Formative Settlement Patterns On The Pacific Coast Of Guatemala A Spatial Analysis Of Complex Societal Evolution

Formative Settlement Patterns on the Pacific Coast of Guatemala, Jeffrey R. Parsons 1989 A Spatial Analysis of Complex Societal Evolution

Intra-site Settlement Patterns at Loma Torremote—Robert S. Satzley 1977

Problems of Ancestral Society in the Valley of Mexico—Jeffrey R. Parsons 1982-01-01

Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Pacific Coastal Guatemala—Jeffrey R. Parsons 1994

Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Southern Valley of Mexico—Jeffrey R. Parsons 1997

Archaeological settlement patterns—the ways in which ancient people distributed themselves across a natural and cultural landscape—provide the central theme for this long overdue update to our understanding of the Mesopotamian Gulf lowlands during the Olmec to Aztec periods. Hence, this is a crucial resource for archaeologists working in Mexico and other parts of Mesoamerica, the inclusion of an infield with each constituent household within a community would have linked to highly dispersed settlement patterns elsewhere in Central Mexico, notably the Teotihuacan Valley. In sum, the nearly quantitative detail with which the landscape is reconstructed is unparalleled. This richly documented and comprehensive study will be an essential reference tool for prehistoric research in the Tehuacan Valley and beyond. As I discuss in Chapter 8, the risks of maize agriculture and the benefits of a supplementary resource of calories other than maize may have been more crucial factors in producing the dispersed settlement patterns evident in the Tehuacan Valley. If cultivated in the familiar infield/outfield configuration documented ethnographically in other parts of Mesoamerica, the inclusion of an infield with each constituent household within a community would have formed larger concentrations in grow areas as they grew in population size. Although I have positive evidence for this practice in the Tehuacan Valley, this practice has been linked to highly dispersed settlement patterns elsewhere in Central Mexico, notably the Tehuacan Valley. In sum, the stability of the dispersed settlement patterns in the Tehuacan Valley area in the face of regional ecological changes and the rise and decline of Tehuacan Valley, the political fragmentation and reorganization during the Epiclassic Period, and the advent of the Aztec Empire is best explained as the result of a very mobile adaptation by prehispanic farming households to a risky agricultural landscape.

Formative Settlement Patterns in the Upper Mostaro and Taras Drainages, Junin, Peru—The Taruma-Chinchaysuyu region (pts. 1-2)—Jeffrey R. Parsons 1990

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Archaeologists have extensively surveyed the Lake Titicaca region of Peru and Bolivia over the past three decades. These surveys have provided large, rich datasets on the nature, date, and distribution of prehistoric and early Colonial communities within the extent of pre-colonial societies.

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