Woodwork

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Chapter 2
Fig. 1.  Plain
Fig. 2.  Carved pillar, verandah of wooden pillar (Bell, headman’s house, Kekalla Report). Uva.
Fig. 3.  Scarf joint in large beam, Ganojoda, Sab. Beam 8'/ in. thick
Fig. 4.  Timbered roof of ambalam at Mangalagama.
Fig. 5.  Under side of pe-kadaya” carved with hamsa putuva, Vekoladeniya, -1/2
Fig. 6.  Diagram of vihara types, showing transition from lean-to verandah, to hipped roof.
Fig. 7.  Lych gate in wall of vihara garth at Ganojoda, Sab., showing timbering of roof. The tiles are missing on one side. The triangular niches in the wall are for lamps at the karti mangalya.
Fig. 8.  Agal kanuva and agula (bottpoand bolt) from door, Asgiriya Pansala.
Fig. 9.  Wooden door-bolt (agula) with ‘serapendiya’, arimbuva border, and kundi-rakkan diaper. From an eighteenth century door at Malvate Pansala. Compare with Pl. XI, 2. Nearly half size of original.
Fig. 10.  Door-bolt (dandu-agula), form eighteenth century double door at Malvate Pansala.
Fig. 11.  Detail of Fig. 82.

Fig. 12.  Carved plank bed: for entire bed see Pl. X., 6.
Fig. 13.  Carved and pierced bed-head: said to have been used by Raja Simha I. From Kabalamulla Devale, where the turned wooden legs are also preserved.
Fig. 14.  Form Jatakapaintingseighteenth century) at Degaldorouwa. I. Table: II. V. Stools (banku): III. Lotus throne (padmasana): IV. Chair.
Fig. 15.  Sweetmeat mould of coconut shell, inside and section.
Fig. 16.  From Jataka painting at Degaldorouwa: combined coconut scraper (hiramanaya) and vegetable slicer (yapphiya).
Fig. 17.  Carved wood door jambs. B. an extreme form of pala peti A, C, liya vela. B and C from Badulla Devale.
Fig. 18.  Carving of hamsa, from a wooden pillar, Dalada Maligawa.
Fig. 19.  Stock drill, with stone weight and deerskin throng
Fig. 20.  Hand drill.