

### Contact Period (A.D. 1750-1850)

Contact with French and Spanish traders and explorers, European-American and African-American settlers, miners, laborers, and military personnel led to intense trade with American Indian groups, who provided assistance and animal pelts in exchange for mass-produced goods, such as guns, metal tools, beads, and clothing. The horse, reintroduced into the New World by Europeans, was widely adopted by native people.

### Late Ceramic (A.D. 1500-1750)

- \* Ancestral Wichita (Great Bend aspect) sites of the Lower Walnut River valley near Arkansas City were likely associated with the extensive quarry pits at the Florence-A chert source area. This material was traded throughout eastern and central Kansas and Oklahoma and even to Southwestern pueblos. In return, people in south-central Kansas received Southwestern pottery, Caddoan pottery, obsidian and turquoise from New Mexico, and red pipestone from northeastern Kansas.
- \* Sites of ancestral Wichita neighbors to the north in central Kansas contain Southwestern artifacts, as well as Lower Loup pottery from Nebraska, copper and pottery from sites on the Mississippi River, and chain mail from Spanish explorers.
- \* Great Bend aspect Lower Walnut valley pottery is present in sites of the Lower Loup phase (ancestral Pawnee) in Nebraska and Dismal River aspect (ancestral Apache) in the High Plains, suggesting emphasis on north-south trade routes.

### Middle Ceramic (A.D. 1000-1500)

- \* Florence-A chert from the Maple City Quarry in Cowley County, Kansas, was traded into sites in much of Oklahoma and Kansas.
- \* People of eastern Kansas had trade relationships with Plains and Mississippian groups, as indicated by conch shell and decorated pottery from (or influenced by) the Cahokia mound complex near St. Louis.
- \* Sites in north-central Kansas, attributed to the Upper Republican and Smoky Hill phases, reveal eastern trade by producing limited amounts of Caddo pottery from east-central Oklahoma, conch shell and other marine and freshwater shells from the Gulf of Mexico and the American Southeast; copper-covered ear spoons; and Nehawka chert from southeastern Nebraska. In these same sites Alibates agatized dolomite; Flattop chalcedony; malachite and turquoise from the Southwest; obsidian from New Mexico, Utah, and Idaho; and Spanish Diggings quartzite from Wyoming point to western trade ties.
- \* Upper Republican sites on the eastern Rocky Mountain foothills in Colorado contain Smoky Hill jasper and pottery from farther east, demonstrating an active east-west exchange between Upper Republican groups.

### Early Ceramic (A.D. 1-1000)

- \* People along the eastern edge of the central Plains were in contact, directly or indirectly, with Hopewell people in Illinois. Long-distance trade with people to the east is indicated by the presence of copper ear spoons and celts from the Great Lakes region; hematite celts and cones probably from east-central Missouri, exotic stone pipes, conch shells, and sheet mica, which sometimes was cut into decorative pieces. One piece of obsidian from Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming has been recovered.
- \* Eastern Kansas sites are more likely to have trade materials from the Mississippi valley, while western Kansas sites more often have trade materials from the southern Plains or the Rocky Mountains. Obsidian from New Mexico, Flattop chalcedony, and Alibates agatized dolomite are found in western Kansas sites.

### Late Archaic (2000 B.C.-A.D. 1)

- \* Burlington chert bifaces have been found in far northeast Kansas sites. Typically artifacts from distant sources are found with burials, while artifacts traded among nearby groups are found in everyday settings.
- \* Sites in northwest Texas and southwest Oklahoma contain Florence-A chert from south-central Kansas, Dakota quartzite from western Kansas, and Smoky Hill jasper from northwest Kansas.

### Early and Middle Archaic (8000-2000 B.C.)

There is little evidence of trade at this time, when people had adapted to using local resources.

### Paleoindian (10,000-8000 B.C.)

High quality stone acquired from great distances was favored for making chipped stone tools. These people traveled far and frequently, so did they get their stone by trade, or did they travel to distant sources? Burlington chert from Missouri, Illinois, or Arkansas; Knife River flint from North Dakota; Alibates agatized dolomite and Edwards chert from Texas; Flattop chalcedony from Colorado; petrified wood from Colorado or Wyoming; and Hartville uplift chert from Wyoming have been found in Kansas Paleoindian sites.