Civil Engineering and Architecture 10(6): 2448-2460, 2022 http://www.hrpub.org
DOI: 10.13189/cea.2022.100617

# History of Chiang Mai City Prison: Transition of Prison Styles by the Siamese Influences under the Western Colonial Powers

**Piyadech Arkarapotiwong, Sumavalee Chindapol***

Faculty of Architecture, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

*Received June 9, 2022; Revised August 1, 2022; Accepted August 20, 2022*

***Cite This Paper in the Following Citation Styles***

***(a):*** *[1] Piyadech Arkarapotiwong, Sumavalee Chindapol , "History of Chiang Mai City Prison: Transition of Prison Styles by the Siamese Influences under the Western Colonial Powers," Civil Engineering and Architecture, Vol. 10, No. 6, pp. 2448-2460, 2022. DOI: 10.13189/cea.2022.100617.*

***(b):*** *Piyadech Arkarapotiwong, Sumavalee Chindapol (2022). History of Chiang Mai City Prison: Transition of Prison Styles by the Siamese Influences under the Western Colonial Powers. Civil Engineering and Architecture, 10(6), 2448-2460. DOI: 10.13189/cea.2022.100617.*

Copyright©2022 by authors, all rights reserved. Authors agree that this article remains permanently open access under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 International License

**Abstract** In the period of traditional Lanna in 19th century, Chiang Mai was a major city in Lanna region and was a vassal state of Siam. Under traditional custom, a vassal state only sent a tribute to the supreme power which was Bangkok and had a full rightfulness to govern their own territories. However, in the second half of the reign of King Rama V, there was the establishing of new governance system which tried to centralize the country. Consequently, there were many centralization policies enacted in the country. The modern prison of Chiang Mai City was constructed under the Siamese centralization policy. The transition of such style greatly impacted the concepts of punishments under the correctional system in the country. This research aimed to study the development of prisons from the customary system to the modern one in terms of physical changes, utilizations and relevant concepts. The research conducted by using empirical study in the actual site, gathering information from relevance documents and interviews, the conclusion of this research came from comparing both sources. It found out that Siam and Chiang Mai had developed some correction methods related with architecture. The impacts of administrative reforms on the architectural styles took part in corrections in terms of both punishment and confinement. Apart from the obtained results to achieve the study purposes, it was found that modern prisons in Bangkok and Chiang Mai represented different signs regarding their construction and existence. The modern prisons in Bangkok indicated an attempt to create equality in parallel with the Western nations during the colonial era. Meanwhile, the modern prison in Chiang Mai signified its surrender to the Siamese powers influencing Lanna since it imitated the architectural style from Siam.

**Keywords** Prison, Chiang Mai, Siamese, Western Colonial Power, Architecture

## 1. Introduction

Chiang Mai was once the vassal state of Siam (present-Thailand), regarded as an autonomous state influenced by a larger one. Under the customary law, Chiang Mai was still an independent state with full powers of self-ruling. Any other benefits received by this city was still the rights of rulers, mostly the Na Chiang Mai families[1] which had governed the City of Chiang Mai since King Kawila, the first ruler of Chiang Mai (1782-1806) [1].

The absolute rights of administration, including punishment-based decision-making in Chiang Mai City, were all deemed the rights of its rulers. Traditionally, the

1 Na Chiang Mai Family was the clan that ruled Chiang Mai since the period of being the vassal state of Siam. The first ruler of this family in Chiang Mai was King Kawila and the last was Keaw Navarat. This family ruled Chiang Mai during 1802-1939.

punishment-based decisions also included detention for punishment. Such internments were found at important premises e.g., royal residence, palace, and pavilion. These places were used to detain the prisoners, whereas such detentions were based upon the degrees of guilt. However, detentions would mostly not be applied. Instead, punishments were execution, property seizure, indemnification, face tattoo, or pillory.

During the reign of King Rama V of Siam (1868-1910), the King initiated the transformation of public administration by instituting the uniform and centralized system so-called The-sa-phi-ban to draw the resources from the vassal states in the northern, northeastern, and southern parts of Siam to the centralized system. Meanwhile, under a new bureaucracy, the officers from Bangkok were sent to share the joint administration with the existing rulers of such vassal states. The leading vassal state in the North was Chiang Mai, regarded as the target of Siam to retrieve all the power and forest resources as essential benefits to Siam. The process of centralization occurred during the periods of colonization among the Western nations in Southeast Asia. Siam used such an opportunity to force Chiang Mai to abandon its power and benefits through the consent of England, one of the nations with colonial power. In return, Siam agreed to give several benefits to England, such as permission for the British to freely seek the commercial benefits or the extraterritorial rights granted to the British. At the same time, Siam tried to reduce the pressure of colonization from these colonists through the improvement of its administration system and the westernization to represent its civilization and equality to be parallel to the Western countries.

The prison was one thing urgently managed by Siam as the British cited the ground of uncivilization of prisons in Chiang Mai that dehumanized the prisoners. Additionally, the British did not want the people under its control (Burmese, Mon, Indian, Chinese, etc.) to be detained in such places. Siam, therefore, used this urgent necessity to manage and improve such places in response to the demands and correct definitions of British [2,3].

The prisons, formerly seen as the enclosed areas to detain the wrongdoers from their escape, were transformed into more particular forms. The areas of prisons were then used not only to be the detention area but also to serve other functionalities. In addition, there were more regulations on the detention forms and periods. These requirements were totally based upon the correctional service rules of Siam. Clearly, the general prisons or the prisons in Chiang Mai after the reformed correctional service were greatly different from those in the customary period. However, there are still some questions about the development of customary prisons into modern prisons (at that time) regarding their different styles and concepts for such development to be widely applied in Siam and Chiang Mai. Eventually, these are the reasons for this research study to find out the answers to those questions mentioned above.

# 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Purposes of Research

1. To study the development of customary prisons into the modern prisons regarding the differences of their styles.
2. To investigate the concepts of modern prisons' development and the reasons for such prisons to be used in Chiang Mai.

### 2.2. Study Framework

This research establishes its study framework to cover the periods of modern prisons between 1890- 1919, when Chiang Mai City Prison was constructed. The research also covers the study of other periods e.g., the customary prisons according to the history, for more understanding on the reasons for constructing Chiang Mai City Prison.

### 2.3. Methodology

1. Determine the study framework based on the historical documents to investigate the development of modern prison in Chiang Mai.
2. Study the building styles, prison functionality layouts, and building plans regarding the differences of prisons in each period.
3. Explore the conceptual development of modern prisons to understand the reasons for their designs.
4. Draw the conclusions and reasons for constructing Chiang Mai City Prison in 1919.

# 3. Results

### 3.1. Development of Prisons In Siam

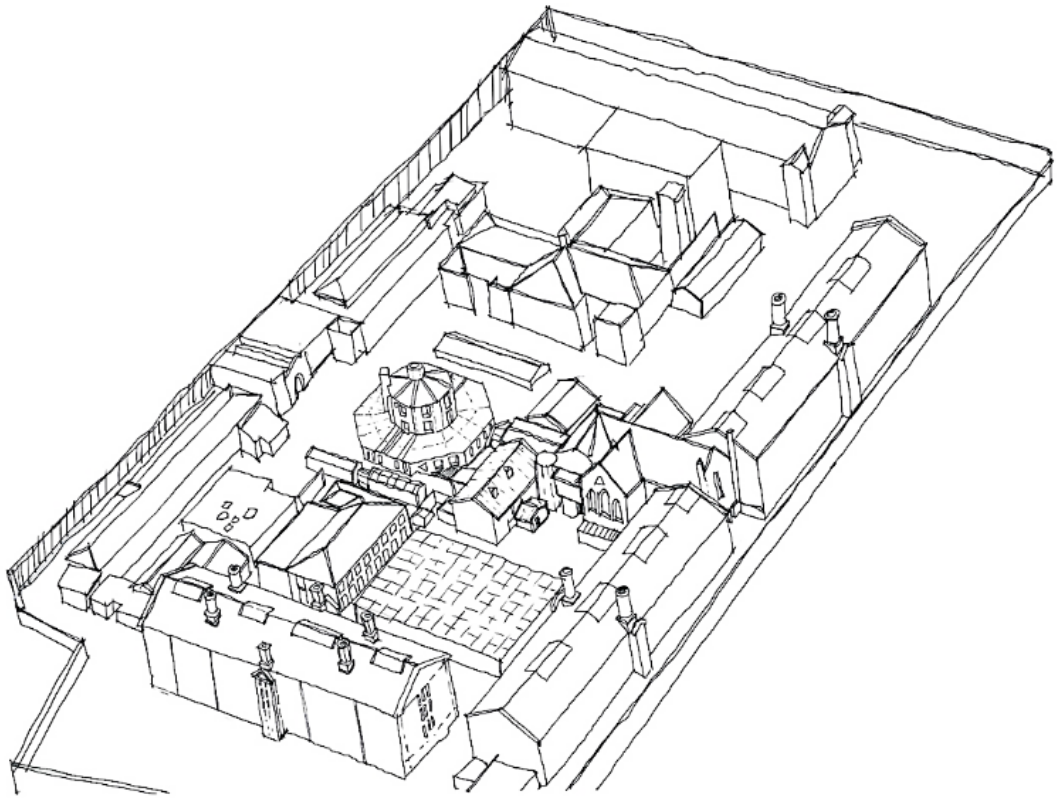
Places of confinement in the form of prison and jail in the early Rattanakosin periods were relatively simple. For their definitions, a prison was used to describe a place for imprisonment exceeding six months and jail was used to describe a place for confinement less than six months. The detention places were under the responsibility of authorities in charge of duty, such as in the palace compound or under the building. Those places of confinement were firmly or strongly built, making it impossible for an escape. The first modern prison in Siam was found in Bangkok during the reign of King Rama V with his royal initiative, stating that "…the matter of a prison and jail is important to the country and such places should be uniformly constructed and regulated…" [4].

The modern prisons were initiated due to the country's situation when Siam seriously encountered with the

pressure of colonization, particularly British and France. To reduce such stress, Siam chose the instant civilization to modernize the country. The court was also another bureaucratic agency to be improved because of the disputed issues of foreigners convicted of charges in Siam. In the light of judicial and correctional service improvement, Siam deemed appropriate that those were to be accordingly transformed. To take it as an example, an opinion made by the aristocrats in charge of such duties was described below.

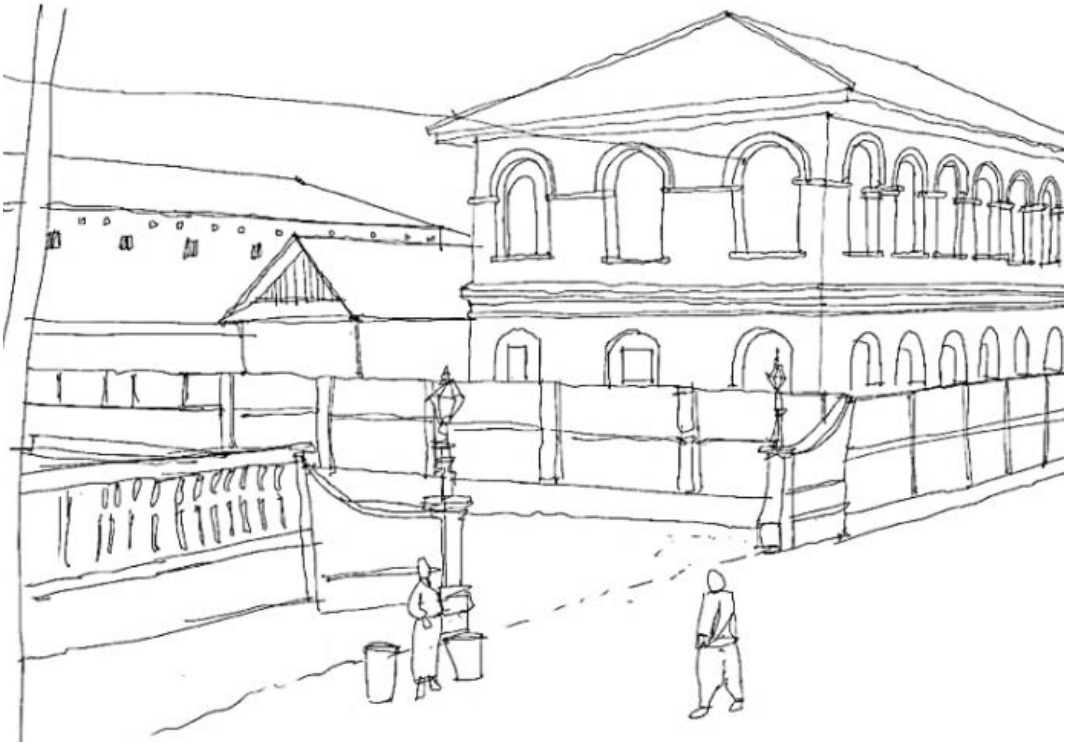
"His Royal Highness Prince Krisda Bhiniharn, Prince Naresra Varariddhi" (Committee, Metropolitan Bureau) respectfully informed the King that:

*"…The inmates waiting for the court proceedings at present were confined together with the prisoners. In my opinion, some of these people are not guilty, as claimed by the plaintiff. Therefore, it is like punishing people with no guilts in the same manner of the prisoners. The inmates probably object these practices. Another reason is that the prisoners subject to minor crimes are separately sent to jails in different places that are not firmly built. Prevention for an escape of offenders through the secrete paths is rather difficult. This kind of confinement is an opportunity for the prison officers to undertake oppressive practices against the prisoners in an unjust manner due to no regulations of confinement and imprisonment…I, therefore, write about the ways to manage the confinement of prisoners in one manual effectively and would like to seek the royal permission to build the jails for confinement of prisoners in the same place…" [4].*



Source: Sketch from picture [5].

**Figure 1.** Brixton Prison in British was used as the model for Kug Mahantatot Prison, the first modern prison of Thailand



Source: Sketch from picture [6]

**Figure 2.** kug Mahantatot Prison transformed into the current Romaneenart Park

Concerning those factors consisting of the pressure of colonization, the judicial problems of Siam objected by the Western nations, and the agreed opinions that the court and prison should be improved, King Rama V eventually decided to build the first modern prison in Siam following the model of Brixton Prison regarded as the maximum-security prison of British (figure 1). The construction began in 1889 and was completed in 1890. It was first called Kug Mahantatot Prison (figure 2) in 29 Rai 3 Ngan 72 square Wah (around 12,000 square Meters) before its name was later changed into Bangkok Special Prison. After 1991, this prison was moved to Klongprem Central Prison, whereas its former area was transformed into the city park called 'Romaneenart Park' [7,8].

Regarding the implementation in significant cities, King Rama V accordingly issued the Prison Act, Rattanakosin Era 120, aiming to manage the prisons and facilitate the operations of officers uniformly. This Act allowed the minister and control officers to determine the rules and regulations. Finally, this type of prison was subject to expansion to other major cities, including Chiang Mai. However, the construction of such modern prison in Chiang Mai began in the reign of King Rama 6 (constructed in 1919) [9] [10].

### 3.2. Architecture of Modern Prisons in Western Countries

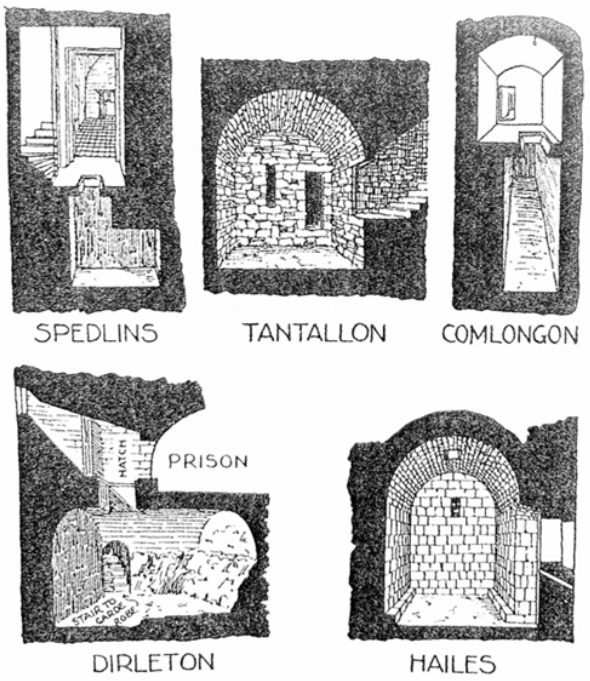
Imprisonment is the concept of modern punishment. Aside from execution, imprisonment is deemed as a very severe punishment. Imprisonment or confinement is one of the punishment measures to deprive the inmates of their liberty and rights. It is also used to replace other kinds of punishment. In some cases, life imprisonment is then applied to substitute a death sentence. Confinement in the medieval period of Europe did not certainly specify the building styles used as a prison. The prisoners or inmates would be imprisoned within the restricted areas for easy control e.g., a residence of authorities, basement, tower, and cave. Those areas were determined to prevent any escape of the prisoners. In some cases, confinement was used to chasten an offender. As a result, prisoners or inmates' well-being was not mainly considered, and it was mass incarceration.

Nevertheless, during the 16th Century, Roman Catholicism began to believe in mental refinement, and sinners accepted their guilty by self-detention and praying for mental purification. With this concept, it was viewed that mass incarceration failed to make the prisoners or inmates aware of their mistakes and mental purification. It was only solitary confinement that allowed them to have time for reconsidering their guilty and accepting those mistakes. These were considered the same process of repentance among the priests. As a result of the transformed concepts, traditional confinement was more converted into solitary confinement.

During the early stages of confinement of prisoners waiting for the court's decision, whether an execution, arm

and leg crippling, or public condemnation e.g., arm or face tattooing or locking with a pillory or chain based on the degrees of punishment, an imprisonment was gradually used in substitution for those kinds of punishment due to the changing concepts of confinement in the 16th Century (figure 3). It was eventually the main concept for punishment whereby imprisonment was to correct the behaviors or conducts for repentance and rehabilitation. Places for this punishment in confinement for behavioral corrections were developed and transformed into correctional facilities. This concept is accorded with the idea of Michel Foucault in "Discipline and punish: the birth of the prison". The idea of confinement is not about the moral but Foucault has seen as the development of highly refined forms of discipline and become prison later [11].

This facility was firstly established in London, British, in 1557, and it was later widespread across the European region until the development of prison and correctional service during the 18th Century [12,13].




Source: Sketch from picture [12]

**Figure 3.** The Medieval Castle in Scotland featured several types of prisons under the castle in the medieval period

### 3.3. Punishment and Confinement in Siam and Chiang Mai

In Siam, the development of punishment and confinement was consistent with those of the Western countries initially formulated under the concepts of punishment as a warning for further wrongdoing. Meanwhile, confinement was seen as the detention of inmates waiting for the court's judgments. As the ground for a penalty was regarded as punishment and condemnation, places of confinement before the court's judgments were mainly to prevent an escape.

The transformation of concepts on corporal punishment into confinement for the punishment and behavioral correction in Siam did not derive from the religious concepts like those of the Western countries. Instead, such transformation was required for an improvement of the judicial and correctional systems to promote the "civilization" of the country in parallel with the Western nations. Transformation of concepts was urgently undertaken regardless of any development from the original styles of detention places. A construction of the first prison in Siam eventually was to imitate the Western-style prison, and this model was seen as the standard for prisons across the country. In Chiang Mai, the transformation of customary confinement into the modern prisons was pressured by Siam with its control over Chiang Mai since the middle reign of King Rama V. The prison in Chiang Mai completed in the reign of King Rama VI was when Siam successfully annexed Chiang Mai as part of the country. The construction of the prison was then determined on the building style, construction site, and supervision by the central government from Bangkok. The existence of modern prisons in Siam and Chiang Mai conveyed different meanings. The modern prisons of Siam were mainly built for power negotiations with the Western nations during the colonization, whereby such construction was an attempt for enhancing the equality in civilization in parallel with the Western nations. Meanwhile, the prisons in Chiang Mai symbolized its surrender and successful unification as part of Siam.

### 3.4. Prisons of Chiang Mai City

The reasons for constructing the modern prison in Chiang Mai dated back to the periods of administrative transformation from the vassal state into the The-sa-phi-ban system. The evidence of prisons in 1895 stated that there were two prisons in Chiang Mai: one prison under the foreign court and the other prison managed by the Department of Interior, Chiang Mai City, covering an area of 9 Rai 1 Ngan 58 square Wah (around 4,000 square Meters). Upon the movement of a foreign court, the prison was then moved to the back of the former foreign court, presently seen as Chiang Mai Municipal Hospital. The Chiang Mai City Prison was located in the northeast of that area, so-called "Wiang Kaew" in the 1893 Map of Chiang Mai, presently seen as the location of Chiang Mai Women Correctional Institution [10].

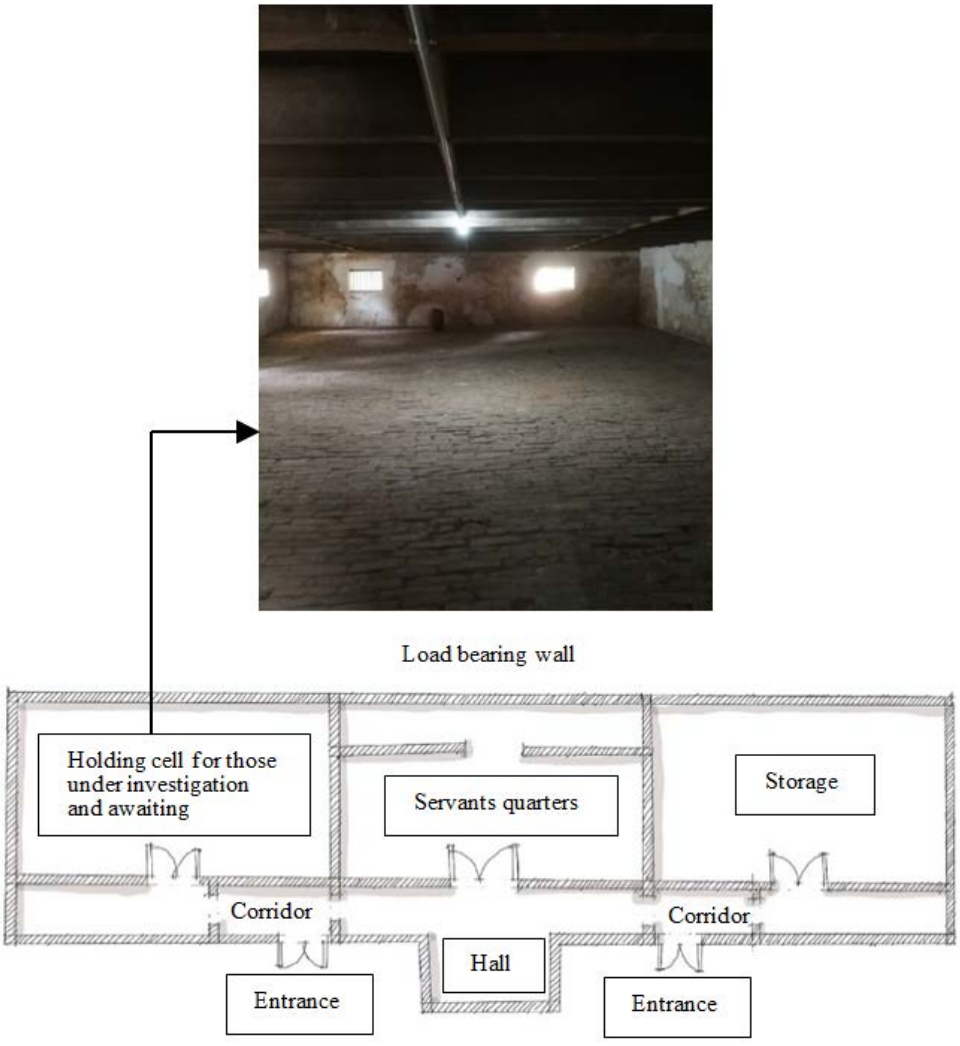
These two prisons were differently used. In other words, the prison of the foreign court was used for confinement of individuals judged with minor crimes and short terms of imprisonment whereas Chiang Mai City Prison was for prisoners of serious cases under the control of Department of Interior [14].

Source: Shot by the author (2019)

**Figure 4.** Muang Phrae Royal Residence and its prison under the building

The prison under the building like the one under Muang Phrae Royal Residence (figure 4) showed its raised floor and closed room with some heights. Regarding confinement, prisoners were bound in chains and there was no space for any other activity. Overall, the prison of this type was to detain the prisoners only without other functions for behavioral correction and rehabilitation of prisoners to be returned to the society like the modern prisons.

According to Pierre Orts, a Belgian Assistant Legal Advisor for the Siamese Government during his visit to Chiang Mai in 1897, Chiang Mai City Prison at that time was described that "the prison had no roof, its ground was muddy, and there was a wooden bridge laid from the main entrance to the prison. Meanwhile, its interior was like a warehouse with three doors: the first door for prisoners with a short term of imprisonment; the second door for prisoners of serious crimes; and the third door for female prisoners. The door entering the women's prison was only 60 centimeters in height (figure 5). There were approximately 20 prisoners in this prison, and it was not in good condition due to the crowded area and poor hygiene. The customary prisons in Bangkok were also no different from that of Chiang Mai City as aforementioned" [10,14].




Source: Shot and sketch by the author in 2019

**Figure 5.** The underground layout is used as the prison of Muang Phrae Royal Residence

The improvement of correctional service by King Rama V was based upon an attempt to reform the judicial service in parallel with the Western nations in order to find the solutions to the problems of extraterritorial rights that made Thai unable to render the judgments for foreignersor people under the control of that nation. Such an attempt brought the enactment of the Prison Act, Rattanakosin Era 120 (1901), with the details shown below.

The Minister of Interior appoints the The-sa-phi-ban chief officer and city governor to serve as the prison commander in the Monthon (region) as assigned, whereas this appointed prison commander shall have the full power under the Prison Act, Rattanakosin Era 120 (1901) and the prison regulations enacted by the royal permission" together with "Regulations of the city prisons on officers controlling prisoners, Rattanakosin Era 116 (1897)," describing the duties of the prison commander as follows:

**Figure 6.** The picture of present Chiang Mai City Prison after removing of some buildings for preparing construction of Chiang Mai City Park. [15]

*"General duties of the city governor*
*Item 1. The city governor shall serve as the prison commander in that city. In case of having other public matters, the city governor may assign the deputy governor to take charge of such duty. However, the city governor shall also assume the responsibility by inspecting the prison on a regular basis.*
*Item 2. The city governor shall regularly inspect the prison in that city at least once per 7 days.*
*Night inspection.*
*Item 3. Regarding the prison inspection by the city governor, the inspection at night shall be undertaken to observe the behaviors of officers on duty.*
*Meeting the prisoner.*
*Item 4. Regarding the prison inspection by the city governor, the city governor shall meet all prisoners and inquire them about their petitions for any appropriate aid." [16].*

As required by such regulations, the Ministry of Interior in Bangkok agreed to locate the city prisons near the Monthon Hall or provincial city hall to facilitate the city ruler or governor in charge of the prison commander to inspect the prisoners in compliance with such regulations closely. During 1894, the central government in Bangkok, under the royal initiative of King Rama V, had initiated the centralized system called The-sa-phi-ban. Under this system, the officers were sent from Bangkok to share joint administration with the rulers of Chiang Mai, and the public buildings were built to serve as offices. However, the Monthon Payap Hall to accommodate the officers and Monthon Payap chief officer was built on the bank of Ping River as the city center was the location of Muang Chiang Mai Royal Residence. However, in September 1905, the Monthon Payap Hall was flooded by Ping River. Phaya Surasiwisitthasak (Choei Kalayanamitr) sought consultation with Chao Inthawarorot Suriyawong, the ruler of Chiang Mai, to obtain the empty space in the city center to relocate the Monthon Payap Hall along with the Sanam Luang Hall. The ruler of Chiang Mai then gave the deserted area of Hor Phra Kaew in the city center to locate the new Monthon Payap Hall. According to the "Prison Regulations for Confinement of Prisoners in Cities," the land plot as part of the former royal residence in the city center near the former prison of the Department of Interior was given to locate Chiang Mai City Prison at the same time [2,10].

The land given to build Chiang Mai City Prison covered the area of 24 Rai 44 Wah (around 10,000 square Meters), and this prison was finally completed in 1919 or the same year when the new Monthon Payap Hall was scheduled to open. The name of its builder was not known. However, it was assumed that the construction was based on the styles sent by the public agency in Bangkok. A significant number of the public buildings were entirely dependent on the central standards, for example, the Monthon Payap Hall adopting the style designed by Luang Burakamkovit and Chiang Mai Provincial Court adopting the style designed by Phra Saroj Rattananimman [10,17,18].

Afterward, Chiang Mai City Prison had been continuously used until there was a cancellation of the The-sa-phi-ban administration system. The prison was then changed into Chiang Mai Central Prison. Upon the construction of a new government center, the prison was relocated near the government center, whereas the former central prison was transformed into Chiang Mai Women Correction Institution. This prison had operated until it was moved in 2012. The remaining buildings are currently removed for the construction of Chiang Mai City Park (figure 6,7).

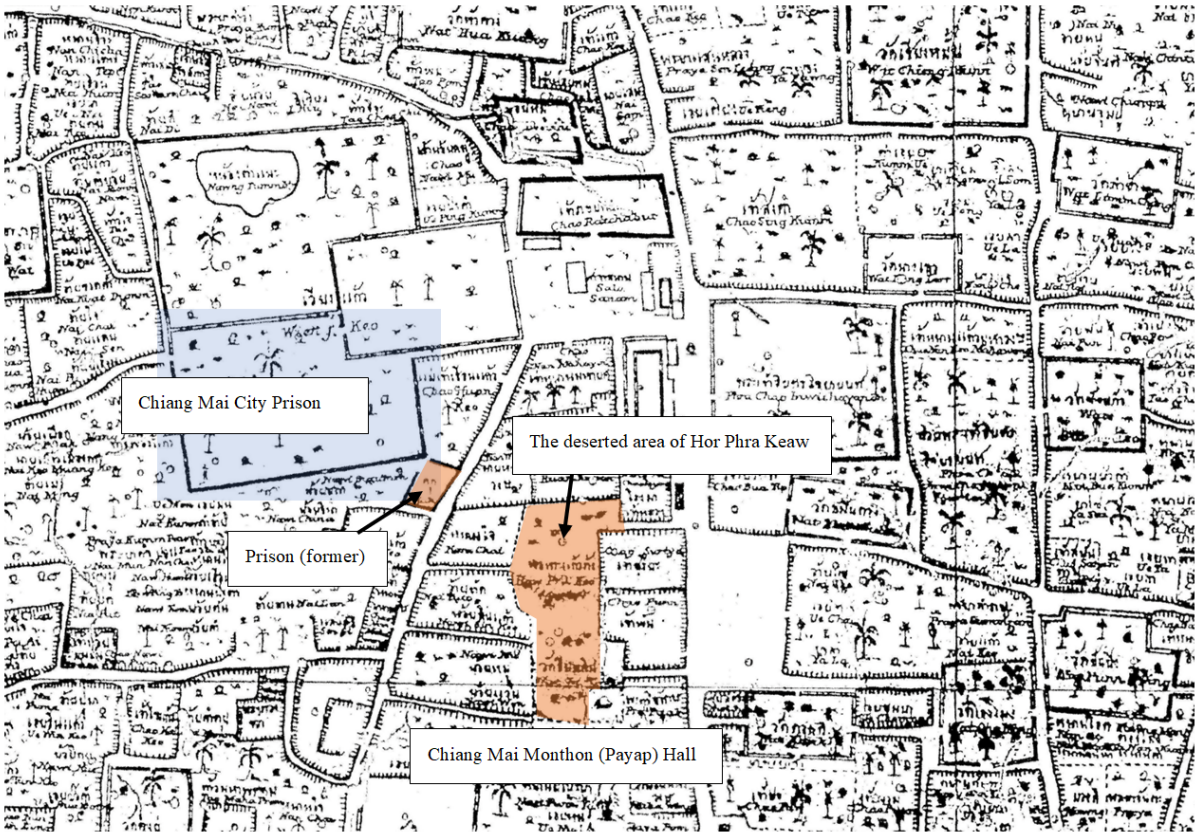



**Figure 7.** Chiang Mai Monthon (Payap) Hall was one of the main buildings constructed in the city center to facilitate public services. As the city governor was required by the Prison Regulations for Confinement of Prisoners in Cities for his regular inspection, Chiang Mai City Prison was constructed in the empty space near this hall. Source: Payap University Archive

### 3.5. Location and Style of Chiang Mai City Prison

The prison layouts explicitly displayed the concepts of modern prisons aimed for behavioral correction among the prisoners to be returned to society after they were freed. The layouts featured an open space in the middle area surrounded by various buildings: two detention buildings facing each other with the lawn in the middle, a nursing building, an office, and a kitchen for the prisoners with concrete floors (figure 8,9,10,11) [19].

**Figure 8.** Chiang Mai City Prison in 1925 [10]

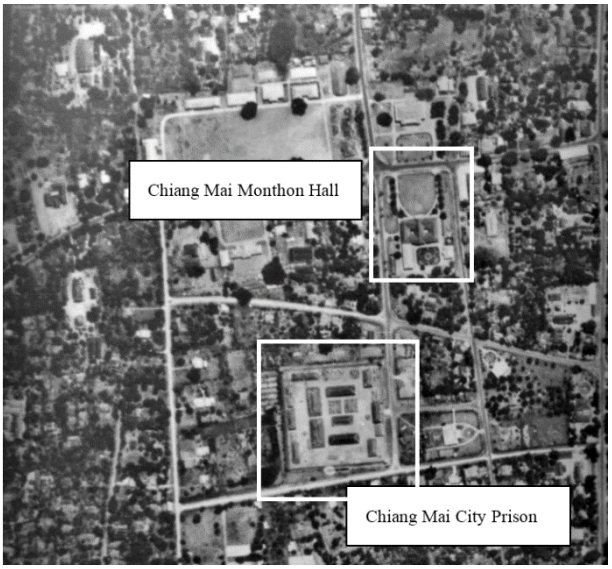



**Figure 9.** Building plans in Chiang Mai City Prison in 1944 [20]

Those detention buildings were Bua Ban House and Krue Fah House, which still remain to date. The front building was the area under control and the exit from the prison. Despite being an old building, it was renovated from time to time. For instance, the entrance was in the

triangle form and adopted the Western-style arch similar to the arches of Siamese prisons. The Chiang Mai City Prison was considered a modern, contemporary building decorated with a Western-style arch. The functional plans were clearly separated, with the corridor leading to different functions. Its decoration was rather simple than the Western-style classic building widely accepted in the reign of King Rama V [18].

The structure of buildings within Chiang Mai City Prison was based upon the load-bearing wall, a well-known style in Siam in those periods. In Chiang Mai, a wooden house was more popular due to the availability of materials and familiar construction techniques (figure 12,13,14).

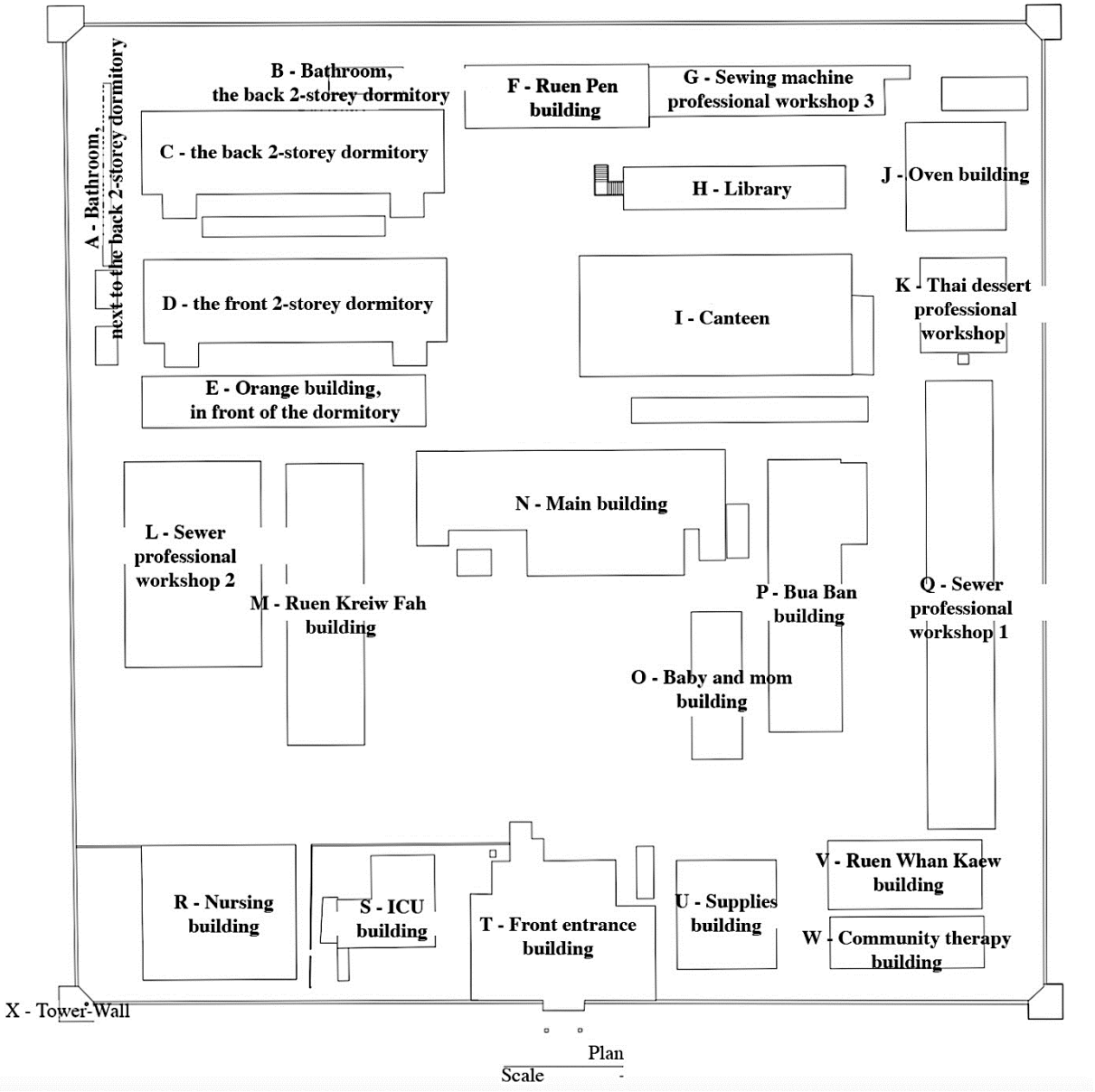



**Figure 10.** The building plans of Chiang Mai City Prison in present day before its removal for the construction of a public park. Source: National Archives of Thailand

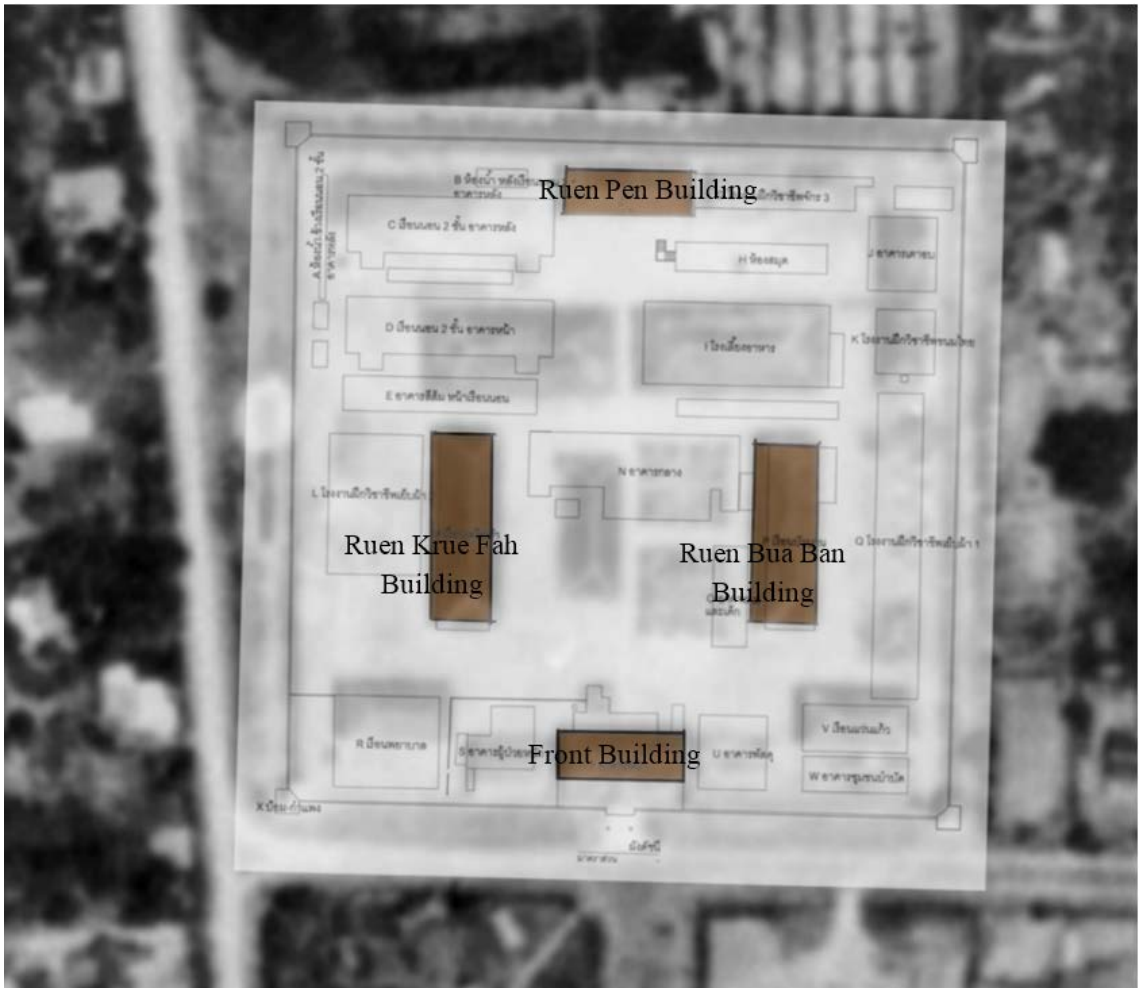



**Figure 11.** The 4 buildings remained from the building plans of Chiang Mai City Prison in 1919. Source: National Archives of Thailand

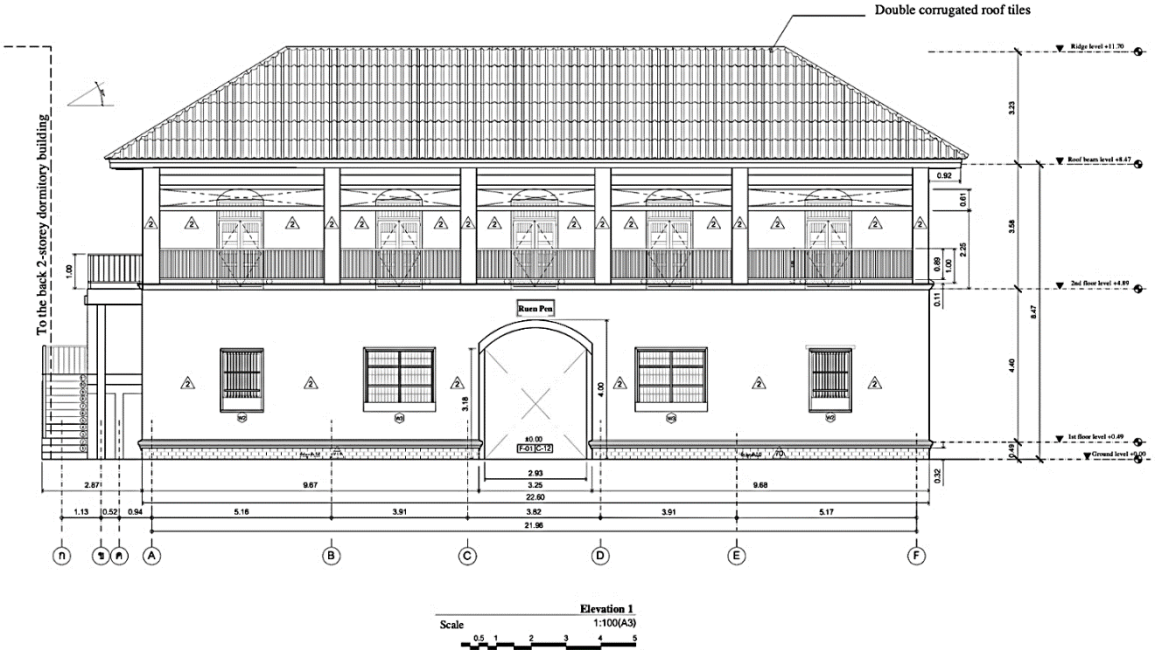



**Figure 12.** The front view of Ruen Pen Building, constructed at the time of the construction of Chiang Mai City Prison, used as a model for the buildings in Chiang Mai City Prison, presently still noticeable. Source: National Archives of Thailand

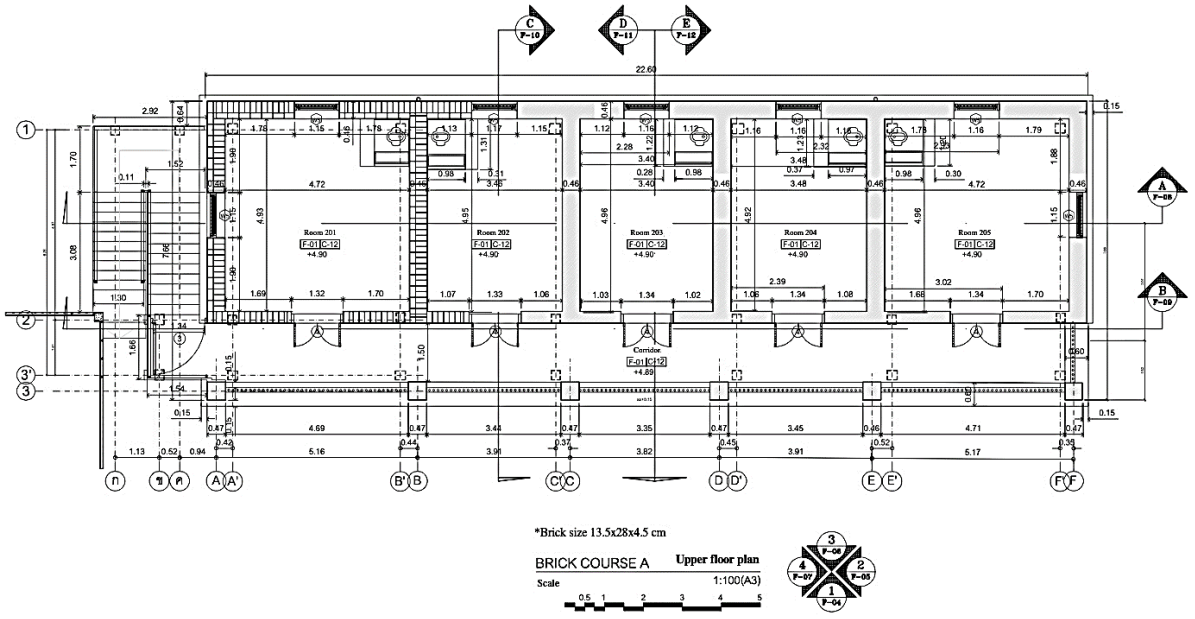



**Figure 13.** The second-floor plan of shows its separate detention cells with their own toilets, only one way in and out through the front door, and one window with bars in the back of each room. Source: National Archives of Thailand

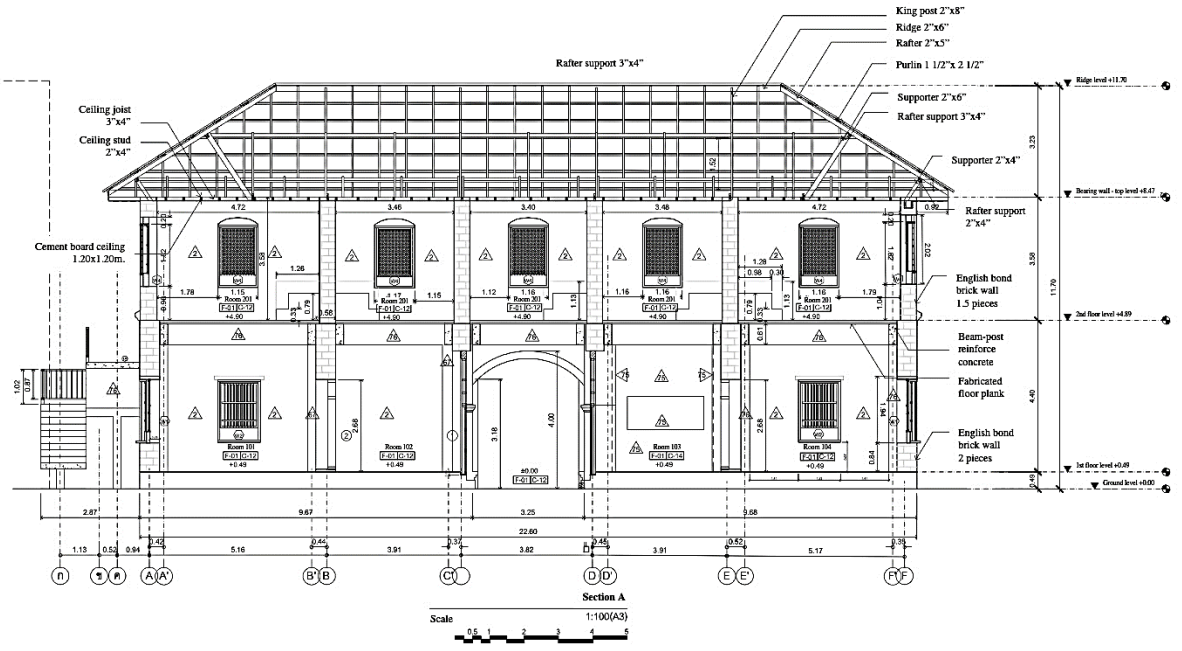



**Figure 14.** Ruan Pen Building, in a cross-section, was a brick masonry building with its arch decorated with cornices for each phase at both the building base and the second-floor wall. Source: National Archives of Thailand

### 3.6. Impacts of Administrative Reforms on the Architectural Styles

The concept of the improved correctional service began in the reign of King Rama V, whereby the modern prisons in Bangkok were constructed along with the improvement of public service regulations to suit the modernized correctional service. Those rules and regulations were then expanded for enforcement in the cities under the control of Siam. It took around 30 years before Chiang Mai had its first modern prison during the late reign of King Rama VI (1910-1925). Over the periods of these two reigns, public administrative reforms of Siam were under different forms of pressure. Indeed, in the reign of King Rama V, the administrative reform was specifically pushed by the Western colonization, and instant civilization was immediately required to enhance the "civilization" of the country to be parallel with other Western countries. These put an impact on the public buildings constructed in the reign of King Rama V to

adopt the Western styles. In the reign of King Rama VI, the colonization pressure finally ended due to the reason for the European war (World War I), provoking the colonists into war until they were weakened and unable to invade Southeast Asia. The decision made by Siam for its fighting along with the winning side had scored political points for Siam as the winner. These factors had greatly reduced the pressure from the Western nations aimed to keep Siam under their control.

Nonetheless, Siam was not able to ultimately unite the whole nation in this reign due to the ethnic diversity of cities in the northern, northeastern, and southern regions, which were once beyond its control. Raising a sense of Thai state or nationalism was necessary to be promoted during this reign. The standard styles of public buildings from the central bureaucracy were accordingly created for further construction in the cities under the control of Siam. Such buildings included the city hall, court, school, and Chiang Mai City Prison, which was built under the said political and social frameworks. Those buildings were based upon the simple styles to be easily constructed and furnished with minor decorations. The buildings mainly focused on their functionality without any particular local representation or decoration. As a result, the buildings were not unique to any locality, but they were considered the Siamese styles to represent the whole nation [2,17,18,21].

## 4. Discussion & Conclusions

A prison originated from the concept of confinement and punishment against an offender. In respect of customary laws, an offender or wrongdoer was viewed that punishment must be imposed to chasten the offender. These forms were widely practiced in Bangkok and the cities under its control, including Chiang Mai, under an administration of the city rulers with the highest powers. A prison in Muang Phrae Royal Residence was an example of customary prison, mainly for only punishment. It is explicit that an arrangement for confinement or imprisonment to prevent an escape was really important. Confinement was for awaiting the judgments, and it did not require much preparation for constructing a prison or jail. Upon the prison reforms in the reign of King Rama V, the concept of prison was transformed into the behavioral correction of prisoners to be returned to society and not to cause problems after they were released. For this type of prison, preparation of the area for such correction was essential, and this prison typically required a larger size of the area to facilitate the correction-related activities for prisoners. Formerly, Chiang Mai City Prison was located on an area of 9 rai 1 Ngan 58 square Wah. However, upon the judicial and correctional service reforms, a new prison near the Monthon Payap Hall was increased in size to an area of 24 Rai 44 Wah, similar to the size of Kong Mahantatot Prison in Bangkok.

With regard to the style of this prison, it is clear that this prison was nothing related to Lanna-Chiang Mai in terms of its architectural style, but it was compiled with the concept of national unification or the whole nation in the reign of King Rama VI. Therefore, the construction of this new prison was, therefore, the transformed concepts for the confinement of prisoners from the customary period to the modern period as introduced to Chiang Mai by Siam.

As an aspect pointed out in this research, there are two main reasons for the construction of a prison in the center of Chiang Mai City. One reason is that it was a large empty space owned by the ruler of Chiang Mai and willingly granted by him for public matters. Another reason is that the regulations of correctional service required close inspection. As the Monthon Payap Hall served as the prison commander's office was built at the deserted area of Hor Phra Kaew in the city center, the construction of a prison in the same compound was necessary. In other words, regarding the location of this prison as situated in the area, once used as the former Khum Luang (royal residence), the location of a new prison probably symbolized the power transition from local administration to the Siamese unification. These also included the buildings of Chiang Mai City Prison, and other public service buildings were constructed in line with the styles designated by the central bureaucracy. The modern prisons in Bangkok built in the reign of King Rama V represented equality in civilization in parallel with the Western nations during the colonial periods. Since the modern prison of Chaing Mai imitated from Bangkok, therefore the existence of Chiang Mai City Prison symbolized the successful unification of Lanna into part of Siam.

## Acknowledgments

This work would not have been possible without the support of the faculty of Architecture, Chiang Mai University for the partial fund and valuable information. I am especially indebted to Associated Professor Dr. Sumavalee Chindapol, Lecturer of the faculty of Chiang Mai University who has been supportive of the fieldwork and long hours of editing. Part of this work is in the book entitled “The Public Architecture and Western Residentials in Lanna” which has been published by Chiang Mai University Press in 2022. Therefore, I would like to pay gratitude to Chiang Mai University for this support.

## REFERENCES

[1] Arkarapotiwong P., “Inner City Palace,” in Architecture of Burirat Palace (Mahain), 2nd ed, CMU press, 2020, pp.

61-90.

[2] Setakhun R., “Chiang Mai – Lumpoon Terrain in Transformation Period (1873-1899),” History of Cultural Economic in Chiang Mai - Lampoon,” 1st ed, Silkwormbooks, 2009, pp. 205-248.

[3] Ongsakul S., “Western Colonialization Impact in Lanna and Following Problems,” in History of Lanna,, 9th ed, Amarin Printing and Publishing, 2012, pp. 385-408.

[4] Songsiri W., “Visit New Prison at Rommaneenart Park,” History and Archeology Articles, https://lek-prapai.org/home/view.php?id=5218. (accessed Jun. 25, 2021).

[5] Boonjamnong C., “Corrections Museum,” Worthy Architecture for Conservation 1997 AD, Association Siamese Architect, https://asaconservationaward.com/index.php/2016-06-13-15-21-44/building-2540/151-corrections-museum. (accessed Jun. 25, 2021).

[6] Kanasa A., “Revolution of the Correction Department between 1890 and 1933,” in State of Thai Society: The Study from Works of the Correction Department between 1890 and 1933, Thesis for Master of Arts, 1st ed, Silpakorn University, 1982, pp. 32-64. http:/202.28.75.7/xmlui/handle/123456789/8934.

[7] Department of Corrections, “Prison Characteristic Act in Rattanakosin Era 120,” in Prison Characteristic Act, 1st ed, Government of Siam, 1900, pp. 939-941.

[8] Meechubot W., “Jail (Prison) Chiangmai City,” in Back to the Past in Lanna: The Collection of Chiang Mai Maps, 2nd ed, CU press, 2017, pp. 213-224.

[9] Martin L., “Mick Jagger, the Kray Twins and Oswald Mostey: The Most Famous People Who’ve Been Locked up at Brixton Prison,” My London, https://www.mylondon.news/news/nostalgia/mick-jagger-kray-twins-oswald-18787174. (accessed Jul. 16, 2021).

[10] Benedicita I.-Y., “Picture of Gong Mahantathot Prison next to Mahachai Road,” Thai Arts, https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/471822498445054107/. (accessed Jan. 30, 2022).

[11] Foucault M., “Docile bodies,” in Discipline and punish: the birth of the prison, 2nd ed, Vintage book, 1991, pp. 135-169.

[12] Johnston N., “Makeshift Prisons,” in Forms of Constraint: A History of Prison Architecture, 1st ed, University of Illinois Press, 2000, pp. 5-16.

[13] Tangkanjananon T., “Concept of Imprisonment and Process of Imprisonment in Thailand,” in Evolution of Process of Imprisonment in Thailand and Factors Affecting the Alternation, Thesis for Master of Law, 1st ed, Chulalongkorn University, 2013, pp. 1-294. http://doi.org/10.14457/CU.the.2013.1418.

[14] Na-Nakorn P., “Judgement and Regulation of King Mungrai,” in Mungraisart,” Prasrimahathat Bangkhen, 1973, pp. 35-164.

[15] Khrouthong P., “The extreme Legal punishment in Three Enacted Law,” Silapawatthanatham, https://www.silpa-mag.com/history/article_34958. (accessed Jun. 20, 2022).

[16] Chanvitun P., “Part I Bangkok – Chaing Mai,” Lanna Thai in the Reign of King Rama V, 1st ed, Vinyachon Printing, 2003, pp. 45-108.

[17] Manageronline, “Silapakorn revealed 'The Excavation of the Wieng Kaew Wall' in Chaing Mai city: The evidence of Praya Mungrai Palance Setting,” Manageronline, https://mgronline.com/local/detail/9640000007170. (accessed Jun. 7, 2021).

[18] Lailak S., “Three Enacted Law Part 1,” in Anthology of Laws by Year vol. 4, 1st ed, Daily Mail Press, 1935, pp. 1-1171.

[19] Chungsiriarak S., “Western Architecture in the reign of King Rama VI (1910-1925),” in Western Architecture in Siam, in the reign of King Rama IV-1937, 1st ed, Amarin Printing and Publishing, 2010, pp. 1-869.

[20] Arkarapotiwong P., “Historical Western and Political Influences on the Architecture of Thailand’s Chiang Mai Courthouses.” Journal of Urban Culture Research, vol. 22, pp. 181-194, 2021. DOI:10.14456/jucr.2021.13.

[21] Chantharangsuk T., “Chiang Mai City,” The Distance to Payap County, 1st ed, Sophonpipattanakorn Printing, 1922, pp. 32-58.

[22] Sukkata P., “Lanna Study in Tai Study No.13 (29): Khung Luang Wieng Kaew: How to deal with the overlapped historical area? Part 1,” in Archeology Puzzle, Matichon weekly, https://www.matichonweekly.com/column/article_98645. (accessed Jun. 25, 2021).

[23] Khrouthongkhiew N., “Deletion of Differences between Lanna and Siam,” in Open Siamese Plan to Conquer Lanna, 1st ed, Matichon, 2017, pp. 186-289.