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ing outside of discourse. Her merging of these theoretical frameworks suggests the possibility for reinvigorating native women's historical actions and lives. However, purists from both camps may find her attempts at such a merger ineffective. Sparks argues persuasively that "images of nineteenth century Navajo women provide an extraordinary barometer of American colonialism" (p. 151). Her conclusion that, as the U.S. gained more and more colonial control over Navajo peoples and their lands, Navajo women were transformed in these documents from liberated "princesses" to subjugated "squaws" is quite compelling (p. 151).

In the two essays on the contemporary period, the contributors rely on oral histories to map the rich textures of native women's lives. Päivi Hoikkala makes use of oral histories in her essay on Salt River Pima and Maricopa women and their entry into reservation politics during the 1960s. She provides insight into the impact of U.S. government-funded programs on native men's and women's lives as women became more active in tribal government. Harry Kersey and Helen Bannan rely, in part, on oral interviews to supplement the documentary record on Seminole women's changing economic roles in the twentieth century.

My only criticism of this volume is that only two essays cover the post-World War II period. However, this drawback reflects the state of the field of Native American history in general, and native women's history in particular, which provides very little coverage of the contemporary period.

I highly recommend this volume to both experts and newcomers to the field of native women's history. I hope that the field takes notice of the efforts of Shoemaker and her contributors and produces more volumes focusing on native women's history—a subject that has been too long neglected.

Jo Ann Woodsum

Ocmulgee Archaeology, 1936–1986. Edited by David J. Hally. Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1994. 237 pages. \$40.00 cloth.

This volume is composed primarily of papers delivered in 1986 at a conference commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Ocmulgee National Monument. The monument itself includes two separate tracts of land containing two primary sites:

the Lamar site, a large Mississippian community located on the Ocmulgee River, and the Macon Plateau site, which consists of both Mississippian and historic components. Both areas contain, in addition, earlier Woodland, Archaic, and Paleo-Indian components. These sites were the focus of some of the most extensive excavations conducted by Works Progress Administration and Civil Conservation Corps crews. Indeed, at one time there were more than eight hundred individuals working on excavations in the Ocmulgee area. Unfortunately, much of this work is now lost because it was never adequately analyzed or published—a problem the volume makes all too clear. The volume's papers attempt to use what material is available from the Ocmulgee sites and trace what has been learned from them to the present day. The volume also provides some interesting insights into federal relief archaeology and 1930s archaeology in general. It is well edited and well produced, and I recommend it to anyone interested in southeastern prehistory or the history of American archaeology.

In his introduction to the volume, David Hally gives an excellent overview of the vast research that was conducted in the Ocmulgee area during the 1930s and also makes clear how problematic the data collected are for researchers today. He tells us bluntly that "critical fieldnotes and drawings are often missing or vague and inconsistent in content, while artifact provenience is frequently poorly documented . . . beyond artifact counts they contain little additional information that is of use to archaeologists today" (p. 3). However, Hally makes it clear that excavations in the Ocmulgee area did raise questions that became continuing foci for research and that the Ocmulgee excavations provided a training ground for some of the most prominent American archaeologists. Among the archaeologists involved in Ocmulgee research were Gordon Willey and Jesse Jennings, both of whom share their experiences, giving color to the black-and-white photos of federal relief archaeology included in the volume. Stephen Williams and James B. Griffin, who did not excavate at Ocmulgee but who were both peripherally involved with the materials recovered, offer brief but insightful histories of archaeological research in the greater Southeast and in the Ocmulgee area.

Although these personal reminiscences and histories are interesting and enjoyable to read, the most valuable chapters in the volume are the eleven that focus on a single time period or problem raised through the Ocmulgee excavations, each attempting to describe how our knowledge of that time period or problem

has changed and developed in the past fifty years. David Anderson and his colleagues give a brief overview of their research on Paleo-Indian social organization in the Southeast. Richard Jeffries discusses pre-Mississippian platform mounds in the Southeast and argues that they were functionally different from Mississippian mounds, since they did not serve as a base for structures. David Hally offers an encyclopedic overview of Lamar Mississippian, a chapter that will certainly become a standard reference piece. Thomas Riley discusses the evidence for, and potential origins of, Mississippian ridged-field agriculture, which was first identified at the Macon Plateau site. Lewis Larson questions the idea that earth lodges of the type presumed to exist at the Macon Plateau site were present in the prehistoric Southeast. In two of the volume's more interesting papers, Mark Williams and Gerald Schroedl come to completely different conclusions concerning the origins of Mississippian lifeways in the Ocmulgee area. Williams argues that migration played a major role, while Schroedl maintains an in-situ model of Mississippian origins in the region. Such debates are the bread and butter of archaeology, and I hope to hear more about this one. Another ongoing debate of central concern to southeastern archaeologists is the origins of the Creek peoples. In his contribution to the volume, Vernon J. Knight offers ceramic evidence to suggest that the prehistoric people of the Ocmulgee region were not ancestral to the historic Creek. We do know, however, that they were part of a chiefdom called Ichisi by members of the De Soto expedition, and Charles Hudson provides a fascinating discussion of the sociopolitical organization of this protohistoric southeastern polity.

It is both disturbing and understandable that despite the range of issues discussed in the volume, only three papers seriously engage data from the Ocmulgee excavations themselves. David Hally and Mark Williams attempt to define the spatial organization of the Macon Plateau community, with marginal success. Mary Lucas Powell provides an overview of the skeletal remains recovered during the Ocmulgee excavations. Like much of the data from Ocmulgee, Powell finds the existing records wholly unsatisfactory and the preservation of the remains themselves problematic and therefore is able to offer few tangible insights into the peoples of the Ocmulgee area. Gregory Waselkov reviews A.R. Kelly's excavations of a fortified trading post on the Macon Plateau (the only aspect of the Ocmulgee excavations to be adequately published in any way) and the interpretations that

have been made of that material over the years. He suggests that the material from the trading post demonstrates that even while the historic Creeks were becoming politically subordinated by Europeans, they "were creatively altering their resilient culture by selectively adopting elements of European material culture and behavior that were especially amenable to reinterpretation" (p. 195).

Ocmulgee Archaeology, 1936–1986, then, is a misleading title. The volume is only peripherally about the excavations that took place at Ocmulgee and even less about the actual data that were recovered. Rather, the volume provides a summary of contemporary research in the Southeast, particularly on the later prehistory of the region, framed in the context of questions raised first in the 1930s. It is not a celebration of Depression-era research in the region; if anything, it makes clear that research at Ocmulgee produced little tangible evidence to inform scholars today. The volume's most profound impact comes in the recognition of the irony that after fifty years of research, after the completion of massive excavations at sites that are constantly referred to in the literature on southeastern prehistory, we find ourselves in the strange situation of knowing more about the peoples who inhabited the Ocmulgee region from small excavations at little-known sites elsewhere than from the excavations in the Ocmulgee region itself. That is not a condemnation of the volume; quite the opposite. The volume offers a sad story that should be a lesson to all of us engaged in archaeological research: We must analyze and publish what we excavate, or all our labor stands to be lost, just as that of the more than eight hundred people who sweated in the heat of Macon summers has been.

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The Ohlone Past and Present: Native Americans of the San Francisco Bay Region. Compiled and edited by Lowell John Bean. Menlo Park, California: Ballena Press, 1994. 356 pages. \$22.95 paper.

The Ohlone Past and Present presents the papers of the fourth and last of a series of academic conferences sponsored by the C.E. Smith Museum of Anthropology and convened at California State