

# GUIDELINES FOR OUTDOOR SKETCHING TO PRESENT POTENTIAL TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN SUAN DUSIT AND CONTINUOUS AREA

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## ABSTRACT

Line drawing and watercolor painting are one of the mediums which are most convenient for outdoor sketching. It is also fundamental artistic expression which are used for different purposes, including surveying, recording, and conveying stories. This article is to demonstrate the identity of the area through architectures by historical base through creating outdoor sketches. The study area is as important as the old capital area of Bangkok, on the contrary, it is somehow not tourist attraction as its potential. The historical study in this area are including settlement of ethnicity, individual culture and belief, change of life through political problem and economic influence. The purpose of the study is not only to develop teaching skills but also, to further development into creative tourism term. The process of study is divided into 2 parts namely, literature study and field work, which beneficial to intangible data collected from the locals. As a result, the study and all artworks can be applied to cultural mapping in order to visualize the significance of the overall area. Sketching tourism can be applied in tourist activity. However, the future study still needs continuous efforts to show specific potential of scope areas, such as neighborhood and community, which can be applied to tourist maps that is more suitable for travelers.

**Keywords:** Outdoor sketch, Drawing, Watercolor painting, Tourist map

## INTRODUCTION

Surveying and recording data using the line drawing method is a method of collecting data that can help carry out rapid research and convey visual aesthetic between creators and receivers, especially data recording with an aim to achieve conservation and dissemination of data, on the condition that identification of the area will be ignored over time. The researchers attempt to use the process of outdoor sketch in order to record ways of life and culture within area and studying physical changes, guided by historical information.

This article defines the area of study covering 3 administrative districts to see an overview of the major changes in the capital. The changes are from having a center in the Grand Palace area into an area beyond the beginning of Rattanakosin. It is basically a feature of expanding the town to the north of the original area which can be divided into 4 important districts, namely Bang Lamphu District, Thewet District, Sam Sen District and Nang Loeng District. They are all important areas that can depict the way of life of the community occurring in different areas.

Selection of the operation area is led by document information, being told by the people in the community in order to pinpoint important spots represented the identity of the community, including architecture, arts, and crafts, so as to preserve important parts and dissemination of community information for tourism purpose. Ideally, participation approach

can strengthen the community which generated by art activity. To do this catch more opportunity to develop efficiently model of social enterprise in the area. [9]

## **OBJECTIVE**

1. To study the history of the area which represent the areas/ district
2. To create line drawing works to be aesthetically beneficial
3. To create prototype tourist information map

## **METHODOLOGY**

The research procedures could be explained as follow

1. Study the historical information of the area on the issues of national identity and lifestyle
2. Study the relationship of ethnic way of life towards expressions in residential buildings to select a location
3. Perform creative works from the real location
4. Discuss and expand the results from the creation of a creative space to find more in-depth information

## **RESULTS**

The study of the Suan Dusit and continuous areas have been defined to cover 3 administrative areas namely, Dusit District, Phra Nakhon District and Pomprap Sattru Phai District which were the area with community settlement before the establishment of Rattanakosin (A.D. 1782). Beginning with the center of the Grand Palace, together with various communities settling around the vicinity. There were Mon people who came to help with building the city in the early Rattanakosin era, Yuan people living along the manmade canal, the Chinese trading along the Chao Phraya River, as well as the Malaya, which has both evacuated and escaped the war from the south. However, the main change that caused the expansion of the city was after digging the Phadung Krung Kasem Canal in 1851. It was a canal that expanded the city to the north in order to support the rapid increase in the number of settlement and residence. After expansion of that city, later, in the year 1898, King Chulalongkorn wanted to build a royal residence in the north of Bangkok outside the canal line, Pradung Krung Kasem, so called Sompoi field, which was later called Suan Dusit Palace. By that time, Siam entered period known as the modern Siam era (1903-1910), seen from Western influences such as roads, utilities, infrastructure systems, planning, architectural styles and landscape architecture. Historical study of Suan Dusit Palace and extended areas as result of the settlement of communities in each district with different identities both settled before building a palace and changed according to the prosperity after the construction of the palace. Resulting in a way of life, living conditions and evidence that still identifies the identity which is considered a cultural heritage of that community.

In the scope of this study, Suan Dusit area and continuous areas covering 3 administrative districts which are Dusit District, Phra Nakhon District and Pom Prap Sattru Phai District. In each area the district has been divided into three sub-areas according to the study as follows.

1. Dusit District consists of Vajira Hospital, Dusit area and Chitralada park area.
2. Phra Nakhon District consists of Chana Songkhram District and Talat Yot District.
3. PomPrap SattruPai District consists of Nang Loeng District.

## DUSIT DISTRICT

**Distinctive feature of the area** –Dusit area survey found that most of the areas are parts of Dusit Palace, which is an area that King Rama V bought with the intention of building a palace in the north of the capital city in the year 1898. It was divided into royal palace, the palace, the princes’ palace, the consort, the princess’ palace and residences.[3] Western influences is the main perception including layout, planning, architectural styles and decorations, especially, considered as an entrance to the new Siam era. In the survey, the palace are partly visitable. The study, therefore, focuses mainly on the interior of Suan Sunandha Palace, with opening as a learning center. There is also historical evidence for dissemination. [10]

<b>DUSIT SUBDISTRICT</b>					
<b>Palace</b>	<b>Governor</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Other</b>
Suan Dusit Palace Suan Sunandha palace Suan Nok Palace Sukothai Palace Parutsakawan Palace Ladawan Palace Devavesm Palace	Army facility Chantaburi assosiation	Wat Thewarat Community	Thewarat Kunchon Temple Noranarth Soontarikaram Temple	-	National Library Krung Kasem Canal Equestrian Statue of King Rama V

**Distinctive feature of the area** - Wachira Hospital is a neighborhood consisting of multi-ethnic communities including Portuguese which was a group that came to serve as western army (A.D.1674). They originally founded the first wooden church name “Immaculate Conception”, which is considered as the oldest church in Bangkok. Later, in the reign of King Rama the Great, Chulalongkorn the Great, (A.D.1782), there was rebellious battle in Cambodia. There were 500 Khmer people evacuated to Siam, most of whom were Roman Catholic. The king provided them a settlement with the Portuguese, and the area is also known as “Khmer village”. New church was built in the year 1828 by Bishop Pallegoix. Later, in year 1835, Catholic Yuan fled religious exclusion. King Nang Klao (Rama III) then ordered the settlement in the north, adjacent to the Khmer village. They built a church of their own named St. Francis Xavier Church. It may summarize that the history of this area has Catholicism as the main component of the community. Moreover, in this area there are still Hainan Chinese’s Thapthim Shrine, which is considered the oldest Hainan Chinese community in Bangkok. [15]

<b>WACHIRAPHAYABAN SUBDISTRICT</b>					
<b>Palace</b>	<b>Governor</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Other</b>
Queen Mother Residence	Krai lerk House	Bann Yuan (Mitrkam Village) Bann Khmer (Mitrkam Village)	St. Francis Xavier Church Conception Church	Portugese Mon Yuan Khmer	Rabsadj Pavillion Ban Yuan Market

Wasugree Palace	White Road palace Park Samsen	Rajtiwas Sikam Rajpha Tabtim Samsen Pier	Virgin Mary Church Rajatiwas Temple Shrine of the Empress of Heaven	Chinese	
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**Distinctive feature of the area** – The transition into the new Siam era, in the reign of King Rama V, the main goal was for vacation. In addition, there are settlement of infrastructure such as electricity by the establishment of the Samsen Power Plant, the Waterworks in setting up the Department of the Canal, and the Samsen Water Filtering Plant. One of the most iconic parts of this area is the Suan Chitralada Railway Station, which is a symbolic construction of transportation to the north. Renaissance unique architectural style is on the east of the Chitralada Palace which was built during the reign of King Rama VI (A.D.1913). [7]

SUAN CHITRALADA SUBDISTRICT					
Palace	Governor	Community	Religion	Ethnicity	Other
Chitralada Villa Royal Residence	Government House of Thailand	-	Marble Temple	-	Suan Chitralada Station

**Distinctive feature of the area** – Chana Songkhram area and Talat Yot area are the nearest border from central part like Grand Palace. Located near the mouth of Banglumpoo Canal, consisting of many nationalities, including Thai, Chinese, Mon and Malayu. The Mon people were located in the area of Wat Tongpu or Wat Chana Songkhram. The Muslims were at the alley around the mosque, expertised in making gold. The Chinese entered for trading. Once avenue road was constructed during the reign of King Rama V, a hygienic modern market was settled, called “Yodpiman Market”, or informally called “Talat Yot”. This area offered a department store and provided entertainment, along with theater, musical and recording vinyl shop named T. Ngek Shuan, which has now changed into selling a well-known sweets.[6] Moreover, the shophouses built during the Rama V era can still convey how commercial was in this area was as well.

#### PHRA NAKORN DISTRICT

CHANASONGKRAM / TALAD YOD SUBDISTRICT					
Palace	Governor	Community	Religion	Ethnicity	Other
-	Baan Chao Praya	Kai Chae Alley Chakraphong	Chana Songkhram Temple Chakraphong Mosque Ban Tuk Din	Mon Malayu Tani	T. Ngegchuan Shophouse Pipit Banglamphu Museum The National Gallery Duriya Praneeet Foundation

**Distinctive feature of the area** – The area of Nang Loeng area was called Thung Sanamkwai or Buffalo Field, where economic growth began. Significance of the area started

from the trade. At the mouth of the Bang Lamphu Canal, which was an important strategic point as it can travel from the Chao Phraya River both north and south. Moreover, there were smaller canals splitting towards the central. Another route is to exit to the east via the Mahanak Canal. Going down south to the Chao Phraya River by getting to Ong Ang Canal, it paved the way to a shopping district, especially traditional pottery of the Mon people who cruised down from Pathumthani, therefore the pottery is the origin of the name “Nang Loeng”. When after the water traffic became less important, the first land market in Bangkok was established, including the settlement of dense habitats. This area had been transformed into an entertainment center with cinemas, trendy tailor shops, first stone locket shop, royal turf club, and Chalerm Thani theatre “Nang Loeng” therefore was chosen to indicate the key features of the area that was a former entertainment center.[11]

NANG LOENG SUBDISTRICT					
Palace	Governor	Community	Religion	Ethnic	Other
Nang Loeng Palace	Chao Phraya Residence Thammasak Montri Residence Pitsanuloke Residence	Nangloeng Yuan	Sommanat Temple Makut Temple Soonthorn Thammathan Temple	Mon Southerner Chinese Yuan	Chaloerm Thani Theatre

Area analysis according to the study of historical data of the area, which can be identified the main identity of the areas as follows.

DISTRICT	LOCATION	RESIDENCE	COMMERCIAL	RELIGIOUS	ENTERTAINMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE	MAIN IDENTITY
Dusit	Ban Khmer (Mitrkham)	House1	-	Conception Church Vergin Mary Church	-	-	Religion
	Ban Yuan (Mitrkham)	House2	-	St.Francis Xevier Church	-	-	Religion
	Hainan Chinese Community	-	-	Shrine of the Empress of Heaven	-	-	Religion
	Thewet	-	-	Noranarth Soontarikaram Temple	-	-	Religion
	Samsen IX	-	-	Rajatiwas temple	-	-	Religion
	Samsen Pier	-	Shophouses	-	-	-	Occupation
	Suan Dusit Palace	Residences in Suan Sunandha	-	Marble Temple	-	Suan Chitralada railway station	Western influence
Phra nakorn	Phra Athit Rd.	-	Shophouses	-	-	-	Occupation/ Lifestyle
	Chackrapong	-	-	Chackrapong Mosque	-	-	Religion

DISTRICT	LOCATION	RESIDENCE	COMMERCIAL	RELIGIOUS	ENTERTAINMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE	MAIN IDENTITY
	Banglumpoo	-	Shophouses	Bawornniwe s temple	-	-	Religion
Pompraps attruphai	Nangloeng	Chaoprayat hamasak	Shophouses	Suntorntham atan temple	Chaleomta nee Thetre	-	Occupation/ Lifestyle

After selecting the location that can show historical significance, the study was conducted in the area for creating works.

### Process of Creation

1. The process of choosing the significance of building, perspective and composition
2. Drafting starts with structure making and accurate proportion.
3. Then more details are drafted such as doors, window, awning, stairs, texture, materials etc.

4. Line Drawing – *Applied final line on the draft from foreground to background. Emphasize the focal point of building.*

Watercolor – *Applied based color depends on atmosphere and color of building for 1<sup>st</sup> layer.*

5. Creating light shadows by applied value of shadow appear on the surface, to emphasize work dimensions. Being on the right angle at the right time, the shadow will help presenting the building.

### Parts of Fieldwork

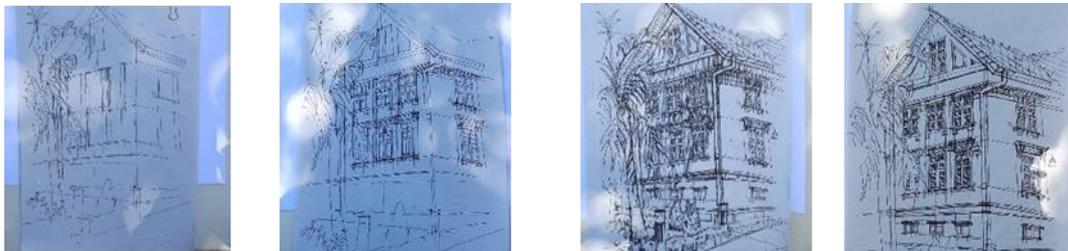


Fig.1 Pipat Saksirikasemkul, **Suan Sunandha Residence 1**, 2018, Pen on paper, 59 x42 cm.

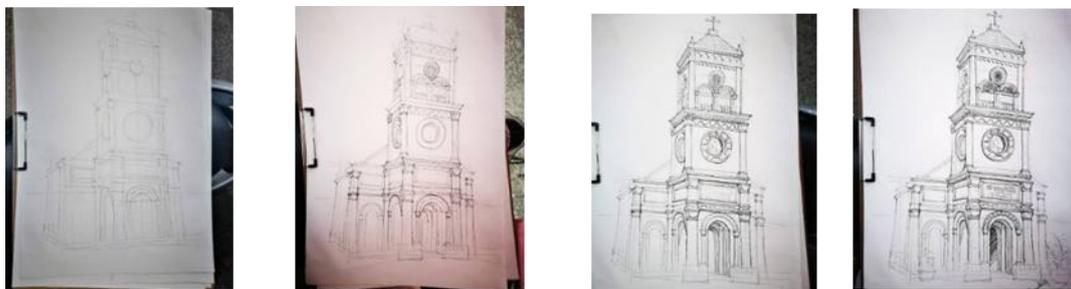


Fig.2 Pipat Saksirikasemkul, **Conception church**, 2018, Pen on paper, 59 x42 cm.

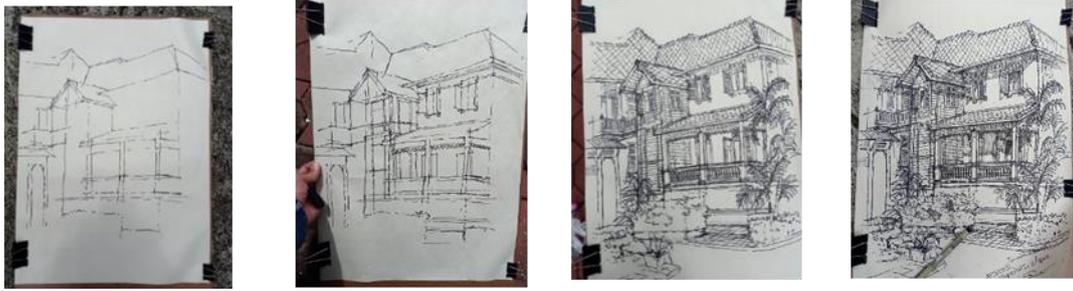


Fig.3 Pipat Saksirikasemkul, **Suan Sunandha Residence 2**, 2018, Pen on paper, 59 x42 cm.



Fig.4 Pipat Saksirikasemkul, **Samsen pier community 1**, 2018, Pen on paper, 59 x42 cm



Fig.5 Pipat Saksirikasemkul, **Rajatiwas Temple 1**, 2018, Pen on paper, 59 x42 cm.



Fig.6 Pipat Saksirikasemkul, **Suan Sunandha Residence 3**, 2018, Pen on paper, 59 x42 cm.



Fig.8. research location

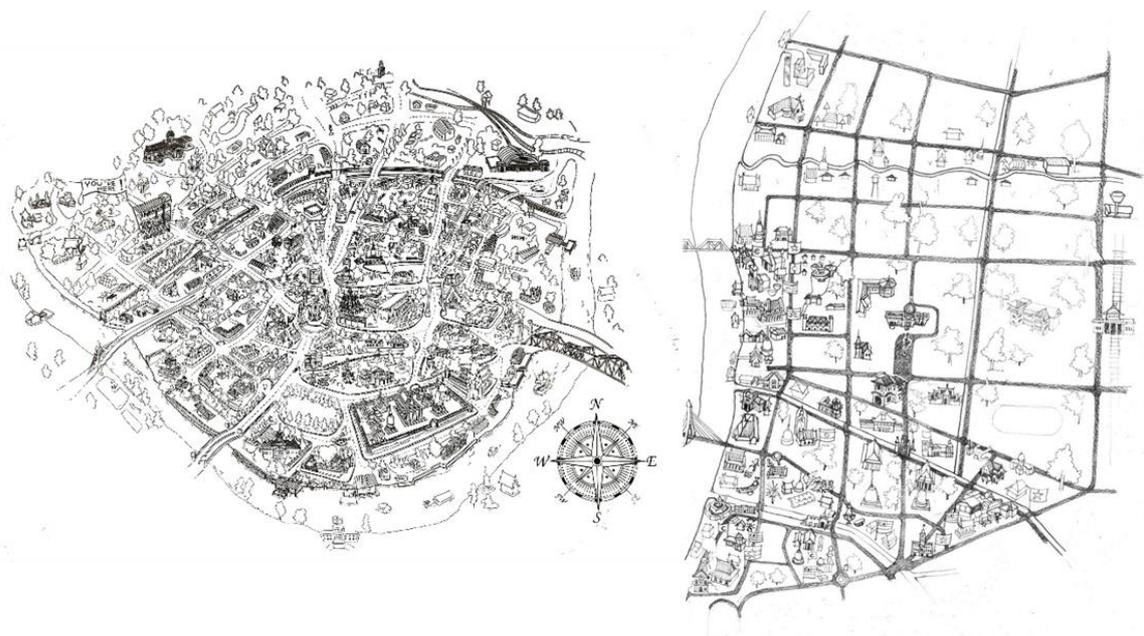


Fig.9. Draft of tourist maps

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## CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

1. Learning the history of the area from the document can give basic awareness. It can stimulate curiosity and inspiring creative works. Above all, the operations in the area and exchanging information with villager, have given details which have never been recorded.

Most importantly, it is a network of relationships with people in the area to acknowledge their needs, allowing the development of ways to encourage communities to benefit from the creative work, for instance, data can be publicized, showing value in things that people are accustomed to, including the promotion of knowledge management from wisdom of the community.

2. Creating learning history together with field work promotes integration of teaching, research and academic services. Apart from the works that has already been created, students will be able to act beneficially to society and be able to use their skills to develop other areas which they are interested.

3. Showing potential of tourist attraction by gathering historical knowledge is to guide the line drawing practice to be able to develop into cultural map. It can promote cultural tourism to ensure sustainability in the community. Ideally, sketch tourism can be one of the activities for the area.

4. Studying the cultural heritage still need to be conducted in many other fields such as wisdom, culture, traditions, arts, crafts and languages, The study has also still developing works and method of dissemination to be able to produce products resulting from community identities in ways that promote a community sustainability in which the community is involved in the development.

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