

## Prasat Yeai Doeun Group



Prasat Yeai Poeu Group comprised a total of 22 sanctuaries (5 have octagonal shapes) with two-wall rampart, and was built of brick, masonry and sandstone in rectangular form in 7th century (600-635) during the reign of ISANAVARMAN I dedicated to Siva.

The sanctuaries were built on a hill with Gopura from the eastern and western entrances joining to an outside laterite rampart. The inner rampart reached by the gateways from four directions and joined to the brick rampart carved in various clustering figures.

Along the sanctuary contained the eastern and western Gopura joint to the laterite rampart (304m x 274m or 83,296 square meter surface Gopura contained a buried large inscription (size 2,41m x 0,9m x 0,15m) inscribed with 17 lines of script. This inscription was brought to keep in Kompong Thom Museum.



## *Kroul Romeas Group*

Behind Kroul Romeas group, there were four more sanctuaries made of brick and built during the reign of King SURYAVARMAN I (end of 11 the century). These sanctuaries were built on a rectangular hill, and faced to the east.

One of sanctuaries was not completely built yet; it was likely built in later period. The lintel was carved in the form of bow without the medal. At the south-eastern side, there were two temples recognized as the original ancient Khmer styles.



## Prasat Andet Temple



Located north-west of Provincial Town of Kompong Thorn, in Kompong Svay District.

This temple was built in second half of 7<sup>th</sup> century (627 -707) during the reign of King JAYAVARMAN I to dedicate to God HARIHARA, of Kompong Preah style and made of brick and masonry, laterite and sandstone.

Prasat Andet had isolated plan, built on a 5, 30 meter high artificial hill, and was formed in rectangular Sharpe with 7, 50 meter length, 5, 50 meter width and 1 meter thick (interior to exterior) and was facing to the East. The lintel was carved in the garlands and carefully done in the traditional Khmer style. In original former time, this temple contained HARIHARA Statue standing on a decorative royal throne, and the statue was brought to be Kent at Phnom Penh National Museum.



## *Spean Praptos (kompong Kdei Bridge)*

Spean Praptos, over the Chikren River, is one of the ancient Cambodia's most significant bridges. It is 64,6m long and 16m wide. It boasts 21 uneven arches, 5m high from the top to bottom. Two 84m-long nagas line the bridge, their heads fanning out on each side of the bridge. The bridge was strengthened with reinforced concrete. You 'll see several bridges on your way to Siern Reap.



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## *The Naga*

Naga is the Sanskrit word which means Snake or Serpent,-a symbol of fertility and protection dominant in the Khmer culture. The five or seven headed Nagas of Hindu mythology were incorporated into indigenous animism, enriching myths, folk tales, legends, rituals, sculptures, and architectural designs.

Its long, sinuous body and amphibious nature link water and land, bringing fertility to the society for rice cultivation for which water is life giving.

In mythology, the naga was the rope with which gods and demons churned the cosmic ocean when the world was created and the ambrosia of immortality was obtained.



# BATTAMBANG

Battambang city is located along the upper western part of Tonle Sap river bank and is 291 kilometers from Phnom Penh. Battambang is the second largest city in Cambodia and is home of interesting historical sites, it is famous for its rich resources and fertile soils.

## *Countryside Tour*

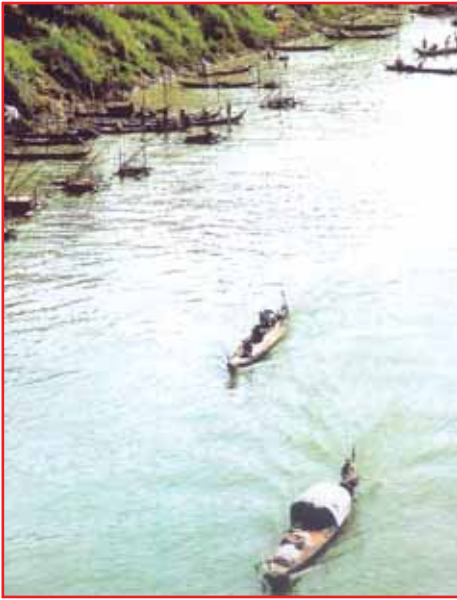
The rural countryside outside of Battambang city is National geographic picturesque. Within just few kilometers from town you can see small villages filled with stilted house and rice fields that stretch to the horizon.



## *Ek Phnom*

Situated 15 Kilometers from the city. Ek Phnom is an 11<sup>th</sup> century Angkorian ruin built as Hindu temple under Suryvarman I (1002-1050). The temple consists of prasats on platform with some carvings in pretty good condition.





Vat Ek Phnom, a modern pagoda, sits next to the ruin. The river road to the temple passes through some absolutely beautiful countryside. The Khmer old styled houses and pagodas range along the road. While in Battambang city, after visiting Ek Phnom temple there is one interesting place to be seen is THE FISH -PAST MARKET. The fish-past gives you a bad chilling smell but it is a must to cook a real Khmer cuisine. On the other hand, there are many fast boats sneaking from Battambang city to Siem Reap. A boat trip from Battambang to Siem Reap is an experience.

## *Banan Temple*

An Angkorian temple of middle 11 th century and 12th century .Banan temple was built on mountain top of 100 meter-height. A 352 step stair leads to the top, is situated 25 kilometers from city along Stung Sangker river. It is an eco and a historical site. There exist two caves at the foot of the mountain Bat Meas Cave and Preah Toek Cave. On the way you can see local small villages with their stilted houses, large rice fields and orchards.



## *Phnom Sampeou*

Situated 13 kilometers from Battambang city, on the road to Pailin city. A modern pagoda was built on the top. The mountain of 100 meter-height with a 700 step stair leads to the top. This is an eco site. From the top offers best view of the surrounding area.