

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: N/A

Other names/site number: Young Buck Site (14RY402)

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Address Restricted

City or town: Manhattan State: Kansas County: Riley

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following

level(s) of significance: ___national xstatewide ___local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C xD

SEE FILE

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Patrick Zollner / Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Kansas Historical Society

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____ 1 _____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
_____ 1 _____	_____ 0 _____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Camp

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Landscape: unoccupied land

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Not Applicable

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Not Applicable

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Young Buck site (14RY402) is a multicomponent prehistoric Native American occupation on a terrace on [REDACTED] Wildcat Creek in Riley County, Kansas. It covers ~10,000m² [REDACTED] It is within the Manhattan Urban Planning District [REDACTED] Shovel tests and test unit excavations in November 2013 and June 2014 by archaeologists from Kansas State University revealed abundant evidence, particularly of lithic tool production, of a Late Prehistoric (Central Plains tradition) occupation in the upper 30cm of terrace fill. A few units yielded evidence suggested to be of Woodland period activity from ~40 to 50cm. Most of the southern portion of the site area is wooded and undisturbed by modern agriculture. [REDACTED] one-third of the site is more open, previously cultivated terrain, though long out of production and now overgrown with weeds. The area in woods has relatively more stratigraphic integrity, as does a narrow band along the northern side of the fence line that separates it from the cultivated area where plowing appears to have buried the cultural horizons. While [REDACTED] portion has been cultivated, test excavation suggests it retains some intact deposits. The entire site is considered NRHP eligible.

Narrative Description

Introduction: The Young Buck site is on a terrace along the [REDACTED] Wildcat Creek in the Manhattan, Kansas Urban Planning District. It is a predominantly wooded area not yet adversely affected by city development. However, commercial and residential expansion has impacted several sites within a few hundred meters of the site, such as Don Wells (14RY404), a Woodland occupation (O'Brien 1972). In 2010 an interceptor sewer line was laid less than 100m from the site (Dycus 2010a, 2010b). Development throughout Wildcat Creek watershed has exacerbated flooding and increased cut-bank erosion, particularly at Young Buck where stone debris was exposed on the steep cut-bank bank that is its western edge. Thus, the site is threatened by continued growth of the Manhattan community.

Environmental Background: The Young Buck site is located in the Flint Hills physiographic subprovince and as the name suggests, its bedrock geology is rich in chert, the raw material required by stone-age cultures. The geology is all of Permian age and includes several limestone formations that contain nodules and tabular pieces of chert. The nearest source of this material is the Harms-Rolley Ridge site (14RY656), where dozens of flakes of chert from the outcropping Three Mile Limestone occur, attesting long-term exploitation by prehistoric peoples, likely including those who occupied Young Buck (Logan and Ritterbush 2013; Logan 2014).

The prevailing climate of the region is continental with wide ranges in temperatures and seasonal extremes characterized by warm summers and cold winters. Riley County is in a region of prevalent westerlies "where transient low-pressure disturbances and intrusions of cold polar air are common" (Brown 1975:67). The area receives a flow of moisture rich air from the Gulf of Mexico and while precipitation generally favors crop agriculture, there have been long periods of drought or excessive wet weather. Annual precipitation averages 31.6in, 75% of which falls

during the half-year from April through September in the form of showers and thundershowers. Mean monthly temperatures can range from 43.5° in March to 55° in April and from 58° in October to 44° in November. In Manhattan the temperature extremes are -32° and 116° during the period of record (Brown 1975). The average period of freeze-free weather is 178 days, beneficial for modern agriculture and probably for prehistoric farming as well.

The lower portion of the Republican River, into which Wildcat Creek drains, is within the tall grass prairie community that dominates the eastern one-third of Kansas. Dominant plants therein are big bluestem, little bluestem, switch grass, and Indian grass. Westward in adjacent Clay County the Republican River drains the mixed grass community where grama grasses become more dominant. The boundary between the two vegetation communities is neither abrupt nor fixed. The change in dominant grasses from one native community to the other is gradual. The mixed prairie in particular is sensitive to climate, particularly with respect to fluctuations of precipitation. Its boundaries have been dynamic, “oscillating eastward and westward with the alternating intense droughts and wet periods” (Kuchler 1974:588). Thus, during some period of prehistoric human occupation, Wildcat Creek may have drained a mixed grass community.

Particularly pertinent to Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric cultural adaptations in the region with regard to drought conditions is the Medieval Warm period (~AD 800-1300), a time of notably increased aridity that may have affected farming societies. Geomorphological research in the Sand Hills of Nebraska documents a significant wind shift in the Central Plains during this regime severe enough to have mobilized dunes 800 to 1000 years ago (Sridhar et al. 2006). This significant climatic change may have affected farming cultures in the Wildcat Creek area.

Despite the dominance of prairie grasses in the region throughout much of the Holocene, trees also occurred as the major plants wherever water was available from permanent or intermittent streams. In eastern Kansas, the floodplain forest-savanna community was characterized by medium tall to tall broadleaf deciduous forests with dense undergrowth. In poorly drained areas, the native forest occasionally gave way to freshwater marshes with graminoid plants. Within the floodplain forest community, dominant plants were cottonwood, hackberry, peachleaved willow, black willow, and American elm. The major plant of the freshwater marsh communities was prairie cord grass (Kuchler 1974).

Faunal remains from Late Prehistoric sites in the region reflect the varied animals of the mixed grass prairie. People of the Central Plains tradition (CPT) procured a wide variety of animals and plants resulting in a subsistence economy that is characterized as diffuse (Logan 2011) and of low-level food production (Roper 2006:122). Animals utilized are mussels, fish (e.g., gar, catfish, sunfish), turtles (e.g., snapping, mud, box, softshell), raptorial birds and wildfowl (e.g., owl, hawk, grebe, duck, goose, prairie chicken, and turkey), and mammals (e.g., cottontail, squirrel, beaver, raccoon, badger, canid, pronghorn, deer, wapiti, and bison) (Brown 1982).

National Register of Historic Places listing of the Young Buck site rests on the information it may yield with regard to two culture-temporal periods of the central Great Plains, particularly with regard to northern Kansas: Late Prehistoric and Woodland. Background information about those periods with regard to the region within which Young Buck is located is provided in the following section.

Culture Historical Background: Archaeological investigation of sites in Manhattan and vicinity have yielded evidence of prehistoric habitation dating to the Paleoindian period as well as that of protohistoric (Oneota) and historic Native American (Kansa) occupation. Relevant to this NRHP nomination of the Young Buck site is that pertaining to the Woodland (AD 1-1000) and Late Prehistoric (AD 1000-1500) periods, summarized below (Logan and Ritterbush 2013:6-9).

The appearance of pottery in the Manhattan area is not evident until Woodland time (Logan 2006). Vessels then were commonly made from paste tempered with crushed stone or sand, finished with smoothed or vertically cord-marked exteriors. They included jars that ranged in size from very large to small and generally had a conical base. Some pots were decorated with curved rocker-stamping (most often on the body of the vessel) and a band of cross-hatching on the rim above a row of punctates. Their similarity to vessels of the Kansas City Hopewell culture, a regional variant of the Middle Woodland period of the lower Missouri River valley area in the Kansas City locality, suggests some as yet unclear relation with populations in there. Chipped stone artifacts of the Woodland period include disc-shaped and blocky end scrapers, and points with contracting or corner-notched hafting elements that likely served as both dart points and knives. Introduction of the bow-and-arrow appeared ca. AD 500 and arrows were initially tipped with smaller corner-notched, serrate-bladed points of the Scallorn type. Interestingly, both the atlatl-and-dart and bow-and-arrow continued to be used throughout the remainder of the Woodland period.

In addition to Young Buck several sites in Wildcat Creek valley have yielded Woodland artifacts: Don Wells (14RY404), 14RY201, 14RY385, 14RY400, 14RY405, 14RY406, 14RY427, 14RY428, 14RY431, 14RY432, and 14RY657. Limited archaeological surveys and excavations have been made at only a couple of these sites, many of which have been heavily impacted by cultivation and other destructive processes and modern developments (O'Brien 1972, Ritterbush 2009). Investigations of other Woodland sites in the region have also been limited (e.g., Wedel 1959:198-200, Banks et al. 2001, O'Brien and Parks-Mandel 2007, Eyman 1966, Schultz and Spaulding 1948). These and studies for the wider region suggest that people in this area during the Woodland period were largely dependent on hunting and gathering of wild resources (although native domesticates were harvested in nearby areas). They continued to move between resources within a region establishing camps in or along stream valleys. They may have marked common use areas with mounds or cairns on bluff tops overlooking stream valleys, most of which have been damaged or destroyed by early non-professional excavation. Cultural material associated with these mortuary features were used to define a regional variant or phase of the Woodland period called the Schultz phase (Eyman 1966; Logan 2006:82-94). Several have been identified through historical research and recent archaeological survey on the bluffs immediately south of Young Buck. The potential exists that the people camping in

Wildcat Creek valley during the Woodland period were burying their dead and possibly marking their 'territory' with these mounds and cairns on the nearby bluff tops.

Farming of corn and other domesticated crops and a consequent increase in sedentary living appear to have developed in the Central Plains during the Late Prehistoric period, the regional archaeological manifestation of which is known as the Central Plains tradition (ca AD 1000-1400) (Roper 2006). What we know about the CPt is summarized from a wide variety of archaeological investigations in northern Kansas, southern Nebraska, western Iowa, and northwestern Missouri. In general, families built individual homes in or near stream valleys, presumably with neighbors scattered along the same and nearby valleys. Houses were formed of wattle-and-daub over a wooden frame supported by four large center posts and a series of outer support posts arranged in a circular or subrectangular plan. These supported beams and stringers for the walls and roof, which appear to have been plastered with a mixture of clay and grasses (daub). Cooking and other activities probably took place near the center of the lodge where a shallow hearth or fireplace was maintained. The subsistence base of the people occupying these houses was extremely varied. A wide variety of wild plants and animals, as well as domestic plants was harvested. The latter included corn (a plant not native to this region), sunflowers, and other native and introduced crops. Although we have a general understanding of the basic settlement and subsistence pattern of the CPt and of some aspects of their technology, many questions remain unanswered about CPt lifeways, technology, social organization, beliefs and values, and other cultural aspects.

Artifacts include large grinding stones or anvils, various ground and chipped stone tools such as paired sandstone abraders, side- and unnotched triangular arrow points, ovate and beveled knives, planoconvex end scrapers, drills, and other artifacts; bone and shell tools such as bison scapula or mussel shell hoes, shell scrapers or corn shellers, antler punches, bone shaft wrenches, bone awls, and others; and ceramic vessels. The latter are particularly distinctive, reflecting a change in ceramic technology from the Woodland period. They include subconoidal to globular jars, commonly cord roughened, with straight to flaring (sometimes thickened) rims above the constricted neck. The lip and exterior part of the rim is sometimes decorated by pinching the outer edge of the lip or thickened collar or by impressing a stick, finger, or other tool into the lip or rim. This ware, referred to as Riley Cord Roughened, is generally tempered with sand or grog (crushed sherds) and may include small, plain bowls. The Smoky Hill phase of the CPt also includes a shell-tempered, smooth-surfaced ware often with lower rolled rims and trailed lines that are commonly arranged as sets of opposed diagonals on the vessel shoulder.

The reach of Wildcat Creek in the vicinity of the Young Buck site has long been recognized as part of a prehistoric community but only since the late 1930s has it been recognized as one of CPt affiliation. [REDACTED] Modern archaeological knowledge suggests that the "lodge sites" marked on this early map likely indicate the remains of collapsed CPt house structures. Nineteen lodges are shown along a less than one mile stretch of Wildcat Creek and the lower portion of several of its tributaries. As they do not form a tight cluster, they likely represent a series of scattered farmsteads that were probably not all occupied at the same time.

[REDACTED] Data therefrom and comparison with other remains in the Central Plains resulted in the earliest definition of the aforementioned Smoky Hill phase of the CPt. Griffing, located

just downstream from Young Buck, included four of the lodge locations on the Brower map. The one house excavated consisted of the floor, hearth, and associated cache pits of a typical CPT lodge, one of square outline with the molds of four internal support posts and a complete pattern of those that belonged to peripheral supports. The associated assemblage, though small, included a variety of chipped and ground stone tools and, more important, sherds of the distinctive Riley Cord-Roughened pottery. Another CPT lodge excavated in the 1960s downstream from Griffing has not yet been formally analyzed and reported (Ritterbush 2009).

Another type of probable CPT site associated with the reach of Wildcat Creek near Young Buck served a mortuary function. In 1935 a dam was built on the lower reach of a south-bank tributary of Wildcat Creek [REDACTED] During its construction artifacts and a number of human remains were uncovered but not saved or documented (O'Brien 2004:147; Ritterbush 2009a:103). Little is known about this site because of its complete destruction, but it is clear that it was a prehistoric cemetery. Limited information about the artifacts and its general location suggest it was a CPT cemetery or ossuary. Despite the loss of much archaeological information from Wildcat Creek valley, some sites yet remain with the potential to provide information about the Woodland and Central Plains tradition cultures. The Young Buck site exemplifies such sites. The information it has provided, which indicates its significance for understanding ceramic-age prehistory in the region, is described in the following section.

The Young Buck Site: Young Buck was recorded in 1968 after surveys in May 1964 by Michael Stanislawsky, the first professional archaeologist on the faculty of Kansas State University, and in 1968 by a student from the University of Kansas (Ritterbush 2009). Artifacts recovered by Stanislawsky include a corner-notched projectile point/knife diagnostic of the Woodland period, a side-notched arrow point, a few relatively thin, cord-marked rim and body sherds of Riley Cord-Roughened pottery, scrapers made by distal retouch of blades of locally available Permian chert, and burned and unburned animal bone, including a bison podial.

Of fifty-six shovel tests dug at Young Buck in November 2012 and April 2014, 33 were positive (Logan 2013, 2014). Only one positive test (with a single flake) occurred on the floodplain east of the terrace on which all other shovel tests yielded cultural material. Attesting the relatively high density of chipped stone debris at the site, one test yielded 253 pieces of debitage and another 61. [REDACTED]

Thirteen 1x1m test units were excavated in November 2013 (Logan 2014) and June 2014. The latter project was the Kansas Archaeological Field School and while its results are currently undergoing analysis, significant findings are presented here. All units yielded cultural material to depths of at least 30cm; three contained artifacts to depths of nearly 50cm. The upper 30-35cm contains a cultural horizon suggested to be of Late Prehistoric age within a well-developed A horizon of dark grayish brown silt loam. An older horizon suggested to be of Woodland age is within a transitional AB soil of slightly lighter grayish brown silty clay loam. Underlying the latter is a B horizon of light brown silty clay that is culturally sterile (a few small chips of lithic debris are likely the result of downward dislocation from cultural horizons through bioturbation).

The site sits astride properties owned by two different parties. [REDACTED] Both parties have consented to NRHP placement of the part of the site that is on their property. While the southern

portion has not been cultivated, that to the north has been tilled. However, the northern portion has been out of agricultural production for several years. Excavation of a single test unit there did not reveal a distinct plow zone and the cultural horizon proved to be at least 30cm deep, likely beyond the depth of earlier plowing. Thus, while the northern portion may not have *as much* integrity as the southern part, it does not follow that it lacks integrity altogether. Agricultural disturbance in that area may not have eradicated such features as storage pits or post molds. Thus, the *entire site* is deserving of NRHP placement.

The vast majority of cultural material is lithic of locally available Permian cherts. Interestingly, Test Unit (TU) 1, dug adjacent to the shovel test that had contained 253 pieces of chipped stone debris, yielded 816 pieces of primary decortication, secondary and tertiary debitage to a depth of 38cm yet not a single blade. However, most other units yielded at least a few blades. TU 3-4, which were contiguous, contained 84 blades within the upper 30cm. A few units contained scrapers that were distally retouched blades like those found by Stanislawsky, indicating the purpose of that blank type. These findings attest not only extensive utilization of local stone material but an emphasis on production of scraping tools. Other stone tools include two arrow point fragments similar to the one found by Stanislawsky that point to CPt activity, with which the blade production is associated, and a small number of sherds of Riley Cord-Roughened ware (n=21 from four of the units dug during the Phase III investigation, Logan 2014; the number recovered during the KAFS investigation has not yet been determined). A few burned and unburned bones have been recovered, including a deer vertebra and a piece of bison long-bone.

The upper two levels (0-10cm and 10-20cm) of TU 8 and 10 contained more than 50gm of charcoal, several of which are large chunks, and pieces of burned earth. The origin of this material has not been determined. It is not yet known if it indicates the destruction of a lodge as no features such as post molds were associated. While samples have been submitted for radiocarbon dating, the results are not yet available. However, they may provide a more precise date of the Late Prehistoric component with which they were associated.

It does not follow that the absence of house-related features in test units indicates none exist. It is difficult at wooded sites like Young Buck to detect hearths and storage pits without geophysical methods (magnetometry, soil resistivity, ground penetrating radar, etc.), which are costly. Neither does systematic shovel testing guarantee detection of house remains. At Young Buck the surface is covered by trees and dense undergrowth that obscure clues, such as daub, that suggest subsurface house remains. While we removed vegetation from areas of excavation in 2014 that was only after random selection of locations across the highest part of the terrace for testing. Throughout the unexplored portion of the site the ground remained densely wooded; those areas should be investigated. The dense amount of charcoal found in the TU8/10 area suggests more extensive excavation there may reveal structural remains.

New insight to Young Buck, and potentially to regional prehistory, was discovered during KAFS excavation of TU 13. Like TU7, 8 and 10, it continued to yield artifacts below 40cm, but unlike those it included material diagnostic of an earlier occupation. These finds include a corner-notched projectile point/knife similar to that found by Stanislawsky, a knife similar in some attributes to those associated with the Munkers Creek phase of the Late Archaic period, and a few sherds of relatively thicker, plain ware more consistent with the Woodland period. The latter

is comparable to ceramics found at Woodland age sites along Wildcat Creek (e.g., Don Wells; O'Brien 1972). The point and pottery are suggested to be indicative of a Woodland occupation, indicating the site possesses important stratigraphic integrity. Thus, future exploration of the site may shed light on the process of cultural change in Wildcat Creek valley during the ceramic periods. The Munkers Creek-like knife is problematic. Its stratigraphic position differs from that of other such artifacts at sites like William Young (Witty 1982) and Coffey (Schmits 1978), where such Late Archaic tools occur in more deeply buried contexts and older soil horizons. The Young Buck knife may reflect either continued production of such cutting implements, or more likely given the rarity of such finds at Woodland sites, recycling of a tool that was recovered by a person of the latter period from an eroded Late Archaic component in the area.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery

- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Archaeology-Prehistoric

Period of Significance

Late Prehistoric AD 1000-1500

Woodland AD 1-1000

Significant Dates

AD 1-1500

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Central Plains tradition

Schultz phase

Architect/Builder

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Young Buck site is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D in the area of Archeology-Prehistoric for its potential to yield significant information relating to the Central Plains tradition during the Late Prehistoric and Woodland age.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Arrow points, blades retouched to form scraping tools, and relatively thin, sand-tempered, cord marked pottery sherds attest a Central Plains tradition occupation of the Young Buck site. Corner-notched projectile point-knives recovered during the Stanislawski survey in 1964 and the KAFS investigation of the site in 2014 indicate Woodland period activity as well, an inference supported by the stratigraphic association of one of these with relatively thicker, plain pottery sherds. Significantly, the CPt and Woodland components are in proper stratigraphic context, the former from 0 to 35/40cm and the latter from 40 to 50cm in depth. The site's location in the approximate area [REDACTED] and the kind of cultural material recovered from test units thus far (e.g., charcoal, burned earth, hearth stones) suggest house remains may be present in the upper component. This is particularly possible given the presence of [REDACTED].

Absent house remains, the abundant lithic material from the upper component at Young Buck still provides a strong foundation for the site's significant research potential. The numerous pieces of chipped stone debris reflect different reduction strategies. That they occur with pottery and well preserved animal bone also provides a strong foundation for the site's significance. Study of the debitage so prevalent around TU1 and the evidence of blade production at TU3-4 will shed much light on the collection and use of locally available chert material from nearby sources like Harms-Rolley Ridge. For example, refitting of debris from either area will lend itself well to a study of *chaîne opératoire*, the concept that describes every step of chipped stone tool production from acquisition and transport of raw material, through reduction, manufacture, maintenance, use, recycling, and discard of all material related to it (Banning 2000:141; Inizan et al. 1992). Moreover, considering the few units excavated and the site's stratigraphic integrity, we have reason to believe much more evidence of other CPt activity remains, including some that might be related to the occupation of a shelter such as a lodge.

If future work at the site were to demonstrate that no house-related activities took place at Young Buck, it would then gain significance as a more specialized kind of CPt camp or activity area, one where more restricted actions occurred that may have incidentally included breakage and discard of a small number of ceramic vessels and the disposal of food remains such as deer elements. In the context of lodge occupations along Wildcat Creek like Griffing, Young Buck may have fulfilled a different role in the varied activities of a CPt community. In that case, we would better understand the broader landscape of Late Prehistoric adaptation in the watershed.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

E. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.47 acres (10,000 square meters)

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

[REDACTED]

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

[REDACTED]

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The site boundaries are based on extensive shovel tests across the terrace and on the adjacent floodplain. Only one shovel test on the latter surface yielded cultural material (a single flake), indicating the site correlates with the terrace.

F. Form Prepared By

name/title: Brad Logan, Ph.D. Research Associate Professor
organization: Dept. of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Kansas State University
street & number: 204 Waters Hall, KSU
city or town: Manhattan state: KS zip code: 66506
e-mail blogan@ksu.edu
telephone: 785-532-2419
date: 20 July 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. See attached portion of USGS 7 1/2' Manhattan, KS Quadrangle with site location, Google Earth image showing site location, and detailed site topographic map.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Property Name: Young Buck site (14RY402)

City or Vicinity: Manhattan

County: Riley

State: Kansas

Photographer: Brad Logan

1 of 7

Date Photographed: 23 June 2014

Description: Feature 1- Limestone concentration in TU12, 20-30cm below surface, view N.

2 of 7

Date Photographed: 20 July 2014

Description: Body sherds of Woodland ceramic ware, corner-notched projectile point/knife, and Munkers Creek-like knife. All artifacts were found at 46-48cm below surface in TU13.

3 of 7

Date Photographed: 2 June 2014

Description: View from XU6 to XU9

4 of 7

Date Photographed: 2 June 2014

Description: View north to XU11 on Reffit land with XU3&4 (pin flags) foreground

5 of 7

Date Photographed: 16 November 2013

Description: View of Young Buck site from Surface 1 (pin flags) to XU5

6 of 7

Date Photographed: 16 November 2013

Description: View of Young Buck site south of XU3

7 of 7

Date Photographed: 16 November 2013

Description: View west of Young Buck terrace TU5 to left TU3&4 to right

Figure 1: Contextual Aerial Image, Google Earth 2014

REDACTED

Figure 2: Close-in Aerial Image of Site, Google Earth 2014

REDACTED

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.