

L-Shaped Interlocking Blocks and Curved Corner Masonry in Angkorian Sandstone Architecture: A Comparative Survey of 71 Temple Sites

Solstice Hunter Research

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ABSTRACT

This report presents findings from an independent, photograph-based field survey of 71 temple sites, primarily sampled from the Angkor Wat Archeological Park and select temples in the surrounding area. This study was undertaken to catalogue stonework characteristics across construction material types. Of the 71 sites surveyed, 51 (71.8%) were classified as primarily constructed of sandstone, with the remaining 20 (28.2%) built primarily of brick and/or laterite. Within the sandstone-primary subset, two stonework characteristics were logged: L-shaped polygonal blockwork and curved masonry corners. Each site was coded as yes (confirmed present), no (confirmed absent), or unclear (could not be confirmed). L-shaped polygonal blockwork was confirmed present at 38 of 51 sandstone-primary sites (74.5%). Curved corner blockwork was confirmed present at 30 of 51 sandstone-primary sites (58.8%).

This pattern suggests L-shaped blockwork and curved corner blockwork are techniques specific to sandstone masonry within the Angkor Archaeological Park geographic area, but also indicates a wider application of these techniques regionally since they were identified at sites approximately 70-130 miles away like Koh Ker Archeological Park and Preah Vihear. This document is a preliminary, non-peer-reviewed summary intended to share field observations publicly and invite scrutiny, replication, and discussion; it does not (at this time in July of 2026) constitute a formal academic publication.

1. Introduction

The Angkor Archaeological Park and its surrounding satellite temples represent one of the largest concentrations of pre-modern monumental stone architecture in the world. While construction material (sandstone, brick, and laterite) is well documented at a site-by-site level in existing scholarship and guidebooks, finer-grained stonework characteristics — particularly recurring joinery and shaping conventions such as L-shaped polygonal blocks and curved masonry corners — are less systematically catalogued across the full range of sites. This survey was conducted to build a consistent, site-by-site record of these features, with a specific interest in whether certain stonework anomalies cluster with particular construction materials or appear to be independent of them.

1.2 Identification of L-Shaped Blockwork / L-Shaped Notches

Of particular interest is the L-shaped notch/block: an L-profile cut into or forming part of a stone block that interlocks with adjoining stone blockwork. The L-Shaped notch can be quite shallow and form a small step for an adjoining block to pair with (Image 1) or the notch can extend out beyond the block forming a “pipe” shape (Image 2). The result of integrating an L-shaped notch masonry onto a stone block is the creation of a 6 sided “polygonal” block. There are documented instances of stone blocks with two L-shaped notches, resulting in a polygonal 8 sided block. Of note, the sandstone masonry used in Cambodia temple site walls, where the L-shaped blocks are found, is mortarless and dry fitted.

Image Examples of L-Shaped Blockwork



Image 1. L-Shaped Block at Angkor Wat Temple



Image 2. L-Shaped Block at Bayon Temple

1.3 Identification of Curved Corner Blockwork

Often found alongside L-shaped blockwork, curved corner blockwork is defined by a singular stone block created to wrap around the corner of a temple wall, instead of meeting with another stone block at a perpendicular 90 degree angle.

Examples of Curved Corner Blockwork



Image 3. Curved corner blockwork at Beng Melea



Image 4. Curved cornerwork at Prasat Roum in the Koh Ker Archeological Park

Anecdotal field observation across multiple sites suggested both of these L-shaped block and curved corner features appeared disproportionately at sandstone sites and were largely absent at brick and laterite sites. This report tests that impression against the full 71-site dataset.

1.4 Previous Investigations of Angkorian Temple Construction Techniques

There is currently no body of identifiable academic literature attempting to quantify the prevalence or establish a systematic framework for cataloging L-shaped blockwork and curved corner blockwork techniques across multiple Cambodian temple sites. This survey appears to be the first attempt at a kind of systematic accounting.

Observation of the L-shaped block technique has potentially been previously reported by Parmentier in “La construction dans l’architecture khmère classique.” Parmentier reports that for Bayon “The cohesion of the elements of each course...consists in cranking all the vertical joints” so that “even if the support of the stone came to fail, the block was held in place not only by its tail but also by the whole lateral face of one of its neighbors” [5, p. 305]. He notes the same at Vat Nokor [5, p. 276]. The tail Parmentier describes could very well be the “L” that we are investigating in this report, but the question remains open as there is no recorded illustration or photographs of the feature Parmentier describes. His qualitative observations make no claims about the prevalence of the cranked vertical joints outside of the two temple sites.

Academic literature does lend background information on the geologic composition and dating of the stone used in temple construction. Contemporary researchers have traced the sourcing of the sandstone used for construction of Angkorian temples to quarries at the base of Mount Kulen [2]. Sandstone for the Koh Ker complex originates mainly from terracing of sandstone outcroppings closer to the Koh Ker Archeological Park [1]. Uchida et al. [3] sampled magnetic susceptibility of sandstone blocks used to build Angkorian temples. Uchida compared individual block readings to magnetic susceptibility readings from regional quarries and was able to create a dating timeline as well as a construction timeline for temples.

1.5 Geologic Classification of Sandstone Used in Angkorian Temple Construction

The sandstones used to construct Angkorian temples included in this study are classified as feldspathic arenites [1,2]. Quartz and feldspar are the two dominant framework grains. Gray to yellowish-brown sandstone was the standard building material across most Angkor monuments. Banteay Srei is the notable exception, built primarily from red sandstone.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Site sample. Seventy-one (71) numbered temple sites were surveyed in and around the Angkor Archaeological Park, plus outlying sites at Banteay Chmar, Preah Vihear, and the Koh Ker complex. The initial site list and monument names used to define this sample drew on NHIM Sotheavin, “A Study of the Names of Monuments in Angkor (Cambodia),” Sophia Asia Center for Research and Human Development, Sophia University, which was used as a reference basis for identifying and naming the temple sites included in this survey.

2.2 Data collection. Data was collected via on-site visual inspection and photographic documentation, supplemented by street-level imagery using Google Maps/ Google Earth for cross-checking. For each site, the primary construction material was recorded as sandstone, brick, or laterite based on the dominant material observed in the main structure (secondary materials used in bases, repairs, or infill were noted separately and did not override the primary classification).

Notes on Data Collected from Koh Ker

There are over 180 temple sites and buildings in the 31 square mile Koh Ker Archeological Park. This study aimed to look at one grouping of Koh Ker's temples that are all in close proximity to each other. The first, Prasat Thom, is a famous sandstone pyramid structure often referred to as "Koh Ker", as its the main tourist attraction in the area. A visitor has to pass through the other two temple sites, Prasat Roum and Prasat Kuh, to visit Prasat Thom. Both are identified as primarily sandstone, but Prasat Kuh includes a large brick temple and laterite construction mixed in.

2.3 Characteristic coding. For sandstone-primary sites, two stonework characteristics were coded on a three-value scale: "yes" (confirmed present), "no" (confirmed absent), or "unclear" (feature could not be confirmed from available vantage points, access restrictions, or state of preservation). The full site-by-site coding is reproduced in Appendix A.

2.4 Limitations of method. This is a single-observer field survey rather than a peer-reviewed archaeological excavation record. Classification of "primary" construction material required judgment at a handful of visibly mixed-material sites. For example, when a temple had a sandstone base construction but a brick construction of the main temple tower (also known as "prasats"), this site would be logged as "brick primary". Many sandstone-primary sites have laterite blocks present, but the laterite usually constitutes a small percentage of the temple's total construction material and most likely represents attempts at reconstruction, rather than original masonry features. Some sites (notably Banteay Srei) have restricted visitor access to interior sandstone structures, limiting confirmation of certain features. At Banteay Srei curved corner sandstone blockwork is coded unclear because public access to the main sandstone temple structures are cordoned off to visitors, preventing further investigation.

3. Results

3.1 Construction material distribution

Category	Count	% of 71 total sites
Sandstone-primary	51	71.8%
Brick/laterite-primary	20	28.2%

Table 1. Distribution of primary construction material across all 71 surveyed entries.

3.2 Stonework characteristics among sandstone-primary sites (n=51)

Table 2 summarizes the two coded characteristics across the 51 sandstone-primary sites, using the yes/no/unclear scale described in Section 2.3. L-shaped polygonal blockwork shows the higher confirmed-presence rate (74.5%), followed by curved masonry corners (58.8%), which also carries a notably higher "unclear" rate (33.3% vs. 11.8%), reflecting weathering or restricted viewing angles at a number of sites.

Characteristic	Yes	No	Unclear / Could Not Confirm
L-shaped polygonal blockwork	38 (74.5%)	7 (13.7%)	6 (11.8%)
Curved corner blockwork	30 (58.8%)	4 (7.8%)	17 (33.3%)

Table 2. Coded stonework characteristics among the 51 sandstone-primary sites (percentages of n=51).

3.3 The L-shaped blockwork anomaly: sandstone vs. non-sandstone

Because L-shaped polygonal blockwork emerged as a recurring point of interest during fieldwork, this feature was also coded for the 20 non-sandstone (brick/laterite-primary) sites, to test whether it is a general Angkorian building convention or one specific to sandstone construction. The contrast is stark: L-shaped blockwork was confirmed present at 38 of 51

sandstone sites (74.5%), but confirmed present at zero of 20 non-sandstone sites (0%) — it was explicitly recorded as absent ("no") at all 20 of those sites (100%).

Construction type	n	L-shaped blockwork: Yes	No	Unclear / Could Not Confirm
Sandstone-primary	51	38 (74.5%)	7 (13.7%)	6 (11.8%)
Brick/laterite-primary	20	0 (0.0%)	20 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Table 3. Confirmed L-shaped polygonal blockwork by primary construction material.

Representative sandstone sites where L-shaped blockwork was directly confirmed include Angkor Wat, Bayon, Baphuon, Ta Prohm, Ta Som, Preah Khan, Beng Mealea, Banteay Samre, Thommanon, Chau Say Tevoda, Preah Vihear, and the Koh Ker complex, among 26 others (including Banteay Srei; see callout below). The feature was not confirmed at any brick or laterite structure in the sample, including Ak Yum, Bat Chum, Lolei, Prei Monti, Prasat Kok Chak, and Preah Enkosei — all 20 explicitly coded "no" for this feature.

3.4 Co-occurrence of L-Shaped Blockwork and Curved Masonry Corners

Because L-shaped polygonal blockwork and curved corner blockwork were coded independently for each site, it is possible to examine how often the two features occur together rather than in isolation. Among the 51 sandstone-primary sites, both features were confirmed present simultaneously at 26 sites (51.0%). L-shaped blockwork was confirmed in the absence of a confirmed curved corner (i.e., curved corner coded No or Unclear) at 12 sites (23.5%), while the reverse, a confirmed curved corner without confirmed L-shaped blockwork, occurred at only 4 sites (7.8%). The remaining 9 sites (17.6%) had neither feature confirmed present.

Category	# of Sites	% of sandstone-primary (n=51)
Both features confirmed present	26	51.0%
L-shaped blockwork only	12	23.5%
Curved masonry corners only	4	7.8%
Neither feature confirmed present	9	17.6%

Table 4. Confirmed L-shaped polygonal blockwork by primary construction material.

3.5 L-Shaped Block and Curved Corner Laterite Anomalies

Laterite Outliers: Banteay Srei, Preah Khan and the Terrace of the Leper King

Banteay Srei (#8) is coded sandstone-primary in this survey. The outer walls of Banteay Srei temple complex are primarily built of laterite, and distinct curved-corner masonry was observed during on-site inspection. These results are not included as part of the study data, but provided here as additional reference material to ponder.

Preah Khan (#31) is coded as sandstone-primary in the survey. The outer walls are made of laterite, and distinct L-shaped blockwork made of laterite is observed as present.

Terrace of the Leper King (#44) is coded as a sand-stone primary site. Laterite with the L-shaped features appears to be used for a retaining wall behind the base relief carved sandstone facade.

For all three of these sites, because the laterite L-shaped blocks and laterite curved corner blocks fall outside the sandstone-specific pattern this survey is built around, it is documented here separately rather than folded into the main sandstone-vs-non-sandstone comparison in Table 3.

Banteay Srei, Preah Khan and Terrance of the Leper King are the only three sites in the 71-site sample where either the laterite-based curved-corner technique or laterite-based L-shaped block technique was observed, making them outliers rather than contradictions to the confirmation of a sandstone-linked pattern described in Section 3.3.

Photographic documentation of this feature is below.

Examples of Laterite Curved Corner Blockwork at Banteay Srei



Image 5. Curved corner blockwork of the outer temple wall construction at Banteay Srei



Image 6. Curved corner blockwork of the outer temple wall construction at Banteay Srei

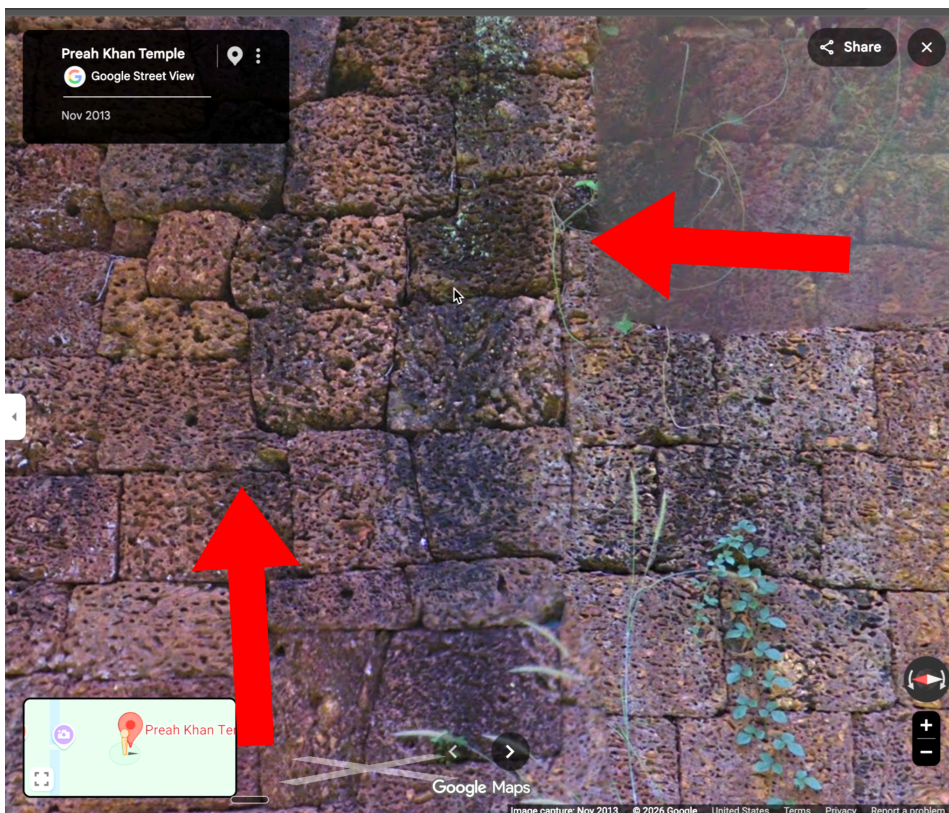


Image 7. L-shaped laterite blockwork at Preah Khan temple. *Google Maps (n.d.)*

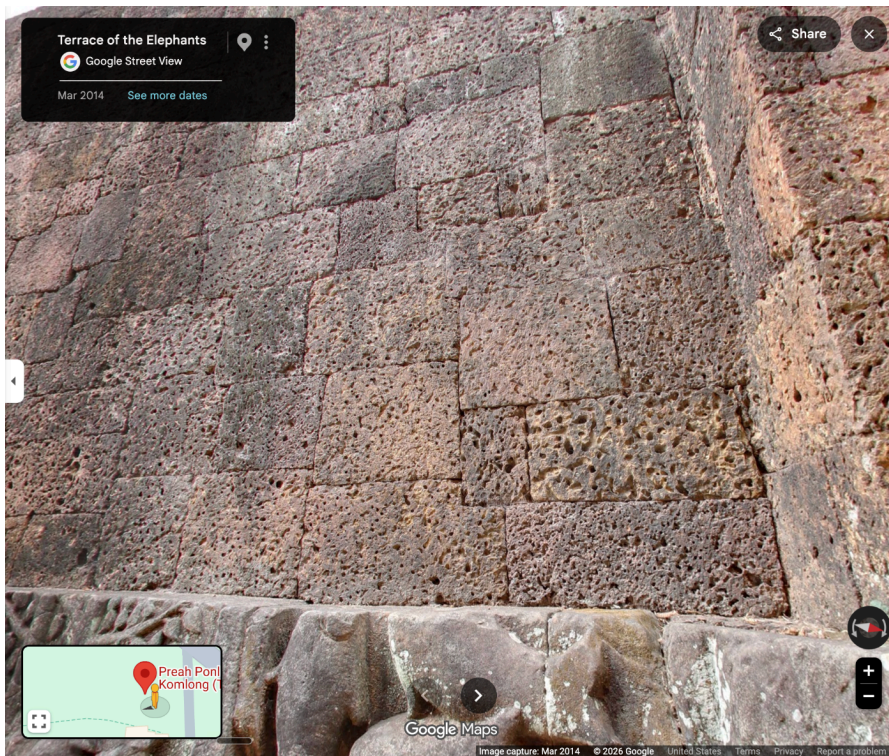


Image 8. L-shaped laterite blockwork backing to sandstone facade at Terrace of the Leper King. *Google Maps (n.d.)*

4. Discussion

The majority presence of L-shaped blockwork (74.5%) and curved corning blockwork (58.8%) at sandstone sites covered in the study warrants further investigation as to why these particular masonry techniques appear so frequently. Several explanations or at least contributing variables are discussed below...

- Chronological clustering:** The next logical step is to ask if L-shaped and curved corner blockwork could be concentrated in particular construction periods. To test whether these features cluster with a particular construction period rather than material alone, this study's site-level data was cross-referenced against published construction-stage dating for Angkor monuments based on the magnetic susceptibility of their sandstone blocks (Uchida et al., "The Construction Process of the Angkor Monuments Elucidated by the Magnetic Susceptibility of Sandstone," *Archaeometry* 45(2), 2003; and Uchida et al., "A Reconsideration of the Construction Period of the Cruciform Terraces and the Elevated Causeways in the Angkor Monuments, Based on the Magnetic Susceptibility of the Sandstone Blocks"). Together, these two studies provide stage-level dating for 33 of the 71 sites in this survey, spanning the Preah Ko period (c. 879 CE) through the late Bayon period (c. 1220s CE).

Site	Construction Era (stage)	Material	L-Shape	Curve Corners
Preah Ko	Preah Ko (I), 879	Brick/Laterite	N	N

Bakong	Preah Ko (I), 881 / Bayon Late (VIIIa)	Sandstone	N	N
Lolei	Preah Ko (I), 893	Brick/Laterite	N	N
Phnom Bok	Preah Ko–Bakheng (I–II)	Sandstone	Y	Y
Phnom Krom	Preah Ko–Bakheng (I–II)	Sandstone	?	?
Phnom Bakheng	Bakheng (II)	Sandstone	N	Y
Prasat Kravan	Transition (III), 921	Brick/Laterite	N	N
Baksei Chamkrong	Transition (III)	Brick/Laterite	N	N
East Mebon	Transition (III), 952	Brick/Laterite	N	?
Pre Rup	Khleang–Baphuon (IVa), 961	Brick/Laterite	N	N
Ta Keo	Khleang–Baphuon (IVa)	Sandstone	?	Y
Phimeanakas	Khleang–Baphuon (IVa)	Brick/Laterite	N	?
Baphuon	Khleang–Baphuon (IVa)	Sandstone	Y	Y
West Mebon	Khleang–Baphuon (IVa)	Sandstone	?	?
Chau Say Tevoda	Angkor Wat style, Early (IVb)	Sandstone	Y	Y
Thommanon	Angkor Wat style, Early (IVb)	Sandstone	Y	Y
Wat Athvea	Angkor Wat style, Early (IVb)	Sandstone	Y	Y
Angkor Wat	Angkor Wat style (V–VIIIb)	Sandstone	Y	Y
Prasat Suor Prat	Angkor Wat/Bayon Late (V, VIIIa)	Brick/Laterite	N	N
Banteay Samre	Angkor Wat–Bayon Late (V–VIIIb)	Sandstone	Y	Y
Ta Prohm	Bayon, Early (VIa–VIb)	Sandstone	Y	?
Preah Khan	Bayon (VIc–VIIIa)	Sandstone	Y	Y

Neak Pean	Bayon (VIc)	Sandstone	N	N
Ta Nei	Bayon (VIId)	Sandstone	Y	?
Banteay Prei	Bayon (VIId–VII)	Sandstone	Y	Y
Banteay Thom	Bayon (VIId–VII)	Sandstone	Y	Y
Banteay Kdei	Bayon (VII–VIIIb)	Sandstone	Y	Y
Bayon	Bayon (VII–VIIIb)	Sandstone	Y	Y
Ta Som	Bayon (VII)	Sandstone	Y	Y
Krol Ko	Bayon (VII)	Sandstone	N	?
Prasat Prei	Bayon (VII)	Sandstone	Y	?
Terrace of the Elephants	Bayon Late (VIIIa–VIIIb)	Sandstone	Y	Y
Terrace of the Leper King	Bayon Late (VIIIa)	Sandstone	Y	Y

Table 5. Comparison of this report's catalog of L-shaped and corner construction blockwork occurrences by location against construction Era estimates from [3] and [4].

- **Structural/interlocking function.** L-shaped notching may serve a load-bearing or anti-shear interlocking role specific to mortarless polygonal sandstone masonry, whereas brick construction typically relied on alternate binding agents that would not require the same mechanical interlock.
- **Knowledge Tradition Pertaining to Sandstone Construction.** A tradition may exist of working with sandstone that has not been cataloged by historical texts but was passed down orally through time. Alternatively
- **Restoration or “Add-On” Bias.** Laterite is often observed to be used as restoration material, like a laterite block cut down to fill a hole in a wall made primarily of sandstone. Additionally, laterite is often used exclusively as the building material for the outside temple wall, normally in a block construction format. Except for Banteay Srei, there is no other documented case in this report of laterite construction utilizing L shaped blockwork or curved corner blockwork. Which leads to the question, did laterite construction/restoration arrive temporally after sandstone construction was completed? And further, had enough time elapsed between the original sandstone construction period and the laterite construction period that the knowledge of L-shaped blockwork and curved corner blockwork had disappeared from popular awareness?

6. Conclusion and Future Directions

This report focuses on an untapped area of study in Cambodia around the anomalous masonry techniques of L-shaped blocks/ notches and curved corner blockwork.

The widespread observation of polygonal blockwork across the 71 surveyed Cambodia temple sites is offered as a starting point for further documentation. A number of sites on this list were labeled as “could not confirm” for one or both of the masonry techniques, which could serve as a starting point for a secondary report. Further investigation of sandstone temple structures is recommended, expanding into other parts of Cambodia and even neighboring countries of Vietnam, Laos Thailand to test whether these techniques are regionally isolated or part of a broader Southeast Asian sandstone working tradition.

Contact / data requests: solsticehunterofficial@gmail.com. This report is released as a public preprint for community review and is not submitted to or endorsed by any academic journal.

Appendix A. Full Site-by-Site Data Table Identification of L-Shaped and Curved Corner Blockwork (n = 71)

Legend: Y = confirmed present, N = confirmed absent, ? = unclear / could not confirm. L-Shape = L-shaped polygonal blockwork; Curve = curved masonry corners.

#	Site	Primary Material	L-Shape	Curved Corner
1	Ak Yum	Brick/Laterite	N	N
2	Angkor Wat	Sandstone	Y	Y
3	Bakong	Sandstone	N	N
4	Baksei Chamkrong	Brick/Laterite	N	N
5	Banteay Kdei	Sandstone	Y	Y
6	Banteay Prei	Sandstone	Y	Y
7	Banteay Samre	Sandstone	Y	Y
8	Banteay Srei	Sandstone	Y	?
9	Baphuon	Sandstone	Y	Y
10	Bat Chum	Brick/Laterite	N	N
11	Bayon	Sandstone	Y	Y
12	Beng Mealea	Sandstone	Y	Y
13	Chapel of the Hospital / Prasat Leak Neang / Hospital Chapel	Sandstone	Y	Y
14	Chau Say Tevoda	Sandstone	Y	Y
15	East Mebon	Brick/Laterite	N	?
16	Khleangs (North)	Sandstone	Y	?
17	Krol Ko	Sandstone	N	?
18	Krol Romeas	Brick/Laterite	N	N
19	Kutisvara	Brick/Laterite	N	N
20	Lolei	Brick/Laterite	N	N
21	Neak Pean	Sandstone	N	N
22	Phimeanakas	Brick/Laterite	N	?
23	Phnom Bakheng	Sandstone	N	Y
24	Prasat Chrung (Northeast)	Sandstone	Y	?
25	Prasat Bei	Brick/Laterite	N	N
26	Prasat Prei	Sandstone	Y	?
27	Prasat Suor Prat	Brick/Laterite	N	N
28	Prasat Top (East)	Sandstone	?	?
29	Prasat Top (West)	Sandstone	?	Y
30	Pre Rup	Brick/Laterite	N	N
31	Preah Khan	Sandstone	Y	Y

#	Site	Primary Material	L-Shape	Curved Corner
32	Preah Ko	Brick/Laterite	N	N
33	Preah Palilay	Sandstone	Y	?
34	Ta Tout (Preah Pithu Temple X)	Sandstone	Y	Y
35	Spean Thmor	Sandstone	N	N
36	Prasat Chrung Southeast	Sandstone	Y	Y
37	Ta Keo	Sandstone	?	Y
38	Ta Nei	Sandstone	Y	?
39	Ta Prohm	Sandstone	Y	?
40	Ta Prohm Kel	Sandstone	N	?
41	Ta Som	Sandstone	Y	Y
42	Tep Pranam	Sandstone	?	?
43	Terrace of the Elephants	Sandstone	Y	Y
44	Terrace of the Leper King	Sandstone	Y	Y
45	Thma Bay Kaek	Brick/Laterite	N	N
46	Thommanon	Sandstone	Y	Y
47	Wat Athvea	Sandstone	Y	Y
48	West Mebon	Sandstone	?	?
49	Phnom Bok	Sandstone	Y	Y
50	Phnom Kraom (Krom)	Sandstone	?	?
51	Prasat Kravan	Brick/Laterite	N	N
52	Banteay Thom	Sandstone	Y	Y
53	Prasat Chrung (Northwest)	Sandstone	Y	?
54	Tonle Snguot Temple	Sandstone	Y	?
55	Prasat Char leu	Sandstone	Y	Y
56	Chau Srei Vibol Temple	Sandstone	Y	Y
57	Prasat Chom	Brick/Laterite	N	?
58	Prasat Kor Sak	Sandstone	Y	Y
59	Prasat Ta Tuot	Sandstone	N	Y
60	Prei Monti	Brick/Laterite	N	N
61	Prasat Trapeang Phong	Brick/Laterite	N	N
62	Prasat Sra Nge	Brick/Laterite	N	N
63	Prasat Kok Chak	Brick/Laterite	N	N
64	Preah Enkosei Temple	Brick/Laterite	N	N
65	Prei Temple	Sandstone	Y	?
66	Banteay Ampil	Sandstone	Y	Y

#	Site	Primary Material	L-Shape	Curved Corner
67	Banteay Chmar	Sandstone	Y	Y
68	Preah Vihear	Sandstone	Y	Y
69	Prasat Thom - Koh Ker Archeological Park	Sandstone	Y	?
70	Prasat Roum - Koh Ker Archeological Park	Sandstone	Y	Y
71	Prasat Kuh - Koh Ker Archeological Park	Sandstone	Y	N

Appendix B. Photo Gallery — L-Shaped Polygonal Blockwork and Curved Corner Blockwork Examples

The following sites are representative examples where L-shaped polygonal blockwork and curved corner blockwork was directly confirmed in the field survey (see Table 2 and Appendix A).

L-Shaped Blockwork

Angkor Wat

Curved Corner Blockwork



L-Shaped Blockwork

Banteay Ampil

Curved Corner Blockwork



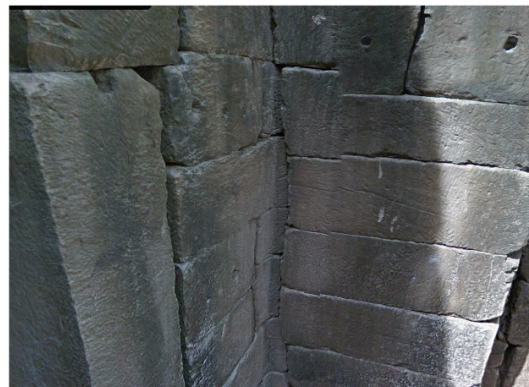
L-Shaped Blockwork

Banteay Chmar

Curved Corner Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)



Google Maps (n.d.)

L-Shaped Blockwork



Banteay Kdei

Curved Corner Blockwork



L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Banteay Prei

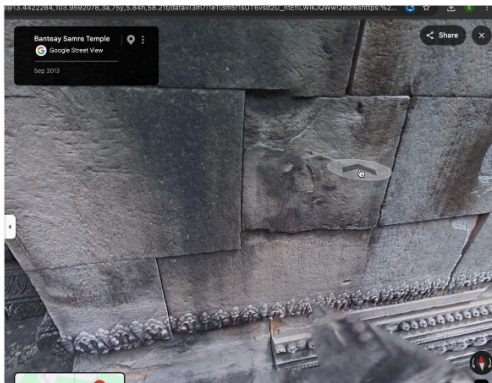
Curved Corner Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Banteay Samre

L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Curved Corner Blockwork



L-Shaped Blockwork

Banteay Srei



L-Shaped Blockwork

Banteay Thom



Curved Corner Blockwork



L-Shaped Blockwork

Baphuon



Curved Corner Blockwork



L-Shaped Blockwork

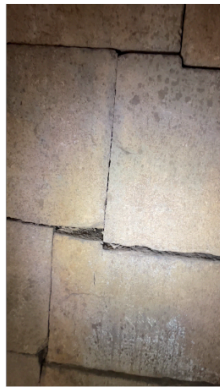


Bayon

Curved Corner Blockwork



L-Shaped Blockwork



Beng Melea

Curved Corner Blockwork



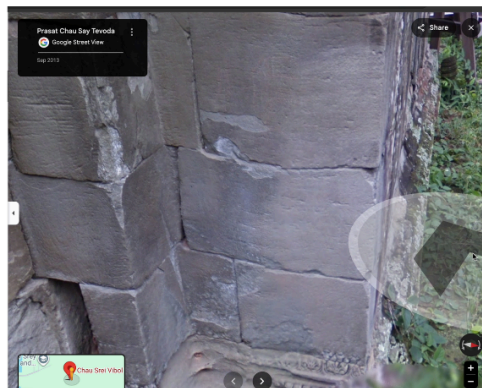
L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Chau Srei Vibol Temple

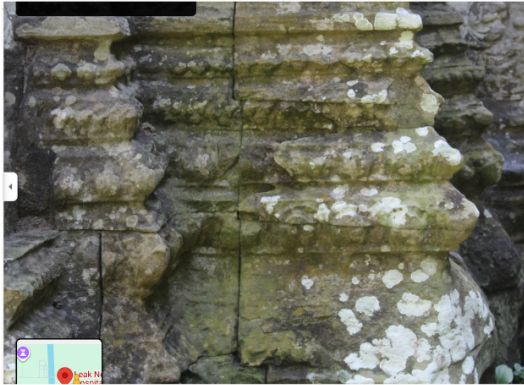
Curved Corner Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

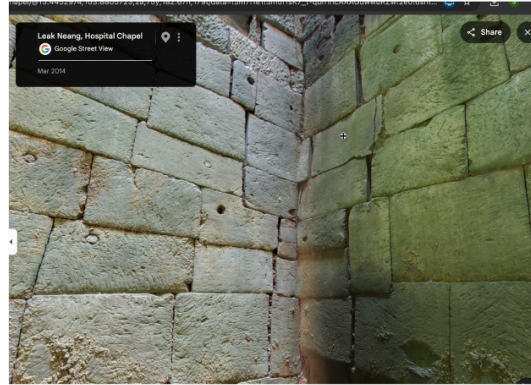
Chapel of the Hospital, Leak Neang, Hospital Chapel

L-Shaped Blockwork



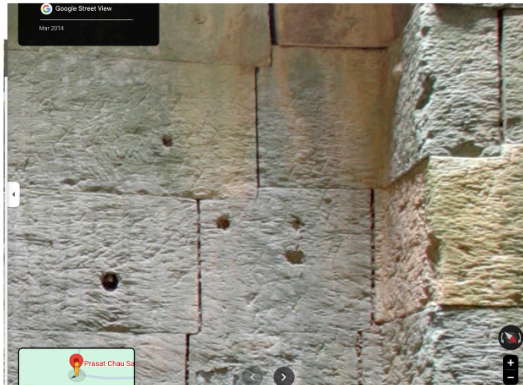
Google Maps (n.d.)

Curved Corner Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

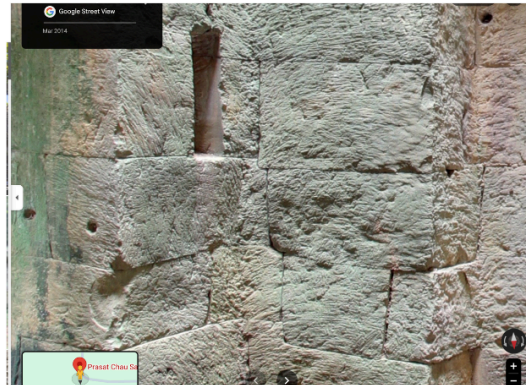
L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

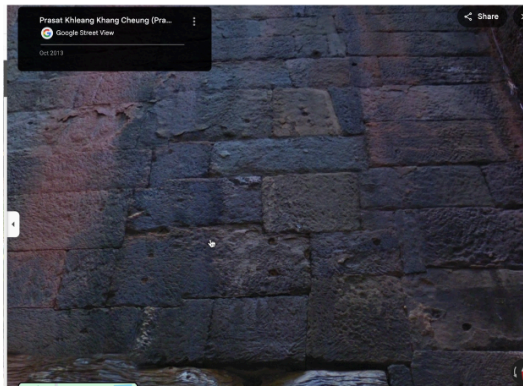
Chau Say Tevoda

Curved Corner Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Khleangs (North)

Phnom Bakheng

Curved Corner Blockwork



L-Shaped Blockwork

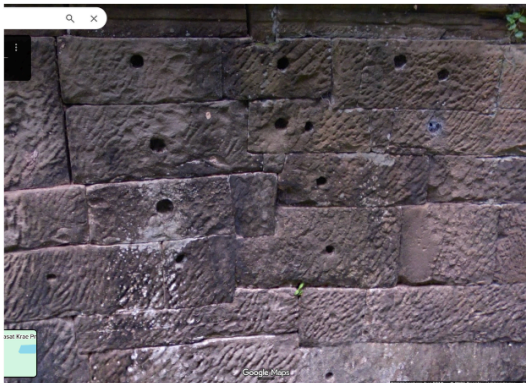


Phnom Bok

Curved Corner Blockwork



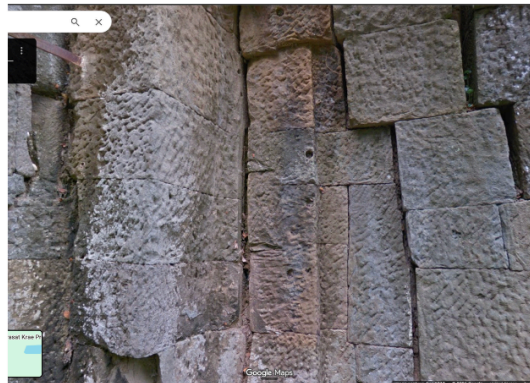
L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

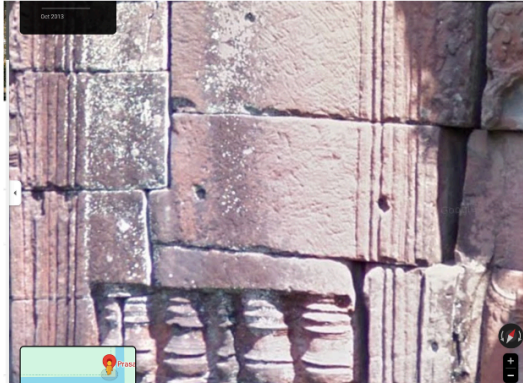
Prasat Kor Sak

Curved Corner Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

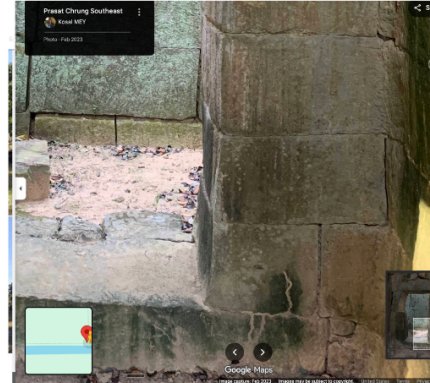
L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Prasat Chrung Southeast

Curved Corner Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Prasat Chrung (Northeast)

L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Prasat Chrung (Northwest)

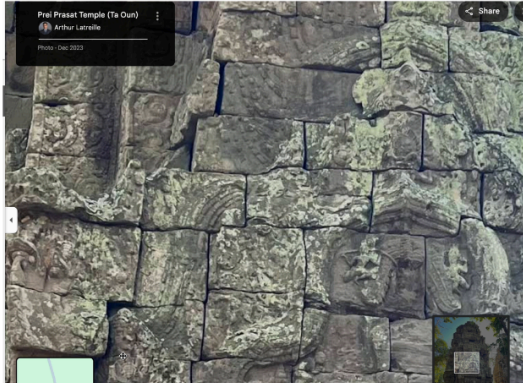
L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

L-Shaped Blockwork

Prasat Prei



Google Maps (n.d.)

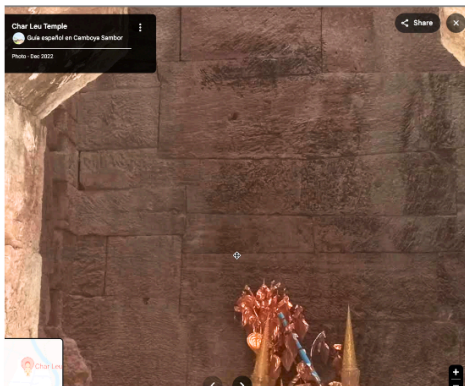
L-Shaped Blockwork

Prasat Kuh



L-Shaped Blockwork

Prasat Char leu



Google Maps (n.d.)

L-Shaped Blockwork

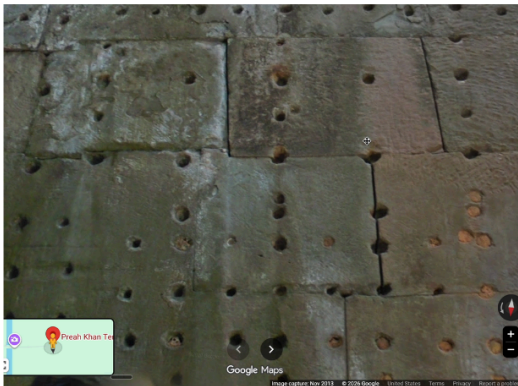


Prasat Roum

Curved Corner Blockwork



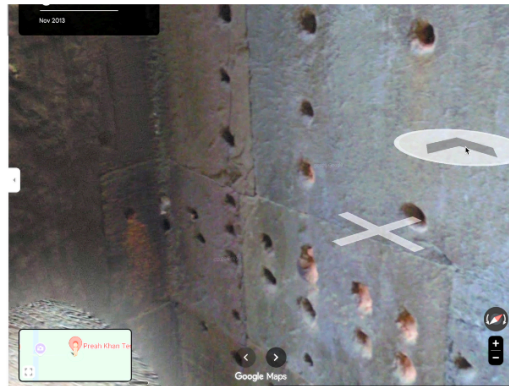
L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Preah Khan

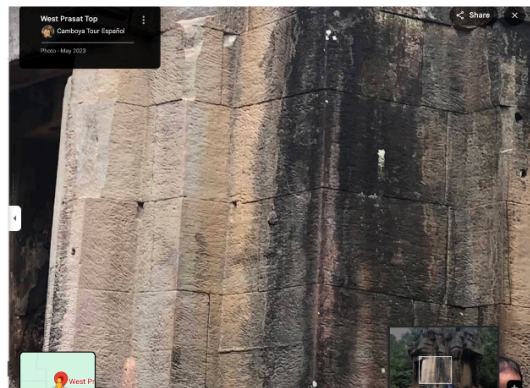
Curved Corner Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Prasat Top (West)

Curved Corner Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

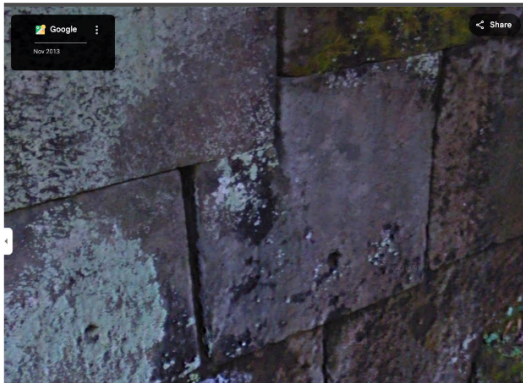
L-Shaped Blockwork

Prasat Thom



L-Shaped Blockwork

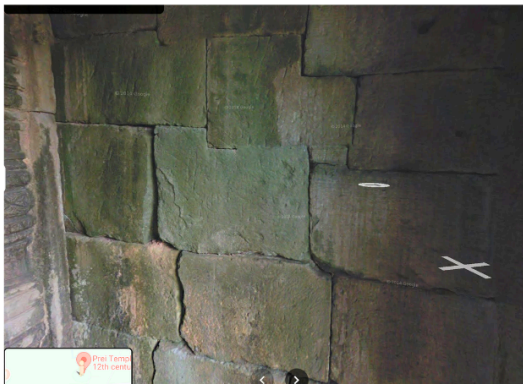
Preah Palilay



Google Maps (n.d.)

L-Shaped Blockwork

Prei Temple



Google Maps (n.d.)

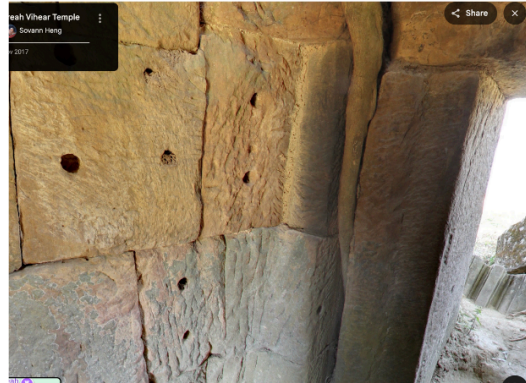
Preah Vihear

L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Curved Corner Blockwork



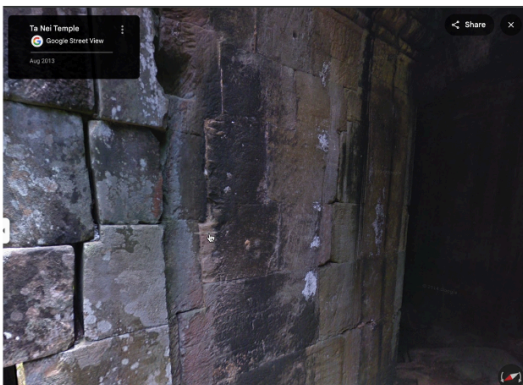
Google Maps (n.d.)

Ta Keo

Curved Corner Blockwork



L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Ta Nei

Ta Tout

L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Curved Corner Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Ta Prohm

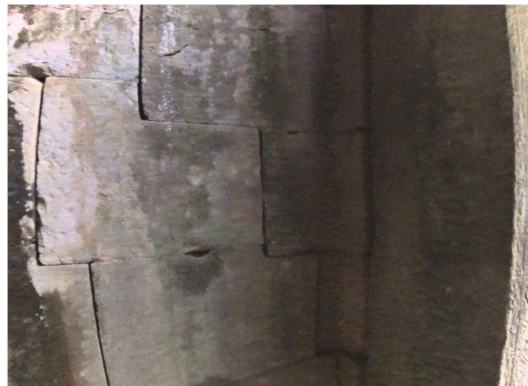
L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Ta Som

L-Shaped Blockwork



Curved Corner Blockwork

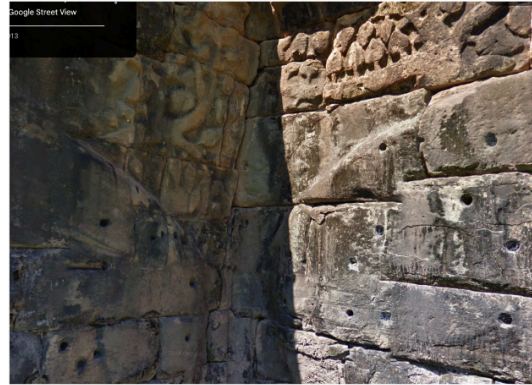
Terrace of the Elephants

L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Curved Corner Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

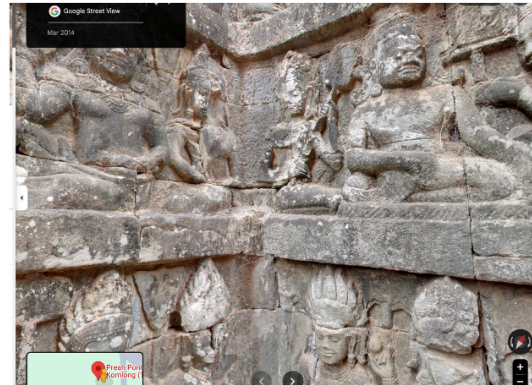
Terrace of the Leper King

L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

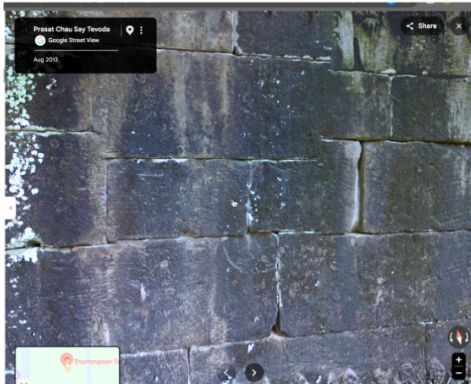
Curved Corner Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

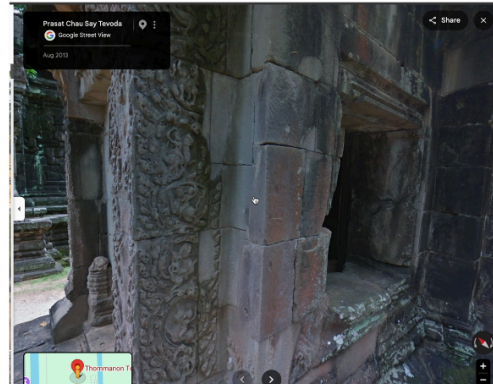
Thommanon

L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

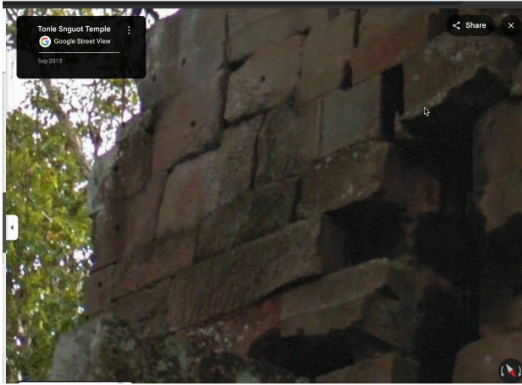
Curved Corner Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Tonle Snguot Temple

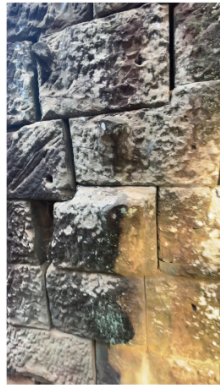
L-Shaped Blockwork



Google Maps (n.d.)

Wat Athvea

L-Shaped Blockwork



Curved Corner Blockwork



Citations

1. Im, S. (2012). Khmer sandstone quarries of Kulen Mountain and Koh Ker: a petrographic and geochemical study. *Journal of Archaeological Science*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.JAS.2012.01.007>
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4. E. Uchida, O. Cunin, C. Suda, A. Ueno, T. Nakagawa, Consideration on the construction process and the sandstone quarries during the Angkor period based on the magnetic susceptibility, *Journal of Archaeological Science*, Volume 34, Issue 6, 2007, Pages 924-935, ISSN 0305-4403, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2006.09.015>. (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305440306001828>)
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