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Abstract

The aim of this research is to study the development of the traditional art in Petchburi Province. It is concluded that the peak of its development was evident during late Ayudhya period. In architecture, the most prominent development was witnessed during the period. In Bangkok period, increasing influence of western architecture began to be felt during the fourth reign. While the fifth reign saw the development of indigenous groups of architects at various prominent monasteries. The ordination hall of Wat Yai houses the most important mural paintings (AD. 1630-1656). Later indigenous development is founded in the mural paintings at Wat Koh (AD. 1734). During Bangkok period, the integration of the western influence is detected in the mural paintings at Wat Maha Samanaram which was painted during the fourth reign. The last important mural paintings were painted during the sixth reign. They are at Wat Mahatat. The most important Petchburi sculpture is the stucco relief. It is the only practice in traditional art which indigenous developments can be traced since Ayudhya period to date.