

Where to Take Great Photos?

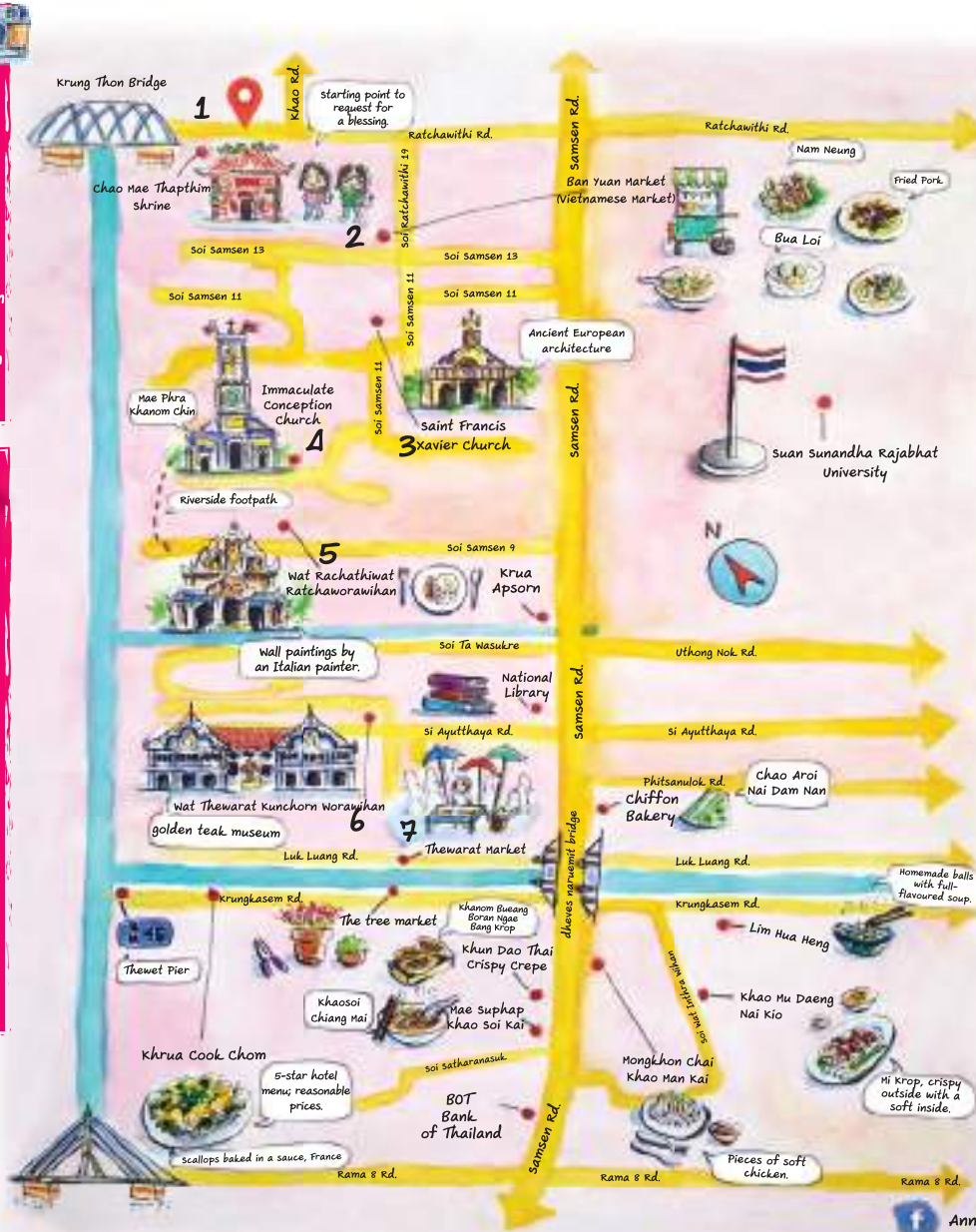
- Chao mae Thapthim shrine
- Saint Francis Xavier Church
- Immaculate Conception Church
- Wat Rachathiwat Ratchaworawihan
- Wat Thewarat Kunchorn Worawihan

Recommended Routes

- Chao Mae Thapthim shrine
3 minutes (200 metres)
- Ban Yuan Market
4 minutes (300 metres)
- Saint Francis Xavier Church
4 minutes (290 metres)
- Immaculate Conception Church
5 minutes (the path skirts along the river)
- Wat Rachathiwat Ratchaworawihan
14 minutes (1.1 Kilometres)
- Wat Thewarat Kunchorn Worawihan
2 minutes (100 metres)
- Thewet Market



#walkingbangkok
#walkingbkk



Samsen Thewet

What's Great to Eat?

- Ban Yuan Market (Vietnamese Market)
- Krua Apsorn
- Lim Hua Heng
- Khao Mu Daeng Nai Kio
- Mongkhon Chai Khao Man Kai
- Mae Suphap Khao Soi Kai
- Chiffon Bakery
- Khun Dao Thai Crispy Crepe

Note

- When you finish your trip in the evening, go to eat in the Thewet area. There are many well-known restaurants to choose from.
- Another route is from the Thewet Pier, where you can walk from the Thewarat Market to the Chao Mae Thapthim shrine.

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* Samseu Thewet

Traverse the Vietnamese
and Khmer communities
and religious sites
by the bank of
the Chao Phraya River.



01

Chao Mae Thapthim Shrine

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



02

Ban Yuan Market (Vietnamese Market)

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

Besides this, it is also an area that sells Vietnamese food at numerous shops.

03

Saint Francis Xavier Church

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



04

Immaculate Conception Church

Is located in the Samsen area and presently is a Christian church in which the east adjoins Samsen Road, the west connects to the Chao Phraya River, the north borders onto Khlong Ban Yuan Samsen (at present, part of the area has been filled in to be a concrete road), and the south adjoins Khlong Wat Rachathiwat. The Immaculate Conception Church was first

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

05

Wat Rachathiwat Ratchaworawihan

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



06

Wat Thewarat Kunchorn Worawihan

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



07

Thewarat Market

Also known as the Thewet Market is one of the oldest markets of Bangkok that is a centre of the community. Its main area is divided into 2 zones: The source of fresh food in which the entrance is near the bridge crossing Khlong Maha Nak and the plant market that is inside and on the opposite side of the road of Thewet Market (the entrance to Wat Noranath Suntharikaram). The area of the Thewet Market is regarded as another place that has numerous restaurants. Besides this, it is also the source of raw ingredients that people take home to make for themselves. This market is open for people to visit, shop, and eat every day, so it especially bustling in the early morning and before getting too late.

