

1940

Notes

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among the oldest in Central America and Mexico, and may have extended as a contemporaneous unit into Peru and the Mississippi valley, including portions of the southeastern area. Indeed it may well be that the Maya are an outgrowth of one of these people. Later, with the rise of the Nahuatl-speaking tribes, other traits appeared. These may have been the result of direct migration, such as has been suggested by Zelia Nuttall with regard to the Eto-wah mounds, or they may have been the result of trading routes, such as outlined above. And there is, of course, a possibility of both the trade-routes and a migration being responsible for many of these influences connected with the later cultures.

In the southeast, then, is an early culture type which extends over parts of Middle America into Peru. It is this group which conceivably is the ancestor of the Maya. Later influences from Mexico came either as the result of migration or trade, or as a combination of the two.

Nahuatl-speaking people most probably were responsible for this later cultural push, as is evidenced by the close resemblances to Aztec traits.

However, we must remember that no evidence based (as all archaeology and most ethnology must be based) on logic is either conclusive or irrefutable. The object of the present paper has been to point out what its title implies, Mexican resemblances in the southeastern area of the United States; and perhaps to suggest that the proof should come, eventually, as a result of intensive work by archaeologists in all the cultures of the southeastern region.

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THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN FLORIDA

The organization and activities of this Association were described in the last number of the Quarterly. Mr. Gaines R. Wilson, secretary, announces

that the first meeting of the season will be held at the University of Miami on the evening of November 12, when a program of papers will be presented. Shortly after the first of the year the *Journal*, their first annual publication, will appear, with Professor Lewis Leary of the University of Miami as editor.

It is on invitation of the Association that the next annual meeting of the Florida Historical Society will be held in Miami, with Mr. John G. McKay, a director of the Association and our vice president, as chairman of the local committee. Tentative dates are March 27-29, and detailed plans will be included in the January issue of the *Quarterly*. Meanwhile our members might well be making their own plans for a visit to Miami next March, for another such meeting as that held in Quincy and Tallahassee this year is assured.

* * *

JOHN INNERARITY'S LETTER OF JULY 27, 1813

Dr. George Petrie, Dean of the Graduate School at Auburn (and dean of Southern teachers of history), writes in appreciation of the letter of John Innerarity published in the April number of the *Quarterly*: "The letter in regard to the visit of the Indians to Pensacola just before the Creek War is extremely valuable. I do not know of any other material that gives so vivid and so authoritative an insight into the situation at that time."

* * *

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON

At its last meeting, the Hispanic-American Conference adopted this minute: "The Hispanic-American Conference wishes to record, individually and as a body, its sincere appreciation of the life-long service of Dr. James Alexander Robertson in advancing scholarly effort in the field of Hispanic

American history and culture. He participated in the founding of the Conference and his continued activities, year after year, gave a purpose and a consistent policy to the group that did much to maintain its usefulness as a supplemental factor in the general work of the American Historical Association and in the especial field represented by the *Hispanic American Historical Review*. In these twin functions his presence will be missed, but his contribution will prove of permanent value."

* * *

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

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