

A Study of the History of Cultural Tourist Attractions along the Bangkok Yai Canal, Thonburi District, Bangkok

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ABSTRACT

The purpose was to study the history of cultural tourist attractions along the Bangkok Yai Canal, Thonburi District, Bangkok. This research was qualitative research with data collection by in-depth interviews and observation. Key preferment were people related to tourist attractions. Data analysis was by content analysis with triangulation data verification. The research found that there are many tourist attractions along the Bangkok Yai Canal 15 attractions are divided into 3 periods, 1) built in the Ayutthaya period 9 tourist attractions 2) built in the early Rattanakosin period 4 tourist attractions and 3) built in the present 2 tourist attractions. These are mostly temples. The many temples along the Bangkok Yai canal can be an interesting tourist attraction because each attention has a history and very important landmarks. If open for tourists to visit. The tourists learn about various arts and cultures. The temple and the community surrounding the temple receive income from tourism. It makes the community generate income, Spend money, and Make the way of life of people in the community better. Suggestions were 1) The local Government and communities should use research findings as data to create strategies for developed community-based cultural tourism, 2) The local Government agencies responsible for tourism should allocate budgets to stimulate tourism, 3) There should be an annual event to promote tourism, and 4) Information signs of tourist attractions should be created for tourists to know information.

Keywords: Cultural tourist attractions, Bangkok Yai Canal, Thonburi District, Bangkok.

1) INTRODUCTION

In the past Bangkok and the Thonburi area were the same land. Because of the curvature of the Chao Phraya River which flew into the Bangkok Noi Canal and out of the Bangkok Yai Canal. So, traveling to Ayutthaya must pass through Bangkok Yai Canal which has been an important canal since the Ayutthaya period. But the curvature of the Chao Phraya River makes traveling time-consuming.

Later, the reign of King Chairachathirat Ordered to the digging of shortcut canal to make traveling faster, making the new river larger while the original river became smaller.

Until the Thonburi period, the area along the Bangkok Yai Canal had formed a large community because this area had the government officials build a house and close to the Royal Palace. As a result, this canal has many cultures, and many temples can be a tourist attraction for tourists. conform to [1] said the community in Bangkok Yai Canal is multicultural and maintains the original way of life.

However, there is little data on the history and landmarks of some tourist attractions.

As a result, some tourists did not know the data on tourist attractions. This is the reason why I am interested in doing this research.

2) RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

To study the history of cultural tourist attractions along the Bangkok Yai Canal, Thonburi District, Bangkok

3) METHODS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. The Research Design

The research tool was interview. Data collection by in-depth interviews and observation. Key preferment were people related to tourist attractions. The data analysis was content analysis with triangulation data verification.

Process of implementation consisted, 1) studied documents of history of cultural tourist attractions along the Bangkok Yai Canal. 2) studied spatial data through in-depth interview and observed within the areas 3) The data

analysis was content analysis with triangulation data verification and 4) Research finding

3.2. The Research Process

The research process had 4 steps consisted of to Concept of analyze, Measurement and Design, Analyzed of Data, and Finding of Research. Steps were shown in Fig. 1.

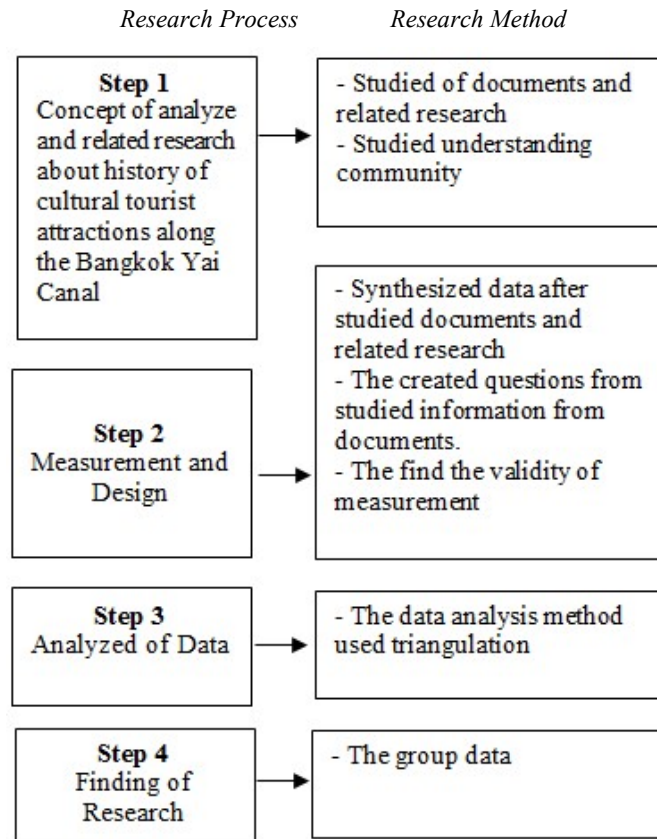


Fig.1 The research process for study of the history of cultural tourist attractions along the Bangkok Yai Canal, Thonburi District, Bangkok

4) RESULTS

Results of in-depth interview and triangulation method revealed a study of history of cultural tourist attractions along the Bangkok Yai Canal, Thonburi District, Bangkok, can be summarized as follows:

Bangkok Yai Canal has many attractions but the researcher selected 15 attractions. Can be explained as follows.

- 1) Wat Kanlayanamit was built in the early Rattanakosin period by Chaophraya Nikonbodin when completed he donated to King Rama 3, who named this temple “Wat Kanlayanamit”. The landmarks in temple are Ubosot, the Royal Vihara, Phra Phuttha Trai Rattananayok, Wihan Noi, and Bell Tower.
- 2) Wat Moli Lokkayaram was built in Ayutthaya period. originally called “Wat Thai Talat” because it was located at the end of Muang Thonburi market. The landmarks in temple are Ubosot, Chang Kluea Vihara, Somdej Tower.
- 3) Wat Sangkrajai was built in the early Rattanakosin period Chaophraya Nikonbodin when completed King Rama 1 forter. The landmarks in temple are Ubosot, Vihara.
- 4) Wat Weru Rachin was built in the early Rattanakosin period by Chao Phraya Phonthep when completed he donated to King Rama 4, who named this temple “Wat Weru Rachin”. The landmarks in temple are Ubosot, Vihara of the Reclining Buddha, Luang Por Suk Sai, and Luang Por Dum.
- 5) Wat Intharam was built in Ayutthaya period. Originally called Wat Bang Yi Ruea Nok. In the Thonburi period, King Taksin made it a royal temple with a special first-class status. The landmarks in temple are Ubosot, Vihara of King Taksin, Two National Restoration Pagodas, Buddha Image.
- 6) Wat Chantharam was built in Ayutthaya period. Originally called Wat Bang Yi Ruea Klang

King Rama 3 renovated when completed he named this temple “Wat Chantharam”. The landmarks in temple are Ubosot, Vihara.

7) Wat RatchaKhruue was built in Ayutthaya period. Originally called Wat Mon. This area was used as a military base by Phraya Phichai (Joi), one of King Taksin’s top soldiers. In the Thonburi period renovated and changed the name of Wat because India gave relics of the Buddha from RatchaKhruue city enshrined here.

The landmarks in temple are Ubosot, Vihara Yai, Vihara Noi, The Big Pagoda, Chao Phor Khao Tok Shrine.

8) Wat Pradu Chimphli was Built in the reign of King Rama 3 by Chao Phraya Borom Maha Pichaiyat (Tat Bunnag). The landmarks in temple are Ubosot, Vihara, Lord Buddha’s Footprint.

9) Wat Nuannoradit was Built in Ayutthaya period. Originally called Wat Makok Nai. In the reigns of King Rama 3 renovated by Phraya Maha Prayunrawong (Dit Bunnag) and his mother's name “Nuan”. When completed they donated to King Rama 4, who named this temple “Wat Nuannoradit”. The landmarks in temple are Ubosot, Vihara, the Golden Pagoda.

10) Wat Paknam Phasicharoen was Built in Ayutthaya period. This temple has not changed its name. The landmarks in temple are Ubosot, The Maha Ratchamongkhon PagodaVihara, Phra Phuttha Thammakaya Thepmongkol, The Temple Repository

11) Wat Kuha Sawan was Built in Ayutthaya period. Originally called Wat Sala Si Na. this temple enshrined Phra Phuttha Deva Patimakorn. After establishing Bangkok as the capital, King Rama 1 had this Buddha image moved to Wat Phra Chetuphon and enshrined as the principal Buddha image and had a new principal Buddha image built and named the Buddha image Phra Phuttha Deva Naruemit Phichit Mara. The landmarks in temple are Ubosot, Phra Phuttha Deva Naruemit Phichit Mara, The Grand Pagodas, the Temple Repository.

12) Wat Kamphaeng Bangchak was built in Ayutthaya period. Originally called Wat Pak Klong Bangchak. Inside the temple have a lot of art from the Ayutthaya period. The landmarks in temple are Ubosot, The Old Vihara, Luang Phor Ban Laem’s Vihara, the Pagoda.

13) Talat Phlu In the past, this area was the center of betel leaf sales. Until Field Marshal Plaek Phibunsongkhram, Prime Minister, issued a policy that stopped Thai people from eating betel nuts. For this reason, the trade of betel nuts and betel leaves stopped. Now Talat Phlu area is full of famous food shops that are waiting for visitors to taste their food.

15 Delicious foods at Talat Phlu: 1) Sunee Khao Moo Daeng, 2) Long-haired Lad’s Chinese Chives Steamed Buns, 3) Khan Khok’s Fish Maw Soup, 4) Tor Chanphen beef Noodle Soup, 5) Jay Nee’s Fresh Spring Rolls, 6) Louis’s Egg Noodle Soup with ShrimpWonto, 7) Jay Oi’s fried Vermicelli with Mimosa, 8) Tong Leng’s Egg Noodle, 9) Tek Heng’s Crisy Egg Noodle Jeen Lee, 10) Cho Rieng’s fried Vermicelli with Mimosa, 11) Tia’s Pink Noodle Soup, 12) Su-a-pa’s Vietnamese Crepe, 13) Talat Phlu Dessert Shop, 14) Ni-Ang’s Ice-cream, 15) Sarinthip’s Thai Crispy

14) Phuengsin House is a private museum that can be visited for free. It was inspired by Mr. Somchai Phuengsin's passion for antique collections. He started collecting antiques used in the past at the age of 30 and kept collecting more. Now, this museum is also a learning center and exhibition of Kamphaengthong Pattana Community’s lifestyle

15) The Artist’s House is along the Bangkok yai canal. In the area has an old pagoda which is assumed to be one of four pagodas defining the area of Wat Kamphaeng Bang Chak. Activities at The Artist’s House

The Upper Floor shows an art gallery. The ground floor is divided into different corners.

1) Activity corner where visitors can do beadwork and mask painting. 2) Souvenir corner where photographs and postcards are displayed, 3) Coffee corner where visitors can sit and drink coffee.

5) DISCUSSION

Within the Bangkok Yai Canal, there are many cultural tourist attractions. Many of them were built during the Ayutthaya period. Each attraction has an extremely valuable, interesting, and long history. Mostly temples Because in the past the temple was a place to provide knowledge to the people and inside the temple were many arts. conforming to [2] said the temple is an important source of learning for tourists to study the art and good culture of the Thai way of life leading to a quality society conforming to [3] said Factors affecting the management for cultural tourist attractions in Samutsongkhram Province include: 1) Religious places 2) personnel aspect 3) Inside monasteries activities aspect 4) Environment aspect, conforming to [4] found that guidelines for ethnic tourism in U Thong District, Suphanburi has 4 Components 1) Appearance and tourist attractions 2) Public and private sector support 3) Community staff participation and 4) Developed

Basic infrastructure so this factors can generate income for the community around the temple area conforming to [5] said tourism is important to the country's economy because it causes a large amount of foreign money to enter the country and can cause income distribution to the community.

6 CONCLUSION

Many temples along the Bangkok Yai canal. Can be an interesting tourist attraction because each attention has a history and very important landmarks. If open for tourists to visit. The tourists learn about various arts and cultures. The temple and the community surrounding the temple receive income from tourism. It makes the community generate income, spend money, and make the way of life of people in the community better.

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8) Funding Statement:

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9) Data Availability:

This research did not analyze Data Availability

10) Conflict of interest:

None

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