

# Lamphun





*Mae Ping National Park*

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Wat Phra Phutthabat Tak Pha

Lamphun

Lamphun is the oldest province of the North of Thailand, originally called “Nakhon Hariphunchai” or Haripunjaya. In 657, Ruesi Wasuthep gathered the Mengkhabut clansmen, who were of Mon extraction, to build the city between two rivers: the Ping and Kuang. When the settlement was finished, the Ruesi or hermit asked the daughter of the Lawo City’s king, named “Chammathewi”, to rule the city. Later, this city was ruled by kings from many dynasties. Until in the Thon Buri period, Chao Kawila was supported by King Taksin the Great in expelling the Burmese troops and was conferred the position of the ruler of Chiang Mai City, while his brother, Chao Kham Fan, was designated to rule Lamphun City. After that, in the early Rattanakosin period, Lamphun was a colonial city of Siam, governed by many city rulers. However, after the political revolution in 1932, the position of city ruler was abolished while Major General Chao Chakkham Khachonsak was the last governor.

In Lamphun, there are four important rivers: the Ping, Kuang, Tha, and Li. The province has 8 districts: Amphoe Mueang Lamphun, Amphoe Pa Sang, Amphoe Ban Hong, Amphoe Mae Tha, Amphoe Li, Amphoe Thung Hua Chang, Amphoe Ban Thi, and Amphoe Wiang Nong Long.

## BOUNDARIES

- North: Amphoe Saraphi and Amphoe San Kamphaeng in Chiang Mai province
- South: Amphoe Thoen, Lampang province and Amphoe Sam Ngao, Tak province
- East: Amphoe Hang Chat, Amphoe Sop Prap, and Amphoe Soem Ngam in Lampang province

West: Amphoe Hot, Amphoe Chom Thong, Amphoe Hang Dong, and Amphoe San Pa Tong in Chiang Mai province.

## HOW TO GET THERE

**By car** Depart from Bangkok and take Highway No. 1 (Phahonyothin Road). Pass Don Mueang and Rangsit, and turn left at Km. 32. Pass Sing Buri, Chai Nat, and drive to the town of Nakhon Sawan province. Turn left at the junction to Highway No. 11 to Lamphun. The total distance is about 670 kilometres. and takes about eight hours to get to the town of Lamphun.

**By train** There is a train leaving the Bangkok Railway Station or Hua Lamphong for Lamphun everyday. For further information, please contact the State Railway of Thailand Tel. 1690, 0 2220 4444 [www.railway.co.th](http://www.railway.co.th). Lamphun Railway Station Tel. 0 5351 1016.

**By bus** The Transport Company Limited provides air-conditioned buses everyday at Bangkok’s Northern Bus Terminal (Mo Chit 2) on Kamphaeng Phet 2 Road, taking about 9 hours to get to Lamphun province. The Intra Tour Company (Pratunam) also provides VIP air-conditioned buses. Please call Tel. 0 2208 0840, 0 2208 0580, or contact the Lamphun Office Tel. 08 9636 9983. For further details, please contact Bangkok’s Northern Bus Terminal (Mo Chit 2) Tel. 1490 [www.transport.co.th](http://www.transport.co.th), or the Transport Company Limited (Lamphun) Tel.&Fax 0 5351 1173, or the information of Lamphun Bus Station Tel. 0 5356 1263.

**By air** Tourists can take a flight (Bangkok-Chiang Mai) and connect to a bus, Chiang Mai-Lamphun route, from Amphoe Mueang Chiang Mai to Lamphun province. The bus departs

everyday from 5.00 a.m.-8.30 p.m., every 30 minutes, taking 45 minutes from Chang Phueak Bus Station, Chiang Mai province to the Lamphun Bus Station, on Sanam Kila Road. For further information on flights, please contact;

- Thai Airways International Tel. 0 2356 1111  
www.thaiairways.com
- Nok Air Tel. 1318, 0 2900 9955 www.nokair.com
- Bangkok Airways Tel. 1771, 0 2270 6699  
www.bangkokair.com
- Thai Air Asia Tel. 0 2515 9999 www.airasia.com

### **Distances from Amphoe Mueang Lamphun to other districts**

Amphoe Pa Sang	11 kilometres
Amphoe Mae Tha	25 kilometres
Amphoe Ban Thi	26 kilometres
Amphoe Ban Hong	40 kilometres
Amphoe Wiang Nong Long	45 kilometres
Amphoe Thung Hua Chang	105 kilometres
Amphoe Li	105 kilometres

### **Distances from Lamphun province to neighbouring provinces**

Chiang Mai	21 kilometres
Lampang	71 kilometres
Tak	244 kilometres

## **ATTRACTIONS**

### **Amphoe Mueang Lamphun**

#### **Memorial of Phranang Chammathewi**

(อนุสาวรีย์พระนางจามเทวี)

is situated in Tambon Nai Mueang, near Nong Dok Park, about 1 kilometre from the City Hall. The memorial was built to commemorate Phranang Chammathewi, the first ruler of Hariphunchai City. She was a moral, versatile and brave philosopher, who disseminated



*Memorial of Phranang Chammathewi*

Buddhism and high culture in this land and made those beliefs glorious which have been passed on until now. In addition, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn opened the memorial on 2 October, 1982.

#### **Hariphunchai National Museum**

(พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติ ھرพูนไชย)

is located at 122 Inthayongyot Road, diagonally across from Wat Phrathat Hariphunchai, founded in 1927 by Phraya Ratchakun Wibunphakdi, Lord Lieutenant of the Phayap or Northwest Circle. Later, the Fine Arts

Department built a new building in 1974 and Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn presided over the opening ceremony in 1979. In the museum, there is an exhibition of artefacts arranged in three rooms. Firstly, the Main Exhibition Hall is a long hall on an upper level of the building. Within the room, there are artefacts of three periods: Pre-Hariphunchai, Hariphunchai, and Lanna. The antiques include Buddha images, Buddha images' heads, votive tablets, and sculpted angels. The second room is the Local Arts and Woodcarvings Exhibition Hall, a small room in a one-storeyed building with the hall linked from the upstairs of the large building. The displayed antiques were made in the Lanna and Rattanakosin periods, all of which reflect the local wisdom such as kitchen utensils, iron-hammering tools, weaving tools, local musical instruments, flower receptacles, and betelnut sets. The last room is the Stone Inscription Hall, an open room downstairs. There are inscription stones made in the Hariphunchai period, around the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century, and the Lanna period around the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century. It is open at 9.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m. It is closed on Mondays, Tuesdays, and public holidays. Admission is 100 Baht. For further information, please call Tel. 0 5351 1186 or Fax 0 5353 0536 www.thailandmuseum.com

**Wat Phrathat Hariphunchai Woramahawihan** (วัดพระธาตุหริภุญชัย วรมหาวิหาร)

is on Inthayongyot Road located in the middle of downtown, surrounded by four roads in four directions: Attharot Road in the north, Chaiyamongkhon Road in the south, Rop Mueang Road in the east, and Inthayongyot

Road in the west, about 150 metres from the City Hall. The temple was built in 1108, in the reign of King Athittayarat. It is open at 6.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m. Admission fee is 20 Baht. Tel. 0 5331 1104 www.hariphunchaitemple.org

There are many interesting monuments in Wat Phrathat Hariphunchai as follows:

**Entrance Gate** (ซุ้มประตู)

Before entering the temple, visitors will pass the entrance gate in an ancient style of the Si Wichai or Sri Vijaya period, made of brick and mortar, with elaborate decorations. It is composed of layers of roofs. In front of the gate, a pair of enormous sculptured Singha, animals like lions in ancient literature, are situated on a one-metre-high base. Both statues were molded in the reign of King Athittayarat when he dedicated the palace to be the monastic residence.

**Wihan Luang** (วิหารหลวง)

After passing the gate, visitors will see a large wihan called "Wihan Luang"-a large image hall with a balcony and with both front and rear porches. This hall was newly built to replace the old one which was destroyed by a storm in 1915. It is a place to hold a merit-making ceremony and perform religious duties every Buddhist holy day. The hall houses three large Buddha images made of brick and cement, situated on a base. There are also many medium-sized metal Buddha images built in the early and mid Chiang Saen period.

**Phra Borommathat Hariphunchai**

(พระบรมธาตุหริภุญชัย)

located behind the Wihan Luang, houses a

golden reliquary containing the relics of the Lord Buddha's hair. The chedi is situated on a redented lotus base with torus mouldings. Next to the square lotus base, there is a round 3-tiered chopping base supporting the bell body which is surmounted by a throne with redented corners. The pagoda looks quite similar to Phrathat Doi Suthep in Chiang Mai. There is a two-layered Sathhabanchon (Rabiang Hok-a balcony with steel and brass fences). The golden Chinese ships are situated at the peripheral fences in the north and the south. There are niches of Kummaphan (ogres) and Chatras-tiered umbrellas at the four corners, and towers housing seated Buddha images in four directions. In addition, a lamp and an altar are placed to welcome Buddhists who would like to pay respect to the Lord Buddha's relics. Phra Borommathat has been one of the important ancient monuments in the Lanna Kingdom since ancient times. On the full moon day of the sixth lunar month, there will be a ceremony to pay respect to and bath Phra Borommathat. History shows that in 897 Phrachao Athittayarat, a Mon king who ruled Lamphun, ordered the Mondop to be built to cover the golden reliquary which contained the relics of the Lord Buddha. The Mondop was renewed and repaired many times. Later, in 1443, Phrachao Tilokrat, the ruler of Chiang Mai ordered to repair the pagoda into the Ceylonese style due to a mutual relationship with Ceylon at that time.

### **Phra Suwannachedi or Pathumwadi Chedi** (พระสุวรรณเจดีย์ หรือปทุมวดีเจดีย์)

is on the right of Phra Borommathat, built around the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century by Phranang

Pathumwadi, the queen consort of King Athittayarat four years after the construction of Phra Borommathat was finished. It is a square Prang-shaped pagoda built by Lawo craftsmen, with a Buddha image in each niche. Some of its parts represent the influence of Khmer arts. The top of the pagoda is coated with brass and votive tablets stored in the crypt under its lower base.

### **Lamphun Community Museum** (พิพิธภัณฑ์ชุมชนเมือง)

An Ancient Community Museum once is used to be the residence of Chao Sampanwong of Lamphun. It was built in 1912 during Chao Luang Chakkamkhajornsak ruler. This building has a very elegant design of a hip roof. Now Lamphun Municipality opens for public to visit and displays the exhibition about 100 years ago of people lifestyle, which manifest Lamphun's culture and tradition. The old photographs, ancient stationary, ancient utensils etc. are exhibited here.

### **Wiang Yong Hand-woven Cotton Village** (หมู่บ้านหัตถกรรมผ้าฝ้ายเวียงยอง) **and Khua Mung Tha Sing** (ข้าวมุงท่าสิงห์)

are located in Ban Si Mueang Yu, Tambon Wiang Yong, opposite Wat Phrathat Hariphunchai Woramahawihan. The village is on the cultural route to experience the way of life of the Wiang Yong Community, featuring villagers weaving cotton and silk brocade and many places of interest; such as, Wat Ton Kaeo, a folk museum, local fabric weaving centre, etc. Visitors may choose either a walking trail or pedal tricycle route. Next to the village is a roofed bridge OTOP marketplace known as Khua Mung



Wat Mahawan

Tha Sing where Lamphun's cotton brocade, household decorations, ornaments, and so on are offered for sale. Open daily during 9.00 a.m.-7.00 p.m.

### **Memorial of Suthewa Ruesi**

*(อนุสาวรีย์สุเทวฤๅษี)*

is located in an area of Doi Ti on the Super Highway, at the entrance leading to the city of Lamphun. Formerly, it was situated in front of the Lamphun City Hall. In the past, Suthewa Ruesi founded the city but he would not like to get involved in the secular world. Therefore, he invited Phranang Chammathewi, the daughter of Phraya Chakkawat who ruled Lawo City, to become the ruler of Hariphunchai. He also helped the new ruler to announce Buddhism in this land.

### **Wat Mahawan (วัดมหาวัน)**

is located at 2 Chammathewi Road, about 500 metres from the City Hall, along the old city moat. From a legend, this temple was built when Phranang Chammathewi ascended to the throne. Visitors can see Phra Phuttha Sikkhi or the black-stone Buddha image, which Phranang Chammathewi respectfully invited from Mueang Lawo. People called the image Phra Rot Luang or Phra Rot Lamphun, which is important and was used as a model to produce the famous amulets known as Phra Rot Mahawan. For details, Tel. 0 5353 5242.

### **Wat Chammathewi (วัดจามเทวี)**

or sometimes called Wat Ku Kut, is located on the Chammathewi Roadside, Tambon Nai Mueang. It was built around 755 by Lawo craftsmen. The pagoda has a square shape like Bodhgaya,



*Wat Chammathewi*



*Wat Phra Yuen*

India. Standing Buddha images in the gesture of giving a blessing are situated in the niches on each receding tier. The pagoda contains the ashes of Phranang Chammathewi, the first ruler of Nakhon Hariphunchai. From a legend, Prince Anantayot and Prince Mahantayot, sons of Phranang Chammathewi, ordered to build the pagoda to store the ashes of their mother in 755. Later, the top of the pagoda, which was formerly covered with gold plates, was broken and lost. Therefore, it is called “Ku Kut”-a truncated pagoda, or formally called “Phra Chedi Suwan Changkot”.

In addition, there is the Rattana Chedi located on the right of wihan. It was constructed around the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century by Phraya Sapphasit. There

is an octagon-shaped pagoda, built of brick and cement, with a 4.4-metres diametre and a 11.5-metres height. It is situated on a two-layered octagonal base. A niche on each side houses a standing Buddha image, entirely built of brick and cement. Above the body part of the chedi, there is an octagonal decoration on the recessed lotus base. A triangle-shaped niche on each side houses a Buddha image sitting cross-legged in a meditation posture. Above those niches, there is a round bell-shaped top part, whose pinnacle was broken and lost, situated on the lotus base.

### **Wat Phra Yuen** (วัดพระยืน)

is located at 1 Mu 1 Ban Phra Yuen, Tambon Wiang Yong. Originally called Wat Phruettha Mahasathan, the temple was built around 1063-1068 by Phrachao Thammikkarat, the king of Hariphunchai. Standing Buddha images are enshrined in the four directions of the pagoda which has a form of a Mondop. The decoration on its top part comprises a five-pinnacled chedi. The principal chedi includes a bell-shaped pagoda surrounded by small round ones, similar to the Ananda Temple in Pagan, Myanmar, and Phra Chedi Wat Pa Sak in Chiang Rai province. For details, Tel. 0 5353 0135.

**To get there:** cross the Kuang River and go along Highway No. 114. Turn left into Highway No. 1029 and drive on for about 500 metres.

### **Wat Phra Khong Ruesi** (วัดพระคงฤๅษี)

or Wat Anantharam, is located in Tambon Nai Mueang. The temple was built when Phranang Chammathewi ruled Hariphunchai City. Phra Khong is regarded as a sacred school of amulets which people in Lamphun pay much respect to.

### **Ku Chang-Ku Ma** (กูช้าง-กูม้า)

is a historical site located in the Wat Kai Kaeo community, Soi Rongrian Chakkham Khanathon, about 1 kilometre from the city. Ku Chang or Elephant Stupa is a cylinder-shaped stupa with a round top which is believed to be the cemetery of the war elephant of Phranang Chammathewi. The elephant was named “Phu Kam Nga Khiao” which means dark elephant with green tusks, its very strong weapons. Ku Ma or Horse Stupa is a stupa in a bell-like shape which is believed to be the cemetery of the son of Phranang Chammathewi’s mount.



*Ku Chang-Ku Ma*

### **Statue of Khruba Siwichai**

(อนุสาวรีย์ครูบาศรีวิชัย)

is located at the foot of Doi Ti, near Wat Doi Ti, Tambon Pa Sak, about 5 kilometres from the city of Lamphun, on the Chiang Mai-Lampang Road. Khruba Siwichai was a monk who dedicated himself to developing Lanna Thai people both concerning the necessary infrastructure and their minds. He was born in Ban Mae Tuen, Amphoe Li, and lived from 1878-1938. It is a pride for local people in Lamphun that their city is the hometown of one of the great Lanna saints.

### **Holy Pool at Doi Khamo** (บ่อน้ำศักดิ์สิทธิ์ดอยขะม้อ)

is situated in Tambon Makhuea Chae. It is an extinct volcano in a form like a cone-shaped food cover. The crater at its top has a width of 3 metres and a depth of 6 metres. There is water all year in the lower part of the pool.

To travel to the pool at the top of the mountain, visitors have to climb up stairs with 1,749 steps. From the past until now, people believe that it is a holy place where women are not allowed to scoop water from. When the festival to bath Phrathat Hariphunchai is held, the water in this pool will be taken to mix with the royal water. Then the mixed lustral water will be used to bath the Phrathat. In the coronation ceremony of every reign, the water in this pool will be taken to be mixed with lustral water.

**To get there:** drive along Highway No. 11 and turn into Highway No. 1147, about 20 kilometres from the city behind the Lamphun Industrial Estate.

### **Ban Nong Chang Khuen** (บ้านหนองข้างคีน)

Tambon Nong Chang Khuen is the largest plantation area of longan which is about 8 kilometres ahead of the city of Lamphun, on Highway No. 106, the Chiang Mai-Lamphun route. When reaching Ban Pa Heo, there will be a direction sign leading visitors to turn right to get to Ban Nong Chang Khuen, Tambon Umong. Go straight on for 7 kilometres until getting to the village. Along both sides of the bend leading to the village, there are many longan orchards. Every year in August, the Lamphun Longan Festival will be held in Amphoe Mueang Lamphun. The activities include a longan-decorated float competition, longan contest

and beauty contest.

### **Ban Ma, Lamphun** (บ้านม้า ลำพูน)

is located about 1 kilometre from the Doi Ti Intersection, on the Chiang Mai-Lampang Super Highway. Turn into the road leading to the village and go on for about 2 kilometres. People in the village produce every kind of furniture from plywood, teak wood, and Para rubber wood. Visitors can buy the elaborate furniture products at reasonable prices.

### **Doi Ti Agricultural Central Market or Kat**

#### **Doi Ti** (ตลาดกลางสินค้าเกษตร หรือภาคดอยติ)

is located on the Chiang Mai-Lampang Super Highway. Here visitors can find souvenirs from every district such as brocade from Amphoe Mueang Lamphun which reflects Lamphun's identity in woven cloth, carved wood from Amphoe Mae Tha, hand-woven cotton from Amphoe Pa Sang, hill tribe silverware from Amphoe Li, processed products from longan, shallot and garlic, OTOP products and products from the royal projects. In addition, it is a rest area for drivers where food and beverage are available all day.

### **Wat Mu Poeng** (วัดหมูเป็ง)

is located in Ban Mu Poeng, Tambon Mueang Chi and much respected, especially by those born in the Year of the Pig-'Mu' in Thai. 'Poeng' is a dialect word meaning 'to rely on'. The temple features the Lanna style of architecture and stucco reliefs and comprises a spired entrance archway decorated with graceful and elaborate stucco sculpture similar to that appearing on the relic chamber of the chedi and scripture hall, which bears different features from those found



*Wat Mu Poeng*

in Lamphun. The scripture hall here is a half-cement-half-wooden building with the upper part featuring a wooden structure covered with a double semi-tiered roof decorated with traditional roof decorations; namely, Cho Fa, Bai Raka, and Hang Hong, all carved out of wood and decorated with coloured glass inlay. It is surrounded by a narrow balcony and has no stairs but is accessible by a movable ladder through a small opening. The lower part features 4 rows of 5 large columns each and serves as an ordination or image hall where the principal Buddha image is enshrined, bordered by railings.

**To get there:** By car: from the Tha Chak T-junction, follow Highway No. 1033 toward Amphoe Mae Tha via Ban Paen, Ban Mueang Chi, and pass the Mueang Chi Police Station for approximately 1 kilometre. Otherwise, take a bus running on the Lamphun-Tha Chak

T-junction-Mu Poeng-Tha Kat-Mae Tha route.

### **Huen Samunprai** (เหือนสมุนไพโร)

is located at 180 Ban San Ton Thong (on the road to Pa Sang), Amphoe Mueang Lamphun. It offers a spa, Thai and Chinese medicines for rebalancing, treatment and relaxation by experts among shady surroundings. Available services include a herbal steam bath and compress, traditional Thai massage, Chinese-based foot reflexology, body scrub, aromatherapy massage, facial treatment, acupuncture for rebalance and treatment of diseases, obesity, and smoking addiction, as well as traditional Thai massage school and clinic of Thai and Chinese traditional medicines. Homestay accommodation is also provided. For further details, please contact Tel. 0 5353 4977, 0 5356 0766 [www.huensamunprai.com](http://www.huensamunprai.com)



*Wat Phrathat Doi Wiang*

## **Amphoe Ban Thi**

### **Wat Si Don Chai** (วัดศรีดอนชัย)

is located at 147 Mu 10, Ban Si Don Chai, Tambon Ban Thi. Drive along Highway No. 11, turn into the road between Km. 76-77, and go on for 2 kilometres. This temple houses a walking Buddha image with a height of 59 cubits (29.5 metres). It is the highest and largest Buddha image in the North built from people's donations in 1995 to give merit to the King on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary (Golden Jubilee) Celebrations of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne. The King gave the image the name "Phra Phuttha Chaloem Sirirat".

### **Wat Phrathat Doi Wiang** (วัดพระธาตุดอยเวียง)

is located at Mu 9, Ban Doi Wiang, Tambon Ban Thi, about 7 kilometres from Amphoe Ban Thi, with an area of 15 rai (24,000 square metres). On

the top of the mountain, there is an old pagoda containing the relics of the Lord Buddha. It is assumed that the temple was built in 677 in the reign of Phranang Chammathewi. According to palm-leaf manuscripts, Khun Luang Palawicha founded this town as an outpost city and built the temple on the mountain. Later, the temple was burnt in a forest fire and only a pagoda and a small hall remained. In the temple, there are also three old Buddha images. The first one is a bronze Buddha image in a gesture of subduing Mara with a lap-width of 29 inches (approximately 72.5 centimetres). It is told that once the people suffered from a drought, they carried the image and walked in a procession to ask for rain, and the rain fell. Then the people called this image "Phrachao Sai Fon" (Buddha image of Rain). The second image has a lap width of 99 inches (approximately 2.48 metres),

situated in the preaching hall. The third one has a lap width of 89 inches (approximately 2.23 metres), located at the foot of the hill. The latter two images were made of laterite and covered with cement. One of them was found broken with its head remaining in the ground. Therefore, people called it “Phrachao Dam Din” (Buddha image going underground). That Doi Wiang Chedi is situated at the top of the mountain and the Lord Buddha’s Relics Bathing Ceremony will be held every year on the eighth day of the waning moon of the seventh lunar month.

### **Phrathat Doi Hang Bat** (พระธาตุดอยห้างบ้าตว)

is located at 320 Ban Sai Tai, Tambon Huai Yap, about 9 kilometres from Amphoe Ban Thi. Upon arriving at Ban Sai Tai, Phrathat Doi Hang Bat will be on the right. It is a white pagoda with 4 porches and its top part is decorated with the golden Chatra-umbrella. There is no evidence to prove when it was built. It is told that in the past, Lord Buddha had visited the mountain before preparing to go for alms-gathering. In the local dialect, the word “Hang Bat” refers to an action that monks prepare their alms bowls. The trace of Hang Bat appears as a deep hole in the shale stone, covered with a Mondop. As the Phrathat is on the top of the mountain, visitors can admire the panoramic scenery from this site. For details, Tel. 0 5398 4705.

### **Mae Thi Reservoir** (อ่างเก็บน้ําแม้ธิ)

is located at Mu 9, Ban Doi Wiang, Tambon Ban Thi, about 5 kilometres from Amphoe Ban Thi. The ridge of the dam is 470 metres wide and 6 kilometres long, with a capacity of 5 million cubic metres. The water feeds an agricultural

area of 5,000 rai (8 square kilometres). It is also a tourist attraction with magnificent scenery including peaceful green mountains and forests, suitable for recreation.

### **Amphoe Mae Tha**

**Carving Village** (หมู่บ้านแกะสลัก อ่าเภอแม่ทา)  
Drive along Highway No. 106. Turn into Highway No. 116 and go on about 2 kilometres. When reaching the Pa Ha Intersection, turn into Highway No. 1033 and go on about another 10 kilometres. The village is located near Ban Nong Yang Khlai, Tambon Thung Tha Luang. Many neighbouring villages are source of products made from carved wood in many forms such as statues of people or animals, household appliances and decorative furniture, and kid’s toys. Products from this house industry will be distributed to Chiang Mai and other nearby provinces.

### **Mae Khanat Karen Village** (กลุ่มผ้าทอมีอหมู่บ้านกะเหรี่ยงแม่ขานาด)

is at 99 Mu 8 Tambon Thakat, approximately 4 kilometres off Highway No. 1033. It features the simple lifestyle of the Pakakayor (Karen) people who still wear their tribal costumes. Married women wear a red hand-woven tube skirt with stripes of various colours embroidered with job’s tears and decorated with red pieces of cloth. Single women wear a long white dress decorated with colourful patterns whereas men wear a red loose shirt with trousers or sarong. The tribespeople mostly weave their own cloth, the process of which is all hand-made from cotton growing, spinning, weaving, to embroidering with job’s tears. It is an inherited tradition. Hilltribe products and textiles are offered by the village’s weaving group.

## **Doi Khun Tan National Park** (อุทยานแห่งชาติดอยขุนตาล)

covers an area in Amphoe Mae Tha, Lamphun province, and Amphoe Hang Chat and Amphoe Mueang Lampang. The topography is a fertile mountain forest with the diversity of flora, stretching in an area of about 159,556 rai (255,289,600 square metres).

**To get there:** By train: get off at the Khun Tan Railway Station and go on foot about 1.3 kilometres until getting to the National Park Office. By car: go on Highway No. 11, the Lampang-Lamphun route at Km. 47. Drive on about 18 kilometres.

Interesting Attractions in the National Park

### **Khun Tan Tunnel** (อุโมงค์ขุนตาน)

is the longest railway tunnel in Thailand with a length of 1,352 metres built by a German engineer named Emile Eisenhofer. However, he

had to return to his homeland since WWI took place during the construction of the tunnel. Later, in 1917 Krommaphra Kamphaeng Phet, Father of the Thai Railway, became the main director of the construction until it was finished in 1918.

### **The Top of the Mountain** (บริเวณยอดเขา)

From the National Park Office where the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Flora provides shelters for tourists, go on foot about 1,500 metres until getting to Strategy Point 1, where the reception houses provided by the State Railway of Thailand are located. Then, go on foot for about 800 metres to Strategy Point 2. This area is densely covered with mountain pine trees and visitors will find a reception house of M.R. Kukrit Pramoj. The house is beautiful among temperate plants and elaborate landscape. Go on about another 3,600 metres, visitors will reach Strategy Point 3, where they can admire missionary's shelters. The highest point of Doi Khun Tan is called Mon Song Klong, at Strategy Point 4, about 1 kilometre from Strategy Point 3.

### **Namtok Mae Long** (น้ำตกแม่ลอง)

is located about 10 kilometres to the south of Khun Tan Railway Station. Get off the train at the Mae Tan Noi Station and go on foot for about 3 kilometres. The water flows all year.

### **Namtok Tat Moei** (น้ำตกตาดเหมย)

is a small waterfall with a height of 10 metres on the way from Strategy Point 2 to Strategy Point 3. Turn left at the junction and go on for about 1,500 metres. Walk down to the Mae Yon Wai Valley for about 300 metres.



Khun Tan Tunnel

Doi Khun Tan National Park provides shelters and tents for visitors. Otherwise, tourists can bring their own tents and stay in the provided camping area. Please reserve shelters at the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Flora, Tel. 0 2562 0760 [www.dnp.go.th](http://www.dnp.go.th). Otherwise, contact the Doi Khun Tan National Park at Tel. 0 5354 6335, 08 1032 6341. In addition, visitors can ask for a shelter reservation at the State Railway of Thailand at Tel. 0 2225 6964, 0 2220 4444 [www.railway.co.th](http://www.railway.co.th) To make a reservation for the missionary's shelters, please contact Phayap University, Chiang Mai, at Tel. 0 5324 1255 ext. 286. Admission Fee to the Park: 100 Baht for adult, 50 Baht for children.

### **Tha Sop Sao Reservoir** (อ่างเก็บน้ำทาสบเส้า)

is located at Mu 9, Ban Lai Tha, Tambon Sop Sao. The dam is 19 metres high and 271 metres long. The pathway in front of the dam is 4 metres wide. There is a recreation pavilion and restaurants available.

*To get there:* use Highway No. 11 (Lampang-Lamphun route) or Highway No. 1033 use the entrance of the agricultural market.

### **Ban Tha Pa Pao** (บ้านท่าป่าเป่า)

is at 48 Mu 6 Ban Tha Pa Pao, Tambon Tha Pla Duk. The community once suffered the effect of deforestation and well realized of its impact. Hence, the villagers have cooperated to conserve as well as restore the forest to its original condition. At present, the village's forest covers a large area of perfect biodiversity, and the villagers are well aware of how to make effective use of the resources and reinforce them with a body of information with community regulations for common living.

The community was recipient of the Award of Outstanding Performance in the category of Ecotourism Sites at the Thailand Tourism Awards 2008. For homestay reservation, please call Tel. 0 5300 6222.

### **Saphan Tha Chomphu or Tha Chomphu Bridge** (สะพานทาจอมพู่)

is located opposite Wat Tha Chomphu, Tambon Tha Pla Duk, Amphoe Mae Tha, and known among the locals as Saphan Khao—the white bridge. It was constructed in 1919 under the supervision of HRH Prince of Kamphaeng Phet. The white railway bridge, measuring 87.3 metres long, is the landmark of the field near the Khun Tan Tunnel and was built of reinforced concrete, unlike other usual steel railway bridges that are flexible and more durable to vibration. Unfortunately, as the period of construction was during wartime, steel was hard to be procured. Thanks to excellent calculation and supervision, the bridge can still be used today. The Tha Chomphu Bridge spans over the Tha River and is located in the middle of an open field on the Bangkok-Chiang Mai route. The train will reach the bridge approximately 1 hour before arriving in Chiang Mai early in the morning. The scenic surroundings in the open suggest that the train has passed beyond the undulating mountains and is approaching its destination. Driving for sightseeing is available.

*To get there:* By car: from Amphoe Mae Tha, follow Highway No. 106 toward Amphoe Hang Chat, Lampang province, for approximately 1.5 kilometres. Turn right toward Ban Tha Chomphu and continue via the Ban Si Sai Mun School and another 1 kilometre beyond Ban Sathani until reaching Wat Tha Chomphu, which is on the left.



*Saphan Tha Chomphu or Tha Chomphu Bridg*

There are shops on the right where visitors can park their cars and walk for another 300 metres along the railway to the bridge. Otherwise, visitors may take a motorcycle from Amphoe Mae Tha.

## **Amphoe Pa Sang** **Wat Phra Phutthabat Tak Pha**

*(วัดพระพุทธรบาทตากผ้า)*

is located in Tambon Makok. Drive along Highway No. 106 at Km. 136-137 and go on for about 1 kilometre. This temple is an important ancient site in Lamphun province. According to legend on the construction of the temple, when the Lord Buddha and his followers travelled to publicize Buddhism until they reached this temple, the Lord Buddha ordered all monks to dry their robes after having them washed on the stone cliff. Therefore, the traces looking like

monks' robes on the stone can still be seen until now. After that, the Lord Buddha prayed and left his footprints on Lan Pha Lat, the place where the temple is situated now.

On the hill behind the temple, there is a pagoda with a combination style of Phrathat Doi Suthep and Phrathat Hariphunchai. The Naga stairs with 469 steps was built to link the pagoda and Wat Phra Phutthabat Tak Pha at the foot of the mountain. Visitors can bring their own car. The Lord Buddha's Footprint Bathing Festival is arranged every year on Atthami Puja Day, the day to commemorate the Lord Buddha's funeral, on the eighth day of the waning moon of the eighth lunar month. For more information, please contact Tel. 0 5357 2961, 0 5300 5200 [www.phrabad.com](http://www.phrabad.com)



Wat Nong Ngueak

### **Tham Erawan** (ถ้ำเอราวัณ)

is located at Mu 6 Tambon Nakhon Chedi, near the sub office of the Mae Ao Forest Conservation Unit. Drive along Highway No. 106 until getting to Km. 124. Follow the direction sign, turn into and drive along the asphalted road for 4 kilometres and the laterite road for 7 kilometres until arriving at the sub office of the Mae Ao Forest Conservation Unit. The entrance of the cave is quite narrow with a sloping path through to its chamber. After passing the entrance, visitors will see a large hall where light cannot shine on all parts. This hall is divided into small rooms where tourists can admire a lot of beautiful stalagmites and stalactites. It is recommended that visitors

should ask an official to guide the way through the cave and bring their own torches because there is no electricity.

### **Ban Nong Ngueak Weaving Centre**

(แหล่งทอผ้าบ้านหนองเงือก)

is located in Ban Nong Ngueak, Tambon Mae Raeng. Drive along Highway No. 106 until arriving at Km. 138-139. Turn and go on for about 3 kilometres. Ban Nong Ngueak is a centre for hand-woven cotton and other local products made from cotton such as pillow sheet, curtain, table sheet, and clothes at reasonable prices. Those products are also available in other souvenir shops such as in Chiang Mai province.

### **Wat Nong Ngueak** (วัดหนองเจือก)

is located at Ban Nong Ngueak, Tambon Mae Raeng along Highway No. 106, on the Lamphun-Li route, at Km. 138-139. Turn right and drive on about 3 kilometres. It is an old temple which reflects the local craftsmanship. The interesting architecture includes the stucco relief at the temple's sheltered gate and the Buddhist scripture hall, an old two-storeyed building in a style of Burmese arts, where mural paintings can be seen downstairs.

### **Dhamma Park and Heritage Gardens**

(อุทยานธรรมะและหอศิลป์)

is located at 109/2 Mu 1, Ban Pa Sang Noi. Visitors can travel along Highway No. 106 and turn into Soi Pa Sang Ngam 11 near the Pa Sang Market, opposite Wat Pa Sang. It takes about 500 metres from Highway No. 106. The Park covers an area of approximately 12 rai (19,200 square metres). It is shady and open for people who are interested in making meditation and learning about the Truth of Life following the Lord Buddha's teachings. The Art Gallery is used to exhibit sculptures inspired by Buddhism. Surrounding the building, there are replica sculptures and a special corner for sound performances. The park was established by Khun Inson Wongsam, a National Artist in the field of visual arts (sculpture) of 1999 with the purpose of being an eco-spiritual tourist attraction. In addition, this place is a learning centre of the local community for natural and environmental conservation. It is necessary to make appointment for your visit. Tel. 0 5352 1609 [www.dhammapark.com](http://www.dhammapark.com)

### **Wat Pa Hiang** (วัดป่าเหียง)

is located at 158 Pracha U-thit Road, Ban Kong Ngam, Tambon Mae Raeng. Drive along Highway No. 106 and turn into Highway No. 1032, near Wat Pa Sang Ngam before driving on for about 3 kilometres. According to history, this temple was built in 1877. The Buddhist scripture hall, which is more than hundred years old, is situated in the middle of a pool. It has a style of the Lanna period, built entirely from wood. There are finely carved door panels and gables all of which have been registered by the Fine Arts Department.

### **Mae Wang San Reservoir** (อ่างเก็บน้ำแม่วังล้าน)

is about 13 kilometres from the Office of Amphoe Pa Sang along Highway No. 106 at Km. 30-31. When reaching Ban Pong Ru Intersection, turn into the intersection and drive on for about 4 kilometres before getting to the reservoir. Visitors can admire the beautiful sights surrounded by the mountains. Floating raft houses and restaurants are available.

### **Boran Sathan Wat Ko Klang** (โบราณสถาน วัดเกาะกลาง)

is located at 261 Mu 8 Ban Bo Khao, Tambon Ban Ruean. It is believed that this ancient site was originally an island between the Ping River and its tributary. The two rivers surround the island and join together again at the end. Later, when the Ping River changed its direction, Ko Klang became a part of the east side of the river. In this area, there is Wat Ko Klang, a temple built in an ancient style which stores artefacts and fragments of stucco sculptures. Many of the architectural decorations were built in the early Lanna period or about 700



Wat Phrachao Ton Luang

years ago, influenced by the Hariphunchai arts. In addition, remains of Dvaravati architecture were found. In this connection, the Lamphun Provincial Administration Organization has allocated a budget to excavate and restore the Boran Sathan Wat Ko Klang to be another source of learning and an archaeological tourist attraction in Lamphun. For details, Tel. 0 5359 3100.

### **Wat Pa Sang Ngam** (วัดป่าซางงาม)

is a district temple located in Tambon Pa Sang and houses Phra Phutthamongkhon Sarakan, the image of the Buddha subduing Mara-the district image of Amphoe Pa Sang. The temple contains a two-storeyed solid scripture hall covered with a Lanna-style semi-tiered roof, with small windows on the upper storey decorated with paintings of angels. There is an

image hall housing a centuries-old woodcarving pulpit upon which Luangpho Ngam-an image of the Buddha subduing Mara measuring 2 metres wide across the lap-is enshrined. The temple also features the Wat Pa Sang Museum displaying folk utensils, drums, etc.

**To get there:** By car: from Amphoe Pa Sang, follow Highway No. 106 toward Amphoe Ban Hong for approximately 300 metres. Otherwise, take a bus running on the Lamphun-Tha Chak T-Junction-Ku Ramak-Pa Sang route.

### **Amphoe Ban Hong**

#### **Wat Phrachao Ton Luang** (วัดพระเจ้าตนหลวง)

is located at 228 Mu 1, Tambon Si Tia, along Highway No. 106, then turn into Highway No. 1010 and drive on for about 6 kilometres before reaching the temple. This temple houses Phrachao Ton Luang, an ancient Buddha image

with a lap width of 7.5 metres and a height of 9.5 metres from its base to head finial. It was built in 1366 by Phra Thera Siri Ratchawaso to escape from Karma and catastrophe. There fore, it is also called “Phrachao Lik Khro”. For details, Tel. 0 5357 8147.

### **Huai La Karen Development Village**

(หมู่บ้านกะเหรี่ยงพัฒนาห้วยหละ)

is located at Mu 2, Tambon Pa Phlu, along Highway No. 106 (the Lamphun-Li route) between Km. 107-108, about 12 kilometres southward from Ban Hong District Office. It is a Karen village which still conserves their ancient style of weaving cloth using a waist loom.

### **Tham Luang Pha Wiang (ถ้ำหลวงผาเวียง)**

is located at Mu 2, Tambon Pa Phlu. It is a beautiful cave divided into 8 rooms such as **Lan Rommani (ลานรมณีย์)**, which is a wide room where the light shines through from the cave’s entrance; **Akkhani Khotkhoen (อัคนีโชดเขิน)** where a trace of the destroyed stalagmites and stalactites can be seen, and **Noen Salai Ngam Ta (เนินไศลงามตา)** which features an earthen mound switching with the rocks. The admission fee is 10 Baht. Electricity is available. **To get there:** drive along Highway 106 (the Ban Hong-Li route). Southward from the Ban Hong District Office, turn right at the direction sign and drive on for about 2.8 kilometres. The stair is 400 metres.

### **Wat Phrachao Saliam Wan (วัดพระเจ้าสะเลียมหวาน)**

is located at Tambon Ban Hong, on Highway No. 106 (the Lamphun-Li route), near Km. 113. From Ban Hong Luang, drive on for about 4



Wat Phrachao Saliam Wan

kilometres. This is a beautiful temple built in 1941. The ordination hall houses Phrachao Saliam Wan, a lacquered and gilded Buddha image carved from Sadao or neem wood, which is respected by the local people. For details, Tel. 0 5398 0000.

### **Amphoe Thung Hua Chang Wat Phrathat Doi Kwang Kham**

(พระธาตุดอยกวางคำ)

is located at Ban Pong Daeng-San Chai, Tambon Thung Hua Chang. The temple was built by Khruba Chao Chaiyawongsa Phatthana. In the wihan, there is a principal bejeweled Buddha image in an imperial costume.

**To get there:** there are two routes. Firstly, turn into the Mae Thoei Intersection, Amphoe Li, on Highway No. 106. Otherwise, turn into the Mae Ao Intersection on Highway No. 1184. Go on for



*Wat Mahathat Chedi Si Wiang Chai*

about 70 kilometres until getting to Amphoe Thung Hua Chang and Ban Pong Daeng Intersection on Chaiyawongsa Phatthana Road. Drive on for about 4 kilometres before reaching the temple.

### **Amphoe Li** **Wat Phra Phutthabat Huai Tom**

*(วัดพระพุทธรูปท่าหวัดต้ม)*

is located at 499 Mu 8, Tambon Na Sai. It is the largest temple in Amphoe Li, situated in Phrabat Huai Tom Karen village, about 10 kilometres southward from Amphoe Li. From the junction on Highway No. 106 (the Li-Thoen route), near Km. 46-47, drive on for about 5 kilometres. At the entrance of the temple, the statue of Phra Khruba Chaiyawongsa Phatthana is situated. Within the large area, there are buildings built from laterite dug from the well behind the temple. There is also a Phrathat, which is decorated

beautifully. Khruba Chaiwongsa, a famous monk in the North, was responsible for the construction and repair of the Phrathat by the donation of the Karens residing in the vicinity of the temple. Most of these local people are agriculturists, and some earn their living by making handicraft, weaving cloth, making necklaces, or silverware as an in-house industry. Every year, around December, Karens will arrange the festival to gather the Karen people and conserve their traditions. There will be many interesting activities such as hill tribes' cultural performances and local sports competition. In addition, Karen handmade products are available at shops around Ban Huai Tom.

### **Wat Mahathat Chedi Si Wiang Chai**

*(วัดมหาธาตุเจดีย์ศรีเวียงชัย)*

is the largest laterite pagoda in Thailand, located



*Wat Phrathat Ha Duang*

at Mu 9, Ban Nong Pu (Huai Tom), Tambon Na Sai. Regarded as a replica of the Shwedagon Pagoda in Myanmar, its style was influenced by Lanna Buddhist architecture. Its base has a width and length of 40 metres, or equal to a total size of 1 rai (1,600 square metres), and a height of 64.39 metres. Luangpu Khruba Chaiyawongsa Phatthana initiated to design and construct the pagoda with an aim to pay respect to the five Buddhas. It is the first Buddha chedi of the current world cycle in Thailand and the second in the world.

**Wat Phrathat Ha Duang** (วัดพระธาตุห้าดวง หรือเวียงเจดีย์ห้าหลัง)

is located at 1 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Li, about 2 kilometres from the Li District Office, on Highway No. 106. From the remaining ruins of the city wall and ditch, it is assumed that

this place used to be the location of Wiang Kao Li (the Old City of Li). This temple houses a group of five pagodas. In history, it is told that Phranang Chao Chammathewi, the ruler of Mueang Hariphunchai heard from the people in Amphoe Li that five crystal balls often appeared in the city. Therefore, she visited the city at nighttime to prove it by herself. Then, she saw the light beaming from the five transparent balls flying over five earthen mounds. She asked the people about their history, and they said that these were dead skin relics from water which passed the Lord Buddha's five fingers when he washed his hand, and fell over the ground. After listening to the story, with faithfulness, she ordered to build a Phrathat to cover those five earthen mounds. Every year, the ceremony to bath Phatthat Ha Duang will be held on 20 April. For details, Tel./Fax 0 5359 6555.



Wat Ban Pang

### **Wat Ban Pang** (วัดบ้านปาง)

is located on Noenkhao Ban Pang, at 381 Mu 1, Tambon Si Wichai, 38 kilometres from the town of Li, along Highway No. 106 (the Li-Ban Hong-Chiang Mai route), at Km. 89. Visitors can get to the entrance of the temple by passing through Soi 3 and Soi 4. This temple was the first place where Khruha Si Wichai was ordained. In the temple, the atmosphere is fresh and shady with lots of trees. There are magnificent halls and museums to store Khruha Si Wichai's eight requisites and personal belongings such as monk's robes, pillow, spittoon, vase, etc.

### **Lord Buddha's Footprint at Tham Pa Phai or Tham Doi Ton** (พระพุทธรบาทถ้ำป่าไผ่หรือถ้ำดอยโตน)

has been situated above Doi Ton (behind Tham Pa Phai) for a long time, but people hardly ever

saw it as it was densely covered with trees. Luangpu Khruha Chaiyawongsa Phatthana of Wat Phrabat Huai Tom visited this place and through his insight, examined the footprint, and proved that it was a genuine left footprint of the Lord Buddha. He also told that at that time the Lord Buddha turned his face to the south and stepped his left foot to leave his footprint. Then, he turned back and went on. The wihan has a fascinating interior decoration and the cave is quite large containing many rooms with many ventilation holes to help the air flow. Visitors can admire many splendid stalagmites and stalactites, and other artistic formations. Buddha images are housed at different corners. Every year, on 16 April, the festival to bath the Lord Buddha's footprint and pay respect to the holy spirits in the cave will be held.

*To get there:* Tham Pa Phai is 9 kilometres

from Amphoe Li. Pass the Mae Pa Phai School Intersection, on Highway No. 106, until arriving at the entrance.

**Phrabat Huai Tom Royal Project Development Centre** (ศูนย์พัฒนาโครงการหลวง พระบาทห้วยต้ม)

is located at Mu 8 Tambon Na Sai and was established following His Majesty the King's royal visit to Ban Phrabat Huai Tom in 1978. Having perceived the poor condition of the hilltribe people and unadequate land for agriculture, His Majesty had the village included to be under the responsibility of the Royal Project Foundation, taking care of an area of 24,084.93 rai. The villagers are mostly vegetarian Karens who still observe their traditional customs and folk wisdom. After harvesting their rice crop, a merit-making ceremony for new rice will be held around January of each year.

Agrotourism within the Centre features 4 zones; namely, demonstrative plots of newly-introduced vegetables like butternut squash, crown gourd, crookneck squash, and Mexican pepper; demonstrative plots of promotional vegetables like long-shaped egg plant and, Chinese kale; demonstrative plantation of tropical fruits like mango varieties from foreign countries, star gooseberry from Taiwan, plum mango, passion fruit, avocado, Japanese apricot, and peach; and plots of decorative and herbal plants like fairy rose and citronella grass for essential oil.

Cultural tourism here features the Karenni lifestyle at the old Karen house of Ban Nam Bo Noi as well as folk wisdom; such as, folk-style hand-woven textiles using a hand loom

and locally available materials and dyes with old-style patterns made into shirts, trousers, tube skirts, shoulder bags, blankets, etc.; silver ornaments made from 100% silver with authentic Karenni designs like necklaces, bangles, and rings; as well as coconut shell ornaments and basketry. Accommodation and tents are available.

For more details, please contact the Phrabat Huai Tom Royal Project Development Centre, Ban Pha Lat, Tambon Na Sai, Amphoe Li, Lamphun 51110, Tel. 0 5351 8059 or Highland Agricultural Development Station, Tel. 0 5328 1238, Fax 0 5327 0752.

**Mae Ping National Park** (อุทยานแห่งชาติแม่ปิง)

Drive along Highway No. 106 (the Lamphun-Li route), near Km. 47. Turn into Highway No. 1087 (the Li-Ko route), at Km. 20-21 before getting to the Mae Ping National Park Headquarters. Originally, this area was in the Pa Mae Hat-Mae Ko National Forest Reserve and it was announced to be a national park on 13 July, 1981. It has an area of 1,003 square kilometres, covering Amphoe Doi Tao, Chiang Mai province, Amphoe Li, Lamphun province, and Amphoe Sam Ngao, Tak province. The office of Mae Ping National Park is located in Tambon Mae Lan, Amphoe Li, Lamphun province.

Within the national park, a span of the Ping River which is about 140 kilometres long flows and along both sides, tourists can see isles, cliffs, stalagmites and stalactites. To travel along the Ping River, visitors can start the journey at the Doi Tao Reservoir, Chiang Mai province by a long-tail boat. Then, get on a raft at Kaeng Soi until reaching the Bhumibol Dam in Amphoe Sam Ngao, Tak province. In addition, visitors



*Mae Ping National Park*

can rent a boat or raft to cruise upward from the Bhumibol Dam.

Interesting Attractions in the Mae Ping National Park

### *Tham Yang Wi (ถ้ำยางวี)*

is a large limestone cave containing wonderful stalagmites and stalactites. It is a habitat of bats, porcupines, and Sumatran serows. To travel through the cave, visitors should take their own electric torches or follow a guide with a torch. Not very far from Tham Yang Wi, Pa Phrabat Yang Wi, the dipterocarp and pine forest is located with beautiful scenery and nature. It is suitable for forest trekking and camping.

### *Thung Kik (ทุ่งกิ๊ก)*

is a large natural grass field which is located in the east, about 15 kilometres from the

office of the park. Visitors can admire beautiful natural sights on the plateau which is covered with grass fields and dipterocarp forest. It is a habitat of barking deer, deer, rabbits, birds, and various species of wild fowls. One famous activity is bird-watching. Camping around the field is available for tourists. Visit around March to May to see more than 20 species of orchids blooming.

### *Namtok Ko Luang (น้ำตกก้อหลวง)*

is about 22 kilometres from the office. Go on foot for another 500 metres visitors will see the limestone waterfall generated from Huai Mae Ko, passing black shale stones and sandstones on the cliff which has 7 different levels. Due to the composition of limestone in this area, there are a lot of stalagmites and stalactites near the waterfall. There is also a large green basin which



*Namtok Ko Luang*

is a habitat of many species of fish.

**To get there:** from the office of the national park, take Highway No. 1087 for about 14 kilometres, passing Ban Ko. Turn left and get to Ranger Station 1 : Namtok Ko Luang. Drive on for another 8 kilometres and go on foot through the bamboo forest for 500 metres.

### ***Namtok Ko Noi*** (น้ำตกก้อน้อย)

is a five-tiered waterfall, which is emerald green



*Namtok Ko Noi*

and beautiful. A place for camping with tents is available and there is a sight-seeing point where visitors can admire the picturesque view of the Ping River.

### ***Kaeng Ko*** (แก่งก่อ)

is in the area of Ban Ko Chat San, Mu 4, Tambon Ko, about 23 kilometres from the park office, where Ranger Station 2 is situated. Kaeng Ko is a vast basin located at the point where Huai

Mae Ko meets the Ping River. Tourists can rest in floating raft houses, and admire the beautiful sight along both sides of the Ping River, where they can see eroded limestone formations, stalagmites, and stalactites. There are also tourist attractions nearby; such as, Namtok Um Pat, Ruean Phae School, Tham Chang Rong, and Wat Phrathat Kaeng Soi which is believed to have been a part of the Kingdom of Mueang Soi, which was more than 800 years old. The kingdom had rulers for generations until the last one, Phaya Udom, before it sank. At present, most pagodas have been destroyed over time while the ruins of the old wall still remain. In addition, tourists can continue to drive along this route to visit the area in front of the Bhumibol Dam.

The Mae Ping National Park provides an area for camping and floating raft houses. For further information, please contact the Mae Ping National Park at P.O. Box 18, Amphoe Li, Lamphun 51110, Tel. 0 5351 8060, 0 5354 6336 or the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Flora at Tel. 0 2562 0760 [www.dnp.go.th](http://www.dnp.go.th)

### **Wat Phrathat Duang Diao or Wiang Chedi** (วัดพระธาตุดวงเดี้ยว หรือเวียงเจดีย์)

is a small hilltop temple located in Ban San Doi Wiang, Tambon Li, not too far from Amphoe Li. All buildings within the temple including the Phrathat do not exceed 80 years old and were constructed on the location of an ancient town. Phrathat Duang Diao is a tall redented square chedi of approximately 30 metres high built to entirely cover an original one and located inside the ordination hall's boundary wall.

**To get there:** By car: from Amphoe Li, follow Highway No. 106 toward Amphoe Thoen,

Lampang province, for approximately 1.7 kilometres. The temple is on the left. Otherwise, take a bus on the Li-Ban Huai Tom route.

## **EVENTS & FESTIVALS**

**Lamphun Woven Cloth and Famous Products Festival** (มหกรรมผ้าทอของดีเมืองหละปูน) is arranged around the Khua Mung Tha Sing Bridge (opposite Wat Phrathat Hariphunchai Woramahawihan) during 30 January-3 February.

**Alms Offering Tradition on Magha Puja Day** (ประเพณีทำบุญตักบาตรวันมาฆบูชา) is held in February at Wat Phrathat Hariphunchai, Amphoe Mueang Lamphun.

**Lanna Klong Luang Drum Festival and Phra Phutthabat Tak Pha Fair** (มหกรรมกลองหลวงล้านนา ไหว้สาพระพุทธบาทตากผ้า) will be held in March at Wat Phra Phutthabat Tak Pha, Amphoe Pa Sang.

**Songkran Festival** (ประเพณีสงกรานต์) is arranged at the foot of the Tha Kham Bridge and in the area of Mueang Lamphun Municipality during 13-15 April.

**Phrathat Hariphunchai Bathing Festival** (ประเพณีสงน้ำพระธาตุหริภุญชัย) is held on the full moon day in the sixth lunar month every year. His Majesty King Bhumibol will give bathing water and worship offerings to hold the ceremony. The province will also bring the holy water from "Doi Khamo" to join the ceremony. Besides people in Lamphun, a lot of people from other nearby provinces and tourists, both Thais and foreigners, also like to attend this festival.

**Longan Festival** (เทศกาลลำไย) is one large festival of the Lamphun people, which will be held in August every year at the provincial stadium. Visitors can admire beautiful processions of floats decorated with longan, attend the Longan Beauty Contest, Agricultural Product Competition, and visit booths and local product shops.

**Tak Bat Thewo Festival** (ประเพณีตักบาตรเทโวโรหณะ) will be held at the end of the Buddhist Lent every year at Wat Phrathat Hariphunchai, Amphoe Mueang Lamphun.

**Karen Amazing Festival** (งานอะเมซิ่งกะเหรี่ยง) is arranged at Ban Phrabat Huai Tom, Amphoe Li, in the last week of December.

**Phranang Chammathewi and Lamphun Red Cross Fair** (งานพระนางจามเทวีและกาชาดจังหวัดลำพูน) is held after the crop harvest from December to the beginning of January, at Lamphun Provincial Stadium. In the fair, there are "Miss Lamphun" and "Yong Daughter" Beauty Contests.

**Ping Hang Sai Ua Lapun Cultural Fair** (งานสืบสานวัฒนธรรมปิงหางไส้อั่วหละปูน) is held at Tambon Umong Cultural Centre, Amphoe Mueang Lamphun, during 30 December-2 January every year.

**Pa Sang Legend Fair** (งานสืบสานตำนานป่าซาง) is held during 31 December-2 January every year in Amphoe Pa Sang.

## LOCAL PRODUCTS AND SOUVENIRS

Lamphun is the largest source in Thailand which produces longan. There are also other products that tourists can buy; such as, woven cloth, cotton cloth, Lamphun brocade cloth, basketry, carved wooden furniture, Karen woven cloth, and silverware.

**Lamphun's cotton brocade** (ผ้าไหมยกดอกลำพูน) is an elaborately woven material in traditional method. Originally used in the northern royal court, it became popular during the reign of King Rama VI. The distinctive craftsmanship and skills in producing this type of silk have endeared it to those who prefer the traditional designs. The main production centre is at Tambon Wiangyong of Amphoe Mueang Lamphun.

**Hand-made cotton fabric** (ผ้าฝ้ายทอมือ) is also very much preferred by tourists. It is moderately priced and of designs and colours which have been improved yet retaining the indigenous feel and tradition. It is generally made into table-cloth, plate rests, drapes and other household uses. The market at Pa Sang offers a large collection to choose from.

**Wood-carving products** (งานไม้แกะสลัก) are made from soft-wood into animal figurines, dolls, utensils and decorative items. The natural textures of the wood are clearly visible which add beauty to the products. The main production centre is in Mae Tha district which is some 25 kilometres from town on the way to Lampang.

## Amphoe Mueang Lamphun

**Cotton Tailoring Group** (กลุ่มตัดเย็บผ้าฝ้าย)  
80/10 Mu 2, Ban Long Dua, Tambon Pratu Pa,

Tel. 0 5350 0677

**Hill Tribe Development and Contribution Centre** (ศูนย์พัฒนาและสงเคราะห์ชาวเขา) (next to the Meteorological Department) 10 Tambon Ban Klang, Tel. 0 5353 7707, 0 5353 7338 (8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.)

**Lamphun Thai Silk** (ลำพูนผ้าไหมไทย) 8/2 Chittawong Phanrangan Road (Near Wat Chang Khong), Tambon Nai Mueang, Tel. 0 5351 0329 (8.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m.)

**Phensiri Thai Silk** (เพ็ญศิริไหมไทย) (Lamphun Brocade Silk Craft Centre) 123 Mu 2, Lamphun-Doi Ti Road, Tambon Wiang Yong, Tel. 0 5353 7512 -3. Brocade silk

**Si Mueang Yu Women Weaving Group** (กลุ่มสตรีทอผ้าศรีเมืองยู) Mu 6, Tambon Wiang Yong

**Wiang Yong Cotton Handicraft Village** (หมู่บ้านหัตถกรรมผ้าฝ้ายเวียงยอง) near Ban Si Mueang Yu, Tambon Wiang Yong. Visitors can buy hand-woven cotton cloth made by the local people, including cotton cloth, brocade cotton, and other cotton products

## Amphoe Mae Tha

**Mae Khanat Weaving Group** (กลุ่มทอผ้าแม่ขานาด) 99 Mu 8, Mae Khanat, Tambon Thakat, Tel. 08 1961 8741 (8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.)

**Pa Kham Carving** (ป่าคำ แกะสลัก) 249 Mu 2, Tambon Tha Tung Luang, Tel. 0 5357 4772, 0 5357 4769 (wood furniture and woodcarving products, 7.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m.)

**Sa-ngat Phonphen Carving** (สังัด พรเพ็ญ แกะสลัก) 168 Mu 4, Ban Nong Yang Khlai, Tambon Tha Thung Luang, Tel. 0 5357 4664, 0 5357 4759 (7.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m.)

## Amphoe Pa Sang

**Ban Nong Ngueak Cotton Product Distribution Centre** (ศูนย์รวมผลิตภัณฑ์ผ้าฝ้ายบ้านหนองเงือก) 15 Mu 5, Lamphun-Pa Sang Road, Tambon Mae Raeng, about 11 kilometres, Tel. 0 5355 3703 (local products)

**Kanlaya Hand-woven Cotton** (กัลยาผ้าฝ้ายทอมือ) Ban Rong Chang Weaving Group, 122 Mu 5, Ban Rong Chang, Tambon Tha Tum, Tel. 0 5300 4238 (hand-woven cotton, 9.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m.)

**Udomsiri Cotton** (อุดมศิริผ้าฝ้าย) 51/1 Ban Nong Ngueak, Tambon Mae Raeng, Tel. 0 5352 1966 Fax 0 5355 6242 (hand-woven cotton and products)

## Amphoe Thung Hua Chang

**Mali Lamphun Cotton and Brocade Silk** (มาลีลำพูน ผ้าฝ้ายและผ้าไหมยกดอก) 92 Mu 9, Tambon Ban Puang, Tel. 0 5359 6028, 0 5359 6199

## EXAMPLES OF TOUR PROGRAMMES

A full day in the small and peaceful town of Lamphun where you can either stop en route to Chiang Mai or combine it with other nearby destinations:

**Morning:** Arrive in Lamphun to visit Hariphunchai National Museum for its artefacts, inscription stones as well as Lanna scripts, and continue to the nearby Wat Phra That Hariphunchai, a major worship temple in the North.

**Afternoon:** After lunch in town, leave for Ban Pasang Noi to visit the Dhamma Park and Art Gallery of Inson Wongsam, a national sculpture

artist and native son of Lamphun  
(www. Dhammapark.com)

For souvenirs, visit the cotton weaving village of Pasang district or alternatively travel some 40 kilometres to Ban Hong, the site of a 1,400-year-old community dating back to the Hariphunchai Kingdom for its scenic views of green fields, mountains and ancient temples.

### Travel Tips for Visiting a Temple / Museum / Ancient Site

- Study information about the place to be visited.
- Dress politely and be composed.
- Take off your shoes before entering a religious building or area.
- Contact a local speaker who can provide information, such as a monk, or an officer who is responsible at the monument.
- Avoid touching artefacts or ancient ruins to maintain their original condition.
- Avoid trespassing in a prohibited area or on an ancient monument, touching ancient monuments, especially the carved decoration or paintings, and taking any parts of the artefacts or architecture.
- Ask for permission before taking photos.
- Avoid using a flash in photo-taking which may cause damage to the artefacts or architecture.

## FACILITIES IN LAMPHUN Accommodations

*(The room rates mentioned in this brochure may be changed. Please ask for current information from each hotel when making reservation.)*

### Amphoe Mueang Lamphun

**Ban Laphun** (บ้านทะเลปูน) 183/3 Soi 7 Charoenrat Road, Tambon Nai Mueang, Tel. 0 5353 5433, 08 1595 6880 Fax 0 5353 5422, 9 rooms: 900-1,200 Baht

**Heun Samunprai** (เขื่อนสมุนไพร) 180 Ban San Ton Tong, Tel. 0 5353 4977 www.heunsamunprai.com 7 rooms: 500-4,000 Baht

**Huan Dalha Resort** (เขื่อนดงตาล รีสอร์ท) 126 Mu 15, Lamphun-Pa Sang Road, Tambon Pa Sak, Tel. 0 5359 7187, Fax 0 5359 7189 www.huandalha.com 22 rooms: 350-1,250 Baht

**Jomkeaw Residence** (คุ้มเจ้าจอมแก้ว) (Behind the Lamphun City Hall) 4 Waen Kham Road, Tambon Nai Mueang, Tel. 0 5356 0702 Fax 0 5356 0704 www.jomkeawresidence.com 16 rooms: 500 Baht

**K.K. Garden** (เค เค การ์ดเด้น) 309 Mu 8, Tambon Umong, Tel. 0 5355 9350-2 Fax 0 5355 9351 www.kk-garden.net 44 rooms: 500-3,500 Baht

**Lamphun Mansion** (ลำพูน แมนชั่น) (opposite Lamphun Hospital) 283 Mu 6, Chammathewi Road, Tambon Mueang Nga, Tel. 0 5353 4687-9 Fax 0 5353 5488, 20 rooms: 300-550 Baht

**Lamphun Will** (ลำพูนวิล) 204/10 Chammathewi Road, Tambon Nai Mueang, Tel. 0 5353 4865-6 Fax 0 5353 4355 www.lamphunwillhotel.com 79 rooms: 200-1,750 Baht

**Phaya Inn** (พญาอิน) 35/1 Chitwong Phanrangsang Road, Tambon Nai Mueang, Tel. 0 5351 1777-8, 08 6040 9777 Fax 0 5351 1707 www.phayainn.com 18 rooms: 650-1,500 Baht

**Royal Princess City** (โรยัล ปริ้นเซส ซิตี้) 40/2

Mu 1, Tambon Mueang Nga, Tel. 0 5353 2520-1, 0 5353 2917 Fax 0 5353 2915 ext. 111) www.royalprincesscity.com 80 rooms: 450-1,250 Baht

**Thaen Thong** (แท่นทอง) 211/32-65 Tambon Nai Mueang, Tel. 0 5351 0222, 0 5351 2451 Fax 0 5351 0212, 34 rooms: 270-600 Baht

**Tharirat Court** (ธารีรัตน์ คอร์ท) 104 Chammathewi Road, Tambon Nai Mueang, Tel. 0 5353 4338, 34 rooms: 250-300 Baht

**The Regent Lamphun** (เดอะเรจินท์ ลำพูน) 138/1 Mu 4, San Pa Fai-Ban Thi Road, Tambon Ban Klang, Tel. 0 5355 2919-22 Fax 0 3555 2990, 60 rooms: 500-1,000 Baht

**Amphoe Ban Thi**

**Gassan Lake City Golf Club & Spa Resort**

(ก๊าชซัน เลค ซิตี้ กอล์ฟ คลับ แอนด์ สปา รีสอร์ท) 88 Mu 7, Tambon Ban Thi, Tel. 0 5392 1821 Fax 0 5392 1824 www.gassangolf.com 75 rooms: 3,500-10,000 Baht

**Northern Heritage Golf Resort & Spa**

(นอร์ทเฮอร์ริเทจ เฮอร์ริเทจ กอล์ฟ รีสอร์ท แอนด์ สปา) 338 Mu 4, Tambon Huai Yap, Tel. 0 5338 1000-11 Fax 0 5338 1014, 78 rooms: 2,500-6,000 Baht

**Amphoe Mae Tha**

**Ban Ta Pa Pao Homestay** (โฮมสเตย์บ้านทา

ป่าป้อ) Mu 6 Tambon Tha Pladuk, Tel. 0 5300 6222, 08 9265 2714, 24 rooms: 550 Baht

**Gassan Khun Tan Golf Club & Resort**

(ก๊าชซันขุนตาล กอล์ฟ คลับ แอนด์ รีสอร์ท) 222 Mu 3, Tambon Tha Pla Duk, Tel. 0 5350 7006-8 Fax 0 5350 7018 www.gassangolf.com 62 rooms: 3,500-12,000 Baht

**Khun Tan View Point** (ขุนตาล วิว พอยท์) 222

Mu 4, Chiang Mai-Lampang Road, at Km. 49, Tambon Tha Sop Sao, Tel. 0 5354 8200-1, 0 5351

0109, 10 houses: 1,000 Baht

**Amphoe Pa Sang**

**Suan Suai Resort** (สวนสวยรีสอร์ท) 282/21 Mu

4, Pa Sang-Ban Hong Route, Tambon Makok, Tel. 0 5357 2652, 08 6988 9656, 21 rooms: 350-1,600 Baht

**Amphoe Wiang Nong Long**

**Inthanon Riverside Resort** (อินทนนท์ ริเวอร์

ไซด์ รีสอร์ท) 4 Mu 4, Tambon Nong Long (near Amphoe Chom Thong, Chiang Mai province), Tel. 0 5350 5166, 08 6421 8443 Fax 0 5350 4766 www.inthanonresort.com 37 rooms: 2,800-3,800 Baht

**Amphoe Ban Hong**

**Phuean** (เฟื้อน) 93 Mu 11, Ban Hong-Li Road, Tambon Lao Yao, Tel. 0 5357 8637, 6 rooms: 250 Baht

**Rim Nam** (ริมน้ำ) 191 Lamphun-Li Route,

Tambon Ban Hong, Tel. 0 5359 1462, 24 rooms: 300 Baht

**Amphoe Li**

**Bun Charoen** (บุญเจริญ) 125 Mu 3, Tambon Mae Tuen, 18 rooms: 250 Baht

**Chit Aree** (จิตอารีย์) 52/68 Mu 4, Tambon Li, 7 rooms: 300 Baht

**Rom Mai** (ร่มไม้) 439 Mu 14, Phahonyothin Road, at Km. 2, Tambon Li, Tel. 0 5397 9761-2, 08 1765 1748, 15 rooms: 200-300 Baht

**Ruean Phae Khrua Kaeng Ko** (เรือนแพควัวแก่งก่อ) (in Mae Ping National Park) 75 Mu 2, Tambon Ko, Tel. 08 9113 9490, 08 9000 3572, 7 rooms: 300-3,000 Baht

**Si Watthana** (ศรีวัฒนา) 10 Mu 4, Tambon Li, 7 rooms: 200 Baht

## Restaurants

### Amphoe Mueang Lamphun

**Chao Khun** (เจ้าคุณ) San Mueang Tai Road, Tambon Nai Mueang

**Dao Khanong** (ดาวคะนอง) 230 Charoenrat Road, Tambon Nai Mueang, Tel. 0 5351 1552 (10.00 a.m.-11.00 p.m., local food)

**Khrua Phaya Yong** (ครัวพญาयोग) 212 Mu 5 Super Highway-Lampang Road, Tel. 0 5354 9079

**Lamphun Ice** (ลำพูนไอซ์) 6 Mu 1 Chaiyamongkhon Road, Tambon Nai Mueang, Tel. 0 5351 1452 (10.00 a.m.-11.00 p.m.)

**Maitri Fishing Park** (ไมตรี ฟิชซิ่ง พาร์ค) Om Mueang Road, Lamphun-Pa Sang, Tambon Pa Sak

**Riverside** (ริเวอร์ไซด์) Lamphun-Doi Ti Road, near Tha Singh Bridge, Tel. 0 5351 2394

**Ruen Pae Lamphun** (เรือนแพลำพูน) Ban Luai Road, Tel. 0 5351 1128

**Songkhla Southern Cuisine** (สงขลาอาหารใต้) 47 San Mueang Tai Road, Tambon Nai Mueang

### Amphoe Ban Thi

**Gassan Lake City Golf Club & Spa Resort** (ก๊ซซัน เลค ซิตี้ กอล์ฟ คลับ แอนด์ สปา รีสอร์ท) 88 Mu 7, Tambon Ban Thi, Tel. 0 5392 1821 Fax 0 5392 1824 www.gassangolf.com

### Amphoe Mae Tha

**Ray Wat** (เรวัต) 102/1 Mu 2, Tambon Tha Tung Luang, Tel. 0 5357 4896

### Amphoe Pa Sang

**Eung Luang Seafood** (เอื้องหลวงซีฟู้ด) Lamphun-Pa Sang Road, Tel. 0 5352 0050 (10.00 a.m.-9.00 p.m.)

**Fai Kham** (ฝ้ายคำ) 28 Pa Sang-Li Road, Tambon Makok

### Sop Tha Duck Noodles

(ก๋วยเตี๋ยวเบ็ดสบทา) is located behind the Sop Tha Police Booth, on Lamphun-Pa Sang Road, Tambon Pa Sang.

### Amphoe Ban Hong

**Ban Hong Lap Kai** (สามโก้บ้านโฮ้ง) 120/2 Mu 7, Tambon Ban Hong, Lamphun-Li Road (Ban Huai Ha), Tel. 0 5355 0517, 08 9688 3782 (9.00 a.m.-2 p.m., local food)

**Chao Nuea Food Garden** (สวนอาหารจาวเหนือ) 187 Mu 6, Tambon Ban Hong, Tel. 0 5359 1049 (11.00 a.m.-12.00 p.m.)

### Amphoe Li

**Krua Kaeng Ko Raft House** (เรือนแพครัวแก่งก่อ) in Mae Ping National Park, Tel. 08 9113 9490, 08 1621 3297 (8.00 a.m.-10.00 p.m.)

**Rom Mai Garden** (สวนอาหารร่มไม้) Phahonyothin Road (9.00 a.m.-10.00 p.m.)



Hand-made cotton fabric

## Golf Courses

**Gassan Marina Golf Club** (ก๊ซซัน มารีน่า กอล์ฟ คลับ) 99 Mu 17, Tambon Makuea Jae, Amphoe Mueang Lamphun, Tel. 0 5326 6700-1 Fax 0 5324 9352 www.gassanglof.com (18 holes: 6.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m.)

**Gassan Khun Tan Golf Club & Resort** (ก๊ซซันขุนตาล กอล์ฟ คลับ แอนด์ รีสอร์ท) 222 Mu 3, Tambon Tha Pla Duk, Amphoe Mae Tha, Tel. 0 5350 7006-8 Fax 0 5350 7018 www.gassangolf.com (18 holes: 6.00 a.m.-7.00 p.m.)

## Gassan Lake City Golf Club & Spa Resort

(ก๊ซซัน เลค ซิตี้ กอล์ฟ คลับ แอนด์ สปา รีสอร์ท) 88 Mu 7, Tambon Ban Thi, Amphoe Ban Thi, Tel. 0 5392 1821 Fax 0 5392 1824 www.gassangolf.com (18 holes: 6.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m.)

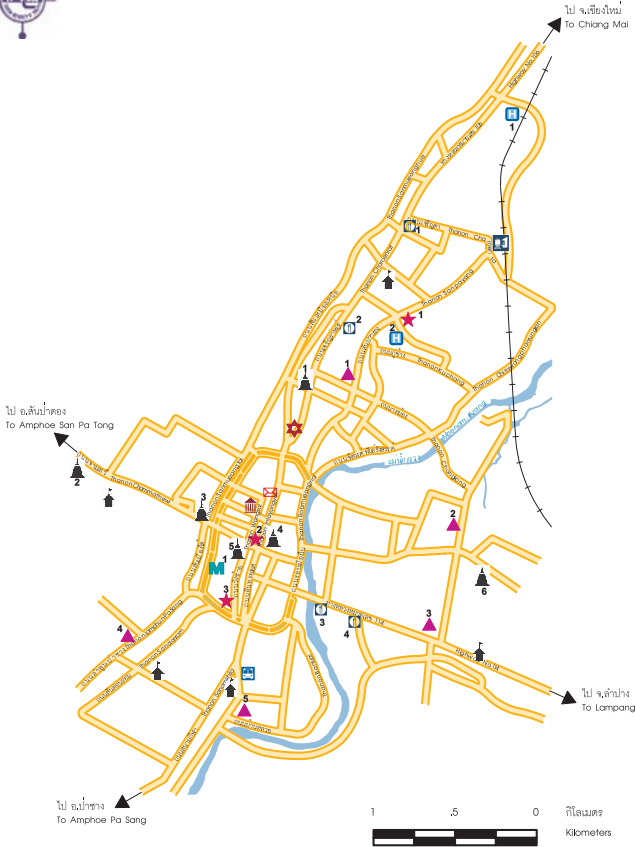
**Chiang Mai-Lamphun Golf Club** (สนาม เชียงใหม่-ลำพูน กอล์ฟคลับ) 336 Mu 4 Tambon Huai Yap, Amphoe Ban Thi, Tel. 0 5388 0880-2 www.chiangmaigolf.com (18 holes: 6.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m.)

## USEFUL CALLS

Provincial Public Relations Office	Tel. 0 5351 1555, 0 5353 0683
Lamphun Provincial Office	Tel. 0 5351 1000
Lamphun Hospital	Tel. 0 5356 9100
Amphoe Mueang Provincial Police Station	Tel. 0 5351 1042, 0 5351 1045, 191
Post Office	Tel. 0 5351 1800, 0 5351 1300, 0 5351 1041
Provincial Tourist Service Centre	Tel. 0 5356 0906
Highway Police	Tel. 1193
Tourist Police	Tel. 1155
Meteorological Department	Tel. 1182



# แผนที่ตัวเมืองลำพูน LAMPHUN CITY MAP



- สัญลักษณ์ Legend**
- ศาลากลางจังหวัด City Hall
  - ไปรษณีย์ Post Office
  - โรงเรียน School
  - สถานีขนส่ง Bus Terminal
  - สถานีรถไฟ Railway Station
  - สถานีตำรวจ Police Station
  - ถนน Road
  - ทางรถไฟ Railway
  - แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ Stream, River

- H โรงแรม Hotel**
  - 1 โรงแรมकुญทอง Kungtong Hotel
  - 2 โรงแรม ๘๔ 84 Hotel
- วัด Temple**
  - 1 วัดสวนดอก Wat Suan Dok
  - 2 วัดจามเทวี Wat Chammathevi
  - 3 วัดมหาวัน Wat Mahawan
  - 4 วัดพระธาตุหริภุญชัย วรมหาวิหาร Wat Phrachath Hariphunchal Woramahawihan
  - 5 วัดชัยมงคล Wat Chaimongkhon
  - 6 วัดพระยืน Wat Phra Yuen
- M ตลาด Market**
  - 1 ตลาดสดคนงอก Nongkhok Market
- ★ สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction**
  - 1 ตุ๊กตาภูเขา Ku Chang - Ku Ma
  - 2 พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติ หริภุญไชย Hariphunchal National Museum
  - 3อนุสาวรีย์พระนางจามเทวี Memorial of Phiranang Chammathevi
- ▲ สถานที่สำคัญ Place of Interest**
  - 1 สำนักงานเทศบาลเมืองลำพูน Lamphun Municipality Office
  - 2 ที่ว่าการอำเภอเมืองลำพูน Amphoe Mueang Lamphun Office
  - 3 ศาลจังหวัดลำพูน Lamphun Law Court
  - 4 วิทยาลัยเทคนิคลำพูน Lamphun Technical Collage
  - 5 สนามกีฬาจังหวัดลำพูน Lamphun Sport Stadium
- R ร้านอาหาร Restaurant**
  - 1 ร้านอาหารเชี่ยนไม้ Rueannal Restaurant
  - 2 ร้านอาหารดาวทอง ลำพูน Dao Kanong Lamphun Restaurant
  - 3 สนอาหารซูด้า Thumkham Restaurant
  - 4 สนอาหารฟุ้งซุง Phueng Pung Restaurant



## แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดลำพูน

### LAMPHUN TOURIST MAP



#### สัญลักษณ์ Legend

- อำเภอ (Amphoe/District)
- สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว (Tourist Attraction)
- สถานีรถไฟ (Railway Station)
- แม่น้ำ, ลำน้ำ (Stream, River)
- ทางหลวง (Highway)
- ทางรถไฟ (Railway)
- เส้นขอบเขตจังหวัด (Province Boundary)
- เส้นขอบเขตอำเภอ (District Boundary)

- #### สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction
- 1 วัดศรีดอนชัย Wat Si Don Chai
  - 2 พระธาตุคอกทางบาดร Phratthat Doi Hang Bat
  - 3 วัดพระธาตุคอกยวียง Wat Phratthat Doi Wiang
  - 4 อ่างเก็บน้ำแม่ธิ Mae Thi Reservoir
  - 5 บ้านหนองขางเค็ม Ban Nong Chang Khuen
  - 6 พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติ หริภุญไชย Hariphunchai National Museum
  - 7 บ่อน้ำศักดิ์สิทธิ์คอกขะเมือ Holy Pool at Doi Khamo
  - 8 ตลาดกลางสินค้าเกษตร (ภาคดอยใต้) Doi Ti Agricultural Central Market or Kat Doi Ti
  - 9 บ้านแม่ ลำพูน Ban Ma, Lamphun
  - 10 อนุสาวรีย์ครูบาสิริวิชัย Statue of Khruba Siwichai
  - 11 อนุสาวรีย์สุนทรวารี Memorial of Suthewa Ruesi
  - 12 อุทยานธรรมะและพืชมงคล Dhamma Park and Heritage Gardens
  - 13 ตลาดป่าซาง Pa Sang Market
  - 14 วัดป่าซางงาม Wat Pa Sang Ngam
  - 15 โบราณสถานวัดเกาะกลาง Boran Sathan Wat Ko Klang
  - 16 วัดป่าเที่ยง Wat Pa Hiang
  - 17 วัดพระพุทธบาทตากผ้า Wat Phra Phutthabat Tak Pha
  - 18 วัดหมูเป็ง Wat Mu Poeng
  - 19 วัดหนองเจ๊ก Wat Nong Ngeuck
  - 20 อ่างเก็บน้ำแม่วังลาน Mae Wang San Reservoir
  - 21 กลุ่มชาติพันธุ์ หมู่บ้านกะเหรี่ยงแม่กานาด Mae Khanat Karen Village
  - 22 หมู่บ้านแกะสลักอำเภอมะเภา Amphoe Mae Tha Carving Village
  - 23 อ่างเก็บน้ำพาสมเล้า Tha Sop Sao Reservoir
  - 24 อุทยานแห่งชาติดอยขุนตาล Doi Khun Tan National Park
  - 25 วัดพระเจดามะหลอง Wat Phrachao Ton Luang
  - 26 วัดพระเจดาศรัยหวน Wat Phrachao Saliam Wan
  - 27 ตำบลวงผามะเียง Tham Luang Pha Wiang
  - 28 หมู่บ้านกะเหรี่ยงพัฒนาห้วยหละ Hui La Karen Development Village
  - 29 วัดพระธาตุคอกแก้วดำ Wat Phratthat Doi Kwang Kham
  - 30 วัดบ้านปาง Wat Ban Pang
  - 31 พระพุทธบาทถ้ำน้ำเฒ่า หรือ ถ้ำดอยดิน Lord Buddha's Footprint at Tham Pa Phai or Tham Doi Ton
  - 32 วัดพระธาตุดวงดิว หรือ เวียงเจ็ดยี่ Wat Phratthat Duang Diao or Wiang Chedi
  - 33 อุทยานแห่งชาติแม่มิ่ง Mae Ping National Park
  - 34 วัดพระพุทธบาทห้วยต้ม Wat Phra Phutthabat Hui Tom
  - 35 วัดพระธาตุทาดวง Wat Phratthat Ha Duang

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**Information by:** TAT Lampang

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

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

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March 2017



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