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Titolo	King [[electronic resource]] : the social archaeology of a late Mississippian town in northwestern Georgia // David J. Hally
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Tuscaloosa, : University of Alabama Press, c2008
ISBN	0-8173-8121-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (616 p.)
Disciplina	975.8/35
Soggetti	Indians of North America - Georgia - Antiquities Social archaeology - Georgia Excavations (Archaeology) - Georgia Mississippian culture - Georgia Indians of North America - Georgia - Social conditions - 16th century Social status - Georgia - History - 16th century Households - Georgia - History - 16th century Community life - Georgia - History - 16th century Spaniards - Georgia - History - 16th century King Site (Ga.)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [545]-573) and index.
Nota di contenuto	The nature of Mississippian society -- The natural, cultural, and historical context of the King Site -- Site excavations -- Domestic architecture -- Public architecture -- Burial descriptions -- Household and community -- Analysis of burial attribute associations -- Artifact co-occurrences -- Artifact co-occurrences among adult males -- Community and polity in northwestern Georgia -- Contents of accompanying compact disc: Appendix A: Description of primary domestic structures; Appendix B: Description of rectangular structures; Appendix C: Burial data; Appendix D: Stratigraphic characteristics of disturbed, intrusive, and multiple burials; Appendix E: Age and sex identification of burials; Appendix F: Burial assignment of grave goods in multiple and intrusive burials; Appendix G: Location of burials; Appendix H: Location of postholes and features.

Sommario/riassunto

At the time of Spanish contact in A.D. 1540, the Mississippian inhabitants of the great valley in northwestern Georgia and adjacent portions of Alabama and Tennessee were organized into a number of chiefdom's distributed along the Coosa and Tennessee rivers and their major tributaries. The administrative centers of these polities were large settlements with one or more platform mounds and a plaza. Each had a large resident population, but most polity members lived in a half dozen or so towns located within a day's walk of the center. This book is about one such town, located on the
