Index

Abu-Lughod, Janet, 17, 34
aesthetics, 32, 177, 184, 223, 269, 302
   link between Horizon I and Horizon II, 283
Alamo Red type, 100
Alba Gris type, 181
alcohol, 147
Alvarado, Pedro de, 229
Amate phase, Early, 53
Amate phase, Late, 58
Amazon Jungle, 43
amber, 5
Aguiles Serdán, 141, 271
arcane knowledge, 7, 13, 19, 31, 32, 213
Archaic period, 140, 301
   adaptation, 58
archipelago of complexity, 7, 14, 43, 291, 299
empirical reality in Early Formative Mesoamerica, 37
   formed by use of Olmec iconography, 33
   model assessed, 297–300
   model defined, 34–39
   requires knowledge to travel between cultural islands, 41
ArcView, 109
Arnold, Philip
   on cleft motif as Olmec “shark monster,” 225
on leadership at San Lorenzo, 56
on semi-sedentary occupation of La Joya, 63
on variability of Early Formative adaptation on the Gulf Coast, 37
Arroyo, Barbara
   on Conchas-phase figurines, 187
   Atoyac Yellow White type, 101
   Ayotla phase, 58, 100
   Aztec, 33
      conquest of the Soconusco, 8, 228
      dominance of the Valley of Mexico, 33
      hegemonic empire, 88
      political use of creation myth, 33
      required jade and amber tribute from the Soconusco, 5
      tribute list for the Xoconusco, 245
      tribute lists, 5
   Xoconusco province, 106
   Aztec Analogy Model, 8, 11, 77, 276
   Azuzul, 59, 61
   Bajío phase, 53, 56, 60, 61, 71, 115, 156, 181, 282
   ballcourt, 54, 55
   Bari phase, 53
   Barranca phase, Early, 58
   Barranca phase, Middle, 68
   basalt, 61, 62, 228, 245, 247, 253, 254, 269, 284
   Basin of Mexico, 66, 100, 174, 280, 286, 299
   during Horizon I, 58
   during Horizon II, 99
   during the Initial Ceramic Period, 53
   survey, 108
   Belize, 298
   during Horizon I, 58
   preceramic occupation, 37
   Belize Valley
      Horizon II punched eye figurines, 68
      Berlin and Kay paradigm, 224
Blake, Michael 11
on aggrandizer model, 54
on evidence of rank in the Soconusco, 53
on lack of wealth differences at Paso de la Amada, 53
on maize used to make beer, 147, 220
on variability of adaptation in Early Soconusco, 37
Blanton, Richard, 18
Blomster, Jeffrey
on Mother Culture, 78
Bosque phase, 72
Braudel, Fernand, 14
Burger, Richard, 186
Cahokia, 182
Cahuacán River, 72
built landscape, 9, 120
built environment, 120, 124, 126, 128
Buch, Michael, 308
Cyclades, 14, 86
Europe, 32, 33, 177
Omani society, 17
Broodbank, Cyprian, 41
on use of aggrandizer model, 42
Brumfiel, Elizabeth, 311
Chapman, Robert
on Clark vs. Flannery and Marcus interpretation of San Lorenzo, 308
on exploitation more important than chieftain or state label, 308
Chavín art, 43
Horizon, 7, 43, 86
late Initial Period, 43
style, 43
Chavín cult, 43, 44, 45
Chavín de Huántar during the Early Horizon, 44
Janabariu phase, 44
Old Temple, 43
rulers, 45
transport of cinnabar from Atalla, 45
Urabariu phase, 43
Cheetham, David, 64, 240
Cherla phase. See Soconusco
Chiapa de Corzo, 182, 234
Chicharras phase, 58, 61, 102, 115, 181, 274, 282, 290
chiefdom, 76, 305
complex, 60, 65, 77, 97, 271, 272, 304, 306, 307
complex, versus state, 308
Cuna, 31
Panamanian, 31
Philipino, 36
presence of exploitation more important than this label, 308
problems with, 307
reality questioned by Service, 306
simple, 65, 304
simple, versus tribe, 308
Trobiand, 39
Trobiand, 39
versus state, 11, 79, 306, 313
Childe, Gordon
on human adaptation to perceived
world, 176
Chocolá, 74
Chumash, 300
Clark, John, 115, 238
on abandonment of Mazatán zone,
114
on aggrandizer model, 54
on aggrandizers’ use of obsidian, 150, 236
on aggressive takeover of Mazatán by
San Lorenzo elite, 97
on changing obsidian patterns, 161
on defining analytical versus natural
sites from survey, 111
on definition of term Olmec, 49
on Early Formative figurines, 187
on Early Formative interaction
spheres, 269
on establishment of complex
chiefdom at Cantón Corralito
during Cuadros phase, 88, 271
on evidence of rank in the Soconusco,
53
on Flannery’s 1968 model, 97
on formal plazas at Paso de la Amada,
122
on gender of Xumay figurines, 190
on ground stone technology, 149
on Gulf Coast imperialism, 271
on Gulf Coast kings depicted as ball
players, 89
on Initial Ceramic Period changes in
food preparation technique,
148
on Jocotal-phase salt extraction sites,
249
on Manantial Horizon, 66
on Mazatán zone survey, 54
on Mother Culture, 78
on multi-step model of Gulf
Coast-Soconusco interaction, 77
on Olmec figurines replacing earlier
ones, 196
on Olmec style, 32
on prismatic blade production, 240
on San Lorenzo as a state, 60
on San Lorenzo as earliest stratified
society ruled by kings, 87
on San Lorenzo elite sent to the
Soconusco, 93
on San Lorenzo empire, 102, 305
on San Lorenzo kingdom, 306
on sources of Soconusco basalt,
245
on variability of adaptation of early
Soconusco, 37
on Xumay figurines as shaman-chiefs,
190
Classic period, 182, 274
continued use of white-rimmed black
wares on the Gulf Coast, 282
Maya rulers, 33
occupation of Estero el Ponce, 251
plumbate production in the
Soconusco, 6
cleft motif, 67, 219, 222, 224, 225, 283,
288, 311
Coatán River, 9, 54, 64, 65, 106, 113, 129,
250, 271, 312
Cobb, Charles, 310, 313
Codex Mendoza, 5, 277
Coe, Michael
on defining Cuadros and Jocotal
phases, 64, 65, 100
on definition of horizon styles, 48
on game mammals and reptiles in
Ocós region, 137
on La Venta Horizon, 72
on opportunistic hunting, 146
on San Lorenzo Horizon, 57
Collingwood, Robin, 260
competitive exchange, 20
complex silhouette dishes, 157
Conchas phase. See Soconusco
conspicuous consumption, 22, 26, 73
Copan, 33, 50, 299
during Horizon I, 58
during Horizon III, 72
during the Initial Ceramic Period,
53
cross-dating, 177
Cuadros phase. See Soconusco
Cuauhtémoc
anthropomorphic figurines, 186–204
architecture, 120–128
as an index for regional patterns, 6
ceramic assemblage described, 151
ceramic color scheme, 180–181
effigy pots and ceramic iconography,
204–222
elite, 213
excavation contexts discussed,
135–137
faunal remains, 137–144
Cuauhtémoc (cont.)
feasting, 162–171
food preparation, 148–162
grater bowls from Conchas phase, 157–158
greenstone figurines, 204
Initial Ceramic Period architecture compared to Paso de la Amada, 121
maize remains, 144–146
obsidian, 160–161
site description, 117–120
third-tier center in La Blanca polity, 69
white-rimmed black ware dishes, 183–184
Cuauhtémoc data
as an index for regional patterns, 292
results compared to expectations from Horizon I, 270–276
from Horizon II, 277–280
from Initial Ceramic Period, 263–269
summarized
aesthetic changes, 222–224
domestic economy, 172–173, 293–294
exchange, 253–255, 295–296
ideology, 222–224, 294–295
settlement and architecture, 128–131, 292–293
Cuauhtémoc survey
compared with Mazatán zone and San Lorenzo, 115
methods, 108–111
results, 108–114
results from Horizon I, 112
results from Horizon II, 114
results from Initial Ceramic Period, 112
Cuauhtémoc zone. See Soconusco
Cuba, 212
Cucur Red-on-Buff type, 170
Culebra Black type, 210, 250
Culebra Gray type, 210, 243
Cuna, 30, 86, 93, 213
hierarchy of knowledge, 32
trade, 31
trade among chiefdoms, 31
traveling to Columbia, 31
Cupisnique burials, 45
Cuzco, 271
Cycladic, 7, 14, 86
early societies, 42
elite, 300
figurines, 41
interaction network, 42
islands, 41
Cyphers, Ann, 61, 71, 290
de las Casas, Bartolomé, 234
deer, 71, 137, 138, 142, 145, 146, 147, 172, 173, 216, 278, 284, 286, 293
Demarest, Arthur, 98
on El Mesak, 66
on San Lorenzo, 97
Diehl, Richard, 97
on Mother Culture, 78
on San Lorenzo as hearth of civilization, 304
dog, 71, 137, 140, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147, 172, 173, 278, 284, 286, 293
double-line-break motif, 67, 99, 101, 219, 223, 225, 244, 283, 288
use begins in Jocotal phase, 226
Drennan, Robert
on river transport, 233
on the Olmec style, 32
Earle, Timothy
on the Olmec style, 32
Early Formative period
archipelago of complexity, 7
existence of non-sedentary peoples in Mesoamerica, 35
Mesoamerica’s first world system, 20
variability of adaptation on the Gulf Coast, 37
variety of subsistence strategies, 35
world system, 14
Easter Island, 305
economic base, 10, 12, 132, 175, 176, 220, 297, 310, 311, 313
of Cuauhtémoc, 173, 221
transformed in Soconusco during Conchas phase, 71
El Baul, 74
El Infierno, 69
El Manatí, 216
El Mesak, 66, 113, 114, 131, 249, 251, 252, 286
El Mirador, 313
El Remolino
stratified Horizon I deposits, 60
Index

El Salvador, 66, 229, 233, 252
El Valal, 65, 113, 123, 241, 249, 250, 252, 280, 286
Elite Emulation Model, 8, 11, 76
in diachronic perspective in the Soconusco, 281–285
Enga, 30
Engels, Frederick, 313
Escalón phase. See Soconusco esoteric knowledge, 30, 33, 35, 40, 44, 92, 93, 227, 312
Espiridión phase, 53
Estero el Ponce, 113
Classic period mounds, 251
Jocotla-phase mound, 249, 252
plumbate pottery, 252
Estero Rabón, 60
exchange, 227–228
as “system of total service,” 28
competitive, 27
Cuauhtémoc ceramic sourcing results, 241–244
Cuauhtémoc iron ore and greenstone, 244–248
Cuauhtémoc obsidian sourcing results, 237–241
Cycladic, 42
elite control of ideas, 7
expectations for Horizon I, 85, 87, 90
expectations for Horizon II, 91, 93, 94
expectations for Initial Ceramic Period, 82, 83, 84
in Panama, 30
inter-regional, 3, 227
kula, 13, 27, 39, 42
long-distance, 14, 27, 32
of arcane knowledge, 19
of gifts, 23
of gifts as basis of non-monetary political economy, 29
of goods not locally available, 5
of knowledge, 30
of preciosities, 19
of technological knowledge, 20
Omani relationships with Harappa and Sumer, 17
on Northwest Coast, 21
Philipino, 35
routes between the Soconusco and Gulf Coast, 228–235
Soconusco estuary site during Horizon I, 249–253
Extranjero Black and White type, 241, 242
feasting, 9, 88, 92, 134, 162, 163, 164
Feinman, Gary, 18
figurines, 194, 196, 199, 203
Conchas phase, 174
during Horizon I, 58
during Horizon II, 68
during Horizon III, 72
during Initial Ceramic Period, 53
Manantial phase, 99
Olmec, 65, 85, 196, 197
replacement of Xumay by Olmec, 273
Xumay made in same style as effigy pots, 205
fire-cracked rock, 9, 134, 148, 149, 154, 160, 162, 172, 173, 268, 294
Flannery, Kent
on 1968 model of Oaxaca-Gulf Coast interaction, 19, 80, 87, 97
on comparison of Horizon I ceramic types, 58
on double-line-break motif in Oaxaca, 225
on Early Formative interaction spheres, 269
on exaggeration of San Lorenzo’s contribution, 97
on extents of Horizon I, 58
on greater diversity of motifs indicates source, 85
on Joralemon’s motifs, 309
on Oaxaca-Gulf Coast interaction, 26
on post-slip incised ceramics, 101
on San Lorenzo as a chiefdom, 76
on San Lorenzo not being a state, 305
on settlement hierarchy to define a state, 304
on Sister Culture, 78
on the Early Horizon, 57
food presentation, 10, 163, 164, 171, 294, 295
food processing, 9, 294
Formative South America, 43
Franciscan, 219
Frontera phase. See Soconusco
Germanic tribes, 7, 40, 84
gift exchange, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 31
gift giving, 13, 22, 122
competitive, 22
gold, 25, 26, 31, 35, 177
Goldman, Irving, 97
Gordon phase, 58
Gosden, Chris, 29
critique of his idea that trade cannot be a controlled source of prestige, 30
on long distance trade, 30
GPS coordinates, 109
Graeber, David, 25, 26, 32
grater bowls, 99, 149, 157, 158, 159, 162, 172, 174, 180, 278, 284, 294
from northern Veracruz, 70
greenstone, 59, 64, 65, 67, 68, 204, 224, 254
Grijalva Delta, 63, 64, 74
Grijalva Valley, 234
ground stone, 9, 19, 134, 149, 150, 155, 156, 158, 159, 162, 172, 173, 246, 278, 284, 294
Grove, David
on cleft motif as Olmec dragon gum line, 225
on problem with use of Olmec style horizon, 48
on similarities between Olmec and Chavín art, 81
Guadalupe phase, 68, 101
Guamuchal Brushed type, 100
Guillén phase. See Soconusco
Gulf Coast
Classic period continued use of white-rimmed black wares, 182
during Horizon I, 59–64
during Horizon II, 71
during Horizon III, 72–74
during the Initial Ceramic Period, 55–56
elite, 19
lack of temporal resolution, 182 surveys, 108
Haida, 300
hammer and sickle, 86, 212, 309
Harappa, 17
Hawaii, 9, 97, 127, 148, 287, 306
Helms, Mary 9, 45
Craft and the Kingly Idea, 32
on cross-culturally consistent division between inside and outside society, 32
on definition of seven Panamanian chiefdoms, 31
on exchange and unequal power relations, 30
on geographical distance being equivalent to supernatural distance, 31
on political salience of knowledge from distant lands, 13
on trade being politically motivated, 30
Hempelian covering law model, 261
Henderson, John, 53
historical materialist. See materialist
 Hodder, Ian
on his structuralist interpretation of the Neolithic, 34
Honduras
during Horizon I, 58
during Horizon III, 72
during the Initial Ceramic Period, 53
Horizon I
as defined by David Grove, 57
as defined by Paul Tolstoy, 57
black and white ceramics, 58
change in aesthetic, 10
defined, 57–59
expectations for Aztec Analogy Model, 87–90
expectations for Elite Emulation Model, 85–87
expectations for Peer Polity Model, 84–85
figurines, 58, 193–199
Horizon II
continuity of Olmec imagery from Horizon I, 217
defined, 67–68
expectations for Aztec Analogy Model, 93–94
expectations for Elite Emulation Model, 92–93
expectations for Peer Polity Model, 90–91
figurines, 68, 199–204
maize depicted as cleft and double-line-break motif, 223
Horizon III
defined, 71–72
horizon markers, 16
horizon styles as chronological cross-dating tools, 48
explicitly addressed for early Mesoamerica, 48
problems with establishing contemporaneity, 52
to establish contemporaneity, 51

hunter-gatherers. See non-sedentary peoples

imperial ideology, 78, 89

Inca territorial empire, 88

India, 94, 271

Initial Ceramic Period defined, 52–53

expectations for Aztec Analogy Model, 83–84

expectations for Elite Emulation Model, 82–83

expectations for Peer Polity Model, 81–82

figurines, 53, 187–103

inter-regional interaction mobile peoples effect on, 35

iron ore, 30, 35, 62, 245, 247, 254, 275, 302

islands of complexity, 7, 46, 58, 67, 83, 85, 91, 93, 186, 231, 268. See archipelago of complexity model

ability to travel between, 35

describe Soconusco and Gulf Coast during the Initial Ceramic Period, 56

describe Soconusco and Gulf Coast during Horizon I, 77

developed during the course of the second millennium BCE, 98

during the Initial Ceramic Period, 82

each Mesoamerican island had own ideologies during Initial Ceramic Period, 83

extents shrank in Soconusco during Conchas phase, 70

isotope data, 146

Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 59, 229, 236, 269, 286, 296

Italy, 212

Ixtepaque obsidian source, 237, 240

Izapa, 74, 200, 313

carved stone stelae, 6

during Conchas phase, 280

during Cuadros phase, 274

during Horizon III, 114

emerged as the new political center, 130

Horizon I fish effigies, 215

northern extent of known Conchas-phase settlement, 281

Olmec iconography at, 210

possible second-tier center in La Blanca polity, 69

rise of, 74, 313

state-level polity, 6

jade, 5, 73, 228, 230, 245, 249, 301, 305, 314

Jocotla phase. See Soconusco

Joralemon, David, 208, 218

Joyce, Rosemary, 53

on defining Mesoamerica, 300

on long-term effects of building mounds, 126

Junker, Laura, 35

Kaminaljuyu, 313

kaolin clay, 241, 243, 280

Kirchoff, Paul, 18, 300

knowledge kula, 7, 13, 42, 211, 291

exchange of technological knowledge, 20

Kolb, Charles, 127

kula exchange, 13, 27, 39, 42

expedition, 28

inland exchange, 28

voyages, 27

Kuntur Wasi, 45

La Blanca, 66, 79, 114, 116, 124, 126, 130, 134, 286, 298, 312

abandoned by Horizon III, 74

aesthetic derived from Horizon I, 279

architectural alignment, 293

architecture compared to Cuauhtémoc, 124, 126

collapse of, 313

Cuauhtémoc benefits from its emergence, 130

early monumentality, 67

economic power, 311

elite, 287, 289, 312

exploitive relations, 313

fauna, 71, 143

figurines, 200, 202

grater bowls, 158

increased hierarchy in the Soconusco, 9

integrates Cuauhtémoc as lower tier center, 288

© in this web service Cambridge University Press www.cambridge.org
La Blanca (cont.)
integrates surrounding population, 128
lack of white-rimmed black wares, 182
leaders attract surrounding population, 70
polity contained three administrative tiers, 69
polity reorganized Soconusco population, 252
residents relied on maize as staple crop, 146
rise of, 68, 260, 277, 285, 289, 292
rise related to fall of San Lorenzo, 285
social stratification, 303
“Young Lord,” 204
La Joya, 37, 63
ground stone patterns, 157
La Venta, 53, 55, 74
Altar 7, 208
apogee, 68
architectural orientation, 130
architecture, 124
during Horizon I, 63
during Horizon III, 72
elaborate burials, 303
greenstone figurines, 204
Horizon II punched eye figurines, 68
major center during Horizon III, 72
Mesoamerica’s first urban center, 73
Mound C-1, 314
mountain of creation, 127
problematic chronology, 71
three-tier settlement hierarchy, 72
La Venta phase, Middle and Late, 72
La Zarca, 69
labor organization, 9, 284
labor theory of value. See Marx, Karl
Laguna de los Cerros, 63
Laguna Zope, 236
Las Palmas, 70, 290
Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry, 242
Late Formative, 50, 74, 302, 303, 313
imagery of duck masks, 208
increased use of El Chayal obsidian by Maya, 236
Valley of Oaxaca, 89
Lesure, Richard
on comparisons between Early Formative representational systems, 212
on definition of Olmec style, 48
on Early Formative figurines, 187
on term Olmec, 78
on uses of Olmec iconography, 211
on Xumay figurines, 190
Llano del Jécaro, 63
Locona interaction sphere, 56, 81, 82, 269, 270
Locona phase. See Soconusco
Loma del Zapote, 59, 60, 303
long-distance exchange, 253, 301
long-distance interaction, 14, 18, 19, 38
long-distance travel, 33
Love, Michael
on comparison of Horizon II ceramic types across Mesoamerica, 68
on grater bowls from La Blanca, 158
on typology of Conchas-phase incised designs, 225
Lowe, Gareth
on definition of horizon styles, 48
on Early Olmec Horizon, 57
on Intermediate Olmec Horizon, 67
on Late Olmec Horizon, 72
on manioc production, 150
lower Coatzacoalcos drainage
Horizon I survey results, 59
Horizon II survey results, 70, 71
Horizon III survey results, 74
Initial Ceramic Period survey results, 55
survey area, 55
survey compared with Soconusco, 114
Lübsow Graves, 40
Lurín Valley, 44
luxury goods, 15, 18, 29
Madagascar slave trade, 25
maize, 105, 134, 137, 145, 158, 162, 172, 173, 218, 220, 246, 268, 281, 284, 286
attracts deer, 146, 147
cob size increasing during Early Formative period, 220
Cuauhtémoc macrobotanical data, 137
Cuauhtémoc macrobotanical density, 144–145
first used as staple crop during Conchas phase, 70
first used as staple crop during Horizon II, 278
for beer production, 147
foundation of Conchas-phase society, 287
INDEX

from Cherla phase at Cuauhtémoc, 140
imagery, 219, 220
Paso de la Amada macrobotanical remains, 147
Paso de la Amada progressive increase in cob size, 268
political use, 288
represented by cleft motif, 224
three crops per year in Soconusco, 229
use at Cuauhtémoc, inferred by ground stone density, 155–156
use at Cuauhtémoc, inferred by ground stone form, 156–157
Malinowski, Bronislaw, 13, 27, 28, 30, 39
Maori, 305
Marcus, Joyce, 306
on Olmec imagery marking lineages, 309
on Olmec motifs, 91
Marx, Karl
Capital, 175
on artistic expression, 175
on labor theory of value, 22, 23, 46
on modes of production, 174
materialist, 10, 311, 312
assumption, 84
historical materialist, 11, 175, 176, 291, 292, 307, 308, 313
vulgar, 289
Mauss, Marcel, 13, 21, 22, 27, 31, 122
adopts a Hobbesian position, 22
critique of, 28
on exchange as the “system of total service,” 28
The Gift, 20, 22
Maya
21st century shaman, 219
area possessing no Initial Ceramic Period, 51
ceramics not used during Horizon I, 58
Classic period compared to Greek city states, 101
Classic period rulers, 33
during Horizon III, 72
lowland Maya, 19
political use of creation myth, 33
preceramic adaptation during Initial Ceramic Period, 52
Quiché conquer the Soconusco, 5, 228
Mazatán zone. See Soconusco
McIntosh, Susan, 310
Medieval Europe, 34, 64
Melanesian, 13, 21, 42, 344
Melendez Black type, 244
Mesopotamia, 213, 307
Mexico City, 233, 271, 346
Middle Formative period
imagery of duck masks, 208
maize imagery, 219
world system, 14
Middle Paleolithic, 183
mode of production, 132, 133, 292
at La Blanca, 287
pre-capitalist, 133
Monte Albán, 72, 102, 306, 313
Monte Albán Ia phase, 72
Monte Alto, 203
mortars and pestles, 9, 70, 150, 156, 162, 172, 284, 294
Motagua River, 230
Mother Culture, 4, 11, 79, 291
nagual, 208
Naranjo River, 66, 69, 106, 114, 130, 131, 135, 312
Navarrete, Carlos, 66, 233
on accounts of Soconusco estuary
travel, 232
on Colonial-period travel, 230, 232
on tump-line porters, 234
Nazi empire
conquest of Europe and North Africa
similar to Romans, 89
Nazism, 212
Nevada phase, 53
New World Archaeological Foundation, 196, 224, 280
New Zealand, 305
Niederberger, Christine
on variable date of first sedentary inhabitants of Mesoamerica, 37
non-sedentary peoples, 35, 231
co-existence of food producers and hunter-gatherers, 36

© in this web service Cambridge University Press
www.cambridge.org
non-sedentary peoples (cont.)
create illusion of empty space to the modern day investigator, 46
hunter-gatherers, 23, 34
in the Philippines, 36
living between sedentary states, 36
Mesoamerican hunter-gatherers, 37
pastoralists, 36
Philippino hunter-gatherers, 35
would not live in cities or develop state apparatus, 132
Northwest Coast, 21, 310
chief, 21
Potlatch, 21
war, 21
obsidian, 6, 9, 19, 30, 43, 62, 134, 150, 159,
160, 161, 162, 172, 177, 228, 230,
235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242,
244, 245, 246, 251, 253, 254, 269,
275, 280, 284, 286, 294, 296, 301,
302, 312
Ocós phase. See Soconusco
Ojo de Agua, 64, 67, 79, 113, 116, 123,
126, 129, 130, 244, 252, 270, 272,
282, 286, 287, 312, 313
became largest site in the Soconusco during Jocotla phase, 65
collapse of, 272, 285, 289
rise of, 277
Ojojchi phase, 53, 71, 115, 156, 235
Olmeč
as a cultural aesthetic, 49
as artistic conventions, 49
horizons, 51
style, 32, 78, 99
term defined, 49, 78–79
Olmeč art, 208, 268, 298
Olmeč dragon, 10, 38, 89, 210, 217, 218,
222, 225, 274, 279, 287, 295, 302
Olmeč figurines, 98, 197
interpretation of, 196
Olmeč iconography, 33, 85, 92, 184, 210,
243, 250, 251, 254, 273, 274, 279,
296, 299
associated with public and private contexts during Horizon I, 211
at Izapa, 210
change in meaning during Horizon II, 219
represented at varying levels of abstraction, 210
Olmeč imagery, 49, 68, 78, 81, 83, 86, 199,
211, 248, 254, 281
employed in locally specific ways, 49
not speculating on emic meaning, 212
Olmeč Problem, 47, 75–78, 263, 306
Omani society, 17
Palangana phase, 72, 116, 235
Pampa el Pajón, 249, 250
Pampas Black and White type, 58, 100
Pampas Carved type, 210
Pampas Incised type, 210
Papaya Orange type, 243
pars pro toto, 210
Paso de la Amada, 79, 115, 129, 130,
131, 140, 145, 270, 282, 287, 313
abandonment of, 244
alignment of elite residences
compared to Cuauhtémoc, 121
ballcourt, 54
Cherla-phase fish effigy dish, 216
collapse of, 272
elite residences, 54, 121, 129, 293
fauna, 141
figurines, 192
household data reanalyzed by Leslie and Blake, 53
jade in burials, 302
largest site in Soconusco during Initial Ceramic Period, 263
macrobotanical data, 220
maize remains, 147, 268
mounds occupied by elite abandoned after Ocós phase, 64
orientation of architecture, 283
rise of, 277
subsistence patterns, 149
pastoralists. See non-sedentary peoples
Peer Polity Model, 8, 11, 76
Perdida Black and White type, 58
Pérez, Tomás, 64, 224, 240
Peru Early Horizon, 14
Pino Black and White type, 58, 184
Plio-Pleistocene, 183
plumbate pottery, 6
at Estero el Ponce, 252
political evolution, 304, 313
political organization, 22, 291, 307, 314
after colonial withdrawal, 94
changes explained in terms of local developments, 84
differences between the three models of inter-regional interaction, 80
disrupted after collapse of San Lorenzo, 92
of the Mazatán zone during Horizon I, 126
understood in terms of change over time, 80
Ponce, Fray Alonso, 229, 230
Pool, Christopher
on John Clark's use of term Olmec, 49
on limitations of evolutionary typologies, 306
on San Lorenzo settlement hierarchy, 60
on the Early Horizon, 57
positivist epistemology, 261
Postclassic period, 74, 228, 232, 245, 276,
277, 351
post-slip incision, 67, 72, 101
Potlatch. See Northwest Coast
Potrodeo Nuevo, 59, 60
pottery. See specific type or phase
pragmatic positivism, 11, 259, 261, 262
prismatic blades, 70, 237, 240, 254, 276,
284
processual, 15, 260
backlash against use of horizons, 16
use of logical positivism, 261
Pye, Mary, 131, 348
on El Mesak, 66
on El Mesak fine wares, 251
Quetzaltenango, 230
Ramey Incised pottery, 10, 186
Ramirez Black type, 244
Ramirez White type, 244
Rapport, Amos, 120
Rathje, William, 18, 19, 87, 312
Rayo phase, 53
realist epistemology, 260
Red-on-Buff interaction sphere, 52, 81,
82, 269
Reilly, Kent, 127
Renfrew, Colin, 306
Richard the Lion Hearted, 219
roller seals, 214, 273, 283
Roman
coins, 40
conquest of Europe and North Africa, 89
empire, 7, 40, 93
feasting rituals, 41
goods used as status markers, 40
grave goods used in northern Europe, 40
jewelry used by Germanic peoples, 40
objects, 84
territorial empire, 88
Roman Europe, 14
Rompido Black and White type, 181
Rosario phase, 72
Sahlins, Marshal, 22, 29
Salinas la Blanca, 66, 101, 123, 135, 147,
215, 240, 249, 251, 252, 274
salt, 19, 30, 35, 249, 250, 252
production at Estero el Ponce, 252
Salzman, Phillip, 36
San Andrés, 71, 182
San Isidro, 182
San Jose phase, 58, 99, 101, 225
San Lorenzo, 53, 115, 185, 252, 254, 280,
290, 291, 296, 302, 311, 314
alignment of stone monuments, 124
area source of clays found in the Soconusco, 296
black and white ceramics, 181
Calzadas Carved and Limon Incised ceramic types, 210
cleft motif on stone monuments, 226
collapse corresponds to maize intensification, 278
collapse of, 18, 67, 73, 91, 92, 260, 273,
278, 279, 282, 285, 287, 289, 293,
312
collapse related to La Blanca, 285
colossal heads aligned, 61
demand for El Chayal obsidian, 275
during Horizon I, 59
during Horizon II, 67, 71
during Horizon III, 72
during Initial Ceramic Period, 55
elite, 84, 92
elite craft specialization, 62
fortunes correspond with Mazatán polities, 277
ground stone, 156
importance waning during final phase of Horizon I, 66
imported iron ore, 247
inhabitants acquiring goods from afar, 62
interaction with distant elites, 82
lack of central mound, 314
natural environment, 56
obsidian acquired from Central Mexico and Guatemala, 62
obsidian trade, 235, 238
San Lorenzo (cont.)
OlmeC figurines, 196
problem with evolutionary typology, 308
reached maximal extents, 113
Red Palace, 62
residential segregation, 61
rise corresponds with changes in the Soconusco, 10
rise of, 59–64, 282
subsistence strategy, 301
San Lorenzo A phase, 58, 61, 63, 102, 115, 216, 274
San Lorenzo B phase, 58, 100, 115, 156, 235, 275, 286
San Lorenzo polity
was it a chiefdom or a state?, 304–306
was it Mesoamerica’s mother?, 300–304
San Lorenzo survey. See lower CoatzaCcalcos drainage
San Martin, 70, 290
San Martin Jilotepeque obsidian source, 237
Scott, James, 310
legibility, 213
shamanic paradigm, 208
shamanic practices
cross-cultural regularity, 208
shamanic transformation, 209, 224
Sierra Madre, 5, 105, 229, 230, 246, 247, 299, 313
Siltepec White type, 210
Sister Culture, 4, 11, 79, 291
Smith, Adam
on limitations of evolutionary typologies, 308
on monumental architecture, 120
social stratification, 3, 9, 44, 91, 301, 303
Soconusco
aka Xoconusco, 77, 106, 233, 245
as an island of complexity, 38, 53, 70, 297–300
Cantilera swamp, 38, 105, 122, 129, 250
Cantón Corralito capital during Cuadros phase, 64
collapse of Mazatán zone, 285
new form of labor organization, 284
Conchas phase reorganization, 70
Conchas phase settlement peak, 292
conquered by the Aztec, 8
Cuauhtémoc zone, 8, 48, 75, 78, 98, 106, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 121, 122, 128, 130, 134, 137, 192, 199, 272, 277, 292, 294
Duende phase, 99, 280
during Horizon I, 64–67
during Horizon II, 68–71
during Horizon III, 74–75
during the Initial Ceramic Period, 53–55
during the Late Formative period, 6
eyear cacao use, 301
Esclón phase, 72, 114, 130, 159, 280
Frontera phase, 72, 114, 159, 280
Guamuchal/Manchón swamp, 38, 105
Guillén phase, 74
Jocotl and Manantial-phase figurines compared, 100
Jocotl phase, 57, 64, 65, 66, 70, 99, 100, 101, 113, 114, 116, 119, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 134, 169, 171, 173, 180, 183, 194, 195, 200, 210, 225,
243, 249, 250, 251, 252, 272, 274, 275, 278, 280, 282, 286, 312
Jocotl phase occupation of Estero el Ponce, 251
Jocotl-phase settlement increase, 292
Locona phase, 53, 54, 112, 115, 120, 121, 129, 136, 145, 146, 147, 150, 154, 169, 188, 238
Locona-phase settlement peak, 292
Mazatán zone, 8, 9, 38, 53, 62, 64, 65, 70, 75, 77, 112, 114, 115, 121, 122, 126, 129, 130, 131, 134, 135, 141, 146, 149, 150, 152, 154, 161, 171, 184, 187, 188, 189, 192, 196, 199, 210, 236, 238, 241, 244, 253, 263, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 277, 278, 282, 286, 287, 289, 292, 293, 294, 296, 312, 313
Mazatán zone survey, 54
Ojo de Agua capital during Jocotl phase, 64
orientation of architecture, 54
region defined, 5–6, 105–106
travel
cost by canoe, 232–233
cost by foot, 230–231
through highlands, 233–235
travel routes and time, 228–230, 231, 233
Soconusco, future work on
Horizon I, 276–277
Horizon II, 280–281
Initial Ceramic Period, 269–270
Soviet Marxist-Leninism, 212
Spanish conquest, 5, 228, 277
Spanish ethnohistory, 11, 31
Spencer, Charles
on Late Monte Albán I states, 102
on San Lorenzo as a complex chiefdom, 60, 87
Spindly, 275
Stark, Barbara, 9
on models of imperialism, 274
on territorial empires, 88
on the Olmec style, 32
on variable date of first sedentary inhabitants of Mesoamerica, 37
state, 60, 87, 102, 305
archaic, 77, 87, 304, 306, 307
conflated with empire, 87
established at Izapa, 6
formation in Mesoamerica and Mesopotamia, 307
glorification of, 89
ideology controlled, 309
imperial, 77
incipient, 272
infrastructure required to administer an empire, 305
preindustrial, 23
secondary, 94
versus chiefdom, 11, 79, 306, 308, 313
style horizons, 7, 15, 16, 18, 47, 48, 57
as indicators of inter-regional interaction, 49
style vs. function, 176
Suchite Brushed type, 100
sumer, 17
superstructure, 10, 11, 12, 132, 175, 176, 220, 224, 310, 311, 313
of Cuauhtémoc, 173
swastika, 212
Tacaná volcano, 106
Tlacaná White type, 210, 241, 250, 251
Tahiti, 306
Tajumulco obsidian source, 159, 237, 238, 240, 253, 296
Tajumulco volcano, 106, 238, 245
Takalik Abaj, 74, 114
Taube, Karl, 218
on maize iconography during Middle Formative period, 156
tecolín, 220
to theory of least effort, 23
Tierras Largas phase, 53
Tikal, 33
Tilapa Red-and-White type, 210
Tilapa River, 106, 114
Tlapacoya, 99
Tlatilco, 100, 355
Tolstoy, Paul
on differences of ceramic vessel assemblages in burial and domestic contexts at Tlatilco, 100
on Double Line Break tradition, 67
Tonga, 97, 306
Torrer, Fray Tomás de la, 232
trade routes, 15, 230
traders, 25, 250
Tres Zapotes, 74
Trigger, Bruce
on city-states, 307
on critique of logical positivism, 260
Trigger, Bruce (cont.)
on cross-cultural meaning of monumental architecture, 23–24, 287
on cross-cultural pattern of kings as strangers, 33
on environmental possibilism, 174
on hardwired cognitive predispositions, 178
on pan-American ideas that date back to Pleistocene, 81
on “sympathetic imagination,” 260
on use of a realist epistemology, 260
on Zipf’s theory of least effort, 23
Trobriand Islanders, 7, 21, 30
Trobriand Islands, 14, 39
classic ethnography, 13
elite, 300
turtle, 71, 139, 140, 143, 245
Tuxtla Mountains, 61, 62, 63, 64, 74, 157
Classic period white-rimmed black ware ceramics, 182
Tuxtla statuette, 208
Ubaid, 213
Ur phase, 72
Ujuxte, 74, 114
Ulysses, 7
Upham, Steadman, 34
Upper Paleolithic, 183
Uruk, 213
Utatlán, 229
Valley of Mexico. See Basin of Mexico
Valley of Oaxaca, 209
ceramic design elements, 225
coarse-grained ceramic sequence, 100
during Horizon I, 58
during Horizon II, 68
during Horizon III, 72
during the Initial Ceramic Period, 53
during the Late Formative, 89
emergent elite, 19
forms of representation during Horizon I, 91
Horizon II punched eye figurines, 68
survey, 108
VanDerwarker, Amber, 137
Veblen, Thorstein, 23, 24
von Nagy, Christopher, 71
Voorhies, Barbara
on Soconusco environment, 105
Wake, Thomas, 142
Wallerstein, Immanuel, 7, 13, 15, 18, 19
war, 21, 219, 303
among the Cuna, 31
in Hawaii, 127
on Northwest coast, 21
Webster, David
on problems with evolutionary typology, 306
Weissner, Polly
on trade among Enga being politically motivated, 30
Wendt, Carl, 60
white-rimmed black ware, 10, 58, 64, 89, 98, 99, 180, 182, 183, 184, 218, 222, 242, 243, 254, 274, 275, 296
Wilk, Richard, 297–298
Wolf, Eric, 133
on kin-ordered mode of production, 133
World-systems perspective
core-periphery perspective, 7, 13
core-periphery perspective in Mesoamerica, 18–20
core-periphery perspective, shortcomings of, 20
Rathje’s “core-buffer” model, 18
reformulated, 7, 14–18, 19
Wylie, Alison
on critique of logical positivism, 260
Xoconusco. See Soconusco
Xocuitl Red type, 101, 210
Yale Peabody Museum, 101
Zeitlin, Robert, 275