

THE ARTS OF THE CONTEMPORARY WITH KHMER CULTURE IN THAILAND

Closely relationship can be seen in the arts of the contemporary with Khmer culture in Thai and in the Khmer art in Cambodia. The influence of the arts of the two countries reflects to each other. Classifying the style of art and chronology of the Khmer art found in Thailand must have to be based on the same rule that is used in Khmer art found in Cambodia. Also, the name of the style of arts was the same. However, in Thailand there was not any centre city, the real unity city of the contemporary with Khmer culture like the Angkor of the Khmer Empire in Cambodia where the French scholars used to indicate the difference of the Khmer art in Cambodia. Thus, some Thai scholars have used the name of the "Mahidrapura Dynasty" for the art style classification and chronology. The Mahidrapura Dynasty. One of the important dynasties rules the Khmer in Cambodia about the second half 11th century A.D. till the first half of 13th century A.D.

In Thailand some of the inscriptions of the contemporary with Khmer Culture were found and quite a few of them inscribed a certain date. Besides, the flourishing of any style of the Khmer Art from Cambodia to Thailand needed enough time until it was widespread popular. According to The above mentioned reasons, the style of the arts of the contemporary with Khmer Culture in Thailand can only be widely dated or estimated by the much more minimum century A.D. than the chronology of the Khmer art in Cambodia that can be certain dated.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE CONTEMPORARY WITH KHMER CULTURE IN THAILAND

Most the contemporary with Khmer Culture inscriptions discovered in Thailand are dated between the second half of 6th century A.D. to the first half 13th century A.D. Besides of the similar of the alphabets and language of these inscriptions and the same period inscriptions found in Cambodia, their contents absolutely linked together and also linked to the foreign documents especially the Chinese chronicles which their dates or contents were in the same period. With their two connections we can estimate that in any place of Thailand the contemporary with Khmer Culture inscriptions were found or any parts of Thailand was inscribed in them, those places possibly connected to the Khmer Empire in the period inscribed in the inscriptions.



BUDDHA SHELTERED BY THE NAGA'S HOOD SANDSTONE

LOPBURI ART 11th - 12th CENTURY A.D. FOUND AT BURIRAM PROVINCE,



BUDDHA DESCENDING FROM TAVATIMSĀ HEAVEN

LOPBURI ART STYLE 12th - 13th CENTURY A.D. FROM RATCHABURI PROVINCE.



STANDING BUDDHA

LOPBURI ART STYLE 15th - 16th CENTURY A.D. FROM KHAO PHRA
PHUT CAVE PHRA PHUTTHABART SARABURI PROVINCE.



RADIATING AVALOKITESVARA

LOPBURI ART STYLE (INFLUENCED BY KHMER ART, BAYON STYLE

13th CENTURY A.D. : FROM PRASAT MUANG SING KANCHANABURI
PROVINCE.



PRAJNAPARAMITA

LOPBURI ART STYLE (INFLUENCED BY KHMER ART, BAYON STYLE

13th CENTURY A.D. ; FROM PRASAT MUANG SING KANCHANABURI PROVINCE



HEAD OF BODHISATTAV AVALOKITESVARA

LOPBURI ART STYLE 12th CENTURY



COPING OF THE WALL WITH BUDDHA MEDITATION

LOPBURI ART STYLE, 14th CENTURY A.D. FROM VIAT MAHATHAT,
RATCHABURI PROVINCE.



ANTEFIX WITH BUDDHA IN MEDITATION

LOPBURI ART STYLE, 13th - 14th CENTURY A.D. FROM WAT PHRA

PAI LUANG, SUKHOTHAI PROVINCE.



BUDDHA SHELTERED BY NAGA'S HOOD
LOPBURI ART STYLE, 13th CENTURY A.D.
FROM NAT NA PHRA MEN, AYUDDHAYA PROVINCE.



BUDHISATTVA AVALOKITESVARA

LOPBURI ART, KHMER BAYON STYLE, 13th CENTURY A.D.

FROM PRASAT MUANG SING, KANCHANABURI PROVINCE.



BODHISATTVA AVALOKITESVARA

LOPBURI ART , KHMER BAYON STYLE , 13th CENTURY A.D.

FROM PRASAT MUANG SING , KANCHANABURI PROVINCE .



ŚUBHISATVA AVALOKITEŚVARA

LOPBURI ART, KHMER BAYON STYLE, 13th CENTURY A.D.

FROM PRASAT MUANG SING, KANCHANABURI PROVINCE.



BUDHISATTVA ANALOKITESVARA

LOPBURI ART, KHMER DAYON STYLE, 13th CENTURY A.D.

FROM PRASAT MUANG SING, KANCHANABURI PROVINCE.



BUDHISATTVA

AVALOKITESVARA

LOPBURI ART, KHMER BAYON STYLE, 13th CENTURY A.D.

FROM PRASAT MUANG SING, KANCHANABURI PROVINCE.



BODHISATTVA AVALOKITESVARA

LOPBURI ART, KHMER DAYON STYLE, 13th CENTURY A.D.

FROM PRASAT MUANG SING, KANCHANABURI PROVINCE.



PILLAR ENGRAVED IN THE FORM OF BUDDHA IMAGE UNDER NAGA
LOPBURI ART : PRESENTED BY ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROPAGATION
AND PROMOTION OF OBJECT'S ART IN 1988.



BUDDHA IMAGE UNDER NASA

LOPBURI ART, ANGKOR WAT STYLE, 13th CENTURY A.D.

FROM LOPBURI PROVINCE.



BUDDHA IMAGE UNDER NAGA

LOPBURI ART : PRESENTED BY ASSOCIATION FOR THE
PROPAGATION AND PROMOTION OF OBJECTS ART IN 1988



HEAD FROM AN IMAGE OF BUDDHA

LOPBURI ART. 13th CENTURY A.D.

FROM WAT PHRA SRI KATANA MAHATHAT, LOPBURI PROVINCE.



ANTEFIX WITH BUDDHA

LOPBURI ART, 13th - 14th CENTURY A.D.

FROM MUANGKAO, SUKOTHAI PROVINCE.



ANTEFIX WITH APSARA

LOPBURI ART, 13th - 14th CENTURY A.D.

FROM CHADADAN DISTRICT, LOPBURI PROVINCE.



ANTEFIX WITH ISANA MOUNTED ON THE BULL "NONDI"

SANDSTONE LOBBURI ART 12th - 13th CENTURY A.D.

PROVENANCE : UNKNOWN



BUDDHA IN SAMADHI

LOPBURI ART, 12th - 13th CENTURY A.D.

WAT PHA SRI RATANA MAHATHAT, LOPBURI



STANDING BUDDHA

LOPBURI ART STYLE, 13th - 14th CENTURY A.D.

FROM NAT NA PHRA MIEN, AYUDDHAYA PROVINCE.



FEMALE FIGURE

LOPBURI ART STYLE 13th CENTURY A.D.



SURYA (THE SUN GOD)

6th - 8th CENTURY A.D. FROM SRITHEP

ANCIENT CITY, PETCHABUN PROVINCE



KRISHNA LISTING MOUNTAIN BUDDHANA

CA. 6th - 8th CENTURY A.D.

FROM, SI THEP ANCIENT CITY PHETCHABOON
PROVINCE,



MAITREYA BOBHISATTVA

CA. 8th - 9th CENTURY A.D.

FROM BAN FAI, LUM PLAI MART DISTRICT,

BURIRAM PROVINCE.



VIŠHNU

CA. 6th - 8th CENTURY A.D.

FROM NAT THO, KANCHANABURI PROVINCE.



SINGHA

LOPBURI ART STYLE



BUDDHISM SCULPTURES



VOTIVE TABLETS AND MOLDS

THE BUDDHIST SANCTUARIES

Most of the Buddhist sanctuaries in the contemporary with Khmer Culture found in Thailand were The sanctuaries of the Mahayana, Vajrayana sect or Buddha Tantra. Their constructions, plan and the constructive ideas were the same as those of the Khmer Culture in Cambodian, for example, the city sanctuary established the statue which was highly worshiped, the Arokhayasala (Ancient public hospital), the "Dharmasala" Lodge of fire for pilgrims and other construction style might differ from each other because of the adaptation for local use.



THE BUDDHIST SANCTUARIES

CERAMICS

Once we called the ceramics in the contemporary with Khmer Culture in Thailand “ The Khmer Ceramics”because of the belief that they were produce from the Kiln sties in Cambodia and imported to Thailand.However,the recently archaeological exploring and excavation in the northeast of Thailand showed us the evidence of the kiln sites and ceramics which were in the same style as those found in Cambodia, scattered all over the BuriRam Province and Surin Province.The above facts make us believe that the ceramics in the contemporary with Khmer Culture in Thailand were produced from the kiln sites in the northeast of Thailand and exported to Cambodia.

Besides of producing for dialy use,it is believed that they were produced for exporting or ritual use in the contemporary with Khmer Culture sanctuaries in thailand and in the Khmer Culture sanctuaries in Cambodia.The above-mentioned reason supported by discovering of the ceramics in the area around the sanctuaries almost every part of Thailand and in Cambodia, too.Besides,some evidence such as the sandstone reliefs decorated some sanctuaries depicted the scenes of the ceramics use and some inscriptions also mentioned this.These evidence were dated between the 10th-13th century A.D. when these ceramics were produced and widely used.



CERAMICS

ARTICLES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND ORNAMENTS

Articles for construction in the contemporary with Khmer Culture discovered in Thailand were mostly made of bronze. Their styles were common like the styles of the ornaments of the animals which were different from the ornaments of the people and the iconography statues. These ornaments were various in materials and styles. According to the discovering of these articles with other evidence such as household use articles, the articles dedicated to iconography statues. The ritual articles in the sanctuaries found in Thailand which were dated between the 12th – 13th century A.D. we can conclude that they were produced and widely used in the same time. Besides, the discovering of the human and animal figures and the sandstone reliefs found in those sanctuaries appeared the pictures of the men and animals wearing the same style of the ornaments, were the evidence support the above dating.



ARTICLES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND ORNAMENTS

ARTICLES FOR HOUSEHOLD USE AND ICONOGRAPHY SCULPTURE DEDICATION

Most of the articles for household use and iconography sculpture dedication were made of bronze. It is believed that these articles were produced and widely used between the 12th-13th century A.D. Because we had discovered them in the area near the sanctuaries built in the same period. Besides the appearance of these articles used in the same period, sandstone reliefs decorated the sanctuaries both in Thailand and Cambodia, the inscriptions in the same period found in the two countries also inscribed the dedication of these articles to the iconography sculpture found in the sanctuary.



ARTICLES FOR HOUSEHOLD USE AND ICONOGRAPHY

SCULPTURE DEDICATION

ARTICLES USED FOR THE RELIGIOUS RITUALS

A large number of the articles used for the religious rituals were made of bronze. Like the articles for household use and iconography sculpture dedication, the articles for the religious rituals use might be produced about the 12th-13th century A.D. and widely used at that time. The discovered evidence such as sandstone reliefs decorated some of the sanctuaries showed us the pictures of these articles using in the religious rituals, some of the inscriptions mentioned their articles dedication to the iconography sculpture or the sanctuary, and the places discovered these articles were near the sanctuaries.



ARTICLES USED FOR THE RELIGIOUS RITUALS

UTENSILS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE CONTEMPORARY WITH KHMER CULTURE IN THAILAND

There are many resemblance characters between the utensils of the people in the contemporary with Khmer Culture found in Thailand and the ones found in Cambodia. Inscribed about these utensils. And even if on the sandstone reliefs. Decorated the sanctuaries in the two countries appeared the pictures of them. Considering the above-mentioned reasons we can surmise that those utensils were made for the same purpose to fulfil the need of daily use and the religious belief of the household of each community which its sanctuaries were the place found or produced the utensils.



UTENSILS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE CONTEMPORARY WITH
KHMER CULTURE IN THAILAND



- It's me -

WARISARA DEEJING <BOW> # 0346166

WARISARA DEEJING