

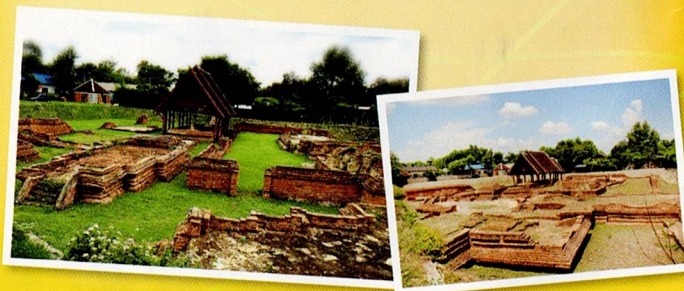
Pra That Khao Temple

Assuming that it was located outside Wiang Kum Kam city's line in the direction of east and approx. 1 meter deep from the present earth surface consisted of temple pagoda was in round shape on a square foundation with scale down angle like lanna art and was built 21st Buddhist Era. In the temple hall were the Buddha Image was placed, there was also a big ruined lime Buddha Image left behind. Thus Assuming that the temple was named after the character of this Buddha Image.



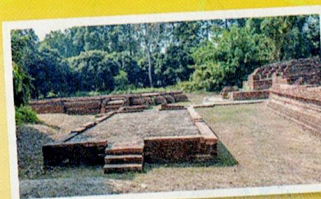
Ku Par Dom Temple

Location outside Wiang Kum Kam and was close to the line of moat. The city wall in the south eastern direction consisted of temple pagoda and 2 alters surrounded by the line of parapet (celled glass wall in Thai) where it was approx. 2 meters under the present earth surface. This temple was likely built during King Meng Rai stays at Wiang Kum Kam during 1835-1839 B.E. and remains as the temple until now. There was some trace of the plastering on the biggest number of construction surface among the abandoned temple construction of glass wall of this temple. This consisted of the main pagoda temple hall. Alter surrounded by glass wall.

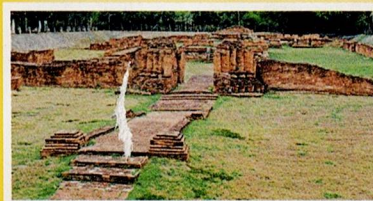


King Meng Rai Temple

Location within the city wall of Wiang Kum Kam in the north eastern consisted of pagoda behind the temple, temple hall and kong arched entrance was in front, pagoda was pagoda was built in lanna art based on a square foundation with decorated glass underneath the foundation where there were lime liked Par Sak pagoda of Chiang Sean assuming that it was built during 20th Buddhist century.

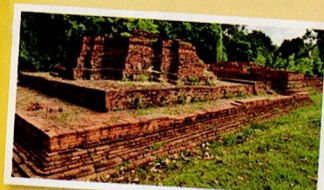


Nanchang Temple



This ancient monument is an evidence of the flood in Wiang Kum Kam in the past. The 1.80 meter-deep layers of sand and soil sediments were excavated in 2002-2003. Revealed were ruins of buildings similar to other temples in Wiang Kum Kam. Yet this temple is different in that there were 2 buildings of 2 periods. One on top of the other.

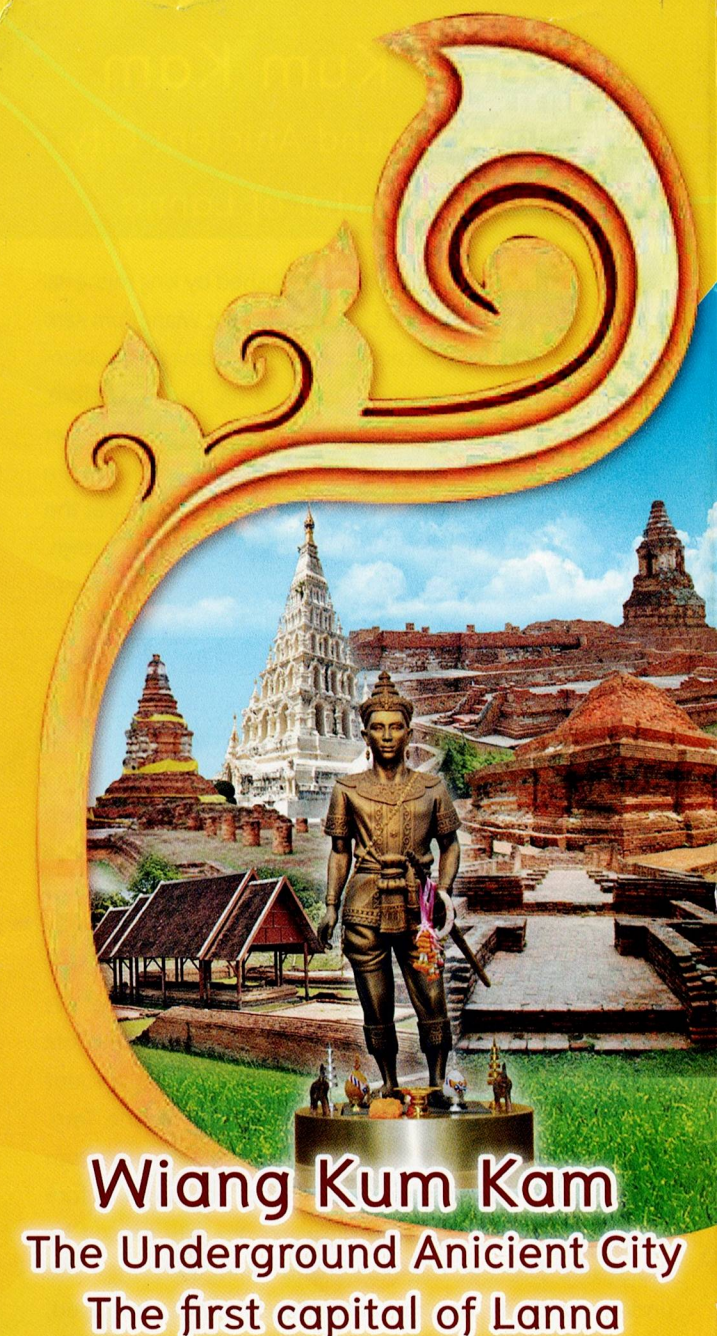
This temple is called Wat Nanchang to honor the ancestors of the owner of the land. One interesting thing about this temple is that it faces north while other temples face east. It is speculated that it was built to face the now dried-up Ping River.



Oong Dam Temple

Location within the city wall of Wiang Kum Kam at the north angle. Within the temple there was an ancient mound. The first mound was in the northern direction with approx. 40 meters wide. 14 meter long. 3.5 meters high location in the direction of north and south. People called this mound as King Meng Rai's mound.

This temple was one of the most important temples of Wiang Kum Kam because many traces of constructions were found and the design of each building at each location had their own specific character. Besides, the antiques found from the digging out for renovation e.g. many small Lanna bronze Buddha Image, Buddha Image dressed in Khmer art and the pressed Buddha Image in Haripunchai style.



Wiang Kum Kam
The Underground Ancient City
The first capital of Lanna



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Wiang Kum Kam

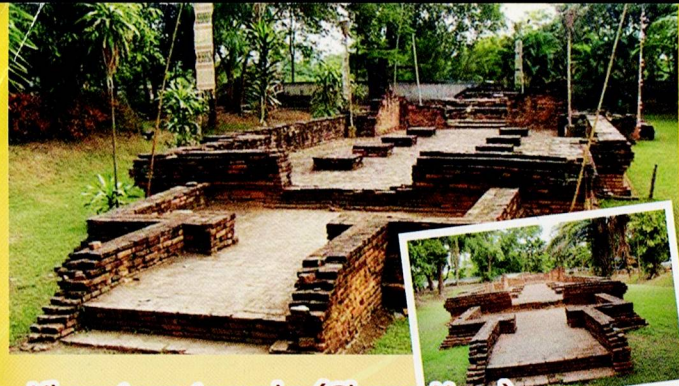
The Underground Ancient City

The first capital of Lanna

"Wiang Kum Kam" was established by king meng Rai the king of Yo Nok, as the first Lanna capital. But Wiang Kum Kam had not lasted for long because the city was facing the problem of severe floods every year. KingMeng Rai had. Therefore, founded Chiang Mai as the new capital wher is had better geographic location than Wing Kum Kam. But Wiang Kum kam still maintained it's importance because it was situating as the border town to Chiang Mai until the end of Meng Rai's reign.

"Wiang kum Kam" capsaed because of the severe floods when it belonged tho Buried under sludge and difficult to revamp. After that floods disaster. Ping River gad changed the derection of it'swatecourse. No river chanel flew across. Wiang Kum Kam as ever and the entire city was left under sludge for many hundred year until the name of "Wiang Kum Kam" faded away from history and believed that Wiang Kum Kam was only the town in chronicle.

Unil the year 2527 B.C., when 4th section of sillapakorn (Art Department) had renovate Kam Tom Temple at Chang Kum Temple which was one of an important ancient remains of Wiang Kum Kam and it made the story of this "Legend city" became true. From the study of archacologists and historians. We can certainly believe that an ancient remain in the district of Moo 11, Tambon Tawang Tarn. Sarapee District, Southeast direction, 5 kilometers away from Chiang Mai is "Wiang Kum Kam" or the Lid capital before becoming "Chiang Mai" The sinking of the city caused by the severe flood at the time made Wiang Kum Kam the underground city before Lanna Kingdom was destroyed, thus it made an ancient city of Wiang Kum Kam health and was the center to study architecture and also the pure culture of Lanna which is an im portent baaic to study Lanna's culture for the next decades.



Khan tom temple (Chang Kum)

The Yonok Historica record mentioned that King Meng Rai instructed to build Kham tom temple during the year 1833 B.E this consisted If 12 Meters wide. 18 meters high pagodea's foundation. The 4 direction of arched entance were built by using Buddha Image to pile up 2 layer. The 4 Buddha Image were built by using Buddha Image to Pile up 2 years. The 4 Buddha Image were placed in to the lower layer. The upper layer had one standing Buddha Image and the image of Mok Kalla disciple God Indra and image of the earth for the Buddha Image also. Besides. Within the area of Khan tom temple also had the glory of Buddhist tree which its seed was delivered from Ceylon from an ancient time and the important historical evidence apart from a number of discovered the Buddha Image of baked clay from the period of Haripunchai, they also found the engravement of red sand-stone with mon's alphabets with 4 charactors between Mon and Thai. Sukhothai and the first Fuk Kham.

Within the area of Khan tom temple there was old Bodhi tree and the Buddha Image that had been respected and there was King's Meng Rai Palace where people in that paid respect from an ancient time.

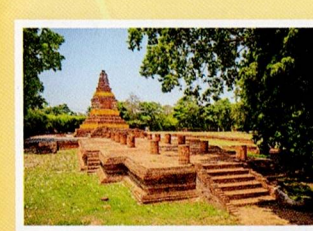
Pu Pia Temple



Location at the undertood to be the line If canal and ridge. In the east direction of Wiang Kum Kam where it was 2 meters deep and lower than the present location consisted of temple. Pagoda. Temple hall e.g. the alter, butterfly shrine at the front. The pagoda had its character of Sukhothai and Lanna art i.e. there was a high scaffold for the smell holy bell. Thus. Pu pia pagoda was assumed to be built during king Ti Lokkarat's reign 4988-2068 B.E.

E-Kang Temple

Location close to the line If canal and moat at the east direction of town and apprex. 2 meters deep into the earth consisted of temple and pagoda build on the same foundation in completed design of Lanna E-Kang pagoda was in the period of 21st Buddhist Era in reign of King Muang Kaew during 2060 B.E.



Che di Liam Temple

King Meng Rai had instructor to make moat 4 directions in order to bring Ping River into the city Moat and Made camp around and pond near his palace. The soil brought from making the moat was brought to make bricks for construction of pagoda in order that people could come to pay respect to the foundation was 8 wah (a table If Thai Measure : 1 wah = 4 sok) 1 sok wide, 22 wah high were the design was copied from jarma Thevi Temple in Lampun Province and the was Lopburi art Style were the 4 directions had standing Buddha Images in side the arches at 15 images each totally 60 images. This was told that to enhance the prestigious of King meang Rai's 60 wives. The was told of pagodas were sharp with many tiered state umbrella like other pagoda. This looked like sputa it was called Ku Kum pagoda.

In the year 2451 B.E. Luang Yonakarn Vigit had renovated the pagoda by Burnerse works therefore the decorative design and arched entrance and Buddha Image was similar to Burmese art and increascd 1 Buddha arche at each side to make the total of 64 pagodas at the end.

