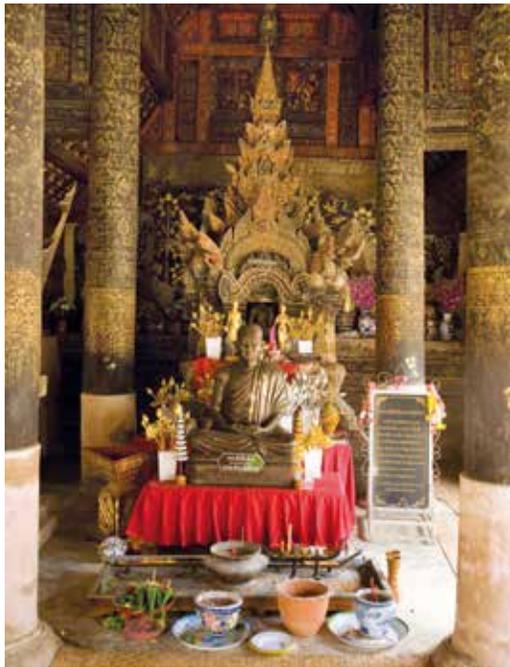


Lampang

amazing
THAILAND



Lampang Lampang





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Horse-drawn Carriage at Ratsadaphisek Bridge or Saphan Khao

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Songkran Festival at Wat Pratu Pong

Lampang

Thai Term Glossary

Amphoe	: District
Ban	: Village
Chedi	: Stupa or Pagada
Khao or Doi or Phu	: Mountain
Khlong	: Canal
Mueang	: Town of City
Namtok	: Waterfall
Tambon	: Sub-district
Tham	: Cave
Ubosot or Bot	: Ordination hall in a temple
Wihan	: Image hall in a temple
Wat	: Temple

Note : *English spelling here given tries to approximate Thai pronunciation. Posted signs may be spelled differently. When seeking help from a Thai for directions, point to the Thai spellings given after each place name.*

Lampang is not second to any other provinces as a source of Lanna Thai civilisation. The people of Lampang possess a simple way of life with customs and traditions having been passed down from ancient times. It is a city of its own uniqueness, which comprises local architecture, temples, horse-drawn carriages, beautiful and pristine natural attractions, a former source of logging using elephants to haul logs; the elephant has become a symbol of the city, and famous kaolin pottery. All these things make Lampang be a destination attractive to travellers.

In the past, Lampang had many names: Si Don Chai, Lampha Kampa Nakhon, Khelang Nakhon, and Kukkuttanakhon (Nakhon Kai-city of rooster). The word 'Lampang' means Mai Pang. Legend has it that Mai Pang was a pole that Lua Ai Kon, a Lua hilltribe, used to carry a cylinder

of honey, coconuts, and bale fruits as offerings to the Lord Buddha who came to visit the area. Then, the top of the pole was planted in the ground and became a Khachao tree (*Holoptelea integrifolia* Planch.), which now can be seen next to the Wihan Luang (great image hall) at Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang. The Khachao tree is different from other trees because its branches turn down toward the earth. This auspicious tree of Lampang is over 2,500 years old. Khelang Nakhon comes from a Pali word existing in legend since the 18th century. The word Nakhon was changed from Lakhon. The name of Khelang Nakhon also appeared on inscription stones and in chronicles of the following periods. In speaking, the word Lakhon was pronounced Lakon and Mueang Lakhon had the same meaning as Wiang Lakon.

Another legend tells that when the Lord Buddha visited this city, God Indra transformed himself into a white rooster and cooed to wake up the people in time to give offerings to the Lord Buddha. Thus, Lampang got the name Kukkutta Nakhon, which means the city of the white rooster. The white rooster is, therefore, a symbol of the city commonly found on road signs, bridges, buildings, or even the famous rooster-branded bowls.

From archaeological evidence, it was found that a community had lived in the area of the city of Lampang for more than 3,000 years. The discovered things include paintings, ancient human skeletons, and pieces of pottery from the Hariphunchai period and shards of San Kamphaeng ceramics. Geographically, Lampang is a city in a wok-shaped valley, encompassed by a high and steep range of mountains. Some part of it emerges as a granite line on the Phi Pan Nam Range to the west. In the past, a severe

move of the Earth's crust caused a giant plain basin and a complex of mountains. Over a long period of time, the basin turned into a large lake. With soil sediment and deposit of animal and plant fossils, it has become a plain being a source of oil and lignite in Amphoe Mae Mo in the middle part of Lampang city.

HOW TO GET THERE

By car From Bangkok, take Highway 1 to Kilometres 52 and turn left to follow Highway 32. Drive past Sing Buri, Chai Nat, to Nakhon Sawan. Then, turn left to follow Highway 1. Go on past Kamphaeng Phet, Tak, and toward Lampang. The total distance is 599 kilometres, taking around 7 hours. From Phitsanulok, take a new road to Phrae's Amphoe Den Chai and head for Lampang.

By bus The Transport Company Limited has daily air-conditioned and non air-conditioned bus services to Lampang. For more information, call Tel. 1490 www.transport.co.th

There are private operators offering bus services between Bangkok and Lampang:

- New Wiriya Tour, Tel. 0 2936 2205, 0 5422 7106
- Sombat Tour, Tel. 0 2792 1456, 0 5432 5624 www.sombattour.com
- Phon Phiriya Tour, Tel. 0 2936 2939, 0 2936 3554, 0 5421 8199

By train The State Railway of Thailand (SRT) has daily express, rapid, and ordinary train services between Bangkok and Lampang. For more information, call Tel. 1690, 0 2220 4444, the Nakhon Lampang Railway Station at Tel. 0 5421 7024, 0 5431 8648 www.railway.co.th

By Air There are many direct flights from Bangkok to Lampang every day by;

- Nok Air Tel. 1318 www.nokair.com
- Bangkok Airways Tel. 1771, 0 2265 5678 www.bangkokair.com

Distances from Amphoe Mueang Lampang to Other Districts

Ko Kha	13	kilometres
Hang Chat	18	kilometres
Mae Tha	26	kilometres
Soem Ngam	40	kilometres
Mae Mo	45	kilometres
Chae Hom	52	kilometres
Sop Prap	59	kilometres
Mueang Pan	69	kilometres
Ngao	83	kilometres
Thoen	96	kilometres
Wang Nuea	107	kilometres
Mae Phrik	125	kilometres

ATTRACTIONS

Amphoe Mueang Lampang City Pillar Shrine (ศาลหลักเมือง)

is located in front of the City Hall to the southwest. There are three city pillars made of teakwood. It was surmised that they were built more than 100 years ago; the first pillar in around 1857, the second in 1873, and the third in 1886. In 1897, the construction of the City Hall was completed and the city pillars were moved to the present location. Then, a mondop (spired square building) was built in 1968 to house the three city pillars.

Phra Phuttha Nirarokhantarai Chaiyawat Chaturathit (พระพุทธรูปโจคนันตรายชัยวัฒน์จตุรทิศ)

is enshrined in the Thai-style mondop with four porches, located in front of the City Hall. The Buddha image of blackened alloy is in the posture of meditation and commonly called



Nakhon Lampang Railway Station

Luangpho Dam. This image is one of four Buddha images built in 1968 by the Territorial Defense Department to be enshrined at the four cardinal directions of the country. Therefore, this is the image of the North and the city image which is worshipped by the people here. Now, the image is mostly covered with gold leaf by the people who come to pay respect.

Nakhon Lampang Railway Station

(สถานีรถไฟนครลำปาง)

The station was first operated in the reign of King Rama VI on 1 April, 1916, which was the Thai New Year's Day of the time. The station was located at the end of Suren Road in the area of the Ban Sop Tui Intersection where the first three roads of the North were connected. Then,

rice farming fields in the suburb were rapidly changed to be urban areas to accommodate the increasing growth. In 1921, the rail route was further developed after the construction of Khun Tan Tunnel to reach Chiang Mai. Thus, Lampang became a centre of goods from Bangkok to be distributed to destinations in the North, and vice versa. As a result, the Sop Tui trade district flourished. Beautiful ancient buildings in the area remain as architectural heritage and the symbol of Lampang prosperities in the pass.

Wat Si Rong Mueang (วัดศรีรองเมือง)

is located in Ban Tha Khrao Noi, Tambon Sop Tui in the municipal area of Mueang Lampang to the west. This Burmese-style temple was built



Wat Si Chum

in the reign of King Rama V by a rich merchant who was successful in the logging business when Lampang was a centre of trade and logging. The important architectural building is the wooden wihan (image hall) with a layered gable roof, nine finials, a carved wooden ceiling, and exquisite tinted-glass decorated round columns.

Wat Si Chum (วัดศรีชุม)

is the largest one among thirty-one Burmese-style temples in Thailand, It was built in 1890 by a Burmese merchant named U Yo, who accompanied a British national to work in the logging business in Thailand. After being

successful in the business, the merchant wished to make merit and decided to have the temple built in Tambon Suan Dok.

Initially, the outstanding feature was the wihan (image hall) which was a half-brick, half-wood building decorated in the Lanna and Burmese styles of art with a roof of beautifully-carved wooden finials. Unfortunately, the wihan was gutted by fire in the early morning of 16 January, 1992, and only a piece of wooden fretwork in a floral pattern of the entrance arch was left. Now, the temple has been renovated and some of the partly burned woodcarvings have been put on display at the back of the wihan. The temple was registered as an ancient monument in 1981.



Wat Pa Fang

To get there: Wat Si Chum is located on the Si Chum-Mae Wa Road, Tambon Si Chum. Follow Phahonyothin Road to the Boonyawat Witthayalai School and turn left at the intersection toward Si Chum Road for around 100 metres. The temple entrance is on the right.

Wat Pa Fang or Wat Satsana Chottikaram (วัดป่าฝาง หรือ วัดศาสนโชติการาม)

is located on Sanambin Road, Tambon Hua Wiang. The temple was built in the reign of King Rama V by a Burmese national who came to work in the logging business in Lamphang. The golden-yellow giant pagoda is where the Lord Buddha's relics moved from Burma (Myanmar) in 1906 have been enshrined. The large wooden wihan (image hall) has a layered roof of the Burmese-style. The small ubosot (ordination hall) has a Burmese-style wooden roof struc-

ture with stucco relief in beautiful Khrueta Thao intertwined floral design over the door. Inside the ordination hall is Phra Thapthim Phama, the rarely seen beautiful Buddha image with a ruby-studded robe. The abbot of this temple has usually been a Burmese Buddhist monk from Mandalay.

Wat Chai Mongkhon (วัดไชยมงคล)

is located on Sanambin Road, Tambon Hua Wiang, diagonally opposite Wat Pa Fang. The temple is also called Wat Chong Kha. The outstanding building is the white wihan (image hall) having a Burmese-style wooden roof structure. The gable is decorated with glass in the shape of a deity. The posts are adorned with golden metal wire in an intertwined floral design and beautiful stained glass. The curtains and verandahs are exquisite pieces of fretwork.



Wat Chai Mongkhon

Inside the image hall is a beautiful bronze Buddha image which was built in Mandalay, Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Thai Bank Museum (พิพิธภัณฑ์ธนาคารไทย)

is located at the Siam Commercial Bank Public Company Limited Lampang Branch on Chat Chai Road. The information on banking and financial history has been collected here. In the past, the museum building was the office of the Siam Commercial Bank Company Capital Limited Lampang Branch. It was selected as the 1997 outstanding conservation building by the Association of Siamese Architects under Royal Patronage. Then, the building was renovated to be the Thai Bank Museum. It has served as a memorial and to publicise the history of the bank. On the ground floor is a display of items used in the beginning period, such as bank

account book, bank counter, account printing machine, etc. The upper floor is the room where M.R. Kukrit Pramoj, as the branch manager, stayed. Visitors are welcome in a group. Advance contact is required at Tel. 0 5422 5062-3

Tha Ma-O Community (ชุมชนท่ามะโอ)

is located on Rat Phatthana Road to the north of the Khelang Bridge over the Wang River. This is an old community which has existed since the teak trading time of the British and Burmese in Lampang. At that time, many houses were built and one of them was Ban Sao Nak.

Ban Sao Nak (บ้านเสานัก)

is located at 86 on Pa Mai Road. This wooden house comprises up to 116 teak posts—'Sao' in Thai, so it is called Ban Sao Nak (Nak means 'many' in the local dialect). Built in 1895

by Mong Chan-ong, the founder of the Chantharawirod family, this traditional Thai teak house is a mixed art of Burmese and Lanna styles. Its roof and structure are in the Lanna style, whereas the verandahs around the house are a Burmese reflection. The house comprises the core building and satellite small houses with 116 supporting wooden posts. In front of the house is a 133-year-old 'Saraphi' tree. In the past, Ban Sao Nak was a reception house for the city's guests, and also used for Khan Tok northern-style receptions and auspicious ceremonies. Visitors are welcome to see the house and collection items every day from 09.00 a.m.-05.00 p.m. Admission is 50 Baht, including beverage. For more information, Tel. 0 5422 7653, 08 6910 7408

Ratsadaphisek Bridge or Saphan Khao (สะพานรัชฎาภิเศก หรือ สะพานขาว)

is located on Ratsada Road. The city ruler named the bridge after the Ratsadaphisek (Silver Jubilee) Celebrations of King Rama V. It is a contemporary bridge of the railway age. It saw World War I and II, and was saved from bomb attacks of the Allies by being camouflaged with paint and a claim made by Mrs. Lucy Scarling, the then director of the Vijjanari School and advisor for the Allied army, that the bridge was not used for strategic purposes. Since this wooden bridge reinforced with metal bars was dilapidated, it was rebuilt in March 1917. The new reinforced concrete bridge is more durable than others of the same age which cannot be found nowadays. Signs featuring a white rooster and a garuda adorn the head of the bridge.



Ratsadaphisek Bridge



Kat Kong Ta Walking Street

Talat Ratsada or Talat Hua Khua (ตลาด
รัชฎา หรือ ตลาดหัวข้าว)

is located at the foot of the Ratsada Bridge. It is the largest morning market of Lampang and active before dawn until nine o'clock in the morning. There is a diversity of things ranging from local food, desserts, fruit, seasonal produce, such as local vegetables, insects, mushroom, etc., to souvenirs; for instance, Sai Ua (northern-style sausage), Khao Taen (crispy rice), Khaep Mu (crispy pork skin), Mu Yo (steamed pork bar), etc. In the evening, there are some vendors of desserts and ready-made food.

**Kat Kong Ta Walking Street or Thanon
Talat Chin** (ภาคกองต้าถนนคนเดิน หรือ ถนนตลาดจีน)

This area used to be an economic community more than 100 years ago located on the Wang Riverbank, which is considered to be a suitable

strategic location. Later, it was developed to be a significant trading centre of Lampang. However, in 1916, this centre became less important due to the advent of the northern route railway to Lampang. The locals expanded their settlement to live around the railway station resulting in the establishment of a new community called 'Kao Chao Community' and leaving the Kong Ta Community abandoned. Today, the community has been revived to be an important trading area once again because the people of Lampang are willing to preserve the retrospective atmosphere and awaken the town for visiting. Visitors can enjoy taking a stroll on a walking street of Kat Kong Ta, one of the most bustling places in town. Both sides of the walkways are lined with antique and well-maintained buildings in a combination of Western, Burmese-Shan, and Chinese architecture.



Wat Pratu Pong

Apart from browsing for various local and hand-made products, authentic food, and souvenirs, tourists can enjoy cultural performances on the activity ground that will take them back to the glorious old days of Lampang once again. The walking street market is open every Saturday-Sunday from 06.00-10.00 p.m.

Cultural Road (ถนนสายวัฒนธรรม)

situated in Tambon Wiang Nuea, is a walking street organised by the Lampang City Municipality and Tambon Wiang Nuea Community. It features the 'Kat Mua Khua Laeng' Fair offering local food and cultural performances. Both sides of the road are the first generation walls of the Khelang Town. Visitors can experience the Lanna atmosphere at the Cultural Road, held every Friday evening between 05.00-09.00 p.m. and on Sunday

morning between 07.00-09.30 a.m., which is called 'Kat Mua Khua Ngai'. The Sunday market offers different products from those of the evening market; for instance, various kinds of food to be eaten with rice, vegetables, fruits as well as local desserts. Particularly, in the early morning, visitors can witness many local people giving alms to Buddhist monks in this area as well as doing shopping.

To get there: From Phahonyothin Road, turn left onto Tha Ma-o Road. Go straight for about 1.5 kilometres then make a right turn onto Wang Nuea Road. You will notice Wat Pratu Ton Phueng on the left, which is opposite the Cultural Road.

Wat Pratu Pong (วัดประตูปอง)

is located on Pa Mai Road, Tambon Wiang Nuea. The temple has a wihan (image hall) topped by a chedi (pagoda) which was built in 1866 by Chao



Wat Phra Kaeo Don Tao Suchadaram

Yannarangsi the ruler of the city of Lampang at that time. The ubosot (ordination hall) is the work of craftsmen from Xishuangbanna; it was mixed with Chinese art. Items of historical importance include the ancient city gate (Pratu Pong) and traces of turrets of Lampang under the rule of Phraya Kawila, as a fortress for the great battle against the Burmese in 1787. The Burmese camp was set up around 8 kilometres from the city to the north and sent troops to surround the city.

Wat Phra Kaeo Don Tao Suchadaram

(วัดพระแก้วดอนเต้าสุชาดาราม)

located on Phra Kaeo Road, Tambon Wiang, is a temple that enshrined Phra Phuttha Maha Mani Rattanapatimakon (the Emerald Buddha) since the year 1436 for 32 years. Regarding the temple's name, there is a legend saying that a high-ranking monk found the emerald in a watermelon (Mak Tao in Northern dialect), and it was carved into a Buddha figure, which was later taken to be installed at Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang until today.

Interesting objects in the temple:

- *Phra Borommathat Don Tao* is a big stupa housing the Buddha's hair.

- *Wihan*, an image hall enshrining the reclining Buddha image aged about the same as the temple itself.

- *Wihan Luang*, a large image hall enshrining the Buddha in the subduing Mara posture.

- *Wihan Phrachao Thong Thip*, built in the reign of Queen Chammathewi, aged more than 1,000 years, enshrines Phrachao Thong Thip, a Chiang Saen style Buddha image.

- *Mondop* or *Phaya* That in the Burmese art style.

- *Wihan Lai Kham Suchadaram*, built by a Chiang Saen artisan, comprises the exquisite gold designed wall paintings and houses the Chiang Saen style Buddha image.

- *Lanna Museum* collects Lanna-style art objects; such as, Sattaphan candle holders, porcelain, and Buddha figures.

To get there: After crossing the Ratsadaphisek Bridge, make a right turn onto Phra Kaeo Road for about 1 kilometre. The Stupa's top will be on sight above the hill. It is open every day from 08.00 a.m.- 05.00 p.m. A ramp for the disabled's wheelchair is available.

Dharma Practice Place and Mondop Luangpho Kasem Khemmako of the Cemetery of Three Characteristics (สถานปฏิบัติธรรม-มณฑป หลวงพ่อเกษม เขมโก สำนักสุสานไตรลักษณ์)

This religious place is located around 1 kilometre from the city of Lampang, on the Lampang-Chae Hom Road and around 500 metres before Wat Chedi Sao Lang. The large statue of Luangpho Kasem can be seen from the road. On the ground lies the mondop (square building) in an applied traditional Thai style with a life-size wax image of Luangpho Kasem Khemmako

seated in meditation. Luangpho Kasem was a revered monk with many worshippers. The image is set up for the people to pay respect. In front of the mondop is a place where amulets are on offer. Luangpho Kasem's monk cell is beside the mondop.

Wat Chedi Sao Lang (วัดเจดีย์ขาวหลัง),

located in Tambon Ton Thong Chai, is a temple that you can expect what to see by only hearing its name because the word 'Sao' means twenty and 'Lang' means units of stupa; thus, this temple features twenty stupas. From unearthed evidence, there were votive tablets from the Hariphunchai period at the stupas; therefore, it was assumed that this temple was built over a thousand years ago. The temple includes interesting attractions as follows:

- *Phrathat Chedi Sao* was built in a combination of the Lanna and Burmese art styles. It is believed that whoever can count all 20 stupas; that person will have good fortune. Beside the stupas is a small image hall housing the Chiang Saen bronze Buddha image in a meditation posture called by the locals as 'Phra Phuttharup Than Chai'.

- *Large Ubosot* is an ordination hall enshrining the beautiful Buddha image in the subduing Mara posture. Three antique door panels are delicately designed in gilded black lacquer. The arches and pilasters of the doors and windows are decorated with the modern art of glass mosaic. There is also a single floor wooden sermon hall.

- *Khelang Nakhon Museum* located behind the Ubosot, displays artefacts that villagers gave to the temple. In 1983, villagers unearthed a pure gold Buddha figure weighing 100 Baht and 50 Satang. They brought it to the temple and called it 'Phra Saen Sae Thong Kham', a Lanna style Buddha image in the subduing Mara posture



Wat Chedi Sao Lang

aged around the 16th century with a measurement of 9.5 inches across the lap and 15 inches high. It is the first golden Buddha image that has been registered as a national ancient object.
To get there: Follow Highway No. 1035 (Lampang-Chae Hom). It is about 500 metres from the Luangpho Kasem Dhamma Retreat (Trilaksana Cemetery).

Wat Mon Phaya Chae (วัดม่อนพญาแช่)

located in Tambon Phichai, features the following attractions:

- **Phrathat Mon Phaya Chae** and **Phra Ubosot**, situated on a high mountain that contains a stairway of 585 steps, provides a scenic point where visitors can see panoramic views of Lampang town.

- **Bo Nam Song Phi Nong** is believed to be a sacred pond located downhill from the Phrathat filled with water all year-round.

- **Banna Sala Suphrom Ruesi** (The residence of the fifth hermit who took care of Phrathat Mon Phraya Chae).

- **Phra Sangkatchai Sala Kasem-Chot** is a place installed with life-like statues of Luangpho Kasem Khemako and Phrakhru Prachot Khanarak.

In addition, the temple includes the Mon Phraya Chae Forest Park, a nature trail around the Huai Cho Reservoir, and a campsite area. For more information, Tel. 08 9998 2182.

To get there: Use the Lampang-Ngao route along Highway No. 1 and make a right turn at Kilometres. 605 for one kilometres.



Wat Phrathat Sadet

Wat Phrathat Sadet (วัดพระธาตุเสด็จ)

situated on the plain of the Wang Riverside, features a rectangular plan comprising three kinds of architecture as follows:

1. Wihan Suwan Khom Kham is a wooden image hall having a rectangular plan with a low base and gable rooftop, which is a typical Wihan in the Lanna artisan style and does not have much decoration. This Wihan was later restored to keep it long lasting by changing the wooden gable end into precast concrete and casting concrete at the poles' foundation.

2. Chedi Phrathat Sadet features a typical Lanna stupa's characteristics: high indented square

base, decorative mouldings, bell shape form, and layers of receding circular mouldings on the top of the stupa wholly covered with brass plates that catches the eyesight from afar.

3. Khong Entrance Arch and Wihan Luang. Unfortunately, since both ancient monuments were demolished and renovated, they do not look like their original appearance.

To get there: The temple is 19 kilometres from downtown. Follow the Lampang-Ngao route and turn left at Kilometres. 617 then go further for about 1.5 kilometres.

Kio Lom Dam (เขื่อนกิ่วลม)

is situated in Tambon Ban Laeng in the area of Tham Pha Thai National Park under the supervision of the Royal Irrigation Department. The upper part of the Dam is a reservoir which includes some interesting attractions; for instance, Laem Chao Khuaen, Pha Kiang, Pha Ngam, Sop Phu Lake, fisherman village, and Ban Sa. The Royal Irrigation Department's accommodation is also available. For further inquiries, Tel. 0 5482 5200.

Visitors can choose to stay overnight on a raft as follows:

1. Rafting to stay over at the Phae Chao Khuean-Kio Lom Resort, where it provides bungalows built on the islets in the midst of the lake. Tel. 0 5422 3772, 0 5433 4393

2. Rafting and staying over at Phae Wang Kaeo, which is an engine float house or stay overnight at the Ko Wang Kaeo Resort. Tel. 0 5422 3773, 0 5432 5645, 08 9854 1293.

To get there: It is 38 kilometres from downtown. Visitors can drive on the Lampang-Ngao route and make a left turn at kilometres 623-624 for 14 kilometres. or take a public bus at Pratu Chai hub and get off at Kio Lom Dam.

Nong Krathing Public Park (สวนสาธารณะหนองกระเทียม)

is located in Tambon Bo Haeo. From town, drive across the Wang River on the Lampang-Hang Chat Road for around 3 kilometres. This is a place for relaxation. Beverage and food shops are available.



Lampang Herb Conservation Group

(ลำปางรักษาสมนไพร)

is located at 177 Mu 12, Ban Khelang Thong, Khan Mueang Road, Tambon Bo Haeo. More than 150 products of toxin-free herbs produced and packed by the group are available for sale. Services include an herbal steam sauna, an herbal soak, a skin scrub with herbs, and traditional Thai massage. It is open daily from 08.00 a.m. - 07.00 p.m. Tel. 0 5431 3128, 0 5435 0787 www.lampangherbs.com

To get there: Take Highway 1030 (Lampang-Hang Chat route) and, at around Kilometres 4, turn into the lane of the Khelang Nakhon School for around 200 metres.

Ban Suan Ceramics (บ้านสวนเซรามิก)

is a house in a shady atmosphere, featuring an exhibition hall. Outside and inside walls are decorated with celadon products. To see the production process, prior contact is required to Khun Methi Kosum at Tel. 0 5433 6957, 08 1883 6356

To get there: From the city of Lampang, follow the Lampang-Bangkok Road. Before the Highway Police Station, take a road parallel to the irrigation canal and turn left at the first junction. Go straight to the Khelang Bridge and Wat Ban Mo Som, and turn left. See a green sign on the right and go on for another 100 metres.



Wat Pong Sanuk Nuea



Dhanabadee Ceramic Museum

Wat Pong Sanuk Nuea (วัดปงสนุกเหนือ).

situated in Tambon Wiang Nuea, was built in the reign of King Anantayot who visited Khelang Nakhon town in 680 A.D. According to evidence, it was found that Wat Pong Sanuk had 4 names: Wat Si Chom Khlai, Wat Si Chiang Phum, Wat Don Kaeo, and Wat Phayao. The highlight is Mon Doi, a replica of Mount Sumeru that is a location of Wihan Phrachao Phan Ong. The wooden Wihan was built in the form of a mondop with a three-tiered roof. On the roof's ridge above all four porches is situated a small wooden replica castle covered with perforated galvanized sheet, which symbolises the four continents around Mount Sumeru. The Wihan's building features the combination arts of Lanna, Burmese and Chinese that is the only one of its kind in Thailand. The middle chamber of the Wihan enshrines four Buddha figures

facing toward all four directions seated under the Bodhi Phruet tree made of lead. The base of the Buddha images are decorated with the designs of elephants, nagas, lions, and eagles. It was believed that this Wihan was built by a Chiang Saen artisan replicating the gilded house of Xiang Kiang town (Xiang Zheng) in Xishuangbanna, China, which is no longer existent nowadays.

The temple received the Asia-Pacific Heritage Award for Cultural Heritage Conservation (Award of Merit) from UNESCO in 2008.

Dhanabadee Ceramic Museum (พิพิธภัณฑ์เซรามิกธนบดี),

situated at 32 Wat Chong Kham Road, Tambon Phrabat, consists of a plenty of highlights; such as, the exhibition of the history of the rooster bowl of

Lampang and ceramic for exports, the monument of white clay finder, as well as a demonstration of the rooster bowl ceramic production in the original method, the world's smallest rooster bowl, antique dragon kiln, the production of small bowls, and a ceramic shop of the Dhanabadee Ceramic Factory. The Museum is open every day from 09.00 a.m. – 05.00 p.m. Admission fee: 100 Baht. For further information, Tel. 0 5435 1099 www.dhanabadee.com

Amphoe Chae Hom
Wat Akkho Chai Khiri (วัดอัครโฆชัยคีรี)

is located on a hill by Highway 1035 (Lampang-Chae Hom route) between kilometres 50 and 51 on the left. There are 2 access ways: by climbing the front stairs or by car from the back. The Lanna-style ubosot (ordination hall) and chedi (pagoda) stand close together. This temple has a reflection of its chedi like that of Wat Phrathat Chom Ping. The shadow of the chedi appears throughout a sunny day. Inside the ordination hall is a giant standing Buddha image called 'Phra Sakayamuni Khiri Akkho' having a height of 5 Wa 2 Sok (Thai measurement equivalent to around 10.99 metres). This ancient image is most revered by the people of Chae Hom. The ordination hall is open from 07.00 a.m. - 05.00 p.m. For those who are interested in local art, the temple has a bamboo candleholder of the 25th Buddhist Century, placed before the principal Buddha image, and a Lanna-style bamboo preaching pulpit can be seen at the back of the ordination hall.

Amphoe Mueang Pan
Chae Son National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติแจ้ห่ม)

covers an area of 592 square kilometres in Amphoe Chae Hom, Amphoe Mueang Pan



Chae Son Hot Wells

and Amphoe Mueang Lampang. Its verdant forest is a source of rivers and streams. It was declared a national park on 28 July, 1988. The park represents a line separating Lampang and Chiang Mai. The best time for a visit is from November-February when the weather is pleasantly cool.

Places of Interest in the Park:

Chae Son Hot Wells (บ่อน้ำร้อนแจ้ห่ม) are a source of geologically-created hot springs. There are nine hot wells with a light smell of sulphur on the park's area of around 3 rai. Large and small



Blooming Flowers of Orchid Trees

boulders are scattered across the area covered with lingering steams coming out of the wells. An average temperature of the hot springs is 73°C. Eggs of hens and partridges are often boiled in the wells. After 17 minutes in the wells, hen yolk is hardened with a tasty nutty flavour while the white becomes liquid like a turtle's.

Namtok Chae Son (น้ำตกแจ้ซ้อน) originates from Lamnam Mae Mon (the Mae Mon River). This six-tiered waterfall has water flowing all year round, with pools of water along its course. It is one kilometre from the park's headquarters. There is a path providing easy access to the waterfall. Visitors can also walk to the waterfall from the hot spring wells.

Namtok Mae Mon (น้ำตกแม่มอญ) is a rushing waterfall tumbling from a high jutting cliff to a

gorge below, with beautifully tiered cascades. It is not recommended for swimming. The waterfall is 5 kilometres from the park's headquarters.

Namtok Mae Khun (น้ำตกแม่ขุน) is not far from Namtok Mae Mon. It is a long waterfall approximately 100 metres high. It flows to merge with Namtok Mae Mon. Visitors have to walk there for 5 kilometres from the park's headquarters. It is suggested to contact the park's headquarters for a guide.

Tham Pha Ngam (ถ้ำผางาม) is 8 kilometres from the Wang Nuea District Office, in the area of the Ranger Station Chae Son 3 (Pha Ngam), which is 60 kilometres from the park's headquarters. There are caves for visitors to explore, such as Tham Pha Ngam, Tham Nam, Tham Mo, etc.

Blooming Flowers of Orchid Trees (ชมดอกเสี้ยวบาน) During January to February of every year, a forest is fully dotted with Dok Siao (Bauhinia) or white flowers of orchid trees. Visitors can view the blossoms via a drive along the Chae Son-Ban Pa Miang route totalling 18 kilometres.

Warm Water Pool (แอ่งน้ำอุ่น) is next to the hot spring wells. The pool is where hot water from the hot spring wells flows to mix with cool water from Namtok Chae Son, which results in warm water at a temperature suitable for a soak.

Mineral Bathrooms (ห้องอาบน้ำแร่): There are rooms for a soak for 3-4 people, a common room for having a bath, as well as an open-air well for a soak. Mineral water used is piped from the hot spring wells, at temperatures between 39°C and 42°C, which is suitable for a soak. Mineral bathing provides some benefits: to treat muscular stiffness, enhance blood circulation, cure some skin diseases, such as ringworm, liver spots, rash, etc., and alleviate bone-related symptoms. However, the mineral here is not safe to drink since it contains some elements higher than the safety standards.

The park has provided 2 nature study trails:-

Namtok Chae Son Nature Study Trail (เส้นทางศึกษาธรรมชาติน้ำตกแจ้ซ้อน) covers a distance of around 3 kilometres, taking about 1.30 hours. The route goes through the forest in different conditions with interesting species of plants and 24 points of nature interpretation signs. Visitors may spot rare animals such as plumbeous redstart and Lam Huai Mae Mon's 'Pung' fish. The route is suitable for youth who are interested in the study of various species of plants; such as, Kong (bamboo grass), Kwao Khrua, Yang Pai (Dipterocarpus costatus), etc., and ecosystems; such as, the life cycle of the bamboo caterpillar, the geographical condition around the hot spring wells what causes a hot spring well, why

the yolk is cooked but the white is still liquid, what is a 'mineral cicada' (mostly found during March to May) and the warm water bathing pool with hot water from the hot spring wells and cool water from Namtok Chae Son. The park uses electricity generated by its own hydro-electric plant which can produce 60 kilowatts of electricity. Interested persons can drive further for around 5 kilometres to visit the plant. A four-wheel drive vehicle is suggested since the road is rather soggy and steep.

Namtok Mae Piak Nature Study Trail (เส้นทางศึกษาธรรมชาติน้ำตกแม่เปี้ยก) has a distance of approximately 3.7 kilometres. It goes around Huai Mae Piak (the Mae Piak Creek), taking about 2.30 hours to pass along 19 points of nature interpretation signs. Throughout the route, visitors will learn about ecosystems and forest resource usage. For example, wood oil can be used for many purposes ranging from an engine to a wound; Khao Lam bamboo has a thin stem that can be easily grilled; Miang (tea plant) of which young leaves, after being steamed and fermented, are made as Miang snacks to welcome visitors at houses in the North of Thailand, or young tips to be baked and soaked in hot water as a drink that contains caffeine like coffee; leaves of Yaeng (Schumannianthus dichotomus) can be used instead of banana leaves for wrapping food, or their stems can be sun-dried and woven into a mat; the construction of a weir used for the production of hydro-electricity consumed within the park. Along the way, visitors may see common wild pigs and Siamese big-headed turtles. The turtles are an endangered species. They have long tails, but cannot hide their heads and legs in their shells like other turtles do. They can climb and feed on crabs and fish. There are two waterfalls on this route: **Namtok Wang Hai** and **Nam Tok Mae Piak**.

Namtok Mae Piak is 3 kilometres from the park's headquarters. It is a three-tiered waterfall of around 100 metres high, and its third tier is the most beautiful section. The pool of water below partly covered with wild banana trees is a beautiful scene.

Accommodation: The facility is designed in harmony with nature, the environment is decorated as beautifully as a private resort. It is suitable for a family tour and ready for a year-round visit. The cool season will see the largest number of visitors. The park offers 11 houses for 6-20 people each. A campsite can provide on your own. The park also operates a welfare restaurant. For more information, contact the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Flora at Tel. 0 2562 0760-2, the Chae Son National Park at Tel. 0 5438 0000, 08 9851 3355, www.dnp.go.th

To get there: The park is about 75 kilometres from Lampang town. The road is asphalted all the way to the park. There are two modes of transport:-

By car: from the provincial stadium, follow the Lampang-Hang Chat Road (old route) and turn right at the Ban Nam Thong T-junction to go along Highway 1147 (Lampang-Huai Peng-Mueang Pan route) for around 55 kilometres. Then, turn right to Highway 1287 (Mueang Pan-Chae Hom route) for around 2 kilometres and turn left to Highway 1252 (Khuang Kom-Pang Faen) for another 11 kilometres. Finally, turn left to the park and go on along the Ro Pho Cho Road for another 3 kilometres before reaching the park's headquarters.

From Lampang town, take Highway 1035 (Lampang-Chae Hom route) and turn left at around Kilometres 58 to go along Highway 1287 which heads for Amphoe Mueang Pan. Then, turn right at the T-junction to take Highway 1252 (Khuang

Kom-Pang Faen route) for around 11 kilometres and turn left to the park. Follow the Ro Pho Cho Road for another 3 kilometres before arriving at the park's headquarters.

From Chiang Mai, take Highway 1006 via Amphoe San Kamphaeng and switch to the San Thuai Kaeo-Ban Mae Kampong Road past Ban Pa Miang before reaching the park's headquarters.

By bus: The bus service on the Lampang-Chae Son Line is available on Talat Kao Road, during from 08.00 a.m. - 06.00 p.m. A charter bus service is available.

Amphoe Wang Nuea Namtok Wang Kaeo (น้ำตกวังแก้ว)

is an attraction in the Doi Luang National Park which was declared a national park on 16 April, 1990. The park covers some areas in Phayao, Chiang Rai and Lampang provinces, totalling around 1,170 square kilometres of land. Geographically, it features a high mountain stretching from the north to the south, and Doi Luang is the highest hilltop. The park is comprised of a mixed deciduous forest, a moist evergreen forest, and a deciduous dipterocarp forest, with a variety of wild animals and birds. The park's headquarters is located in the area of Namtok Wang Kaeo.

Namtok Wang Kaeo is the most beautiful waterfall in Lampang. There are 102 tiers in all, but only 7-8 of them are large. At the top tier, villages of the Yao hilltribe can be found at Ban Pa Kha Luang and Ban San of which the access ways are rather steep. Also available at Namtok Wang Kaeo is a nature study trail stretching for around 1.4 kilometres. Visitors are required to have a guide. Located in the adjacent area is **Namtok Wang Thong**, the one similar to Namtok Wang Kaeo. Visitors can put up a tent, but have to bring their own meals.



Chao Pho Pratu Pha Shrine

Accommodation: Please contact the Doi Luang National Park in Tambon Mae Yen, Amphoe Phan, Chiang Rai, at Tel. 0 5360 9042, or the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Flora at Tel. 0 2562 0760 www.dnp.go.th

To get there: From Amphoe Mueang Lampang, take the Lampang-Chae Hom-Wang Nuea Road for around 110 kilometres and turn right at Amphoe Wang Nuea to follow Highway 120 (Wang Nuea-Phayao Road). Then, turn left to Highway No. 1303 for around 25 kilometres before reaching the waterfall. The road is asphalted throughout the way to the waterfall. Namtok Wang Thong is around 9 kilometres from the main entrance road to Namtok Wang Kaeo. By bus, visitors can take the blue Song Thaeo or mini-bus on the Lampang-Wang Nuea

Line to get off at the District Office and hire a car to the waterfall.

Amphoe Ngao **Chao Pho Pratu Pha Shrine** (ศาลเจ้าพ่อประตูผา)

is around 50 kilometres from Lampang town on the Lampang-Ngao Road between kilometres 649 and 650 on the right. It is a small brick building where the statue of Chaopho Pratu Pha or the Pratu Pha Spirit is housed with many offerings of worship. There is a number of small spirit houses scattered in the nearby area. The shrine is considered a holy place. Travellers on the route usually pay homage to the spirit statue; some set off firecrackers as an offering.

Tham Pha Thai



Chao Pho Pratu Pha was formerly named Phaya Khomue Lek who was an invulnerable man serving as a chief soldier of the then ruler of Lampang City. In a vital fight against Burmese soldiers at the Pratu Pha gate, he was stabbed to death while standing against the hillside and holding swords. The Burmese soldiers were frightened by such a fight so that they decided not to attack Lampang City. Thus, the villagers had faith in him and established a shrine for worshipping his spirit. The shrine has become a place of worship of the people of Lampang.

Khai Pratu Pha Archaeological Site (แหล่งโบราณคดีค่ายประตุม้า)

is located in the same area as the Chao Pho Pratu Pha Shrine on the Lampang-Ngao Road at kilometres 48, or the eastern cliff face of the limestone mountain. There are rock paintings acclaimed as the longest ones in Southeast Asia, and dating back more than 3,000 years. The paintings are divided into 7 groups. Some parts of them have already faded away, and only 1,872 pictures are left to be seen. Mostly, they depict hands, humans, articles, utensils, animals, plants, and symbolic signs. Furthermore, cemeteries, ancient human skeletons, and earthenware were excavated. Presently, there is a path for visitors to walk up and see the site. Located in the nearby area is the Pratu Pha Special Warfare Training Camp.

Pratu Pha Special Warfare Training Camp (ค่ายฝึกการรบพิเศษประตุม้า)

is a military unit providing a forest trekking tour in the camp area and the surroundings. There is trekking training, introduction to living in a forest, artificial cliff climbing, camping, seeing views on the hilltop, and a guide service for a visit to the Khai Pratu Pha Archaeological Site. For further details, call Tel. 0 5424 7712

Tham Pha Thai National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติถ้ำผาไท)

covers an area of 758,750 rai of land. It features a complex of mountains with verdant forested land in the districts of Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Ngao, Mae Mo, and Chae Hom. The highest point is on Doi Mae Khwan at around 1,253 metres above sea level. Water in the park area flows down to Maenam Wang (the Wang River) on the west side, and to Maenam Ngao (the Ngao River) on the east side which runs to merge with Maenam Yom (the Yom River) in the northern area of Amphoe Song, Phrae.

The average temperature here is approximately 26°C. The coolest weather comes in January. There is heavy rain during May to October. More than 50 species of bird are found; such as, Eurasian jay, emerald dove, thick-billed pigeon, pin-tailed pigeon, black-shouldered kite, etc. There are various insects; such as, butterflies, stem-boring grub, long-armed scarab beetle, click beetle, etc. Places of Interest in the Park:

Tham Pha Thai (ถ้ำผาไท) is assumed to have been found by a hunter or a highway survey team. The large chamber inside the cave originates from a limestone mountain not less than nine million years old. The depth is around 1,150 metres from the cave entrance. The park has installed an electric system to facilitate a walk to see plentiful stalagmites and stalactites within the cave. King Rama VII visited the cave in 1926 and his royal initials 'Po Po Ro' were inscribed inside. Numerous bats live in the cave. Nearby caves are Tham Chon and Tham Suea which have ancient history and are accessible on foot from Tham Pha Thai.

Tham Chon (ถ้ำโจ้ว) is a small cave with three chambers each decorated with a curtain of stalactites. It has been told that it was a cave of thieves or 'Chon' in Thai.

Lom Phu Khiao (หล่มภูเขียว) is a gigantic pool of water on the mountain, looking like a volcano's crater. It is so deep that the water looks green. There are many fish living in the pool.

To get there: Drive along the route from Muban On for around 6 kilometres.

Namtok Mae Chaem Fa or Namtok Tat Moei (น้ำตกแม่แจ่มฟ้า หรือ น้ำตกตาดเหมย) is around 8 kilometres along the road from Mu 1, Ban Thung Hang, Tambon Thung Phueng, Amphoe Chae Hom. The waterfall has clear and clean water flowing in nine tiers. Each tier is beautiful with emerald green cascades, which is a specific feature of a waterfall on a limestone mountain.

Ban Huai Hok Pre-historic Paintings (ภาพเขียนประวัติศาสตร์บ้านห้วยหอก) depict a file of marching people. They are around 2,000-3,000 years old. Such red paintings belong to a nomadic society and are rarely found in Thailand. The painting site is around 3.5 kilometres from Muban Huai Hok, and accessible on foot.

Namtok Mae Ke (น้ำตกแม่แก้ว) is around 18 kilometres from Ban Mae Ke in Amphoe Ngao. This large waterfall originates from Lam Huai Mae Ke (the Mae Ke Creek), rushing from the rock cliff. The beautiful cascades are seen among shady large trees.

Accommodation: The park provides a campsite and two houses for around 25 people. There is no restaurant. Visitors have to bring their own meals and sleeping gear. Contact can be made at Tel. 0 5422 0364

To get there: Tham Pha Thai National Park is located on Highway No. 1 (Lampang-Chiang Rai Road) at kilometres 665, around 65 kilometres from Lampang town. Visitors can also follow the Phrae-Ngao-Chiang Rai Road and, before reaching Amphoe Ngao, take a left turn to Lampang for around 15 kilometres before reaching the park's headquarters.

Mueang Ngao Community Art Centre or Ban Chang Luang (ศูนย์ศิลปะชุมชนเมืองงา หรือ บ้านจางหลวง (ข้างหลวง))

is located at 33 Mu 9, Ban Khoi, Tambon Ban Rong. Founded by Khru Kham-ai Detduangta, the centre has woodcarvings made by the founder. The house where pieces of carved wood have been kept looks like an elephant, and almost all parts of it have been decorated harmoniously with artwork. The building was used for the display of woodcarvings made by Khru Kham-ai. Regrettably, the building was once burned and about 50-60 works of art were destroyed.

It is the founder's intention to use the place as an art teaching and training school, especially for woodcarving to generate income among the locals. The centre was allowed by the Ministry of Education to be established as an educational institution. Interested persons can call Tel. 0 5422 0380, 0 5436 5229, 08 1507 5782, 08 6420 4096.

To get there: Take Highway 1 (Ngao-Phayao route) to Ngao town and drive further for around 20 kilometres. The centre is on the right. The distance is around 103 kilometres from Lampang town.

Amphoe Mae Moh Mae Moh Mine (เหมืองแม่เมาะ)

is a source of coal discovered in 1917, with an amount of 630 millions tonnes which are approximately 40 millions years old. All the mining areas belong to the Royal Forest Department, covering around 20,000 rai of land. The coal can be used for approximately another 50 years. On the coal mining areas, there are several coal-fired power plants. Visitors are not allowed to the mining areas because of the hazard coming from explosive substances used in mining. However, the



Namtok Mae Ke

Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) has provided viewpoints in the form of small parks adorned with decorative and flowering plants, a panoramic view of the far below working backhoes can be seen.

Furthermore, the Lignite Coal Mine Study Centre Museum (Mae Moh Mine) gives geological knowledge about the mine, including the mine's history and electricity production technology. It is open on Tuesday to Sunday, and closed on Monday. Four rounds of admission are at 09.00 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 01.00

p.m., and 02.30 p.m. The area to the east of the mine which is a dumping ground for unwanted soil from mining has been transformed into a vast field of Mexican sunflowers which bloom around November to December.

In the area of the mine, EGAT has provided 14 bungalows at 600 Baht each, 20 rooms at 400 Baht each, a golf driving range, an 18-hole golf course, and a club. For further details, contact the Public Relations Department at Tel. 0 5425 4051-4, www.maemohmine.egat.co.th



Mae Moh Mine

To get there: Take the Lampang-Den Chai Road for 10 kilometres and turn left at the Pha Lat Junction toward the EGAT office for around 26 kilometres. Alternatively, a Song Thaeo or minibus can be hired from the Boribun Market in Lampang town or at the Thai Osot Pharmacy Intersection on Thippawan Road; the trip takes about 30 minutes.

Amphoe Thoen

Mae Wa National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติแม่ว๊ะ) was declared a national park on 18 November, 2000. Namtok Mae Wa originates from the park, which has an area of 368,125 rai or 589 square kilometres, covering some districts in Lampang's Amphoe Thoen and Amphoe Mae Phrik and Tak's Amphoe Sam Ngao and Amphoe Ban Tak.

Geographically, it is a complex of high mountains, with Doi Ta Chi as the highest hilltop at approximately 1,027 metres high above sea level. Forest conditions are different in areas of different heights; such as, mixed deciduous forest, deciduous dipterocarp forest, coniferous forest, and dry evergreen forest. The range of mountains features a plain strip stretching along the mountain ridge. There are large trees and an abundance of herbs, including a variety of orchids and flowers. Here is also the land of biodiversity with fertile soil and forest, enabling it to be a habitat of various animals and plants. Most interestingly, there is a kind of lizard called 'Kingka Bin' (flying lizard) which is rarely seen nowadays. During August to November, the forest is most beautiful with

colourful wild flowers, while the hilltop is blanketed with mist, and waterfalls and creeks are filled with rushing water.

Places of Interest in the Park:

Namtok Mae Wa (น้ำตกแม่วะ) is located at Mu 3, Ban Nam Dip, Tambon Mae Wa. The waterfall is surrounded by high and sheer mountains. Doi Plae Luang is a source of the waterfall which flows to merge with the Wang River. It is a nine-tiered waterfall of which the beauty is different at each tier. A walking path leads up to the eighth tier only. The 700 metres route from the first to the fourth tiers is easy for walking. Then, it is sheerer until reaching the eighth tier, totalling 2.2 kilometres. The ninth tier is named Tat Luang and approximately 1 metre high. It requires cliff climbing from the eighth tier for some distance to reach the top tier.

To get there: Follow Highway 1 (Phahonyothin Road) past Amphoe Mae Phrik to around Kilometres 500, and take a turn at the junction toward the park's headquarters for another 6 kilometres before reaching the park's Ranger Station MoWo. 1 (Namtok Mae Wa). The waterfall is around 500 metres away.

In addition, there is a nature study trail to get through a mixed deciduous forest and a deciduous dipterocarp forest, and mount the mountain ridge past a viewpoint to arrive at the waterfall's eighth tier. The total distance is 3.8 kilometres. It is suitable for seeing the forest changing its colour during the dry season.

Tham Nampha Pha Ngam (ถ้ำน้ำผางาม) is located in Ban Wang Samran, Tambon Phrabat Wang Tuang, Amphoe Mae Phrik. This gigantic limestone cave is very deep and complicated with winding ways. Inside, there is water going through it and beautiful stalactites and stalagmites.

Tham Phra Chedi (ถ้ำพระเจดีย์) is located at Mu 3, Ban Nam Dip, Tambon Mae Wa, Amphoe Thoen. This medium limestone cave has chedi-shaped stalagmites on the inside floor with reservoir-like figures in tiers. The people here have developed the cave as a village tourist attraction. Located in the nearby area is Tham Chang and other tiny caves. These caves are around 3 kilometres from Ban Nam Dip.

Accommodation: The Park has houses and tent service, contact Mae Wa National Park, Tel. 0 5429 2510, Bangkok Tel. 0 2562 0760 www.dnp.go.th

To get there: From Lampang town, take Highway 1 (Phahonyothin Road). After passing Amphoe Thoen for around 17 kilometres or between kilometres 497-498, take a right turn beside the Mae Wa Wittthaya School for around 5 kilometres. Then, take a left turn to a concrete road heading for the park's headquarters which is near the village's reservoir. By bus, get off at the Mae Wa Police Box and take a motorcycle service to the park.

Mae Mok Reservoir (อ่างเก็บน้ำแม่หมอก) is located in Tambon Wiang Mok, around 50 kilometres from the entrance off the main road in Amphoe Thoen. It is a large scale reservoir under a royal project, covering an area of 10,000 rai, 2 kilometres wide and a dam crest of 1.9 kilometres long. It has a natural atmosphere with shady verdant trees all along the way.

Mae Mok Reservoir serves as an earthen dam distributing water to Amphoe Thung Saliam in Sukhothai Province and Amphoe Thoen in Lampang for consumption and agriculture. The reservoir has houses for visitors. For further details, contact the Lampang Irrigation Project at Tel. 0 5422 7211-2, or the Lampang Provincial Administration Office at Tel. 0 5426 5014, Fax 0 5426 5070.

Amphoe Sop Prap Doi Chong National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติ ดอยจาง)

has an area of approximately 207,500 rai of land in Lampang's Amphoe Sop Prap, Amphoe Thoen, and Amphoe Mae Phrik, and Lamphun's Amphoe Li. Along Highway 106 on the area between Lampang's Amphoe Thoen and Lamphun's Amphoe Li, visitors can admire a deciduous dipterocarp forest and a mixed deciduous forest densely growing on the roadsides. Particularly in the late cool season, this forested land will be even more beautiful with trees changing their colours before shedding their leaves in the dry season. This is a deciduous forest that remains intact. There are several viewpoints on cliffs for seeing the sunrise and sunset. Furthermore, many orchids are found on the hill. Among them is 'Fa Mui' whose colour is more beautiful than that in other areas. The orchid flowers during October to January.

Doi Chong is the highest hilltop. The telecommunication station of the Royal Thai Army was constructed here and then dismantled when the radar station was established on the hilltop of Doi Inthanon. The park oversees the hilltop and some officials are stationed here everyday. From the park's headquarters, a route to the hilltop covers a distance of about 7 kilometres. The mountain ridge, views of vast rice fields in Amphoe Sop Prap and Amphoe Ko Kha can be seen. There are separate routes for mounting and descending the hill. It takes more than 5 hours to go up. The fairly steep route requires a half-day uphill walk. The descent is very steep and mixed with gravel, passing the San Pa Kia area where Son Song Bai and Son Sam Bai pine trees are found more densely than other areas. This place is

suitable for an overnight stay. Contact the park's headquarters for a guide. Visitors have to bring their own meals, tents, sleeping bags, and personal things. A two-day trip is suggested. Spend the first night at San Pa Kia. Stay on the hilltop for the second night, and climb down in the late morning of the next day. The mountain ridge is covered with an oak forest interspersed with pine trees, and the undergrowth is full of Krachiao (Curcuma) or Siam tulip whose pink blossoms can be seen during the early rainy season.

Places of Interest in the Park:

Pha Kan (ผากาน) is around 2 kilometres from the hilltop of Doi Chong. It has a plumbing path. The route is suitable for bird-watching. Climbing this jagged limestone cliff needs much caution. It overlooks a forested area and a range of mountains stretching in the horizon. At the back, the Doi Chong hilltop can be seen above eye level.

Pa Mae Ap Viewpoints (จุดชมทิวทัศน์ป่าแม่อาบ) is on both sides of the Thoen-Li Road between kilometres 13 and 26.

Namtok Mae Nga Chang (น้ำตกแม่งาช้าง) is a small waterfall around 12 metres high. It has water only in the rainy season. The waterfall is located in Tambon Na Yang, Amphoe Sop Prap, around 2 kilometres from the park's headquarters.

Namtok Tat Pu La (น้ำตกตาดปู่หล้า) is a small two-tiered waterfall. It has water only in the rainy season. The waterfall is located in Tambon Na Yang, Amphoe Sop Prap, around 1 kilometre from the park's headquarters.

Pha Khang (ผาช้าง) is a small hill beside the Huai Mae Yong Reservoir, opposite the park's headquarters. The hill overlooks the reservoir and the park's headquarters against the backdrop of a complex of mountains.



Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang

In addition, some caves and waterfalls have been found, but not yet developed to be tourist attractions; such as, Namtok Huai Mae Pu, Namtok Huai Khang, Pha Yong, Tham Huai Daeng, Tham Kon Hoi, and Tham Mae Keng.

Accommodation: The park does not have any houses or restaurants. Only a campsite is on offer. To visit the park, visitors can bring their own tents and meals. Fresh food is available in Sop Prap town where there are some restaurants. A fresh food market opens in the early morning and in the evening. The park generates electricity for its own usage. Water used at the park comes from Lam Huai Mae Nga Chang. For more information, contact the Doi Chong National Park www.dnp.go.th

To get there: From Amphoe Mueang Lampang, take Highway 1 (Phahonyothin Road) southward

for around 54 kilometres. Turn right at the Sop Prap District Office to the Ban Lai-Ban Kaen Road of the Public Works Department. At Ban Na Mai Daeng, around 8 kilometres from Phahonyothin Road, turn left for another 7 kilometres before arriving at the park's headquarters. The total distance is approximately 68 kilometres.

Amphoe Ko Kha **Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang** (วัดพระธาตุ ลำปางหลวง)

has been a city temple of Lampang since ancient times. Legend has it that the temple was built in the reign of Queen Chammathewi, around the 20th century. It is one of the most complete wooden temples of Thailand, and boasts many beautiful structures of ancient times.



Wat Sela Rattana Papphataram

Phrathat Lampang Luang is a pagoda associated with people born in the astrological year of the ox since the construction started and was completed in the year of the ox. It has a lotus base with torus moulding with a Lanna-style circular body covered with Thong Changko (alloy plate). The umbrella top is made of gold embossed with different types of the Thai asterisk pattern. The features of this pagoda had influence on Phrathat Hariphunchai and Phra Borommathat Chom Thong. Enshrined in the pagoda are the Lord Buddha's hair and bone relics from the right forehead and the front and back neck. A bullet hole can be seen on the brass fence around the pagoda. This was made by Nan Thip Chang who shot Thao Mahayot.

Wihan Luang is a large image hall built in 1476 by Chao Muen Kham Pek. Inside is a golden stupa where the Buddha image of Phrachao Lanthong is enshrined. At the back is the Buddha image of Phrachao Than Chai. Beautiful ancient paintings on the wooden frieze panel depict the stories of the Ten Incarnations of the Lord Buddha and the Lord Buddha's teachings.

Wihan Phra Phut: There is no evidence as to who built this image hall and when. Assumably, it is not less than 700 years old. Formerly, it was a wall-less hall. The floral gable is decorated with stained glass. Inside is enshrined the Chiang Saen-style principal Buddha image made of brick in the posture of subduing Mara. The image is so large that it occupies the whole room. A shadow of the pagoda appears inside the hall.

When one faces Wihan Luang, on the right is Wihan Nam Taem or the image hall of paintings ('Taem' means paintings), built in 1501. This is one of the oldest wall-less image halls of the North. It represents a beautiful Thai architectural style. Inside, there is no ceiling. The wall on the side of the principal Buddha image has a gilded design on red lacquer. Lanna-style paintings can be seen on the wooden frieze panel, which are said to be the oldest one left in Thailand, dating back to around the 16th century. At present, most of the paintings have faded away. There is also a bronze Buddha image in the posture of subduing Mara, having a lap width of 1.25 metres and a height of 1.25 metres.

Sum Phrabat is a structure with the base similar to that of a chedi (pagoda), built in 1449 to cover the Lord Buddha's footprint. Inside, a reverse shadow of the pagoda and the image hall, as a result of the refraction of light, can be seen. Women are prohibited from entering the structure.

Kuti Phra Kaeo is a shelter where Phra Kaeo Morakot or the emerald Buddha image is enshrined. It is unknown as to who built it and when, but it dates back to no less than 400 years.

Wihan Phrachao Sila is an image hall of Phrachao Sila, the oldest Buddha image of the Kingdom of Lawo. In 732, Queen Chammathewi's father gave the image to be housed here.

Museum: There are rarely-seen objects of art gathered from different places, such as Sangkhet (large preaching pulpit for Buddhist monks), preaching pulpit, carrying pole, Tripitaka scripture cabinet, etc.

In addition, Phra Kaeo Don Tao or the Lanna-style meditation jade Buddha image, which is a provincial statue of Lampang, is enshrined at the temple. A fair to pay respect to Phra Kaeo

Don Tao is held on the full moon day in the twelfth lunar month of every year. The temple is open for visitors during 07.30 a.m.-05.00 p.m.

To get there: Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang is located in Tambon Lampang Luang, around 18 kilometres from town. Take the Lampang-Thoen Road and turn at Kilometres 586 toward the Ko Kha District Office. Then, turn right for 2 kilometres and take an entrance turn for 1 kilometre. A blue bus service to the temple is available in town on Rop Wiang Road.

Wat Sela Rattana Papphataram or Wat Lai Hin Kaeo Chang Yuen (วัดเสลารัตนปัทมาดาราม หรือ วัดไหลหินแก้วช้างยืน)

in Tambon Lai Hin has a Phra Wihan or an old image hall in the Lanna Thai-style of art built by artisans from the city of Chiang Tung (Keng Tung). The ancient hall is adorned with beautiful patterns. The gable and door arch are made of brick and decorated with stucco relief of the authentic Lanna-style animal figures. Inside the hall, there is the principal Buddha image and a life-size sculptured image of Phra Maha Kesarapanyo Phikkhu made by the monk himself. The chedi here is in the Lanna style of art, where the Lord Buddha's relics are enshrined.

The eaves brackets at the Rong Tham (preaching hall for Buddhist holy days) is in the Lanna-style of art, featuring a large fretwork wooden panel in a triangular shape perforated into different figures, such as Naga (mythical serpent), Hanuman (epic monkey), Lai Khruethao or intertwined floral design, etc.

Museum of Lanna Artefacts is where the tower of Phra Kaeo (Buddha image), niches of votive tablets, and historic weapons are kept. Furthermore, an ancient palm leaf scripture of the Lanna Thai Kingdom dating back over 500 years



Wat Phrathat Chom Ping

and inscribed with Tai Nuea letters in Pali can be seen at the Rong Tham.

To get there: From the Ko Kha District Office, follow the same route to Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang for 1 kilometre and take a left turn for another 6 kilometres.

Wat Phrathat Chom Ping (วัดพระธาตุจอมปิง) is located at Mu 5, Ban Chom Ping, Tambon Na Kaeo. Legend has it that the temple was built in the reign of King Tilokkarat of the Lanna Thai Kingdom. It has a wonderful reflection of the Phrathat (pagoda holding the Lord Buddha's relics) getting through a small hole in the window to appear on the floor in the ubosot (ordination hall) whenever there is light both by day and night. Ancient objects excavated in the area are on display.

To get there: Take the same route to Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang and turn left at the District Office for another 17 kilometres.

Bo Nam Rae Bo Nam Ron (บ่อน้ำแร่บ่อน้ำร้อน) is located at Mu 1, Ban Pong Ron, Tambon Mai Phatthana, 12 kilometres from the town of Ko Kha on the Ko Kha-Hang Chat Road. This hot mineral well covers an area of around 1 rai of land. Water of high temperature here can boil eggs. The place is under the supervision of the Sub-district Administration Organisation which oversees environment management and landscaping. Separate hygienic rooms for mineral bathing and hot water soaking are available for visitors. It is open from 08.00 a.m. - 08.00 p.m.



Wat Pong Yang Khok

Amphoe Hang Chat Wat Pong Yang Khok (วัดปงยางคค)

located in Ban Pong Yang Khok, a temple with a long history in Lamphang and enriched with valuable art that deserves preservation and to open to the public for learning. Interesting attractions include:

- *Wihan Chammathewi*, built in the reign of Queen Chammathewi in 710 A.D., is a beautiful wooden Wihan constructed with the architecture of the Lamphang artisan style featuring a three-layered roof that was formerly made of wooden shingles but decayed; therefore, it was replaced with earthenware shingles and has no ceiling. The Wihan's structure including crossbeams, and pillars, were drawn with a gilded pattern that was different from other wihans in general, which are

drawn with a Nam Taem pattern. Inside the Wihan enshrines the mondop arch of the principal Buddha image, which is called in Northern dialect as 'Khong Phra Prathan' comprising a small arch; the pedestal of the mondop arch is made of brick and stucco design with 12 delicately indented corners. The small arch houses the principal Buddha image seated crossed-leg in the diamond posture. The mondop's left wall was constructed with a stucco design arch, where the Buddha figure in a giving blessing posture is located inside. The pulpit base was built with brick and cement in a stucco design decorated with various colourful pottery in the Lanna style, but it has been worn out as of today. The pulpit was made of gilded and lacquered wood in a floral design.

- *The wall painting behind the principal Buddha image* is a picture of the three Si Maha Bodhi trees and deities holding Chatra umbrellas and flower bouquets decorating both sides of the principal Buddha image with painted patterns on the pillars, crossbeams and beams of the Wihan.

- *Floral pattern painting or Lai Mo Dok* the picture of flowers in a vase, or according to Buddhist belief is called 'Puranagata' or 'Puranakalasa' meaning a pot full of water meanwhile the meaning of the picture of vines is the growth of life and creation. Each picture was drawn into different flowers, leaves and branches, which is considered to be the oldest pictures in the North Region.

- *Wihan's wall*: The right wall displays traces of sword fighting between Nan Thip Chang (the former ruler of Lampang) and Thao Mahayot (the former ruler of Lamphun).

To get there: Follow Highway No. 1034 (Hang Chat-Ko Kha) for about 5 kilometres, then proceed on a left side road for about 100 metres.

Thai Elephant Conservation Centre and Thung Kwian Plantation (ศูนย์อนุรักษ์ช้างไทย และ สวนป่าทุ่งเกวียน)

They are under the supervision of the Forest Industry Organisation (FIO). Initially, it was the only elephant training centre ever found in the world. The centre started its operations in 1969 to raise and train young elephants to follow instructions and learn logging skills while their mothers went to work in the forest. As a result of the government policy on logging closure, the elephants have been unemployed. Therefore, the centre has been turned into a care centre for old or ill elephants. The world's only elephant hospital is also located here.

FIO founded the Thai Elephant Conservation Centre in January, 1992. Some ecotourism activities are designed for visitors. Two elephant shows are available on weekdays at 10.00 and 11.00 a.m. with one more show at weekends and on public holidays at 01.30 p.m. There is an elephant bath before the shows, at 09.45 a.m. on weekdays and at 01.15 p.m. at weekends and on public holidays. Elephant riding is held around the plantation area. A taxi elephant service to see nature around the centre is available every day on different routes from 08.00 a.m. - 03.30 p.m. For further details, Tel. 0 5424 7871, 0 5424 7979, 0 5422 8108.

The Thai Elephant Conservation Centre won a Thailand Tourism Award for Best Tourist Attraction, Natural in 1998. At present, it has implemented a project on a mahout training school for mahouts and interested people to take care of elephants properly. A number of foreigners have applied for the training course. Furthermore, a homestay activity provides an opportunity for visitors to stay close to nature and learn about the lifestyle binding elephants and mahouts. A three-day two-night homestay programme is 8,000 Baht per person. A two-day one-night package is 5,500 Baht, including food (cooking is permitted). Homestay accommodation: There are 3 houses. Donations for Thai elephants can be made to the National Elephant Institute, at Tel. 0 5422 8108 www.thailelephant.org

Besides tourism, energy is an interesting issue here. The energy used within the centre is alternative energy under a royal commemorative project; such as, bio-gas from elephant dung used for cooking, and electricity from solar cells.



Thai Elephant Conservation Centre and Thung Kwian Plantation

Thung Kwian Plantation (สวนป่าทุ่งเกวียน).

It is a place for relaxation for the people of Lampang. There is a pine forest (Son Sam Bai-Pinus kesiya), varieties of flowering and foliage plants with beautiful bright colours, cacti, palms and herbs. The best time for an overnight stay is in November when Mexican sunflowers are in full bloom. Since Lampang sits on a basin, the weather here is warmer than Mae Hong Son's. Thus, the Mexican sunflowers bloom around 15 days earlier than those at Doi Mae Ukho in Mae Hong Son. Thung Kwian mountain biking is organised around October. For more information, Tel. 08 1885 3697.

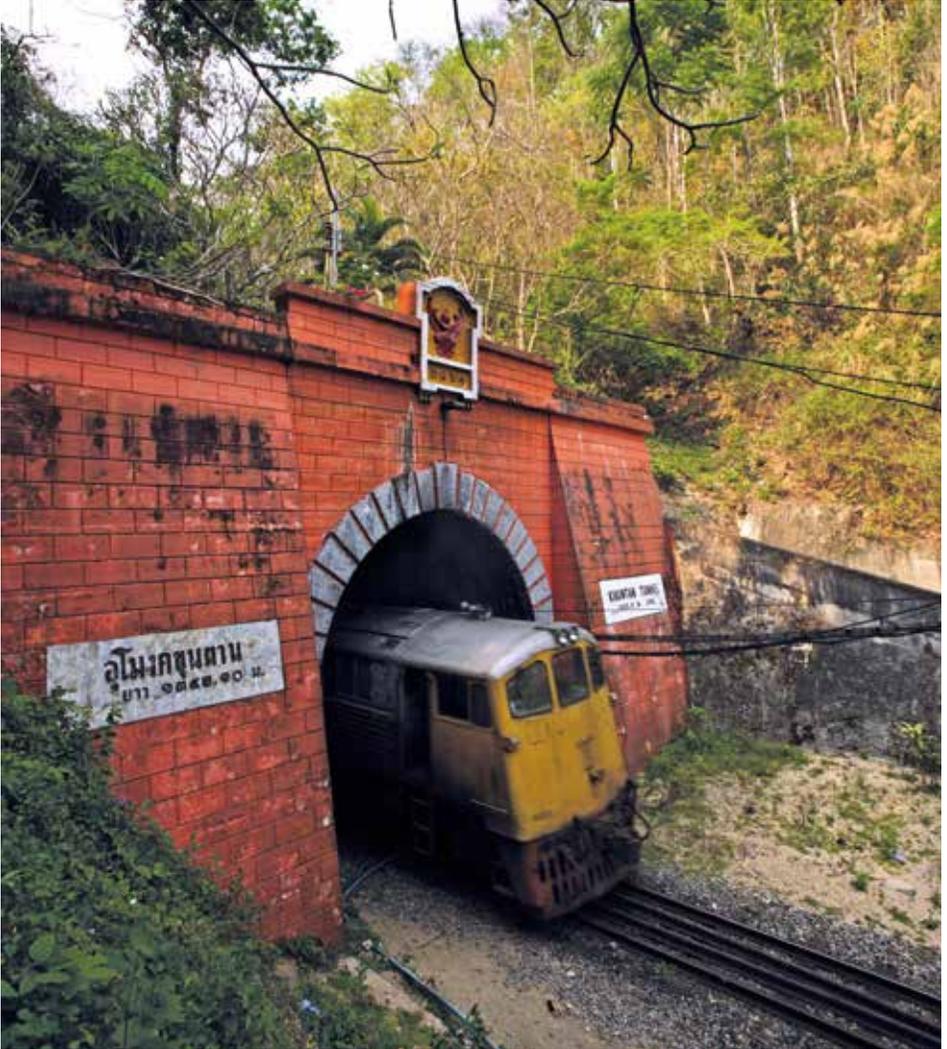
In the area of the Thung Kwian Plantation, the **Open Zoo** (สวนสัตว์เปิด) offers an opportunity for visitors to see animals such as barking deer,

deer, hog deer, peafowl, etc. The Thung Kwian Plantation has rare species of plants for sale to visitors.

To get there: The Thai Elephant Conservation Centre is 24 kilometres from the city of Lampang. It is located on Highway 11 (Lampang-Lamphun route) between kilometres 28 and 29. By bus, from the Lampang Bus Terminal, take a bus heading for Chiang Mai to get off at the centre.

Doi Khun Tan National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติ ดอยขุนตาล)

Doi Khun Tan is a boundary range of mountains between Lamphun's Amphoe Mae Tha and Lampang's Amphoe Hang Chat, and located halfway along the railway between Lampang and Lamphun. It was declared a national park on



Khun Tan Tunnel

5 March, 1975, covering a total area of 159,556 rai. Doi Khun Tan consists of evergreen and pine forests, having 4 mountaintops. To get to the highest point, one must walk around 7 kilometres from the foot of the hill.

Forest conditions of Doi Khun Tan can be divided into three areas above sea level:-
1. At a low height (325-850 metres): Initially, the area was a teak forest. At present, it is a degraded area with bamboo and a deciduous forest.

2. At a medium height (850-1,000 metres): It is an area connecting the deciduous forest of the low height with a pine evergreen forest. This is, therefore, a combination of an evergreen forest and a deciduous forest, where Son Song Bai (*Pinus merkusii*) and Son Sam Bai (*Pinus kesiya*) are found.

3. At a mountaintop height (1,000-1,373 metres): Most of the forests are hardwood trees. Son Sam Bai is also found.

Places of Interest in the Park:

Khun Tan Tunnel In 1907, during the reign of King Rama V, a German engineer came to conduct a survey for tunnelling through the granite mountain. The construction was completed in 1918. This was a landmark opening of the transportation route to the North. However, the tunnelling through the mountain was a risky task that claimed many lives in accidents. Most of the workers were the locals and people coming from Isan (the Northeast).

The tunnel was dug through the mountain in the middle of the national park and between Lampang and Lamphun. It is the longest train tunnel of Thailand, totalling 1,352 metres in length. A train normally takes more than 5 minutes to pass the tunnel. The royal pavilion of King Rama V during his visit to Doi Khun Tan is about 1,000 metres from the tunnel toward the park's headquarters.

Yo.1: The point is about 1,100 metres from the park's headquarters. In the past, 'Yo' was an initial for 'Chut Yutthasat,' literally meaning a 'strategic point.' The word 'Yo' has been used until today. The State Railway of Thailand (SRT) built the Yo.1 House in 1917. The house was used by Krommaphra Kamphaengphet Akkharayothin during his stay as a master of the construction

of the Khun Tan Tunnel. Presently, the SRT offer 3 houses. Reservations can be made in person at the Hua Lamphong Railway Station's Tourism Section during official hours Tel. 0 2225 6964

Yo. 2: The point is around 800 metres from Yo. 1. The area used to be a strategic point for the Thai military. After WW II, M.R. Kukrit Pramoj, a former Prime Minister, bought the area, built a house and grew fruit trees. Upon arriving at the place, visitors will see temperate fruit trees such as pear, persimmon, etc., and a field of pine trees. In Yo. 2 area, 6 reception houses are available. Reservations can be made at Tel. 0 2562 0760, 0 5351 8901, 0 5351 8762, 08 1032 6341 www.dnp.go.th.

Yo. 3: The point is around 3,600 metres further from Yo. 2. After the railway's completion, missionaries of the American Christ Church built houses here and came to stay in April every year. At present, the houses are under the supervision of Payap University. There are altogether 8 large wooden houses. Kitchen tools are available. Visitors can cook or bring their own meals (no food shop). Contact Payap University for house reservations at Tel. 0 5324 1255 ext. 231-2, 0 5385 1475, during official hours. Namtok Tat Moei is in the area of Yo. 3 and within walking distance of the houses.

Yo. 4: The point is about 1,500 metres up from Yo. 3 and the highest hilltop. Though being not far away, it is a very sheer part. This is an ideal place for panoramic views through binoculars, so it is called ' Mon Song Klong' or the place for exercising binoculars. Mostly, visitors usually go up for the impressive sunrise in the early morning.

To get there:

By train: This is the most convenient mode of transport. Take the northbound train to get off at the Khun Tan Railway Station, and walk further to the Doi Khun Tan National Park for 1.3 kilometres.

By car: Follow Highway 11 and take a turn between kilometres 46 and 47 to follow an asphalt road toward the Khun Tan National Park for about 10 kilometres. then, 8 kilometres. on an unpaved road. Since some parts of the road are very steep, a vehicle in good condition is suggested, not a bus.

EVENTS AND FESTIVALS

Khantok Chang or Satok Chang Fair (งานขึ้นโตกช้าง หรือ สะโตกช้าง)

is held on the first Friday and Saturday in February of every year at the Thai Elephant Conservation Centre. The fair consists of two parts: elephant shows and banquet, and dinner together for all guests.

Ceremonies to Worship City Pillars and to Bring Good Luck for the City (งานพิธีบวงสรวงเสาหินหลักเมืองและสี่พระตาเมือง)

are held in front of City Hall in February. This annual tradition having long been observed by the people of Lampang comprises Buddhist and Brahman rituals and the Phi Mot Phi Meng traditional dance to worship the ancestral spirits and bring in auspiciousness to the city.

Horse-drawn Carriage and Train Fair (งานรำลึกวันประวัติศาสตร์รถไฟ รถม้าลำปาง)

is held at the Nakhon Lampang Railway Station in early April of every year, in commemoration of the first state train arriving at the station on 1 April, 1916. The event features an exhibition, Kat Mua (food market), and booths of OTOP products. Fair goers will wear clothes in the style of the old days, around 80 years ago when a horse-drawn carriage was introduced to Lampang. Importantly, a horse-drawn carriage service is available at the fair.

Salung Luang and Songkran Festival (งานแห่สลุงหลวงและสงกรานต์)

is held during 12-14 April of every year. A beautifully decorated procession accompanied by a group of people dressed in the ancient Lanna style will carry a silver Salung Luang (large water-bowl) around town to receive water mixed with turmeric and Som Poi (Acacia concinna) from people to bathe Phra Kaeo Don Tao, the sacred Buddha image of the town, at Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang. During 12-14 April, there are activities: merit making and sand pagoda building at temples, scented water pouring onto the elderly's palms to ask for their blessings, water splashing, booths of products, and various forms of entertainment.

Mae Mo Walk-Run Mini-half Marathon Races (งานเดิน-วิ่ง มินิมาราธอนแม่เมาะ)

are held in early August at the lignite mine in Amphoe Mae Mo, Thailand's important source of lignite.

Long Sapao Chao Wiang Lakon Festival (งานประเพณีล่องสะเปาจาวเวียงละคอน)

is held in November at Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang in Amphoe Ko Kha. Activities include a merit-making rocket procession, a contest of Mong Soeng or Pucha drum beating, a light and sound presentation in the late evening, and Khantok dinner.

Wiang Lakhon Festival (งานหลวงเวียงละคอน)

is held before the Loi Krathong Day of every year at Wat Phra Kaeo Don Tao and Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang. The event reflects history and customs of the people of Lampang. There is a procession of kitchenware offerings based on the traditional way. The procession is decorated with utensils such as mat, crockery, spoon, chair,



Salung Luang and Songkran Festival

and necessary things, as Buddhist offerings to be given to the temple.

Ceramic Fair (งานเซรามิกแฟร์)

is held on the first Friday of December of every year in Amphoe Mueang Lampang. The event lasts for 10 days. A cultural procession is organised on the first day. Other activities include an exhibition, a contest of ceramic products, and sales of glazed ceramic products.

LOCAL PRODUCTS AND SOUVENIRS

Hand-woven Cloth (ผ้าทอมือ):

In some villages, cloth is still woven by using a local loom and home-grown cotton dyed with

natural substances. Good species of cotton have been grown in Amphoe Chae Hom and Ban Thung Kwao in Amphoe Mueang Pan, where cloth with embossed motifs is mostly made. In Amphoe Mae Tha's Ban Luang, cloth with a design at one end is popularly woven. Furthermore, at the Ban Fai shop on Phahonyothin Road in Amphoe Mueang Lampang, there is a cloth-weaving factory and exquisite hand-woven cotton products are on sale.

Carved Wood (ไม้แกะสลัก)

at the Ban Luk woodcarving village, Tambon Na Khrua, around 2 kilometres from Amphoe Mae Tha. Most of the woodcarvings here are softwood of the rain tree which is carved into animal figures, such as elephant, horse, lion,

deer, etc., and utensils in both small and large scales. This household industry has been passed down from the past.

Ceramics (เซรามิก)

Lampang is the richest source of quality kaolin in Thailand. After being baked, the kaolin is very durable. Thus, there are factories of glazed ceramics along the roadsides toward town. Visitors can see the production process and select ceramic products at factories.

Sa Paper (กระดาษสา)

is a famous local industry of Ban Nam Thong, so that it is called Nam Thong Sa paper. The paper is also produced at Ban Bo Haeo in Amphoe Hang Chat. Sa paper is made of Po Sa (paper mulberry), a kind of softwood having sticky tissue. It is made into various beautiful utensils and souvenirs, such as umbrella, lamp, candle stuffing, artificial flower, photo frame, bag, and made-to-order giveaways.

Horse-drawn Carriage Miniature (รถม้าขนาดเล็ก)

is surely an impressive souvenir to the receiver. This delicate artwork is created with a labour of love. A movable carriage with a rider is decorated beautifully to resemble a real one.

Souvenirs are available at the clock tower five-way junction in front of Thetsaban 4 School on Rop Wiang Road, and in the Kat Muan Chai Market at the intersection toward Chiang Mai. Available in shops are bowls bearing the symbolic rooster of Lampang, horse-drawn carriage miniatures, pottery, and various ceramics. Shops of local clothes are mostly on Thip Chang Road and Boonyawat Road. A variety of foods; for instance, Naem Khelang (fermented pork) on

Thip Chang Road, Naem Somsai on Pa Mai Road, Khaep Mu (crispy pork skin), Namphrik Num (green chilli dipping), Sai Ua (Northern-style sausage), Mu Yo (steamed pork bar), Khao Taen (crispy rice), etc., are available at the Ratsada Morning Market or the Atsawin Evening Market on Tha Khrao Noi Road.

Souvenir Shops **Ceramics**

Amphoe Mueang Lampang

Ceramic Land Co., Ltd. (บริษัท เซรามิกแลนด์ จำกัด) 662 Mu 5 Tambon Phrabhat, Tel. 0 5431 4073

Chawanthip Handicraft Co., Ltd. (บริษัท ขวาลทิพย์ แชนดิคราฟท์ จำกัด) 82 Phahonyothin Road, Tel. 0 5421 7432 Fax 0 5422 4080

Indra Outlet (อินทรา เอาท์เลท) 382 Wachirawat Damnoen Road (Lampang-Den Chai route), Kilometres 1, Tambon Phrabat, Tel. 0 5431 5591-2, Fax 0 5431 5593 www.indraoutlet.com

K.K. Ceramics (เค เค เซรามิก) 254 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Chomphu, Tel. 0 5421 8313, 0 5422 1580, Fax 0 5422 5589

Mee Silp Ceramic Co., Ltd. (บริษัท มีศิลป์เซรามิก จำกัด) 415 Mu 8 Tambon Pong Saen Thong, Tel. 0 5422 6418, 0 5436 1100 Fax 0 5435 2137

Phuet Phon (พิชญผลเซรามิก) 62 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Chomphu, Tel. 0 5421 7432, Fax 0 5422 4080

Si Sawat Ceramics (ศรีสวัสดิ์ เซรามิก) 316 Mu 1, Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Chomphu, Tel. 0 5422 5931-2 (bowls with the symbolic rooster)

Amphoe Hang Chat

Pratima Concept Co., Ltd. (บริษัท ประติมาคอนเซปต์ จำกัด) 59 Mu 4 Tambon Pong Yang Khok, Tel. 0 5436 7718, 08 9850 6497 Fax 0 5436 7787

Quality Ceramic Co., Ltd. (บริษัท ควอลิตี้ เซรามิก จำกัด) 59 Mu 4 Tambon Pong Yang Khok, Tel.

0 5436 7718, 0 5436 6318 Fax 0 5436 6319 www.
qualityceramic.com

Cotton Cloth

Amphoe Mueang

Group of Weaving Naturally-dyed Cotton Cloth (กลุ่มทอผ้าฝ้ายย้อมสีธรรมชาติ) 53 Mu 11, Tambon Chae Son, Tel. 0 5426 3076, 08 9852 8895

Naem (fermented pork)

Amphoe Mueang Lampang

Naem Khelang (แนมเขลางค์) 168 Thip Chang Road, Tel. 0 5421 7037

Lao Hua Ki (เล่าฮัวกี) 61 Prasan Maitri Road, Tambon Sop Tui, Tel. 0 5421 7489

Lao Hua Ki Chan (เล่าฮัวกีจัน) 67 Prasan Maitri Road, Tambon Sop Tui, Tel. 0 5422 3771

Tang Hiang Li (ตั้งเฮียงหลี) 57 Prasan Maitri Road, Tambon Sop Tui, Tel. 0 5421 7364

Thong Heng Ki (ทองเฮงกี) 63-65 Prasan Maitri Road, Tambon Sop Tui, Tel. 0 5422 3687

Miscellaneous

Rom Chat Group of Handicrafts

(กลุ่มร่วมจัดหัตถกรรม) Tambon Hang Chat, Amphoe Hang Chat. Tel. 0 5426 9392 Products on sale here are made by villagers from various villages. These products are made of coconut shells and natural materials, and available in various forms; such as, ornaments, trinkets, large home decoration items, kitchen utensils, etc.

Kad Thung Kwian (ตลาดทุ่งเกวียน) Lampang-Chiang Mai route, Amphoe Hang Chat Tel. 0 5423 0976 offer local goods such as, local woven-cloth, Namphrik Num (green spicy dipping) Khaep Mu (crispy pork skin), Mu Yo (steamed pork bar), etc.

Chamnongsi Group of Leather Products

(กลุ่มงานประดิษฐ์เครื่องหนัง) 31 Mu 1, Tambon Luang Nuea, Amphoe Ngao, Tel. 0 5432 9305. It is open

from 08.00 a.m. - 09.00 p.m. (Handbags, purses, and belts).

INTERESTING ACTIVITIES

City Tour by Horse-drawn Carriage

In the past, a horse-drawn carriage played a major role in the City of Lampang, and was commonly called a horse-drawn taxi. It is a kind of vehicle carrying passengers from the railway station to town, as well as taking postal parcels from the railway station to the post office. It also provided a shuttle service for school children, carried things for traders, and transferred sick people to hospital. Nowadays, the existing horse-drawn carriages are only used to serve visitors. The service station is in front of the old city hall and operates from 06.00 a.m. - 04.00 p.m. The service is also available in front of the Thip Chang Lampang Hotel, the Wiang Lakhon Hotel, and the Lampang Wiang Thong Hotel from 06.00 a.m.-11.00 p.m. The Lampang Association of Horse-drawn Carriages has designated two routes as follows:-

-Inner City Tour Route starts from Boonyawat Road and goes by the Wang River. Get on the carriage at the old city hall. The carriage takes a left turn to Thip Chang Road which is lined with old shop-houses. Then, it takes a left turn at the T-junction of the Electricity Office and visitors will see the Wang River on the right parallel to the road. The carriage will pass the clock tower five-way junction which is considered as the town centre and visitors usually take a photo with the carriage here. Then, it heads for Boonyawat Road, a downtown district, which is flanked by modern buildings, and finally ends at the starting point. The trip takes about 20 minutes for 150 Baht.

-Outer City Tour Route starts from the old city hall and goes on the same line as the inner route to the Electricity Office T-junction. Then, the carriage

goes straight along Wang Khwa Road parallel to the Wang River. It passes Ban Bakao, the old wooden house, on the left and the Khelang Nakhon Public Park. After that, it takes a left turn to pass Atsawin Market, an entertainment venue active at night on Tha Khrao Noi Road, and the clock tower five-way junction before entering Boonyawat Road and ending at the starting point. The trip takes about 40 minutes for 200 Baht.

-Charter Service by Hour: Visitors can select their own route; such as, to see the Wang River on the Ratsadaphisek Bridge, visit Sao Nak House, and other temples, pay homage to Luangpho Kasem Khemmako, etc.

Another route is to Talat Chin or the Chinese Market on Talat Kao Road, a trade road in the past, where historical shophouse buildings remain on both of the roadsides. Some of the old houses boast beautiful pieces of wooden fretwork. The railway station located in an ancient building is also on the route. Visitors can take photos at the clock tower of the five-way junction and purchase ceramic items in front of Thetsaban 4 School near the clock tower.

For those who are interested in the making of horse-drawn carriages, there are many villages which are the original places, such as Ban Wang Mo, Ban Tha Khrao Noi, Ban Si Bunrueang, Ban Na Kuam Nuea, and Ban Na Kuam Tai, where visitors can find horse-drawn carriages with folk riders.

SUGGESTED ITINERARY

One Day Trip

- 08.00 Hrs. - Visit Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang, Amphoe Ko Kha.
- 09.30 Hrs. - Thai Elephant Conservation Centre, Amphoe Hang Chat.

- 12.00 Hrs. - Get onto the raft at Kio Lom Dam.
- Lunch on the raft/go fishing/swimming/relaxing.
- 16.00 Hrs. - Return to Lampang. At leisure.

Two Days and One Night Trip

Day 1

- 08.00 Hrs. - Visit Wat Phra Kaeo Don Tao.
- 09.00 Hrs. - Pay respect to the wax figure of Luangpho Kasem Khemmako at the Trilaksana Cemetery.
- 10.00 Hrs. - Visit Wat Chedi Sao Lang.
- 11.00 Hrs. - Stop by at the Lampang Herb Conservation Assembly, Amphoe Mueang Lampang.
- 12.00 Hrs. - Depart for the Chae Son National Park.
- Lunch at the Park.
- Take a mineral bath and stay over at the Park.

Day 2

- 07.30 Hrs. - Pay homage to the Monument of Chaopho Thip Chang.
- 09.00 Hrs. - Visit Wat Mon Phaya Chae.
- Stop by at Ban Fai and observe cotton weaving.
- 11.00 Hrs. - Visit Tham Pha Thai.
- 12.00 Hrs. - Lunch at Amphoe Ngao.
- 14.00 Hrs. - Observe the woodcarving of Master Kham Ai.
- 15.00 Hrs. - Enjoy swimming/relaxing at the Wang Kaeo Waterfall.
- 17.00 Hrs. - Return to Lampang.

FACILITIES

(Note: The room rates mentioned in this brochure may be changed without notice. Please ask for

current information from each hotel before making reservation.)

ACCOMMODATIONS

Amphoe Mueang Lampang

9 Mituna (๙ มิถุนา) 285 Boonyawat Road, Tambon Suandok, Tel. 0 5421 7438, 0 5422 2261, 48 rooms: 300-650 baht

Arunsak (อรุณศักดิ์) 90/9 Boonyawat Road, Tambon Suandok, Tel. 0 5421 7344, 0 5421 7532, 20 rooms: 220-350 baht

Akhamsiri (อัครชัยศิริ) 54/1 Pamaikhet Road, Tambon Wiang Nuea Tel. 0 5422 8791 www.akhamsirihome.com, 14 rooms: 590 baht

Asia Lampang (เอเชียลำปาง) 229 Boonyawat Road, Tambon Suandok, Tel. 0 5422 7844-7, 71 rooms: 490-700 baht

B2 Lampang (บีทู ลำปาง) 15/1 Suksawat Road, Tambon Phrabat, Tel. 0 5422 4400, 61 rooms: 550-1,200 baht

Ban Khun Mae (บ้านคุณแม่) 336 Charoen Prathet Road, Tambon Wiang Nua, Tel. 0 5422 8229, 0 5422 7101, 24 rooms: 500-700 baht

Ban Suan Inthanin (บ้านสวนอินทนิล) 473 Lampang-Mueang Pan Road, Tambon Bo Haew, Tel. 08 0123 3705, 600-1,200 baht

Choktawi Mansion (โชคทวี แมนชั่น) 539 Ropwiang Road, Tambon Suandok, Tel. 0 5422 2548, 0 5432 2652, 08 1387 5096, 20 rooms: 350-450 baht

J.B. Park (เจ.บี.ปาร์ค) 285 Mu 14 Tambon Phichai, Phahonyothin Road, Tel. 0 5422 1666, 0 5433 4795, 14 houses, 24 rooms: 600-2,500 baht

Khelang Nakhon (เขลางค์นคร) 18 Suandok Road, Tel. 0 5422 6137, 0 5422 2847, 72 rooms: 250-600 baht

Kim (คิม) 168 Boonyawat Road, Tambon Suandok, Tel. 0 5421 7588, 0 5421 7721, 40 rooms: 350 baht

Kim City (คิมซิตี) 274/1 Chatchai Road Tel. 0 5431 0238-40, 70 rooms: 400-900 baht

Lampang River Lodge (ลำปาง ริเวอร์ ลอดจ์) 330 Mu 11 Tambon Chomphu, Lampang Klang Village, Tel. 0 5433 6640-1 www.lampangriverlodge.com, 60 rooms: 2,500-3,900 baht

Lampang Wieng Thong (ลำปางเวียงทอง) 138/109 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Suandok, Tel. 0 5422 5801-2, 0 5422 4120 www.lampangwiengthonghotel.com, 230 rooms: 600-3,500 baht

Mae Ta Garden Hill Resort Lampang (แม่ต๋ำ การ์เด้น ฮิลล์ รีสอร์ท ลำปาง) 141 Mu 6, Tambon Ban Earum, Tel. 0 5422 4825, 23 rooms: 800-7,000 baht

M.R. Palace (เอ็มอาร์ พาเลซ) 5/2 Montri Road, Tel. 0 5422 7912, 0 5422 5357, 0 5422 7228, 41 rooms: 490-890 baht

Phin (ฟิน) 8 Suandok Road, Tel. 0 5422 1509, 0 5432 2283-4, 58 rooms: 600-1,250 baht

Regent Lodge Lampang (เรเจนท์ ลอดจ์ ลำปาง) 279/3 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Huawiang, Tel. 0 5432 3388, 0 5432 2711-5, 75 rooms: 550-690 baht

Riverside Guesthouse (ริเวอร์ไซด์ เกสต์เฮาส์) 286 Taladkao Road, Tel. 0 5422 7005, 18 rooms: 250-950 baht

Romsithong (โรมศรีทอง) 142 Boonyawat Road, Tambon Suandok, Tel. 0 5421 7054, 0 5432 2032, 31 rooms: 200-800 baht

Sakol (สากล) 129/9-10 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Sop Tui, Tel. 0 5421 7573, 40 rooms: 300-490 baht

Somnuek Mansion (สมนึก แมนชั่น) 111 Soi Sinkuson, Ropwiang, (Road Tel. 0 5432 3317-26, 135 rooms: 300-500 baht

Srisa-Nga (ศรีสง่า) 213-215/1-5 Boonyawat Road, Tel. 0 5421 7070, 0 5421 7811, 33 rooms: 100-180 baht

Thip Chang (ทิพย์ช้าง) 54/22 Thakraonoi Road, Tambon Sop Tui, Tel. 0 5422 6501-6, www.tipchanghotel.com, 130 rooms: 700-1,600 baht

Wieng Lakon (เวียงลคอง) 138/35 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Suandok, Tel. 0 5422 4470-1, 0 5431 6430-5 Fax 0 5431 6427 www.wienglakor.com 100 rooms: 1,200-3,500 baht

Amphoe Mueang Pan

Jaeson Hill Resort (แจ้ซ็อน ฮิลล์ รีสอร์ท) 439 Mu 11, Tambon Jaeson, Tel. 08 1289 3503
6 houses, 10 rooms (5 small houses for 8 persons, big house for 30 persons): 600-2,400 baht, 100 baht/person for a group of 20 pax.

Raiyachaeson Resort (ไร่หญ้าแจ้ซ็อน รีสอร์ท) 212 Mu 11, Tambon Jaeson, Tel. 0 5426 3048, www.raiyachaesonresort.com, 21 houses: 1,000-4,000 baht

Thararin Mountain Ville Resort (ถาวรรินทร์ เมาทน วิลล์) 353 Mu 11 en route to Chaeson National Park, Tambon Jaeson, Tel. 08 7192 7785, 08 1733 3611, 08 9145 6767, 20 rooms: 1,500-2,000 baht

Amphoe Thoen

Lanna Nakhon (ล้านนานคร) 385/3 Mu 7 Bandonchai, Tambon Lomrat, Tel 0 5429 1293, 0 5429 2141, 52 rooms: 200-500 baht

Nakhon Thoen (นครเถิน) 187/5 Mu 7 Asia (Lampang-Tak route), Tel. 0 5429 1370-1, 38 rooms: 470-500 baht

Restaurants

Amphoe Mueang Lampang

Huean Chomwang (เหือนชมวัง) Taladkao Road, Tel. 0 5422 2845 (Thai Northern style food)

Mae Hae (แม่แห) 1017 Upparat Road, Tel. 0 5422 1904 (Northern food)

North Seafood Restaurant (ภัตตาคารนอร์ทซีฟู้ด) 359/2 Chatchai Road, Tambon Suan Dok, Tel. 0 5432 3029

O-Cha Wattana (โอชาวัฒนา) 136/34-35 Phahonyothin Road, opp. Khelang Nakhon Hospital, Tel. 0 5422 1153, 0 5421 8093 (Chinese Food)

Phon Narai (พจนารายณ์) Ropwiang Road, Tel. 0 5422 1110 (Grilled Duck or pork in the sauce with rice, Suki)

Riverside (ริเวอร์ไซด์) Thipchang Road, Tel. 0 5422 1861 (Northern style, Western food)

Ruean Phae (เรือนแพ) 270 Soi Rueanphae, Tambon Huawiang, Tel. 0 5422 6979 (A la carte Thai food)

USEFUL CALLS

Public Relations Provincial Office

Tel. 0 5426 5061, 0 5426 5077

Lampang Municipal Office

Tel. 0 5423 7237

Khelang Nakhon-Ram Hospital

Tel. 0 5422 5100-3, 0 5435 2572

Lampang Hospital

Tel. 0 5422 3625-31, 0 5422 3623

Lampang Police Station

Tel. 0 5421 7017

Tourist Police

Tel. 1155





แผนที่ตัวเมืองลำปาง

LAMPANG CITY MAP



สัญลักษณ์ Legend

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

1 5 0 กิโลเมตร
Kilometers

โรงแรม Hotel

- โรงแรมเอ็มอาร์ พาเลซ M R Palace Hotel
- โรงแรมสากุล Sakol Hotel
- โรงแรมคิมซิตี Kimcity Hotel
- โรงแรมทิพย์ช้าง Thipchang Hotel
- โรงแรมลำปางเวียงทอง Lampang Wiangthong Hotel
- โรงแรมเวียงลครอง Wienglakor Hotel
- สมเน็ก แมนชั่น Somnuek Mansion
- โรงแรม 9 มิถุนา 9 Mituna Hotel
- โรงแรมเขลางค์นคร Khelang Nakhon Hotel
- โรงแรมร่มศรีทอง Romsithong Hotel
- ริเวอร์ไซด์ เกสต์เฮาส์ Riverside Guesthouse

วัด Temple (Wat)

- วัดพระเจ้าทันใจ Wat Phra Chao Thanjai
- วัดเจดีย์ขาวหลัง Wat Chedi Sao Lang
- วัดศรีทองเมือง Wat Si Rong Mueang
- วัดพระแก้วดอนตื้อสุชาดาราม Wat Phra Kao Don Tao Suchadaram
- วัดศรีชุม Wat Si Chum
- วัดไชยมงคล Wat Chai Mongkhon
- วัดม่อนพญาแช่ Wat Mon Phaya Chae

โรงพยาบาล Hospital

- โรงพยาบาลเขลางค์นคร-ราม Khelangnakhon-Ram Hospital
- โรงพยาบาลจังหวัดลำปาง (โรงพยาบาลศูนย์ภาคเหนือ) Lampang Hospital
- โรงพยาบาลค่ายสุรศักดิ์มนตรี Surasakmontri Hospital

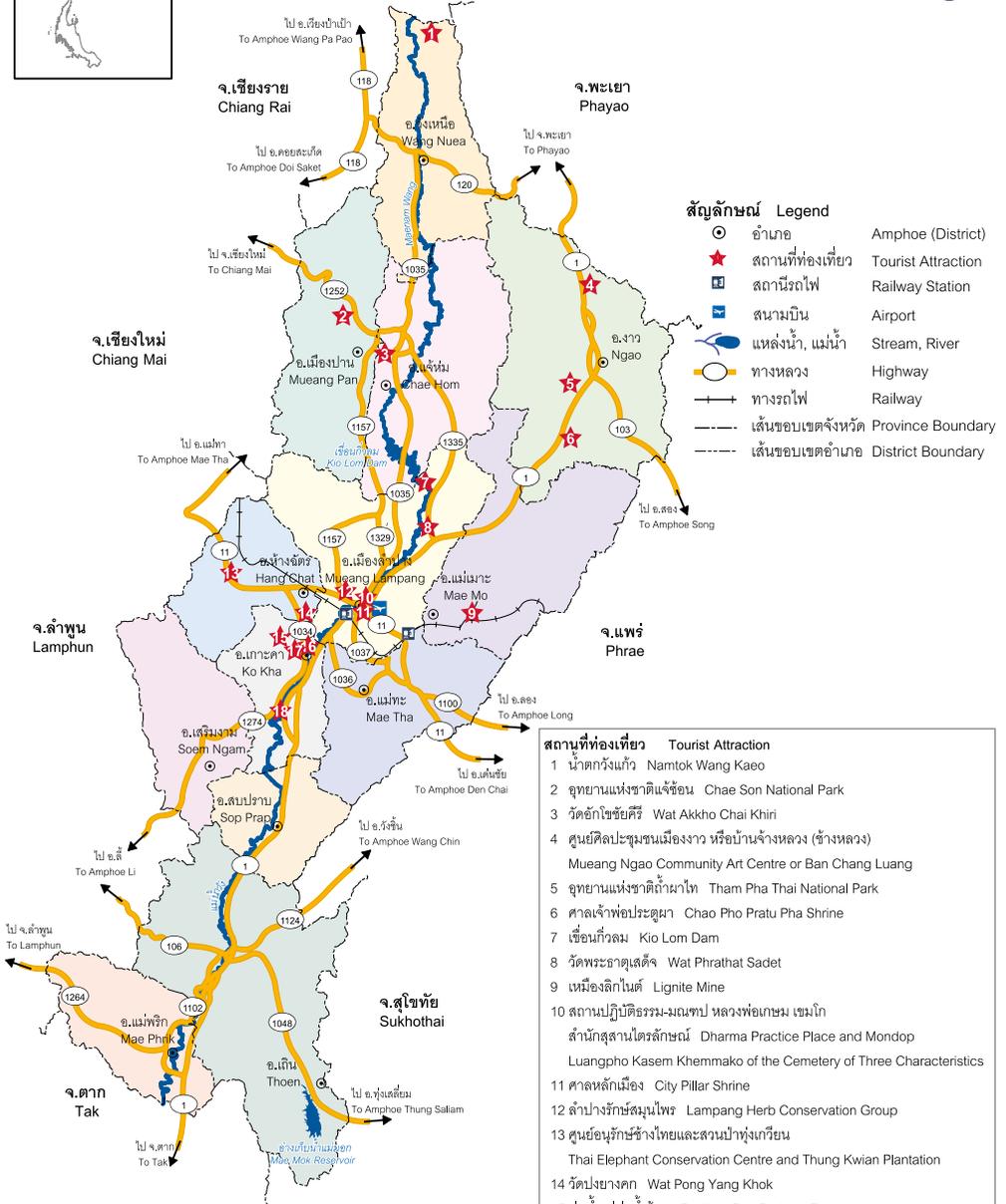
★ สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

- ลำปางรักษัสุมไพร่ Lampang Herb Conservation Group
- สวนสาธารณะนงคราญ Nong Krathing Public Park
- สวนเฉลิมพระเกียรติ จังหวัดลำปาง Sun Chalobon Prakiat Lampang
- ศาลหลักเมือง City Pillar Shrine
- พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานลลนาจังหวัดลำปาง Lampang Lanna Museum
- สถานปฏิบัติธรรม-มนตพ หลวงพ่อเกษม เขมโก สำนักสงฆ์สามัคคีธรรม Dharma Practice Place and Mondop Luangpho Kasem Khemmako of the Cemetery of Three Characteristics



แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดลำปาง

LAMPANG TOURIST MAP



สัญลักษณ์ Legend

	อำเภอ	Amphoe (District)
	สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว	Tourist Attraction
	สถานีรถไฟ	Railway Station
	สนามบิน	Airport
	แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ	Stream, River
	ทางหลวง	Highway
	ทางรถไฟ	Railway
	เส้นขอบเขตจังหวัด	Province Boundary
	เส้นขอบเขตอำเภอ	District Boundary

สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

- 1 นาคกวังแก้ว Namtok Wang Kaeo
- 2 อุทยานแห่งชาติแจ้ซ้อน Chae Son National Park
- 3 วัดอักโขชัยคีรี Wat Akkho Chai Khiri
- 4 ศูนย์ศิลปะชุมชนเมืองงาว หรือนบ้านจางหลวง (ช้างหลวง)
Mueang Ngao Community Art Centre or Ban Chang Luang
- 5 อุทยานแห่งชาติถ้ำผาไท Tham Pha Thai National Park
- 6 ศาลเจ้าพ่อประทุมมา Chao Pho Pratu Pha Shrine
- 7 เขื่อนกิ่วลม Kio Lom Dam
- 8 วัดพระธาตุเสด็จ Wat Phrathat Sadet
- 9 เหมืองลิถไนต์ Lignite Mine
- 10 สถานปฏิบัติธรรม-มณฑลพหลวงพ่อเกษม เขมโก
สำนักสงฆ์สาธิตไร่กษณ์ Dharma Practice Place and Mondop
Luangpho Kasem Khemmako of the Cemetery of Three Characteristics
- 11 ศาลหลักเมือง City Pillar Shrine
- 12 ลำปางรักษยสมุนไพร Lampang Herb Conservation Group
- 13 ศูนย์อนุรักษ์ช้างไทยและสวนป่าทุ่งเกษียน
Thai Elephant Conservation Centre and Thung Kwian Plantation
- 14 วัดปงยางคก Wat Pong Yang Khok
- 15 บ่อน้ำแร่บ่อน้ำร้อน Bo Nam Rae Bo Nam Ron
- 16 วัดพระธาตุลำปางหลวง Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang
- 17 วัดเสลารัตนปัทพตาราม หรือวัดโสดินแก้วช้างยืน
Wat Sela Rattana Papphataram or Wat Lai Hin Kaeo Chang Yuen
- 18 วัดพระธาตุจอมมิ่ง Wat Phrathat Chom Ping





TOURIST INFORMATION CENTERS
TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND (TAT)

HEAD OFFICE

1600 Phetchaburi Road, Makkasan
Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400
Tel: 0 2250 5500, 1672
Fax 0 2250 5511
E-mail: info@tat.or.th
www.tourismthailand.org
08.30 a.m. - 04.30 p.m. everyday

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND SPORTS

Tourism Information Center 1st Floor

4 Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10100
Tel. 0 2286 1556
08.30 a.m. - 04.30 p.m. everyday

SUVARNABHUMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Arrival Hall 2nd Floor Gate No.3
Tel. 0 2134 0040 (24 Hrs.)
08.30 a.m. - 04.30 p.m. everyday

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND, LAMPANG OFFICE

358/3-4 Ban Chiang Rai Road, Tambon Sop Tui
Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Lampang 52000
Tel. 0 5422 2214-15 Fax 0 5422 2216
E-mail: tatlampang@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility: Lampang and Lamphun



Horse-drawn Carriage



Information by: TAT Lampang

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

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