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DUJLUEDEE KONGSUWAN : A STUDY OF MORTUARY PRACTICE AT
PRA THU PHA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MAE MO, LAMPANG : THESIS ADVISORS :
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The objective of this study aim to study the Mortuary Practice from archaeological , human skeletal and the past social organization at Pra Thu Pha rockshelter site, approximately dating to 2,500 years ago, in Mae Mo distict. Lampang province. Anthropological framework derived from cross-cultural studies and the Physical Anthropological methods are applied to ,Archacological interpretation.

A total of 3,780 pieces of human bone from excavated units are analyzzed. Based on minimum number of individual, is estimated that cultural level 2.According to archaeological association, both levels were place into the Neolithic Periods.

Prehistoric skeletal from the Pra Thu Pha site illustraate the results of analyses as follows:

First, the interments of males and females, including all age at the site.

Second, there are two distinct types of mortuary practices found at the Pra Thu Pha site including primary and secondary burial practices. As for the primary burial compose of 1) extended burial and 2) wrapped and smoked burials. The secondary burial composces of pieces of huamn bones covering with clothes and placing on wood before buried.

Finally, the mortuary practices and grave goods suggested that society was a tribal organization due to the lack of elaborated burial practices.