

## What's Great to Eat?

Kope Hya Tai Kee	Kim Thong
Khao Mu Daeng Sanam Luang	Chote Chitr
Nai Ouan yentafo	Lukchin-Man Samong Moo Thai Tham
Je Tot Kuai Chai	Natthaphon Coconut Ice Cream
Lanfah Chicken and Rice	Udom Phochana
Kai yang Boran	Baan Dinso
Ratna sut 10 years	Nang Fa Fairy Pork Balls
Bunthon Restaurant	Khanom Buang Phraeng Nara



## Where to Take Great Photos?

- ☐ sao ching cha
- ☐ wat sutthat Thepphawararam
- ☐ Dev mandir
- ☐ Devasathan
- ☐ Chaopho suea shrine
- ☐ wat Theptkidaram
- ☐ Pom mahakan
- ☐ Loha Prasat of wat Ratchanatdaram



## Recommended Routes

6 minutes (400 metres)      4 minutes (280 metres)      3 minutes (160 metres)      3 minutes (210 metres)      5 minutes (350 metres)

2 minutes (160 metres)      10 minutes (800 metres)      6 minutes (500 metres)      6 minutes (450 metres)      5 minutes (350 metres)



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สำนักงานกรุงเทพมหานคร  
TAT BANGKOK

# Sao Ching Cha

## Dinso Road

### Chaopho Suea Shrine

The hub of Rattanakosin



02

#### Trok Mo

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

04

#### Wat Suthat Thepphawararam

##### Ratchaworamahawithan (Phra Phuttha Setthamuni)

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

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

01

#### Sao Ching Cha (The Giant Swing)

Is located in front of Wat Suthat Thepphawararam Ratchaworamahawithan and was constructed to perform the Swinging Ceremony, a ritual of the Brahmin–Hindu religion. This ceremony has been discontinued since the reign of King Rama VII. This site is another symbol of Bangkok and is a valuable cultural heritage. The large, tall, red pillars are located on a circular base of white washed stone with a pair of wooden pillars and 2 supporting pillars made of teak wood. At present, the Fine Arts Department has registered Sao

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

03

#### Ban Mo Wan (Bamrung Chat Sasana Ya Thai)

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

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

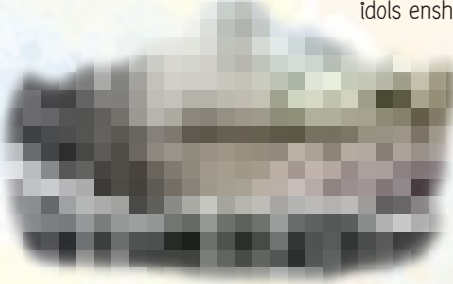


05

### Dev Mandir

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

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



06

### The Hindu Samaj Association

In the past, it was called the "Hindu Sabha" and is located in the Sao Ching Cha area. It was established by Indian Hindus in Thailand to be a central place for Indians that is close to Wat Suthat Thepphawararam Ratchaworamahawihan. Inside this Brahmin shrine, there are 3 shrines comprising Shiva, Ganesh, and Narayana. Besides these 3 important shrines, there is another building of significance that is the Vedic Tower that was constructed in 1987. It is used for keeping texts providing knowledge to the people about art, culture, and religion.



07

### Sam Phraeng district

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

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

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

**3. Phraeng Sap Sat:** In the past, it was a source of beautiful historical architecture, but later it was burned down. All that remains is the arched entrance of the old palace. Inside this area, there are various restaurants and Thai dessert shops.



### Chaopho Suea Shrine

08

This is an old sacred shrine in the Sao Ching Cha area. It has been opened to allow people to make merit for more than 100 years. Every day, many people come to request for a blessing; as such, this is the verification of the sacredness of Chaopho Suea. Presently, this shrine is an important place for devotees of Chaopho Suea and for reinforcing one's destiny and prestige, as well as for an annual ritual. Besides this, many people request for a blessing for good health for their family and regarding their work, or making an oath. Inside the shrine, there are methods for making an oath.

### Wat Thepthidaram

09

This is a third-class royal temple on Maha Chai Road near Wat Ratchanatdaram. Originally, it was called Wat Ban Phraya Krai Suan Luang, and was a temple that King Rama III had constructed to pay tribute to his daughter, Princess Vilas. The important places of this temple is the stupas in the 4 directions that are the work of artisans during the reign of King Rama III and the walls of the main hall that have funnel-like float fillies. It used to be the residence of Sunthon Phu, a renowned poet of Krung Rattanakosin (Bangkok) when he ordained as a monk. At present, there is a kudi called "Ban Kawi" (home of the poet) that has been opened as a museum.

### Pom Mahakan

Is located nearby Phan Fa Lilat Bridge connecting with Maha Chai Road. It was constructed during the reign of King Rama I the Great and was 1 of 14 forts built to protect the city. It is an octagonal shape with a surrounding wall with 2 levels. It was the major eastern fort of Bangkok, but now, there are only 2 forts remaining in which Pom Mahakan is one of them. The Fine Arts Department restored it on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of Bangkok, and it has been continually restored till now.

10

### Loha Prasat of Wat Ratchanatdaram

11

This was the first metal castle and the only one in Thailand that was constructed during the reign of King Rama III. It is located in the area of the Mahesadda Bodin Pavilion, and has a spire that enshrines the Buddha's relics. Loha Prasat has been renovated countless times and later had a major restoration when Field Marshal

Sarit Thanarat was Prime Minister. In 1996, Group Captain Arvuth Ngermchuglin, a national artist in the category of visual art integrated copper and bronze to use for the roofing design and decorations that resulted it to be black. The Fine Arts Department together with Wat Ratchanatdaram restored the Mondop to be gold as well.

### Baan Dinso

12

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

