

The For Archaeological Dance

เพลงระบำโบราณคดี

The Dvaravati Dance

Dvaravati was a Kingdom of the Mons existed in Thailand from about the 6th to the 11th century A.D. The music ensemble to the dance was inspired by the archaeological evidence found in ancient sites, while the melody and dance movements were in the Mon's style.

The Srivijaya Dance

The Srivijaya period extended from about the 8th to the 13th Centuries and its influence extended from Indonesia throughout southern Thailand. The music instruments used, were based on many images and artifacts of Srivijaya style from the great stupa of Borobudur in Central Java (8th century). The melody is certainly in the Javanese style.

The Lopburi Dance

The Lopburi period was between about the 11th and 14th centuries. The influence of the Khmer showed distinctly in this period. The music performance was inspired by the sculptures and stone images, such as the temple at Pimai. The melody was in the style of the Khmer.

The Chiengsaen Dance

Chiengsaen period was believed to lie between either the 12th and 17th or 14th and 20th centuries. Its influence was extended throughout northern and north-eastern Thailand, and also crossing the Me Khong river to the Lao Kingdom. The musical instruments used in the came off by the result from the investigation on the Chiengsaen's artistic works. The melodic lines were in the styles of northern, north-eastern Thai mixed together with those of Laos.

The Sukhothai Dance

Between the 14th and the 15th Centuries was the Sukhothai period, the most important period, in which the Thais invented their own arts in several branches. Thai music and dances were also reformed and improved as national art in this period. The musical instruments used in this performance were evidently shown in the document and inscription stones. The music was composed in accordance with the gracefulness of the Sukhothai arts together with the refined old Sukhothai Song as the Coda.

The Ekoh - Lisho Dance

The Ekoh - Lisho Dance originated with the Ekoh-Lisho mountain people who live in the northern region of Thailand. Having heard the Music of mountain people. Professor Montri Travote introduced the Ekoh - Lisho dance melody

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to the general public. After Professor Suriyan Ramasuta made a new arrangement using a western style orchestra.

Toei Khong - Ponglang

Toei Khong - Ponglang is traditional music from Esarn. The Pony is an ancient musical instrument from the northeastern region of Thailand, which is made of wood or metal. When struck it produces both high and low notes according to the material from which it is made.

The song Toei Khong-Tonglang is a combination of the two songs, Lai Ponglang and Lai-Toei Khong. The combination produces a beautiful melody with as light and enjoyable rhythm that is familiar to all the people of Esarn. This delightful song has now been arranged for western orchestral music using the sound of the ponglang.
