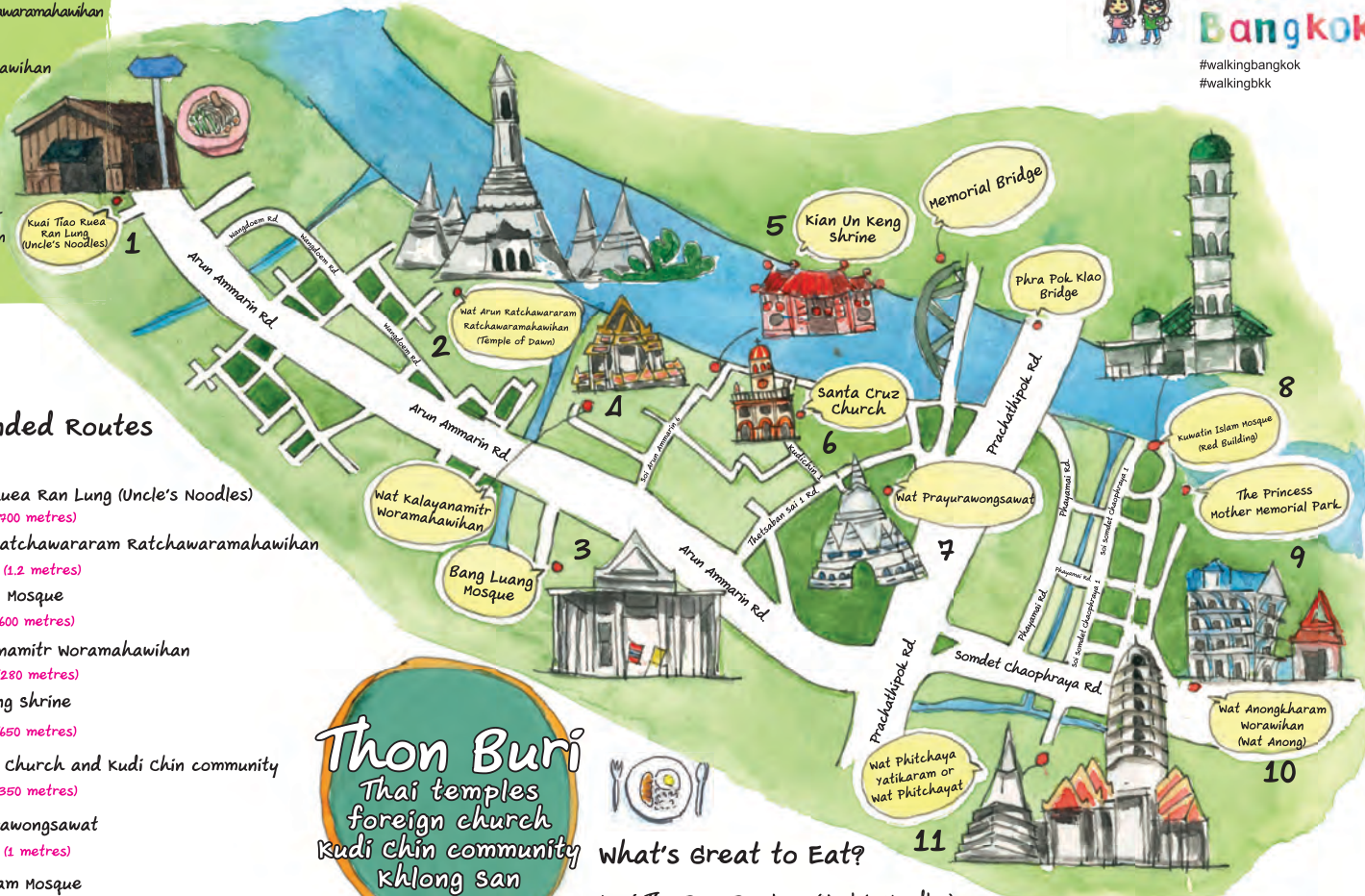
- 1** Kuai Tiao Ruea Ran Lung (Uncle's Noodles)
8 minutes (900 metres)
- 2** Wat Arun Ratchawararam Ratchawaramahawihan
15 minutes (1.2 metres)
- 3** Bang Luang Mosque
8 minutes (600 metres)
- 4** Wat Kalayanamitr Woramahawihan
3 minutes (280 metres)
- 5** Kian Un Keng Shrine
8 minutes (650 metres)
- 6** Santa Cruz Church and Kudi Chin community
4 minutes (350 metres)
- 7** Wat Prayurawongsawat
12 minutes (1 metres)
- 8** Kuwatin Islam Mosque
1 minutes (90 metres)
- 9** The Princess Mother Memorial Park
6 minutes (500 metres)
- 10** Wat Anongkharom Worawihan
3 minutes (200 metres)
- 11** Wat Phitchaya Yatikaram or Wat Phitchayat

Thon Buri
Thai temples
foreign church
Kudi Chin community
Khlong San



What's Great to Eat?

- Kuai Tiao Ruea Ran Lung (Uncle's Noodles)
- Khanom Farang Kudi Chin
- Ban sakul Thong, Kudi Chin community
- He Lo Fresh Milk
- Khrua Yim Yaem
- Ree Ree Khao San Thai Cuisine
- Mui Lee Chicken and Rice
- Ban Saphan Phut (Khrua Montra)



Thon Buri

Thai temples - foreign church -
Kudi Chin community - Khlong San



01



Kuaí Tiao Ruea Ran Lung (Uncle's Noodles)

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

02

Wat Arun Ratchawaram Ratchawaramahawihan (Temple of Dawn)

Is an ancient temple built in the Ayutthaya Era and is located on the western bank of the Chao Phraya River. Originally, it was called "Wat Makok" from the name of Tambon Bang Makok. Later, the name was changed to "Wat Makok Nok" then in the Thon Buri Era, King Taksin the Great had a royal intention of giving it a new name as "Wat Chaeng". After, this temple existed till the Rattanakosin Era in which during the reign of King Rama II, the King conducted the restoration of the Buddha image by hand and enshrined it to be the principle image in the main hall as well as renamed it to be "Wat Arun Ratchatharam", but in the reign of King Rama IV, the temple was renovated again and the name was changed to "Wat Arun Ratchawaram" as it is still called today.



03

Bang Luang Mosque

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



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

04 Wat Kalayanamitr Woramahawihan



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

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

05

Kian Un Keng Shrine

Also known as Mae Kuan Yin Shrine, it is an old Chinese shrine of the Kudi Chin community located by the bank of the Chao Phraya River between Wat Kalayanamitr Woramahawihan and the Santa Cruz Church. The Hokkien Chinese who followed King Taksin the Great were the ones who built this shrine. Initially, there were 2 buildings next to each other: the Zhou Chu Kong Shrine and Kuan U Shrine in which were enshrined Chaopho Zhou Chu Kong and Chaopho Kuan U, respectively. Later, the shrine became deteriorated, as another group of Hokkien Chinese demolished the 2 shrines and rebuilt a new one that was a single building, which was the Kian Un Keng Shrine. It has Mae Kuan Yin as the principle image at present.



Santa Cruz Church

06

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



Wat Prayurawongsawat

07

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

Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural

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

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

08

Kuwatn Islam Mosque (Red Building)

Is located by the bank of the Chao Phraya River near Saphan Phut. In the past, it was the Royal Treasury Bureau of Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Phitchayat. Later, he donated 1 rai of land to the Muslim community because the Muslims residing in that area did not have a mosque for conducting religious activities.



09

The Princess Mother Memorial Park

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

Wat Anongkharam Worawihan (Wat Anong)

10



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

Yatikaram of her husband. Later, King Rama

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



11

Wat Phitchaya Yatikaram or Wat Phitchayat

Is located at Saphan Phut in Khlong San district by the bank of Khlong Ban Somdet Chao Phraya. Originally, it was an abandoned temple until Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Phitchayat (Tat Bunnag) ordered its renovation for the transportation of goods from the Chinese junks. The architecture of this temple is a mixture of Thai and Chinese, and when the restoration was completed, it received the honour from King Rama III to be named "Wat Phraya Yatikaram". Later, King Rama V the Great changed the name to be "Wat Phitchaya Yatikaram", or as the people call it "Wat Phitchayat". In the main hall, there is enshrined the principle Buddha image.

