

Where to Take Great Photos?

- Assumption Cathedral
- Haroon Mosque
- Bangkok Folk Museum
- Sueb Sampanthawong Church
- Sri Maha Mariamman Temple



Recommended Routes

- Sathon Pier**
2 minutes (120 metres)
- Chiao Eng Biao Shrine**
6 minutes (450 metres)
- Wat Suan Phlu**
4 minutes (300 metres)
- Assumption Cathedral**
8 minutes (600 metres)
- Customs House**
1 minutes (30 metres)
- Haroon Mosque**
5 minutes (400 metres)
- Grand Post Office**
8 minutes (600 metres)
- Bangkok Folk Museum**
13 minutes (1.5 kilometres)
- Sueb Sampanthawong Church**
9 minutes (900 metres)
- Sri Maha Mariamman Temple**



Bang Rak Silom



What's Great to Eat?

- Khao Kha Mu Trok Sung
- Prachak Roasted Duck
- Mong Wo
- Jok Prince
- Home Cuisine
- Khao Kha Mu Nai Kuang
- New Heng Ki
- Hong Huat Ancient Ice Cream
- Chio Khao Mok Kai
- Pearl Bakery Bar



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* Bang Rak Silom

Varied faiths,
numerous cultures
of Thai-Chinese-
Western-Indian



Sathon Pier



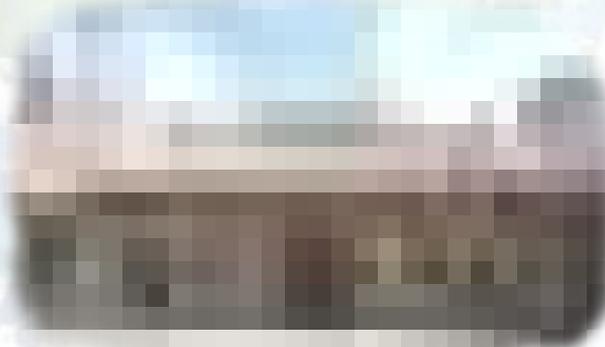
Is like another important transportation link of Bangkok, as it is located in the Central Business District in the area of the Bang Rak Market nearby Charoen Krung, Silom and Sathon Roads. It can also connect to the river ferry crossing the Chao Phraya River to the Pepsi Pier of Charoen Nakhon Road, Khlong San in Thon Buri; the Chao Phraya Express Boat that stops at various places in the old city of Bangkok to Nonthaburi province and Ratburana district, and the Khlong Dao Khanong passenger boat. There are also tourist service boats for various hotels' guests nearby as well as boat services to sightsee along the Chao Phraya River or the canals of Thon Buri. It is the only pier by the Chao Phraya River that links with the BTS at the Saphan Taksin Station.



Bang Rak Shrine or Chiao Eng Biao Shrine

This Hainanese-style shrine is more than 150 years old and was constructed as a memorial of 108 Chinese travellers.

They came by a Chinese junk to trade in Bang Rak, but were killed in Vietnam because they were mistaken for pirates. Inside the Shrine are enshrined Chinese deities; e.g., Chao Mae Thap Thim, Bun Tha Kong, and Chao Mae Kuan Im that people come, pay homage and ask for a blessing. Also, this shrine is highly respected by the Chinese who come to do business in the Bang Rak area.





03

Wat Suan Phlu

Is located on Charoen Krung Road, Bang Rak district. In the past, it was called Wat Khlong Lom in which the name came from the environment. Before, there was a large canal surrounding the temple that was separated from the Chao Phraya River and was known as Khlong Silom. Inside the temple, there are some interesting highlights including the ordination hall that is not too large, but is very attractive. The exterior of the hall is stucco decorated with stained glass and the upper part is decorated with goddesses made from stucco, and behind it, there is a Thai-style pavilion that is located in the middle of a pond called the "Sala Bodhisattva Guan Yin", which is highly respected by the people in this area. On the other side of the ordination hall is a chapel called "Wihan Phra Phuttha Saiyat". In the interior at the end, there is a golden reclining Buddha image and various other images; e.g., Pang Nak Prok and Pang Um Bat.

04

Assumption Cathedral

Is located in Bang Rak district and was first constructed in a Thai style by Pastor Pascal, a Thai-Portuguese to pay worship to the Mother Mary when she ascended to Heaven. It is the main Roman Catholic cathedral of Bangkok and 3 schools: Assumption College, Assumption Convent Silom School, and Assumptionsuksa School. The present cathedral was rebuilt by Rev. Father Emile

August Colombet to receive the

Increasing number of Christians. The construction was designed and overseen by a French architect.

Customs House

05

Is situated by the Chao Phraya River nearby the Mandarin Oriental Hotel. In the past, it was the location of the Customs Department, Khlong Toei and was built during the reign of King Rama V the Great to be the office for receiving goods tax and was called "Phasi Roi Chak Sam". It was also known as the "Rong Phasi Roi Chak Sam" and is a very valuable historical building, but now it has become deteriorated. Thus, the government and private sector are in the process of issuing a policy to restore it.

06

Haroon Mosque

It was built by To Haroon Bafadel, an Indonesian from Pantiyannah who migrated to settle in Thailand in the area of Muban Ton Samrong during the reign of King Rama III. The mosque was constructed to be a place for conducting the religious activities of the Muslims in the village. It is a single-storey teak wood building with a raised floor. When To Haroon Bafadel passed away, his son, Muhammad Yusuf Bafadel,

became the Imam. Later, the wooden mosque fell into disrepair and the original building was demolished and a new mosque was built as seen today. The wooden part of the original mosque has been used as the floor and the pillars. The interior has various Arabic characters that appear on the top of the walls, which is the carved and fret work of Haji Said from Pantiyannah, Indonesia.

07

General Post Office

This was the first post office in Thailand established since the reign of King Rama V the Great. The building's architecture is like an international contemporary design integrated with a Neo-classic style in a T shape, which makes it look pleasing to the eye. Besides this, it is adorned with garuda statues on the 2 front porticos that increases its attractiveness and making them noticeable for taking photographs by tourists. At present, it has been renovated to be an events venue for seminars, receptions, and in particular weddings in which numerous couples have held their wedding here, as the interior is elaborate and has a classic atmosphere. This place is not only a tourist attraction, but also a site that provides a memory for various occasions.

Bangkok Folk Museum

08

Also known as the Bangkokian Museum, Bang Rak district, this is a tourist attraction offering a new perspective in Bangkok. It was established with the objective and intention of Achan Waraporn Surawadi, the owner who wanted to arrange the house and property that she inherited from her mother, Mrs. Sa-ang Surawadi, to be a museum for future generations. After Achan Waraporn had organised everything to be a treasure of the city, the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration arranged for the house to be a pilot project in accordance with the policy for local museums of each district. The display format is the building and objects telling the story about the way of life of the middle-class people of Bangkok before and after World War 2. The utensils exhibited are mostly those actually used by the owner.

09

Sueb Sampanthawong Church

It was constructed by Professor Boon Tuan Boon-Itt following an offer by Dr. Arthur Brown, Secretary General of the Mission Board from New York, who had travelled to see projects in various countries. During that time, he saw the royal initiatives of the King that would further develop Bangkok and wanted to create an obligation to the new generation of the Bangkok Christian College that was in the process of constructing a new building. After moving from Samre to Pramuan Road, everyone thought that there must be a new church near the school, which was the beginning of constructing a new church that was the location of the Sueb Sampanthawong Church as of today.

10

Sri Maha Mariamman Temple

Also known as Wat Khaek, it is situated on Silom Road and is a Hindu temple that was built to worship the Goddess Uma, the wife of the God Shiva. Wat Khaek is estimated to have been built during the reign of King Rama V the Great around 1910-1911 by a group of South Indians, who came to settle in Southern Thailand. When Mr. Vaithi Padayatchi and his family built a house on Silom Road, through their faith, they constructed the temple to worship the Goddess Uma in accordance with the Hindu religion.

