

KANCHANABURI WAR CEMETERY (DON RAK)

By Vanseven Co.,Ltd.



ATTRACTION DETAILS

Situated only 2 kilometers south of town on the bank of the Kwai Noi River, this is where to pay respect to the 1,740 prisoners of the World War II who didn't have a chance to return home and rest in peace here. The site was formerly the prisoners of war camp.

Opening hours: 9.00 am - 5.00 pm

The Bridge, together with the Death Railway, is now regarded as the significant symbol of peace, portraying that war is the great illusion that benefits no one. State Railway of Thailand now offers train travel trips along the Death Railway, running from Bangkok to Noktok Station, on weekends and public holidays. You can also take a walk to cross the bridge on foot, too.

JEATH War Museum

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ATTRACTION DETAILS

The name JEATH is derived from countries engaged in the WWII death railway construction from 1942 to 1945: Japan, England, America, Australia, Thailand and Holland. And as the name suggests, this small museum displays photographs and illustrations narrating the living condition of prisoners of war (POWs) during that cruel time, some of which were donated by former POWs who survived. The museum building itself was also turned from the detention hut, used during that period.

BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER KWAI

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ATTRACTION DETAILS

Perhaps the best known attraction of Kanchanaburi, featured in world's famous book and film, The Bridge on the River Kwai is part of the infamous Death Railway, spanning over Kwai Yai River, built by the prisoners of the World War II under the supervision of Japanese Imperialism Army. The 415-kilometer railway was built to connect Thailand and Myanmar to secure supplies to the Japanese army during their Greater East-Asian War. It is called the Death Railway as it involved the death of too many people during the construction period, between September 16, 1942 and on 25 December 1943 when it completed. It is estimated that more than 16,000 war prisoners (POWs) from England, Australia, Holland and America, together with some 90,000 labors from Thailand, Myanmar, Malaysia and Indonesia, died during the construction through experience a series bombing raids and cruelty of the Imperial Japanese Army.

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KRASAE CAVE (Tham Krasae)

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Krasae Cave was once where POWs rest as it's located right next to the Death Railway. It is now a popular spot for visitors who take a walk on the railway and would stop by to pray toward a Buddha image enshrined within the cave.

This cave was the camp of POW in World War II, is located 55 km. from Kanchanaburi, beside the viaduct side of the "Death Railway" over looking Kwai Noi River. The cave is within walking distance from the railway tracks of Tham Krasae Railway Station, the most beautiful view point along travelling by train.

Hellfire Pass Memorial Museum

By Vanseven Co.,Ltd.



ATTRACTION DETAILS

Known among locals as the Museum of Chong Khao Kad, it is a part of the Death Railway that was built cruelly by prisoners of war during the World War II. Hellfire or Chong Khao Kad is spot where the railway needed to cut through the mountain, which was really impossible but the POWs and labors were forced to use hand drills, picks and shovels to carve the rock so that a train could pass. The 500-meter-long pass was incredibly completed in six months in 1943, with many lives were sacrificed. The pass is no longer in use and it becomes the museum to exhibit related tools and photographs about the historical event to remind people the importance of world peace.

Opening hours: Daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Museum and walking trail are closed on the following dates:

- 13 - 15 April - Songkran Festival
- 25 - 27 October 2017 - Royal cremation ceremonies for H.M the King
- 5 December - H.M the King's Birthday
- 24 – 27 December - Christmas Day
- 31 December - New Year's Eve
- 1 January - New Year's Day

Three Pagodas Pass

By Vanseven Co.,Ltd.



ATTRACTION DETAILS

The Three Pagodas Pass (Dan Chadi Sam Ong) has been a border channel connecting Thailand and Burma for centuries, either in term of battles and wars in the past or trades and friendly relationships nowadays. Located approximately 240 kilometers from city center or 22 kilometers from Sangkhla Buri, the three lining pagodas are memorials to the Siam-Burmese battle during the Ayutthaya period (1350-1767).

Opening hours: The border opens between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., depending on the political situation. Visitors wishing to visit Myanmar are advised to obtain a pass, which allows visitors to visit Burmese settlements from Sangkhla Buri Immigration Office. A Fee of US\$10 is applied.

Getting there: The end of the Thai border in the west is located Highway 323, about 4 km. before getting to Amphoe Sangkhla Buri. Turn into the intersection on your right and continue for 18 km. to get to the Three Pagodas Pass.

Wooden Mon Bridge

By Vanseven Co.,Ltd.



ATTRACTION DETAILS

Speaking about “Sangkhlaburi district”, the first things that come to mind should definitely be a picture of a wooden bridge stretching across the river. The bridge is embraced by verdant mountain ranges, surrounded by plants of diverse species, and covered by a thin layer of fog. The dazzling bridge that reflects the charm of local people’s way of life is named Uttamanusorn Bridge or commonly known as Mon Bridge. Formerly, it ranked Thailand’s longest wooden bridge with the length of 850 meters and the world’s second longest wooden bridge next to U Bein Bridge in Burma. Uttamanusorn Bridge links the two banks of Songaria River at Nong Lu subdistrict, Sangkhlaburi district, Kanchanaburi province.

This bridge was built under the initiation of Luang Phor Uttama, the abbot of Wang Wiwekaram temple. The construction between the year 1986 and 1987 was completed by labours of Mon people. The bridge was considered the route of an international friendship between Thais and Mons because it links together Sangkhlaburi district to the Mon community on the other side of the bank. Additionally, it became one of the well-known tourist attractions in Kanchanaburi.

It is unfortunate that on 28 July 2013 at 18.30, the bridge fell apart into two and 30 meters from the middle collapsed into the river. After 3 days long of heavy rain, there were flash floods sweeping down logs from Thung Yai Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuary. The collision worsened the situation as the damaged part was increased up to 70 meters by the afternoon of the next day. Therefore, a bamboo bridge has been built for temporary use, while Mon Bridge is currently under restoration.

Wat Wang Wiwekaram

By Vanseven Co.,Ltd.



ATTRACTION DETAILS

This is the most important and most revered Buddhist temple in Sangkhla Buri district, where Thai and Mon people live together peacefully. The temple was built to replace the previous temple which is now underwater. The story goes that the now deceased Luangpo Uttama monk moved all the whole Mon village, most of whom are stateless people, uphill to settle at the current location allocating plots of land for every family to live around the temple. One kilometer from the temple finds Chedi Buddhagaya that contains Lord Buddha's relic locals and visitors come to pray for lucks and prosperity.

Opening hours: 8.00 am - 4.30 pm

Chedi Phutthakhaya

By Vanseven Co.,Ltd.



ATTRACTION DETAILS

You will also find the name Chedi Buddhakaya to designate this golden chedi covered with several kilos of gold built in the style of Bodhgaya Mahabodhi in India which marks the place of the Buddha's e

The Underwater Temple

By Vanseven Co.,Ltd.



ATTRACTION DETAILS

“Underwater City” or “Wat Wang Wiwekaram Kao” is one of the well-known tourist sites of Nonglue Sub-District, Sangklaburi District, Kanchanaburi Province. Although the bridge is now under the construction due to the flood, but here was one of the tourist sites of Unseen Thailand that is famous among Thai and foreign tourists

“Wat Wang Wiwekaram” or “Wat Luang Phor Uttama” is the temple that Luang Phor Uttama and local people built in 1953 at Baan Wangkalang, Sangklaburi District, Kanchanaburi Province, next to Thailand-Burma Border, about 220 kilometers away from Muang District of Kanchanaburi.

First, there were only monk’s houses and a pavilion. It was just a house of priest but local people in general called it “Wat Luang Phor Uttama”. It is located on the hill in an area called “Samprasob”, the area that 3 rivers, Songkalia, Beeklee, and Rantee River, gather together. In 1962, Department of Religious Affairs allowed the temple to use the name “Wat Wang Wiwekaram” which is named after the former name of the district, Wangka-Sangklaburi. Later, the district became the sub-district and then it is changed into Sangklaburi District of Kanchanaburi in 1965.

In 1984, Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand built Khaolam Dam or Wachiralongkorn Dam. The water in Khaolam Dam floated over the former Sangklaburi District and this temple. The temple therefore was moved to the hill. The former temple has been under the water for decade. Only the ruins of the temple and houses remain.

Nowadays, the old monastery under water becomes the famous tourist attraction. When the water level reduces, the whole underwater city will appear. The best time to visit is from March to April which is the period that the water level reaches the lowest point.

To visit, drive from Kanchanaburi City on the Public Highway No. 323 Kanchanaburi-Thongpapoom-Sangklaburi. Then hire the motor boat to travel in the lake and visit Underwater City.

SAI YOK NOI WATERFALL

By Vanseven Co.,Ltd.



ATTRACTION DETAILS

SaiYokNoi Waterfall, known by local residence as Nam TokKhaoPung, has been widely famous for a long time. The name KhaoPung which means crumbled mountain derived from the natural occurrence of the waterfall: eroded limestone cliffs became steeps that descended down in many levels to the foothills. Water comes from top of the mountain flowing down small waterways and finally falls down to the 15 metres high limestone crag. Freely gliding water on slopes of the hill under peaceful shades of various kinds of trees together with some reeds growing along the waterside and cool breeze is such a breathtaking beauty. All in all, Sai YokNoi waterfall gives wonderful impressions especially on nature lovers so it attracts great numbers of tourists annually.

Travelling to SaiYokNoi is not difficult. From the center of Kanchanaburi, take main road number 323 (Kanchanaburi - SaiYok - Thong PhaPhum). SaiYokNoi is on the right on the 46th kilometer. If continue on, the road will lead to Thong Phar Phum. At the 82th kilometer, there is a crossroad that if driving to the left you will find the office of National park, SaiYok and SaiYokYai waterfall away from Kanchanaburi down town for around 65 kilometers. From the parking lots, there is a walkway for waterfall sightseeing up to the waterfall's 7th level.