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Nota di contenuto	Contents; List of Illustrations and Tables; Foreword; Preface; Chapter 1. Basic Elements; 1.1. Fundamentals; 1.2. Assumptions; 1.3. Conventions and Definitions; 1.4. Radiocarbon Cycle; 1.5. Prominent Applications: Scientific and Historic; Chapter 2. Major Anomalies; 2.1. Assumption Anomalies; 2.2. Systemic Elements: Secular Variation Effects; 2.3. Systemic Elements: Reservoir Effects; 2.4. Contamination and Fractionation Effects; 2.5. Recent and Anthropogenic Anomalies; Chapter 3. Sample and Sample Pretreatment; 3.1. Major Issues; 3.2. Standard Samples; 3.3. Nonstandard Samples; 3.4. Problematic Samples; 3.5. Sample Pretreatment Strategies; 3.6. Sample Amounts and Associated Data; 3.7. Concluding Observations; Chapter 4. Measurement of Natural Radiocarbon; 4.1. Radioactivity; 4.2. Radioactivity Measurement Instruments; 4.3. Measuring Natural Radiocarbon; 4.4. Decay/Beta Counting Systems; 4.5. Direct/Ion Counting Systems: Accelerator Mass Spectrometry; 4.6. Radiocarbon Age Calculations; 4.7. Statistical Constraints; Chapter 5. Critical Evaluation of Radiocarbon Data; 5.1. General Principles; 5.2. Sample Provenience Factors; 5.3. Sample Composition Factors; 5.4. Statistical and Experimental Factors; 5.5. Systemic Factors; 5.6.

Radiocarbon Age Estimates: Critical Evaluations; 5.7. Case Study I: Shroud of Turin; 5.8. Concluding Observations; Chapter 6. Radiocarbon Dating in Old World Archaeology; 6.1. Introduction; 6.2. The Demise of the Neanderthals and Early Modern Humans; 6.3. The Colonization of Sahul (New Guinea and Australia); 6.4. The Emergence of Pottery in Hunting and Gathering Societies in East Asia; 6.5. The Origins of Agriculture in Western Asia; 6.6. The Impact of the "8200 cal BP Cold Event" on Prehistoric Societies in the Near East
6.7. Case Study II: Santorini Eruption and Its Archaeological Implications6.8. Case Study III: King David and the Iron Age Chronological Debate; Chapter 7. Radiocarbon Dating in New World Archaeology; 7.1. Orbe Novo; 7.2. Pre-14c Chronologies; 7.3. Paleoamerican; 7.4. Eastern North America; 7.5. Western North America; 7.6. Case Study IV: Kennewick Skeleton (USA); 7.7. Southwestern United States; 7.8. Mesoamerica; 7.9. South America; 7.10. Case Study V: Monte Verde (Chile); 7.11. Concluding Observations; Chapter 8. Radiocarbon Dating: Origin and Evolution; 8.1. Discovery of Radiocarbon
8.2. Libby at Berkeley: 1927-19418.3. Libby at the Manhattan Project: 1941-1945; 8.4. Libby at Chicago: 1945-1954; 8.5. Critical Experiments and Developments: 1946-1948; 8.6. Dating Unknown Age Samples; 8.7. Radiocarbon Dating Comes of Age; 8.8. AMS Origins and Initial Development; 8.9. Arnold and Anderson Post-14c Scientific Careers; 8.10. Continuing Objections; Chapter 9. Radiocarbon Dating: Guide to Bibliographic Sources; 9.1. General Issues; 9.2. Bibliographies; 9.3. Reviews and Summaries; 9.4. The Journal Radiocarbon; 9.5. Databases; 9.6. Conferences; 9.7. Calibration
9.8. Concluding Observations

Sommario/riassunto

This volume is a major revision and expansion of Taylor's seminal book Radiocarbon Dating: An Archaeological Perspective. It covers the major advances and accomplishments of the 14C method in archaeology and analyzes factors that affect the accuracy and precision of 14C-based age estimates. In addition to reviewing the basic principles of the method, it examines 14C dating anomalies and means to resolve them, and considers the critical application of 14C data as a dating isotope with special emphasis on issues in Old and New World archaeology and late Quaternary paleoanthropology. This volume,

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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface -- Chapter 1. Language Matters -- PART 1. AUDIENCES, PRODUCERS, AND CODES -- Chapter 2. Clusters and Labels -- Chapter 3. Types and Categories -- Chapter 4. Forms and Populations -- Chapter 5. Identity and Audience -- PART 2. NONMONOTONIC REASONING: AGE DEPENDENCE -- Chapter 6. A Nonmonotonic Logic -- Chapter 7. Integrating Theories of Age Dependence -- PART 3. ECOLOGICAL NICHES -- Chapter 8. Niches and Audiences -- Chapter 9. Niches and Competitors -- Chapter 10. Resource Partitioning -- PART 4. ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE -- Chapter 11. Cascading Change -- Chapter 12. Opacity and Asperity -- Chapter 13. Niche Expansion -- Chapter 14. Conclusions -- Appendix A. Glossary of Theoretical Terms -- Appendix B. Glossary of Symbols -- Appendix C. Some Elementary First-Order Logic -- Appendix D. Notation for Monotonic Functions -- Appendix E. The Modal Language of Codes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Building theories of organizations is challenging: theories are partial and "folk" categories are fuzzy. The commonly used tools--first-order

logic and its foundational set theory--are ill-suited for handling these complications. Here, three leading authorities rethink organization theory. Logics of Organization Theory sets forth and applies a new language for theory building based on a nonmonotonic logic and fuzzy set theory. In doing so, not only does it mark a major advance in organizational theory, but it also draws lessons for theory building elsewhere in the social sciences. Organizational research typically analyzes organizations in categories such as "bank," "hospital," or "university." These categories have been treated as crisp analytical constructs designed by researchers. But sociologists increasingly view categories as constructed by audiences. This book builds on cognitive psychology and anthropology to develop an audience-based theory of organizational categories. It applies this framework and the new language of theory building to organizational ecology. It reconstructs and integrates four central theory fragments, and in so doing reveals unexpected connections and new insights.
