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Is a place well known for inexpensive clothing. Many vendors will come to buy clothing at wholesale prices to resell. There are both wholesale and retail prices, and it is regarded as one of the places with the cheapest wholesale clothing as well as one of the largest markets. Besides this, there are also other small and large accessories; e.g., clocks, bags, shoes, etc. that are sold in stalls. It is like a commercial building and opens from 07.00 Hrs onward, but the wholesale goods area outside the market will open around 02.00 Hrs onwards. Many tourists who come to Thailand usually come to buy goods from here to take home.





Old Building of the State Railway of Thailand

The State Railway of Thailand is a state enterprise under the Ministry of Transport that is responsible for the railways of Thailand. There is a total of 4,070 kilometres of rail lines under its administration. In the past, the railways in Thailand were damaged by bombs during World War 2 in which funding for their repair was borrowed from abroad. The World Bank was the creditor that compelled the Department of Railways to become a state enterprise in 1951 when Field Marshal Plack Phibunsonokhram was Prime Minister following the enactment of the Railwau Act B.E. 2494.

Pibultham Villa



In that vicinity, it is known as "Ban Nonthi", as there is a bullock's stamp that is the emblem of a high-ranking official of the Ministry of the Palace that is found in some places. It began construction during the reign of King Rama V the Great when it was still Rattanakosin on 4-5 rai of land. At that time, there was still no railway to the North, but later when the railway to the North was officially constructed at Hua Lamphong, part of the land was expropriated.

It was divided into 2 parts in which the railway line passed through the centre of the land. Part of it connected with Khlong Padung Krung Kasem whereas the other part bordered onto the Northern railway line and Wat Borom Niwat Ratchaworawihan. For this reason, "Ban Nonthi" fronts onto Rama I Road and backs onto the shop houses of the Bobe Market.



Wat Chamnihattakan



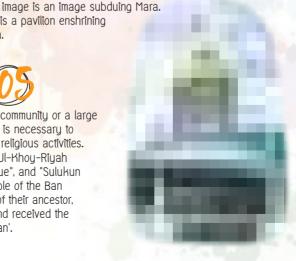
This is a small temple nearby the Kasatsuek Bridge. There is no clear evidence as to when it was constructed, but there is an assumption from the kind of art that it may have been built in the early Rattanakosin Fra. as there is measured evidence from 1824. The ordination hall is decorated in the Chinese stule. The gables are decorated with cups and Chinese-stule stucco. The principal Buddha

Inside the temple, there is a pavilion enshrining Sivali, Maitreya, and Katyayana.

Ban Khrua Mosque



Is located in the Ban Khrua community or a large Muslim community in which it is necessary to have a place for conducting religious activities. There are 3 locations: "Jam-Ul-Khoy-Riyah Mosque", "Darul Fala U Mosque", and "Sulukun Mut Takin Mosque". The people of the Ban Khrua communitu are proud of their ancestor. who helped to protect Siam and received the roual title "Phraua Rat Bangsan'.



Khrua Nuea Thai Silk Group

If "Jim Thompson's" is the legend of the success of a silk trader, then the Ban Khrua Nuea community also has a part behind his achievement. For many decades, each house of this community did silk weaving and their craftmanship received the acceptance of Jim Thompson, who came to buy silk to resell at his shop. Presently, the woven silk of the Ban Khrua Nuea community has beautiful quality and has continuously progressed, as well as improved and developed. Regardless if it is an attractively designed fabric, there is an emphasis on using more colours than elsewhere; e.g., Pha Mai

Fuk, Pha Mai Fon, Pha Mai Nam, Pha Din Fuk, rainbow design, and marble design. It has a charm that makes the woven silk of this community look strangely different. The Ban Khrua Nuea community is located by the bank of Khlong Saen Sap at Soi Kasem San 3.

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that has a shady atmosphere and items of interest like a graffiti wall that is extremely colourful and makes this place admired by all generations. The Park is open from 05.00 - 19.00 Hrs. and be reached by the BTS by embarking at the Ratchathewi Station. Then walk for about 200 metres.



The project for the Bangkok Art and Culture Centre was established in 1994, by the Thai Artists' Network comprising 1,000 people who displayed their works at the Queen Sirikit National Convention Centre (QSNCC) in the hope that society would see that there were enough artists to have an arts centre. Thus, it became a space to express their work, as well as keep the past work and history. The Centre is a place where groups of artists can meet and exchange ideas in which the result will encourage the development of the art circle in the country. This 9-storey building has been



designed to be cylindrical and the buildings can be connected through a corridor and inclines upwards, so that visitors can continuously see the works on each floor. Besides this, the building has been designed to receive the exterior light, and the sunlight is not too strong but is sufficient to display the artworks inside. In addition to the exhibition rooms, the interior also has a public library, an art laboratory, a 300-seat multipurpose room, shops, as well as a 222-seat cinema-theatre.

Wat Pathum Wanaram Ratcha Worawihan

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Is located on Rama I Road between CentralWorld and Siam Square. It was constructed during the reign of King Rama IV together with the Royal Park for the nobility to relax from the city that is also known as Sra Pathum. King Rama V the Great gave a donation to this temple for his mother, Queen Debsirindra to invite monks of the Dhammyuttika sect from Wat Bowonniwet Wihan to administer the temple. At that time, the monks had to row a boat around a lotus pond within the temple to receive alms from the King

as the royal concubines were forbidden to do so.

Ratchaprasong Intersection

Is an intersection in the city centre crossing Ploenchit and Ratchadmri Roads. It is also an important commercial hub in which there are 8 deity shrines and some people call this intersection as the "Intersection of the Gods". These are as follows:

- 1. Trimurti Shrine, which is the sumbol of love.
- 2. Ganesha in which most people come to pay respect to ask about work.
- 3. Uma Devi to request for happiness in the home.
- 4. Lakshmi, the goddess of luck, fortune, and prosperity.
- Narayana in which most people who come to pay respect will ask about business and prosperity.
- 6. Thao Amarin Trairat use to be responsible for protecting the good.
- 7. Erawan Shrine is where most people come to request for good luck.
- 8. Vishnu standing on Phaya Anantanakarat is located at the Royal Thai Police Headquarters.



