

# Nakhon Nayok

amazing  
THAILAND



Copyright © 2014



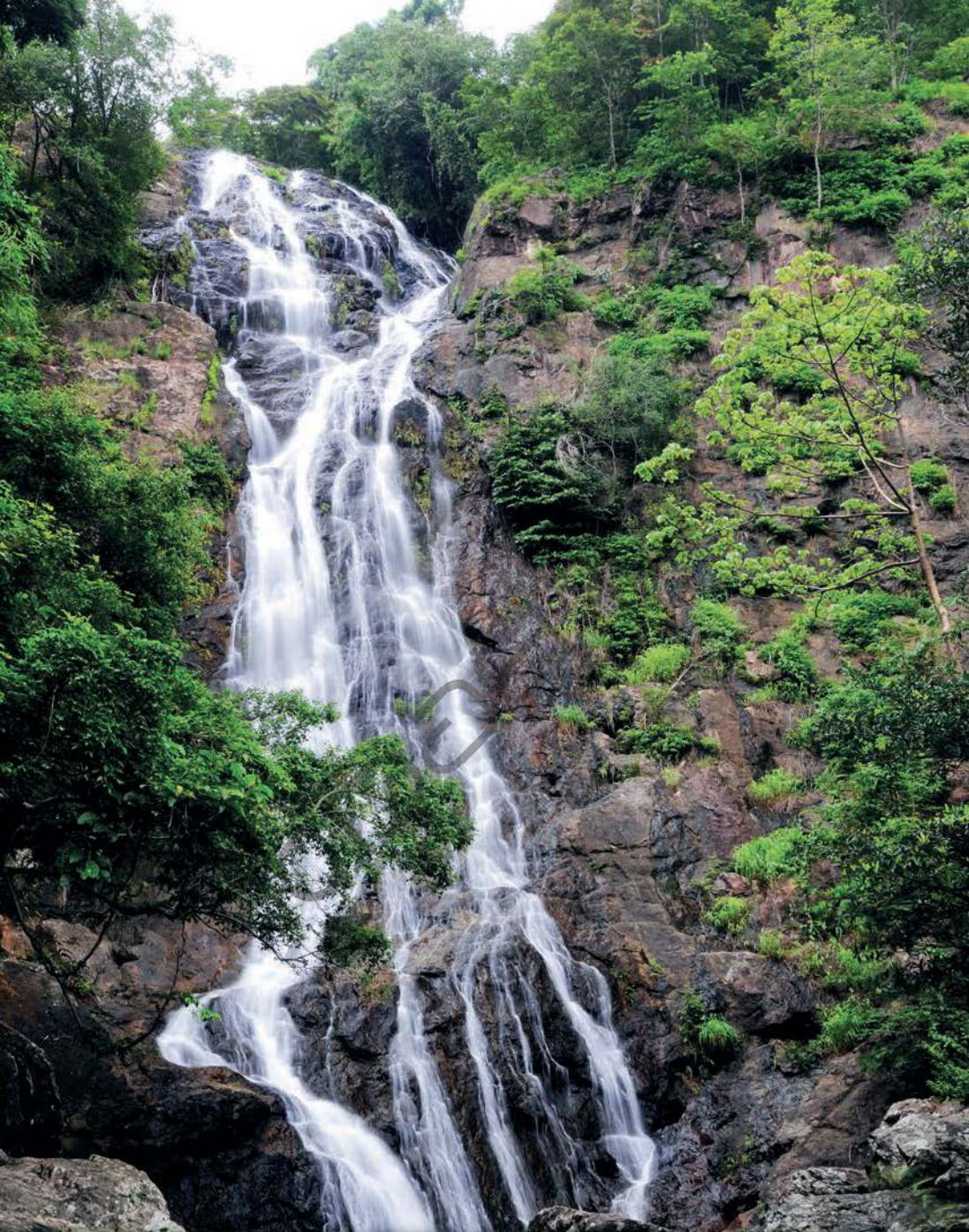


Namtok Pha Ngam

## CONTENTS

<b>HOW TO GET THERE</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>ATTRACTIONS</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Nayok</i>	6
<i>Amphoe Ban Na</i>	17
<i>Amphoe Pak Phli</i>	18
<i>Amphoe Ongkharak</i>	21
<b>EVENTS &amp; FESTIVALS</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>LOCAL PRODUCTS AND SOUVENIRS</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>INTERESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>25</b>
<i>Agro-tourism</i>	25
<i>Eco-tourism</i>	27
<i>Health Tourism</i>	28
<i>Golf Courses</i>	29
<b>EXAMPLES OF TOUR PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>TOURIST'S TREKKING TIPS</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>GUIDELINE FOR TREKKING TOURIST</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>FACILITIES IN NAKHON NAYOK</b>	<b>31</b>
<i>Accommodations</i>	31
<i>Restaurants</i>	37
<b>USEFUL CALLS</b>	<b>42</b>





*Namtok Sarika*



## THAI TERM GLOSSAY

Nakhon Nayok is an ancient town since Dhavaravadi period, assumed from its remaining wall and moat in Tambon Dong Lakhon. The town name "Nakhon Nayok" is found in artefact from Ayutthaya period as an eastern forefront of battles during the reign of King U-Thong. In 1894, King Rama V of Rattanakosin had redesigned the administrative structure and that made Nakhon Nayok part of province. Until 1902, the position of ruler was replaced by governor. Nakhon Nayok was combined as part of Prachin Buri and Saraburi during 1943-1946, before it was set up as a province eventually. Formerly, Nakhon Nayok was known as "Ban Na". It was said that during Ayutthaya period, the province was blanketed with jungle. Its high plain made it difficult to thrive on farming. Moreover, pandemic of malaria had driven people to elsewhere, leaving Ban Na as empty town. When the King had realized such difficulty, he wiped the rice tax. This had attracted people to come back, making Ban Na a big community again. So, the people called this city "Mueang Nayok" or literary the city of prime minister.

### Boundary

- North : connects to Saraburi and Nakhon Ratchasima.  
South : connects to Chachoengsao.  
East : connects to Prachin Buri.  
West : connects to Pathum Thani.

## HOW TO GET THERE

**By car :** From Bangkok, motorist can reach Nakhon Nayok via two routes namely

- Use highway No. 305 that runs parallel to Rangsit Canal. This route passes Amphoe Ongkharak. It is 105 kilometres long.

-Use highway No. 1 and turn right at Hin Kong. Then use highway No. 33, Suwannason Road, to Nakhon Nayok. This route is 137 kilometres long.

### By bus:

First class air-conditioned buses (40 seats) leave the Bangkok Northern Bus Terminal (Chatuchak) every hour from 5.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. daily. The routes cover Bangkok-Ongkharak-Nakhon Nayok/Nakhon Nayok Bus Terminal-King Naresuan the Great Shrine Circle-Aranyaprathet-Rong Kluea Market.

-Vans plying between Bangkok-Ongkharak-Nakhon Nayok Bus Terminal depart the Bangkok Northern Bus Terminal (Chatuchak) every hour from 5.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. daily. For more information, contact the Transport Company Limited, Tel. 0 2872 1777 or visit [www.transport.co.th](http://www.transport.co.th). Nakhon Nayok Bus Terminal, Tel. 0 3731 1932.

### Distances from Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Nayok to Other Districts

Amphoe Pak Phli	9 kilometres
Amphoe Ban Na	17 kilometres
Amphoe Ongkharak	32 kilometres

### Getting around

From provincial bus terminal, there are numerous bus services linking to nearby provinces such as Prachin Buri, Chachoengsao, Saraburi, and Chanthaburi. For more information, call Transport Co.Ltd, Nakhon Nayok Branch office at Tel. 0 3731 1932.

## ATTRACTIONS

### Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Nayok

#### **City Pillar Shrine** (ศาลหลักเมือง)

Situated on the bank of Nakhon Nayok River, the city pillar was formerly a metre long pillar carved in lotus shape at the end. And the old shrine was located by the old city wall. In 1910, the government realized that the shrine was severely ruined, so, the city pillar was relocated to Tuk Daeng or Red Building in Si Nakhon Nayok School, the provincial girl school. And lately, the new city pillar shrine, a rectangular pavilion, is located on the bank of Nakhon Nayok, in Rama IX Park, close to Kobkuea Palace Hotel. The shrine is sacred icon of the province.

#### **Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy**

(โรงเรียนนายร้อยพระจุลจอมเกล้า)

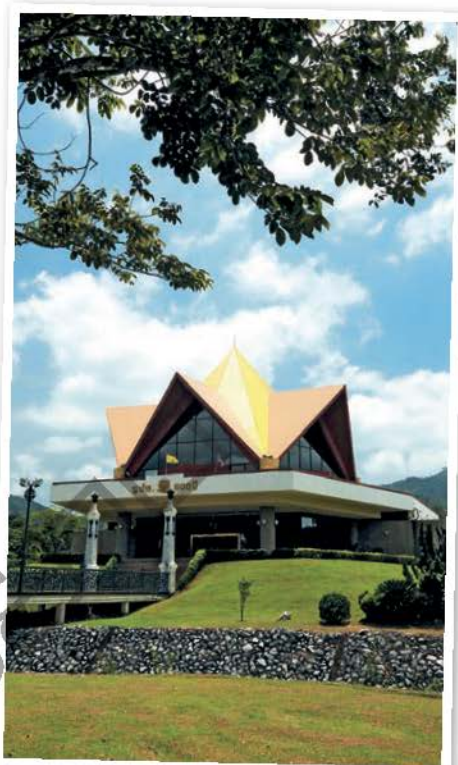
Located in Tambon Phrom Mani, some 14 kilometres from downtown Nakhon Nayok, and 75 kilometres from Bangkok via Ongkharak, the academy acquires total area of 19,290 rai, and it is located at the foot of Khao Cha-ngok. The educational institute for commissioned soldier of Thai Army has many interesting places and activities tourist can enjoy with the family. Prior contact with tourist centre is recommended.

#### **Attractions in Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy include**

##### **Royal statue of King Rama V the Great**

(พระบรมราชานุสาวรีย์พระบาทสมเด็จพระจุลจอมเกล้าเจ้าอยู่หัว)

Placed in front of the academy's headquarters, the statue was built to honour King Rama V the Great who has founded the academy. The statue, sitting on the throne, is in full dress of supreme commander of Royal Thai Army.



Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy

##### **Sala Wongklom or Sala Lom** (ศาลาวงกลม หรือศาลาลม จอมพล สมเด็จพระเจ้าลูกยาเธอ เจ้าฟ้ากรมหลวงพิษณุโลกประชานารถ)

has built this pavilion for the cadet can relax. The pavilion houses statue of King Rama V the Great.

##### **The 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Museum** (อาคารพิพิธภัณฑ์ ๑๐๐ ปี)

The museum features history of Royal Thai Army. It showcases weapons from ancient war, dresses of the commissioned soldiers, slide show regarding history of the academy. Moreover, it houses wax model of King Rama V the Great. The museum open daily from 8.30 a.m.-4.00 p.m. Admission fee is 30 baht each.





*Chao Pho Khun Dan Shrine*

### **Chao Pho Khun Dan Shrine** (ศาลเจ้าพ่อขุนด่าน)

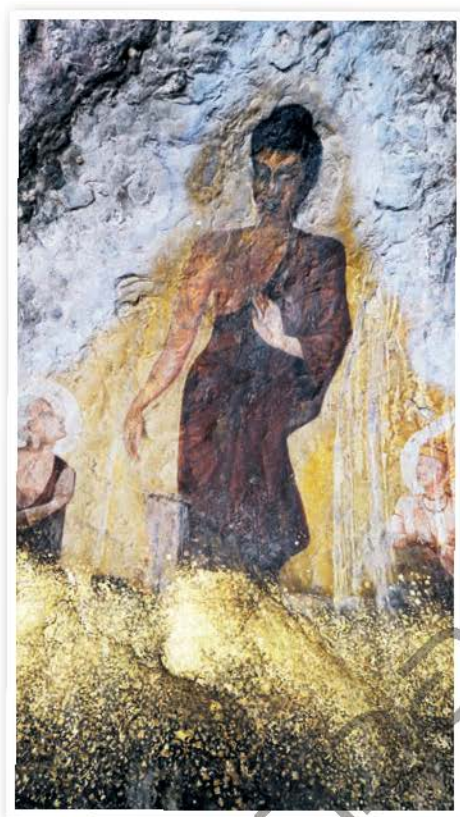
The sacred spirit of Chao Pho Khun Dan earns great respect from the people. Historically, he was chief of Nakhon Nayok check point during Ayutthaya period. In 1767, while King Naresuan the Great was fighting against Burmese Army, Khmer Army had invaded and captured people in Prachin Buri and around and heading back to Cambodia. The Khmer Army has occupied Prachin Buri and Nakhon Nayok, so Khun Dan and other people escaped to Khao Cha-ngok and then came back to beat the Khmer Army. Legend said that during World War II, Japanese Army has used Khao Cha-ngok as a stronghold

and destroyed the shrine, so the spirit has magically killed a number of Japanese soldier.

### **Phra Buddha Chai** (พระพุทธราย)

The painting of Buddha on a small cliff close to Khao Cha-ngok is covered under a pavilion. Without clear history, the paintings of Buddha in different attitudes were found in 1942 and repainting work was undertaken. The local people consider the paintings as a sacred thing. Annual celebration are held every mid of February.

A trail from back of Wat Phra Chai leads to Namtok Phra Chai, a small falls plunging from 30-metres high cliff to the pond below. Tourist can enjoy swimming.



*Phra Buddha Chai*

Besides such attractions, tourist can enjoy exploring around by car or bicycle which is available for rent at tourist centre. Tourist facilities available include tourist accommodation, meeting room, youth camp and sport facilities such as shooting range, golf course, snooker club, karaoke. Outdoor activities such as trekking, camping at Khao Cha-ngok, abseiling, are available for group tourist and a-week-long advanced booking is required. For more information, call 0 3739 3634-9 ext 62960-2, 0 3739 3185.

### **Luang Pho Sian Nakhon** (หลวงพ่อดีเจนคร)

The sacred Buddha statue is situated in Wat Bunnak Rakkitarom (Wat Tam), Tambon Nakhon Nayok. Assumed as a statue built in Sukhothai period, head of the statue, without body, was found in 1952 close to spirit distilling plant, close to Wat Nang Hong, Tambon Tha Chang. It was kept in Nayok Pittaya School (not exist now) before being moved to this temple. In 1968, the statue was completed, placed in a pavilion, and named Luang Pho Sian Nakhon. The temple also has a huge principle Buddha statue by the dharma practicing area and a pavilion by the pond which is nice for relaxing.

### **Wat Yai Thakkhinaram** (วัดใหญ่ทั่วถิ่นอาราม)

Situated by Nakhon Nayok River in Tambon Ban Yai, the ancient temple is probably built by Laotian people migrated from Vientiane during the war between Lao and France. When Lao lost the war, the people migrated to the south and a group has settled in Nakhon Nayok and built a village called "Ban Yai Lao". The temple was built in 1780 and named Wat Ban Yai Lao. It was renamed into "Wat Yai Thakkhinaram" in 1941. The temple has a huge ubosoth or chapel, 6 metres wide, 10.15 metres long and 10 metres high, surrounded with a wall. Built by technician from Vientiane, the ubosoth was built with cement with tile roof. Its carved wooden doors depict demons, an arm raising dhub and another arm akimbo. The carved gable depicts an angle. The surrounding walls has arch gate in oriental style with statues of guardian European soldier at both sides. The ubosoth is always closed. Tourist can request the abbot for visiting.  
*To get there:* From downtown Nakhon Nayok, the temple can be reached via highway No. 3049 then turn right into Ban Yai Village.





Wat Yai Thakkhinaram

**Wat Phrammani** (วัดพราหมณี) is located at Mu 9, Tambon Sarika, Km. 5, on the way to Namtok Sarika. The temple houses a much revered Buddha image Luangpho Pak Daeng (the red-lipped Buddha image) clad in a bullet wood flower pattern cloak brought here from Vientiane by migrating Laotians.

Around the temple's compound is an artificial zoo where a number of wildlife statues are placed around such as elephant, cow, buffalo, deer and etc. There is a Buddha image with red lips placed in the area. It is said that Laotian people had brought this Buddha image from Vientiane

when the city was invaded. The Buddha image is called "Phra Buddha Rup Pak Daeng" or the red-lipped Buddha Image. This is a sacred icon among Thai and foreigners. For more information, call 0 3738 6166-7.

**Memorial of the Japanese 37<sup>th</sup> Army Division** (อนุสรณ์สถานกองพลทหารญี่ปุ่นที่ ๓๗)

The memorial is situated in Wat Phrammani, Tambon Sarika, km. 5 on the way to Namtok Sarika-Nang Rong. The Japanese 37<sup>th</sup> Army Division War Comrade Association has set its camp in the temple during World War II (1939-1945). The Japanese 37<sup>th</sup> Army Division



*Buddha Footprint on Khao Nang Buat*

War Comrade Association has built the memorial in 1989 to commemorate 7,929 soldiers from the Japanese 37<sup>th</sup> Army who died in the war. All ashes buried in the temple's compound were moved to be placed into the memorial.

### ***Buddha Footprint on Khao Nang Buat***

*(รอยพระพุทธบาทจำลองเขานางบัว)*

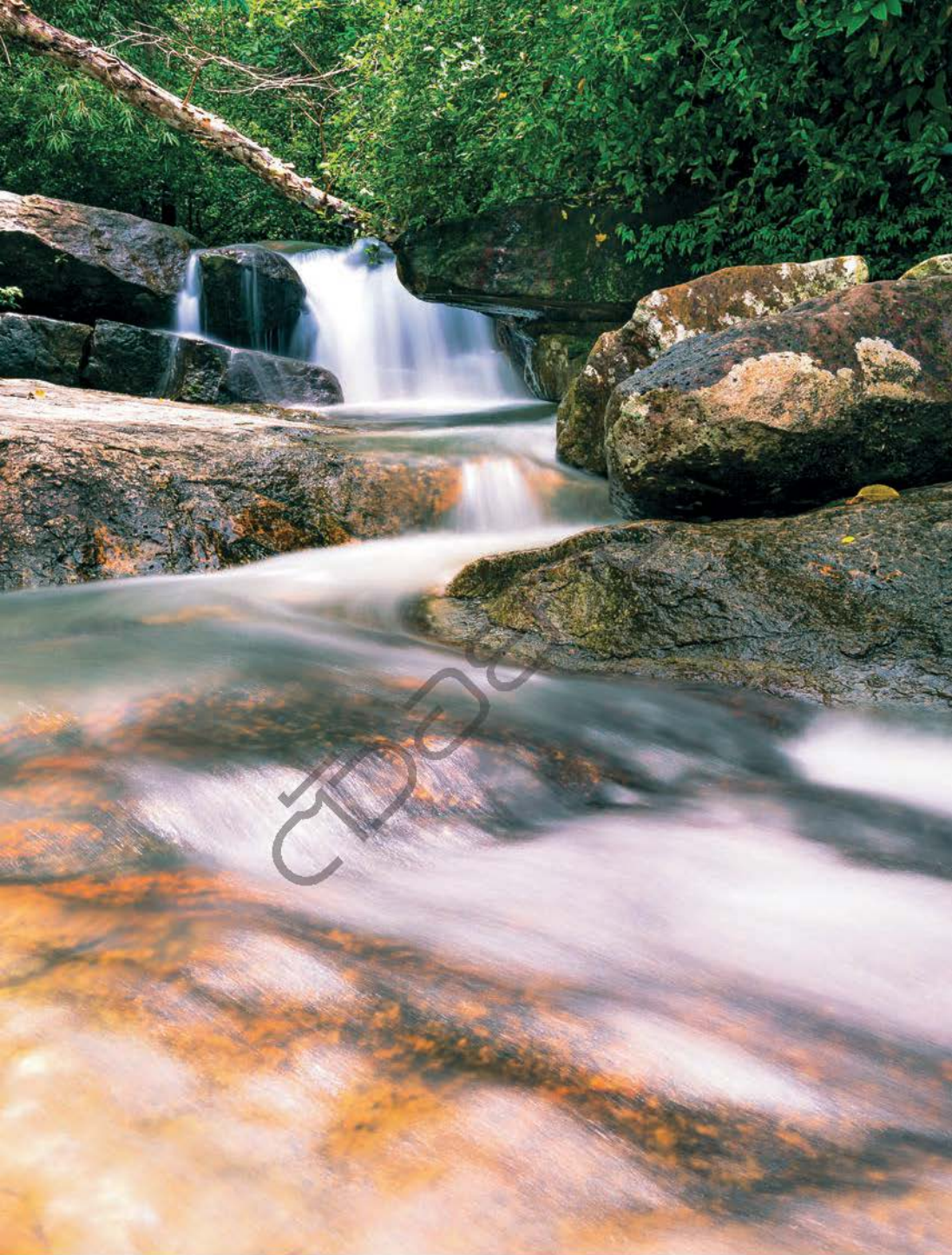
The Buddha Footprint is placed in pavilion top of Khao Nang Buat in Tambon Sarika, 9 kilometres from downtown Nakhon Nayok. The mountain is around 100 metres high which can be reached via 227 steps. The footprint was built in 1858, on the 8<sup>th</sup> waxing moon of November, in the year of cock. Annual celebration is held every April.

### ***Dong Lakhon Ancient Town***

*(เมืองโบราณตองละคร)*

The ancient town is located in Tambon Dong Lakhon, 9 kilometres from downtown Nakhon Nayok via highway No. 3076. Motorist should turn right and keep going for other 6.3 kilometres, via Wat Chedi Thong, and go to Wat Dong Lakhon. This ancient town was formerly called "Laplae City". It can be dated back to Dhavaravadi and Khmer era. The hill of Dong Lakhon or Dong Yai acquires 6 sq. kms. Inside is an ancient town called Dong Lek, which is an oval shaped town lying rather west of the hill. The town is ringed by two walls and a moat, like most town in Dhavaravadi period. This town





Copyright

*Namtok Lan Rak or Namtok Hin Kong*





*Namtok Nang Rong*

**1672**  
TOURIST HOTLINE

08.00-20.00 hrs. Every day

Tourist information by fax available 24 hrs.

e-mail: [info@tat.or.th](mailto:info@tat.or.th)

[www.tourismthailand.org](http://www.tourismthailand.org)



[www.tourismthailand.org](http://www.tourismthailand.org)



**Information by:** TAT Nakhon Nayok

Tourist Information Division (Tel. 0 2250 5500 ext. 2141-5)

**Designed & Printed by:** Promotional Material Production Division  
Marketing Services Department.

The contents of this publication are subject to change without notice.

2015 Copyright. No commercial reprinting of this material allowed.

August 2016