Community boundaries in late prehistoric puebloan society: Kalinga ethnoarchaeology as a model for the Southwestern production and exchange of pottery

Graves, Michael W.. Community boundaries in late prehistoric Puebloan society: Kalinga ethnoarchaeology as a model for the Southwestern production and exchange of pottery

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Graves uses ethnographic data from the Kalinga in the Philippines to illuminate pottery production and exchange. Part of the problem is that archaeologists use ceramics to identify cultural boundaries, but ceramic distribution creates two boundaries. The smaller boundary is the social group that produces the pottery and the larger boundary indicates area the pottery was exchanged in. Graves examines who makes the pottery, who exchanges it and with whom, and what happens when the potter notices alternative designs. In the Southwest there is a 'reduction in style zones and an increase in regional stylistic homogeneity that [is] also a social phenomenon.'(page 165).

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