



AMAZING  
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THAILAND

Lamphun

# Lamphun

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**Prominent Buddhist relics, Phra Rot Khlang,  
well-known longan, good garlic, beautiful traditions,  
Chamdevi Sri Haripunchai**

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Lamphun province, formerly known as “Nakhon Hariphunchai”, was built in 657 by the Hermit Wasuthep, who enlisted Mengabutr of Mon descent to build between two rivers: the Ping and Kuang Rivers. Once completed, he invited the daughter of the King of Lavo named “Chamdevi” to rule the city.

Lamphun was ruled by many dynasties. In the reign of Chao Kawila, Kawila received the support of the King of Thon Buri to successfully drive out the invaders. He therefore went to rule Chiang Mai and let Chao Khamfan, his younger brother, rule Lamphun instead. Later, in the Rattanakosin period, Lamphun became a colony with a continuous ruler until the reign of Major General Chao Chak Khamkhajohnsak, after which the position of ruler was revoked due to a change in governance in 1932.

Lamphun province has 4 major rivers flowing through it: Ping, Kuang, Tha, and Li. It is also divided into 8 districts: Amphoe Mueang, Amphoe Ban Thi, Amphoe Mae Tha, Amphoe Thung Hua Chang, Amphoe Li, Amphoe Ban Hong, Amphoe Wiang Nong Long, and Amphoe Pa Chang.

# Lamphun Map





**Statue of Queen Chamadevi**  
Mueang, Lamphun



# Statue of Queen Chamadevi

Mueang, Lamphun



Located in the area near Nong Dok Park about 1 kilometre from the City Hall. It was built in commemoration of Queen Chamadevi, the first monarch of Nakhon Hariphunchai. The Queen was a very competent ruler with virtue, courage, and strong devotion to Buddhism. She brought Buddhism and the cultural arts to propagate in this region until it became prosperous up to the present time. His Majesty King Vajiralongkorn inaugurated the Statue on 2 October, 1982.



# Hariphunchai National Museum

Mueang, Lamphun



# Hariphunchai National Museum

Mueang, Lamphun



Hariphunchai National Museum is situated on Inthayongyot Road, Tambon Nai Mueang near Wat Phrathat Hariphunchai. It was built in 1927 by Phraya Ratchakun Wibun Phakdi Phiriya Phaha, Lord Chancellor of the Phayap Circle. Later, the Fine Arts Department completed the construction of a new building in 1975. H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn officially opened the building in 1979.

The interior of the Museum is divided into 3 rooms:

The Main Exhibition Hall is a long hall on the upper floor of the building. The exhibition of antiques is divided into 3 periods: prehistoric, Hariphunchai, and Lanna, e.g., Buddha statues, Buddha images' heads, deities, etc.

The Folk Art and Woodcarving Exhibition Hall is a small exhibition room in a small one-storey building with a connecting hall from the upper floor of the main building. It is a room displaying art in the Lanna and Rattanakosin periods, as well as local wisdom, e.g., household utensils, iron forging tools, weaving looms, traditional musical instruments, Phan Dok Mai, Chian Mak, etc.

The Stone Inscription Hall is an exhibition room of stone inscriptions from the Hariphunchai period of the 12th century, Lanna period of the 16th century, etc.



It is open Wednesday-Sunday (closed Monday-Tuesday and public holidays), 08.30hrs-16.30 Hrs.

**Admission:** Thais 10 Baht; foreigners 30 Baht.

**For more information,** please call Tel. 0 5351 1186.



# Wat Phrathat Haripunchai Woramahawihan

Mueang, Lamphun



# Wat Phrathat Haripunchai Woramahawihan

Mueang, Lamphun



Wat Phrathat Haripunchai Woramahawihan is situated in the centre of Lamphun city and surrounded by roads on all sides: Asadharos Road to the North, Chaimongkol Road to the South, Ropmueang Road to the East, and Inthayongyos Road to the West. It is about 150 metres from the City Hall and was built in 1108, during the reign of King Athitayarat.



Items of interest in the area of Wat Phrathat Hariphunchai include:

**The archway:** Before entering the temple area, you will pass a brick arch with mortar decorated with intricate patterns, which is ancient craftsmanship of the Sriwichai period. It consists of a tiered arch. In front of the arch is a pair of lions standing on a 1-metre high platform. The archway was built during the reign of King Athitayarat when he dedicated the palace to be a sanctuary.

**Wihan Luang:** When passing through the arch, you will find a large temple called “Wihan Luang”. There is a balcony all around the Wihan with a porch at the front and the back. It was built to replace the old Wihan in 1915 to be used for merit-making ceremonies and daily religious activities. The interior enshrines 3 Buddha images made of brick and cement and gilded in lacquer on a glass pedestal, and there are many medium-sized metal Buddha images in the early and middle Chiang Saen periods.

**Phra Borommathat Haripunchai** is located behind Wihan Luang and enshrines the Buddha’s hair relics in a gold urn. The chedi consists of a lotus-shaped base with miniature glass beads. Next to the lotus base is a three-tiered circular base that supports a round bell. The chedi is similar to Phrathat Doi Suthep in Chiang Mai. There is a two-storey porch, which has a fence of iron and brass with a golden samphao enshrined on the outer fence. Both the north and south directions have arches and the four corners are tiered. The towers on the 4 sides contain Buddha images in every tower. There are also lanterns and altars erected for lay Buddhists to worship.



Phra Borommathat Haripunchai has been an important sanctuary in Lanna since ancient times. On the full moon day of the 6th lunar month (May), there will be a ceremony to worship and bathe the Buddha's relics every year. According to history, in 897, King Athitayarat of the Raman Dynasty, who ruled Lamphun, built a gold urn covered with relics inside that has been reinforced in many subsequent periods. Later, in 1443, King Tilokarat of Chiang Mai renovated the chedi to be a new Lankan style that appears today.

Phra Suwan Chedi or Pathumwadi Chedi is located on the right side of Phra Borommathat and was constructed in the 12th century by Queen Pathumwadi, consort of King Athitayarat 4 years after Phra Borommathat was completed. Phra Suwan Chedi is a square prang shape of the Lavo style. There is a Buddha image in the façade of the Khmer style. The top of the Chedi is covered with brass, and under the lower base is a room containing amulets.



Wat Phrathat Hariphunchai is open daily from 06:00-18:00 Hrs.

**Admission fee** is 20 Baht.

**For more information**, please call Tel. 0 5356 3612 and 08 9955 2174.



# Urban Lamphun Museum

Mueang, Lamphun



# Urban Lamphun Museum

Mueang, Lamphun



Located behind the Hariphunchai National Museum. Originally it was the royal mansion of Chao Samphanthawong built in 1912 during the reign of Chao Luang Chak Khamkhachonsak. It is a building with a hip roof. Currently, the Lamphun Municipality has arranged it to be a museum showing the history, culture, traditions, and way of life of the people of Lamphun 100 years ago, e.g., old photos, writing materials, and household tools.



It is open daily 09.00-16.00 Hrs.

**For more information,** call Tel. 0 5351 1500.



# Wat Mahawan

Mueang, Lamphun



# Wat Mahawan

Mueang, Lamphun



Located on Chamadevi Road, Tambon Nai Mueang about 500 metres from the City Hall along the old city moat. It is assumed that this temple was built when Queen Chamadevi ruled Hariphunchai around 657. Interesting items include Phra Phuttha Sik Khi or Phra Sila Dam, which Queen Chamadevi brought from Lavo. The local people call this Buddha image Phra Rot Luang or Phra Rot Lamphun, as it has importance and is a model in the simulation of making amulets or Phra Rot Mahawan.



# Wat Chamadevi

Mueang, Lamphun



# Wat Chamadevi

Mueang, Lamphun



Wat Chamadevi, or as the local people call it Wat Ku Kut, is located on Chamadevi Road, Tambon Nai Mueang. It was built in 755 in the Lavo style. The Chedi is a square structure similar to Bodhgaya in India. Each side has a standing Buddha image in the posture of giving blessings. The ashes of Queen Chamadevi, the first monarch of the Hariphunchai Kingdom, are enshrined within the Chedi. According to legend, Chao Anantayot and Chao Mahantayot, the sons of Queen Chamadevi, built it in the year 755 to enshrine the ashes of the Queen. It was originally wrapped in gold, but this disappeared over time. The local people call it “Ku Kut” or as it is known officially as “Phra Chedi Suwan Changkot”.

In addition to this, there is Rattana Chedi, which is located to the right of Wihan Phraya Sanphasit and built in the 12th century. The lowest base is an octagon with a diameter of 4.40 metres and a height of 11.50 metres. The chedi is a square shape, and each square is pierced into an alcove to enshrine a standing Buddha image made of brick and mortar.



# Ku Chang-Ku Ma

Mueang, Lamphun



# Ku Chang-Ku Ma

Mueang, Lamphun



**Ku Chang-Ku Ma** is an ancient site that is located in the area of the community of Wat Kai Kaeo, Soi Chak Kham Khanathon School about 1 kilometre from Amphoe Mueang.

**Ku Chang** is a cylindrical stupa with a rounded end. It is believed that this is the tomb of the majestic elephant of Queen Chamadevi called “Phu Kam Nga Khieo”, which means dark-skinned elephant, green tusks, mighty, and powerful in war. **Ku Ma** is a bell-shaped stupa and is believed to be the royal tomb of Queen Chamadevi’s son.



It is open daily 08:00-17:00 Hrs.

**For more information**, call Tel. 09 5523 6637.





# Khruba Sriwichai Monument

Mueang, Lamphun



# Khruba Sriwichai Monument

Mueang, Lamphun



Located at the foot of Doi Ti in the area of Doi Ti, Tambon Pasak about 5 kilometres from Lamphun city on the Chiang Mai-Lampang road. Phra Khruba Sriwichai was a Buddhist monk and developer of Lanna Thai. He also developed both mental and permanent objects for the Lanna people during 1878-1938. His birthplace is located at Ban Pang, Amphoe Li; therefore, this is the pride of the Lamphun people.



# Yok Dok Lamphun Thai Cloth Learning and Conservation Centre

Mueang, Lamphun



# Yok Dok Lamphun Thai Cloth Learning and Conservation Centre

Mueang, Lamphun



Located in Tambon Nai Mueang. It is a learning exchange centre to enhance the production and weaving of Lamphun Yok Dok fabric by silk threads dyed naturally for better quality.

The interior of the Centre consists of mulberry plots and mulberry nurseries. It is a learning point for the origins of Thai silk, and there are activities to learn how to collect mulberry fruit.

Natural dyeing and silk weaving section is a point for learning about the natural dyeing process, e.g., heartwood, Malabar leaves, and flowers for the dye. There are also activities where visitors can experiment with natural dyes using the tie-dye techniques, silk spinning, and silk weaving.

Product Centre and Yok Dok Silk Museum is a collection and distribution of the group's products, e.g., mulberry products, mulberry jam, mulberry juice, silk products, etc.



**For more information,** call Tel. 0 4351 0329.



# Phra Phutthabat Phrathat In Khwaen

Mueang, Lamphun



# Phra Phutthabat Phrathat In Khwaen

Mueang, Lamphun



Located in Ban Nam Phu, Tambon Pasak. It is a replica of Phrathat In Khwaen of Lamphun province. Originally, Khruba Chaiyawongsa Phatthana (Khruba Wong), Wat Phrabat Huai Tom had a vision that on a small hill in Lamphun, there was a Buddha's footprint on the top of a mountain. Therefore, the villagers were asked to help find it and spent about 2-3 years until the Buddha's footprint was found on a small hill that the villagers in this area called Doi Tham Hin. Then, the Phrathat was built in 2014 by replicating the features of Phrathat In Khwaen in Myanmar and built the Phrathat on top of a rock. There are also statues of deities and giants who protect the chedi.



# Doi Khun Tan National Park

Mae Tha, Lamphun



# Doi Khun Tan National Park

Mae Tha, Lamphun



Covers Amphoe Mae Tha, Lamphun province, Amphoe Hang Chat and Amphoe Mueang, Lampang province. The area is a fertile hill forest with many kinds of plants, and it has a total area of 159,556.25 rai.

Interesting attractions

**Khun Tan Tunnel** is the longest rail tunnel in Thailand that is 1,352 metres long. It was built by a German named Mr. Emile Eisenhofer, but it was not finished because during the construction of the tunnel there was World War I. This caused Emile to return to his country.

Then, in 1918, Krom Phra Kamphaeng Phet Akarayothin, Father of the Thai Railroad came to be a construction worker. The Tunnel was completed in 1918.

**The hilltop:** From the Park's office, which is the location of the Royal Forest Department's accommodation, continue walking for about 1,500 metres to reach strategic point 1 (Yo. 1). This is the location of the hospice of the State Railway of Thailand. From there, walk for another 800 metres to arrive at Yo. 2. In this area, there are pine trees growing and a guest house of Mom Rajawongse Kukrit Pramoj. Within the hospice area, winter plants have been planted, and the place is beautifully decorated.

Continue walking for about 3,600 metres to reach Yo. 3, which is the location of a missionary residence. The highest point of the Doi Khun Tan Mountain Range is known as "Mon Song Klong" or Yo. 4, a distance of about 1 kilometre from Yo. 3.

**Mae Long Waterfall** is located about 10 kilometres south of the Khun Tan Railway Station. Get off the train at Mae Tan Noi Station and walk for about 3 kilometres. The water flows all-year round.

**Tat Moei Waterfall** is a small waterfall that is 10 metres high and is located between Yo. 2 and Yo. 3. There is a junction on the left, then go straight for 1,500 metres, and walk down to the Mae Yon Wai Valley for about 300 metres.



**Park entrance fee:** For Thais: adults 20 Baht and children 10 Baht; foreigners: adults 100 Baht and children 50 Baht.

The Park has lodges and tents for tourists. For reservations, contact the Doi Khun Tan National Park Tel. 08 1032 6341; Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Tel. 0 2019 0760, or [www.dnp.go.th](http://www.dnp.go.th).

There is also the accommodation of the State Railway of Thailand. For information, call Tel. 0 2224 6964; [www.railway.co.th](http://www.railway.co.th), and Missionary Residence, Payap University, Chiang Mai province Tel. 0 5385 1475, 0 5324 1255 Ext. 231-2.



# Tha Chomphu Bridge

Mae Tha, Lamphun



# Tha Chomphu Bridge

Mae Tha, Lamphun



Tha Chomphu Bridge, or as it is known by the people of Lamphun as the White Bridge, was built in 1919, by Krom Phra Kamphaeng Phet Akarayothin as the supervisory engineer. It is a distinctive white railway bridge in the middle of a field next to the Khun Tan Tunnel. It is different from other railway bridges because it has a reinforced concrete frame of 87.3 metres long, which is strange and challenging because rail bridges are usually made of steel. As such, it can withstand shock and be more flexible, but because the time when the bridge was built during the war, there was no iron to build the bridge. However, with excellent calculation and controlled work, the Tha Chomphu Bridge is still in use today.

The Tha Chomphu Bridge crosses the Tha River and passes through the middle of an open field with beautiful scenery. Those travelling by train on the Bangkok-Chiang Mai line will reach this bridge in the early morning about 1 hour before reaching Chiang Mai. This is the point that tells that the train has passed the area of an undulating mountain range close to the destination.



# Wat Phra Phutthabat Huai Tom

Li, Lamphun



# Wat Phra Phutthabat Huai Tom

Li, Lamphun



Located in Tambon Na Sai. It is the village temple of the Thai hill tribe people of Phrabat Huai Tom. Inside the temple, there are laterite structures excavated from the pond at the back of the temple and a phrathat restored by Khruba Chaiyawongsa Phatthana, a respected monk teacher of the people of the North, together with the Karen people who lived around the area of the temple.

In December of every year, the Karen people will hold a cultural event that has hill tribe cultural performances, local sports competitions, and sales of local products.



# Wat Mahathat Chedi Sri Wiang Chai

Li, Lamphun



# Wat Mahathat Chedi Sri Wiang Chai

Li, Lamphun



Located at Ban Nong Pu (Huai Tom), Tambon Na Sai, and is similar to the Shwedagon Pagoda. It is Lanna art architecture built entirely of laterite. The base is 40 x 40 metres wide, and the height from the base to the lotus top tier is 64.39 metres. The initiator of the design and construction was Luangpu Khruba Chaiyawongsa Phatthana, so to become a Buddhist chedi of the five Buddhas. This is the Buddhist chedi of Phathara Kapp for future Thai generations to pay homage to, and it is the first in Thailand and the second in the world.



# Wat Phra Phutthabat Pha Nam

Li, Lamphun



# Wat Phra Phutthabat Pha Nam

Li, Lamphun



Wat Phra Phutthabat Pha Nam is one of the important precursors of Amphoe Li and is a viewpoint for the sunrise. This temple used to be abandoned for more than 300 years before being renovated. It contains inscriptions to Phra Khruba Maha Rattanako, Khru Bin Chai, Khruba Phuttima, Khruba Sunanda, Khruba Chankaeng, Khrub Ka, Khruba In Tui, and Khruba Suya. It was abandoned as a desolate forest, but with the ruins of the buildings and the Buddha's footprint.

Later, Khruba Apichai (Khao Pi), who was 76 years old together with the villagers of Ban Pha Nam who fled the flooding from Bhumibol Dam reconstructed the abandoned temple on Doi Pha Nam as a temple that prospered with faith and built many buildings in order for Buddhists to have a mental bond. In particular, there is a large white plaster statue of Khruba Apichai (Khao Pi) at the foot of Doi Pha Nam.

On 13-17 April of every year, there will be a bathing ceremony with people from all over the country flocking to make merit in large numbers.



# Wat Ban Pang

Li, Lamphun



# Wat Ban Pang

Li, Lamphun



Located in Tambon Sri Wichai on Khao Ban Pang. It is the first temple where Khruba Sriwichai was ordained. The temple area is shady with trees with a beautiful Wihan, as well as the Khruba Sriwichai Museum, which keeps his personal belongings intact, e.g., robe, pillow, potty, vase, etc.



# Mae Ping National Park

Li, Lamphun



# Mae Ping National Park

Li, Lamphun



Mae Ping National Park was formerly the Mae Hat-Mae Ko National Forest Reserve. Then, on 13 July, 1981, it was declared a national park. It has an area of about 1,003 square kilometres covering Amphoe Doi Tao, Chiang province, Amphoe Li, Lamphun province, and Amphoe Sam Ngao, Tak province.

The Mae Ping National Park Headquarters is located in Tambon Mae Lan, Amphoe Li, Lamphun province. In the Park, some areas the Ping River flows, which is about 140 kilometres long and on both sides of the river are islands, cliffs, stalagmites and stalactites.

For a trip on the Ping River can begin from Doi Tao Reservoir, Chiang Mai province by using a long-tail boat, then take a raft at Kaeng Soi down to Bhumibol Dam, Tambon Sam Ngao, Tak Province. Alternatively, a boat or a raft may be rented from the Bhumibol Dam to go upstream.



### Interesting attractions in the Park

**Tham Yang Wi** is a large limestone cave with beautiful stalagmites and stalactites. It is also the habitat of bats, hedgehogs, and chamois. Travelling to the inside of the cave requires the use of torches and a guide. Not far from the cave, there is a mixed deciduous dipterocarp forest called “Pa Phabat Yang Wi” with beautiful nature and scenery. It is also suitable for trekking and overnight trips.

**Thung Kik** is about 15 kilometres from Park office and is large natural grass field. It is located in the east of the Park and there are plains and hills covered with grassland alternating with deciduous dipterocarp forest. There is beautiful nature that is the habitat of wildlife like barking deer, deer, rabbit, and various species of birds and jungle fowl. As such, bird-watching activities are very popular.

Tourists can camp in the Thung Kik area. Around March to May, there are more than 20 types of wild orchids in full bloom, which are very beautiful.

**Ko Luang Waterfall** is a limestone waterfall that originates from the Huai Mae Ko flowing through black grey shale and the sandstone of the cliffs of different heights descending 7 levels. Because the area is limestone, the waterfall area has beautiful natural stalactites and stalagmites. There is also a large clear green water basin with many fish living in it.

**Ko Noi Waterfall** is a beautiful emerald green 5-tiered waterfall. There is a camping ground and a viewpoint, which it is possible to see the Ping River.



**Kaeng Ko** is located in Ban Ko, Village No. 4, Tambon Ko. It is the location of the 2nd Forest Protection Unit. Kaeng Ko is a large inlet that originated from Huai Mae Ko that intersects with the Ping River. Tourists can stay on a houseboat. Take a boat to see the scenery on both sides of the Ping River, as well as the limestone mountains that have been eroded until stalactites and stalagmites were formed.

**Pha Daeng Luang Viewpoint** is a place to see the beautiful Ping River. It is situated at an altitude of 1,000 metres about 30 kilometers from the Visitor Centre. It is a reddish-orange cliff, and from this point, visitors can see the view of the Ping River flowing along the high mountains.

The highlight of this place is to see the beauty of the sunrise in the morning, and the best time to travel is during winter. It is open for viewing only once a year between November and December, and the number of people is limited to no more than 50 people per day.

Tourists interested in travelling to Pha Daeng Luang must contact the national park in advance. Furthermore, sightseeing requires a local guide and park rangers for safety reasons.

Access to the viewpoint requires a four-wheel drive vehicle only because it is a gravel road and there is no clear driving path; therefore, one needs to be proficient in driving to get to the walking point. Then, have to walk for about 1 kilometre up to the Viewpoint, which takes about 45 minutes to walk. The route is not very clear, so driving skills are required.



**Entrance fees to the Park:** Thai – adults 20 Baht; children 10 Baht; foreigners – adults 100 Baht; children 50 Baht.

The Park has a tent camping site and a houseboat service. For more information, contact the Mae Ping National Park Tel. 06 1375 3500; Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Tel. 0 2019 0760, or [www.dnp.go.th](http://www.dnp.go.th).





# Wat Phra Phutthabat Tak Pha

Pa Chang, Lamphun



# Wat Phra Phutthabat Tak Pha

Pa Chang, Lamphun



Located in Tambon Makok. According to legend, the Lord Buddha travelled with his disciples to different places. Upon reaching this place, he ordered to dry the robe that was washed along the way on the rocky cliff. Then he prayed and stepped on it that enshrined marks on the slopes. At present, it still appears as a grid-like robe of a monk.

On the hill behind the temple there is a chedi, which is art that is a combination of Phrathat Doi Suthep and Phrathat Haripunchai with a Naga staircase with 469 steps. It connects the chedi on the hill with Wat Phra Phutthabat Tak Pha at the foot of the mountain. Currently, it is possible to drive to the top.



On the day of Atthami Bucha, the 8<sup>th</sup> waxing moon of the 6<sup>th</sup> lunar month, which is the day of the cremation day of the Lord Buddha's body, there is an annual tradition to bathe the Buddha's feet.



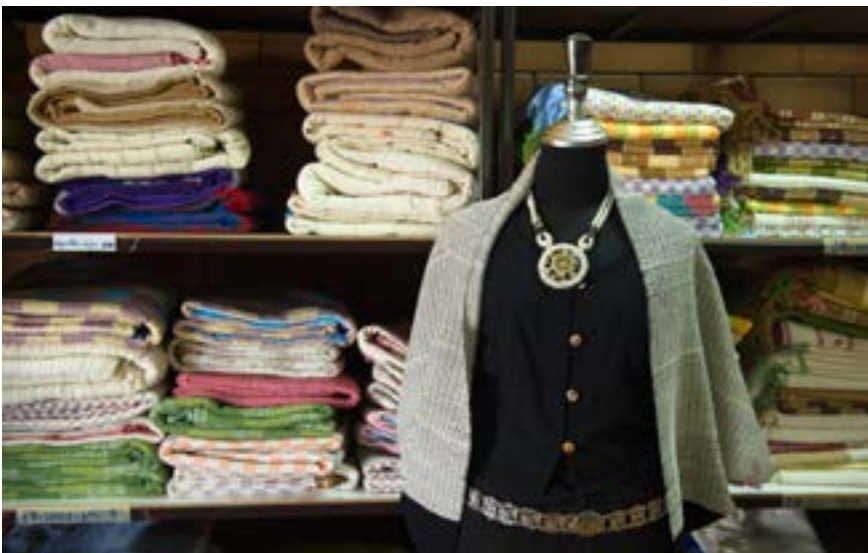
**Open daily** 07.00-18.00 Hrs.

**For more information,** Tel. 0 5357 2961 and 0 5300 5200  
[www.watphrabad.com](http://www.watphrabad.com).



# Ban Nong Ngueak Weaving Site

Pa Chang, Lamphun



## Ban Nong Ngueak Weaving Site

Pa Chang, Lamphun



Located at Ban Nong Ngueak, Tambon Mae Raeng. It is a source of handwoven cotton and local handicraft products made from cotton, e.g., pillowcase, pillow, tablecloth, clothes, etc. by sending it to the location that sells various souvenirs like Chiang Mai, Lampang, etc.



# Wat Nong Ngueak

Pa Chang, Lamphun



# Wat Nong Ngueak

Pa Chang, Lamphun



Located at Ban Nong Ngueak, Tambon Mae Raeng. It is an ancient temple that displays the craftsmanship of the local artisans. Items of interest include stucco art on the temple's doorway and Ho Trai, which is a Burmese art.



**For more information, Tel. 0 5352 1961.**



# Ban Don Luang Cotton Handicraft Centre

Pa Chang, Lamphun



# Ban Don Luang Cotton Handicraft Centre

Pa Chang, Lamphun



Located Ban Don Luang, Tambon Mae Raeng, a Yong hill tribe village, who migrated to settle in 1809. Originally, the village was called Ban Ko Thon, and in the past, it conducted the cattle and buffalo trade. Later, in the reign of King Kawila, the people were forced to leave Yong City in Burma to settle here to “collect the common homedom”, as part of the restoration of Lamphun after the war. This group of Yong people is a large community. In addition, the location of the village is on the top of a hill; therefore, the new village was called “Ban Don Luang”.

Today, this village has a collection of handicrafts from the Yong community, e.g., Four Tako weaving group, cotton product processing group, sewing group, longan farming group, and Batik tie-dye group. The outstanding handicraft is handwoven cotton that has been passed down from generation to generation until it has become well-known by Thais and foreigners. As such, an event to show off the pattern of the Don Luang cotton fabric has been organised in April of every year.



**For more information,** Tel. 08 4503 3177 and 09 7921 6997.



## TAT CONTACT CENTER

### TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND (HEADQUARTERS)

1600 New Phetchaburi Road, Makkasan,  
Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

Tel : 0 2550 5500 Fax : 0 2253 7440

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

email : [info@tat.or.th](mailto:info@tat.or.th)

Open every day between 08.30 – 16.30 hrs



### Suvarnabhumi Airport

Domestic Terminal, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Gate 3

Tel : 0 2134 0040

Open 24 hours

### Don Mueang Airport

International Terminal (Building 1), 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Gate 2

Tel : 0 2504 4301

Open 24 hours

## TAT, 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

Email: [tatlampang@tat.or.th](mailto:tatlampang@tat.or.th)

Areas of Responsibility: Lampang and Lamphun

