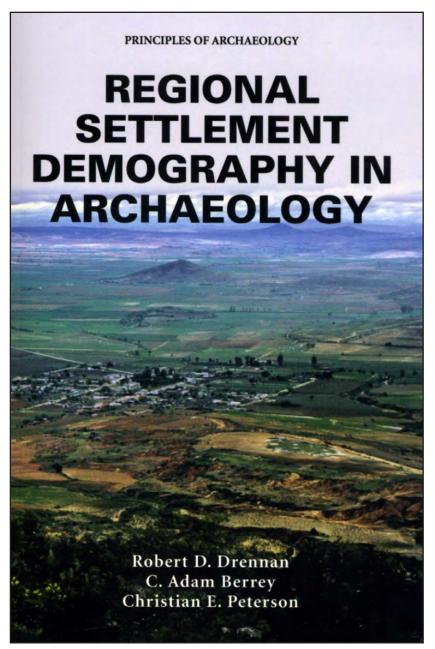
OPEN ACCESS: MAC Book Notes



Published by Eliot Werner Publications. 2015. 190 pp., \$32.50 (paper).

PRINCIPLES OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Advisory Editors:

Robert L. Bettinger, University of California, Davis Gary M. Feinman, The Field Museum, Chicago, Illinois

REGIONAL SETTLEMENT DEMOGRAPHY IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Robert D. Drennan

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania C. Adam Berrey

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Christian E. Peterson

University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i

Prepublication praise . . .

"The state of the art on population in archaeology covering important questions, answers, techniques, and doubts. Excellent examples from forests, deserts, alluvial valleys, farmland, grasslands, and many cultural contexts. Especially helpful annotated bibliographies. Essential for designing or interpreting archaeological research on demographic change."

-Stephen A. Kowalewski, University of Georgia

"Written in a colloquial style reminiscent of Flannery's *Early Mesoamerican Village*, this book will become a required text for upper-level undergraduate and graduate classes in anthropological archaeology. A great refresher for seasoned professionals who work with regional datasets but have not recently taught a course on regional demography."

-William A. Parkinson, Field Museum of Natural History

"Although many scholars dismiss paleodemography as imprecise, the authors review best practices for obtaining reasonably accurate estimates of population. More important, they show that paleodemography is central to understanding ancient societies and how and why they change. Must reading for students and professionals alike."

-Mark Varien, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

Cover photograph by Robert D. Drennan: Settlement in the Nochixtlán Valley, Oaxaca, Mexico. Cover design by Susanne Van Duyne.



ELIOT WERNER PUBLICATIONS, INC. PO Box 268, Clinton Corners, New York 12514

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

ISBN 978-0-9898249-4-1



CONTENTS

1 • Regional Settlement Demography: Why Bother? 1
People in Landscapes
Best Practices
Approximation
Suggested Readings
2 • What Can We Use as Population Proxies?
Counting Radiocarbon Dates
Counting Houses
Counting Sites
Measuring Area of Sites
Measuring Density of Occupation
Residential Density
Intensity of Occupation and Surface Artifact Density
Surface Artifact Density and Other Indicators
of Intensity of Occupation
Combining Density with Area
Chronology and Contemporaneity
Nonresidential Activities40
Other Things Being Equal
Conclusion
Some Questions and Answers44
Suggested Readings
3 • What Can We Do with Population Proxies?51
Regional Population Growth and Decline
Local Communities52
Sites and Communities
Dispersed Distributions Without Clustering58

Book Notes

viii	Contents
Supra-Local Communities	61
Clustering at a Regional Scale	
Centralization and Integration	
Rank-Size Plots	
Centralization Plots	
Settlement Tiers	
Kinds of Interaction.	
Functional Palimpsests	200
Demographic Distributions and the Landscape	
Demographic Distributions and the Landscape	91
Unconventional Wisdom	
Some Questions and Answers	
Suggested Readings	96
4 • How Can We Estimate Absolute Numbers	
of Inhabitants?	99
Counting Houses	
Measuring Areas of Local Communities	104
Confounding Factors.	
Combining Density with Area	
The Area-Density Index	110
Magic Numbers	111
Ex Post Facto Checks.	116
Mobility, Seasonality, Contemporaneity, and Interpretation.	
Approximation, Precision, and Comparison	
Some Questions and Answers	
Suggested Readings	126
5 • How Can We Collect Regional Settlement Data	
for Demographic Analysis?	129
Finding Sites to Dig	129
Large-Scale Cultural Heritage Inventories	131
Survey Data for Demography	
Delimiting a Region	
Examples of Regions	
Comming Out a Current	127
Carrying Out a Survey Measuring Occupied Area in the Field	120
Cita Circa access Managina Va dividual Autifanta	120
Site Sizes versus Mapping Individual Artifacts	140
Areas by Collection Unit Polygons	
Points and Pitfalls	149
Measuring Density of Materials in the Field	148
Systematic Collections	
General Collections	
Dealing with Poor Surface Visibility in the Field	154

Book Notes

contents	ix
ampling in the Field	
When Is Sampling Better?	159
Sampling Under Sedimentsome Questions and Answers	
uggested Readings	
Conclusion	
harpening Up Results	
Making Interpretation More Convincing Preserving and Sharing the Data	
ources of Data for Examples	179

PREFACE

This book began in a convergence of several observations. First, as we A argue in Chapter 1, all regional settlement analysis is built on a demographic foundation in that it informs us about ancient societies by identifying patterns in how many people lived (and did other things) where. The patterns of how many people live and do other things where are the quintessential subject matter of demography. Second, regional settlement analysis is held back when its demographic foundation is not recognized explicitly (and often it is not). Third, archaeological surveys often use field methods that are less than optimal for collecting the data needed to build the demographic foundation for regional settlement analysis. Fourth, the whole subject of demography in archaeology is frequently met with skepticism if not outright hostility. Fifth, much of this reaction can be attributed to ignorance or misunderstanding of the field and analytical methods that represent best practices in regional demography in archaeology. (We thank reviewers of articles and grant proposals over the years for continual reminders of this ignorance and misunderstanding.) Sixth, this state of affairs is attributable in part to the fragmentation of essential methodological discussion in widely scattered primary reports of field research in different parts of the world that specialists in other regions seldom know about, much less read.

The aim of this book, then, is to pull together into a single, coherent account the basic methods of regional settlement demography, beginning at square one. It is not a literature review, so there are no citations in the text. The sources of data for examples are credited in a bibliography at the end of the book, and suggestions for further reading at the end of each major chapter lead to relevant references (listed in the same order as the topics they relate to in the chapter text). We have drawn very heavily on our own experience of regional settlement survey in the field and demographic analysis of data we have collected—not because our own work is so much more important than other projects, but because it is our own ex-

vi Preface

perience that has shaped our perspective; because this experience is a ready source of examples of the principles we try to make clear; and because the full, detailed datasets we work with in the book are most readily available to us from our own research. We express our appreciation to the entities that have funded this research, principally the U.S. National Science Foundation, and we are deeply grateful to literally hundreds of colleagues and students of more than a dozen nationalities with whom we have shared the experience of carrying out this research on three continents. Without their hard work and probing questions, this book could not have been born.

We attempt to outline here what we regard as best practices for regional settlement demography. We know that not everyone agrees about just what best practices are, so we have tried to provide the reasons behind our judgments, and we sometimes use comparative examples to show why we think some practices work better than others. Discussion of practices that have not worked out as well as anticipated helps us learn from our mistakes—and mistakes we have made ourselves are included. Our hope is to end every research project knowing how to do it better next time.

The methods and their implications are sometimes complicated. Regional settlement demography for ancient populations is a complicated challenge, one that can only be met successfully by avoiding simplistic assumptions and developing complex and powerful methodologies. Carrying out convincing demographic analysis in archaeology requires mastery of these methods and thorough understanding of their principles. Our hope is that we can open the door to these methods and principles by starting at the beginning and putting together the important elements of the story in a compact, integrated, coherent, and clear account. The beginning, for us, is not field methods. We start instead with a consideration of what regional settlement demography can tell us, and continue by considering how we can extract this information from things we can observe in the archaeological record. The intricacies of methods for collecting data in the field come where they belong: at the end. It is only by first sorting out what we will do with the data once they're collected that we can hope finally to separate the methodological sheep from the goats.