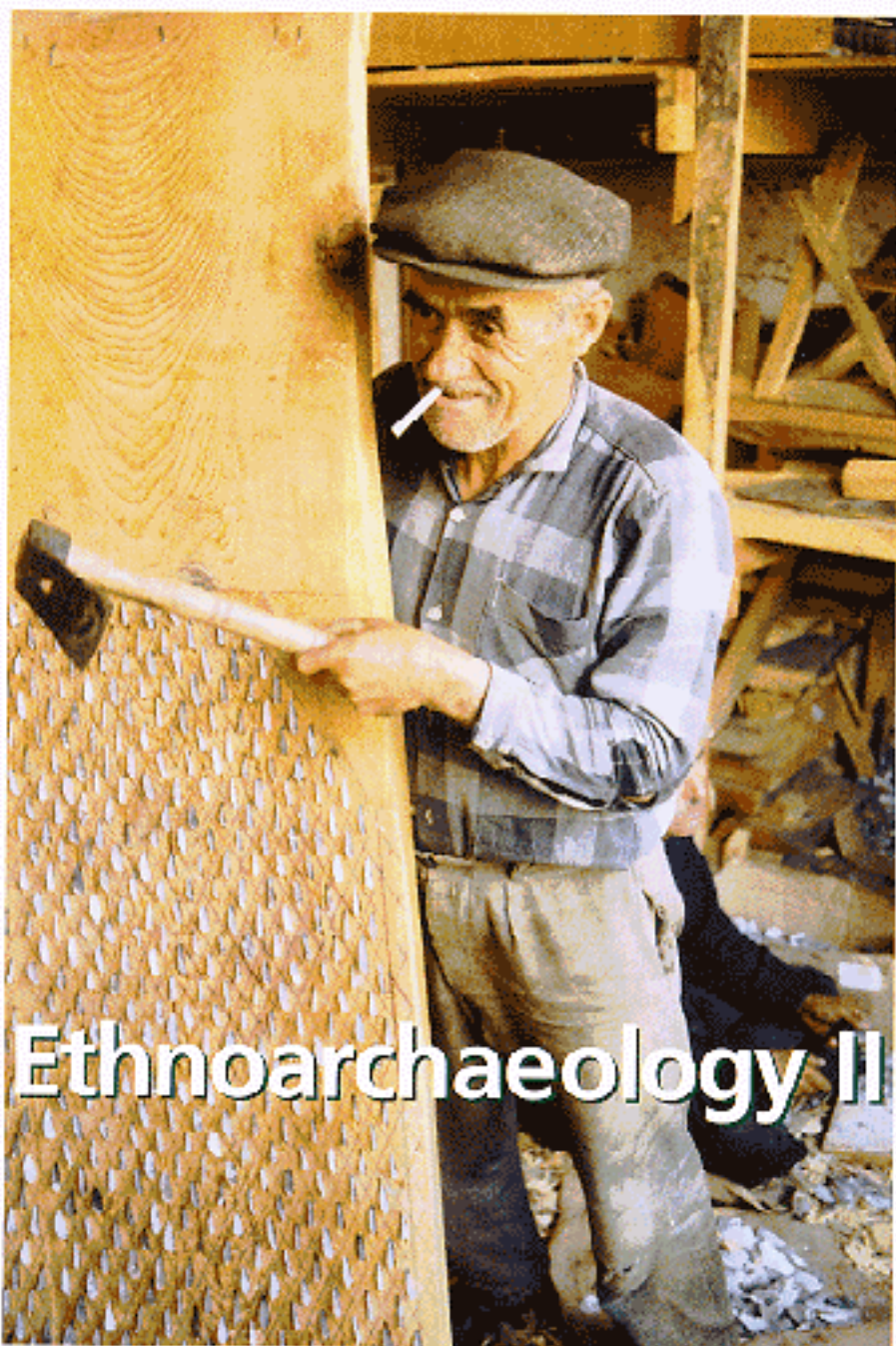


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Ethnoarchaeology II

62 Alonia and Dhoukanes: The Ethnoarchaeology of Threshing in Cyprus

John C. Whittaker

An ancient feature of Mediterranean agriculture was the threshing floor, used with flint-toothed sledges. Information about Cypriot threshing and details of some of the threshing floors reveal both variation and common features that reflect functional, social and economic contexts.

70 Pots Crossing Borders: Ethnic Identity and Ceramics in Evros, Northeastern Greece.

Olga Kalentzidou

A key problem in archaeology is the establishment of links between patterns in ancient material culture and the social formations that were the structure for human action. This study provides an evaluation of a body of data from northeastern Greece yielding not a "cautionary tale" but a sharp portrait of the ties between potters and their customers as they are mediated by the market and encapsulating political relations.

84 From Village to Tell: Household Ethnoarchaeology in Syria

Kathryn Kamp

The central task of ethnoarchaeology is the development of reliable associations between the structure of material remains and the cultural systems that generated them. Careful documentation of the distribution of objects and architecture in a Syrian village is used to generate understandings of the relationships between social variables and physical remains.

94 Pottery Production in the Troad: Ancient and Modern Akköy

Billur Tekkök-Biçken

Ethnoarchaeology is best tackled long-term. In this report the evidence gathered over a number of years is used to discuss the impact of economic changes on potters in Turkey. Particularly interesting is the response of the potters to new opportunities as traditions are mixed with innovations in the local ceramic industry's reaction to a burgeoning tourist trade.

102 Continuity and Change in Cypriot Pottery Production

Gloria London

Long-term research permits the evaluation of time-ordered trends in technological change. In this study, the author revisits a field site in Cyprus after twelve years. Old and new practitioners of ceramic crafts are observed and details of form, techniques of manufacture and links to the engulfing culture were recorded. The results bear on questions of resilience and change in ceramic production within a rapidly changing political economy.

On the cover:

An Anatolian craftsman in Konya shows off the flint teeth in his new threshing sledge