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ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN THE AREA OF KANSAS CITY:
THE WOODLAND PERIOD, EARLY, MIDDLE, AND LATE

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THE WOODLAND PERIOD, EARLY, MIDDLE AND LATE

This section of the report of archaeological remains in the Kansas City area concerns certain diagnostic traits of the Woodland culture in its early, middle, and late divisions in time. The Woodland culture is thought to be the first in the region to have included gardening and pottery making which made village life possible for the Indians. A considerable portion of the material studies for the report came from surface collections made over the past 35 years, but part is the result of controlled excavation. Systematic cataloging and storage has been practiced and almost constant study has aided in compiling the evidence presented here. This recent study seems to stress the wisdom of major research concerning two prehistoric Indian cultural manifestations centered along the Missouri River in the Kansas City area. The older one featured here is that of the Hopewell complex.

I have chosen to present the evidence by means of figures and notes concerning the individual artifacts. Opinions as to the cultural relationship and the place in time of the pottery and points seem not standardized as yet, and in place of an attempt to advance an opinion, the figures and notes are presented in arbitrary sequence for comparison with similar cultural material from distant areas where archaeologists are making a study of similar cultures. I hope to draw attention of these archaeologists to the large villages of the Hopewell complex in the Kansas City area. Archaeologists who have made a study of the Woodland culture and especially the Middle Woodland or Hopewell complex, may notice considerable evidence of cultural transition which the artifacts illustrated seem to indicate. The westward migration of the Hopewell people across Missouri and the evident changes in their way of life and artifact styles, created a problem which is far from being resolved. The solution of the apparent cultural transition and diffusion of the complex in the Kansas City area will probably be found to be similar to that of the Illinois River valley. Griffin (1952b) suggests that the diffusion may have been caused by "cultural fatigue."

In preparing the illustrations, I have noticed the absence of Early Woodland potsherds in all but one of the sites studied, and to my knowledge, there are none found at all to the west, in the prairies and plains. In fact, the potsherds, in form and decoration and quantity, that occur on the sites west of the Kansas City area appear to be the product of people who have reverted to a more simple way of life than that which could be had in the large sophisticated villages of the Missouri River communities. The pottery from sites west of Kansas City seems to bear only a reminiscent similarity to that of the sites studied. I am ready to believe that the Woodland pottery of the prairies and plains originated after a lithic complex there made contact with the Hopewell after the establishment of the Hopewell communities in western Missouri. I have no suggestion as to what caused the disappearance or dissemination of the Kansas City Hopewell except the desire of individual families for personal freedom and a more simple way of life. The more or less sparsely settled region would have invited such dispersal.

In regard to the migration of the people of the Hopewell complex from east of the Mississippi River, there probably were the early explorers who were followed by bands of the Early Woodland complex, and after them came the more numerous migrants who retained only part of the ceremonial life of the Hopewell. The practice of making elaborate burials in large mounds was not continued in western Missouri, but the skulls

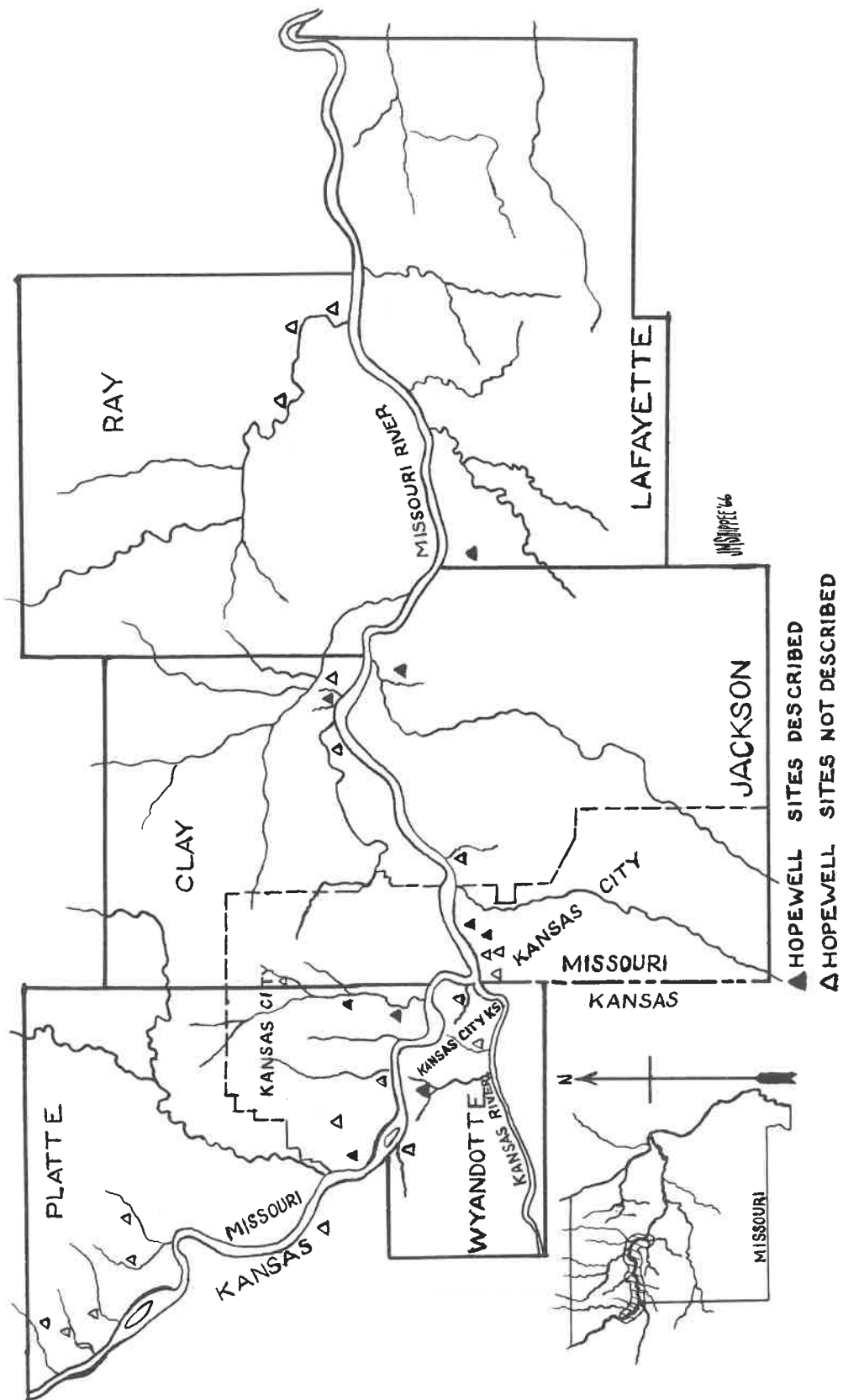


FIGURE 1

Map showing location of Hopewell sites in the Kansas City area

DESCRIPTION OF POTTERY SHERDS FROM 23CP7 SHOWN ON
FIGURE 2

A. A large rimsherd, light brown in color on the surfaces, has a dull gray paste. It is hard, heavy and tempered with grit in which there are particles of pyrite which can be seen on the surface. The punch used to make the bosses on this sherd, and several others from the site, had a rounded end. The decoration, which is one of the Havana patterns, is quite intricate but along with the whole vessel seems to have been carelessly made. The rim diameter was eleven inches.

B. This sherd is similar to A with the exception of the decoration pattern. The vessel had a rim diameter of eight inches.

C. This Havana Cord Marked rimsherd ranges in color from dark gray to a dull dark brown. Similar to rims A and B, pyrite in the grit temper shows through on the surface. The vertical cord roughening had been applied before the dentate stamping, but after the bosses had been pressed outward. The rim diameter was eight inches.

D. This is like A in every respect but the pattern of decoration. Rim diameter was nine inches.

E. This is like A except for the pattern of decoration and the punches which were made with a rod cut off squarely on the end used to make the bosses. The diameter of the rim was ten inches.

These five rimsherds are partly representative of the 49 Havana rims from the collection which were studied.

POTTERY SHERDS FROM 23CP7 SHOWN IN FIGURE 3

A. and B. Basically these two sherds are comparable to the Havana type sherds shown in Figure 6 with the exception of the decoration pattern and the flat lips. Rim A had a diameter of six inches; Rim B had a diameter of ten inches.

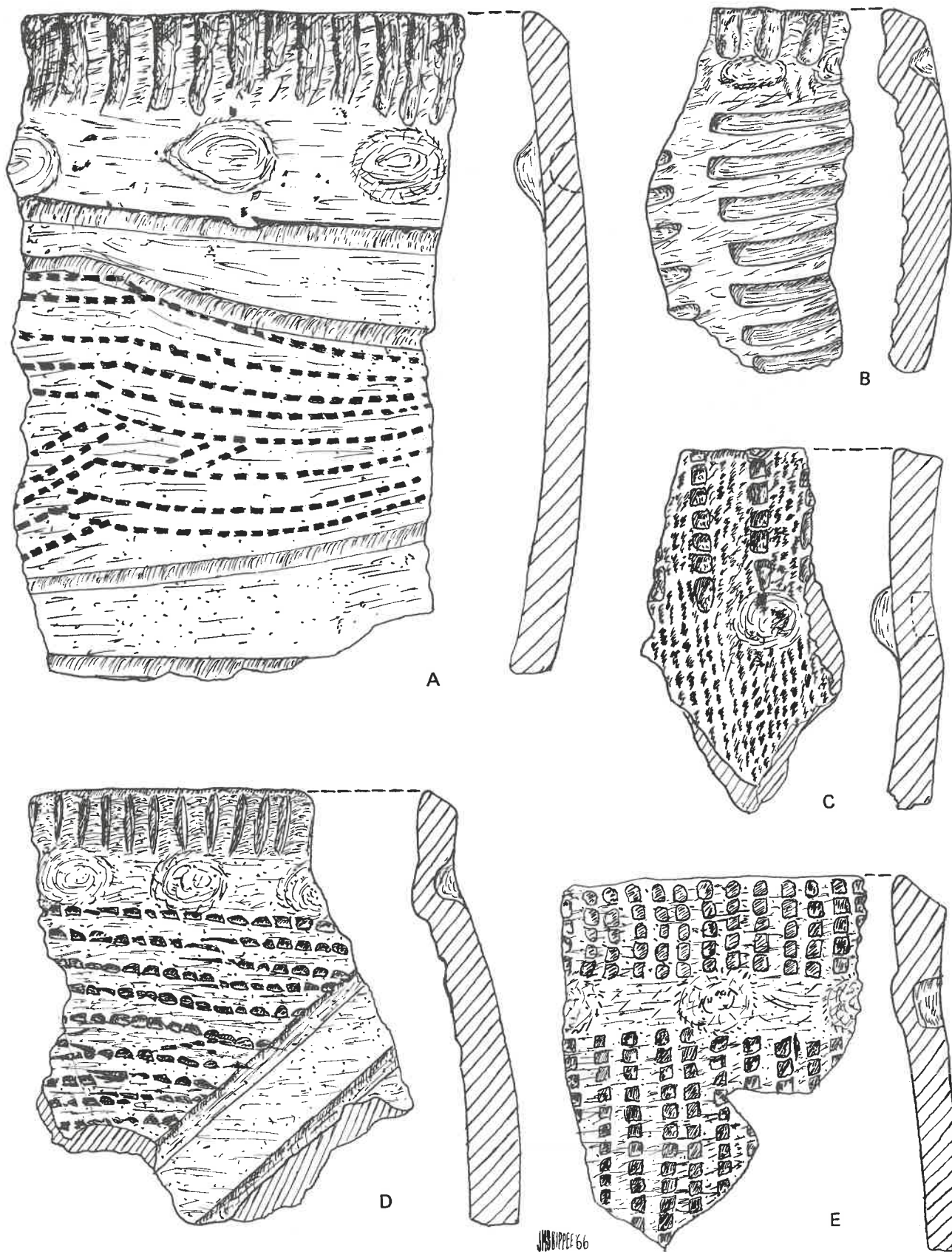
C. This rimsherd is another Havana type specimen. The color throughout is a light ivory. Temper is grit. The rim diameter was twelve inches.

D. The color of this sherd ranges from a red-brown to a dark muddy brown. It is a hard sherd and tempered with fine grit in which particles of pyrite are visible. This vessel had been carefully formed and decorated. The rim diameter was nine inches.

E. This body sherd is dark brown to black in color. The sherd is hard, grit tempered and has zones of dentate stamping outlined by trailed lines. The vessel walls were a quarter of an inch thick.

F. This most unusual rimsherd is a light tan color throughout. The dentate stamping and trailed lines are not unusual for a Hopewell vessel. The visible tempering material is grit, but there are numerous small to tiny holes where some inclusion has been leached out. The rim diameter has been nine inches.

G. and H. Both seem to have come from poorly made and decorated vessels. G is hard, heavy and grit tempered. H is softer and noticeably lighter in weight which may be from tempering particles which have leached out, leaving small holes, visible on the surface and in the paste. Both are a light tan color with gray paste.



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FIGURE 2

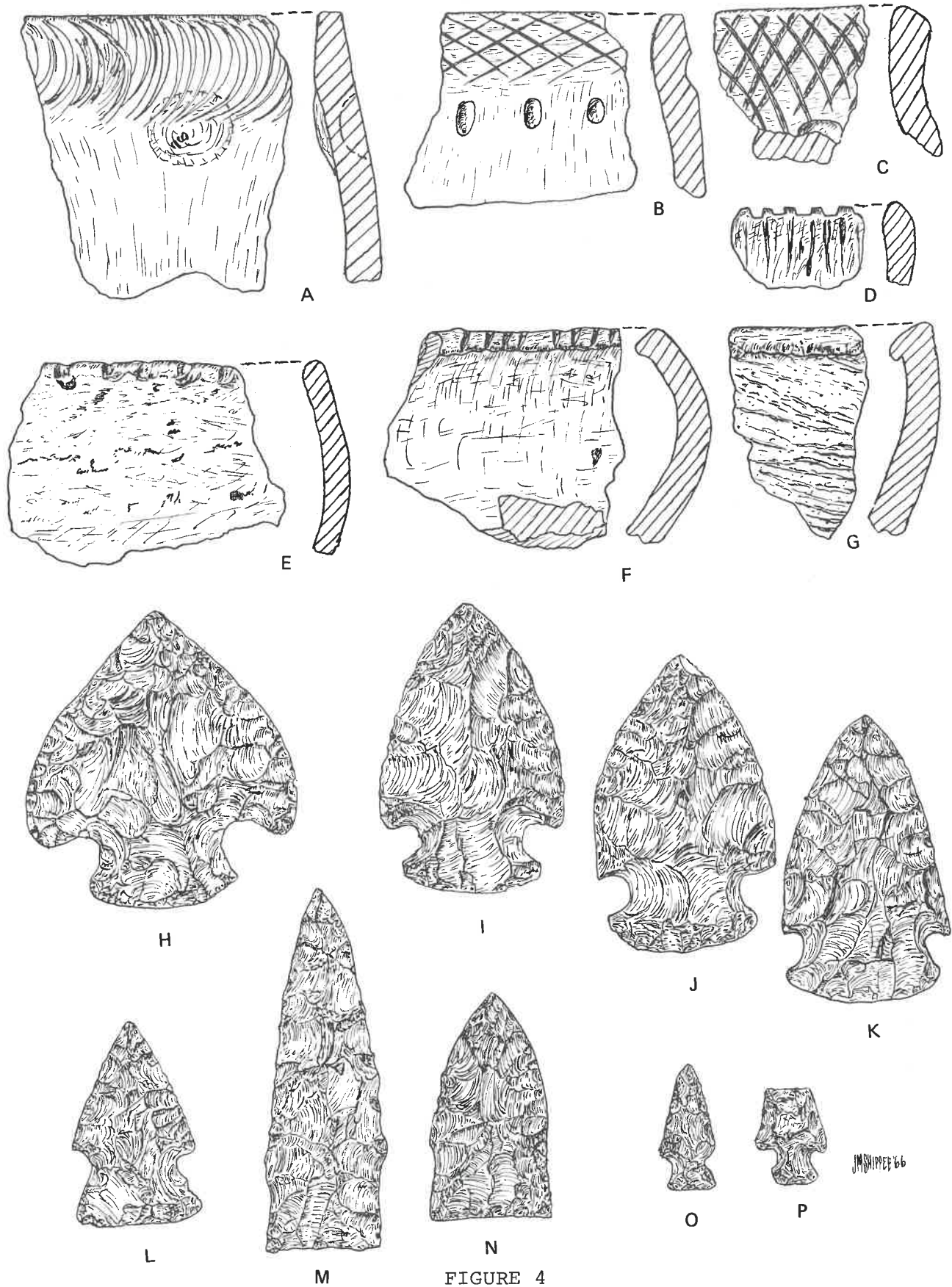


FIGURE 4

rim diameter has been ten inches; the flat base, four inches in diameter. The shape of the vessel may be compared to a flower pot. Fine cord-roughening on the exterior has been applied at random. Inside the cord-roughening is generally horizontal from bottom to top, with considerable resmoothing just below the lip. The punched decorations which caused bosses on the interior were made with a rod-like tool, the end of which was shouldered. This tool made the concentric punch marks. The lip had been paddled with a cordwrapped tool which caused a slight burr on the lip's outer margin. Temper is a gritty sand. The color is salmon throughout. The sherds occurred at the base of a cut bank 8 feet high.

Bodysherds *F* and *G* and rimsherd *H* are all tempered with grit. *F* has a red exterior color and brown interior. *G* is light in color outside and a muddy gray inside. *H* is brown in color throughout.

*SHIELDS SITE DECORATED POTTERY SHERDS SHOWN IN
FIGURE 6*

A, *B*. These bodysherds seem quite similar to the type Neteler Stamped of the Illinois River valley. Rimsherd *C* is similar to the Naples Dentate Stamped of the same area. *A* is tan in color on the surfaces and dark gray in the paste. Sandy grit and a shale-like substance seem to be the tempering material. *B* is colored a dirty white with clouds of brown and black. The paste is gray with tempering of sharp grit and shale. *C* is grit tempered, light colored inside and dark brown outside. There are three rim fragments of this vessel and a bodysherd. *D* and *E* were placed here for the thickness, lip shape and decorative punch and bosses may indicate an early Woodland ware. *D* is tempered with fine grit, and the color ranges from a dark brown exterior through a red paste to a red interior. The partly resmoothed diagonal cordroughening and vertical row of punches on the exterior may indicate Black Sand relationship. *E* is tempered with fine sharp grit and has a dirty gray color outside and in the paste. *E* is cloudy gray on the interior. The decoration consists of a broad trailed line horizontally placed around the neck below the bosses and rows of small punctates placed vertically and horizontally. These two rims, *D* and *E*, are unique in the collection studied.

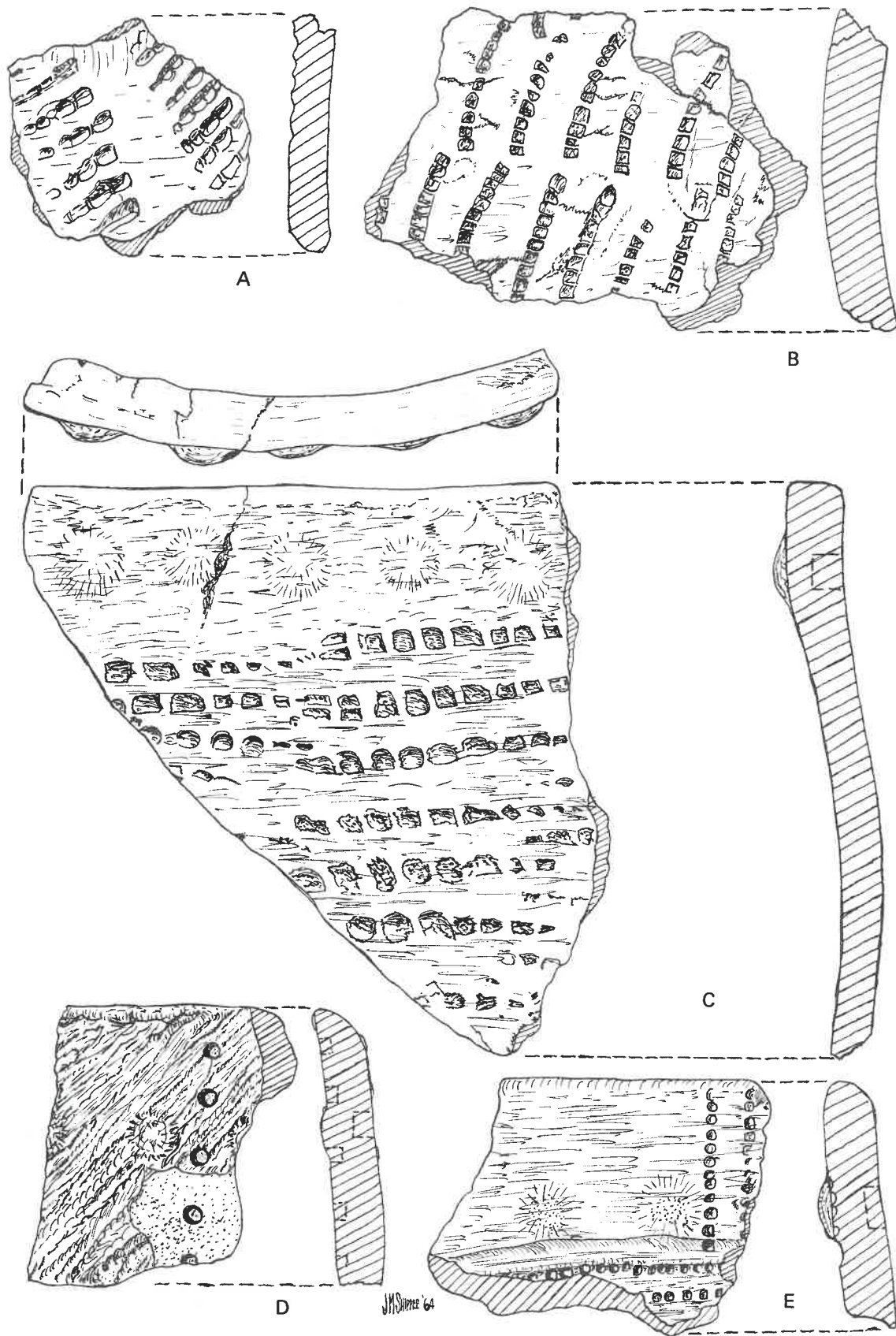


FIGURE 6

G. *G* represents two identically decorated vessels. This sherd was tempered with sharp grit which can be felt on the surface. The color is dark brown outside and light brown on the inner surface. The other sherd similarly decorated is of a light color outside and a cloudy gray inside. Note the lip which is flat, the punches and bosses, the dentate stamping and the fine cordroughening which is nearly horizontal.

H. *H* is similar to *G* in the cordroughening, temper and color.

RIMSHERDS FROM THE SHIELDS SITE SHOWN IN FIGURE 10

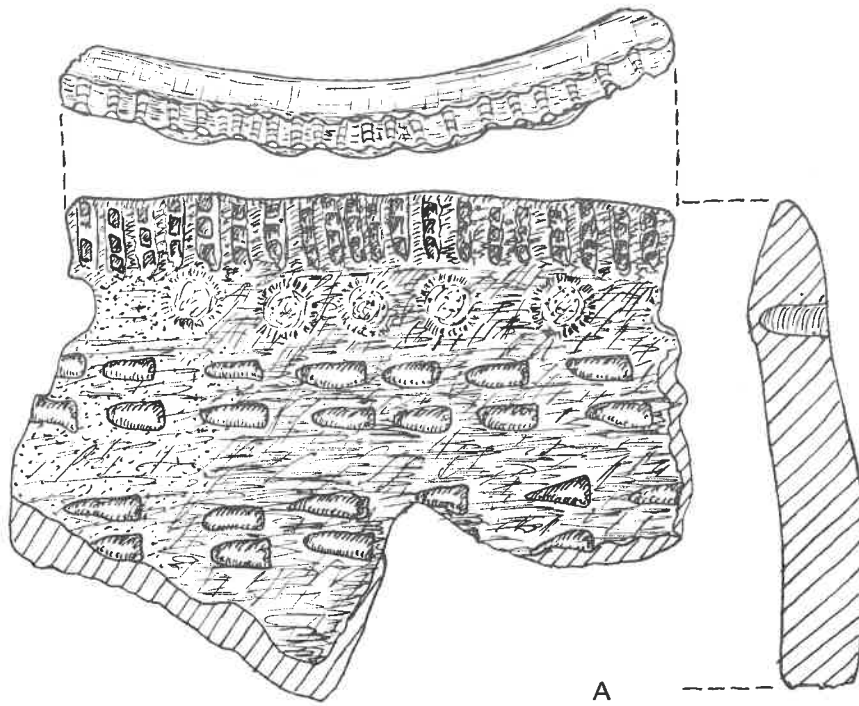
A. *A* has a lip that is similar to some from Arnold Research Cave in central Missouri, and to some from southern Illinois. The feature that prompts this comparison is the wavy rim or lip caused by the cord-wrapped impressions from the outside. The sherd is friable, with tempering that seems to be grit with a considerable amount of flaky shale-like substance. The color is dark gray inside and buff outside. The neck decorations seem to have been made with a toothed roulette.

B. This sherd is grit tempered, light brown in color and has a flat lip. The toothed roulette decoration on the rim is similar to that on *A* and *C*. Note the broad inner channel on *B*.

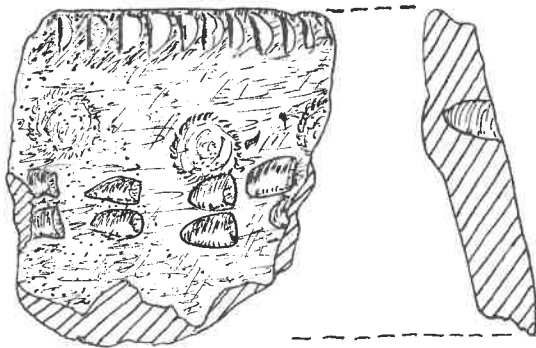
C. *C* is dark gray in color, grit tempered and is decorated similarly to *A*. The sharp grit and the shale-like material in the paste are noticeable.

D. *D* is a dark brown sherd tempered with grit. In addition to the vertical dentate stamping and punctates, note the rounded lip and trailed line of the neck is a frequent feature of later Hopewell vessels.

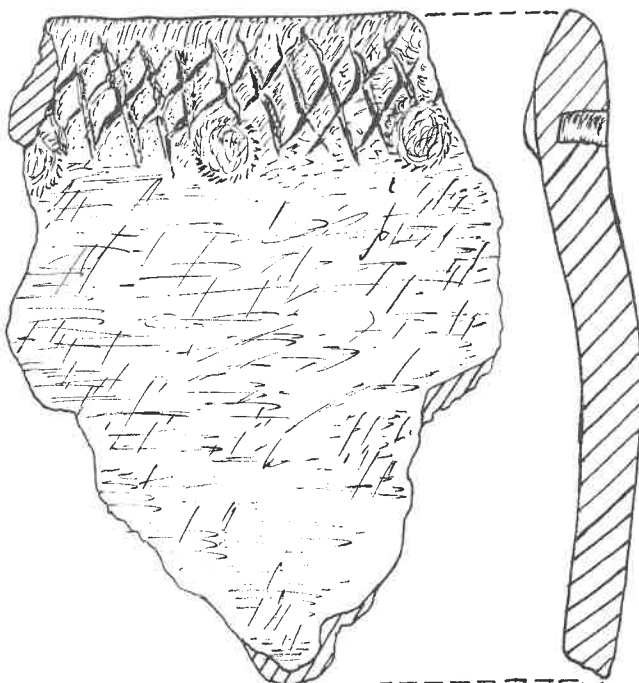
E. *E* is from a small vessel. It is light brown in color and grit tempered. The vessel seems to have been without other decoration than the dentate stamping on the rim.



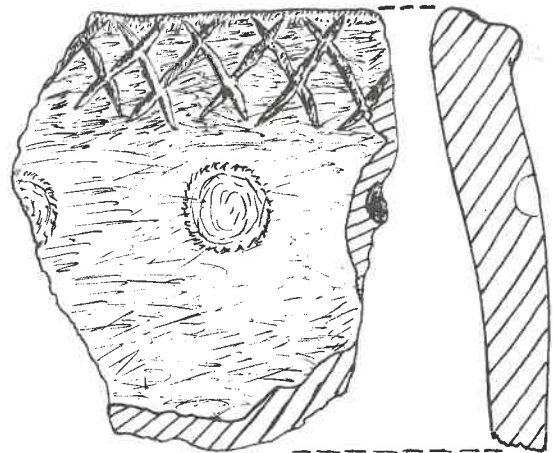
A



B



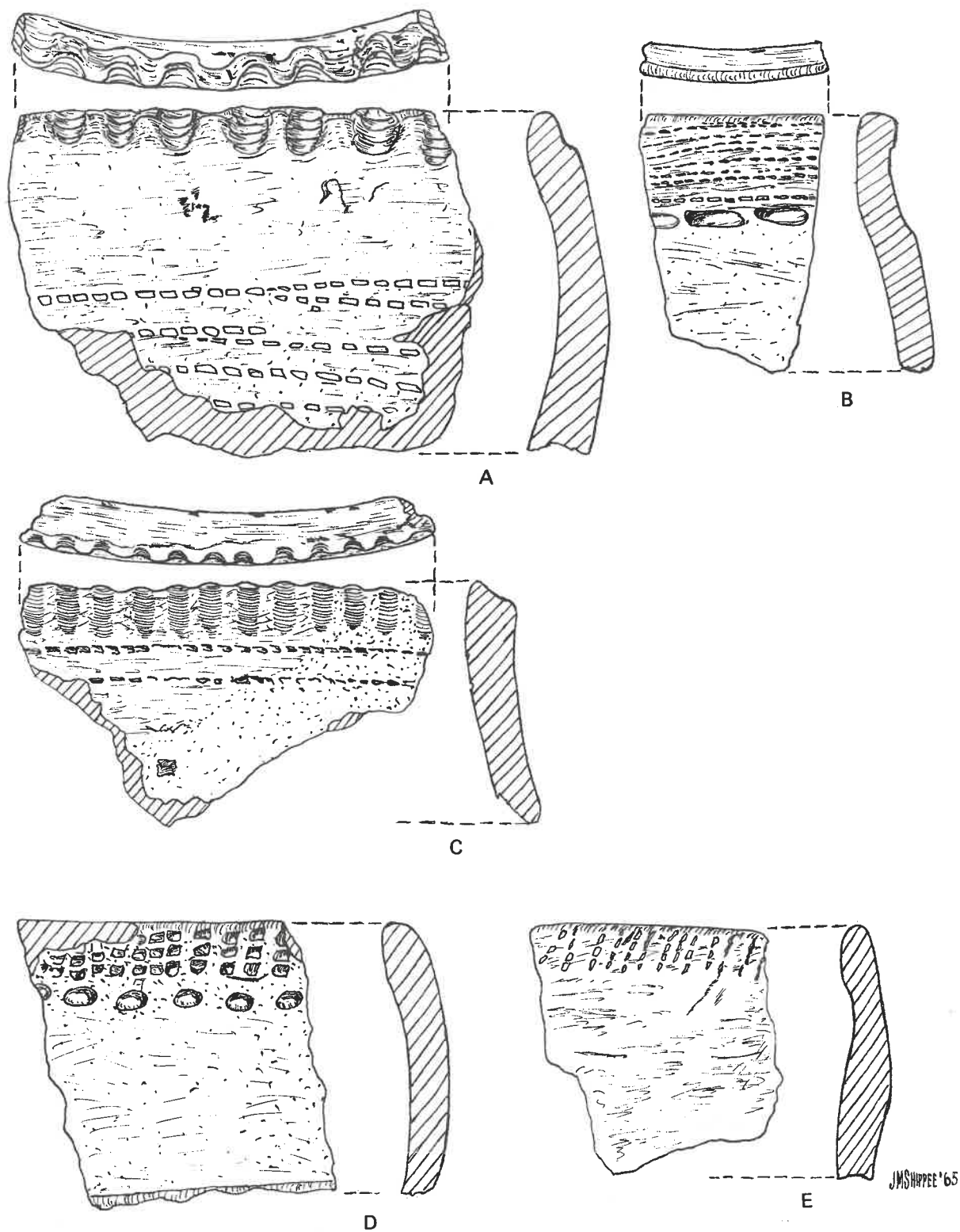
C



D

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FIGURE 8



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FIGURE 10

incised. The lip is pressed inward with a flat insloping area above a prominent channel.

G is a peculiar departure from the typical Hopewell rimsherds but retains the texture, colors and temper of the ware. The crosshatching seems to be only a token of the usual pattern.

H is a fragment of a carelessly made vessel, grit tempered and of a muddy brown color. The sherd may mark a deterioration in the technique of the Hopewell potters.

*DECORATED BODYSHERDS FROM THE SHIELDS SITE SHOWN IN
FIGURE 14*

These decorated bodysherds from the Shields site should give some idea of those found on the surface there. They probably represent those left by the inhabitants over a considerable length of time. There are 14 sherds similar to *A*, *B*, and *C*; four are like *D*, *E*, and *F*; 9 are like *G* and *I*; one of *H*, and five similar to *K* and *L*.

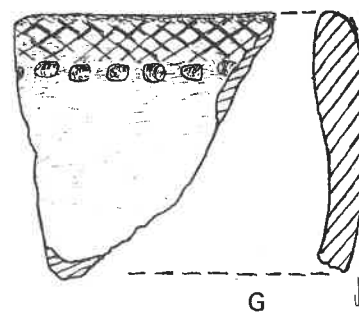
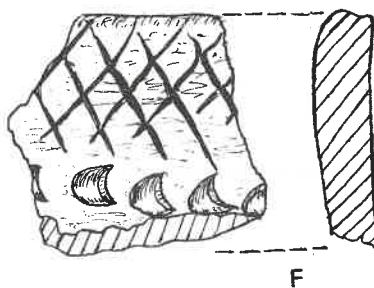
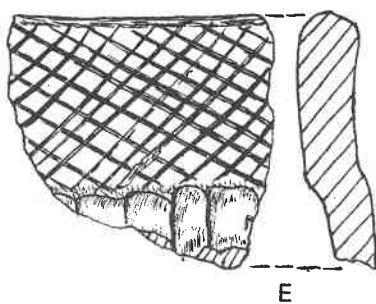
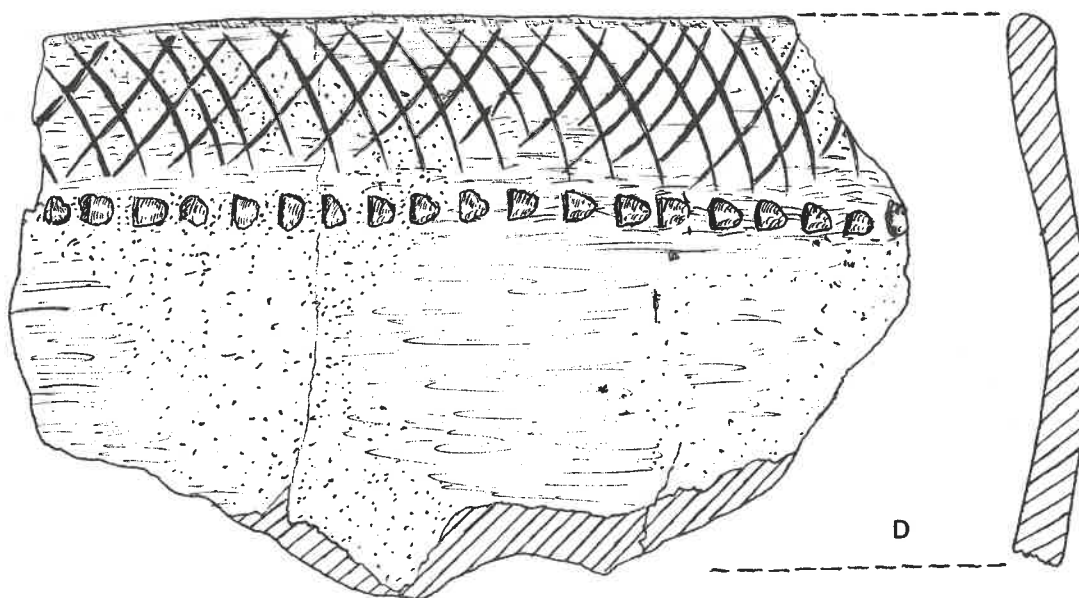
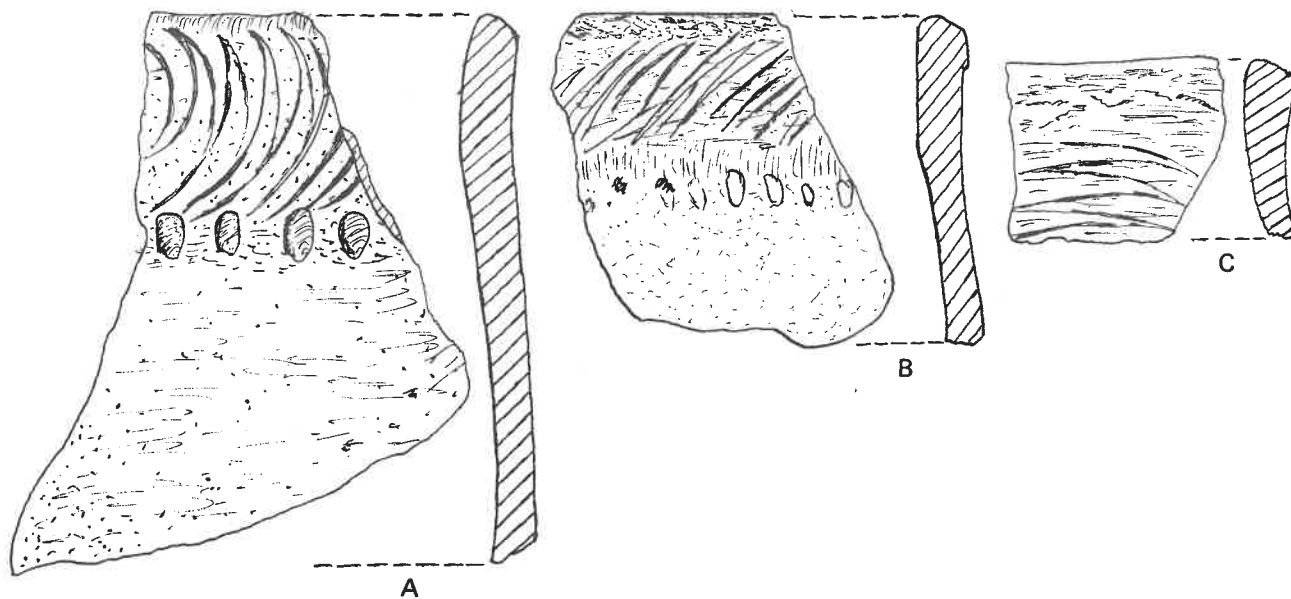


FIGURE 12

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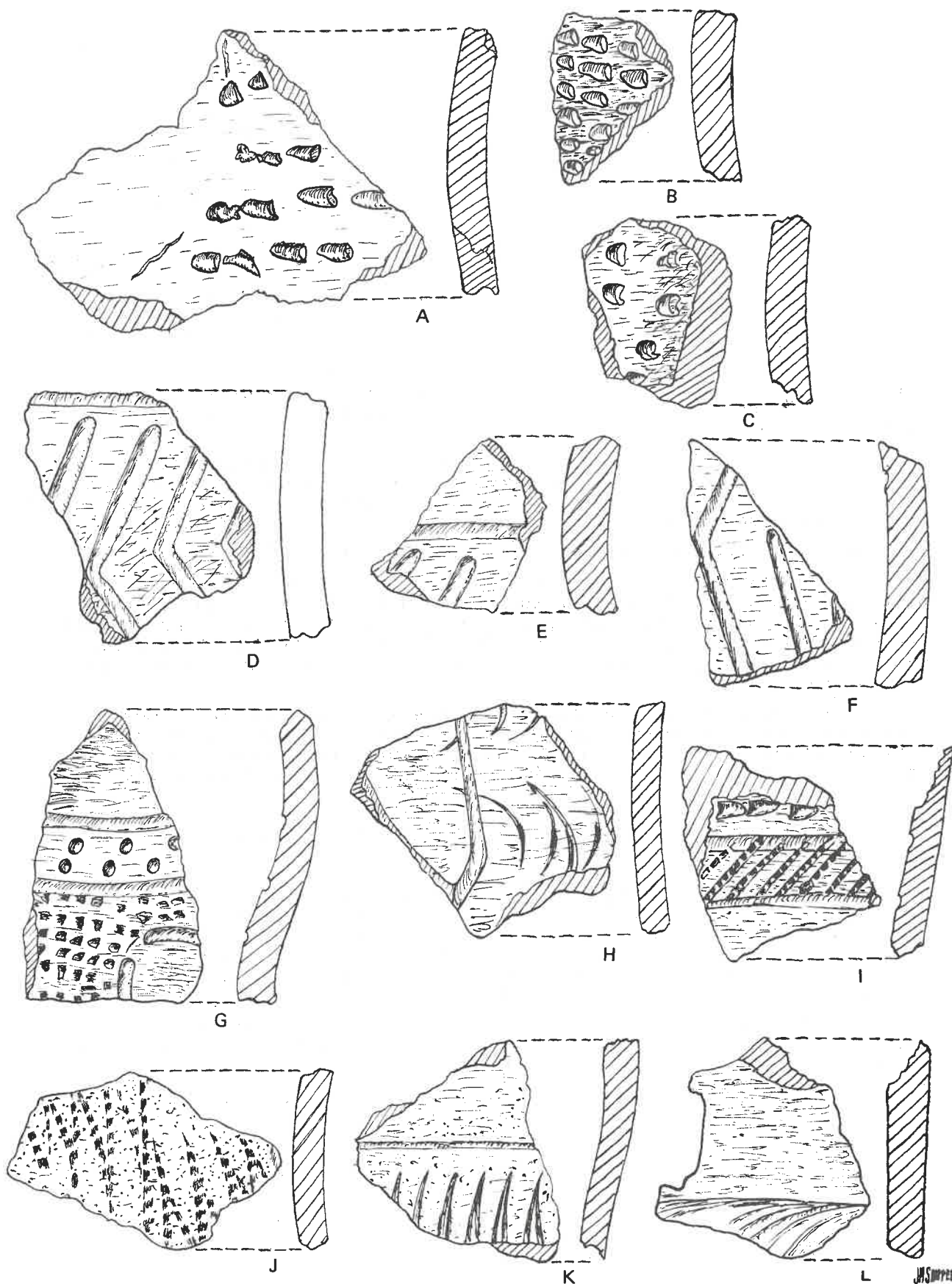


FIGURE 14

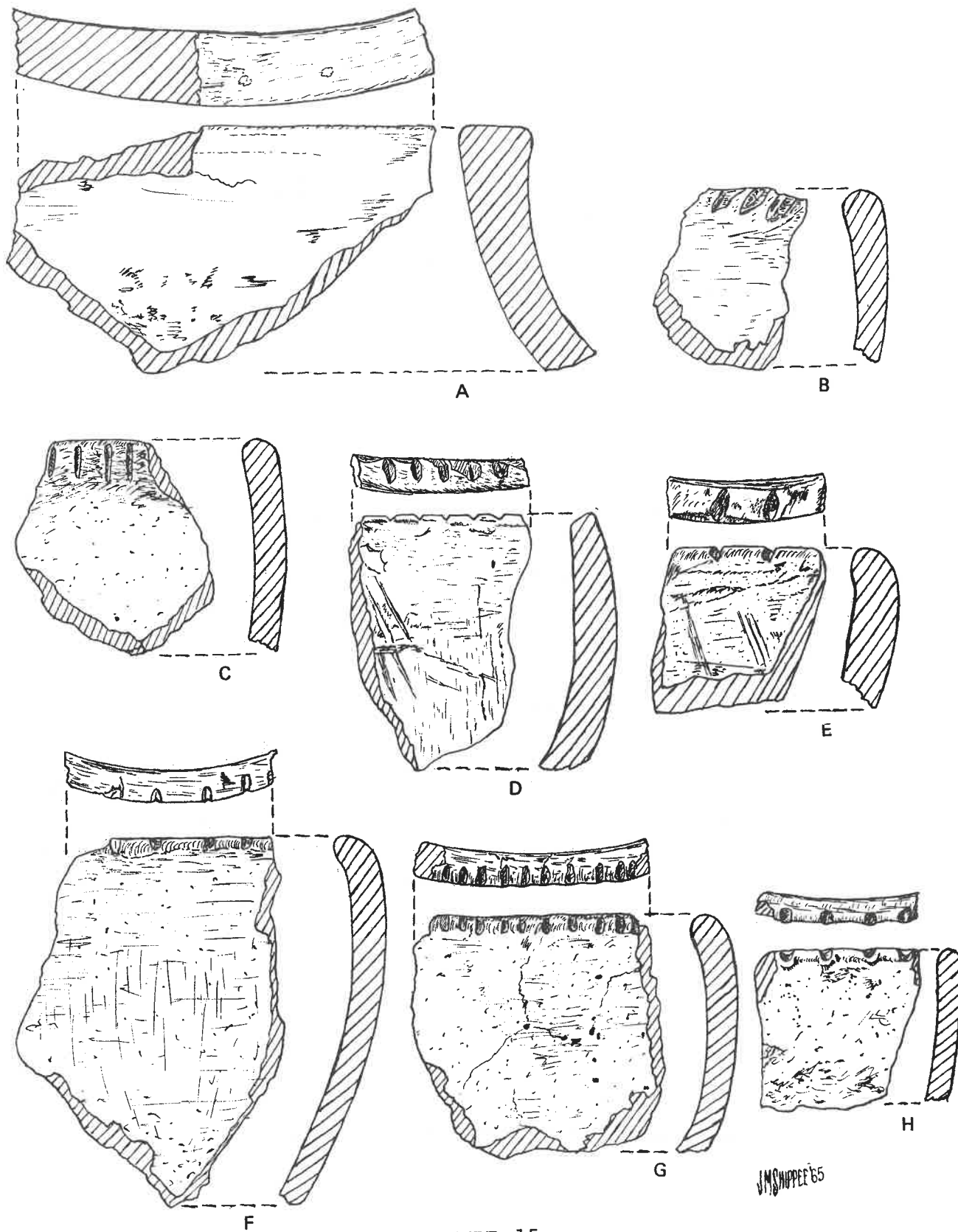
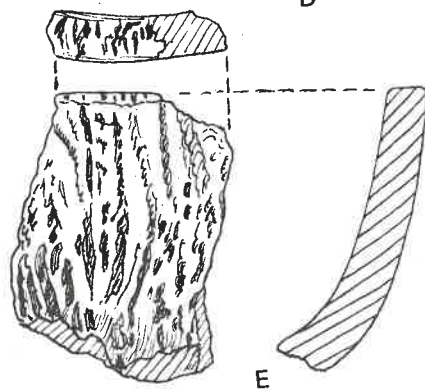
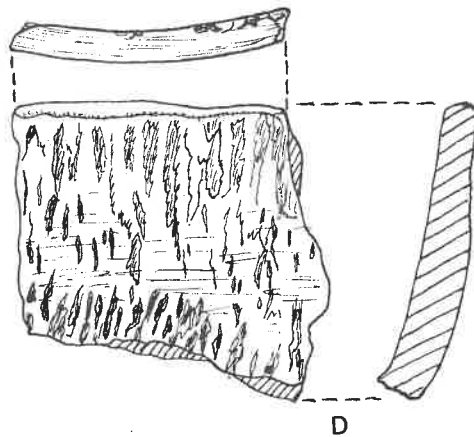
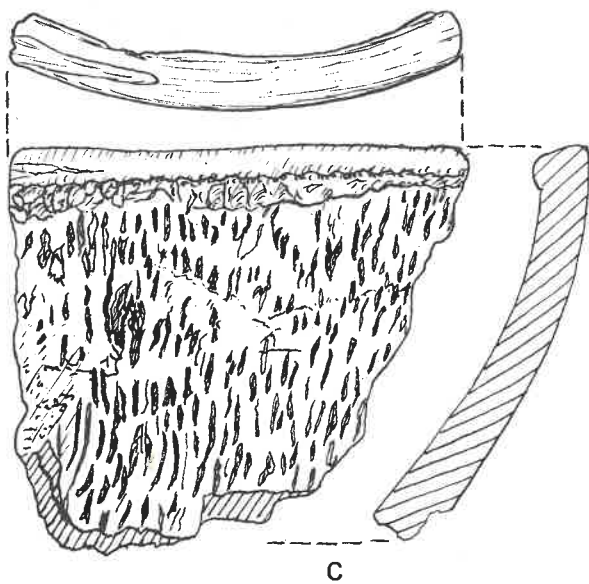
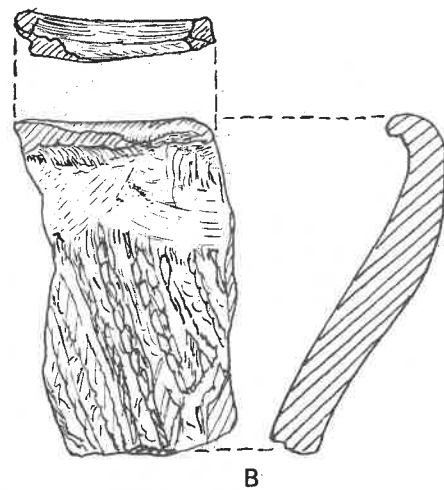
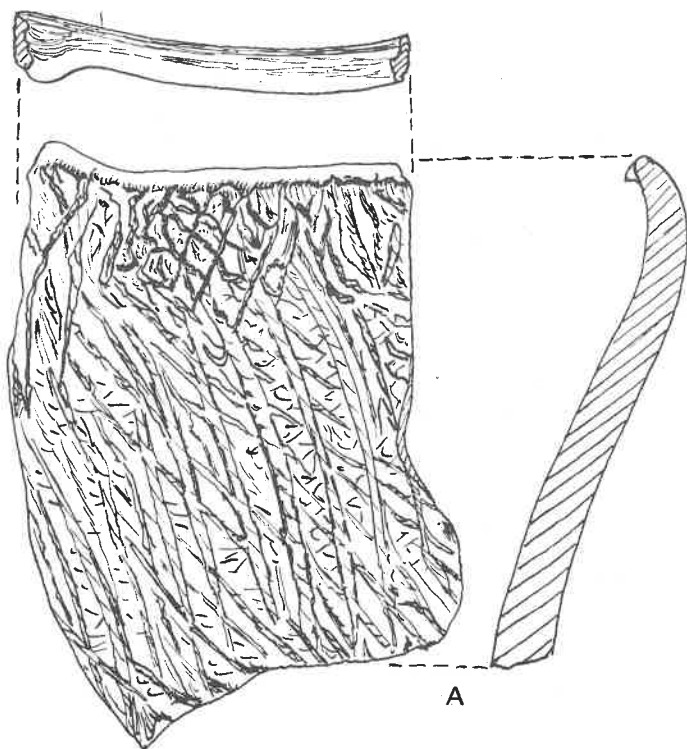


FIGURE 15



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FIGURE 17

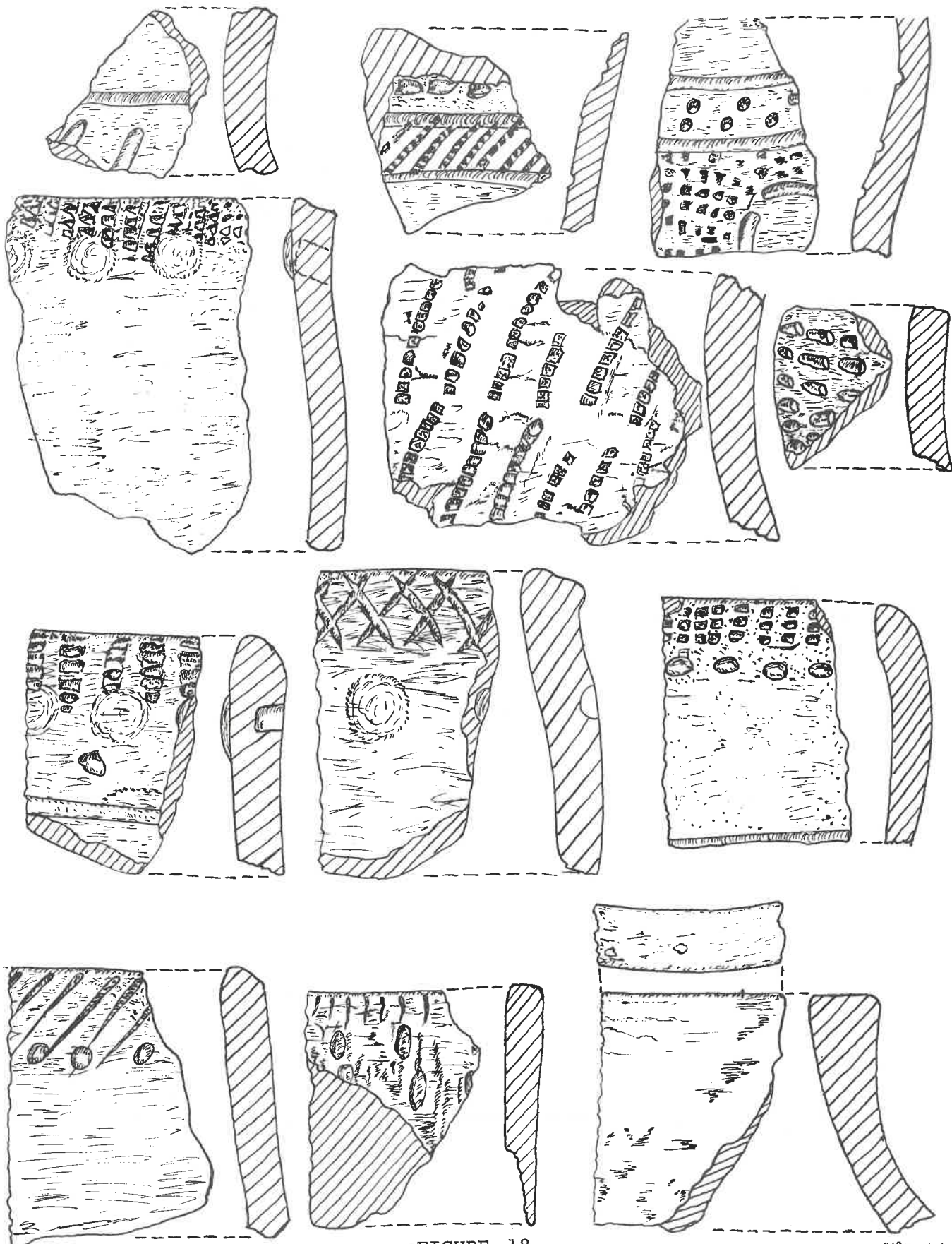


FIGURE 18

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damaged on one side and retouched. In workmanship it is inferior to its mate.

D. There are thirteen points like these two. The point on the left is of a local gray chert; that on the right was made from flint that is mottled in colors of brownish purple to light tan. The material of the point on the right is not local. These two points are probably of a prepottery complex.

E, F, G, of which there are 39, 24, and 36 respectively, are judged to be of the early Woodland period. Types E and F differ only in the shape of the base. G type is strongly beveled. The left hand point of type E is a fine specimen and was made from brownish-gray flint which probably was imported. The chert of the right hand point of type E can be found in the local beds and nodules. F type points are well made but not exceptionally fine. Most of the type are similar in size and are made of the local chert. The specimen on the right is unusually long and is of a light pinkish flint that was probably imported. G type points with the strong bevels are made of cherts and flint of both local and distant sources. The chert used is usually of a dull light color. The flints are often quite colorful in shades of pink, tan, and white.

*HOPEWELL PROJECTILE POINTS FROM THE SHIELDS SITE
SHOWN IN FIGURE 20*

A, A1. A is made of a light colored chert which is available locally. This fine point type diagnostic of Hopewell to the east is not numerous in the Kansas City area when compared to the B type. There are fourteen points varying in size between A and A1, whereas there are 159 ranging from B to B1. This disparity at the Shields site is greatly increased at the Renner site which is twenty-five miles westward.

B, B1. Of the 159 points of this type, the cherts and flints are of many colors and qualities. The points are usually well made and the shorter ones are the more numerous.

C, C1. C is of a pink flint probably imported from the central part of Missouri. The shallow side notches seem to place it in the late Hopewell period. C1 is from a pink and gray flint with fossiliferous inclusions. It is not of a local flint. This point also has been considered to be of the late Hopewell period. There are six points of the C and C1 type.

*LATE WOODLAND PROJECTILE POINTS FROM THE SHIELDS SITE
SHOWN IN FIGURE 21*

The points illustrated here are of types which are thought to belong in a Late Woodland period, but since all are surface finds, no stratigraphic occurrence is known.

A. There are 2 points like A. They may be of a prepottery period. Both are beveled, one to the left, the other to the right. The broader point is made from a dark gray chert of rather poor quality which resulted in rough flaking and with little retouching. The point on the right is made of light blue-gray chert. The primary flaking is rough, but the secondary flaking added greatly to the appearance.

B. This point, made of light colored chert has primary flaking only. There were 2 of this type.

C. There are 3 points of this type which is beveled on the left as presented here. The point on the left is of brown Knife River chalcedony which is of rare occurrence in this area. It has primary and secondary flaking. A large blank of this chalcedony was found in Platte County, Missouri, many years ago, by Lawrence Ward, a collector. Frank Chaffee of Freeport, Illinois, was the last collector to have this blank, and it

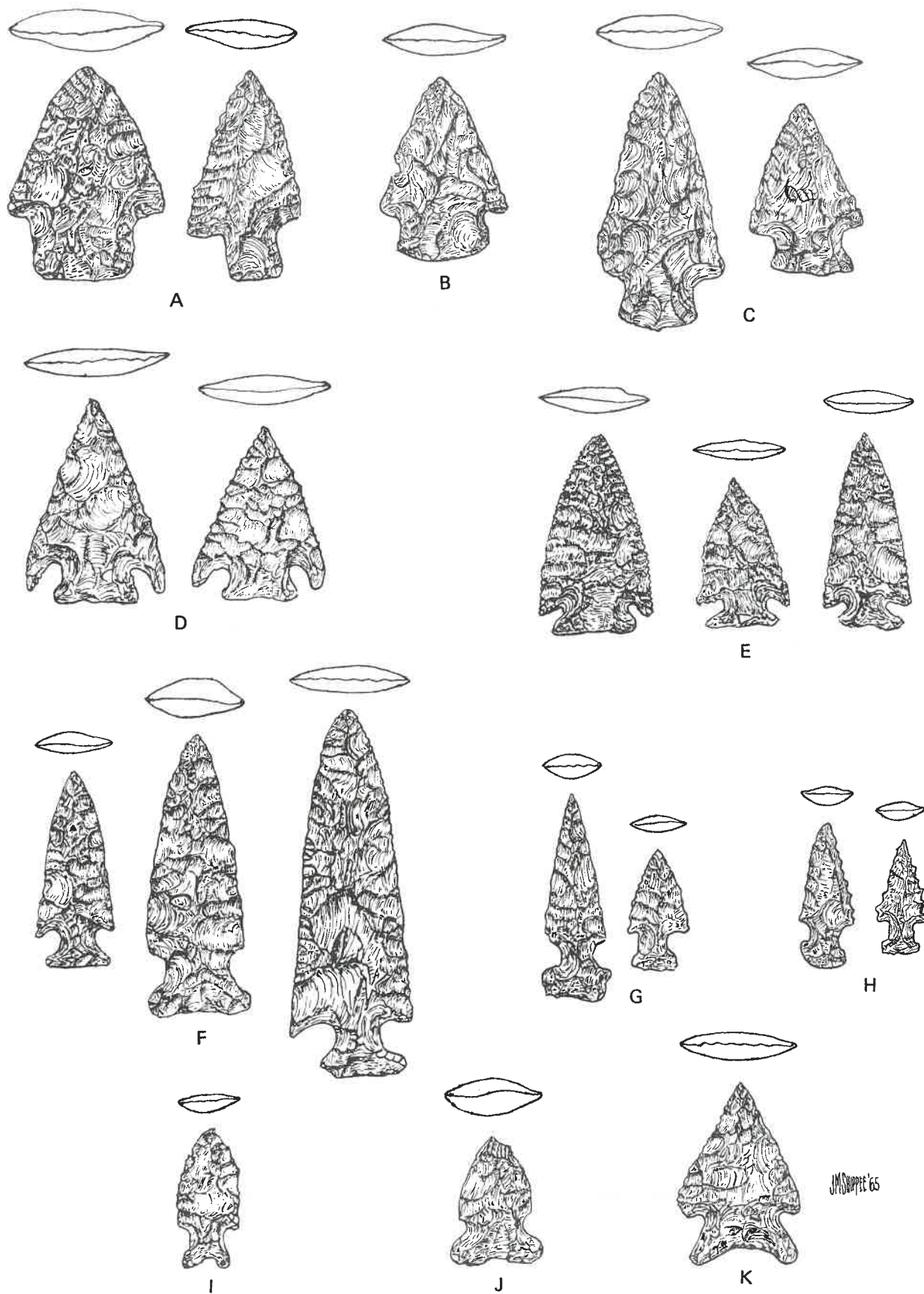


FIGURE 21

THE RENNER SITE (23PL1)

The Renner village site, now completely surrounded by the town of Riverside, has been studied by amateurs and professional archaeologists for 45 years. Considerable excavation has been done there prior to 1955 by the U. S. National Museum, The University of Missouri (Unpublished notes, etc.--J. M. Shippee 1954), and the Kansas City Archaeological Society (Roedl and Howard 1957). About one-half the site remains and will be available for excavation by competent institutions until the owners who reside on the tract sell the valuable land for business development.

The Renner village is one of a number of prehistoric Indian sites that are located near the junction of Line Creek and the Missouri River. There is some evidence of Paleo-Indian and other lithic complexes in the neighborhood, but the most notable remains are those of the Renner Hopewell and a Middle Mississippi village site which has been largely destroyed by the construction of buildings.

The pottery fragments recovered from the Renner site are most exclusively Hopewellian. Middle Mississippi sherds do occur, but are rare as are the other diagnostic artifacts and remains of that culture. No Black Sand sherds have been recovered, and the early rimsherds of the Middle Woodland culture are in a definite minority when compared to the crosshatched and rocker decorated ones. Study of the village material tends to advance the thought that the site was occupied later than at Shields and that it too continued to be occupied until succeeding developments eventually culminated in the Late Woodland complex which is indicated by certain potsherds and the small notched arrow points. Some of the pottery vessels have forms that do not seem to be in the pattern of the usual Hopewell types. In a few specimens the older decorations will be found on a vessel that in its form surely is a later innovation (Fig. 29, A). Throughout all these changes, the tempering material continues to be of grit and the sherds are of a hardness of three or harder. This is typical of the Hopewell pottery from all sites in this area.

Projectile points are noticeably different from those of the Shields site. The broad corner notched types and the contracting stem types are both rare. Small ground stone celts are quite numerous in the village refuse. Three-quarter grooved axes are rare and their association with other artifacts is not established.

Burial mounds were numerous in the vicinity of the Renner site. West of the village, on a high hill, an earth mound sixty feet in diameter and four feet high, contained a number of burials unaccompanied by diagnostic grave goods. The burials with two exceptions were bundles. One of these was the extended remains of an infant with sheet copper fragments in association; the other was that of an adult, extended and covered with small slabs of limestone and earth stained with red ochre. Artifacts found in the general fill of the mound were a puzzling mixture which included some that were thought to be of prepottery complexes and others that were Late Woodland. One small but complete vessel of definite Hopewellian ware occurred in the upper part of the mound (Shippee, 1935; Wedel, 1943). Thick cordroughened bodysherds were numerous. Across Line Creek and a quarter mile east of the Renner site, twenty mounds were formerly located on the ridge which is parallel to the river valley. They were clustered in groups at five places. Most of the mounds were stone vaults with well constructed entranceways oriented toward the south. These mounds had been the object of excavators from 1875 to 1955, at which time they were destroyed by real estate development (West, 1877; Lykins, 1878; Broadhead, 1880; Curtiss, 1880; Fowke, 1910). Few artifacts were recovered, and these were not of real diagnostic value, for they came from

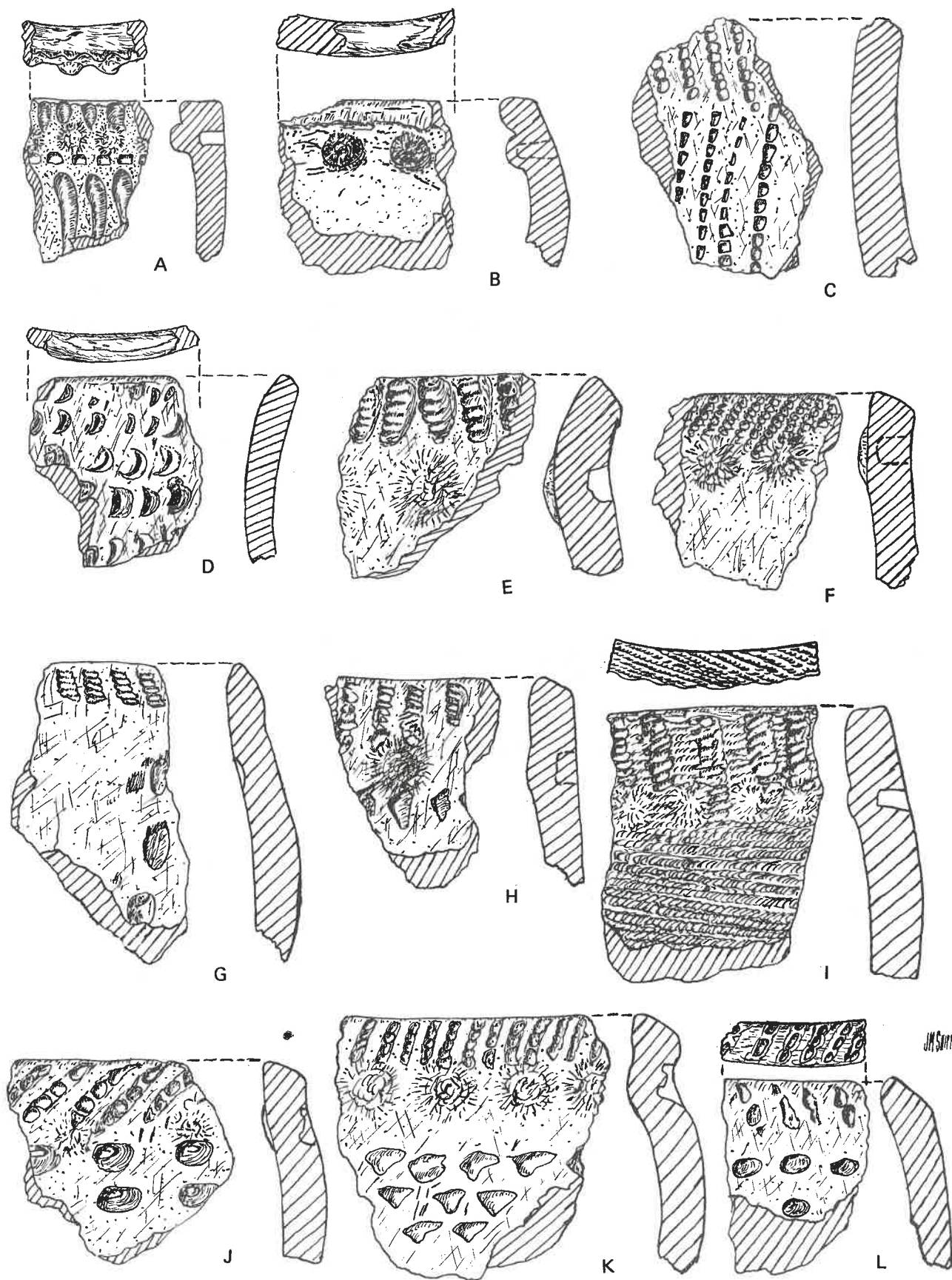


FIGURE 22

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to the surface. The sherd is grit tempered and brown in color. The lip and interior are remarkably smooth.

*ROCKER DECORATED RIMSDHERDS FROM THE RENNER SITE
SHOWN IN FIGURE 25*

A is from a vessel which is of a form and decoration that is numerous on the Kansas City Hopewell sites. The rim was 14 inches in diameter. The color is black; the temper is grit. The decoration was carefully applied and is still sharp except for the trailed line dividing the neck and body rockers which are partly obliterated by probable rough usage.

B is a grit tempered rimsherd colored gray and buff. The form and general finish of the sherd may indicate that the vessel was a makeshift artifact.

C and *D* show rocker decorations applied from opposite directions on the rims. *D* has a rounded, bulging lip that is not usual.

E has a double row of rockers applied carelessly on the rim. The form of the grit tempered rimsherd is quite typical, but the decoration seems to be crude.

F has a flat lip that is not often observed, and the rocker decoration was apparently hurriedly applied.

RENNER SITE CROSSHATCHED RIMSDHERDS SHOWN IN FIGURE 26

A is black on the outer surface; the inner surface and the paste are brown. The rounded lip of this grit tempered vessel was burred inwardly by the troweling which smoothed it. The crosshatching appears to have been made by a rocker-marking tool. The tool used for the punctates must have been blunt.

B. The slightly arc-shaped lines of the crosshatching of this sherd are sharp. The punctates, made with a blunt tool, have depressed the neck area below the crosshatching. The grit tempered sherd is brown.

C is crudely crosshatched above large angular punctates. Tempering is grit and the color is brown and mottled.

D is from a well formed and carefully decorated vessel. It has fine grit tempering and is tan and brown throughout.

E is mottled brown in color and has a light gray paste. The sherd is very hard and is grit tempered. Crosshatching was by a dull tool. The vertical punctates are partly smoothed over.

F is dark colored on the exterior and in the paste. The interior is tan in color. The rimsherd is grit tempered and unusually thick. The crosshatching evidently was made by a stamping process.

G. The crosshatching was made by a sharp tool deeply impressed in a narrow pattern. The punctates were made with a blunt round rod. This sherd is grit tempered, brown on the exterior, yellow-gray inside, and has light gray paste.

H. This nicely wrought vessel was crosshatched with a dull-edged tool. The punctates which depressed the neck were made by a rod with a squarely cut-off end. The lip is carefully finished. Tempering material is grit. Color is brown throughout.

I. This rimsherd must have come from a hurriedly made pot. The crosshatching seems to have been made with a dull tool; the punctates made with a small rod are partly smoothed over; there is a heavy burr outside the lip, and all combine to give the impression of haste. Tempering material is grit. The outer surface is brown, the interior is brown and yellow, and the paste is a light gray.

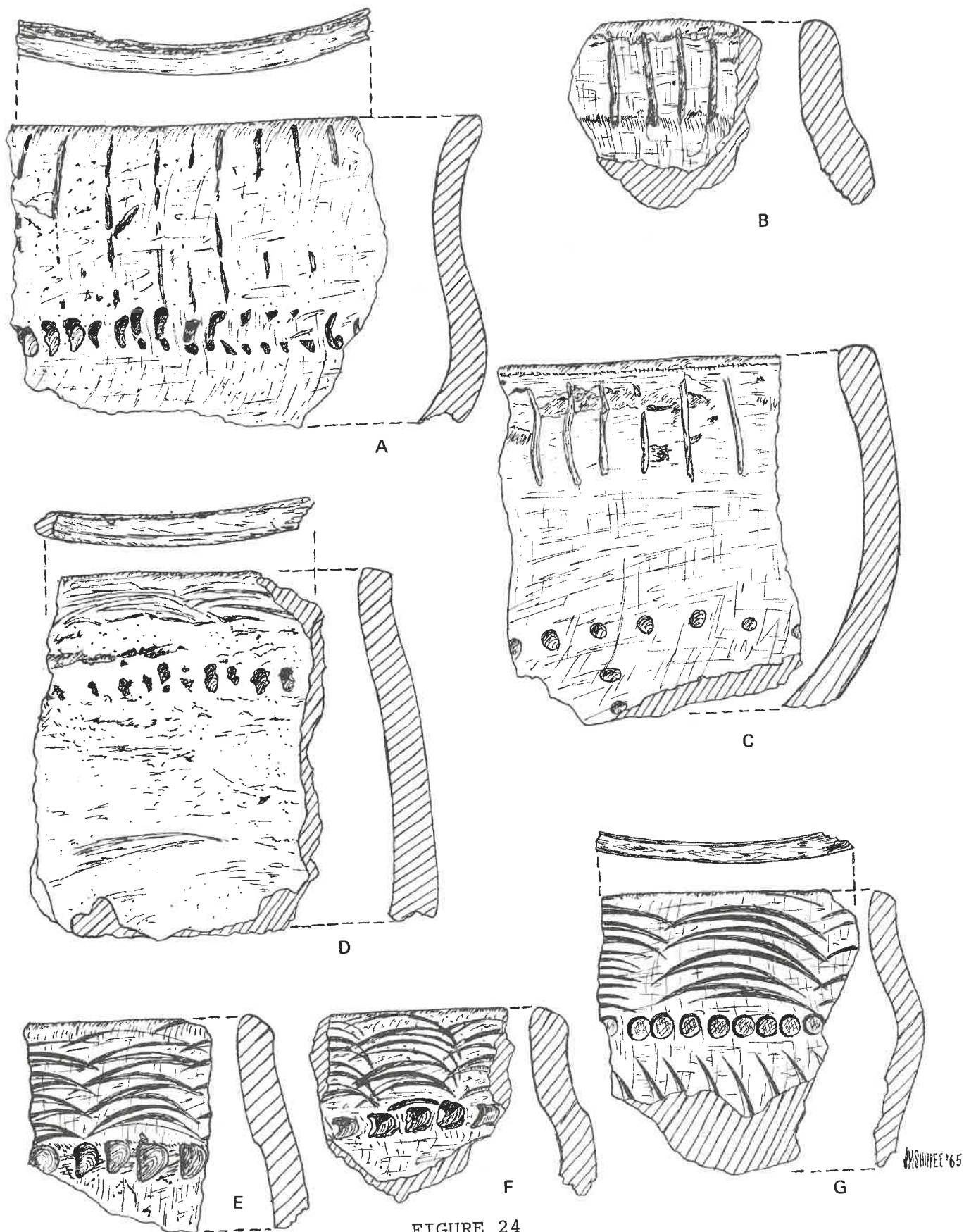


FIGURE 24

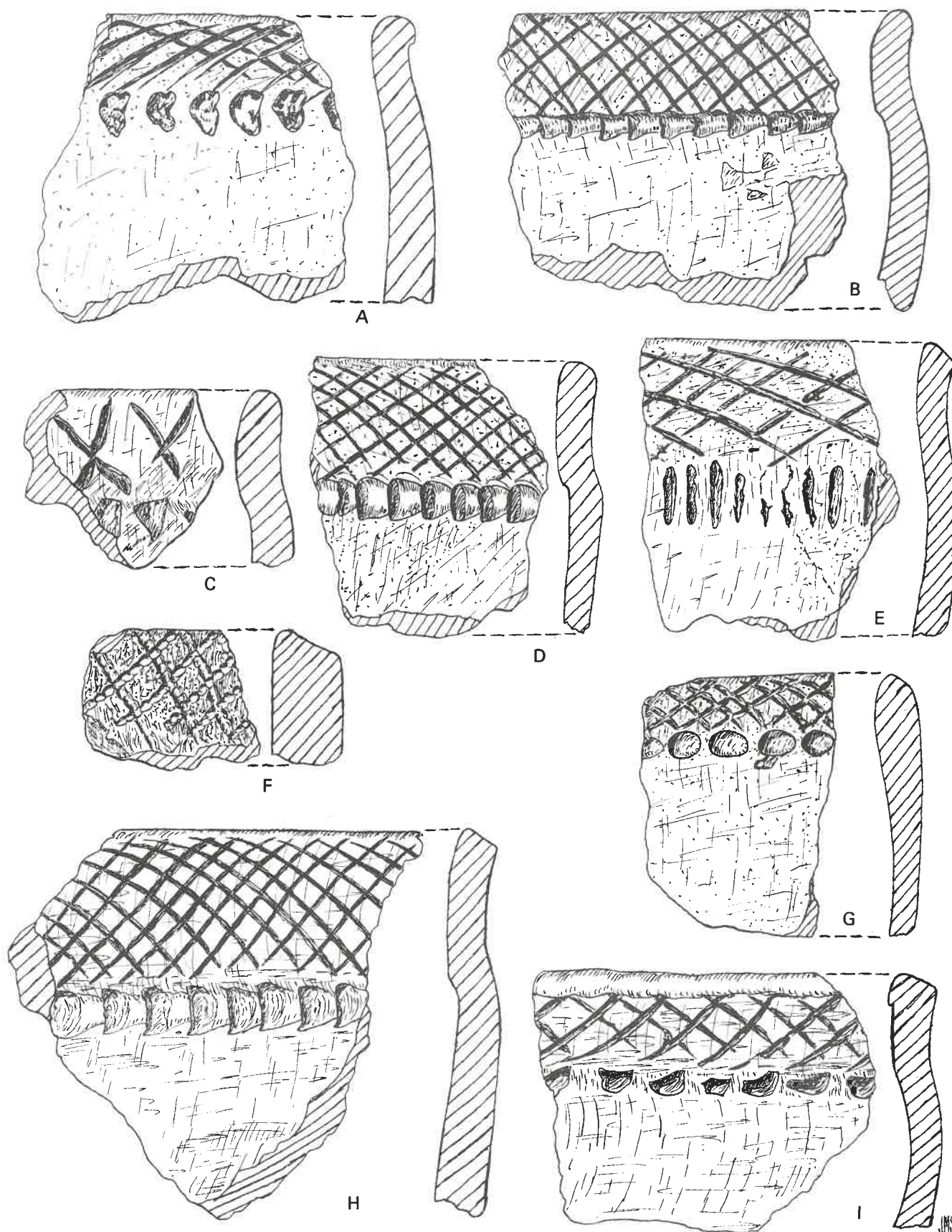
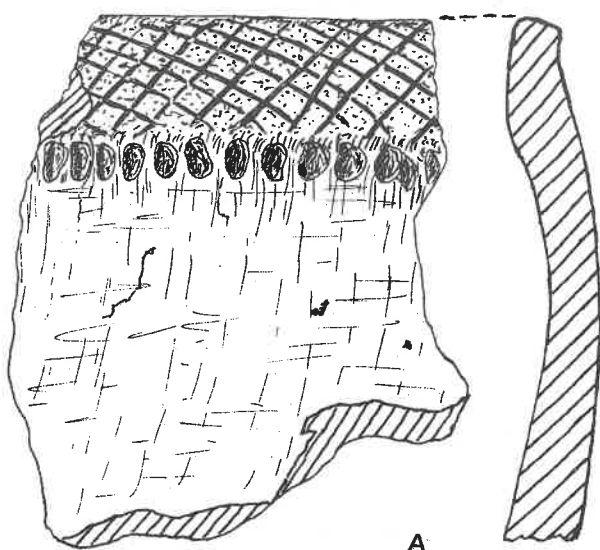
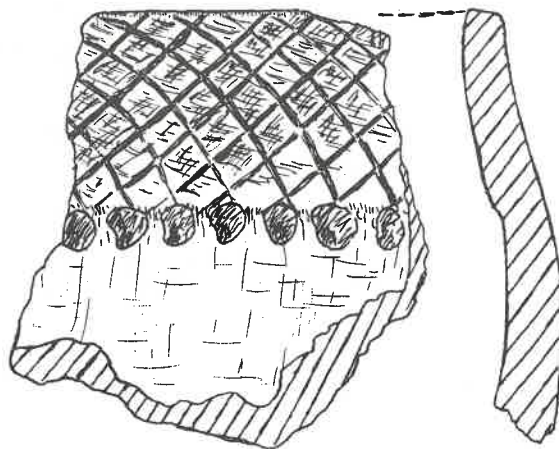


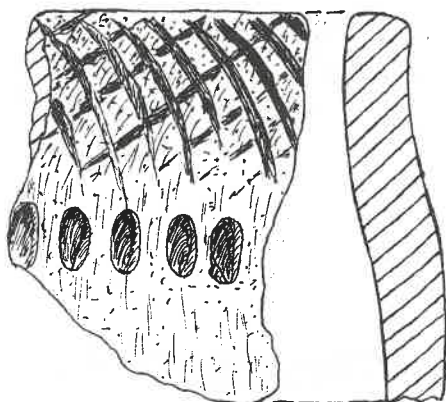
FIGURE 26



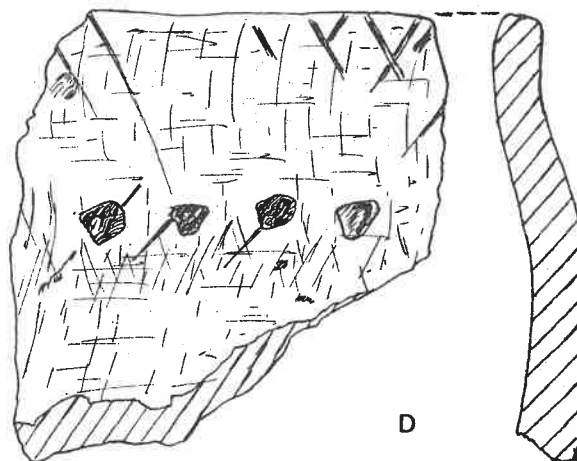
A



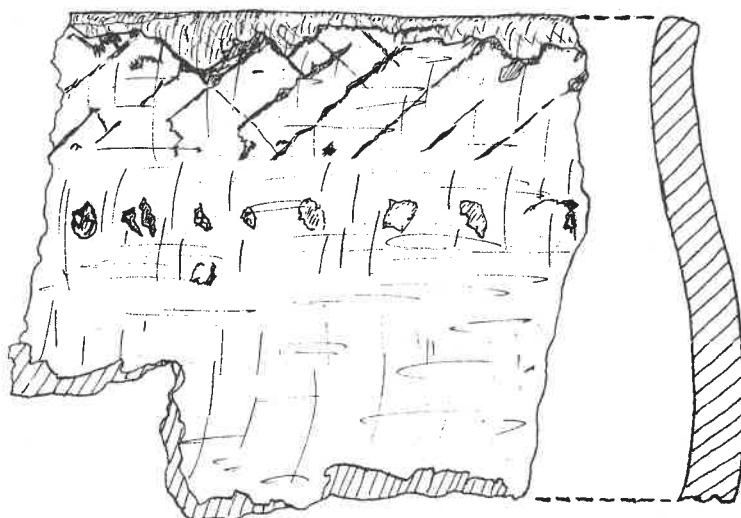
B



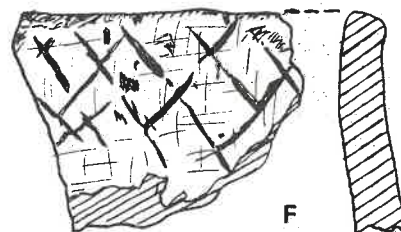
C



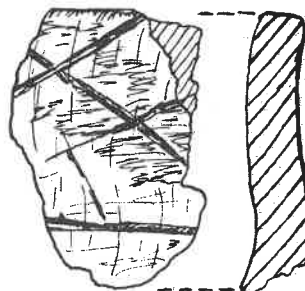
D



E



F



G

JMS HIPPEL '65

FIGURE 27

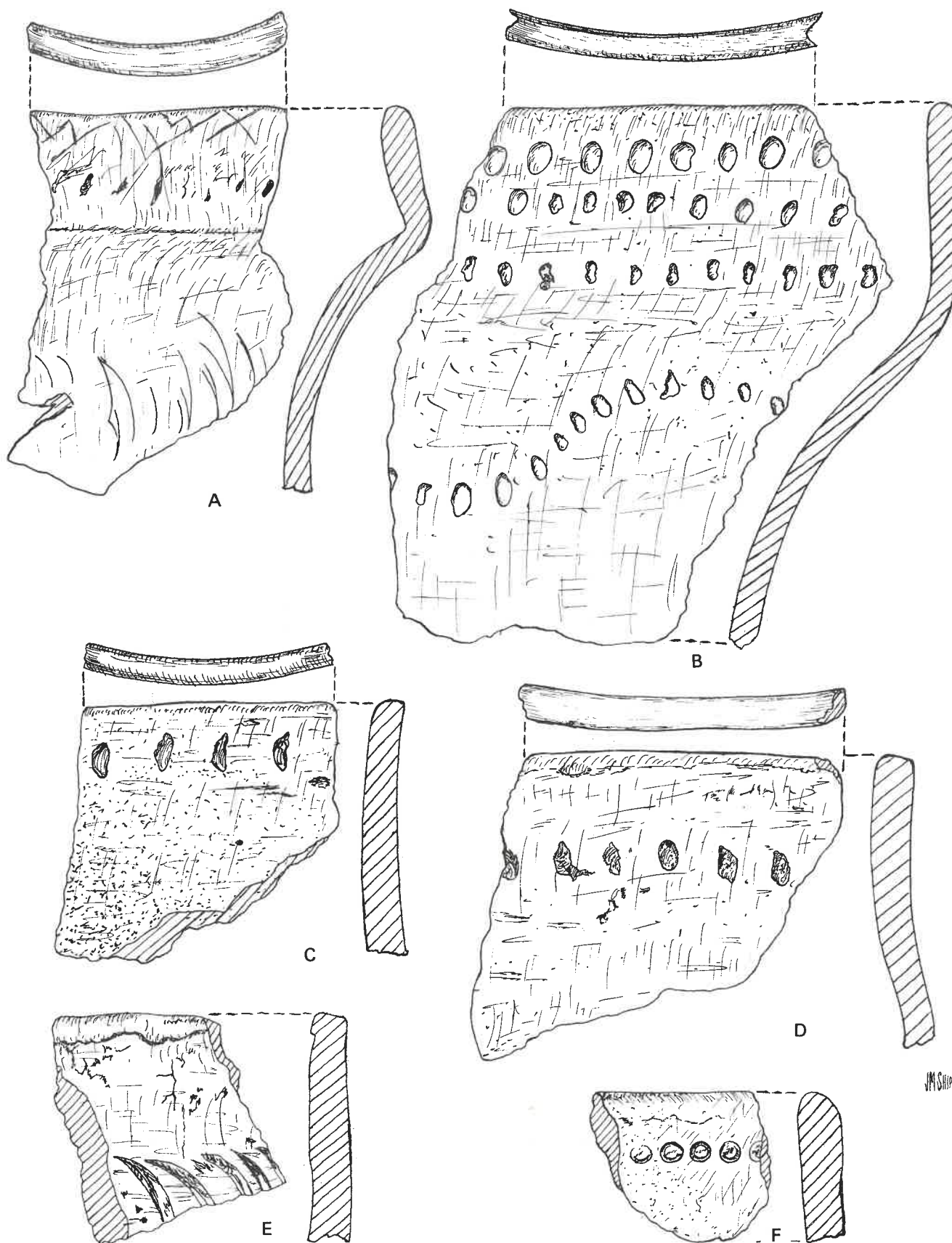


FIGURE 29

JM SHIPPEE 65

B is similar to *A* but is decorated with trailed lines at random on the outer surface of the rim. Brushing is visible in the area of the trailed lines. Troweling on the lip caused a burr on the outside edge. This sherd is tan colored except for the paste which is gray and grit tempered.

C. This nearly vertical rimsherd with a flat lip has rough horizontal trowel marks over the outer surface which is dark gray. The inner surface color is a light buff. The coarse grit temper contains pebbles which are a rarity in the local Hopewell types.

These 3 sherds (*A*, *B*, and *C*) and *E* and *F* of Figure 31 may be representative of very late pottery from the site and the general western area. Better made pottery and especially the elaborately decorated types of Hopewell seem to have been abandoned for mediocre heavy types with brushed and cordroughened exteriors.

D to *N* are all zoned body sherds, some of which were on the lobes of the vessels. *D*, *G*, and *H* were from pots the lobes of which were decorated with rocker-filled zones. *E* is from a vessel, polished on the dark gray exterior and on the light buff colored interior. This hard sherd is grit tempered; it is only 3/32 inch in thickness and must have come from a well made and beautiful vessel. All 11 sherds are hard, have fine grit tempering material and range in colors of brown, tan and gray.

RENNER SITE POTTERY SHERDS SHOWN IN FIGURE 33

A is a bodysherd from a small pot. The sherd decorated with dentate stamping, is grit tempered and ranges in color from a black interior surface, through a gradually lightening paste to a dull brown on the exterior.

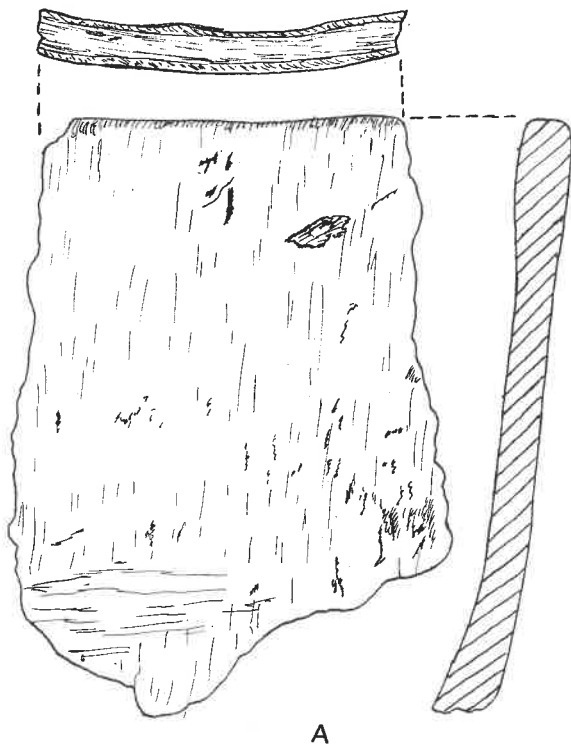
B and *C* are bodysherds of very hard pots decorated at random by the circles made with a hollow tube. Both are grit tempered and have light tan colored exteriors; the paste is darker and the interior surface is a muddy gray-brown.

D. This restorable vessel with its zones outlined by curvilinear trailing, is one of the most interesting examples of decoration which occur at the Renner site. It is similar to some of the elaborate designs found on vessels in Illinois and Ohio. Like all pottery of this western Hopewell, it is hard, and grit tempered. The outer surface is light gray with clouds of a darker shade. The extensive use of stamping in the decoration of the rim and neck is not usual for Renner vessels.

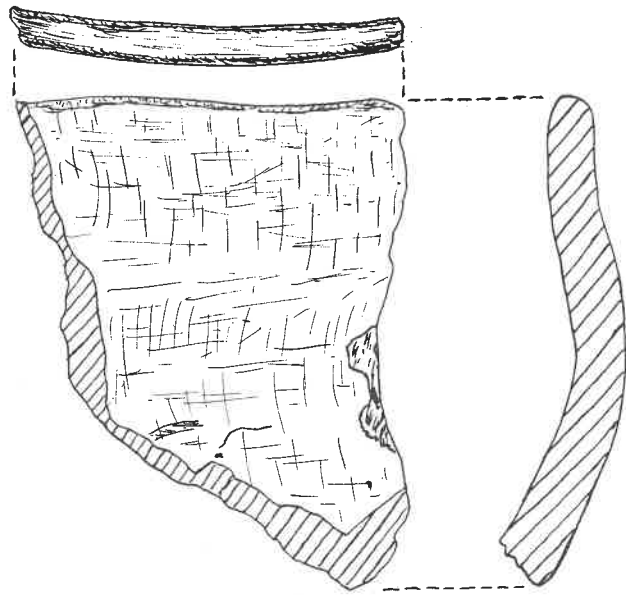
E was a small tan colored pot decorated by dentate stamping on the body.

F, *G*, *H*, and *I* represent the use of punctates in decorating the body areas of vessels. The tools to make the punctates on these vessels were like those which have been described previously. Colors are brown and tan.

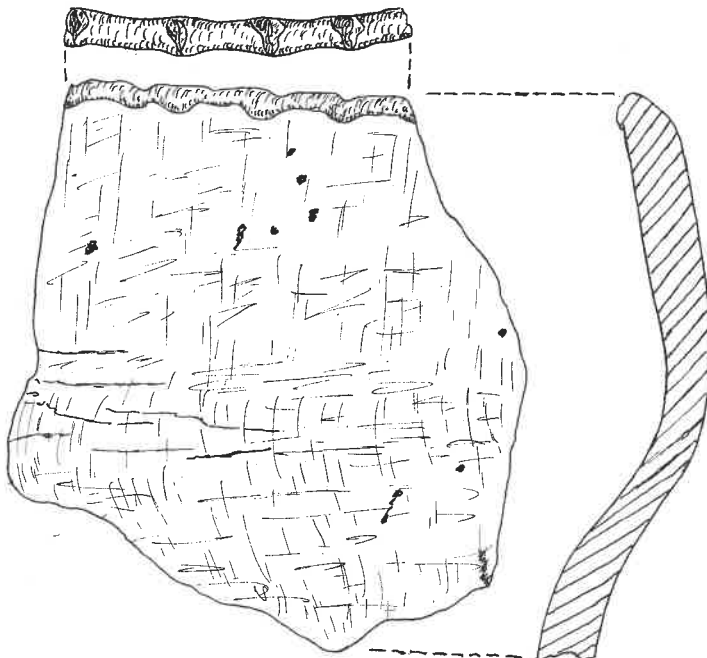
J, *K*, and *L* show the slightly conical bases of three vessels from the Renner site. *J* was about 1/2 inch thick at the base. It is grit tempered, the color is reddish brown throughout, and the single cord impressions are at random. *K* is grit tempered, muddy brown in color throughout, brushed at random on the outer surface and 1/2 inch thick. *L* is dark gray throughout, grit tempered, has fine single cord impressions on the outer surface and is 3/4 inch thick at the base.



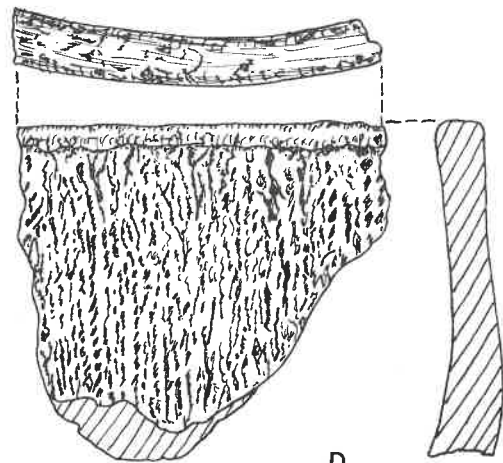
A



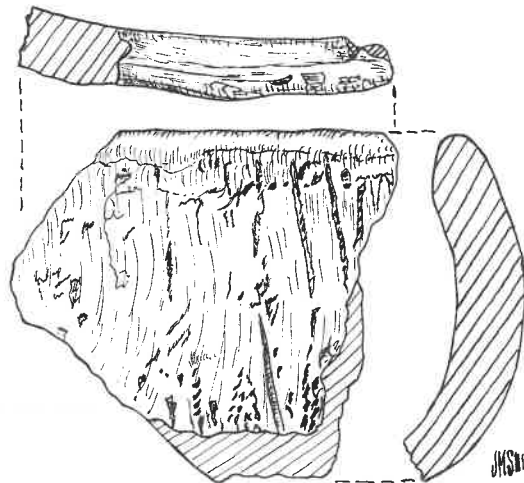
B



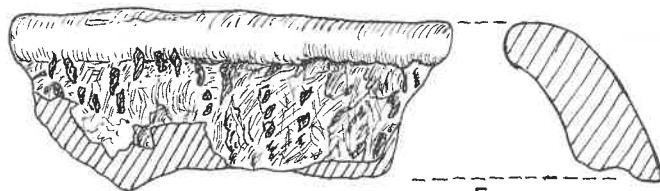
C



D



E



F

FIGURE 31

JMS:RUPCE'65

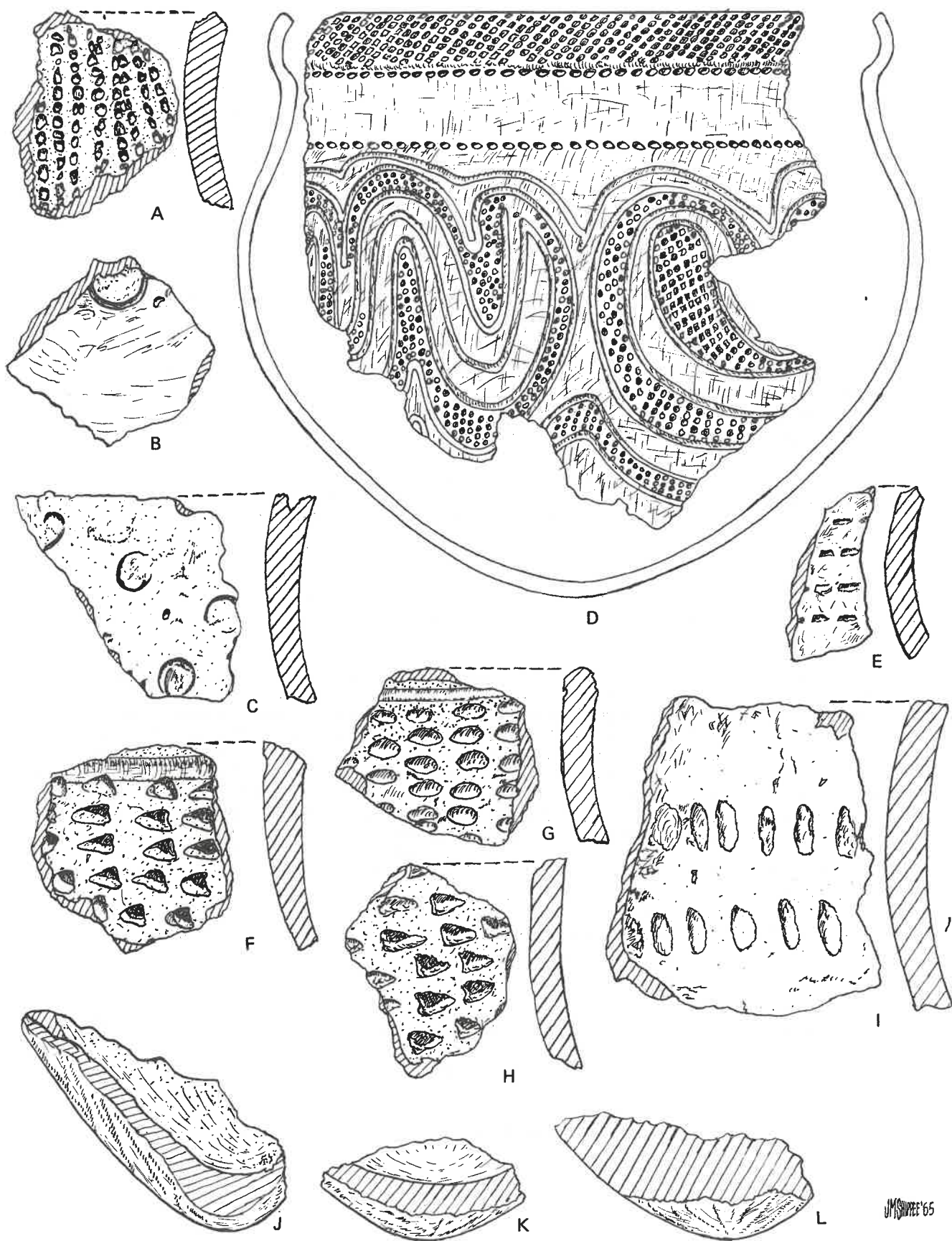


FIGURE 33

JMS:SHREE'65

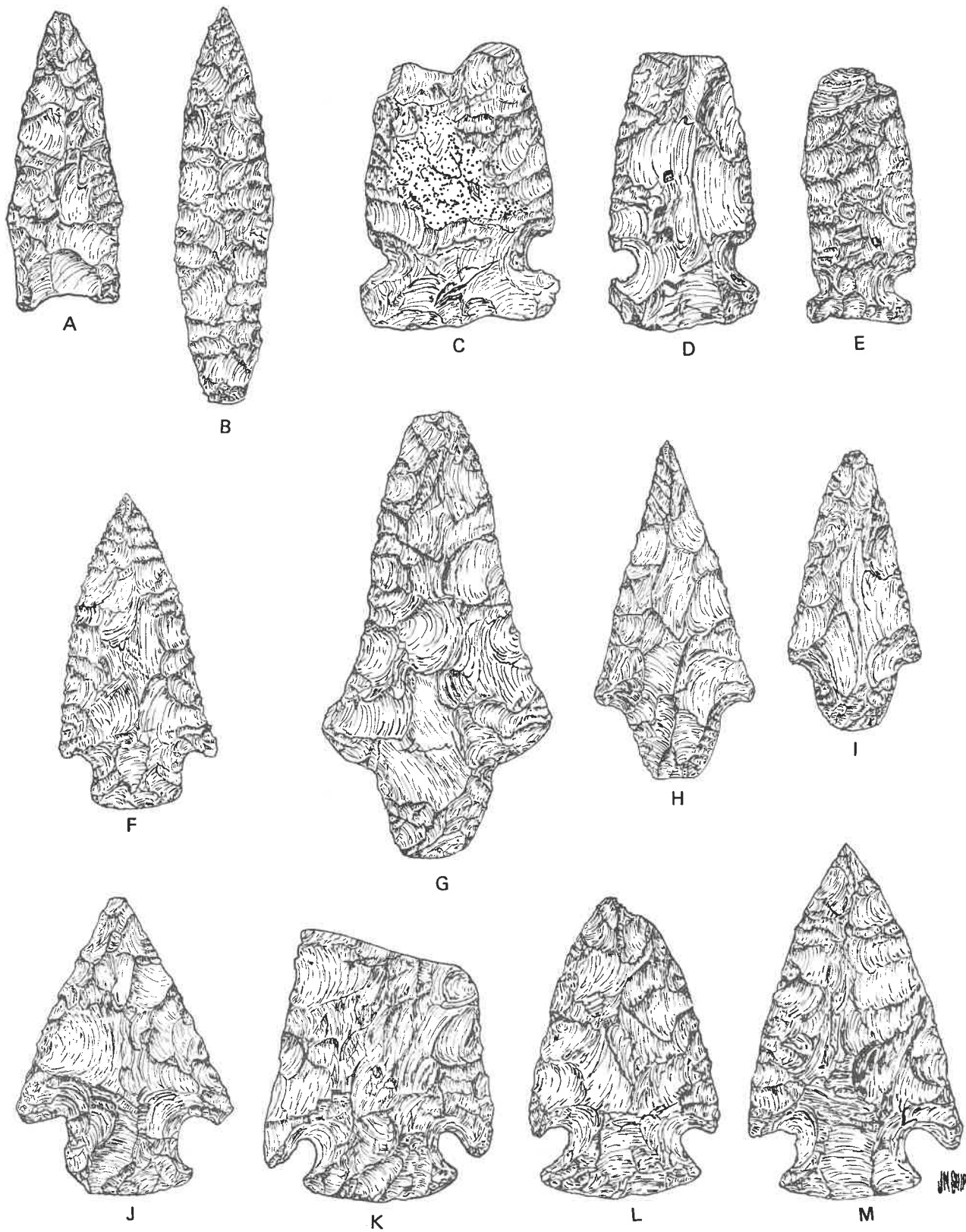


FIGURE 34

JUN 1965

THE DEISTER SITE (23PL2)

The Deister site has been under observation for 34 years. Only recently has there been any excavation at the site and that was for salvage purposes when the entire village was about to be destroyed by the construction of a sewage lagoon for the City of Kansas City. Due to this salvage work and the intervention of archaeologists, the city park department purchased the 80 acres on which the site is located and plan to develop it as a recreational area and archaeological preserve.

The site is adjacent to Line Creek and a smaller tributary on a broad terrace. The village site at the edge of the rock bedded stream must have been an ideal place for the Indians to live. Other camp and village sites are located on the creek terraces in the two miles that separate this and the Renner village. The extent of this village was determined by the cultural material exposed when the field was cultivated. At that time it seemed to extend over approximately six acres, but the greatest concentration is now in an area of two acres which has been considerably damaged by construction work along the margins. The site is well worth preserving and investigating scientifically.

Material recovered at the site seems to be of a later development than that at Renner and some of the artifacts may be of a very Late Hopewell affiliation (Figs. 36-39). The early types of Woodland are absent. No Black Sand vessel fragments have been found. There are no decorations of the punch and boss, dentate stamping, zoning, lobing, and cord-wrapped rod impressions. There are, however, 15 rims decorated with rocker impressions, 54 with crosshatching, 19 with a few punctates on the neck or body, 6 with incisions or rod impressions on the lip, and 86 rims with no decorations. In view of the absence of early types of pottery, the mediocre quality of the decorations in general, the simple incised lip decorations and the predominance of plain rimsherds, it appears that the occupation at this site was generally later than at the Renner site. The simple incised lips are thought by some archaeologists to be a trait of very Late Hopewell.

Of the projectile points, those with long shallow side notches are more numerous than the corner notched types, the contracting stem and Snyder types are rare, and the small notched arrow points seem to be more numerous than those from Renner.

A large fragment of a platform pipe, made of maroon colored stone, was excavated in a pit at this site. It was in association with rimsherds decorated by crosshatching and/or rocker impressions.

On several Hopewell sites near Kansas City, limestone fragments which have been in a fire are numerous. At the Renner site one small cluster of such stones was uncovered and it was thought to be the remains of a hearth similar to others which have been observed in the remains of various cultures. In the investigations at the Deister site, a feature of this sort was discovered. It was carefully uncovered and is being preserved in place until the City determines how to develop the park. This hearth, six feet in diameter is in the shape of a saucer which is paved with fire reddened limestones. These stones vary in size from six to twelve inches in breadth and have been carefully placed. There was very little evidence of ash or charcoal in the hearth, but at the edge good samples of charcoal were recovered and sent to the Gakushuin University in Japan for radio-carbon assay. The date reported is GAK-702, 2020 ± 100 before 1950, or 70 B.C. This date for a site that is thought to be later than the Renner site, where the earliest date is A.D. 8, seems to offer cause for further samples to be obtained at both places and to be dated. Extreme care should be used to determine the association at both sites.

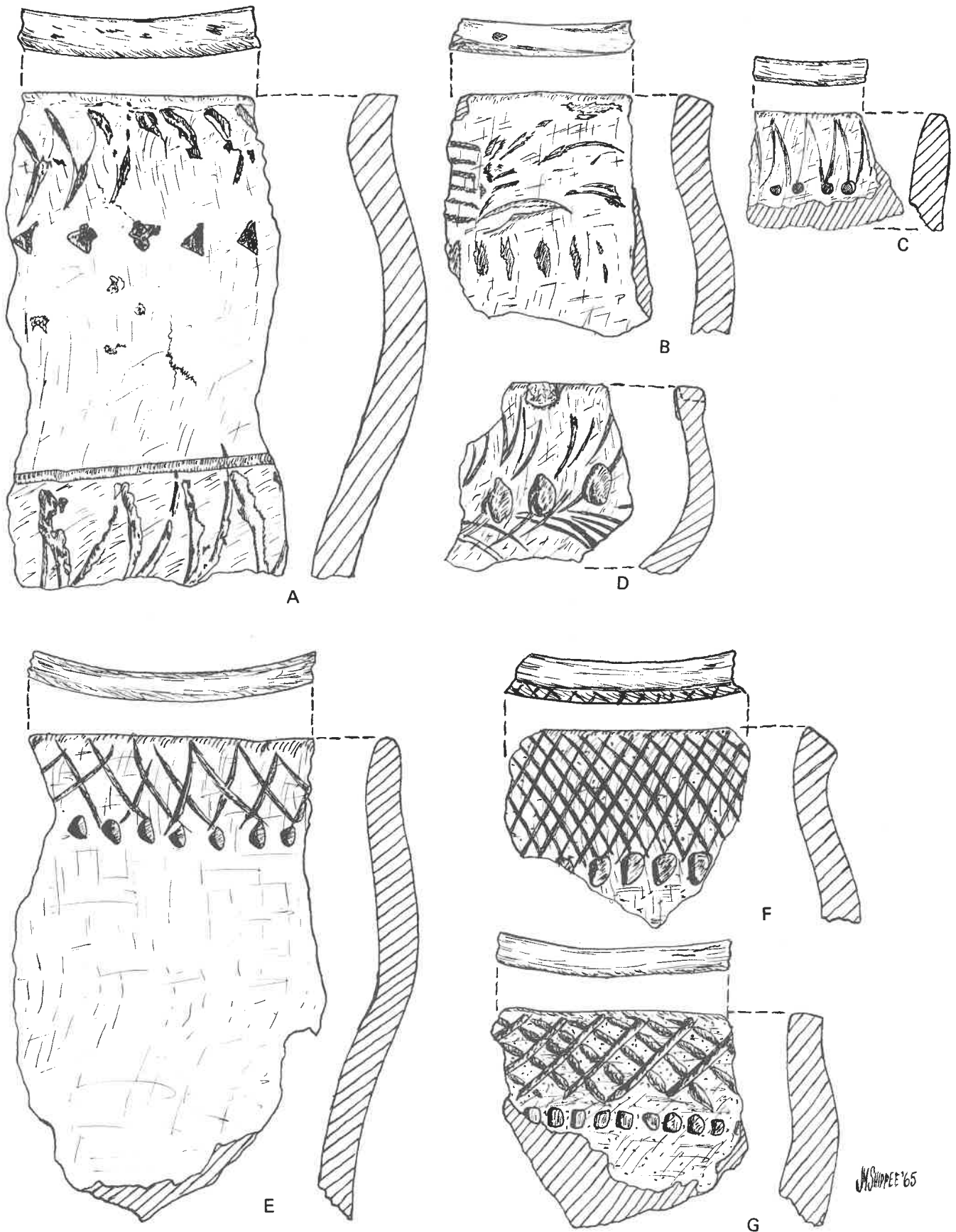


FIGURE 36

J. SHIPPEE '65

I. This cordroughened rimsherd has a lip flattened by the same tool which marked the body of the vessel. The flattening caused an irregular burr along the outer edge and it lapped downward over the outer surface. The sherd is gray throughout and is hard with fine grit tempering. In the collection from this Deister site there are 6 cordroughened sherds and 6 that are thought to be brushed.

DECORATED POTSDHERDS FROM THE DEISTER SITE SHOWN IN FIGURE 39

The decorations illustrated in this figure are in part diversions from the usual ones that occur on the local Hopewell sites.

A and B are possibly from the same vessel. A could be from the shoulder and B from the neck. The decoration must have been a hollow tube impression and that of a dull rod which made the punctate within the circular impression. The sherds are tan colored throughout. On the outer surface erosion has exposed the fine grit tempering.

C. This bodysherd with a unique decoration is one of two from the same vessel. Both sherds are decorated by the straight line trailed lightly in a parallel pattern. The tan colored sherds are hard and have a fine grit temper exposed on both surfaces.

D. This punctate pattern, quite standard at many Hopewell sites, has not been illustrated previously in the figures of Deister site potsherds. The sherd is hard, smooth, and tempered with fine grit. The color is dark gray throughout.

E. The two parallel rows of clean cut round punctates are another form of decoration seemingly uncommon at the site. This sherd may have come from the base of the neck of a vessel. It is thin, very hard, tempered with fine grit, and the color ranges from light gray on the exterior to dark gray on the interior surface.

F. The only distinction that this sherd has is in the carelessly applied punctates which were on an area of the body of the vessel.

G. The chevron-like pattern of punctates on this sherd were made with a sharp pointed tool. The dull brown color extends throughout the hard sherd which is grit tempered. Mica particles are quite numerous on the surface.

PROJECTILE POINTS FROM THE DEISTER SITE SHOWN IN FIGURE 40

A. There are no side notched points of a prepottery type at the Deister site. The contracting stem types are as rare as at Renner which was in noticeable contrast to the numerous specimens at the Shields site. No Snyder points are in the collections from the Deister site, but the small notched points of Late Woodland and the arrow points of the Middle Mississippi are well represented. A is from the surface of the Deister site. Four other fragments of lanceolate points are in the collection. A seems to have all the characteristics of the Nebo Hill type point. This point is made of a light colored chert; it is thick in cross section, has good primary flaking and some secondary.

B. There are eight contracting stem points in the collection. Four have convex bases; four have straight bases. Two are beveled. B was made from a blue-gray chert; the flaking is primary with a little secondary on the base area.

C. This point, made of light colored chert, has some secondary flaking around the base. The point is beveled prominently.

D. This exceptionally broad flat point was made from light colored chert. There is secondary flaking around the base on one side.

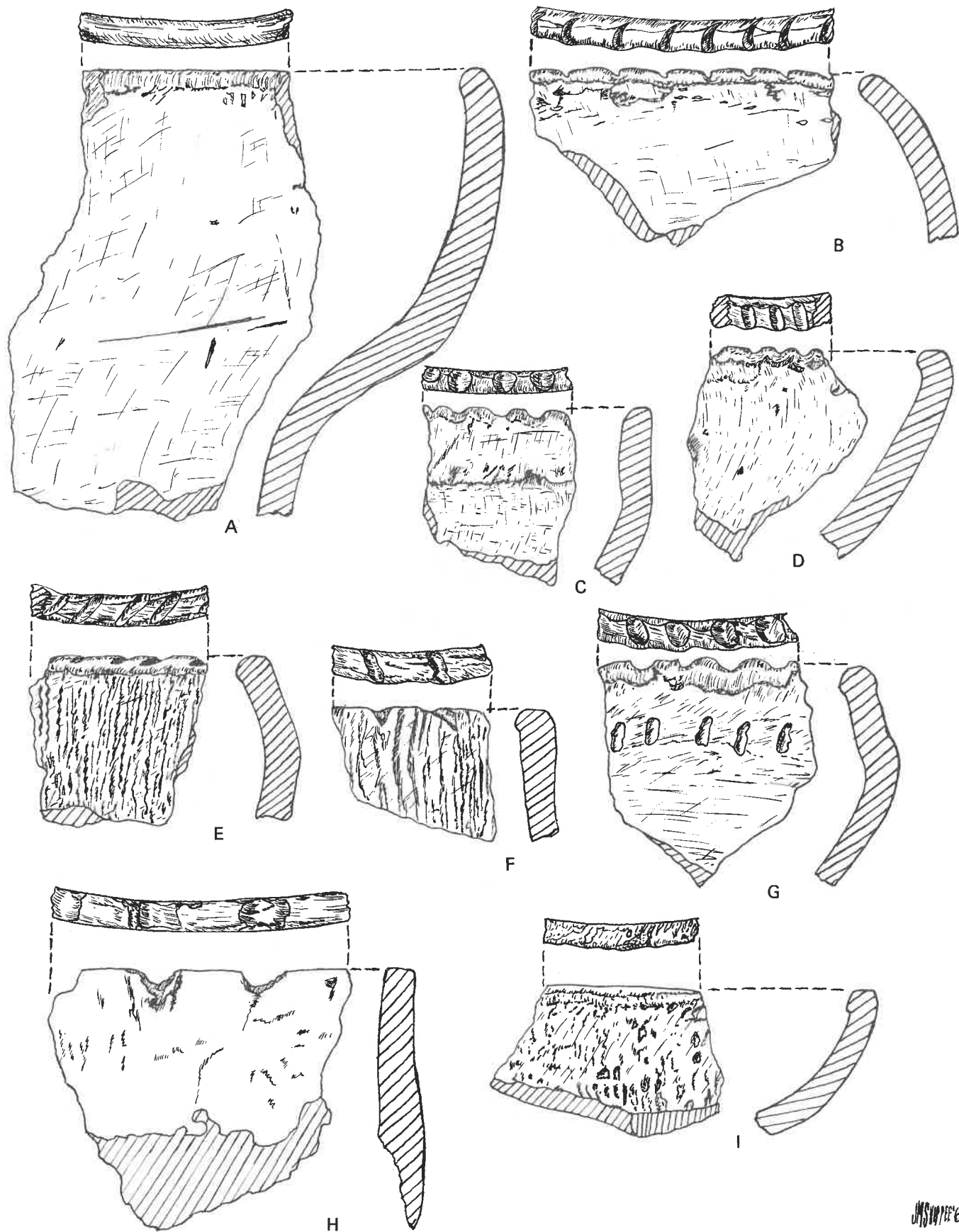


FIGURE 38

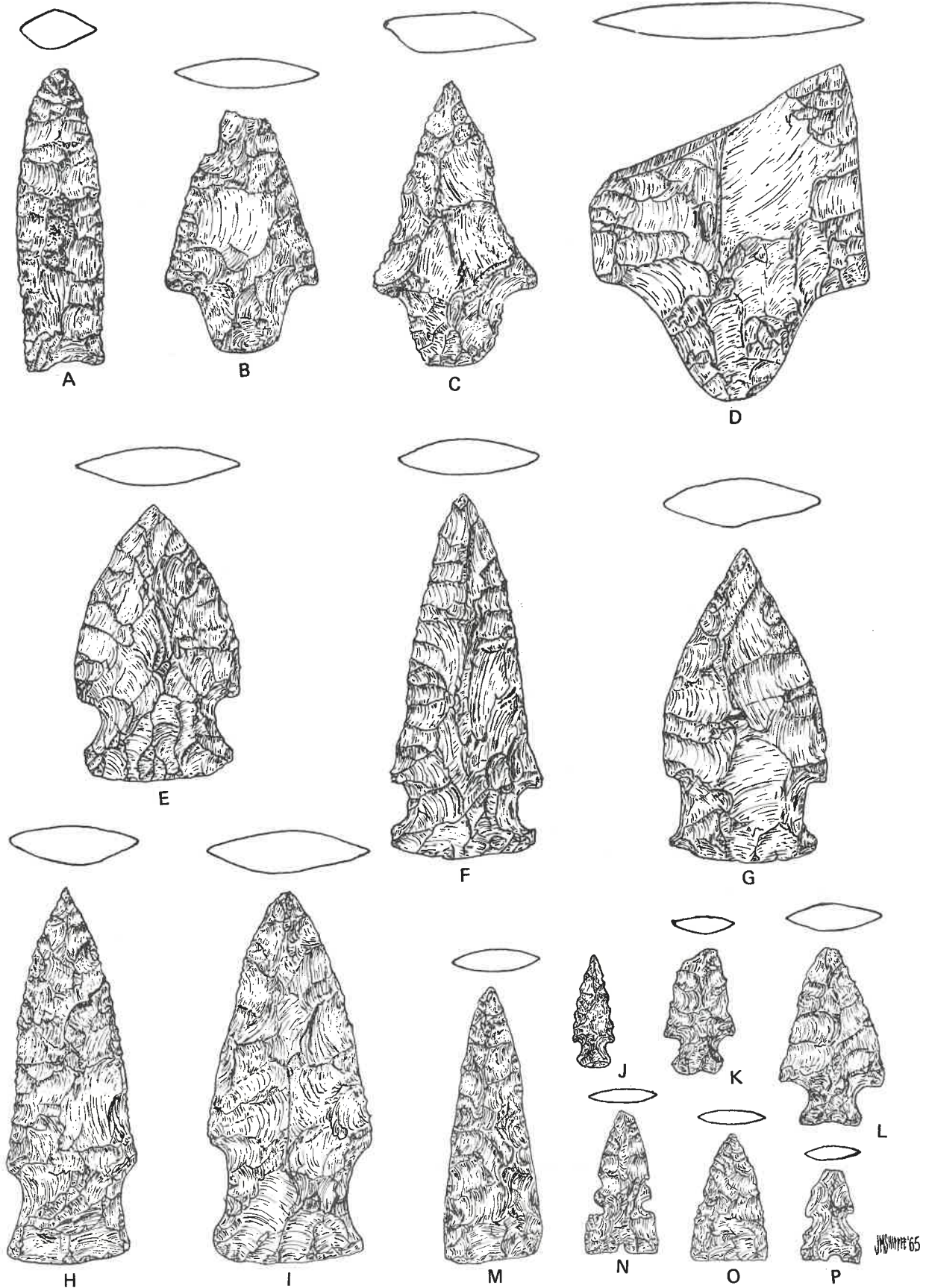


FIGURE 40

the University of Michigan for radiocarbon analysis. Interesting pottery and other artifacts were associated with these samples of charcoal (Figs. 43A and 44A, B, C).

The sites of Hopewell occupation discussed so far have all been on the left bank of the Missouri, but it is well established that the cultural remains can still be found on the right bank as well. Material from the Kansas side of the river is available from only one site.

DECORATED RIMSHERDS FROM 23PL43 SHOWN IN FIGURE 41

A is a maroon colored rimsherd (diameter, 8 inches) with distinct horizontal cordroughening on the neck of the vessel where the bosses protrude abruptly from the interior punches. Cordroughening below the neck has been smoothed over extensively. This hard sherd was tempered with a fine grit.

B is a rimsherd black throughout. Coarse grit tempering is revealed by erosion of the vessel's surfaces. The bosses were pressed outward by a hollow tube before the dentate stamping of the rim. The lip slopes inward. Diameter of this nearly vertical rim was 10 inches.

C is a muddy brown color throughout; it is hard and has a fine grit temper. The rim was nearly vertical. The lip slopes in, sharply. Rim diameter was 10 inches.

D has a brown exterior; the color changes gradually through the paste to a light gray. Fine cordroughening was applied over the whole exterior and then lightly smoothed over. The faint bosses were pressed outward by a hollow tube. The punctates could have been made by use of the same tube. No decision has been made as to the tool which was used to make the sloping impressions outside the lip. Rim diameter was 10 inches.

E. The color is a muddy brown throughout. The hard grit tempered sherd has a sharply insloping lip. Very faint bosses were made with a rod having a rounded end. The rim, apparently nearly vertical, had a diameter of 8 inches.

F. This gray colored rimsherd gradually turns to a brown color on the interior. The exterior was cordroughened vertically before the decorations were applied. The sherd is hard and grit tempered. Rim diameter was 8 inches.

G. This rimsherd, dark brown outside, is of a light pink color inside. The paste of this hard grit tempered sherd varies from gray to pink. The sherd is smooth except for the dentates on the rim. Diameter was 10 inches.

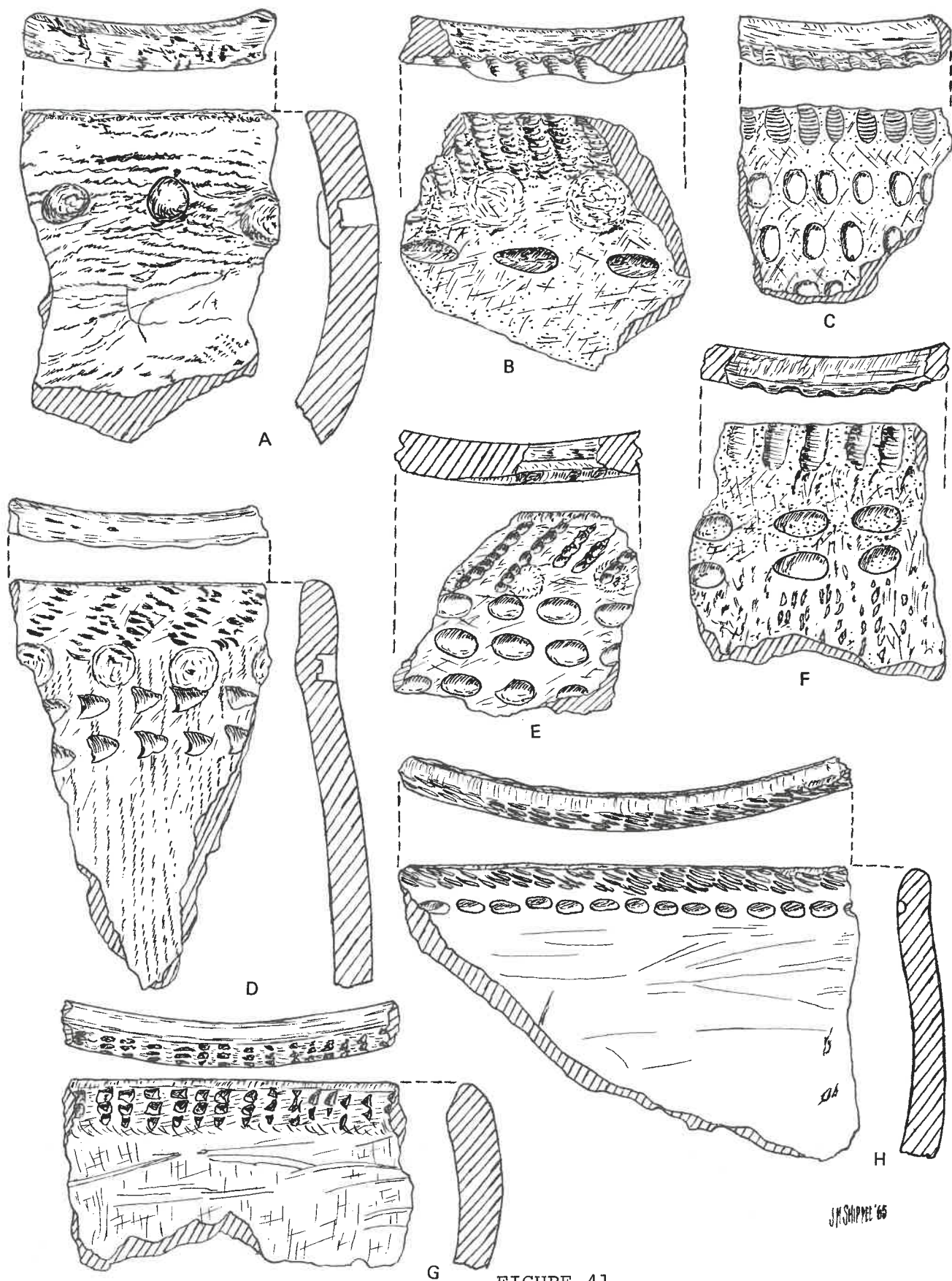
H. This muddy brown sherd is smooth except for the punctates and the diagonal cord wrapped rod impressions along the outer lip. The hard sherd has fine grit tempering material. Diameter of the rim was 10 inches.

DECORATED POTSHERDS FROM SITE 23PL43 SHOWN IN FIGURE 42

A. This rimsherd ranges in color from a muddy gray outside to black on the interior. The dentate impressions on the rim, neck, and body could have been made with the same tool. The sherd is hard and tempered with grit. Diameter is 12 inches.

B. This may have been a smooth vessel except for the vertical dentates on the rim and the sharp angular punctates. The channel is distinct inside the insloping lip which was pressed or paddled downward. The color of this hard sherd is a muddy tan throughout; it is grit tempered. Diameter was 11 inches.

C. The horizontal rocker marks were made with a broad-edged tool. The color ranges from brown to light gray. The sherd is hard and grit tempered.



J.M. SHAPPEL '65

FIGURE 41



FIGURE 43

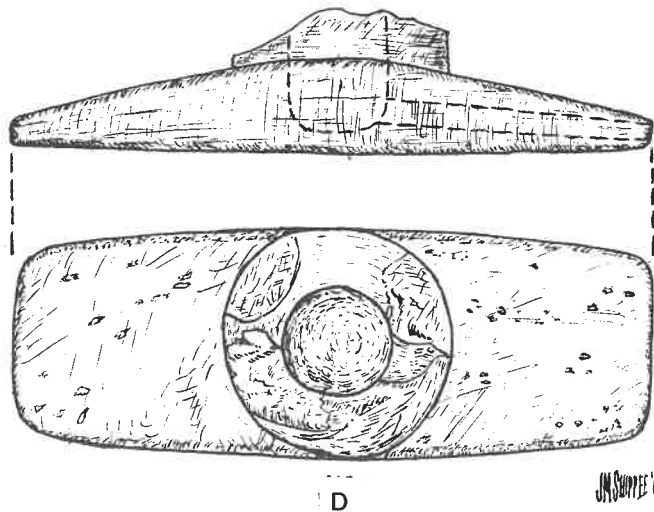
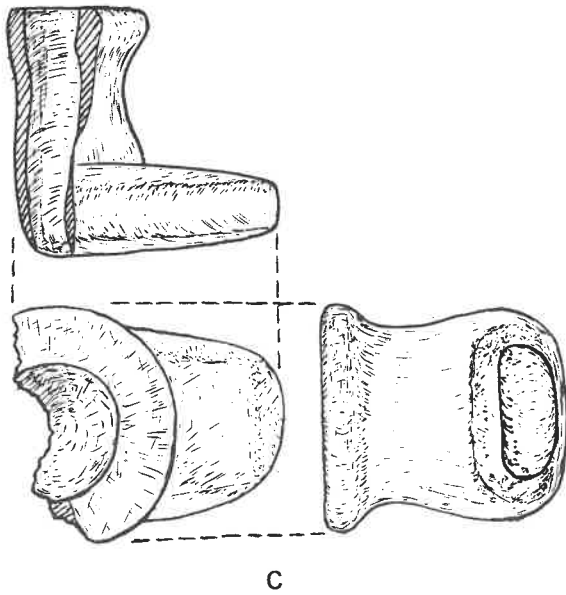
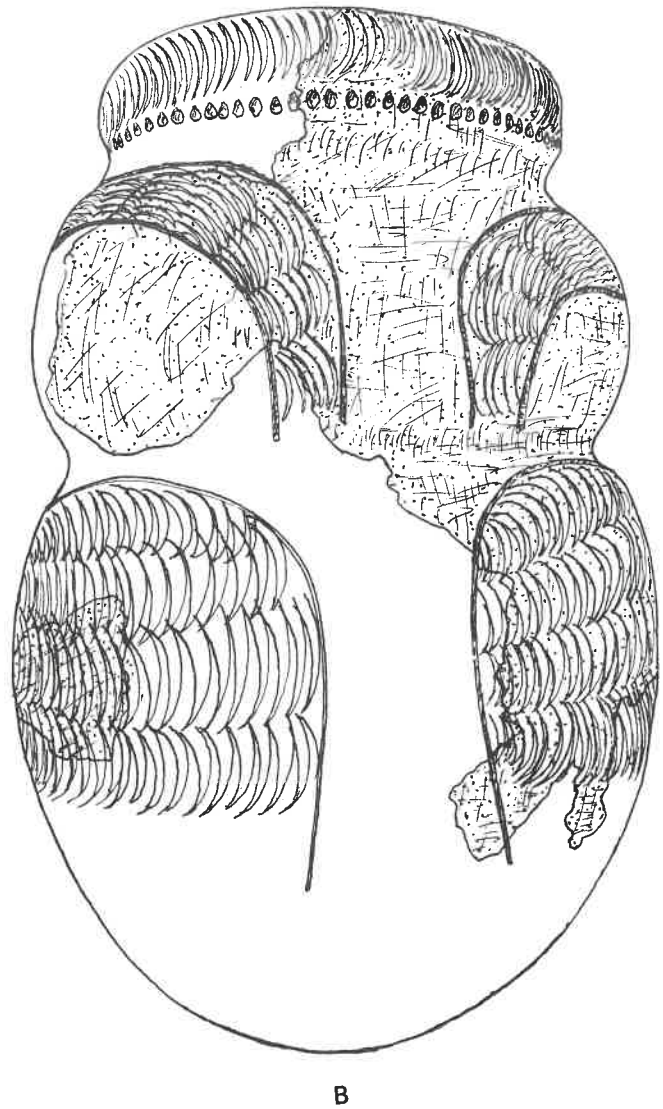


FIGURE 44

JM SHIPLEY '65

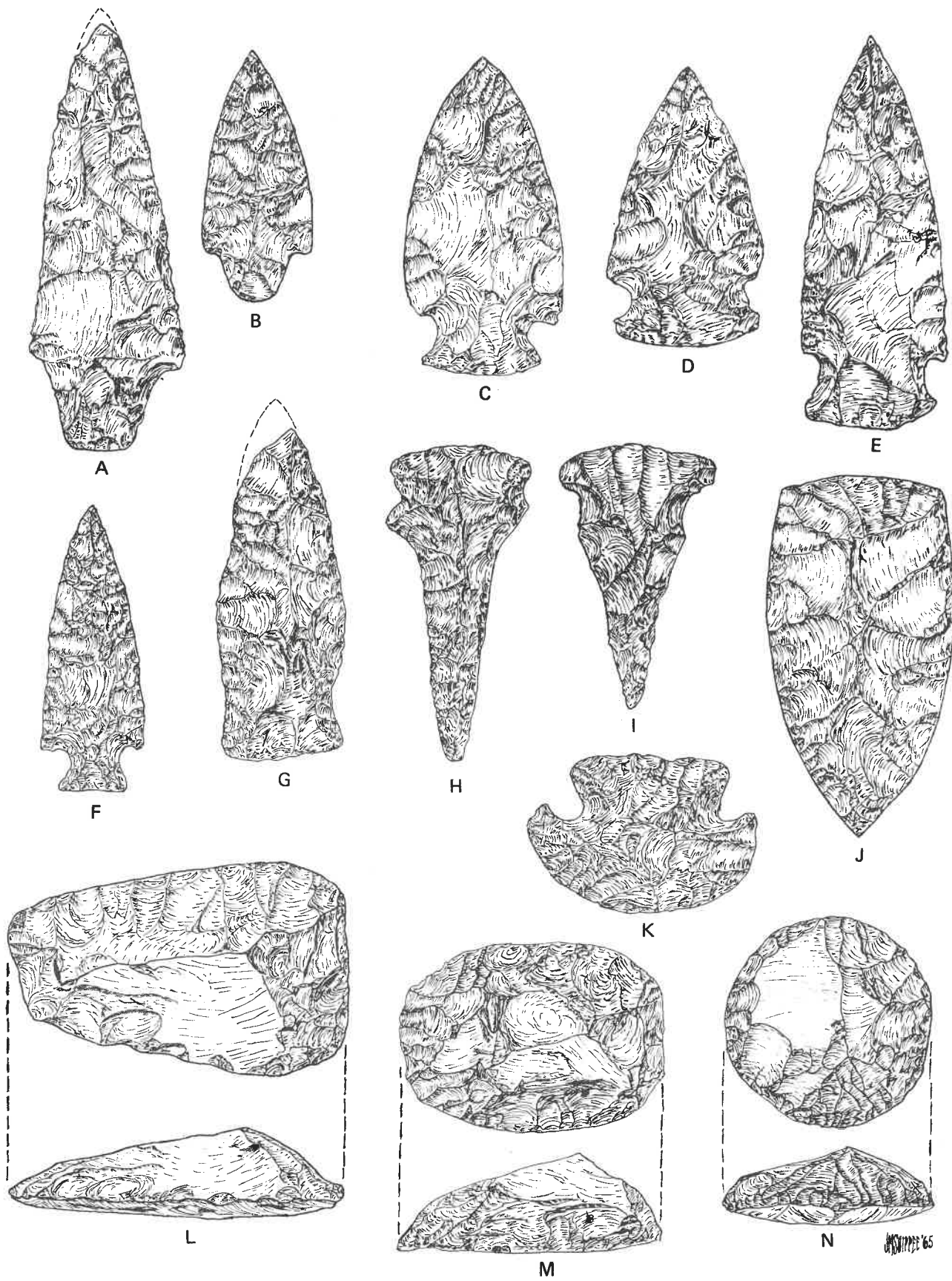


FIGURE 45

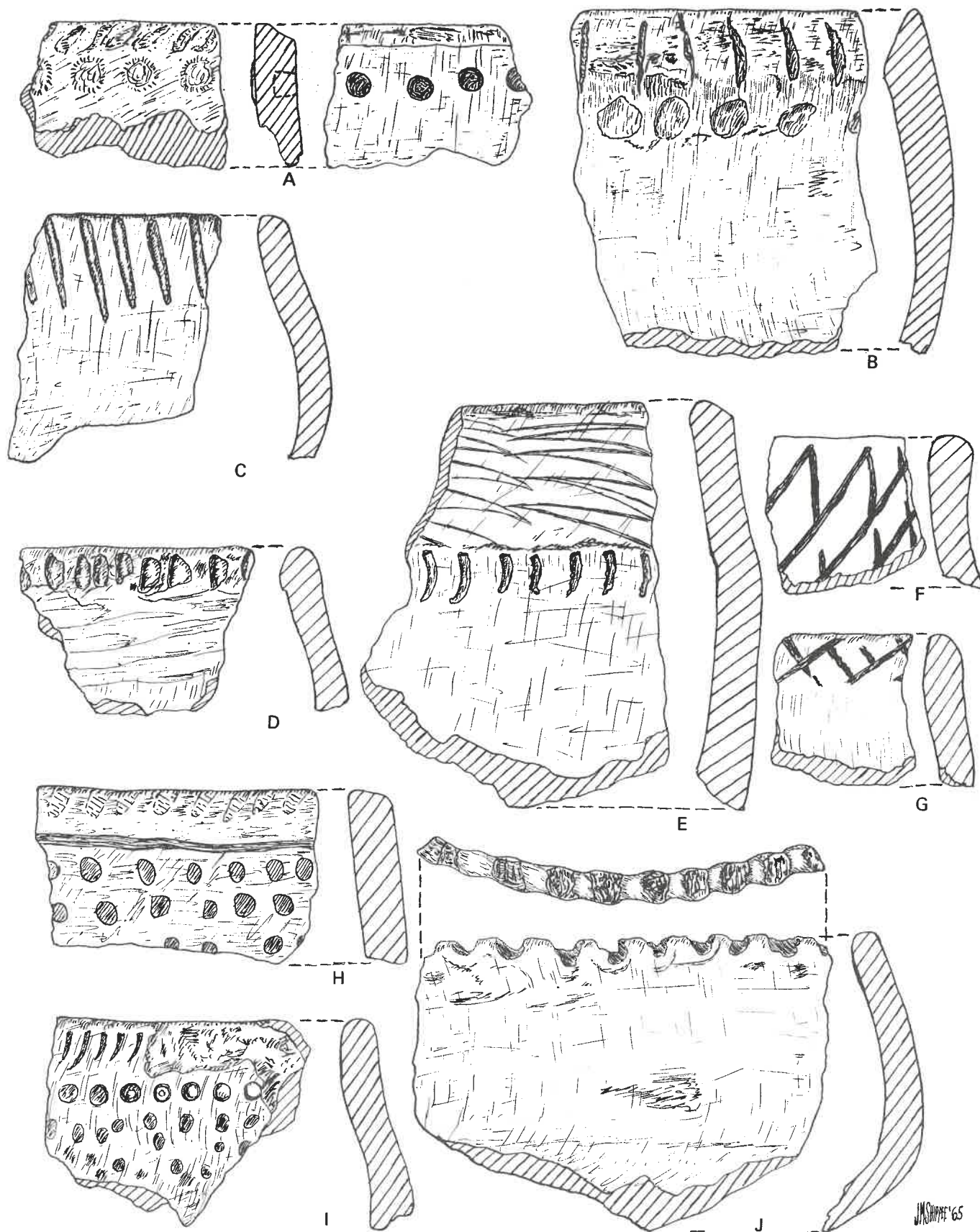


FIGURE 46

JMSHIPPE '65

ARTIFACTS FROM JACKSON COUNTY SITE 23JA41 SHOWN IN
FIGURE 47

A and B. The sherds sketched in A and B were copied from photographs made of the collections of W. Robertson, and all came from Site 23JA41 in eastern Jackson County. The site is on the southern slope from the Missouri River bluffs. The decorations indicate that the site is contemporaneous with that at Shields on the north side of the Missouri River and almost directly opposite.

C. This cordroughened rimsherd was part of a well made, tan colored vessel. The paste is gray. It is hard, heavy, and grit tempered. The form of the sherd is thought to be of the Late Middle Woodland.

D. This crude rimsherd is red-brown in color throughout. The random cord or brush marks are undistinguishable. The sherd is hard, heavy and tempered with coarse grit. It is similar to several from the Shields site which are thought to be Late Woodland. The three projectile points *E-G* represent seven from the site which was at 9th and Spruce in Kansas City. These points and several large oval knives or spades were made from a blue chert of good quality. This small collection from 9th and Spruce also included a mammary shaped object of white quartz.

THE TROWBRIDGE SITE (14WY1) IN KANSAS

The Trowbridge site in Wyandotte County, Kansas, is located on terrain which is similar to that in which sites occur in Jackson County, Missouri; that is, it is located on the headwaters of a spring fed creek which flows southward from the Missouri River bluffs and into the Kansas River, several miles distant. The site has received considerable attention from nonprofessional archaeologists for 30 years, and since 1963 the University of Kansas has had excavation parties working there each fall. This work and that of other excavators has revealed material and features that are common to the Kansas City area Hopewell sites.

Personal observations of the material from the site are that rimsherds of Early Woodland are not numerous, that there is a good representation of the usual and finer types of decoration of Hopewell pottery, and that some bear innovations in both vessel forms and decorations. The latter may be transitional forms which came about when the people moved into a prairie environment from their usual forested habitat. Small doll-like human effigies of baked clay which occur at the site are thought to be indicative of a late trait in the culture.

The projectile points from the site seem to be types that in the Kansas City area represent Middle and Late Hopewell complexes. The types that are rare include the Snyders, the contracting stem shape and the small arrow points.

One fragment of a three-quarter grooved axe has come from the site and ground stone celts are numerous.

If burial mounds existed in the nearby area, none are in evidence and no record of any is in the literature. Several miles to the northwest the badly wrecked remains of one mound have been observed on a hill-top above a small site in the valley.

this grit tempered sherd suggest that it is from a Late Woodland occupation. The paste is red and red ochre inclusions can be seen in the sherd.

C may be part of the same vessel from which *C* of Figure 49 was broken. Both are brown and tempered with grit in which pyrites are visible. *C*, *D*, *E*, *F*, *G*, and *J* from the Manion collection are all bodysherds from this site.

G is not a common type. The rocker decorated *J* was on a lobed vessel. The color and temper of these bodysherds is: *D*, dark gray and blue-gray, grit temper; *E*, tan, and grit tempered; *F*, gray and tempered with fine grit; *G*, tan and tempered with grit; and *J*, gray and brown and the temper, sharp grit.

H and *I* are the profiles of rimsherds which from their form must be from vessels of late occupation. *H* is without any decoration, being smooth all over; *I* has lip decorations impressed with a plain round rod. The color is light brown; the temper is grit. Both are from the Manion collection.

ARTIFACTS FROM VARIOUS SITES IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI
NEAR KANSAS CITY SHOWN IN FIGURE 51

A and *D* are baked clay effigies from the Manion collection and were excavated at the Trowbridge site. They are thought to be of a late complex.

B is a baked clay effigy from the Renner site; a tiny perforation forms the eyes. It resembles a bird.

C is a small copper celt from the Renner site. It is from the Roy Allman collection.

E and *H* are typical of the smaller celts excavated at the Renner site. At the Trowbridge site these celts are numerous and some are the large type. There has been only the fragment of a 3/4 grooved axe found at the site. It was in a deep pit.

F is in form like one of the typical scrapers of the Kansas City Hopewell but the notches are a rarity and were intended to facilitate the binding of the artifact to some object, possibly an atlatl for a counterbalance.

G is an eccentric flint which was excavated in a pit at the Renner site. It was in direct association with Hopewell pottery and charcoal dated by Gakushuin University. The assay number and date are GAK-1166, 1850 ± 90 before 1950 or A.D. 100 ± 90 (Kunihiko Kigoshi).

I and *J* seem to be similar artifacts to *F* but they are made of sandstone. They are from the Renner site.

K. This chert flake could have been used to make dentate impressions in pottery or it could have been utilized as a saw to cut wood, bone, shell or other material.

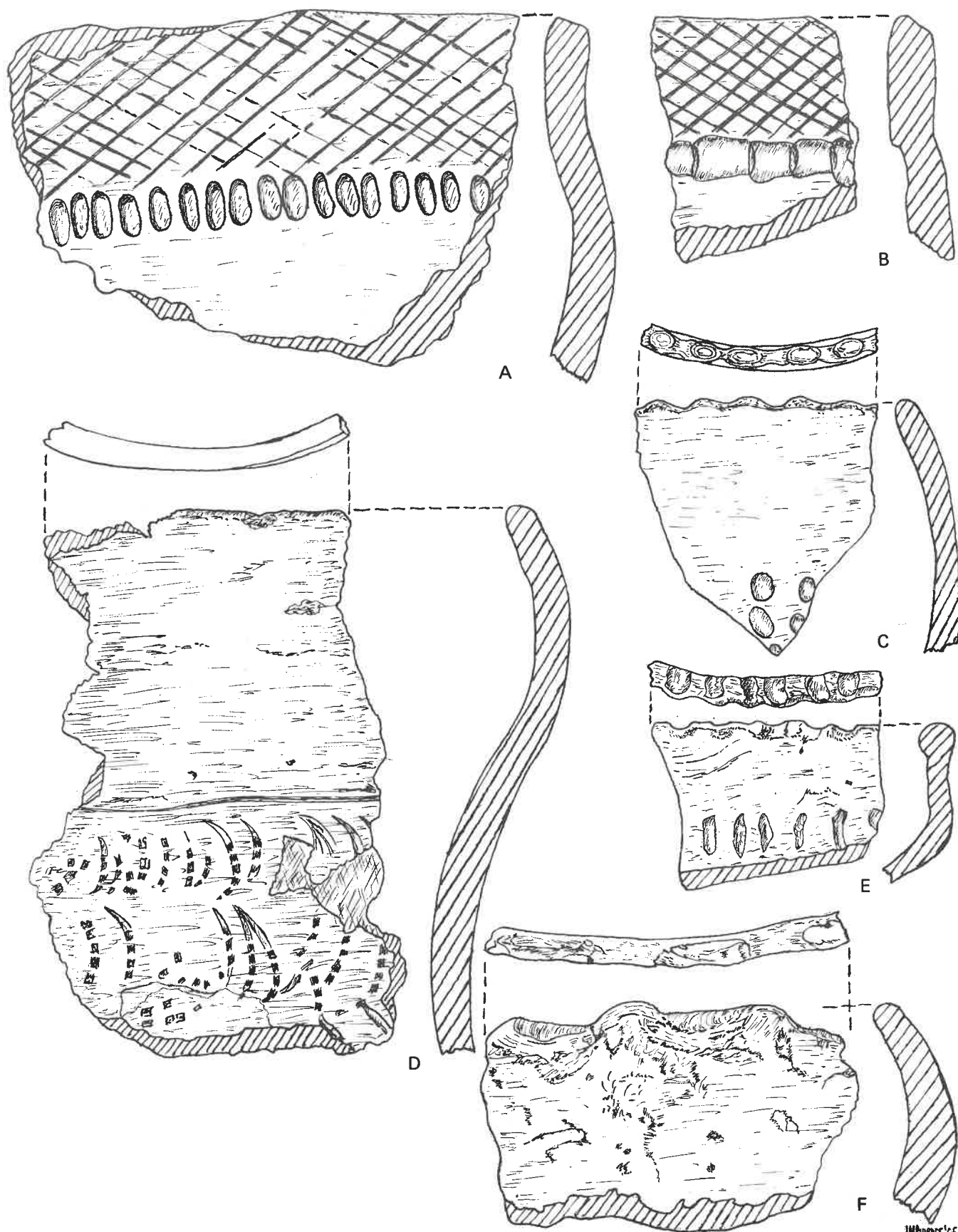


FIGURE 49

JAN 1971

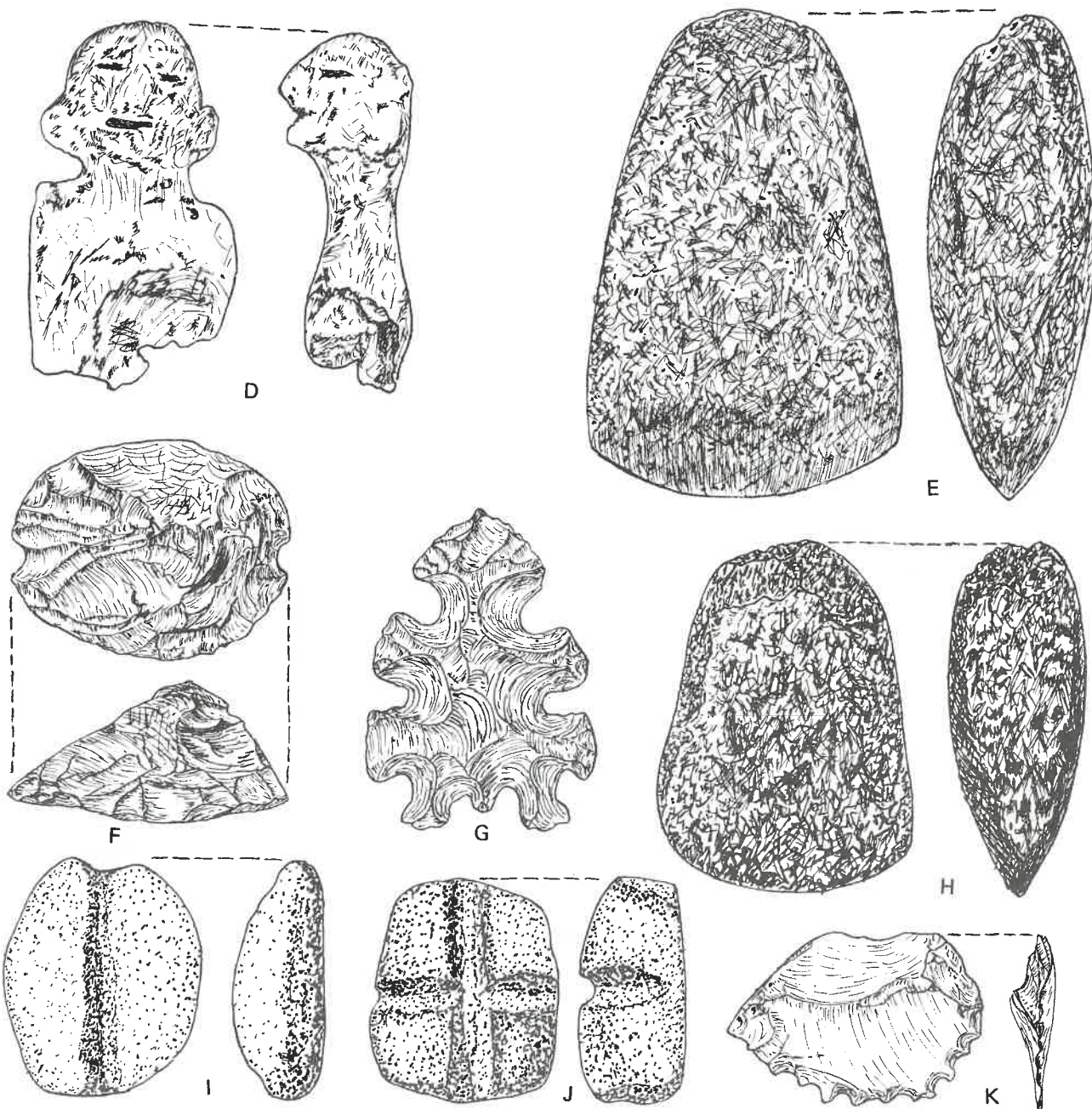
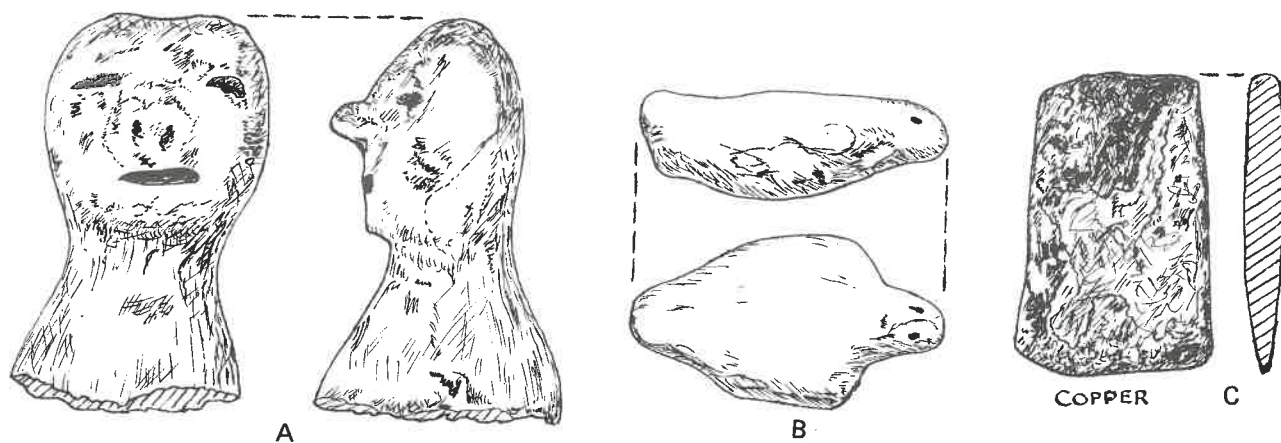


FIGURE 51

styles are numerous. At all of these sites there is evidence of Middle Hopewell and Late Woodland occupation.

Westward in Kansas, Hopewell sites have been reported at locations bordering the Kansas River Valley. Potsherds reminiscent of Hopewell are found occasionally along the prairie streams of Kansas, but the cord-roughened and smooth sherds and especially those of definitely utilitarian form which have been reported as evidence of Hopewell, are quite likely Late Woodland or at best a watered down Late Hopewell.

This strong western colony in the Missouri Valley may have resulted after trade routes to the west were established through a sparsely inhabited but desirable place to live. Cultural material collected from the sites suggests a gradual occupation of the valley beginning in the east, rather than a mass migration. The colony could have thrived through the centuries of occupation until the burial cult of the great centers had deteriorated and the procurement of status objects was no longer a stimulus for trade with distant places. The recession that occurred at the great centers of Hopewell probably simultaneously affected the Hopewell in Missouri and the result everywhere was a reversion to a more simple way of life.

The past exploration of the Missouri and Kansas sites has provided the evidence that the entire Woodland culture is represented here but the extent of future research in the area should exceed that of the last 30 years in the same ratio that the guesswork of the 1870's was surpassed by the more recent but still inadequate exploration. There is present in the area the evidence of a colonizing attempt by people which occurred over a period of a few centuries, but the history of that attempt will be arrived at only through the continuing research of dedicated and competent archaeologists with adequate financial backing.

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