

visit  
**Khlong San,  
Tha  
Din Daeng**

**Walking  
Bangkok**

#walkingbangkok  
#walkingbkk

AmLinksketchBooks



Where to Take Great Photos?

- Khao Kha Mu, Talat somdet
- Wat Phitchaya Yati Karam Worawihan
- Wat Anongkharam Worawihan
- Chao Pho sua shrine
- Tang Nguan Ha Fish sauce Factory



Recommended Routes

- Khao Kha Mu, Talat somdet  
2 minutes (160 metres)
- Wat Phitchaya Yatikaram Worawihan  
3 minutes (190 metres)
- Wat Anongkharam Worawihan  
5 minutes (400 metres)
- Chao Pho Sua Shrine  
3 minutes (210 metres)
- Chao Pho Guan Yu shrine  
1 minutes (89 metres)
- Tang Nguan Ha Fish Sauce Factory  
7 minutes (650 metres)
- Lamthong salt Production  
9 minutes (750 metres)
- seyfee mosque or white mosque  
11 minutes (900 metres)
- Chao Mae Thap Thim shrine in Huai Chung Long  
4 minutes (350 metres)
- Wat Thong Nophakhun  
3 minutes (230 metres)
- Chee Chin Ko Moral Uplifting Society  
5 minutes (400 metres)
- Pom Pong Phatchamit  
4 minutes (350 metres)
- The Jam Factory

What's Great to Eat?

- Khao Kha Mu, Talat somdet
- Tee Moo sa te Tha Din Daeng
- Thai Restaurant
- The Never Ending summer (Jam Factory)





# \* Visit Khlong San Tha Din Daeng

01

## Khao Kha Mu, Talat Somdet

Is located near the Marayat Di Intersection, Wongwian Lek.

It sells food from the morning and by the afternoon, it is all sold.

If you go to this shop, you might have to wait a little, as there are many people who come to dine or buy to take ome. The shopkeeper boils the pork legs in a very large pot together with coconut milk and ginger every day, and there are also special menus in other pots.



02

## Wat Phitchaya Yatkaram Worawihan

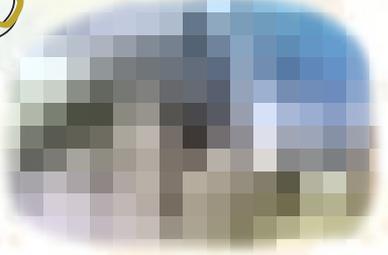
Originally, it was an abandoned temple, then Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Phitchayat (Tat Bunnag) or Somdet Chao Phraya Ong Noi renovated it in 1841. It was a royal temple dedicated to King Rama III, who named it Wat Phraya Yatikaram, but the local people called the temple Wat Phitchayat. The temple has a beautiful area, and the ordination hall is not too large and is in the Chinese style with no gable apex ridges. Outside the ordination hall, there are stone pillars with the bases engraved about the Three Kingdoms. Both sides of the ordination hall have a chedi on a high base, and there is a large outstanding prang on a high base that can be seen from faraway. Other items that should be seen include the monks kudis that were built in the Western style with attractive wooden fretwork and stucco designs, but they are very dilapidated.

## Wat Anongkharam Worawihan

Also known as Wat Anong, it is a temple that was constructed in the early Rattanakosin Era. Originally, this temple was called Wat Noi Kham Thaeam after the founder who was Thanphuying Noi, the wife of Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Phitchayat (Tat Bunnag). It was built to be a temple coupled with Wat Phitchaya Yatikaram of her husband. Later, King Rama IV gave it a new name as Wat Anongkharam. The interior of the temple has some important architecture, which is the ordination hall that is decorated with stucco on the various gables and arches of the windows and praised for its beauty similar to the chapel's window arches. The principal Buddha image is a Sukhothai art style image in the attitude of subduing Mara made of cast iron covered with gold. It has been named Phra Chulalok.

Both sides of the chapel are sandwiched by a beautiful strange-looking Mondop. Other items include the monks kudis that were designed like an attractive house with fencing.

03





### Chao Pho Suea Shrine

04

Is a small Chinese shrine of the Talat Kao community. When we pay homage to the holy objects in the Shrine, we can see other interesting items like the ancient cannons that are a symbol indicating they came from the Netherlands and are located inside. It is assumed that these large cannons were on a small warship.

### Chao Pho Guan Yu Shrine

This shrine enshrines the oldest Goddess Guan Yu image in Bangkok that is 280 years old. This is because this area was a port for nearly every Chinese junk; thus, it was the origin of the Shrine. In the interior is there are 3 images of the Goddess Guan Yu, which have different ages. The first image is the smallest and was enshrined during the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty, which was the same time as King Boromarachathirat III of the late Ayutthaya Era. The second image was enshrined during the reign of King Rama I the Great of Rattanakosin, and the third image was enshrined during the reign of King Rama II.

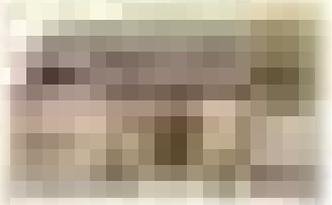
05



### Tang Nguan Ha Fish Sauce Factory

This is a very beautiful old building, which was constructed in the late reign of King Rama II. The architecture is in the Southern Chinese style, and this building changed owners and its usage many times before Mr. Tang Tai Sing opened a new business of producing fish sauce and bought this building to conduct the business and passed it on to his descendants. We can only see the outside because this is the residence of the owner, but if anyone would like to buy fish sauce that is the product of Tang Nguan Ha, they can buy it at the shop next to the house. They only moved the production to another place.

06



07

### Lamthong Salt Production

Established for more than 70 years and located by the bank of the Chao Phraya River, it is the last salt trading source of Khlong San. In the past, this area had many salt producers that received salt from Samut Sakon and Samut Songkhram passing through Khlong San or Khlong Dao Khanong to the Chao Phraya River. Ships would come to Lamthong Salt Production. Before being cleaned, it would be scrubbed in which local wisdom was used in the cleaning of the salt by using salt water. Then this salt would be

exported abroad; e.g., Malaysia, Singapore, etc. But now, salt is very expensive, so not much is exported. However, it is exported as saline solution to use in industry, and at present, Lamthong Salt Production at Khlong San is no longer used for salt production, but has preserved its classic look, so we can see it.



08

### Seyfee Mosque or White Mosque

Is a mosque of the Mumin Dawoodi Bohra, a Shia Muslim group, who were Indian Muslim traders that came to do business in Thailand and are known for selling clothing. They were called Khaek Sara Banthong, the golden Indians. The beautiful mosque is located by the bank of the Chao Phraya River opposite Tha Ratchawong (Ratchawong Pier). The reason why it is called the White Mosque is because most of the buildings in this area are white. The mosque has attractive wooden fretwork and even though it is a hundred years old, the condition always looks new because it receives continuous maintenance. The entrance to the mosque can be presently accessed through Soi Somdet Chao Phraya 5 (Soi Chang Nak) passing the area of a personal warehouse, and the laneway might look different than before where you could access the mosque from the river. But the men of Seyfee Mosque are happy to welcome anyone who would like to know about this mosque.



09

### Chao Mae Thap Thim Shrine in Huai Chung Long (Lhong 1919)

The spacious area by the bank of the Chao Phraya River is an atmosphere of ancient Chinese buildings that are in a large horseshoe shape. Originally, it was a steamship port named Huai Chung Long, which in Taechew Chinese means steamship. Consequently, Huai Chung Long referred to the Chao Mae Thap Thim steamship port or as the Chinese people called it Tian Ho Sia Bo. This goddess has shrines worldwide, and if Thai, you will call it Chao Mae Thap Thim. Why is it found all over the world? Because it is the goddess who protects people who travel by sea. In the past the Chinese people would leave China by ship and had to encounter storms and strong winds, so they would pray for safety from the goddess.



### Wat Thong Nophakhun

Was restored by Phraya Choduekratchasetthi (Thongchin), who had it consecrated as a royal temple in the reign of King Rama III. See the ordination hall in which the design of the doors and windows are in the shape of a monk's ceremonial fan and looks different from other temples. When entering the beauty of the ordination hall, there is a large exquisite principal Buddha image. At the back, there are wall murals or a curtain, and groups of deities spread on the left and right of the curtain. This painting is the excellent work of Phra Khru Kasinsangwon and should not be missed seeing.

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### Chee Chin Ko Moral Uplifting Society

Is a charity that was established to assist the needy from various circumstances. See the beauty and pay homage to important goddesses; e.g., Tai Hong Kong, Araham Chi Kong, Ngekh Sian Hong Te in accordance with the belief of Taoism and Mahayana Buddhism. It is also possible to see the "Phra Mahathat Chedi Phra Chom Chatrī Thai Chin Chaloen", a Chinese-style pagoda that has 8 tiers. You can see a panorama of the bank of the Chao Phraya River on the Phra Nakhon side.



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### Pom Pong Phatchamit

Is located opposite the Khlong San Police Station and was built from the concept of expanding Phra Nakhon (Bangkok) during the reign of King Rama IV. It was the result of a connection from the excavation of Khlong Phadung Krung Kasem to protect Bangkok in the South. It is a bastion fort that is hard to find and all that remains to study is 1 of 4 of the original forts. Besides that, there is a flagpole that was used to raise a flag as a signal for a ship transporting goods from abroad to enter Bangkok.



### The Jam Factory

The project is by the Chao Phraya River and once was a warehouse of the Frog battery brand, an ice works, and pharmaceutical factory. It has preserved the original structure, but changed the use of the area to be a bookshop, gallery, restaurant, and coffee shop. It is another place to relax in Bangkok that is highly praised for its concept.

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