

MAKING ANCIENT CITIES

This volume investigates how the structure and use of space developed and changed in cities and examines the role of different societal groups in shaping urbanism. Culturally and chronologically diverse case studies provide a basis for examining recent theoretical and methodological shifts in the archaeology of ancient cities. The book's primary goal is to examine how ancient cities were made by the people who lived in them. The authors argue that there is a mutually constituting relationship between urban form and the actions and interactions of a plurality of individuals, groups, and institutions, each with its own motivations and identities. Space is therefore socially produced as these agents operate in multiple spheres.

Andrew T. Creekmore III is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Northern Colorado. As part of his graduate work, he completed a Fulbright Fellowship in Turkey from 2002 to 2003. Creekmore's research areas include Near Eastern archaeology, High Plains archaeology, and archaeogeophysics. He is especially interested in how people organize themselves in space, in contexts ranging from Native American mobile forager campsites in the Rocky Mountains and Front Range of Colorado to Bronze Age cities of the Near East. Creekmore has conducted research in Turkey, Israel, Syria, Iraq, the eastern United States, and the plains of Colorado. His most recent publication in the area of urbanism and geophysics is in *Archaeological Prospection*.

Kevin D. Fisher is Assistant Professor of Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology at the University of British Columbia. He has been involved in archaeological research projects in Cyprus, Greece, Jordan, Guatemala, Peru, Canada, and the United States. Since 2008, he has been codirector of the Kalavasos and Maroni Built Environments (KAMBE) Project, a National Science Foundation–funded effort to explore the relationship between Late Bronze Age urbanism and social change on the island of Cyprus. Fisher's research interests include the social dynamics of built environments, urbanism, the origins and development of complex societies in the Eastern Mediterranean and Near East, and the application of geospatial and digital technologies in archaeological research. He has published widely on these topics in journals including the *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* and *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*.





Making Ancient Cities

SPACE AND PLACE IN EARLY URBAN SOCIETIES

Edited by

Andrew T. Creekmore III

University of Northern Colorado

Kevin D. Fisher

The University of British Columbia





CAMBRIDGEUNIVERSITY PRESS

32 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013-2473, USA

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning, and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107046528

© Cambridge University Press 2014

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2014

Printed in the United States of America

A catalog record for this publication is available from the British Library.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication data

Creekmore, Andrew.

Making ancient cities: space and place in early urban societies / Andrew T. Creekmore III, University of Northern Colorado, Kevin D. Fisher, University of British Columbia.

pages cm

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-1-107-04652-8 (hardback)

Cities and towns – History – To 1500.
 City planning – History – To 1500.
 Public spaces – History – To 1500.
 Fisher, Kevin D., 1968– II. Title. HT114.C74

307.7'16-dc23 2013040412

ISBN 978-1-107-04652-8 Hardback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party Internet Web sites referred to in this publication and does not guarantee that any content on such Web sites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.



Andrew Creekmore dedicates this volume to his parents, Ted and Carol Creekmore; his grandmother Sarah Roberts; and his wife Eleanor Moseman. Their love, support, and self-sacrifice made possible his career in archaeology.

Kevin Fisher dedicates this volume to the memory of Todd Michael Fisher (1973–2010), his little brother.





vii

Contents

Lis	st of Figures	page xi
Lis	st of Tables	XV
Co	ntributors	xvii
Pre	eface	xxi
1	Making Ancient Cities: New Perspectives on the	
	Production of Urban Places	1
	Kevin D. Fisher and Andrew T. Creekmore III	
	Archaeological Perspectives on Ancient Cities	3
	This Volume in Context	8
	Making Ancient Cities in Global Perspective	10
	Future Directions in the Study of Ancient Cities	21
2	The Social Production of Space in Third-Millennium	
	Cities of Upper Mesopotamia	32
	Andrew T. Creekmore III	
	Urbanization and Urban Space	34
	Upper Mesopotamian Urban Planning	37
	City Shapes	39
	City Accessibility	40
	Nucleation	43
	Multicentricity	47
	Conservative Development	50
	Defensible Space	51
	Parceled Houses	53
	Armature	55



		The Importance of Life Histories	57
viii		Ideal Cities	59
CONTENTS		Discussion	60
	3	North Mesopotamian Urban Neighborhoods at Titriş Höyük in the Third Millennium BC <i>Yoko Nishimura</i> Previous Studies on Ancient Urban Residential	74
		Neighborhoods	76
		The Environment of City-States	79
		North Mesopotamian City Layout	80
		Titriş Höyük	83
		Analysis of the Excavation Data	85
		Analysis of the Magnetometry Data	93
		Discussion	100
		Conclusion	103
	4	Swahili Urban Spaces of the Eastern African Coast Stephanie Wynne-Jones and Jeffrey Fleisher	111
		Swahili Urbanism	114
		"Cities of the Mind"	116
		Comparing Fourteenth- and Fifteenth-Century	
		Swahili Town Plans	121
		Levels of Meaning	130
		Practice and the Stonehouse	131
		Cities as Processes, Not Products	136
	5	The Production of Space and Identity at Classic-Period Chunchucmil, Yucatán, Mexico Aline Magnoni, Traci Ardren, Scott R. Hutson, and Bruce Dahlin	145
		Chunchucmil as an Ancient Maya Urban Center	148
		The Built Environment of the City of Chunchucmil	152
		Social Production of Place and Identity at Chunchucmil	159
		Conclusion	169
	6	Making the First Cities on Cyprus: Urbanism and Social Change in the Late Bronze Age Kevin D. Fisher	181
		Ways of Looking at Late Cypriot Cities	182
		The Rise of Urbanism on Cyprus	185
		Place-Making in Late Cypriot Urban Landscapes	190
		Conclusions	210



7	Urbanization and the Emergence of the Greek <i>Polis</i> :		
	The Case of Azoria, Crete	220	ix
	Rodney D. Fitzsimons		CONTENTS
	The Domestic Landscape	223	
	The Civic Landscape	231	
	The Urban Landscape	237	
	Conclusions	244	
8	The Rise of a Minoan City and the (Re)Structuring of		
	Its Hinterlands: A View from Galatas	257	
	D. Matthew Buell		
	The City	261	
	The Region	273	
	Discussion	280	
9	Cahokia: The Processes and Principles of the		
	Creation of an Early Mississippian City	292	
	John E. Kelly and James A. Brown		
	Cahokia as a City: Past Perspectives	294	
	Cahokia: The Cityscape	297	
	Settlement History, Evolution, and Cosmology	315	
	Corporate Groups and City Space	321	
	Conclusions: Cahokia as a City Revisited	323	
10	Comparing East and West: Aspects of Urban		
	Manufacture and Retail in the Capitals of		
	the Roman and Han Empires	337	
	Anna Razeto	331	
	Sources	339	
	Methodology	340	
	General Layout, Distribution, and Scale of Retail	31	
	and Manufacture Structures	342	
	Discussion	358	
	Conclusion	362	
11	Ancient Open Space, Gardens, and Parks: A		
	Comparative Discussion of Mesoamerican Urbanism	370	
	Barbara L. Stark	37♥	
	Concepts about Urban Open Space: Gardens and Parks	371	
	Open Space and Settlement Comparisons	374	
	Palatial Gardens: Mesoamerican Prospects	375	
	Green Space, Urban Boundaries, and Urban Models	385	
	Conclusion	396	



X	
CONTENTS	

12	Different Cities	407
	Norman Yoffee	
	The City Different and Different Cities in this Book	408
	Full Disclosure	409
	City Differences	410
	To Be or Not to Be: Cities	412
Ind	ex	415



xi

Figures

2.1	Topography, rainfall isohyets, and selected third-	
	millennium sites in Upper Mesopotamia.	page 33
2.2	Outlines of selected cities.	40
2.3	Tell Chuera, schematic plan of infrastructure and the	
	primary use of various areas.	41
2.4	Al-Rawda, schematic plan showing city wall, temples,	
	major streets, excavated housing, and suburbs.	42
2.5	Kazane, schematic plan of Early Bronze Age	
	infrastructure, administrative, sacred, and other areas.	48
2.6	Beydar, upper city, schematic plan of infrastructure	
	and the primary use of various areas, with excavation	
	areas marked with letters.	49
2.7	Examples of culs-de-sac in Upper Mesopotamian cities.	53
2.8	Titris, building lots in the outer town.	55
3.1	Third-millennium urban centers in north Mesopotamia	
	and its vicinity.	75
3.2	Site plan of Titriş Höyük, with areas where magnetic-	
	field gradient surveys were conducted.	76
3.3	Thirteen excavated houses with features in the outer	
	town (top) and lower town (bottom).	86
3.4	Small finds in the excavated houses indicating room	
	functions.	87
3.5	Quantitative distribution of cooking-pot sherds.	88
3.6	Quantitative distribution of storage-jar sherds.	89
3.7	A portion of the residential neighborhood in the lower	
	town (top); the excavated area superimposed over the	
	magnetometry map (bottom).	94
3.8	Reconstructed wall foundations and streets in the	
	lower town (top left) and outer town (bottom).	95



> xii —— FIGURES

3.9	An architectural structure in the lower town built in a	
	narrow space delimited by major roadways.	96
3.10	Comparison of plans of House 5 and an architectural	
	structure in the lower town.	98
3.11	The northeastern portion of the outer town.	99
4.1	Map of the eastern African coast, showing major	
	stonetowns mentioned in the text.	112
4.2	Schematic plan of twentieth-century Lamu, showing	
	bipartite division and locations of mosques.	119
4.3	Plan of Shanga showing fourteenth- to fifteenth-	
	century structures.	122
4.4	Plan of Gedi, showing shape of enclosure walls to	
	northeast, suggesting possible earlier enclosure.	124
4.5	Plan of Kilwa Kisiwani, showing major monumental	
	structures.	124
4.6	Plan of Takwa.	126
4.7	Schematic plan of Pate, showing gates (marked <i>lango</i>)	
.,	and mosques (msikiti).	127
4.8	Plan of standing buildings at Mtwapa, Kenya.	128
	Plan of standing buildings at Jumba la Mtwana.	128
	Plan of standing buildings at Songo Mnara, Tanzania.	129
-	Map of the Chunchucmil region showing the different	
	ecological areas and map of the Maya region.	146
5.2	Map showing Chunchucmil's settlement zones,	'
	including Greater Chunchucmil.	149
5.3	Map of Chunchucmil.	150
	Map of central Chunchucmil showing eleven	
<i>J</i> 1	quadrangles and connecting sacbes.	153
5.5	Map of Chunchucmil showing Pich quadrangle and	
	the dense residential areas with house lots demarcated	
	by boundary walls.	155
6.1	Map of Cyprus showing Bronze Age sites mentioned	
	in text.	186
6.2	Schematic plan of Enkomi, c. 1200 BC.	189
	Schematic plan of Kalavasos-Ayios Dhimitrios.	193
	Detail of Northeast, Central and East excavation areas),
'	at Kalavasos-Ayios Dhimitrios, including results of	
	ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey.	194
6.5	Map of the Maroni region with schematic plans of	71
	excavation areas at <i>Vournes</i> and <i>Tsaroukkas</i> .	196
6.6	Map of the site of Alassa, showing the <i>Paliotaverna</i> and	-20
	Pano Mandilaris localities.	197
6.7	Hala Sultan Tekke, schematic plan of excavation Areas	±7/
٠.,	8 and 22.	198
		150



6.8	Pyla-Kokkinokremos, schematic plan of		
	Complexes A–E.	199	xiii
6.9	Schematic plan of Maa-Palaeokastro, Area III.	204	
6.10	Episkopi-Bamboula, schematic plan of Area A.	208	FIGURES
7.1	Map of eastern Crete, showing the location of sites		
	mentioned in the text.	223	
7.2	Site plan of Azoria.	224	
7.3	Plan of the Northeast Building at Azoria, late seventh/		
	early sixth century BC.	225	
7.4	Plan of the Archaic houses at Azoria, showing the		
	distribution of room functions, late seventh/early sixth		
	century BC.	226	
7.5	Site plan of Vronda, showing the location of house		
	clusters, twelfth and eleventh centuries BC.	228	
7.6	Plan of Building I-O-N at Vronda, showing phases of		
	construction, twelfth and eleventh centuries BC.	229	
7.7	Plan of the Communal Dining Building at Azoria, late		
	seventh/early sixth century BC.	233	
7.8	Plan of the Monumental Civic Building and the		
	Archaic Hearth Shrine at Azoria, late seventh/early		
	sixth century BC.	235	
7.9	Site plan of Azoria, showing the network of spine		
	walls, late seventh/early sixth century BC.	238	
7.10	Photograph of Wall A602 from the south, showing		
	typical spine wall construction, late seventh/early		
	sixth century BC.	239	
7.11	Plan of Azoria, showing the location of Early Iron Age		
	architectural remains.	240	
7.12	Plan of the northern end of the Service Building,		
	showing the Early Iron Age and Archaic		
	structural remains.	242	
7.13	Photograph of the northern end of the Service		
	Building, showing the Early Iron Age and Archaic		
	structural remains.	242	
8.1	Plan of Crete with study region highlighted.	260	
8.2	Plan of the palace of Galatas.	262	
8.3	Site plan of the city of Galatas.	263	
8.4	Plan detailing all Protopalatial sites identified by the		
	Galatas Survey Project.	274	
8.5	Plan detailing all Neopalatial sites identified by the		
	Galatas Survey Project.	275	
8.6	Plan of Neopalatial Galatas and its territory with		
	agricultural catchments indicated.	276	



> xiv —— FIGURES

9.1	(a) Map of the American Bottom; (b) plan of central	
	Cahokia.	293
9.2	Cahokia's Early Mississippian Epicenter.	298
9.3	Emergent Mississippian 1 community plans.	301
9.4	Nucleated Late Emergent Mississippian village at the	
	Range site.	302
9.5	Central Cahokia's Late Emergent Mississippian	
	occupation.	303
9.6	Plan of central Cahokia showing (a) Grand Plaza; (b)	
	with Murdock mound inset; (c) ICT-II Residential Area	
	inset.	307
9.7	Cahokia, plan of West Plaza area.	308
9.8	Cahokia, architecture from north end of West Plaza.	309
9.9	Cahokia, architecture from center of West Plaza.	310
9.10	Cahokia, North Plaza.	310
9.11	Cahokia, East Plaza.	311
9.12	(a) Central Cahokia, Late Mississippian configuration;	
	(b) detail of Ramey Plaza.	314
10.1	Plan of the Western Han capital Chang'an, showing	
	the location of markets, metal workshops, private	
	ceramic workshops, and state-run ceramic workshops.	344
10.2	Drawing of impressed brick found near Chengdu in	
	Sichuan Province and representing a marketplace with	
	the central government building, <i>shi lou</i> , in evidence.	345
10.3	Location of the <i>macellum</i> in the Roman Forum during	
	the Republican Period.	346
10.4	Schematic map of Rome showing the location of	
	permanent marketplaces, brick-making workshops,	
	and metal workshops.	347
10.5	Replica of <i>dupondius</i> with depiction of <i>Macellum</i>	
	Augusti, minted under Nero.	348
10.6	General site plan of the Imperial Fora with the Markets	
	of Trajan highlighted.	349
11.1	Locations in Mexico of Cerro de las Mesas and	
	Nopiloa, Veracruz, and Monte Albán, Oaxaca.	379
	Cerro de las Mesas, possible palatial garden spaces.	380
	Nopiloa, possible palatial garden spaces.	382
	Monte Albán, possible elite garden spaces.	384
11.5	Reserve space around the monumental core of Early	
	Classic Cerro de las Mesas.	390



XV

Tables

8.1	Minoan chronology	page 260
11.1	Settlement population densities at lowland	, 0
	Mesoamerican sites	387
11.2	Examples of city margins with peripheral gardens and	
	parks	391
12.1	Area and population figures for selected sites from	
	this volume	409





xvii

Contributors

Traci Ardren is Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Miami. She was codirector of the Pakbeh Regional Economy Project at Chunchucmil, Yucatán, from 1998 to 2002, and currently codirects the Xuenkal Archaeological Project. Her research interests include issues of social identity and other forms of symbolic representation in the archaeological record of New World prehistoric cultures and related aspects of contemporary heritage management.

James A. Brown, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, Northwestern University, seeks to find in the archaeological record of the Eastern Woodlands of North America the social processes that contribute to a cross-cultural reading of cultural evolution. This focus has led to a reexamination of interpretations of the Mississippian period sites of Cahokia (Illinois) and Spiro (Oklahoma), and the Hopewellian site of Mound City (Ohio). An important part of his recent research is the incorporation of a perspective that draws on religious ritual, as represented by his reinterpretation of the main mound at Spiro. His concern with ritual extends to mortuary practices, which have received extended treatment in his rethinking of the Spiro and Mound City burial programs.

D. Matthew Buell recently completed his PhD in the Department of Classics at the University at Buffalo, State University of New York. He specializes in the archaeology of the Bronze Age Aegean and Near East, with a particular focus on state formation, urban planning, landscape, and settlement patterns. He has participated in a number of archaeological projects in North America, Cyprus, and Greece, and he currently serves as the field director for the Gournia Excavation Project in Gournia, Crete, Greece.



Andrew T. Creekmore III is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Northern Colorado. His research interests include spatial organization of human settlements ranging from mobile forager campsites in the High Plains of the United States to Bronze Age cities of Mesopotamia. His current research involves the application of multiple archaeological geophysics methods to these kinds of sites in order to investigate their structure and life history.

Bruce Dahlin retired from Howard University as Associate Professor of Anthropology. He initiated and codirected the Pakbeh Regional Economy Project at Chunchucmil, Yucatán, from 1993 to 2006. His research interests included ancient marketplaces, economic systems, settlement patterns, political organization, ancient agricultural systems, and paleoclimatic reconstruction.

Kevin D. Fisher is Assistant Professor of eastern Mediterranean Archaeology in the Department of Classical, Near Eastern, and Religious Studies at The University of British Columbia. His research focuses on the social dynamics of built environments, urbanism, the origins and development of complex societies in the eastern Mediterranean and Near East, and the application of geospatial and digital technologies in archaeological research. He has worked on archaeological projects in Cyprus, Greece, Jordan, Peru, Guatemala, the United States, and Canada and is currently codirector of the Kalavasos and Maroni Built Environments Project, Cyprus.

Rodney D. Fitzsimons is Associate Professor in the Department of Ancient History & Classics at Trent University. He specializes in the archaeology of the Bronze Age Aegean and Early Iron Age Greece, with a particular focus on early state formation, sociopolitical identity, monumental architecture, and funerary practices. He has participated in a number of archaeological projects in Greece and Albania, and he currently serves as the site architect for the Azoria Project, Azoria, Crete, Greece, and the codirector of the Ayia Irini Northern Sector Archaeological Project, Ayia Irini, Kea, Greece.

Jeffrey Fleisher is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Rice University, Houston, Texas. His research on the ancient Swahili has focused on the role of rural and nonelite people in the context of urban development and the use of material culture in the construction of power and authority. His current research at Songo Mnara focuses on the social uses of open space.



Scott R. Hutson is Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky. He was codirector of the Pakbeh Regional Economy Project at Chunchucmil, Yucatán, from 2004 to 2006. He currently directs the Uci-Cansahcab Regional Integration Project in Yucatán, Mexico, and is interested in a broad range of topics including, but not limited to, settlement patterns, household archaeology, and political organization.

xix _____ CONTRIBUTORS

John E. Kelly is a Senior Lecturer in Archaeology in the Department of Anthropology at Washington University. He has served as codirector, with James A. Brown, of the Mound 34 Project at Cahokia since 1998, and as the coordinator of the Cahokia Mounds Museum Society's Central Palisade Project. In 2011, together with University of Bologna colleagues Maurizio Tosi, Davide Domenici, and Maurizio Cattani, he initiated the Cahokia Epicenter project that is currently focused on the architecture of the West Plaza. His interests also include the role and contextualization of ritual in Cahokian society, as well as efforts of preservation in the greater St. Louis region, including the ancient town of East St. Louis, which he rediscovered more than twenty years ago.

Aline Magnoni is Adjunct Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Tulane University. She was assistant director of the Pakbeh Regional Economy Project at Chunchucmil, Yucatán, from 1998 to 2006. She currently codirects the Proyecto de Interacción Politica en el Centro de Yucatán, which investigates diachronic regional patterns of political consolidation and dissolution in central Yucatán. Her research interests include landscape and household archaeology, political organization, urbanism and complex societies, public archaeology, and collaboration and engagement with communities.

Yoko Nishimura is a Postdoctoral Researcher in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania. Her research centers on the household archaeology and urban layout of third-millennium BC city-states in northern Mesopotamia. She is particularly interested in the ways ordinary city inhabitants organized their domestic space and activities within the context of a much larger, urban spatial configuration. By examining ancient burials made beneath house floors, she is also investigating the complex relationship between the quotidian activities and intramural mortuary practices of ordinary city inhabitants in the past.

Anna Razeto is a Postdoctoral Fellow in the Department of Crosscultural and Regional Studies of the University of Copenhagen.



CONTRIBUTORS

Her main field of research is comparative archaeology, particularly focused on aspects of urbanism in the Roman and Han empires. She is currently working on a volume on the comparison between the Han and Roman capitals. Her current project looks at modern interpretation techniques for the public of urban archaeological sites in a cross-cultural perspective.

Barbara L. Stark is Professor Emerita of Anthropology at Arizona State University. She is an archaeologist specializing in Mesoamerican civilizations, especially the Gulf lowlands. Her recent publications include (with coauthors) *Ethnic Identity in Nahua Mesoamerica: The View from Archaeology, Art History, Ethnohistory, and Contemporary Ethnography* (2008) and, coedited with C. P. Garraty, *Archaeological Approaches to Market Exchange in Ancient Societies* (2010).

Stephanie Wynne-Jones is Lecturer in Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, University of York, specializing in the archaeology of the Eastern African Swahili coast and its links with the wider Indian Ocean world, AD 600–1500. Her interests include urbanism, social space, and identity; in particular she has developed projects revolving around the ways that objects move and act within global and local networks. Wynne-Jones has directed projects at Vumba Kuu in Kenya and at Uvinza, Ujiji, Mafia Island, Kilwa, and Songo Mnara in Tanzania. Her current fieldwork is at the fourteenth-to fifteenth-century stonetown of Songo Mnara. In addition, she is working on a project exploring the movement of objects in the Indian Ocean in the early Islamic period of the seventh to tenth centuries AD.

Norman Yoffee is Senior Fellow in the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World, New York University, and professor emeritus in the Department of Near Eastern Studies and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Michigan. His most recent books are Myths of the Archaic State: Evolution of Cities, States, and Civilizations and Questioning Collapse: Human Resilience, Ecological Vulnerability, and the Aftermath of Empire, the latter co-edited with Patricia McAnany.



xxi

Preface

This volume owes its origins to a round-table discussion on ancient cities organized by Michael Smith at the 2008 Society for American Archaeology (SAA) annual meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia. The round table was attended by both editors of this volume and a number of other archaeologists interested in furthering the analysis of urban form across ancient cultures. The stimulating discussions that arose during the round table prompted us to organize a more formal symposium that would explore how urban space was produced through social action and interaction, using case studies from around the world. The chapters in this volume are expanded and updated versions of papers presented at the "Studies of the Production of Space in Ancient Cities" symposium at the 2009 SAA annual meeting held in Atlanta, Georgia. George Cowgill, who kindly served as discussant for the symposium, was unable to participate in this volume, and we are fortunate that Norman Yoffee was able to assume this role. Our work as editors was made easier by the patience and hard work of the volume contributors, and we thank them profusely for all their efforts. We are grateful to Michael Smith and an anonymous reviewer for their thoughtful comments on both the individual chapters and the volume as a whole. We also thank Virginia Ogg, who served as Assistant Editor, for her attention to detail through the final stages of the volume. As editors, we bear responsibility for any remaining errors or omissions.

Andrew T. Creekmore III and Kevin D. Fisher, June 2013