

**Follow the Faithful Paths...
Embrace the Beauty of Mon Culture**



Wat Klang Kret

The temple is located on the bank of Lad Kret River in Pakkret sub district. It had been built in the middle of Ayutthaya era before the digging of Lad Kret canal. In 2310 BE, Burmese soldiers held captives of Thai people who travelled past this area. King Tak Sin allowed Mon people to establish their homes in this place. Thus, there are a lot of Mon people who are responsible in renovating the temple in this area.



Wat Koo

Wat Koo is located near Chao Phraya River. It is a famous attraction and Phra Nang Ruea Lom Shrine is also located here. It is believed to be constructed in the late Ayutthaya era. Its former name was Tha Sorn Temple. On May 31st 2423 BE, Sunanda Kumariratana, the Queen Consort of King Rama V, and her daughter drowned when her royal barge capsized on the way to the Bang Pa-In Royal Palace (Summer Palace). Later, the royal barge was brought back on land at this temple. Therefore, the locals started calling the temple “Wat Koo” or “Wat Phra Nang Ruea Lom” ever since.



Wat Koh Phraya Jeng

The ancient temple is known for its early-Rattanakosin architecture. Inside the main hall contains a demon-defeating Buddha and paintings that were painted in the beginning of the reign of King Rama IV. The paintings on the walls tell the story of the ten incarnations of the Buddha before he reached Buddhahood. Moreover, there are a reclining Buddha and many other buildings, including, a pavilion, a museum, a bell tower, and a chanting hall that younger generation may come to study Buddhism and preserve the culture.



Wat Chonprathan Rangsarit

Wat Chonprathan Rangsarit or Luang Poh Punya’s temple is located near Pakkret junction. After the construction had been completed in BE 2502, the locals invited Luang Poh Punyananda Bhikkhu to be the abbot since Luang Poh Punya was a great preacher who could teach meaningful Dharma in a simple way. Luang Poh Punya is well-known and respected by many Thai Buddhists.



Wat Chong Lom

Wat Chong Lom is believed to be constructed in Ayutthaya Period. It was formerly known as “Wat Chang Lom” because an important elephant died here (Chang Lom). The legend says the war elephant of King U Thong died while crossing a canal (now, the canal dries up but still shows the trace). The name has changed slightly overtime from “Chang Lom” to “Chong Lom”.



Wat Bor

This temple is located on Chaeng Wattana Road, next to Pakkret Market. In the past, the area of the temple is a Waii forest (rattan forest). Bor means rattan. Therefore, the name of the temple comes from the plant. The temple was formerly located on Chao Phraya Riverbank but has been moved to a new place. The previous site of the temple is now a market, reflecting an impressive economic growth of Pakkret community.



Wat Bang Pood Nog

The area of the temple is a plain area that has Bang Pood Canal in the South of the temple. The temple was constructed around BE 2140 or more than 300 years ago. The name



of the temple comes from the fact that it is located in Ban Bang Pood area. The hall embodies a meditating Buddha, which was built before Rattanakosin Era.

Wat Bang Pood Nai

The temple is located in Pakkret Municipality near Bang Pood Canal. It was built in BE 2361 by Mon people during the reign of King Rama III and had been previously called “Wat San Thong” but was renamed “Wat Bang Pood Nai” in order to avoid confusion with Wat Bang Pood Nog. Wat Bang Pood Nai has an ancient hall that contains various Buddha statues, including self-torturing Buddha, which is rarely seen at other temples, artifacts and other important relics.



Wat Phasuk Maneejak

The main artifact of this temple is the White Jade Buddha which is a precious Burmese-styled Buddha (the Buddha statue was carved from white jade). The Buddha was formerly a property of Jakravichiean family. Grandmother Bayanth Jakravichiean offered the Buddha to Phra Khru Sangkarak Nattham Kosittadhammo, the abbot of this temple as a public property so that people may come to pray to the Buddha.



Wat Bodhi Thong Bon

Wat Bodhi Thong Bon is an ancient temple from pre-Ayutthaya Era. The name of the temple comes from the Bodhi tree in front of the temple but the tree was destroyed by a flood. In front of the temple on Chao Phraya Riverside, stands a gold-leaved Blessing Buddha that commuters can easily notice. The temple hall encloses a 70 year-old demon-defeating Buddha and “Luang Pho Petch” which is a demon-defeating Buddha from Chiang Saen Era which are well-respected by the locals.



Wat Bodhi Ban Di

Inside the temple, there is a main hall, surrounded by concrete Sema’s or boundary stones painted with a picture of meditating Buddha. Inside the main hall, stands “Luand Poh Kao” or “Luand Poh Bodhi Nimit”, an Ayutthaya-styled demon-defeating Buddha and two praying disciple statues. Besides, the thing that makes the hall interesting is the rarely seen self-torturing Buddha, placed in front of the main Buddha.



Wat Ruengvej Mongkol

Wat Ruengvej Mongkol is located in Mitr Pracha Village, Ban Mai subdistrict. It was built on 21st April BE 2500 as Mr. Sanun Timruengvej donated the land and led the construction. The temple’s name contains the word “Ruengvej”, which is a part of the family name of the donor, and the word “Mongkol” which means blessing. Therefore, the temple was built to honor and bless the Timruengvej family.



Wat Sri Rattanaram

The temple locates on the East side of Chao Phraya River, opposite of Prathumthani Beer Tavern in Bang Pood subdistrict. Its former name was Wat Bang Pung because the area was eroded by the river all the time. Thus, the locals named the area Ban Bang Pung. The temple was established during Ayutthaya era. Later, it was renamed Wat Sri Rattanaram. People often come to pray to the statue of Luang Pho Chang, the monk who was so sacred, well-revered and was a meditation expert during the World War period.



Wat Sanarm Nua

Wat Sanarm Nua is located near Lad Kret River, in Lad Kret subdistrict. Inside the temple contains the new main hall that was recently renovated. The main hall encloses a demon-defeating Buddha. The study hall is very tall. It is decorated with an image of a full-body swan. There are also other buildings, including Sri Chulamanee Pagoda which is a 16-meter-tall Thai-styled pagoda in the lake and the study hall near Sri Chulamanee Pagoda, which is small study hall built on water.



Wat Salak Nua

The temple is located in Ban Mai subdistrict, Pakkret municipality. It was built in the early Rattanakosin era. Inside the temple, there is a central hall that was built in 2475 BE. The central hall has five rooms with two-layered slope roof and beautiful gable apex.



Wat Hong Thong

When you go to Mon Buddhist temples, you may see a pole with a swan at the top. Mon people believe that Hong (swan) is associated with the establishment of Hongsawadee which was once the glorious capital city of Mon Kingdom. Therefore, they use swan as the symbol of the city and Mon people. We can also notice the swan image on the Mon flag. Apart from the connection to the history, in Buddhism, a swan represents purity and high moral. We can often see swan images in Mon Buddhist temples in Thailand as Mon people built the temples to commemorate the city of Hongsawadee when they immigrated from the city to Thailand just over a hundred years ago.



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