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PILAN THAISUANG : A STUDY ON POTTERY FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON SOUTHERN COAST OF THAILAND BEFORE 11 CENTURY A.D.. THESIS ADVISORS : PROF.PHASOOK INDRAWOOTH,Ph.D. AND BOONYARIT CHANSUWAN . 327pp.

This research studies the pottery from archaeological sites located on the Southern coast of Thailand before the 11th Century A.D.. It intends to study the typology, decoration, and fabric of the pottery found at the Phu Khao Thong site in Ranong. The result is compared with the findings from the Khao Sam Keaw site in Chumphon and the Klong Thom site in Krabi, as well as other sites in neighbouring countries.

The study of pottery through surveys and excavations divides pottery into two groups including local pottery and foreign pottery. The local pottery was coarse ware produced by the local people using simple techniques which resulted in plain shapes and forms. This type of pottery includes jars, pots, bowls, and dishes. In addition, foreign pottery found at the Phu Khao Thong site includes Indian pottery and Persian pottery (Basra ware).

This study shows that the Phu Khao Thong site was a protohistoric site with two settlement periods which were the 1st - 2nd Century A.D. and the 7th - 8th A.D..

The study of pottery together with other archaeological evidences show that the Phu Khao Thong site was a significant port town located on Peninsular Thailand during the Indo-Roman Trade (1st -4th Century A.D.) and suggests that ancient communities here interacted with other communities in Peninsular Thailand and beyond.

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