

Chapter 3

Site Descriptions

Ninety-eight archaeological sites had been formally reported and listed in the KHS Archaeological Inventory within the Manhattan Archaeological Survey project area prior to the initiation of this project in December 2008. We recorded 22 additional sites based on our survey during the spring of 2009. Criteria for defining archaeological sites vary, but generally they are defined as places that hold evidence of past human activity. The “Kansas SHPO’s Guide to Archeological Survey, Assessment, and Reports” (Epperson et al. 2004) suggests that a site be recorded when it fits one of the following: 1) three or more artifacts within a 20x20 meter area; 2) one diagnostic artifact (a distinctive style of artifact shown through multiple studies to have been made during a particular period); or 3) one humanly made feature (e.g., fireplace, pit). These criteria are typically applied to prehistoric sites, which represent the remains of ancestral Native American activities prior to European contact. An historic site is defined as any humanly made feature or cluster of artifacts from the period after contact (historic period) and at least 50 years old. Generally, intact standing structures are not recorded as archaeological sites unless they are associated with artifact scatters or features represented by surface or subsurface remains. Many more than the formally recorded prehistoric and historic sites described below are located within the project area, yet remain to be identified and reported. As noted in the previous chapter, the location, extent, and intensity of archaeological investigations has varied within the project area, resulting in uneven coverage and reporting. Also, diverse landscapes have differential potential for archaeological sites. Stream valleys with abundant, varied resources provided favorable areas for farms, prehistoric camps and more permanent habitations, while quarries, workshops, certain kinds of burials, and various historic sites may be associated with upland slopes and bluffs or other landforms. Natural and cultural processes that affect site visibility and preservation complicate the identification of archaeological sites. Thus, although the number of sites formally recorded in the project area is relatively large, this is only a small portion of the cultural remains that likely existed in this archaeologically rich region.

Descriptions of each site in the project area officially recorded with the KHS as of July 2009 are presented in this chapter. As indicated, many of these had been reported prior to the initiation of this project. The others were identified and reported during Phase II of this project. The majority consists of prehistoric sites although historic remains are also included. Each site is referenced by a unique designation (e.g., 14PO24, 14RY401) following the Smithsonian Trinomial System. Site numbers in Kansas start with ‘14’. This is followed by a two letter abbreviation for the county (PO=Pottawatomie; RY=Riley). The final number is an arbitrary, but unique designation for the site within that county. In certain instances a site is more commonly known by a name. Archaeologists sometimes assign names in recognition of a landowner, informant, or local landmark, but no standardized naming guidelines exist. In the following descriptions site numbers are always given and names are present if one is recorded in the KHS Archeological Inventory or is widely used.

The following site summaries are organized first by study tract and secondly by site number. The setting of each site is discussed but not specifically identified. The precise location of archaeological sites is privileged information protected under an exception of the Kansas Open Records Act. The text describes how and when each site was recorded along with a brief review of any known investigations. Identified cultural remains are reviewed briefly for clues to possible age or affiliation. If known, we discuss the present condition of the site. Finally, we make recommendations for further investigations. These are also summarized in Appendix A.

Blue Township

14PO24 (Kaw or Kansa or Blue Earth Village)

Site Number: 14PO24
Site Name: Kansa or Kaw or Blue Earth Village
Unmarked Burial Site number: 1991-65; 1991-66
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1000-1010 feet amsl
Soil: Muir silt loam

In the late eighteenth-early nineteenth centuries, the Kansa Indians lived in a village on the north side of the Kansas River east of its confluence with the Blue. Residents of Manhattan and the surrounding area have known of this site since early Euroamerican settlement of the Kansas River valley. At least one historical document provides information about the village and its inhabitants during its occupation. This was a report prepared by naturalist Thomas Say, who led a party of men from the Stephen Long expedition from the Missouri River overland up the Kansas River valley to this village in August 1819 (James 1823). According to Say,

The approach to the village is over a fine level prairie of considerable extent; passing which, you ascend an abrupt bank of the height of ten feet to a second level, on which the village is situated in the distance, within about one-fourth of a mile of the river. It consists of about a hundred and twenty lodges, placed as closely together as convenient, and destitute of any regularity of arrangement. The ground area of each lodge is circular, and is excavated to the depth of from one to three feet, and the general form of the exterior may be denominated hemispheric (James 1823:112).

The Kansa abandoned this village around 1825 to relocate downstream. It appears from the 1857 GLO plat that part of this site was cultivated by that time. This map indicates a farm field in the same location as at least a portion of the village. Despite this, circular depressions marking the location of earth lodges were still visible in April 1880 when Franklin G. Adams of the KHS arranged to have the site mapped (Anonymous 1881; O'Brien 2004:146). The resulting map showed a large cluster of lodge rings and graves immediately

north and abutting the left or north bank of a large bend in the Kansas River. (This shows that the Kansas River already had migrated into the southern end of the site by 1880.) A separate and smaller cluster of lodges is indicated about a half mile northeast of this bend. An area labeled “graves” is also shown a half mile to the east of the river bend on the northwest side of a “pond”. These features and artifacts were no longer visible on the surface in 1937 when Waldo R. Wedel of the Smithsonian Institution investigated the site (1959:187-197). By that time the area had been cut by the Union Pacific railroad, cultivated, visited by numerous artifact collectors, and reduced in size due to lateral erosion of the Kansas River. Nonetheless, Wedel and his crew uncovered the floor of a circular lodge, two cache (storage) pits, and a disturbed burial. Materials from this expedition are curated by the Smithsonian Institution Museum of Natural History.

In 1985 Les Esry confirmed the extensive erosion of the site by the Kansas River through study of original federal land survey notes (1857 and 1859) and various maps. In 2006 Dr. William V. Lumb (personal communication, Sept 27, 2006) recalled observing possible human bones eroding out of the Kansas River below the mouth of the Blue River when he was young (1930s). These were likely associated with this village. An attempt to locate remnants of the site by O’Brien and Kansas State University students in the autumn of 1980 failed to identify any remains potentially related to the Kansa occupation (Esry 1985). The group investigated various areas between the river and residential and commercial developments through surface survey, test excavations, and inspection of waterline trenches. These revealed no artifacts potentially related to the village. An earlier survey in 1969 of a field to the west resulted in the discovery of a gunflint and possible hammerstone (Esry 1985:49). (Note that this latter survey also included the Brous [14PO25] site area. Cultural deposits at Brous were originally reported below the plow zone [see below].) Two gunflints and a metal ax were found along the probable western edge of the site in 1989 (Darrel Wilson, personal communication, Sept 2006). The occasional reports of surface finds suggest that parts of this important site may remain in localized areas. Given that the Kansas River has flooded several times over the past century, scouring and deposition may have affected the cultural deposits of this site. In certain instances, scour may have removed or disturbed cultural deposits, while alluvial deposition may have buried other parts.

The potential for burial of cultural deposits associated with this site was tested in part in April 2009 when Roper conducted an archaeological survey in advance of construction of a sewer line across a portion of the site (Roper 2009). This line will be placed along the modern edge of the terrace upon which the site is believed to have been situated. Lower, more recently formed terraces of the Kansas River lie immediately south of the proposed sewer line. The latter surfaces would not have existed during Kansa occupation of the Blue Earth village. They mark those parts of the original terrace and village that were removed and later redeposited during lateral migration of the Kansas River. Pedestrian survey of the proposed sewer line across a cultivated field revealed no surface indications of Kansa occupation. In order to evaluate whether the late eighteenth-early nineteenth century terrace surface has been buried, Rolfe D. Mandel conducted a geomorphic analysis of deposits exposed in five trenches along the proposed sewer line. He postulated that the greatest potential for cultural deposits was in the surface soil and a buried soil exposed in trenches 1 and 2 (Mandel 2009). The buried soil is likely too old to be associated with the Kansa

occupation of this site. No cultural materials were found in the buried or the surface soils. Mandel (2009:51) noted that floods within the past century may have removed part of the surface of this terrace and associated cultural materials.

It is clear from previous studies of the Blue Earth site (14PO24), that this historic Kansa village has been severely damaged, if not destroyed. The site area has been heavily impacted by cultivation, railroad construction, artifact collecting, commercial and residential development, and severe erosion along the Kansas River including lateral migration and scouring during flood episodes. Nonetheless, this was a large (and very significant) site. Human burials of the Kansa Indians are also known to be present (Feagins 2004; Wedel 1959). As surface finds of artifacts in relatively recent times suggest, small portions of this site may remain intact. During 2009, we were unable to survey any lands believe to be associated with this site. Additional survey and monitoring of land-altering activities is recommended of lightly impacted areas. These include the cultivated field west of Dempsey Road and south of the railroad grade, especially its western end; the southeast corner of the Heritage Square South development, the eastern portion of the livestock sale barn property, and surrounding areas. These parcels appear to be associated with the main portion of the Kansa village as mapped in 1880. As noted above, that map indicated two outlying areas of lodges (to the northeast) and burials (to the southeast). The former may be associated with property owned by Hope Evangelical Lutheran Church. The area of burials indicated near a pond on the 1880 map may be located north of modern Fielding Road. These areas should also be carefully inspected and recorded. Any land-modifying activities should be carefully monitored (especially given the potential for unmarked burials protected under the Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act), and Phase III evaluation is strongly recommended for any portions of the site still holding cultural remains.

14PO25 (Brous site)

Site Number: 14PO25

Site Name: Brous site

Drainage: Kansas River

Topographic Setting: terrace

Elevation: 1000 feet amsl

Soil: Eudora silt loam, Muir silt loam

The Brous site is buried in terrace fill north of the Kansas and south of the Blue River about a half mile west of the Blue Earth village (14PO24). Jacob V. Brower named this site on his "Harahey" map of 1899 for Jasher H. Brous, with whom he visited the site in April 1897 (Brower 1898, 1899). He noted that it had been exposed during construction of the Union Pacific railroad (Brower 1898:61). Wedel conducted test excavations here in August 1937, locating it north of the railroad and 100 yards from a United States Coast and Geodetic Survey benchmark G-111 (Wedel 1959:198-200). He noted that the majority of cultural materials came from 24-32 inches below surface (Wedel 1959:198). Because the site was buried, its full extent is not known. Discovery of artifacts within the Heritage Square South development area suggests that the site extended into at least the western half or more of this

development greatly expanding the site boundaries. It may potentially also exist (or have existed) west of this development and south of the railroad.

The artifacts from 14PO25 indicate it was a Woodland period campsite. Wedel (1959:198-200) described sand-tempered potsherds, some with rocker-stamping and punctates; a large expanding stemmed projectile point, and a small piece of ground stone. Darrel Wilson (personal communication, 2006) collected a variety of stone tools, including a celt, large to medium-sized (contracting and expanding) stemmed and side-notched points, blocky and circular scrapers, and limited amounts of pottery, including cross-hatched rim sherds, from the surface of this site. The artifacts are comparable to Middle Woodland materials found elsewhere in this region and farther east. Limited information is available about the human occupation of the Manhattan area during this period, emphasizing the potential significance of this long-known, but now largely destroyed site.

In 2007 construction of the Heritage Square South development destroyed at least a portion of the site. Prior to this several individuals reportedly found artifacts and bone in the area of development (Darrel Wilson, personal communication, 2007; Robert Hoard, personal communication, 2007). It is possible that this site was buried not only in this area, but also to the west and potentially south of the railroad. Although much of the site has been destroyed by various undertakings, because it was buried 24-32 inches below the surface in 1937, remnants may exist. Trenching prior to and monitoring of any planned subsurface disturbances in this area are recommended.

14PO402

Site Number: 14PO402

Site Name: NA

Drainage: Blue River

Topographic Setting: terrace

Elevation: 1000 feet amsl

Soil: Eudora silt loam

O'Brien first recorded this site in 1969 as a "scatter of chert debris" on a terrace on the left (south) bank of the Blue River. In 2006 Brad Logan conducted a Phase II survey of the cultivated field in which this site is located and Phase III test excavations in anticipation of cut bank stabilization (Logan 2006a, 2006b).

Logan discovered two clusters of artifacts that he labeled Areas A and B (Logan 2006a). Area A appeared to overlap 14PO402 as shown on the original site form, with Area B approximately 150 meters to the west-southwest. Pedestrian survey of both areas revealed gray Permian chert flakes, while Area B also held one small potsherd and several pieces of burned limestone (Logan 2006a). The artifacts visible in Area A spread across an estimated 324 square meters, while those in Area B encompassed about 3,266 square meters. Three 1x1m excavation units (one in Area A, two in Area B) dug to depths of 30-60 cm uncovered additional artifacts with the majority within the upper 30 cm (Logan 2006b). These consisted

of non-diagnostic lithic debris, several small body sherds, and eight small pieces of clinker and coal, possibly indicating historic disturbance. Based on the distribution and type of artifacts and lack of cultural features, Logan (2006b) suggested that 14PO402 may have served as one (or two) campsites possibly associated with the Central Plains tradition (CPT).

Much of the surface material rested on the scarp rather than the tread, suggesting that it had eroded out of the terrace. Test excavations did not confirm the presence of a buried or intact component. A single flake was found below Area A atop a slump block along the Blue River suggesting that part of the site had already eroded. Given the lack of diagnostic materials, limited quantity of artifacts, and disrupted state of 14PO402, Logan determined this site to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and recommended clearance of the bank stabilization project (Logan 2006a, 2006b). No further work is recommended.

14PO1315

Site Number: 14PO1315
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Elbo Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Sharpsburg silt loam

Timothy Weston and Fred Scott recorded 14PO1315 in 1994 as part of a Phase II survey for project 18-81 K-3346-03 authorized by the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT). Christopher M. Schoen (1994) completed the Phase II report. The site was found in a cornfield on a terrace on the northwest side of a hill crest. It encompassed 250x250 feet of cultivated and heavily eroded land (Schoen 1994:3). According to Weston and Scott, a contractor for KDOT had already begun stripping the area.

Weston and Scott found scattered lithic debris. Schoen described this as “8 cortical flakes, 12 flakes, and a thick biface or biface core of gray Permian chert and a piece of white quartz shatter.” He also mentioned that “a large cobble of Sioux quartzite and several limestone cobbles were observed” (Schoen 1994:3). These are non-diagnostic.

After Phase II analysis of 14PO1315, Schoen recommended the continuance of the project to remove soil from the area (Schoen 1994:3). As of June 2009, this area was part of a residential development. The site has been destroyed through removal of borrow fill and later residential development. No further investigations are recommended.

Blue River Valley

No reported sites

Central Manhattan

14RY32 (Bluemont Mound)

Site Number: 14RY32
Site Name: Bluemont Mound
Unmarked Burial Site number: 1991-53
Drainage: Blue River and Kansas River
Topographic Setting: bluff top
Elevation: 1160 feet amsl
Soil: Clime-Sogn complex

Bluemont Hill is a prominent bluff north of old Manhattan overlooking the Blue and Kansas Rivers to the east and south, respectively. In the late nineteenth century the Blue River flowed along or near the eastern base of this bluff. Various historical documents mention a prehistoric burial mound atop the southern point of this prominence (e.g., Griffing 1888). As noted by Savage (1879), it “commands one of the most charming views to be found in all that region.”

Various individuals participated in the excavation of this mound in 1879 including Benjamin F. Mudge, C. P. Blachly, J. Savage, Jashur H. Brous, a Mr. Hill, and William J. Griffing. In describing the ‘Researches of Professor Benjamin F. Mudge’, Mary E. Mudge reported that,

Along the Kansas River and in its vicinity are numerous high bluffs, often capped apparently by artificial mounds. On November 17, 1879, Professor Mudge, in company with Dr. C. P. Blachly, commenced opening one of these mounds on the top of Blue Mont, north of Manhattan. It contained skeletons, arrow-heads, beads, etc., proofs that it had once been an ancient burial ground. On the morning of his death, November 21st, of the same week, Professor Mudge wrote of this mound, “It is more interesting from the manner in which it is built than for anything we have yet found, but we have not gone to the center of it. * * It is built first of sandy loam and then of two feet of stones and dirt like those near Junction City, Geary County. (Brower 1898:49)

Excavations continued after Mudge’s death. On November 28, the local *Nationalist* newspaper reported that “Dr. Blanchly [sic] and Mr. Savage have excavated the Mound on Bluemont Hill” (O’Brien 2004:146; Failyer 1881:131). A few days later (December 1), Blachly returned with Brous and Hill to continue the excavation. On December 11, Savage’s report of excavations that originally was published in the *Lawrence Journal* appeared in *The Junction City Tribune* (Savage 1879). Failyer (1881:132) reported that Griffing dug through the back dirt of these early excavations.

Blachly described the mound as 42x48 feet in diameter with the long axis oriented north-south (O'Brien 2008:6). After final excavations, Savage (1879) explained how the mound was built on top of the ground first with three to four feet of yellow loess, covered by local stones, followed by "black loam mixed with small stones". Atop this lie flat stones, covered with more soil mixed with small stones, topped with another layer of stones. Blachly added that "a pyramid of stones, some ten or fifteen feet in diameter, and six or eight feet high" once existed on top of the mound, but the stone had been hauled away about ten years prior to its excavation (Figure 3.1) (O'Brien 2008:6). The diameter of this mound is slightly smaller than the large and well-documented James Younkin mound in Geary County (47x56 feet and 4.2 feet tall) (Schultz and Spaulding 1948). The stone pyramid atop Bluemont mound is unusual and may have been added well after the mound was in use.



Figure 3.1 Sketch of Bluemont mound (14RY32) as published in Brower (1899:113) reconstructing its general form prior to its excavation in 1879.

Blachly reported that four human burials along with animal bones and one arrow point were found within the three feet of loess or sandy clay forming the heart of the mound (O'Brien 2008:6). Savage (1879) described one burial as follows:

the most important discovery was the finding of a human skeleton, almost entire, low down in the center of the mound. This skeleton was buried in a sitting posture with feet and hands toward the east, the bones of the body were somewhat displaced and the skull had dropped upon the bones of the limbs with face upward. The skull crumbled into several pieces on being taken out, we obtained a part of the upper jaw with teeth in place, the lower jaw was gone with teeth scattered, many rib bones and several bones from the spinal column, were secured entire, the bones of the limbs, and those of the hands and feet were best preserved. ...

In the overlying layer of stone and sediment, excavators recovered "arrow heads", burned and unburned human and animal bone, charcoal, shell and bird bone beads, chert, one scraper, and part of a pot. The latter was described as about six inches in diameter, larger at

the bottom, and with a decorated rim. (O'Brien 2008:6). Griffing (n.d.) reported finding "3 arrow heads, one bone fish hook, a few beads" when he investigated the site (apparently after it had been excavated) (Failyer 1881:132). According to Brower (1898:50), Blachly described one burial as intrusive, potentially suggesting multiple periods of use. Mounds like this were commonly used during the Woodland period, but were sometimes reused by later peoples (Eyman 1966).

It is unknown where the bones and artifacts removed from this mound ended up, but some of the bones may have been donated to the KHS by Franklin G. Adams in 1880 (KHS UBS record 1991-53).

Between Mudge and Blachly's excavations in 1879 and the spring of 1897 when Brower visited, the site of this mound was destroyed during construction of an underground water reservoir for the City (Brower 1898:50). No further work is recommended.

14RY39

Site Number: 14RY39

Site Name: NA

Unmarked Burial Site number: none assigned

Drainage: Wildcat Creek

Topographic Setting: bluff

Elevation: 1160 feet amsl

Soil: Clime-Sogn complex, Geary silt loam

In 1977 O'Brien assigned 14RY39 to a mound shown on Griffing's 1888 "Archaeological Chart of Manhattan and Vicinity" on the southern tip of a bluff overlooking the mouth of Wildcat Creek. (At that time, the Kansas River flowed near the base of this bluff.) O'Brien reported that Griffing and the Kansas State Agricultural College (KSAC) Scientific Club excavated this mound. This has not been confirmed, and no information about the mounds is available.

The exact location of this mound is unclear. Using Griffing's map, O'Brien recorded the probable location as the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 24 T10S R7E. Close scrutiny of that map and the original landscape suggests that it may have been slightly south of or near the center of the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 24. Both of these locations are atop this prominent bluff, which has faced extensive residential development. No traces of this mound are evident today so no archaeological work is recommended, although historic research may reveal additional information about its location and contents.

14RY365 (322 South Second Street)

Site Number: 14RY365
Site Name: Residence at 322 South Second Street
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1010 feet amsl
Soil: Eudora silt loam

Schoen recorded 14RY365 in 1991 as part of archaeological investigations related to replacement of the K-18/K-177 bridge over the Kansas River. Archival research was conducted in 1990 (White 1990; White and Ward 1990) followed by archaeological test excavations in the southern portion of Lot 161 (Schoen 1991). Later (1995) excavations on the back or northern portion of this lot (location of 14RY384 [see below]) uncovered utility and refuse disposal features associated with the twentieth century occupation of 14RY365 (King et al. 2004).

In 1990 this site consisted of an inhabited frame house at 322 South Second Street in the southern (front) portion of Lot 161, at the northwest corner of Second and Colorado Streets. Historical references indicate that a house had been built here by 1868. It was occupied between the mid-1870s until the early 1900s by members of the Rehfeld, Rosencutter, and Peak families (who had intermarried). They also likely maintained the blacksmith shop on the back of the lot (14RY364 [see below]). Changes in the footprint of the house as illustrated on the 1905 Sanborn map suggest that it may have undergone renovation or been rebuilt around the turn of the century. In 1944 A. A. Umscheid purchased Lot 161. Clayton Umscheid owned it in 1991. The house appears to have been used as a residence through the twentieth century (White 1990; King et al. 2004).

Phase III investigations of Lot 161 suggested that the site lacked archaeological integrity due to late nineteenth and twentieth century land-modifying activities and flooding (Schoen 1991; King et al. 2004). However, the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) determined the standing house to be eligible for the NRHP as an example of National Folk Style architecture (Powers 1990 cited in King et al. 2004). The structure was documented as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and advertised for relocation. No binding offers developed, so the SHPO gave permission for KDOT to demolish the structure, which was done in 1995 (King et al. 2004:295). Subsequent construction related to the new K-18/K-177 bridge destroyed the site of this house.

14RY378 (Goodnow House)

Site Number: 14RY378
Site Name: Isaac Goodnow house (Goodnow Memorial Home)
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: slope
Elevation: 1120 feet amsl
Soil: Smolan silt loam

The Isaac Goodnow site consists of a mid-nineteenth century stone and frame house, barn, and adjacent open land at 2301 Claflin Road. The KHS owns the property, but the adjacent Riley County Historical Museum manages it. This site was listed on the NRHP in 1971. Lees, an historical archaeologist with the KHS, assigned the site number 14RY378 in 1991. O'Brien and students of Kansas State University (KSU) conducted excavations around the foundation of the barn that year. The house and barn are still standing and surrounding land immediately to the east has been left undeveloped.

Isaac Goodnow, a free-state proponent, came to Kansas from Massachusetts in 1855 and contributed to the founding of the City of Manhattan. He also helped establish Bluemont College. His support for public education extended beyond Bluemont as he held influential state and local education positions (e.g., State Superintendent of Public Instruction 1862 and 1864). He also served on the state legislature (1862).

14RY380 (Hanagan / Nelson / Purcell Residence)

Site Number: 14RY380
Site Name: Hanagan/Nelson/Purcell Residence
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1010 feet amsl
Soil: Eudora silt loam

14RY380 was located near the east edge of Lot 67 in Ward 1 at the southwest corner of Wyandotte Avenue and Colorado Street. It lay within the impact area of the west-side access ramp to the new K-18/K-177 bridge across the Kansas River. Preliminary survey and archival research were completed of the site (King et al 2004; White and Ward 1990).

The site form completed by Schoen in 1995 notes that 14RY380 consisted of a low earthen berm or concrete foundation and remnants of concrete walkway with a light artifact scatter. Historical research revealed that a private residence facing onto Wyandotte Avenue was constructed on Lot 67 sometime between 1868 and 1877. It was owned by various individuals in the late nineteenth century and sold to the Union Pacific Railroad in 1901. The structure was probably removed about that time (King et al. 2004; White and Ward 1990).

This site was inadvertently destroyed during construction of the west-side K-18/K-177 bridge ramp in December 1994 before test excavations were completed.

14RY381 (Cedar Park House / Pacific Hotel)

Site Number: 14RY381
Site Name: Cedar Park House/Pacific Hotel
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1010 feet amsl
Soil: Eudora silt loam

14RY381 was located in Lots 68 and 69 of southeastern Manhattan on the south side of Colorado Street between Wyandotte Avenue and Second (previously First) Street. Archival research revealed that this was the site of a private residence, hotel, and boarding house between the mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. One of the owners of this property was Oliver Simms, an early African-American resident of Manhattan (Patricia J. O'Brien, personal communication, March 2009). A stone house stood on the east end of Lot 69 between at least 1871 and 1950. Another building on the lot served as a hotel or boarding house between about 1885 and 1915, after which it may have served as a private residence. In the late twentieth century the lot was used as an automobile salvage yard (King 2001; King et al. 2004; White and Ward 1990). When the site was officially recorded by Schoen in 1995, part of it was fenced and covered in pea gravel with a trailer or office on a wooden foundation and a nearby concrete pad. Archaeological investigations in December 1994 entailed inspection of three backhoe trenches. The stratigraphy indicated that the hotel foundation had been removed and filled with clean sandy fill (King et al. 2004). Cultural materials included whiteware ceramics, glass, nails, and a drain tile pipe. No intact remains of the hotel or other structures were discovered. As a result, 14RY381 was determined to be ineligible for the NRHP (King et al. 2004). This site was destroyed during construction of the access ramp for the K-18/K-177 bridge on the west side of the Kansas River.

14RY382 (Johnson / Polmore Restaurant or Depot Restaurant)

Site Number: 14RY382
Site Name: Johnson/Polmore Restaurant or Depot Restaurant
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1010 feet amsl
Soil: Eudora silt loam

14RY382 was located west of the Union Pacific Depot near the west edge of Lot 62. A restaurant was maintained here in the 100 block of Yuma Street near its intersection with Second Street between about 1904 and 1930. The structure was later listed as a store, office, "Mattress & Upholstery Shop", and state highway commission office. Mid to late twentieth

century uses of this site included a bottling plant and automobile alignment shop. Archival research and archaeological testing were conducted for and at this site between 1990 and 1995 in association with the K-18/K-177 Kansas River bridge replacement project (King 2001; King et al. 2004; White and Ward 1990).

When archaeological investigations were initiated in March 1995, much of the site was inaccessible due to the presence of a concrete-block building, concrete driveway and sidewalk, and concrete pad. Backhoe trenches and test excavations were conducted during two different phases as the standing structures and concrete features were removed (King et al. 2004). These excavations uncovered a dozen features, mostly associated with mid to late twentieth century activities (e.g., utility lines, a glass concentration associated with the bottling plant). One post mold was associated with a trash deposit. Many of the artifacts collected date to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century and are largely food preparation and serving or construction-related objects. These are believed to represent activities associated with the restaurant. Despite evidence of early use of the site as a restaurant, its integrity was compromised by extensive late twentieth century disturbances. The site was determined to be ineligible for the NRHP (King et al. 2004). Earthmoving activities associated with construction of the south access ramp to the K-18/K-177 bridge over the Kansas River have destroyed the site.

14RY383 (Kalloch / Sigman / Burger Residence)

Site Number: 14RY383
Site Name: Kalloch/Sigman/Burger Residence
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1010 feet amsl
Soil: Eudora silt loam

14RY383 was located in Lot 74 along the west side of Wyandotte Avenue between Colorado and Pierre Streets. Archival research in advance of construction of the western end of a new K-18/K-177 bridge over the Kansas River uncovered historical references to structures on this lot as early as the late nineteenth century (White and Ward 1990). The first of these appears to be a residence present by 1879. This structure was removed in 1901 after which the lot was associated with a flour mill and elevator.

Archaeological tests, including backhoe trenches and hand-dug units, were conducted in 1995 after a metal building was removed from the site (King 2001; King et al. 2004). (Other structures, including a concrete elevator and several concrete pads, remained on site, which at that time was under the old K-18/K-177 bridge.) Various features were discovered including six associated with the late nineteenth century residence and several later modifications. The stone foundation and cellar stairway were uncovered, as well as a smaller stone foundation, probably of an outbuilding such as a carriage house or stable, two trash pits, and two privies. Although archaeological remains of late nineteenth century use of this lot were present in 1995, it was determined that removal of the early residential and related

structures and twentieth century modifications destroyed much of the archaeological integrity of this site (King et al. 2004). It was determined to be ineligible for the NRHP and has since been destroyed by K-18/K-177 bridge and ramp construction.

14RY384 (Rehfeld Blacksmith Shop)

Site Number: 14RY384
Site Name: Rehfeld Blacksmith Shop
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1010 feet amsl
Soil: Eudora silt loam

14RY384 was located on the northern portion of Lot 161 at 322 ½ South Second Street. It was situated behind the house recorded as 14RY365 (see above). This lot was investigated in advance of replacement of the K-18/K-177 bridge over the Kansas River and construction of an associated access ramp on the west side of the river (King 2001; King et al. 2004; White and Ward 1990). Archival research revealed that Lot 161 was owned by Frederica Rehfeld between 1872 and 1897. A blacksmith shop was shown at the north end of this lot on the 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. After 1897, property ownership (the entire lot including the house at 322 South Second Street) changed to individuals of the Rosencutter and later the Peak families. As noted by White (1990:18; King et al. 2004), these families had similar immigration histories, were closely related through marriage, and had blacksmiths in their families.

No structure was present on this portion of Lot 161 in the 1990s. Archaeological test excavations revealed various features (e.g., foundation, floor, privy and trash pits, utility features) and numerous artifacts. Although cultural features and materials associated with the blacksmith shop were revealed, many were disturbed by later activities including those associated with occupation of 14RY365 and flooding. Due to the lack of “sufficient archeological integrity”, this site was determined ineligible for the NRHP and cleared for highway construction (King et al. 2004). This site was destroyed during road construction related to the new K-18/K-177 bridge over the Kansas River.

14RY445

Site Number: 14RY445
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: slope
Elevation: 1060 feet amsl
Soil: Smolan silt loam, Reading silt loam

Avocational archaeologist Dick Keck recorded 14RY445 in 1997 as a fortuitously discovered scatter of historic debris and possible stone construction features. It is located on a city lot behind a church at the intersection of Denison and Anderson Avenues.

Artifacts observed by Keck included window glass, bottle glass, and whiteware sherds. He collected a bullet, porcelain doll head fragment, cut glass bottom, canning jar lid liner, and modified chert flake. Features included a possible limestone foundation and stone walkway. Keck interpreted this as an historic Euroamerican site of unknown function and age. The single modified flake suggested the possible presence of a prehistoric component.

In 1997 Keck described this site as impacted by “modern construction, partially paved, loose stone walkway, landscaping activities.” The precise location of the artifacts he observed could not be identified today. The lot west of the church and east of the neighboring apartment complex appears to have been heavily modified. As of June 2009, the southern part of this lot (adjacent to the sidewalk along Anderson Avenue) was very gravelly and had been planted recently in grass. A 2008 aerial photograph appears to show this area as partially bare and disturbed. A shallow depression roughly 3 meters in diameter was visible in 2009. North of this, the lot is lower and has been landscaped with grass, broad-leaf plants, shrubs, trees, and benches. No artifacts were observed in those areas that were not covered with mulch or thick plantings. A few pieces of limestone were visible near the west-central portion of the landscaped area. A paved driveway and power substation are located north of this lot. Given the extensive disturbance to this area, it is unclear whether intact historical features remain at this site. Historical research may provide insight into its previous uses. That research should, among other things, focus on whether the depression in the southern part of the lot could be associated with a razed building, privy or well. Test excavations may be deemed necessary to further interpret the site.

14RY7166 (Meadowlark or Stillman Cemetery)

Site Number: 14RY7166

Site Name: Meadowlark or Stillman Cemetery

Drainage: Blue River

Topographic Setting: bluff top

Elevation: 1100 feet amsl

Soil: Smolan silt loam

The Meadowlark or Stillman cemetery (14RY7166) was an abandoned historic cemetery located on a bluff overlooking the Blue River valley to the east. In 2003/2004 the site was marked by a headstone base and a headstone that had been removed from a grave. Several other rocks on the surface may have been informal grave markers. Planned residential expansion of Meadowlark Hills Retirement Community threatened the site, so the Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Board was consulted. That Board determined it was an abandoned, rather than unmarked burial. An exhumation order was obtained in Riley District Court in May 2004 to move the burials. Consulting archaeologist Donna C. Roper of Manhattan was hired to excavate and extract the burials. The human remains were analyzed

by physical anthropologist Michael Finnegan and anthropology students of Kansas State University. The archaeological remains were analyzed and the site described by Jeremy Pye as part of his Master's research in anthropology at the University of Arkansas (Pye 2007).

These investigations resulted in discovery of 17 historic graves arranged in three rows perpendicular to the generally north-south bluff edge. Remnants of rock walkways were uncovered on three sides of the cemetery with a possible entry or gateway on the south. This may have linked the cemetery via a path to a house that once stood down slope. Historical research suggests that the cemetery was associated with Dr. William Henry Stillman, who lived in the region between 1855 and 1900. Stillman ran an unofficial poor farm between 1880 and 1891 and owned this property during the late nineteenth century. Many of the individuals buried in the cemetery were adolescents, potentially children who were cared for by Stillman (Pye et al. 2004; Pye 2006, 2007; Le Bailly et al. 2006).

The burials were excavated, and the area now lies under modern housing in the eastern part of the Meadowlark Hills Retirement Community. The human remains and burial goods (e.g., coffin hardware) were reinterred September 14, 2007, on a gentle slope of Meadowlark Hills property north of the original cemetery (Pye et al. 2007).

Northwest Manhattan

14RY647 (Higinbotham-Marlatt stone fence)

Site Number: 14RY647

Site Name: Higinbotham-Marlatt stone fence

Drainage: intermittent drainage of the Blue River

Topographic Setting: upland and upland slopes

Elevation: 1200-1260 feet amsl

Soil: Benfield-Florence complex, Tully silt clay loam, and breaks-alluvial land

This east-west stone fence was recorded in early June 2009 during Phase II of the Manhattan Archaeological Survey. It was built along the western portion of a section line. Today, Washington Marlatt Memorial Park (owned by KSU) lies to the north and the new Hawthorne Woods residential development and Kansas Farm Bureau property to the south. The 1881 plat map indicates that the property to the north of this fence was owned by Washington Marlatt, while W. P. Higinbotham owned the western half of the section to the south. In 1909 W. Marlatt still owned land to the north and a G. W. Higinbotham land to the south. Wagon roads are indicated on both maps along this section line.

This is a dry-laid stone fence now partially hidden in brush and trees (Figure 3.2). It is made of local limestone. Parts of the fence are relatively intact and stand up to 130 cm tall and 50 cm wide. A strand of barbed wire runs atop and a more recent fence is on the north side of the wall. It was built across uplands and the slopes on each side of an intermittent drainage. Today it is less than a half mile long due to destruction of both west and east ends.



Figure 3.2 Close-up of a portion of the Higinbotham-Marlatt stone fence (14RY647).

The east end of the fence was likely destroyed during construction of North Seth Child Road (K-113). The west end was probably impacted during construction preparations for the Hawthorne Wood residential development. Approximately 150 meters east of that west end, a portion of the wall has been dismantled recently to provide a 2.5 meter wide pathway from the backyard of a new home to Marlatt Park (Figure 3.3). The removed stone was used to make two short northward extending wing walls and to fill a low spot in this new pathway. Some of the adjacent parts of the wall have been restacked. Other breaks in the fence are approximately 278 meters from the existing west end for an earlier trail, 304-312 meters from the west end where the intermittent stream drains south, and 365-369 meters from the west end.

This feature is relatively intact although it has experienced natural decay and some cultural modifications. Field documentation (detailed mapping, drawing and photography) and historical research are necessary to evaluate this feature for the NRHP. In the meantime, adjacent landowners should be notified and encouraged to protect this site. Stone fences were important features in the historic landscape of this region. They deserve further study and preservation as reminders of the agricultural heritage of the Flint Hills.



Figure 3.3 Modern modification of 14RY647, Higinbotham-Marlatt stone fence.

Phiel Creek

14RY10

Site Number: 14RY10

Site Name: NA

Drainage: Blue River and Phiel Creek

Topographic Setting: terrace

Elevation: 1040 feet amsl

Soil: (Reading silt loam, Ivan and Kennebec silt loams)

14RY10 was originally reported by Ralph Solecki and J. Mett Shippee under the employ of the Smithsonian River Basin Surveys during the original reconnaissance survey for Tuttle Creek Reservoir (Solecki 1953). On September 4, 1952, Solecki and Shippee reported this site in a corn field within the construction area south of the west end of Tuttle Creek Dam on a terrace between the Blue River (to the east) and Phiel Creek (to the south). Ed Coffey provided information about the site. Given its location within the impact zone of dam construction, Robert B. Cumming, Jr., of the River Basin Surveys tested the site in June 1953. John Champe helped organize a volunteer crew consisting of Linwood L. Hodgdon and volunteers from Kansas State University, the University of Nebraska, Columbia University, and the Missouri Basin Project to complete excavation of the site later that summer (Cumming 1953:46; Kelley 1966:6).

In 1952 Solecki and Shippee reported widely scattered lithic debris on the surface and collected four grit-tempered body sherds, one triangular point, the base of a corner-notched point, four end scrapers, three side scrapers or scraper fragments, three “blades”, and three

knife fragments. Cumming's field notes pertaining to a test trench dug June 12, 1953 stated that no features were uncovered during excavation of X1 and that the majority of the cultural materials lie in the plow zone, less than 0.6 feet below surface, overlying a hard sterile yellowish subsoil. More extensive trenching (X2) to the northwest of X1 resulted in the discovery of a house floor (Cumming 1953:61). This feature was marked by 16 post molds, a hearth, remnants of possible pits, and a concentration of daub. The 1953 catalog lists a variety of chipped stone tools and debris, potsherds, daub, hematite, "corn husk fragments", and charcoal (Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys specimen catalog 2/12/53 on file at the Kansas Historical Society, Topeka). The artifacts and house form indicate that this was a CPt habitation site (Kelley 1966:100).

Even when first investigated, 14RY10 had already suffered from nearly a century of cultivation. As noted by Cumming (1953:61), most of the cultural materials had been disturbed by plowing. In 1952 Solecki (1953) predicted that the site would be destroyed during construction of Tuttle Creek Dam. Photographs taken on June 12, 1953 show construction activities immediately east of the X2 excavations (photographs on file with the Cultural Resources Division, Kansas Historical Society, Topeka). Johnson and others (1980:103) speculated that the "site was destroyed by construction of an operations area for Tuttle Creek Lake." Destruction by this or other construction activities is probable given the dramatic changes that have occurred in this area since 1952. As mapped on the modern State of Kansas site form, 14RY10 would have been on the opposite side of the active spillway for Tuttle Creek Dam and the Blue River in an area heavily impacted by construction. Tom Witty inspected this area as part of a Phase II survey in 1977 and found no evidence of the site (Witty 1977). However, inconsistencies in reporting and mapping the site location suggest it may have been located farther to the west, possibly placing it in that part of Tuttle Creek State Park on the west side of the present Blue River channel. Today this is a public use area with a ring road, parking areas, picnic shelters, and other recreational facilities. A couple chert artifacts were noted during an informal inspection of lower Phiel Creek adjacent to this location a number of years ago. Although low priority due to the varied disturbances in this area over more than 50 years of construction and use related to Tuttle Creek Dam, Phase II survey in the Park especially along lower Phiel Creek is recommended.

14RY30

Site Number: 14RY30

Site Name: NA

Unmarked Burial Site number: none assigned

Drainage: Blue River

Topographic Setting: upland ridge

Elevation: 1270 feet amsl

Soil: Clime-Sogn complex, Benfield-Florence complex

On October 22, 1880 Griffing and Franklin G. Adams excavated parts of four mounds located on a high bluff north of Manhattan overlooking the Blue River to the east (Adams and Griffing 1880; Eyman 1966:17). These are shown on Griffing's 1888 map as a cluster of

three mounds lying between the Blue River (and the original Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad) and a north-south tributary that once flowed into Phiel Creek. O'Brien recorded this set of mounds as 14RY30. Adams and Griffing (1880) described them as follows.

- The northernmost mound was 15 feet in diameter and about 1.5 feet tall and reportedly had “nothing in this mound but stones and earth; stones of all sizes and shapes, chiefly flint, and laid irregularly and in great abundance through the mound, projecting out of it at the top” (Adams and Griffing 1880).
- The second mound was eight yards southeast of the first. It was similar to the first but 18 feet in diameter and contained a piece of burned bone.
- To the south of this about 200 yards was a third mound like the first two but ten feet in diameter.
- Twenty yards south of the third mound is mound four, which was approximately 20 feet in diameter. Adams and Griffing (1880) noted that “This differed from the others in having its outer margin encircled by a layer of flat stones, of the width of a yard, entirely around the mound. Within the circle the stones did not appear on the surface but we found quite an abundance in digging; so that the main bed of the mound was much like the others in composition. No relics were found in this one.”

It is likely that these were repositories for burials during the Woodland period, although the occasional use of similar mounds in this region by later (CpT) peoples prevents certain identification (Eyman 1966).

In addition to early “excavation” of these mounds by Adams and Griffing, this site has been heavily disturbed by residential development. Lakewood Ridge and adjacent roads traverse this ridge top with houses built on all sides. The very southern tip of the site as mapped by O'Brien is owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of Tuttle Creek Reservoir property. This area has also been disturbed. This site and its mounds have been destroyed. No further investigations are possible.

14RY31

Site Number: 14RY31

Site Name: NA

Unmarked Burial Site number: 2009-2

Drainage: Phiel Creek

Topographic Setting: bluff top

Elevation: 1240-1278 feet amsl

Soil: Clime-Sogn complex

In 1977 O'Brien assigned 14RY31 to two adjacent mounds on mapped Griffing's 1888 “Archaeological Chart of Manhattan and Vicinity”. These are on a northward projecting ridge that rises above a bend of lower Phiel Creek and the Blue River. They are not mapped at the end of the ridge, rather immediately above the point at which Phiel Creek changes from an easterly to a northerly flow before entering the valley of the Blue River.

This is the highest point in the area. O'Brien noted that these mounds were excavated by Griffing and the KSAC Scientific Club, but does not indicate the source of this information. No information about what was recovered from these mounds is available. These too may have been Woodland burial mounds, but this has not been confirmed.

On April 28, 2009, we relocated this site on the highest bluff top south of lower Phiel Creek. The dismantled remnants of a mound (Mound A) were observed approximately 17 meters south of the abrupt northern edge of the highest portion of the bluff. Limestone blocks (generally less than 50 cm in maximum dimension) are scattered over a roughly oval area measuring approximately 12x15 meters (Figure 3.4). An area of about 4x4 meters near the center of this scatter forms a shallow depression about 15 cm deep. This is surrounded by limestone debris piled an estimated 50 cm above the bluff top. Indications of the second mound shown on Griffing's map are not as obvious. Roughly 35 meters south of Mound A is a sparse scatter of limestone covering an area of about 10 meters in diameter (Mound B). It is approximately 15 meters north-northwest of the southern edge of this bluff top. A light scatter of flakes and flaking debris is present around these features atop the bluff and down the bluff slopes. These may or may not be related to the mounds. This bluff top is formed by the base of the Wreford limestone and its lowest (chert-bearing) member, Threemile. Chert from this member was probably collected from and tested at this location at various times in the prehistoric past, thus, serving as a lithic collection station. The site has been visited in historic times as indicated by a few metal and glass objects. These include a steel can lid and base, clear bottle glass, a metal cigar case, and an aluminum can.



Figure 3.4 View south over 14RY31 and Mound A towards Mound B.

It is clear that most of Mound A was “excavated”, probably in the late nineteenth century by Griffing or others. It is not clear whether the second bluff top feature (Mound B) was disturbed. Test excavations are necessary to gain further information (e.g., origin, function) about this feature. Burials associated with features such as these are protected under the Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act. Given the potential for prehistoric human remains at this site and its apparent function as a burial ground (as well as a lithic collection station), this bluff top should be protected from land-disturbing activities.

Natalie’s Creek (Klobasa-Quantic)

14RY663 (Hulse farmstead)

Site Number: 14RY663

Site Name: Hulse farmstead

Drainage: Natalie’s Creek

Topographic Setting: base of valley wall

Elevation: 1160 feet amsl

Soil: Tully silt clay loam, Benfeld-Florence complex

A local landowner informed the author of this historic site in June 2009. It is located at the base of the eastern slope of Natalie’s Creek valley in the woods and brush between the cultivated valley bottoms and the grassy upland slopes. Although we did not intensively survey the woods, several features were visible. These included a stone-lined dugout, a small stone-lined well, the stone outline of a rectangular structure, and a dished boulder. The dugout is in the northern part of the site facing west (Figure 3.5).



Figure 3.5 View east towards stone-line dugout at 14RY663.

The well, rectangular foundation, and boulder are clustered in the southern portion (Figure 3.6). The boulder appears natural, but it has an odd basin in its upper surface and appears to have been moved to its present location from natural outcrops some distance away. Stone fences also exist nearby, including west of the site in the woods, but near the field edge. A shallow drainage (or deeply worn cattle path) parallels the stone fence near the field. Natalie's Creek is on the opposite side of the valley.



Figure 3.6 Stone-lined well (foreground) and boulder with natural depression at 14RY663.

A plat map published by the Bird and Mickle Map Company in 1881 suggests that these features were probably part of an early farmstead. W. D. Hulse is recorded as the owner of 80 acres of the west-central portion of this section of land. A farmstead is indicated in the southeastern part of his parcel immediately west of a possible north-south half-section road. This is very near 14RY663, suggesting that this may have been a late nineteenth century farmstead owned by W. D. Hulse. By 1909 all of this section of land formed part of the Wildcat Stock Farm and no structures were shown at this location (Ogle 1909:51).

The superstructures associated with these features have been razed, decayed, or otherwise destroyed. The remaining stone foundations are undergoing natural decay and possibly disturbance by cattle. Nonetheless, those portions that remain provide valuable clues to the early form and use of this site. The area immediately around these features has not been surveyed, nor the features fully documented. We recommend intensive survey of the site and its surroundings, architectural and historical documentation (e.g., map, photograph, draw) of the existing remains, and detailed historical research. This is necessary for evaluation of this site for the NRHP.

14RY667 (Schurle farmstead)

Site Number: 14RY667

Site Name: Schurle farmstead

Drainage: Natalie's Creek

Topographic Setting: base of valley wall

Elevation: 1130-1150 feet amsl

Soil: Reading silt loam

During our survey of cultivated lands in lower Natalie's Creek valley, a local landowner brought several structural remains in a modern yard and adjacent woodlands to our attention. They are located primarily on the east side of Natalie's Creek just under one mile upstream from its confluence with Wildcat Creek. We were not able to systematically survey and document this site, however, completed a Kansas Archaeological site form recording its general location and several obvious features.

Among those is a stone retaining wall, part of a barn foundation, an arched roof cellar, and various stone fences. The retaining wall is located along the east bank immediately below a bridge over Natalie's Creek. The present landowner noted that they have had to repair this wall in the past 20 years. East of this is the stone foundation of a large barn, which reported burned down approximately 21 years ago. A "cistern" or other stone structure abuts part of the east or upslope wall of the barn. Northeast of these features some distance are the remains of another structure, possibly a "cellar". This was built into the slope of the valley wall, lined with stone, and included an arched roof, much of which still remains. Stone fences or walls are present in various places including along both sides and across a wooded intermittent drainage east of the barn. This sturdy wall is formed in part by large, upright stone slabs. No evidence was readily visible of the farm house, which we were told once stood north of the barn. The site of that structure was likely destroyed during construction of a modern home.

Preliminary historical research was conducted using several historical maps. The 1881 plat indicates a farmhouse at this general location and lists the landowners as "Pomeroy & Ellis" (Bird 1881:67). Alexander P. Pomeroy also owned much of the valley bottom to the north. By 1909 two structures were shown at this location. (Another was located to the west

across the stream.) The quarter section in which these structures were located and the entire section of land immediately to the north were identified in 1909 as the Wildcat Stock Farm under the name of George Schurle, but with A. D. Ellis as the proprietor (Ogle 1909:51). The 1950 USGS topographic quadrangle indicates that at least one major structure had been added to the farmstead by that time. Likewise, more than three structures were present on the west side of the stream. An unpaved road passed by the latter buildings and crossed the stream to what is known locally as the Schurle farm. By 1978, ownership of this property and the valley bottom to the north had passed to R. W. Clark, who continued to own the farmstead and more than half of the section in which it is located in 1989. It was during this period that the farmhouse and barn superstructure were destroyed and farmlands in the valley to the north changed ownership. (The farmhouse may have been destroyed in 1979, when the present house was built.)

As noted above, the farm house at this site has been destroyed and the superstructure of the barn burned. Nonetheless, various stone structures remain largely or at least partially intact. Preliminary historic research implies that a farmstead was established at this location prior to 1881. The 1909 atlas associates this farm with the Schurle family. The present landowner who moved to this area approximately two decades ago also referred to this as the Schurle farm, indicating a long history of association with this family. The uncultivated lands in and around this site have not been intensively surveyed and existing features and related remains have not been fully documented (e.g., photographed, mapped, drawn). Likewise, detailed historical research has yet to be completed. Additional archaeological survey, the collection of oral histories, and the analysis of written documents have good potential for providing significant information about the agricultural and social history of Natalie's Creek valley and the surrounding area. These should be combined with archaeological test excavations to evaluate the site for possible nomination to the NRHP.

Upper Wildcat Creek

14RY201 (Sam Kimble site)

Site Number: 14RY201
Site Name: Sam Kimble site
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1082 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

Griffing's 1888 "Archaeological Chart of Manhattan and Vicinity" marks a site within a major bend of Wildcat Creek approximately four miles west of the City of Manhattan as platted in the 1880s. In 2005 O'Brien assigned 14RY201 to this location and identified it as Sam Kimble land. This and neighboring property was owned by Sam Kimble in the latter portion of the nineteenth century (Bird 1881:67). O'Brien also stated that this site was excavated by the KSAC Scientific Club in the 1880s, although we are not aware of

any documentation of this. We surveyed the field associated with this site in April 2009. Artifacts indicate its presence along the southern edge of a low terrace and another small rise within this bend of Wildcat Creek.

During our survey we observed a light but extensive scatter of lithic artifacts on the terrace tread in the narrow area of the stream bend and on the gentle slope to the south, as well as on another small rise to the southwest. Ground visibility was excellent since the field had been deeply plowed (12-15 inches) over the winter after last year's bean crop. A strip of land around this field had not been cultivated recently since tree saplings were planted there. Nonetheless, spring growth was minimal so some ground was visible around the field edges. Among the artifacts observed were numerous flakes and flake fragments, mostly tertiary flakes of local Flint Hills cherts, a couple rough cores, one large biface fragment, two thin biface fragments of glossy heat-treated materials (one with beveled edge), one possible scraper, one end scraper, and two corner-notched (Scallorn) arrow points (Figure 3.7). The latter four artifacts were found along with some burned limestone in the northeastern portion of the site where there appeared a slightly higher density of artifacts. The latter six artifacts were collected and are curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. This site likely served as a campsite where stone tool production and maintenance occurred in addition to other activities. The Scallorn points indicate Late Woodland occupation. Although not diagnostic, the small end scraper and beveled biface (knife) fragment are more typical of the Late Prehistoric period and may indicate a second, more recent component or period of use.



Figure 3.7 Two Scallorn arrow points, an end scraper, and portion of a beveled knife made from heat-treated chert. All recovered from 14RY201.

Cultivation and probably artifact collecting over many decades (and possibly late nineteenth century excavation) have impacted this site, especially the integrity of surface and near surface deposits. The potential of undisturbed subsurface deposits remains. Phase III archaeological testing and NRHP evaluation is recommended.

14RY385

Site Number: 14RY385
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam (borrow area)

Thies discovered and conducted limited test excavations at 14RY385 in 1996 as part of a KDOT borrow area survey (Thies 1996, 1997). According to Thies, the site consisted of a scatter of material on the northeast edge and southern point of a terrace between the upper branches of a small west-east flowing, north-bank tributary of Wildcat Creek. A slough and railroad were to the north and an old barn and north-south farm road to the west.

Thies recorded the collection of chert debitage and a few bifaces including a contracting stemmed point or knife base. This appears to have been a prehistoric artifact scatter potentially of Woodland age (based on the contracting stemmed biface fragment).

Thies mentioned that the site would be destroyed by borrow activities of KDOT in 1996 and confirmed in April 1997 that the topsoil had been stripped and stockpiled south of the site while the subsoil was mined for a KDOT project (Thies 1997). We were unable to visit this site in 2009, but the above suggests that its integrity has been destroyed.

14RY410

Site Number: 14RY410
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY410 was originally recorded by Michael B. Stanislawski and R.B. Cassady in October 1964. They located it on a terrace northwest of a bend in an intermittent drainage upstream from its confluence with Wildcat Creek. This places all or most of the site in the eastern quarter of this section of land. In April 1997, Thies filed a report with the KHS stating that it had been incorrectly mapped. Our reanalysis of the original site form (on file with the KSU Archaeology Lab) and Thies' (1997) report causes us to disagree with his interpretation of the location of 14RY410.

It is clear from Stanislawski and Cassady's site form that they visited this site in 1964. There is no reason to believe that their map is inaccurate. They described the site as large and reported "abundant remains" scattered over an area of about 200x500 yards. They

collected chipped stone debris, various points (including one medium-sized notched point, one stemmed point, and a side-notched arrow point), a sandstone abrader, scrapers, cord-marked pottery, and daub. These artifacts are curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. The range of projectile point styles and the pottery suggest possible Woodland and CPt use. Although not definitive, the daub may possibly suggest a CPt lodge.

In April 1997 Thies, Weston, and employees from the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks undertook field training in archaeological survey in fields north of Wildcat Creek, south of an old railroad grade, east of a north-south tree line marking the half-section line of this quarter, and west of a north-south tree line marking the eastern quarter section (Thies 1997). During that survey they visited 14RY385, which had been recorded the previous year by Thies (1996) as part of a KDOT project, and nearby site 14RY1608. Thies (1997) modified slightly the original mapped location of 14RY1608 based on this field visit. (That modification appears accurate given that 14RY1608 had originally been recorded based on an amateur archaeologist's sketch map and no field visit by the recorder.) Thies also believed that this crew surveyed 14RY410. Based on that, Thies argued that 14RY410 was incorrectly mapped and was actually west of the north-south quarter section tree line present at that time. A close reading of Thies' (1997) report reveals that this crew did **not** conduct any survey east of the north-south quarter section tree line.

The eastern extent of the site did not appear to extend [sic] into or past the treeline. Another site might very well be present on the terrace east of the treeline, but if so, it does not appear that it can be identified with 14RY410 (Thies 1997:2).

We disagree. As mapped by Stanislawski and Cassady, all or the majority of 14RY410 was located east of this tree line. Although that feature is not shown on Stanislawski and Cassady's sketch map, other landmarks, including Wildcat Creek, the tributary stream, a barn, and former road are shown in some detail. (Review of various aerial photographs of this area indicates that the treeline in question was present in 2002, but had been removed by 2006.) In contrast to the final portion of Thies' statement repeated above, we argue that 14RY410 should be mapped east of the tree line rather than west of it. We believe Thies was mistaking another site (or the westernmost portion of 14RY410) with 14RY410. We attempted to resurvey the original location of 14RY410 during the Manhattan Archaeological Survey. Unfortunately we were unable to complete an intensive survey because of a lush growth of alfalfa. Nonetheless, we attempted a reconnaissance survey of the location originally given for 14RY410. Despite ground visibility of less than 5% we found two flakes within the area defined by Stanislawski and Cassady.

Based on our careful reanalysis of original site records, Thies' (1997) report, and a limited reconnaissance survey of the original location of 14RY410, we conclude that this site should be mapped as reported by Stanislawski and Cassady. We suggest that the site Thies and others surveyed in April 1997 is another, previously unreported site. An alternative interpretation is that the area surveyed by Thies included only the westernmost portion of the original 14RY410. However, this is not the most credible interpretation because Thies described the site he visited as being most visible at its north end, which places it away from the original location of 14RY410. Quoting Thies (1997:2): "the site seems to be

concentrated up at the north end of the terrace” and “The eastern extent of the site did not appear to extend [extend] into or past the treeline”.

The complexity of the problem associated with how 14RY410 has been recorded is complicated by the fact that the KSU Archaeology Lab and the KHS curate artifacts reportedly from 14RY410. Those at KSU were collected by Stanislawski and Cassidy, thus, are from the originally mapped location. Those held by the KHS were collected during the field visit by Thies and crew in 1997, thus, are from a site we believe is not 14RY410.

We recommend intensive archaeological survey of the entire field stretching from the intermittent drainage on the east to the half-section line on the west at a time when the ground surface can be clearly seen. This survey is necessary to establish site boundaries as visible on the surface of this cultivated field and to determine whether 14RY410 as originally recorded extends as far west as the site defined by Thies. Based on the results of this survey, how the artifacts and records are curated at the KHS needs to be reconsidered and potentially re-cataloged (as from another site). Both sites appear to have potential for providing information about past human use of Wildcat Creek valley. Test excavations are necessary to determine whether intact deposits exist below the plow zone. These should be conducted as part of Phase III investigations to determine eligibility for the NRHP.

14RY424

Site Number: 14RY424
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: toe slope
Elevation: 1100 feet amsl
Soil: Geary silt loam

O'Brien recorded 14RY424 in 1977 as a lithic scatter visible over an area of about 70x70 yards. It was located on a gentle north-facing toe slope south of Wildcat Creek. In August 1986, Lees and Williams conducted Phase II survey of the area for KDOT prior to construction of Scenic Drive (Lees 1986). Williams, assisted by Gerald Nudson and Patrick O'Neill, conducted Phase III testing later that year (Williams 1987).

O'Brien suggested that 14RY424 was a possible Archaic period site. No pottery was found. Chert existed throughout the area, and a broken point was discovered that O'Brien described as a possible Munker's Creek point. Artifacts curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab include flaking debris, nondescript bifaces, biface fragments, scrapers, and a possible point reworked as a drill. None of these clearly match the description of Munker's Creek points (Witty 1982). However, the various bifaces and possible scrapers are more similar to regional Archaic artifacts than to those associated with the later ceramic periods.

Lees and Williams observed lithic debris during their initial 1986 survey. They collected 19 artifacts, including cortical and tertiary flakes and two non-diagnostic biface

fragments. Most of the artifacts were of local Flint Hills chert, but one flake was possible Niobrara (Smoky Hill) jasper from northwestern Kansas (Lees 1986:8). During Phase III excavation, Williams used soil core probes and six 50x100 cm test excavations to test for subsurface deposits. Recovered materials included “3 cores, 9 pieces of shatter, 2 primary decortication flakes, 30 secondary flakes, 59 tertiary flakes, 1 crude biface fragment, 1 flake scraper, 1 utilized flake, 2 bifacially worked fragments with edge batter, and 1 projectile point stem fragment” (Williams 1987:10). None of the above is diagnostic, although the stem fragment may fit with an Archaic affiliation.

This site had been impacted by the construction of artificial terraces and cultivation and was determined to have no sub-plow zone cultural deposits (Williams 1987:9-10). As a result, 14RY424 was not considered eligible for the NRHP, and road construction clearance was given (Williams 1987:11). This area has since been extensively modified by residential and related development.

14RY427

Site Number: 14RY427
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY427 was recorded by O’Brien in 1977 as “on a knoll north of the [Wildcat] creek, partially covered by an old army barracks.” It consisted of an artifact scatter covering an area of about 50x75 feet. Artifacts, curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab, include a utilized flake, bifacial knife fragment, a possible point tip, a corner-notched arrow point, and a body sherd. The arrow point is a Scallorn point diagnostic of the Late Woodland period. The body sherd has a smooth surface with possibly remnants of cord marking. This may represent remains of a CPt component.

This site is located in the yard of a modern home and has not been revisited. We recommend pedestrian survey with potential shovel testing and collection of information about the site from present and former landowners.

14RY428

Site Number: 14RY428
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY428 is located on a terrace of Wildcat Creek in the narrowest area between the banks of that stream where it makes a loop to the west. The site consists of a scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts within a cultivated field. O'Brien (1977) originally described it as a scatter of prehistoric artifacts visible over an area of about 78x18 meters with historic debris to the southeast. Our survey on May 24, 2009, revealed a mix of prehistoric and historic artifacts over an area roughly estimated at about 125x50 meters. Although historic remains appeared somewhat more abundant in the southern and eastern part of the site, the prehistoric and historic materials were mixed over most of the site area. In addition to the artifacts exposed in the cultivated field, four flakes were found eroding out of the thin A Horizon exposed in the stream bank along the north edge of the site and near the highest part of the terrace.

O'Brien identified the prehistoric remains as Smoky Hill (CpT). A surface grab sample reportedly included pottery, but no potsherds are presently in the small collection curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. The KSU collection holds three retouched flakes, a complete (burned) end scraper, two bifacial knife fragments (one rectangular and of heated Niobrara or Smoky Hill jasper), and a Scallorn (corner-notched) arrow point. Although a CpT component may have been present as suggested by O'Brien, the corner-notched arrow point is diagnostic of the late Woodland period. The historic component is represented by a scatter of various kinds of historic debris. During our survey we noted the presence of 75 fragments of historic ceramics, 38 glass shards, 3 brick fragments, 2 pieces of metal, 1 piece of burned limestone, 22 pieces of mussel shell, 52 pieces of debitage (flakes), and 3 possible biface fragments.

According to O'Brien, the owner of this property in the 1970s knew that a log cabin once existed on the site, but was torn down in the early twentieth century. The present owner (from the same family) recalled moving stones out of this field some time ago and believed they might have been part of that historic structure. The 1881 plat indicates a farmstead near this site (or immediately south of it). It appears that this property was owned by the Eubanks family (Bird 1881:67). By 1909 D. J. Russell owned 117 acres including this site, but no structure is indicated at this spot, rather another farmstead was located along the road to the southeast (near the modern farmstead) (Ogle 1909:51). According to the 1857 GLO plat, the Fort Leavenworth-Fort Riley Military Road also crossed this area. That trail is not specifically shown on the 1881 and 1909 maps; however, a section road was located nearby and crossed Wildcat Creek immediately south of the farmstead in 1881 (Bird 1881:67).

This multi-component site has been cultivated for a number of years, and artifact collectors have visited over many decades. Not only have prehistoric and possibly historic artifacts been removed from this field, but also stone that may have been related to the foundation of a nineteenth century structure. Further historical research and archaeological test excavations are necessary to learn more about the different peoples and activities associated with this site and determine if intact historic or prehistoric deposits remains below the plow zone. Data obtained through these studies are necessary to evaluate the significance of this site and its eligibility for the NRHP.

14RY429

Site Number: 14RY429
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY429 was recorded by O'Brien in 1977 and mapped on the right (west) bank of Wildcat Creek in a relatively narrow neck of land within a bend of the stream. She described the site as a non-diagnostic "light chert scatter" covering an area of about 30x20 feet. One biface fragment was collected and is curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab.

During our visit to the eastern portion of the site (the western part was covered with dense plant growth), we observed less than a half dozen flakes. One was found in the stream bank in the B horizon at a depth of 38 cm below present ground surface. The site has been cultivated and is experiencing erosion along this bank. The owner reported that floodwaters flow across or very near this site when Wildcat Creek overflows its banks. Limestone boulders and debris have been dumped over part of the bank to slow erosion.

Future investigation of this site should include Phase III testing to evaluate its significance and eligibility for the NRHP.

14RY430

Site Number: 14RY430
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY430 lies in a cultivated field within a bend of Wildcat Creek immediately northeast of 14RY429 adjacent to the right (west) bank of that stream. O'Brien described it as a light artifact scatter encompassing an area about 50x100 feet. Among the artifacts collected in 1977 was a rounded pebble of burned limestone, chipped stone debris, a projectile point tip, two pieces of burned earth or possible daub, body sherds, a rim sherd, and an historic bullet. These are curated at the KSU Archaeology Lab. A light scatter of debitage, including a core, was noted on the surface of the site in the spring of 2009. The ceramics are Riley Cord Roughened ware diagnostic of the Smoky Hill phase of the CPT. The presence of daub may indicate that a lodge once stood at this site. We recommend test excavations to determine whether intact cultural deposits remain below the plow zone and to evaluate the eligibility of this site for the NRHP.

14RY431

Site Number: 14RY431
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY431 was recorded by O'Brien in 1977. O'Neill (1985) also completed a site form believing this to be one of the areas of artifacts shown on the "Habitat T" sketch map in one of the Weygandt notebooks on file with the KSU Archaeology Lab. His label "abattoir" ("slaughter house") implies that animal bones were present. O'Brien located the site on a rise in a cultivated field with a silo trench immediately to the south. It was described as an area of about 100x75 yards.

Artifacts included a scraper, a retouched flake, biface fragments including the tip of a possible knife, three projectile points, body sherds, a rim sherd, and several small pieces of daub. These are curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. O'Brien posited a possible Smoky Hill (CPT) lodge based on the ceramics and daub. One unnotched arrow point may fit this identification. The two other projectile points, one with an expanding stem and the other corner-notched, also indicate a Woodland component.

We were unable to revisit this site in 2009. Aerial photographs from 2006 indicate that this area was cultivated at that time. We recommend not only intensive survey of the site area indicated by O'Brien and the surrounding area, but also Phase III archaeological investigations in order to evaluate this site for the NRHP.

14RY432

Site Number: 14RY432
Site Name: NA
Drainage: unnamed tributary of Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: valley floor
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY432 was recorded by O'Brien in 1977 as "on a slight rise in a cleared field, just east of a north meander" of a tributary stream in Wildcat Creek valley. It is near the northwestern end of the Upper Wildcat Creek tract.

O'Brien described the artifact scatter covering an area of about 40x20 yards. The artifacts curated at the KSU Archaeology Lab include one animal bone fragment, two tiny body sherds, a point or biface fragment, and two corner-notched points. The latter suggest Woodland period use.

We were unable to revisit 14RY432 in 2009. Various individuals informed us that artifacts have been collected from this general area for years. These individuals may have been referring to this or another nearby site. Aerial photographs taken in 2006 indicate that this site was cultivated that spring. We recommend intensive survey and test excavations in order to evaluate this site for the NRHP.

14RY636

Site Number: 14RY636
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

This historic artifact scatter was reported by the author of this report in 1998 based on a systematic survey conducted as part of an archaeological field class. At that time it was located in a fallow cultivated field on a terrace about half way between the right or south bank of Wildcat Creek and the upland slope.

The site consisted of sparse, widely dispersed historic artifacts including eight whiteware sherds, one glazed stoneware sherd, one piece of clear bottle glass, and three unmodified mussel shell fragments. The latter were found on the uppermost surface of the terrace, while the historic artifacts were scattered over a lower part of the terrace. In general, these materials appear to represent domestic activities and may be related to structures indicated on the 1881 and 1909 plat maps. The 1881 plat records "Jno Bender" as the owner of this land and a single structure at this approximate location (Bird 1881:67). In 1909 two structures are shown on the property then owned by Fred W. Schultz (Ogle 1909:51).

I noted in 1998 that the sparse nature of the scatter and the lack of diagnostic artifacts tentatively suggested that the site likely would not yield significant new data. It was destroyed recently during construction of the Highland Meadows housing development. No further archaeological investigations are possible, although historical research is warranted to determine possible function, age, and history of ownership and associated activities.

14RY646

Site Number: 14RY646
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

This sparse prehistoric and historic artifact scatter was identified during systematic survey of a newly cultivated field and adjacent field road on May 25, 2009. It is located immediately east of a steep bank of Wildcat Creek.

The first object observed was a large chert flake with an overly large bulb of percussion. A primary flake, possible flake, and possible chert core were widely scattered in the field and adjacent field road. Along the dirt farm road were observed a small amount of gravel and coal fragments, a large nail (wire/round), historic crockery, and fragments of mussel shell. Neither the 1881 nor 1909 maps indicate any historic structures in this area in those years (Bird 1881; Ogle 1909).

The origin and function of the prehistoric and historic components of this sparse artifact scatter are unknown. Further archaeological and historical investigations are necessary to evaluate the significance of 14RY646. Phase III archaeological investigations along with historical research are recommended.

14RY648

Site Number: 14RY648
Site Name: (Blueville C west)
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1100 feet amsl
Soil: Tully silty clay loam

14RY648 consists of a light scatter of lithic debris discovered in June 2009 during survey of the western tree plots of Blueville Nursery. This site is located along an intermittent drainage north of Wildcat Creek. Less than two dozen small flakes, one uniface and one biface fragment (collected) were observed on a surface that appears to have been shallowly scraped in the recent past. Piles of dirt covered a portion of this scraped area but no artifacts were observed on the surface of these piles. Two rows of small ornamental conifers had been planted in another portion of this site.

Much of the area around 14RY648 has been heavily disturbed. Artificial terraces for a tree nursery have been constructed to the north and a broad, grassy artificial drainage to the west. A burn, storage, and general work area is located east of the site. A wooded ravine lies to the south where a railroad grade once existed. The actual extent of damage to the specific site area from activities related to these adjacent areas is unclear. It is clear, however, that tree planting and at least dumping of dirt at this location have adversely impacted the site. Interviews of nursery workers may help identify what modifications have been made to this area in recent years. If not already deeply disturbed, archaeological test excavations are necessary to evaluate the significance of 14RY648.

14RY649

Site Number: 14RY649
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY649 is a sparse lithic scatter located north of Wildcat Creek and along the eastern edge of a modern farmyard. It was identified in May 2009 during systematic survey of a bean field. A possible biface fragment and five flakes were observed within three meters of the eastern edge of a modern yard. (Three other flakes were observed as isolated finds southeast of 14RY649 along the south edge of the field.) Although perhaps too far east, this may be the artifact scatter O'Brien mentioned on the site form for 14RY428 as located southeast of that site "near one of the farmer's buildings."

This small prehistoric artifact scatter has been impacted by cultivation and potentially by developments associated with the adjacent farmyard. A modern pipe fragment and PVC pipe/vent extends out of the lawn just to the west of the field edge, suggesting subsurface disturbance nearby. It is possible that this small number of flakes came from a subsurface deposit uncovered during installation of a nearby utility line. Alternatively, they may have been associated with surface or near-surface deposits exposed due to cultivation. Evaluation of this site through test excavations to the depth of nearby utility lines and geomorphic study of buried deposits is recommended as part of Phase III evaluation. Additional survey of the isolated finds located southeast of 14RY649 should also be conducted.

14RY655

Site Number: 14RY655
Site Name: NA
Drainage: intermittent tributary of Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace & stream crossing
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

The most visible feature at this historic site is a relatively short segment of a dry-laid masonry fence or wall that may be related to a nearby ford. The GLO plat also indicates a feature immediately east of the stone fence. This is unlabeled, but drawn as if it was a field or structure. This site is located in Wildcat Creek valley adjacent to an intermittent drainage a short distance upstream (north) from the confluence with Wildcat Creek. Today an unmaintained asphalt section road deviates slightly westward from its north-south orientation to avoid the stone fence/wall nearly hidden in brush, grass and trees along the boundary between two sections of land. The road lies between that feature and a short, now-overgrown

path leading westward to the intermittent drainage. This is an old ford where the stream flows over a relatively flat bed of stone. East of the fence is a cultivated field.

The stone fence or wall measures approximately 47 meters north-south, 50-60 cm wide, and up to 90 cm tall. It was made of relatively thin slabs of stone, likely collected from the streambed at or near the ford (Figure 3.8). They differ from the more massive limestone blocks commonly seen in other stone fences in the area, but which are usually associated with the uplands adjacent to thicker limestone members. Historic debris including clear bottle glass, a wooden fencepost, and a metal plow blade, strapping, and pipe were noted on or around this feature. More modern debris included a roll of barbed wire and metal fencepost. Historic metal objects were also observed near the ford. Metal fence posts for a gate are set on each side of the road adjacent to and aligned perpendicular to the stone fence.



Figure 3.8 Close-up of stonework of fence or wall at 14RY655.

Although no remnants of this were observed in the cultivated field east of the stone fence/wall, the mid-nineteenth century GLO map shows a roughly rectangular feature located east of the section line. This is unlabeled and may have been a farm field or structure, potentially related to the remaining stone fence/wall. In 1881 the land on each side of the section line along which the fence runs was owned by Sam Kimble, but no structures are indicated on the 1881 plat map (Bird 1881:67). By 1909, the land had passed to F. B. Kimble (Ogle 1909:51). The ford is not indicated on any of these maps. However, an October 1964 sketch map on the original site form for 14RY410 (located southwest of this site) indicates that a roadway once existed along the quarter section line to the west from Anderson Avenue south, before turning east and eventually crossing this intermittent drainage at the approximate location of this ford.

The stone fence/wall and ford are presently overgrown and have not been maintained. The former has experienced natural decay and collapse at various points, especially including its southern end. Nonetheless, portions are partially intact (Figure 3.8). The original extent of this feature is unknown. We have not observed any other stone fences or isolated walls in this kind of setting in Wildcat Creek valley (probably because of the general lack of stone in the valley bottoms). The tabular form of the stone differs from that used for other stone fences observed during this survey. Although this feature appears to be isolated from other historic structures, the nearby ford and a field (or possible structure), illustrated on the GLO map, may be part of this same site and provide possible clues to its origin, age, and function. This site should be documented in more detail and researched as part of its evaluation for possible listing on the NRHP.

14RY657 (Peterson site)

Site Number: 14RY657
Site Name: Peterson site
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

The Peterson site is an extensive scatter of lithic artifacts discovered in early June 1009 during survey of a cultivated field. It is bounded on the south by the north (left) bank of Wildcat Creek and on the west by a tributary drainage and an unmaintained asphalt road. The scatter of artifacts over this large site varies in density with the lowest density in the northern and central portions. The base of a partially patinated Scallorn point (Figure 3.9 left), a biface fragment, and a flake were noted at the northwestern extent of the site, where historic debris, including clinker-like stone, a piece of dark, thick bottle glass, and some metal artifacts (a rusted pair of pliers, a chain link, and miscellaneous pieces of metal) were observed immediately east of the asphalt road. At the easternmost extent of the site on a slightly higher surface immediately north of Wildcat Creek was a somewhat dense scatter consisting mostly of flaking debris and including some mussel shell fragments. Immediately southeast of this, also on a terrace tread but west of the bank of Wildcat Creek, we observed more flaking debris and several biface fragments. The southwestern portion of the site included more of the same, but a larger number of bifaces and biface fragments. Several of these were collected and are curated with the KSU Archaeology Lab. They include a possible scraper, two irregular bifaces, three large biface basal fragments, two small biface fragments, and a complete projectile point. The latter is approximately 64 mm long and has a square stem and leaf-shaped blade (Figure 3.9 center). One of the biface fragments may be from a contracting stemmed point, but it is highly fractured by heat (Figure 3.9 right). A wide variety of local lithic materials of varied quality and including heat-treated materials was observed. Many of these objects were noted along the southern slope of the terrace and did not extend onto the lowest surface in this field. Immediately west of the southern tip of the site was a shallow borrow pit. The topsoil had been removed from this area and placed in

a large pile. A brief reconnaissance of this modern mound of earth indicated that the southwestern part of the site has been destroyed. Flakes were observed on and around the base of the mound of earth. Scattered historic debris was also present overlapping into the southernmost portion of the field, immediately south of the Peterson site. This included brick fragments, glass, some shell, and flat stone slabs (similar to those used to build the nearby stone fence or wall recorded as 14RY655).



Figure 3.9 Fragment of a Scallorn arrow point, a square-stemmed projectile point, and possible stem of a projectile point or knife from 14RY657.

This is a large site used by different people at different times in the past. Few diagnostic artifacts were observed during our survey. However, the Scallorn point base suggests Late Woodland period use, while the square-stemmed point Archaic age.

The Peterson site has been impacted by cultivation, as well as borrow activities at its southwestern edge. Phase III test excavations are necessary to evaluate the integrity and significance of this site and learn more about the prehistoric activities associated therewith.

14RY661 (Allen site)

Site Number: 14RY661
Site Name: Allen site
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Ivan and Kennebec silt loams

This site was discovered in May 2009 as a small artifact scatter in a cultivated field immediately north of Wildcat Creek and within a bend of that stream. It is located east-northeast of 14RY430. Five flakes, a core, and a bifacial chipped stone ax were observed. The latter was collected (and returned to the landowner). It was made from gray Flint Hills chert and measures 88.3 mm long with a mass of 116.2 g (Figure 3.10). It has a square stem approximately 38.5 mm long, 48.7 mm wide, and 21.0 mm thick. The blade is approximately 55.3 mm wide and 25.6 mm thick. This artifact is best identified as a Munkers Creek ax associated with the Archaic period between about 6,000 and 5,000 years ago. The artifacts observed at 14RY661 were located about half-way down an eroded slope along the edge of the cultivated field suggesting possible exposure of buried cultural deposits. Phase III testing is needed to determine whether intact cultural deposits remain below the plow zone, to obtain additional materials and contextual data, and to evaluate the eligibility of this site for the NRHP.



Figure 3.10 Bifacial chipped stone ax collected from 14RY661.

14RY665

Site Number: 14RY665
Site Name: (Blueville A ravine)
Drainage: tributary of Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: ravine
Elevation: 1100 ft amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

This archaeological find spot discovered in April 2009 is located on the west slope of a wooded ravine leading into a north-south intermittent tributary of Wildcat Creek. It consists of a scatter of eight lithic artifacts. These include two secondary flakes, two small tertiary flakes, three flake fragments, and a bifacially flaked piece of chert that includes cortex (Figure 3.11). These were knapped from the same or very similar piece(s) of Flint Hills chert. They were found approximately 2-3 meters below the top of the ravine scattered over a sloped area of less than 10 square meters. All of the artifacts observed were collected because they were on the surface of an actively eroding slope. They are curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. None of the artifacts are temporally diagnostic. This is classified as a prehistoric flintknapping station of unknown age and affiliation.



Figure 3.11 Bifacial piece and flaking debris collected from 14RY665.

Little may remain of this site because it is located in an area of active erosion. Disturbance may also have been caused by construction of the railroad grade that once crossed the tributary drainage to the south of this location. Cultivation, tree planting and related nursery activities may have impacted the area immediately west of the site. It is

unlikely that much of this site remains intact. This should be tested through continued monitoring of the erosion in the ravine and archaeological excavation adjacent to the site area in order to test for intact cultural deposits.

14RY666

Site Number: 14RY666
Site Name: Blueville B southeast
Drainage: tributary of Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 ft amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

This site consists of a scatter of lithics discovered in April 2009 on the west side of an intermittent north-bank tributary of Wildcat Creek. Artifacts were observed on the cultivated and disturbed surface of a tree nursery and along the banks of an artificial drainage. Among the artifacts observed were a couple dozen flakes and other pieces of debitage, in addition to a possible scraper on an angular cortical flake, two biface fragments, and an irregular, thick stemmed bifacial blank. The latter artifacts were collected and are curated with the KSU Archaeology Lab. Most of the flakes were tertiary with some secondary and at least one primary flake from local Flint Hills cherts. The scatter of artifacts was least dense near the southern end of the site. This is a prehistoric site of indeterminate age. Although separated from 14RY426 to the east, the two sites may represent related activities. 14RY426 was destroyed during construction of Scenic Drive and relatively recent commercial developments. Artifacts collected from that site included CPT ceramics and arrow points (Lees 1986; Williams 1987).

Cultivation, planting, and removal of tree saplings have disturbed a large portion of this site. Much of the eastern edge was removed when an artificial drainage was formed adjacent and parallel to the natural tributary defining its eastern edge. This broad, grassy drainage is roughly 12 meters wide and as much as 1.5 meters deep. Artifacts were observed along the banks on each side of this artificial drainage. Due to the various modifications to this site area, there does not appear to be good potential for intact cultural deposits. However, this must be evaluated through Phase III archaeological investigations in the cultivated portion of the site.

14RY1608

Site Number: 14RY1608
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY1608 was originally recorded by O'Neill in 1985 based on information in one of the Weygandt notebooks. The designation 14RY1608 was assigned to one of ten sites on a sketch map of what Weygandt called "Habitat T" along Wildcat Creek. O'Neill postulated the location of this site by comparing the Weygandt sketch map with a modern topographic map. He also stated that Weygandt collected chipped stone "axes" and end scrapers from this site. However, it is not clear whether these were specifically from 14RY1608 or from the set of sites in "Habitat T". In 1997 Thies and Weston of the KHS surveyed a parcel of land in this area with employees from the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks as part of a training session. Thies (1997) reported that the location marked by O'Neill for 14RY1608 was not accurate. He relocated the site near the end of a "prominent narrow ridge pointing to the SSE" north of Wildcat Creek. Although the "crest of the terrace ridge" was obscured by alfalfa at the time of their survey, Thies (1997) reported that prehistoric artifacts were present "from the crest of the ridge on down the slope nearly all the way to the center of the [adjacent] drainageway". Much debitage, two broken projectile points, two bifacial knives, and two scrapers were collected at that time. These artifacts are curated by the KHS and may represent Woodland and CPt components, but this has not been confirmed.

We were unable to revisit this site in 2009. Aerial photographs from 2006 indicate that this area was cultivated at that time. We recommend Phase II survey to relocate the site followed by Phase III testing to evaluate it for the NRHP.

14RY1609

Site Number: 14RY1609

Site Name: NA

Drainage: Wildcat Creek

Topographic Setting: terrace or valley floor

Elevation: 1080 feet amsl

Soil: Reading silt loam or Ivan and Kennebec silt loams

Like 14RY1608, 14RY1609 was recorded by O'Neill (1985) based on notes and a sketch map by artifact collector Cletus Weygandt. His notes suggest chipped stone "axes" and end scrapers were collected from this site, probably more accurately, from a series of ten sites in an area along Wildcat Creek Weygandt referred to as "Habitat T". O'Neill's location of this site was interpreted from Weygandt's map of "Habitat T". This map is not very accurate when compared with modern maps.

Further analysis is necessary to interpret this site, its location, possible contents, and present condition. Careful comparison of Weygandt's map with the 1909 and other early twentieth century maps may allow a more accurate interpretation of the location of 14RY1609 (and other sites in this area). Intensive archaeological survey is also necessary to relocated sites within "Habitat T". We were unable to access this property in 2009. We recommend the above-mentioned analyses including pedestrian survey of the entire valley north of Wildcat Creek in Sections 5 and 8, T10S R7E. Any sites identified should be fully documented and evaluated for eligibility for the NRHP.

Lower Wildcat Creek

14RY21 (Griffing site)

Site Number: 14RY21
Site Name: Griffing site
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1060 feet amsl
Soil: unknown (borrow pit)

14RY21 is the designation for a portion of the Griffing site as originally mapped by Jacob V. Brower. (The site numbers 14RY1, 14RY72, and 14RY409 have also been assigned to this portion of the Griffing site by various individuals over the years but are no longer applicable.) Brower's "Archaeological Chart" of "Interior Portions of Kansas" shows the "Griffing village site" (named in honor of William J. Griffing, one of his primary informants) along lower Wildcat Creek (Brower 1898). A more detailed plan is also included in Brower's publication (Figure 3.12). It shows areas of archaeological materials along more than 4500 feet (generally east-west) of Wildcat Creek.

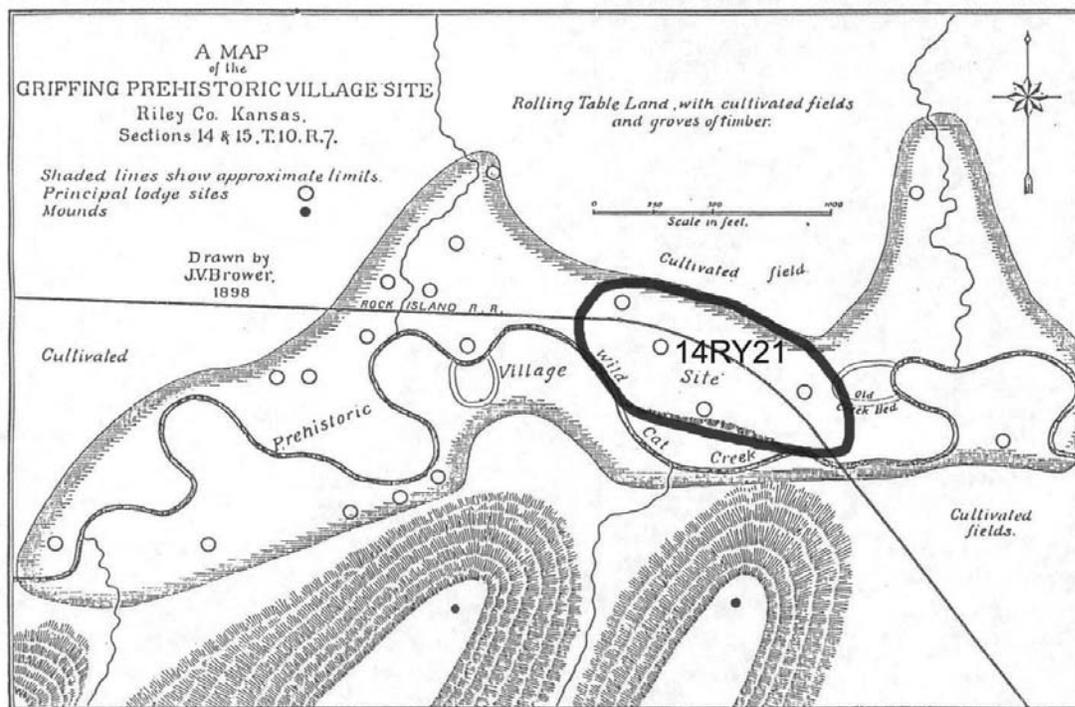


Figure 3.12 1898 Map of the "Griffing Village Site" modified from Brower (1898:24). The approximate boundaries of 14RY21 have been added.

Five probable lodges are mapped in the valley on the south side of Wildcat Creek, while 14 are on the broader north side. Although this map is not completely accurate, a couple landmarks make it possible to link it with the modern landscape. These features include Wildcat Creek, upland ridges or bluffs on the south side of the valley, and the Rock Island railroad. The railroad no longer exists, but the former grade now forms part of the Linear Trail in southwestern Manhattan. The original railroad bridge over Wildcat Creek (as shown on this early map) appears to be the same one used today for the Linear Trail. It is immediately east and below the modern K-113/Seth Child Road bridge. The site area for 14RY21 includes only a portion of the “Griffing village site” (as mapped by Brower), specifically north of the stream but on both sides of the former railroad where it curves to the west after crossing Wildcat Creek from the south (Figure 3.12). What was called a “prehistoric kiln” by Brower also falls within these site boundaries on the east side of the railroad between the possible lodge site and an old meander (Griffing 1898:29). Although 14RY21 as recorded today includes only a portion of the Griffing site as originally mapped by Brower, other site designations (e.g., 14RY400, 14RY401, 14RY403, 14RY405, 14RY406 or 408, 14RY413 and others) correlate with more western and eastern portions of the “Griffing Village Site”.

Although Brower (1898) referred to this site as a “village,” today it is more accurately described as a scatter of CPt farmsteads. At the time Brower visited in March 1897 with Griffing and L.R. Elliott, low mounds marked the former location of prehistoric lodges. The “kiln” noted by Brower (1898:29) was a concentration of daub, probably marking the location of another CPt lodge. In addition to finding low mounds of debris and daub, Brower and others reported various artifacts from the site including potsherds and lithics. Among the latter were tools, such as scrapers and points, as well as flaking debris. A comment related by Brower about C.W. Kimball’s finds reflects the richness of this site. (Kimball owned land immediately north of the “Griffing village site” in 1881 [Bird 1881:67].)

Mr. Kimball found so many of the Harahey scrapers near one of the decayed earthen lodges at the Griffing Village Site on Wild Cat Creek, that he called the place a tanyard. It was a workshop, where perhaps thousands of chert implements were made near the bank of the creek (Brower 1899:112)

It appears that many artifacts were collected from various parts of this site by numerous individuals over the past century. These included Griffing who donated materials reportedly from this site, as well as others to the KHS (Anon. no date). The University of Kansas Archaeological Research Center also holds a small sample of artifacts from 14RY21. These include two end scrapers collected by amateur archaeologist Floyd Schultz of Clay Center in the 1920s or early 1930s (Ritterbush and Logan 1991:170) and four sherds and several tool fragments (knife, scraper, projectile point) collected by Mike Hill in June 1968 from the terrace south of the railroad tracks. The most systematic investigation of 14RY21 was by Waldo R. Wedel of the Smithsonian Institution in 1937 (Wedel 1959:178-187).

Wedel conducted excavations at three locations within the site. On the southwest side of the railroad near the edge of the terrace overlooking Wildcat Creek, Wedel’s crew excavated an area about 25x40 feet to 16 inches deep. This area may have corresponded to a

possible lodge shown on Brower's site map (Brower 1898:24). Cultural materials, including daub, charcoal, potsherds, hematite, and chipped stone tools and debris, were found throughout this area, including below the plow zone. A cache pit containing a grinding stone, nutting stone, part of a pot, lithic debris, and daub was excavated. No clear evidence of a house floor was discovered (Wedel 1959:179). A roughly square lodge floor was found on the opposite (east) side of the railroad in the area where Brower had indicated a possible lodge. The lodge measured about 32x34 feet, had a central fire place, four primary support posts and at least 43 smaller exterior posts, and an extended entryway about five feet wide, 12 feet long, and facing the stream to the south. Five cache pits were associated with the lodge (Wedel 1959:179-181). Wedel also excavated an area of daub, charcoal, and potsherds a short distance east of the back of the excavated lodge. This corresponds to a feature Brower interpreted as a "prehistoric kiln" (Brower 1898:29). Wedel interpreted the latter feature as the remains of another lodge and pit that had been disturbed by Brower's excavation (Wedel 1959:181-182). Cultural materials from this site were not abundant, but consistent throughout. The ceramics were used to define Riley Cord Roughened ware, which Wedel identified as diagnostic of the Smoky Hill aspect (or phase) of the Cpt. Chipped and ground stone tools also are consistent with Cpt. Those recovered from the Griffing site include small triangular unnotched and side-notched arrow points, chipped stone knives and celts, end and side scrapers, sandstone abraders, and grinding stones (Wedel 1959:183-187).

That portion of the "Griffing village site" recorded as 14RY21 has been severely impacted since the mid to late nineteenth century. The Rock Island railroad was constructed across a portion of the site in 1887 (Lee 1991:42). Amateur archaeologists, artifact collectors, and local residents such as Griffing, Kimball, individuals in the KSAC Scientific Club, Brower, and likely many others collected artifacts from and excavated portions of the site. Unfortunately these early activities were not documented beyond occasional, brief references in articles by Failyer (1881:132), Brower's publications (1898, 1899), newspaper articles, and other outlets. By 1937 the site had been repeatedly cultivated such that the low mounds suggestive of collapsed lodges were no longer clearly visible (Wedel 1959:179). When Mike Hill visited the site in June 1968, he found artifacts associated with the terrace south of the railroad tracks (Hill 1968). In that same year K-113/Seth Child Road was built across the area in which Wedel excavated the lodge and "prehistoric kiln. The soil survey issued in 1975 indicates that much of the site not directly destroyed by the highway was removed for borrow (probably for K-113/Seth Child) (Jantz et al. 1975:sheet 26). Today the site is heavily developed with commercial structures (e.g., Plaza West or Village Plaza shopping center). It is readily apparent that the majority of this site has been variously impacted and largely destroyed, especially during highway construction. The only area that may still have limited remains would be south of the railroad tracks north of Wildcat Creek.

14RY400

Site Number: 14RY400

Site Name: NA

Drainage: Wildcat Creek

Topographic Setting: valley floor

Elevation: 1060 feet amsl

Soil: Ivan and Kennebec silt loams, Reading silt loam

14RY400 is located immediately along the left (west/southwest) bank of a bend of Wildcat Creek. Little Kitten Creek flows north to south to the west before looping to the east to join Wildcat Creek to the south. Stanislawski and Cassady visited this site in 1964-1966. They referenced Brower, who mapped the Griffing site in 1898. 14RY400 was within the western portion of that site, although no lodge is indicated in this immediate area (Brower 1898:24). Stanislawski and Cassady described the site area as about 200x800 feet oriented northwest-southeast along the left bank of the stream. A site is also indicated at this general location on a sketch map in a Weygandt notebook (O'Neill 1985). On that map, materials appear to have been scattered over an area oriented north-south and over another area perpendicular to the west of the first. Stanislawski excavated test pits on the upper ridge in May 1965. In 1989 Williams completed a Phase II survey of the area for KDOT prior to the collection of borrow dirt from within a bend of Wildcat Creek to the south (Williams 1989).

Stanislawski's survey and excavation resulted in the collection of scrapers, a projectile point, debitage and cord-roughened, grit-tempered pottery. He reported "scarce daub", a possible hearth, and a concentration of (bison) bone. The presence of bone is hinted at on Weygandt's map by the word "abattoir" ("slaughter house"). Artifacts are curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. Stanislawski and Cassady noted that the KHS also held collections from this site, but they may have been referring to those generally attributed to the Griffing site (as mapped by Brower). They identified this as a CPT site. The planoconvex end scrapers and a beveled and another thin knife fragment in the KSU collections generally support this identification. The one grit-tempered body sherd is not diagnostic. A small corner-notched arrow point suggests a possible Late Woodland component. Finally a thick, bifacial waisted "ax" or "chisel" is potentially suggestive of earlier use.

According to Stanislawski and Cassady's site form, "no tools" were found below the plow zone (about six inches deep). In Williams' Phase II report for a proposed borrow area south of 14RY400, he urged the project crew be cautious on the access road to that area because it crossed 14RY400 (Williams 1989:3). He felt that Phase III test excavation would be optimal, but allowed the work to continue without further testing (Williams 1989:3). Since that time a golf course has been constructed over the site. A reconnaissance of the golf course in June 2009 led to the discovery of flaking debris within that area mapped as 14RY400 and to the south as far as the bank of Wildcat Creek. The golf course designer and owner indicated that earthmoving had occurred in different parts of the golf course, implying around this site (as well as others), but the extent of those activities is not clear. He also stated that during construction a possible pit "filled with spongy material" was found (presumably at this site, but it may have been associated with one of the others within the

boundaries of the golf course). Given the discovery of additional materials and a possible pit feature, remote sensing and test excavations are recommended in areas determined in consultation with the landowner and golf course designer as minimally disturbed. These investigations must address the horizontal and vertical extent of the site, impacts to its deposits, and recovery of diagnostic or datable materials. These Phase III investigations should result in an evaluation of this site for the NRHP.

14RY401 (Lonergan Trailer site)

Site Number: 14RY401
Site Name: Lonergan Trailer Site
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1060 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY401 is one of several sites (e.g., 14RY416, 14RY417, 14RY418, 14RY419) defined within a major bend of Wildcat Creek where its direction of flow changes from generally west-east to north-south. 14RY401 was designated for a concentration of cultural material on a terrace near the center of this bend. It appears to coincide with one of the “Principal lodge sites” near the east end of the Griffing site as mapped by Brower (1898:24) (Figure 3.12). Weygandt indicated materials in this approximate area on one of his sketch maps of lower Wildcat Creek (O’Neill 1985). The site was recorded by Stanislawski, Cassady, and H. Primrose in 1966. Surface indications included chipped stone debris, potsherds, and daub, suggesting that a wattle-and-daub lodge once stood here. Stanislawski started excavations at the site in 1965 and continued through 1966 and 1967. O’Brien completed excavation of a lodge in 1968 and 1969. Although this is sometimes referred to as the Griffing site (a name applied more commonly to 14RY21), it has also been called the Lonergan Trailer site because it was located behind the Lonergan trailer factory in the 1960s.

14RY401 provides clear evidence of CPt occupation. Artifacts collected from the surface and excavations include abundant potsherds, projectile points, bifaces, end scrapers, drills, retouched and utilized flakes, chipped stone debris, abraders, fire-cracked rock, bone tool fragments (e.g., bone awls, scapula hoe fragments), unmodified animal bone, and daub. Little analysis has been completed, although the modified and unmodified animal bones were included in a comparative study of three Smoky Hill phase (CPt) sites (Brown 1982). The pottery includes Riley Cord Roughened sherds, as well as smooth-surface, shell-tempered ceramics that are also common at Smoky Hill sites. A square lodge floor with central fireplace, four central support posts, a number of peripheral posts, an extended entryway facing southeast, seven bell-shaped and two basin-shaped pits, and three limestone slab concentration was excavated. Eight radiocarbon dates were obtained (O’Brien 1984:61; Brown 1982; Logan and Ritterbush 1994:20), but five must be discounted due to inaccuracies associated with the Gakushuin Lab (Logan and Ritterbush 1994). Calibration of the average of the three dates obtained from the University of Georgia Radiocarbon Lab indicates that this lodge was occupied sometime between AD 1207 and 1283.

Excavation likely destroyed much of this site, especially the lodge. Since that time, development has destroyed any remaining portion that was intact after excavation. A fenced parking lot associated with an industrial building, road (Plymate Lane), and other commercial developments overlie this location. In early 2009, the fencing around this parking lot was replaced and trees between the road and the fence were removed. We inspected these recently disturbed areas and found no prehistoric artifacts. No further fieldwork is recommended. The archaeological materials and documents pertaining to its excavation are curated at the KSU Archaeology Lab. We encourage analysis of these materials as they hold potentially valuable clues to understanding CPt occupation of this region.

14RY402

Site Number: 14RY402
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1060 feet amsl
Soil: Ivan and Kennebec silt loams

14RY402 is located on a terrace within a large bend of Wildcat Creek on the east and south sides (right bank) of that stream. This area falls within the Griffing site as mapped by Brower (1898:24), but no “lodge sites” were indicated here. (Instead there appears to be an old meander scar.) According to site records on file with the KSU Archaeology Lab, Stanislawski (with Cassady or R.B. Taylor) visited this site in May 1964. Mike Hill recorded it in June 1968, but under the designation 14RY73 (Hill 1968). That designation was removed when it was discovered that it had already been recorded as 14RY402. (14RY73 is now the designation for an unrelated site along Deep Creek.) 14RY402 also appears to be among the sites mapped by Weygandt (O’Neill 1985).

Stanislawski described 14RY402 as an artifact scatter in an area of about 35x79 yards. He collected scrapers, points, debitage, cord-roughened body sherds, and a vertical rim sherd with vertical cord marks. These materials are curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. Hill mentioned a “very heavy concentration of flint chips”. He collected “1 core, 2 cutting edges, 2 side scrapers, 8 end scrapers, and 2 triangular [un-notched] projectile points” (Hill 1968). These are curated by the University of Kansas Archaeological Research Center. Judging from the artifacts and comments on site forms by Stanislawski, Hill, and a farmer who spoke with Hill (1968), this appears to be a multi-component site representing activities associated with the CPt, Woodland period, and possibly the Archaic period.

This site has been cultivated in the past, but today is brushy and wooded. We were unable to survey this area in 2009. Phase II and III archaeological investigations are recommended to relocate and evaluate this site, preferably during the winter or early spring when ground cover is not as dense.

14RY403

Site Number: 14RY403
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1060 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY403 is located on a northeast-southwest terrace along the right or southern bank Wildcat Creek immediately west of where that stream bends towards the north. It is southeast and northeast of the Don Wells site (14RY404) and 14RY405, respectively. According to site records on file with the KSU Archaeology Lab, Stanislawski and Taylor visited this site in October 1964 and 1965. Hill recorded the same site in June 1968, but under the designation 14RY74 (Hill 1968). That designation was removed when it was discovered that it was the same as 14RY403. (14RY74 is now the designation for an unrelated site along Deep Creek.) 14RY403 may correlate with one of three “lodge sites” that are shown in a line between a bend of Wildcat Creek and the southern edge of the valley on Brower’s Griffing site map (Brower 1898:24). A site is also shown at this location on a sketch map included in one of the Weygandt notebooks.

Although in pasture, Stanislawski and Taylor in 1964 and 1965, as well as Hill in 1968 observed various artifacts. Stanislawski and Taylor noted debitage and scraping tools widely scattered over an area of about 50x100 yards. Hill (1968) recorded a “moderate concentration of flint chips” along the terrace, as well as eroding out of the stream bank. He reportedly collected a knife base and a large rim sherd. (The curated collections at the University of Kansas Archaeological Research Center list include lithic artifacts including projectile points and scrapers.) Stanislawski assigned 14RY403 to the Woodland period, while Hill attributed it to the CPt (presumably on the basis of the rim sherd). The lithic materials curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab (Stanislawski and Taylor’s collection) include relatively small end scrapers and the base of a small unnotched arrow point suggestive of the Late Prehistoric period.

In 2009 parts of this site appeared were in dense shrubs and trees, as well as thick grasses, which severely limited visibility. A low knoll in the grassy portion of the site would be an ideal location for a prehistoric habitation site. Our limited research suggests that this area may have not been cultivated. If so, it holds excellent potential for intact cultural deposits. We recommend intensive survey and Phase III test excavations during a time of year when better field conditions exist in order to evaluate NRHP eligibility.

14RY404 (Don Wells site)

Site Number: 14RY404
Site Name: Don Wells site
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1090 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam, Ivan and Kennebec silt loams

The Don Wells site is located on a terrace east of Wildcat Creek near or within a narrowing of the land between two bends of that stream. It is north of 14RY405 and west of 14RY403. Based on site records at the KSU Archaeology Lab, Stanislawski and Cassady visited this site in October 1964, May and October 1965, and October 1966. Their site plan shows the heaviest concentrations of artifacts as two adjacent, but separate areas (14RY404A & 14RY404B), south and north of bends in Wildcat Creek. Hill visited the area in June 1968 and completed a site form for 14RY75 (Hill 1968). That designation was removed when it was discovered that this was the same site as 14RY404. (14RY75 is now the designation for an unrelated site along Deep Creek.) A site is also indicated at this location on a map in one of Weygandt's notebooks (O'Neill 1985). Excavations were conducted at 14RY404 under the direction of O'Brien in 1970 (O'Brien 1972).

In 1964-1966 Stanislawski and Cassady observed burned limestone, possible daub, various forms of scrapers, chopping tools, projectile points, a mano, and potsherds scattered over an area estimated to be 50x130 yards. During his visit a few years later, Hill observed a "moderate concentration of flint chips" across the terrace and collected a knife base (Hill 1968). This may be among the lithic artifacts curated by the University of Kansas Archaeological Research Center. In 1970 O'Brien described the surface scatter as over an oval-shaped area of about 250x500 feet. She directed excavations in two areas, one in the highest surface at the west end and another near the center of the surface scatter. Four possible post molds were discovered along with a variety of remains. The latter are curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab and include bison bone, debitage, bifaces, scrapers, a drill, spokeshaves (or notches), a contracting stemmed point, and potsherds. Rocker-stamped sherds, a rim with cross-hatching and punctates, a miniature conical pot, and the contracting stemmed point are indicative of the Woodland period with Hopewellian (Middle Woodland) decorative elements on the pottery (O'Brien 1972).

This site has been impacted by cultivation and construction of a golf course. O'Brien suggested that all cultural materials were within the plow zone or the top eight inches of the terrace deposits (O'Brien 1972:1). Nonetheless, the discovery of possible postmolds (and a complete pot) suggests that intact features may still exist below the plow zone in areas not deeply disturbed by earth-moving activities. (The golf course designer and owner reported that a possible pit was found, probably at 14RY400 to the west, but he may also have been referring to this site.) This author feels that further investigation is warranted in consultation with the landowners and golf course designer as part of a formal evaluation of this site's potential for nomination to the NRHP. Phase III evaluation should include remote sensing prior to test excavations in order to help identify possible buried features.

14RY405

Site Number: 14RY405
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1060-1070 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY405 is located on a terrace on the right or eastern bank of a bend of Wildcat Creek. It is south of the Don Wells site (14RY404) and north of a CPT ossuary (14RY642) destroyed during construction of Fairman Lake. According to records at the KSU Archaeology Lab, Stanislawski and Cassady visited this site in 1965 and 1966. Hill recorded the same site in June 1968, but under the designation 14RY76 (Hill 1968). That designation was removed when it was discovered that it was the same as 14RY405. (14RY76 is now the designation for an unrelated site along Deep Creek.) A site labeled as an “abattoir” is indicated at this location on a map in one of the Weygandt notebooks suggesting that bone may have been present (O’Neill 1985). The westernmost possible “lodge” mapped on the south side of Wildcat Creek on Brower’s map of the Griffing site is likely 14RY405, although the correlation is not exact (Brower 1898:24). Limited excavations were conducted under the direction of O’Brien in 1970 (O’Brien 1972).

In the mid 1960s Stanislawski and Cassady found a mano, chipped stone points, knives; disk, side, and end scrapers; chopping tools, and debitage. During his visit a few years later, Hill observed a “heavy concentration of flint chip” across the terrace and collected a broken point or knife (Hill 1968), which appears to be curated at the University of Kansas Archaeological Research Center. O’Brien found similar materials, as well as pottery (O’Brien 1972). Artifacts curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab include fire-cracked rock, debitage, bifaces, a blocky end scraper, a beveled knife, various points, and several thick grit or sand-tempered body sherds. Both Stanislawski and O’Brien attribute these remains to a Woodland period occupation or campsite. This affiliation is confirmed by the pottery, blocky end scraper, two Scallorn points, another corner-notched point, and possibly the stemmed points in the KSU collection.

O’Brien’s 1970 excavation indicated that cultural materials lie within the plow zone or top eight inches of the terrace. She found the site to be disturbed and with few cultural remains (O’Brien 1972:1). Flaking debris was observed in early June 2009 during a reconnaissance of the Wildcat Creek Golf Course. This suggests that cultural materials remain despite modification from golf course construction. Adjacent areas to the south and east may have experienced less damage, increasing the possibility for undisturbed deposits. I feel that potential to learn more about the age and activities associated with this site may exist. Phase III testing is recommended in areas within the bounds of the golf course that have not been extensively impacted by earth-moving activities and on lands adjacent to the southeast corner of the golf course. Remote sensing should be conducted prior to excavation in order to identify possible buried features and guide placement of excavation units.

14RY406

Site Number: 14RY406
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Little Kitten Creek, Wildcat Creek valley
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1060 feet amsl
Soil: Ivan and Kennebec silt loams

14RY406 was recorded by Stanislawski, Cassady, and Primrose in 1965 while surveying a cultivated field on the south or right bank of Little Kitten Creek upstream from its confluence with Wildcat Creek. Although O'Neill (1985) completed a form for this location based on a map in one of the Weygandt notebooks, it is not clear whether Weygandt was actually aware of this site. One of Weygandt's sketch maps indicates a nearby site upstream along the southeast bank of Little Kitten Creek. The latter was recorded by Stanislawski as 14RY407 and questioned whether 14RY406 was part of the latter site.

Stanislawski, Cassady, and Primrose describe 14RY406 as very small, measuring about 250x120 feet. They collected chipped stone tools and pottery, which included vertically cord-roughened sherds. The collection curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab includes a mano, Scallorn corner-notched arrow point, two small side-notched arrow points, and one large side-notched point. The side-notched arrow points suggest a CPT affiliation while the Scallorn point is indicative of Late Woodland. Cord-roughened pottery is found in assemblages of both these periods. The large side-notched point may suggest an earlier use of this site during the Archaic period.

A driving range of the Wildcat Creek Golf Course has been constructed over/through this site. Earth-moving activities have impacted it in several ways. It appears that part was excavated to a somewhat lower level, while in other areas dirt has been piled to mark distances and as a border for the driving range. The golf course designer and owner noted that dirt from the volleyball courts, which were constructed some distance west-southwest of the site, was piled in and around different parts of the driving range. 14RY1612 is believed to have existed in that area prior to construction. As a result, materials from multiple sites may be mixed at 14RY406. An area of woods lies adjacent to the site to the south. Given the extensive damage and possible mixing of deposits it is unlikely that extensive undisturbed deposits exist at 14RY406, except possibly in the woods south of the driving range. Shovel testing during the winter in that area may aid in exploring that possibility. Otherwise no further investigations are recommended.

14RY407

Site Number: 14RY407
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Little Kitten Creek, Wildcat Creek valley
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1060 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY407 was surveyed by Stanislawski and Primrose in October 1964 and 1965. It was mapped as a small site on the south (right) bank of Little Kitten Creek. It is a short distance upstream from 14RY406. This is likely the same site that is shown on a sketch map in one of the Weygandt notebooks on the southeastern bank of Little Kitten Creek upstream from its confluence with Wildcat Creek (O'Neill 1985).

Stanislawski and Primrose noted that the site was about 15x30 meters in size and found in a cultivated field atop a terrace. They recorded only a "limited amount" of non-diagnostic chipped stone debris, which is curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. They raise the possibility that this and 14RY406 may constitute a single Woodland period camp site, while O'Neill (1985) suggested based on the Weygandt collection that the site may be Middle Ceramic (Cpt). Neither of these specific affiliations can be confirmed.

This site has been destroyed through construction of a batting cage. No further investigations are recommended.

14RY408

Site Number: 14RY408
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1060 feet amsl
Soil: Ivan and Kennebec silt loams

Stanislawski and Primrose surveyed and recorded 14RY408 in 1963-1964. They identified it on a terrace along the left bank of Wildcat Creek near where it bends from west-east to south-north. At the time the site was recorded, it was listed as cultivated, but also partially in pasture and brush. A fence separated it from a field to the north (associated with 14RY406 and 14RY407). Today this area is immediately south of Wildcat Creek Golf Course and the fence has been removed. It is in dense grass and forbs. Although not recorded as such, it is possible that this may be the site shown on a map in one of the Weygandt notebooks on the north side of Wildcat Creek, but south of Little Kitten Creek. (O'Neill [1985] labeled that site 14RY1612, but mapped it farther west.)

Stanislawski and Primrose described the size of this site as about 20x20 yards. They collected chipped stone debris and pottery, including two cord-roughened sherds. Among the artifacts curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab are a tiny side-notched arrow point and a medium-sized notched point. Although not clearly diagnostic, the arrow point suggests a possible CPt occupation and the larger point, an earlier period of use. Stanislawski and Primrose speculated that this might be a Woodland site.

In 2009 this site had a thick cover of grasses and forbs resulting in very poor ground visibility. Intensive survey and Phase III test excavations are recommended during a period of better ground visibility in order to evaluate this site for the NRHP.

14RY409

Site Number: 14RY409

Site Name: NA

Drainage: Wildcat Creek

Topographic Setting: terrace

Elevation: 1020 feet amsl

Soil: Ivan and Kennebec silt loams, Reading silt loam

According to original site records at the KSU Archaeology Lab, 14RY409 was used by Stanislawski to refer to part of the Griffing site based on Wedel's excavations there in 1937. Specifically this number was assigned to an area between Wildcat Creek and the Rock Island railroad where that grade bends towards the west after crossing Wildcat Creek. However, this and adjacent areas have been properly recorded as 14RY21 (see description of 14RY21 above). Instead, 14RY409 was assigned by O'Brien in 1976 to a lithic scatter along the right (west) bank of Wildcat Creek upstream from its original mouth.

O'Brien performed a surface survey in 1975 and found non-diagnostic lithic debris. Her site form reports that the artifact scatter was located between two recently constructed buildings, a lumberyard and an office building. An old house was said to be nearby. Weston attempted to revisit 14RY409 in 1995 during a survey for KDOT for a pedestrian/bicycle path (Linear Trail) along a portion of lower Wildcat Creek. He found the area covered with buildings and parking lots with no prehistoric cultural materials evident (Weston 1995). A visit in 2009 revealed that little has changed in this area since 1995.

The area recorded for 14RY409 has been heavily impacted in the northern part by a lumber yard and to the south by a bowling alley. Linear Trail (a concrete walking trail) crosses between these two structures. There is a narrow fenced and locked grassy area abutting the bowling alley on the north. Although this would likely make up only a small portion of the site and there may be construction related disturbances, shovel tests or small-scale excavations within the fenced area are recommended to determine whether any intact evidence of prehistoric human activities remains.

14RY413

Site Number: 14RY413
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1060 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

Stanislawski recorded 14RY413 in March 1967 as on a “second terrace” on the west side of a bend of Wildcat Creek. It reportedly covered an area of about 200x100 yards. Few artifacts were recovered, but Stanislawski mentioned collecting side scrapers, disc scrapers, a point midsection, and other lithics. These artifacts are curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. The unnotched arrow point base suggests possible CPt affiliation.

According to Stanislawski, 14RY413 was already heavily impacted in 1967. He noted that it had been partially destroyed by tree plantings of Tom Thumb Nursery. A dirt road around the site had caused erosion as did the adjacent stream. By 2009 this was part of a residential development with houses on the east side of Fairman Drive backing onto Wildcat Creek. No further work is recommended.

14RY414

Site Number: 14RY414
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1040 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY414 was originally recorded by O'Brien in 1969. O'Neill (1985) also completed a form based on possible indication of this site location on a map (Habitat Q ?) in one of the Weygandt notebooks. An archaeologist and a geomorphologist employed by Burns & McDonnell Engineers revisited the site in late 2001. This was part of Phase II cultural resources survey and geomorphic investigations of the area of a proposed Home Depot store (Latham and Mandel 2002). According to O'Brien in 1969, the site was located on a six-foot-high knoll west of the Rock Island railroad. An intermittent tributary to Wildcat Creek cut to the north and east. The site area was estimated in 1969 to be approximately 100x50 feet. A shed stood atop the knoll on a small unplowed area accessed by a dirt road from the west and north. According to O'Brien's sketch map, cultural materials were found in the unplowed area around the shed and in nearby portions of a plowed field. By 2001 the railroad bed had been converted into a recreational trail (Linear Trail) and the intermittent drainage on the east had eroded the terrace remnant up to the shed, which still stood but was in danger of collapse. Although the cultivated section of this site was fallow in 2001, it was apparent that the once plowed field had deflated. Geomorphic

inspection of a trench dug west of the shed atop the T-1 terrace remnant showed that “quarried clay and limestone” had been dumped atop the A horizon (Latham and Mandel 2002:6-2 to 6-5). No buried soils were identified in the trench or adjacent cut bank. Further inspection of the site included surface survey and five screened shovel tests in the once cultivated field (Latham and Mandel 2002).

O’Brien collected both prehistoric and historic artifacts from 14RY414. The prehistoric materials included a possible hammerstone, mussel shell fragments, debitage, and three grit or sand-tempered, cord-roughened body sherds. The historic items included ceramics, a square nail, and green and clear glass. These artifacts are curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. Latham and Mandel (2002:6-5 to 6-6) reported seeing one small piece of shatter on the surface and collected one retouched flake, one heat-altered flake fragment, and a heat-altered pebble from the trench. Although the archaeological evidence at this site is limited, it appears that a prehistoric component, possibly of the CPt was present near or at the surface, likely within the disturbed A horizon. The standing shed represents a relatively modern component. Mandel and Latham (2002:6-6) suggested that the shed was less than 50 years old. The square nail and possibly some of the other historic artifacts found by O’Brien in 1969 may be related to that historic component. Although the 1857 GLO plat map includes a “Farm Field with House” in an area overlapping this site, the present shed appears too young to be part of that early farmstead. No structures are shown at this location on the 1881 and 1909 plat maps. Instead, each of these shows a road in this area. The 1881 road crosses Wildcat Creek at this approximate location and likely passed immediately by or over the site (Bird 1881:67). This road had been abandoned by 1909 and another paralleling the railroad tracks but slightly to the west crossed this approximate area. No mention was made of either of these roads by previous investigators.

Based on the limited cultural materials and disturbed nature of the site, Latham and Mandel (2001) recommended no further investigations of 14RY414. SHPO Archeologist Jennifer Epperson determined 14RY414 was not eligible for the NRHP in February 2002. A large Home Depot store and parking lot has been built immediately west of this site, leaving the shed standing and the remainder of the previously disturbed site intact. No further investigations are recommended, although historical (documentary and oral) research may reveal more about the historic component, its ownership and use(s).

14RY415

Site Number: 14RY415
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: valley floor
Elevation: 1040 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

O’Brien recorded 14RY415 in 1969 in a cultivated field east of the Rock Island railroad tracks and the Kansas Power and Light Company building along the right or west

bank of Wildcat Creek. This site may correspond to a location crudely mapped in the Weygandt's notebook (Habitat Q ?) (O'Neill 1985).

O'Brien described the site as scattered chert debris over a wide area. She suggested that since the field often floods, more materials might be found buried beneath the surface. She collected a small sample of debitage which is curated by KSU Archaeology Lab.

An update of the site form for 14RY415 noted its destruction in 1973 by the construction of a trailer court. It appears that a portion of the site extends beyond the trailer park. A 2002 aerial photograph suggests that area was disturbed. Today it is wooded. It is unlikely that intact deposits remain at this site. No further investigations are recommended.

14RY416

Site Number: 14RY416

Site Name: NA

Drainage: Wildcat Creek

Topographic Setting: terrace

Elevation: 1050 feet amsl

Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY416 was recorded by O'Brien in October 1969. It is located within a bend of Wildcat Creek where that stream flow changes direction from generally west-east to north-south. This bend is shown at the easternmost edge of the Griffing site as mapped by Brower (1898:24) (Figure 3.12). No "lodge site" is indicated on the Brower map deep within this bend of Wildcat Creek, although one is marked at the narrows. This may be 14RY401. O'Brien described 14RY416 as "north and west" of 14RY401; however, it is mapped as north to slightly northeast of 14RY401 in the KHS Archeological Inventory.

O'Brien surveyed the cultivated field within this bend of Wildcat Creek and found a "cluster of scattered debris" estimated to cover about 70x70 feet. The KSU Archaeology Lab curates a small collection of artifacts from 14RY416 including shatter and other chipped stone debris and four small body sherds. The latter are likely Riley Cord Roughened ware sherds, representing the CPT.

The area within this bend of Wildcat Creek has been heavily developed. If 14RY401 is mapped correctly and if 14RY416 was "north and west" of 14RY401, it would have been on the very edge of the primary terrace within this loop of the Creek or on the floodplain, an unlikely setting for a prehistoric site (and for the field surveyed by O'Brien). Today, this lower surface is disturbed through natural stream flow during high water, while other parts have been filled to raise this surface. Today that area is being modified for new baseball fields as part of Optimist Park. The more likely location of this site was north to northeast of 14RY401. A site in this location would be atop the same terrace as 14RY401. Part of the northern portion of this terrace has a strip business development atop it. The northeastern portion is part of Optimist Park and includes a playing field, a parking lot, storage and

workshop buildings, and a small picnic area. As presently mapped in the KHS Archeological Inventory, this site appears have been where the parking lot is now. This and most other areas have likely been modified enough to destroy any surface or near surface cultural deposits. A small area with picnic tables that may not have been modified is north of the parking lot and between one of the buildings and the terrace scarp. Small-scale excavations are recommended for this area in order to determine if any remnants of this site are intact. If so, this may confirm the actual location of the site and potentially provide additional information about its age and associated prehistoric human activities.

14RY417

Site Number: 14RY417

Site Name: NA

Drainage: Wildcat Creek

Topographic Setting: valley floor or terrace

Elevation: 1040 feet amsl

Soil: Reading silt loam or Ivan and Kennebec silt loams

14RY417 is located west of Wildcat Creek near a major bend of that stream. O'Brien, who recorded this site in October 1969, stated that it was "almost due south" of 14RY401 (where Stanislawski and O'Brien had excavated a CPt lodge between 1965 and 1969). Somewhat at variance with this, her sketch map plots it southeast of that site. The KHS Archeological Inventory shows it due east of 14RY401. Confusion over the exact location of this site is further complicated by the fact that O'Brien listed it as on the valley bottom of Wildcat Creek, but shows it on her sketch map as on a terrace overlooking the floodplain of Wildcat Creek. At the time it was recorded, this site (and nearby sites) was in a milo field. Given that the floodplain is susceptible to flooding, it seems more plausible that the cultivated field and 14RY417 were on the terrace. Unfortunately it is impossible to recheck the exact locations of these sites because of the extensive construction that has occurred and is ongoing throughout this area.

O'Brien described the site as a "scattered cluster of debris" over an area of about 40x40 feet. Collected artifacts, curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab, include chert shatter, flakes, and other debris; several biface fragments, an unnotched arrow point, and four body sherds. O'Brien suggested that this is a Smoky Hill phase site of the CPt. The style of arrow point suggests this, as does a single thin, sparsely grog-tempered, cord-marked body sherd found during survey of land modifications near the mapped site area in February 2009.

If located on the terrace overlooking the floodplain of Wildcat Creek, 14RY417 underlies or was destroyed during construction of a commercial parking lot and fence. If on the floodplain, it would have been impacted by flooding and recent earth-moving activities. In the period during which this report has been written (February through early July 2009) the floodplain and edge of the terrace have been extensively modified. Heavy equipment was used to remove trees and (tornado) debris and is presently being used to move fill onto the floodplain. This is being done by the Manhattan Optimist Foundation in order to create a

surface above the floodplain for construction of new ball fields. We visited this construction site multiple times before fill was added. An isolated sherd was found in the dirt pulled away from the newly cut terrace edge during the earliest of those visits. Whether located on the terrace or on the floodplain, 14RY417 appears to have been destroyed. No further investigations are recommended.

14RY418

Site Number: 14RY418
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: valley floor or terrace
Elevation: 1040 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam or Ivan and Kennebec silt loams

14RY418 was recorded by O'Brien in 1969 as a lithic scatter inside a bend of Wildcat Creek, which flows to the north, east, and south of the site. Nearby sites include 14RY417 to the northwest and 14RY419 to the southwest. O'Neill (1985) correlated this with a site shown on the Habitat Q (?) sketch map in one of the Weygandt notebooks; however, that location might more closely match that of 14RY417. As with the previous site, there is confusion over whether it (and the milo field in which it was originally found) was located on the "floodplain" of Wildcat Creek as stated on the original site form or on the terrace above the stream as shown on O'Brien's sketch map.

Little can be said about the cultural remains and the activities they represent at this site. O'Brien reportedly observed chipped stone debris scattered over an area of about 20x20 feet. None of the artifact she collected (curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab) is diagnostic. Flintknapping to produce or maintain stone tools must have occurred here, but by whom and when cannot be determined.

We were unable to survey this area in 2009 beyond the developed portions of the terrace west of the mapped site. If located on this portion of the terrace, the site was likely disturbed or destroyed by construction of a road and possibly the parking lot of a nearby storage unit development. If it was located on the floodplain, it has likely been impacted by flooding. On-going development of raised playing fields north of this location also may have impacted the western edge of this site as access to that construction zone is near the mapped site location. Despite these impacts, it is possible that cultural deposits may remain within the wooded area beyond modern developments and closer to the stream. Phase II survey and shovel testing during the winter or early spring are recommended for that area in order to determine if cultural deposits are still present and if Phase III evaluation is necessary.

14RY419

Site Number: 14RY419
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace/stream bank
Elevation: 1040 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

O'Brien located this site in 1969 along the western (right) bank of Wildcat Creek near a bend in that stream. 14RY418 is to the northeast and 14RY420 to the southeast. In late 2003 Roper conducted a Phase II survey involving stripping of the sod from an area west of Wildcat Creek prior to construction of a series of storage units (Roper 2003). This area was southwest of 14RY419, and no cultural materials were observed in the survey area.

O'Brien described the site in 1969 as a thin lithic scatter encompassing about 30x30 feet. A collection of non-diagnostic artifacts curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab includes debitage, a possible hammerstone, and a biface fragment. Although none of these can be correlated with a specific period, Roper suggested the site was "likely from the latter part of the Archaic period or from the Ceramic period" (Roper 2003:12). She based this on the geologic history of the Newman terrace upon which these artifacts were found.

Roper 's survey was confined to the area on which the storage buildings were to be constructed (Roper 2003:15). Presumably the surface to the east atop the bank of Wildcat Creek was not to be affected, leaving 14RY419 (and 14RY420) untouched. However, this does not appear to be the case. Today, a gravel parking lot exists atop the bank of Wildcat Creek and 14RY419. There is a good chance that this site was destroyed by grading and graveling associated with construction of this parking lot. A review of recent aerial photographs also suggests that natural erosion of the stream bank has probably removed a portion of the site. Although we did not relocate 14RY419 on the ground, we conclude that most, if not all of this site has been destroyed. No further investigations are recommended.

14RY420

Site Number: 14RY420
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace/stream bank
Elevation: 1040 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

O'Brien recorded 14RY420 in 1969 west of Wildcat Creek and southeast of 14RY419. Today its location correlates with an outer bend of Wildcat Creek. In late 2003 Roper conducted Phase II survey of this area prior to construction of a series of storage units (Roper 2003). No cultural materials were observed in the survey area.

O'Brien observed "chert chips and burnt limestone fragments" in an area of about 20x20 feet in a cultivated field. Her collection of artifacts curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab consists of a small set of non-diagnostic debitage. Although none of these can be correlated with a specific cultural tradition or temporal period, Roper suggested that the site was "likely from the latter part of the Archaic period or from the Ceramic period" (Roper 2003:12). She based this interpretation on the geologic history of the Newman terrace upon which these artifacts were found.

Roper 's survey was confined to the area on which the storage buildings were to be built (Roper 2003:15). This did not include the area mapped as 14RY420 since it was atop the bank of Wildcat Creek and construction was not planned adjacent to the Creek. However, a gravel parking lot now exists in this area, likely affecting surface or near surface deposits. It also appears that at least a portion of this site area has eroded into Wildcat Creek. As reported by Roper (2005), extensive slumping has occurred along Wildcat Creek behind the storage unit development as recently as 2004. Although we were unable to adequately survey this area and relocate 14RY420, it appears from a review of the site map and recent aerial photographs that much, if not all of this site has been destroyed through natural erosion and construction. No further investigations are recommended.

14RY421

Site Number: 14RY421
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY421 was recorded by O'Brien in 1977. This location appears to coincide with a surface scatter indicated on one of Weygandt's sketch maps (O'Neill 1985). The site was west of Wildcat Creek between branches of a small intermittent drainage. In addition to a survey by O'Brien, Phase II and III investigations were conducted here in 2006 (Donna C. Roper, personal communication, March 26, 2009).

O'Brien described the site area in 1977 as about 25 feet in diameter in a cultivated field. She suggested that the artifacts indicate possible Archaic and Woodland period use although this is not readily evident among the artifacts curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. These include an elongate biface/knife, an ovate biface, a biface fragment, three pieces of debitage, three tiny smooth body sherds, three stones, and bone and tooth fragments.

Test excavations at 14RY421 in 2006 indicated that the cultural deposits were shallow with no potential to offer significant information about past human use of the area (Donna C. Roper, personal communication, March 26, 2009). No further work was recommended. This area has since been dramatically affected by construction associated with a new housing development.

14RY422 (Simmons site)

Site Number: 14RY422
Site Name: Simmons site
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1060 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

O'Brien recorded 14RY422 in 1977. This approximate location is identified as the Simmons site in one of the Weygandt notebooks (O'Neill 1985). He described the site as "small; at the most an acre located on a slight rise in the bend at which an old ford once existed and for years used by farmers." In 1977 O'Brien located it south of Wildcat Creek in a cultivated field and estimated its size at about 30x75 yards. Phase II and III investigations were conducted in 2006 (Donna C. Roper, personal communication, March 25, 2009).

The artifacts curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab include a Scallorn corner-notched arrow point, seven bifaces, one point/knife midsection, one beveled biface tip, one flake, five smooth grit-tempered body sherds, five rock fragments or burned clay, and animal bone and tooth fragments. The Scallorn point (and possibly the ceramics) suggests a Woodland age. Excavations in 2006 revealed deposits below the plow zone and three components. The oldest horizon included an apparent hearth in association with scatters of mussel shell and occasional artifacts, including a projectile point. The younger components included pottery suggesting CPt and possible Protohistoric affiliation (Donna C. Roper, personal communication, March 25, 2009).

A final report for the 2006 investigations of the site has not been completed. However, those investigations suggest that 14RY422 did not meet the criteria for the NRHP. Construction of the Stone Pointe residential development was allowed to proceed (Donna C. Roper, personal communication, March 25, 2009) and the site has since been destroyed.

14RY423

Site Number: 14RY423
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Ivan and Kennebec silt loams, Reading silt loam

O'Brien recorded 14RY423 in 1977 and described it as "on a slight rise south and west of the [Wildcat] creek" in a cultivated field and covering an area of about 70x110 yards. Years earlier Weygandt marked a relatively large area of cultural materials in this general area (O'Neill 1985). Roper supervised Phase II and III investigations in 2006. At that time

the site appeared to consist of a surface and buried component (Donna C. Roper, personal communication, March 26, 2009).

O'Brien interpreted Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric (CPt) period uses of 14RY423. Artifacts curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab include two Scallorn corner-notched arrow points, two side-notched arrow points, one bifacial knife and knife fragment, several biface fragments, debitage, an obsidian flake, one core, one possible hammerstone, one clinker/slag, daub/burned earth, four rim sherds (two thickened/collared, one smooth flaring, one cord-roughened straight), and body sherds (smooth and roughened, grit- and grog-tempered). The Scallorn point is typical of the Late Woodland period and the side-notched points and ceramics indicate CPt affiliation. The obsidian flake is interesting because it is of a material not found naturally in this region. O'Brien noted that nearby farmers also reported collecting obsidian from this site.

As early as 1977, this site had been impacted by extensive artifact collection and cultivation. Roper (personal communication, March 26, 2009) determined that it no longer held any potential for significant cultural deposits based on test excavations in 2006. Construction related to the Stone Pointe residential development was allowed to proceed. No further archaeological investigations are possible, however, if well-documented private collections from this site can be located, they may reveal additional information about the different periods of use, activities conducted there, and potentially social ties to other peoples and regions (e.g., through provenance studies of the obsidian).

14RY425

Site Number: 14RY425

Site Name: NA

Drainage: Wildcat Creek

Topographic Setting: terrace

Elevation: 1060 feet amsl

Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY425 was recorded in 1977 by O'Brien north and east of a bend in Wildcat Creek east of present-day Scenic Drive. According to the original site form on file at the KSU Archaeology Lab, the site consisted of "a very small amount of stone material" scattered over an area of about 30x20 yards in a cleared field. Two pieces of debitage, possible retouched or utilized flakes, were collected and are curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. No diagnostic artifacts were noted, perhaps due to the fact that the site had been well known to collectors according to O'Brien.

We were unable to visit 14RY425 in 2009. Although mentioned by O'Brien as in a cultivated field, the site is mapped as largely in the backyard or wooded lot of an historic home. The scatter may have included the grassy wooded farmyard and the cultivated field to the south. Phase II survey employing shovel tests is recommended. Given the recognition that a site once existed here, Phase III testing is also warranted.

14RY426

Site Number: 14RY426
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY426 was located in Wildcat Creek valley immediately east of a small tributary stream and north of the confluence of those streams. This site was first reported by O'Brien in 1977, with subsequent visits by Lees and Williams of the KHS during Phase II and III investigations prior to construction of Scenic Drive (Lees 1986; Williams 1987).

Little information was reported about this site in 1977, except the presence of a projectile point fragment and Riley Cord Roughened pottery, diagnostic of CPt. These materials are curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. In addition to the above, this collection includes three pieces of debitage, three small fragments of daub and burned earth, one bone fragment, and five small pieces of limestone. The point fragment is a non-diagnostic tip. Phase II survey in August 1986 revealed a dense scatter of artifacts, included flaking debris, chipped stone tools, and pottery. Among the diagnostic artifacts were a small double side-notched arrow point and sand-tempered, cord-marked potsherds with varying degrees of smoothing (Lees 1986:8). Williams, along with O'Neill and Nudson, resurveyed and tested the site in November 1986 with systematically placed soil cores and four 50x100 cm test pits. They recovered chipped stone debris, including cores, shatter, and primary, secondary, and tertiary flakes primarily of local Flint Hills cherts; biface fragments, and additional sand-tempered, cord-marked sherds. These confirm the CPt affiliation. No daub and only one "clod" of burned earth were observed. Cores and excavations uncovered no evidence of cultural deposits below the plow zone (Williams 1987:8-9).

This site was well known to local artifact collectors as noted by O'Brien and others (personal communications with this author). In addition to loss through artifact collecting, portions of the site were impacted by an existing county road, cultivation, and possibly channelization of the tributary stream located west of the site. Williams (1987:11) deemed 14RY426 ineligible for the NRHP in 1986 and gave clearance for road construction the following year. The site was revisited by Williams and Virginia Wulfkuhle in May 1990. Wulfkuhle reported that construction had been limited to a single road through the site and that lithic debris and pottery were still present in an apparently unaffected cultivated field (14RY426 Progress Report on file with the Kansas Historical Society). Commercial development of the Stonecreek Business Center has occurred since 2002 resulting in the final destruction of this site. No further investigation is recommended although if well documented private artifact collections can be found, further information about cultural/temporal affiliation might be gained.

14RY441

Site Number: 14RY441
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1040 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY441 is an historic site located along the right bank of lower Wildcat Creek on the east side of a meander and near the former confluence of Wildcat Creek and the Kansas River valley. It was formally recorded in 1980 by O'Brien during nearby construction of a motel (Holidome). The site area was revisited in 1991 by Thomas Witty in advance of construction of a culvert or low water crossing of Wildcat Creek on the adjacent Linear Trail.

O'Brien described the site as covering an area of about 20x40 feet. It held remnants of the foundation of a nineteenth to twentieth century house and a stone well about 35 feet deep. Bottles, nails, glass, metal, and stone were present. Reportedly, construction workers had collected artifacts here. Review of early plat maps indicates this land was owned in 1881 by J. (Julia?) Gillmore (Bird 1881). By 1909 this quarter-quarter section was owned by J. M. May and was bounded on the south, north, and east by wagon roads. A structure is shown in the southwest corner of this quarter-quarter section on the north side of an east-west wagon road (Ogle 1909). The features observed by O'Brien near this location may be related to this very late nineteenth or early twentieth century structure or later constructions.

According to O'Brien, stone had been removed from the site prior to 1967 and the well was filled with sand by Riley County on October 30, 1980. When Witty revisited the site in 1991 he was unable to find any evidence of the foundation or well, which should have been located in the western motel parking lot or adjacent lawn (Witty 1991). In 2009 I visited the site and found a narrow strip of land between a retaining wall (for the motel's west parking lot) and the steep bank of Wildcat Creek. No features were clearly visible on the surface although several stones were scattered in the area along with modern debris. The site was probably destroyed or buried during construction of the adjacent motel and parking lot, but this has not been confirmed. Additional historical research, coring and potentially small-scale test excavations in of the lawn west of the retaining wall and the southwestern parking lot are necessary to evaluate this site.

14RY442 (Holidome site)

Site Number: 14RY442
Site Name: Holidome
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1040 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY442 was recorded by O'Brien in 1980 as the Holidome site. It is located on a terrace in Wildcat Creek valley approximately one-quarter mile northwest of where this stream issues into the Kansas River valley. Volunteer excavations were conducted during construction of the Holiday Inn and Holidome in 1980.

Cultural materials recovered before destruction of the site included potsherds, chipped stone tools (including projectile points, end scrapers, drills, knives, and other tools), chipped stone debris, abrading stones, celts, modified and unmodified animal bone, mussel shell, and daub. These materials are curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. Only a few features, a post mold within a probable midden and a storage pit, were discovered within the excavated area. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained through the University of Georgia Radiocarbon Lab (O'Brien 1984:61; Logan and Ritterbush 1994:21). Unfortunately these dates have overly large standard deviations (± 165 and 440) making them meaningless. Diagnostic artifacts include small triangular side-notched and unnotched arrow points and Riley Cord Roughened and smooth, shell-tempered ceramics (Ruhnke 1980; Reed 1981). These indicate that the site is affiliated with the Smoky Hill phase of the Cpt. Three projectile points are indicative of earlier use of this area possibly during the Archaic (Dustin point) and Woodland (medium-sized corner-notched point) periods; however, their direct association with this site has been questioned (Ruhnke 1980).

This site was destroyed during construction of the Holiday Inn & Holidome (now Clarion Hotel). No further work is recommended for this site location.

14RY443

Site Number: 14RY443

Site Name: NA

Drainage: Wildcat Creek

Topographic Setting: valley floor/terrace

Elevation: 1030 feet amsl

Soil: Ivan and Kennebec silt loams

14RY443 was recorded in 1980 by O'Brien. The site was located inside a bend of Wildcat Creek less than a half mile northwest of its original confluence with the Kansas River. According to an original site form on file with the KSU Archaeology Lab, "chert debris and burnt limestone" were observed at the site. A Steuben expanded base point found by a construction worker may have been from this site. This may indicate possible Woodland age, but this cannot be confirmed. At the time the site was recorded, it had already been destroyed by heavy machinery. No further investigations are recommended.

14RY600

Site Number: 14RY600
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1033 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY600 was located in a terrace adjacent to a bluff slope and immediately east of an unnamed north-flowing tributary along the south side of Wildcat Creek. O'Brien recorded it in the spring of 1973, citing Vaughn Lundberg as an informant. She reported that cultural materials were exposed about eight feet below the surface in both sides of a road cut and extending about 75 feet along that exposure.

Charcoal lens were visible, and non-diagnostic biface fragments, retouched flakes, debitage, and three bison bone fragments were collected. Lithic materials include a variety of Flint Hills cherts including some heat-treated materials. This collection is curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. Lundberg reportedly had a relatively thick lanceolate projectile point from the site. O'Brien assigned these materials to the Archaic period.

O'Brien noted in 1973 that 14RY600 was exposed in both sides of a road cut suggesting that part of the site had already been destroyed. She remarked that the site might otherwise be unthreatened given the general plan of the proposed residential development. However, this does not appear to be the case. This area, which falls at the north end of Bethany Drive, has been extensively modified making it difficult to determine exactly where the road cut associated with this discovery once existed. O'Brien's original map plots the site on the east side of an intermittent drainage across from the south end of a milo field. Although that field is no longer cultivated, it appears that the southern end of that field is now an informal playing field. The two houses on the west side of the north end of Bethany Drive are across the intermittent drainage from this field. Although remnants of this site may remain in isolated pockets in the back yards of these houses, it is likely that 14RY600 was destroyed during construction and landscaping. No further investigations are recommended.

14RY642 (Fairman Lake burial site)

Site Number: 14RY642
Site Name: Fairman Lake (ossuary)
Unmarked Burial Site number: none assigned
Drainage: tributary of Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: unknown
Elevation: estimated about 1070 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

The Fairman Lake site was a prehistoric cemetery located along the lower portion of a south (right) bank tributary of Wildcat Creek or along the southern edge of the latter stream's valley near the mouth of this unnamed tributary. Little is known about this site beyond several newspaper articles reporting its destruction in 1935 (O'Brien 2004:147). Articles in January and April 1935 noted that human remains and artifacts were uncovered during construction of a dam and reservoir on property owned by C. E. Fairman. They were reportedly found buried six to ten feet deep near the base of a slope along an unnamed tributary of Wildcat Creek (O'Brien 2004:147).

This site is interpreted as an ossuary or communal burial. Newspaper reports indicate that the remains of at least seven individuals were uncovered (O'Brien 2004:147). Having heard about this discovery when they were about 12 years old, William Lumb and David M. Gates visited the site one Saturday during a weekend break in dam construction. They collected bone scraps from the area exposed behind the dam (William Lumb, personal communication September 27 & October 3, 2006). Lumb delivered these bone fragments to the primary author of this report in September 2006 so that they could be properly identified and curated. Michael Finnegan, physical anthropologist at Kansas State University, identified the remains as from at least three individuals, an adult male, an adult female, and a 3-6 year old child (UBS 2006-12 Osteological Analysis OL 06-31 & 32 on file with the KSU Archaeology Lab). These were delivered to the KHS for future curation.

Artifacts also uncovered during construction reportedly included potsherds, projectile points, "long shell" and "tubular bone" beads, bone awls, and "two large stones for grinding tomahawks." Kansas State University geology professors A. B. Sperry and Frank Byrne obtained some of these artifacts and sent them to Fay Cooper Cole at the University of Chicago for identification (*Manhattan Mercury* Jan 21, 1935, p. 1). Cole was not familiar with Kansas archaeological remains but noted that the pottery appeared to be of a "late phase of [the] Woodland" period and that some of the beads appeared Mississippian (*Manhattan Mercury* April 12, 1935 p. 1). O'Brien (2004:147) has suggested that the site was affiliated with the CPt. Both CPt and Woodland period sites are documented nearby in Wildcat Creek valley. A burial mound (14RY44), possibly of Woodland age, was located atop the bluff immediately to the east of Fairman Lake.

The only prehistoric burial sites documented in the Manhattan Archaeological Survey project area are bluff top mounds. These were likely first built during the Woodland period but may have been reused by later CPt peoples. Given that the Fairman Lake burial was located in the valley below these bluffs near valley bottom Woodland and CPt camps or farmsteads, 14RY642 was significant for the information it could have provided. However, this site appears to have been completely destroyed during construction of Fairman Lake. No further investigations are recommended.

14RY1600

Site Number: 14RY1600
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

O'Neill recorded 14RY1600 in 1985 based on his interpretation of a sketch map of this area by Weygandt. It is shown north of a nearly 90 degree bend of Wildcat Creek, east of the Murphy farmstead (including a barn and two houses) and some distance west of a fence that runs from old US-24 (Anderson Avenue) to another bend in Wildcat Creek. Locational information in the KHS Archeological Inventory, places this site a little farther east than the bend in Wildcat Creek. Given the general nature of the Weygandt sketch map, it may be more accurate to locate this site slightly farther west. As described below, it appears that the O'Neill (1985) site form for 14RY1604 duplicates that for 14RY1600 but located that site farther east. We recommend that the designation 14RY1600 continue to be used, but that 14RY1604 be abandoned.

O'Neill (1985) noted 22 end scrapers and one point in the Weygandt collection curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab. He attributed one of the scrapers to the Woodland period and the other scrapers and the point to "Smoky Hill" or the Cpt. These affiliations and the association of these artifacts with this specific site have not been confirmed.

Although O'Neill (1985) noted that 14RY1600 "was destroyed when the Frank Anneberg Park was built", this is uncertain given the confusion about the actual site location. We believe the site was west of Anneberg. The latter area has been severely modified for construction of the Pebblebrook apartments. In either location, the site was destroyed. No further work is recommended.

14RY1601

Site Number: 14RY1601
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1060 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

O'Neill recorded 14RY1601 in 1985 based on a sketch map in one of Weygandt's notebooks. The site was shown west of Wildcat Creek, bisected by the Rock Island railroad. If mapped correctly, it is near 14RY414 and 14RY415. (This location also falls within a "farm field with house" shown on the GLO plat of this area.) No artifacts are known from this site (although it is possible some exist in the Weygandt collection).

Comments added to the O'Neill (1985) site form on file with the KSU Archaeology lab note that 14RY1601 had been impacted by construction and "probably" lies under the Kansas Power and Light building and yard. This is uncertain given that the exact location of the site is based on a generalized sketch map of Wildcat Creek valley that is known to be at least partially inaccurate. We were unable to visit this site location in 2009, but aerial photographs indicate that the area has been impacted at least in part by nineteenth century road and railroad construction and twentieth century construction of a the Power and Light building and yard and a modern trailer park. Phase II survey is recommended of those areas of the site adjacent to these developments (especially since the City owns part of this land).

14RY1602

Site Number: 14RY1602
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1020 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

O'Neill recorded 14RY1602 in 1985 based on a general sketch map of lower Wildcat Creek by Weygandt. It was located east of Wildcat Creek and north of the Rock Island railroad. No cultural materials are reported (although some may exist in the Weygandt collection). We were unable to field check the site location and condition as part of this project. Aerial photographs and early topographic maps suggest that one or two structures were present on or adjacent to this site in the 1950s through at least the 1970s. A residential development was built nearby by the late 1970s. We recommend Phase II survey of this area, especially that owned by the City of Manhattan.

14RY1604 – 14RY1605 – 14RY1606

Site Numbers: 14RY1604, 14RY1605, 14RY1606 (see also 14RY1600)
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: NA
Elevation: NA
Soil: NA

O'Neill's (1985) site forms for 14RY1604, 14RY1605, and 14RY1606 are reportedly based on information derived from the Weygandt notebooks, specifically from a sketch map of a section of Wildcat Creek valley labeled "Habitat S". We are unable to locate evidence for these sites on Weygandt's "Habitat S" sketch map when we reanalyzed that original document. We believe O'Neill misread this or another Weygandt map. The artifacts and site conditions listed on the O'Neill site forms are the same as those listed for 14RY1600. Given

the general nature of the Weygandt sketch map, we believe 14RY1604, 14RY1605, and 14RY1606 are the same site as 14RY1600. As discussed above, we believe that the correct location of this site (14RY1600) may be slightly west of the location shown for 14RY1600 in the KHS Archeological Inventory. We recommend that the site designations 14RY1604, 14RY1605, and 14RY1606 be abandoned. There is no evidence that they ever were on the property now associated with Frank Anneberg Park. If they were in the locations mapped in the KHS Archeological Inventory, those areas have been impacted by developments associated with this sports park, namely softball fields, a parking lot, and a flag football field.

14RY1612

Site Number: 14RY1612
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1060 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

The location of this site was recorded by O'Neill (1985) based on his interpretation of a sketch map for "Habitat R" in one of Weygandt's notebooks. That map shows a site on the left or north bank of Wildcat Creek upstream from and on the opposite side of where a tributary stream from Fairman Lake enters Wildcat Creek from the south. Another site is indicated to the north along a tributary stream. This is believed to be 14RY407 along Little Kitten Creek. Chipped stone tools are believed to have been found at 14RY1612 (O'Neill 1985). Little additional information is available.

As mapped by O'Neill, 14RY1612 appears to have been located where several volleyball courts were built as part of Wildcat Creek Golf and Sports. This construction involved excavating a large area north of Wildcat Creek and south of the golf course parking lot. The excavated dirt was reportedly used to build berms around the miniature golf course and especially around the driving range located to the east (including on or around 14RY406). Kevin Fateley (personal communication, June 3, 2009) reported that in the western portion of the excavated area, his crew encountered a hearth buried an estimated 6 feet below the surface. This information indicates the potential for buried deposits in Wildcat Creek valley. No further investigations at this site are possible.

14RY7179

Site Number: 14RY7179
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1080 feet amsl
Soil: Reading silt loam

14RY7179 was discovered and recorded in 2006 during Phase II archaeological survey of the Stone Pointe residential development on the east side of Scenic Drive and south of Wildcat Creek. It was found in a fallow field surrounded on the north, south, and east by a bend in Wildcat Creek and a tributary drainage. 14RY421 and 14RY422 are upstream (west) of this site. Artifacts were concentrated on the terrace slope, not the crest, indicating that materials may have been buried and eroding. Phase III testing was conducted (Donna C. Roper, personal communication, March 26, 2009).

Non-diagnostic artifacts observed at the site included a drill, retouched flakes, debitage, heat-altered limestone, and mussel shell fragments. Sites in this area have reportedly been known to artifact collectors for years, so it is probable that much had been removed from the site prior to its investigation in 2006. Test excavations revealed that the deposits were shallow and that 14RY7179 had no potential to contain significant cultural deposits (Donna C. Roper, personal communication, March 26, 2009). Residential development was cleared to proceed in this area and the site has since been destroyed. No further investigations are possible.

Miller Ranch-Stagg Hill

14RY40 (Wildleaf Creek site)

Site Number: 14RY40
Site Name: Wildleaf Creek
Unmarked Burial Site number: none assigned
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: bluff top
Elevation: 1160 feet amsl
Soil: Quarry (Geary silt loam)

In 1977 O'Brien assigned 14RY40 to two burial mounds shown on the eastern portion of Stagg Hill on Griffing's 1888 map. She associated these with excavations by Griffing as noted by Failyer (1881:131). These also appear to be the mounds "on the bluffs south of the mouth of Wild Cat creek" described in notes on file with the KHS (Griffing n.d.). This upland setting directly overlooks the Kansas River valley to the east. (It is unclear why the name Wildleaf Creek site was listed on the 1977 site form.)

Mound dimensions given by O'Brien on her 1977 site form do not exactly match those in "Wm. J. Griffings memoranda of mounds examined by him" (Griffing n.d.). The former describes Mound 1 as one to two feet tall and 20 feet in diameter, while Mound 2 about 50 yards to the south stood one and a half feet tall and 15 feet in diameter. Griffing's memorandum notes that the mounds were about 25 feet apart with the first about three feet tall and 15 feet in diameter, and the other one foot tall and 12 feet in diameter. Information about the contents of these mounds, especially Mound 1, also varies. O'Brien noted that 12

or more points, one spear point, two fleshers, one scraper, three knives, several bone and shell beads, one copper strip, and much burned bone were recovered from Mound 1. In contrast, Griffing's (n.d.) memorandum states that he

found 7 arrow heads, 3 spear head [sic], 1 queer implement, 1 knife, 1 rimmer, 1 scraper, all of flint. Bone instruments, all badly broken one a dagger. several bone beads and 2 strips of copper.

Failyer (1881:131) noted "arrow-heads, rimmers, fleshers, beads of shells and birds' bones, pieces of bone implements, and ... a piece of copper", which appeared to be shaped by hammering. There seems to be agreement that only human bone was found in mound 2 (Failyer 1881:131). Griffing's (n.d.) memorandum states that he

found from 10 to 12 skulls. One some what [sic] perfect showing very low forehead. the bones were badly burned, and were placed to the side nearest the large mound found nothing but bones.

Without more specific details about these remains, it is impossible to identify their cultural and temporal affiliation with certainty. Many of the mounds in the region were built during the Woodland period; however, the occasional use of similar mounds by later (CpT) peoples prevents certain identification (Eyman 1966).

It does not appear that O'Brien field checked the location of this site in 1977. We assume she marked the location of this site based only on Griffing's 1888 "Archaeological Chart of Manhattan and Vicinity". That area is adjacent to, if not overlapping, an abandoned quarry. We could not survey this area due to dense woods. Thus, we do not know if the site was destroyed by quarry activities or whether remnants of the two mounds still exist. Residential development is occurring at a rapid rate immediately north of the general site area. Careful pedestrian survey is recommended, if possible, preferably during the winter or early spring.

14RY41

Site Number: 14RY41
Site Name: NA
Unmarked Burial Site number: none assigned
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: bluff top
Elevation: 1150 feet amsl
Soil: Clime-Sogn complex

O'Brien assigned 14RY41 to a mound shown on Griffing's 1888 "Archaeological Chart of Manhattan and Vicinity" at the southern point of Stagg Hill overlooking the Kansas River. Failyer (1881:131) and Griffing (n.d.) located this mound about three-quarters of a mile south of the two mounds identified as 14RY40.

O'Brien reported on the site form that this mound was two feet high and 18 feet in diameter while Griffing's (n.d.) memorandum has a crude sketch showing the mound as 12 feet in diameter. Artifacts reportedly recovered included 12 arrow points, several hundred bone beads, and many shell beads, in addition to burned bone. Griffing (n.d.) recalled he "found 9 arrow heads, a large number of bone beads & a number of shell." Failyer (1881:131) commented on the large number of bird bone beads, in addition to other "articles" excavated by Griffing. As for other mounds in the Manhattan area, these general descriptions do not allow a certain identification of age or affiliation, although the artifacts are consistent with those from the Woodland period (and possibly CPt) (Eyman 1966).

We were unable to visit the reported location of this site in 2009. If the general area of the site mapped by O'Brien is correct, this mound should be within the right-of-way of a large power line. Construction associated with that power line may have impacted or destroyed remnants of this excavated mound. This has yet to be confirmed through Phase II survey, which is recommended here.

14RY42

Site Number: 14RY42

Site Name: NA

Unmarked Burial Site number: none assigned

Drainage: Kansas River

Topographic Setting: bluff top

Elevation: 1240 feet

Soil: Geary silt loam, Benfield-Florence complex

The site number 14RY42 was assigned by O'Brien in 1977 to a probable burial "mound" shown on Griffing's 1888 map on the northwestern portion of Stagg Hill overlooking the Kansas River valley to the south. O'Brien's map suggests that it was on the bluff top north of an intermittent stream that drains the area north of Stagg Hill proper. This location has not been confirmed. In October 2007, Thies surveyed this area as part of a nearby project in advance of proposed modifications to K-18. He was unable to find any evidence for this mound, although ground visibility was poor and a portion of the bluff had been disturbed, potentially impacting any remnants of the mound (Thies 2007).

O'Brien suggested that this site had been excavated by Griffing and KSAC Scientific Club although we have found no confirming documentation. Thies' survey results were negative, although ground visibility was poor. Evidence of earth-moving activities was noted. It is possible that the site had been destroyed or that it was located outside the area surveyed. One local informant believes a mound may still exist in this area (D. Wilson, personal communication, August 13, 2009). We were not able to inspect this location in 2009. We recommend that the bluff top associated with this site be rechecked if construction plans develop. Monitoring of land-altering activities may be necessary due to the possibility that human remains may be associated with this site.

14RY44

Site Number: 14RY44
Site Name: NA
Unmarked Burial Site number: none assigned
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: bluff top
Elevation: 1191 feet amsl
Soil: Geary silt loam

In 1977 O'Brien assigned 14RY44 to yet another mound indicated on Griffing's 1888 map. This appears to have been on I. T. Goodnow's farm in the early 1880s (O'Brien 2008:4). It is located on a bluff top on the south side of Wildcat Creek valley.

O'Brien (1977) reported that the mound was excavated by Griffing and the KSAC Scientific Club. She believes that artifacts donated to the KHS around 1882/1883 by Griffing were from this mound. These are described as "ten pieces of grass-marked pottery, one spear-head and one flint scraper" (anonymous 1883:56). The pottery may be cord-marked Cpt or Woodland-era ceramics. The spear point suggests possible Woodland age. Both Woodland and Cpt sites are known in the valley below this bluff (including an ossuary [14RY642] immediately below this bluff to the west).

Remnants of this mound were observed during a casual visit to this location by the Principal Investigators of this project in 2007/2008. All that remained of the mound was gravelly fill and few pieces of limestone. It appeared that part of the mound had been removed (possibly for fill). By early 2009 the mound had been leveled during recent installation of underground utilities as part of a residential development. No further investigations are possible.

14RY633

Site Number: 14RY633
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: floodplain
Elevation: 1020 feet amsl
Soil: Sarpy loamy fine sand

In 1979 John Damet reported finding prehistoric artifacts along the bank of the Kansas River south of the Union Pacific Railroad immediately below the southwestern edge of Stagg Hill. O'Brien recorded this find with the Kansas Historical Society in 1984.

According to notes accompanying the site form, Damet found an ovate “knife”, a large “point” tip, and some grit or sand tempered, smooth-surfaced pottery. The KSU Archaeology Lab holds a small collection of artifacts that includes one plain body sherd with grog temper and a thin biface tip made from Flint Hills chert. The latter matches the outline drawn by O’Brien for one of Damet’s artifacts. Also in the collection are four flakes. Three are of Flint Hills cherts, while the other is an unusual mottled brown chert. Remnants of a bifacial edge on one flake suggest it may have been removed from a bifacial artifact. These are interpreted as Woodland or CPT remains based on the presence of pottery.

The location of this site as shown on the archaeological site form is enigmatic. Historic channel change maps show the Kansas River abutting the base of Stag Hill at this location between 1909 and 1913 (Dort 1976:sheet 12, 2009:40). If this is correct, this area was underwater. No artifacts greater than 96 years old would be expected at this location. There are other possible explanations for their presence, however. First, the mapped location of the site may be inaccurate. It is possible that the site was located slightly farther upstream, where more stable terrace deposits are mapped. Inaccuracy in the historic river change maps compiled by Dort (1976, 2009) is another possibility. In fact, this seems likely, especially given the presence of the Union Pacific Railroad (originally the Kansas Pacific Railroad) on this surface during the period between 1909 and 1913. The 1909 “Standard Atlas of Riley County, Kansas” shows the railroad and a narrow strip of land between it and the Kansas River (Ogle 1909:58-59). This railroad was extended to Junction City in 1866, suggesting that a relatively stable surface existed in the area of this site since at least that time. The artifacts may have lain buried in unmodified alluvial deposits for hundreds of year prior to railroad construction. It is also possible that they were not originally deposited here. Rather they may have been secondarily deposited. They may have been transported as fill for the railroad grade, as colluvium from the adjacent bluff, or by the river after eroding out of upstream deposits. Erosion by water is suggested by the smooth edges of the potsherd and glossiness of one flake. This is a difficult area to survey given dense ground cover, possible modifications due to railroad construction, and flood-related erosion or deposition. We were unable to inspect this site in 2009. It should be visited via boat at different times in order to monitor erosion. Shovel testing may be necessary for surveying the surface of the alluvial deposits remaining between the River and the railroad grade.

14RY652

Site Number: 14RY652
Site Name: (Harms-Rolley earthen ring mound)
Unmarked Burial Site number: none assigned
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: bluff top
Elevation: 1261 feet amsl
Soil: Clime-Sogn complex

Our survey of a relatively high, but small bluff overlooking Wildcat Creek valley to the north revealed two features and an artifact scatter. One feature is a low donut-shaped

mound and depression located near the center of this flat-topped bluff. It consists of a generally circular low mound roughly 5 meters in diameter around a shallow depression estimated about 30 cm below the top of the surrounding debris. The latter consists of earth and relatively small pieces of limestone (maximum dimensions less than about 45 cm). Several flakes were observed nearby.

This feature was not mapped by Griffing on his 1888 “Archaeological Chart of Manhattan and Vicinity”. Nonetheless, its location on a bluff top, its circular form, and the presence of several flakes in the surrounding area suggest that it may have been a prehistoric burial that was excavated (perhaps by Griffing or others). This interpretation must be tested through further investigation (e.g., coring and/or small scale test excavations). Phase III evaluation should focus on the function and age of this feature and whether it deserves to be added to the Kansas Register of Unmarked Burial Sites. If it was a prehistoric burial, the Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act demands its protection and preservation.

14RY653 (Harms-Rolley stone “mound”)

Site Number: 14RY653
Site Name: Harms-Rolley stone “mound”
Unmarked Burial Site number: 2009-5
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: bluff top
Elevation: 1260 feet amsl
Soil: Clime-Sogn complex

Another possible burial “mound”, but of stone, is located north of 14RY652 at the north end of the same small, high bluff. It is tentatively interpreted as the remains of a stone mound or cairn that was excavated or otherwise disturbed. Today it appears as a rough ring of stone approximately 7-8 meters across north to south and 5-6 meters across east to west. The center 2-3 meters forms a shallow depression with fewer and smaller stones. The stones west, south and east of the depression form a low ring about 1.5 meters wide. The largest of these have a maximum dimension of less than 60 cm. More and larger stones are present along the northern edge of the ring as it abuts the upper margin of the bluff where limestone naturally outcrops. Here the ring of stone is at least 2 meters wide with some slabs up to 1.75 meters wide. Several of the stones have reddened edges, most likely from natural and artificial prairie fires (the present landowner burns the prairie every spring). No artifacts were observed in the slightly depressed center. A few scattered pieces of debitage are around the outside edges of the feature and beyond, including along the slope to the north and east. These consist of flakes, flake fragments, and a possible core. (One aluminum Coors Light beer can was also present.) The view from this feature is extensive, especially to the northwest, north, and east.

This feature was not mapped by Griffing on his 1888 “Archaeological Chart of Manhattan and Vicinity”. However, its location and form is similar to that of burial mounds mapped elsewhere and excavated by Griffing (and others). Thus, we believe this was a

burial mound that was excavated or dismantled many years ago. It has been added to the Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites registry (#2009-5). Although no diagnostic artifacts were observed and we have no records of what was contained in this feature, it was likely formed during the Woodland period.

If this was once a stone burial mound, it has obviously been extensively disturbed, likely through excavation. Nonetheless, it may still contain human remains or funerary objects. Further investigation including test excavations (if allowed by the Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Board) may be needed to confirm whether this was a prehistoric burial and if human remains are still present. In the meantime, 14RY653 should be considered a potential burial site deserving protection including under the Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act.

14RY654

Site Number: 14RY654
Site Name: (Harms-Rolley lithic scatter #2)
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: bluff slope
Elevation: 1230-1260 feet amsl
Soil: Clime-Sogn complex

This site consists of lithic debris (flakes and shatter) along the eastern slope of the bluff associated with the previous two sites (14RY652, 14RY653). The scatter is sparse along approximately 57 meters of the northern end of the site. The greatest concentration of artifacts is in the southern 30 meters primarily on the slope and near its base. The chert has a whitish hue, possibly a patina. The top of this bluff is mapped as Crouse limestone and Blue Rapids shale (Smith and Archer 1995). Neither of these formations is known to contain chert (Jewett 1941), and natural chert was not observed atop or along the slope. The location of this lithic scatter on a slope where natural chert does not outcrop is somewhat unusual. These observations lead to the interpretation that the material from which these lithic artifacts were formed was carried to this east-facing slope by humans. This site is a prehistoric workshop or flintknapping station of indeterminate age.

At present this site lies within grassland that is burned in the spring and grazed by cattle in the summer. A private minimally developed (shallowly graded) road is at the base of the bluff and site. Further study is recommended to evaluate the significance of these remains. Given its presence on a rocky slope, it is likely a surface site requiring more intensive survey and detailed mapping and lithic analyses, rather than test excavations. This kind of study, especially if carried out after the pasture has been burned to clear the area of vegetation, is necessary to collect additional information about the prehistoric activities that occurred here and evaluate the significance of the site.

14RY656 (Harms-Rolley lithic scatter #1)

Site Number: 14RY656
Site Name: Harms-Rolley lithic scatter #1
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: bluff slope
Elevation: 1240-1280 feet amsl
Soil: Clime-Sogn complex, Benfield-Florence complex

This lithic collection site is located along the east slope of a high north-south ridge on the south side of Wildcat Creek valley. To the east is an intermittent stream that flows north a short distance to Wildcat Creek. The top and upper-most strata of this bluff are mapped as Wreford limestone/Matfield Shale (Smith and Archer 1995). The former includes an abundance of chert, especially in the Schroyer and Three Mile members (Jewett 1941). Natural chunks of quality chert litter the upper slope of this ridge. These are likely eroding from the Three Mile limestone. Survey of the east slope after the prairie had been burned in the spring revealed not only abundant natural chert but also humanly fractured pieces (e.g., flakes). This indicates that prehistoric peoples (potentially at many different times during the past) visited this site in search of quality lithic materials. As they inspected the natural chunks eroding out of the bluff, they occasionally knapped a few flakes in order to test the quality of a piece. If it was good quality, they likely removed it to another location where they shaped the final tool or tools. No visible evidence of quarrying or digging for chert was observed; thus, this is called a lithic collection station rather than a quarry although the function is similar.

Due to time limitations, we were unable to survey the slope on both sides of this ridge. A quick visit part of the western slope suggests that flaking debris is also present there. Additional survey is necessary to further define the boundaries of the lithic collection activities. Most of the ridge is used as pasture leaving much of the area minimally impacted beyond natural erosion. Localized disturbances exist along a gas pipeline across the southern portion of the slope, along a trail that crosses the bluff, and the landowners' residence at the north end of the site as presently defined. This is an excellent example of a site where natural Flint Hills cherts were collected for millennia. It deserves serious consideration and evaluation for the NRHP through careful mapping and study of its setting and natural and cultural remains. This is especially true given that many of the other bluffs in this immediate area have been adversely impacted by construction. Test excavations are not feasible due to the exposure of bedrock at the surface. Instead detailed mapping and lithic analysis should be combined with a landscape approach to understanding this site relative to others in the region. (See recommendations for 14RY1552 and similar sites in the Pillsbury tract.) This site is a possible candidate for inclusion on the existing multiple properties nomination for "Aboriginal Lithic Source Areas in Kansas" (Banks and Stein 2003).

14RY658 (Stagg Hill check dam)

Site Number: 14RY658
Site Name: Stagg Hill check dam
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: ravine
Elevation: 1150 feet amsl
Soil: Geary silt loam, stony steep land

This site consists of a check dam near the head of ravine that leads into an east-to-west branch of an intermittent drainage of the Kansas River. This ravine is wooded, but the check dam is very near the open hay field to the south. The check dam is formed of three dry-laid courses of stone on top of and around a natural outcropping of limestone (Figure 3.13). The top is formed of six stones. These and the natural outcrop form a slight arc that is 2.5 meters across and about 0.9 meters tall. Large slabs of limestone have broken away from the natural outcrop adjacent to this feature.



Figure 3.13 14RY658, check dam atop natural limestone outcrop at the head of an intermittent drainage.

The area surrounding this site once formed part of the original Stagg Hill Golf Course. This check dam may have been part of the landscaping for that course. An overgrown pathway traverses the south slope of the ravine west of this feature. That pathway leads at an angle down the slope to a linear berm across the larger ravine west of this site (see the following description for 14RY659).

This check dam appears to be in good condition. It has not been carefully documented in the field or through historical research. This should be completed in the near future before on-going residential development in the area impacts the site. Analysis of this feature should be completed in conjunction with NRHP evaluation of neighboring historic features, which likely were formed as part of the original Stagg Hill Golf Course.

14RY659 (Stagg Hill raised berm)

Site Number: 14RY659
Site Name: Stagg Hill raised berm
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: ravine
Elevation: 1120 feet amsl
Soil: stony steep land

14RY659 is located west of the previously described check dam (14RY658). It spans a wooded east-west ravine, which leads to an intermittent drainage of the Kansas River. The primary feature is a tall, linear earthen berm built across the deep gully. It is approximately 26.2 meters north-south and about 3 meters wide near its top center point. The height of the berm on its east or upstream side is roughly 11.2 meters. It appears to have been formed mostly of earth although some stone and two old (Frigidair) refrigerators line its upper east edge. (A disturbed area of the north slope of the ravine some distance to the west may have served as a borrow area for construction fill.) The general form of this feature is similar to that of a dam, but no outlet or impoundment was evident during our brief inspection. Instead it may have served as a raised pathway across the steep-sided ravine. This is further suggested by an overgrown trail at its south end. This trail leads to the southeast along the upper slope of the narrow valley. It emerges from the woods and valley just west of 14RY658. This site is believed to be related to the original Stagg Hill Golf Course.

This berm or raised pathway across a narrow intermittent drainage is in good condition. It may be threatened in the near future by construction associated with nearby residential development. More detailed field documentation and historical research, including the collection and analysis of oral histories and written documents, is recommended. These should be included as part of a NRHP evaluation of this and nearby sites, which may be related to the original Stagg Hill Golf Course.

14RY660 (Stagg Hill circular berm)

Site Number: 14RY660
Site Name: Stagg Hill circular berm
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: bluff
Elevation: 1180 feet amsl
Soil: Geary silt loam

This site consists of a circular earthen feature that has been built on the upper slope of a grassy bluff overlooking an intermittent drainage that flows southwest into the Kansas River valley. The south or down-slope side of this structure has been built up forming an arc or rounded berm standing an estimated one meter tall. The northern half is roughly level with the naturally sloping surface. Overall, the feature is generally circular with a diameter of about 17.5 and 19.8 meters. A yucca plant (not typical of the area) is growing on the artificial southern edge. Two large cedar trees are growing in the northern portion. South of these and atop the berm is a pit estimated about 50 cm deep. (This may be a relatively modern disturbance.) Several fence posts, an old sheet of plywood, and some metal sheeting were found atop this feature. The function of this site is unknown. It may have served as the foundation for a building or other structure or may have formed a relatively level surface for a golf tee. This parcel of land was once part of the original Stagg Hill Golf Course.

This feature is threatened by construction related to residential development. At the time of our survey in early June 2009, houses were being built a very short distance to the north. These houses are along Wilson Drive, which when completed will extend over this site. Given the immediate threat to this and nearby sites, it should be fully documented in the field and researched through the collection of oral histories of this area and the original Stagg Hill Golf Course and analysis of various historical documents. This research is necessary to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of this site.

Western Divide

14RY43

Site Number: 14RY43

Site Name: NA

Unmarked Burial Site number: none assigned

Drainage: Wildcat Creek

Topographic Setting: bluff top

Elevation: 1360 feet amsl

Soil: Benfield-Florence complex

The designation 14RY43 was assigned to a mound shown in the very southern part of Section 16 T10S R7E on Griffing's 1888 "Archaeological Chart of Manhattan and Vicinity". Using only this map, O'Brien (1977) recorded this site on a bench of an upland bluff in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 16. We surveyed this location in June 2009 and found no evidence of a stone or earth mound or other feature. A more likely setting atop a prominent bluff immediately east of this bench was also inspected. A stone feature, likely the "burial mound" indicated on Griffing's map, is present near the northern tip of this high bluff. This point affords an excellent view to the north, east, and west over Wildcat Creek valley and the uplands south of that valley.

This feature consists of a low scatter of stones in a roughly oval pattern measuring approximately 2.7x4.6 meters to the outermost visible stones (some likely displaced from their original location). It appears to have been excavated, possibly by Griffing and/or members of the KSAC Scientific Club. A slight depression estimated less than 30 cm deep is present in the center 70-80 cm of the feature. The stones are natural limestone blocks and slabs similar to those that outcrop about 7.5 meters to the north along the upper edge of the bluff. About 30 stones are visible on the present surface with the largest a slab measuring about 95x50x10 cm. Only a couple very small flakes were observed near the center of the feature. We are unaware of any historical documents that provide additional information about what was interred within this feature. The interpretation of this site as a burial “mound” is based on its designation as such on Griffing’s map, as well as its general form and location on a prominent bluff top. The age of this site cannot be determined, but it was likely built during the Woodland period, when this form of interment was common.

The present form of this site suggests that it had been excavated or dismantled, causing disturbance of the feature and at least part of its contents. Despite this, human remains or funerary objects may remain. Given its likely function as a burial feature, this location may have been viewed as sacred ground, thus, should be treated with respect. It deserves protection under the Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act.

14RY45

Site Number: 14RY45
Site Name: NA
Unmarked Burial Site number: none assigned
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: bluff top
Elevation: 1300 feet amsl
Soil: Dwight-Irwin complex

In 1977 O’Brien assigned 14RY45 to a site located south of Wildcat Creek valley. This is shown on Griffing’s 1888 “Archaeological Chart of Manhattan and Vicinity” as a “burial mound” in the northwestern quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 17 T10S R7E. O’Brien mapped it on an upland bench between two streams tributary to Wildcat Creek. She reported that the mound was excavated by both Griffing and the KSAC Scientific Club, but provides no references to document those excavations.

The primary author of this report visited this upland bench with the present landowners on May 4, 2009, soon after the pasture had been burned. They were unaware of any features at this mapped location, and I also could not find any evidence of a former mound or similar feature. The landowners suggested we check a much higher point to the south-southwest near the center of Section 17. They had previously noted a pile of rocks on this small, but very prominent bluff top. Indeed, a low stone pile or mound is clearly present here. It is roughly 2.5 meters in diameter and composed of slabs and pieces of limestone (Figure 3.14). We counted 52 visible stones larger than the size of a softball. The largest slab

had a maximum dimension of 80 cm. Larger slabs of natural limestone outcrop nearby along the top edge of this small bluff top. Little or no dirt is present between the stones. Two very small possible flake fragments were noted among the stones but no other artifacts or bones were visible. A large flake was noted downslope from this feature to the north. I believe this is the burial feature previously recorded as 14RY45. There is no evidence that the "mound" had been excavated or disturbed or, if it had, the stones were replaced after excavation.



Figure 3.14 14RY45 stone cairn atop high bluff. (GPS unit near center of cairn.)

This cairn may be largely intact. Since its location and form compares with other prehistoric burial mounds in the region, there is the possibility that it still contains human remains and deserves protection under the Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act.

14RY650 (Schultz-Russell stone fence South)

Site Number: 14RY650

Site Name: Schultz-Russell stone fence South

Drainage: Wildcat Creek

Topographic Setting: near headwaters of intermittent drainage

Elevation: 1220-1240 ft amsl

Soil: Carr-Sarpy complex, Benfield-Florence complex

During a reconnaissance survey of pastures west of Scenic Drive, a stone fence was discovered along part of a quarter section line in the southeastern portion of Section 16 T10S R7E. This feature was built of stacked, dry-laid natural limestone blocks or cobbles (Figure

3.15). A couple strands of barbed wire extend along the top of the fence and a more modern barbed wire fence parallels its north side. The most intact portion of the wall stands about 90 cm tall. It extends up and down the east and west slopes of an intermittent drainage very near its head at an upland bench but does not cross the uplands of this quarter-quarter section. Much of it is located in the brush and woods associated with this small drainage.



Figure 3.15 Close-up of portion of stone fence recorded as 14RY650.

The age and builder of this fence are unknown. In 1881 much of the land in this section was school lands. This feature falls on the line between school land to the north and land listed with “J. H.” to the south (Bird 1881:67). By 1909 the property to the north was owned by D. J. Russell and that to the south by Fred W. Schultz (Ogle 1909:51).

Much of this stone fence is still relatively intact. Historical and architectural documentation and evaluation for the NRHP is recommended, along with preservation as part of the historical and agricultural landscape of Riley County.

14RY651 (Schultz-Russell stone fence East)

Site Number: 14RY651
Site Name: Schultz-Russell stone fence East
Drainage: Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: hill top, slope, ravine
Elevation: 1160-1220 ft amsl
Soil: Carr-Sarpy complex

14RY651 consists of a north-south stone fence or wall near the center of the east half of Section 16 T10S R7E. It was discovered while doing a reconnaissance survey of the pasture west of this fence line. (The new Highland Meadows subdivision is undergoing development on the east side of this fence.) It is made of natural limestone blocks and slabs. We estimate that it is roughly 400 meters long. It crosses part of an east-west trending upland bench and down the north slope of a wooded ravine. In the open uplands, the stones are dry-laid and stacked to a modern height of about 90 cm (Figure 3.16). The wall is shorter (approximately 50 cm tall) on the wooded slope where thick stone slabs were set upright at an upslope angle (Figure 3.17). The wall is roughly 30-50 cm wide. A modern barbed wire fence parallels this linear feature on the east side.



Figure 3.16 Upland section of north-south stone fence recorded as 14RY651.



Figure 3.17 Portion of 14RY651 formed of upright stone blocks or slabs.

Further research is necessary to estimate the age and determine who built this stone feature. In 1881 much of the land in this section was set aside as school lands; however, the eastern portion of this section adjacent to this feature was owned by Jno. Bender (Bird 1881:67). In 1909 the property to the west was owned by D. J. Russell and to the east by Fred W. Schultz (Ogle 1909:51).

This stone fence or wall has faced natural decay, but is relatively intact. The different building methods make this feature especially interesting. Further field documentation, historical research, evaluation for the NRHP, and preservation are recommended.

14RY662

Site Number: 14RY662

Site Name: NA

Drainage: tributary of Wildcat Creek

Topographic Setting: terrace (atop stream bank)

Elevation: 1140 ft amsl

Soil: Carr-Sarpy complex

This site consists of a dry-laid stone fence or wall located in a wooded area immediately above the right (west) bank of a southern tributary of Wildcat Creek. This linear feature is oriented generally north-south, roughly parallel to the nearby stream. We did not identify this feature based on systematic survey; rather it was pointed out by an individual who owns land nearby. We did not formally survey around and document the fence beyond noting its general location. This also applies to a stone-lined well (see 14RY664 below) that is located south of and potentially related to this historic feature. This fence is not shown on

the 1881 or 1909 plat maps. In 1881 the land associated with this fence was owned by H. J. Rornig (Bird 1881). By 1909 it was near the southern edge of the property owned by H. E. Graham as part of "The Roaming Ranch" (Ogle 1909:51).

We recommend intensive survey of the valley of this tributary stream. Because of the dense cover of woods and brush, close inspection of this area should be completed during the winter or very early spring. Basic data concerning orientation, dimensions, form, construction method, and associations need to be obtained and recorded along with photograph documentation and detailed architectural drawing of at least the most intact portion of the feature. Field documentation, historical research, and analysis of resulting data are necessary to evaluate the significance of this site and its eligibility for the NRHP.

14RY664 (Thierer well)

Site Number: 14RY664
Site Name: Thierer well
Drainage: tributary of Wildcat Creek
Topographic Setting: valley floor
Elevation: 1130 ft amsl
Soil: breaks-alluvial land

Like the previously described feature (14RY662), the general location of this historic site was recorded in May 2009 based on a brief visit to the area with a local landowner rather than systematic survey. The only evidence of an historic site visible at the time of our visit was a circular, stone-lined well (Figure 3.18). It measures about 140 cm in diameter at the top or ground surface. There is no obvious evidence of an above-ground structure. At the time of our brief visit, the well held much water and was of indeterminate depth. The opening is unprotected, except for a large log and branches having been placed across its exposed top. It is located in the bottom of a narrow valley a short distance east of an intermittent stream. This drainage empties into a somewhat larger stream immediately north of a modern east-west fence line near the site. That stream is a south-bank tributary of Wildcat Creek. The area in which this well is located is a small bottomland bench with the western slope of the adjacent uplands nearby. Our informant had not noticed any other structures or features in the immediate area, although a stone fence (14RY662) is present on the parcel of land to the north. The property associated with this well has been owned by the Thierer family since at least 1881, but no structures are indicated at this location on the 1881 or 1909 plat maps (Bird 1881; Ogle 1909:51).

This site is located in a wooded portion of a pasture where it is faces natural decay. Intensive survey of the valley bottom and adjacent slopes is needed locate and record additional features or artifacts. We recommend that this be completed during the winter or very early spring when vegetation is less dense. Historic research is also required to gain additional information that may aid in understanding and evaluating this site for the NRHP.



Figure 3.18 Opening of stone-lined well recorded as 14RY664.

Eureka Valley

14RY374

Site Number: 14RY374

Site Name: NA

Drainage: Kansas River

Topographic Setting: terrace

Elevation: 1080 feet amsl

Soil: Tully silt clay loam

14RY374 was originally recorded as a lithic scatter on a high terrace along the north edge of the Kansas River valley east of a small tributary and north of the former Eureka Lake oxbow (Lees 1986:4). Phase I, II, and III archaeological investigations were conducted here in 1986 and 1987 in advance of construction of Scenic Drive (Lees 1986; Williams 1987).

During Phase II survey, Lees and Williams of the KHS found lithic artifacts scattered along the eastern and western edges of the overgrown terrace. They observed numerous pieces of lithic debris and collected “two cortical flakes, ten interior flakes, three biface fragments, and one scraper,” all of local Flint Hills chert (Lees 1986:5). Phase III excavations were conducted by Williams, Nudson, and O’Neill. They resurveyed the field, took soil cores from various parts of the terrace, and excavated five 50x100 cm test pits. Their investigations uncovered no evidence of cultural deposits below the plow zone. Artifacts collected include “9 cores, 13 primary flakes, 8 secondary flakes, 34 tertiary flakes, 3 biface fragments, 1 large core tool scraper, and 1 chopper or waisted celt” all made of Flint Hills chert (Williams 1987:11). Williams suggested that this was a chert extraction site (or collection station), with natural stone outcrops on the bluff slope bounding the terrace to the north. No diagnostic artifacts were observed.

Williams noted that the site’s integrity had been destroyed through cultivation and recommended continuation of the KDOT road project (Williams 1987:11). Since that time, 14RY374 has been destroyed by road construction and on-going residential development associated with the Scenic Meadows addition.

14RY7153

Site Number: 14RY7153

Site Name: NA

Drainage: Sevenmile Creek, Kansas River valley

Topographic Setting: valley floor

Elevation: 1050 feet amsl

Soil: Muir silt loam, Chase silty clay loam

14RY7153 was discovered during a Phase II archaeological survey for a proposed expansion of the Manhattan Regional Airport tarmac. The survey and Phase III evaluation were carried out by archaeologists on staff at the Fort Riley Military Reservation because the additional tarmac parking was for military transport aircraft (Hall et al. 2005). The site was located in the generally flat Kansas River valley north of Sevenmile Creek.

14RY7153 is a shallow lithic scatter of indeterminate age. Surface survey, 24 shovel tests, and two 1x1 meter test units yielded 578 pieces of lithic debris. (These and associated records are curated by the KSU Archaeology Lab.) Hall and others (2005) suggested that this likely represents activities related to the final stages of chipped stone tool manufacture and was probably a single-use site.

They determined that it was not eligible for the NRHP and recommended no further work prior to construction. Since that time, this site has been destroyed through paving of additional tarmac parking.

14RY7163 (Creighton site)

Site Number: 14RY7163
Site Name: Creighton site
Drainage: Sevenmile Creek, Kansas River valley
Topographic Setting: valley floor
Elevation: 1050 feet amsl
Soil: Muir silt loam

14RY7163 was identified in November 2005 during a Phase II survey of areas of potential impact around the Manhattan Regional Airport (Altizer et al. 2005). It was found just beyond the existing runway in a cultivated field in the relatively flat Kansas River valley.

14RY7163 consisted of a scatter of historic debris, including stoneware, ironstone, a milk glass canning lid, aqua bottle base, leather shoe fragment, and cut nail. According to Altizer and others (2005:40), a farmstead owned by Robert Creighton is shown nearby on the 1909 plat map (Ogle 1909). No structures associated with that farmstead were identified. A local informant stated that a house and outbuildings were torn down in this area in the 1970s (Altizer et al. 2005:40), although none are shown on the 1950 USGS (Keats) quadrangle. This site is likely related to the Creighton farmstead, which existed between about 1887 and the 1940s/1970s. The collected artifacts are consistent with an early to mid-twentieth century age. These cultural materials are curated by the KHS.

Given that no structural and few archaeological remains are present at this site, Altizer and others (2005:40) suggested that the Creighton residence was likely destroyed by airport runway construction and that all that remains of that farmstead is this small artifact scatter, possibly related to an outbuilding. Razing of structures and subsequent cultivation have destroyed the site's integrity. No subsurface testing was completed, and 14RY7163 was not recommended for inclusion on the NRHP (Altizer et al. 2005:40, 66). No further investigations are recommended.

14RY7164

Site Number: 14RY7164
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Sevenmile Creek
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1160 feet amsl
Soil: Smolan silt loam and silty clay loam

14RY7164 was identified in November 2005 during a Phase II archaeological survey of areas of potential impact around the Manhattan Regional Airport (Altizer et al. 2005). It was located in a cultivated field immediately northwest of the end of the modern runway and adjacent to Wildcat Creek Road near the junction of a gentle slope and the Kansas River valley. It is north of 14RY7163.

This is an historic artifact scatter with a possible prehistoric component. Altizer and others (2005:40) interpreted the remains as debris related to the John Rowe Locust Hill Farm, which is shown on the 1909 atlas (Ogle 1909). The buildings shown on that map are north of 14RY7164 (and the archaeological survey area). Altizer and others imply that this site is debris that washed to this location from the Locust Hill Farm. However, they do not mention the possibility that another historic residence or farm may have been present. Two structures are shown at this site location on the 1950 USGS (Keats) 7.5' quadrangle that was revised in 1947 and field checked in 1949. These are separate from the Locust Hill Farm buildings and are likely of younger age. Altizer and others (2005) do not mention any temporally diagnostic artifacts that may facilitate interpretation of 14RY7164. Among the artifacts collected are bottle and window glass, stoneware, ironstone, porcelain, tin window leading, lead, and brass shotgun shell bases. A possible prehistoric component is suggested by less than a half-dozen pieces of non-diagnostic flaking debris (Altizer et al. 2005:41). Collected artifacts are curated by the KHS.

Altizer and others (2005:40, 66) believed this site was related to the Locust Hill Farm and that it has been impacted by downslope erosion and cultivation. An alternative interpretation is that it may be related to another farm that has either been removed or razed. Additional historical research into the twentieth century occupation of this area may provide greater clarity. No excavations were conducted to test for subsurface historic (e.g., foundation) or prehistoric features or deposits. Nonetheless, 14RY7164 was not recommended for the NRHP. We do not feel that correct historical research and sufficient investigation was conducted to make a valid determination of NRHP eligibility. Additional detailed historical research and test excavations to better clarify the age and association of this site are recommended.

Hunters Island

No reported sites

Pillsbury

14RY34

Site Number: 14RY34
Site Name: (Fremont Point mound 2)
Unmarked Burial Site number: 2009-6
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: bluff/ridge top
Elevation: 1260 feet amsl
Soil: Eiss Limestone, Clime-Sogn complex

14RY34 is located on the south side of the Kansas River valley southeast of Manhattan. In the KHS Archeological Inventory, 14RY34 is incorrectly named the “Fremont Point Mound Site”. Wedel (1959:205) and O’Brien (1977) labeled it Fremont Point Mound 2. 14RY35 (see description below) is actually located on Fremont Point. 14RY34 is approximately one mile southeast of Fremont Point near the northwest tip of the upper surface of a narrow east-west ridge overlooking the Kansas River valley to the north. (Fremont Point is clearly visible as the most prominent pimple on the bluffs visible to the northwest.) To the south is a steep slope formed by an intermittent drainage.

14RY34 was excavated by Norman L. Roberts, a Manhattan dentist in the 1930s (O’Brien 2008:4), who provided information to Waldo R. Wedel of the Smithsonian Institution. This mound was small and reportedly made from earth (which conflicts with our observation of the site) and did not contain human bones. Wedel (1959:205) reported that

Within the mound was found a small quantity of red ocher and the worked canine tooth of a bear. The latter has been split and modified to such an extent that species identification – as between black bear and grizzly – is no longer possible. Most of its surface is well polished from use. Near the basal end are two transverse incised lines. Two conical holes, 3.5 mm. in diameter and 12.0 mm. apart, have been drilled through the root. The specimen is 68.0 mm. long

The bear tooth artifact is illustrated in Plate 20 of Wedel’s “Introduction to Kansas Archaeology” (reproduced below as Figure 3.19). The above-described objects are listed in the collection records of the Department of Anthropology of the Smithsonian’s National Museum of Natural History as from the “Smith Place” near Manhattan. Also listed from the “Smith Place” is a triangular projectile point. All were donated by Roberts and accessioned September 27, 1944. This was likely a Woodland-era burial mound, yet no diagnostic artifacts clearly associated with this feature allow confirmation of this interpretation.

The remnants of this feature were revisited by the primary author and Charlie Given June 20, 2009. An overgrown “mound” was found near the northwestern tip of the generally flat upland surface, which is composed of large limestone slabs (Eiss limestone member) that form a rough pavement with grasses and forbs growing between the slabs. Although this “mound” was reportedly formed of earth, that is hard to imagine because of this natural pavement and large number of stones around the present feature. Brush fills a depression about 1.5 meters in diameter and roughly estimated at about 30 cm deep. Displaced stones cover any area about 2.8 meters in diameter with some of the largest to the northeast and east. The maximum stone dimension is about 50 cm. Some are fire reddened or blackened. The ridge is steeply sloped to the southwest and immediately to the north. The descent is more gradual to a lower bench of the ridge to the northwest. No artifacts were observed, although ground visibility was poor during our visit.

The “excavation” or dismantling of this “mound” appears to have destroyed its original form and integrity. However, since it was a burial feature and human remains may still remain within or around it, protection and preservation of this feature is necessary. This site has been assigned to the State’s Unmarked Burial Sites registry as 2009-6.



Figure 3.19 Artifacts from the Manhattan area (Wedel 1959:Plate 20). The bear tooth artifact (lower left) is from 14RY34. The arrow points, bone and shell beads, and shell pendants are from 14RY35.

14RY35 (Fremont Point mound)

Site Number: 14RY35
 Site Name: Fremont Point Mound 1
 Unmarked Burial Site number: 2009-7
 Drainage: Kansas River
 Topographic Setting: bluff top
 Elevation: 1340 feet amsl
 Soil: Clime-Sogn complex

Fremont Point is the name applied locally to one of the bluffs along the south side of the Kansas River valley southeast of Manhattan. It has a small but distinctive knob that is clearly visible from various parts of the valley and uplands. Griffing's 1888 "Archaeological Chart of Manhattan and Vicinity" indicates a bluff top mound at this location. Perhaps this is the mound that Failyer (1881:131) reported that Griffing opened "On a very prominent point about three miles east of Manhattan." Roberts described the mound and his finds to Smithsonian archaeologist Wedel (1959:203-205). For many years during the twentieth century, a sign existed along K-18 east of Manhattan (at Wisebender Hill) describing this feature and its contents:

Indian Burial Mound

The point to the west, often called Fremont's Point, was used as a burial ground by the Indians as well as a look-out point. Many bones, arrowheads and beads were found when it was opened. Directly across the river to the North is the site of a Kaw Indian Village. (Charlie Given, personal communication, 2005)

This sign may refer to the 34 arrow points, nearly 150 shell beads, and more than 300 bone beads reportedly recovered by Griffing from a mound three miles east of Manhattan (Failyer 1881:131). Roberts found similar objects in the Fremont Point mound. These, and the form of the feature, are described by Wedel (1959:203-205). The mound was 10-12 feet in diameter and about 2 feet tall. Reportedly a pit had been dug into the bluff top about 3 feet deep and lined with stone. It was about 6 feet in diameter. Above this was laid earth and limestone. Fragmentary human bones, burned and unburned, and artifacts were scattered in the fill. The human remains represent multiple individuals. (As a dentist, Roberts noted more than 300 human teeth.) More than 800 bird (or small mammal) bone beads were recovered (Figure 3.19). Less than half were decorated with incised lines, cuts or nicks, often encircling the diameter of the bead. Approximately 180 disk beads made from freshwater mussel shell were also recovered (Figure 3.19). Wedel identified one bead as having been made from a marine shell native to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. One shell bead was barrel-shaped rather than disk-shaped (Figure 3.19). Many of the beads were discolored from heat. Two oval or elongate shell pendants perforated near each end were also discovered (Figure 3.19). Projectile points include eleven unnotched and side-notched triangular arrow points and 24 small corner-notched points, about half with serrated blade edges (Figure 3.19). The corner-notched points are comparable to Scallorn arrow points, which are associated with the latter portion of the Woodland period. This style of arrow point has been found in other burial mounds in the region, often in association with tubular bone and varied types of shell beads and pendants. The small, triangular side-notched and unnotched points, however, are more typical of the Late Prehistoric period, likely CPT. This suggests that this mound may have been built during the Woodland period, then reused by later occupants of this region.

A visit was made to Fremont Point in June 2009. Remnants of the "mound" are overgrown with sumac and dogwoods but a depression surrounded by limestone blocks is visible in the dense brush. The main portion of the present feature is a scatter of limestone measuring about 3.5 meters in diameter with a depression near its center estimated to be about 50 cm deep. The maximum dimension of the largest stones is about 90 cm. They are local limestone with some cherty pieces. (The top of this knob is mapped as the Wreford limestone, which includes abundant chert [Smith and Archer 1995].) Many stones displaced from the feature were discarded east of the depression. The "mound" was built east of center of the bluff top. A 1947 Geodetic Survey marker is present 3-4 meters west of the "mound" on the same surface. Someone had built a miniature, conical cairn of small pieces of limestone southeast of the "mound" and placed a "Bully Porter" beer bottle inside. A bullet shell was found farther west. No prehistoric artifacts were observed, but ground visibility was poor. The view from this point is excellent, especially to the northwest, north, northeast, east and southeast.

As for many other “mound” sites in the Manhattan area, excavation of it in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century destroyed its original form and integrity. However, since it was a burial feature and human remains or funerary objects may still remain, protection and preservation of the site is necessary. The listing of this site on the Unmarked Burial Sites registry for Kansas recognizes it as a potential sacred site. It also serves as an example of the setting of Woodland-era burial sites and as a local landmark related to the history of archaeology in this region.

14RY36

Site Number: 14RY36
Site Name: NA
Unmarked Burial Site number: none assigned
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: upland ridge
Elevation: 1220 feet amsl
Soil: Clime-Sogn complex

Failyer (1881) noted that the KSAC Scientific Club excavated two mounds “one mile east of Manhattan, and on the opposite bluff of the Kansas river” on May 29, 1880. 14RY36 was assigned to these mounds by O’Brien in 1977 based on Griffing’s notes and map (n.d., 1888). They were located near the western point of a narrow upland ridge overlooking the Kansas River to the north and west and a small tributary stream (Spring Branch) to the southwest. In the 1880s the Blue River entered the Kansas opposite this bluff. The Spring Branch or Macy site (14RY38) lies below this bluff and Spring Branch mound (see 14RY37 & 14RY84) presumably to the southwest on the opposite upland ridge. A field survey of this area was conducted in September 1999 by Roper prior to construction of a communications tower (Roper 1999). One of the two mounds was identified east of the tower location on a private residential lot. The second mound was not found.

According to Failyer (1881:131) excavation into the first mound yielded “fragments of bones, a few arrow-heads and beads”. He described the finds in the other mound as follows:

There were burials at two levels. The upper portions of the first skeleton reached were so far decayed that only the teeth and small fragments of the skull could be found. These showed the action of fire. The larger bones of the limbs were in such position from the teeth as to indicate a reclining posture. In the position where we judged the head ought to be, several fragments of pottery were to be found. Put together, they form the portion of a vessel ... Whether this was a true burial urn, I do not assert; but the intricate ornamental figures upon the urn betoken no ordinary vessel.

About one foot below this skeleton, and two feet west of it, was another. It was better preserved, and many of the bones were taken out; but they were fragile and

easily broken. This body had been placed in a sitting posture, facing the east or northeast. No arrow-heads, pottery or beads were found about this skeleton. (Failyer 1881:131)

Without more specific details about the finds within these mounds, it is impossible to identify their cultural and temporal affiliation. It is very possible that they served as Woodland burial mounds, although the occasional use of similar mounds in this region by later (CpT) peoples prevents certain identification (Eyman 1966).

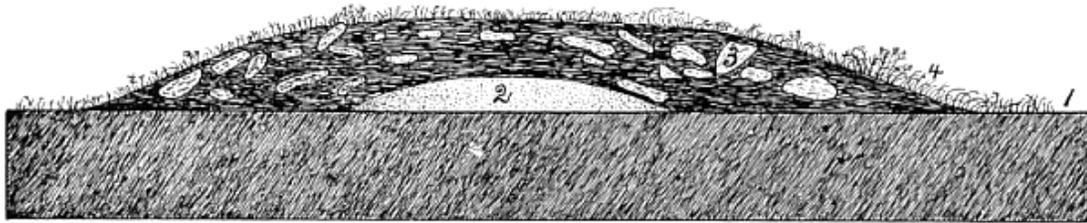
This site is located in a modern residential subdivision. As noted above, Roper (1999) relocated one of the mounds, but not the other. Both appear to have been impacted by the above-described excavations, and one was likely destroyed during construction of the residential development. The remnants of the one remaining mound should be preserved as a prehistoric burial site protected under the Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act.

14RY37 (Spring Branch Mound)

Site Number: 14RY37
Site Name: Spring Branch Mound
Unmarked Burial Site number: 1997-6
Drainage: Kansas River, Spring Branch
Topographic Setting: bluff top
Elevation: 1200 feet amsl
Soil: Clime-Sogn complex

Prospect Hill, Mount Prospect, and KS Hill are names applied to a bluff east of and across the Kansas River from downtown Manhattan. This bluff lies between that river to the west and Spring Branch to the east. In the late nineteenth century, its northern tip was across from the mouth of the Blue River. Griffing's 1888 "Archaeological Chart of Manhattan and Vicinity" indicates one mound on this bluff. On original site forms on file with the KSU Archaeology Lab, O'Brien noted two mounds on Prospect Hill (O'Brien 1977). Her interpretation of which mound was located where is reportedly based on notes by "J." Griffing and "Brower's Notebook Map". (We were unable to check these resources so have not confirmed O'Brien's site designations and related descriptions.) O'Brien assigned site numbers 14RY37 and 14RY84 to the two mounds on Prospect Hill for which she was able to obtain information. 14RY84 was defined as the northernmost of these and 14RY37 a mound presumably located on a somewhat higher elevation about one-quarter mile to the south. It is unclear whether both of these features ever actually existed. (See description of 14RY84.)

O'Brien believes that 14RY37 is the same as the mound illustrated in cross-section on page 111 of Brower's 1899 publication entitled "Harahey". This illustration (Figure 3.20) is labeled as part of the "Spring Branch Village Site". (14RY38 located in the valley below this bluff is the Spring Branch village or Macy site [see below].) As noted in the original figure caption, Griffing excavated this mound and described it as "oval" measuring about 30x30 feet in diameter and standing about 2 ½ feet tall. Human bone, arrow points and one spear



HARAHEY BURIAL MOUND.

Cross Section.

Spring Branch Village Site, Kansas Valley, Kansas.

Explored by Mr. W. J. Griffing.

1. Surface of bluff, about 300 feet above river.
2. Ashes, calcined and natural human bones, thirty flint arrowpoints, one flint knife, fragments of a bone dagger, many shell and bird-bone beads, one spearhead, and one implement of catlinite.
3. Stones covered with earth.
4. Grass and weeds covering surface of mound, which overlooked the Kansas Valley in many directions. Size of mound, 30 x 30 x 2½ feet, form oval.
Exploration of several other mounds yielded similar results.

Figure 3.20 Spring Branch mound as illustrated and captioned by Brower (1899:111).

point, one chipped stone knife, fragments of a bone “dagger” (bone pin?), shell and bird bone beads, and one catlinite or pipestone object were reportedly associated with this mound. Given the presence of several mounds on bluffs on each side of Spring Branch, it is unclear whether this illustration and associated description actually apply to 14RY37 as mapped by O’Brien. On a second site form (O’Brien 1977), the mound assigned 14RY37 is described as 18 feet in diameter, about two feet tall, and having a sandy base. Its contents are said to include bones, 34 arrow points, 150 shell beads, including some oblong ones, 300 bone beads, and one circular stone bead 1 ½ inch in diameter. The dimensions of this mound match those in “Griffing’s notes” for a Mt. Prospect site described as “8 mi [?] E. of Manhattan,” well out of the range of Prospect Hill discussed here. To confuse the issue further, in “Wm. J. Griffings memoranda of mounds examined by him” (archived by the KHS) a mound “Situated on Mt. Prospect” is illustrated as two feet tall and 12 feet in diameter. Its contents are similar to those described above including “33 arrowheads, about 400 bone beads, about 150 shell beads, one circular stone bead, several large shell beads” (Griffing n.d.). The accuracy of these descriptions is called into question given the vagueness of the locational information and conflicting reports. The KHS reportedly holds collections from this site. They include incised and plain bird bone beads, shell beads, calcite beads, a rectangular shell pendant fragment, small broken side-notched and serrated point, dentalium beads, various mammal bones, and human bones and teeth. Finally, a UBS (Unmarked Burial Site) report (1997-6) was filed for a collection of human remains (mostly teeth) from a number of individuals and “assorted funerary objects – shell disc beads, bird bone beads, & bone hair pins” that the Minnesota Historical Society transferred to the KHS as part of the Brower collection. These have been tentatively assigned to 14RY37. Without

accurate information about the artifacts and, importantly, the exact location where they were found, it is impossible to interpret this site and its affiliation. Most of the artifacts listed above as possibly from this mound are commonly found in Woodland-age burial mounds, suggesting this as the most likely affiliation. However, certain objects (e.g., side-notched points) may also indicate reuse by later peoples (e.g., CPt).

We were not able to survey Mount Prospect as part of this project. Intensive survey and discussion with local landowners may result in the relocation of this site. Phase II survey to relocate this site is recommended.

14RY38 (Macy site, Spring Branch Village)

Site Number: 14RY38

Site Name: Macy site or Spring Branch Village

Drainage: Spring Branch and Kansas River

Topographic Setting: terrace

Elevation: 1040 feet amsl

Soil: Tully silty clay loam, Haynie very fine sandy loam

14RY38 is located in Fairmont along the right bank of Spring Branch near its confluence with the Kansas River. It is in the shared valley of this small stream and the Kansas River with a bluff (Prospect Hill) rising to the south. In the late nineteenth century, this site would have been opposite the mouth of the Blue River. It is shown on Brower's (1898, 1899) maps of the region, but not on Griffing's 1888 "Archaeological Chart of Manhattan and Vicinity". In 1977 O'Brien formally recorded 14RY38 as the Spring Branch Village site, a designation used by Brower (1899). In the 1990s the site was renamed the Macy site in honor of the family that owned much of the site and provided information about finds in the mid to late twentieth century. During the first half of the 1990s Phase I through IV archaeological investigations were conducted in that portion of the site lying within the right-of-way of the eastern approach to the new K-18/K-177 bridge over the Kansas River (Banks et al. 2001; Benison et al. 2000; Hawley 1992, 1993; Hawley and Benison 1994).

Those investigations revealed that this was a stratified multi-component site. Importantly, five Woodland period components (cultural strata) were identified. Four radiocarbon dates were obtained from the lowest four components and date these to AD 2-654. The lowest two cultural strata were poorly sampled but may represent the remains of special use of the site for the production of stone tools during the Middle Woodland period. A medium-sized, expanding stem (Gibson) dart point, numerous pieces of lithic debris of local cherts, and bone were recovered from component 1. Component 2 was similar with an abundance of local chert debitage and some bone, including two that could be identified as deer. A greater variety of artifacts, as well as features characterized the upper three components. Cultural component 3 dated to the Middle Woodland period and included deer and bison bone, one potsherd, several chipped stone tools, and debitage. Again, local cherts were best represented, although one biface was made from Smoky Hill (Niobrara) jasper from northwestern Kansas. Component 4 appeared to date to the beginning of the Late

Woodland period as indicated by a radiocarbon date, part of a miniature ceramic vessel and other potsherds, a drill made by reworking an expanding stem (Gibson) dart point, and a small corner-notched (Scallorn) arrow point. Other objects found in this component include bison and deer bone, several chipped stone tools, and debitage. The stone artifacts were made primarily from local Flint Hills cherts, with eleven objects made from Smoky Hill jasper. The upper cultural component was heavily disturbed and mixed with historic debris. It held much bone, mostly deer, but also fish, rodents, bison, and other animals. Potsherds, as well as chipped stone tools and debris, were relatively numerous. The ceramics and a Scallorn arrow point, as well as the stratigraphic placement of this overlying component 4 suggest that it also represented Late Woodland use, probably as a camp (Banks et al. 2001).

This site or at least that portion within the highway construction zone was destroyed when the K-18/K-177 bridge over the Kansas River was built. Residential and related activities to the north have impacted portions of the site outside the highway right-of-way. However, because significant cultural deposits were fairly deeply buried in that area of the site already excavated, it is possible that these subsurface deposits not only extend outside the highway right-of-way, but may also be preserved. Phase III investigation involving deep excavations and trenching are recommended to better define the northern boundary of the buried components and evaluate those for the NRHP. If cultural deposits remain, this site has the potential for adding needed information about Woodland-era occupation of the Kansas River valley through careful study guided by a well-defined research design and employing modern recovery and analytical techniques. Because the northern boundary of this site has yet to be exactly defined, any ground-disturbing activities north of the highway right-of-way should be carefully monitored by a professional archaeologist.

14RY84

Site Number: 14RY84

Site Name: NA

Unmarked Burial Site number: none assigned

Drainage: Kansas River

Topographic Setting: bluff top

Elevation: 1160 feet

Soil: Clime-Sogn complex

In 1978 O'Brien assigned 14RY84 to a mound approximately one-quarter mile north of 14RY37 on Prospect Hill. (See description of 14RY37 above.) This bluff is located immediately east of Manhattan between the Kansas River to the west and Spring Branch to the east. O'Brien stated on her 1978 site form that Brower's notebook map shows two mounds on Prospect Hill. Apparently this mound is shown only on this map. Just one mound is marked on this bluff on Griffing's 1888 "Archaeological Chart of Manhattan and Vicinity". O'Brien provided no further information but noted that this designation should be rechecked. (Since Brower relied largely on others, including Griffing, it is possible that his map is in error.)

We were unable to survey this prominent bluff. The location of this mound as postulated by O'Brien has been partially developed with a modern road and house. Phase II intensive survey of undisturbed areas around these developments and interviews with local landowners are recommended in order to clarify the actual location of this feature.

14RY86

Site Number: 14RY86
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1020 feet
Soil: Ivan silty clay loam, Haynie very fine sandy loam

O'Brien recorded 14RY86 in 1978 as "on a slight knoll" in the Kansas River valley below the bluffs lining the southern portion of the valley. This "slight knoll" is adjacent to an intermittent drainage that issues from the bluffs. It is approximately 0.4 mile north of (below) Fremont Point. The site consists of a lithic scatter approximately 50x75 or 50x50 feet in diameter in a cultivated field.

O'Brien (1978) described the scatter as including chert and limestone. Her informant, Marshall Dory, reportedly had two projectile points from this site. The first was medium-sized with a lanceolate blade and rounded notches forming a slightly expanding stem and rounded base. The second was a medium to large stemmed point lacking the proximal end or base of the stem. It had a triangular blade and may be a contracting stemmed point similar to the Gary style. O'Brien assigned an Archaic (or Late Archaic) age (O'Brien 1978), but the point styles are also similar to those produced during the Woodland period.

We were unable to survey this location in 2009 due to thick ground cover. Phase II survey is recommended when ground visibility is better.

14RY304

Site Number: 14RY304
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Spring Branch
Topographic Setting: terrace
Elevation: 1160 feet
Soil: Reading silt loam

John D. Reynolds recorded 14RY304 in 1973 on the east side of upper Spring Branch about one and one-quarter mile above its mouth. At that time it was west and south of a corral in a cultivated field and covered two to four acres. In 1995 Thies conducted limited excavations prior to use of this area as a waste site during construction of highway K-177.

14RY304 was a lithic scatter of unknown affiliation. Lithic debris was observed, and 13 flakes, a core, and part of a side scraper were collected and curated by the KHS.

Thies completed excavation of two test pits, probing with a soil core, and surface survey in April 1995 with negative results. He concluded that "14RY304 has been destroyed by cultivation, racetrack development, and subsidiary activities such as trenching for telephone lines" (Thies 1995:4). The proposed development plans included stockpiling topsoil at this site before being pushed west into an old racetrack. Presumably this occurred and the site has been destroyed. Today this area is a flat, grassy field that we did not survey because of the previously reported modifications. No further work is recommended.

14RY305

Site Number: 14RY305
Site Name: NA
Unmarked Burial Site number: none assigned
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: bluff top
Elevation: 1245 feet
Soil: Clime-Sogn complex

Reynolds recorded 14RY305 in 1973 atop a bluff between the Kansas River and Spring Branch. The site was reported as a mound of limestone and earth. (O'Brien [2008:5] speculated that a mound mentioned in a list of artifacts donated to the KHS in the early 1880s [Anonymous 1883] might be at or near the location given for this site.)

Reynolds described the mound as 20x65 feet with its long axis oriented generally north-south. A small pothole about three feet in diameter and 0.6 feet deep was present near the center of the mound. The age and origin of the mound is uncertain. Reynolds noted that "the amount of small limestone gravel looks natural but I can't account for the mound in anyway except as a result of man's activity". This may be another Woodland period burial mound. We were unable to revisit this site. Phase II survey is recommended.

14RY306

Site Number: 14RY306
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: bluff slope
Elevation: 1125 feet
Soil: stony steep land, Clime-Sogn complex

14RY306 was recorded by Reynolds in 1973. It is located on a steep, wooded slope east of a small intermittent drainage that flows west, then north into the Kansas River valley. This slope forms part of a bluff approximately three-quarters of a mile northwest of Fremont Point. The site appears to be a lithic scatter. No cultural or temporal affiliation can be assigned. We were unable to revisit this site. Phase II survey is recommended.

14RY307

Site Number: 14RY307
Site Name: NA
Unmarked Burial Site number: none assigned
Drainage: Kansas River
Topographic Setting: bluff top
Elevation: 1230 feet
Soil: Clime-Sogn complex

14RY307 was recorded by Reynolds in 1973 as in a pasture on a high bluff overlooking the Kansas River to the west. It was reported to consist of a mound about 30 feet in diameter and one and a half feet high. It was composed of rock and earth and showed evidence of burning. Given its general form and location on a prominent bluff overlooking the Kansas River, it may be a Woodland burial mound, although its exact origin, function, and age are unknown. Phase II survey is recommended to relocate this mound since we were unable to visit this area in 2009. If found Phase III testing is recommended to determine its function and age. Permission to conduct test excavations may need to be obtained from the Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Board given that it has the potential for holding human remains and funerary objects.

14RY504 (Gehrt site)

Site Number: 14RY504
Site Name: Gehrt site
Drainage: Spring Branch
Topographic Setting: bluff slope
Elevation: 1340 feet amsl
Soil: stony steep land

Robert K. Blasing reported 14RY504 in 1983 based on information gained from Richard Vaughn, who had artifacts from the site, and a site visit (Blasing 1986:78 & site form). It was recorded as on an undisturbed grassy bench near the upper part of a ridge slope between headwater branches of Spring Branch, a north-flowing tributary of the Kansas River.

Surface evidence included a pit, rubble, a crude scraper, a biface, and two flakes. According to Blasing, two other crude bifaces were found 800 feet to the south at the same elevation. Blasing (1986:78) called this a possible quarry of unknown prehistoric affiliation.

We were not allowed access to the pasture in which this site is located at the time we requested. (Access would be allowed during the winter or early spring before cattle are present.) We recommend that this site be revisited after the spring burn and intensively mapped and analyzed as part of Phase III investigations to evaluate the site's significance and possible nomination to the NRHP. Few prehistoric quarries have been recorded in the northern Flint Hills despite the abundance of quality chert. Most chert can be collected from and around the numerous outcrops in the region. It is possible that this may be a site where chert was quarried through excavation into colluvium or bedrock sources. The Dennis quarry site (14PO57) in Pottawatomie County provides a comparative example for this kind of site. It was added to the NRHP in 2004 under the multiple properties nomination "Aboriginal Lithic Sources Areas in Kansas" (Banks and Stein 2003).

14RY1552

Site Number: 14RY1552
Site Name: NA
Drainage: School Creek headwaters
Topographic Setting: bluff slope
Elevation: 1300 feet amsl
Soil: Clime-Sogn complex

14RY1552 was recorded as part of an archaeological survey of the upper School Creek/Deep Creek drainage in 1985 (Blasing 1986:68). According to the State of Kansas site form, it is located at the base of a bluff slope ten meters west of an intermittent, north-south drainage. One flake, one bifacial blank, and one chert core were recovered from a cow path. These materials are curated at Wichita State University. No diagnostic artifacts were observed. This site is interpreted as a lithic collection site of unknown age or affiliation.

We were not allowed access to the pasture in which this and the following sites are located at the time requested, so we are unable to directly assess the condition of the site. It does not appear to be at a location that is endangered, beyond natural erosion and that caused by cattle. Further study is recommended to evaluate this site for the NRHP. As noted by Blasing (1986:112) Phase III testing involving excavation is of limited use for interpreting the significance of most lithic collection stations such as 14RY1552, the following six sites, and 14RY656. This is due to the fact that most of the cultural materials lie atop or near the surface of bedrock sources. Accurate mapping of these sites and their cultural materials, along with detailed lithic analyses are recommended as part of Phase III evaluation. Application of a broader landscape approach in which these are viewed through their relationship to other prehistoric sites, resources, and the overall physical and cultural landscape of the region should also be applied in evaluating the significance of this and similar lithic collection sites. This site is a potential NRHP candidate under the multiple properties nomination "Aboriginal Lithic Sources Areas of Kansas" (Banks and Stein 2003).

14RY1554

Site Number: 14RY1554
Site Name: NA
Drainage: School Creek headwaters
Topographic Setting: bluff slope
Elevation: 1360 feet amsl
Soil: Benfield-Florence complex

14RY1554 also was recorded as part of Blasing's archaeological survey of the upper School Creek/Deep Creek drainage in 1985. The site is located on a grassy bluff slope and also classified as a chert collection station (Blasing 1986:68). It consisted of a scatter of lithic debris. Forty-two artifacts were collected and are curated at Wichita State University. None of the artifacts are diagnostic of a particular cultural period. As discussed above, this site should be carefully studied and evaluated primarily through surface mapping, detailed lithic analyses, and a landscape approach of interpretation. (See recommendations for 14RY1552 above.)

14RY1556

Site Number: 14RY1556
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Spring Branch/School Creek headwaters
Topographic Setting: bluff slope
Elevation: 1370 feet amsl
Soil: Benfield-Florence complex

14RY1556 is another small lithic scatter discovered on a grassy bluff slope near the divide between the School Creek and Spring Branch drainages (Blasing 1986:68). Eight non-diagnostic artifacts were collected in 1985 and are curated at Wichita State University. This was a small chert collection station or workshop of unknown age or affiliation. We recommend Phase III evaluation similar to that discussed for the previous two sites. (See recommendations for 14RY1552 above.)

14RY1557

Site Number: 14RY1557
Site Name: NA
Drainage: School Creek headwaters
Topographic Setting: bluff top/bluff slope
Elevation: 1370 feet amsl
Soil: Dwight-Irwin complex, Benfield-Florence complex

14RY1557 is similar to the above described sites in the upper School Creek/Deep Creek drainage. It was recorded in 1985 on a grassy bluff top and adjacent slope on the southern edge of the divide between the School Creek and Spring Branch drainages. Blasing (1986:68) described it as a light lithic scatter or collection station of indeterminate age or affiliation. His crew collected 27 flakes from the surface of the site. These are curated at Wichita State University. This site should be evaluated as recommended above (see discussion for 14RY1552) through detailed mapping, lithic analysis, and application of a landscape approach to interpreting the significance of the activities that were conducted here.

14RY1558

Site Number: 14RY1558
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Spring Branch
Topographic Setting: bluff slope
Elevation: 1380 feet amsl
Soil: stony steep land, Benfield-Florence complex

14RY1558 was located along a north-facing slope and natural chert outcrop at the headwaters for Spring Branch. It was recorded in 1985 as part of an archaeological survey of the upper School Creek/Deep Creek drainage under the direction of Blasing (1986:69). It was described as a collection station and heavy lithic scatter. Two hundred nineteen non-diagnostic lithic artifacts were collected and are curated at Wichita State University. According to the site form, these include five cores and one biface fragment. As recommended for the above, this site requires Phase III evaluation through detailed mapping and lithic analysis with consideration of its significance relative to surrounding sites and resources. (See discussion for 14RY1552 above.)

14RY1559

Site Number: 14RY1559
Site Name: NA
Drainage: Spring Branch
Topographic Setting: bluff top/bluff slope
Elevation: 1360 feet amsl
Soil: stony steep land, Benfield-Florence complex

14RY1559 was recorded as part of the upper School Creek/Deep Creek archaeological survey of 1985. It was located along a grassy slope and bluff top overlooking the headwaters for Spring Branch. It too appears to be an example of a chert collection or extraction site. Among the 226 artifacts recovered were flakes and a projectile point (Blasing 1986:69). These are curated at Wichita State University. Temporal affiliation is unknown as the projectile point form is not described. As discussed above for 14RY1552, this site