

BEBE PAYA

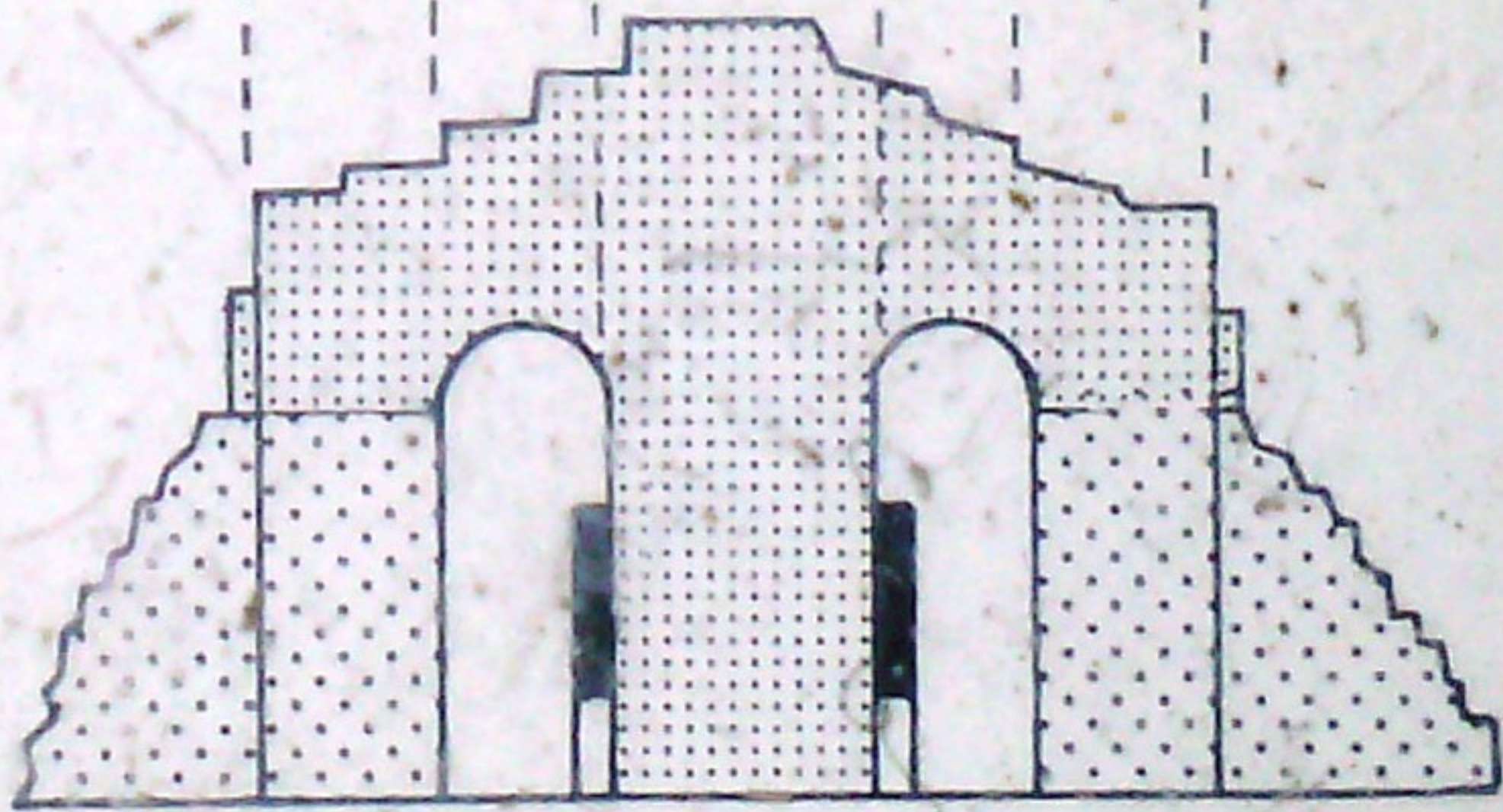
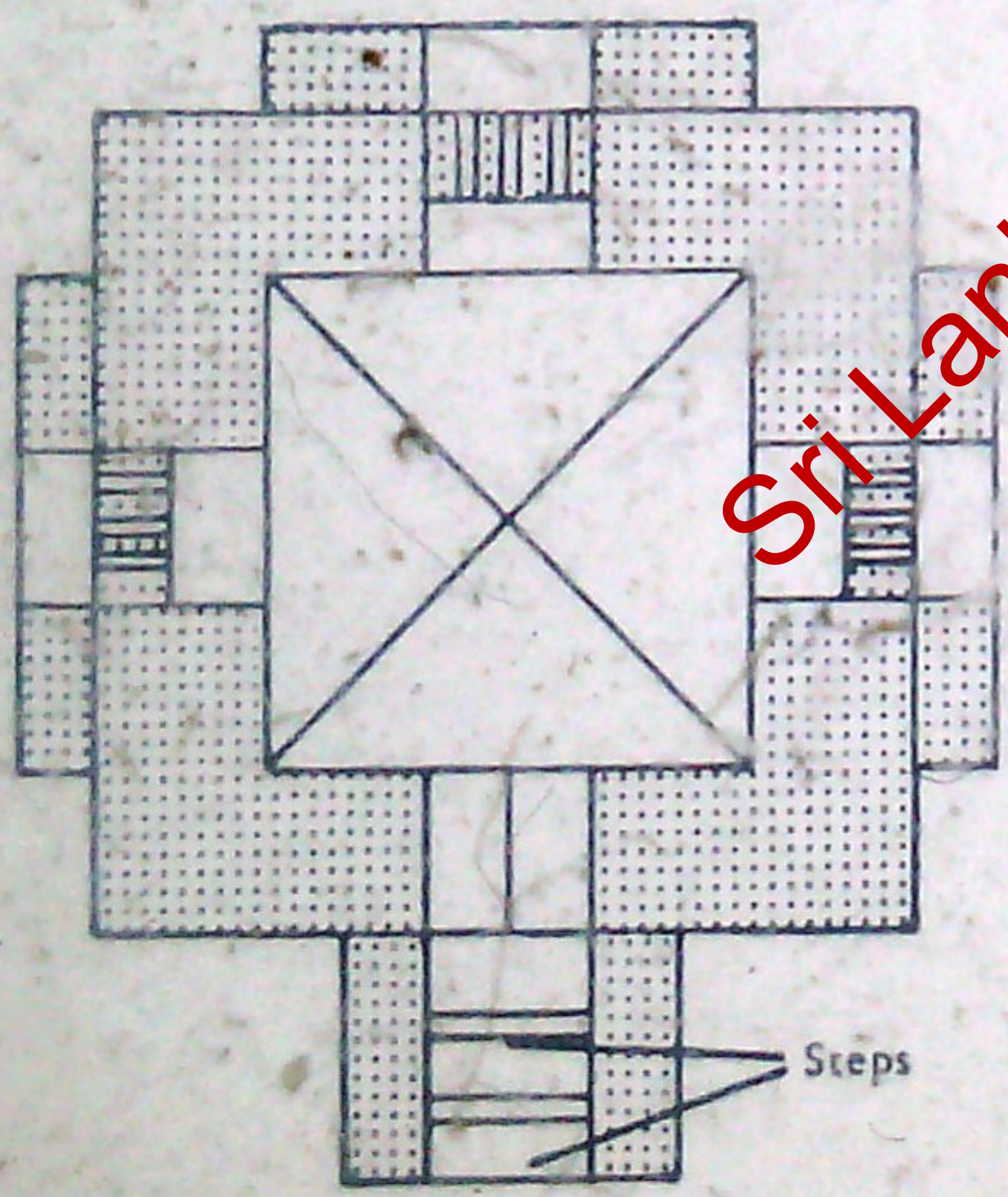
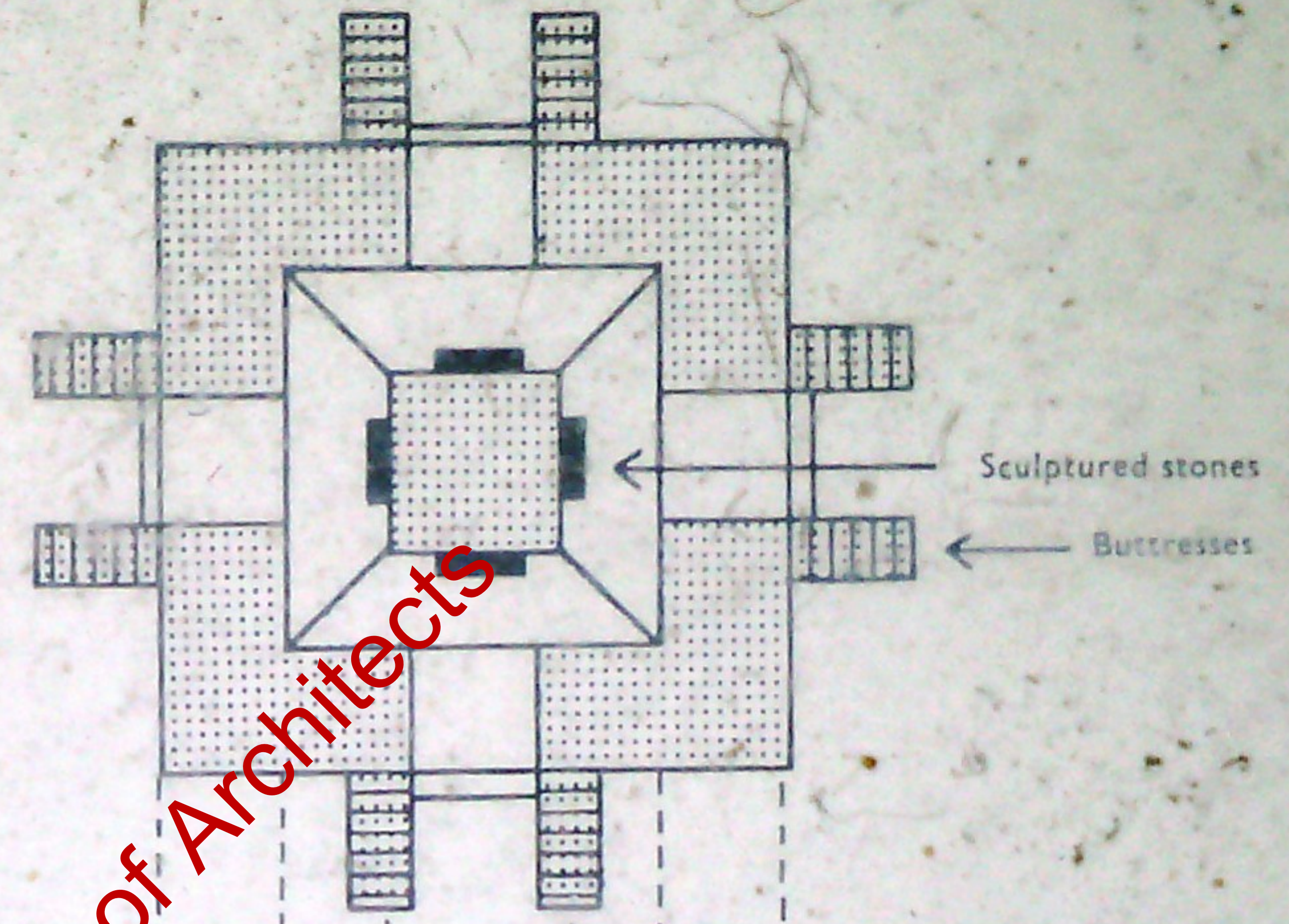


FIG. 5. PLANS OF TEMPLES AT HMAWZA

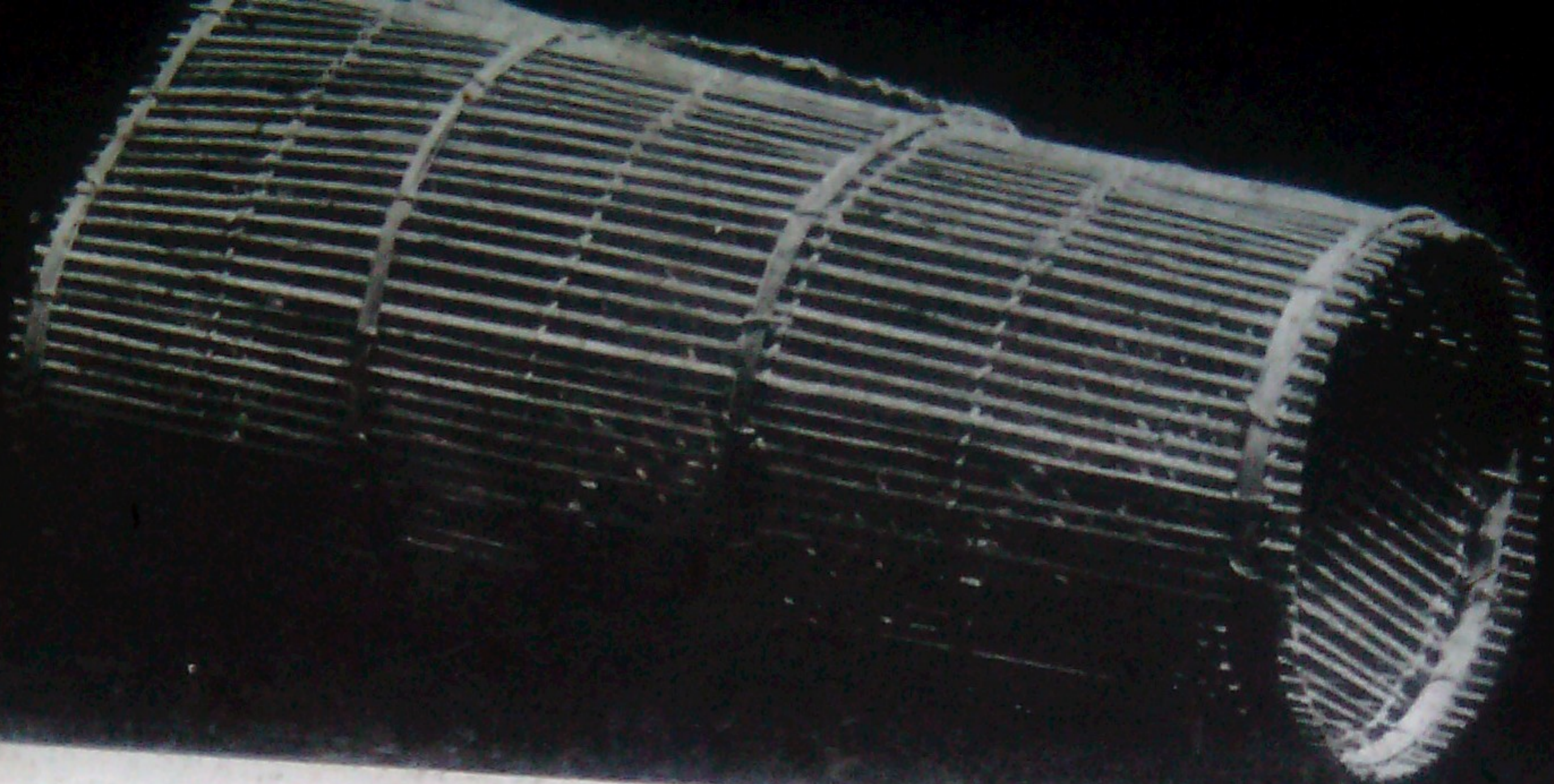


Figure 46. Trap of bamboo for fresh-water fish.
Length 73 cm.

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Figure 47. Spinning wheel of bamboo with teak frame.
Wheel diameter 42 cm., length 66 cm.



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J.J. Boeles

Earliest portrait of man in Thailand.
Dvāravatī period, 7th-11th C. Terra cotta, c. 11 cm.
Courtesy National Museum, Bangkok.

52/2485

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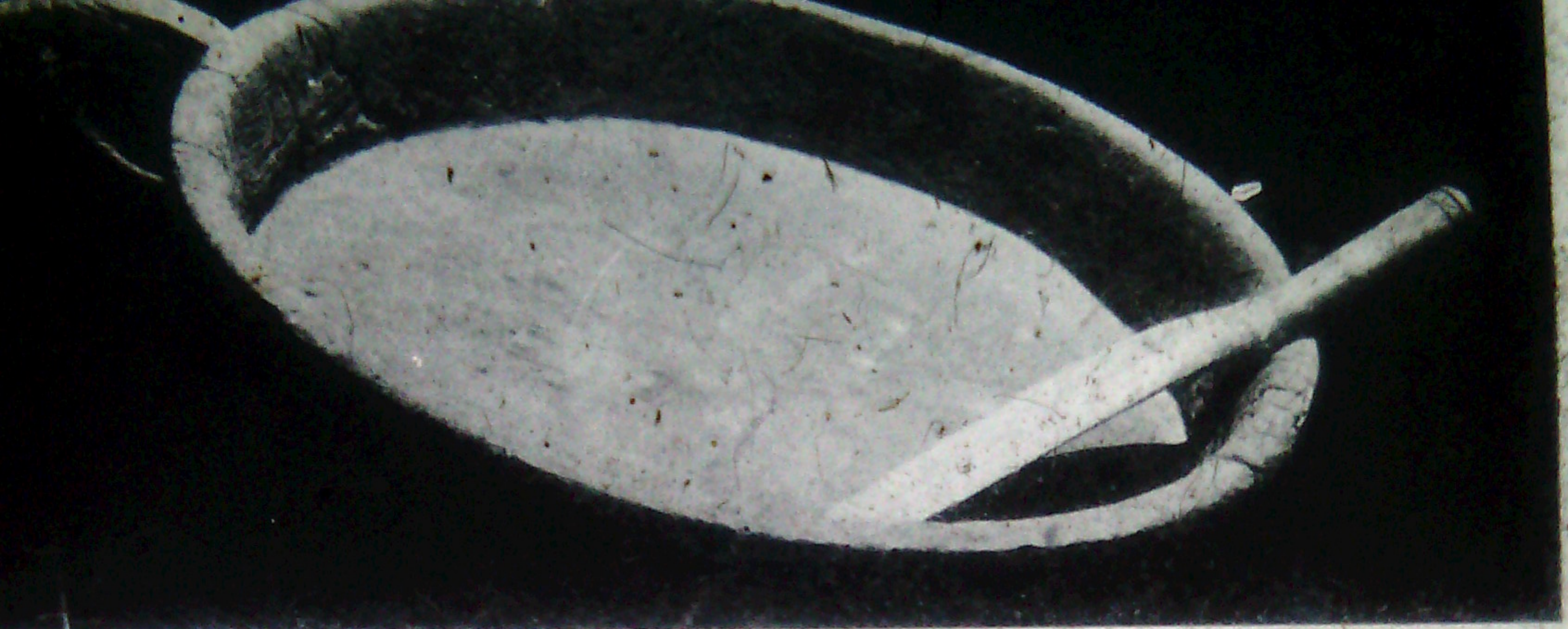


Figure 48. Rimmed board on which steamed glutinous rice is placed to cool before storing. With teak scraper. From a single piece of teak. From Mae Rim, Chiangmai Province.
Diameter 52 cm.



Figure 49. Low red lacquered table (*kan tok*) with dishes of Chinese porcelain, earthen water vessel and lidded basket to contain glutinous rice.
Kan tok diameter 50 cm. Chiangmai.

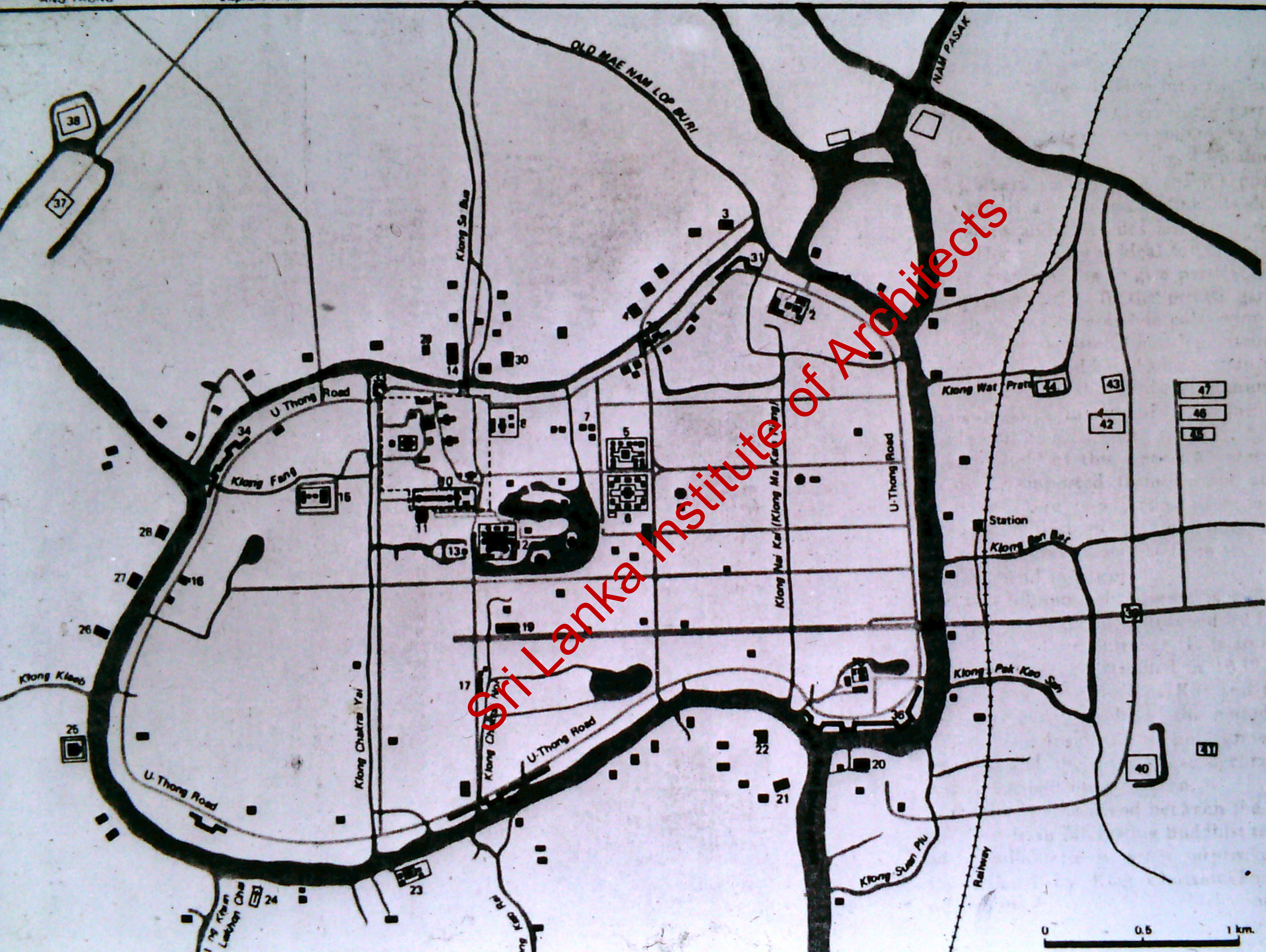


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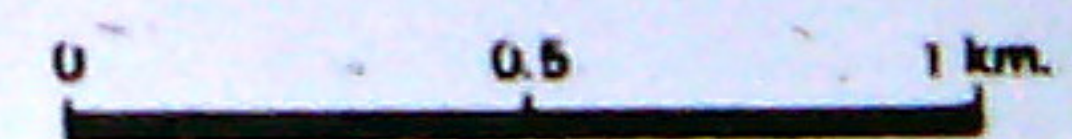
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AYUTTHAYA



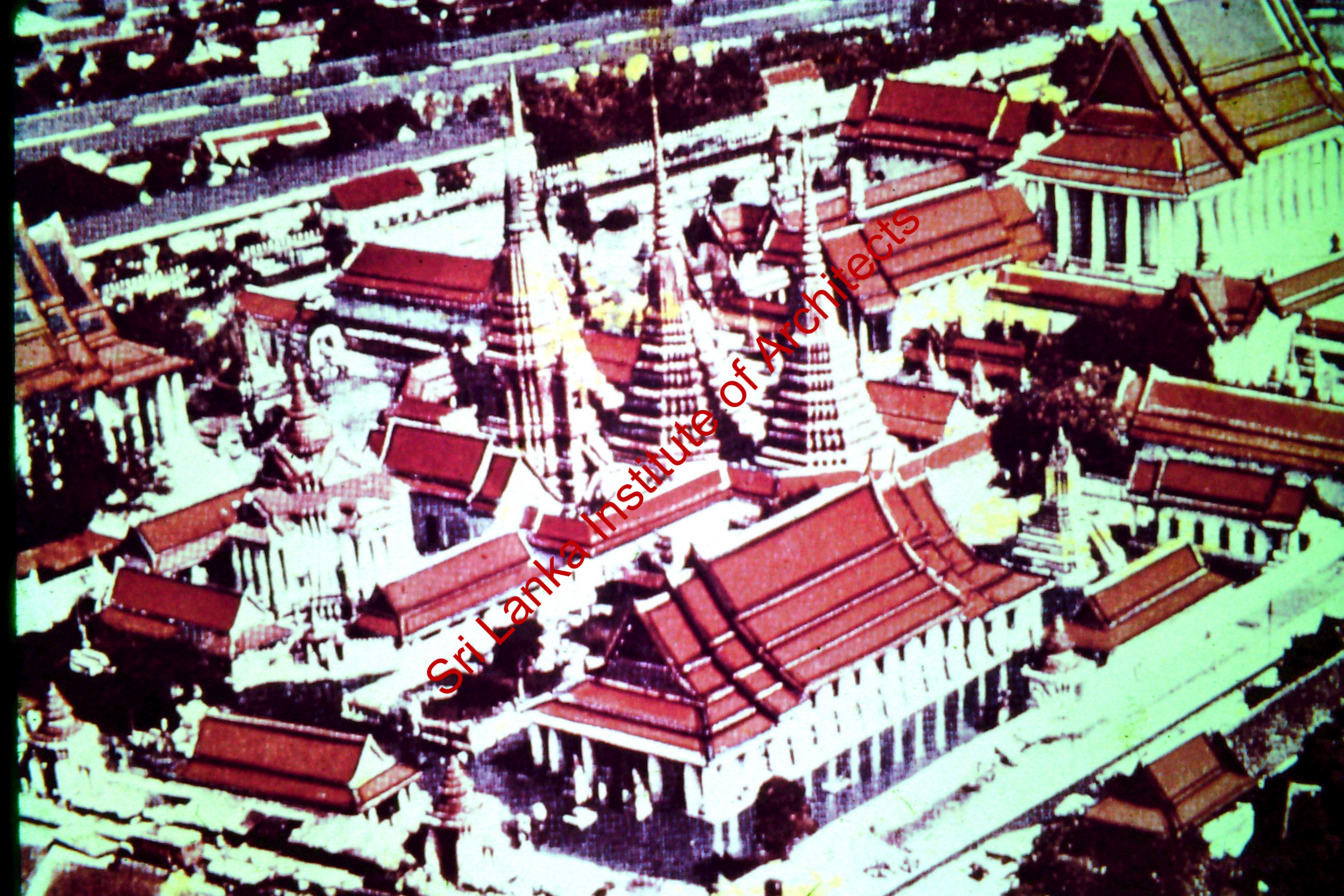
1. Pridi Damrong Bridge
2. Chandrakasem Palace (Palace of the Front)
3. Wat Menam Pleung
4. Wat Rong Khong
5. Wat Raj Burana
6. Wat Mahathat
7. Wat Yana Sen (Chedi)
8. Wat Dhamik Raj
9. Wang Luang (Royal Palace)
10. Wat Phra Sri Samphet
11. Viharn Phra Mongkol Bopit
12. Wat Phra Ram
13. Khum Khun Paen
14. Wat Na Phra Menu (Wat Na Phra Main)
15. Wat Lokaya Sutha
16. Queen Suriyothai Chedi-Wang Lang (Palace to the Rear)
17. Wat Boroma Buddha Ram
18. Wat Suwan Dararam
19. Chao Phya National Museum
20. Wat Phanom Choeng
21. Wat Mai (Bang Kacha)
22. Wat Kul
23. Wat Buddhaisawan
24. St. Joseph's Cathedral
25. Wat Chai Wattanaram
26. Wat Raja Pi
27. Wat Krasattra
28. Wat Dhamma
29. Wat Haada Vet
30. Wat Konthi Thong
31. Phom Mahachai Fortress
32. Pratu Kao Pleuk Fortress
33. Tai Sanom Fortress
34. Thai Kop Fortress
35. Chakrai Noi Fortress
36. Phom Phat Fortress
37. Phu Kao Thong
38. Wat Dok Paya
39. Wat Sam Pleum
40. Wat Yai Chai Mongkol
41. Wat Chedi Sam Ong
42. Wat Somana Kot
43. Wat Khudi Dao
44. Wat Pratu
45. Wat Chang
46. Wat Rang
47. Wat Mihingdon

WANG NOI
BANGKOK





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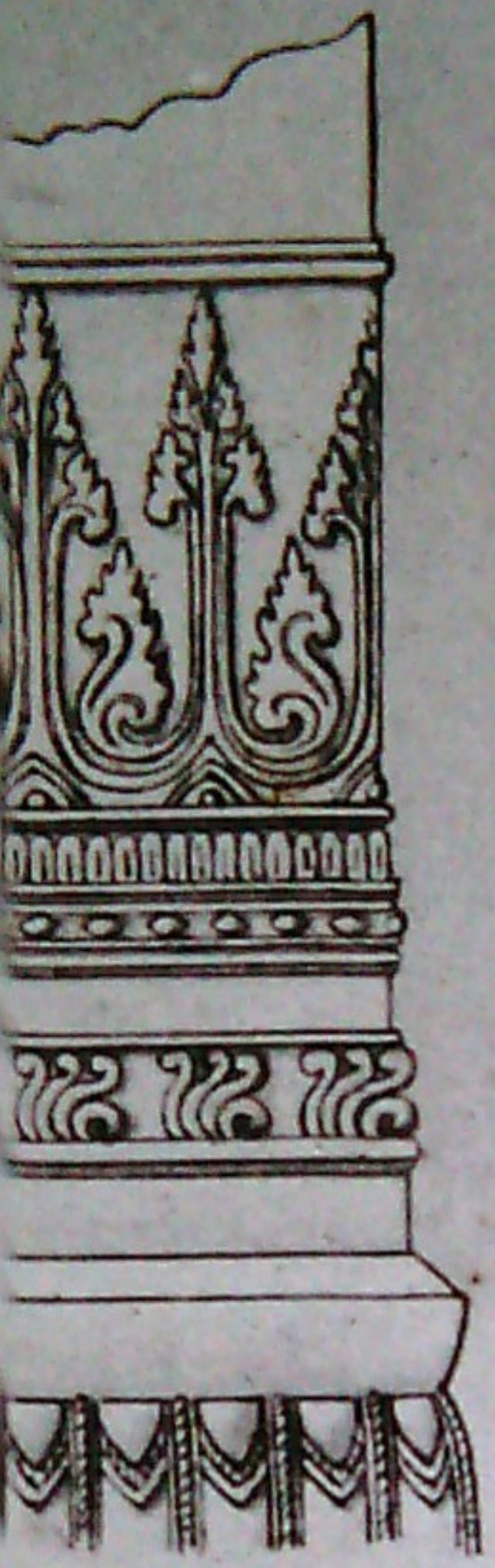
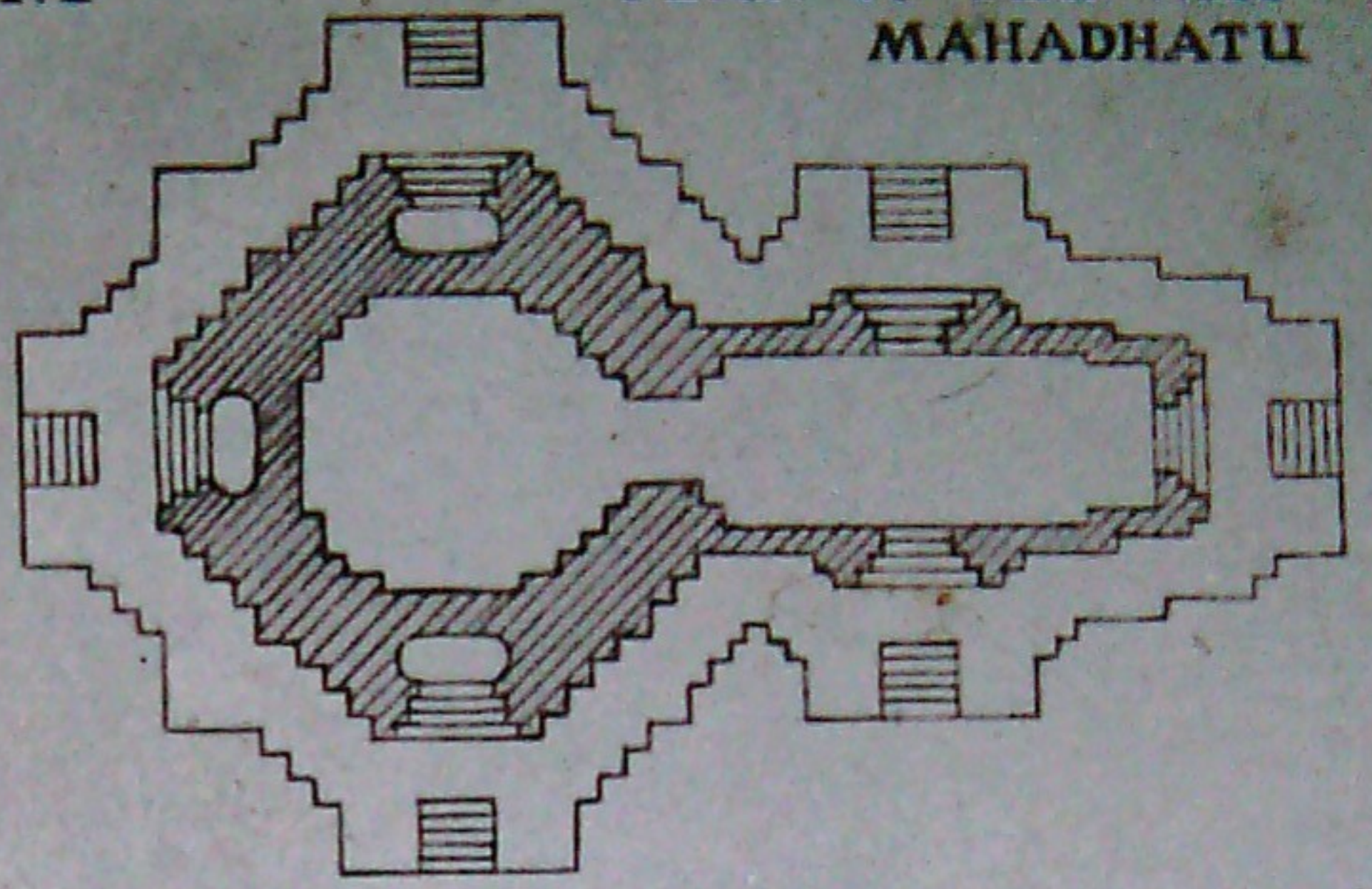


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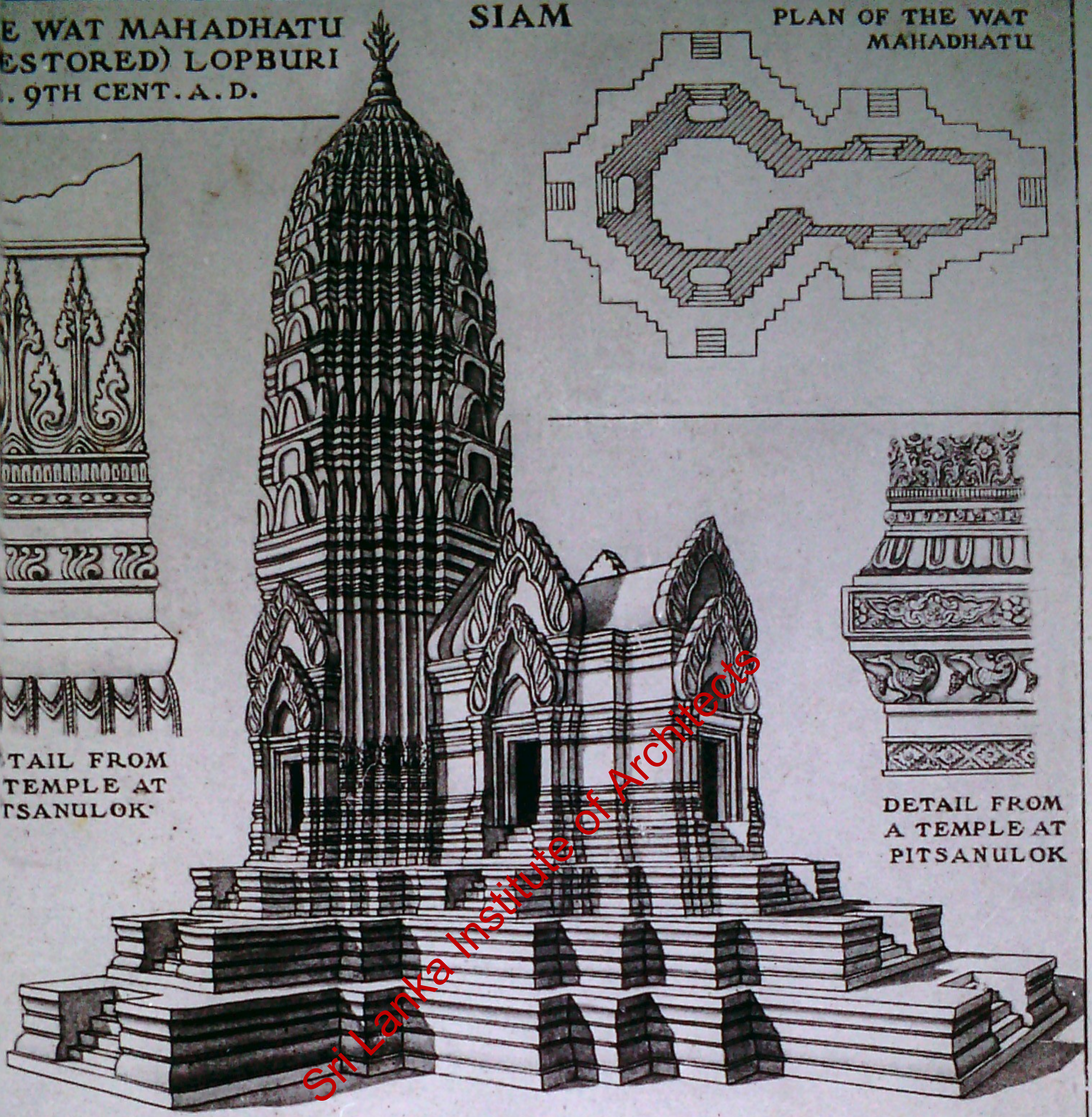
THE WAT MAHADHATU
(RESTORED) LOPBURI
9TH CENT. A. D.

SIAM

PLAN OF THE WAT
MAHADHATU



TAIL FROM
TEMPLE AT
TSANULOK

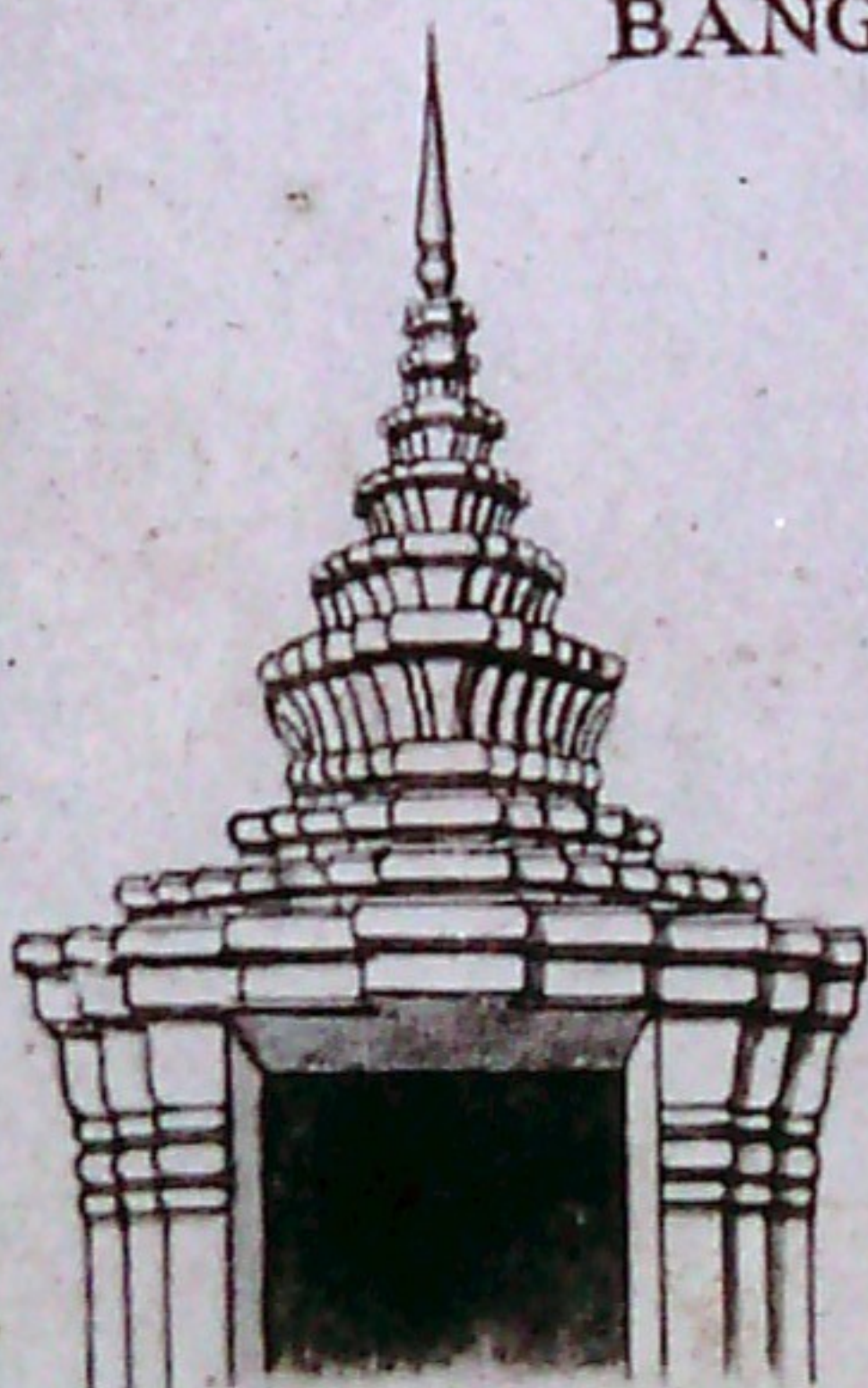


DETAIL FROM
A TEMPLE AT
PITSANULOK

TYPES OF TEMPLE PORCHES
BANGKOK



VAT RAJABOPHIT



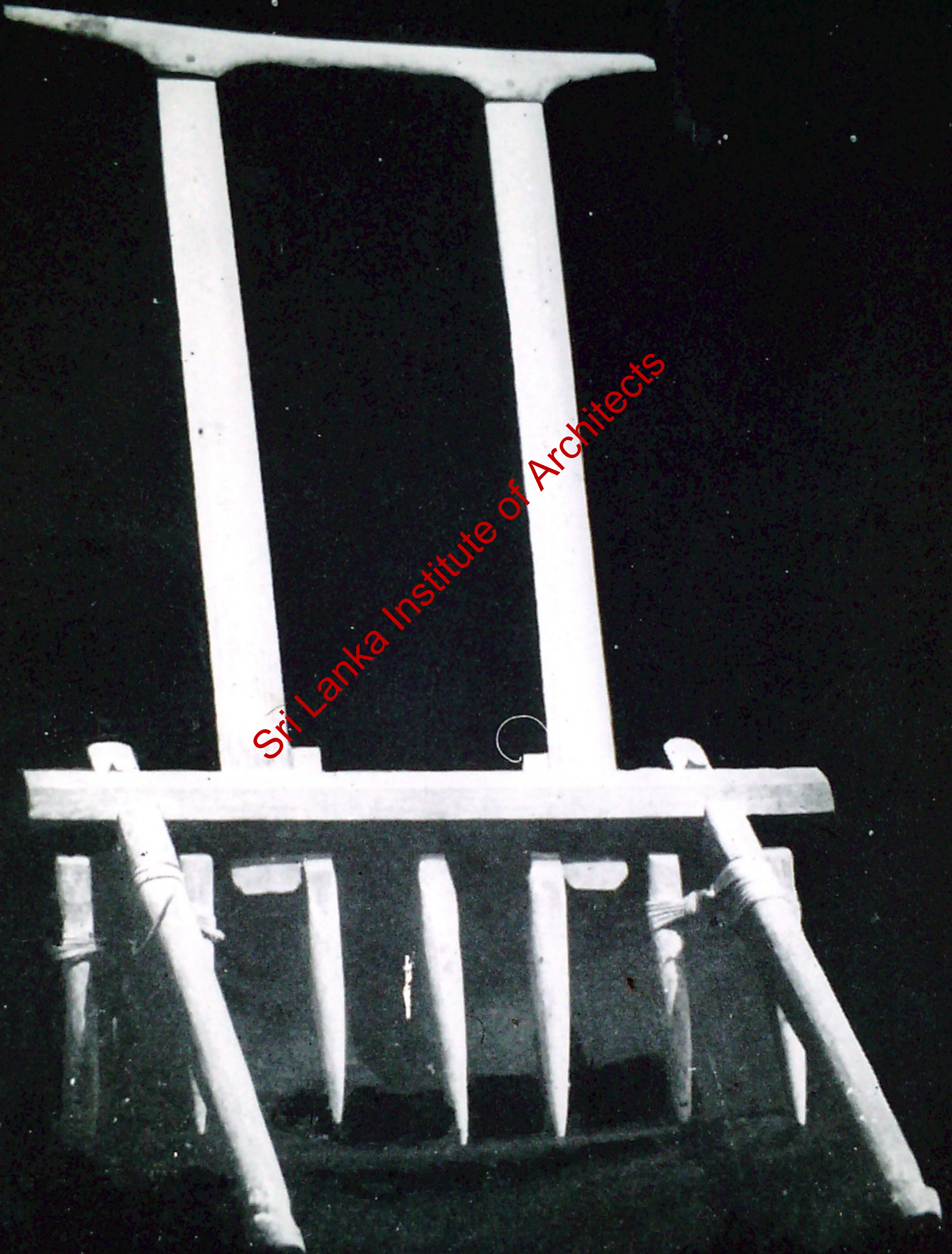
VAT CHETUPHON



VAT ANONG



VAT PRA KEO



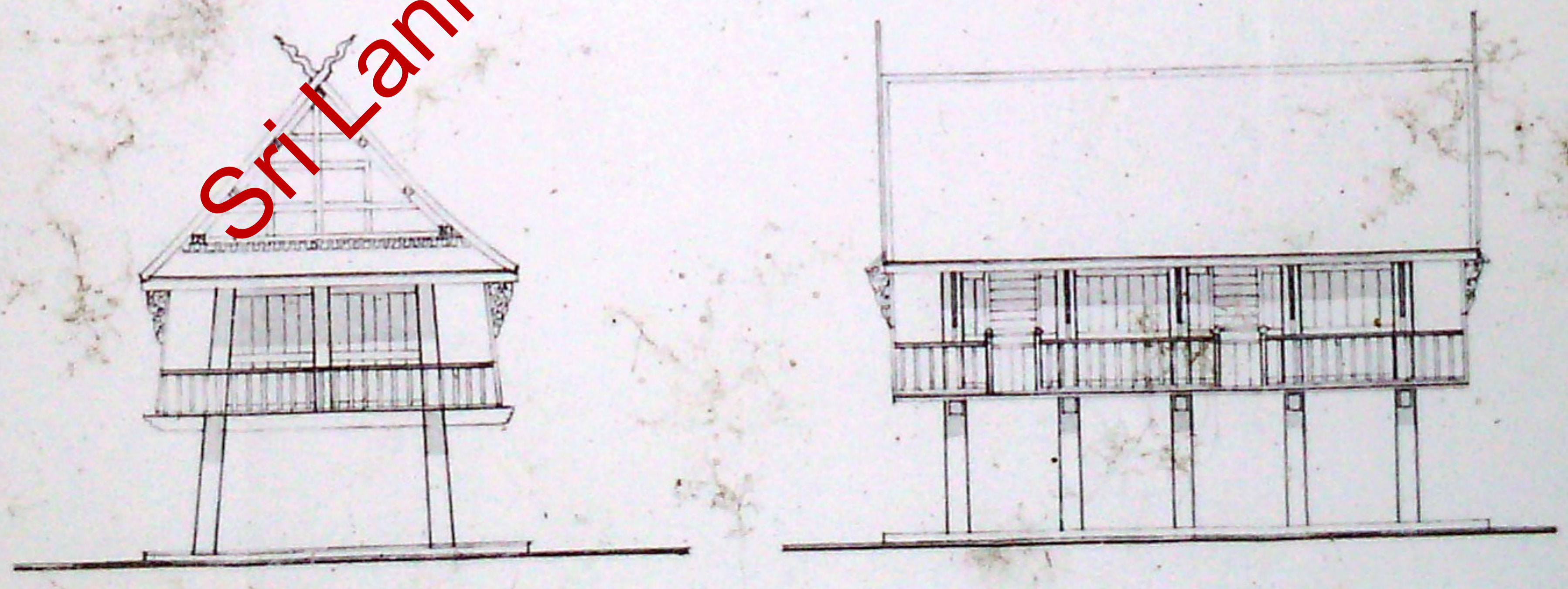
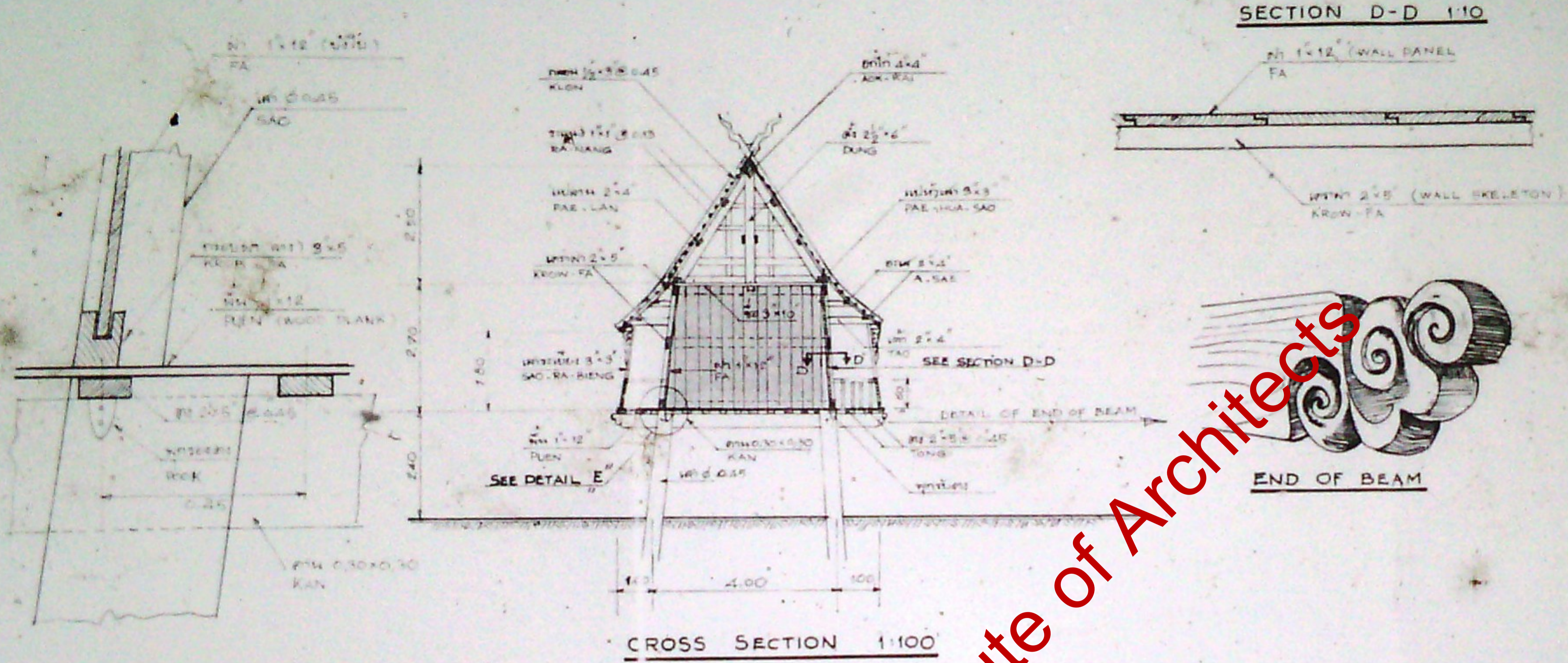
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An early 18th-century plan of Ayutthaya drawn by a Dutch cartographer. It reveals the astonishing originality of this city built amid the waters. A network of canals criss-crossed the city, constructed on a natural peninsular formed by the meandering Menam river. A by-pass canal made the peninsula into an island. A bustling activity reigned in this Venice of the East, whose ruined buildings today reveal an architecture of exceptional richness and variety. Right, the impressive royal temple of Wat Phra Sri, now freed from its jungle shroud. Excavations here have brought to light hundreds of images of the Buddha as well as objects in gold, silver and crystal, now preserved in the Bangkok Museum.

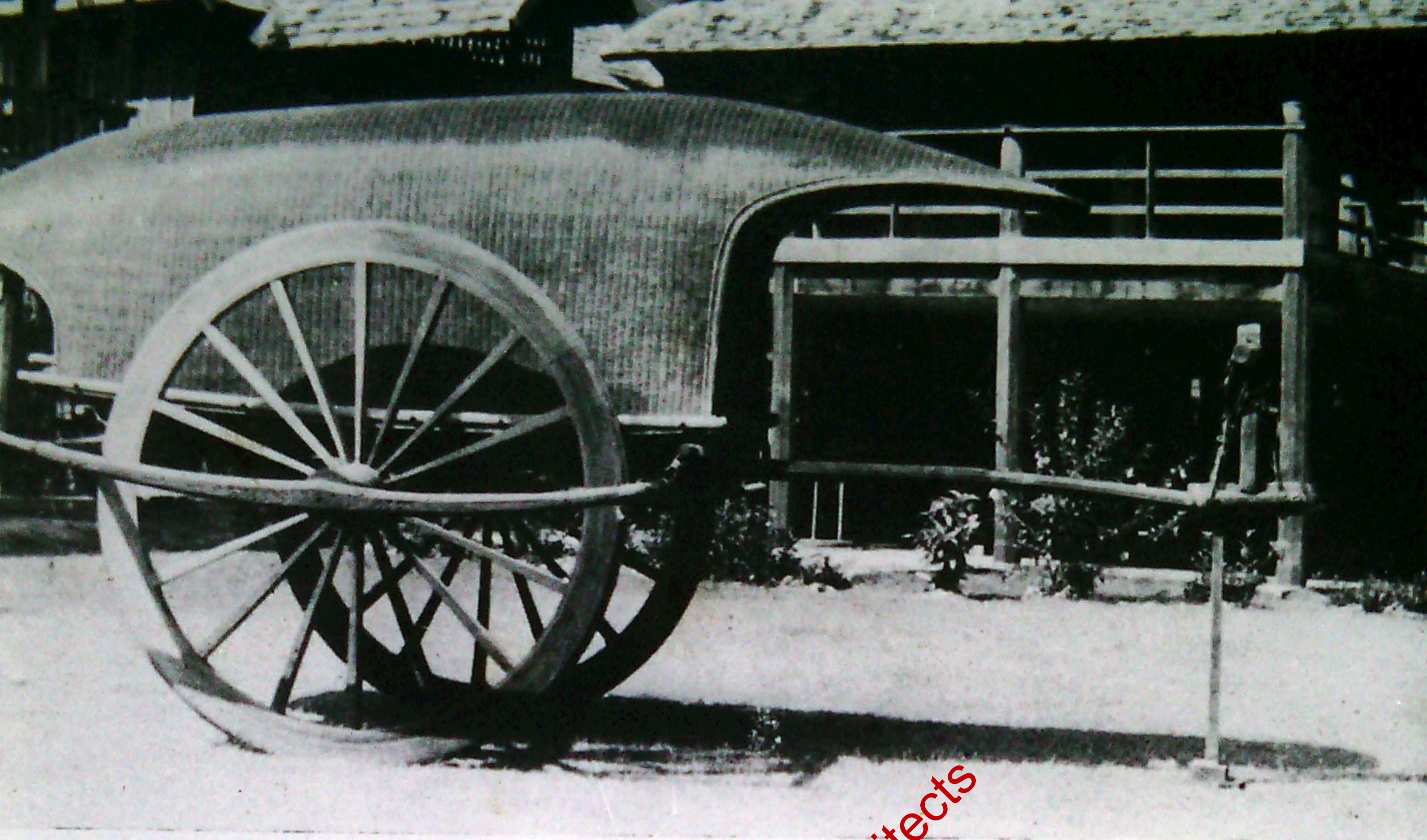
AYUTTHAYA (Continued)

Water-city of a hundred gates



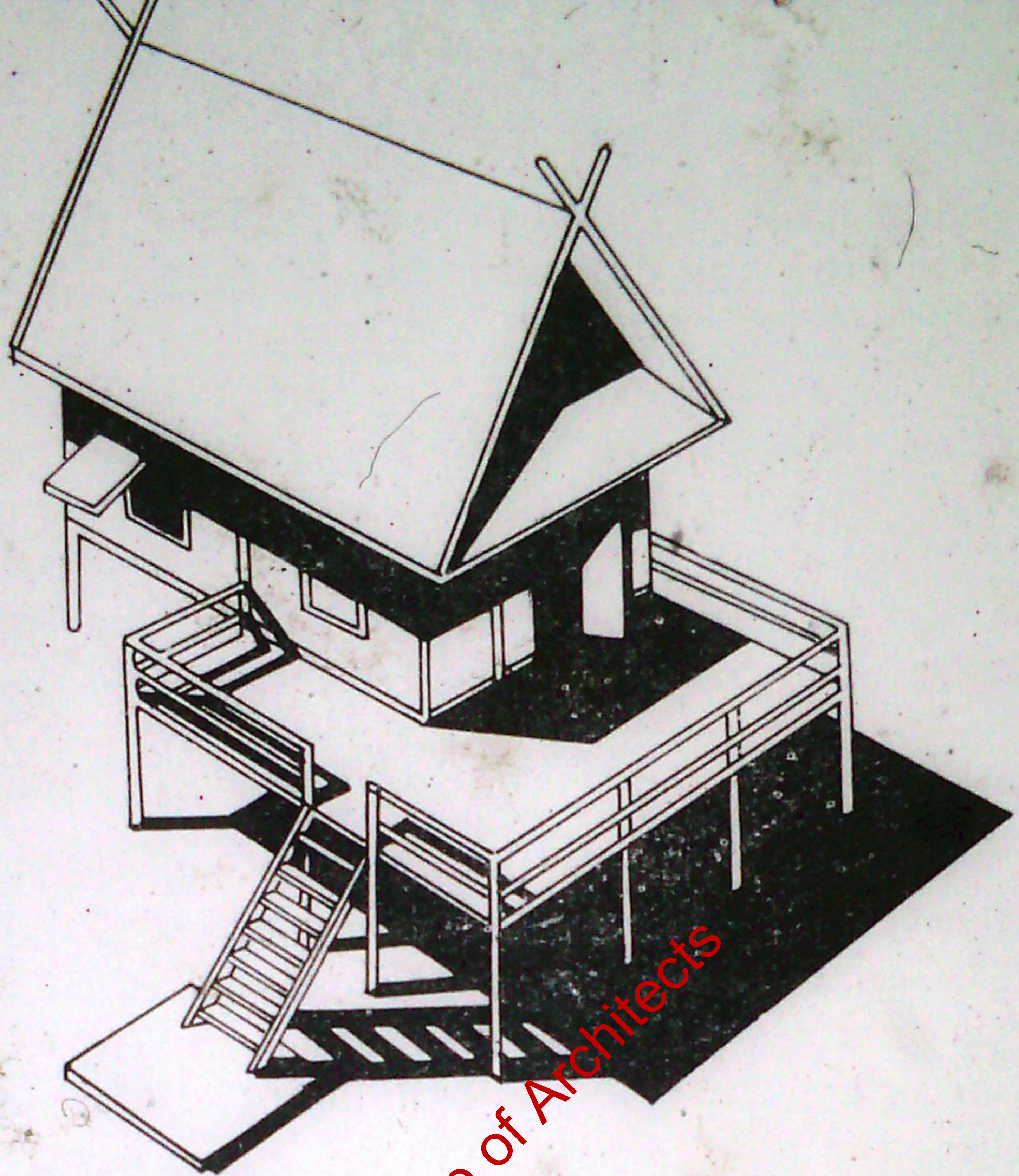
SCALE 1:100

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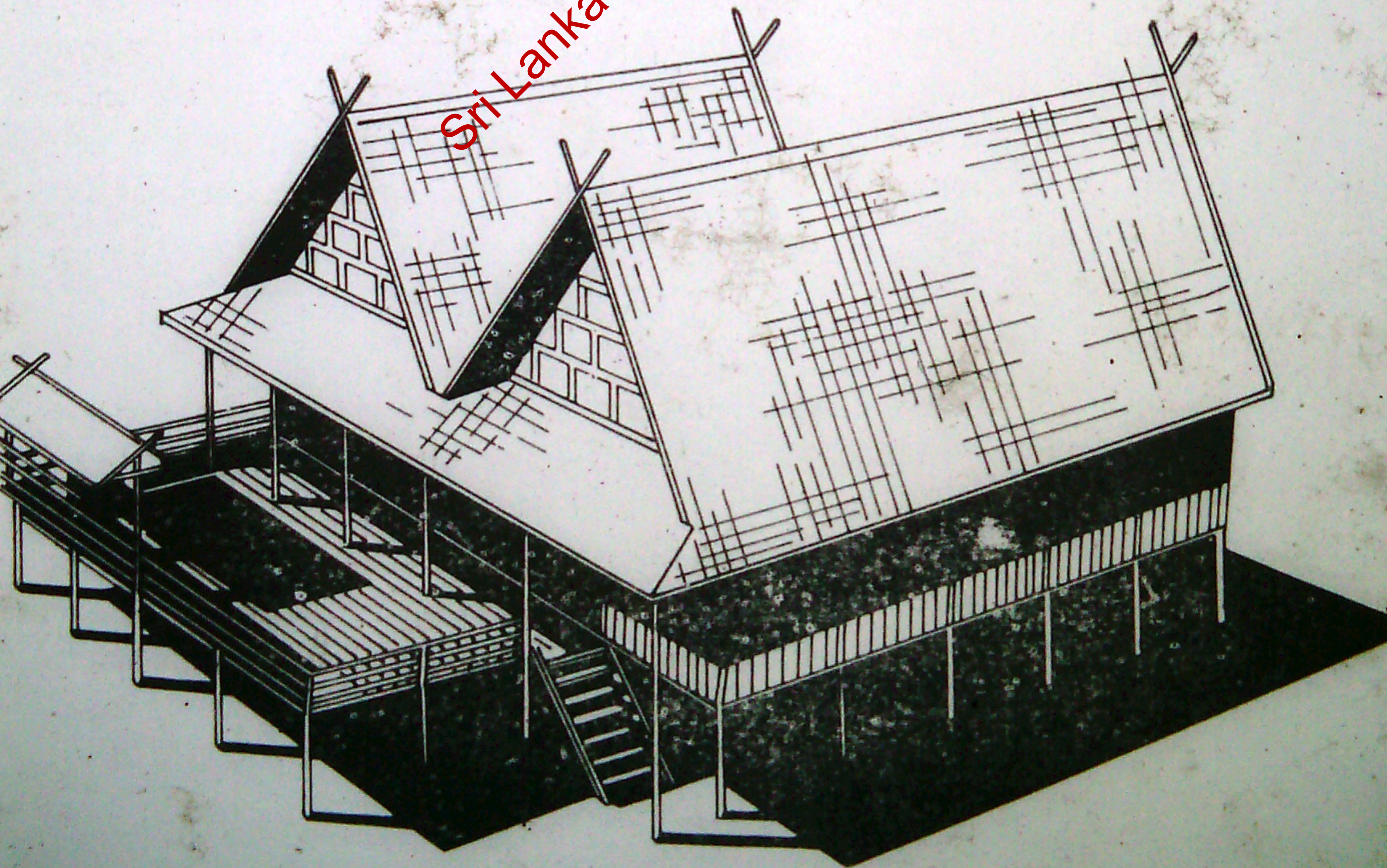


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Figure 41. Ox-cart (*kwien*) from Northeast Thailand. For travelling
Mainly of *pradu* hardwood. See drawing.
Donated by M.R. Chakratong Tongyai.



BASIC THAI HOUSE



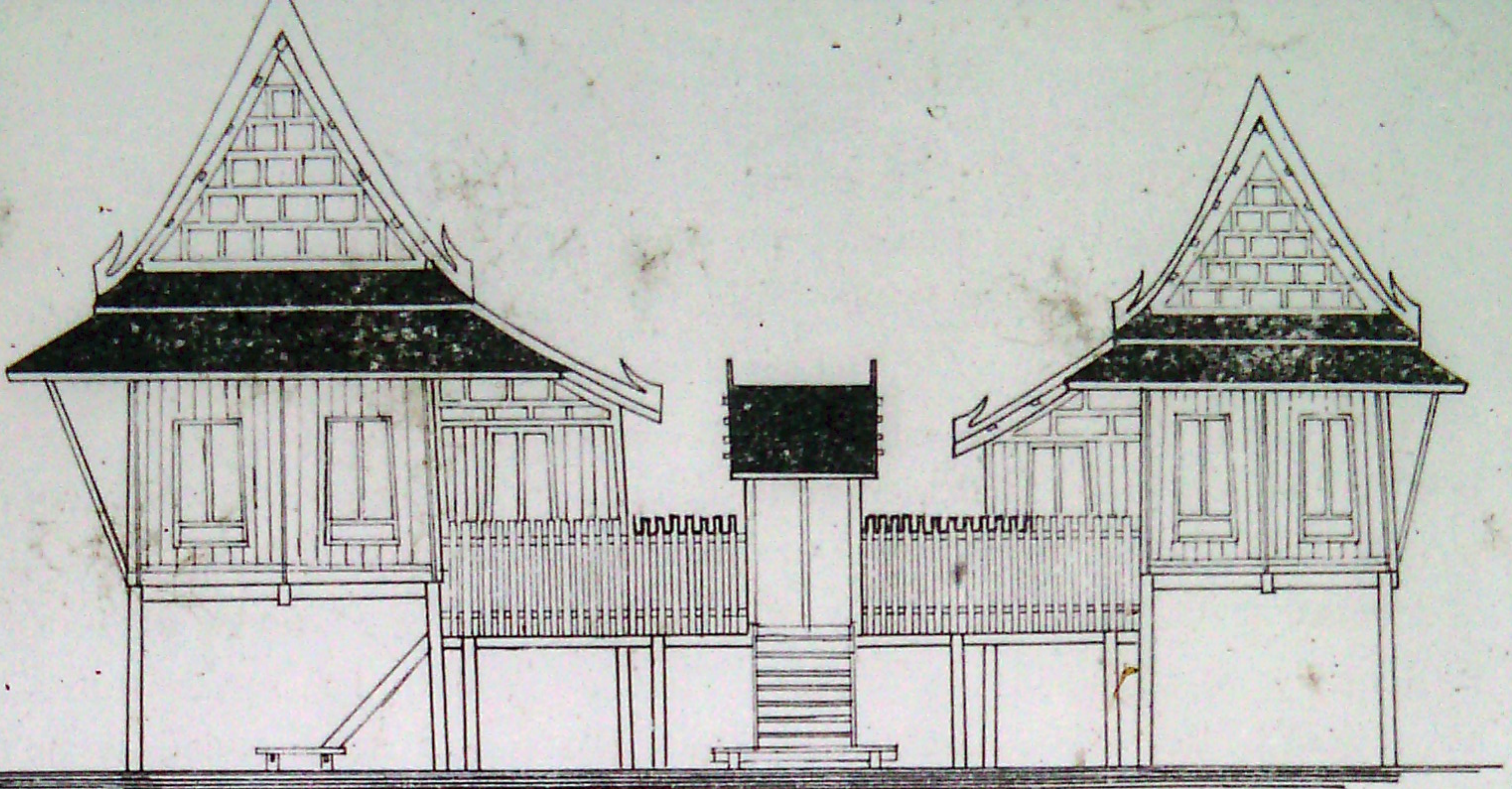
LANNA THAI HOUSE



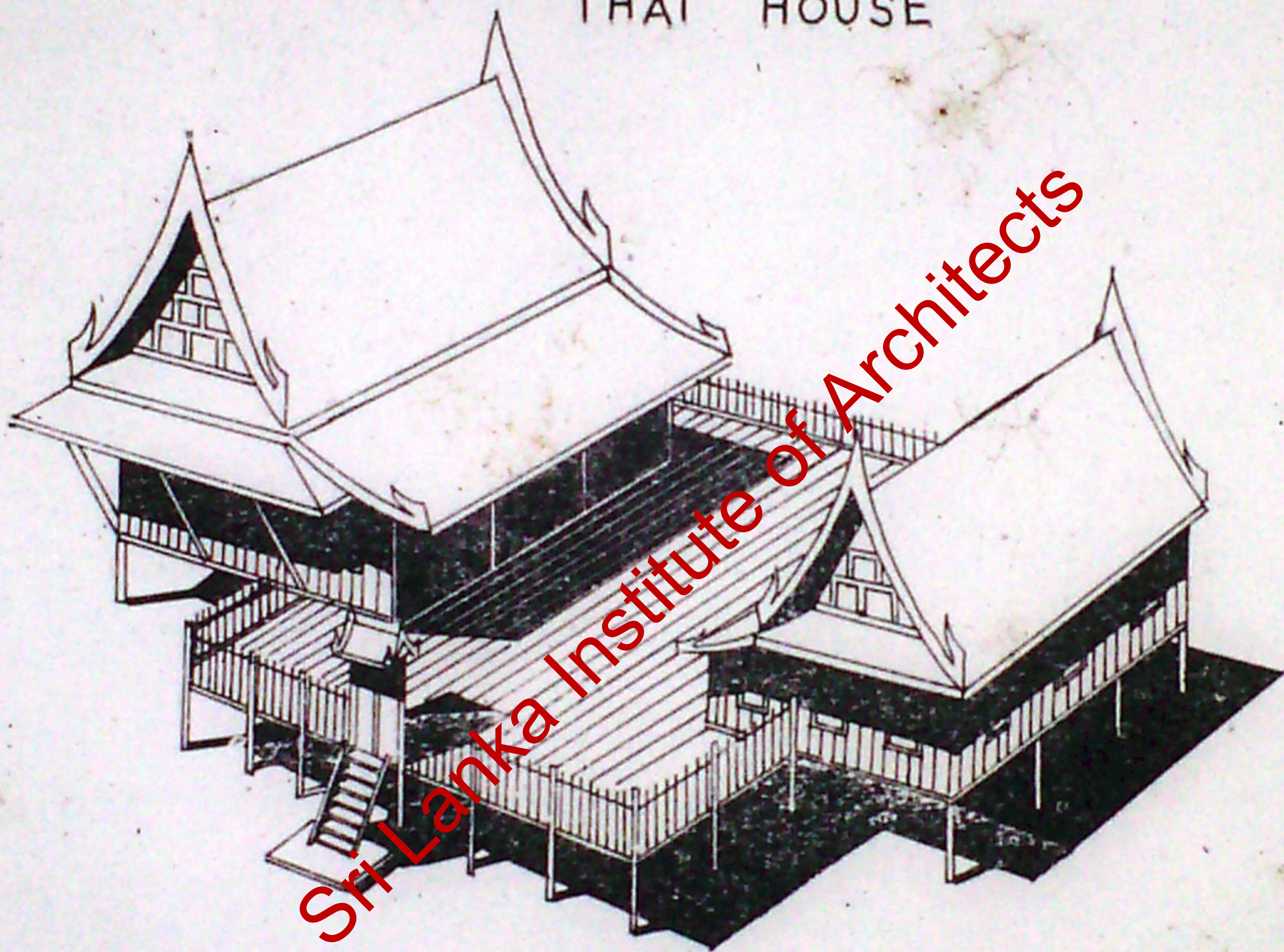
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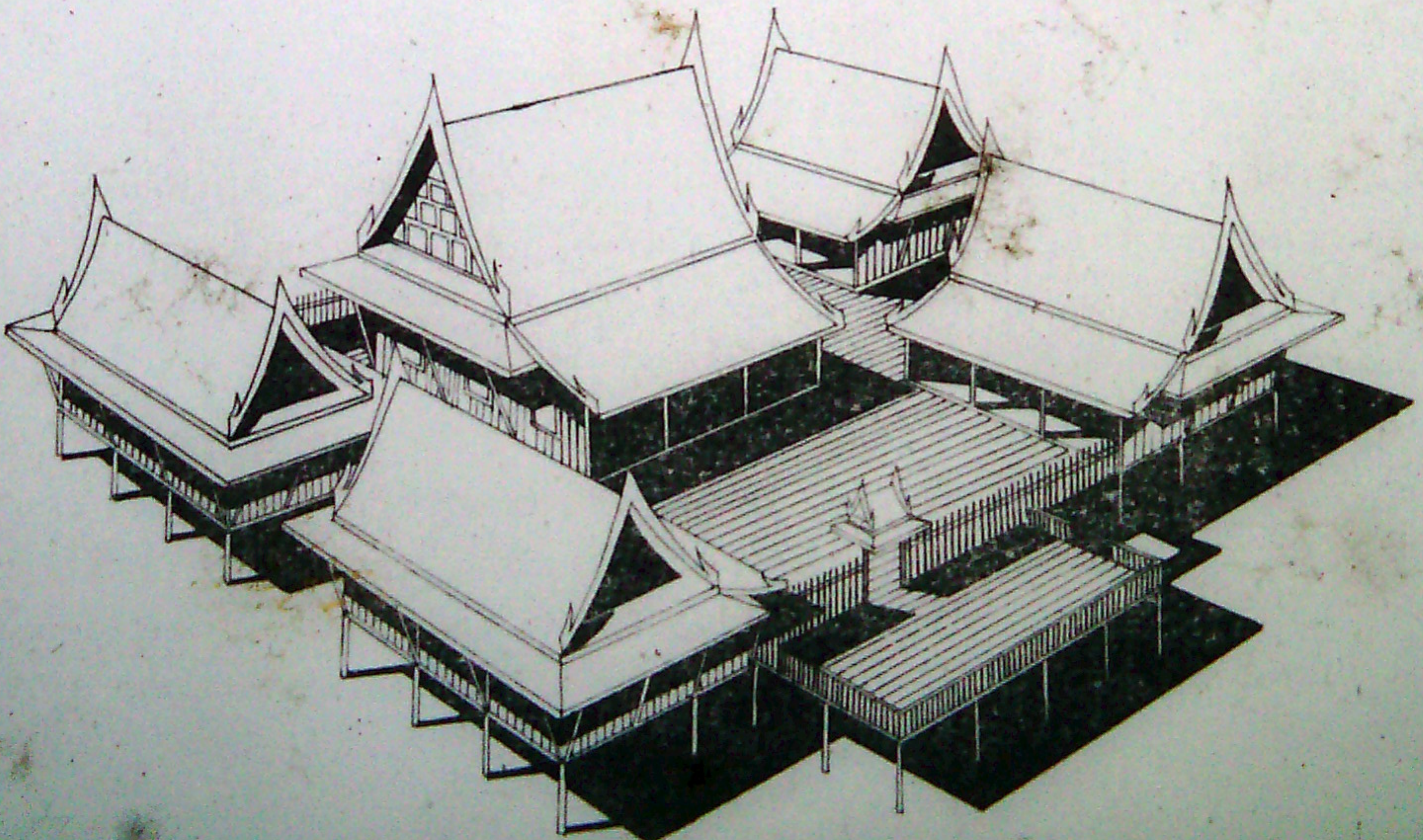
Granary in Chiengmai before dismantling, 1965.
Now reconstructed on premises of the Siam Society.



THAI HOUSE



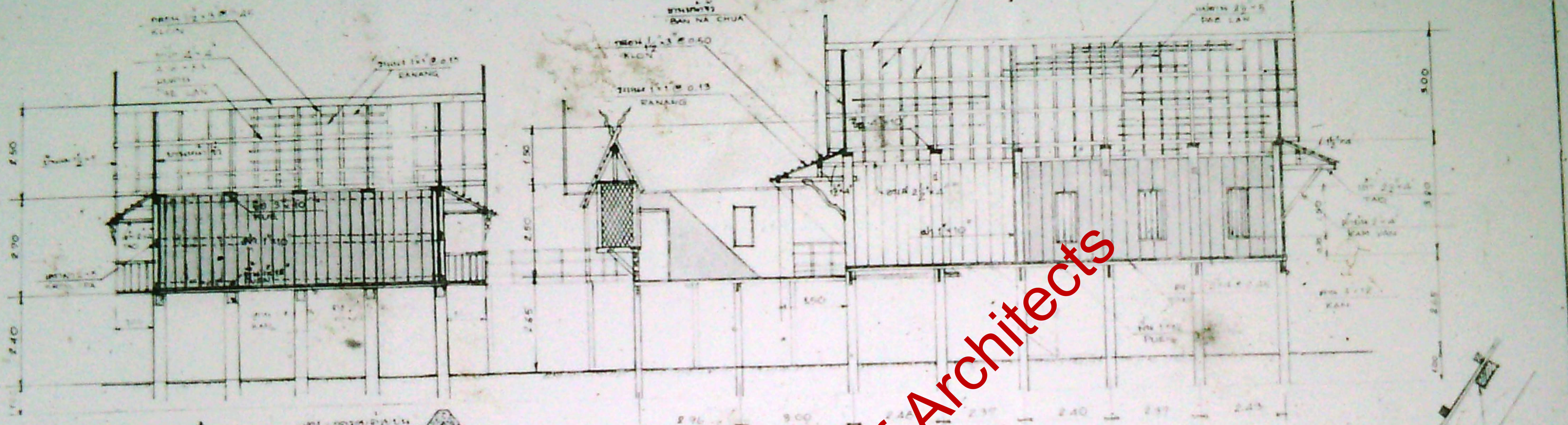
CENTRAL PLAIN TYPE THAI HOUSE





Sri Lanka Institute of Architects

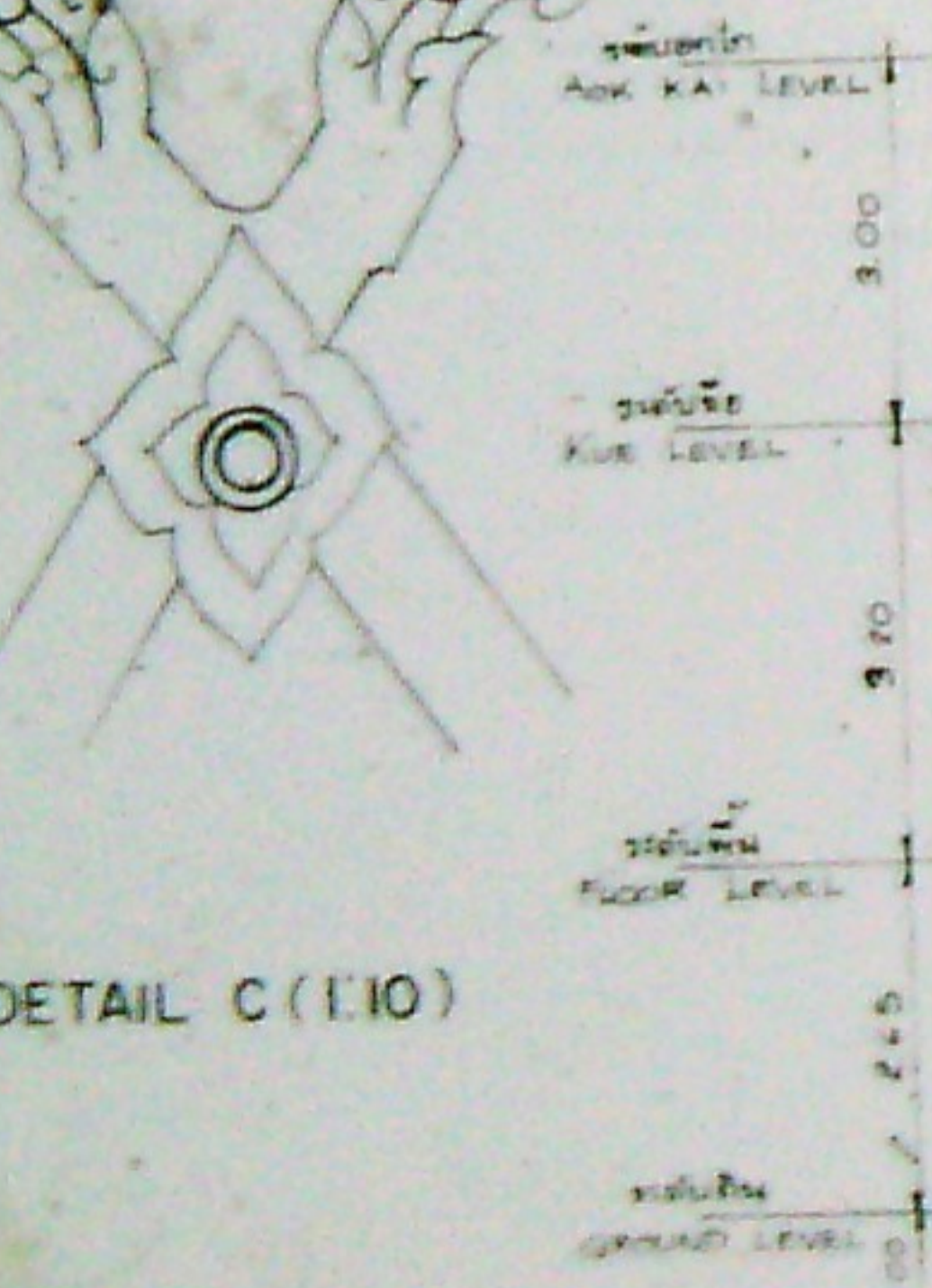
THE SIAM SOCIETY, BANGKOK
1966



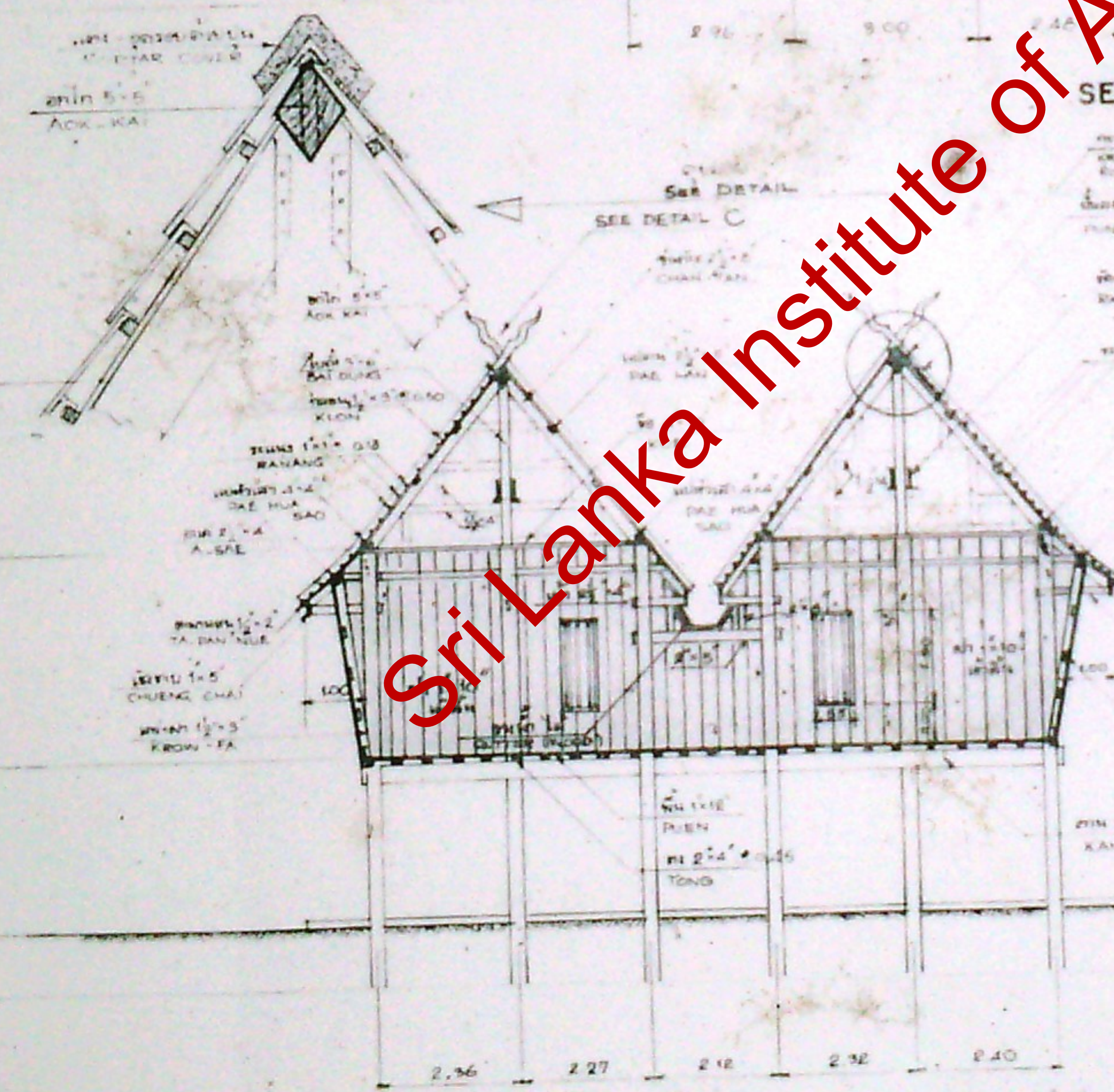
SECTION B-B (1:100)



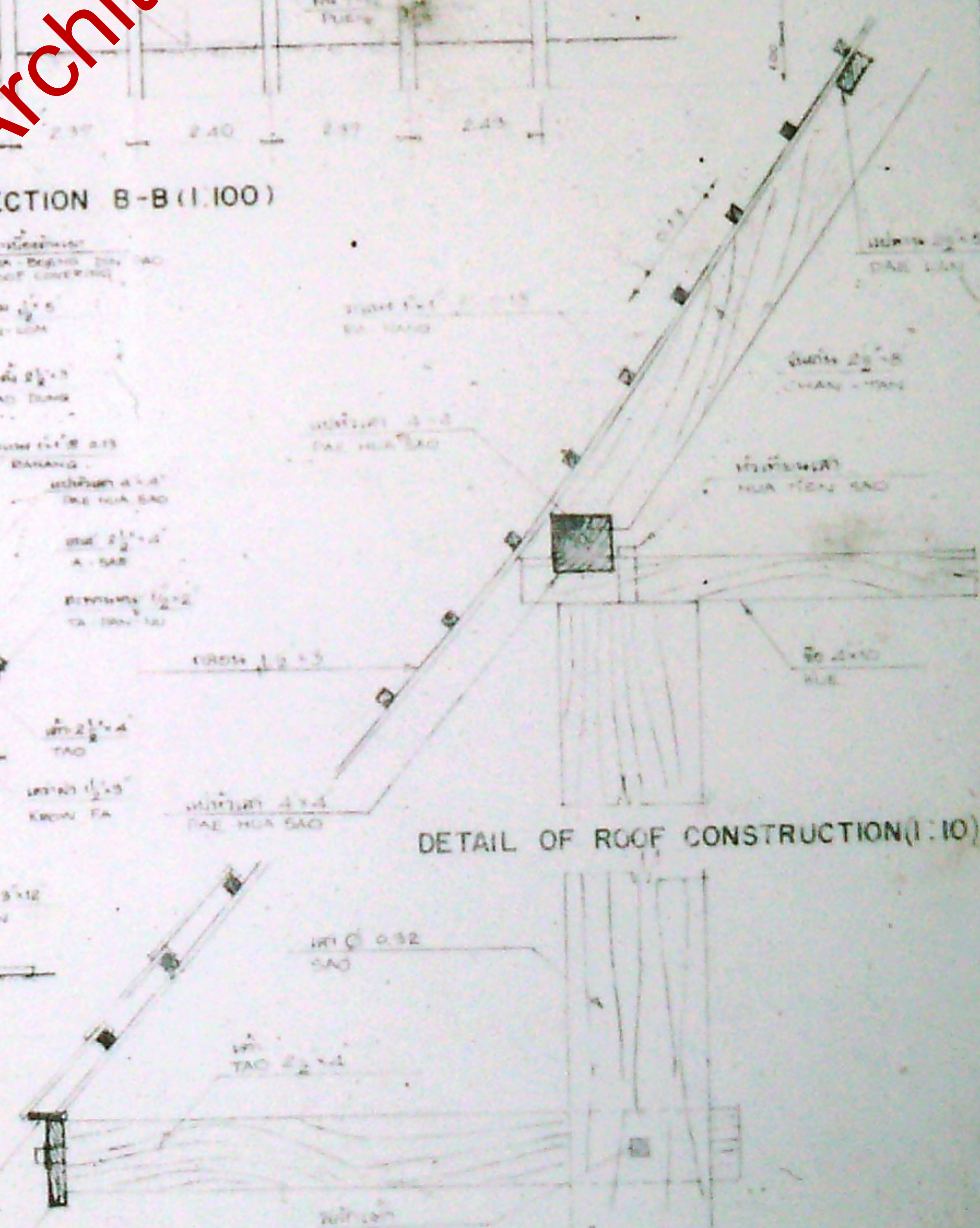
DETAIL C (1:10)



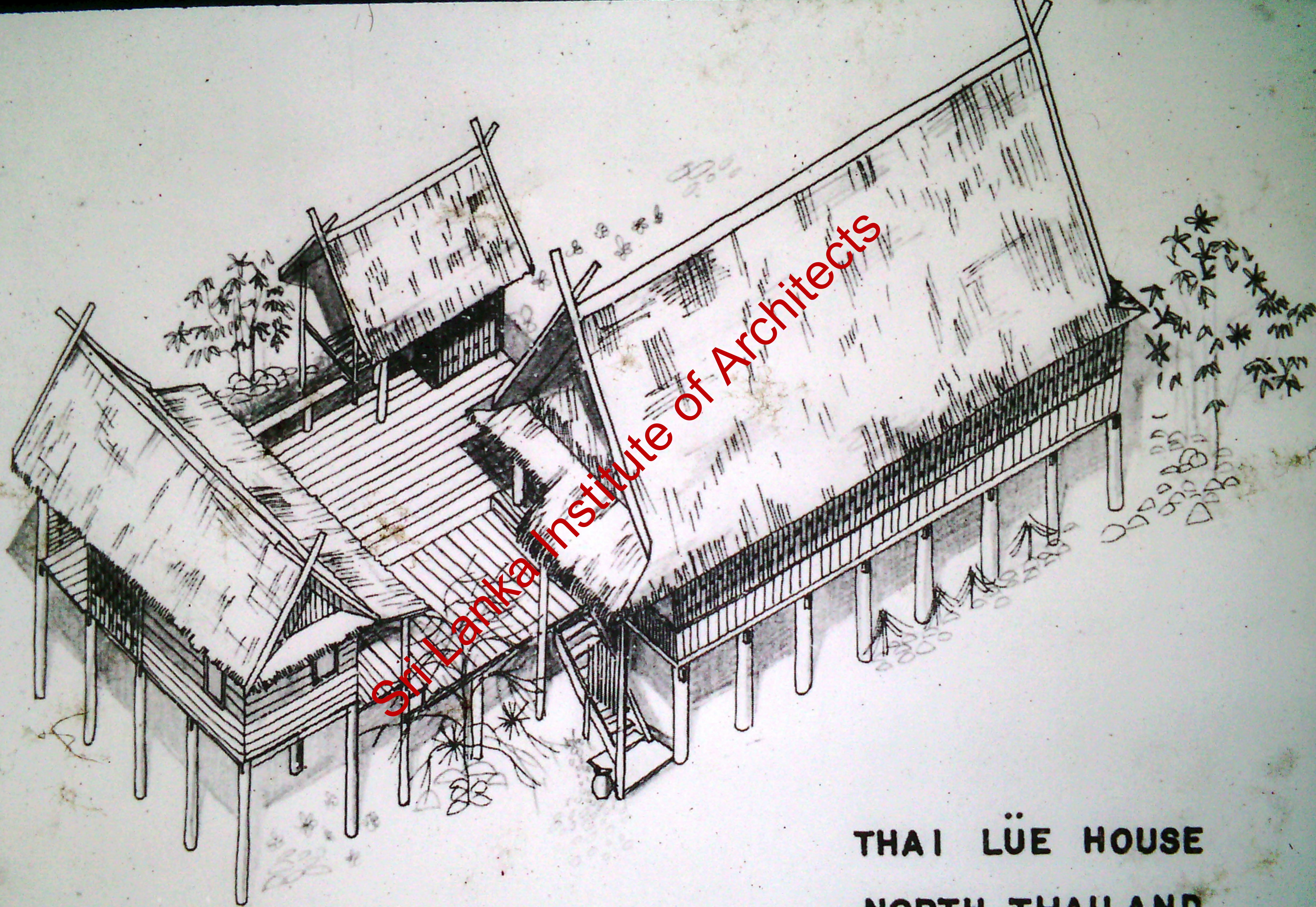
Sri Lanka Institute of Architects



SECTION A-A (1:100)



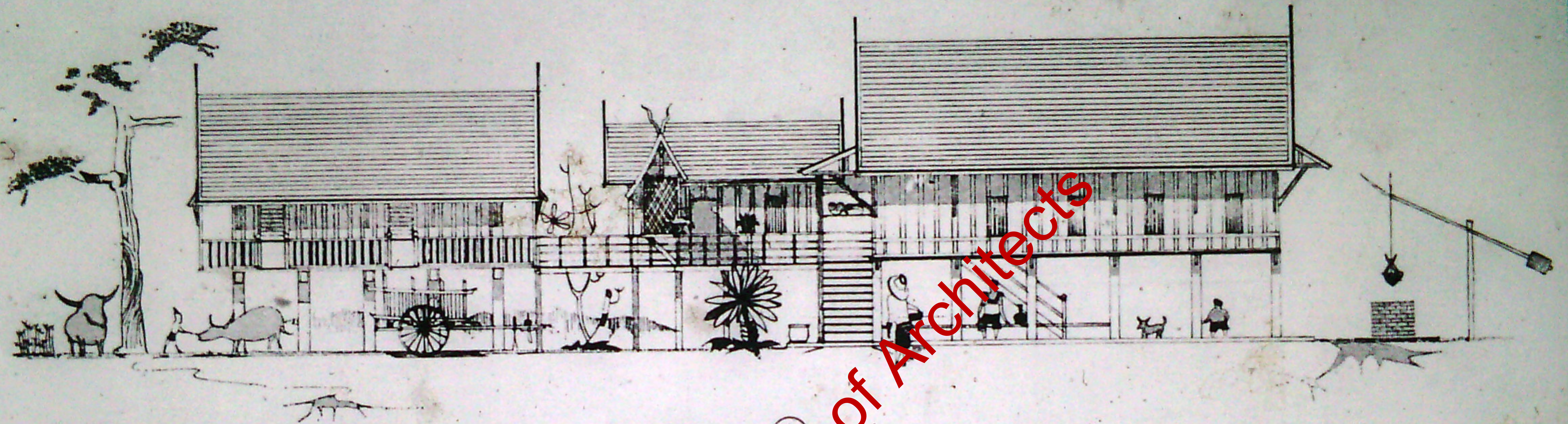
DETAIL OF ROOF CONSTRUCTION (1:10)



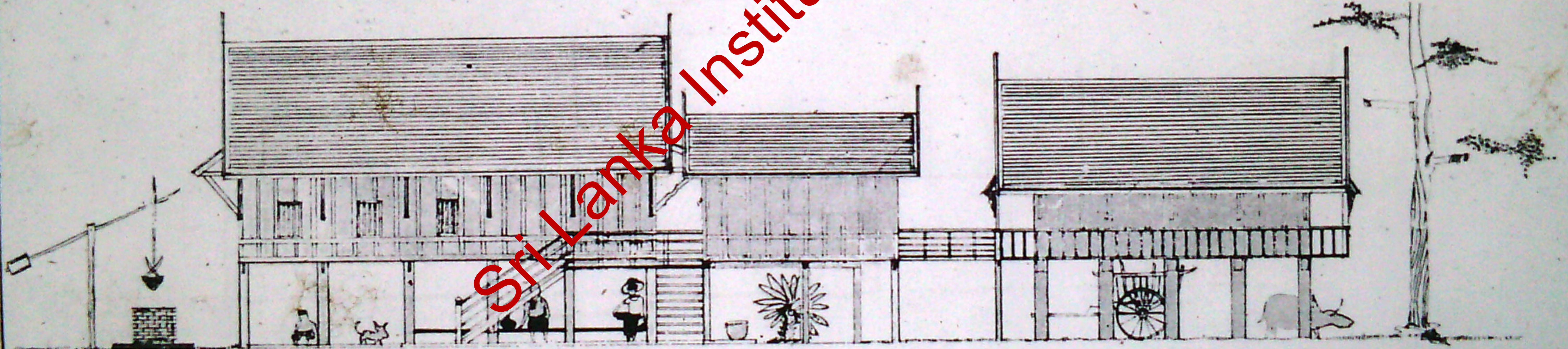
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THAI LÜE HOUSE

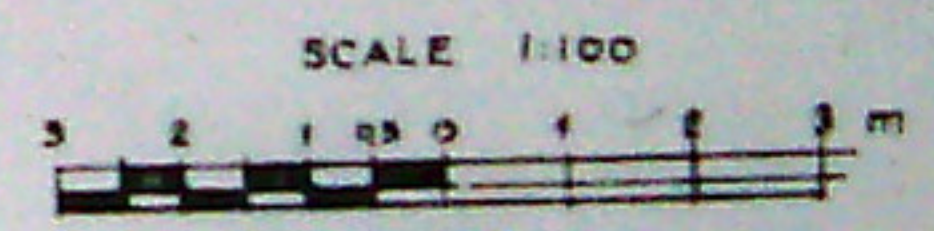
NORTH THAILAND



ELEVATION ①
SCALE 1:100

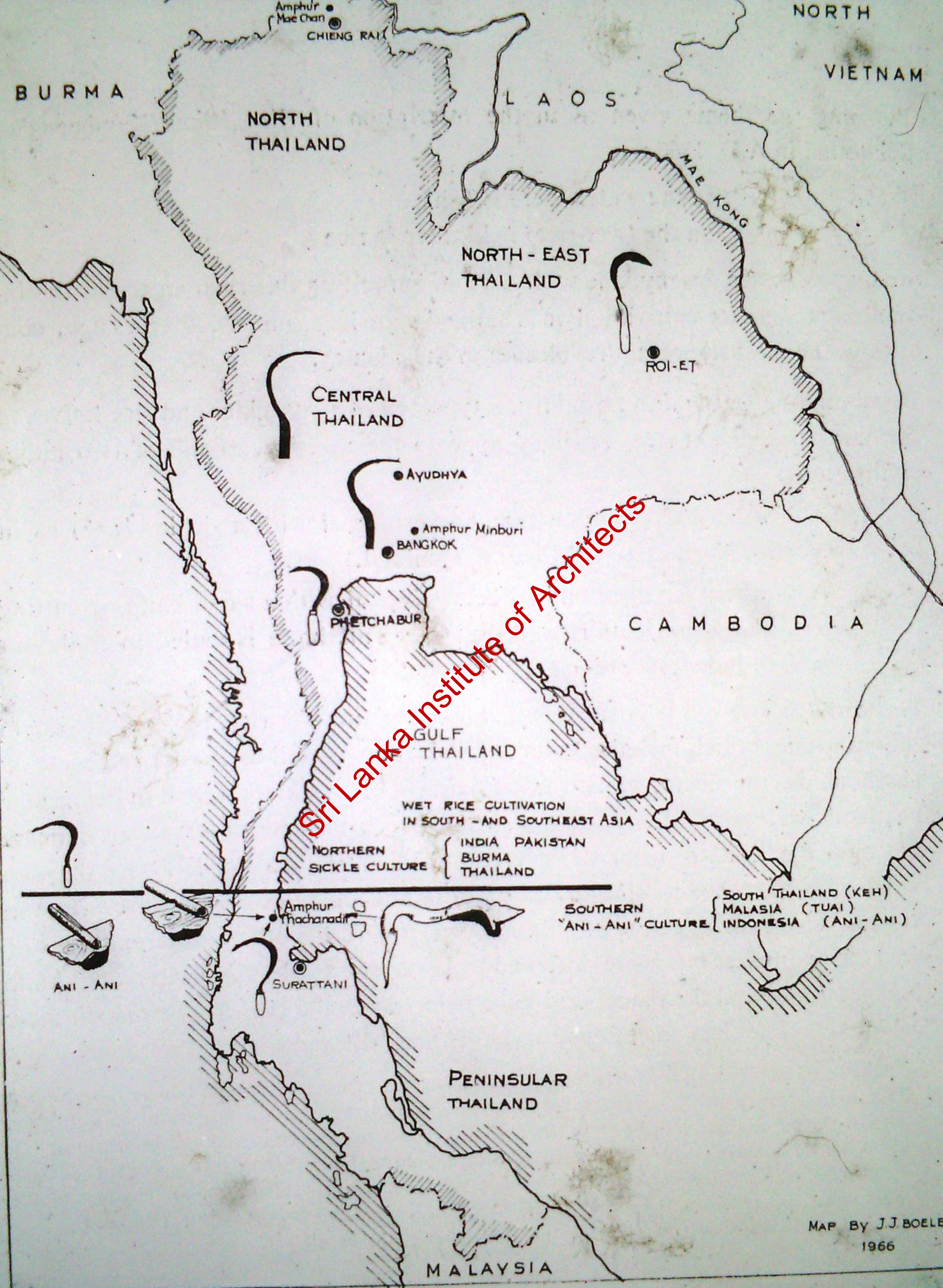


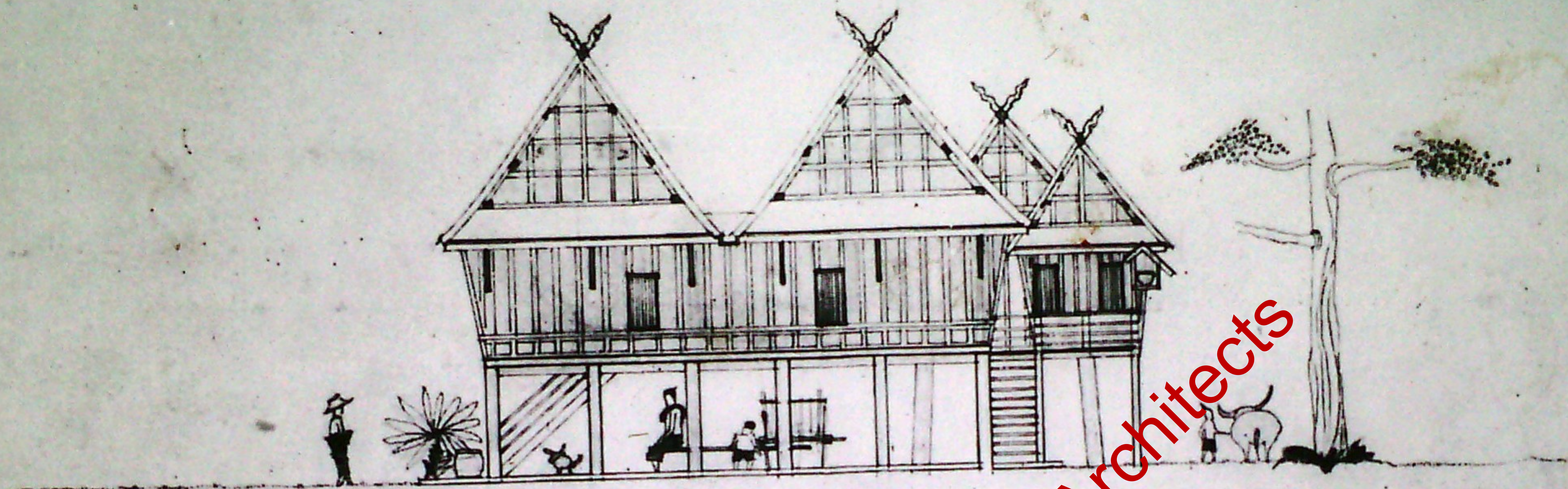
ELEVATION ②
SCALE 1:100



THE KAMTHIENG HOUSE

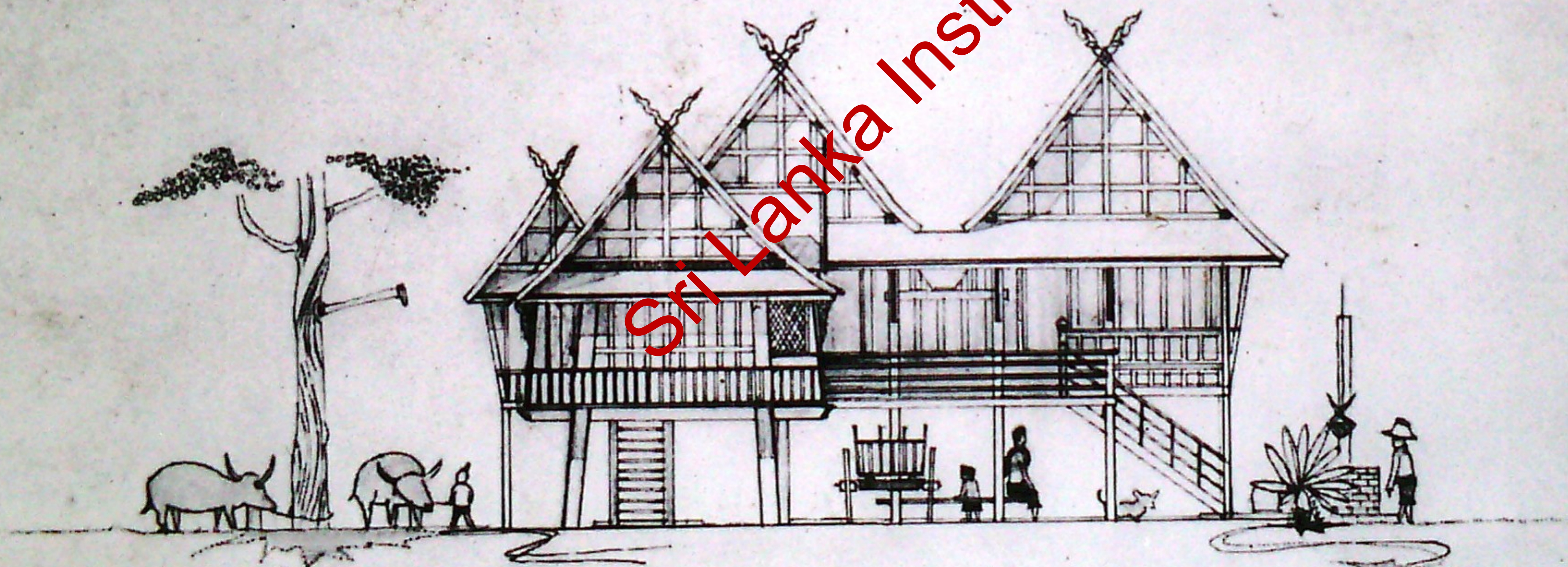
THE SIAM SOCIETY, BANGKOK
1966



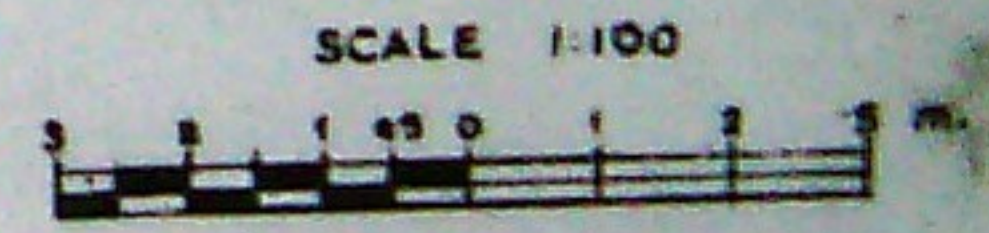


ELEVATION ③
SCALE 1:100

Sri Lanka Institute of Architects



ELEVATION ④
SCALE 1:100



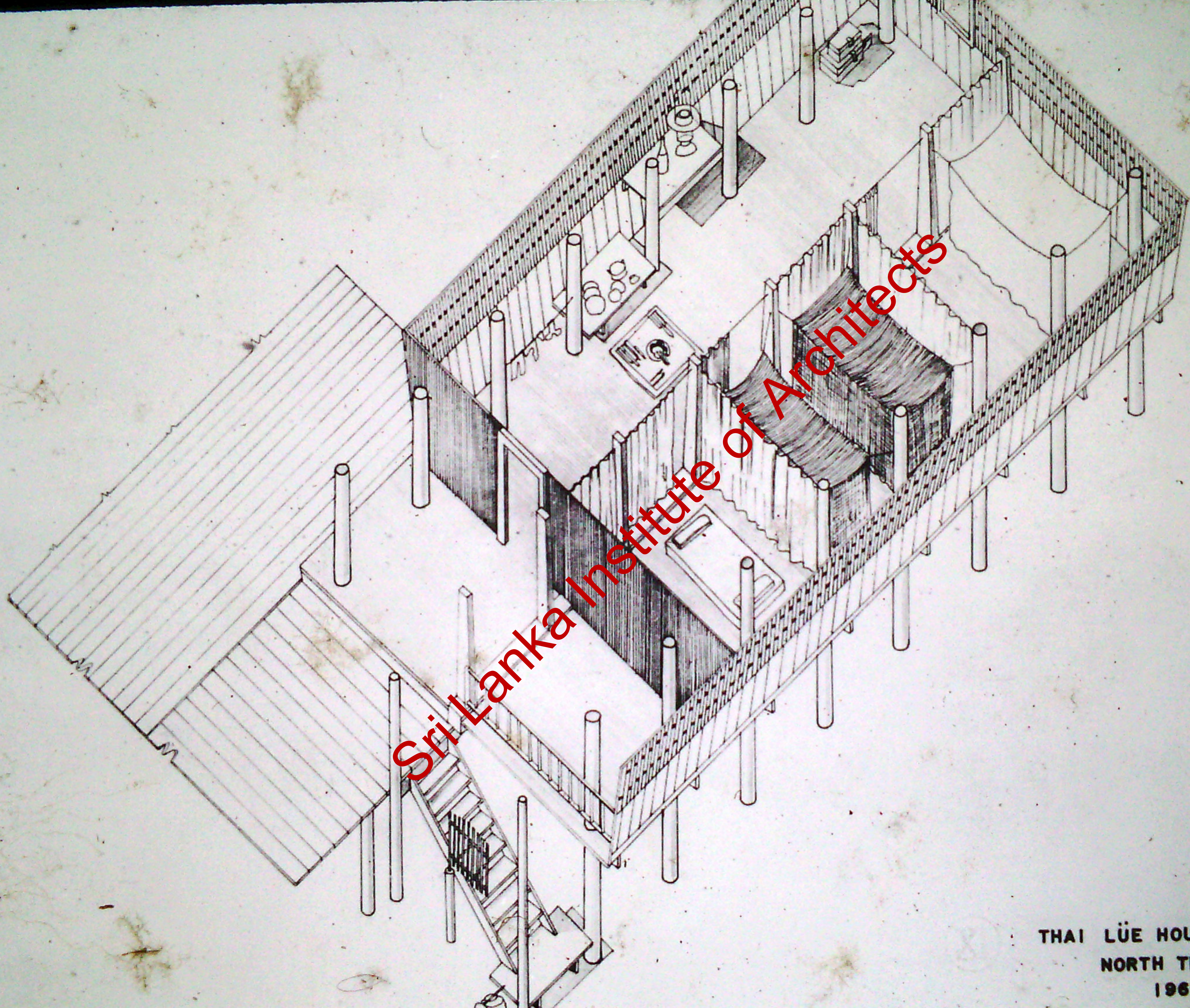
THE KAMTHIENG HOUSE

THE SIAM SOCIETY, BANGKOK
1966



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Figure 1. The Kamthieng House of the Siam Society in Bangkok.



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THAI LUE HOUSE INTERIOR
NORTH THAILAND
1966

TAI-KADAI

TAI

1

Shan, Lao, Siamese, Black Tai

KADAI

2

Li, Kelao Laqua, Lati

SINO-TIBETAN

SINITIC

3

Chinese

TIBETO-BURMAN

4

Burmese

5

Naga

6

Chin

7

Kachin

8

Lutzu

9

Nakhi

10

Minchia

11

Lolo

12

Lisu

13

Lahu

14

Akha

15

Garo

KAREN

16

Karen

MIAO-YAO

17

Miao

18

Yao

AUSTROASIATIC

MON-KHMER

19

Mon

20

Khmer (Cambodians)

21

Mountain Mon-Khmer
(Wa, Palaung, Khmu, Lawa, Bahnar)

VIET-MUONG

22

Vietnamese

23

Muong

SEMANG-SENOI

24

Semang (Negritos)

25

Senoi

MALAYO-POLYNESIAN

26

Cham

27

Mountain Cham (Bih, Churu, Raglai, Jarai)

28

Moken (Orang Laut)

29

Malays

30

Jakun (Aboriginal Malays)

Ethnolinguistic Groups of Mainland Southeast Asia

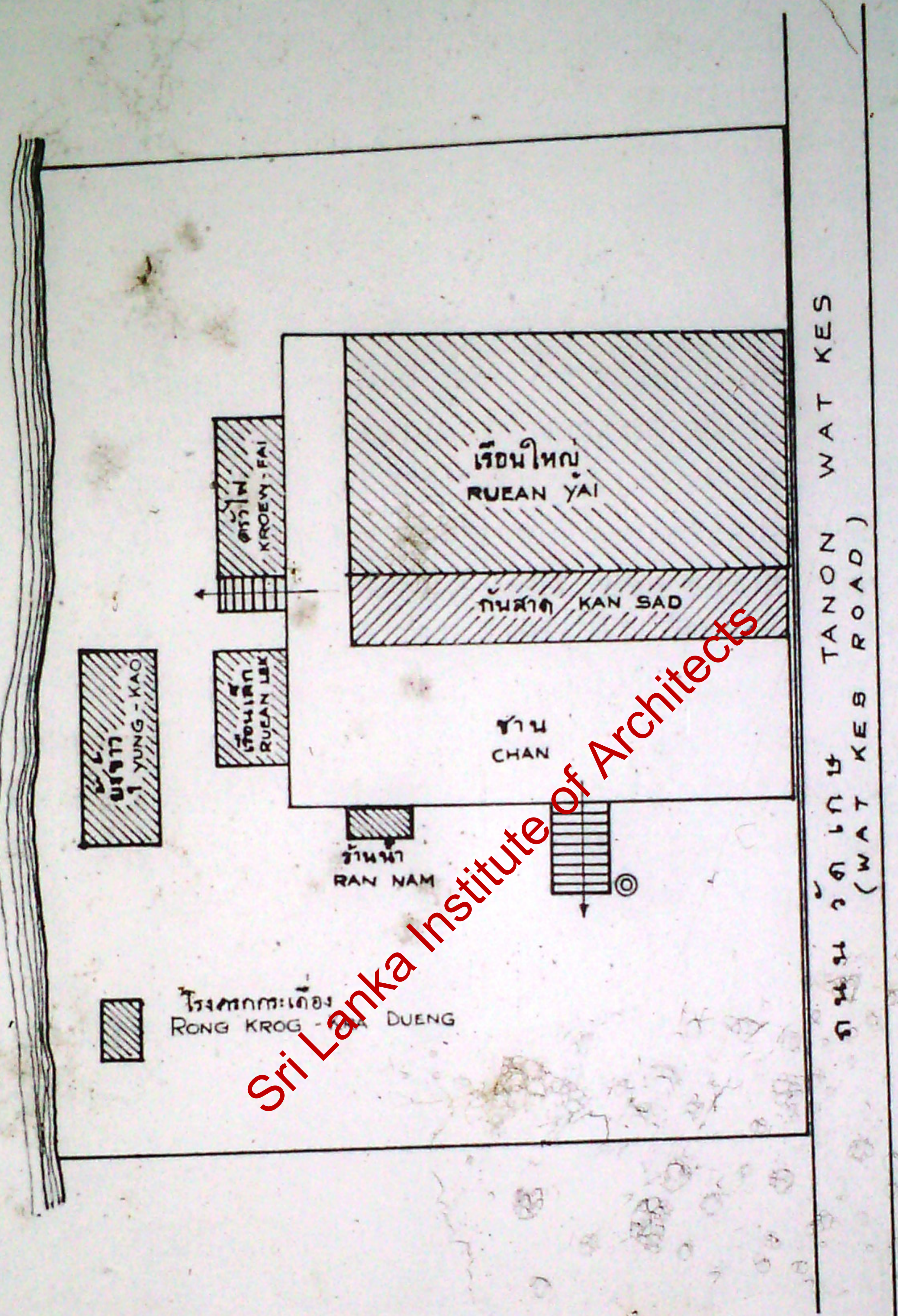
Compiled by

Frank M. LeBar, Gerald C. Hickey, John K. Musgrave

Human Relations Area Files

Robert Lee Williams, Map maker

บ้านปิ้ง
NAM PING



Sri Lanka Institute of Architects

SITUATION OF KAMTHIENG HOUSE
IN CHIENGMAI



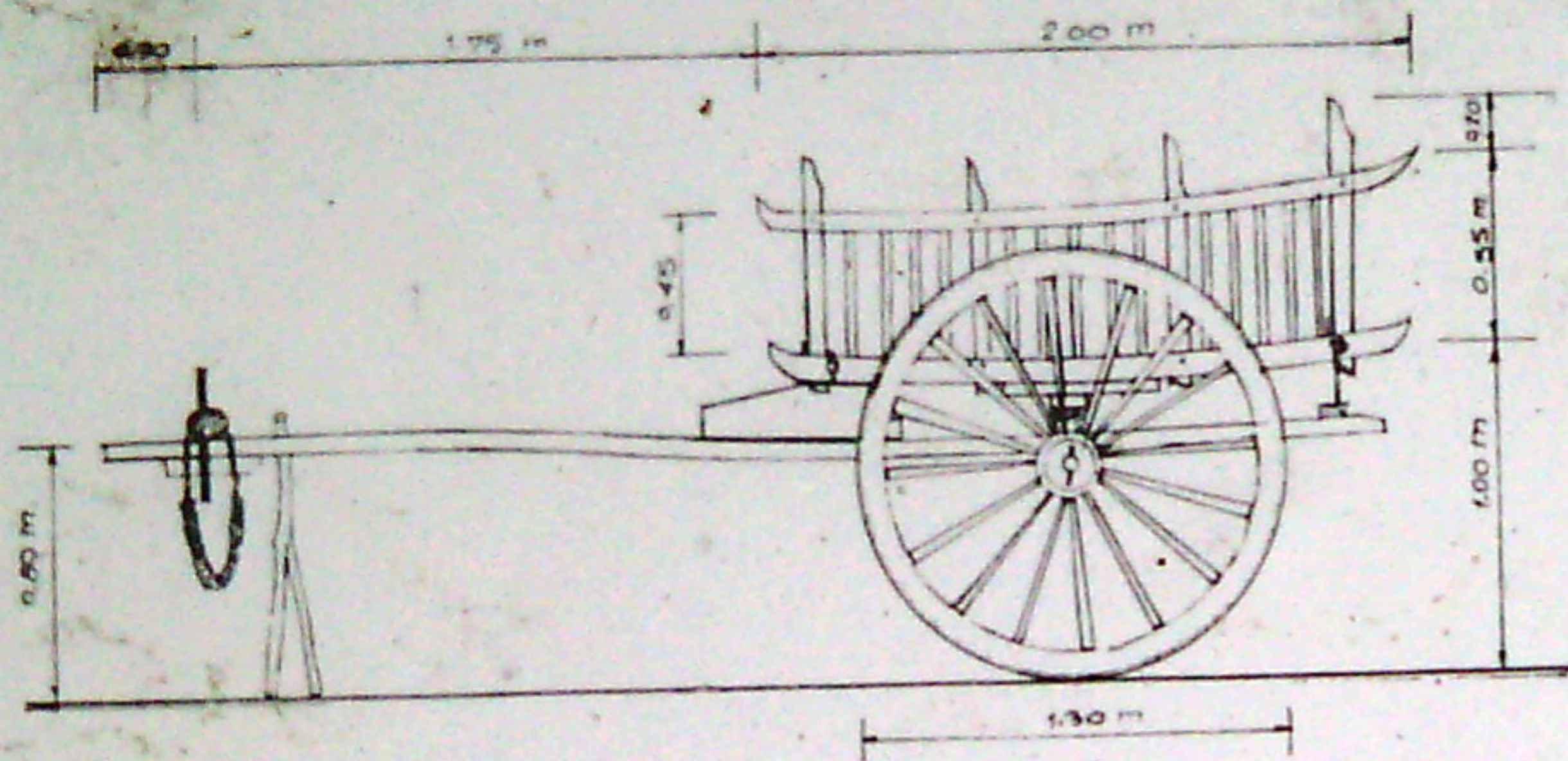
Sri Lanka Institute of Architects



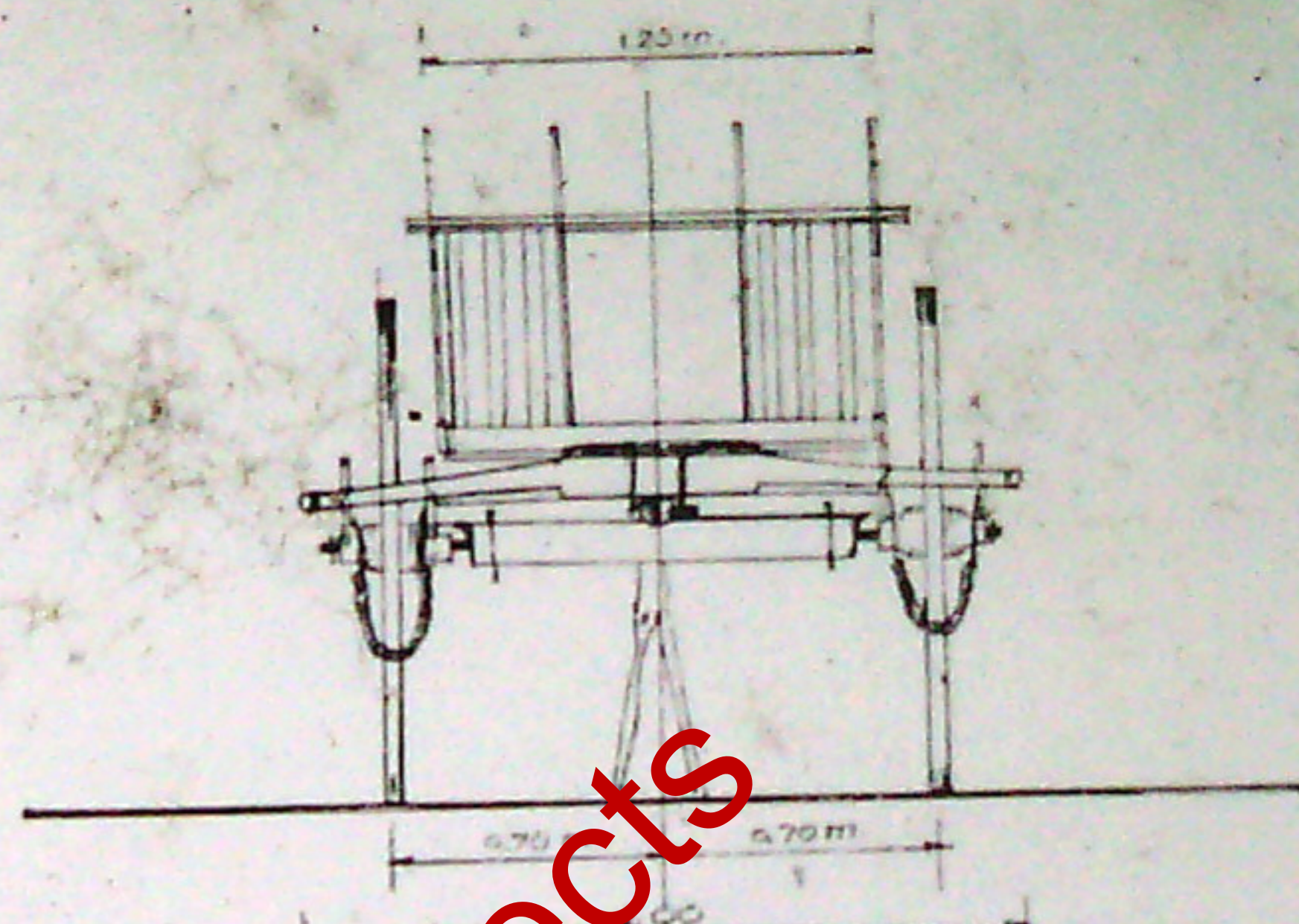
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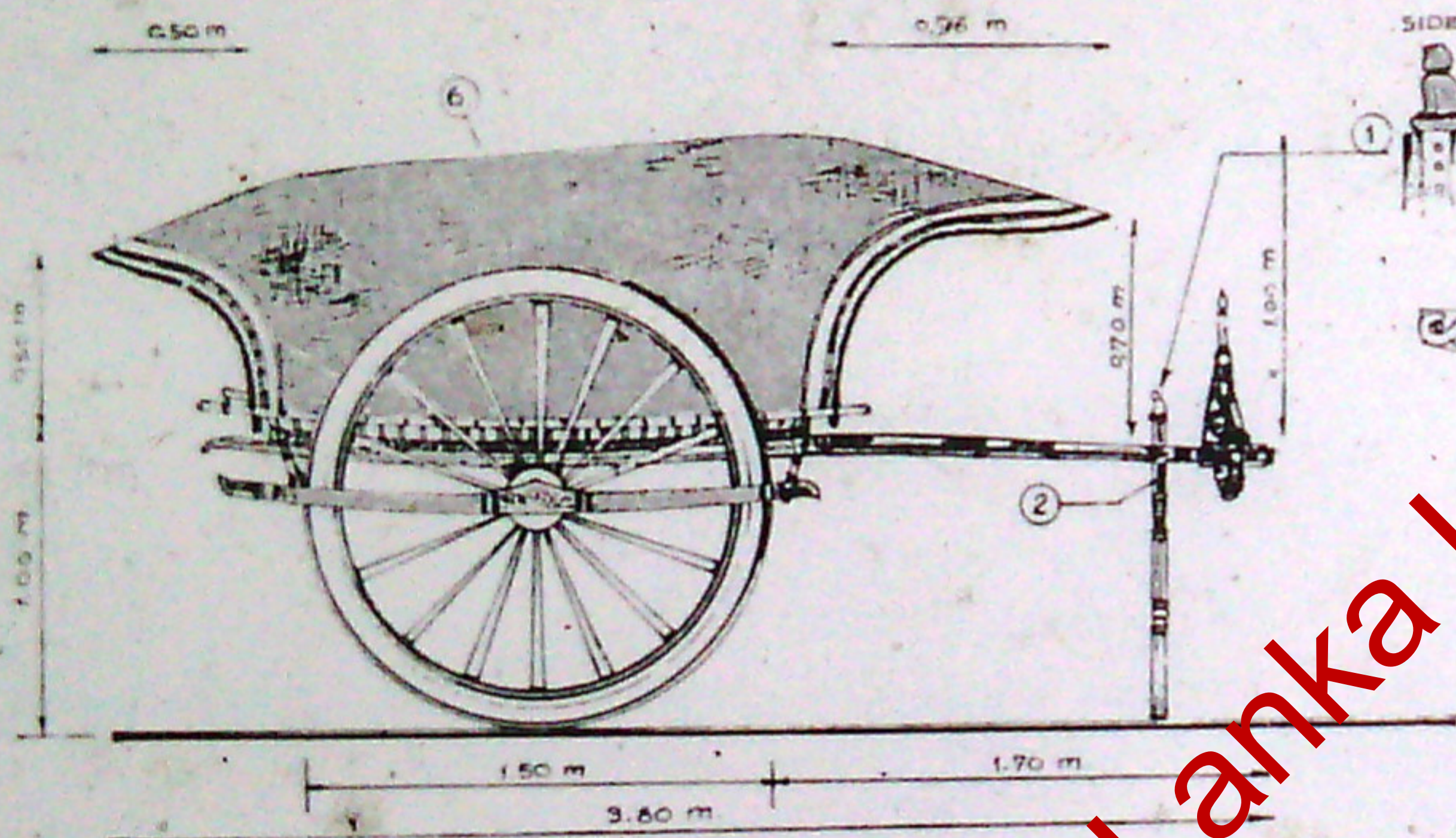
Figure 39. Elephant dragging sled (*lūen*); a vehicle usually drawn by a buffalo or an ox.



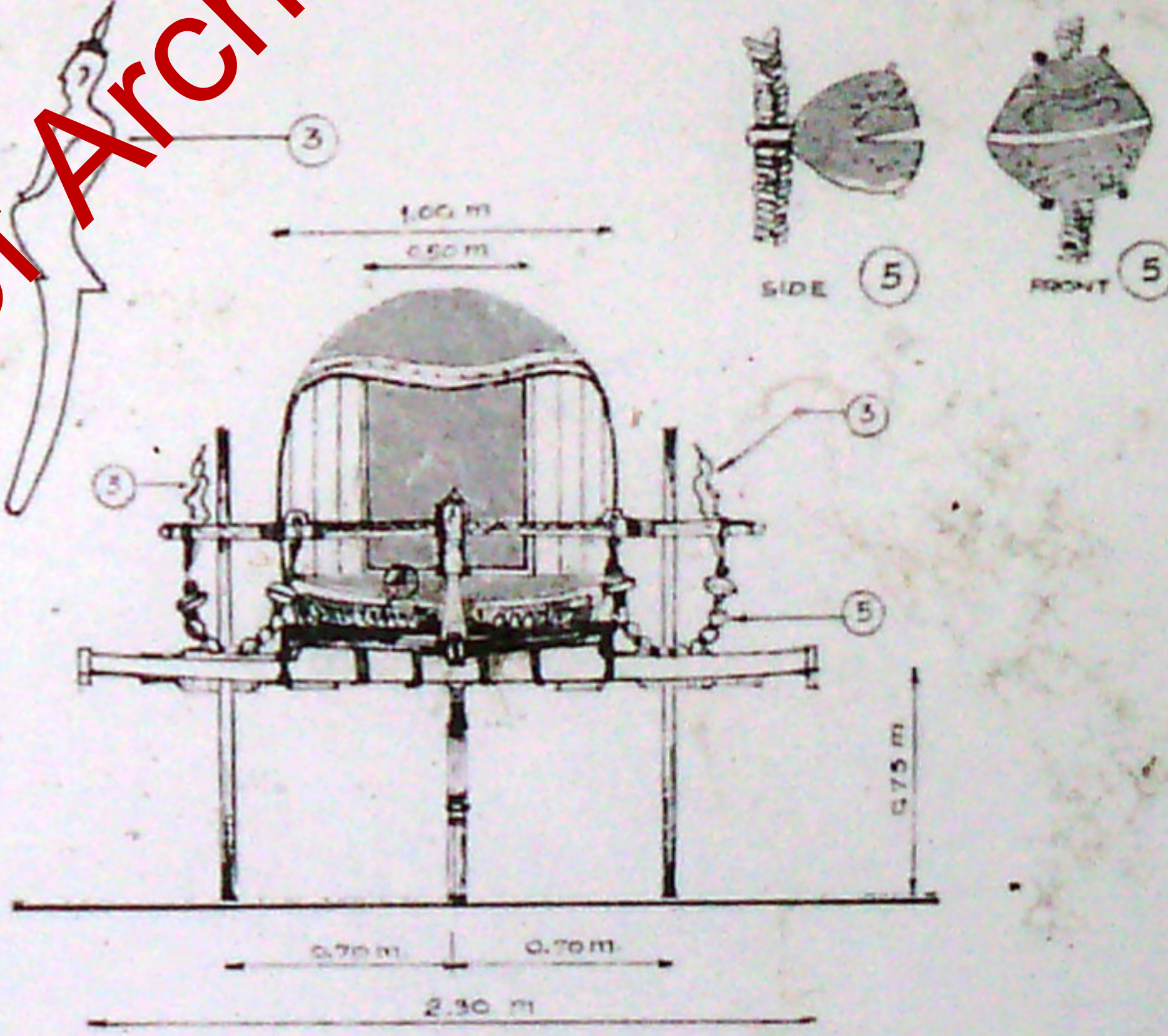
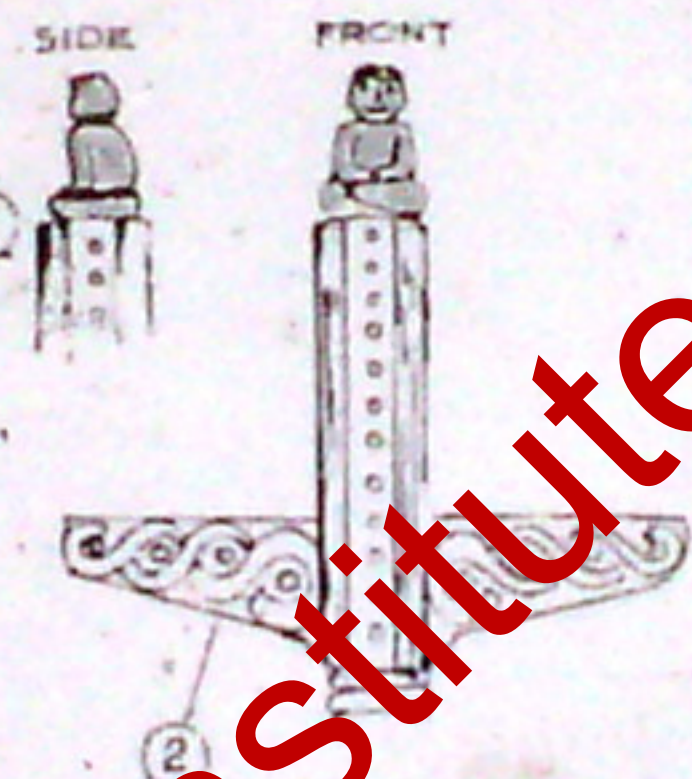
SIDE ELEVATION



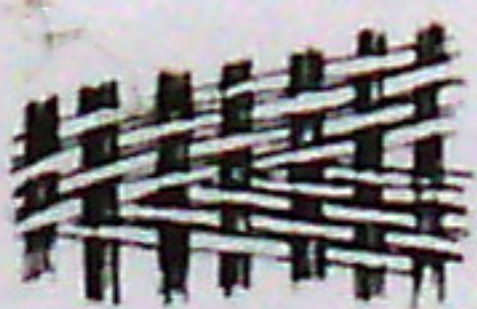
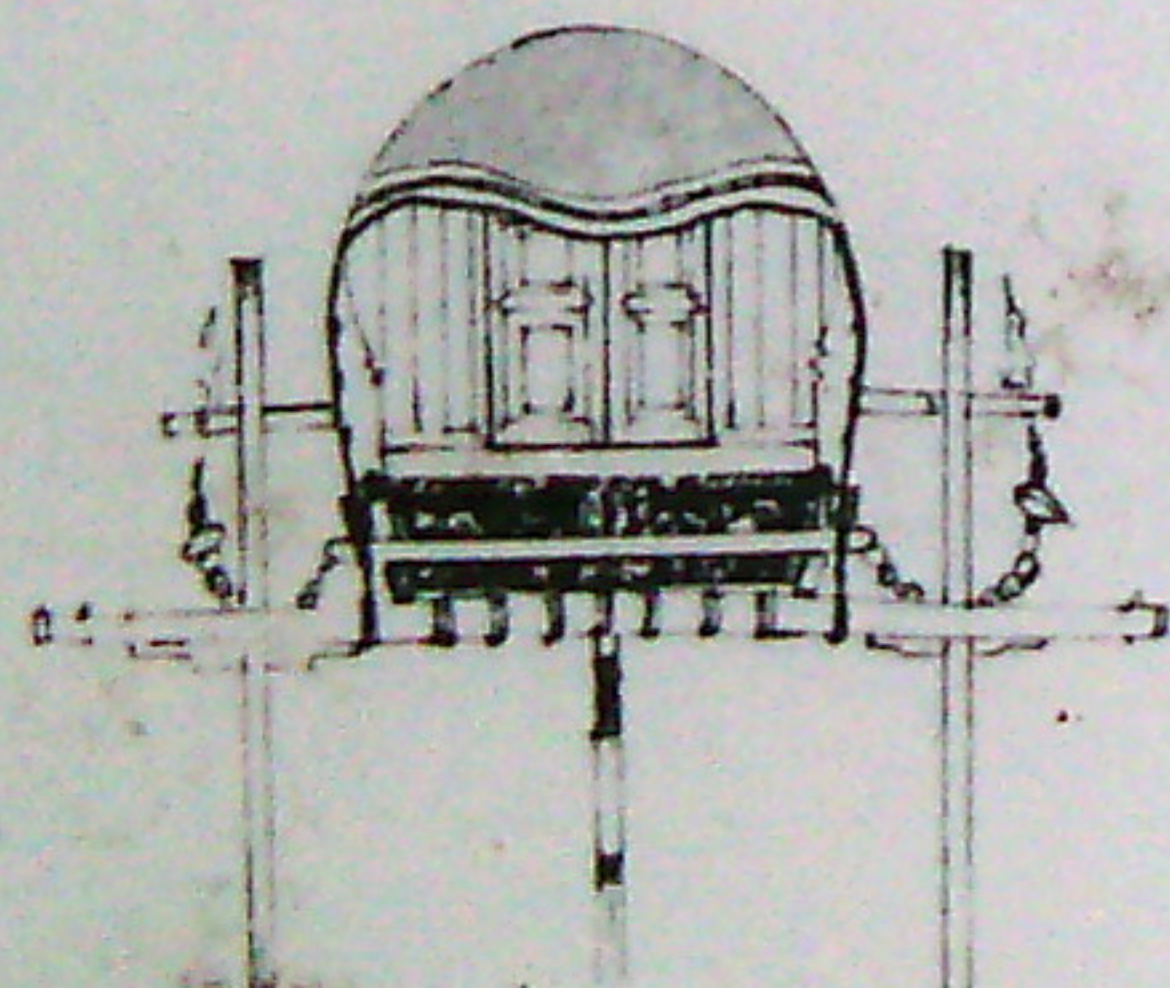
FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



WEAVING





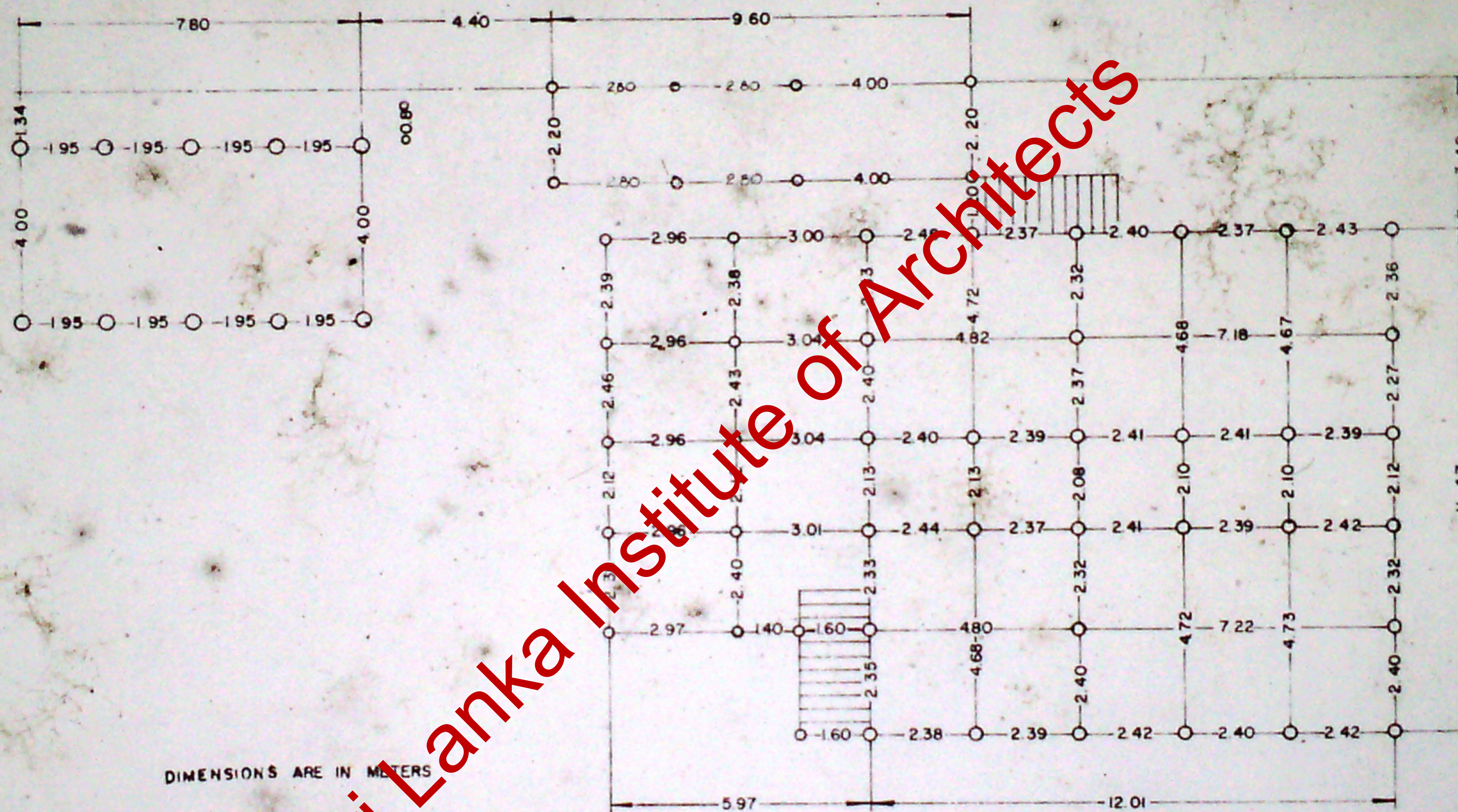
Figure 30. Case for palmleaf manuscripts—as text of *tripitaka*. Outside



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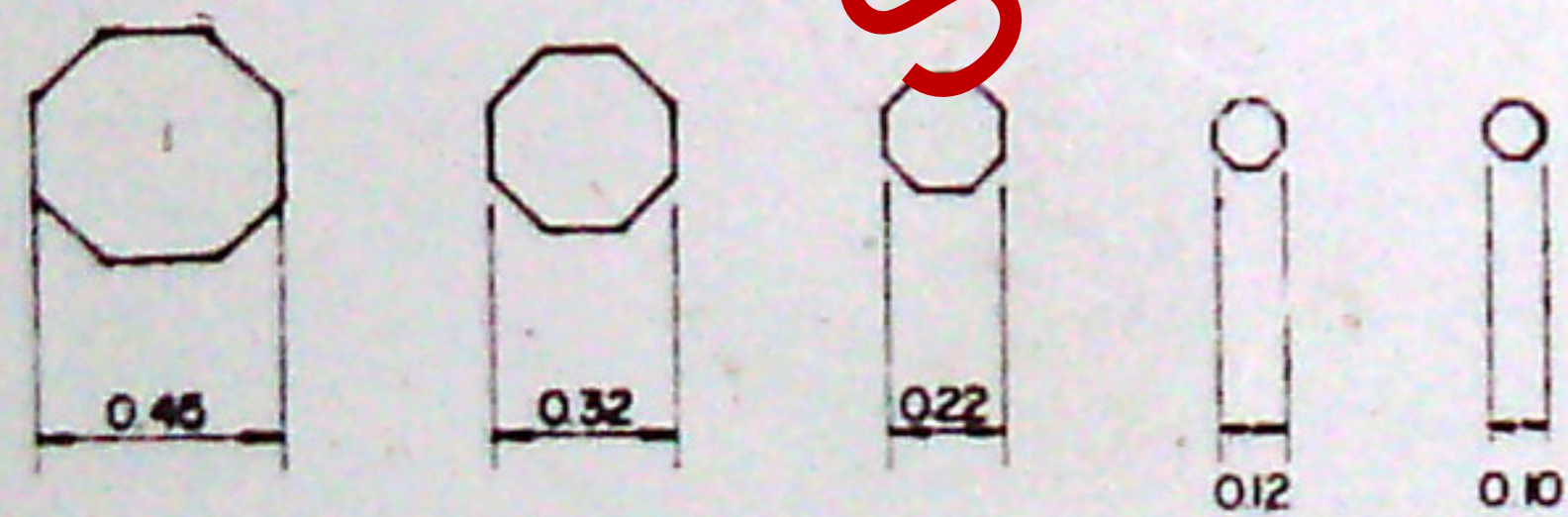
PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR

SCALE 1 100.



DIMENSIONS ARE IN METERS

DETAILS OF POSTS



SCALE 1 100





Creating *mae phosob*, the rice-mother.
Pitsanuloke Province.

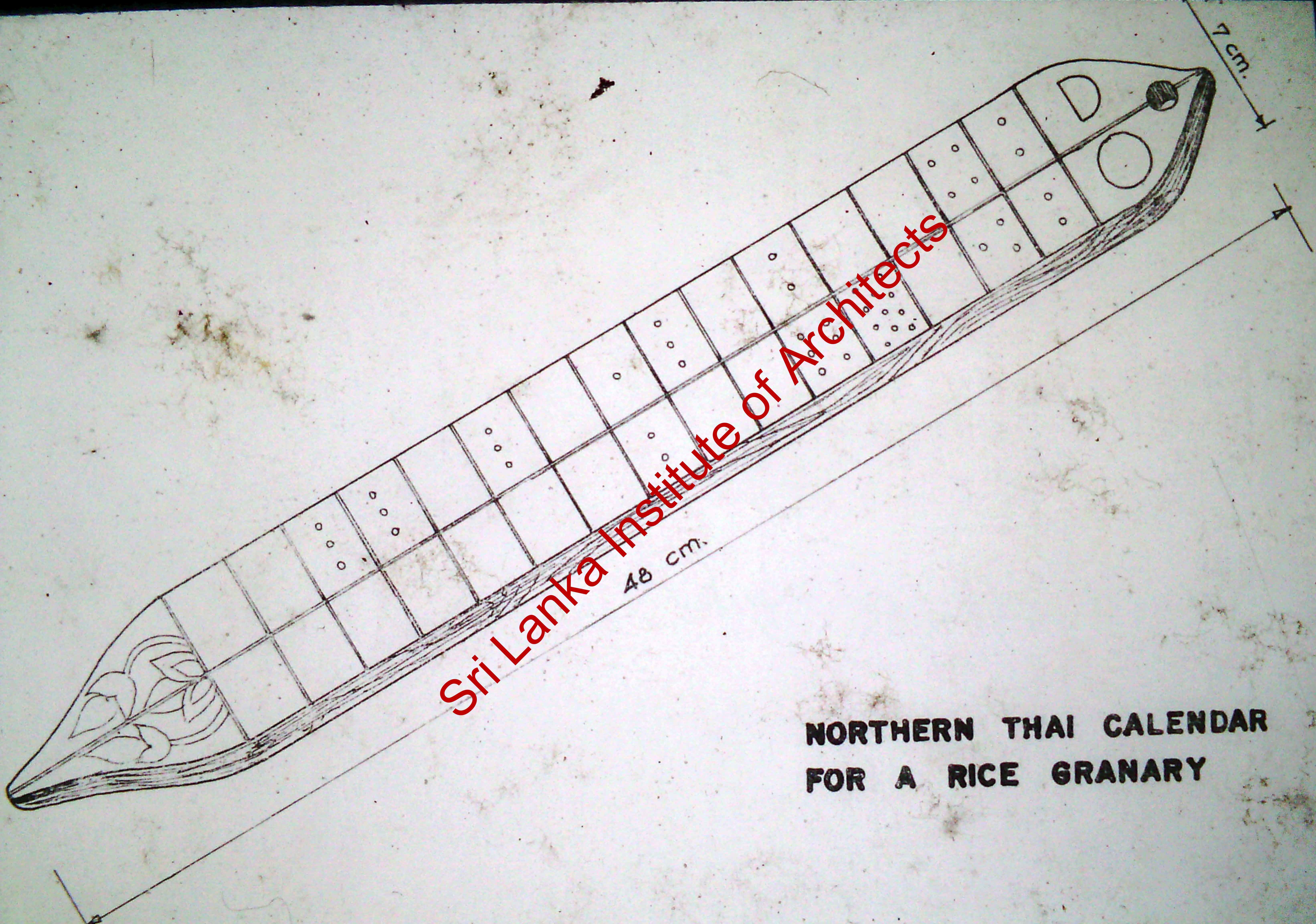


**ETHNOLINGUISTIC GROUPS
OF
MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA**

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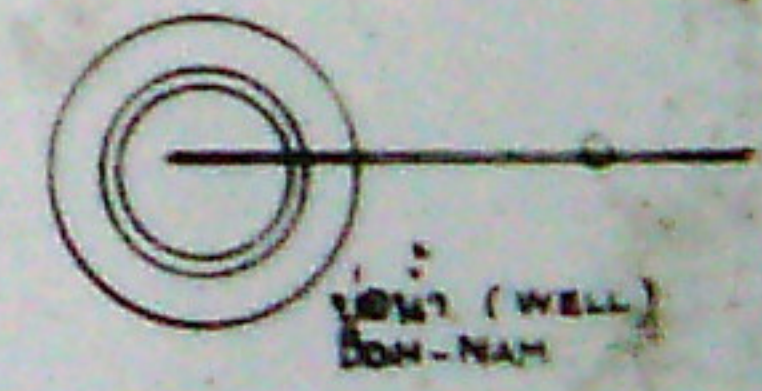
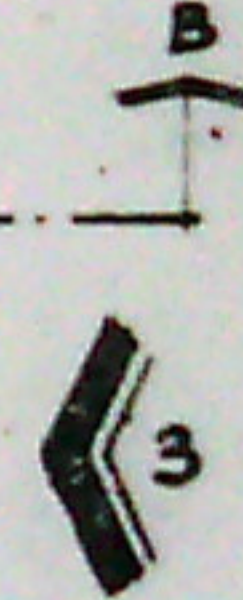
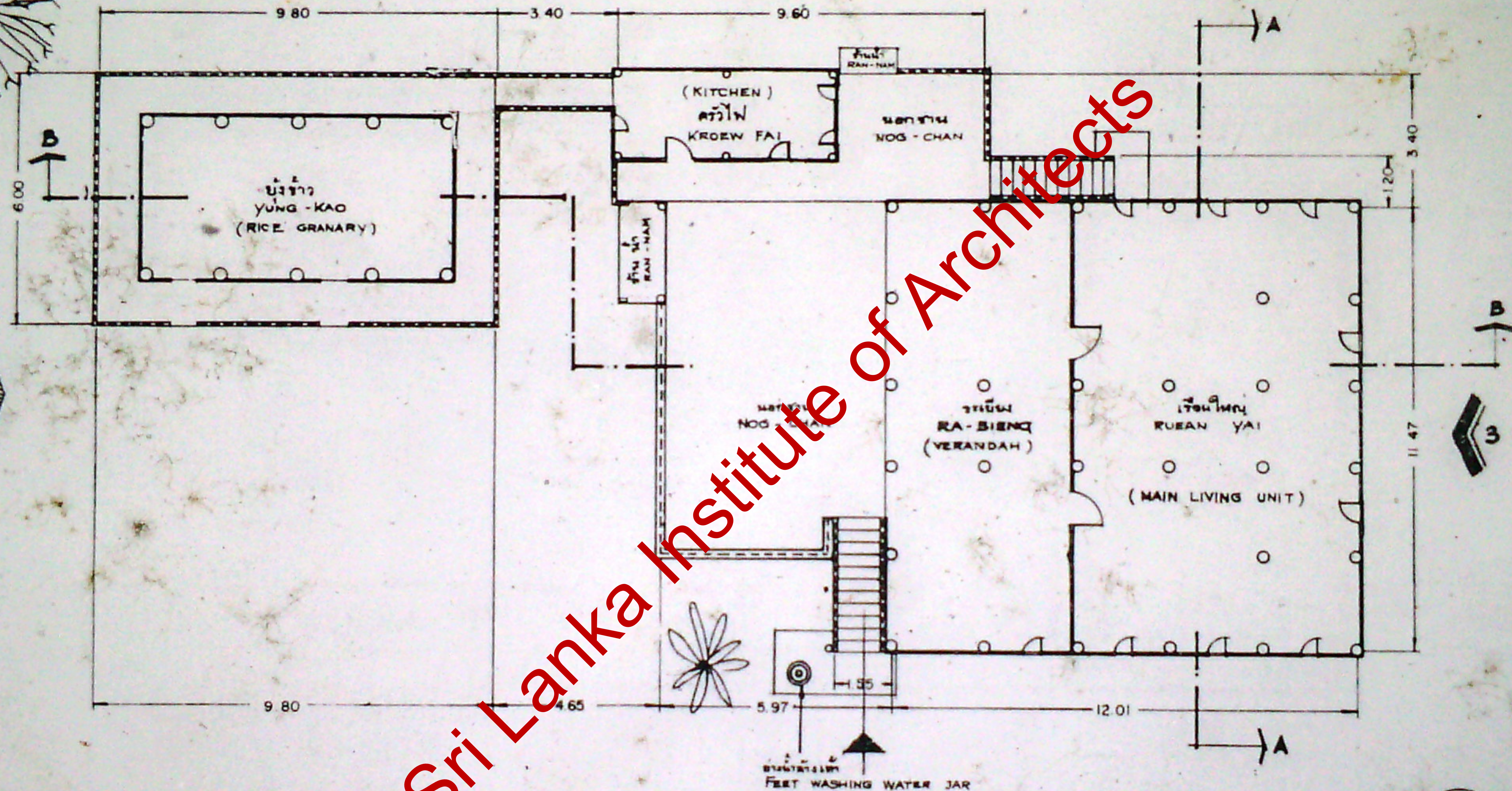
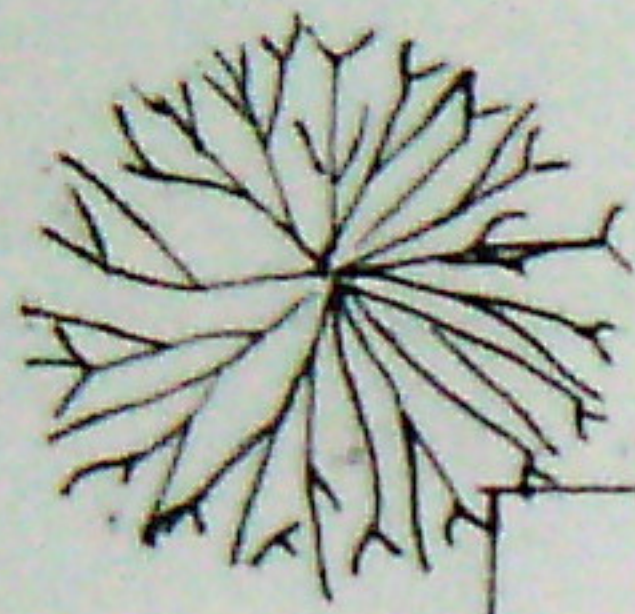
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**NORTHERN THAI CALENDAR
FOR A RICE GRANARY**

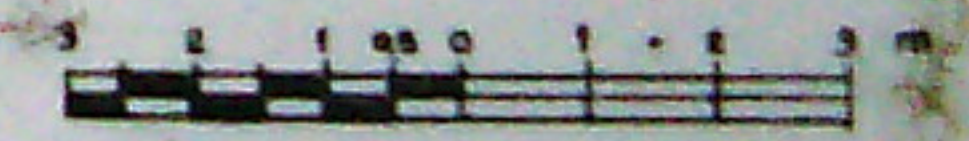
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FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1:100



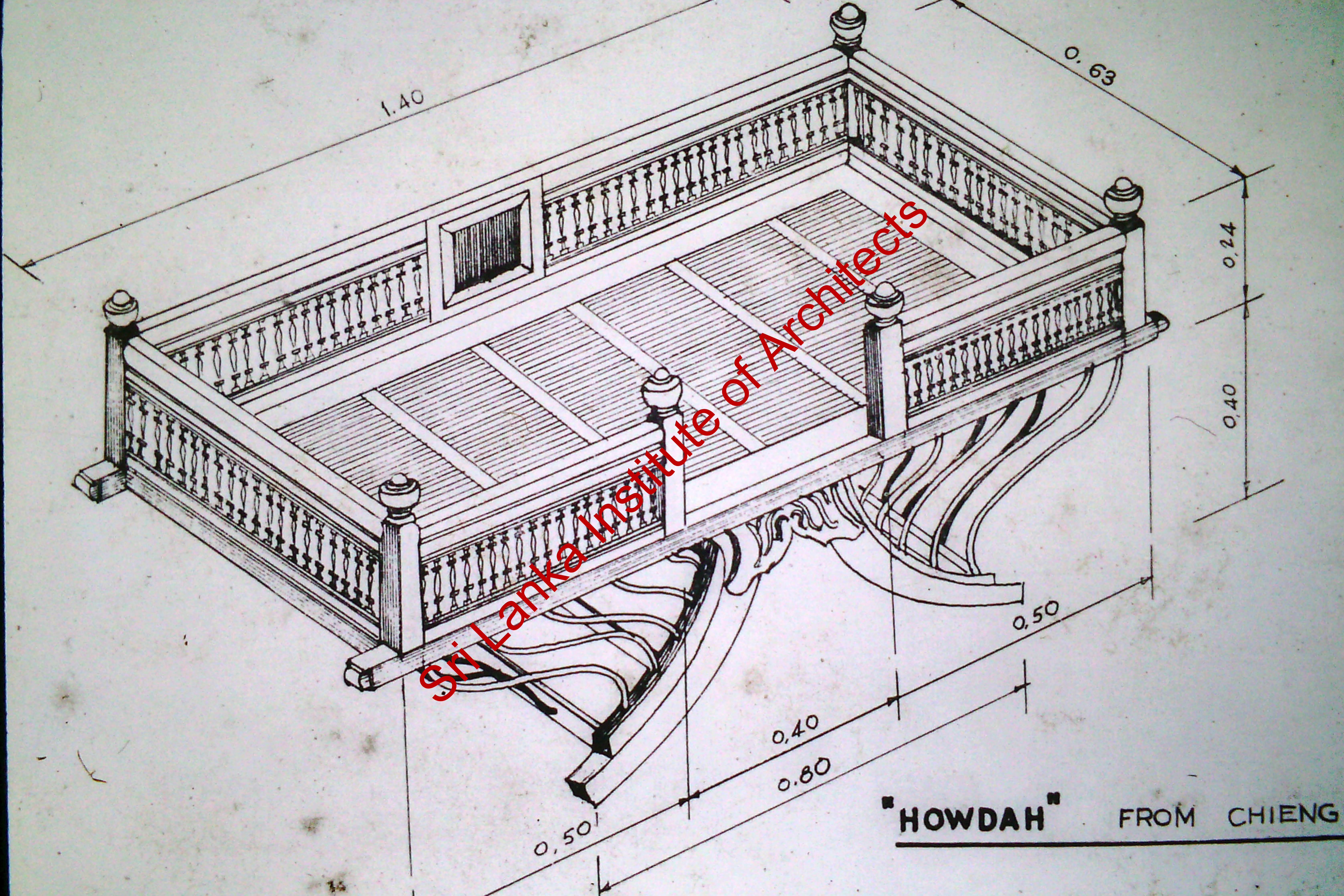
SCALE 1:100



THE KAMTHIENG HOUSE

THE SIAM SOCIETY, BANGKOK

Sri Lanka Institute of Architects



1.40

0.63

0.24

0.40

0.50

0.40

0.80

0.50

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"HOWDAH"

FROM CHIENGM

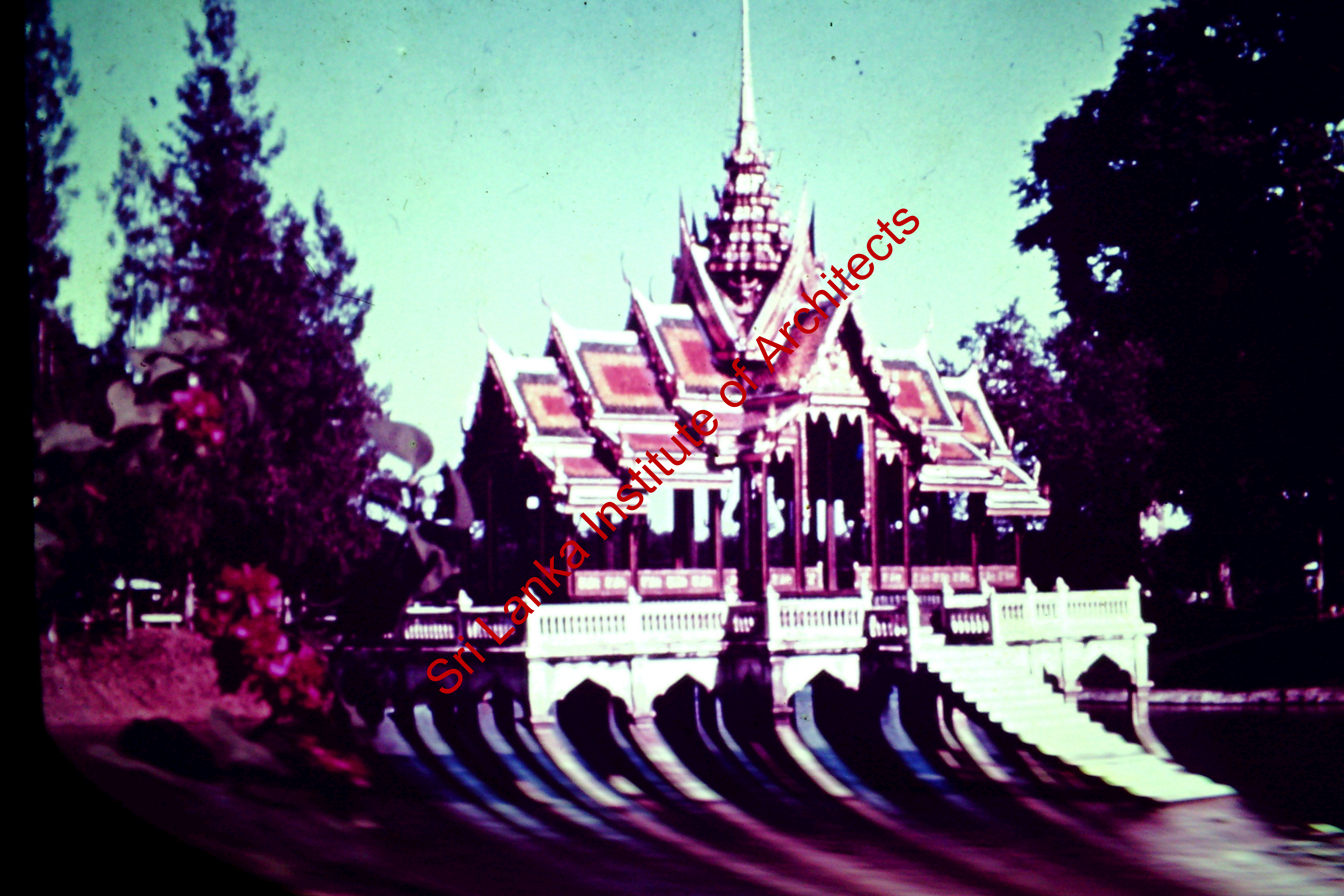


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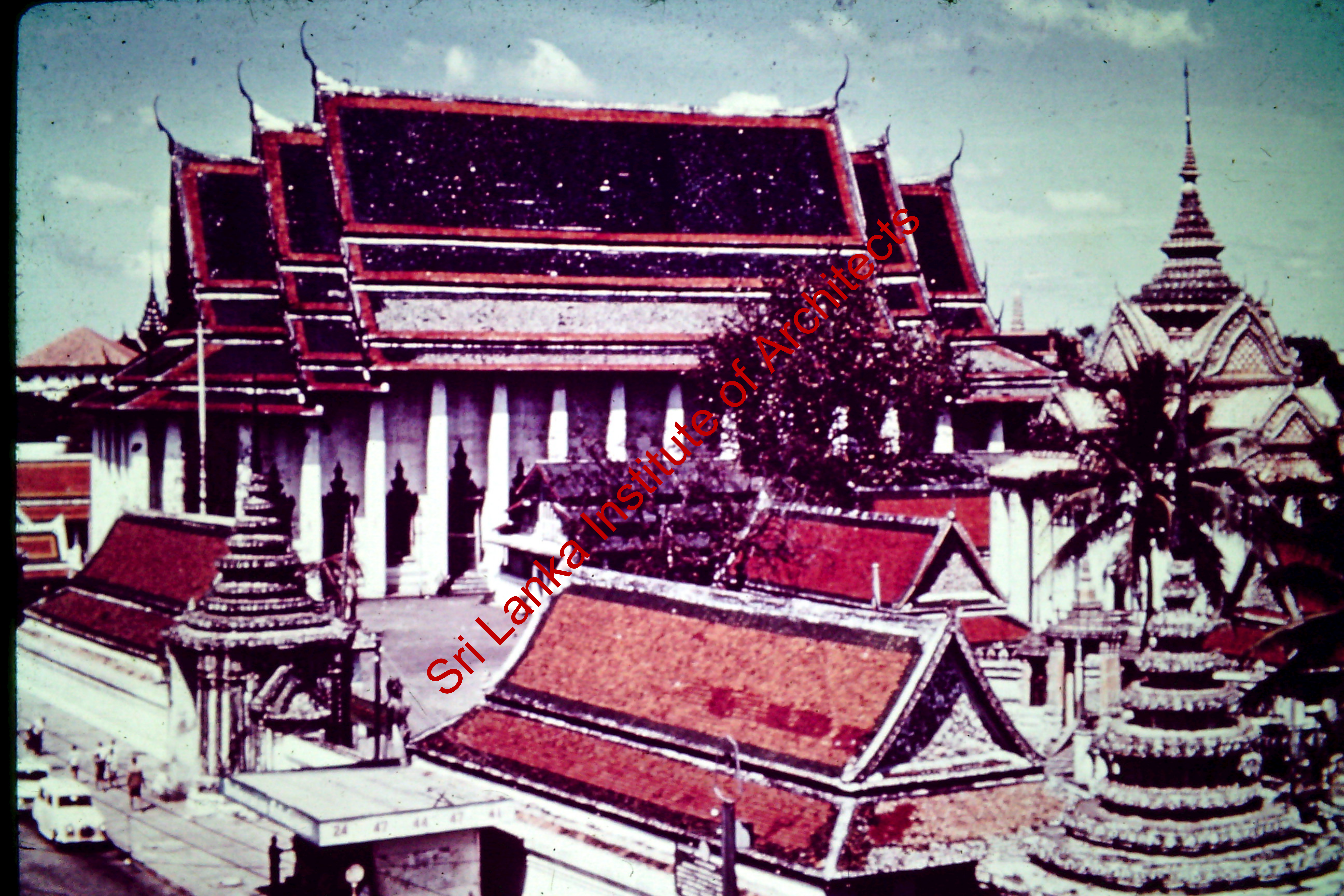


Sri Lanka Institute of Architects



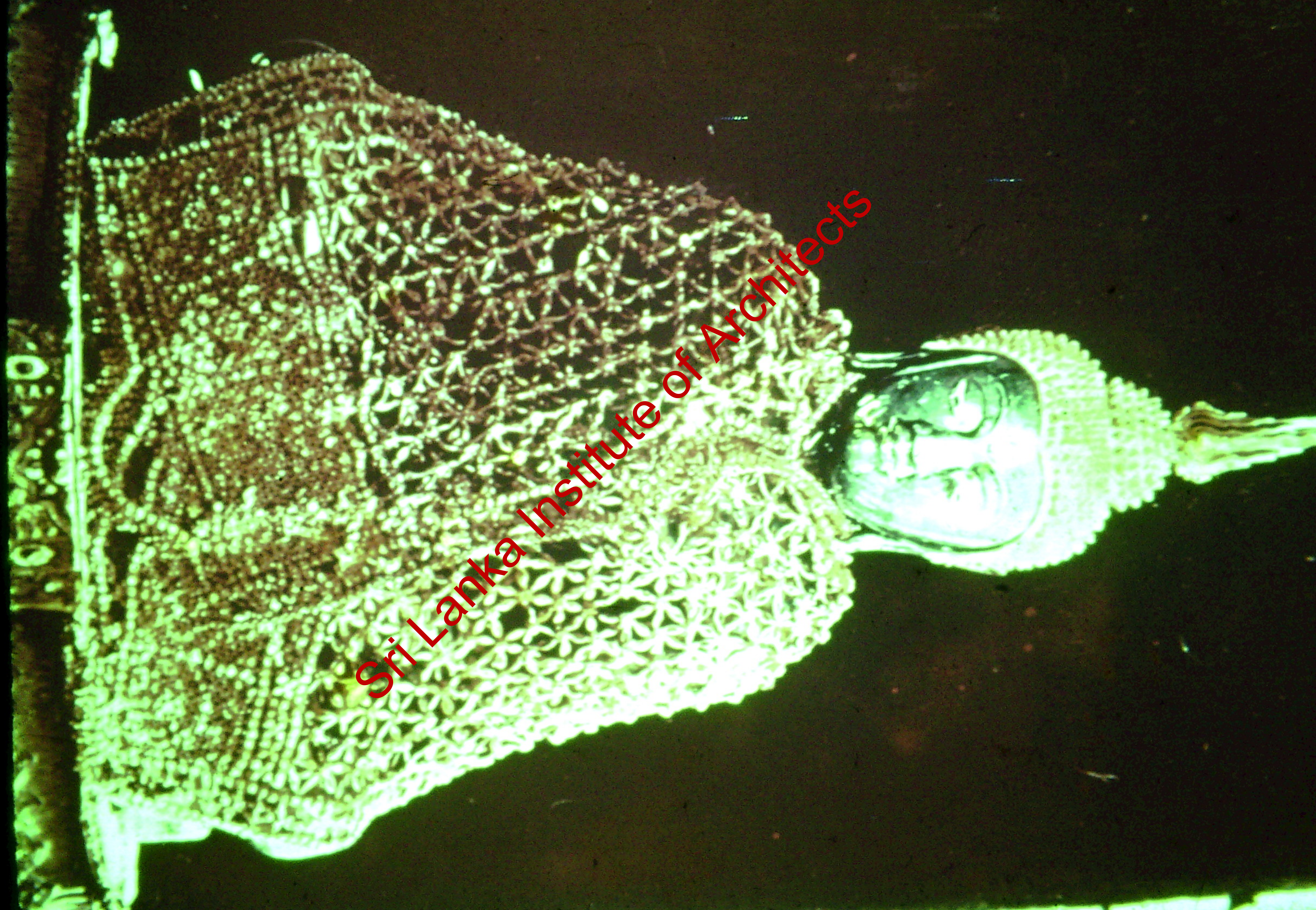


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24 47 44 47 41



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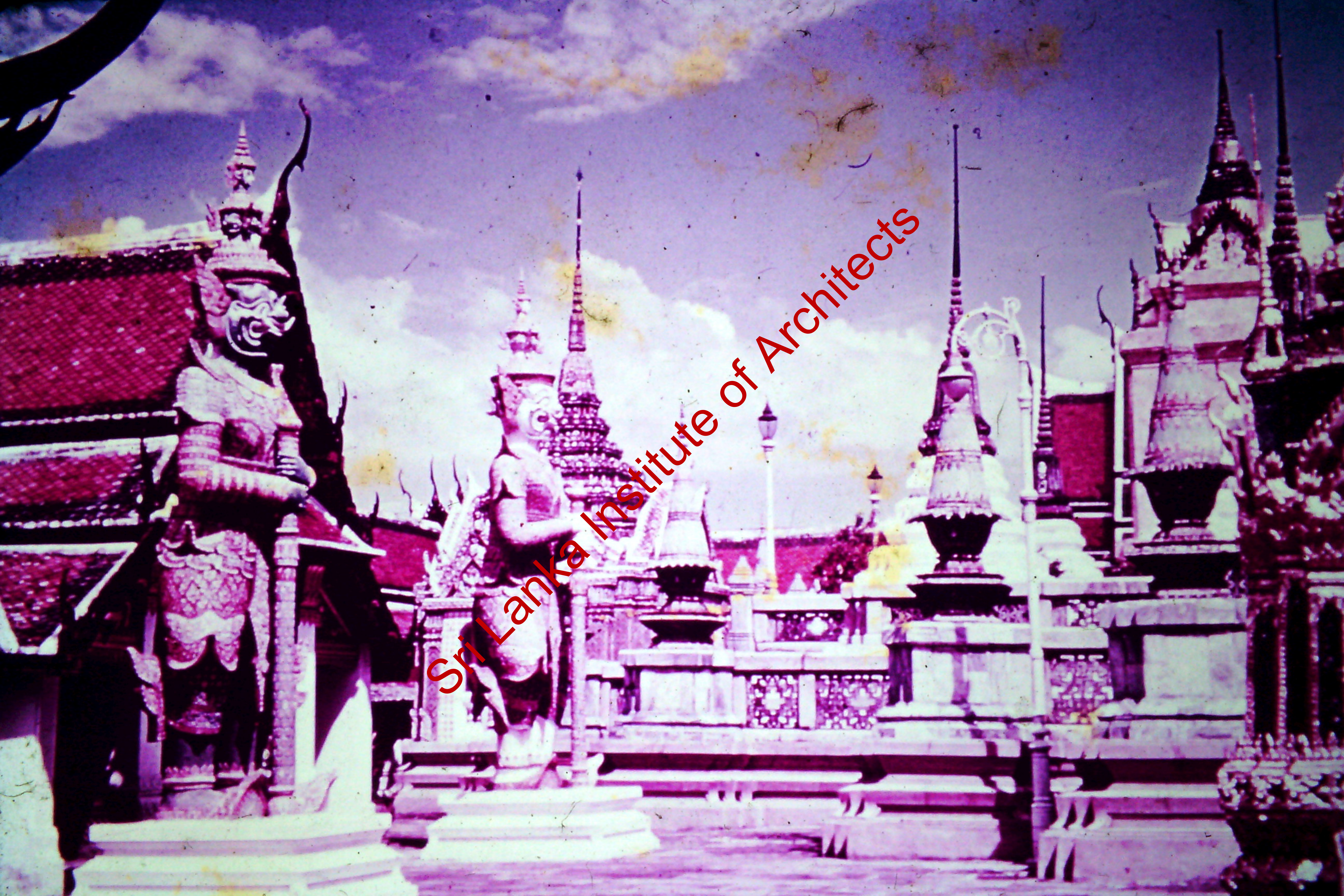
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Figure 7. Finial (*chofā*) of *wat* in cock-like form. Partly painted gold and red.
 × 170 cm.



Figure 8. Finial (*chofā*) of *wat*. The use of *chofā* is in the form of standing *nāga*. The elephant-*chofā* combines with the breast of a bird and may represent the epic tale of the bird *hatsadiling*.
 29 × 169 cm.



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Figure 23. Support for gallery roof of *wat* in form of monkey from *Rāma* riding serpent (*nāga*). Gilt.
65 × 99 cm.



Fig. 27. Wooden lattice screen from *wat*. Painted red and gold, encrusted with lead glass ornaments. Possibly part of *ho traipidok* (*tripitaka* building).
60 × 160 cm.

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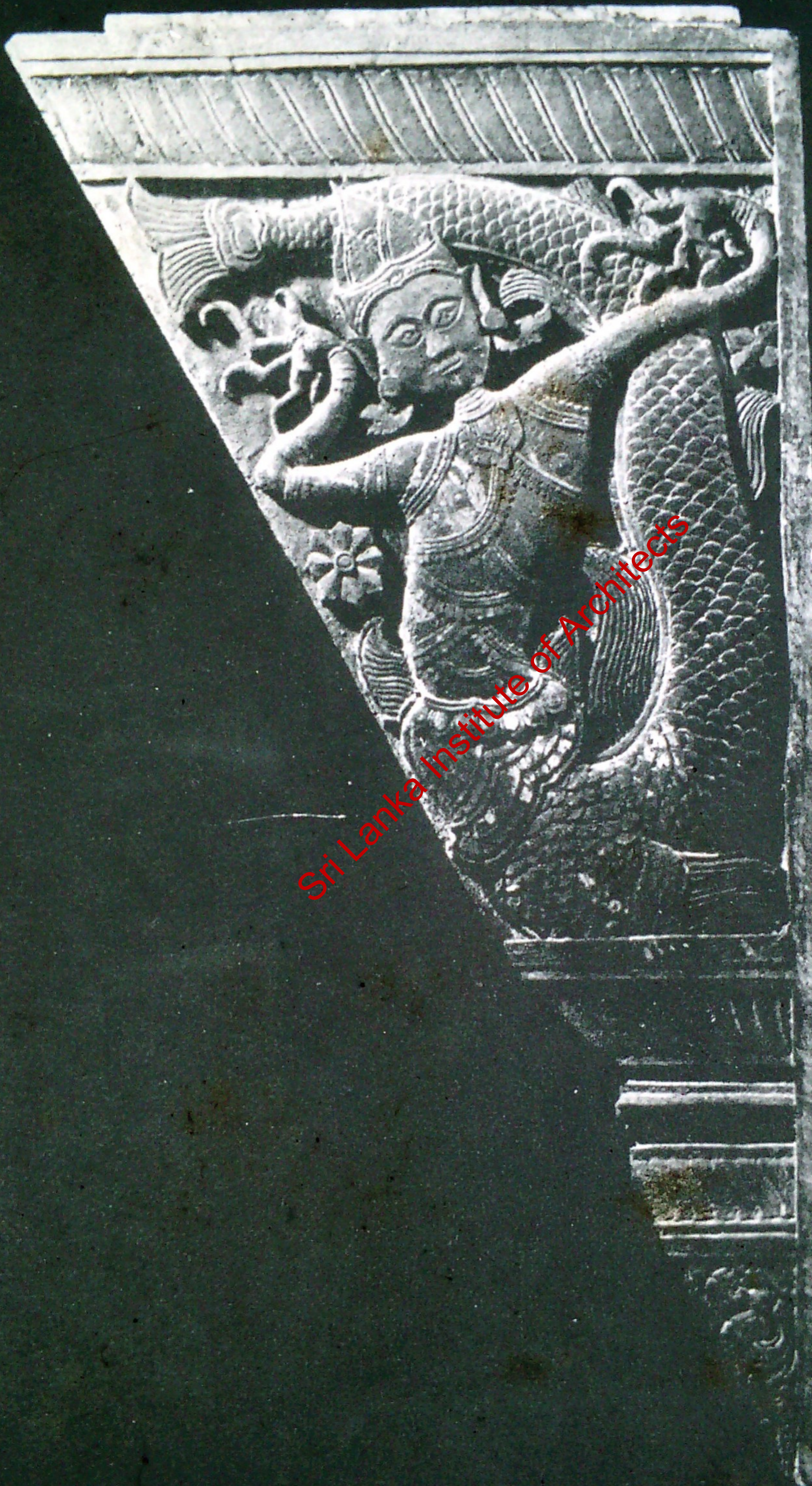




Figure 19. End piece of roof of *wat* (*pān lom*) in form of standing serpent (*nāga*).
This element seems never to take the place of the *chofā*.



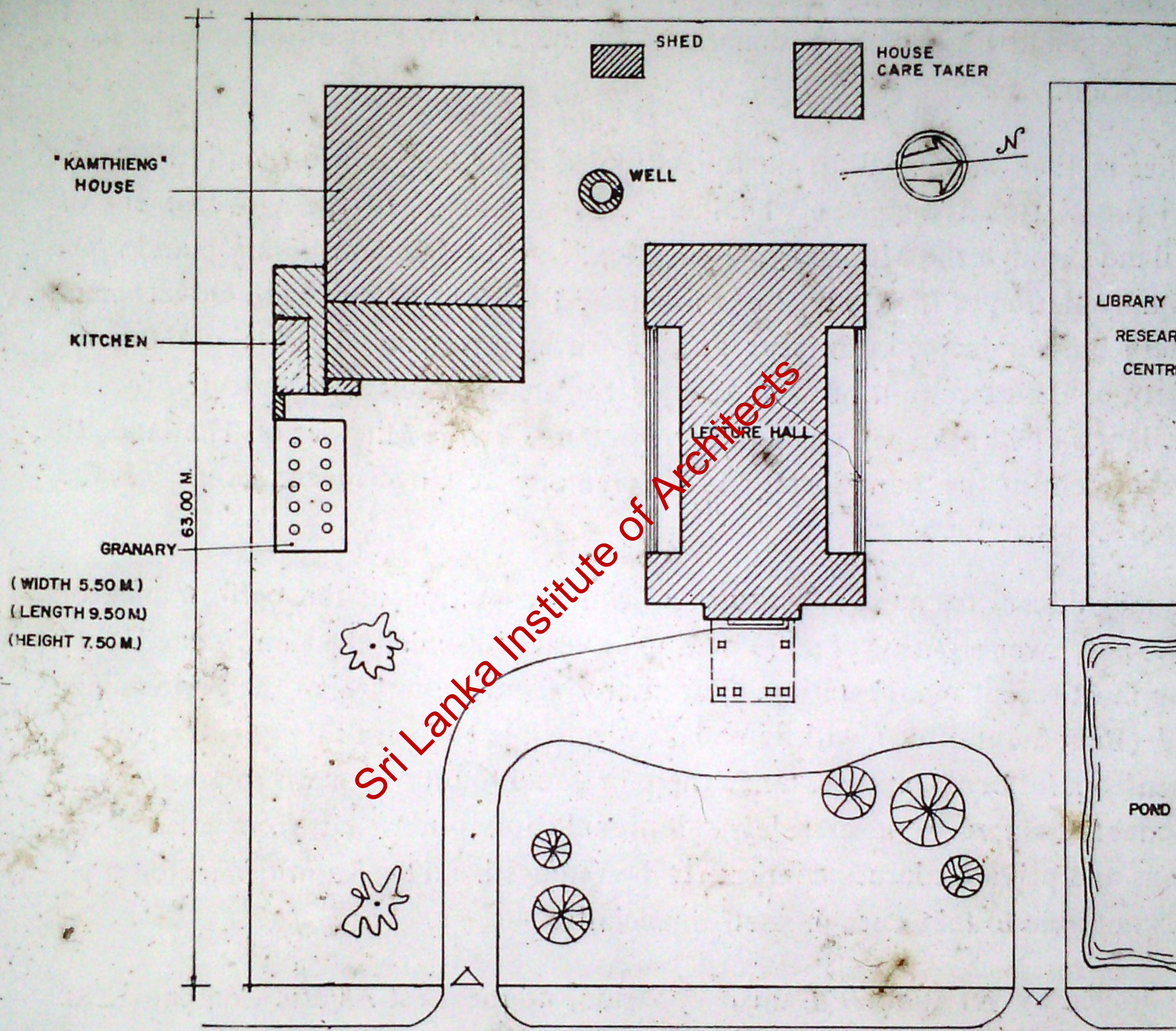
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Figure 5. *Vihāra* of *Wat Pantao*, Chiangmai. Possibly once the summer palace of Chao Mahotrapradesh, one of the ruling princes of Chiangmai.



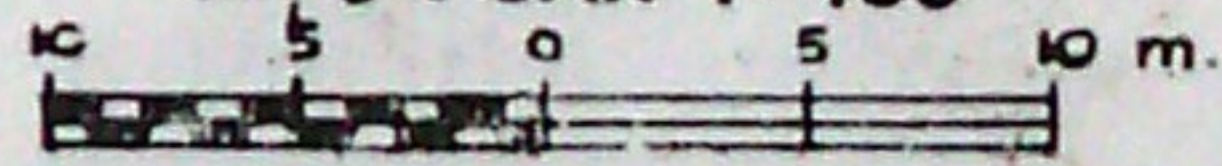
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SOI ASOKE

SITE PLAN 1:400





J.J.

Façade of *vihāra* of *Wat Duangdee*, Chiengmai.



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Figure 29. Stand (*kā kayia*) for inscribed palmleaves from a *wat* outside Lampang. Rectangular ornamented receptacle in centre holds engraving stylus. Stand is red with traces of gold. Meritorious inscription in Northern Thai characters on back.







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atter with iron blade, length 10 in.

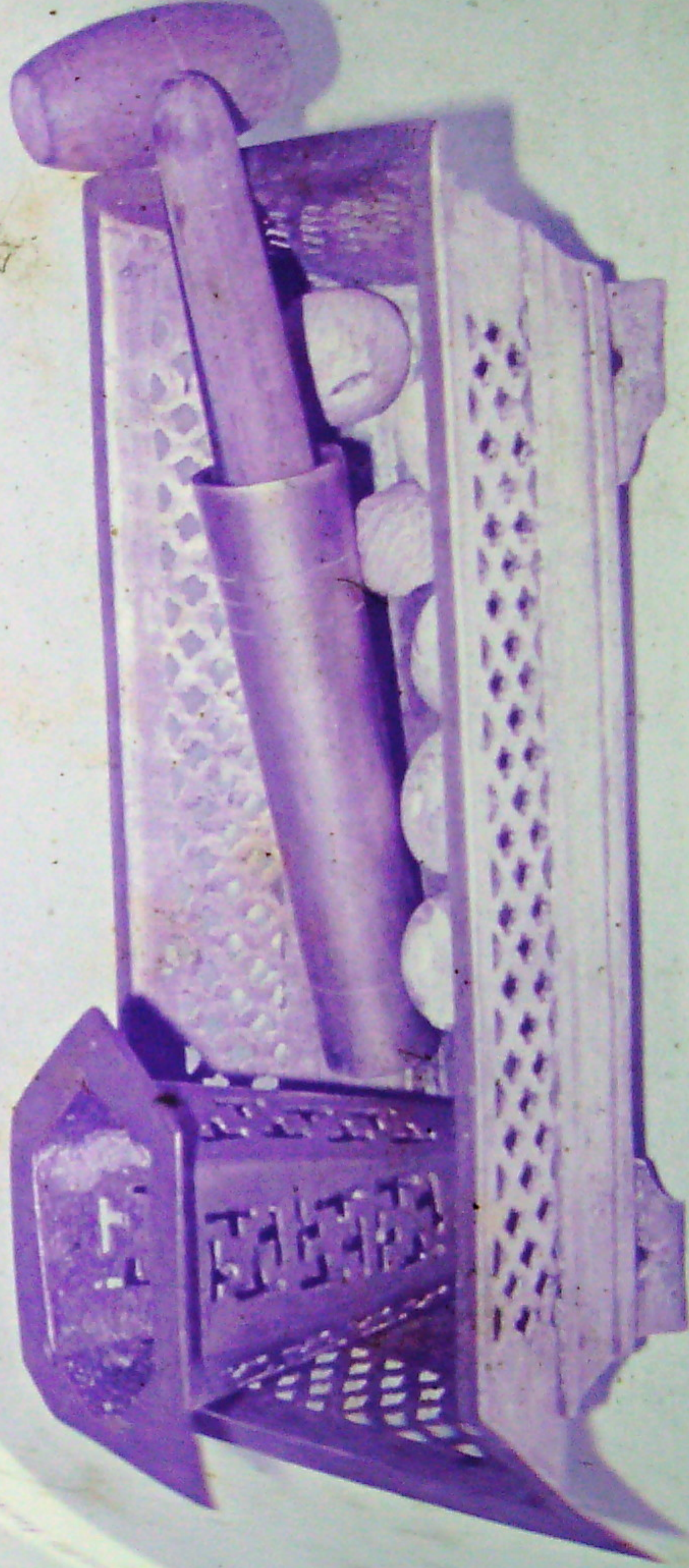


Thai silver niello. Collection Chai Ma, Bangkok

Thai gold niello. Collection Chai Ma, Ba



Malay-brass tray, 8 1/2 in. x 11 in. x 2 1/2 in., leaf holder and



Sri Lanka Institute of Architects

HK\$15.00/A\$2.50/US\$3.00/£1.00

Arts of Asia

January-February 1976



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THE QUINTESSENCE OF THAI CERAMICS



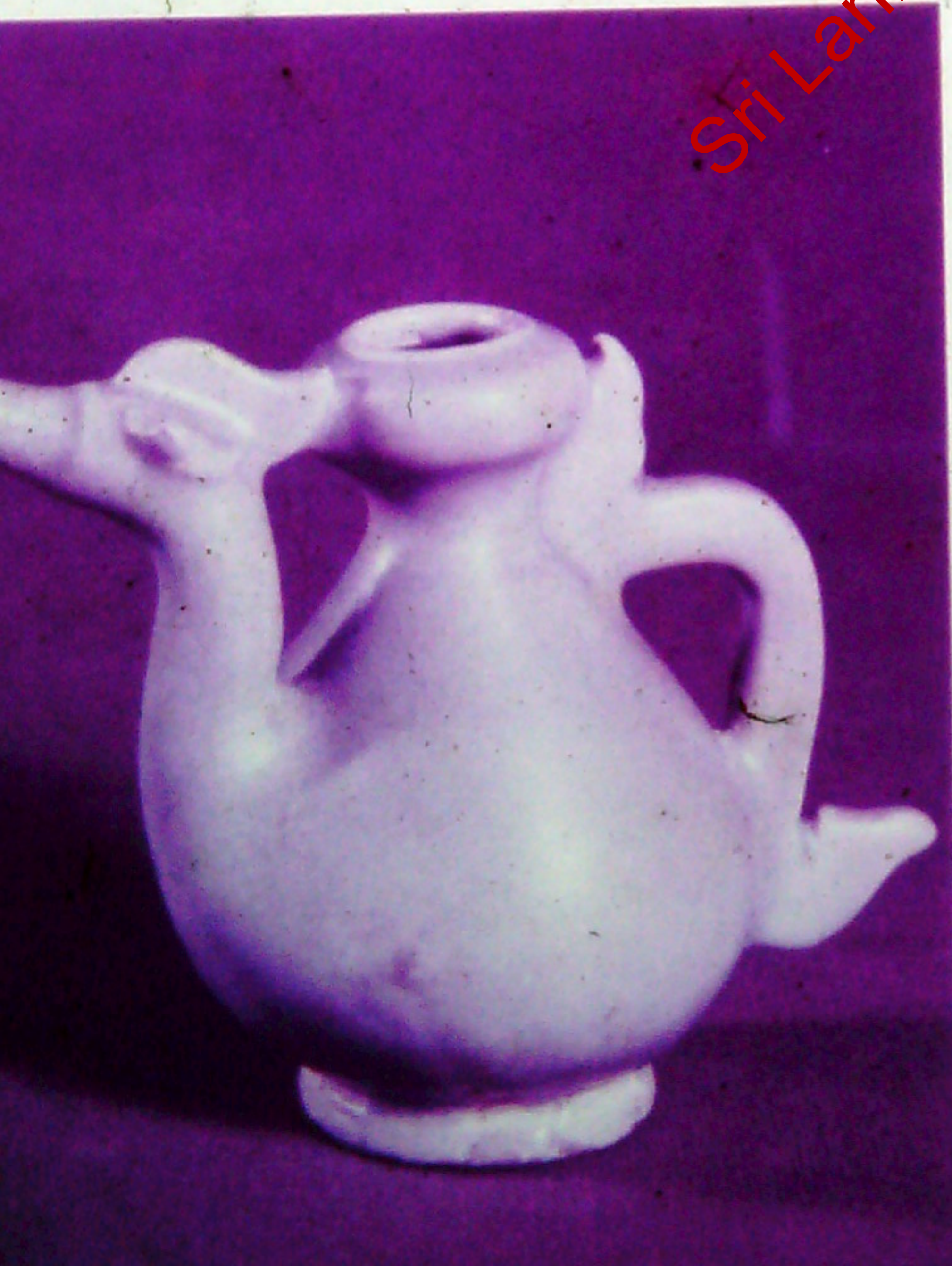
Chaliang brown-glazed ewer in the shape of a fat frog, height 11 cm. Worthington Collection **THAI**



Plate 3 Sawankhalōk painted ware covered bowl, height 16 cm., diameter 17 cm. Worthington Collection **THAI**

Plate 7 Sawankhalōk cylindrical-shaped celadon jar with short neck and two ears, height 16.5 cm., diameter 14 cm. Edward Masters Collection **THAI**

Sawankhalōk celadon-glazed bird-type kendi, height 10.2 cm. Worthington Collection **THAI**



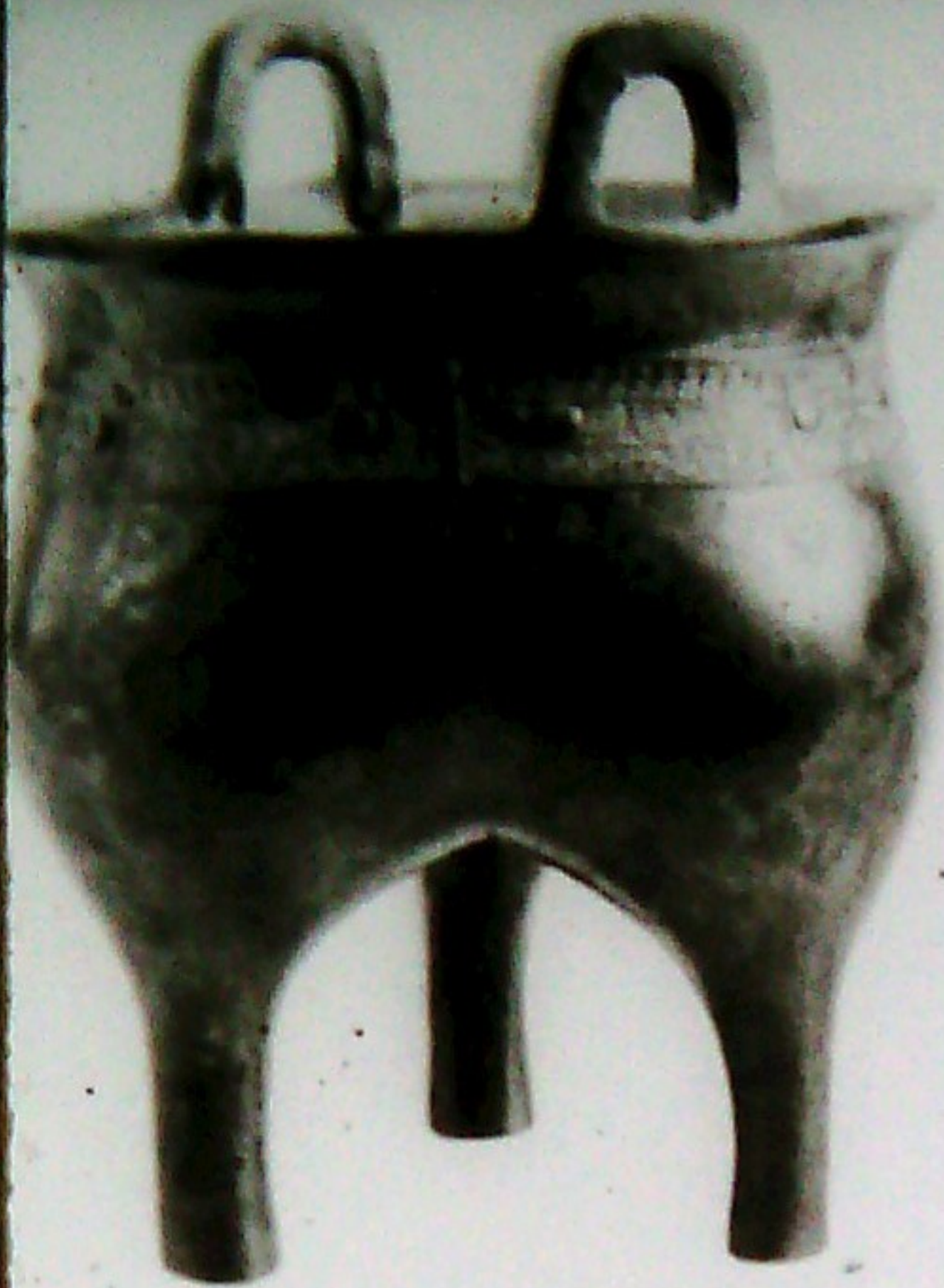
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63 Four-sided bronze *zun*, the upper part of the neck with rising blades, the neck-belt with confronted *k'uei* dragons, the shoulder with free animal's head, the centre field with confronted crested birds, the foot-belt with confronted *k'uei* dragons, all motifs on a ground of squared spirals. Flanges with T-scores at the corners and down the middle of each side. First Phase (A style), early Chou dynasty. Height: 13 1/2 in. Freer Gallery of Art, Washington.



64 Bronze *yu*, with swing handle and cover, the neck-belt ornamented with *k'uei* dragons, the centre field with confronting *k'uei* dragons forming a prominent *t'ao-t'ieh* mask on each side, the foot-belt with dragons of variant type, all on a ground of squared spirals. First Phase (A style), late Shang dynasty. Height: 10 1/2 in. Cull Collection, Wales.



51 Bronze *li*, with neck-belt of dissolved dragonlike *t'ao-t'ieh*. First Phase (B style), c. 1000 BC. Inscribed *shih ch'in*, 'Scribe Ch'in'. Height: 7 ¹/₂ in. Ostasiatiska Museet, Stockholm.



53 Bronze *li*, the neck-belt of fish-scale pattern [see p. 101]. Second Phase, Chou dynasty (c. eighth century BC). One of a group of five *li* bearing the same inscription, translated by Karlgren as: 'Fu has made for the Lady Chi of Pi [near Ch'ang-an] this fine *li*; may for myriad years sons and grandsons forever treasure and use it and sacrifice [with it]'. Height: 4 ⁷/₁₀ in. Ostasiatiska Museet, Stockholm.

52 Bronze *ting*, with neck-belt of deformed dragons, the body with compound lozenges each containing a 'spike'. First Phase (B style). Shang dynasty, probably from An-yang. Height: 7 ¹/₄ in. Collection of Dr Felix Guggenheim, California.

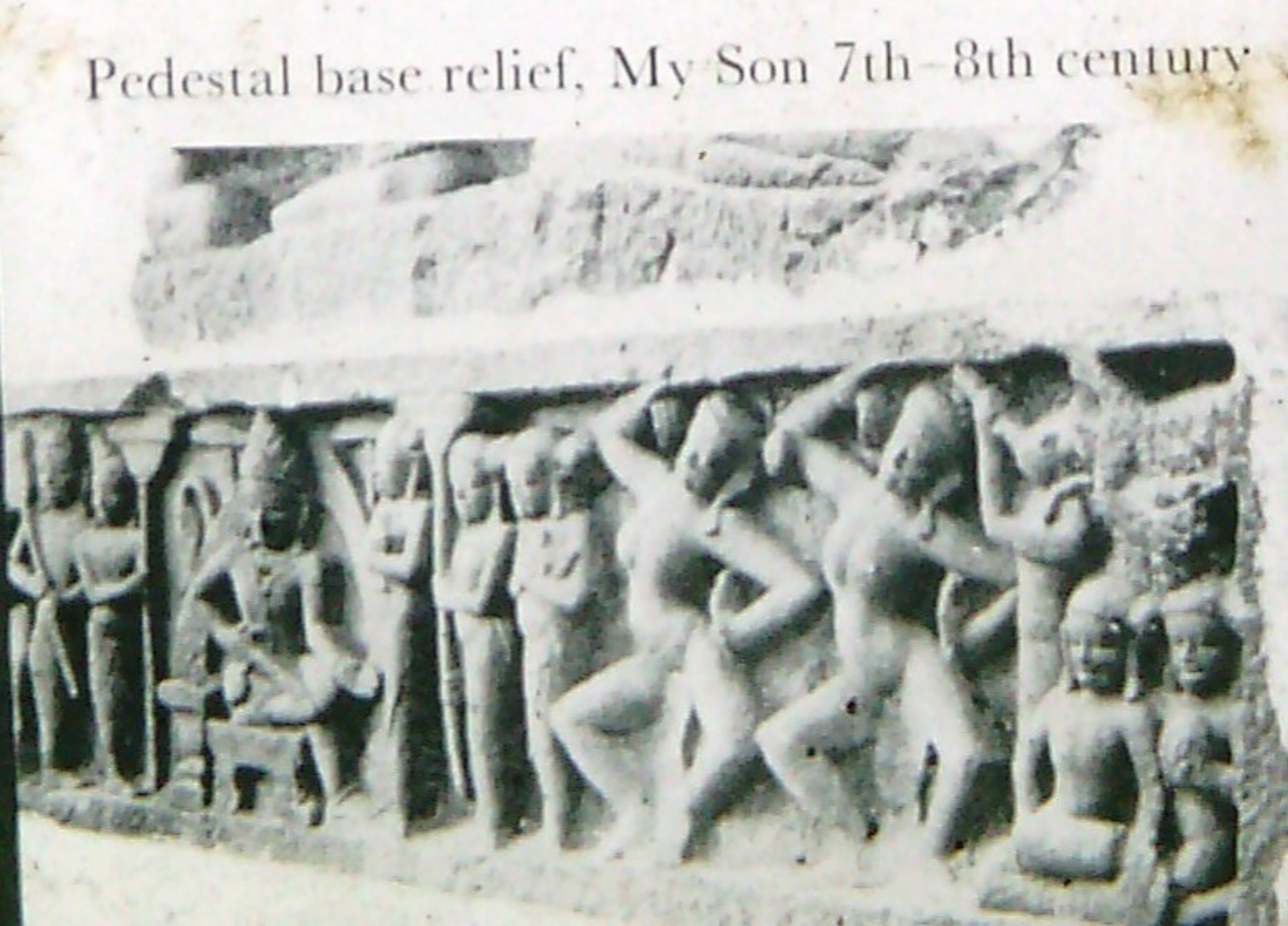
54 Shallow bronze *ting*, mounted on cabriole legs, and with bands of highly degenerated *k'uei* dragons. Second Phase, Chou dynasty (c. eighth century BC). Height: 11 ¹/₄ in. National Museum, Peking.



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Standing Tara, Quang Binh 7th-8th century
(Champa) Danang Museum, Vietnam.
Civ.



Pedestal base relief, My Son 7th-8th century

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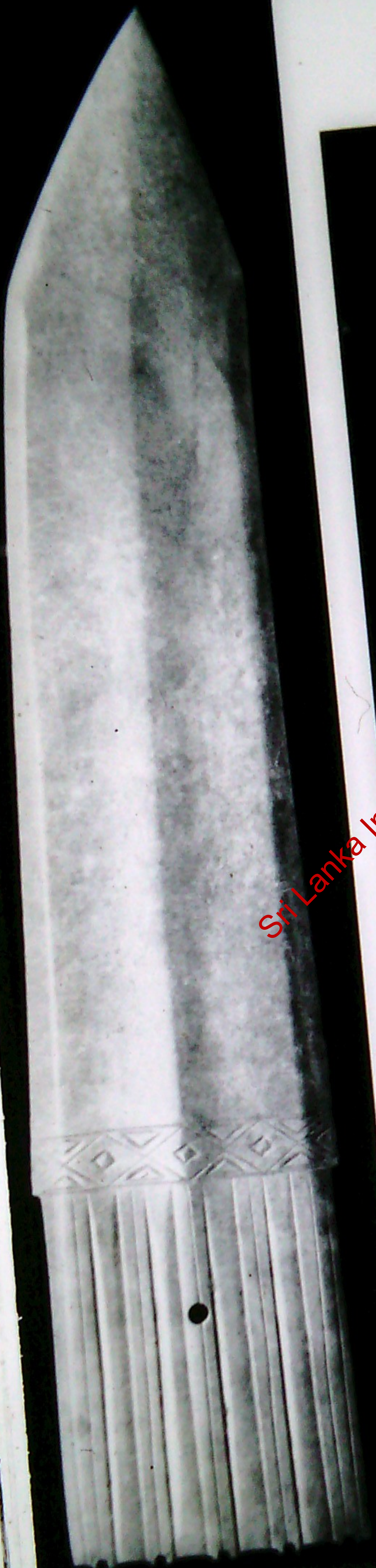
12th-century bronze designed to hold a mirror



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32 D
Lengt
Kans

33 D
bron
dyna
Car



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13th-century statue believed to be of King Jayavarman VII



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Dancing Siva, Quang Nam 7th-10th century, Danang Museum, Vietnam
(Champa Civ.)

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杭州西湖全景

WEST LAKE
The lake is one of the most beautiful in the world. It is surrounded by the city of Hangzhou and the surrounding hills. The lake is a major attraction for tourists and is a popular spot for recreation. The lake is also a source of water for the city of Hangzhou.



22 Axe, jade. From Kucha, Chinese Turkestan. Perhaps third millennium BC. Length: 6 in. Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Paris.



23 Axe of yellowish-green jade. From Hsin-hsien, Honan. Perhaps third millennium BC. Length: 5 in. Ostasiatiska Museet, Stockholm.

24 Celt-like instrument [p. 47], white jade with brown and yellow mottling. Chou dynasty (c. 800 BC). Length: 7 ¹¹/₁₆ in. Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City.

TOOL TYPES

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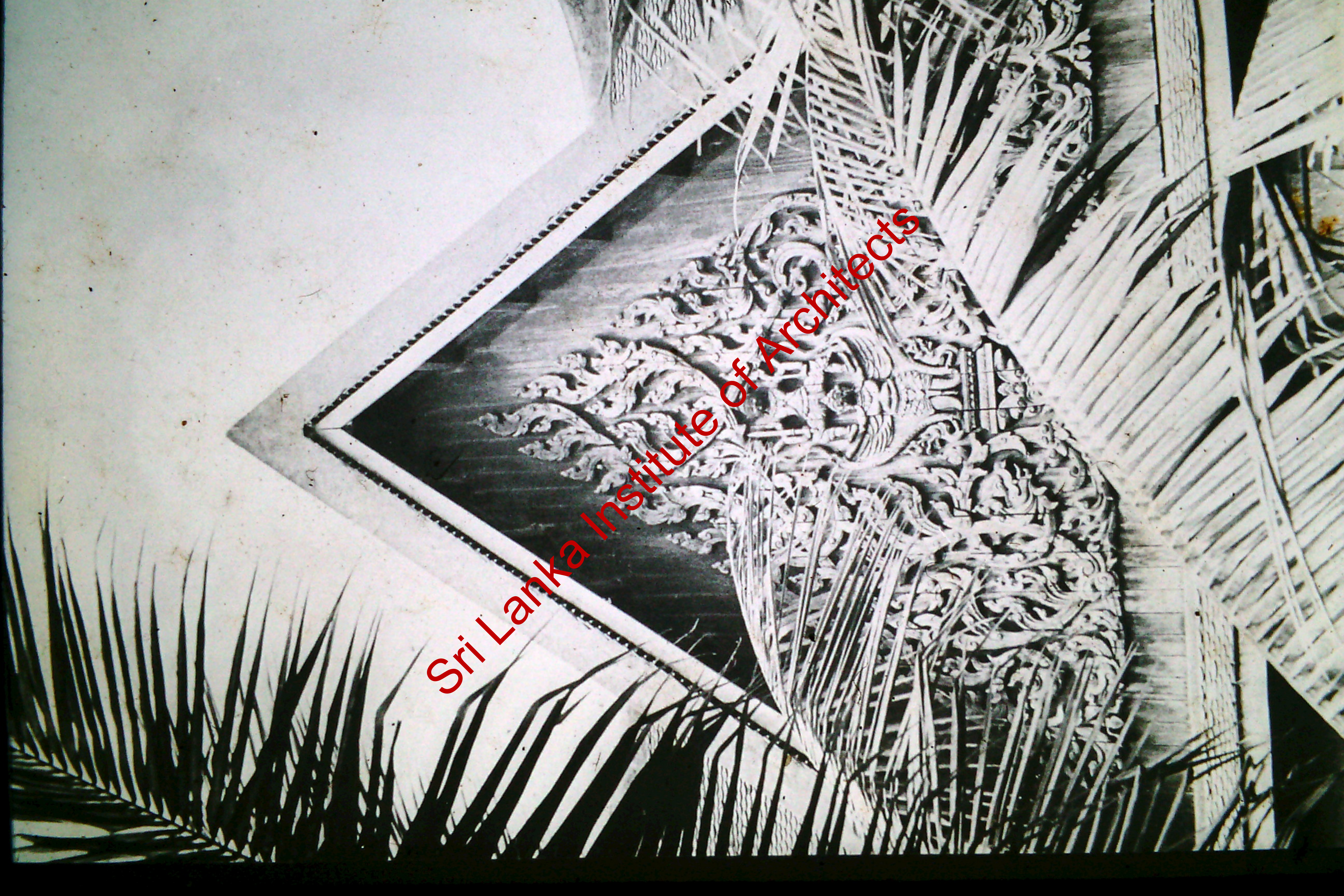
Philippine brass, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 2 in., weight 3 lbs. White lime is kept in both right-end compartments



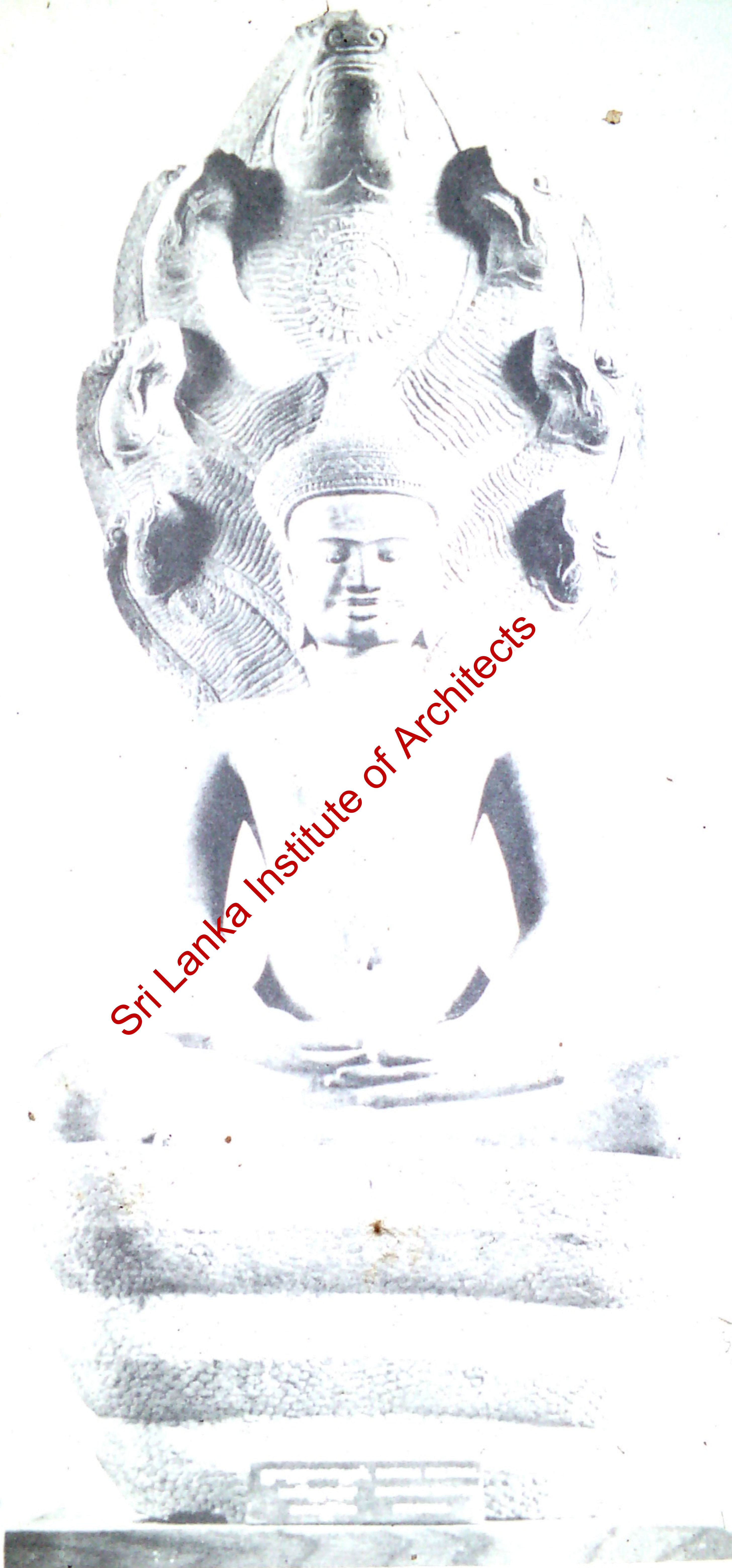
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Large, 12th-century bronze Vishnu
at the National Museum. The vase
of flowers was placed in front of



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Naga-protected Buddha from northwestern Cambodia, 12th-13th centuries



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Naga-protected Buddha from northwestern Cambodia, 12th-13th centuries



Lentilwork from the 10th-century temple of Bantei Srei north of Angko



Lentilwork from the 10th-century temple of Bantei Srei north of Angkor Wat



Museum director Ly You Ong with Buddha recovered from smugglers in 1974



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South Thailand
coconut shell,
diameter $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.,
height 4 in.





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M... on the repair of a 13th-century stone carving broken off at the neck