



Local Knowledge Book Series

อุทยานการเรียนรู้
สำนักงานส่งเสริมวัฒนธรรม
(กรุงเทพมหานคร)

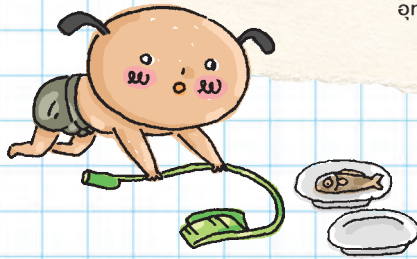


Let's Take Turns Talking: Phitsanulok



Story and Illustrations
Chansin Kittichotpanit





Title **Let's Take Turns Talking: Phitsanulok**

Story and Illustrations Chansin Kittichotpanit

Project Title Local Knowledge Book Series

ISBN 978-616-235-232-4

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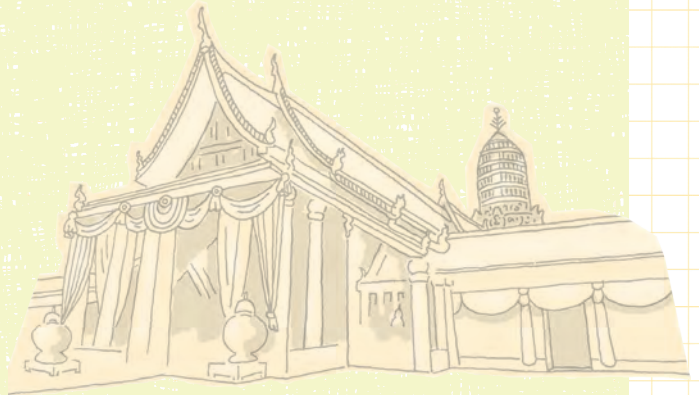
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First published 2015

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Printed : Sahamitrprinting & Publishing Co.,Ltd.

Tel: 0 2903 8257-9 Fax: 0 2921 4587

Preface



Thailand Knowledge Park (TK park) mission in society is to develop a love of reading and give people equal opportunities to experience modern learning centers which speak to their interests. TK park has been cooperating with local administrators in many regions of Thailand to build living libraries as a way to achieve its mission.

Bringing local knowledge to children, in a modern and fun way, is an important tool to inspire them to read and explore. The idea is to create books which reflect local wisdom, together with morality and ethics, for children aged 4-12.

The books in the Lower Northern Set were developed by TK park, scholars, and local writers. Children and adults will get to know about the Lower Northern region and be proud of the unique traditions found there. Moreover, the books also foster better understandings of and tolerant attitudes toward others from different cultures and societies.

TK park hopes the books will be another learning tool to help encourage Thai people to read more and maximize their learning. TK park aims to make the books fun and easy to read. Readers can enjoy them and appreciate their own hometowns, regions, and country.







Let's Take Turns Talking:
Phitsanulok



Phitsanulok

Accio Accio! Catfish curry Gourami
in chilli sauce Oh my God Fermented fish!
Pickled fish Grilled giant snakehead Golden Banana
Nam-Wa Banana Dried Banana Rivers Yom-Nan
Wang Thong Mali-ong Bang Krathum Bang Rakam
Praduhangdam Duean Cave Dao Cave
Wrinkle-lipped Bat Mealy Crab Banana Stalk Stew
Steamed Catfish Accio Accio!
Come here now!





What's happening?



Who's that?



Where are you from?



We are siblings

from Songkwae.



we are from Phitsanulok.

We are friends!



Who?

OMG!
We're from the same place!



We met because of..

that magical paper!



Let's go, shall we?

YES!

YES!

Let's go travel and have fun together!



Let's hit the road!

When we're done, our magic will get you home!



1-2-3 go!

go!

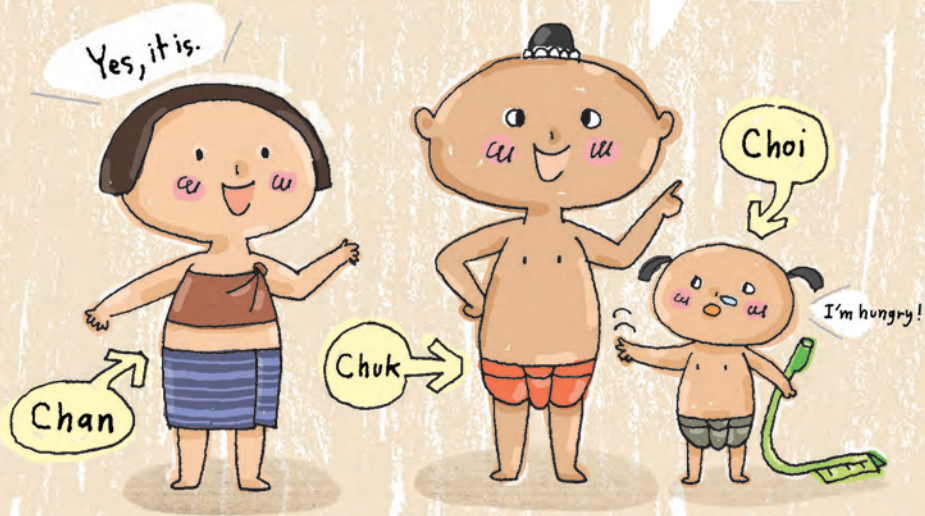


Ho!

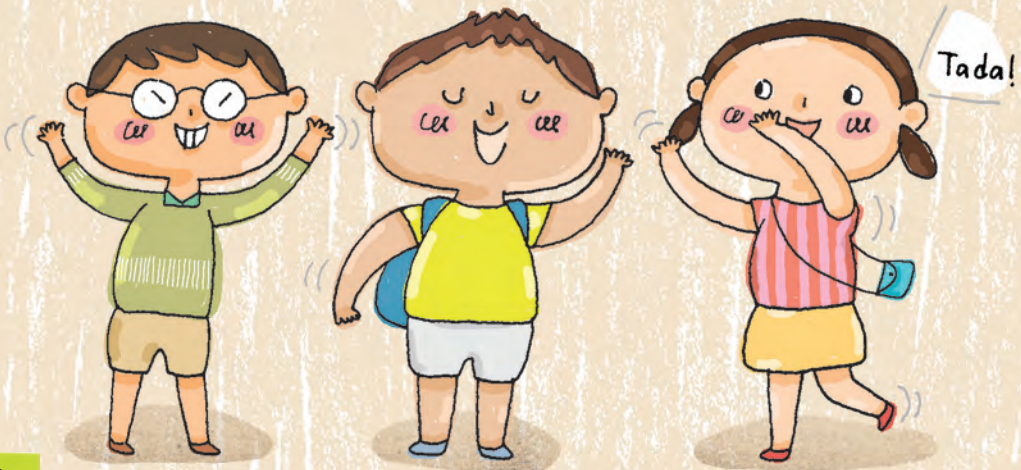
Hey!

GO go go!

This city used to be called Songkwae. It became Phitsanulok Town and Phitsanulok Province was created in the reign of King Rama VI.



Phra Buddha Chinnarat is highly respected. Phitsanulok was home to King Naresuan, the Greatest. Raft houses are along the rivers. Dried banana is the best, ever! The caves are magnificent. The waterfalls are all elegant.



In the Sukhothai Period,
Phra Maha Thammaracha
Lithai built Songkwae City.



Chuk Choi Chan,
you look great!



Phra Naresuan
rescued Songkwae from
Myanmar attack.





Wat Phra Si Rattana Mahathat Woramahawihan or Wat Yai is the Royal Temple of Phitsanulok. Wat Yai is the only temple which was not razed during the Burmese war.

Phra Buddha Chinnarat resides in Wat Yai. It is a magnificent Buddha image. Legend has it that the gods disguised themselves as white-robed ascetic and helped sculpt Phra Buddha Chinnarat.





Sgt. Maj. Thawee

Sgt. Maj. Thawee Buranakhet or Uncle Thawee collected a lot of ancient tools and opened a folk museum.



Harrisonia-perforata



Ancient toothbrush

This toothpick or ancient toothbrush was made from harrisoniaperforata. It was used together with ancient powder toothpaste.

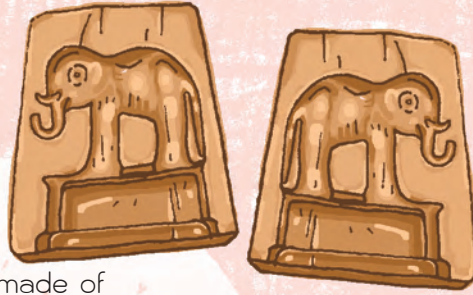
Men in the reign of King Rama V usually wore Chongkraben (loincloth). They did not wear tops or shoes. Women wore tank tops and patterned skirts were popular.



The coconut grater was used to grate coconut. The rabbit-shaped ones were common because rabbits have big teeth. They were also made into the shapes of other animals such as cats, lions, chickens, elephants, and pigs.

Oh I wanna see a pandagrater!





SugarPress

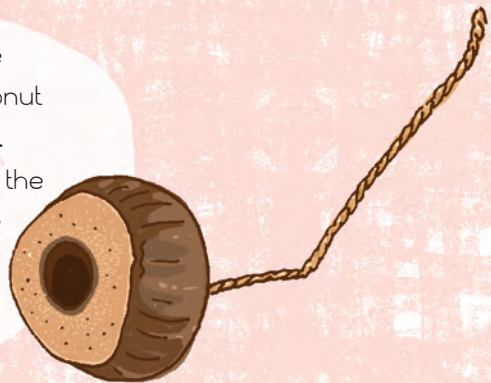
The sugar press was made of two wooden planks tied together with a rope. Put some syrup or sugar cane syrup in there and wait until it is dry.

We will get sugar cubes.

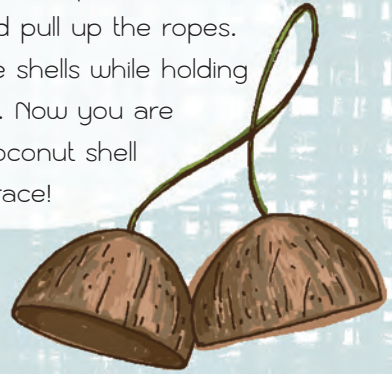
Poklok or Korang (bell) was used as a collar for cattle. When they move, we always know where they are from the sound of the bell.



Monkey Trap Monkey traps were made from coconut. Cut the coconut open and put a boiled egg inside. Monkeys would put their hand in the coconut to get the egg. They are trapped because they cannot get their fist out of the coconut!



E-ko was a coconut shell cut in half and tied with a ropes. Put the shells down, and pull up the ropes. Stand up on the shells while holding on to the ropes. Now you are ready for the coconut shell race!



Totnokkhao was made from squash. It was blown to call pigeons.



Have you ever visited museums?



Uncle Thawee has a Buddha image molding factory. He makes replicas of Phra Buddha Chinnarat.





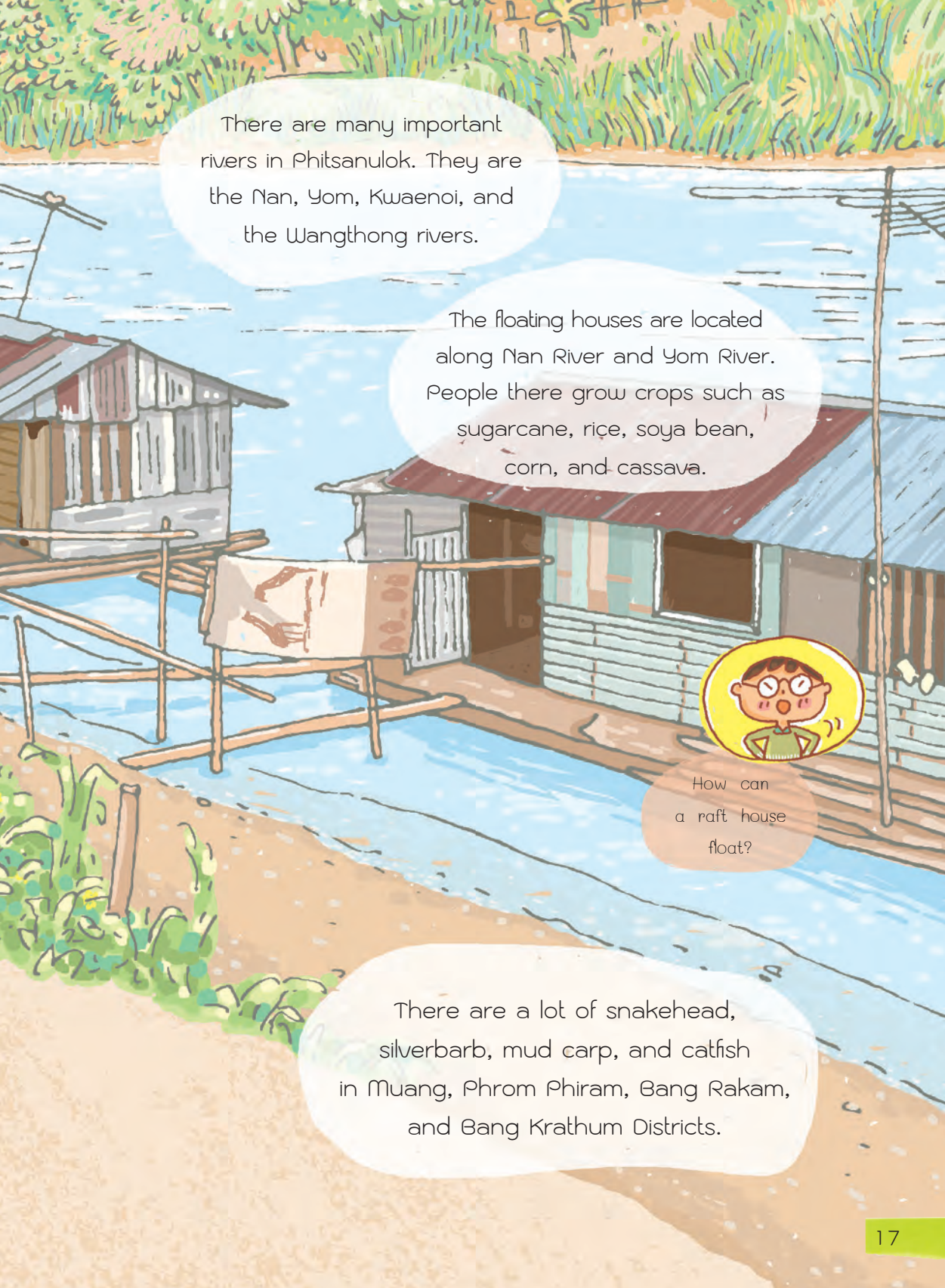
It'd be great to swim in the river.

I wonder how many fish are there in the water!

Look at all the fish!


The weather is so beautiful.

Choi, what are you up to?



There are many important rivers in Phitsanulok. They are the Nan, Yom, Kwaenoi, and the Wangthong rivers.

The floating houses are located along Nan River and Yom River. People there grow crops such as sugarcane, rice, soya bean, corn, and cassava.



How can a raft house float?

There are a lot of snakehead, silverbarb, mud carp, and catfish in Muang, Phrom Phiram, Bang Rakam, and Bang Krathum Districts.



Chattrakan Waterfall National Park has a 7-level waterfall. Each level is named after characters in the story of Sangthong. They are called Maliwan, Kannika, Karaket, Yisunthet, Ketsmueang, Ruengyot, and Rotchana.

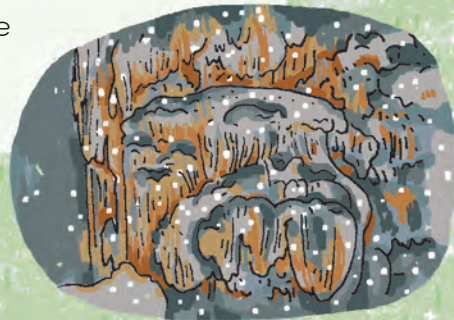


Thung Salaeng Luang is a national park in Phitsanulok. There are savannas and many other types of fertile forest.

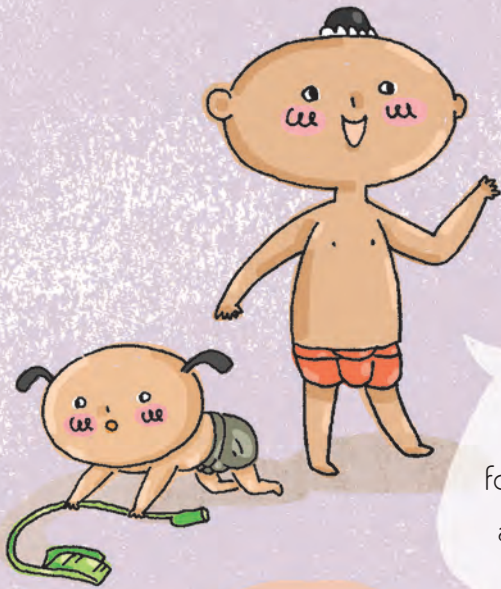
Mandaeng Waterfall is in Phu Hin Rongkla national park. There are maple trees whose leaves turn from green to red in the winter.



Duean and Dao Caves are in Banmung national park. There are glittering stalactites, which, shine like stars.



Why do the leaves change their color?

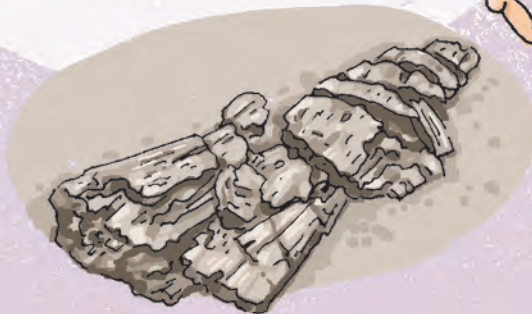


At Ruea Cave, archeologists found fossils of ancient marine animals. This area may have an ancient sea.

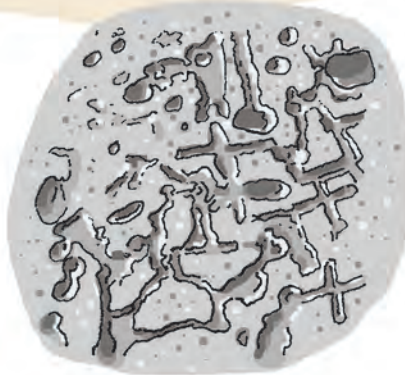


What is Sea lilly?

There is a petrified tree here at Khao Noi-Khao Pradu Wildlife Conservation Park. Silica and Calcium have replaced the wood of the fallen tree.



Archeologists discovered a carving inside Phakradanlek Cave. It was made by humans from the Prehistoric Era.



Around Phadaeng Cave, there is a wall called the Red Hand Wall. There are a lot of red handprints made by humans from the Prehistoric Era.



Oh! They were great artists.



The ochre was made of laterite and rubber.

Bangkaew dogs originated from Ban Bangkaew, Tha Nang-ngam sub-district, Bang Rakam District.



At Bangkaew Temple, a fox which Luangpu Mak kept, bred with a local dog. The hybrid dog was called Bangkaew. The villagers continued raising the dogs as they reproduced.

Bangkaew dogs are white and brown, white and gray, or black and white. They have a pointed mouth, small triangular ears, and a furry upturned tail. They are known for their fierceness, loyalty, and intelligence.

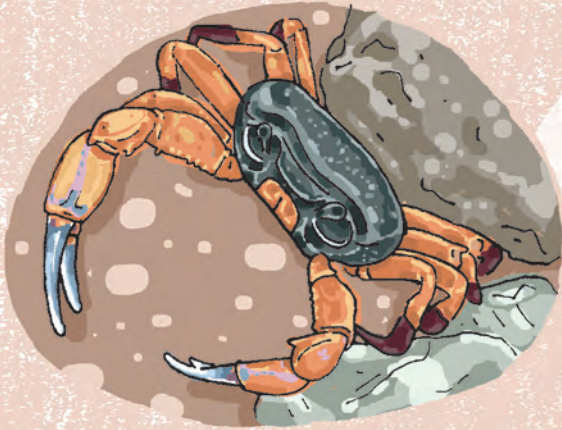
Phra Naresuan fighting cocks are one of the most well-known types of fighting cocks. It was said that Phra Naresuan's fighting cock fought with that of Mungchaising, and he won.



Some fighting cock costs about 100,000 baht.

A good fighting cock should have a long rectangularly shaped body, wide shoulders, and a long furry tail that drags on the ground. He is strong and gorgeous.

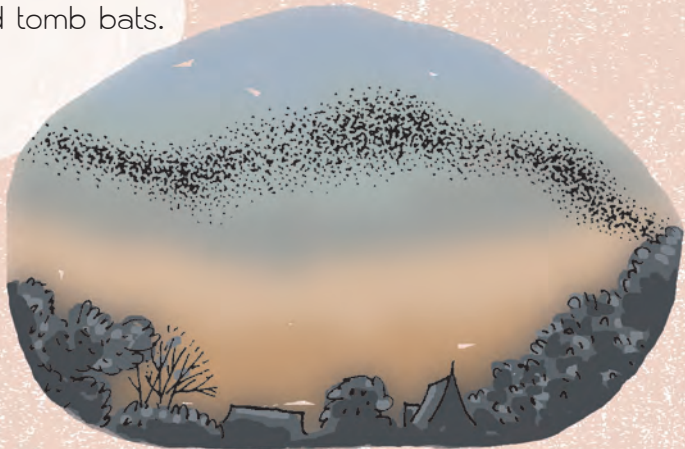


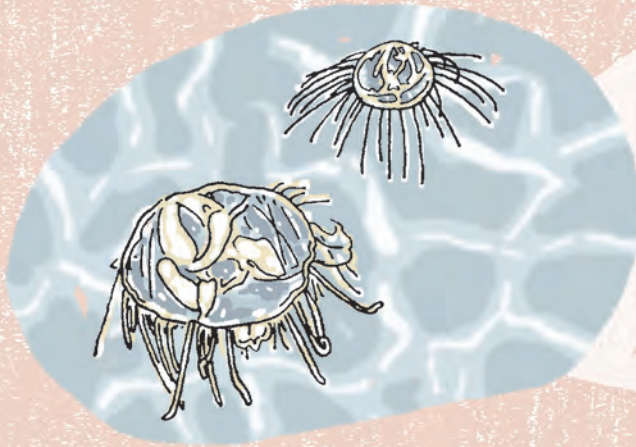


Mealy Crab or Songkwae Crab is a new species of crab. It is found in the Santa-reua and Sampun rivers.

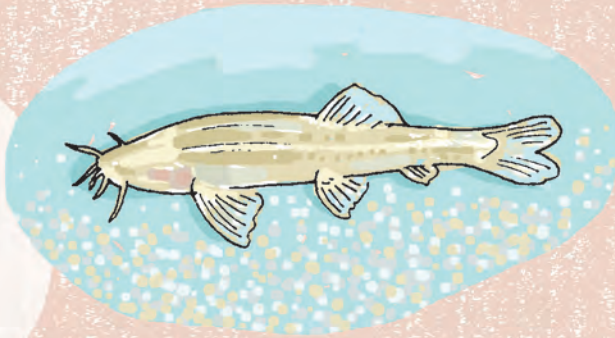
At Phadaeng Cave, bats fly from the cave after sunset. There are both wrinkle-lipped bats and black-bearded tomb bats.

Blind Cave Fish are found at Phrawangdaeng Cave. There are three types: Cave Mahseer, and, two types of River Loach, called Phrasai-ngam and Phrawangdaeng.



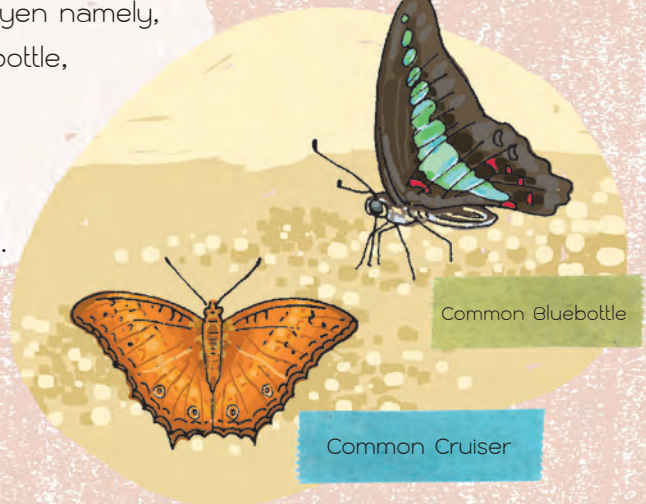


Freshwater jellyfish were discovered at Kang Wangnamyen (Wangnamyen Islet). We can visit from March to April.



I wonder why the fish are blind.

There are lots of butterflies at Kang Wangnamyen namely, the Common Bluebottle, Common Cruiser, Common Pierrot, and Common Birdwing butterflies.



Common Bluebottle

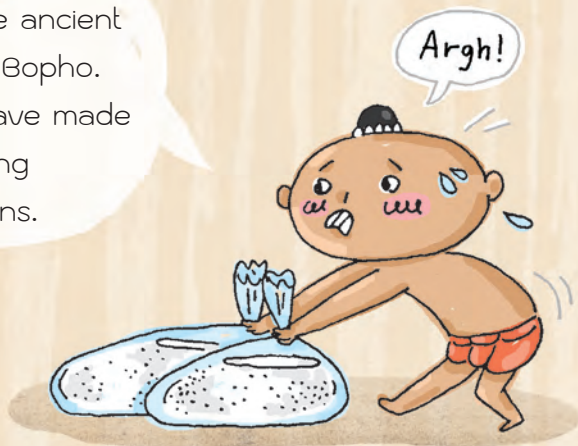
Common Cruiser



The dried banana from Bang Krathum is delish. It is made from Mali-ong bananas, unique to Phitsanulok.

This is the Kangtung Cloth Weaving Center. They all are beautiful! There are pa kaoma (loinclothes), pa sin (skirts), and pa mat mi (silks). At Nakhon Thai, they created unique silk patterns called Namlai, Lukkaew, and Dokphikun.

This is salt from the ancient salt pond at Ban Bopho. The people here have made salt for a living for generations.



Look at this
fried fermented fish from
Bang Rakam. It's made
from snakehead fish.

My pickled fish is made from
silver barb. It is made
like fermented fish.
Cooked rice is added to the
pickled fish to make it sour.



This is
awesome!

Let's
eat!

Mi Sua is a kind of noodle
made from wheat flour.

It is fried or eaten
in noodle soup.

The yummiest ones are
the round small noodles which
have a natural dun color.



Do you know that people
in the past called anything
that is sour 'som'? We have
somtorn, plasom, and kangsom
-all of them are sour.





It's time to go home.

We have plenty!



Don't forget the souvenirs.



Let's travel together again.



Thank you very much.

Let's recite the magical words!

Accio Accio! Catfish curry Gourami in chilli sauce
Oh my God Fermented fish! Pickled fish Grilled giant snakehead
Golden Banana Nam-Wa Banana Dried Banana Rivers
Yom-Nan Wang Thong Mali-ong Bang Krathum Bang Rakam
Praduhangdam Duean Cave Dao Cave Wrinkle-lipped Bat Mealy Crab
Banana Stalk Stew Steamed Catfish Accio Accio! Come here now!







How to Use This Book

This book is appropriate for pre-teens aged 10 to 12. The storyline may cause some confusion as it switches between past and present. So readers should take care to follow it carefully. As the story unfolds, readers see the children in the story playfully explore various places, past and present. The characters use various tactics to engage each other and the reader's interest. The author has the children of the past speak about their home lives using the past tense and the children of today speak about themselves in the present tense. This leads the reader to explore vignettes of both past and present but which are not completely in harmony with each other.

Hence, the use of *Let's Take Turns Talking: Phitsanulok* must differ from the use of the other books in this series because they are for a much younger audience - kindergarten to third grade. As this book only contains a few advanced topics, which teachers can use as material for pre-teaching activities and lectures, teachers, generally, will not need to introduce much new material or concepts. Teaching should focus on depth of understanding instead.

After the students have read *Let's Take Turns Talking: Phitsanulok* thoroughly, teachers should guide them through activities to motivate students to read other similar books. Also teachers, can encourage students to do further research and study about the topics presented. In this case, teachers should stand back and simply manage the process and motivate the students. For example, teachers can ask students to draw maps, which show important places, or maps of the interior layouts of places, like Sgt. Maj. Thawee Folk Museum and Phra Si Rattana Mahathat Temple.

But before students put pen to paper, teachers can take the opportunity to visit some places of interest with their students first. There are two main goals for such a field trip. First, is to give the students first-hand experience which will help them draw good and informative maps. The second is to

encourage students to have fun with learning. Teachers should avoid having students mark every little detail on their maps but, instead, have students focus on the most important details. Every effort should be made by teachers, to make this field trip stand out from the ones the students have gone on before by gently challenging them to do things and use skills they have not yet mastered or been exposed to before.

When the students return from the field trip and draw their maps, they can make presentations based on what aspects of the trip were fun or exciting for them. During the student presentations, teachers will be able to evaluate student understanding of maps and geography, language arts, and communication. All in all, these supplementary activities will help students have fun while developing their strengths and improving their weaknesses.



Author Profile

Chansin Kittichotpanit was born on 18 June 1974 in Mae Klong, Samut Songkhram Province and fell in love with illustration as a child. Though he studied many artistic disciplines, he majored in illustration at Burapha University's Faculty of Arts and the Art Department of Chulalongkorn University's Faculty of Education.

He has been illustrating children's books since his university days and his career has steadily progressed. Chansin's love of art and children's literature led to his current position as a freelance illustrator and he spends the majority of his time working on fun illustrations and interesting stories for his future books.

You can connect with Chansin at: www.facebook.com/hibernatecharcoal

The book in the
Lower northern part
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