

Wang Lang
visit
krungThonburi



Where to Take Great Photos?

- Wat Moli Lokayaram
- Ton Son Mosque
- Wat Rakhang Kositaram Woramahawihan
- The Wall of Wang Lang
- Siraraj Bimuksthan Museum



Recommended Routes

- Wat Moli Lokayaram
180 metres 2 minutes
- Ton Son Mosque
140 metres 2 minutes
- Wat Hongratanaram
850 metres 11 minutes
- Wat Khrua Wan Worawihan
180 metres 2 minutes
- Wat Nak Klang
900 metres 9 minutes
- Trok Matum
900 metres 9 minutes
- Wat Rakhang Kositaram Woramahawihan
300 metres 4 minutes
- The Wall of Wang Lang
850 metres 9 minutes
- Siraraj Bimuksthan Museum
500 metres 6 minutes
- Wat Amarin, Tharam Worawihan
180 metres 2 minutes
- Thon Buri Locomotive Depot
180 metres 2 minutes
- Ban Bu Community
180 metres 2 minutes
- Wat Suwannaram Ratchaworawihan
180 metres 2 minutes
- Trok Khao Mao Local Community Museum



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#walkingbkk



Following in the Footsteps of *Wang Lang



01 Wat Moli Lokayaram

Originally, it was called Wat Rat and was constructed in the

Ayutthaya Era, but unsure when it was exactly built or by whom. It has been generally known as "Wat Thai Talat" since the Ayutthaya Era to the Rattanakosin Era at present. As the temple is located next to a market of Thon Buri, it is assumed that originally the Chao Phraya River did not flow directly like it does today. To be a benefit as a waterway, for transportation, for domestic and international trade, canals were excavated as seen today. This area at that time was a large floating market that had traders' vessels of all sizes moored to sell various goods, which is presently the area of the mouth of Khlong Bangkok Yai and Pak Khlong Talat. Thus, this temple was called "Wat Thai Talat".

02

Ton Son Mosque

Also known as "Kadi Yai", it is one of the oldest and most important mosques in Bangkok. The interior has many interesting items including the carved teak wood board that is an image of the Grand Mosque, and even though it is a Muslim mosque, the Mihrab (a niche that indicates the direction of Mecca) and Minbar (a pulpit that the Imam delivers sermons) are in the Thai art style of the late Ayutthaya Era.

03 Wat Hongratanaram

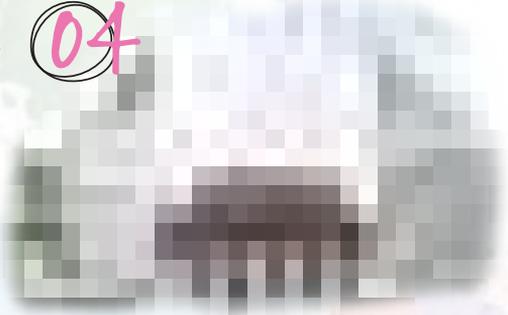
Is a temple built in the Ayutthaya Era by a rich Chinese who also founded Wat Rat. Later, Thon Buri became the capital and Wat Hong was elevated to be a first-class royal temple. The important place that should be seen is the ordination hall, which is the largest in Thon Buri. It has attractive toothlike ridges on the gable apex, and the principal Buddha image of Luangpho Saen is enshrined in the ordination hall. Besides this, there is an ancient gold Buddha image that originally was covered with stucco. When the stucco cracked, the image was found

inside. In the base of the image, there are some characters of the U-thong inscription.

Wat Khrua Wan Worawiharn

This is a third-class royal temple, but there is no clear evidence of when it was built. The important place that should be seen is the ordination hall, which is in the Thai art style decorated with toothlike ridges on the gable apex with pediments decorated with floral stucco designs, as well as the arched doorways and windows that are covered with gold leaf. The exterior door panels are carved with trees, flowers, and birds, which are covered with gold leaf. The interior walls of the ordination hall have very beautiful murals of the Rattanakosin Era telling about the 500 lives of the Buddha from the Jataka tales. The principal image in the ordination hall is a Buddha in the attitude of persuading the relatives not to quarrel. The image is cast in iron and covered with gold leaf and is 4 wa (about 8 metres) high. Images of the chief disciples, Sariputta and Moggallana, are seated on the right and left, respectively.

04



05

Wat Nak Klang

It is presumed to be an ancient temple of the late Ayutthaya era. However, during the reign of King Taksin the

Great, this temple was believed to have been located in the royal grounds, as it is only 500 metres from the palace; thus, this temple had a lot of importance in the Thon Buri Era. The temple also has a Buddha image, which is

highly-respected by the local people called Luangpho Khon Samo Maha

Lap in which it was prominently known for treating illness. Ill people come to worship and request for a blessing to be cured. For healthy people, they will ask not to become ill.



Wat Rakhang Kositaram Woramahawihan

Originally, it was called Wat Bang Wa Yaï and was an ancient temple when Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya was the capital together with Wat Amarin Tharam. King Taksin the Great restored Wat Bang Wa Yaï as well as elevated it to be a royal temple. Later in the Rattanakosin Era, King Rama I the Great restored the temple again and during excavations found a bell that had a melodious sound and bestowed a new name after the restoration was completed as "Wat Rakhang Kositaram". The important place of the temple is the ordination hall that has been designed in the art style of the reign of King Rama I the Great, especially the gable with the figure of Vishnu on the garuda. The interior of the ordination hall has a principal Buddha image that is very attractive.

Trok Matum

Originally, it was called Soi Suan Anan. When the government offices saw this community made various bael fruit products, they changed the name to be Trok Matum to be easier to record historical information. Bael is a fruit that has benefits, and the ripe fruit is a mild laxative and helps to digest food. Because bael is a hard rind fruit and gives off a lot of fruit, this made the local people use a preservation method by combining it to be a Thai sweet. It is dried to be bael juice. In the past, there were only a few houses that did the preserving, but after some time, there was an increase in the selling of bael fruit that it became the main occupation of the community of Trok Matum.

06

07



08

The Wall of Wang Lang

From Wat Rakhang, turn left and follow the lane till coming out at the Sirraj Hospital. This lane is not very wide, but is suitable for a small car. Continue on a little past the area of Wat Rakhang and you will find a beautiful modern house; however, the strange thing about this house is the old red brick wall in front of the house. That wall is about 10 metres long, and that row house is called "Tambon Wang Lang".

At present, this area is full of houses and shops of crowds of people because it is near Sirraj Hospital.



09

Siraraj Bimuksthan Museum

Is situated on a historical area that was once Wang Lang. Later, the Thon Buri Railway Station and Sirraj Hospital were built as well as it was the life centre of the Bangkok Noi community. Sirraj Hospital compiled the history of the area to display in the old Thon Buri Railway Station to be a preserved building that has beautiful architecture.



10

Wat Amarin Tharam Worawihan

Originally called "Wat Bang Wa Noi", King Taksin the Great elevated it to be a royal temple together with Wat Rakhang Kositaram. When King Rama I the Great established Rattanakosin, the Ministry of the Palace reconstructed this temple to house monks. Important places

include the ordination hall that was rebuilt to replace the original one and removed one room to build the railway, which made the ordination hall to become smaller. The local people call it "Ubosot Noi" and it is where a Buddha image in the attitude of subduing Mara is enshrined. There is also a Mondop with a replica of the Buddha's Footprint that is the most beautiful Mondop in Thailand.

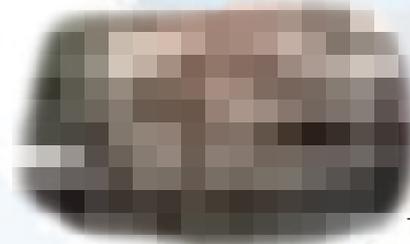


11

Thon Buri Locomotive Depot

Is only a few hundred metres from the Thon Buri Railway Station or Bangkok Noi Railway Station. It is the location where diesel locomotives are repaired and preserves classic steam engines that the State Railway of Thailand use on special occasions in the year.

This is more than a locomotive depot, but is also a museum that preserves the value of the past with the Pacific steam train and Mikado steam train that were used after World War 2. There are not only the old classic locomotives that have been used to the present time, but in the neighbourhood of the Thon Buri Locomotive Depot, there are attractions from history and the classical literature of 'Khu Kam'.



12

Ban Bu Community

Is an area that makes ancient alloy bowls rubbed with stone. From documentary evidence from the reign of King Rama III, the local people made a living from gold-plated stone-polished metal bowls or bronze and gathered together to choose a place to settle. The important tradition is paying respect to the master or "Phra Phet Chalukan, which is a Buddhist and Brahmin style ceremony that stipulates Thursday during the evening of the ninth lunar month is the day to pay respect. This ceremony is conducted once a year in which offerings and merit is made to 9 monks.

13

Wat Suwannaram Ratchaworawihan

Was originally called "Wat Thong", and it is understood to have existed since the Ayutthaya Era. However, during the Rattanakosin Era, Wat Thong changed its appearance many times because King Rama I the Great completely rebuilt the temple. The ordination hall enshrines "Luangpho Sasada" in which many people come to pay respect and ask for a blessing, in particular regarding entering the military in which they make a vow and if successful, they will have a horse race, but do not use a real horse only a person wearing a Pha Khao Ma (a kind of Thai sarong) that is a symbol replacing a horse. This tradition has been passed down to the present.



14

Trok Khao Mao Local Community Museum

Is a community that has existed since the Thon Buri Era. The highlights include making food from Khao Mao (pounded unripe rice). Presently, the Museum is located under the sermon hall of Wat Sutthawat, Bangkok Noi district. The interior of the Museum comprises utensils of the past, the history of the community, as well as various activities providing knowledge and understanding for the public and interested people.

