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Nota di contenuto	Contents; Preface; Acknowledgments; 1 High-Mountain Environments as a Human Habitat; 2 The South-Central Andes and the Osmore Basin as a Human Habitat; 3 The Archaic Period Archaeology of the Western Flanks of the South-Central Andes; 4 Field and Analytical Methods; 5 The Geological Setting of Asana; 6 The Discovery and Initial Permanent Settlement of the Highlands; 7 Growth, Emergent Complexity, and Decline: Asana from 8700 to 5000 B.P.; 8 Rapid Transformation: Asana from 5000 to 3600 B.P.; 9 Asana and Models of Montane Foraging; References Cited; Index
Sommario/riassunto	The rich and diversified archaeological record recovered at Asana--which spans from 10,000 to 3,500 years ago--includes the earliest houses as well as public and ceremonial buildings in the central cordillera. Built, used, and abandoned over many millennia, the Asana structures completely transform our understanding of the antiquity and

development of native American architecture. Aldenderfer's detailed archaeological case study of high elevation foraging adaptation, his description of this extreme environment as a viable human habitat, and his theoretical model of montane foraging create a
