### 1st century

#### 947 AD, Hashavarman I, Rajendravarman II Hindu (Shiva)

A large Buddhist monastery of five enclosures. Unrestored and almost totally buried, with a number of later stupa placed on top of the ruins of the innermost enclosure on the south of the ancient city. Several smaller laterite stupa had been set out to the west of the temple, but were in a poor state of preservation. Many of the large trees which give the temple its character are dying. Dedicated to the mother of Jayavarman VII, the inscription on the discovery of the temple was found on the top of the pyramid, which was high priest, 2,740 officials, 2,232 assistants, and 615 dancers. Best in the morning.

#### 1191 AD, Jayavarman VII Buddhist

A temple of four enclosures, the outer measuring 700 by 500 metres and the most interior two stages of the staircase in differing styles. Typical of Jayavarman VII, but in an advanced state of decay.

### 2nd century

#### 10th century

#### 93AD, Rajendravarman II Buddhist

The first known Buddhist temple. Three brick sanctuaries with the upper brick tower having finely detailed - some remain unfinished. The upper brick towers would have been adorned with stucco moulding. Probably central to the second state of decay. Typical ofJayavarman VII, but in an advanced state of decay.

#### 961 AD, Jayavarman II, Rajendravarman IV, Jayavarman V, Suryavarman I Hindu (Shiva)

A temple in the forest 25 kilometres to the north east of Angkor Wat, which is dedicated to Vishnu. The temple was probably built two centuries after the main temple, was resurrected from a pile of rubble between 1936 and 1947.

### 3rd century

#### 993 AD, Yasovarman I Buddhist

The beginning of the 12th century, Jayavarman VII Buddhist

A temple mountain enclosed by a laterite wall and two moats, the outer of which measures about 900 by 700 metres. The third such temple after Ak Yum and Rong Cheng (at Phnom Kulen to the base step. The base step. The base step.

#### 10 Baksei Chamkrong  *

A temple mountain enclosed by a laterite wall and two moats, the outer of which measures about 900 by 700 metres. The third such temple after Ak Yum and Rong Cheng (at Phnom Kulen to the base step. The base step. The base step.

### 4th century

#### 967 AD, Jayavarman I, Rajendravarman II Buddhist


#### 981 AD, Baksei Chmar  *

A temple mountain enclosed by a laterite wall and two moats, the outer of which measures about 900 by 700 metres. The third such temple after Ak Yum and Rong Cheng (at Phnom Kulen to the base step. The base step. The base step.

### 5th century

#### 858 AD, Jayavarman II Buddhist

The beginning of the 12th century, Jayavarman VII Buddhist

A temple mountain enclosed by a laterite wall and two moats, the outer of which measures about 900 by 700 metres. The third such temple after Ak Yum and Rong Cheng (at Phnom Kulen to the base step. The base step.

#### 10th century

#### 993 AD, Yasovarman I Buddhist

The Royal Palace of the next capital was enclosed within a five metre high laterite wall that is doubled by a second of laterite to the south, and probably a third to the east.

#### 910 AD, Jayavarman I, Rajendravarman IV, Jayavarman V, Suryavarman I Hindu (Shiva)

A temple in the forest 25 kilometres to the north east of Angkor Wat, which is dedicated to Vishnu. The temple was probably built two centuries after the main temple, was resurrected from a pile of rubble between 1936 and 1947.

#### 9th century, Yasovarman I Buddhist

The Royal Palace of the next capital was enclosed within a five metre high laterite wall that is doubled by a second of laterite to the south, and probably a third to the east.

#### 893 AD, Yasovarman I Buddhist

The Royal Palace of the next capital was enclosed within a five metre high laterite wall that is doubled by a second of laterite to the south, and probably a third to the east.

### 6th century

#### 1st century

#### 10th century

#### 11th century

#### 12th century

#### 13th century

#### 14th century

#### 15th century

#### 16th century

#### 17th century

#### 18th century

#### 19th century

#### 20th century

#### 21st century
There are over a hundred major temple sites to be visited in and around Siem Reap - the religious remains of a series of cities, built by a succession of kings from around the 7th to the 13th centuries.

All civic and domestic buildings were built in timber and have long since disappeared, so not much is known about the lives of the civilians - though some 1,200 inscriptions found throughout the region and the remains of a vast irrigation system indicate the scale and complexity of the civilization.

Brick was mainly used for the earlier temples, with increasing use then being made of laterite, a rust coloured mudstone, and finally of sandstone, which was quarried mostly from the Kulen hills, 40 kilometres to the north-east of Siem Reap. Many were built as 'temple mountains' or pyramids, symbolic of the cosmic Mount Meru of Hindu mythology. The five tiered mountain at the centre of the universe (the temple), was said to be encircled by seven chains of mountains (the enclosure walls) which were surrounded in turn by the sea (the moat).

The map indicates the major accessible sites, which are listed in chronological order. Dates given are of the consecration of the principal divinities and an asterisk rates importance.

All information is from research by the École Française d'Extrême-Orient.

Nils Tremmel
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