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| Thesis Title  | The Study of King Rama III Art Style<br>at Wat Rajaorasaram Rajavoravihara. |
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### Abstract

Wat Rajaorasaram Rajavoravihara, used to be named "Wat Jomthong", dated in Ayuthaya period. It had been renovated in 1821, almost the end of the King Rama the second's reign, by King Rama the third since he was a crown prince. The new name "Wat Rajaorasaram" was given by King Rama the second in order to remind that this temple was built by his son. The renovation lasted long for 14 years.

Arts which includes Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, Fine Arts and Decorative Arts which shown in this temple could be divided into 2 forms, one was the arts continuously used from the past and another was created in this period to be recognized as its own form [the worker was real Chinese from Siam] which was named as King Rama the third Art Style.

This latter Style in Wat Rajaorasaram can be studied from 4 main buildings : Ubosot [ordination hall], Vihara [assembly hall] of Reclining Buddha, Vihara of Standing Buddha and Sala

Karnparean [preaching hall] including the minor architecture such as boundary wall, gallerly, pavillion, cloister for example. Then from my study, it can be devided into 2 forms :

1.The form of influenced by Chinese Art which means the old form was mixed by Chinese form, in the part of roof and gable for example. The roof was not so much changed in form, but the roofing decorations was changed nearly Chinese architecture, especially in the gable, that was simply made of brick and cement decorated by stucco relief with Chinese porcelain. And the decorative outside and inside shown the Chinese influenced in art and main concept of Chinese such as the painting etc. Hence, the image of the monastery were Chinese-looking . But all of the atmosphere of the monastery were still in Thai tradition.

2.The form of real Chinese Relics which was brought in from the trade between Thai and China. The Chinese porcelain including ceramics,miniature sculpture,were these objects.However, the most poppular was ballast [called "Abchao"],the stone craving in form of person and animal,for example.

These two forms were Chinese concepts and beliefs, as reflectd in the manners and customs of the Chinese, shown by Chinese symbolism and motives, for example, The 3 wishes : Happiness, Affluence, and Longevity, The Eight Imortals,The Eight Treasures in the decorations on roof and gable,wall painting,door and window decorations including the surrounding landscape decorated with ballast.

The Art of King Rama the third's Style from Wat Rajaorasaram was accepted and spread over his reign. 17 numbers of the temples were built by the Royal Family and noble man, inner and outer Bangkok. However, the popularity was fade out when the European arts was introduced and the Thai tradition style was returned in the following riegkn, King Rama the fourth.