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Asyèt yo, Ollas, and Vasijas: situating pottery production in the circum-Caribbean through a technological perspective

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Propositions

1. The *chaîne opératoire* approach can identify important technological aspects for both precolonial and highly standardized 19th century ceramic production.
2. Pottery manufacturing in the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico evidences a strong technological transformation between Cedrosan Saladoid and Late Ceramic Age communities.
3. The Ostionoid and Chicoid ceramic series in the site of El Cabo show a continuity across the centuries in manufacturing processes without evidencing a strong technological modification.
4. The importation of *taches noires* in Fort Liberté (Haiti) discontinued at the end of French colonial power.
5. The analysis of the clay materials used in both regions, the Caribbean archipelago and in central Nicaragua offers important information on the movement and knowledge of people and ideas across the landscape through generations.
6. The investigation of ceramic manufacturing practices can clarify micro-scale cultural patterns and help to identify large-scale networks of cultural influence.
7. Ceramic technology was an integral part of the social life both in precolonial Caribbean societies and 19th century industrial production in northern Italy.
8. The application of the *chaîne opératoire* approach together with the community of practice model to contemporaneously occupied precolonial sites in the Greater Antilles can portray aspects of the lives and sociocultural networks of its practitioners.
9. Technological behaviors, intended as the way-of-doing a practice, are considered as a social act that takes place in specific socio-cultural contexts as a result of a community's history.
10. Understanding the transition of ceramic usage and stylistic taste from colonial society to that of the newly emancipated population of Haiti can add information on the social and cultural habits that developed in the first black republic.
11. Through the performance of daily practices, in the material and non-material world, people express and experience their sociality and invoke a sense of cultural space and time.