

Kansas Preservation

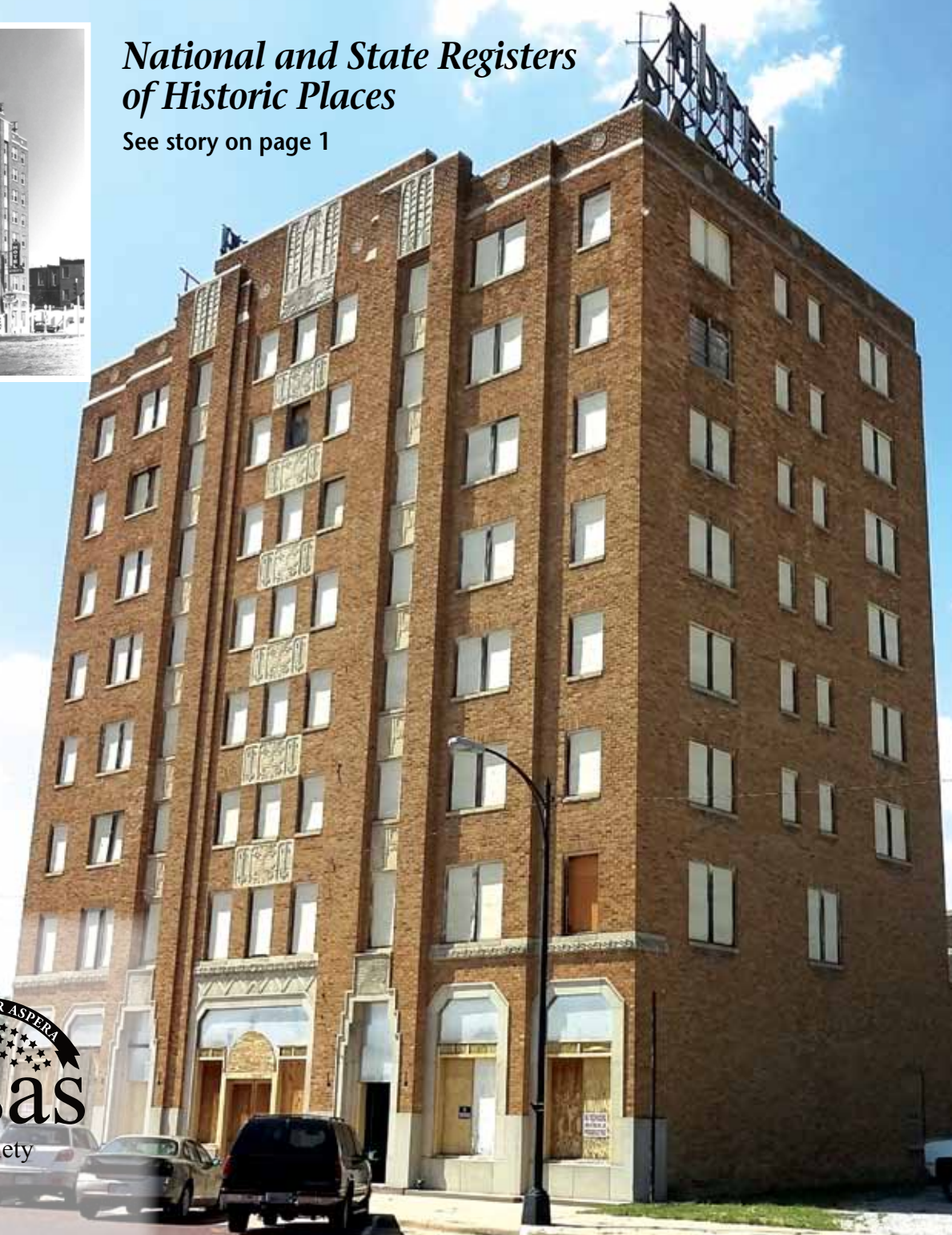
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REAL PLACES. REAL STORIES.



National and State Registers of Historic Places

See story on page 1



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Kansas
Historical Society



Newsletter of the Cultural
Resources Division
Kansas Historical Society

Volume 36 Number 4

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KANSAS PRESERVATION

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On the cover: An early and sophisticated example
of the Art Deco style in central Kansas, the Hotel
Roberts was built in Pratt in 1930, and was recently
nominated to the National Register of Historic
Places. Read more on page 1.

Before and Afters

These two before and after examples highlight some of the recent successes in the tax credit program.

4161 Eaton Street is located in the Hanover Heights Historic District in Kansas City. A bit of paint helps highlight the architectural details in this bungalow. The owner utilized the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program to help give this house a facelift.



7-11 6th Street in Emporia had three different storefronts, painted brick, and a cornice in need of some TLC. The owners restored the storefronts (hidden underneath), painted the cornice, and painted the pink brick to match, creating a stunning transformation.



National and State Registers of Historic Places

At its regular quarterly meeting held at the Kansas Historical Society in Topeka on Saturday, November 8, the Historic Sites Board of Review voted to forward seven nominations to the office of the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places in Washington, D.C., to be evaluated by its professional staff. If staff members concur with the board's findings, the properties will be included in the National Register. The board also voted to list one property in the Register of Historic Kansas Places and to remove two properties from both registers.

by Sarah Martin

National Register Coordinator, Kansas Historical Society

Young Buck Site (14RY402) – Manhattan, Riley County

The Young Buck site (14RY402) along the wooded south bank of Wildcat Creek in Riley County is the location of a prehistoric American Indian settlement. Recent archeological investigations led by Brad Logan, research associate professor, Kansas State University, have yielded evidence of prehistoric habitation dating to the Woodland (CE 1-1000) and Late Prehistoric (CE 1000-1500) periods. The investigation targeted areas of potential future development identified by the City of Manhattan. The 2.5-acre site is nominated for its potential to yield significant information in the area of prehistoric archeology.

Hotel Roberts – 120 W. Fourth Street, Pratt, Pratt County

Built in 1930, Hotel Roberts is the largest and most highly styled historic hotel in Pratt. The project was initiated by the Pratt Chamber of Commerce, which formed a

committee in the late 1920s specifically to facilitate the construction of a large new hotel. Seen as a potentially valuable asset for the community, the hotel was financed in part through a public subscription campaign and constructed on land provided by the chamber. The Pratt Hotel Company owned and operated the hotel and hired Wichita architect Samuel S. Voigt and Kansas City contractor Webster L. Elson to design and construct the building. Elson not only supervised the rapid construction of the "fire-proof" building, he was a founding member of the Pratt Hotel Company and retained an ownership interest in the property for many years. The community hospital was established on the eighth floor of the building in 1932, complete with an operating room and an X-ray machine. Architecturally, the building is significant as an early and sophisticated example of the Art Deco style in central Kansas. The hotel opened as Hotel Roberts in 1930 and continued under that name



Left to right, Young Buck Site, Riley County; Hotel Roberts, Pratt County.



Left to right, Ray L. Smith House, Butler County; Wirkler-Krehbiel House, Harvey County.

until 1959, when it was purchased by Monte Parrish and renamed Hotel Parrish. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of architecture and community planning and development.

Ray L. Smith House – 812 W. Central Avenue, El Dorado, Butler County

Pipeline engineer Ray L. Smith commissioned the construction of this Colonial Revival-style residence in 1936. The P. T. Cortelyou Construction Company of Wichita built the residence, believed to have been designed by Topeka-based architect Thomas W. Williamson who was overseeing the construction of El Dorado’s high school and junior college that was completed in 1937. Smith’s residence is located in the Cooper Park Addition to El Dorado, which was platted in 1877 but not fully developed until the 1920s and 1930s. The residence is an excellent local example of the side-gable subtype of the Colonial Revival style. Its characteristic features include a pedimented front door, many plain and fluted pilasters, multi-light sash windows, end chimneys, cornice returns, and working shutters. It is nominated for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Wirkler-Krehbiel House – 2727 N. Main Street, North Newton, Harvey County

The history of the Wirkler-Krehbiel House is intertwined with that of Bethel College located across the street. Christian and Elizabeth Wirkler were charter members of Bethel College, which formed in 1887 and opened its doors in 1893. Wirkler erected the Queen Anne-style residence in 1898, and he served the college by housing

student boarders. It was later home to Wirkler’s daughter Mary and her husband C. E. Krehbiel, an important local figure in early 20th century Mennonite circles and whose father had played a key role in the Mennonite settlement in the area. Bethel College acquired the home in 1958 and sold it in 1992 for use as a private residence. The house was built toward the end of the period during which the Queen Anne style was popular. The stylistic features include its irregular form, asymmetry, fishscale shingles, and turned spindles on the porch and balustrade. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of education and architecture.

Little Stranger Church and Cemetery – Leavenworth County

The Little Stranger Church congregation built this wood-frame house of worship in 1868, and at the time of



Little Stranger Church, Leavenworth County.

nomination, it stands to be the oldest wood-frame church in Kansas listed in the registers. The congregation traces its roots back to a group of settlers from Farley, Missouri, who arrived in Leavenworth County in 1858. Frequent announcements in the newspapers regarding various guest preachers suggest the church may have relied on the assistance of area churches for Sunday sermons. Despite the apparent success of the church in the 1910s, it closed in 1919 during the flu epidemic, never to reconvene again. The building remained shuttered until 1929 when a 4-H club requested use of the building for its meetings. Various organizations held meetings in the building through the mid-20th century. The church stands as a reminder of mid-19th century building techniques. It has a rectangular form and gable-front roof that presents a straight-forward image of utilitarian design. The associated cemetery includes more than 100 known graves, with the earliest deaths dating from the late 1850s and early 1860s, suggesting the cemetery may have pre-dated the construction of the church. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of early settlement history and architecture.

Ira E. Lloyd Stock Farm – 1575 Avenue JJ, Ellsworth, Ellsworth County

Ellsworth attorney Ira E. Lloyd, who settled in Ellsworth in 1873, developed a stock farm east of town in the early 20th century. Lloyd served as the city's attorney in 1874 and as the county's attorney from 1875 to 1878. He had a brief political career in state-level politics, serving in the Kansas Senate representing District 30 from 1885 to 1887.



He remained active in Republican Party politics, but he developed other interests in real estate, stock breeding, and horse racing. He partnered with W. H. Huntington to manage his Ellsworth Horse Farm north of town until 1902. Lloyd slowly acquired parcels of land that eventually became his 172-acre stock farm on the eastern outskirts of Ellsworth. Although the timeline of development and land acquisition is not fully known, it is speculated that after his wife's death in 1899, Lloyd transitioned away from the horse farm north of town and focused on his new stock farm east of town. At this property, Lloyd managed a rather diverse small farm raising shorthorn cattle, chickens, and turkeys, and grew crops such as wheat and corn. It is nominated as part of the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resource of Kansas* multiple property nomination for its local significance in the area of agriculture.

Dalton Gang Hideout and Museum – 502 S. Pearlette Street, Meade, Meade County

The Dalton Gang Hideout and Museum is a product of the auto-tourism era of the early and middle 20th century. The Meade Chamber of Commerce, with assistance from the Work Projects Administration (WPA) and the National Youth Administration, developed the site in 1940 around the former residence of John and Eva (Dalton) Whipple, a sister of the famed outlaw Dalton brothers known for their robbery of trains and banks. Though stories of the Dalton Gang visiting Meade in the late 1800s surfaced in the early 20th century, primary source evidence to support these claims has remained elusive. Nevertheless, local officials



Left to right, Ira E. Lloyd Stock Farm, Ellsworth County; Dalton Gang Hideout and Museum, Meade County.



Left to right, First Presbyterian Church of Abilene, Dickinson County; Rush County Line Bridge, Rush/Russell County Line.

hoped to attract visitors using the colorful Dalton Gang tales and showcase history through the collections of local history buffs at this site. WPA officials reportedly turned down the community's first proposal because it romanticized a gang of outlaws. The plans were resubmitted under the name Meade Historical Park, and greater emphasis was given to developing local history at the site. This mid-20th century roadside attraction is nominated as part of the *New Deal-era Resources of Kansas* and *Roadside Kansas* multiple property nominations under Criterion A for its local significance in the areas of social history, government, and tourism.

Removed from the National Register of Historic Places

First Presbyterian Church of Abilene – 300 N. Mulberry Street, Abilene, Dickinson County

The First Presbyterian Church of Abilene was listed in the National Register on May 25, 2001, for its local significance in the area of architecture. The limestone building was built from 1882 and 1883 and reflected the Gothic Revival and Romanesque styles. A new wing was added to the building in 1931. The Presbyterians moved to a new church in 1968 and the Southern Baptist Church congregation later purchased the building. In 1994 Terry Tietjens purchased the building for use as a Center for Performing Arts. The building was destroyed by a fire July 23, 2014.

Rush County Line Bridge – Rush/Russell County Line

The Rush County Line Bridge was listed in the National Register in 1986 as part of the *Masonry Arch Bridges of Kansas* multiple property nomination for its local significance in the areas of engineering and transportation. The bridge plaque indicated it was part of

the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and was completed in 1936.

The bridge was demolished in 2014. The proposal to demolish required a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, a federal agency, and was reviewed under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Rush County agreed to nominate to the National Register another similar New Deal-era bridge (Sand Creek Tributary Stone Arch Bridge) in its effort to mitigate the loss of the Rush County Line Bridge.

Register of Historic Kansas Places – Nominations

Ritz Theatre – 1145 N. Military Avenue, Baxter Springs, Cherokee County

The Ritz Theatre opened in 1926 in a converted two-story commercial building along Route 66 in downtown Baxter Springs. The building had previously housed John M. Cooper's Dry Goods and Clothing Store, which opened in the 1880s, and the upper floor had served as a gathering space for various social organizations. Under the guidance of Joplin architect T. E. Martinie, the building was



Ritz Theatre (at left), Cherokee County.

converted to a theater in 1926 and officially opened on April 30, showing *The Ancient Highway*, distributed by Paramount Pictures. A packed house heard music from Mrs. Roy Brooks, an organist from the Victory Theatre in Rogers, Arkansas. The popularity of drive-in theaters throughout the tri-state area likely contributed to the closing of the theater in the mid-1950s. The building then

functioned as the Blue Castle Restaurant from 1957 to 1980. At the time of nomination, the building is being renovated to reflect its former use as a theater. It is nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places under Criterion A for its local significance in the area of entertainment/recreation.

The National Register of Historic Places is the country's official list of historically significant properties. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources. Eligible properties must be significant for one or more of the four criteria for evaluation. Properties can be eligible if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. They can be eligible if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Distinctive construction can qualify properties for the National Register if they embody the characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Lastly, properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded or may be likely to yield information

important in prehistory or history. The National Register recognizes properties of local, statewide, and national significance.

The Register of Historic Kansas Places is our state's official list of historically significant properties. Properties included in the National Register are automatically listed in the state register. However, not all properties listed in the state register are included in the National Register. The same general criteria are used to assess the eligibility of a property for inclusion in the state register, but more flexibility is allowed in the interpretation of the criteria for eligibility.

Related Internet Links:

National Register of Historic Places:

nps.gov/nr

Kansas Historical Society (National and state registers):

kshs.org/14638



The Kansas Historical Society is dedicating much of 2015 to gathering public input that will guide future activities of the historic preservation community in Kansas. We invite you to participate in this public-comment process by taking a brief survey available at kshs.org/17132.



6425 SW 6th Avenue • Topeka KS 66615 • 785-272-8681 • kshs.org

2015 Historic Preservation Fund grant round

The Kansas Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) announces the opening of the 2015 Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant round. Each year the SHPO awards HPF grants to organizations, such as historical societies, universities, regional planning commissions, nonprofit corporations, and city and county governments, to help support local historic preservation activities. These competitive grants are used to fund historic property surveys; archeological investigations; National Register nominations; preservation plans; design-review guidelines; and educational activities, such as web applications, local conferences, and workshops.



Two sections of the College Hill neighborhood in Topeka will be surveyed this year by a preservation consultant hired by the City of Topeka with the support of a 2014 Historic Preservation Fund grant.

An HPF grant must result in a completed, tangible product, and all activities must pertain to the preservation programs outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The grant monies may be used to fund up to 60 percent of project costs. The other 40 percent (recipient match) must be furnished by the project sponsor and may be provided through cash or in-kind services and materials.

Applications for the 2015 Historic Preservation Fund grant round may be obtained online at ksks.org/14615; or by calling 785-272-8681, ext. 240; to request a copy.

Preliminary grant applications will be accepted through February 15, 2015. This process is not required but is highly encouraged as a way to obtain staff comments and feedback. Final applications must be postmarked on or before March 20, 2015, or delivered in person to the SHPO by 4:30 p.m. on that date. For more information, contact

Katrina Ringler, grants manager, 785-272-8681, ext. 215; kringler@ksks.org.



Students from Kansas State University excavate an archeological site near Manhattan. The excavation was part of a project to document prehistoric sites along Wildcat Creek that has been supported by multiple Historic Preservation Fund grants in recent years to the university.

Mine Creek Civil War Battlefield Commemorates 150th



The Southwest Cavalry Brigade provided a demonstration and shared knowledge of Civil War cavalry life at the 150th commemoration.

Mine Creek Civil War Battlefield State Historic Site was the location of one of the largest cavalry battles of the Civil War west of the Mississippi. To commemorate the 150th anniversary of that battle, the Kansas Historical Society, in partnership with the Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation, hosted an event on October 18 featuring period demonstrators, reenactors, speakers, Civil War historians, and hands-on activities. More than 400 visitors attended the commemoration. Find more photographs of the event on the Mine Creek Civil War Battlefield State Historic Site Facebook page.



Left to right, Dr. Herschel Stroud (front, second from left) portrayed a Civil War battlefield surgeon, using medical instruments from the time period; Monty Towe demonstrated blacksmithing skills.

People, Technology, and Environment in Transition

2015 Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School to focus on a High Plains Prehistoric Site

Between 500 and 1100 CE the treeless western plains of Nebraska and Kansas were inhabited by people who made pottery and used both spear throwers and the bow and arrow. While deer and bison were common prey for them, pronghorn also were important, as were fish and small mammals. They built small temporary houses with round packed-earth floors that left only a faint impression for archeologists to discover. They buried their dead in a variety of ways and settings but often included grave goods of freshwater mussel shells or shell ornaments.



by Robert J. Hoard, State Archeologist, and Virginia A. Wulfkuhle, Public Archeologist, Kansas Historical Society

For many years State Archeologist Bob Hoard has had a particular research interest in this transitional period between foraging Archaic-period populations and semi-sedentary farmer-hunters of the Central Plains. He will serve as principal investigator for the Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school at the Kraus site (14EL313) in Ellis County, June 5-20, 2015.

The Kraus site and several related sites were discovered by Charlie Kraus, who farms land owned by Kenneth and Dorothy Kraus near Yocemento. He found a small corner-notched arrow point and a piece of thick cord-roughened pottery, along with substantial amounts of mussel shell and bone in several locations along the steep hill slopes that lead to Big Creek. This material



Two views of the Kraus site: left, view south; right, view north taken while testing the site. Pink flags indicate artifacts exposed on the surface. Top, this arrow point, made of local stone, was found at the Kraus site. It is unusual in that it is notched both on the sides and from the corners of the base.

indicates several occupations of the site by people with technologies that archeologists have labeled Keith phase.

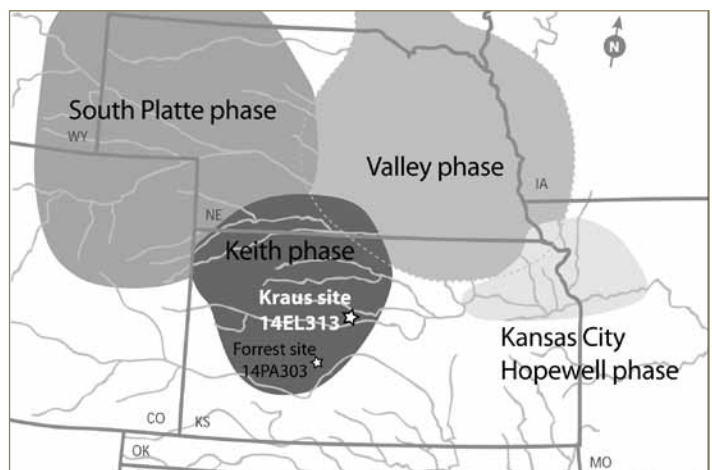
The general distribution of the Keith phase and the location of the Kraus site are shown on the map. Most Keith phase sites that have a published record of excavation are in southwestern Nebraska. Although few have been excavated, there are numerous Keith phase sites in Kansas—so many, in fact, that a substantial population increase is implied. The Keith phase is contemporaneous with horticultural Late Woodland complexes from the forested regions farther east and represents the earliest High Plains culture with evidence of residential structures, pottery, and arrow points. While many have been recorded, only a small number of intact Keith phase sites remain, and none have been excavated using modern techniques, such as dry screening, water screening, and flotation, much less geomorphological, stable isotope, pollen, or phytolith analyses. Further investigation is needed to fully understand the timing and nature of the significant technological and behavioral changes that took place.

Hoard and Kraus recorded sites on the Kraus property in June 2013. In August 2014 a small team of professional and avocational archeologists tested the Kraus site to determine its areal extent, depth, and nature. Artifact density is not high and is dominated by bone (fragmentary and some burned) and mussel shell. Arrow points, scrapers, and debitage (the waste product of making chipped stone tools) were recovered, as well as thick, cord-roughened pottery sherds, small quantities of charcoal, burned earth, and hematite (a red pigment). Evidence, including diagnostic artifacts and a radiocarbon age determination, suggests that the Kraus site represents a late Keith phase occupation. Excavation of this site has potential to reveal what factors influenced cultural changes during the technological and cultural shift from a ranging lifestyle, dependent on wild foods, to farming and living in small villages.

Hoard has identified a number of topics that will focus field investigations at the Kraus site and guide subsequent laboratory analysis. Evidence from the Central Plains suggests increased rainfall 1,500 to 1,000 years ago. Could this be a factor in the large number of Keith phase sites found in Kansas? Did it make the High Plains an easier place to live, and does that explain why more sites occur at this time? To study the climate during this time period, soil samples will be collected and sediment grain size (an

indication of erosion and sediment deposition) and stable elemental isotopes that are sensitive to changes in climate, especially temperature and precipitation, will be analyzed. Soil also contains pollen and phytoliths (mineral structures in plant cells that persist long after a plant has decayed) that can reveal what kinds of plants were present. Animal remains—those eaten by site residents and those unrelated to human occupation, such as rodents—can provide evidence about climate because they represent the animal and plant communities present at the time. The diet of the people who lived at the site will be investigated by recovering and analyzing plant and animal remains, using fine-grain recovery techniques and examining the scorched remains of food on the insides of pottery cooking vessels. The structure of the site itself will be evaluated. Are one or more houses present? Are there storage pits? Will there be surprises, like the canid—wolf or dog—burial found at the Keith phase Forrest site in Pawnee County? Finally, laboratory analysis of the artifacts will aid in understanding the rapidly developing technologies of this time period, and any raw materials from distant areas will elucidate the range of trade or travel for these people.

Local accommodations currently are being sought in Ellis and Hays for a project headquarters, lodging, etc. Further details will be posted on the Historical Society website (kshs.org/14622) around January 1, and the registration packet will be available there about March 1, 2015.

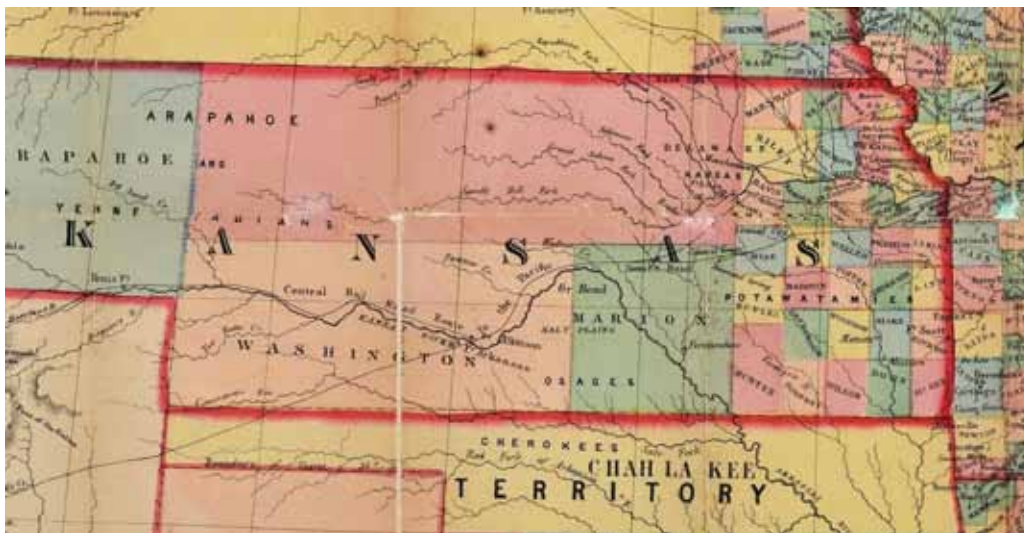


The range of the Keith phase and contemporaneous phases, and the location of the Kraus site and a similar site, the Forrest site, in Pawnee County.

Buttons and Bowls: Trading with A. B. Canville

Notions as to what westward expansion entailed are often romanticized: cowboys herding cattle, pioneers traveling west in covered wagons, and of course the Ingalls family in a log cabin. However, these are not always accurate depictions of what was happening in the late 1800s. Actually, very little is known of what happened in this time period for the average person; ideas are always being overturned or changed. To illustrate this, I examined artifacts from the Canville Trading Post that operated from 1852 to 1874. In comparing what I thought would be discovered from the artifacts and what was observed, common notions about the “settling of the frontier” were effectively dispelled.

by **Analeigh Vanderpool**
Washburn University Intern, Kansas Historical Society



Map of Kansas in 1856 by J. G. Wells, from Kansas Memory, showing Osage territory in southern Kansas during the time that Canville's Trading Post was in operation.

The Canville Trading Post (14NO396), which stood directly adjacent to the Neosho River in Neosho County, was a familiar spot to many Kansans in the 1850s and 1860s. Alfred Bernard Canville traveled from France to St. Louis and married Mary Louise Tayrien, who was of French and Osage ancestry. From there they moved to Independence, Missouri, where they had two children. When the family moved to Kansas in 1852, Canville chose a site for his trading post that was considered one of the area's best fords, where the water of the Neosho River ran only a few inches high and made it easy for wagons to cross. The site consisted of three sturdy buildings: the

trading post in one and two others that were used to accommodate family, travelers, and traders. Later, the trading post also served as a post office, and Canville became postmaster.

At the time Canville established the trading post, the surrounding area was still Osage land. In 1865 the Osage signed away their nearby land and by 1868 they had moved to the reservation in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma). Canville followed the Osage to their reservation after the Neosho River post office was discontinued in 1874. He lived the remainder of his life in Oklahoma, and died in 1878 in Osage County.



A small selection of sherd from the vast array in the Shaw collection, A marks the partial word "URIA," B marks "Manufactured for and imported by Chauncey I. Filley, St. Louis, Missouri."

The 20-year span during which the trading post operated, 1852-1874, encompassed Bleeding Kansas, the Civil War, the birth of the transcontinental railroad, and the statehood debate, as well as conflicts among Native Americans, white settlers, and the U.S. government. Kansans lived in a harsh environment with hot summers and cold winters. How did the Canvilles survive in this environment? What did they experience? Who were Canville's patrons?

A romanticized view might lead a researcher to expect to find artifacts like tobacco, whiskey, blankets, and trinkets; indeed, those most likely were present. I, personally, expected to find beads, arrowheads, and pottery that were specific to the tribe with which Canville traded. I did not anticipate metal trinkets, porcelain, or other artifacts usually associated with white culture in the East in the 1800s. However, my assumptions did not prove to be the case.

In 1996 Wendell Shaw, a life-long collector from Erie, donated artifacts from 38 southeast Kansas historic and prehistoric sites to the Kansas Historical Society. From 14NO396 alone, the Shaw collection contains several thousand ceramic sherds, buttons, beads, thumbtacks, gunflints, washers, and many other objects common in the late 19th century.

Pottery

Several hundred sherds in the collections apply to the trading post time period; however I examined only the ones with identifiable maker's marks. Of the 33 pottery

sherds with maker's marks that were identified, many were English made and inexpensive. The majority of the identified sherds could have been produced before or while the trading post was in use. For this study, I chose not to examine 15 of the sherds; 13 were manufactured from 1876 to as late as 1905 or later, and two had no information as to the time span of the use of the mark.

One sherd in particular stood out. Rather than a maker's mark, only the partial word "URIA" is visible. After some research, this was deciphered to be part of Etruria, suggesting that the pot was made at Wedgwood's famous Etruria Hall.

However, further study proved that this sherd was a cheap imitation produced in New Jersey by Ott and Brewer between 1863 and 1892, rather than a high quality Wedgwood product made in Staffordshire, England.

The earliest manufacturer represented is Ridgeway, Morley, and Co. from Hanley, England. A sherd is labeled "Improved Granite China," and this mark was used from 1835 to 1842. I have no idea how such an old piece came to be in a trading post that was not established until 1852. It could have been an heirloom or a piece of old stock that never sold, or someone else could have left it there after the trading post was discontinued.

Another popular maker's mark was found on two sherds in the collection. It belongs to T. J. & J. Mayer, who used a diamond registry mark dated 1856. While the pottery works was located in Staffordshire, England, one sherd further notes that it was "Manufactured for and Imported by Chauncey I. Filley, St. Louis, Missouri." Chauncey Ives Filley was the 18th mayor of St. Louis in 1863 and was the biggest importer and distributor of ceramics in the Mississippi River valley. Filley also designed and controlled his own pottery patterns. Many of the sherds with identifiable maker's marks are associated with Filley and his company, which served as the middle-man between foreign potters and local sellers.

The ceramic artifacts identified as American made include Wallace and Chetwynd; Taylor and Knowles; and Bloor, Ott, and Booth. All were mass produced and shipped across the United States. A high tariff was placed on imported ceramics, and many Americans took



Buttons from the Shaw collection, showing the range of types, including jet, calico, glass, bone, shell, and brass. A marks a button made of bone, B marks a Lady Liberty button dated 1861, C marks glass and jet buttons.

advantage by making imitation English pottery. Three of these four American manufacturers even used the British coat of arms. These faux coats of arms vary: a stylized unicorn on the right, a cartoonish lion's head facing the wrong way, a shield with a different symbol in the middle or no shield in the middle at all. It seems to have been a marketing gimmick to appeal to customers who wanted high quality ceramics at affordable prices.

All but four of the English potters were from Staffordshire, where there were huge pottery works. The Meakin family was part of several firms, such as Charles Meakin, J & G Meakin, and Alfred Meakin. The same is true for Liddle Elliot, who was originally with Mayer & Elliott but later with his own sons founded Liddle Elliott & Sons. There was no information on Shedd & Turner; however, Turner was also part of the firm Turner & Tomkinson. Another four artifacts were not identified as to where in England they were made.

Buttons

Another large category of artifacts from the Canville Trading Post is buttons. A total of 840 buttons are in this collection, not including partial buttons. Previous to the 1800s, buttons had been used as decorations for wealthy people. With industrialization in the 1800s, buttons made of bone, mother of pearl, and ceramics were mass produced.

More than half (493), are white porcelain, although some of the apparent white porcelain buttons could have been calico printed originally. Calico buttons were mass produced, using the same screens that were employed to print on cloth. Most of the buttons have two to four holes; however, some possess shanks. One button front depicts Lady Liberty and is dated 1861. There are 51 black glass buttons and jet buttons, made popular by Queen Victoria of England during mourning for her husband Prince Albert in 1861 and for many years afterward. In the collection are 99 shell buttons, which were mass produced along the east coast, the Mississippi River, the Missouri River, and local streams after 1855. All of these buttons indicate thriftiness and a desire to

be in fashion; they were popular during the time that Canville's Trading Post was in operation.

Three buttons were made out of rubber by Goodyear and N. R. Co., patented in 1861 by Novelty Rubber Company. Prior to the discovery of vulcanization, rubber was very unpopular, and the rubber industry was considered finished in America. The sticky stuff from South American trees was stiffer than molasses in winter and a gooey mess in the hot summer months. Then in 1843 Charles Goodyear developed the full process of vulcanization, giving rise to the popularity of rubber items. All of the previously mentioned types of buttons



Calico buttons were mass produced during this time period with the goal of quantity not quality. On the left calico button, the pattern stops abruptly on the right bottom curve.

were fashionable and used after 1850, fitting the known time period of the Canville Trading Post.

Of the many interesting artifacts in the Shaw collection, the buttons and the ceramic sherds in particular can reveal much about Canville's customers in the decades surrounding the Civil War. They selected pottery that was made to look like expensive French porcelain or even English Wedgewood. Their buttons were plain, but they were in fashion at the time. Even though these 20 years were filled with strife and uncertainty about what the future held, people were purchasing items with an eye to what was in style.

White settlers were pouring onto Osage lands in the 1860s without regard to ownership, believing that eventually it would be open for settlement. The United States government was slow in deciding what to do about the Native Americans and the white squatters. Nobody knew if or when the government might send federal troops to sort out the situation, and no one knew who would be escorted away: the Native Americans or the settlers. When a decision was made at the state level, it was debated, overturned, and changed at the federal level; there was no consistency. There was also the matter of the War Between the States. Families were ripped apart, and in Kansas people worried about violent raids from Missouri. Throughout all of this, Canville continued to trade in tableware and buttons.

It may never be determined which group traded more with Canville: white settlers or the Osage. In his 1902 *History of Neosho and Wilson Counties*, L. Wallace Duncan stated that people of mixed Osage and white heritage wanted more commodities from the white settlers than other Native Americans. Duncan said that the cultural contact and the pressure to change the Osage culture at the nearby Osage Mission School influenced this difference. However, due to the increased number of settlers in this area, particularly after the Civil War, it could be that Canville's patrons were mainly white settlers. It is also likely that Native Americans did want these items and traded for them, even though that is not what we imagine when we think of the Wild West. I found no proof or evidence to support or discredit either of these conjectures, although other sites from the same time period and function have similar artifacts. While romanticized views of Indian trade would suggest remnants of beads, arrowheads, and leather items, the material remains show

nothing of the sort. The artifacts are items that, before embarking on this project, I would have associated with white settlers. I can only conclude that A. B. Canville's patrons, whether white or Osage, wanted and bought the same items that were popular elsewhere in the United States.



Analeigh Vanderpool lives in Topeka, where she is a full time student at Washburn University. She is studying history with a minor in anthropology, and hopes to teach at a college or university. In her free time she enjoys reading, traveling, and trying new things. She hoped to learn new things about the preservation and interpretation of the past during her internship with the Kansas Historical Society. She has learned that in studying the past through the disciplines of history and archeology, one must examine only the facts presented by material remains and/or documentation, not by one's personal opinion. Without the help of the Chris Garst, Virginia Wulfkuhle, and Robert Hoard this article would not have been possible.

Rights and Responsibilities on the American Frontier: A National History Day Story

The 2013 Kansas Archeology Training Program field school (KATP) focused on the excavation of dugouts that were presumed to be the trading post of Billy Dixon, a renowned commercial buffalo hunter (*Kansas Preservation* 2013:35:3, kshs.org/18437). Among the field school participants were middle school students Iris Hyde and Cavan McCabe and their teacher, Sonja Czarnecki, of Bishop Seabury Academy in Lawrence.

by Robert J. Hoard, State Archeologist, Kansas Historical Society



Iris Hyde, Sonja Czarnecki, and Cavan McCabe

When Iris, Cavan, and Sonja returned to school in the fall, plans for the Kansas History Day contest were announced. Their experiences at the field school—excavating at the archeological site and speculation prompted by artifacts in the lab—served as an inspiration. They decided to make the interaction of commercial buffalo hunters with Plains Indian subsistence hunters the subject of their Kansas History Day project.

The project had a modest start. Cavan and Iris initially presented their project to their class, with Iris portraying Billy Dixon and exemplifying his point of view, and Cavan presenting the American Indian point of view through a character named Asha. When this went well, they started on the hard work needed to compete at the local level of the National History Day competition. This involved interviews with local experts, poring over historical docu-



Cavan and Iris in College Park, Maryland for the National History Day contest.

ments, creating an annotated bibliography of their readings, and polishing their script. A panel of judges—professional educators and historians—liked the presentation, sending Iris and Cavan to the state competition and ultimately to the national competition in College Park, Maryland, last June.

While they did not place at the national competition, they represented the state well and had a great learning experience. As a special treat, they gave their presentation to participants in the 2014 KATP field school, where they received praise as well as suggestions for improvement.

While the KATP field school seems like an experience that lasts a couple of weeks in June and then ends, Cavan and Iris have shown that it can lead to inspiration long after the archeological site has been backfilled and put to bed. Importantly, it also shows that archeology is not just about the artifacts and not just about the site—archeology is about people. In this case, the site inspired Iris and Cavan to step into the minds of two people in the past and see the world as it was then. In the process, they met with scholars from the University of Kansas, Haskell Indian Nations University, and other institutions; they learned about treaties, Indian policy, and the U. S. Constitution, and the historical context in which their two characters operated. By adopting the personas of their characters, the two competing world views—indigenous subsistence hunters and commercial meat and hide traders—came into focus. That clarity of focus will help Iris and Cavan, and all of us, see our way more clearly in the present day.



A conflict of world views: The buffalo hunters, represented by the character Billy Dixon, saw the buffalo as a resource and believed that they had a right to use it as they saw fit, but American Indians, represented by the character Asha, saw the animal as a relative and thus believed that they had a responsibility to use it in a sustainable way.

National History Day, nhd.org/contest.htm, is a series of academic contests, starting at the local level and judged by academics, historians, and educators. Local level winners move to state level competitions, and the very best compete at the national level in June in College Park, Maryland. Contestants conduct research based on a theme presented each year, and use primary and secondary sources, material culture, and oral history in their research.

Lecompton Window Restoration and Weatherization Boot Camp

8 a.m. – 5 p.m. Tuesday – Friday • April 7 – 10, 2015

Constitution Hall State Historic Site • 319 Elmore • Lecompton

With instruction from restoration expert Bob Yapp, participants can restore and weatherize nine complete, double-hung windows in Constitution Hall. Learn how to:

- remove wooden window sashes for repair
- safely strip old paint and glazing putty
- repair wooden elements of historic windows

Participants wanted! No special skills needed!

Registration fee of \$75 per person provides materials, equipment, and lunches. Registration limited to 18 participants. To register, contact the Cultural Resources Division of the Kansas Historical Society at 785-272-8681, ext. 240; cultural_resources@kshs.org.

Event supported by a generous grant from the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council.



Historic Sites Board of Review

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review is a group of 11 professionals from various fields that meets quarterly to review and recommend nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and the Register of Historic Kansas Places, and award preservation planning and rehabilitation grants. As prescribed by the Kansas Historic Preservation Act of 1977 (K.S.A. 75-2719), the board is comprised of the following members: the governor or the governor's designee, the state historic preservation officer or such officer's designee, and nine members appointed by the governor for three-year terms. At least one member must be professionally qualified in each of the following disciplines: architecture, history, prehistoric archeology, historical archeology, and architectural history.

Jennie Chinn, State Historic Preservation Officer
J. Eric Engstrom, Wichita, governor's designee
Toni Stewart, Topeka
Sharron Hamilton, Salina
John W. Hoopes, Lawrence
Joseph Johnson, Wichita
Samuel Passer, Overland Park
Beka Romm, Lawrence
David H. Sachs, Manhattan
Gregory Schneider, Topeka
Margaret Wood, Topeka

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CONTACT US



New Staff Member

Patrick Barry joined the Cultural Resources Division in October 2014 as a senior administrative assistant for the contract archeology program. Patrick is originally from Kansas City and currently lives in Topeka. He graduated summa cum laude with a degree in anthropology from Washburn University in 2014. He has been conducting research on Irish republicanism and Gaelic ethnic identity in Northern Ireland. He volunteers with groups to promote Irish history and heritage in the Kansas City area. He is also a visual artist with work on display in Topeka.



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Happenings in Kansas

Online at kshs.org/events

January 10, February 14

Saturdays by the Stove • Grinter Place State Historic Site,
Kansas City

January 25 – March 1

Bleeding Kansas Series • Sundays • Constitution Hall State
Historic Site, Lecompton

January 29

Kansas Day • Kansas Museum of History and Kansas State
Capitol, Topeka; and Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site,
Republic

February 13

Heritage Trust Fund public meeting • Kansas Historical Society,
Topeka

February 14

Historic Sites Board of Review meeting • Kansas Historical
Society, Topeka

March 20

Historic Preservation Fund grant application deadline

April 6 - 10

Lecompton Window Restoration and Weatherization Boot Camp,
Constitution Hall State Historic Site, Lecompton

April 12

Museum After Hours: A Night with the Kings of Swing, Kansas
Museum of History, Topeka



Find the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office on
Facebook and follow the Kansas Historical Society on Twitter.

Join the Preserving Kansas listserv under Preserve at kshs.org.