

**RELIGIOUS DEDICATION OF
KING NARAPATISITHU**

Ph D (DISSERTATION)

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ABSTRACT

King Narapatisithu (1165-1211 AD) was one of the famous kings which can be found in ancient Myanmar historical documents but also in archaeological evidences such as stone inscriptions and associated remains. The substantial monuments which were evolved during the reign of King Narapatisithu and this architectural turning from the archaic style to the transitional modification movements are Sulamani temple and Dhammarajaka pentagonal stupa. And this king attempted to emphasize the ancient Mon language to bear the Myanmar official language in many references of stone inscriptions. Here, in this study, the traditional sayings and historical documents which describe the profile of King Narapatisithu and his dedications or reformation of Bagan civilized stage to bear the Myanmar tradition and cultural identity are mostly accentuated and highlighted to be able to contribute how the king Narapatisithu could implement the Bagan transitional civilized stage with the references of Myanmar historical documents. The dawn of Myanmar indigenous style of text, traditional art and craft, architectural values could be observed along with the mixture of chronological sequences. It can be attempted to have some descriptive information concerning the Early and Late Bagan dynastic context and its periphery comparison with the historic recorded and material context. King Narapatisithu can be selected as the important king who could salvage the Bagan from the anarchism and who recognized the entire Bagan area to be strength. This research can be attempted to have new information to be able to fill in the concept which is the origin of Myanmar indigenous style of art and language.