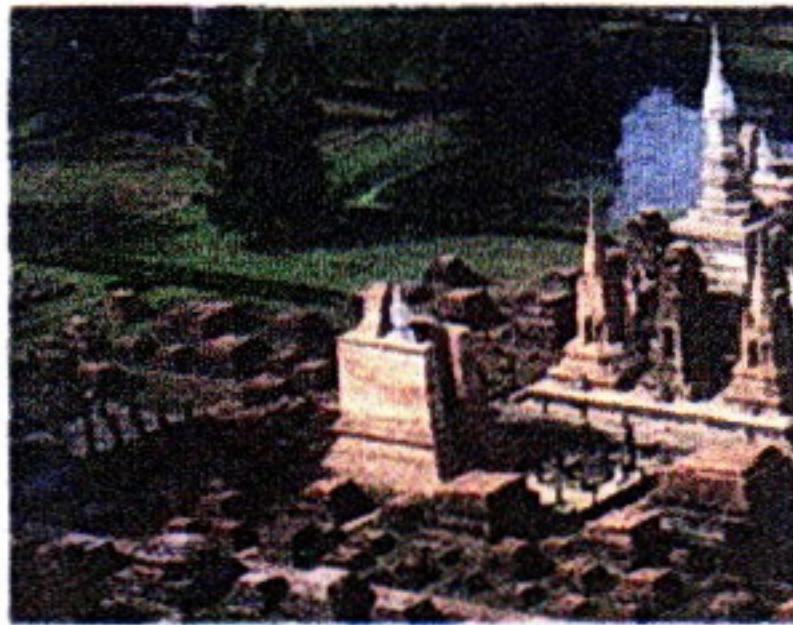


Sukhothai Art



Early in the 13 century the Thais who had migrated from their home land in southern China, amassed enough strength to win independence from the Khmer in Sukhothai province. Slightly later, the kingdom was expanded to include most of present day Thailand.

The Thais, adopting Hinayana Buddhism, invited monastic help from Ceylon, certain elements in Architecture and sculpture are adapted from Singhalese other images and temples architecture translations from famous Buddhist Monument in India, but the majority shows a Fresia interpretation of tradition models.

In general, the Sukhothai image is modeled in graceful curves in small curls the Usnisha in flamelike, and the flap of the robe hangs down to the waist.

The most popular pose is the seated figure, the right hand are the knee in the position “Subouing Mara”

The greatest sculptural invention of the period is that of the full round, walking Buddha for which there seems to be no Proto type.

Wat Maha Dhat Sukothai
Sukhothai Period.



Wat Chang Lom

The elephant supported tower of
wat chang lom, Sukhothai period.
A caylonese style of relic tower

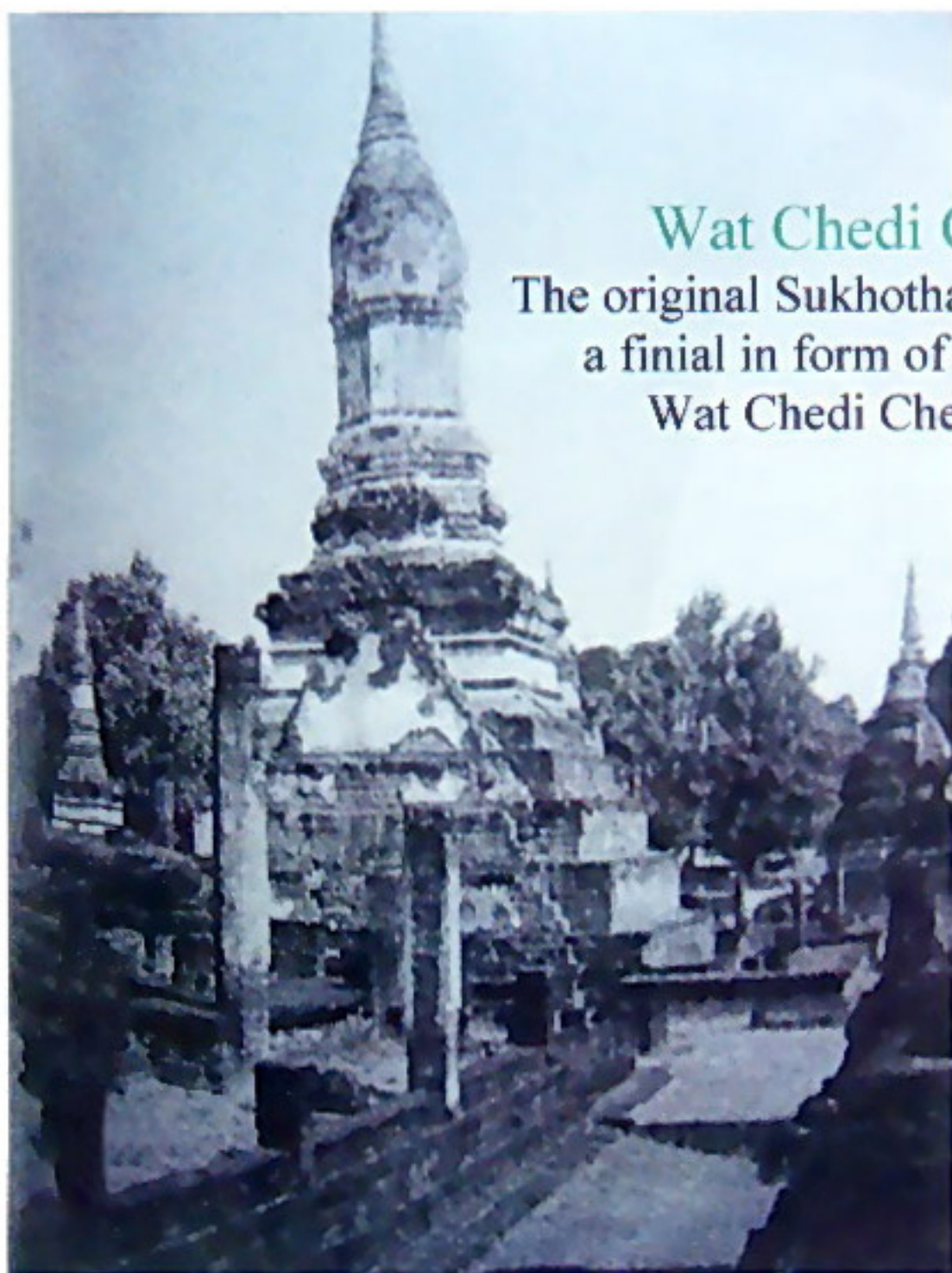


Wat Tra Pang Thong Lang

Stucco image of the Buddha in a posture of descending
from heaven at wat tra pang thong lang.



The standing Phro Attharot Buddha
Wat Sa Phan Hin located in
the west of Sukhothai wall.



Wat Chedi Ched Thaew
The original Sukhothai stupa which is
a finial in form of Lotus bud at
Wat Chedi Ched Thaew.

Wat Traphang Ngoen

The lotus bud relic tower at
wat traphang ngoen, Sukhothai Period.



Wat Sri Sawhai
The three towers
of wat sri sawhai.



Head of Buddha image
Sukhothai style 14th-15th century



Buddha Subouing Mara

Sukhothai style, 14th-15th century. Obtained from the king's private treasury





Walking Buddha

Lent by National museum

Wat Benchama Bopit

Siva: The destroyer,
one of the Hindu Gods
sukhothai art, Circa 14 th century





Multiple Head of the Naga
From wat yai, sawankhalok
District Sukhothai Province

Head of Makara (Dragon)

Head of Makara, or Dragon,
Mode led, incised and painted with under glaze,
black designs and covered in a clear glaze.

The head was usually used as architectural
decoration of a monastery.

Produced at Si Satchanalai kiln site.



Stone Carved Ceiling

Sukhothai Style, 14th-15th century A.D.
From wat srichum Sukhothai province



Sangkhalok Doll

Sangkhalok Doll modeled and incised in the form of family (father, mother and their child) and a mother holding her child in her arms they were produced from the Si Satchanalai Kiln site.

It was believed that they were used in some ceremonie.



Sangkhalok Bowl

Sangkhalok Bowl decorated with under glazed floral design both interior and exterior. This bowl was produced from Si Satchanalai kiln about 14 th century A.D.

