

KEYWORDS : TO STUDY THE ARCHITECTURE OF VIHARA AND UBOSATHA IN LAMPANG PROVINCE.

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The thesis is aimed to study the significance of a Vihara and an Ubosatha in Lampang Province in each period of time including to look at the architectural work in 2 aspects: to study the development of styles as well as the designing of a Vihara and an Ubosatha, and to study the process of craftsmanship, decoration and architectural features.

The data for this study were gathered from 113 buildings in 13 different districts in Lampang Province. These buildings were categorized in three types: a Vihara, an Ubosatha and an Ubosathavihara. There were 45 Viharas , 34 Ubosathas and 25 Ubosathaviharas. The study looked at these buildings in terms of area plans, plans, styles, shapes and structures then collected data of the building of each type. After that, the collected data were arranged according to the years of constructing the building which were divided into different periods and each period is 10 years from 2442 to 2542 B.E.

The result of this study revealed that there are three styles of a Vihara, an Ubosatha and an Ubosathavihara. Firstly, the style which seals all the four sides of the wall and opens only a door and windows. Secondly, the style which has a terrace in front of the building, and lastly the style which has two terraces one in the front and another in the back of the building. The styling development of three types of the buildings can be stated as the follows :

1. Vihara. At the beginning, the first style of construction was popular and lasted until 2530 B.E., then the second style came in 2470 B.E. and it has been developed until the present. The third style was developed in 2490 B.E. It was found that the Vihara was normally located in the center of a temple or monastery. This area is the core of the temple, lined from East to West and faced East.

2. Ubosatha. The first style of construction received popularity at the beginning, and last until 2500 B.E. The second style came in 2460 until the present. Finally, the third style was developed in 2490 B.E. and it has been employed until the present. It was found that the location of an Ubosatha is near the location of an Vihara. It is located northeast or southeast of the Vihara. The plan is normally lined East to West and faced East.

3. Ubosathavihara. The type of this building used to be a Vihara but after that the temple was legally built in the same area. After the king had granted the right of the land. The Vihara has also utilised as an Ubosatha. Therefore, it was found that the development of an Ubosatha was from a Vihara.

It can be concluded that the Vihara has been the most important building in the temple since the past until the present. The Ubosatha is secondly important after the Vihara. The Ubosathavihara is modified from the Vihara in the same location. It will become an Ubosatha when removing and-reconstructing.

It was also found that the process of craftsmanship has been different since the past until the present. In the old time, the main pole and wall column were put directly into the ground to make the foundation. The building was made from brick and covered with cement or in situ concrete construction. The structure of the roof was totally made from wood. Therefore before constructing it, every needed parts must be ready made. At the present, it was found that reinforced - concrete is normally used to construct the foundation and beams in 2 levels in order to strengthen the building. For the building, the main pole and the main column are made from reinforced - concrete and the main beams are cast in 2-3 levels. The wall is made from brick and covered with cement. The structure of the roof is also made from reinforced - concrete.