

# Bangkoekan™ (designed by Anurath Wongnunkakon)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Æ Æ

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Thon Buri was capital of Thailand for a short time during the reign of King Takas. King Rama I moved the capital to Bangkok in 1782 to the other side of the Chao Phraya River. Thon Buri stayed an independent town and province, and was merged into Bangkok in 1972.

## Thon Buri (Fung Thon)

Thon Buri stayed less developed than the original Bangkok part of the city, several of the traditional small waterways (Khlong) still exist there, which are mostly gone on the other side of the river. In 1950, Bangkok had 1,299,528 people, and the municipality of Thon Buri 40,848.

Thon Buri was Thailand's second largest city proper with around 600,000 residents in 1970, 3 times more than the next largest. No Thai city other than Bangkok since has reached 400,000 residents.

## Chao Phraya River

Bangkok, known in Thai as Krung Thep for short, is the capital, largest urban area and primary city of Thailand. It was a small trading port at the mouth of the Chao Phraya River during the Ayutthaya Kingdom and came to the fore of Thailand when it was given the status as the capital city in 1782 after the burning of Ayutthaya. However, the current Rattanakosin Kingdom didn't begin until 1782 when the capital was moved across the river after being sacked by the Burmese.

The Rattanakosin capital is now more formally called "Phra Nakorn", pertaining to the ancient boundaries in the metropolitan core and the name Bangkok now incorporates the urban build-up since the 18th century which has its own public administration and governance.

In the span of over two hundred years, Bangkok has been the political, social and economic center of not only Thailand but for much of

## Bangkok (Phra Nakorn)

South East Asia and Indochina as well. Its influence in the arts, politics, fashion, education, entertainment as well as being the business, financial and cultural center of Asia has given Bangkok the status of a global city. The city's mix of Thai, Chinese, Indian, Burmese, Malay and Western cultures combined with the driving force of the Thai economy makes it increasingly attractive to foreigners both for business and pleasure and has made the city one of the world's top tourist destinations.

Bangkok is the world's 22nd largest city by population with approximately 6,704,000 residents, but due to large unregistered inflows of migrants from the North East of Thailand and of many nations across Asia, the population of greater Bangkok is estimated at nearly 15 million people. This has in turn shifted the economy from being a rather homogeneous Thai population to increasingly a more vibrant mix of Western, Indian, and Chinese people. The Bangkok Province borders six other provinces: Northburi, Pathum Thani, Chachoengsao, Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon and Nakhon Pathom and all six provinces are joined in the conurbation of the Bangkok Metropolitan Area.

Rama IX Bridge is a bridge in Bangkok, Thailand over the Chao Phraya river. It connects Bangkok to Thon Buri and Samut Prakan Province as a part of the Dan Klumong - Part Section of Chulalongkorn Expressway.

The bridge was named in honor of King Bhumibol Adulyadej's 60th birthday, the 5 December opening date coincides with the King's birthday. It was the first cable-stayed bridge in Thailand and had the second longest cable-stayed span in the world when it opened in 1987.

The original colour scheme, with white pylons and black cables, was replaced with an all yellow scheme representing the King in 2006.

## Rama IX Bridge (Phra Ram Kao)

Bangkok Metro B.E. MMDLI / A.D. MMVIII

# Bangkokean<sup>tm</sup>

Bangkokean Regular

**Bangkokean Bold**

**Bangkokean Extra Bold**

Cadson® Demak

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← Extra Bold

# Bangkoekan Regular

Pack My Box With Five Dozens Liquor Jugs.  
The quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.  
Cozy lummoX gives smart squid who asks for job pen.

# Bangkoekan Bold

Pack My Box With Five Dozens Liquor Jugs.  
The quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.  
Cozy lummoX gives smart squid who asks for job pen.

# Bangkoekan Extra Bold

**Pack My Box With Five Dozens Liquor Jugs.  
The quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.  
Cozy lummoX gives smart squid who asks for job pen.**

I think it's rather difficult to create a new typeface design, or for that matter, to create a new anything that's in everyday use. A new piece of music would parallel the creation of a new typeface. For example, the notes of music don't change, and the letters of the alphabet don't change, either. It's a matter of how they're put together. The most important feature must be that its newness has a reflection all its own and fits into the pattern of today's generation of graphic designers. The new creation must have something in its character that makes the potential user sit up and take notice. These typographic traits could create a popular demand but we must also consider that this popularity may only be temporary. Personally, I don't think there's anything wrong with that. I know we all feel our designs will last forever, but some things like music don't last either. It's like "here today and forgotten tomorrow." Anyway, you and I can be sure of one thing: the number of typefaces will surely increase.

-Ed Benguiat, as quoted in U&lc (10pt.)

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