



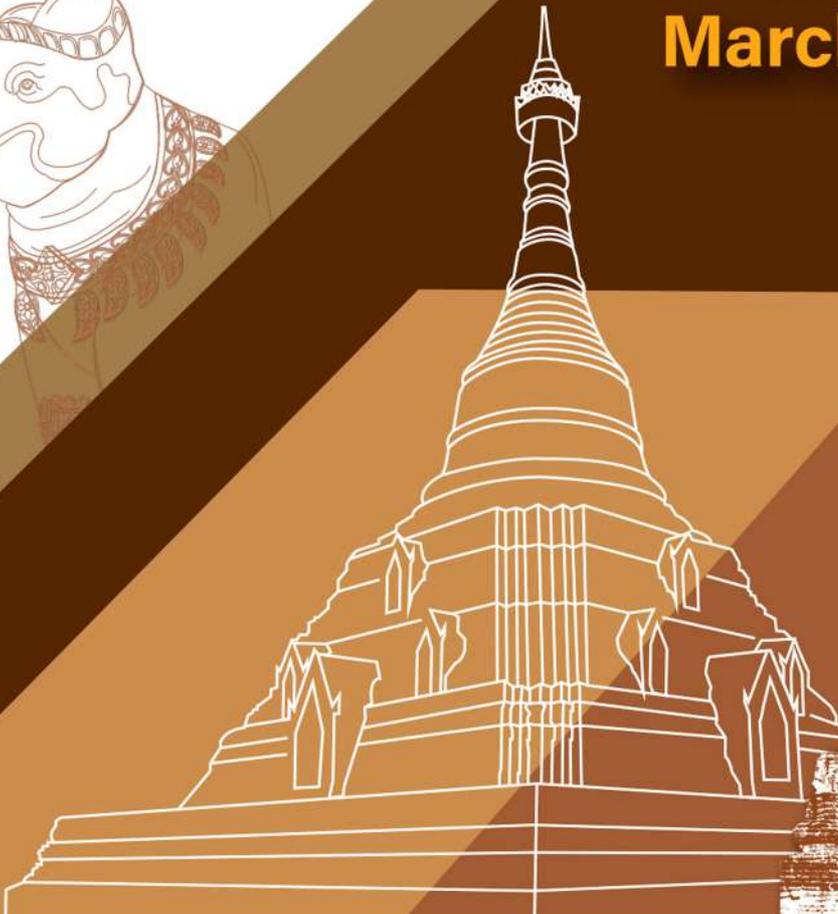
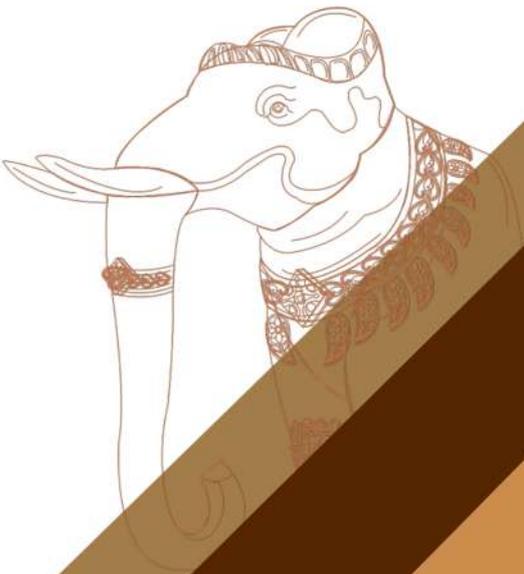
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Learning Center of Buddha Amulets in Nakhon Chum City, Kamphaeng Phet Province

Wanassanan Nuchanart¹, Suphachokchai Nanthasri²,
Phathooramphai Praphatsorn³, Pimnara Banjong⁴
and Weerawan Jangmo⁵

Office of Arts and Culture Rajabhat University Kamphaeng Phet
¹E-mail : biomphic@gmail.com, Telephone Number 084-6226600

Introduction

Kamphaeng Phet today includes many ancient cities such as Chakungrao city, Nakhon Chum city, Pap City, Tepnakorn city, Pann city, Kathi city, Pangkha city, Kosampe city, Roe city, Santore city and Tritrung city etc. Kamphaeng Phet province flourished during the Sukhothai period. Many temples have been built both on the east side of the Ping River and on the west side of the Ping River. As mentioned in the ancient city at first. Later, there was the demolition of Phra Sri Rattana Maha That Chedi. In the city of Nakhon Chum found the legend of the creation of this votive tablet as well. Which is considered as a lot of creation of a votive tablet or as we called amulets. In addition, various Buddha images were created and various objects probably built a lot as well. The most important and famous Buddha amulet of this city is Thung Setthi family amulet located in the old city of Nakhon Chum. Nakhon Chum is an ancient city on the west bank of the Ping River. The evidence that appears today is a city wall, which is a 2-3 meters high, rectangular shape along the Ping River. According to the surveyed map, Wat Phra Borom That will be in the center of the city, west side to Khlong Suan Mak. There are still ditch lines, some 500 meters wide. The debris on the southern wall is a two-level city ridge. On the east side, there is still a wall of 150 meters along the river. The northeast corner wall collapses. There are 2-3 temples in the city wall and many temples outside the city wall which are in Thung Setthi and are the source of the most famous Kamphaeng Phet city until today. This article aims to study 1. Buddha amulet from Kamphaeng Phet 2. Making amulets in Nakhon Nakorn Chum.

Amulets of Kamphaeng Phet

Amulets in Kamphaeng Phet Province have important Buddha amulets of the city of Nakhon Chum such as Wat Phra Boromthat amulets, Chedi klang thung amulets, Wat Pikul amulets, Wat Sumkhor amulets, Bann Setthi amulets, Rasi amulets, Wat Noi amulets, Wat Nong Langka amulets, Hua Yang amulest, Klong Prai amulets, Taa Duai amulets, None Mung amulets, etc. The most famous Buddha amulet of Thung Setthi dungeon is Pra Kamphaeng Sume Kor, Pra Kamphaeng Med Khanun, Pra Kamphaeng Plu Jeeb, etc. In addition, various amulets were also found all of which are popular such as Pra Kamphaeng Kleeb Jampa, Pra Kamphaeng Ped Lork, Pra Kamphaeng Kleeb Bua, Pra Yood Khun Pol, Pra Kamphaeng Med Maluen, Pra Nang Kamphaeng etc. Buddha amulet found in this area of Thung Setthi, if it is a terracotta monk, it will has a special delicate texture. It was affectionately said that "the field meat", which means the fine texture of the ground Buddha image.

Amulets in the city of Kamphaeng Phet are more like a true city of amulets. Because there are many amulet dungeons, may not be able to write in details. Therefore would like to rank according to the popularity of the dungeon that the amulet industry gives popularity. In which some groups of Buddha amulets in the center and those who study or collect amulets still do not know the information. It is really know only the people in the area. However, people in the area really If not interested or interested in studying Buddha amulets may not know the information as well. In summary, there will be a total of 5 large groups by calling various groups. According to the area of the community, according to current terrain or it has been called since the beginning or it is the name that the owner of the place where the Buddha meets etc. It can count approximately 150 panels as follows.

1. The side of Thung Setthi bank (Nakhon Chum) which can be separated into 2 main groups which are

1.1 The amulet founded in the said place, which currently still has a pagoda and buildings that still remain and the Department of Fine Arts has registered about 9 dungeons, including (Pra Kamphaeng, 2561) 1) Wat Phikul amulets, 2) Wat Barom That amulets, 3) Wat Sum Kor amulets, 4) Nong Lan Ka amulets, 5) Mong Ka Laeamulets, 6) Jadee Klang Thung amulets, 7) Nong Yai Chuai amulets, 8) Rim Waree amulets, 9) Kok Ka Chee amulets. Most of the said Buddha amulet is soft, beautiful and strong. As well as the Buddhist art of the Lord Buddha is exquisite and beautiful. Indicates the skill of carving the Buddha statue. Which are the important royal art work of amulets that has been popular in Thailand since the past to the present.

1.2 Amulets found in the places that do not currently exist but build houses and renovate them into residential areas. As well as an area of a garden, farm, farmland for villagers or a government place with approximately 32 dungeons, including 1) Wat Rasee amulets, 2) Tal Dum amulets, 3) Pak Klong Suan Mak amulets, 4) Bor Kor Sor amulets, 5) Nar Soon Bor Kor Sor amulets, 6) Taa Pum amulets, 7) Klong Prai amulets, 8) Too Yai Chuar amulets, 9) Kru Kam Yan amulets, 10) Wang Pap amulets, 11) Taa Naa amulets, 12) Baan Rai amulets, 13) Wat Tung Suan amulets, 14) Na Ta Kum amulets, 15) Tah Sat amulets, 16) Rim Nam Bam Nakorn Chum amulets, 17) Wat Tah Munn amulets, 18) Wat Tat Noi amulets, 19) Lung Wittayalai Kru amulets, 20) Nong Putsar amulets, 21) Sam Yak Wang Yang amulets, 22) Pa Chaom amulets, 23) Rim Klong Suan Mak amulets, 24) Klong Wang Yang amulets, 25) Katolic amulets, 26) Lang Pom Thung Setti amulets, 27) Pra Thart Sadej amulets, 28) Natachit amulets, 29) Taa Dua amulets, 30) Yak Nakorn Chum amulets, 31) Wat Thung Setti amulets, 32) Klong Wang Yang amulets and various locations around Thung Setthi, Nakorn Chum Subdistrict, another ten dungeons that have become a community, housing and farm of the villagers as well as government buildings. The Thung Setthi Buddha statue is famous for its art beauty and material, clay, chin, powder and aloe. Because it has a special fineness, often accustomed to general amulets that "Nua Thung". Which the old amuletists often call "Nua Kasorn". It has a super fine resolution. It hard to find other Buddha amulet from other cities to compare. It is the most beautiful colors in Thailand because there are almost every Buddha amulet colors from the combination of soil and various aloe. (Note In the Buddha amulet industry it is called Kru Thung Sethi ,Kru Lan Thung Sethi, Kru Nakorn Chum etc.)

2. The city side of Kamphaeng Phet (Chakungrao) which can be separated into 4 main groups which are:

2.1 Panel found amulets and relics in Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park (Aranyik Temple Area) which found amulets as well as various ancient objects from the past to the present and there are still traces of brick pagoda, pillars, laterite brick structures as according to the condition both before restoration and after restoration, currently there are about 30 dungeons such as 1) Wat arwas yai, 2) Wat changrob, 3) Wat pranon, 4) Wat singh, 5) Wat praseehiriyabot, 6) Wat seehong, 7) Wat jadeeklom 8) Wat makok, 9) Wat maklet, 10) Wat petaram, 11) Wat tabakkhoo, 12) Wat rimthang, 13) Wat kongchai, 14) Wat pahmued, 15) Wat pahmuednai, 16) Wat pahmuednok, 17) Wat nakjedsean, 18) Wat ramnarong, 19) Wat kampangnagm, 20) Wat tabake, 21) Wat mahpee, 22) Wat monthop, 23) Wat pahlang, 24) Wat tawmorh, 25) Wat pahfaek, 26) Wat tainong, 27) Wat mamuangnagm, 28) Wat khawrukrang, 29) Wat tukephram, 30) Wat wiharnagm. In which all such temples are located within the Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park Which must buy a ticket to enter the historical park. (Noted, In the Buddha amulet industry it is called Wat katearanyick nai samai boran or the current Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park.)

2.2 Group of amulets and artifacts found in Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park (Aranwasi) Which is in the area of a wall of ditches, canals, waterways and laterite bricks. There are approximately 20 dungeons around the city, which are 1) kru wat pra kaeew, 2) kru wat prathat, 3) kru wat sramon, 4) kru sor por jor, 5) kru wat tongkwaw, 6) kru wat makamthaw, 7) kru wat pahprik, 8) wat pahkluaw, 9) wat phoyai, 10) wat klangnakorn, 11) wat eekeng, 12) kru wat parsak, 13) kru wat dongmoonlek, 14) kru wat ton samrong, 15) kru sahwajawpoh, 16) kru watsemanagm, 17) kru wat pohng, 18) kru wat phothong, 19) kru wat hangnokyung, 20) kru wat rajapruk.

Which is now called the City Hall side panelling. Such temples do not need to buy tickets to enter because adjacent to Kamphaeng Phet - Sukhothai road. In ancient times, the mentioned dungeon was in the city area, surrounded by a walled fence. There is Wat Phra Kaew, a temple in the city, which was regarded as a royal temple in ancient times.

2.3 Amulets and relics founded outside the Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park fence are under the supervision of the Fine Arts Department (Aranyik District in ancient times) has 9 dungeons which are 1) kru wat srakaew, 2) kru wat gongaor, 3) kru wat bor samsen, 4) kru wat arwas noi, 5) kru wat wiharnloi, 6) kru wat nongpling, 7) kru wat jadeenagm, 8) kru wat sarnphrapoom, 9) kru borsamhai.

2.4 The chamber where amulets and artifacts were found outside the boundary of Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park but under the supervision of the Fine Arts Department. Which is separated independently near the community or adjacent to the village, which has about 21 dungeons, including 1) kru wat chang, 2) kru wat dongwai, 3) kru wat chengwat, 4) kru wat laikram, 5) kru wat tabaglai, 6) kru wat kalotai, 7) kru wat raitua, 8) kru wat tatenkeekweng, 9) kru wat papai, 10) kru wat maprang, 11) kru wat pamamung, 12) kru wat dongkluai, 13) kru wat kaeyai, 14) kru wat wiharnkad, 15) kru wat pahyang, 16) kru wat dongkwang, 17) kru wat pohsamkah, 18) kru wat bang, 19) kru wat noi, 20) kru wat cheenangkaw, 21) kru lungrongpayabarn (luangpoh jeck).

In which the said chamber still has the condition of the pagoda which is different and incomplete. The remain of the chedis are destroyed because of the search for antiques, ancient relics and excavated the amulet since ancient times.

3. The chamber where amulets and artifacts were found on the outskirts of Kamphaeng Phet and in Muang district Kamphaeng Phet Province.

In which amulets are found, they are called the dungeon names according to the discovered location or by the village name, etc. There are about 27 dungeons, including 1) kru wat borneng, 2) kru longsee, 3) kru samakomraiooy, 4) kru wangbua, 5) kru wat huakaw, 6) kru kamonghuk, 7) kru luangpohtoa, 8) kru klongmaelai, 9) kru wanyang, 10) kru naborkam, 11) kru wat katungbannkone, 12) kru kawsabah, 13) kru wat tonglang, 14) kru landogmai, 15) kru tahsawkradong muang traitrung, 16) kru tahsai muang traitrung, 17) kru tonpohyak muang traitrung, 18) kru wat wang phrathat muang traitrung, 19) kru wat jadeejedyod muang traitrung, 20) kru wat dongman muang traitrung, 21) kru wat dongaor muang traitrung, 22) kru wat rintang muang traitrung, 23) kru wat prapang muang traitrung, 24) kru kor mor 5, 25) kru kohsetthi bannborneng, 26) kru bannmakokwan tepnakorn district, 27) kru lanndokmaitawanork.

4. Group of amulets and artifacts founded in different districts that are not in Mueang District.

Which is far out in different districts but depends on Kamphaeng Phet province. The area where most Buddha amulets are found, the chedis are on the waterfront or along the termite hills etc. There are 10 dungeons which are 1) kru tahkrud (kanu district) 2) kru lanndokmaitawantok (kosampee district) 3) kru klongpikrai (lankrabue district) 4) kru bannkluai (kanu district) 5) kru wangpann (pannkraitai district) 6) kru kokwat (pannkraitai district) 7) kru klongnamlai (klonglann district) 8) kru wangmaipai (pannkraitai district) 9) kru bannklongmuang (kosampeenakorn district) 10) kru wat kawnantong (pannkraitai district).

The Buddha amulets found outside the city of Kamphaeng Phet are clay Buddha amulets, most of which is coarse, beautiful, as well as Buddhist art works as a folk style which can't fight with field side and city side. Mostly it is a large Buddha statue and there are various Buddha images as well. Most of the said Buddha amulets do not known from the center, only the Buddha amulets specialist or people in the area are known.

5. The chamber where found amulets and artifacts created in the later era (Phra Kechi Sang).

Which has evidence of the object as well as certain evidence that has a life over 100 years and the professors of Kamphaeng Phet are builders in the latter (new dungeon).

5.1 Wat yangkhu dungeon. (new dungeon). Formerly an old temple located on the bank of Mueang District (City Hall) There is no evidence that the original temple, who built and built in what period. But presumed to be built for no less than 400 years until the reign of King Rama 4. The new temple was restored and named "Wat Khu Yang". The Khu Yang temple chamber built by Master Lathe (Provost Thammathimutamani) around the year 2444 B.E. Which is the same era of Reverend Ngoen, Bang Khlan Temple, Reverend Father Kam, Lan Krabue Temple and Luang Pu Suk, Pak Khlong Makhm Tao. In those days, the amulets were broken and the remains left from the demolition of all 3 Phra Chedi pagodas as the main material for the construction of this Buddha amulet. There were at least 40 molds and have been included with the original condition from 3 pagodas at Wat Phra Borom by dissolving into a single pagoda. Which can be seen today, the builders of the chedi are Phaya Takha and Phabo, Karen merchants (Burma). It was built to be a Buddhist worship and descendent. (The pagoda began construction in 1871 and completed 1906). Most of the Buddha amulet is

moderately soft ground soil. Most of them are dark red, some of them have waxes. Those who are not skilled said to be an old dungeon. The mold is made by ourselves and removed from other Buddha mold. Most of the mold is shallow, not deep and sharp. Most of the amulets that were removed from the mokd were Kamphaeng Phet Bhuddha amulets. Some of the mold came from other provinces such as Somdej Prok, Phraphutthabatt Pilan, Phrakring Klongtakean, Phra Plaideaw. Phra Kong and Phra Rodd didn't use mold. Kamphaeng Phet Bhuddha amulets that used mold such as Phra Sume Kor Kanompea, Phra Sume Kor, Phra Khun kraai, Phra Ruang Nang Than Sampao, Nangkampang Mee Sume, Nangkampang nang ruan May, Phra Uthong, Phra Chinraj bai sema, Phra Yod Khunpol, Phra Leela Medkhanun. In which some Buddha amulets were contained in the Chedi Phra That Phra Chedi temple and some part were at the pagoda at Khu Yang Temple. Later, it was steadily stolen. Therefore the Buddha amulets is opened to worship. Which made the Buddha amulets circulating in various markets. It means that you can tell the name of the temple immediately when you see the Buddha amulets such as Phra sume sema seetis which became the identity that local Buddha amulets specialist and Buddha amulets specialist in the city are known. In summary, the Khu Yang Temple Buddha amulet is a new chamber built by a monk with a period of 115 years.

5.2. Borommat temple dungeon (new dungeon). Created approximately year B.E. 1897-1935 by Phra Kru Wichian Moli (Plao Phor Choto). Former Abbot of Wat Borommathat and Dean of Kamphaeng Phet Province. When mentioning the name Kamphaeng Phet, everyone knows the value of the Buddha dungeon of Kamphaeng Phet and how great it is. Because the Buddha amulet from Kamphaeng Phet has a value that everyone knows very well, at the same time, it obscures valuable things that are not inferior to each other. That is the master monk of Kamphaeng Phet which is not inferior to the famous monk of Thailand. Phra Wichian Moli (Plang), former Dean of Kamphaeng Phet Province Formerly the 7th Abbot of Khu Yang Temple. As for Phra Thammathimut Muni (Ajarn Klueng) is the 4th abbot of the Khu Yang Temple. Arjan Klueng is the patronage of Wichian Moli (Plang). We can see that from the past to the present, the ancient people built monks in order to inherit Buddhism from one generation to another. Like the teachers and pupils, Phra Thammathimut Muni (Ajarn Klueng) and Phra Wichian Moli (Plang Pho Chuto) Which has been built on monk's heritage, knowledge, as well as methods of creating various substances. These are folk wisdom from the millennia past to the present. Phra Kru Wichian Moli (Plang Phra Choto) has built a Buddha amulet at Wat Lan Dok Tok which is his hometown. (Currently in the Teacher Kosamphi Nakhon). Later, he came to stay at Kuyang Temple, which is his teacher's temple (Ajarn Klueng), He also join to create such a Buddha amulet. Until he became the Abbot of Wat Phra Borommathat (Year 2477 to 1945). Those Buddha amulets were Phra Soom Kor ,with Kanok and without Kanok. Wall amulet Buddha amulets, jackfruit, small mold. The content of the Buddha amulet from the wall and the old dungeon arch, if placed together with Phra Soom Kor new Baromthat Dungeon, it is almost impossible to separate which one is old and which one is new. Because the Buddha amulet looks tight, round, with more beautiful colors than the old dungeon. Especially red like orange if exposed to sweat, then the Buddha image will be beautiful. Nowadays, it is very difficult to find, which people in the area and from the center are almost unknown. Sometimes, if encountering such Buddha amulet, it may be interpreted as an old one. The most important, the content of the Buddha amulet is unique, difficult to forge or make like. Older people in this area are referred

to as the sacred material or aloe tissue. It is said that there is contained in the pagoda of Wat Phra Borom That. Therefore, it is not clear which era he started to build the said Buddha. At present, such Buddha amulet have rarely circulated in the market. And in the area itself is very difficult to see and cherished by the disciples of Luang Pho Vichien Moli. The intention of creating is to inherit Buddhism. In conclusion, it is considered to be the new wall Buddha amulet. Instructors have been built the 100 years and above Buddha amulet. (Amuletum Sriwichai Buddha amulet, 2561).

Making amulets at Nakorn Chum City

"Nakhon Chum" is an ancient town located at the mouth of Suan Mak Canal. On the west bank of the Ping River, opposite the city of Kamphaeng Phet. Occurred in the Sukhothai period during the reign of Phra Maha Thammaracha 1 (Litai). Having the status of Luk Luang Served as the outpost in the west of Sukhothai. At that time it was considered the golden age of Buddhism, art and architecture. Phra Maha Thammaracha the 1st established Phra Sri Rattana Mahathat and planted the Phra Si Mahabhat Tree in Nakhon Chom. It was a legend of the Nop Pra Len Plang that continues to this day. Later, when people demolished Phra Sri Rattana Maha That Chedi they founded the inscription on the silver courtyard in the dungeon. Which inscribes the legend of the creation of "Phra Pim" or what is now called "Phra Klueng".

In addition, in royal writing, the second time Prapas Ton, about the visited to Kamphaeng Phet of King Chulalongkorn. Which was written in the year 2449 B.E. Mentioned the inscription on the golden courtyard. Which contains messages about various excavations found in various dungeons as well. Considered that the creation of the amulet has a long history of more than 700 - 800 years. And believed that it was not only Buddha amulet but it should have built a Buddha image and other objects in Buddhism as well. In royal writing, the second time Prapas Ton, King Chulalongkorn said that "The offering in Kamphaeng Phet also has Buddha amulet." Which later became a tradition of Kamphaeng Phet people to give amulets as souvenirs for those who respect and friends. Text from the 8th stone inscription (Sumon Kuth stone inscription) With the city of Nakhon Chum called "Nakhon Phra Chum". It may mean a gathering place of monks or may mean a lot of monks. In which the demolition of the Sri Rattana Maha Chedi at the Phra Borommathat Nakhon Chum Temple. Unearthed stone inscription location No. 3 (Nakhon Chum stone inscription) there are a lot of Buddha amulets. It is considered the origin of the famous Thung Setthi amulet of Kamphaeng Phet Province. Nowadays, for people who are not a Buddha amulet master or did not in the amulet industry, it may be difficult to see the amulets of Nakorn Chum city. But if coming to the learning center of Nakornchum amulet, you will see amulets and the process of making amulets like the old ones as well. This learning center began with Sommai Phayom, a resident of Nakhon Chum and familiar with the amulets industry. With love, he studied and remembered how to make amulets from amulets technician in Kamphaeng Phet and try to make Phra Soom Kor. In the year 2008, there was a learning center for making Buddha amulets in Nakhon Chum, to be a learning center for students and the general public who are interested in how to make amulets. Within the learning source, there will be members who will demonstrate the process of making amulets in various stages. For making amulets begin with bringing the soil that has been smashed and fermented for 1 night. Then massage the clay to be soft, not too hard or too liquid. Next, sprinkle the flour on the Buddha image mold. So that when pressing the soil down with the mold, the soil will not stick to the mold and

can easily take the soil out. The mold was derived from a replica of the original amulet from Nakorn Chum. Which makes the Buddha amulet to be shaped like the old ones. When pressing the soil down with the mold until the mold formed, then put it out into a tray, rely on the wind to shade about until dry. Then put in the sun to dry completely, followed by bringing the Buddha amulets to burn for 24 hours. Which will have to wait and to fill the fire and control the fire not to be too strong. Then put the Buddha amulet out from the stove and painted with Rah, or , Krab Phra. Finally, scrub with dried Klwai Namwa bananas leaves. Then it become an amulet from Nakorn Chum that looks like old antiques. Acquired amulets allow the present generation to study the history. Until reaching the process of making Buddha images in this period that is still beauty based on the traditional wisdom of the Thai people and continuing this beautiful Buddhist art.

Maintenance agencies

Learning Center for Making Nakornchum Buddha amulets.



(Learning Center for Making Nakornchum Buddha amulets, 2562, online)

This learning center was started by Sommai Phayom, who resided in the city of Chu and was accustomed to amulets. With love, he studied and remembered how to make amulets from amulets technicians in Kamphaeng Phet. Then try to made Phra Soom Kor.

In the year 2008, there was a learning center for making Buddha amulets in Nakhon Chum, to be a learning center for students and the general public who are interested in how to make amulets. Within the learning source, there will be members who will demonstrate the process of making amulets in various stages.



Amulets that go through the process of coating.

How to make amulets

For making amulets begin with bringing the soil that has been smashed and fermented for 1 night. Then massage the clay to be soft, not too hard or too liquid. Next, sprinkle the flour on the Buddha image mold. So that when pressing the soil down with the mold, the soil will not stick to the mold and can easily take the soil out. The mold was derived from a replica of the original amulet from Nakorn Chum. Which makes the Buddha amulet to be shaped like the old ones. (Provincial Administration Organization of Kamphaeng Phet, 2015).

Date, month, year of creation.

The construction of the Phra Nakorn Chum Buddha amulet is approximately 700 years old.

1. Architectural characteristics. It will look beautiful and delicacy such as

- Phra Soom Kor will be beautiful and unique.



- Phra Nang Kampang will look like a triangle.



- Phra Med Kanoon will look like a band of jackfruit seeds.



- Phra Kleeb Bua will look like a lotus flower.



2. Related persons.



Sommai Payom, originator of learning center, 2019, online.

Sommai Phayam is a pioneer in creating learning center for making amulet from Nakhon Chum. With inspiration from the motto of Kamphaeng Phet Province "The amulet chamber of the city, a strong person of laterite, bananas, sweet eggs, Lan Krabue oil Famed World Heritage Site." Kamphaeng Phet Province, especially the city of Nakhon Chum, has many famous sources of amulets. Important places that people know about are Wat Sume Kor dungeon, Wat Baromthat dungeon. In which each Buddha amulet had enormous value which is difficult to have. Therefore there will be a desire to have a learning center to carry on the beautiful Buddhist art of ancient amulets for later generations to learn. To be proud of the Buddhist art heritage that the ancestors have given through time until now. In addition, Mr. Sommai Phayom is familiar with the amulet industry with love and collecting various types of amulets. He was familiar with old generation craftsmen in making Buddha amulets. Therefore, he brought the old mold and old Buddha amulets to be the example of the new mold. The first Buddha amulet that have been made is Phra Soom kor. By starting as a career, along with teaching to educate children, youth, general people who have the intention to learn the process of making the Buddha amulets. Elaborate making since 2005, now has developed from a career to a place to learn the characteristics of ancient Buddhist

art and to a learning center to support tourism in the community as well. The monks that are in the learning resources are Phra Soom Kor, Kleeb Bua, Med Kanoon, Nang Kampang. (Nakhon Chum Retro Market, 2012).

Summary

Study of Amulet, Mueang Nakhon Chum Kamphaeng Phet Province To study

1. Buddha amulet from the city of Kamphaeng Phet. It is founded that there are amulet panels on both sides, namely 1.1 Thung Setti dungeon. (Nakorn Chum) 1.2 Kampangpetch dungeon. (Char Kang Raw) 1.3 A group of amulets and artifacts found on the outskirts of Kamphaeng Phet and in Mueang District Kamphaeng Phet Province. 1.4 Composition of amulets and artifacts found in different districts Which is not in the Mueang district. 1.5 Panel found amulets and artifacts created in the later era (Phra Kechi Sang).
2. Learning center for making Buddha amulets in Nakorn Chum. It is founded that in the year 2008, there was a learning center for making Buddha amulets. To be a source of learning for students and the general public interested in how to make amulets. Within the learning center, there will be members who are demonstrating the process of making amulets. For making amulets begin with bringing the soil that has been smashed and fermented for 1 night. Then massage the clay to be soft, not too hard or too liquid. Next, sprinkle the flour on the Buddha image mold. So that when pressing the soil down with the mold, the soil will not stick to the mold and can easily take the soil out. The mold used was derived from old and original Buddha amulet. When pressing the soil down with the mold until the mold formed, then put it out into a tray, rely on the wind to shade about until dry. Then put in the sun to dry completely, followed by bringing the Buddha amulets to burn for 24 hours. Then put the Buddha amulet out from the stove and painted with Rah, or Krab Phra. Finally, scrub with dried Kluai Namwa bananas leaves. Then it become an amulet from Nakorn Chum that looks like old antiques. The Buddha amulet that was made for the present generation to be studied.

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