

BRINKS GALLERY

Buddhist Art of Southeast Asia

Laos

Buddhism became prevalent in Laos between the 14th and 17th Centuries as it gradually took over animism and Brahmanism.

The most unique Buddhist art from Laos dates from the 16th to 18th Centuries. It was during this time period, known as the Golden Age of Laos, that Laos realized its greatest territorial expansion and artistic proliferation.



Buddha in Abhaya Mudra
Circa 19th Century, Laos



During this time a distinctive style can be seen in certain standing Buddha images, such as the "calling for rain" posture with hands held outwards at the sides in a symmetrical fashion.

Loatian Buddha
Circa Late 19th Century, Laos

Thailand & Cambodia

In the 11th Century the Khmers ruled Thailand. Art produced in Thailand under the Khmers was similar to the Cambodian style.

When the first Thai kingdom was established in the 13th Century artistic styles unique to Thailand emerged, such as the walking Buddha and the ushnisha ending in the shape of a flame.



Buddha in Abhaya Mudra
Circa 14th Century, Thailand

Khmer art in Cambodia began to flourish in the 9th Century in Angkor.

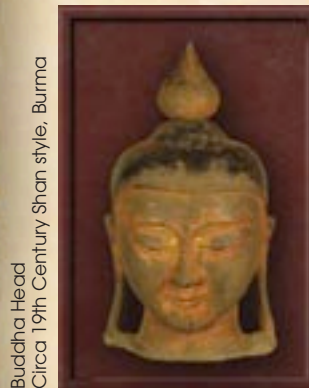
Cambodian Buddhist art is characterized by freestanding sandstone sculptures, especially grouped figures. The art of the Khmer kings continues to be world renowned and coveted for its distinctive, elegant style and artistic mastery.



Vishnu
Circa 12th Century Khmer style, Cambodia

Buddha images are prolific in Southeast Asia and provide a visual reminder of the basic tenets of Buddhist religion. Just as Buddhist religion is practiced in many ways, Buddhist art has evolved differently throughout Southeast Asia.

Buddhism was brought to Southeast Asia by Indian civilization around the 1st Century AD. After the 9th Century, Buddhist art developed a unique stylistic tradition in countries such as Burma, Cambodia, Thailand and Laos.



Buddha Head
Circa 19th Century Shan style, Burma

Burma

Buddhist art attained its height of development in Burma between the 11th and 13th Centuries. During this time Burmese Buddha images were decorated with crowns, jewelry, and an unusually tall cranial bump, or ushnisha, and were constructed primarily of marble and bronze.



Buddha in Parinirvana
Circa 19th Century Shan style, Burma

During the 19th Century Mandalay period, Buddha images combined a natural lifelike appearance with great decorative detail in the robes and figures.

In addition to Buddha images, artists created Nat figures (which represent Burma's ancient deity worship), monks and temple guardians to accompany Buddha images in temples.



Buddha in Bhumasparsa Mudra
Circa 19th Century late Shan style, Burma



Burmese Female Nat
Circa 19th century, Burma

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lands of Southeast Asia

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unique art from the far



Teak Temple Door Carving, 20th Century, Burma



Art and Artifacts of Southeast Asia

Brink's Gallery offers rare 18th, 19th and 20th century Thai, Burmese, Cambodian, and Lao masterpieces, including sculpture and temple architectural pieces.

Located in Denver's LoDo district, the art and artifacts at Brinks Gallery reflect and celebrate the extraordinary artistic traditions of these Southeast Asian countries.

Each piece has been carefully selected in Asia by Brinks Gallery. Our art and artifacts are sold to Private Collectors, Interior Designers, Architects and Art Galleries.



GALLERY

BrinksGallery.com
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