





A Tale of Two Cities. Sukhothai, Ayutthaya and their archaeological heritage

Robert B. Gozzoli

Aims

- 1. A historiographical issue
- Focus is about how the actual archaeological park is kept and their actual strong points and weaknesses.
- 3. Comparison of the two parks.
- 4. Archaeology and Thailand: some considerations

Different historiographical fates

Sukhothai (through Ramkhanhaeng) gives the image of an "ideal country", whereas the foundation of Thai culture was established.





Different historiographical fates

Ayutthaya is the fighter. Naresuan, and the struggles against the Burmese army highlight the concept of a kingdom having to deal in various fronts.





The historiographical issue

The last king of Ayutthaya was Suryainamin (1758-1767 CE), also called Ekathat, the one eyed. He was also said to have been struck by leprosy.

The king was considered to be an illegitimate king even by his contemporaries (*Royal Chronicles*).

How much of the story is post Ayutthaya fall propaganda?

NRCT Research Project

Ayutthaya.
Past, Present and Future of a Heritage City.
Final Report

Roberto B. Gozzoli Siam University, Hotel and Tourism Studies Department



NRCT Research Project

- The research had three goals:
- 1. To provide a study of the issues present in the Ayutthaya archaeological park.
- 2. To supply an analysis of the interpretation problems faced by visitors to the park.
- 3. Theoretical improvements to the park.

Some bibliographic references (1)

- Naraphong Charassri. (2004) 'The role of performing arts in the interpretation of heritage sites with particular reference to Ayutthaya World Heritage Site', PhD dissertation, Bangkok: Silpakorn University.
- Aphivan Saipradist. (2005) 'A Critical Analysis of Heritage Interpretation and the Development of a Guidebook for Non-Thai Cultural Tourists at Ayutthaya Heritage Site', Unpublished PhD, Bangkok: Silpakorn University.

Some bibliographic references (2)

- Aphivan Saipradist and Staiff, R. (2007) 'Crossing the Cultural Divide: Western Visitors and Interpretation at Ayutthaya World Heritage Site, Thailand', Journal of Heritage Tourism 2(3):211– 224.
- Suwanna Thuraphan. (2008) 'Tourists' Behavior and Satisfaction to Historic City of Ayutthaya, the World Heritage Destination (Thailand)', Bangkok: University of Thai Chamber of Commerce.

Master plan only from Chulalongkorn University, Social Studies Department (1987).

It deals with the various issues relative to embellishment of the park itself, planning of some itineraries opened for tourists, other than other general planning.

Actual status: never completed.

Needs of restoration. Wat Chaiwattanaram



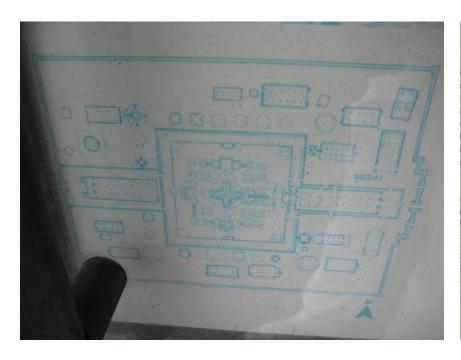




Flooding

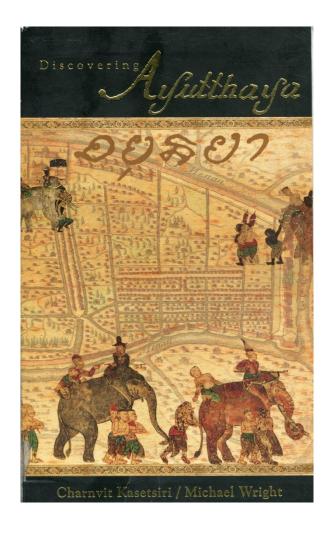


Lack of Interpretation material and visual aids and tourist guides



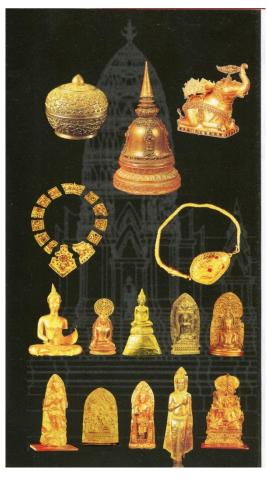
Wat Mahathat ะบรมราชาธิราชที่ 1 (ขุนหลวง The construction of Wat Mahathat was begun during the ลสมเด็จพระราเมศวร (พ.ศ.1931reign of King Borommarachathirat I in 1374 A.D. but was completed during the reign of King Ramesuan (1388-1395 A.D.). When King ส.2153-2171) ปรางค์ประธานพัง Songtham (1610-1628 A.D.) was in power the main prang (Khmer-คงจะไม่แล้วเสร็จในรัชกาลนี้ ต่อมา style tower) collapsed. The restoration work on the prang was รดเกล้าฯ ให้ปฏิสังขรณ์ต่อมาจน probably completed in the reign of King Prasatthong (1630-1655 A.D.). During the restoration the height of the prang was considerably ห้ต่อยอดให้สูงเพรียวขึ้นกว่าของเดิม เซกาลสมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัวบรมโกศ Wat Mahathat was restored once again during the reign of King Borommakot (1732-1758 A.D.) when four porticos of the สร้างมชทิศยื่นออกมากว่าเดิม จน main prang were added. In 1767 A.D. when Ayutthaya was sacked าตถูกไฟไหม้เสียหายมากกลายเป็น the wat was burnt and has since then been in ruins. Wat Mahathat was a royal monastery and has been the seat of the Sangaraja, the head of the Buddhist monks of the บรมสารีริกธาตุ ศูนย์รวมจิตใจของ Kamavasi sect, since the time of the Mahathera Thammakanlayan, มวาสีสืบต่อมาทุกสมัยนับตั้งแต่พระ who was a contemporary of King Borommarachathirat I, who built During the reign of King Rama VI in the Rattanakosin period, ชกาลที่ 6 แห่งกรุงรัตนโกสินทร์ ราว about 1911 A.D., the main prang of the wat collapsed again and looters seized the opportunity to dig for treasure. Only in 1956 A.D. เ และถูกคนร้ายลักลอบชุดหาทรัพย์ did the Fine Arts Department undertake excavations around the ได้ดำเนินการชุดค้นตรงกลางพื้นห้อง central area of the prang where the relics must have been kept. The relics of the Buddha were found in the stupa within a seven-บลักลอบขตไปแล้ว พบพระบรมสารี layer reliquary. Other antiquities were recovered as well, including นอกจากนี้ยังพบโบราณวัตถุอื่น ๆ Buddha images, votive tablets, covered boxes shaped like fish and golden plaques in the form of animals. All these objects are now af าอง และแผ่นเงินทำเป็นรูปสัตว์ต่าง ๆ พืชภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติเจ้าสามพระยา the Chao Sam Phraya National Museum.

Lack of tourist guidebooks



Chao Sam Phraya Museum







Chao Sam Phraya Museum (2)







Local community involvement with the park







Encroaching of local property and heritage.





New help (March 2011)

 Narrowcasters.com is offering an audio service for Ayutthaya



But the Fine Arts
Department at
Ayutthaya still has to
produce a guidebook
to the archaaological
park.



Conflicts with the local community

- 1. Complains for decision taken from above.
- 2. Requests for more participation.
- 3. Damages of the cultural heritage



Ayutthaya website



Ayutthaya 2020: World Expo?!@

Ayutthaya to be nominated as World Expo

Sanan's proposal gets the nod from cabinet

Published: 5/04/2011 at 12:00 AM Newspaper section: News

Thailand will nominate the old capital of Ayutthaya as the site for World Expo 2020.



Mr Sanan is chairman of the site selection committee.

The cabinet also approved in principle a 300-million-baht budget to undertake the bid and to campaign for support from other countries, deputy government spokesman Supachai Jaisamut said.

Another 100 million baht from the 2012 fiscal budget will be spent promoting the expo among Thai people.

The Thailand Convention Exhibition Bureau (TCEB) reported that Ayutthaya could draw 36.99 million visitors and generate expo income (tickets and sponsorship) of 61.84 billion baht if it is chosen to host the event. There would also



Sukhothai planning and cooperation

- Sukhothai has been able to be a pilot project in Thailand by the Sophia University, Tokio (1986)
- Two master plans were defined for its archaeoloogical park
 - 1. UNESCO (1982)
 - 2. Chulalongkorn University, Social Studies Department (1984)



Sukhothai Master Plans. Actual implementation





Sukhothai international cooperation

- Apart from the initial cooperation, Japan has contributed in more recent years, as well as UNESCO projects have been going on in very recent times.
- Japanese involvement still present, as it can be seen on site.

Sukhothai interpretation

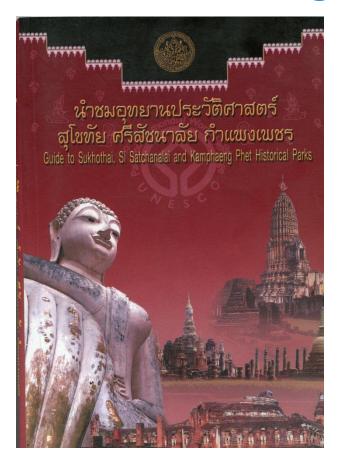
1. Interpretation signs

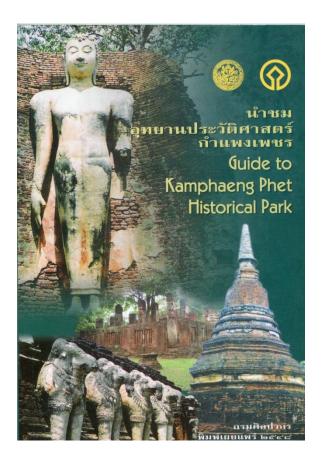




2. Presence of TAT-licensed tourist guides.

Sukhothai interpretation. FAD guidebooks



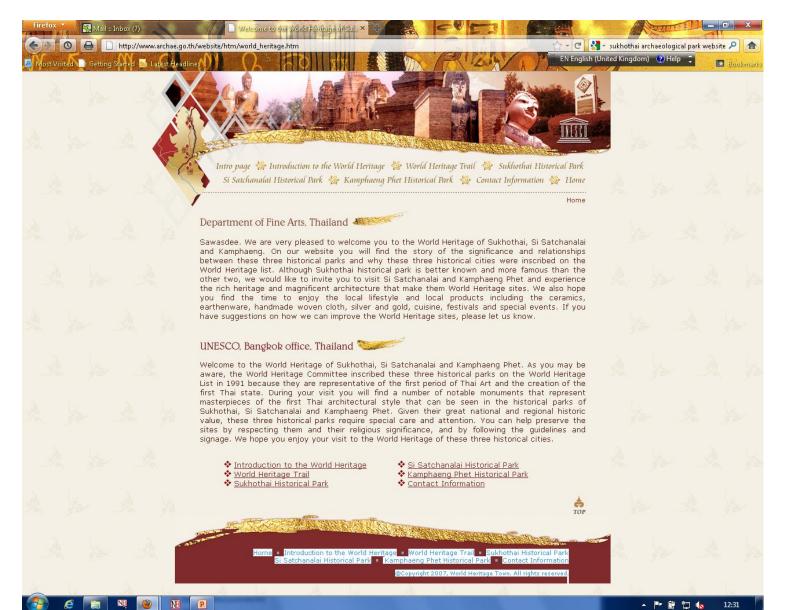


Sukhothai Ramkhanhaeng Museum





Sukhothai website



Some conclusions

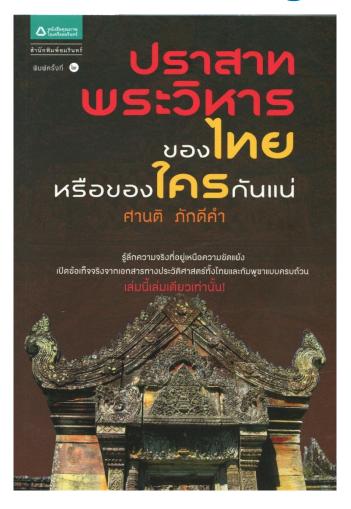
As both entities are under the Fine Arts Department, why such a difference?

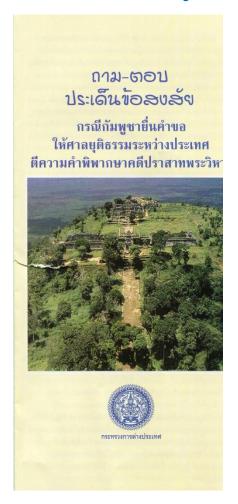
What is the relevance of cultural heritage in Thailand today?

What is the relevance of Thai archaeologists in Thai society?



What is the relevance of Thai archaeologists in Thai society?





THANK YOU!!

