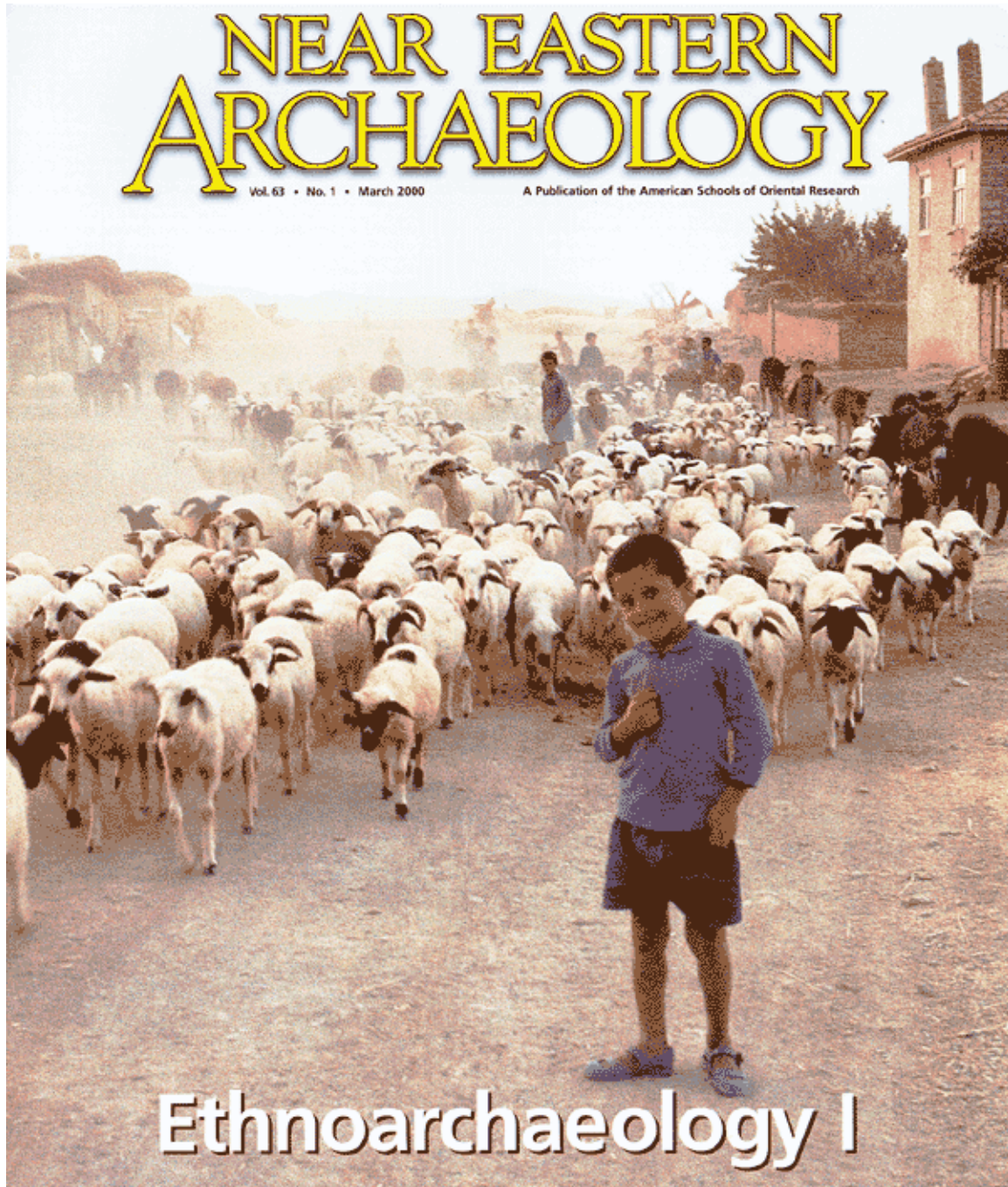


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On the cover: The welcoming smile of this young man with his village's sheep flock captures one of the great pleasures of ethnoarchaeology: talking with people happy and pleased to discuss their way of life with a visiting stranger. This picture was taken in the village of Gökasi in central Anatolia.

**2 Ethnoarchaeology and Interpretation**

*Gloria London, Guest Editor*

Ethnoarchaeology is a key source of analogy for use in constructing and justifying the interpretations archaeologists make of the patterns found in excavated samples of ancient material culture. In this introductory essay, our guest editor for this issue discusses the core issues that confront this hybrid discipline in the eastern Mediterranean and Near East.

**9 Qastin and the Druze: A Cuisine-Based Model of Bone Distributions on Archaeological Sites**

*Billy J. Grantham*

A culinary model of animal exploitation emphasizes the reflexive impact of meals on the production and marketing decisions of herdsman. Ethnoarchaeological research among the Druze in the Golan Heights provides a model for interpreting the spatial distribution of bone remains found in ancient Qastin.

**20 Ethnoarchaeology in Central Cyprus: Interdisciplinary Studies of Ancient Population and Agriculture by the Athienou Archaeological Project**

*Richard W Yerkes*

A recurring problem is the estimation of population size from physical remains. Careful analysis of abandoned habitations permitted the evaluation of a number of methods. It was then possible to apply them to a specific archaeological site. Dr Yerkes also explores the relationship between the domestication of cattle and the appearance of the threshing sledge on Cyprus.

**35 The Ethnoarchaeology of Adaptation on Arid Islands: A Study of Herders on Dokos, Greece**

*P. Nick Kardulias*

Settlements on the island of Dokos attest to the human ability to cope successfully with the lack of fresh water. The study of a resident herding family provides insights into water management and other subsistence activities in an austere environment. The study examines herd management, use of local resources, contacts with the mainland, and the use of expedient tools, and provides analogs for understanding adaptation to island settings.

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