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FOREWORD



Thanks for downloading this FREE interactive travel guide. You've made an excellent choice if you plan on **GETTING OFF THE BEATEN TRACK** in THAILAND. Before you delve into the content of this travel guide, please take a few minutes to read this foreword. It outlines how to make the best use of the information contained within.

First-hand experience: This travel guide has been put together using first-hand experience gained from traveling to, and exploring, all the locations presented within. The information and photos featured in my travel guides, have been collated over years of putting boots on the ground. There is no second-hand information, or information which is plagiarized from other travel sources, within this guide. Every cave, waterfall, river, viewpoint, jungle trail, temple site, guesthouse and restaurant presented, or promoted, I have been to and seen and/or experienced myself.

Getting off the beaten track: The primary focus of my travel guides is **ADVENTURE TRAVEL** (and activities) to locations which are non-mainstream tourist destinations. As an example, there is no information for the mainstream tourist locations of LAOS (except as transit hub's before heading off to a more remote location) listed in this travel guide. As such, the information in this guide is directed towards travelers (not tourists) who are keen

for a bit of adventure - caving, climbing, jungle trekking, kayaking - in an off the beaten track location, of South East Asia. If these types of activities aren't to your liking, then this travel guide won't be much use to you. There's no information in here about the party towns in South East Asia.

Budget travel: Knowing the importance of making the most of your hard-earned currency, my travel links ([12GO ASIA](#)) and accommodation links ([AGODA](#)) are predominantly budget oriented. They provide a range of options for getting to a central hub, or base, from which you can make your daily explorations.

Independent sightseeing: Instead of going on group tours, I strongly promote the idea of renting your own vehicle (car or motorbike) and venturing out yourself. To help you get to the exact location, there's always a [GOOGLE MAPS](#) link to show the route from a hub (hotel or guesthouse) to the sightseeing attraction. If there's a local tour operator offering excellent adventure type tours, or activities, I'll provide links to their website. A good example of a great adventure tour operator is [GREEN DISCOVERY LAOS](#), who offer excellent caving, kayaking and trekking tours throughout Laos.

The Table of Contents: This is page four of the travel guide and has a sequential list of sections, which you can go to directly by clicking on the **GREEN** numbered tab.

YouTube Links: These take you directly to my YouTube Vlog ([Megaworld Asia](#)) where you can see short, high quality travel videos of the numerous attractions listed in my travel guides. If you enjoy the videos, please hit the like button and don't forget to subscribe to see my upcoming adventures.

Your next adventure is just one click away

Safe travels,

MEGA

Plain of Jars

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How To Use This Interactive Travel Guide

The Table Of Contents: To effortlessly move from the TOC to the page you want to view, simply click on the **page number**: 

YouTube Links: These will take you to a short highlights video, of the sightseeing attraction, in the section you're looking at:



Other Links: These take you to ancillary services such as recommended restaurants, or car and motorbike rental agencies, in the location you're traveling to:

ANCILLARY SERVICES

Travel Links: This takes you to **12GO ASIA**, an excellent travel group which provides a range of options for getting around the region:



The Table Of Contents: To move back to the TOC, click on the **yellow arrows**, at the bottom of each Page: 

Google Maps Links: These provide a route from a designated location (e.g., a hotel) to a particular sightseeing attraction:



Information Links: These links take you to information sites, such as Wikipedia or Wiki-voyage, to provide more in-depth info on a particular subject or location:



Accommodation Links: This takes you to the Agoda website to check accommodation availability and make bookings:



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XIENGKHOUNG PROVINCE - GENERAL INFORMATION

About: Xiengkhoung Province, and it's provincial capital of Phonsavan, is in Central Northern Laos. It's an off the beaten track location which receives significantly less tourists than other popular areas, such as Luang Prabang and Vang Vieng. The primary reason for it's less popular status is it's not on one of the major tourist routes and therefore, is a detour from most peoples travel itinerary.

Phonsavan: If you look at a map of Laos you'll see the town of Phonsavan is well to the east of both Luang Prabang and Vang Vieng. Essentially it's out in the middle of no mans land, and getting there on a bus is an arduous undertaking. For any hardy travelers, willing to make the journey from Luang Prabang in a minivan, be prepared for an eight hour grind over some of the most mountainous terrain in Laos. I've never done it, simply because the round trip flights from Vientiane, with Lao Airlines, are so cheap.

Elevated area: The plateau is broad, some 20 km across, and sits approximately 1000 meters above sea level. If you fly up from the humid plains of the Mekong the difference in temperature, and relative humidity, is immediately noticeable when you step off the plane.

Even in November, the mornings are cool and the atmosphere is much dryer than Vientiane. In January, I've been told reliably, there's often frost on the ground.

Primary Attraction: The main attraction of Xiengkhoung Province is the world heritage listed PLAIN OF JARS SITES. There are other attractions to visit, in the outlying areas of the province, (caves and waterfalls) but the jars are the main draw card. **For more in-depth info on the Plain Of Jars Sites, click the link below:**

WIKIPEDIA

World Heritage Listing: All jars sites have received world heritage listing as MEGALITHIC SITES. With the size of some of the jars weighing in at over six tons, the sites certainly merit the megalithic designation. From the small amount info I've been able to gather so far, all the sites have been dated back to 2500 years ago. Who the builders were is still largely undetermined. Local sources informed me they were, most likely, the original inhabitants of Laos; a megalithic society reaching back to the stone-age.



The Plain of Jars - Near Phonsavan

PHONSAVAN - GENERAL INFORMATION

Getting There: PHONSAVAN is the capital of Xiengkhoum Province and is accessible by road from Vientiane and Luang Prabang. However, with the new train line in place, the best option for getting there is to take the train to Luang Prabang, and then a bus to Phonsavan. **Click the following link for travel options from Luang Prabang to Phonsavan:**



Bus from Vientiane: The bus ride, depending on the time of year - dry or rainy season - can take anywhere between 8 -12 hours from Vientiane. The road runs through a remote, mountainous area of Laos so if you opt for the bus, be prepared for a long, bumpy ride. **Click the link below for travel options from Vientiane to Phonsavan:**



A long bumpy ride

Flights: For those on a less stringent budget, and not having the patience for the bus ride, LAO AIRLINES fly to Phonsavan on a daily basis, from Vientiane. It's a thirty minute flight (on a propeller powered airplane) and current costs are approximately US 30 - 70 Dollars for a one way flight. Note: the local budget airline, LAO SKY-WAYS, also fly to Phonsavan on a regular schedule. **Click the following link for flight options from Vientiane:**



Lao Airlines Flights From Vientiane

PHONSAVAN - GENERAL INFORMATION

Mid-range accommodation: Most of the accommodation in Phonsavan is of the hostel/backpacker style with a small number of 2 - 3 star hotels also available. The ANOULACK KHEN LAO HOTEL is one of the better three star options in Phonsavan. For booking inquiries, click the link below:



Budget accommodation: An excellent budget accommodation choice in Phonsavan is the JENNIDA GUESTHOUSE. Room rates are approximately 120K Kip per night for a spacious, a/c room and hot-water shower. The guesthouse also has an excellent cafe attached - UNO COFFEE. The property is centrally located in town and next to the CRANKY-T RESTAURANT. For booking inquiries, click the link below:

JENNIDA GUESTHOUSE



Where to eat: For the best western food, coffees, and ambiance, go to the CRANKY-T Restaurant - next to the Jennida Guesthouse.

Rental motorbikes: These are available at limited locations in Phonsavan. With the long COVID era taking a toll on tourism in Phonsavan, a lot of the motorbike rental shops went out of business. Daily rates are approximately US 10 PER DAY. NOTE: There's a travel company, to the right of Jennida Guesthouse (on the corner of hwy 7 and the next side street) which has motorbikes for rent on a daily basis.



SIGHTSEEING IN XIENKHOUNG PROVINCE

The Plain of Jars: As mentioned, these UNESCO protected, megalithic sites are the primary sightseeing draw card for the area. The Jars, some weighing up to six tonnes, are built from single pieces of sandstone rock and are in many locations around the plateau. There are several sites and all have a designated number.

Multiple Sites: More than 90 jar sites have been identified in Xiengkhoung Province. Each site has from one to 400 stone jars. Seven jar sites have now been cleared of unexploded bombs (indicated by a MAG marker) and are open to visitors. Of these jars sites 1, 2 and 3, are the most developed for tourism, having safe access trails, parking areas and visitors centers.

The Mines Advisory Group: The MAG is essentially a mine/bomb clearing operation which has been actively working in the area, doing bomb clearing, for decades. This is due to the amount of unexploded ordinance (UXO) across the plateau farmlands. At the start and end of every day a fleet of white SUV's, usually with some kind of UN designation, can be seen parked outside the CRANKY-T Restaurant.



Independent sightseeing: This is easy enough to do if you're confident about riding a motorbike around the area. Most of the roads are paved all the way to the jars sites. Using the Google Maps GPS tracker, makes it even easier these days.

Guided tours: If you aren't confident about riding a motorbike, then guided tours are the best option. If you're staying at the Jennida Guesthouse, the tour desk immediately to the right is a convenient place to book a guided tour. NOTE: The tour desk is part of the KOU KHAM GUESTHOUSE.



PHU KENG MOUNTAIN - JARS QUARRY

About: For anyone coming to the area to see the jars sites, PHU KENG MOUNTAIN is actually a good place to start. It's designated as a quarry and, on the trail to the top of the peak, there are several examples of rocks which were partially carved into jars but left unfinished. This site is also known as PHU KENG QUARRY, on Google Maps. NOTE: The quarry sites are situated at the lower half of the pathway up the mountain. If you only want to see the jars, there's no need to climb to the top. Click the following link for directions from Jennida Guesthouse:



To the top: From the quarry area, a cement pathway/stairway leads all the way to the top of the mountain. NOTE: The hike is quite arduous. The elevation at the top of the peak is over 1400 meters. As you ascend, the change in temperature is noticeable and the terrain looks nothing like a tropical landscape. Instead of the broad leaf foliage, common to this part of the world, there's a forest of pine trees. It resembles a temperate zone of Europe.



PHU KENG MOUNTAIN - SECRET TUNNEL

Two viewpoints: Near the top there's a fork in the path. The right fork takes you to the highest viewpoint, which provides an exceptional view over the plateau. NOTE: This location is over 1400 meters in height and during the dry season can be quite brisk if there's a wind blowing. There's also a small cave just below the peak, which runs from one side to the other.

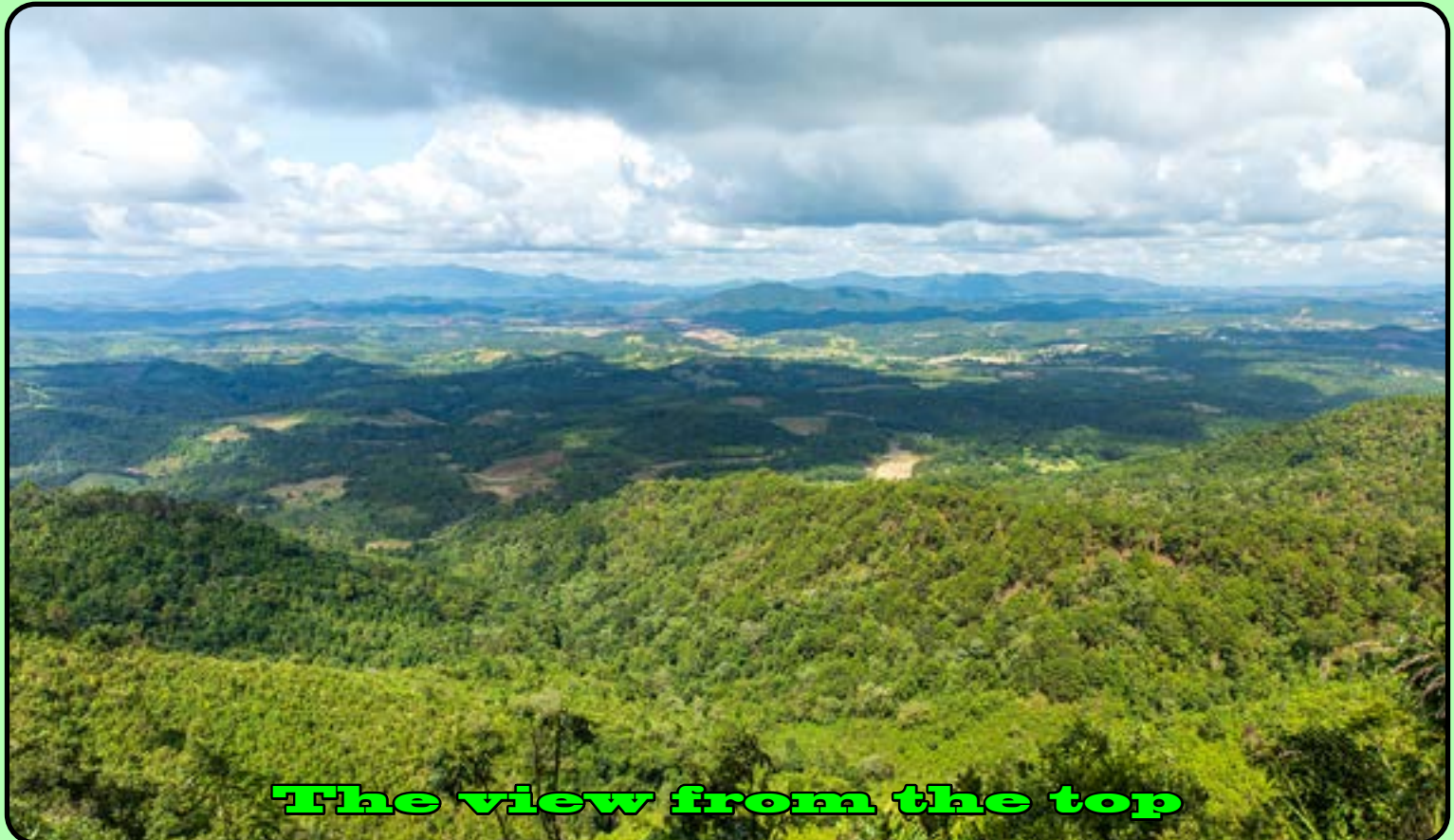
Historical war site: The left fork takes you to a lower viewpoint, and also the SECRET TUNNEL. The tunnel was built by Pathet Lao Forces, during their war with the Republican Army. It is a passageway which gave them shelter from the bombing raids, and also the ability to quickly move from one side of the peak to the other. The tunnel is constructed from concrete and is approximately 100 meters in length. It has a zig-zag route and there is also some bats nesting in it. NOTE: There is no internal lighting so for anyone wanting to walk through it, you'll need your own flashlight. At the far side of the tunnel, there's another exceptional view of the surrounding landscape.



The fork



The secret tunnel



The view from the top

PLAIN OF JARS - SITE ONE

Jars Site 1: This is closest jars site to Phon-savan. Being only 10 km from town, it tends to get quite crowded, particularly on the weekends. It's also the largest site on the plateau, with over three hundred jars spread across a well maintained parkland. The entrance fee for foreigners is 30,000 Laotian Kip. **Click the following link for directions from the Jennida Guesthouse:**



Small cave: An interesting feature of the site is the small cave nearby the largest concentration of jars. This cave was used as a shelter, from bombing raids, during the war years of the 1960's - 70's. The pockmarked landscape of bomb craters, just in front of the cave entrance, is a testament to bombing which occurred in the area.

Viewpoint: From the far side of the largest area of jars, a dirt trail leads up to the top of the peak. On the way there's evidence of more bombing. A partially damaged jar sits right next to a large crater. What's surprising is how well intact the jars are, even though bombs landed right next to them. NOTE: A late afternoon visit will also provide the added bonus of catching an outstanding sunset from the highest point of the site.



The cave



The viewpoint



Jars Site 1

PLAIN OF JARS - SITE TWO

About: This is probably the most picturesque of all the sites. The access trail, from the parking area, goes up a small hill with lots of trees at the top. The jars are scattered among a wooded area, which provides plenty of shade. The jars at this site are larger in size, and more impressive than Jars Site Three.

Second smaller area: There is two viewing areas. The second, and smaller area, is on another small peak to the south of the main area. To get to it you'll need to walk down into a gully, then hike up the small peak. There are less jars at this second area but there's some nice uninterrupted views over the surrounding landscape. **Click the following link for directions from the Jennida Guesthouse:**



Note: Sites two and three are close together so plan your day to do both. This way you only need to make one trip out from Phonsavan. It's more rewarding to go to site three first, then do site two on the way back.



THE PLAIN OF JARS - SITE 3

About: Jars site three, by road, is 7.7 km south of site two. There's an alternate shorter route. However this is a dirt road and if you're on a motorbike, you'll get coated in dust during the dry season, and be riding through mud pools in the wet. Using the paved road, takes less time. **Click the following link for directions from Jars site two:**



On-site: From the parking area, getting to the site involves a walk through rice fields and a small village. There's a dedicated path to follow. It's highly recommended not to stray off the path, as this has been cleared by the MAG and is designated as safe to use. There's a couple of fences to climb over, on the way. Ladders with handrails have been put in place to make this easier. The area with the jars is completely fenced off, indicating it is safe inside this area. Going beyond the confines of this fenced off area is not advisable as the wider terrain may not have been cleared by the MAG. The jars at site three are concentrated into one area and are smaller in size, but greater in number, than Jars site two.



THE PLAIN OF JARS - WHAT PURPOSE

Food storage: There are a number of other theories regarding what the jars were actually used for. One possible theory, due to its practicality, is the jars were used for the storage of food stuffs, rice and water. There are several stone disks (resembling lids) laying around the sites which make this theory plausible. However, the weight of the disks makes it a highly impractical idea as it would take a large team of workers to move them even a small distance.

Burial rites: The most compelling theory, according to archaeological experts, is the jars were used for cremation and burial purposes. Although the lack of human remains at all the sites might throw some doubt on this theory. According to Wikipedia the human remains were kept in the jars for a period of time to allow the spirits of the deceased to ascend to the afterlife. However, a more practical theory suggested the bodies were placed in the jars for a long enough period to allow rodents and insects to pick the bones clean prior to burial rites.



A lid?



A jar and disk



A jar with what looks like a lid

THE OLD CAPITAL OF MUANG KHOUN

Muang Khoun: Located approximately 34 km south east of Phonsavan, the old capital of Xieng Khouang Province is an interesting half day trip to see the remnants of bomb damage, inflicted during the second Indochina War. Muang Khoun was the capital of the ancient Phuan Kingdom of the 14th century. **For directions, click on the following link:**



Piawat Temple: At the Wat Piawat Temple, destroyed during the conflicts of the First Indochina War (from 1946 until 1954) and the subsequent one that soon followed, the ruins of outer walls and pillars surround a large Buddha statue. The statue is charred black - a stark reminder of the devastation of the bombing which occurred - and has a yellow diagonal sash to give it a semblance of dignity. A new temple, decorated in the standard Lao configuration has been built nearby.



Charred Black



Bombed Ruins of Piawat Temple

THE OLD CAPITAL OF MUANG KHOUN

French Colonial Building: In the center of the village the ruins of a French Colonial Building, bombed in 1968, are still to be seen. There is little info on what these ruins originally were but my Lao guide reliably informed me it was a hospital. Bombed over 50 years ago, it's remarkable it's still standing.

That Foun Stupa: Back along the road is the That Foun Stupa. Once buried in the thick tropical forest, the That Foun stupa, dating back to some 450 years, can be seen near the road (approximately 300 meters north of the ruins of the French Colonial Building. **Note:** The stupa is at the top of a small hill and can be seen from the main road. Although damaged and covered with plant growth, it's worth a few minutes of your time and provides a nice opportunity for a sunset photo. There are often locals hanging about the base of the stupa who are friendly and full of smiles. **For a more in-depth look at the history of the area, click on the link below:**

ATLASOBSCURA



That Foun Stupa



The Ruins of the French Hospital

THE WAR HISTORY OF PHONSAVAN

Troubled History: The Xiengkhouang Plateau, where Phonsavan City is located, has the unfortunate distinction of being the most heavily bombed place on the planet. The plateau is near the Vietnam border and during the 1960's and 70's, was a conduit (known as the Ho Chi Minh Trail) for the movement of North Vietnamese military personal and equipment to the south of the country. Hence, the heavy bombardment by the US Air-force over a sustained period of time.

War evidence: As one travels around the sightseeing locations, outside the city, swathes of bomb craters pockmark the landscape. The tourist area in town has several hotels and restaurants, with impressive displays of bombs and war paraphernalia. One, the CRATERS RESTAURANT, has a wall of upright bombs cemented along the front edge of the premises.

Massive Bombing: According to various documented sources there were more bombs dropped on Laos, in a ten year period, than all that were dropped on Germany and Japan during world war two. It is hard to contemplate, or conceive, of the idea of 90 million



bombs being dropped on this small, and rather insignificant, corner of the world. What is even harder to conceive is the insanity of the American Government for even thinking a bunch of dirt poor rice farmers could be a threat to the western world's way of life.

Human Cost: The cost in terms of human death, and financial waste, is difficult to justify when surveying the dusty, parched land around Phonsavan today. Unfortunately the effects of ten years of unrelenting bombing are still being felt by the locals as they go about trying to make a life for themselves.



Defused bombs at a local tour office

CLUSTER BOMBS - A DEADLY LEGACY

Cluster Bombs: A high percentage of the bombs dropped over Laos were what's known as cluster bombs. Of the total dropped, something in the vicinity of 20 million failed to detonate (estimates given by military people interviewed for the documentary).

Bombies: Cluster bombs are a rather nasty type of bomb as each large bomb unit has 300 smaller "bombies" with in. The bomb unit has an outer casing which, at a predetermined altitude, separates allowing the 300 bombies to fan out and drop to the earth. There was a triggering mechanism on each bombie which was activated as it spun towards the earth. **Click the following link to see a documentary about the military conflict in Laos during the 1960's & 1970's.**



UXO: If the bomb units opened too low to the ground the triggering mechanism would not have enough momentum to activate and the bombie would fail to ignite upon hitting the ground. A high percentage of these cluster bombs also failed to detonate due to dropping into water logged rice paddies. The unex-



ploded ordinance has had lethal consequences well after the hostilities terminated.

The MAG: According to the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) the locals just lived with it for years. Death, and maiming, from dormant bombies were common place as they got on with the business of farming their land. These days things are a bit safer for the locals and tourists alike as MAG, for the past 15 years or so, has got on with mine clearing and instigated a program of training the locals in the art mine clearing.



A Cluster Bomb Casing

BOMB DAMAGE AT THE JARS SITES

Bomb Craters: As one wanders around the Jars Sites there is also the stark evidence of the heavy bombing which took place in the area as well. Deep bomb craters pock mark the landscape and, in some instances, the damage to the jars is the direct consequence of the powerful bomb blasts. What is also significant is how resistant solid rock is to the effects of heavy bombing. Of the jars that were damaged it normally only occurred as the result of a near, or direct, hit.

Caves: Seeing this it's easy to understand why the Pathet Lao used caves to shelter from the bombing raids. Caves were used extensively throughout the area, during the wars years, as shelter from the heavy bombing. There's a small cave at the jars site one with a number of deep craters within a few meters of the entrance. As a gesture to the memory of their deceased forebears, the locals have stacked up **small rock pyramids**, just inside the caves' entrance. [Click the link below for directions to the cave at Jars Site 1:](#)



Cave at Jars Site 1



Rock stupas



Bomb Crater at Jars Site 1

THE USE OF CAVES AS BOMB SHELTERS

The Buddha Cave: Another interesting cave, used by the Pathet Lao as a shelter from the bombing, is the Buddha Cave. Located approximately fifty kilometers from Phonsavan Township the Buddha Cave (Tham Phra) lies just beyond Nong Tang Lake. When compared with other more spectacular caves in Laos, the Buddha Cave is unimpressive in terms of size and depth. However, the interest in the cave lies in its historical aspect and the artifacts (from the war years) which can still be seen in the internal areas of the cave. Aside from providing a place of shelter, it was also used as a hospital during the war years. Hence its designation as the HOSPITAL CAVE. For directions from Phonsavan, click on the following link:



The Buddha statue: The cave entrance is easy enough to locate and access. Situated just inside the entrance, and reputed to be in the vicinity of 450 years old, is a large Buddha statue. This is a common situation with many



caves in Laos and Thailand; the placement of a Buddha Statue at the entrance provides protection for those venturing into the cave. A few meters beyond the entrance there's some other religious artifacts which are used by locals who go there for worship. **Note:** There's no illumination in this cave. To penetrate further, you'll need your own light source; it's approximately 150 meters further in to the surgical area of the cave.



THE BUDDHA CAVE - HOSPITAL SHELTER

Surgical Bed: Roughly half way along the black interior of the 150 meter penetration sits a rusting surgical bed. It is the only visible remains of the war within the hospital cave and, according to my informative guide, was used for surgery procedures on the injured Pathet Lao soldiers.

Medical Supplies Cave: There is actually two caves at the Buddha Cave site. Approximately 100 meters around the cliff face, from the entrance to the Hospital Cave, lays the smaller medical supplies cave. A cliff hugging, narrow track will bring you to the entrance.

A Cavern: The cave is much smaller than the Buddha/Hospital Cave and would probably be classed more as a cavern. The main point of interest is the thousands of small, empty **medical vials** scattered about on the cave floor. Forty years on the waste of man's futile efforts to settle differences through the use of violence are still in evidence as a silent marker, cluttering the cave floor, until they eventually disintegrate into the enveloping sands of time.



Surgical Bed



Medical Vials



The Medical Supplies Cave

PIEW CAVE - A HUMAN TRAGEDY

About: This is a Laotian historical site, of some significance, located 57 km to the east of Phonsavan. The site was the scene of a human tragedy during the Civil War years. In 1968 the US Air force fired a missile directly into the cave (at the time being used as a shelter), killing 374 people.

Getting there: For anyone who's interested in visiting this site, the best option is to get on a guided tour from Phonsavan. This will obviously include transportation in a minivan. For the more adventurous, going independently on a motorbike is doable. However, getting there involves a ride over a mountain range and even though the road is sealed, it's quite rough (and steep) in places. The access road turns off hwy # 7 at NAM MAN VILLAGE. **Click the following link for directions from Phonsavan:**



On-site: If you go on a motorbike, there's a parking fee of 10,000 Kip for foreigners. From the parking area it's a short walk to the entrance area of the site. There's several information boards, before heading up the



A memorial site

stairway to the cave, which provide the story of the tragedy. There's also a statue which is a memorial to those who lost there lives. The stairway is only a short ascent (100 meters) up to the cave entrance.

The cave: Compared to other more visually impressive caves in the country, is hardly remarkable. However, it's a memorial site where local people go to pay their respects. The interior of the cave is filled with small rock-piles, as a memorial to all those who died.



Piew Cave

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