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SUREERATANA BUBPHA : THE ETHNOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY
OF CERAMIC ECOLOGY AT BAN HUA BUENG, KHON KAEN PROVINCE.

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The main purpose of this ethnoarchaeological research is to develop models for guiding archaeologists in the interpretation of ceramic ecology of the late prehistoric farming villages in the region of the northeast Thailand, which were the simple complex society.

The principal aspects studied included the relationship between ceramic production and the natural as well as social ecology. Besides, the social context, the spatial arrangement, and the labour allocation under the variants of age and gender were also studied. Anthropological and Archaeological method and theory were used in the studying of this aspects.

Ban Hua Bueng, Khon Kaen Province was the study area. The relevant data were obtained from documentary sources, as well as, from the field interviews and observations during 1999-2000.

The result of this research can be concluded as follows:

1. Climatic system; including quantity of rainfall, temperature, relative humidity and wind flow direction, is the main factor determine the location for certain activities which require open space in the ceramic production process.

2. The labour allocation was related to the variations of age and gender.