

Ameriška poselitvena arheologija

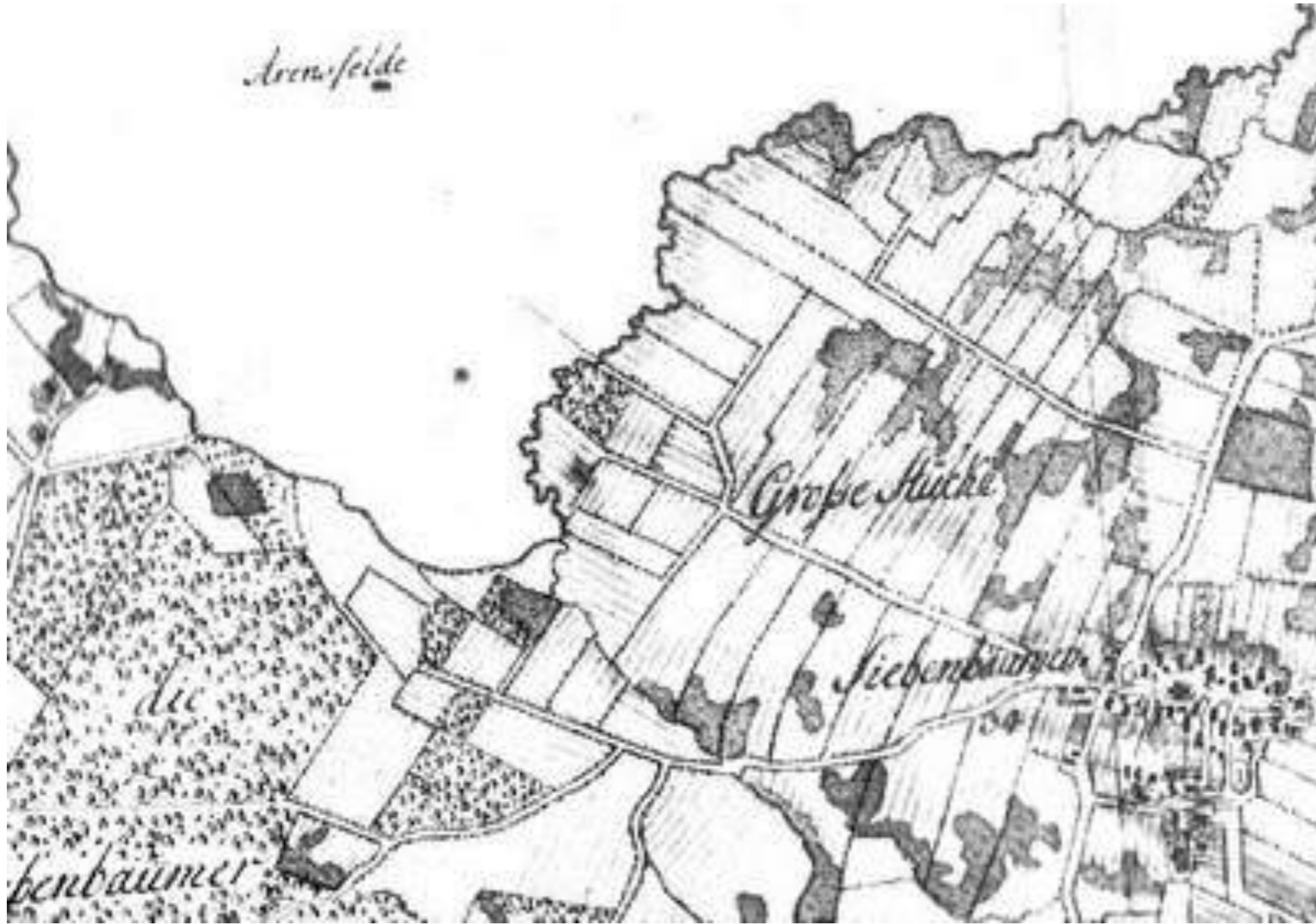
Siedlungsarchäologie



Albert Kiekebusch, Reallexicon der Vorgeschichte
(1924); *Siedlungsarchäologie*

- cilj je izpeljava kulturnozgodovinskih trditev o življenju v preteklosti, te niso nikoli popolnoma resnične, temveč samo verjetne
- dve ravni: raven rekonstrukcije, na kateri poteka poselitvena arheologija in kulturnozgodovinska interpretacija, ki temelji na sintezi poselitvene arheologije in drugih pristopov
- trije koraki: pridobivanje in inventariziranje primarnih virov v regionalnem kontekstu (*Landesforschung*), preučevanje poselitve in strukture naselbin v regionalnem kontekstu (*Siedlungskunde*) in interpretacija kulturnih vsebin (*Kulturarchaeologie*)

Sistematično topografsko opazovanje (*Archaeologische landesaufnahme*)

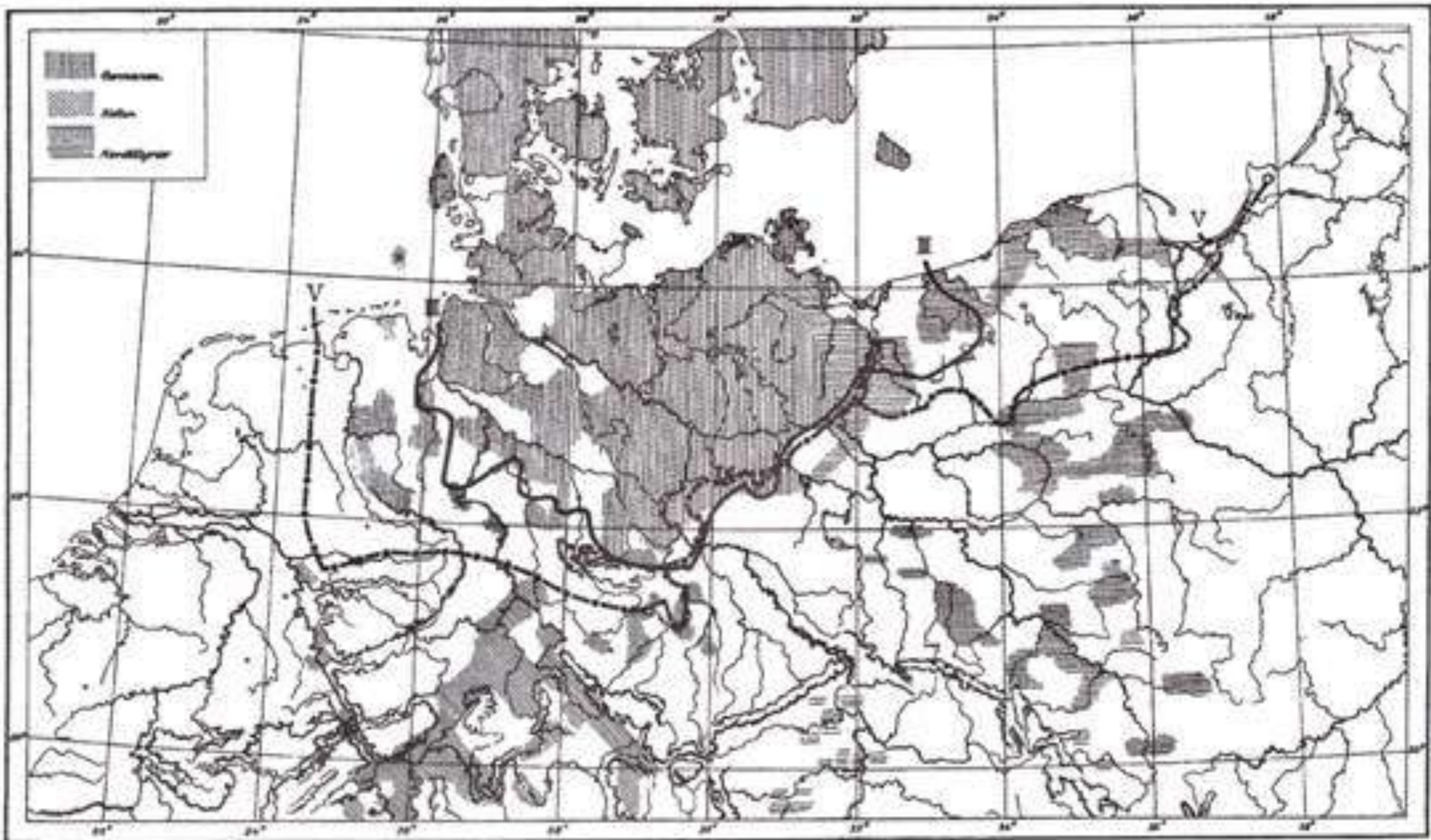




Siedlungsarchäologie

Gustaf Kossina (1858-1931)

Scharf umgrenzte archäologische Kulturprovinzen decken sich zu allen Zeiten mit ganz bestimmten Völkern oder Völkerstämmen (Kossina, Die Herkunft..., 1911).



Tab. 17.

Siedlungsgebiete der Germanen, Kelten und Nordalgerier in Nord- und Mitteleuropa während der II. Periode der Bronzezeit (1750 bis 1400 vor Chr.), sowie Grenze des Germanengebietes während der Perioden III und V der Bronzezeit (1400 bis 750 vor Chr.).
Gezeichnet von Gustaf Rossina.

Leittypenverbreitungskarte

“čista arheološka metoda”

- natančna tipološka in kronološka analiza
- karta razprostranjenosti tipičnih oblik
(*Leittypenverbreitungskarte*)
- kulturna provinca
- obstoj plemen, ljudstev
- preučevanje njihovega razvoja skozi različna obdobja
- preučevanje širjenja ljudstev

a mechanical function of natural forces upon
a purely receptive humanity.

cultures act selectively, if not capriciously,
upon their environments, exploiting some
possibilities while ignoring others

Sahlins 1964, 132

Julian Steward (1902 – 1972)



Theory of Culture Change: The Methodology of Multilinear Evolution (1955)

“cultural ecology” represents the “ways in which culture change is induced by adaptation to the environment.”

"culture core" - most immediately connected to the physical world, meaning the subsistence or productive strategies within a culture

“subsistence” — the dynamic interaction of man, environment, technology, social structure, and the organization of work

cultural patterns

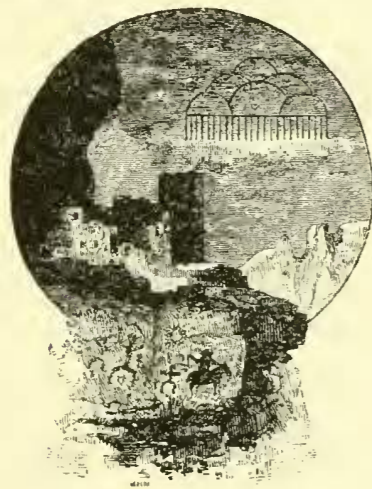
cultural change

“the culture does not consist of artefacts. The later are merely the result of culturally conditioned behaviour performed by the artisan ... culture cannot be inherent in the artifacts... It is a pattern of significance which the artifacts have” (Rouse 1939).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
BULLETIN 155

PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT
PATTERNS
IN THE VIRÚ VALLEY, PERÚ

By GORDON R. WILLEY



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1953

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price \$4.00 (cloth)

“I would be doing more for the project, myself, and archaeology, he argued, if I attempted to say something about the forms, settings, and spatial relationships of the sites themselves and what all this might imply about the societies that constructed and lived in them” (1974, p. 153).

Settlement pattern

the way in which man disposed himself over the landscape on which he lived. It refers to dwellings, to their arrangement, and to the nature and disposition of other buildings pertaining to community life. These settlements reflect the natural environment, the level of technology on which the builders operated, and various institutions of social inter-action and control which the culture maintained. Because settlement patterns are, to a large extent, directly shaped by widely held cultural needs, they offer a strategic starting point for the functional interpretation of archaeological cultures.

Settlement pattern

...it is my assumption that in settlement patterning as revealed by archaeology we have a guideline of evidence that is most directly reflective of institutional development... [The concept of settlement pattern] is a consideration of total community integration, ecologically and culturally. The relation of man to his natural environment, the nature of population groupings, and the shifts of both of these through time - these are the bases of inference concerning the socioeconomic orientations of ancient societies“)

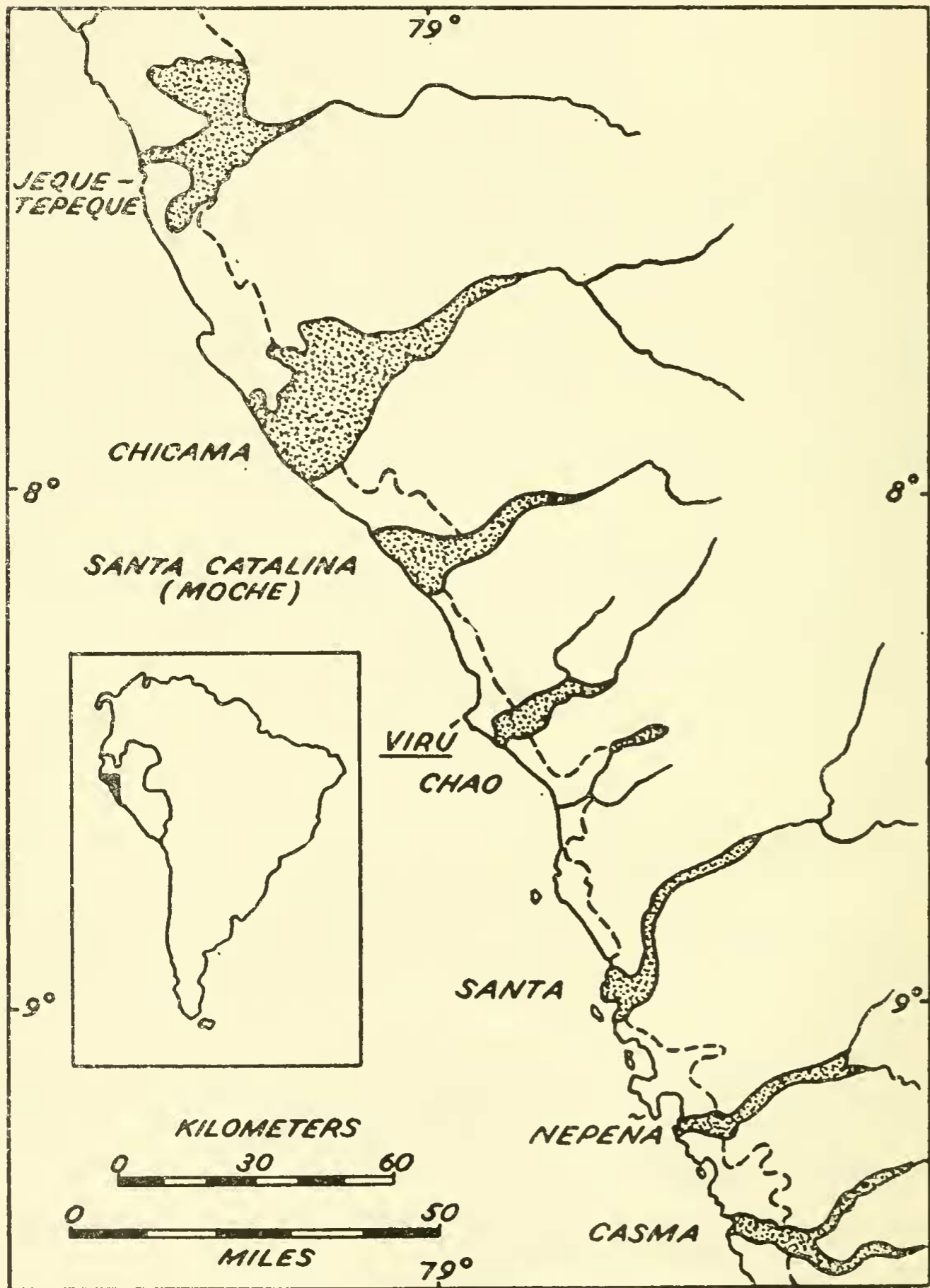


FIGURE 1.—The Peruvian coast and its valleys. The shaded areas indicate relative sizes of the cultivated valley basins. Compare Virú. (Redrawn from Ford and Willey, 1949 b.)

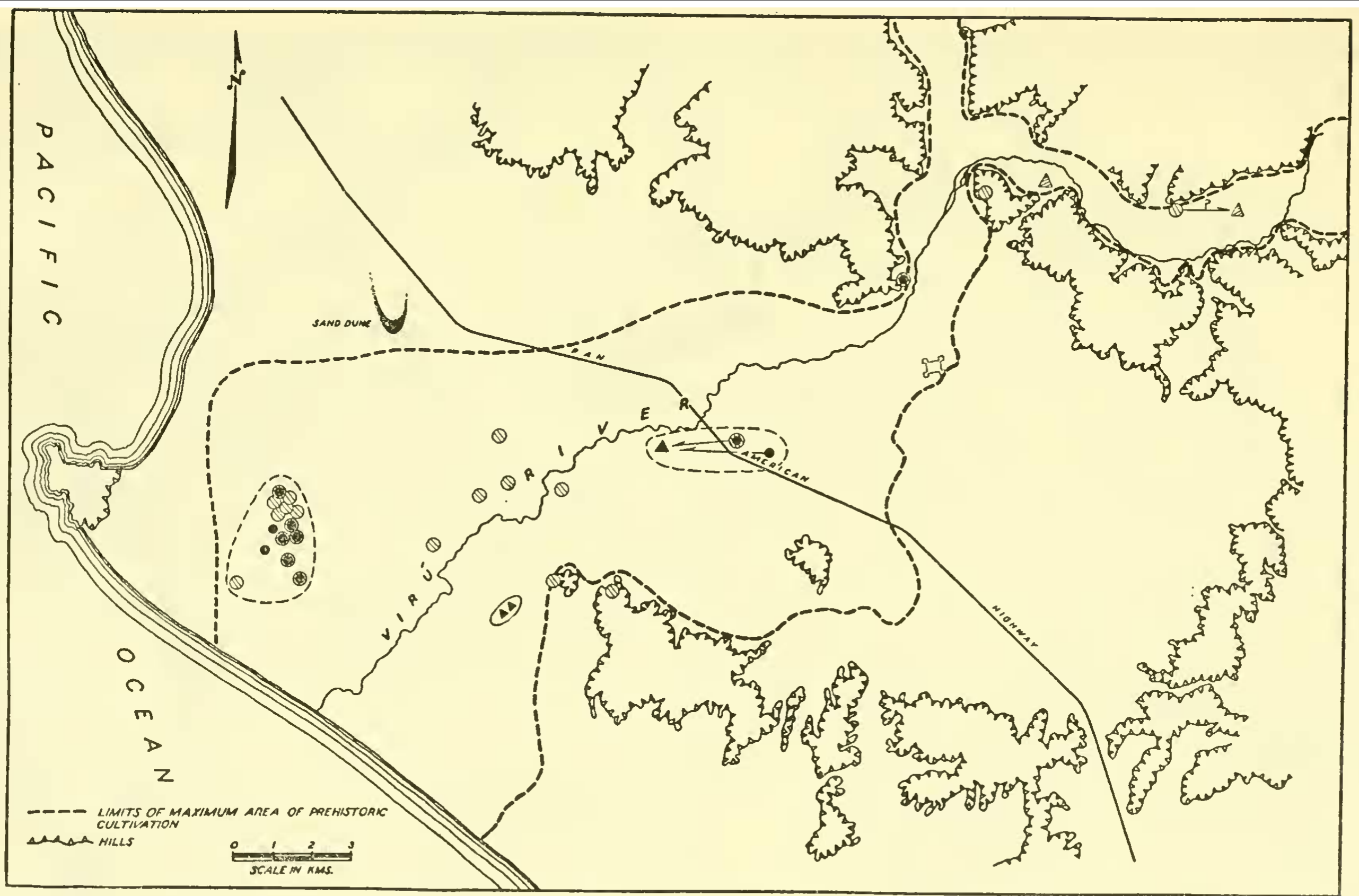


FIGURE 83.—Suggested community patterns for the Early and Middle phases of the Gallinazo Period. Early phase, black; Middle phase, hatched.

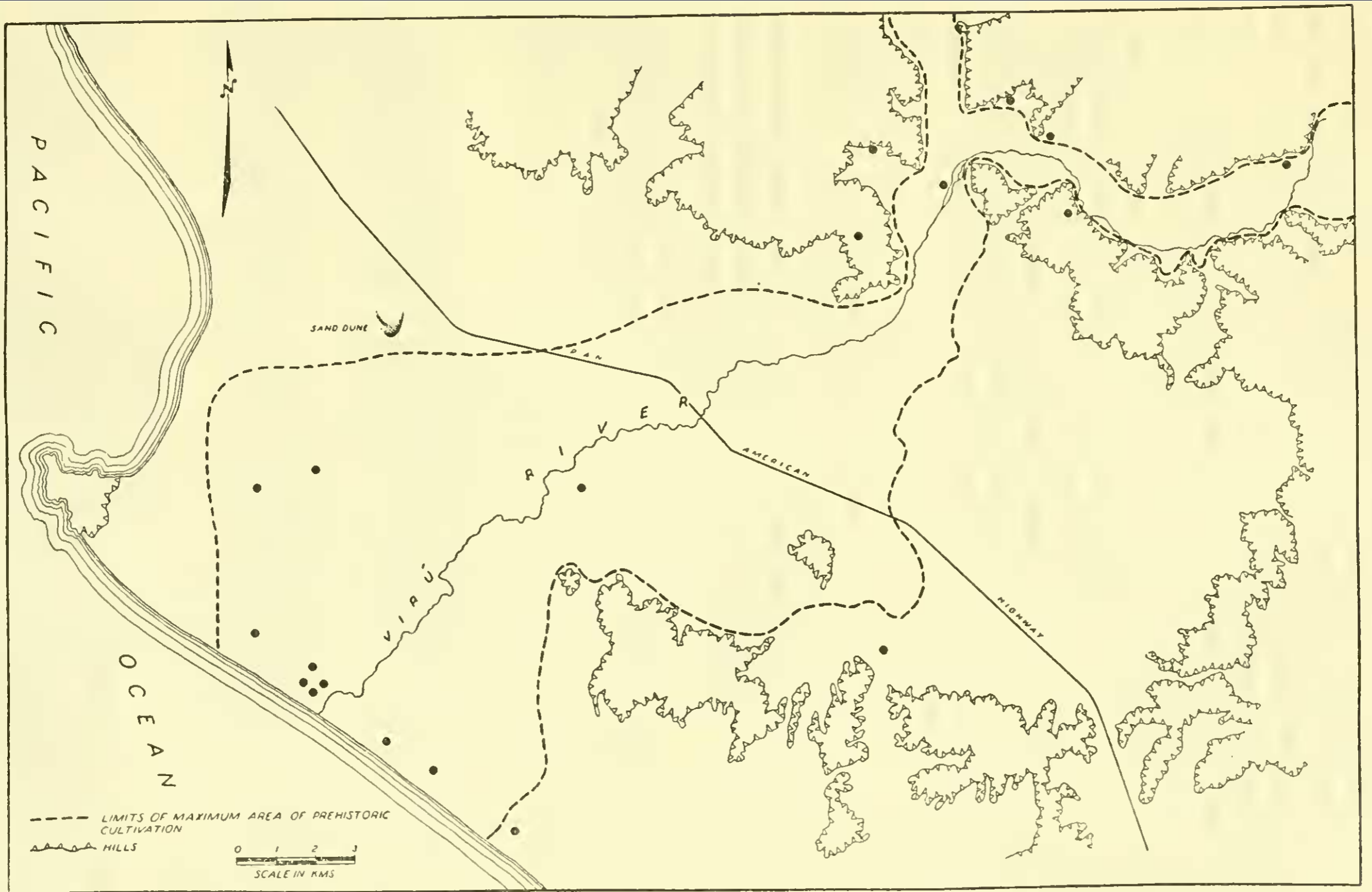


FIGURE 74.—Site distribution map of the Estero Period.



FIGURE 10.6. Transportation problems near Habis el-Gharbi, February 1957.

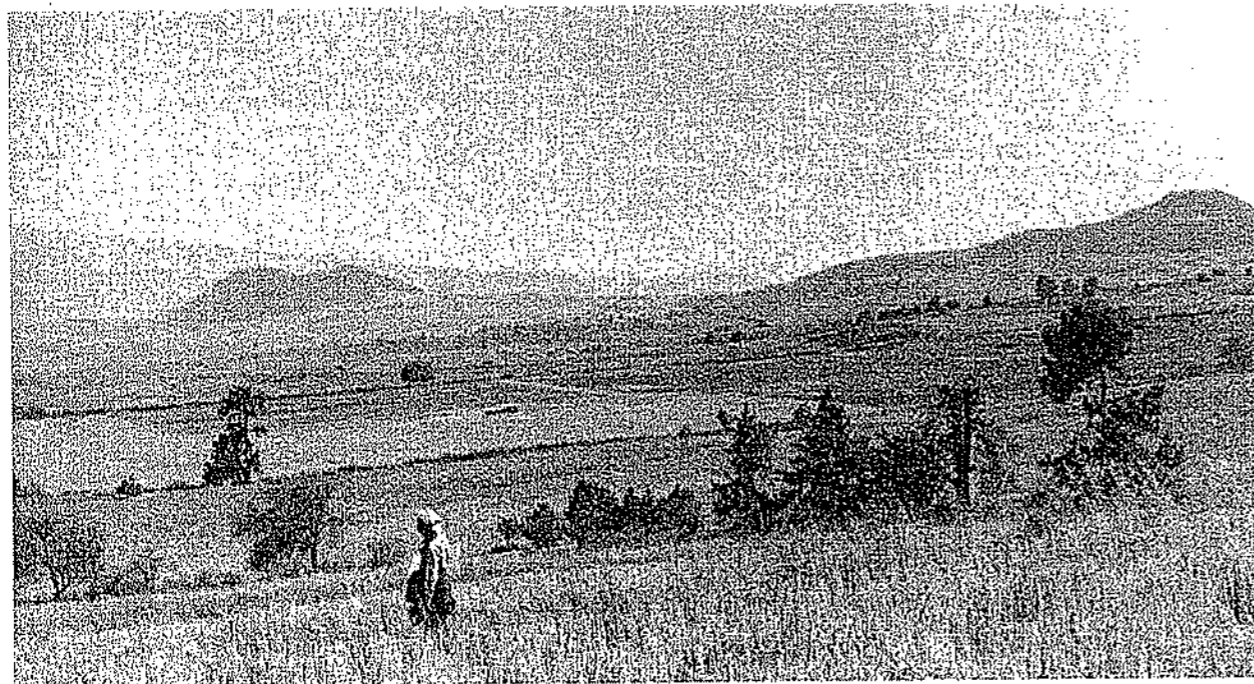


FIGURE 10.2. Surveying the landscape of the Tenango region, Mexico, 1972, by Jeffrey Parsons and his associates.



FIGURE 10.4. Robert McC. Adams and Hans Nissen inaugurating use of a "Jalbert Parafoil" (high-tech kite) for low-level remote sensing at Uruk/Warka, February 1967.

Settlement Archaeology - Science of prehistoric society

... the ways in which a prehistoric society adjusted to its environment (Trigger 1971:330)

...the study of social relationships using archaeological data" (Trigger 1967:151).

Naselbina- Settlement

...lokacijski koncept, za katerega se predpostavlja, da je v njem bivala določena skupnost in opravljala svoja vsakdanja opravila (Chang 1968,3)

By settlement is meant here any form of human occupation of any size over a particular locale for any length of time with the purpose of dwelling or ecological exploitation (Chang 1962).

- Who were these people?
- Where and when they lived
- What were they like?
- How and why they have developed in way they did?

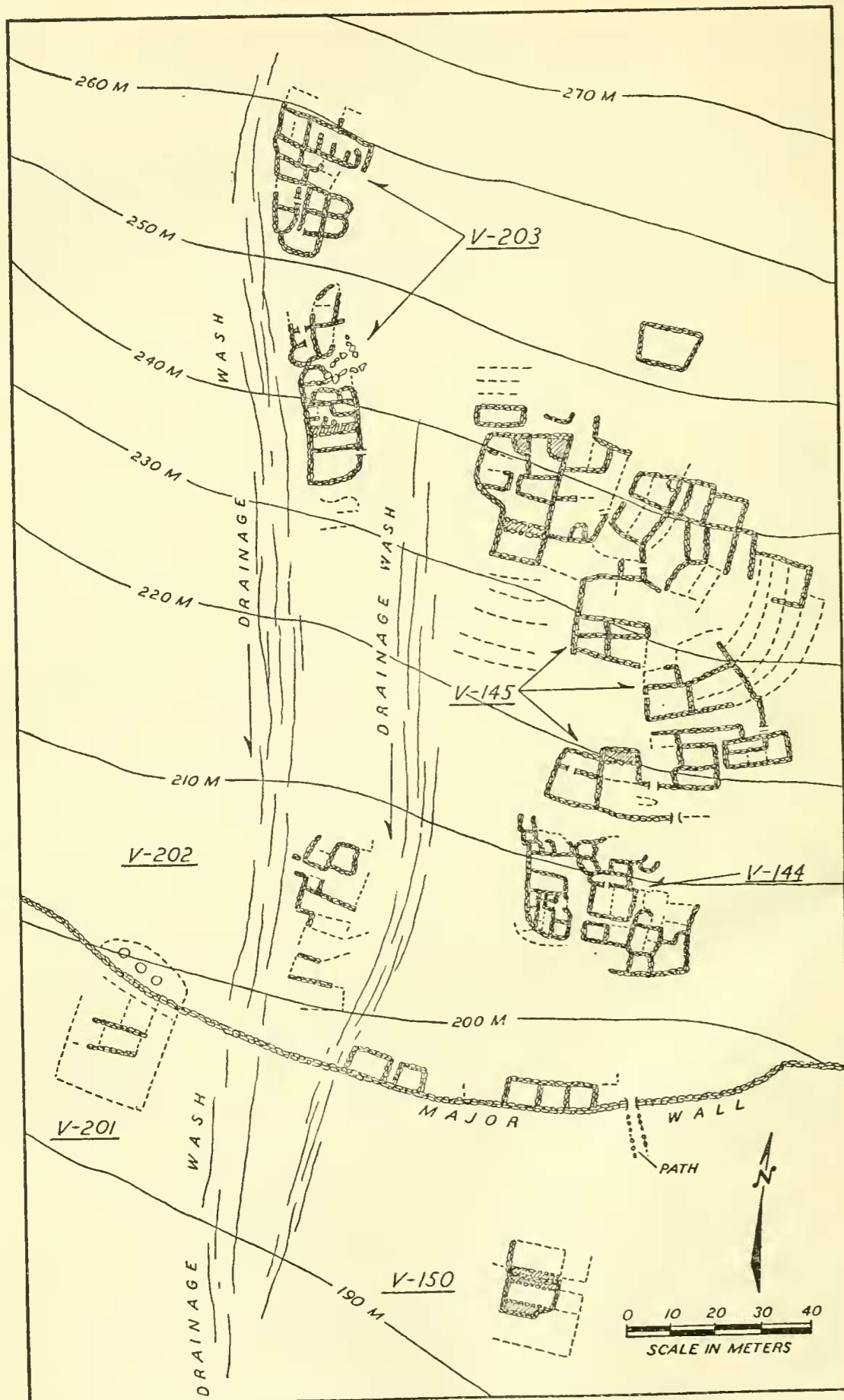


FIGURE 15.—Ground plans for sites V-144, V-145, V-150, V-201, V-202, and V-203. The major wall probably dates as Huancaco or Tomaval. Sites V-144, V-201, V-202, and V-203 are Early Puerto Moorin Period; V-150 is Huancaco Period; and V-145 is Lo Plata Period.

Settlements were considered crucial intersections of various subsistence activities and strategies, and social and cultural components of individual and collective behaviour. On this basis it was hoped that studying the settlements properly it is possible to recognize principal social and cultural patterns much like anthropologists do it while studying living communities (Chang 1972, 1).

Two levels

- level of relationships within settlement (micro structural types)
- level of relationship between settlements (macro structural types)

Community pattern

“Settlement....must substitute for the community.” (Chang 1968, 3).

“community as maximum number of individuals who live together and personally know each other. (Murdock 1949, 79; cf. Tringham 1972, xxi).

homestead
unplanned village
planned village
segmented village

non-lineage
multi-lineage
mono-lineage
multi-lineage

Chang's equivalents of village plans and community patterns (1958, 304-307):

Three-level system (Trigger 1968, 55-70):

level of single structure/house within settlement

intersection of determinants of subsistence, technological development, accessibility of raw materials, family structure, micro-social hierarchy, economic specialization, household religion, and “household” politics; fashion, taste

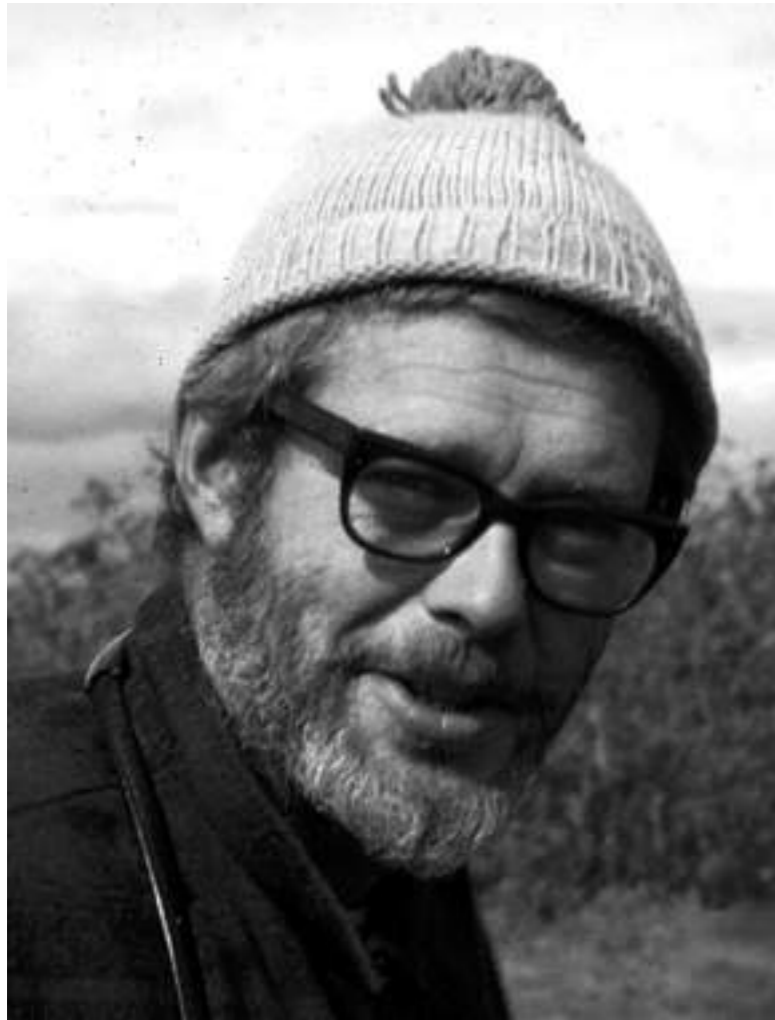
level of settlement of individual community

social structure of community adaptation to environment, social circumstances (location, size, storage of products, specialization, out / in concepts of demarcation, political organization, subsistence strategies, public religion and public representations

level of distribution of communities across space (landscape, region)

demography, settlement patterns, density of settlement related to economic and technological strategies, regional specialization, complementarity, communication across the space, political organization, military structures...

Lewis Roberts Binford (1931 – 2011)



Culture is extrasomatic mean for human systemic adaptation on environment. It serves for integration of certain community with its environment and with other socio-cultural systems. In cultural systems the People, things and places are components of the field which is composed of subsystems of environment and socio-cultural subsystem.

Fundamental characteristic of cultural systems is integration of individuals and social units, which perform different tasks on different locations. Individuals and social units are articulated through various institutions into units of higher order with different levels of corporative inclusion. (Binford 1968)

Etnoarheologija

The archaeological record is at best a static pattern of associations and covariations among things distributed in space. Giving meaning to these contemporary patterns is dependent upon an understanding of the processes which operated to bring such patterning into existence. Thus, in order to carry out the task of the archaeologist, we must have a sophisticated knowledge and understanding of the dynamics of cultural adaptations, for it is from such dynamics that the statics which we observe arise. One cannot easily obtain such knowledge and understanding from the study of the archaeological remains themselves.

(Binford 1980, 4)

Willow Smoke and Dogs' Tails: Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Systems and Archaeological Site Formation

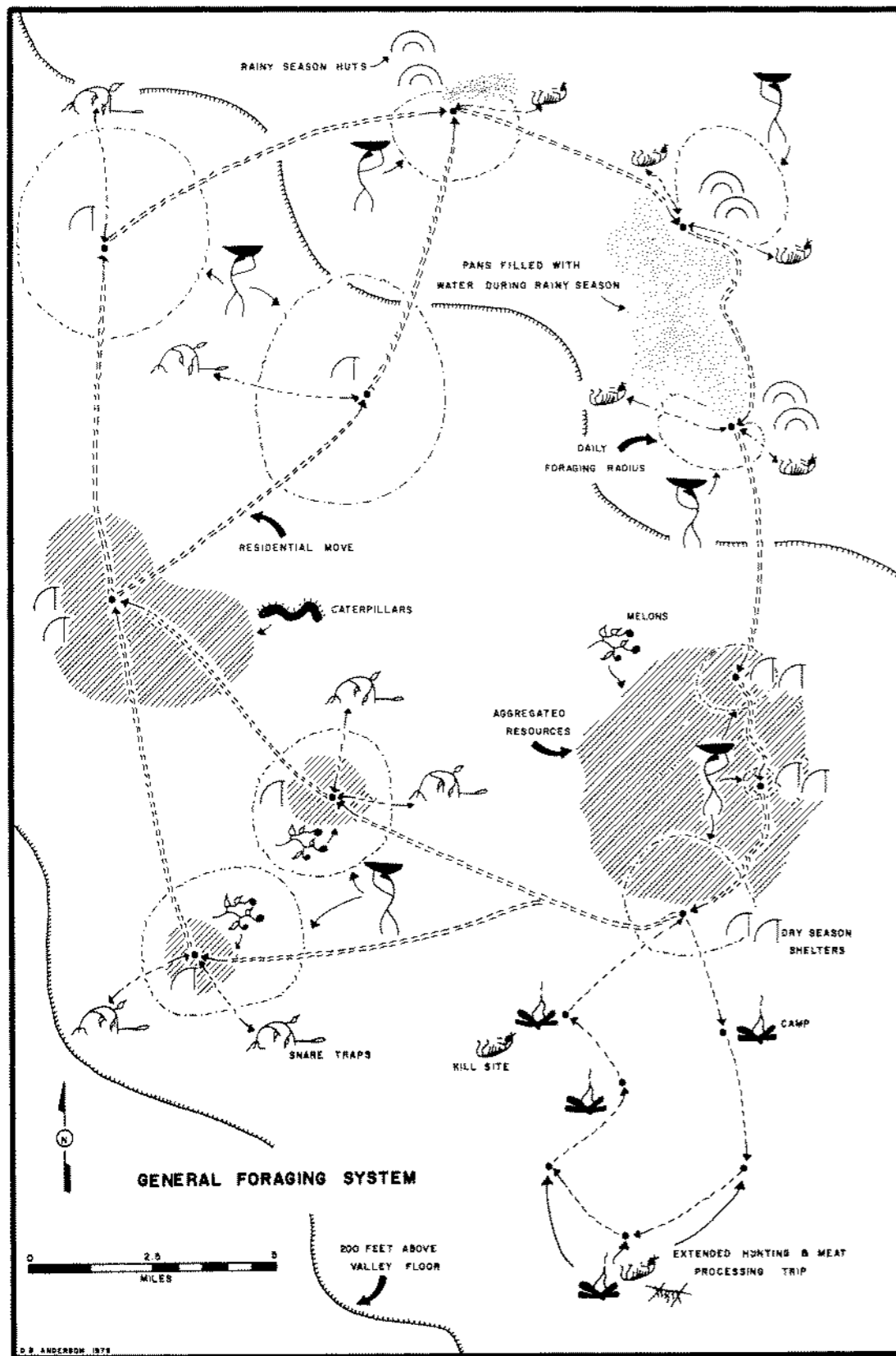


Figure 1. Characterization of a foraging subsistence-settlement system.

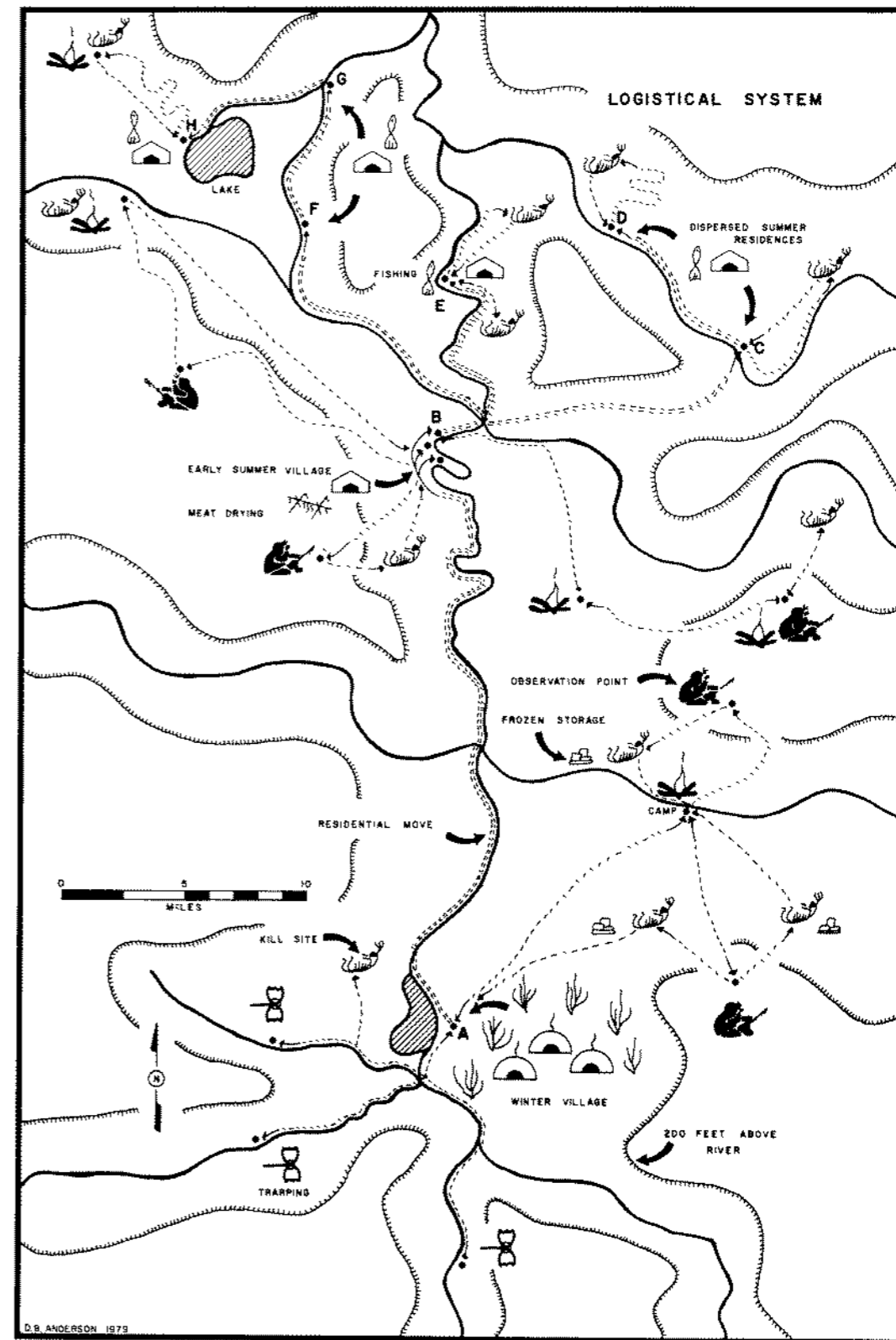
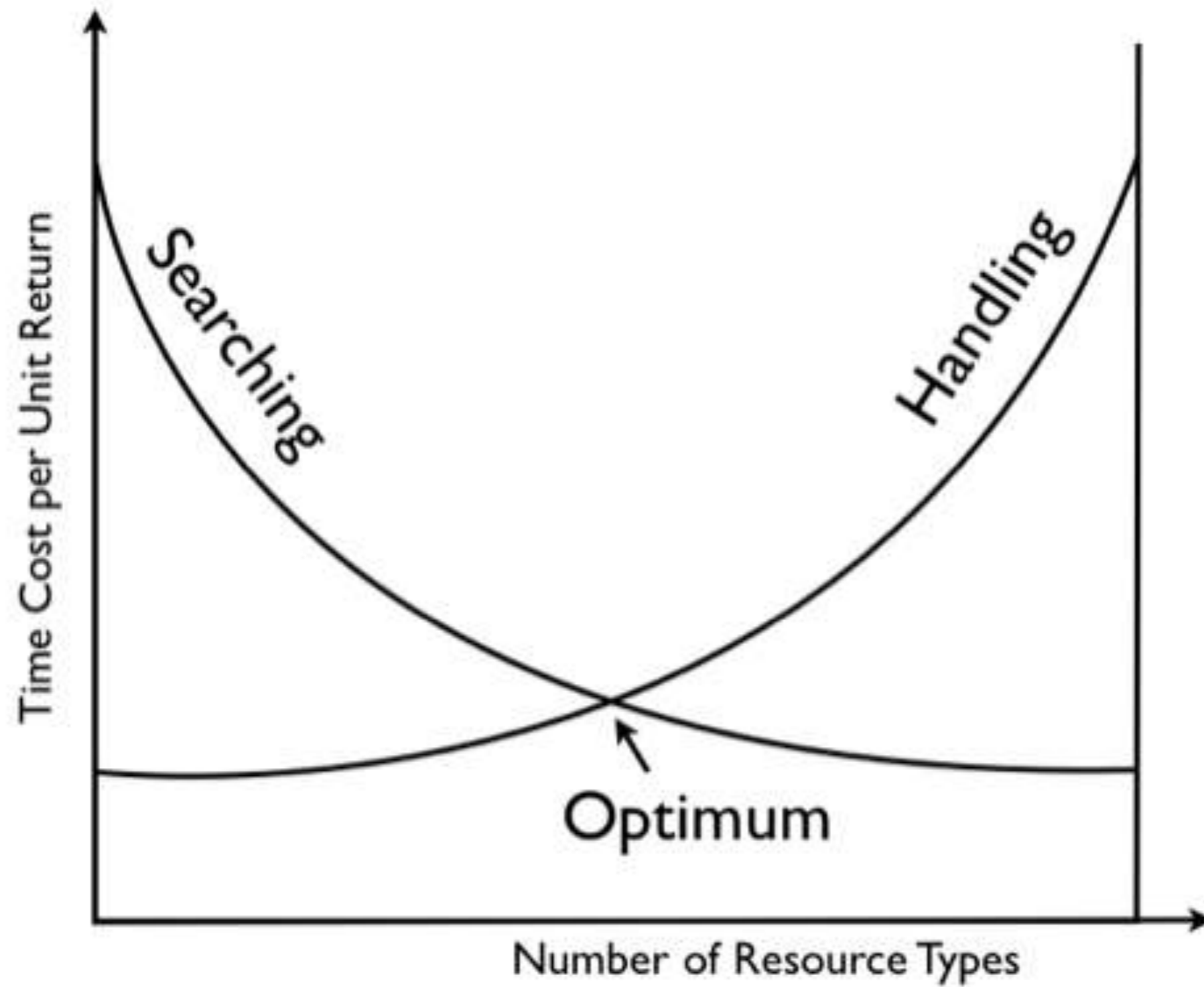
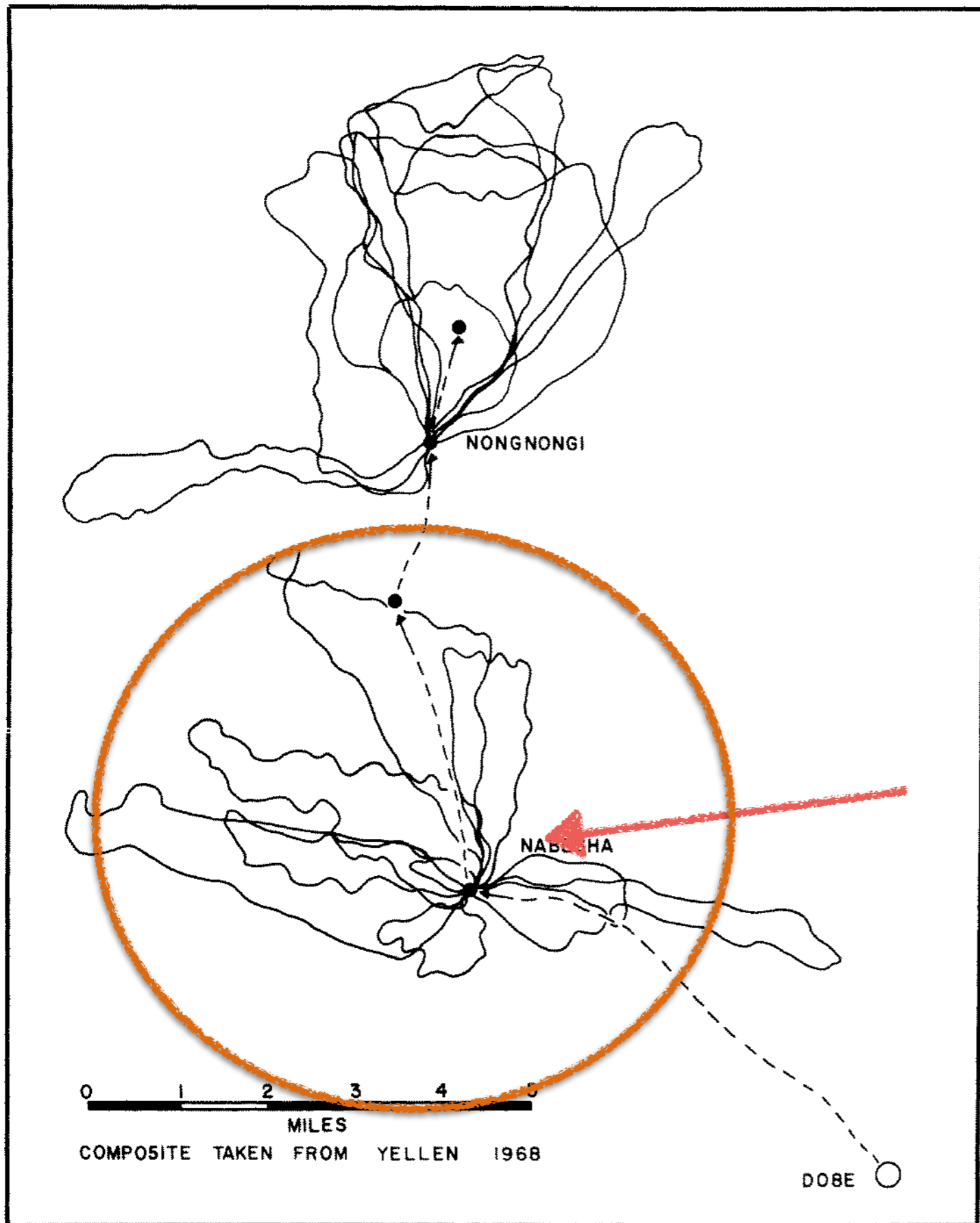


Figure 3. Characterization of a collector subsistence-settlement system.

Optimal foraging theory



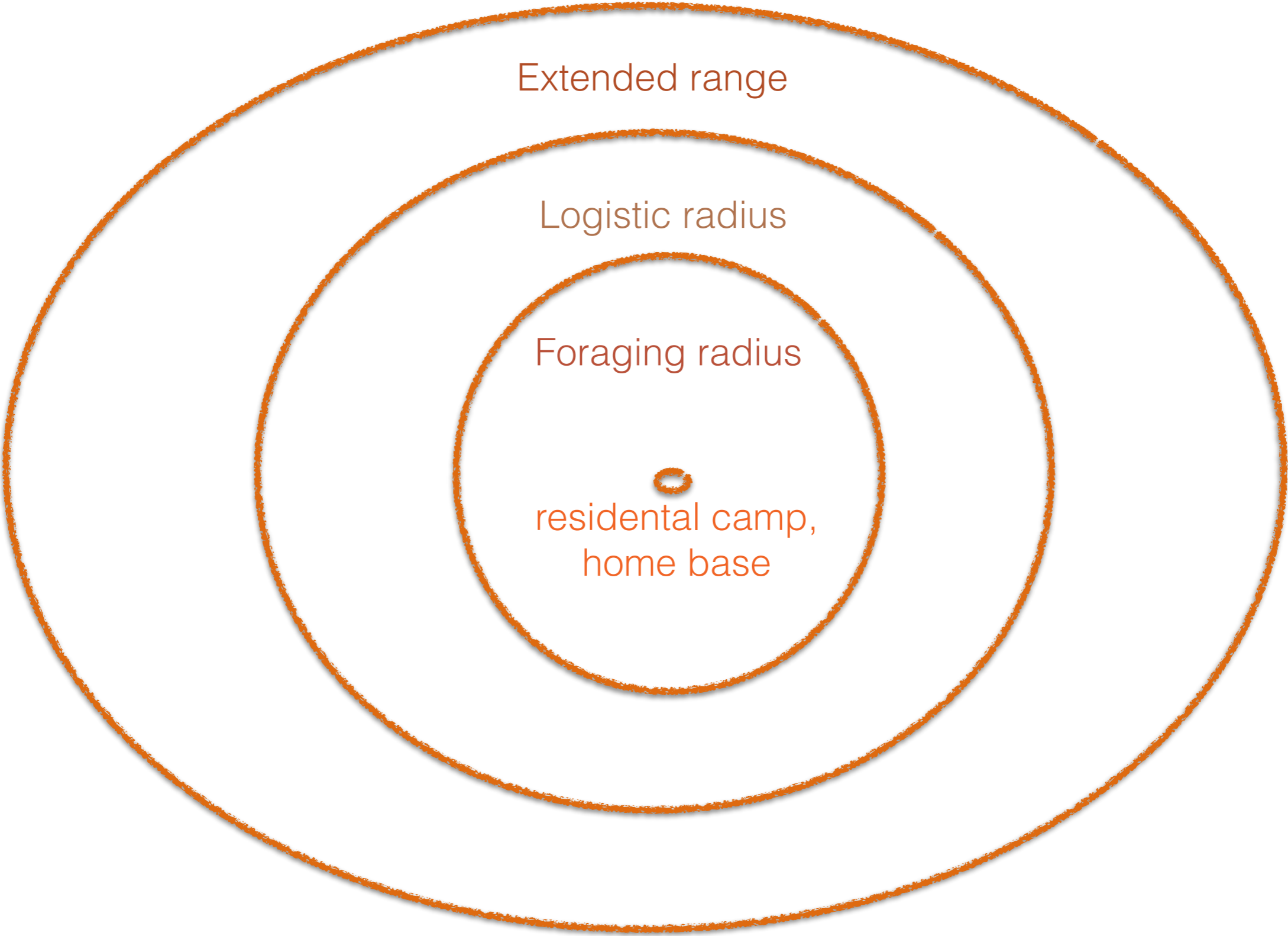
Optimal Foraging Model of an Information "Diet"



Foraging Radius

Base Camp

Figure 2. Actual map of foraging trips made by !Kung Sao around base camps.



Extended range

Logistic radius

Foraging radius

residential camp,
home base

Visiting Zone