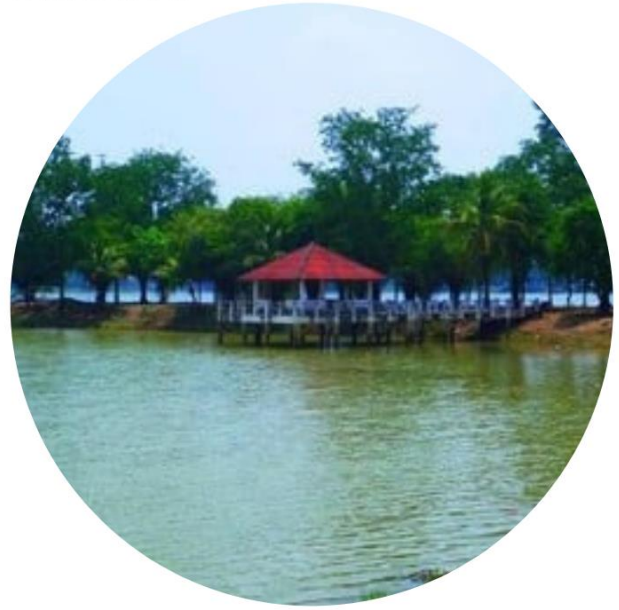


# Prachin Buri

2 DAY 1 NIGHT



ราคาเริ่มต้น  
3,900 บาท/ท่าน



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062-8595241

**Day 1** Bangkok– Sa Mo Ra Kot Ancient Remains Group – Si Mahosot Ancient City –  
Phan Hin Archaeological Site – Ancient Ruins - Monument of the hand of Sri Maha Bodhi

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**06.00** Depart from Bangkok to Prachin Buri would take around 3 hours.

**09.00** Arrive at [Prachin Buri](#). Take you to [Sa Mo Ra Kot Ancient Remains Group](#). It is a large group of Buddhist archaeological sites that have been overlapped for many periods starting

from before the 14th Buddhist century onwards until

the 18th Buddhist century. It consisted of buildings, laterite, and bricks, most of which remained only the foundation of the building.

During the excavation, a pair of Buddha footprints were found carved on laterite, carved in imitation of human footprints. In the middle, there is a hole

for placing the pole, presumably intended to plant a tiered or umbrella. This pair of Buddha footprints are believed to have been built for the first time during the Dvaravati to Lopburi era.

It is the largest and oldest Buddha footprint in Thailand. Nearby there is a sacred pond where many Buddha images and artifacts are found the pond is a well in which water was brought up

for the coronation ceremony. There is also an

emerald pool. It is part of the Sa Morakot

archaeological site, consisting of laterite

buildings surrounded by glass walls that look

like ailments or hospitals. It is a rectangular

pond with a width of 115 meters, a length of

214 meters, a depth of 3.50 meters, and an area

of approximately 25 rai. It is assumed that it





was excavated for use as a water source and laterite was used as an architecture. In addition to the emerald pool, there is also a lotus pond. Then take you to [Si Mahosot Ancient City](#). It is located at Ban Khok Wat, Khok Pip Sub-district. It is a large ancient city in the Dvaravati period, oval or rectangular with rounded corners.

It has an area of approximately 700 rai. The nature of the city has a moat and an embankment. The city wall surrounds the ditch. The city has more than 100 ancient monuments: mounds, ponds, and wells scattered. It is assumed that it was built in the Dvaravati period. Most of the evidence found is related to Brahmanism or Hinduism, such as the oval shape of the ancient city of Dvaravati. Most of the evidence found in this city is related to Brahmanism or Hinduism, such as devalais, idols, Shivlings. The important archaeological sites found include a group of ancient monuments in the middle of the city around the 18th Buddhist century. It was a group of temples, laterite bases, brick tops. Behind there is a well made of laterite. Antiques that have been excavated include various deities and pottery fragments of the Lop Buri, Sukhothai, Ayutthaya, and Rattanakosin periods. Phu Khao Thong is a round chedi that looks like an onion, Dvaravati period. Archaeological site number 25 is a temple with the foundation of a rectangular building made of laterite, dating from the 11th-12th Buddhist century. Sa Kaeo's archaeological site is an ancient pond. The pond was dug into a layer of natural laterite. It is located in the southwest outside the city of Si Mahosot. The vowel is a square shape. There is a way down to make a ladder on the wall on all sides of



the pool. There are bas-relief carvings in the form of animals such as elephants, lions, pigs, Kinnaree, and snakes wrapped in pillars. These animals are noble creatures, presumably as sacred ponds used for religious ceremonies around the 6th-11th Buddhist centuries.

**Noon**            **Lunch at the restaurant.**

**Afternoon**    Take you to [Phan Hin Archaeological Site](#). It is located at Ban Khok Khwang, Nong Phong Subdistrict. It was an ancient site made of laterite in the shape of a large square,

15.50 meters wide on each side, 3.50 meters high, with porches standing out on all four sides. Step back in time with the ancient monuments built with laterite, with a square plan, 15.5 meters long and 3.5 meters wide, with porches protruding on all four sides at the north porch. There are traces of pillar holes that archaeologists. It is believed that it may be a pillar of a wooden staircase leading up to the ancient

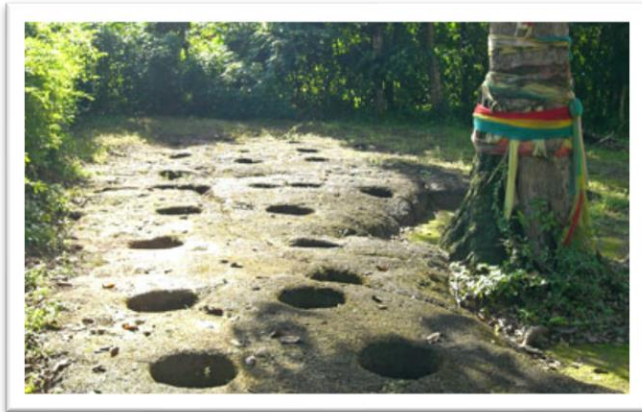


building of Phan Hin. At the top of the building was found a pillar hole, which was assumed to be a pillar of a shingled building, and found round laterite rod carved into the shape of an alms bowl about 1 meter in diameter. King Chulalongkorn visited this ancient monument in 1908 and assumed that the round laterite on the building was should be an idol base, which when the



archaeological excavations later, have found a piece of sculpture. His left arm was conch, which was probably the arm of Vishnu, exactly, as he had assumed. Therefore, it is believed that this ancient monument used to be a religious place or a very old Hindu temple in the 12th-

14th Buddhist centuries. Then take you to [Ancient Ruins](#). It looks like a hole with a diameter



of 0.40 meters and a depth of about 0.50 meters, arranged in a line of sight. Each hole, approximately 1 meter apart, is located at Ban Kwang. The reason for believing that Pit Muang comes from looks like a hole for playing a folk sport known as playing Pit Muang which is

popular. It is another strange ancient place. It looks like holes of various sizes, deep into the natural laterite floor. It does not appear the ancient city wells occurred in any period or were built for anything, but when King Chulalongkorn His Highness visited the ancient city hole, he assumed that it might be a hole for pounding mortar to mold the prang decorations. One more from the old people that it is a hole for playing folk sports in the olden days. After that take you to [Monument of the hand of Sri Maha](#)

[Bodhi](#). It is located at the Sri Maha Phot Lai Phrahat Public Park, Nong Phong Subdistrict. This monumental handwriting is the handwriting of His Majesty King Chulalongkorn. It is a historical tourist attraction that is a valuable memory for the people of Prachinburi Province. When King Chulalongkorn reign 5 His Highness visited and inscribed his handprints on laterite slabs, which were the remains of the ancient temples of the Lop Buri period. Later, the Fine Arts Department has registered Handwriting Monument as a National Historic Site in 1981. At present, only laterite bases remain, while the rest have been completely destroyed and a



mandop has been built to cover it with a portrait of King Chulalongkorn and a stone pedestal inscribed with his signature for the devotees to pay their respects.

**Evening**     **Dinner at the restaurant.** Then take you to check-in at **The Residence**

**Prachinburi** or a hotel of the same level for leisure time.

## Day 2 Rattananettaram Temple– Papada Souvenirs Shop - Kabin Chaloem Rat Park

(-/-/-)

**Morning**     **Breakfast at hotel's dining room.** Pack your bags to check out from the hotel.

Then take you to [Rattananettaram Temple](#) or Wat Lan Hoi. It is located in the Nadi district,



Prachinburi Province. Various buildings within the temple are decorated with seashells to decorate them to be uniquely beautiful, becoming the only one in Thailand of Buddhist artwork from shells makes this temple another beautiful temple and also shows the faith in Buddhism of the local people. When walking

into the temple, you will see a large reclining Buddha image and various architectures,

including a vihara, a Mondop, and a bell tower decorated with

various types of seashells, beautiful patterns. All these are the

handiwork of the abbot and the monks who help each other do it with

heart. After walking the alms round, many scallops were thrown

away. For many months and years, it remained in its original state,

not decaying, therefore, the idea was to decorate the inner part of the

monastery by using clams or missing a large dish, including conch

shells that the disciples brought to offer and lined them up. It is a

large flower in the ceiling, columns and walls, and also has a statue of



a low-relief and floating Buddha image, as well as a statue of a parrot, a golden bird, clinging like in a forest, which in this part is left in its natural color.



**Noon** Lunch at the restaurant.

**Afternoon** Take you to buy souvenirs at [Papada Souvenirs Shop](#). Then take you to [Kabin Chaloe Rat Park](#). From the assumption that the villagers called this swamp Nong Pla Khaeng, probably from the past, there was probably a lot of disgusting fish. Nong Pla Khaeng is a large natural swamp with an area of

approximately 400 rai. It is a public swamp. The construction of the new Suwannasorn Road crosses with the old Suwansorn Road through the middle of the swamp to block the waterway. Therefore, a dam has been made to overflow and the water that overflows will flow into the Phra Prong Khwae behind Wat Tha Panich. Since 1996, His Majesty the King's 50th anniversary to the throne in 1994, government agencies have a project to make a public park at Nong Pla Khaeng. Therefore, the people were sent a name to enter the contest to name this park and get the name "Kabin Chaloe Rat Park", which has both exercise and recreation. Nong Pla Khaeng is a beautiful place to visit. Some teals come in the winter of our home, various lotuses that bloom all year round, and the vast waters.



**16.00** Depart from Prachin Buri to Bangkok would take around 3 hours.

**19.00** Arrive at Bangkok safely.

### Service Charge

	Rate
starting price/person	3,900 baht

### This rate includes:

- Room Service Charge
- 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.
- Hotel bill as mentioned in the program (2-3 persons per 1 room)





**NATNARA Travel**

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**This rate does not include:**

- Minibar inside the hotel room (if any) and personal expenses beside those mentioned on the list.
- Food for those who are vegans, vegetarians or Muslims.
- Exceeded admission charge from Thai rate for foreigners.
- 7% VAT and 3% Withholding Tax.
- Tip for the driver and tour guide 300 baht per person.