

Where to Take Great Photos?



- Yaowarat Chinatown Heritage Centre
- Yaowarat Gold Museum, Tang Toh Kang Gold Shop
- Wat Mangkon Kamalawat (Leng Noei Yi)
- Wat Bamphen Chin Phrot
- Wat Kanmatuyaram
- Leng Buai Ia Shrine



Recommended Routes

- Yaowarat Chinatown Heritage Centre
2 minutes (110 metres)
- The Celebration Arch of the 6th Cycle Anniversary Memorial
3 minutes (170 metres)
- Eiah sae, coffee and toast shop
8 minutes (650 metres)
- Yaowarat Gold Museum, Tang Toh Kang Gold Shop
2 minutes (160 metres)
- Thai Heng Restaurant, Khao Man Kai (Hainanese chicken rice)
1 minutes (22 metres)
- Wat Bamphen Chin Phrot
2 minutes (150 metres)
- Wat Kanmatuyaram
3 minutes (250 metres)
- Wat Mangkon Kamalawat (Leng Noei Yi)
3 minutes (200 metres)
- Leng Buai Ia Shrine
9 minutes (950 metres)
- Guan Yin Shrine, Thian Fah Foundation Hospital

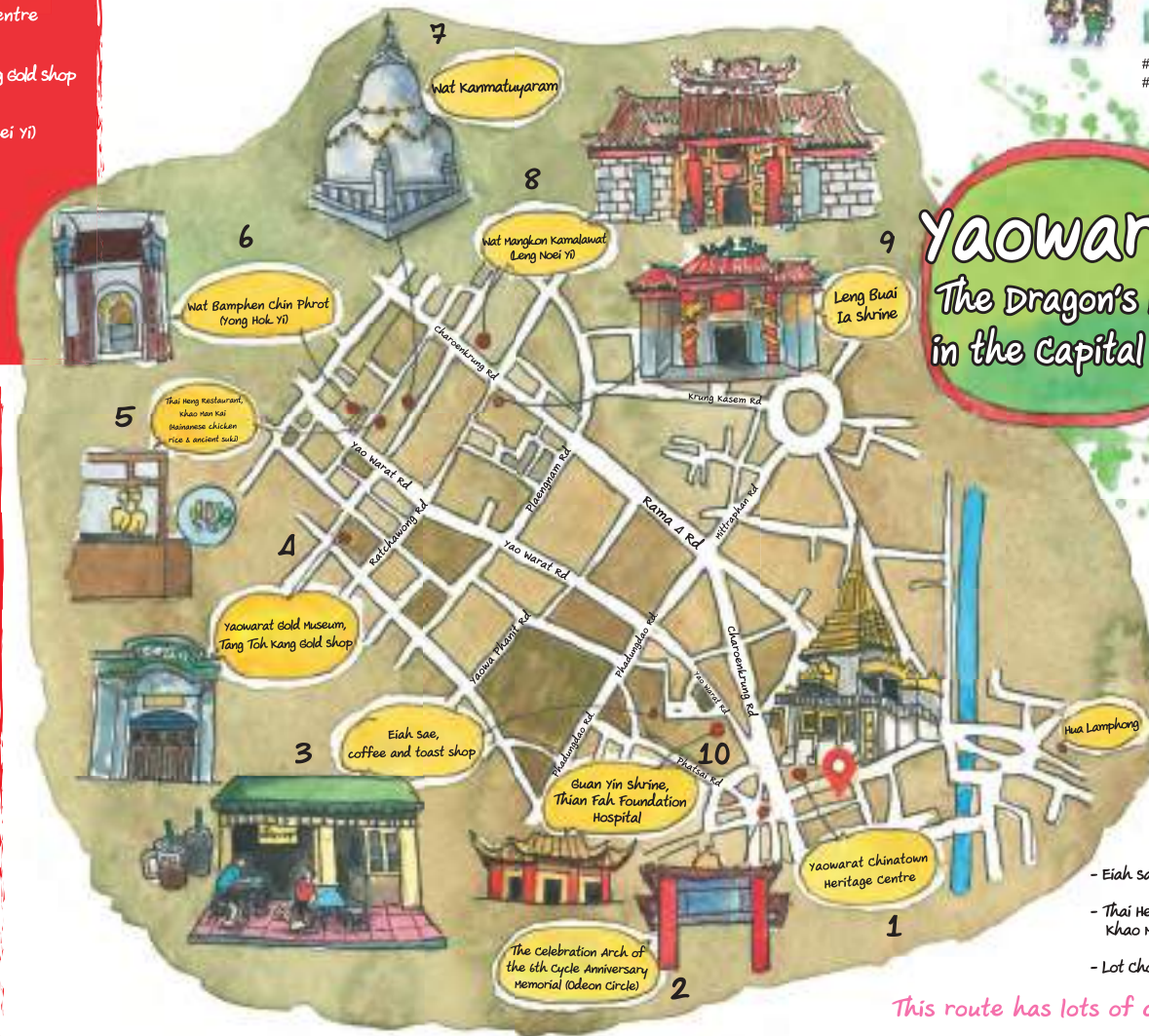
Walking Bangkok



#walkingbangkok
#walkingbkk

Yaowarat

The Dragon's Lair in the Capital City



What's Great to Eat?



- Eiah sae traditional coffee shop
- Thai Heng Restaurant, Khao Man Kai (Hainanese chicken rice)
- Lot Chong Singapore

This route has lots of choice for eating.





* Yaowarat

The Dragon's Lair
in the Capital City

01

Yaowarat Chinatown Heritage Centre

It is a museum that tells the story of the overseas Chinese who received assistance from the King to settle in the country, and later became prosperous on the "Road of Gold" of Thailand. The Centre lets visitors know about the beginnings of the Chinese community in Sampheng and Yaowarat until it became the largest commercial district in Bangkok.

From here, inside Wat Traimit Withayaram is enshrined a precious sacred object in which visitors should take the opportunity to pay homage to ask for a blessing.

This is Phra Phuttha Maha Suwan Patimakon or "Luangpho Thong Kham", which is a beautiful Buddha image and is the largest solid gold Buddha image in the world. It is valued at 21.1 million pounds.

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02

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

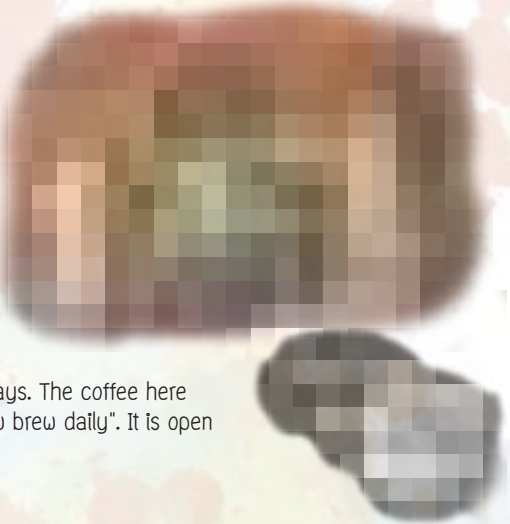
It is located at the intersection of Charoen Krung, Yaowarat, and Mitrphap China-Thai Roads. This roundabout was originally called the Nam Phu Circle, and was constructed during the period of Field Marshal Phraphas Charusathien. At present, it has been restructured to be the Celebration Arch of the 6th Cycle Anniversary Memorial, which is a symbol of China Town and designed by a Chinese artisan. The top of the Arch has 2 dragons raising the crest of "Celebrating the Auspicious Occasion of His Majesty the King's 6th Cycle Birthday Anniversary 5 December 1999"

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

Eiah Sae, coffee and toast shop

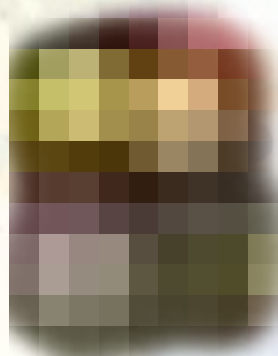
03

This old coffee shop has been open for more than 80 years in Yaowarat. Every day, there are elderly people coming to sip on coffee here. It is like a meeting place. The tables and chairs in the shop are dark wood that looks strong and increases the character of the shop to have charm, which is hard to find nowadays. The coffee here has a slogan "Freshly roasted, new brew daily". It is open 05.00 - 20.00 Hrs. daily.



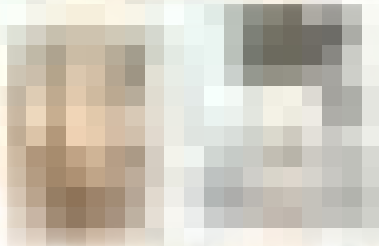
04 Yaowarat Gold Museum, Tang Toh Kang Gold Shop

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



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

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



06

Wat Bamphen Chin Phrot (Yong Hok Yi)

Originally, it was called Wat Yong Hok Yi, and is assumed to have been built by the Chinese in the early Rattanakosin period. Later, Phra Achan Sok Heng restored the chapel of Avalokitsvara Bodhisattva as well as changed the name to be "Yong Hok Yi". In 1887, the temple made a request to King Rama V the Great to give it a new name, which was "Wat Bamphen Chin Phrot". It is regarded as one of the smallest temples in the country, but has Chinese monks. The small chapel is only 7.80 metres wide and 10.20 metres long, and is a wooden structure in the Chinese style with walls made of plaster and brick with a gabled roof of leaf sheaf clay tiles in the Chinese style, and enshrines various important principal Buddha images



07

Wat Kanmatuyaram

This temple was built at the end of the reign of King Rama IV by Mrs. Klip Sakhonwasit who donated her floral garden for the temple to be built. Later, the son of Mrs. Klip Sakhonwasit who was Phra Darunaksa (Kan Sakhonwasit) offered his services to be a royal page of King Rama IV. When the construction was completed, Mrs. Klip Sakhonwasit

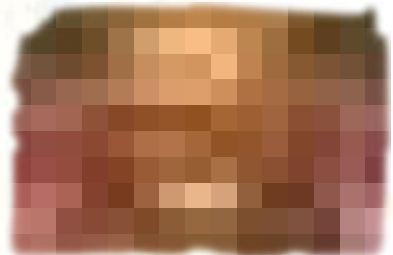
graciously requested for the temple to be named as "Wat Kanmatuyaram", which means "the temple that the mother of Mr. Kan founded". The area of this temple is a somewhat narrow important place of worship with an upside-down Sri Lankan-style bell-shaped chedi that is an imitation of the Dhamek Stupa in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

Wat Mangkon Kamalawat (Leng Noei Yi)

08

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

the royal temple style, which has Wihan Thao Chatulokban that comprises the principal Buddha image in the main chapel. Behind the main chapel is the chapel of the deities that is built of wood and brick that are considered as important materials. From the entrance to Wihan Thao Chatulokban, there are 4 statues (2 on each side) in the uniform of a Chinese warrior, and the Chinese people call them "Si Tai Thiang Uang" referring to the deities that protect the 4 directions next to Wihan Thao Chatulokban. These are chapels, which enshrine the 3 principle images of the temple consisting of Phra Sakyamuni, Phra Amitabha, and Phra Phaisachai Khuru. Besides this, there are another 58 deities. Wat Mangkon Kamalawat (Wat Leng Noei Yi) is open daily for performing rituals from 06.00 - 18.00 Hrs.



09 Leng Buai Ia Shrine

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

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

10

Guan Yin Shrine, Thian Fah Foundation Hospital

The Thian Fah Foundation was established in 1902, and was the first foundation in Thailand set up from the gathering of 5 Chinese language communities to assist impoverished patients to receive medical treatment. The treatment is a combination of modern-day medicine and Chinese traditional medicine. Within the Foundation, there is a Guan Yin Shrine. The principle image is Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva in which people come to pray to cure them of their illness and make them have good health. The sandalwood image has been carved in the Tang Dynasty art style, but it was supposedly created during the Song Dynasty or around 800–900 years ago. In 1958, it was taken from China and placed inside the temple till the present.



Street Food & Yaowarat



1. Kuai Tiao Pu Ratchawong 2491
2. Che Son Krata Ron
3. Tao Thueng Che Wa
4. Mi Wan Che Muai
5. Kuia Chap Quan Potchana
6. Kuia Tiao Khua Kai Krata Thong Lueang
7. Kaeng Kari Nai Yong
8. Hua Seng Hong
9. Hong Kong Noodle
10. Bami Chap Kang
11. Khao Kaeng Chek Pui (Khao Kaeng Kao-I Dontri)
12. Kuia Tiao Pet Nai Mao
13. Khao Tom 3/1
14. Pa Chin Hoi Khraeng
15. sweettime
16. Kuia Chap Nai X
17. Sia Hu Chalam
18. Khanom Pang Chao Aroi Det Yaowarat
19. Ouan Kao Lao Leuat Mu
20. T & K seafood
21. Kuai Tiao Lot Phonchai
22. Hoi Thot Texas
23. Khao Mu Ti 3
24. Kan Ki Nam Tao Thong
25. Lot Chong singapore
26. Luk Chin Pla Nai Meng
27. A - Ei Wan Yen
28. EASAE coffee shop
29. Manop Suki Rot Kraba
30. Khao Mu Daeng si Morakot
31. Chong Kee Mu satay
32. Ice-cream scoopp

