

THE EARLY HISTORICAL MATERIAL

FROM

THE KING HILL SITE

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PART I: SITE AND EXCAVATION DESCRIPTION

This report describes the early historical material recovered from the 1966 and 1972 excavations of the King Hill site(23Bn1), attempts to separate it into analytical units, and examines the suggestion by Ruppert(nd:128) that the aboriginal occupation of the site occurred around A.D. 1700.

The King Hill site is an Oneota village in northwestern Missouri, on the east bank of the Missouri River. It is probably an historic Kansa village site that was occupied for only a short period of time (Ruppert, nd).

The site was at one time believed to have been totally destroyed by construction in the town of St. Joseph, but a small portion of the site was discovered in 1966. A joint excavation, directed by Dale R. Henning, was undertaken that same year by the St. Joseph Public Museum, the St. Joseph Historical Society, and the University of Missouri.

The 1966 excavations consisted of 15 ten-foot squares and two short exploratory trenches. The soil removed was dry screened through $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh and the materials were field sorted by the screening personnel.

The 1972 excavations were made possible by a National Science Foundation grant(P250808). Only ten five-foot squares were opened, but the recovery techniques employed were far more exacting. All of the removed soil was forced through one-sixteenth inch screen under hydraulic pressure, and large soil samples were collected for flotation analysis.

The 1966 excavations revealed four stratigraphic zones:

1) Plow Zone 2) Recent Fill 3) Dark Transition Zone 4) Midden Zone.

These zones appeared to fill an old erosion ditch to a depth of nearly ten feet (Ruppert, nd:4). The top three zones contain both recent and early, aboriginal associated materials. Only the lowest zone (Midden Zone) is relatively undisturbed; it contains both aboriginal and early historic artifacts.

As both the 1966 and 1972 excavations were done in arbitrary levels for the most part, it is difficult to determine precisely the exact depth at which the Midden Zone begins, especially for some of the squares dug in 1966, where no stratigraphic illustrations are available.

For the purposes of this report, the following methods were used to determine minimum Midden Zone depth:

- 1) Squares 8, 13 and 14 have Midden Zone level designations so artifact-zonal assignments were immediately evident.
- 2) Squares 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 have stratigraphic profiles available so artifact-zonal assignments were made on the basis of the deepest point in the profile where the Midden Zone was shown to begin.
- 3) Squares A, B, C, D, E, EE and EEE probably have stratigraphic correlation to the profiles mentioned above so artifact-zonal assignments were made on the basis of corresponding squares. (Map 2 and Figure 1)
- 4) Squares F, FF, FFF, G, GG, GGG and EEE probably have a profile similar to that shown to the left of the 12' Extension Trench in Figure 1. Artifact-zonal assignments were made on the basis of highest Midden ~~(to next page)~~ →

Zone level at the extreme right of the profile(Fig.1) as the bottom of the ^{old} ravine appears to be located just to the left of this point. If indeed the stratigraphy of these alphabetic squares is approximately the same as the numeric squares on the other side of the 12' Extension Trench then the minimum Midden Zone level would increase to the right(North) and some artifacts that belong in the Midden Zone will not be assigned to it if the one minimum depth is used for all the squares, but this is better than including non-midden artifacts in the Midden Zone in case the interpolated stratigraphy is in error.

- 5) Squares 15 and 16 yielded no early historic artifacts so they can be ignored by this report.

Due ^{in particular} to recovery technique ^{differences such as} ~~inconsistencies including the~~ mesh size ~~differences~~ between the 1966 and 1972 excavations ~~and the partial completion of fine material sorting from 1972,~~ the smaller early historic artifacts represent only a partial, non-random sample. Because of this and the lack of stratigraphic profiles for much of the site, this report will use only two ^{of the} ~~zones in regard to artifact assignation;~~ Midden Zone and Disturbed Zone. The Disturbed Zone includes the Plow Zone, the Recent Fill Zone and the Dark Transition Zone.

PART II: THE EARLY HISTORIC MATERIAL

Historic sites and Historic Archaeology in the United States have both been defined in a number of ways. The differences in the various definitions have usually been due to emphasis. Harrington(1952) stressed remains directly associated with European-Americans while Fontana(1965) stressed aboriginal sites with associated European-American materials and/or records.

More recently, Schuyler(1970) has proposed some standard definitions. He defines(p.84) Historical Archaeology as "The study of material remains from any historical period." He doesn't require any written sources to determine a "historical period." Schuyler (1970:84) then defines Historic Sites Archaeology as "The study of material manifestations of European culture into the non-European world starting in the 15th century and ending with industrialization or the present depending on local conditions." Furthermore, indigenous sites become historic sites "when their basic cultural and ecological patterns have been altered by contact and when this is displayed in the archaeological data" (Schuyler 1970:85).

There are a number of problems with Schuyler's scheme. First, he dates the historic period as starting with the Spanish explorations of the New World. This would classify the Norse remains in "Vinland" as prehistoric although they contain European goods. Secondly, Schuyler requires that the "basic cultural and ecological pattern" of the aboriginal group be "altered by contact" and

this alteration "displayed in the archaeological data."

In the case of King Hill, the early non-indigenous aboriginal materials are generally of a decorative nature. No ~~late~~ cooking utensils, weapons or heavy tools of European origin have been directly associated with the aboriginal occupation. It would appear that the native culture wasn't significantly altered by non-indigenous materials so by Schuyler's definition the early "historic" materials ^{wouldn't be} ~~aren't~~ historic.

This report, however, does not completely accept Schuyler's definitions. It sees historic sites as being of three basic types: 1) Aboriginal sites yielding non-indigenous artifacts in such numbers as to indicate that more than just a small minority of the aboriginal population had access to them, 2) Aboriginal sites documented by historical sources, 3) European-American sites (usually having historical importance).

On the basis of these definitions, the King Hill site as a whole (the aboriginal and late Historic component) can be defined on the basis of all three.

Although King Hill has two major components, there are three main artifact groups: Aboriginal artifacts (pottery, stone tools, etc.), Early Historic artifacts, and Late Historic artifacts. The primary concern of this report is with the Early Historic material. Although this material is of a general, undiagnostic variety, its presence alone is helpful in ~~temporal~~ ^{the} analysis, of King Hill.

It is possible, however, to define a number of types for the

The main reason for separating the Early and Late historic materials is to see what kinds of and to what extent non-indigenous materials were being utilized by the original inhabitants of King Hill. This information has some important implications as to the extent of culture change brought about by the presence of foreign goods, and as to when the site was first occupied.

It was necessary, then, to define a number of types for the Early historic material at King Hill. These types were based on the artifacts from the relatively undisturbed Midden Zone, on types from contemporaneous sites in central North America, and on early records of trade.

Using these three criteria, seven Early Historic artifact types were set up: 1) Brass/Copper Cones 2) Brass/Copper Tubes 3) Brass/Copper Blanks 4) Brass/Copper Coils 5) Brass/Copper Beads 6) Glass Beads 7) Iron Fragments.

Types One through Five appear to be only characteristic of the aboriginal occupation of King Hill while Types Six and Seven are also characteristic of the later occupation. Other Late items recovered include marbles, eyelets, a variety of glass, china, springs, nails, wire, tar, rubber, toys and other items too numerous to mention. (See reverse side of this page for additional part to this paragraph)

Listed below are the sites used for comparative purposes. These sites represent only a regional survey and, admittedly, there are a number of other sites that could have been included. The following sites should, however, be adequate for the purposes of this paper.

Page 5, AP 4 continued.

The most spectacular

item from this relatively recent component was a cast iron
bank in the shape of a clown or a jester. (Plate 5) Cleaning
of the ^{heavily rusted} bank with an air-abrasive unit not only revealed fine
details and the head of the ^cscrew in back that held it together,
but also revealed that it had originally been painted red and
gold.

~~Information from a number of sites was submitted for comparative purposes, regarding the sites that were used. These sites represent a wide regional survey and not an attempt to determine whether or not a particular site, in a particular region, at a particular time contained the Early Historic materials evident at King Hill and to determine what contact materials were present that weren't found at King Hill. Figure 2 represents the preliminary survey of these sites.~~

~~The following sites were used:~~

CENTRAL PLAINS

Doniphan (D)

Sources: W. Wedel (1959)
Cultural Affiliation: Kansa
Date: Early 18th Century

Fanning (F)

Sources: W. Wedel (1959), Henning (1970), Schock and Bass (1966)
Cultural Affiliation: Kansa
Date: 1675-1700 (?)

Utz (U) ~~and~~ Berry

Sources: Chapman (1942), Henning (1970), Bray (1970), Davis (1972)
Cultural Affiliation: Oneota
Date: 1685-1723

Late Missouri (LM) - also referred to as Gumbo Point and Missouri Village

Sources: Chapman (1959), Henning (1970), Davis (1972)
Cultural Affiliation: Missouri
Date: 1727-1777

MIDDLE MISSOURI

Gillette (G)

Sources: Brown (1964), Davis (1972)
Cultural Affiliation: Arikara
Date: 1700-1800

~~Chapman (1942), Henning (1970), Davis (1972)~~

01.02.2020

Sources: Evans(1966), Stephenson(1970), Davis(1972)

Cultural Affiliation: African

Test 02

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Bell (B)

Sources: Quimby(1966), Wittry(1963)

Cultural Affiliation: Fox

Date: 1680-1730

Orr Focus (OF) - various sites; ORegan important

Sources: ^WWedel(1959), M. Wedel(1959), Henning(1970),
Davis(1972)

Cultural Affiliation: Oneota

Date: 1625-1700

UPPER GREAT LAKES

Frank Bay (FB)

Sources: Ridley(1952), Quimby(1966)

Cultural Affiliation: Huron-Lalonde

Date: 1650-1670

Cahiaque (C)

Sources: Ridley(1952), Quimby(1966)

Cultural Affiliation: Huron

Date: pre-1650

Ossossane (0)

Sources: Ridley(1952), Quimby(1966)

Cultural Affiliation: Huron

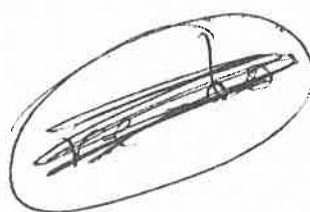
Date: pre-1650

~~Is about Ford Machillemachina?~~
~~There is a Kacharia site in the area, yes...~~

Three records of early trade were also consulted: 1) The inventory of a trader in the Illinois country in 1688 (Bauxar, 1959), 2) Father Hennipin's lists of early trade goods from 1698 (Quimby, 1966). Although these lists were probably plagiarized and not a first-hand observation on Hennipin's part, Quimby(1966:7) feels that they are accurate, 3) Father Jean Berger's lists of trade goods presented to the Kaskaskia Indians to keep them from moving away from Cahokia in 1701 (Caruso, 1966).

Using the comparative sites, early records, and Midden Zone materials, the following types of Early Historic artifacts were defined: Determinations of brass and copper were made on a visual basis after a portion of the artifact had been scratched with a knife. Although the accuracy of this test is questionable especially when one considers the variability in the chemical make-up of these early trade items, it indicated that the majority of the metal Early artifacts were made of brass not copper. This would tend to rule out the possibility that a significant number of the artifacts came from indigenous sources.

(Go to next
page - 7a)
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Three records of early trade were consulted to help in the definition of types: 1) The inventory of a trader in the Illinois country in 1688 (Bauxar, 1959). 2) Father Hennipin's lists of early trade goods from 1698 (Quimby, 1966). 3) Father Jean Berger's list of trade goods presented to Kaskaskia Indians to keep them from moving away from Cahokia in 1701 (Caruso, 1966). See Figure 3 for complete lists.

Using the comparative sites and the early records together with the material from the Midden Zone the following types were defined:

1) Cones - (Plate 1, Top Row) - Often referred to as fringe clips or tinkler cones. They were probably attached to clothing for decorative or musical purposes. Cones are made by rolling up trapezoidal pieces of brass or copper, that were usually cut out of sheet metal kettles (Quimby, 1966:72). The King Hill examples average about 25 mm in length with a range of 37.1 mm to 16.1 mm. Average base diameter is about 10 mm. Of the 12 Cones found at King Hill, 4 are made of copper and 8 of brass. Of the four found in the Midden Zone, 3 were brass. ~~_____~~

Similar examples were found at Doniphan, Fanning, Bell, Frank Bay, Utz, and Late Missouri. Trade kettles of brass and copper, the probable raw material, are mentioned by the Illinois trader of 1688, Father Hennipin, and Father Berger.

2) Tubes - (Plate 1, Bottom Row) - This type could be further divided into three sub-types on the basis of diameter, but in general ^{these} are tubes of brass or copper made by rolling up squares or rectangles of metal. 54 examples of this type were recovered at King Hill with 15 from the Midden Zone. Only a few were made of copper. If the three sub-types are set up, Sub-type 1 would have an average diameter of 12 mm and an average length of about 30 mm. The tubes of this sub-type are not always closed and resemble small rings. Sub-type 2 average about 7mm in diameter and 20 mm in length. This sub-type is the most common. Sub-type 3 consists of small tubes that almost resemble thick wire and are usually quite a bit longer than the first two sub-types. Average length is 35 mm with diameters averaging only 2-3 mm. The tubes in general were probably used as large beads or clothing decorations.

Tubes were found at Doniphan, Fanning, Orr Focus and Utz.

3) Blanks - (Plate 2, Bottom Row) - ^{These} trapezoidal, rectangular, square, or irregular pieces of brass and copper ^{called have been} ~~probably~~ used to make the cones and tubes. 57 examples were found at King Hill in a variety of sizes. 20 were in the Midden Zone.

4) Coils - (Plate 2, Top Row) - ^{These are} Circlets of small tubing or wire of brass or copper. They average 8 mm in diameter. Only 1 of the five examples from King Hill was from the Midden Zone.

It is interesting that only the Midden example was made of copper, ^{while the other 4 were of brass} ~~while the other 4 were of brass~~. The coils probably served a decorative purpose. Mildred Wedel (1959)

notes similar coils at the Orr Focus sites in northern Iowa and calls them ear ornaments. Other examples were found at Fanning and Utz.

5) Brass and Copper Beads - (Plate 3, Top Row) - This type is made by rolling up narrow strips of brass or copper and are significantly smaller than the Tube type examples. The King Hill specimens average about 5mm in width and 3 mm in diameter. 68 were found at King Hill with 25 in the Midden Zone. They are also noted at Bell, Ossossane, and Utz.

6) Glass Beads - (Plate 3, Bottom Row) - A total of 132 *glass beads* possible ~~Early Historic~~ examples were found at King Hill, and ~~None~~ of them appeared to be wire-wound. Three sub-types were ~~established~~ *set-up*. Sub-type 1 are small, rounded tube-beads similar to the IIA variety in Kidd and Kidd(1970). They are sometimes referred to as "seed" or "pony" beads. Various colors are represented, including blue, white, black and green. *117 were found of which* 69 were *recovered from* ~~found in~~ the Midden Zone, ~~of the 117 total~~. Sub-type 2 are similar to the Kidd and Kidd(1970) variety IIA ~~also but are~~ *that the "Seed" beads.* *larger.* Two *turquoise* and one *dark blue* ~~examples~~ *beads* were in the Midden Zone of the ~~total~~ *light greenish-blue* 9 found at King Hill. Sub-type 3 contains miscellaneous and unidentified varieties. 5 were found in the Midden. The white examples may be made of shell. Many of the beads, especially the "seed" beads appear to be quite weathered. Glass beads in general were found at Fanning, Dorphan, *Late missouri* Utz, Orr Focus, Bell, Ossossane, Cahique, Frank Bay,

and Gillette. They are in the lists of the Illinois Trader, Father Hennipin, and Father Berger. It is of note that King Hill had no wire-wound beads and more "seed" beads than contemporaneous areal sites, although the more intensive recovery techniques employed at King Hill probably accounts for the relative abundance of the small beads.

7) Iron Fragments - Only a few small, heavily corroded pieces of iron were found in the Midden Zone at King Hill and none of these resembled gun parts or the heavier trade objects such as hoes, axes, and hatchets. Iron fragments were found at all of the other sites surveyed. Iron objects are listed by the Illinois Trader and Father Hennipin. Father Berger lists only "knives", but they are ~~most likely~~ ^{may be} iron.

There were three other objects from King Hill that were not found in the Midden Zone, but may be Early Historic: An iron knife blade in three sections and heavily rusted, ^(Plate 4, A) a piece of a brass kettle ^(Plate 4, B) with the hole for ^a handle, and a brass bell. ^(Plate 4, C)
~~(See Plate 4.)~~

*are all of these illustrated?
 if so, plate 4, also A,*

PART III: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In order to properly investigate Ruppert's(1974) suggestion that King Hill was occupied around 1700 A.D., a brief overview of the early history is required. It is not the purpose of this report to provide a detailed historical study of the Central Plains in regard to early explorations and records. That has been adequately covered elsewhere; Nasatir(1952),^{w.} Wedel(1959),[^] Henning(1970), and Garraghan(1934).

European contact with the Central Plains begins in the middle of the 16th century with the Spanish. In 1541, De Soto was in southern Missouri (Sampson, 1973) and Coronado was in the Quivira villages between the Smoky Hill and Kansas Rivers^{w.} (Wedel, 1959).

Coronado ~~had~~ traded glass beads in the southwest^{in 1540} (Sorensen, 1971),[^] ~~and~~ ^{although it is not known if he did in the Plains.} He noted that a Plains Apache chief had "a small piece of copper and some other metal"^{w.} (Wedel, 1959:325). In 1542, Father Juan de Padilla returned to the Quivira villages^{w.} (Wedel, 1959:21).

Francisco Bonilla and Antonio de Humana were in the Central Plains in 1593 or 1594. Boltan(1916:201) believes they reached the Platte River, but Wedel^{w.}(1959:21) thinks they only went as far as the Smoky Hill or Kansas.[^]

Juan de Onate led an expedition into the southern Plains in 1601 and probably reached the same Quivira villages that Coronado had visited earlier^{w.} (Wedel, 1959).[^]

The French started exploring the Mississippi valley in the later part of the 17th century. They had been established in the eastern Great Lakes region since the beginning of that century. Like the Spanish they sought riches, but of a less legendary nature; furs instead of gold.

In 1673, Marquette and Joliet followed ^{the Wisconsin River} ~~the Illinois River~~ south ^{to} to the Mississippi and followed it to the Arkansas River. They noted the Missouri River mouth and called it the "Pekitanoui" (Sampson, 1973:75).

La Salle, following the ^{Illinois River initially} ~~same initial route as Marquette and Joliet~~, continued on down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico reaching it in 1682. He claimed the entire Mississippi valley for France (Sampson, 1973).

It is about this time that significant amounts of trade goods began to reach the Central Plains although small amounts of European objects were probably ^{already} in the area due to ~~the~~ Spanish ^{extended} activities and diffusion from eastern North America.

The establishment of forts, trading posts and missions ^{activities} is usually ^{accompanied} ~~indicative~~ of an influx of the heavier trade goods such as guns, hoes, hatchets, axes, and bottles. Fort Crevecoeur was established on the Illinois River in 1680. Fort Prudhomme on the southern Mississippi River and Fort St. Louis on the Illinois River were founded in 1682. The Cahokia Mission near present day St. Louis was established in 1698. Phillips (1961:235) reports that in the case of Fort St. Louis thousands of Indians came to trade.

There were almost certainly traders in the King Hill area by 1700 as the accuracy of early maps attests (Wedel, 1959:28). Garraghan (1934:57) reports that traders were on the lower Missouri in 1680 or 1681 dealing with the Missouri Indians. Access to the Missouri ^{valley} ~~valley~~ ^{upstream from the Missouri} north of there was probably limited as aboriginal groups were known to be jealous of their trade and prevented traders from reaching their neighbors (Henning, 1970:29). Although the traders themselves may not have penetrated the Missouri River much before the turn of the 18th century, it is ^{reasonable} ~~reasonable~~ to assume that some of their goods did.

The first documented ascent of the Missouri by a White man is supposedly that of Baron le Hontan in 1689 although the reliability of his claim is in question (Sampson, 1973:76). Le Hontan in his New Voyages to North America said he "paddled for weeks" up the Missouri which he called the "Long River" (Phillips, 1961:485).

Delisle's map of 1700-1703 shows a remarkable geographical knowledge of the ^{eastern} Central Plains and the ^{lower} Missouri River. Iberville in 1702 commented that there were "Canadians" in bands of seven or eight on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers (Wedel, 1959:28).

In 1708, Nicolas de la Salle ~~said~~ ^{said} that French voyageurs had ascended the Missouri at least "three of four hundred leagues" (Phillips, 1961:487). A league at that time probably equaled four or five miles ^{W.} (Wedel, 1959:28).

in 1712

La Mothe-Cadillac wrote that on the Nebraska or Platte River lived "Indians friendly to the French. Beyond these were the Pawnee and still further were the Pammahas, who were sometimes visited by the French" (Phillips, 1961:487).

It was known even earlier that the French and the Pawnee were allies. Pueblo Indians revolted against the Spanish several times in the latter part of the 17th century. Sometime before 1680, Jaun de Archuleta brought back some Pueblos ^{Indians} who had fled to the Plains from Taos. "The fugitives were found ^{to have} ~~in possession~~ ~~of the latter and other~~ pieces of copper and tin which they said they had obtained from the Quivira pueblos" (Thomas, 1935: 12 ~~Wedel, 1959: 23~~).

(1959:23)
W. Wedel believes they got the trade goods from the French.

Another Spanish expedition in 1706 attempting to bring back Pueblos who had fled into the Plains heard that the Apaches were being attacked by the Pawnee and the French. In 1720, a Spanish military expedition to the southern Plains was defeated by the French and Pawnees; the Villasur expedition (Wedel, 1959).

The first good information from the King Hill area comes from ^{de} Bourgmond in 1714 who was living in a Missouri Indian village above the Grande River (Wedel 1959:28). Wedel feels that ^{W.} Bourgmond's information regarding the area assisted Delisle with his map of 1718. The map shows several "Cansez" villages. The Kansas River is called the "Grande Riviere des Cansez." On the west bank of the Missouri River is a small river called the "Petite Riv. des Cansez" which enters the Missouri between

the Kansas and the Platte Rivers. On a tributary to the southwest of the "Grand Riviere" is one Kansa village while another is on the "Petite" ^{W.} (Wedel, 1959:29).

In 1723, de Bourgmond established Fort Orleans on the Missouri near the mouth of the Grand River. The fort was about 100 miles overland from King Hill and about 150 miles down river from the site. La Renaudiere, a French engineer, described a Kansa village in 1723 consisting of 150 lodges on a small stream near the Missouri River 30 leagues up the river from Fort Orleans ^{W.} (Wedel, 1959:29).

The next year, de Bourgmond led an expedition overland from Fort Orleans to contact the Kansa living there. After a five-day march they reached ^{the location on} the Missouri River where the Kansa village stood near the west bank. They camped on the east bank one night before proceeding across on the following day (Caruso, 1966:272).

It is fairly certain that this Kansa village is the Doniphan site. It is also probably the Kansa village on the "Petite Riv. des Cansez" on Delisle's map of 1718. ^(The other is probably the Fanning site) ~~The site~~ was later noted on the Montigny map of 1728 and by Lewis and Clark in 1804, although the site was abandoned by the time of the American expedition.

Fort Orleans was abandoned in 1728. Although French traders almost certainly continued to be in the area, the next documented French presence on the lower Missouri appears to be that of the Mallet brothers in 1739 who went up as far as the Niobrara River. La Verendrye came down out of Canada in 1738 and again in 1742 to explore the Middle Missouri region.

In 1764, the Treay of Fontainebleau ceded the Louisiana territory to Spain. Immediately thereafter, indigenes in the southern and central Mississippi^{Valley} started aquiring large amounts of Spanish goods, although there were still many French traders in the area. France later got Louisiana back in 1800 and the subsequent sale of the territory to the United States in 1803 prompted the ascent of the entire Missouri River by Lewis and Clark the following year.

Joseph Robideux of St. Louis established a trading post near the King Hill site in 1826 and the town of St. Joseph, Missouri, developed rapidly, becoming the eastern terminal of the Pony Express and one of countless "Gateways to the West."

PART IV: CONCLUSIONS

The 1966 excavations at King Hill indicated that the Midden Zone may have been stratified in respect to the presence or absence of trade goods (Ruppert, nd:6). The 1972 excavations tend to indicate that this isn't true; the Midden Zone appears to have been laid down rapidly and does not yield evidence of stratification. Ruppert's(nd) analysis of the vertebrate faunal remains from King Hill suggests that the site was either occupied for a short period of time or that there was no change in the exploitative patterns; both of these are probably the case. The Western European materials found in the aboriginal component were either brought to the site when ~~it~~ it was established or they were acquired soon after.

There were five major areas in North America from which the majority of ^{early} European trade goods originated: French eastern Canada and Louisiana, the Spanish Southwest and Florida, and the British-Dutch Atlantic seaboard. Although the Plains were one of last native areas to be penetrated by the full force of Western Culture, small groups of traders and native trade networks provided the Plains with some trade goods before the establishment of posts in the early 18th century.

Native trade networks have been well documented(Ewers, 1954, 1955; Wood, 1967; Henning, 1970; Caruso, 1966). The Kansa very likely acquired relatively small amounts of trade goods from the Southwest and from the north through other Indian "middle-men." The Pawnee and Apache appear to have been the Southwestern links for Spanish goods, while the Assiniboin, at least initially, probably provided

the Plains with French and English goods (Caruso, 1966:304).

The majority of early trade goods recovered from archaeological sites are relatively undiagnostic, since the small iron objects (like knives) are heavily rusted and the brass and copper kettles have been reworked into cones, tubes, rings, bracelets, and coils. Glass beads are perhaps the only exception because they are both durable and have limited usage.

Trade beads are not, however, an easy solution to the problems of dating and origin. Almost all early glass beads came from Venice so there is only one primary source for them. The European nations did have some "cultural preferences", though, and the varieties illustrated in Sorensen(1971) from the Spanish Southwest and those illustrated by Quimby(1966) from the French Great Lakes and Louisiana appear quite different.

Trade bead typologies like those of Quimby(1966) are based on certain "hallmark" types, usually represented by the more elaborate varieties. The glass beads from the Midden Zone at King Hill are, unfortunately, very simple monochrome, unfaceted types. The great majority of them are small Type IIa(Kidd and Kidd, 1970) or "seed beads."

Quimby(1966:87) doesn't consider "seed beads" to be typical items of trade until ^{his} ~~the~~ Late Historic period(1760-1820). This may not be the case, however, since only recently have intensive recovery techniques been used when digging sites. The 1966 excavations at King Hill yielded no "seed beads", but the 1972 excavations, employing more intensive recovery techniques, yielded a good number of them.

The trade materials associated with the Early component at King Hill are most likely from either the Spanish Southwest or the French Great Lakes region. Although they are undiagnostic, the trade materials at King Hill still give a good indication as to the approximate time they were obtained thus helping to date the Kansa occupation of King Hill.

Trade goods were in the Southwest by the mid-16th century and in the eastern Great Lakes region by 1620 (Quimby, 1966:25). The Southern Plains obtained trade goods, for the most part, before the Northern Plains did. The Quivira villages, however, had trade goods by 1680 that were apparently from French sources (Wedel, 1959:23).

There are no trade goods in the Oneota Blue Earth Focus (Wedel, 1959:605), while some Orr Focus sites have trade goods (M. Wedel, 1959). This would indicate that European materials are appearing in the Upper Mississippi Valley ^{in the late 1600's} ~~about~~.

In the Middle Missouri, trade goods aren't found in Terminal Middle Missouri, Initial Coalescent, or Extended Coalescent sites (Lehmer, 1971). They first appear in the Post-Contact Coalescent, which would date the appearance of trade goods in the region at about 1675 (Lehmer, 1971:131).

Trade goods began appearing in quantities in the southern Mississippi Valley in the latter part of the 17th century with the establishment of French outposts there. Willey (1966:252) notes that French accounts of Natchez burial customs in 1699 indicate that the Natchez still retained their aboriginal cultural "vigor", and native cultures to the north were probably not seriously

disturbed although they did have some trade goods.

Documented contact with Central Plains groups by Europeans generally doesn't come until the early 18th century, except for the few brief references by Spanish expeditions into the southern Plains, and the natives encountered by the French in their explorations of the Mississippi River. Marquette mentions the Osage in 1673, but his information was second-hand, from other aborigines (La Flesche, 1914-15:43). They were first directly contacted by a documented European in 1719 (Chapman, 1974:27). It wasn't until the middle of the 18th century that the Osage were seriously affected by contact (La Flesche, 1914-15:43).

The earliest reference to the Ponca was on the Delisle map of 1718, yet there wasn't a documented European contact until 1789 (Howard, 1965:24-25). Howard (1965:26) notes that the Ponca traded through "legitimate channels" (aboriginal) and sometimes obtained goods from the British posts in the Northeast.

The Missouri Indians were first heard of by Marquette and Joliet in 1673 (Henning, 1970:22), but good information about them isn't available until 1714 when de Bourgmond was living with them. It was at this time that the Kansa became known to the European world.

The above evidences would tend to imply that the Kansa had access to European goods by the middle of the 17th century, although relatively large amounts probably weren't available until the last quarter of that century, or perhaps even until the turn of 18th century.

King Hill was ^{most likely} abandoned by 1714. De Bourgmond, ~~was~~ had been on the lower Missouri since 1714 and ~~was~~ probably supplied the information for both the Delisle map of 1718 and the Montigny map of 1728 (Henning, 1970:20). The site isn't on either map.

It is likely that the site had been abandoned for some time before that. De Bourgmond camped on the east bank of the Missouri before he visited the Kansa at the Doniphan site in 1724. Since King Hill is right across the river from Doniphan, traces of the former Kansa village must have almost disappeared as de Bourgmond makes no mention of an old village. Lewis and Clark noticed Doniphan in 1804 after it had been abandoned for ^{over} a half century.

It is also of note that King Hill is on the east bank of the Missouri while later Kansa villages (e.g. Doniphan, Fanning) are on the west bank.

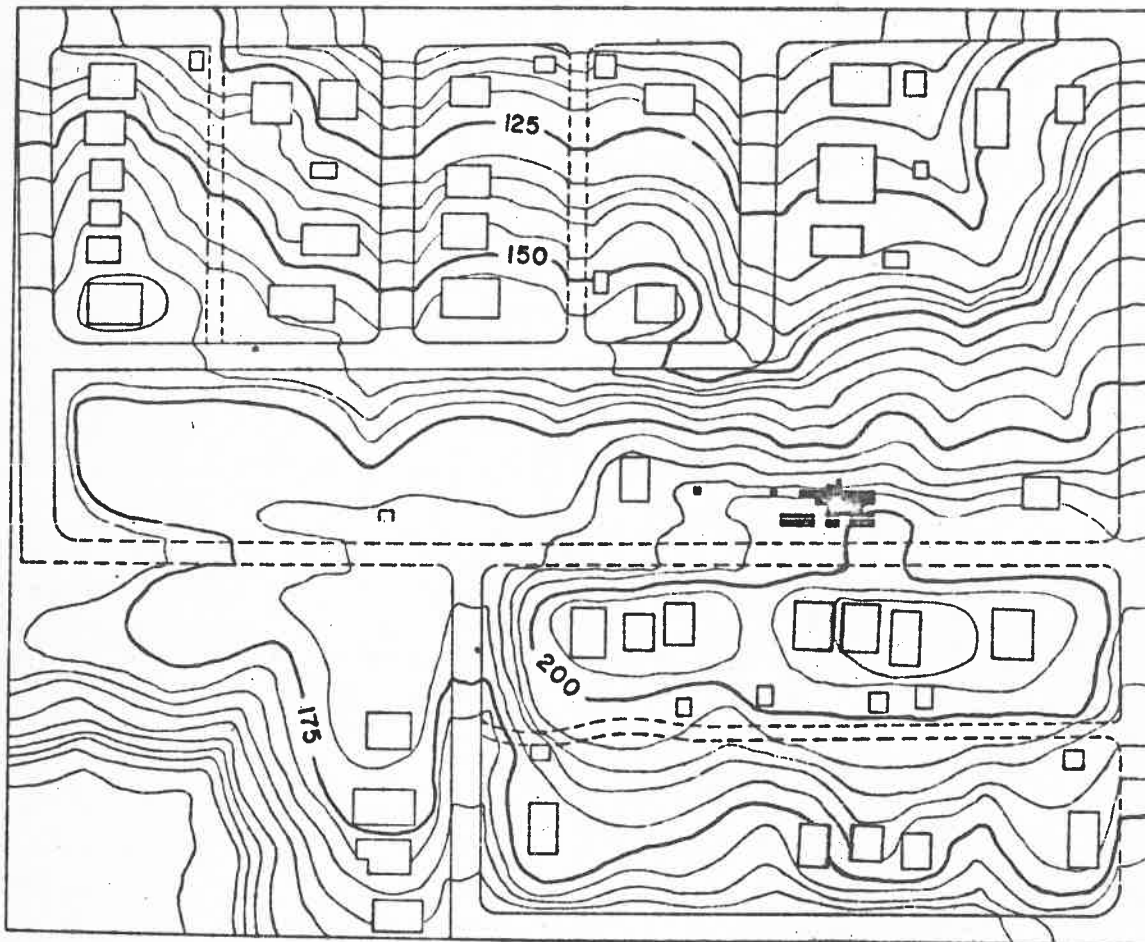
The Early historic materials from Doniphan and Fanning w. (Wedel, 1959) are very similar to the types recovered from King Hill; copper/brass cones, blanks, simple beads (only a few large ones from Doniphan and Fanning due probably to recovery techniques), and peices of heavily rusted iron. Doniphan also yielded a small lead cross, hawk bells, an iron knife, and a few larger pieces of iron. Fanning yielded hawkbells, iron knives, and a possible brass knife. A more recent investigation (~~by Schuck and Bass, 1964~~) also yielded a hatchet fragment and a gun flint at ^{for security} The lack of heavy trade goods (hoes, axes, hatchets, firearms) Fanning at King Hill, Doniphan, and Fanning probably indicates that the Early historic materials were obtained before there were European

posts in the area. The European materials they did have were probably obtained from small groups of French traders or from native trade networks with European contacts to the southwest or northeast. The establishment of the Cahokia Mission in 1698 was the first European outpost near the Missouri River and Fort Orleans in 1723 was the first post near the Kansa.

W. Wedel(1959:171) suspects that Fanning was abandoned by 1700. Fanning and King Hill appear to be closely related(Henning, 1971:146), although John Ludwickson(personal communication, 1975) says there are significant differences in lithic raw materials and tool types.

King Hill and Fanning are probably quite close temporally, although King Hill may be slightly older as it is on the east bank of the Missouri, isn't mentioned on the Delisle map of 1718, and has a slightly less various Early historic assemblage. It is possible that a King Hill - Fanning - Doniphan settlement sequence may be the case for a particular Kansa group or groups.

In conclusion, the Early trade materials at King Hill and historical sources tend to indicate that the aboriginal occupation of the site occurred during the latter part of the 17th century, and that the non-indigenous materials had little affect on the native culture.



EXCAVATED AREA

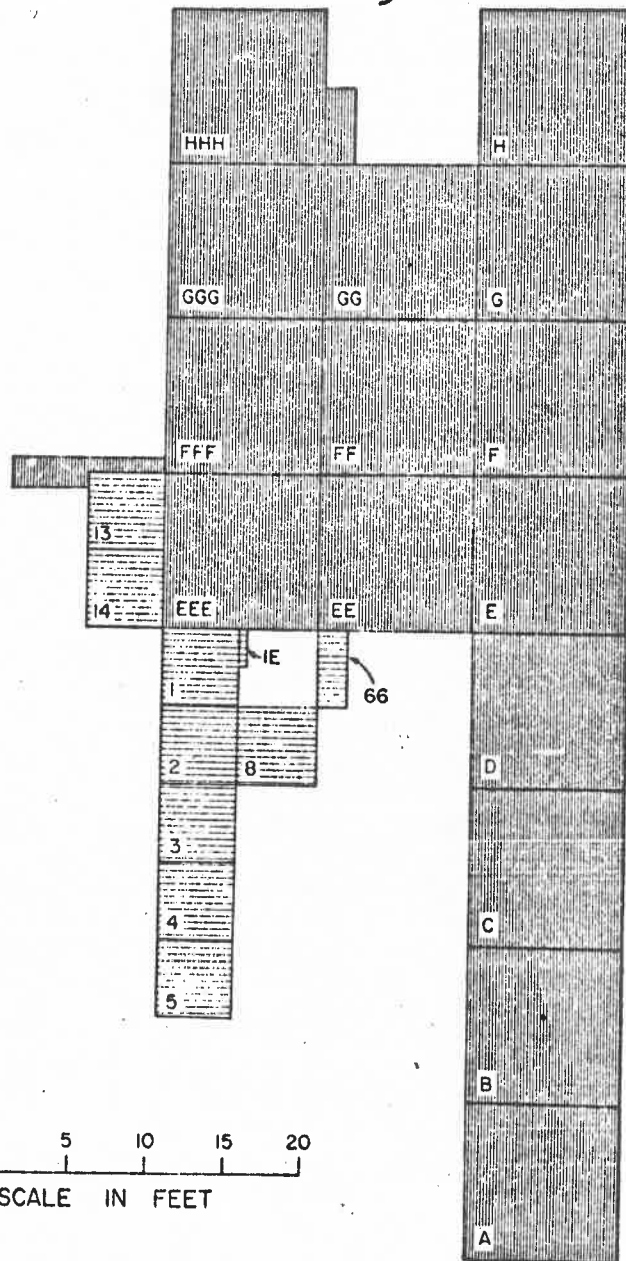
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5'

0 50' 100' 150' 200'
SCALE

THE KING HILL SITE

MAP 1

5



5 0 5 10 15 20

SCALE IN FEET



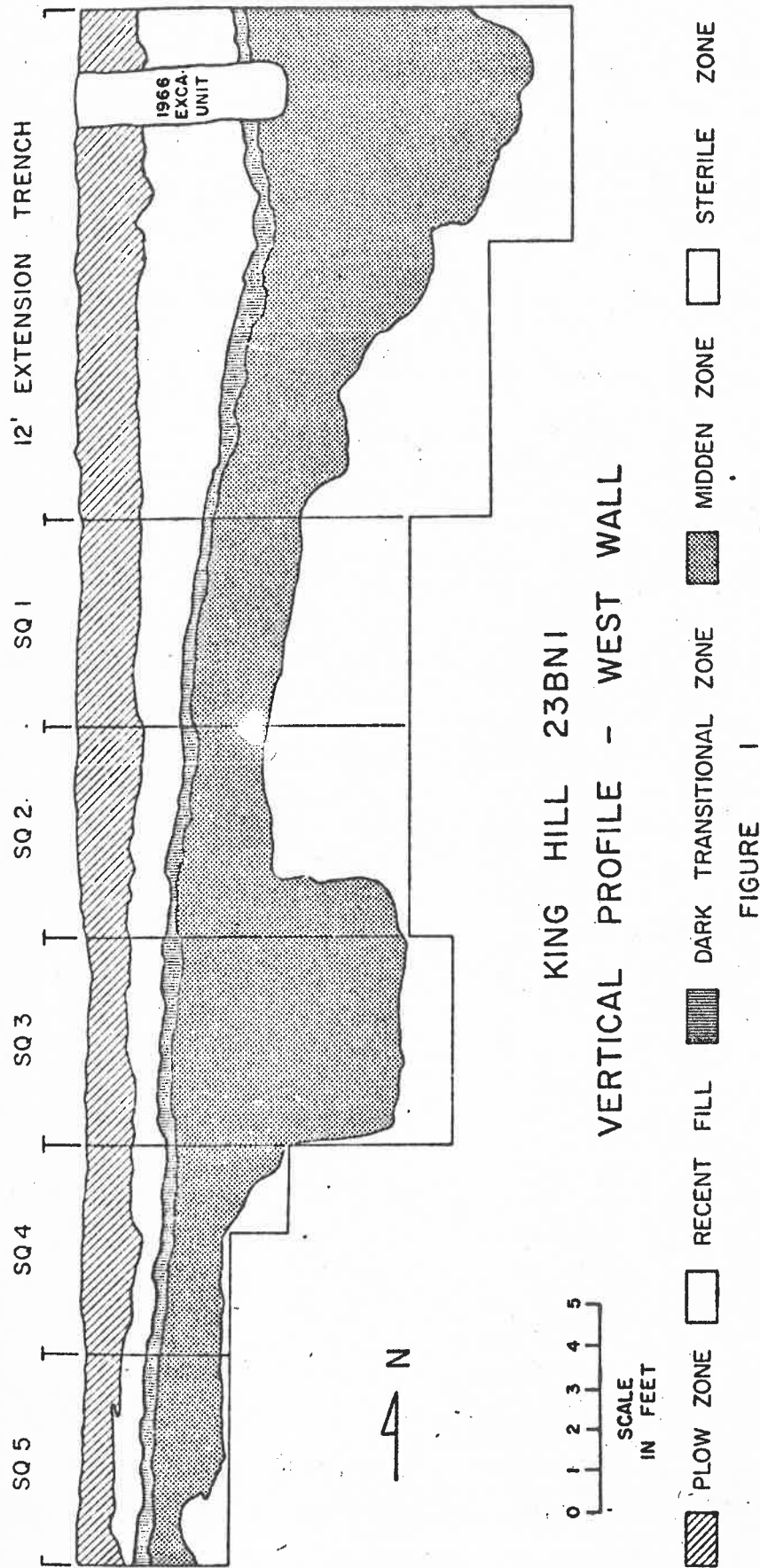
KING HILL

1966 EXCAVATIONS

1972 EXCAVATIONS



MAP 2



Cones - KHM,KHD,D,F,U,LM,B,FB. NM
 Tubes - KHM,KHD,D,F,U,OF. NM
 Blanks - KHM,KHD,D,F,LM,B. NM
 Coils - KHM,KHD,F,U,OF. NM
 B & C Beads - KHM,KHD,U,B,O. NM
 B & C Kettles - B,O,C,FB. T,H,B.
 Glass Beads - KHM,KHD,D,F,U,OF,B,G,O,C,FB,LM. T,H,B.
 Wire wound - F,U,LM. NM
 Large Tube - KHM,KHD,D,U,LM,G. NM
 Small Tube(Seed) - KHM,KHD,G. NM
 Hawk Bells - KHD,D,F,LM,B. NM
 Jesuit Rings - O,C,FB. H
 Gun Flints or Parts - D,F,LM,B. T,H.
 Iron - KHM,KHD,D,F,LM,B,G,O,C,FB. T,H,B(?).
 Knives - KHD,F,LM,G,O,C,FB. T,H,B(?).
 Hoes - B. H.
 Axes - F,C. T,H.
 Glass(non-bead) - LM,B,O. H.
 Pipes - LM,B. NM

FIGURE 2: Initial Survey of Early Sites and Records for Artifacts Types.

Sites(first group): KHM-King Hill Midden,
 KHD-King Hill Disturbed, D-Doniphan, F-
 Fanning, U-Utz, LM-Late Missouri, B-Bell,
 OF-Orr Focus, G-Gillette, O-Ossossane,
 C-Cahique, FB-Frank Bay.

Records(second group): T-Illinois Trader of
 1688, H-Father Hennipin, B-Father Berger,
 NM-No mention.

B & C - brass and copper

A - Illinois Trader List of 1688(Bauxar, 1959).

25 ells linen, 15 ells scarlet cloth, 19½ells serge for capes, 18½ ells red serge for capes, 8 livres sewing thread, 24 pairs stockings, 26 doz. butcher knives, 6 doz. canoe knives, 2 doz. clasp knives, 36 doz. hatchets, 2 large axes, 8 muskets, 100 livres gun powder, 200 livres lead, 71 livres lead balls, 8 gun pliers, 200 musket flints, 1 livre gun worms, 100 iron arrowheads, 30 augers, 24 steels for striking fire, 65 livres copper kettles, 5 livres glass beads, 200 quills, 4 doz. paints, 2½ livres azure blue, 12 mirrors, 8½ livres net thread, 64 livres tobacco, 25 livres brandy, 2 minots peas.

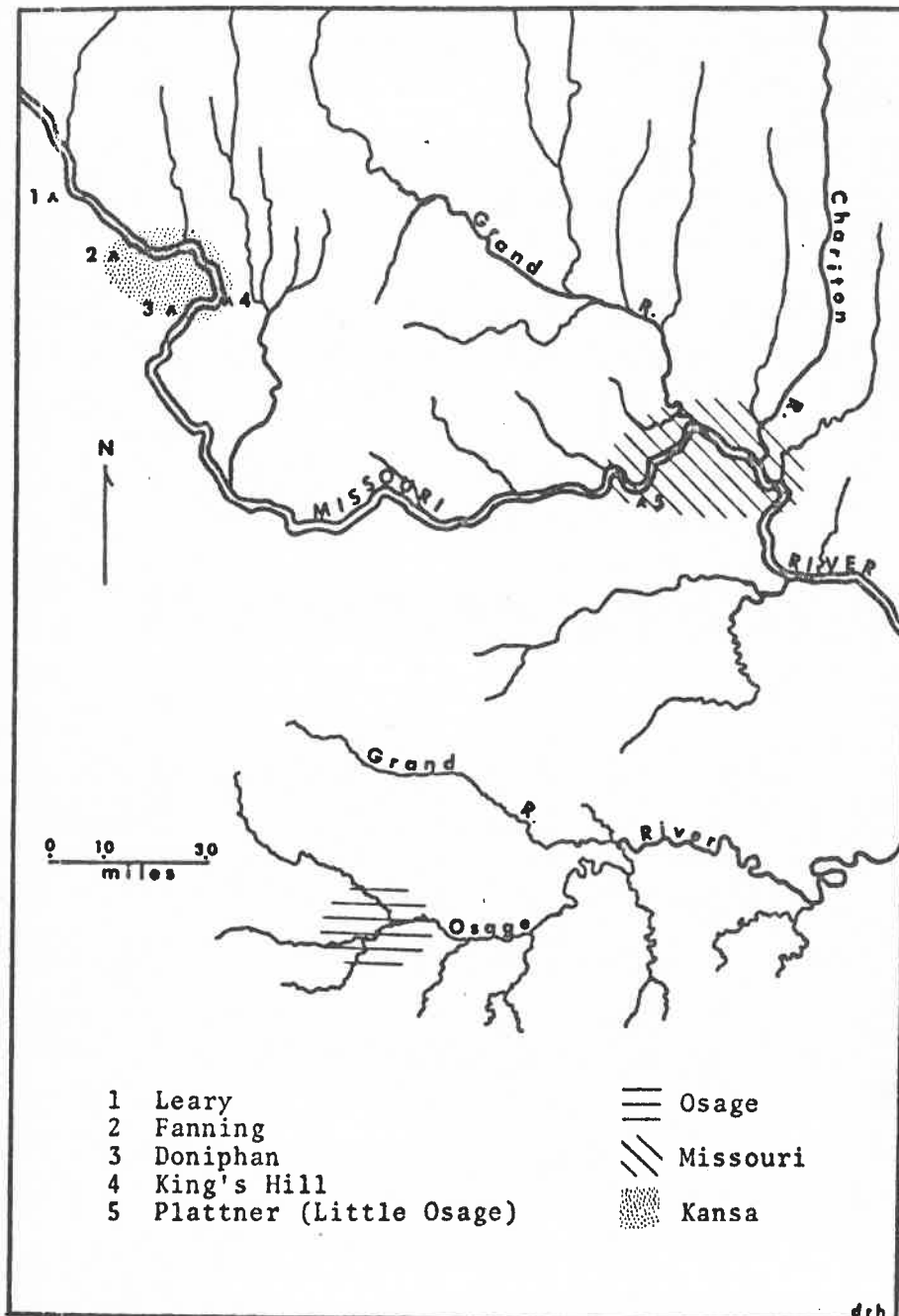
B - Father Hennipin's Trade List of 1698(Quimby, 1966).

Trade Goods of Iron: axes, hatchets, knives, shoemaker awls, needles, fishhooks, fire forks, pot hooks, hoes. Guns: flint-lock muskets, bullets, gunpowder, empty wine and brandy bottles for gunpowder, gunflints. Tobacco. Kettles. Looking glasses. Little toys. Brass rings. Jews-harps. Combs. Textiles. Glass Beads(white, black, and blue).

C - Father Berger's Trade List of 1701(Caruso, 1966).

A kettle, 4 lbs. powder, 1 lb. glass beads, 4 boxes vermillion, and a dozen knives.

FIGURE 3: Early Records of Trade Goods



3
 MAP 4: Historic Tribes and Sites (After Henning, 1970). Leary is a Prehistoric Oneota site.

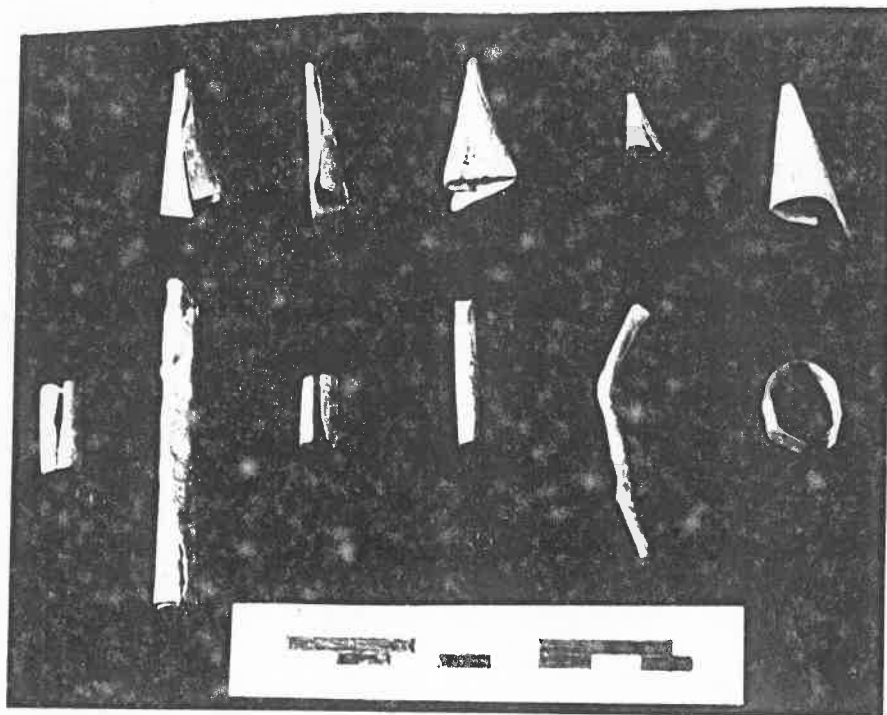


PLATE 1: Top Row - Cones; Bottom Row - Tubes

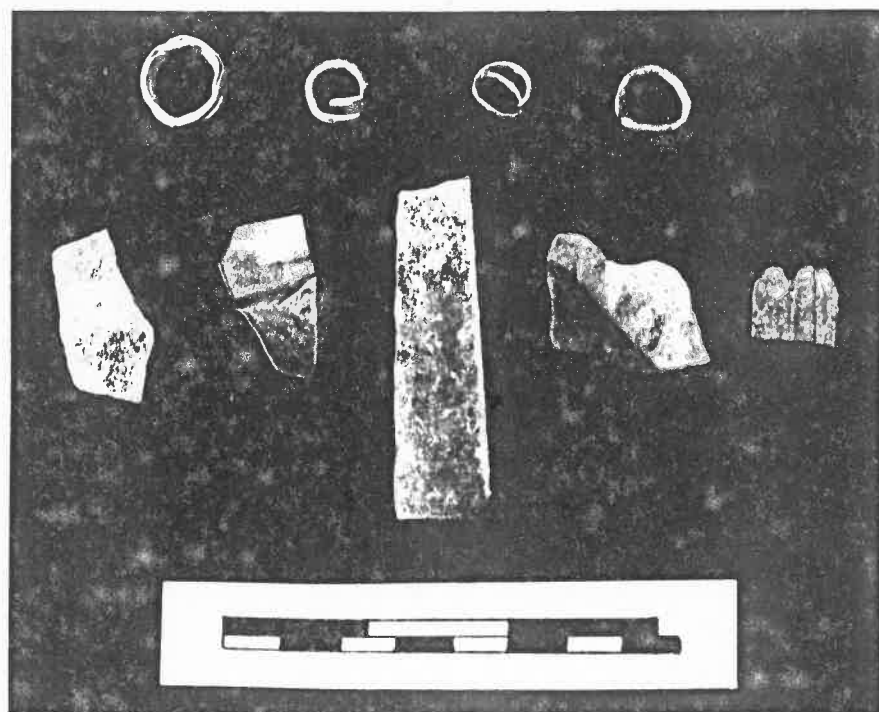


PLATE 2: Top Row - Coils; Bottom Row - Blanks

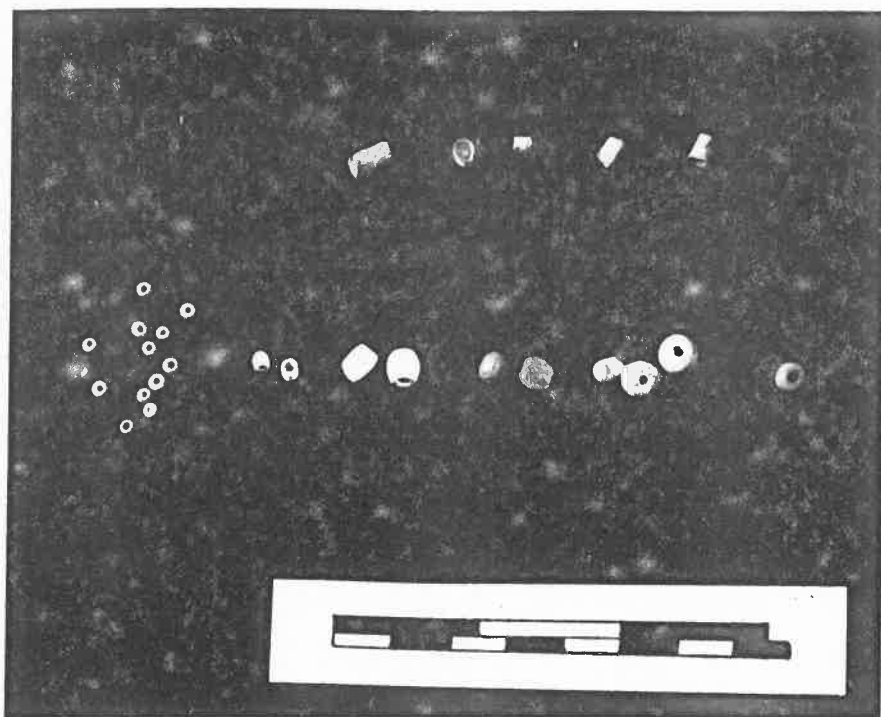


PLATE 3: Top Row - Brass and Copper Beads
Bottom Row - Beads: Group 1-"Seed",
Groups 2&3- Shell(?), Groups 4,5,&6-
Rounded Tube

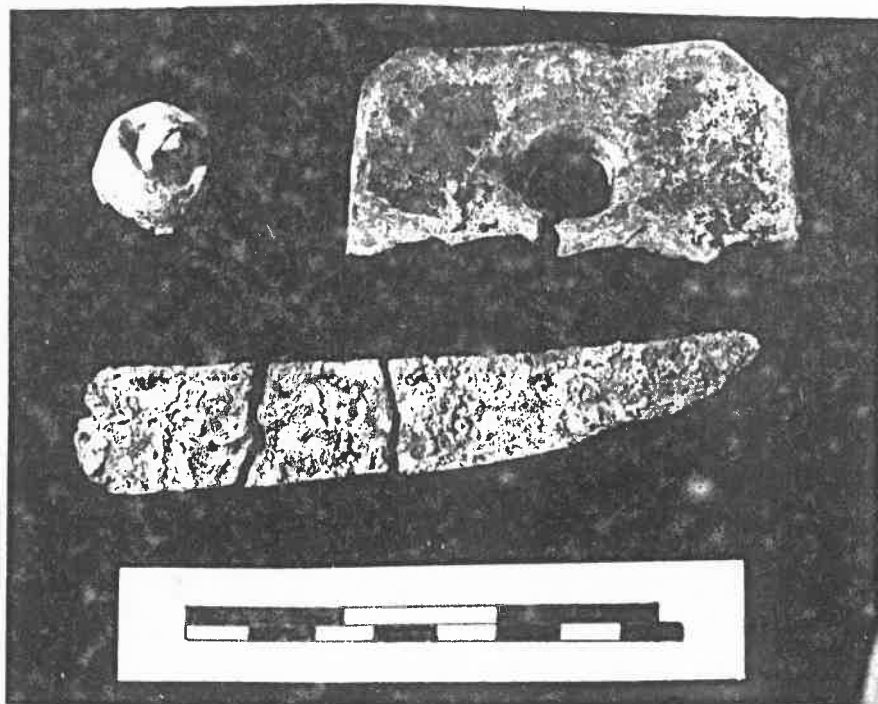


PLATE 4: Possible Early Historic Artifacts:
Upper Left-Hawk Bell(Brass), Upper Right-
Piece of Brass Kettle, Bottom- Iron Knife



PLATE 5: Late Historic - Cast Iron
Clown or Jester Bank

(Wherever a * appears see Bib. additions sheet)

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