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Bastian, Adolf; A Journey in Cambodia and Cochín-China (1864)
Adolf Bastian’s Travels in South-East Asia: Vol. 3

This volume covers Dr Adolf Bastian’s journey from the border of present-day Thailand to present-day Saigon. Bastian was a renowned ethnographer, who founded both Berlin’s Museum für Völkerkunde (Ethnological Museum) and the Berlin Anthropological Society, and his work contains valuable observations and interpretations by one of the pioneers of ethnography. During his travels through Isan and parts of Cambodia then under Siamese rule, as well as while in Saigon, the author observes, describes and records almost every aspect of the life of various groups of people he meets. Bastian compares the situation in these regions and among different ethnic groups, frequently using Siamese terms to do so. This thorough and indefatigable German scholar is one of the early visitors to the temple of Angkor Wat, which he calls “Nakhon Vat”, witnessing its structures before they started to get looted. He describes other edifices built by Cambodia’s many ethnic groups, monastery slaves, and the Siamese administration of Cambodian territory. Bastian takes a special interest in the Cham people, presenting valuable information not found elsewhere. Life is described here in its manifold expressions and interactions, analyzed by a profound mind that had studied law at the University of Heidelberg and natural science as well as medicine in Berlin, Jena, and Würzburg.

We see a country emerging from the disaster of the Khmer Rouge era, only to find itself embroiled in a protracted war. This first volume discusses the ups and downs of the resistance, the secretive life of the communist party, the suffering of the people, the emergence of new leaders, like Prince Ranariddh and Hun Sen, and the continuous efforts of Prince Sihanouk to bring peace to his troubled land. The diary moves, week after week, from the Thai-Cambodian border to Hanoi, Beijing, Bangkok, Paris or Washington and of course to Phnom Penh and the Cambodian countryside. From the Khmer Rouge to born-again capitalists, from low intensity conflict to international intrigues, here is a first hand history of contemporary Cambodia.

ISBN 978-974-8434-16-6
WL Order Code 22 011
US$29.00

Bangkok 1998, 509 pp., 56 pp. illus., 16 pp. in col., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Bekaert, Jacques; Cambodian Diary, Vol. 2: A Long Road to Peace, 1987-1993
Volume 2 describes how first the People’s Republic of Kampuchea of Heng Samrin appears and disappears and, then, how Hun Sen abandons communism and the capitalist State of Cambodia emerges. And as a constant feature throughout, there are the people, main actors and front line victims of the drama.

WL Order Code 21 776
US$27.00

Bangkok 1995, 236 pp., 180 x 260 mm, pbk. (text in French)

Bizo, François & Oskar von Hinüber; La Guirlande de Joyaux
This text, known as Ratanamâlî in Pâli, is a poem comprised of 108 syllables giving homage to the Buddha, the Dharma, and the Sangha. The Buddha himself was said to have prescribed the recitation of syllables from this text as a means of protection. These syllables are memorized by Buddhists in the form of mantras and their graphical representation has produced a host of elaborate protective diagrams. This book provides the original Khmer and Pali texts, along with a French translation and commentary. It also includes a section showing the usage of these syllables in mantras and diagrams.

ISBN 978-974-4801-52-4
WL Order Code 22 632
US$42.00

Bourdier, Frédéric; Development and Dominion: Indigenous Peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos
(See on Laos section)
and in the grips of vegetation, as well as the looting going on there, offer development. In Angkor Wat, then only visited by a hundred people or so each
clash violently with the idea of a colony as a workable vehicle for devel-

returned to Cambodia, and discussed French intrigues on the Siamese
reach it. He reported from these small towns, which Siam would later see

was to visit Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom in the Siamese territory of

in October 1900 he traveled to Saigon, Mytho, Phnom Penh and a few

his wife. Jottrand was at work in Siam as a legal adviser. On vacation

part, this book presents the vacation recollections of Émile Jottrand and

military man and in his world outlook and observations a tourist avant-

Southeast Asia – it is a good reading for both the distant observers of the
region and the experts.

and Cambodia since 1962 reopen again in the 2000s? This time it is
potentially more dangerous than half a century earlier. This book offers
not only the explanations of the conflict – from the legacies of the colo-
nial era to the political situations that led to recent deadly clashes – but
also the possible solution to this sensitive issue and how to get there.
Cooperatively written with clarity by Thai and Cambodian scholars – a
historian, a veteran diplomat, and a scholar of international politics of
Southeast Asia – it is a good reading for both the distant observers of the

W.

Belgian Tourists in Burma, Siam, Vietnam and Cambodia

Dumarcay, Jacques; The Site of Angkor

Of the numerous cultural sites in Cambo-
dia, the best known by far is Angkor. The
great archaeological remains found there
are ranked among the most important in the
world. The Site of Angkor introduces the reader to this remarkable com-
plex. Its main focus is on the principal phases of construction at Angkor
which reached their peaks with Angkor Wat and subsequently with Ang-
kor Thom. It also narrates the pillage, temporary reoccupation, dorman-
cy, rediscovery, and restoration of Angkor. Jacques Dumarcay has spent
a lifetime of research devoted to Angkor and other archaeological sites
in Southeast Asia. He is a leading expert on the temples and is admirably
placed to summarize their most important features.

Dumarcay, Jacques; The Site of Angkor

Cultural Sites of Burma, Thailand, and Cambodia

The considerable number of mainland
Southeast Asia’s ancient cultural sites are increasingly visited and ap-
cpreciated by overseas travelers, for example the complex of Angkor in
Cambodia. Burma has its equivalent in Pagan and in the more recent
center of Mandalay, where the last Burmese king held court. Thailand
has a large number of monumental architectural sites in addition to the
well-known ones of Ayutthia and Sukhothai. The religious structures that
have survived are given prominence in this volume.

Falser, Michael S.; The Pre-Angkorian

Temple of Preah Ko: A Sourcebook of the History, Construction and Ornamen-
tation of the Preah Ko Style

The temple of Preah Ko, built in the 9th century AD, represents a unique
transition point between the Pre-Angkorian and the Angkorian periods.
It is undoubtedly one of the most important temple structures in Khmer architecture, if not in whole South-East Asia. This temple gave a whole range of 9th century temples their stylistic group name, Preah Ko-Style. Despite its importance, Preah Ko was rarely acknowledged in detail in academic literature. This work analyses Preah Ko in its historical, archaeological, architectural, stylistic and contemporary social and religious questions. Together with its unique collection of illustrations, it serves as an ideal source book of the Preah Ko-Style.

Bali, Thailand and Cambodia. Although, as he modestly points out in the Foreword to Bali and Angkor, he “was obviously debarred from writing a serious book about these regions”, he was nevertheless able to produce a very superior book of travel which can be read with great enjoyment to the general reader interested in Southeast Asian architecture, history, and religion.

Bali and Angkor: A 1930s Pleasure Trip Looking at Life and Death

In the early 1930s, Geoffrey Gorer went on a three months’ pleasure trip to Sumatra, Java, Bali, Thailand and Cambodia. Although, as he modestly points out in the Foreword to Bali and Angkor, he “was obviously debarred from writing a serious book about these regions”, he was nevertheless able to produce a very superior book of travel which can be read with great enjoyment today—fifty years after publication. Recent travel writing about Southeast Asia may describe more adventurous journeys, contain more practical information and be more splendidly illustrated, but what Bali and Angkor lacks in these respects is more than made up for by Geoffrey Gorer’s very considerable powers of observation and his interest in trying to interpret the role that art and religion play in the life of the Balinese and the Khmers. His writing also has great style. If it is correct that genuine travel has become a lost art, one of the best ways to experience it vicariously would be to read Bali and Angkor.

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Indispensable for the specialist, the volume will also appeal to the general reader interested in Southeast Asian architecture, history, and religion.

ISBN 978-360-8762-64-8
WL Order Code 6621
US$17.00

Stuttgart 1988, 253 pp., illus. in col., 235 x 320 mm

Felten, Wolfgang & Martin Lerner; Thai and Cambodian Sculpture

This book brings together previously unpublished Cambodian, Thai and Vietnamese stone and bronze sculptures from nine centuries—from the style of Phnom Da, the mysterious mountain temple in the Mekong Delta, to the style of the Bayon, the apogee of Cambodian architecture. Selected from well-established private collections and museums all over the world, these forty-one sculptures, all of extra-ordinary quality, demonstrate how the highly developed civilization in Southeast Asia generated a power and aesthetic of its own.

ISBN 978-974-7534-22-1
WL Order Code 22 170
US$54.00

Bangkok 2000, first English trans. of 1926; 228 pp., 78 pp. illus., 255 x 340 mm

Finot, Louis, Henri Parmentier & Victor Goloubew; A Guide to the Temple of Banteay Srei at Angkor

Originally published in 1926, this is the first study of the temple that many consider the crown jewel of the entire Angkor Wat complex. Written a decade after the temple’s rediscovery, these three groundbreaking essays by eminent French scholars discuss its architecture, iconography, history, and dating. The section on the Sanskrit and Khmer inscriptions found at the site is an invaluable tool for understanding this period of Khmer history and for illuminating aspects of its religious and daily life. Line drawings and photographs illustrate the study. Indispensable for the specialist, the volume will also appeal to the general reader interested in Southeast Asian architecture, history, and religion.

WL Order Code 4207
US$19.00

Singapore 1991, 280 pp., 40 pp. illus., 125 x 195 mm, pbk.

Gorer, Geoffrey; Bali and Angkor: A 1930s Pleasure Trip Looking at Life and Death

In the early 1930s, Geoffrey Gorer went on a three months’ pleasure trip to Sumatra, Java, Bali, Thailand and Cambodia. Although, as he modestly points out in the Foreword to Bali and Angkor, he “was obviously debarred from writing a serious book about these regions”, he was nevertheless able to produce a very superior book of travel which can be read with great enjoyment today—fifty years after publication. Recent travel writing about Southeast Asia may describe more adventurous journeys, contain more practical information and be more splendidly illustrated, but what Bali and Angkor lacks in these respects is more than made up for by Geoffrey Gorer’s very considerable powers of observation and his interest in trying to interpret the role that art and religion play in the life of the Balinese and the Khmers. His writing also has great style. If it is correct that genuine travel has become a lost art, one of the best ways to experience it vicariously would be to read Bali and Angkor.

We carry a large section on plants, animals, natural healing and ecology with special sections on birds, herpetology, aquatic life, plant pests etc. See our web page at www.whitelotusbooks.com
This book of photographs of the 1920s in Indochina presents 240 magnificent pictures of architecture, landscapes, and people in their daily activities. For each country there is a brief introduction in English. The photographs also include monuments of Champa, the disappeared kingdom on the coast of Vietnam. Various ethnic minorities of Southeast Asia are shown in their traditional costumes.
This book describes a turbulent decade in the relations between the Dutch East India Company and Cambodia, and also gives an account of the first recorded European venture into neighboring Laos. Composed of material from a variety of Dutch East India Company records, it was published in 1669 by Pieter Casteleyen, of Haarlem. The book gives detailed descriptions of the situation at the Cambodian court, Dutch-Cambodian commercial relations and the intense rivalry between the Dutch and Portuguese. The account of the expedition into Laos led by Gerard Wusthoff records interesting details on the route between Phnom Penh and Viang Chan. It is full of fascinating observations on Lao court ceremony, people’s customs and livelihood, and Buddhist traditions. The only translation ever made, in French, was commissioned in 1871 by the French explorer Francis Gamier, a former member of the French Mekong Exploration Commission (1866-1868). This first English translation of an important but much neglected source on Indochina is annotated with background introduction by the translator. It is a welcome addition to the growing body of texts on Southeast Asian history and travel.

This is the first book on the history of the Khmer press and its struggle for existence under six regimes since the 1930s. The press survived colonial rule, a major coup, genocide, civil war, and Vietnamese occupation. The press was censored and shut down, Khmer journalists were threatened, attacked, and murdered, and several foreign correspondents were captured and killed while covering the civil war. The French denied newspapers licenses to publish, and an equally docile press existed under Sihanouk’s rule. Sihanouk wrote arcane and elegant editorials in his journals to rebuff criticism in the foreign press about his style of governance. The Lon Nol regime subjected the press to heavy-handed censorship and the Khmer Rouge, on seizing power, shut it down ahead of the genocide. The Heng Samrin regime’s journals were never allowed to stray from the official line. Newsmen were still being attacked and murdered after the royal government came to power in 1993, and journalism remained a dangerous profession.

An ambitious study of Cambodia’s colonial history, this book examines picture postcards, a novel visual source that exploded as a revolutionary form of popular communication during the first half of the twentieth century. French military, civil servants and tourists bought thousands of exotic picture postcards as souvenirs and mailed them home from Indochina. The postcards presented a contrived, romantic image of the Cambodian Protectorate, capturing a remarkable and changing nation as the foundations of its traditional society were being dramatically changed. These cards are a treasure trove of rarely-seen images of Cambodia, which are today scattered among obscure archives, postcard dealers and private collections in France. This book includes hundreds of the best and rarest postcards of colonial Cambodia from the author’s own collection. The book starts with an introduction covering the creation of what was to
become French Indochina and its postal service. The postcards shown in the book are arranged and introduced according to seventeen chapters each with its own theme and each followed by appropriate postcard images. The themes are: the Cambodian Monarchy, the Royal Palace and its staff; Cambodia’s capital—Phnom Penh; the Mekong River; the Khmer and other inhabitants of Cambodia; dance and music; cards with special interests such as the French and local military, the prison system, educational institutions, and hunting; the various religions of Cambodia, Cambodia’s major towns and villages; the Cambodian economy, important events and rites of passage, Angkor Wat and other archaeological treasures; Cambodia’s representation abroad including international fairs and expositions and a final chapter with rare examples of color picture postcards of the Protectorate of Cambodia. This is an important book on the iconography of Cambodia, a subject, until now, somewhat neglected by those interested in cultural history and photography.


The French Presence in Cochinchina and Cambodia: Rule and Response (1859-1905)

This pioneering study of the first five decades of French colonial presence in southern Vietnam (Cochinchina) and Cambodia has been described as “indispensable” in relation to Cambodia’s history and “fascinating” for its account of the rise of a French-backed Vietnamese elite in Cochinchina. Drawing on previously neglected archival sources in Paris, Phnom Penh and Saigon, the book shows that the effects of French policies were sharply different in the two regions. In southern Vietnam, France’s policy of direct rule created a new and important class of collaborators, men who were ready to work with the French and who gained materially from the colonial presence. In Cambodia by contrast, France preserved the king’s symbolic importance, despite stripping him of real power, a fact that was to be of great importance later in the twentieth century. It deals with a broad range of issues, including administration, law and education, and penning vivid portraits of individuals of great interest, on both sides of the colonial divide.

ISBN 978-974-8438-00-9 WL Order Code 21 953 US$27.00

Osborne, Milton; The French Presence in Cochinchina and Cambodia: Rule and Response (1859-1905)

Bangkok 1997, repr. from 1968; 397 pp., 8 pp. illus. in col., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Shivapada in Khmer Art

As the ultimate teacher, unique dance master, and inexhaustible source of permanent markers of the triumph of ascetic power over worldly temptation, Shiva is a remarkable rediscovery of nine major temple sites in the former Angkor Empire where Shiva made his presence felt, leaving his footprints as permanent markers of the triumph of ascetic power over worldly temptations. Presenting a theme entirely ignored in previous writings, this is a definitive and indispensable text for the general reader as well as for scholars interested in the cultural anthropology, art, architecture, religion, and mythology of Asia.


Osborne, Milton; The French Presence in Cochinchina and Cambodia: Rule and Response (1859-1905)

Bangkok 1997, repr. from 1968; 397 pp., 8 pp. illus. in col., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

San Antonio, Gabriel Quiroga dc; A Brief and Truthful Relation of Events in the Kingdom of Cambodia

This is one of the earliest accounts of Cambodian and other destination countries of early missionaries in the region. More specifically it is the account with which Gabriel Quiroga de San Antonio, a Dominican missionary, attempted to draw the King of Spain into conquering the country in 1604. The book was introduced by the eminent French scholar, Antoine Cabaton, that is translated into English, from the French edition of 1914, for the first time. It deals with the internal political turmoil in Cambodia and with attempts of the Portuguese, Spanish and Siamese to take advantage of the situation. Within the context of the geopolitics of the time, the author also describes other countries in which such trade rivalry was in progress and their rulers, e.g., Siam, the Moluccas, the Kingdoms of Champa and Cochinchina and the Philippines. Father Gabriel de San Antonio explicitly places his peregrinations around Asia in the context of the foundation of missionary and trading posts. This book is a must for scholars of Cambodia and for all those who want to better comprehend the troubled history of this country.
There are fascinating glimpses of remote and rarely seen ethnic groups in this volume work that provides a detailed account of the ethnic groups of Cambodia. All three volumes are lavishly illustrated in color and contain relevant references. The present volume looks first at the effect of historic events in Southeast Asia on ethnic distribution in Cambodia today. It then presents an overview of these ethnic groups and their linguistic classifications, cultures and traditions and geographic locations. The book also provides detailed population statistics from French colonial times to the latest Population Census of 2008. The text is supported by 91 color illustrations.

This survey features some of the world’s finest examples of the art of the lost wax method of bronze casting. The superb artists of the Khmer Empire of ancient Cambodia blended the two greatest influences of their time, Hinduism and Buddhism, to create bronze images that reflected the religious, mystical, and sensual beauty of this culture. The text features bronzes from the collections of the Phnom Penh Royal Museum of Fine Art, The National Museum Bangkok, The National Museum Phnmai, and from private collections, many never before published. The volume is a must for collectors, antique dealers, art historians, libraries, and museums as well as those interested in learning about this magnificent art form of the Khmer Empire.

The Development of Cambodia’s rubber industry during the 1920s and 1930s. Using archival material from the era of the French Protectorate, it examines how French capital combined with Khmer land and Tonkinese labour to transform the red lands of the eastern plateaus of Cambodia into vast plantations. The book argues that the model of capitalistic colonisation—rational, bureaucratic, profit-driven, and divorced from traditional agricultural practices—established by the French remains the model for indigenous colonisation by the ruling elite in Cambodia today for large scale agri-businesses involving logging, fishing, cash and export crops such as palm oil and cashews, and further rubber plantations.

The United Nations’ decision to intervene into broadcasting was a groundbreaking move. Radio UNTAC became a sensation and a household name in Cambodia. The contribution of Radio UNTAC to the stupendous voter turn-out in the election cannot be quantified. It is irrefutable that Radio UNTAC played a pivotal role in convincing the electorate: “Your vote is secret”. For planners of future missions, there are invaluable lessons to be learned from the experience of Radio UNTAC as a peacekeeping tool. For the general reader, this book offers an alternative to the microphone account of “mission” work. In the process, it records a chronicle of a country in transition as Cambodians defied the bullets and reached for peace via the ballots.
er accurately describes the accessibility overland and by water of many extremely remote areas of the interior and their trading relations. There are also detailed descriptions of important crafts such as salt production, basket weaving, iron forging and casting, and various non-agricultural occupations and sidelines of farmers. Naturalists will find that the varieties of vegetation the author and his assistants encounter are accurately described, with special attention to various tree species, including those that produce timber and dyes, and to the availability of water, that life-bringing commodity still so scarce in today’s Isan.

**People, Livelihoods, and Development in the Xekong River Basin, Laos**

This is a wide-ranging study that provides an overview of the area’s history and geography as well as the cultures and livelihood systems of the people living there. Central to the study is a detailed description of the acute social, cultural, economic and ecological challenges that locals are facing as a result of the rapid changes now taking place in the region. While these changes are being made in the name of “development”, in reality they often involve conflicts between outsiders and local communities over the use of the area’s natural resources. Taking a political ecology approach, the authors examine the complicated links between livelihoods and development. The book provides a sobering picture of the potential vulnerability and negative impact upon local cultures, livelihood systems and the natural environment if uncontrolled globalization and outside market forces continue to radically transform the Xekong River Basin.

**Isan Travels: Northeast Thailand’s Economy in 1883-1884**

A book with more detailed reports on Northeast Thailand than have ever been collected by a nineteenth-century explorer. Étienne Aymonier was a specialist in Cambodian studies and traveled together with trained Cambodian assistants through Isan from south to north and from east to west, visiting many of the region’s districts. He reports on the political situation, dependency relationships among districts and provinces and their relations with the Court in Bangkok, agricultural and forestry commodities, usage and value of various local and national currencies, ethnic and language groups living in all villages he passed through, superstitions and religion, betel and opium use and other vices, population data and numbers of registered taxable men, taxes paid to Bangkok, and “corruption money” paid to various authorities including the Siamese Court and ministry officials. Most of all, Aymonier's book accurately describes the accessibility overland and by water of many extremely remote areas of the interior and their trading relations. There are also detailed descriptions of important crafts such as salt production, basket weaving, iron forging and casting, and various non-agricultural occupations and sidelines of farmers. Naturalists will find that the varieties of vegetation the author and his assistants encounter are accurately described, with special attention to various tree species, including those that produce timber and dyes, and to the availability of water, that life-bringing commodity still so scarce in today’s Isan.

**An Illustrated Eco-history of the Mekong River Basin**

This is a broad-ranging study of the interactions transforming people’s livelihoods and their environment in a rapidly-developing yet ecologically diverse region. Encompassing scientific material on climate, health and habitat through to social studies on the large number of ethnic groups, the new findings presented here from specialists in a plurality of disciplines reflect the drastic changes of recent times, concomitant with various impulses toward modernization, economic globalization, and sixty years of rapid population growth. Local relationships with the environment have been incessantly restructured and transformed amidst these political and economic upheavals, revealing unique linkages between certain determinants of change. Over sixty international researchers collaborated bringing vitality and depth to the treatment of these complex issues. The book reveals an array of interesting and serious issues in the Mekong River basin, and serves as an indispensable guide to the historical ecology of the region.
No ISBN  
WL Order Code 8403  
US$18.00  

Vientiane 2000, 176 pp., 140 pp. illus., 190 x 250 mm, pbk.

Bouneung Yeunilavong, Traditional Lao Patterns  
One of the few professionally done publications from Laos, this book displays 140 pages of drawings of Lao designs. There are 56 lessons on the designs and on how to draw them. This book is of interest to artists and designers, especially those interested in comparisons with Thai designs. The book contains introductions in Lao and English.

ISBN 978-974-4801-52-4  
WL Order Code 22 632  
US$42.00

Bangkok 2009, 502 pp., 24 pp. illus., 7 pp. maps, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Bourdier, Frédéric; Development and Dominion: Indigenous Peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos  
This book deals with prevailing development ideologies and their impacts on indigenous societies with a particular focus on Cambodia, Laos and the central highlands of Vietnam. It reinforces the idea that development, as it is conceptualized and implemented, radically undermines local communities’ ability to control the parameters of inevitable social and material changes. The more development projects choose new objectives and opportunities’ ability to control the parameters of inevitable social and material changes. The more development projects choose new objectives and opportunities to do development better, by trying to mitigate the effects of top-down negotiations and mutual engagement meaningful. This imperative is conceived and implemented, radically undermines local communities with a particular focus on Cambodia, Laos and the central highlands of Vietnam. It reinforces the idea that development, as it is conceptualized and implemented, radically undermines local communities’ ability to control the parameters of inevitable social and material changes. The more development projects choose new objectives and opportunities’ ability to control the parameters of inevitable social and material changes. The more development projects choose new objectives and opportunities’ ability to control the parameters of inevitable social and material changes. The more development projects choose new objectives and opportunities.

ISBN 978-974-7534-61-0  
WL Order Code 22 233  
US$25.00

Bangkok 2001, 106 pp., 36 pp. illus. in col., 1 map, 210 x 290 mm, pbk.

Chazée, Laurent; The Mrabri in Laos: A World under the Canopy  
This ethnological study presents the first published information on the Mrabri living in Laos collected during two years of preservation, development, and research activities. There are currently less than 400 living Mrabri distributed between northern Thailand and the Lao PDR. The Mrabri have been studied in Thailand since 1919, but on the Lao side of the border no research was conducted until 1999. A of now there are only 28 Mrabri alive in the Lao PDR, with 22 of them maintaining their nomadic way of life in the primary forest of Sayabury Province. For the Mrabri the most important values are freedom and peace in the forest, and food availability. In recent history, the main enemies were human factors such as military conflicts and misunderstandings, floods, illnesses, accidents and tigers.

WL Order Code 22 074  
US$39.00

Bangkok 1999, 265 pp., 66 pp. illus. in col., 1 folded map, 210 x 295 mm, pbk.

Chazée, Laurent; The Peoples of Laos: Rural and Ethnic Diversities  
This book is the first comprehensive study conducted in Laos combining research on ethnic culture and indigenous values and the present socio-economic development. The 132 identified ethnic groups and sub-groups belong to the four linguistic families represented in Laos: Tai, Austroasiatic, Miao-Yao, and Sino-Tibetan. For each linguistic family, a detailed case study shows the ethno-linguistic specificity, as well as the institutional and socio-economic complexity. 132 maps give the geographic distribution of each group in Laos, while a large folded map shows the national linguistic and ethnic distribution pattern. For 56 ethnic groups and sub-groups, pictures cover people, habitat, agro-ecosystems, production systems and ethnic-related activities and handicrafts. This publication describes the peoples’ diversity in the rural areas of Laos during the period 1992-1999. Specifically, the research, based on interdisciplinary and participatory approaches—historical, ethno-linguistic, institutional, religious and natural resource management diversities of the rural communities—was conducted for a better understanding of the values and organizations of the rural communities. This work contributes to a better knowledge of the indigenous values and systems of the ethnic groups, who are, or should be, the key partners and decision-makers in conceiving and implementing socio-economic development programs.

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Chazée, Laurent; The Peoples of Laos: Rural and Ethnic Diversities  
This book is the first comprehensive study conducted in Laos combining research on ethnic culture and indigenous values and the present socio-economic development. The 132 identified ethnic groups and sub-groups belong to the four linguistic families represented in Laos: Tai, Austroasiatic, Miao-Yao, and Sino-Tibetan. For each linguistic family, a detailed case study shows the ethno-linguistic specificity, as well as the institutional and socio-economic complexity. 132 maps give the geographic distribution of each group in Laos, while a large folded map shows the national linguistic and ethnic distribution pattern. For 56 ethnic groups and sub-groups, pictures cover people, habitat, agro-ecosystems, production systems and ethnic-related activities and handicrafts. This publication describes the peoples’ diversity in the rural areas of Laos during the period 1992-1999. Specifically, the research, based on interdisciplinary and participatory approaches—historical, ethno-linguistic, institutional, religious and natural resource management diversities of the rural communities—was conducted for a better understanding of the values and organizations of the rural communities. This work contributes to a better knowledge of the indigenous values and systems of the ethnic groups, who are, or should be, the key partners and decision-makers in conceiving and implementing socio-economic development programs.
Lue and Akha are presented in clear, simple recipes. The stunning photography of food preparation in village homes and at the Boat Landing Guest House and Restaurant ties the dishes to their indigenous setting. This unique cookbook includes: an illustrated glossary of ingredients and substitutions; a description of Lao preparation and cooking techniques; an explanation of traditional cooking equipment; a bibliography, including web links; and a comprehensive index in English, Lao transcription and Lao script.

WL Order Code 22 028
US$20.00
Bangkok 1998, first English trans. of 1893; 194 pp., illus., 16 pp. illus. in col., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Cupet, Captain P.; Among the Tribes of Southern Vietnam and Laos. “Wild” Tribes and French Politics on the Siamese Border (1891)

This book reports a chapter of Franco-Siamese politics played out in 1890-91 among the independent tribes inhabiting the crossroads between French Southern Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Since various semi-independent states in present-day Southern Laos and Cambodia were under the sovereignty of, and paid tribute to, the King of Siam, Siamese military units were once again confronting the dominant colonial power, France, at the borders. The author, Captain P. Cupet, was a member of the famous Pavie Mission and studied the politics as well as the ethnography and anthropology of the tribes for years. So his report incorporates significant material on such tribes as the Radé, the Djararaf, the Davak, the Cédang, the Brao, the Bahmar and many smaller tribes. His pictorial material is outstanding and unrivalled as a record of the peoples that, in the 1960s, during the struggle for the forest trails in the next Vietnam war, would enter big power politics once again. Accompanying maps by Auguste Pavie can be found in the Atlas of the Pavie Mission.

ISBN 978-974-8434-14-8
WL Order Code 22 016
US$23.00
Bangkok 1998, repr. from 1903; 374 pp., 12 pp. illus. b&w, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Curtis, Lillian Johnson; The Laos of North Siam, Seen through the Eyes of a Missionary

Here is an insightful description of the people of northern Thailand around the turn of the century. The book contains the narrative of an American missionary’s journey from Bangkok to Lakanon, where she spent four years in the local mission of the Northern Presbyterian Board, and descriptions of other journeys in the North—between Lakanon and Chiang Mai, Nan, Prae and Chiang Rai. Her colorful writings encompass almost all physical and social features of the land and its people: geography, natural products and agriculture, wildlife, forests and fruit trees, customs such as betel use, food preferences, house-building and ceremonies such as marriage and burials, language, the life of children and, of course, religion. In the last of these as well as in her treatment of local politics, the author’s missionary biases are obvious, particularly in a description of the mission’s development and the persecutions endured by early Christians.

WL Order Code 22 063
US$30.00
Vientiane 2010, 206 pp., illus., 1 map, 13 pp. in col., 1 cd, 190 x 275 mm

Fischer-Zernin, Vincent; Lao Cooking and the Essence of Life, How the book happened

Ten years after having spent the better part of my time in Thailand, life sent me to Laos. Contrary to knowing everything, with only a river separating these two countries, I knew nothing. There is to this day no book available about Laos which is written with insight, respect and deep appreciation in discovery of the wonder that is Lao people’s attitude to life. The seeker in me had no choice but to set out on his own. Three years into this pursuit Sisavanh Manlom became my friend and teacher opening up a spectacular new world where simplicity and sanity reign supreme. He handed me the keys to Lao society and culture. In Laos, conversation about such earth shaking matters is carried on with leisure and for pleasure, which is obviously done over food. This I prepared for the occasions, creating the mood and challenge his taste buds. His tastes buds said: ‘Listen to me, write this down’. The beginning of a cookbook was made. Eating and talking, or rather listening, made it soon clear that the way Lao people cook to nourish body and soul is nothing other than an extension of their ‘being’, going about life with ease and humility. To understand Lao Cooking one needs to understand all things Lao. The cookbook became a book about the Lao, a universal book about Cooking and Life.

ISBN 978-974-7534-31-3
WL Order Code 22 165
US$16.00
Bangkok 2000, repr. from 1899; 153 pp., 13 pp. illus., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Fleeson, Katherine Nelson; Laos Folklore of Northern Siam

This book was originally published in 1899 when the northern and northeastern parts of present-day Thailand were still called Laos. This changed when Prince Damrong created the Thai nation state as well as a Thai identity. Hence, the French were only able to lay claim to the territory on the left bank of the Mekong. These folktales were part of the oral cultural tradition before the author, a missionary, undertook to preserve this cultural heritage, by recording many aspects of rural life in northern Siam.

ISBN 978-974-4800-00-8
WL Order Code 22 245
US$15.00
Bangkok 2001, 114 pp., illus., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Foo Check Teck; Laos: “No Cola, Pepsi Only”

This is a light-hearted yet serious view of Laos through the eyes of a Singaporean visiting Vientiane to impart the intricacies of finance to officials at the Ecole Nationale de Politique. Cultural differences, teaching methods, culinary delights and the Ecole Nationale de Politique are part of the journey of discovery, as are the smiling people—smiling despite their lack of affluence and personal comforts to which Singaporeans are used.

WL Order Code 21 863
US$33.00
Bangkok 1996, first English trans. of 1869-71; 370 pp., 43 pp. illus., 1 folded map, 140 x 210 mm, pbk.

Garnier, Francis; Travels in Cambodia and Part of Laos

The Mekong Exploration Commission Report (1866-1868) — Vol. 1

This is the first part of The Mekong Exploration Commission Report (1866-1868), one of the most important expeditions sent to the Indo-China region to explore trade routes. The French expedition compiled a wealth of new information, drew maps, and produced a substantial number of engravings of Laos. It ended in Luang Prabang where the Commission stayed some months. While the original objective to ascertain that the Mekong River could be used as a trade route between Yunnan and the Delta was not achieved, the Commission’s political and socio-economic information was invaluable for France’s expansion in Indochina. A new map of Indochina as surveyed by the Commission is included in this book.
The clothing is seldom worn but stored—in the hope that somehow the finished Mien clothing from relatives still in Thailand, Laos and China. The Mien women embroidered their clothes with threads from local flowers and plants, and the embroidery became more colorful and intricate as time went on. Women added new designs and colors to their embroidery. As commerce expanded, the skill of every Mien woman, used on all her clothing, began to reflect the changes in the culture. But the French forced them away from age-old traditions: their embroidery, an essential component of their cultural identity, was suppressed.

Further Travels in Laos and in Yunnan — The Mekong Exploration Commission Report (1866-1868) — Vol. 2

Garnier, Francis; Further Travels in Laos and in Yunnan

ISBN 978-974-8496-75-3

WL Order Code 21 864

US$32.00

Bangkok 1996, first English trans. of 1869-71; 301 pp., 30 pp. illus., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

This second volume contains the report of the Commission’s travels in Upper Laos and in Yunnan. It ended with the report of the Commission via China and reports on the dramatic Muslim uprising in Southern China. Several attempts to identify trade routes on the Mekong by the Commission’s most famous member, Francis Garnier, are also included in the report. An accompanying folded map is inserted in Vol. 1.

A Pictorial Journey on the Old Mekong


Delaporte, Louis & Francis Garnier; A Pictorial Journey on the Old Mekong: Cambodia, Laos and Yunnan

ISBN 978-974-4800-79-4

WL Order Code 21 865

US$67.00

Bangkok 1998, repr. 2006 in larger format; 225 pp., fully illus., 41 pp. illus. in col., 5 pp. maps, 250 x 335 mm, pbk.

In this third part of the Mekong Exploration Commission Report, 1866-1868, published as an oversized volume with numerous splendid color plates and four maps, the journey along the Mekong is retraced using plates not published in the two other volumes on the Mekong Expedition as well as by masterfully drawn color plates of tribal costumes from the regions the Commission passed through. This volume graphically supplements the descriptive reports of the Commission’s work and can be read fruitfully in its own right as a journey along the Old Mekong.

Rebellion in Laos

Peace and Politics in a Colonial Backwater

ISBN 978-974-4800-26-8

WL Order Code 22 314

US$23.00

Bangkok 2003, rev. repr. from 1990; 321 pp., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Gunn, Geoffrey C.; Rebellion in Laos

The book examines two interconnected themes. First, the incorporation of Laos into a colonial-capitalist system of surplus accumulation; and, second, the rebellious and non-rebellious responses of the majority and, particularly, the minority peasantry of that country to the fundamental changes in their moral, social, political and economic order. Both areas of exploration are explained with reference to the general phenomenon of world-historical expansion.

Theravadins Embroidery

Migrations and Change


WL Order Code 21 807

US$30.00

Bangkok 1995, 126 pp., 40 pp. illus. in col., 210 x 295 mm, pbk.

Goldman, Ann Y.; Lao Mien Embroidery

The Lao Mien, a subgroup of the Chinese Yao, lived in relative isolation in northwest Laos until the Vietnam War when great numbers were forced out of their villages and into refugee centers in Laos and later in Thailand. In the 1980s many thousands of them were resettled in the United States, Canada and France. As these emigrations tore them away from age-old traditions their embroidery, an essential skill of every woman, responded to their clothing, began to reflect the changing situation of the Mien. As they came in contact with others, Mien women added new designs and colors to their embroidery. As commercial threads became available, the embroidery became more colorful and the colors more uniform. With reliable incomes, most women now order finished Mien clothing from relatives still in Thailand, Laos and China. The clothing is seldom worn but stored—in the hope that somehow the cultural traditions of the Mien will thus be preserved.

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POLITICAL STRUGGLES IN LAOS (1930-1954)

Geoffrey C. Gunn

ISBN 978-974-4800-63-3

WL Order Code 22 439

US$28.00

Bangkok 2005, 382 pp., 6 pp. illus., 3 maps, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Gunn, Geoffrey C.; Political Struggles in Laos (1930-1954)

This is the first detailed history of the origins of communism, ethno-nationalism and nationalism in the former French colony. Communism first took root in Laos under Vietnamese auspices in 1930, the year Ho Chi Minh’s Indochinese Communist Party was founded. Anti-French nationalism under the Lao Issara banner subsequently emerged in the shadow of war and was greatly stimulated by the eclipse of French by Japanese power. As the French staged their bloody post-war restoration, the two tendencies in the anti-colonial struggle found common cause. But shunned by the international community in exile in the Thailand of Pridi Phanomyong, the Lao Issara withered. While seeking a guerrilla rear-base in Vietnam, the Pathet Lao tendency found willing sponsorship from the Viet Minh in a trans-national relationship. At home the Pathet Lao went from strength to strength drawing upon age-old grievances of the minorities in the highlands. But it was not until the Geneva Conference on Indochina in 1954 that the Pathet Lao gained recognition in the Kingdom of Laos as legitimate actors in the nation’s political processes. In a preliminary chapter the author sketches the country’s pre-colonial and early colonial history while the political, military and diplomatic context surrounding the Pathet Lao triumph in 1975 is outlined in a concluding section.

Problems of Development. An overview of recent research and suggestions for the way forward concludes book. While book forms a unity, the essays stand alone and may be read as parallel histories in own right.
A report of explorations undertaken in Laos and present-day Vietnam by one of the main architects of French expansion in Southeast Asia. For the first part of his explorations, Dr François Jules Harmand concentrated his journey of early 1877 on exploring the Boloven Plateau. His attention was focused especially on natural history and on the tribes living in this area. The second part of his exploration brought him to river valleys in Central Laos and the country of the Pou That, the original stock of the Thais, with the objective of finding a route from Bassac on the Mekong to Hué on the Vietnamese coast. The value of his observations on nature, people and political relations is only surpassed by the intrinsic value of this account as an example of nineteenth century French colonialists at work.

Izikowitz studied this remote Mon-Khmer group living in northern Laos. The account of most aspects of this society and culture is outstanding in this comprehensive documentation of the Lamet’s relationship with their environment, shifting cultivation and its ritual aspects, and the use of wild forest produce. The monograph includes a discussion on kinship, their environment, shifting cultivation and its ritual aspects, and the use of wild forest produce. The monograph includes a discussion on kinship, their environment, shifting cultivation and its ritual aspects, and the use of wild forest produce.

This work was first published in 1944 in the Lamet in Laos by a famous anthropologist in the late 1930s. Izikowitz, Karl Gustav; Lamet Hill Peasants in French Indochina

This classic account of fieldwork was written by a famous anthropologist in the late 1930s. Izikowitz, Karl Gustav; Lamet Hill Peasants in French Indochina

This work was first published in 1944 in Swedish and never before translated into English. Unfortunately, it has therefore remained an unknown work in most scholarly circles. This book preceded Izikowitz classic ethnographic work on the Lamet, a Mon-Khmer speaking people in Laos. Izikowitz, a keen observer, traveled in the late 1930s and studied the various tribal groups on his way to the Lamet and back. He recorded their customs, belief systems, ceremonies, relationships as well as their agriculture, which is partly based on slash and burn cultivation. This more general work is rich in details, for example on the French administrative system in those remote areas. The work is enriched by 138 period photographs.

This report is an example of nineteenth century French colonialists at work. Izikowitz, Karl Gustav; Lamet Hill Peasants in French Indochina

Written by a member of the famous Pavie Mission, this book describes a dramatic episode in the tale of French conquests in Indochina. The rivalry of British imperialism and French colonial activists, mostly operating from their Indochinese base in Saigon, reached its culmination when the Asian possessions of the super-powers met in Upper Laos. Several small states that had been able to preserve their relative independence by paying tribute to virtually all regional powers, were finally caught up in the endgame of colonial expansion. France was to be the victor this time and formerly neutral states such as Muong Sing, the Hua Pan Tang Ha Tang Hoc, the Sip Song Chau Tai and the Sip Song Pana, with their semi-independent rulers, were to disappear to become present-day Laos and part of Vietnam. The story unfolds amidst the wild landscapes and fertile valleys of Upper Laos where, for centuries, different peoples, all with their particular customs, dress and languages, had fought each other for control of the land and the trade routes. The mission and Dr Lefèvre spared no effort to travel the country back and forth until, finally, a Franco-British agreement settled the border and also the fates of the peoples. Accompanying maps of the itineraries can be found in the Atlas of the Pavie Mission.

This compelling study by bureaucrat, explorer, traveler, art collector, and guidebook writer, Charles Lemire (1839-1912), offers a highly colored portrait-in-miniature of late-Nineteenth-Century French Indochina vividly documenting the intense Siamese (Thai) and French rivalry in this region. A robust colonialist, Lemire is chary of Thai expansionism and fearful about England’s economic and territorial ambitions in Southeast Asia. Deeply, and even relentlessly a man of his time, Lemire observes this terrain with a jealous and skilled eye, eagerly attempting to engage his far-distant compatriots’ interest in a region he knew well. Polemical to a fault and riven with the contradictions of the colonialist enterprise, this snapshot of the late 1890s, will be of considerable interest to the reader of today. Original maps showing Thai military outposts and supplementary ethnographic illustrations enrich the text. (With an Introduction by Eisel Mazard.)

Kerr, Allen D.; Lao-English Dictionary

Originally published in 1972 by the Catholic University of America Press in two volumes. This is the second printing in one volume.

ARS OF ASIA

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and Yunnan and Dr. A. Morice's peregrinations among the little-known kingdoms available. Originally recorded in Italian and published in 1663, the descriptive parts of the account were published in French in 1666. They appear here for the first time in English. The account deals with the considerable riches and power of the Lao kingdom during this period. It provides information, recorded through the eyes of a Jesuit, on the religion, customs, livelihood and natural qualities of the Lao people and on the much talked about splendor of the Court and religious ceremonies in Laos. With an introduction by Luigi Bressan.

ISBN 978-974-8434-13-1
WL Order Code 22 003
US$20.00
Bangkok 1998, first English trans. of 1666; 144 pp., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Marini, G.F. de; A New and Interesting Description of the Lao Kingdom (1642-1648)
This account was written by the Italian Jesuit G. F. de Marini based on several sources, the most important of which was his colleague G.M. Leria who worked in Laos from 1642 to 1648. It is one of the few very early accounts of that kingdom available. Originally recorded in Italian and published in 1663, this book to teach the Thai, Isan, and Lao languages simultaneously. The languages are tonal, and there is also a CD-ROM in MP3 available that makes it easier to get acquainted with the tones. The book aims at: a) beginners, who want to know the basics of the languages; b) students who might know most of the vocabulary already but want to learn to read and write and determine tones; c) advanced students, who already know Thai and want to know Isan or Lao, and d) the people of Isan, who want to read and write Lao, and the people of Laos, who want to read and write Thai.

WL Order Code 22 690
US$35.00
Bangkok 2013, 136 pp., 51 pp. illus. in col., 200 x 220 mm

Lao Legends
“Once upon a time….Laos!” Lao Legends, a collection of magnificent Lao tales traditionally passed down orally, now particularly well captured on paper by Somsanouk Mixay and deliciously illustrated by Fleur Brofos-Asmussen, both of Laos origin, takes one on a voyage through the imaginary world and the traditions of the endearing Lao people.

French version ; Légendes Du Laos
WL Order Code 22 691
US$35.00

McGilvary, Daniel; A Half Century Among the Siamese and the Lao
This is the autobiography of Daniel McGilvary (1828-1891) who looms large in the history of Protestant Christianity in Thailand. His main field of activity was in Chiang Mai, setting up the Lao Mission in 1867, from where he played a leading part in the major political, economic and socio-cultural changes in the North, in education, medicine, the role of women and the incorporation of the northern principalities into the nation state of Siam. From 1870 he traveled extensively, laying the foundations for Christian communities and future missions. Herbert R. Swanson provides a comprehensive introduction, which also portrays McGilvary’s own role in the history of Protestant Christianity in Thailand. His own common sense and a warm hearted engagement in Protestant evangelism and revivalism.

WL Order Code 22 248
US$27.00
Bangkok 2002, repr. from 1912; 518 pp., 24 pp. illus., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Anonymous; The French in Indo-China
At the time of its first publication in 1879, this was the first record in English of the French penetration into Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia which led to French colonization of the region. Making extensive use of first-hand accounts, the anonymous author provides the essence of the major exploratory travels of the time. Described are: Henri Mouhot’s pioneering 1860 account of his ascent of the middle and upper Mekong; Francis Garnier’s bold exploration of Cambodia, Laos, Tonkin and Yunnan and Dr. A. Morice’s peregrinations among the little-known towns of French Cochin-china.

ISBN 978-974-8496-14-6
WL Order Code 21 720
US$18.00
Bangkok 1994, repr. from 1890; 152 pp., 32 pp. illus., 145 x 210 mm, pbk.

Anonymous; Travels in Siam, Cambodia, Laos, and Annam Volume 1: Travels in the Central Parts of Indo-China (Siam, Cambodia and Laos during the Years 1858, 1859 and 1860) This travelogue is a classic description of parts of Cambodia, Laos, and Siam in the Reign of King Mongkut. Henri Mouhot best known for re-discovering the ruins of Angkor Wat (the Khmers have of course always known about the ruins) thus, indirectly, causing a minor tourist boom there. His exploration first comprised the central area of Siam and the southeastern seaboard (Chantaburi), from there he reached Cambodia and the provinces then under Siamese Government’s control around the Tonle Sap. He also ventured into areas of Annam (present-day Central Vietnam) inhabited by “wild” tribes but returned to Battambang and Angkor, and eventually to Bangkok. Another journey took him to Petchaburi on the eastern part of the upper peninsula. His last journey covered the so-called Lao parts of Siam, now referred to as Isan, but at that time only loosely associated with the nation. His final destination was Luang Prabang. Part of his journey was originally published in the travel magazine Le Tour du Monde, but the present English version is more comprehensive in coverage.

ISBN 978-974-4801-38-8
WL Order Code 22 628
US$15.00
Bangkok 2009, repr. from 1864; 424 pp., illus., 24 pp. illus. in col., folded map in pocket, 1 map, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Mouhot, Henri; Travels in Siam, Cambodia, Laos, and Annam, Vol. 1: Travelogue
Originally published as: Travels in the Central Parts of Indo-China (Siam, Cambodia and Laos during the Years 1858, 1859 and 1860) This travelogue is a classic description of parts of Cambodia, Laos, and Siam during the reign of King Mongkut. Volume 2 covers Mouhot’s scientific research that...
Sixteen Years in the Land of Death

Dr Neis found himself in dire straits, fleeing in turn from the approaching bandits who had destroyed the Puan kingdom and threatened to invade Nam), Dr Neis met the Puan people fleeing from armed Chinese Haw sects, and Shells, Atmospheric Observations, Translations of Chinese Tales and Fables, The Damier, or Cape Pigeon, and The Albatross, as well as Cambodian Vocabulary, Letters from H. Mouhot, Letters addressed to the Family of H. Mouhot and a Paper read at the Royal Geographical Society.

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The Pavie Mission Indochina Papers (1879-1895)—Vol. 3
This volume includes Auguste Pavie’s reports on his work in Upper Laos to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, his vivid account of the destruction of Luang Prabang and parts of his diaries on the 1893 Paknam Gunboat Incident which was the pretext the French needed to detach the Laotian territories from Siam. An overview of exploration work and Pavie’s political dealings with the Black Flag irregulars in respect to their submission and the turning over of suzerainty to France is given. The ultimate goal—making a link suitable for use by traders between Hanoi and Luang-Prabang as well as other trade outlets on the Mekong—is also documented. Reports on Laos cover the areas inhabited by the Puan and various Thai, Meo, and Kha tribes as well as insights into the politics of local warlords and functionaries appointed by the various suzerains of these valleys which are today part of Burma, Laos, and Yunnan in southern China. Volume 2 of this series, *Atlas of the Pavie Mission*, contains maps accompanying these explorations and plates documenting the gunboat battle at Paknam in 1893.

Written by two untiring French army explorers this volume provides an overview of exploration work done in the Central parts of Laos and Vietnam, and Burma. The book also provides a multitude of information on various Thai, Meo, and Kha tribes as well as insights into the politics of local warlords and functionaries appointed by the various suzerains of these valleys which are today part of Burma, Laos, and Yunnan in southern China. Volume 2 of this series, *Atlas of the Pavie Mission*, contains maps accompanying these explorations and plates documenting the gunboat battle at Paknam in 1893.

Travels in Upper Laos and on the Borders of Yunnan and Burma
The Pavie Mission Indochina Papers (1879-1895)—Vol. 5
The report provides an overview of exploration work done in the upper part of Laos and on the borders of Laos and Vietnam, as parts of French Indochina, and of British Burma and China. The various itineraries in Upper Laos cover western areas bordering the British, Chinese and Siamese possessions and constitute a preparation for a definitive settlement with the governments of British Burma and of Yunnan. The maps produced by these professional topographers comprise important areas along the Mekong not yet surveyed until then, the roads towards Siam from Yunnan and Muong Sing and, in general, the Si Song Pahn Na dependencies of Siam. The book also documents villages of various primitive Kha tribes and mixtures of various races living in this area covered with the mule trails of traders. Volume 2 of this series, *Atlas of the Pavie Mission*, contains the maps accompanying these explorations.

**Travel Reports of the Pavie Mission, Vietnam, Laos, Yunnan, and Siam**

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facts about its natural setting, economic products, food, history, geography, legal system, customs and religions and about the life and struggles of various highland tribes.

A photographic sketch of the colonies and protectorates the French established around the turn of the century and the budding exploitation of those colonies. Indochinese architecture, landscapes, and people in their daily activities are shown in 203 magnificent photographs from the 1930s. The journey covers the present-day countries of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. The text, in English, includes a brief introduction to the specific characteristics and history of each country. The photographs also include monuments of Champa, an extinct culture on the coast of Central Vietnam. Tribal people from various regions are shown in their traditional costumes.

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modern word processing. In a moving concluding chapter, Smalley disapproved type, an abortive attempt to design a wooden typewriter, and finally by Smalley, William A., Chia Koua Vang & Gnia Yee Yang; pbk. Chicago 2006, 232 pp., 150 x 228 mm, ISBN 978-022-6762-87-6
Bangkok 2003, 312 pp., 64 pp. illus. in col., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.
Schliesinger, Joachim; Ethnic Groups of Laos, Vol. 2: Profile of Austro-Asiatic-Speaking Peoples
This volume outlines the 41 Mon-Khmer-speaking groups of Laos who belong to the Austro-Asiatic language family. The author describes the history, costumes and crafts, design of houses and villages, agricultural economy, society and religious practices of each individual group. The text is supported by 195 color illustrations.
Schliesinger, Joachim; Ethnic Groups of Laos, Vol. 3: Profile of Austro-Thai Speaking Peoples
This volume represents each of the 39 Tai-speaking as well as the two Miao-Yao-speaking and the single Austro-Asiatic-speaking groups in Laos. History, costumes and crafts, design of houses and villages, agricultural economy, society and religious practices of each individual group are described and 210 color illustrations are included.
Schliesinger, Joachim; Ethnic Groups of Laos, Vol. 4: Sino-Tibetan-Speaking Peoples
This volume deals with each of the 10 Tibeto-Burma speaking as well as one Sinitic-speaking group. The text is accompanied by 127 color pictures and an ample bibliography is included.
ISBN 978-974-8400-37-4
WL Order Code 22 348
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Bangkok 2003, 395 pp., 70 pp. illus. in col., 2 pp. maps, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.
Stuart-Fox, Martin; The Lao Kingdom of Lan-Xang: Rise and Decline
The book provides a narrative account of how the Lao kingdom that flourished in the middle Mekong region between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries. After an introductory chapter on the prehistory of Laos and migration of the Tai-Lao peoples, the foundation of a unified Lao kingdom is examined in the context of contending powers in mainland Southeast Asia. Among the events described are the Vietnamese invasion of the fifteenth century and subsequent consolidation of the Lao kingdom, the Burmese invasions of the following century and the arrival in the early seventeenth century of the first Europeans to visit the Lao capital of Vientiane (Vientiane). The author shows how the inland Lao kingdom was disadvantaged with respect to coastal trading states and how the Lao revolution, the politics of patronage in present-day Laos, and the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the
ISBN 978-974-8400-23-7
WL Order Code 21 815
US$28.00
Bangkok 2002, rev. repr. from 1995; 437 pp., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.
Stuart-Fox, Martin; The Lao Kingdom of Lan-Xang: Rise and Decline
The book provides a narrative account of how the Lao kingdom that flourished in the middle Mekong region between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries. After an introductory chapter on the prehistory of Laos and migration of the Tai-Lao peoples, the foundation of a unified Lao kingdom is examined in the context of contending powers in mainland Southeast Asia. Among the events described are the Vietnamese invasion of the fifteenth century and subsequent consolidation of the Lao kingdom, the Burmese invasions of the following century and the arrival in the early seventeenth century of the first Europeans to visit the Lao capital of Vientiane (Vientiane). The author shows how the inland Lao kingdom was disadvantaged with respect to coastal trading states and how the Lao revolution, the politics of patronage in present-day Laos, and the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the
ISBN 978-974-8434-33-9
WL Order Code 22 017
US$22.00
Bangkok 1998, repr. from 1895; 126 pp., illus., 1 folded map,150 x 210 mm, pbk.
Stuart-Fox, Martin; The Lao Kingdom of Lan-Xang: Rise and Decline
The book provides a narrative account of how the Lao kingdom that flourished in the middle Mekong region between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries. After an introductory chapter on the prehistory of Laos and migration of the Tai-Lao peoples, the foundation of a unified Lao kingdom is examined in the context of contending powers in mainland Southeast Asia. Among the events described are the Vietnamese invasion of the fifteenth century and subsequent consolidation of the Lao kingdom, the Burmese invasions of the following century and the arrival in the early seventeenth century of the first Europeans to visit the Lao capital of Vientiane (Vientiane). The author shows how the inland Lao kingdom was disadvantaged with respect to coastal trading states and how the Lao revolution, the politics of patronage in present-day Laos, and the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the
ISBN 978-974-8434-34-0
WL Order Code 20 751
US$20.00
Bangkok 1998, 250 pp., 6 pp. maps, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.
Stuart-Fox, Martin; The Lao Kingdom of Lan-Xang: Rise and Decline
The book provides a narrative account of how the Lao kingdom that flourished in the middle Mekong region between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries. After an introductory chapter on the prehistory of Laos and migration of the Tai-Lao peoples, the foundation of a unified Lao kingdom is examined in the context of contending powers in mainland Southeast Asia. Among the events described are the Vietnamese invasion of the fifteenth century and subsequent consolidation of the Lao kingdom, the Burmese invasions of the following century and the arrival in the early seventeenth century of the first Europeans to visit the Lao capital of Vientiane (Vientiane). The author shows how the inland Lao kingdom was disadvantaged with respect to coastal trading states and how the Lao revolution, the politics of patronage in present-day Laos, and the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the
ISBN 978-974-8434-35-1
WL Order Code 20 752
US$20.00
Bangkok 1998, repr. from 1895; 126 pp., illus., 1 folded map,150 x 210 mm, pbk.
Stuart-Fox, Martin; The Lao Kingdom of Lan-Xang: Rise and Decline
The book provides a narrative account of how the Lao kingdom that flourished in the middle Mekong region between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries. After an introductory chapter on the prehistory of Laos and migration of the Tai-Lao peoples, the foundation of a unified Lao kingdom is examined in the context of contending powers in mainland Southeast Asia. Among the events described are the Vietnamese invasion of the fifteenth century and subsequent consolidation of the Lao kingdom, the Burmese invasions of the following century and the arrival in the early seventeenth century of the first Europeans to visit the Lao capital of Vientiane (Vientiane). The author shows how the inland Lao kingdom was disadvantaged with respect to coastal trading states and how the Lao revolution, the politics of patronage in present-day Laos, and the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the
WL Order Code 20 753
US$20.00
Bangkok 1998, repr. from 1895; 126 pp., illus., 1 folded map,150 x 210 mm, pbk.
Stuart-Fox, Martin; The Lao Kingdom of Lan-Xang: Rise and Decline
The book provides a narrative account of how the Lao kingdom that flourished in the middle Mekong region between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries. After an introductory chapter on the prehistory of Laos and migration of the Tai-Lao peoples, the foundation of a unified Lao kingdom is examined in the context of contending powers in mainland Southeast Asia. Among the events described are the Vietnamese invasion of the fifteenth century and subsequent consolidation of the Lao kingdom, the Burmese invasions of the following century and the arrival in the early seventeenth century of the first Europeans to visit the Lao capital of Vientiane (Vientiane). The author shows how the inland Lao kingdom was disadvantaged with respect to coastal trading states and how the Lao revolution, the politics of patronage in present-day Laos, and the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the
WL Order Code 20 754
US$20.00
Bangkok 1998, repr. from 1895; 126 pp., illus., 1 folded map,150 x 210 mm, pbk.
Stuart-Fox, Martin; The Lao Kingdom of Lan-Xang: Rise and Decline
The book provides a narrative account of how the Lao kingdom that flourished in the middle Mekong region between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries. After an introductory chapter on the prehistory of Laos and migration of the Tai-Lao peoples, the foundation of a unified Lao kingdom is examined in the context of contending powers in mainland Southeast Asia. Among the events described are the Vietnamese invasion of the fifteenth century and subsequent consolidation of the Lao kingdom, the Burmese invasions of the following century and the arrival in the early seventeenth century of the first Europeans to visit the Lao capital of Vientiane (Vientiane). The author shows how the inland Lao kingdom was disadvantaged with respect to coastal trading states and how the Lao revolution, the politics of patronage in present-day Laos, and the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the
ISBN 978-974-8434-38-4
WL Order Code 20 755
US$20.00
Bangkok 1998, repr. from 1895; 126 pp., illus., 1 folded map,150 x 210 mm, pbk.
Stuart-Fox, Martin; The Lao Kingdom of Lan-Xang: Rise and Decline
The book provides a narrative account of how the Lao kingdom that flourished in the middle Mekong region between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries. After an introductory chapter on the prehistory of Laos and migration of the Tai-Lao peoples, the foundation of a unified Lao kingdom is examined in the context of contending powers in mainland Southeast Asia. Among the events described are the Vietnamese invasion of the fifteenth century and subsequent consolidation of the Lao kingdom, the Burmese invasions of the following century and the arrival in the early seventeenth century of the first Europeans to visit the Lao capital of Vientiane (Vientiane). The author shows how the inland Lao kingdom was disadvantaged with respect to coastal trading states and how the Lao revolution, the politics of patronage in present-day Laos, and the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the effectiveness of Lao foreign policy. The last two chapters weigh up the
This fourth volume presents an in-depth overview of agriculture, horticulture, forestry, dye and textile plants, and medicinal plants, and discusses the main trade crops of the countries of the wider Mekong Valley, including Yunnan, Vietnam, Laos, Northeast Thailand, and Cambodia. The main impediments to greater productivity of these sectors are discussed in the framework of the beginning of French colonial expansion in the area. This overview contains a host of scientific facts on uses of plants and agricultural methods practiced on various types of land that are discussed in some detail because of the significance of its impact on subsequent relations between the independent states of Laos and Thailand. The book ends with the French annexation of Lao territories east of the Mekong in 1893.

Textiles

This study explores how the Hmong have managed to maintain a strong sense of ethnic integrity despite centuries of oppression by more powerful majorities. The Hmong people have emigrated from China to Southeast Asia, and from there, since the ending of the Vietnam wars, to France, America, and other Western countries. The author examines the current dilemmas of the Hmong in an opium-growing village in Northern Thailand: whether to continue cultivating opium or not, whether to support the Thai state or engage in armed insurrection, whether to continue with their traditional shamanic curing rituals or adopt new faiths such as Christianity or Buddhism. He shows how these dilemmas are expressed by a wider contradiction between “being Hmong” or “being Chinese”; the second part of the book then moves back through the long history of the Hmong in China, showing how their many messianic rebellions against centralized authority were motivated by a desire for literacy and the possession of a form of writing for their own language. Legends about the geomantic system which the Hmong share with the Chinese for the siting of ancestors’ graves differentiate Hmong from Chinese ethnicity. In the final part of the book, the current situation of Hmong refugees in the West is examined.

This book examines the contemporary role of traditional and tradition-based Black Tai textiles and dress as material and symbolic representations of the Black Tai’s ethnic and socio-cultural identity. The analysis of textiles and ethnic dress reveals that dress and textiles play a crucial role in the ethnic and cultural continuity of the Black Tai peoples. Although a number of types of traditional textiles have been lost due to acculturation and commercialization, textiles continue to figure prominently in the religious beliefs and practices of the Tai Dam. Moreover, they also determine one’s status, promoting cultural and social cohesion, and more recently serving as a means of economic development.
Towards an Interpretation of large wooden Printing-Blocks in the Calico Museum of Textiles, Ahmedabad.

WL Order Code 22 456
US$58.00
Bangkok 2005, 182 pp., fully illus. in col., 210 x 300 mm, pbk.

Chu Thai Son, Nguyen Dai Luong, Ngo Duc Thin & Michael C. Howard; Patterns on Textiles and Other Objects of the Êdê and Mnông in the Central Highlands of Vietnam Vol. No. 9
This is an indispensable contribution to the literature on the material culture of the peoples of Vietnam’s Central Highlands. In addition to providing a great deal of new information on the textiles of the Êdê and Mnông, two of the most important ethnic groups in the Central Highlands, it also discusses baskets and architectural decoration. These and other peoples in the Central Highlands have a very rich traditional material culture that has been neglected in Southeast Asian literature to a great extent. The present work amply illustrates just how rich this tradition is and will help to draw attention to a heritage that is rapidly disappearing. Maps, drawings of patterns, black and white photographs, and over 200 color photographs accompany the text.

WL Order Code 8518
US$42.00
Honolulu 2000, 338 pp., 93 pp. illus., 8 pp. in col., 140 x 215 mm, pbk.

Cohen, Erik; The Commercialized Crafts of Thailand
The book is destined to become a classic, both in the literature on rural Thailand and in the comparative study of contemporary arts and crafts. The first chapter is particularly valuable, as an exemplar of what anthropologists call ‘controlled comparison’ based in ethnographic studies of cases from a limited well-defined area which share a lot of factors in common.

ISBN 978-974-4800-52-7
WL Order Code 22 363
US$33.00
Bangkok 2004, 152 pp., 26 pp. illus. in col., 18 pp. bk&w illus., 210 x 295 mm, pbk.

Coury, William G.; Textiles of Insana, West Timor: Women Weaving and Village Development Vol. No. 6
This study explores the position handwoven textiles occupy in the household economy and the process of development. Throughout the pages of this book, the women of Insana tell the story of how weaving transforms the economic present and future of their families and community. It is an important addition to the body of knowledge surrounding development efforts and handicrafts. The book provides a valuable comparative tool for other researchers whose work focuses on women and development in Southeast Asia. The book contains 47 black and white photographs and 95 color photographs representing the Atoni of Insana and their textiles.

WL Order Code 22 234
US$36.00
Bangkok 2001, 167 pp., 40 pp. illus. in col., 210 x 290 mm, pbk.

This book represents the first volume in a new series edited by Michael Howard. The book explores the links between mythology and weaving of the island of Savu and examines how textiles have formed the fabric of Savunese society throughout time. Ikat weavings of Savu are exceptional in the sense that they act as markers of historical events. They have a heraldic significance and can be “read” like a text. They also form a language expressing the socio-political structure of Savunese society. In this era of globalization and the resulting threat to small-scale societies it is the author’s hope that this book will contribute to the protection of the work of traditional weavers and to the recognition of their unique cultural heritage.

ISBN 978-974-8434-77-3
WL Order Code 22 692
US$45.00
Bangkok 2014, 320 pp., illus., 31 pp., in col., 1 map, 210x295 mm, pbk.

Findle, Ellison Banks; Spirits in the Loom: Religion and Design in Lao-Tai Textiles Vol. No.19
Spirits in the Loom with contributions by Patricia Cheesem, Eric Crystal and Peter Whitley. Spirits in the Loom: Religion and Design in Lao-Tai Textiles is the first study of Lao-Tai textiles to focus specifically on the relation between the figural designs of the textiles and their religious meaning and use. Based primarily on interviews with weavers and shamans from Hua Phan province, Laos, this study highlights the layered meanings of design elements and their roles in providing protection and power both in everyday life and in ritual performance. Using rich data from shamans’ narratives about their trance experiences, the author provides first-hand insight into how shamanic visions shape the visual appearance of a ritual textile. In addition to 347 black and white photographs, this book presents 235 color plates.

ISBN 0-93-074-151-8
WL Order Code N 2707
US$42.00
Los Angeles 1996, 100 pp., 59 pp., illus. in col., 3 maps, 215 x 305 mm, pbk.

Gavin, Traude; The Women’s Warpath: Iban Ritual Fabrics from Borneo
An exhibition catalogue from the UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History. The book contains color photographs of ikat fabrics and patterns as well as sections on producing an ikat and dyeing. The ritual functions of ikats are discussed and richly illustrated by photographs from Borneo.

We carry a large section on plants, animals, natural healing and ecology with special sections on birds, herpetology, aquatic life, plant pests etc. See our web page at www.whitelotusbooks.com.
the peoples of the Central Highlands of Vietnam. It serves to fill in a major gap in the literature on Southeast Asian textiles as well as providing an important addition to the ethnography of the Central Highlands. The Central Highlands are occupied by peoples belonging to twenty-one ethnic groups who speak Malayo-Polynesian and Mon-Khmer languages. The book provides background on the history and culture of these groups and it discusses their weaving and dress traditions. In addition to numerous black and white photographs, this book presents 201 new color photographs illustrating the peoples and their textiles.

WL Order Code 22 311
US$54.00
Bangkok 2002, 244 pp., 72 pp. illus. in col., 210 x 290 mm, pbk.

Howard, Michael C. & Kim Be Howard;

This volume completes our survey of the textiles of the highland minority peoples of Vietnam. It covers peoples speaking languages classified as Mon-Khmer, Hmong-Mien, and Tibeto-Burman. Ten different groups of Mon-Khmer speakers are discussed, including groups such as the Muong and Thu who are related to the lowland groups of Mien (or Yao). Six groups of Tibeto-Burman speakers are covered, including the Lolo, Phula, and Lahu. In addition to numerous black and white photographs, this book presents 235 new color photographs illustrating the peoples and their textiles.

ISBN 978-974-8800-96-1
WL Order Code 22 493
US$65.00
Bangkok 2006, 327 pp., illus., 79 pp. in col., 210 x 300 mm, pbk.

Howard, Michael C. (ed.);
Bark-cloth in Southeast Asia Vol. No. 10

The first comprehensive survey of Southeast Asian bark-cloth. Followed by chapters discussing the archaeological evidence of bark-cloth in the region and in the collection of the Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde in Leiden. Further chapters deal with bark-cloth in Vietnam, Southern Thailand and Peninsular Malaysia, Taiwan, the Philippines, Kalimantan and Papua. The book is richly illustrated with over 100 black and white and over 180 color photographs.

ISBN 978-974-8496-19-1
WL Order Code 21 716
US$30.00
Bangkok 1994, 212 pp., 24 pp. illus. in col., 210 x 300 mm, pbk.

Howard, Michael C.;
Textiles of Southeast Asia: An Annotated Bibliography

This bibliography provides the first in-depth compilation of the literature in this field. The material covered ranges from academic theses to articles in fashion magazines and newspapers. It provides a guide to this complex literature for the specialist and librarian as well as for those with a more casual interest. The weavers of Southeast Asia have produced an amazing array of textiles that has attracted the attention of travel writers, fashion designers, scholars, and collectors the world over. Public interest in the textiles of this region has grown considerably in recent years and, along with it, writing and exhibitions devoted to Southeast Asian textiles have appeared in unprecedented numbers. A survey of museum collections of Southeast Asian textiles from around the world completes the book.
The groups included in this volume are: the Palaung, Wa, Rawang, Lisu, Akha, Karen, Shan and Hmong. The study examines textile traditions that have disappeared as well as those textiles that are being woven today by these groups. The book provides background on the history and cultures of these peoples and an extensive survey of their textiles based on numerous field studies by the author as well as on examination of museum collections and the existing literature. In addition to dozens of black and white photographs and maps, there are color plates with over 200 photographs.

Volume I focuses on the speakers of Tibeto-Burma languages that are classified as Baric. These include numerous groups of Naga, Chin as well as the Mru, Jingpho, Kado, Riang, and Meithei. The majority of these peoples live in the western highlands of Burma as well as in neighboring areas of Bangladesh and India. The present work provides background on these peoples and a comprehensive survey of their textiles which includes a great deal of new information. In addition to dozens of black and white photographs and several maps, there are 96 plates with 264 color photographs.

This is the first comprehensive study of Southeast Asia’s weaving techniques and supplementary warp and warp float patterned textiles. Such textiles have received relatively little attention in the past even though they are an important part of the textile legacy of the region, linking peoples to a common Bronze Age past associated with the Dong Son culture of northern Vietnam and Southeastern China. 499 color photographs accompany the text.
The book is an important study of the silk industry in Thailand. It provides a brief history of the industry and examines the role of the Thai government, private companies, and non-government organizations in promoting the industry. The authors study six villages that are integrated into the industry in different ways in regard to the significance of different aspects of sericulture, silk weaving, the selling of silk products, and especially in their use of different species of silk worms. There are 149 color plates that provide detailed illustrations of the silk industry in northeastern Thailand.

ISBN 978-974-2729-96-7
WL Order Code 22 523
US$85.00
Bangkok 2004, 304 pp., fully illus. in col., 255 x 310 mm

Punvasa Kunlabutr; “Luntaya-acheiq”: An Illustrated Book of Burmese Court Textiles

A collection of silk textiles. The first part explains what Luntaya-acheiq is, where it originated and the development of the natural dyeing of silk in Burma. The second part deals with the classification and explains 7 different styles.

ISBN 978-978-5600-21-0
WL Order Code 8076
US$42.00
Kuala Lumpur 1997, 220 pp., 71 pp. illus., 32 pp. in col., 1 map, 195 x 225 mm

Saunders, Kim Jane; Contemporary Tie and Dye Textiles of Indonesia

WL Order Code 7729
US$92.00
Kuala Lumpur 1997, 220 pp., 71 pp. illus., 32 pp. in col., 1 map, 195 x 225 mm

Shi Songshan; The Costumes and Adornments of Chinese Yi Nationality Picture Album

13 difference styles are discussed.

WL Order Code 22 652
US$33.00
Bangkok 2011, 111 pp., 21 pp. illus. 16 pp. in col., 1 map, 210 x 295 mm, pbk.

Horst, John Ter; Ikat Weaving and Ethnic Chinese Influences in Cambodia Vol. No. 15

Cambodian silk industry is centuries old and can be traced back to the 12th century courts of Angkor. The hand-woven ceremonial dress, the sampot hol, is even considered a national costume and provides the war-stricken Cambodians great pride. However, little is known about how the ikat-weaving industry is economically organized, how many silk weavers produce ikat woven ceremonial dresses, where the silk yarn comes from, and who the main customers are. The ethnic identity of the silk weavers and traders is also something of a mystery. Although Khmer and Cham involvement in the Cambodian ikat-weaving industry has been documented, the ethnic Chinese dominance of both the production and trade of silks has been neglected so far.

ISBN 978-974-4800-94-7
WL Order Code 22 575
US$38.00
Bangkok 2007, 142 pp., 35 pp. illus. in col., 210 x 295 mm, pbk.

Wahsalfelah, Siti Norkhalbi Haji; Textiles and Identity in Brunei Darussalam Vol. No. 11

This book examines the role of traditional hand-woven textiles in modern Brunei Darussalam. It examines the types of textiles and the roles that they have played in different situations, such as indicators of social status, wealth, and political prominence. The study focuses on how locally woven textiles have been used to express and construct identity, especially Brunei Malay identity and Brunei national identity. The book includes seventy-five color photographs.

WL Order Code 22 296
US$55.00
Bangkok 2002, 348 pp., 80 pp. illus. in col., 210 x 295 mm, pbk.

Yeager, Ruth Marie & Mark Ivan Jacobson; Textiles of Western Timor: Regional Variations in Historical Perspective Vol. No. 2

This research report is the first comprehensive study of the varied textile traditions of the people of western Timor. It provides historical, geographical, and cultural background in order to help explain regional variations and the important role of textiles within Timorese society. The chapters are accompanied by nearly 150 black and white photographs of people and textiles, 33 maps, and 26 figures showing comparative motifs by type or location. There are 240 color photographs of textiles from museums and private collections illustrating the rich variety of cloth woven in western Timor.