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(500 B.C.-0); Pottery Manufacture; Environmental Setting; The McCarty Site; References; 8. The Hopewellian Period (0-A.D. 400); Trade and Ritual in Hopewell; The Pinson Mounds; The Helena Mounds Marksville Period VillagesReferences; 9. Woodland Conflict (A.D. 400-700); The Dunklin Phase; The Hoecake Phase; The Baytown Phase; References; 10. Mississippian Frontier (A.D. 700-1000); Origin of Mississippian; Environmental Adaptation; Outside Resources; Revolution in Ceramics; Other Important New Artifact Types; Sociopolitical Changes; The American Bottom; The Cairo Lowland; The Zebree Site; References; 11. Mississippian Consolidation (A.D. 1000-1350); Transition from Early to Middle Period Mississippian; The Cherry Valley Phase; After Cherry Valley; Powers Phase; The Cairo Lowland Phase SummaryReferences; 12. Mississippian Nucleation (A.D. 1350-1650); Horizon Markers; Population Nucleation; The Nodena Phase; The Parkin Phase; The Walls Phase; The Kent and Old Town Phases; The Greenbrier Phase; The Quapaw Phase; Summary; References; 13. Epilogue: Historic Archaeology; The Protohistoric-Spanish Period (A.D. 1500-1650); The French in the Mississippi Valley; Eighteenth-Century Disruption; The Jefferson Purchase and the Nineteenth Century; Who Made King Crowley; References; Index

Sommario/riassunto

A classic work detailing an 11,000-year period of human culture within the largest river system of North America. The earliest recorded description of the Central Mississippi Valley and its inhabitants is contained within the DeSoto chronicles written after the conquistadors passed through the area between 1539 and 1543. In 1882 a field agent for the Bureau of American Ethnology conducted the first systematic archaeological survey of the region, an area that extends from near the mouth of the Ohio River to the mouth of the Arkansas River, bounded on the east by the Mississ
