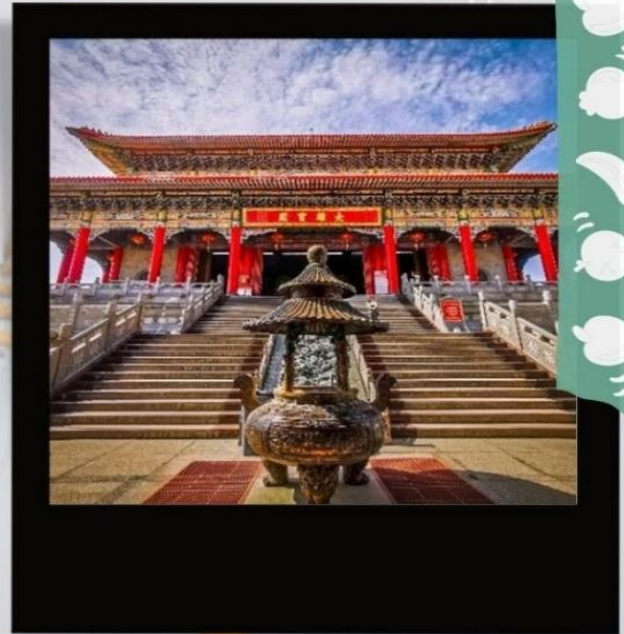


# Nonthaburi



1 วัน  
ราคาเริ่มต้น 599 บาท/คน



**Day 1** Bangkok – Nonthaburi – Nonthaburi City Hall (Old)- Koh Kret – Wat Borom Racha Kanchana Phi Sek Anuson (Wat Leng Noei Yi 2)– Wat Bang Koo – Wat Bua Khwan – Wat Bua Khwan Floating Market – Bangkok

**08.00** Depart from Bangkok to Nonthaburi, it would take around 30 minutes.

**09.30** Arrive at Nonthaburi. Take you to [Nonthaburi City Hall \(Old\)](#). It is located at Nonthaburi Pier and close to the clock tower. It is an old teak building that is rich in historical value. It was built in the reign of King Rama V. The building is made of teak wood. It is a western-style architecture adapted to the tropical climate facing the river. It is a 2-floors building made of bricks and cement, with 7 houses arranged in a rectangular shape surrounding a wide courtyard. It is connected by a wooden corridor that extends around the building. Due to its architectural value and historical significance, the Fine Arts Department registered this building as a historic site in 1981. “Building style”, the roof is made into a tall shape with space under the roof to reduce solar heat by having both hip and gable shapes. The awning on the balcony of the corridor is made of wooden shutters. Besides, preventing heat from sunlight, it also makes hot air from the building transferred out. The wooden balcony railing is a western pattern that was popular in the reign of King Rama V. The building represents a concept derived from Thai architecture. Nonthaburi City Hall (Old)



was originally intended to be a "law school", but because there were no personnel, so it was used as the location of the Royal College, which has been teaching since 1911-1926. Then, dissolved the Royal College by transferring students to merge with Hat Lek School of Bangkok. Later, he was given a new name from the reign of King Rama 7 as "Wachirawut Wittayalai". This building was used as the City Hall of Nonthaburi during the years 1928–

1992. Then it was used as the location of the College of the Interior until 2008. From the year 2009, this building has been preserved and renovated to be the location of the Nonthaburi

Province Museum, which is a source to learn about the history of Nonthaburi to create knowledge, pride, and local love for Nonthaburi people. This museum is a collection, preservation, exhibiting historical evidence, cultural heritage, and valuable wisdom of the



Nonthaburi people. Then take you to [Koh Kret](#). It's a small island, where attractions and shops are along the way. You can walk along the path that has been prepared continuously, and you can stop or buy food at any store. Koh Kret was formed by digging a canal to cut the Chao Phraya River during the reign of King Rama V in the year 1722, and it was called Khlong Lat Kret Noi. After that, the tide changed direction more strongly, eroding the bank,

causing the canal to expand the land at the headland until it became an island. Koh Kret has been prosperous since the Ayutthaya period. It can be seen that most of the temples on the island are art in the Ayutthaya period but would have been abandoned when the Burmese captured Ayutthaya. Koh Kret, an island in the middle of the Chao Phraya River, is a famous tourist attraction in Nonthaburi Province. It is well known as a Mon community. It is famous for its pottery and well-preserved traditional folk traditions. Koh Kret has pottery as the island's specialty. There is the Mutao Pagoda of Wat Poramaiyikawat as a symbol of the island's pier. Most tourists will come for a walk, go shopping, and find delicious food to eat. Some choose to take a boat ride around the island. The products that are the symbol of Koh Kret are pottery, jars, ceramic pots of various shapes, and are also known for delicious healthy herbal food such as fried flowers, Khao Chae, pottery, etc.



**Noon** Have lunch of your choice at Koh Kret.



**Afternoon** Arrive at [Wat Borom Racha Kanchana Phi Sek](#)

[Anuson \(Wat Leng Noei Yi 2\)](#). The Rangsang Chinese Sect is

located at Bang Kruai - Sai Noi Road, San Loi Subdistrict, Bang Bua Thong District. This temple was just a small vegetarian factory until the abbot of Leng Nei Yi Temple, Bangkok, together with the Thai-Chinese Buddhist Company, has developed it into a beautiful temple in an area of 12 rai to offer as a temple in honor of His Majesty the King on the auspicious occasion of the 50th anniversary of his



accession to the throne. It took 12 years to complete the construction. The Crown Prince attended the opening ceremony of Wat Boromracha Kanchanapisek Memorial on March 20, 2008. Memorial Temple Boromracha Kanchanapisek was built according to the architectural style of the Ming-Qing period, replicating the Forbidden City in Beijing. There is elegance and intricate decorative details. The temple has invited skilled craftsmen from China to carry out the construction. Each sanctuary is decorated with Chinese Buddhist art paintings in blue, red, and gold as the main. Along the walls and ceiling is the spell Om Mani Pa Mi Hong, in golden letters believed to repel evil. The roof of the vihara is thatched with dark yellow Chinese terracotta tiles. The four corners of the roof are decorated with images of auspicious animals such as angels riding on swans, dragons, lions, seahorses, angel horses, single-horned angel goats, angel bulls, angelfish, and owls. In addition, the surrounding area of the temple is decorated with various stone carvings from China. It is another place that is suitable for studying Buddhist arts of China. The temple consists of the main building, Viharn Thao Chatulokban, which houses the Bodhisattvas and other gods that protects Buddhism. Beside the sanctuary are drum towers and bell towers. The Ubosot is the largest building in the middle enshrining 3 principal Buddha images: Phra Sri Sakyamuni Buddha or the present Buddha, Phra Amitabha Buddha, and Phra Phaisachaya Guruvaidun Buddha, who was a Buddha. Each statue is 4.30 meters tall. It is the largest Chinese-style Buddha image in Thailand. It has a distinctive Buddhist character. His face has mercy. Both sides of the main Buddha image are large pillars with Chinese characters. Along the walls are decorated with 7 pieces of carved teak slats depicting the stories of the Buddhas in the past, the Arahants, and

the Four Holy Mountains. The outer part of the ubosot has a Chinese art parapet on both sides. Below is the Avalokitesvarasahasarasata Maha Bodhisattva Vihara. When going up the stairs to the top, there is a ten thousand Buddha shrine. It enshrines Amitabha Buddha, Avalokitesvara, and the Great Bodhisattva. Along the inner vihara wall surrounded by ten thousand small Buddha images. This vihara is like the land of Sukhavati, which is in the west of the human world. It is believed that those who practice meditation will be born in a land of happiness and happiness. After that, take you to [Wat Bang Koo](#) or “Wat Phra Nang Rua Lom”. It enshrines a large reclining Buddha image. It is a temple on the Chao Phraya Riverside, with a Mon art style. Its old name is "Wat Lang Suan". It was built around 1752, until May 31, 1880, the royal yacht of Queen Sunantha Kumariratana, the first queen consort of King Rama V pass Bang Pa-In, and the yacht got an accident as it sank until Queen Sunantha Kumariratana and Queen Kannaporn Petchsopang passed away. Later, the bodies and shipwrecks were dredged



out and set down at this temple. So, it was named Wat Koo. Since then, the locals called it "Wat Phra Nang Rua Lom". Tourists can pay respects to the large reclining Buddha 33 meters in size, which is enshrined in an open-air vihara, then visit the beauty of the Mon murals. Inside the old church is an oil painting telling the story of the Buddha's life. Beside the vihara is a wrecked royal barge that the villagers have collected and a palace built as a memorial since the death of Queen Sunandha Kumariratana. There is also the Phra Nang Rua Lom Shrine, which is a replica of the Aisawan Thipphaya-at Throne Hall at Bang Pa-In Palace. Then take you to [Wat Bua Khwan](#). There is history since the reign of King Rama V, which at that time was only a monastery in the middle of the rice field. When the monks lived in the Buddhist Lent, they began to develop into a temple. In

the first period, Phrakhru Pricha Chalerm or Luang Pu Chang of Wat Chaloem Phrakiat Worawihan was the initiator of the temple construction. There are many faithful people donating the land. It was allowed to be built on June 24, 1892. Later, Luang Por Cham came to be the abbot to rule the temple. After he passed away, the temple was free from monks. Villagers fear the temple will be abandoned. They have invited the rector to support Wat Kamphaeng to be the abbot since 1948 and have restored permanent objects to develop Wat Charoen continuously until there is a believer Donate more temple land. Mr. Bua Chunqiao is a land donor. Wat Bua Khwan was named "Wat Sakae" and changed to "Wat Bua Khwan" in honor of Mr. Bua Chunqiao. The ubosot of Wat Bua Khwan began construction in November 2003 with the Phra Phuttha Metta (a replica of the Buddha Metta enshrined in Bodhgaya Pagoda, India) as the main Buddha image in the ubosot. In addition, Wat Bua Khwan has many sacred things to worship. There are Buddha images, various gods to make merits, such as Phra Rahu, Trimurti, Maha Sethi Vanakoti, and Ganesha, and there is a place to make merit in coffins for the poor, to make merit for renewal. After that, go to take a walk at [Wat Bua Khwan Floating Market](#). A new floating market (opened on November 16, 2018) is located in Wat Bua Khwan, Phra Aram Luang, Ngamwongwan. This floating market opened because of the idea of using empty spaces for the greatest benefit to the community. Therefore, it is arranged to be a place to sell quality food and products at affordable prices to stimulate the basic economy of the society to be strong. There is also a market for selling first-hand and second-hand goods, located behind the chapel at the entrance of Gate 5 (open every Sunday from 12.00-21.00).





**NATNARA Travel**

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**Evening** Depart from Nonthaburi to Bangkok, it would take around 30 minutes.

**19.00** Arrive at Bangkok safely.

### Service Charge

	<b>Rates</b>
<b>starting price/person</b>	<b>599.- Baht</b>

### This rate includes:

- VIP air-conditioned van provided for the trip
- Free drinking water 1 bottle/day.
- Admission charge for places in the program.
- Tour guide for the trip.
- Accident insurance fee which covers 500,000 baht in medical bill per person or 1,000,000 baht in the case of death per person according to the insurance policy.  
DOES NOT INCLUDE HEALTH INSURANCE
- Food as mentioned in the program

### This rate does not include:

- Food for those who are vegans, vegetarians or Muslims.
- Exceeded admission charge from Thai rate for foreigners.
- Van booking fee
- 7% VAT and 3% Withholding Tax.
- Tip for the driver and tour guide 300 baht per person.