



Kansas Preservation

Newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division • Kansas State Historical Society



The annual Kansas Archeology Training Program field school brought together professional archeologists, students, and volunteers to investigate and record three campsites of Paleoindian hunters near Kanorado.

Coverage on pages 11-16.





CONTENTS

3

Eleven National Register Nominations Approved

7

Fire-damaged Buildings Listed on State Register

11

KATP Field School at Kanorado

18

Record Number of HTF Grants Awarded

21

Native American Ceramics on Display in Highland

KANSAS PRESERVATION

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Rehabilitation of Junction City Landmark Underway

A June 17, 2005, ceremony at the Bartell House in Junction City marked the beginning of a long-awaited renovation project to convert the historic hotel into 32 units of affordable senior housing. Mayor Jack Taylor hosted the ceremony, and Geary County Historical Society Executive Director Gaylynn Childs presented a summary of the hotel's history. After brief statements from project partners, dignitaries wielded fourteen gilded sledgehammers against a non-historic partition wall, thus kicking off the rehabilitation work.

From Opulence to Neglect

Located at the corner of Sixth Street and Washington, the Bartell House was constructed in 1879. From the time of its opening, the hotel—with its guest rooms, dining room, and retail spaces—served as an important link between the city and travelers from around the world. Like many hotels, however, the once-opulent building lost its luster as the twentieth century waned. Faced with competition from corporate hotel chains and tightened building codes, the upper floors of the building were condemned in 1976.

In the years that followed, the Bartell House gained a local reputation as an eyesore. Beginning in 1978, alternating plans for the building's rehabilitation and demolition failed. While the first

story of the building remained in use, the upper stories remained vacant for decades. Although National Register listing in 1980 provided some recognition of the building's significance and limited protection, it could not prevent the building's ongoing deterioration. In 1996, two decades after the upper stories were condemned, the community discourse on the topic grew louder with many expressing serious concerns about the building's condition. Still, a structural engineer assured the city that the building was sound.

In 1997, after many attempts by the city to force the property owner to improve the building, the city approved a plan to raze the structure. The building's status as a historic resource meant that the city had to obtain comment from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) before proceeding with the demolition. The SHPO determined that the proposed demolition would "encroach upon, damage, or destroy" the building and urged the city to withhold the permit. The city held hearings to consider the alternatives to demolition, but determined in 1998 that there were "no feasible and prudent alternatives" to the demolition and decided to proceed.

In 1999, the Kansas Preservation Alliance (KPA), which had included the Bartell House on its 1998 Most Endangered List, joined a group of local



Dignitaries tour Junction City's Bartell House during a celebration to launch its renovation into affordable senior housing.



Built in 1879 as an opulent hotel, the Bartell House suffered years of neglect. Its upper floors were ultimately condemned in the mid-seventies. Federal and state tax credits are now helping to save this important link to Junction City's past.

citizens to appeal the city's action to higher courts. The preservation advocates' appeals were exhausted in June 2000 when the Kansas Supreme Court refused to hear their appeal and upheld the decisions of lower courts to allow the demolition. The demolition permit remained valid.

Through 2000 and 2001, the City of Junction City continued to encourage the property owner to improve his building, sell it to a developer for rehabilitation, or proceed with demolition plans. Although several developers showed an interest in the property, financing for their projects did not materialize. Eventually, the property owner agreed to deed the Bartell House to the city, and a developer stepped forward to rehabilitate the historic building.

Tom Bishop of Homestead Affordable Housing in Nortonville succeeded in assembling project partners. He secured funding for the \$4 million project with the help of local leaders City Manager Rod Barnes and county retail specialist Margo Conley, state and federal agencies including the USDA Rural Development program and the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation, and funding partners Federal Home Loan Banks of Topeka and Farmers Bank & Trust.

Tax Credits Help Make Renovation Feasible

A major factor in financing the Bartell House project are the Kansas State and Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits, available for the rehabilitation

of qualifying historic buildings. These tax credit programs are administered through the SHPO and the National Park Service in cooperation with the Kansas Department of Revenue and the Internal Revenue Service. Following application and review processes, developers of historic properties can recoup up to 45 percent of the project expenses in the form of state and federal income tax credits. The programs require that all work meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*, which ensures that historic features—such as the detailed woodwork and tile flooring in the Bartell House's historic lobby—are retained as part of the rehabilitation.

Broader preservation activities in downtown Junction City promise similar

funding opportunities for other buildings. This summer, the city completed a historic survey of other downtown buildings—a first step toward designating a National Register historic district in the city's core.

Investors and business owners are also taking notice. At the Bartell House kickoff ceremony, it was announced that the owners of the Little Apple Brewery restaurant in Manhattan will open a restaurant in the ground floor retail space in the Bartell House. Mayor Jack Taylor summed up the flurry of recent activity by declaring: "Great things are happening in Junction City."

The author of this article is Katrina Klingaman, KSHS grants manager.

2006 Historic Preservation Fund Workshops

Back by popular demand, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) will host two workshops on the federal Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant program. In addition to the HPF grant program, the workshops will briefly cover other programs administered by the SHPO.

The first workshop is at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, August 9, at the Kansas History Center in Topeka. The final workshop is at 10 a.m. on Thursday, August 11, at the Sternberg Museum in Hays. See back cover for additional information.

Although reservations are not required, we ask that you help us gauge attendance by calling (785) 272-8681 Ext. 245 if you plan to attend.

The deadline for preliminary grant applications is October 1, 2005. Preliminary applications—which are reviewed by the SHPO staff—are not required but are highly encouraged. Final applications must be postmarked no later than November 15, 2005, or delivered in person to the SHPO by 4:30 p.m. on that date.

For more information, contact Teresa Kiss, grants manager, at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 216 or tkiss@kshs.org or visit kshs.org/resource/hpfinfo.



Eleven National Register Nominations Approved

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review approved National Register nominations for eleven Kansas properties at its quarterly meeting on May 21, 2005. The board also approved two relocation requests and two nominations to the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Schools

Four schools were nominated under the Historic Public Schools of Kansas Multiple Property Nomination, approved by the board in February.

Winona Consolidated School, N.W. Corner of Wilson & Fifth St., Winona, Logan County

Designed by Hutchinson architects Routledge & Hertz in 1926, the Progressive Era school is a two-story brown brick structure with a clay tile roof—an intersecting hip with intersecting gable end wings. The structure continues to serve elementary and high school students.

Lane County Community High School, 200 S. Wichita Ave., Dighton, Lane County

The Lane County school was constructed in 1936 through the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (PWA) and continues to serve as a high school. The stadium at the rear

The vacant Security Benefit Association Hospital, once part of the Menninger Foundation complex in north Topeka, features this 140-foot high clock tower.



Kansas City's Sumner High School was nominated as the only legislated African American high school in Kansas.

of the school was completed in 1938. Designed by architect Glen H. Thomas of Wichita, the two-story blond brick building is rectangular in mass with a flat roof. The gymnasium and auditorium extend beyond the rear of the main building forming a U-shaped plan.

Sumner High School & Athletic Field, 1610 N. Eighth St., Kansas City, Wyandotte County

Constructed in 1939 as a PWA project, Sumner High School is a three-story, variegated tan brick building of an irregular plan with a four-story, stepped entrance tower. The Art Deco-style building was nominated as the only legislated African American high school in Kansas. Today the structure is home to the Sumner Academy of Arts and Sciences, part of the Kansas City, Kansas, Public Schools system.

Burr Oak School, 766 Kansas, Burr Oak, Jewell County

The circa 1899 school was designed by architect J. C. Holland. Holland also designed nine county courthouses in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Now home to the city library, the structure is located one block east of Highway 28 in the center of town.

Archeological Sites

Two nominations were the result of Historic Preservation-funded archeological studies in Leavenworth County.

Caenen Site (14LV1083), Tonganoxie vicinity, Leavenworth County

The site is a stratified, two-component occupation in the lower Stranger Creek valley. It is one of several sites in the Evans locality, a nearly 480-acre area of floodplain at the confluence of Stranger Creek and Little Stranger Creek. Caenen contains evidence of occupation dating to the Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods. The Late Archaic occupation can yield crucial information about a poorly known period in the region, one that appears to immediately precede the equally poorly known Early Woodland period. The Late Prehistoric component includes remains of a lodge affiliated with the Pomona variant.

Paul Site (14LV1043), Tonganoxie vicinity, Leavenworth County

The Paul site is also a stratified, two-component occupation, located near the Caenen Site. Paul contains evidence of occupations dating to the Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods. The Late Prehistoric component has been assigned to the Pomona variant based on a small sample of diagnostic ceramic artifacts.

Historic District

The Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District nomination was prepared with the help of a Historic Preservation Fund grant.

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District, Hiawatha, Brown County

The courthouse square district (1872-1950) is centered around the Brown County Courthouse square in Hiawatha and encompasses sixty-one buildings in

*Lane County Community High School
Dighton*

*Sumner High School & Athletic Field
Kansas City*

*Winona Consolidated School
Winona*

*Burr Oak School
Burr Oak*

*Caenen Site
Paul Site
Tonganoxie Vicinity*

*Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Hiawatha*

*Heinrich Schroeder Barn
Goessel*

*Oak Lawn Farm Dairy Barn
Whitewater*

*Osage Mission Infirmary
St. Paul*

*Security Benefit Association Hospital
Topeka*

*King Post Bridge
Barnes Vicinity*

*Virginia School District #33
Shawnee*

*Conrad Droge Farm
Prairie Grove School
Seneca*

(Right) The Osage Mission Infirmary in Neosho County was originally an infirmary for St. Ann's Academy at Osage mission. It was moved to its current location in 1912. Today it serves as a bed and breakfast.

(Below) The Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District encompasses sixty-one buildings in a variety of architectural styles.



various styles reflecting eras associated with the town's periods of development. The buildings within the district are primarily representative of three architectural eras: late Victorian, late nineteenth- and twentieth-century Revival, and late nineteenth- and early-twentieth century American Movements/Commercial Style. These eras span early settlement through the community's boom period in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and into the first half of the twentieth century. The district includes thirty-five buildings constructed prior to 1901 and twenty-two buildings built between 1901 and 1950. The district has thirty-four contributing buildings and twenty-seven non-contributing buildings.

Individual Properties

Osage Mission Infirmary, 325 Main St., St. Paul, Neosho County

The infirmary is a Second Empire-style, one-and-a-half story, wood-frame building with a dormered, Mansard

roof. Originally completed in 1872 as an infirmary for St. Ann's Academy at Osage Mission, the building was moved to its current location for use as a residence in 1912. Restoration of the building was accomplished in part through the federal tax credit program. Today the structure welcomes guests as St. Ann's Bed and Breakfast.

Heinrich Schroeder Barn, 632 29th Ave., Goessel vicinity, McPherson County

The Schroeder Barn was nominated for its agricultural significance and association with Mennonite settlement of the Great Plains. The barn was completed in 1915.

Oak Lawn Farm Dairy Barn, 124 N.W. Meadowlark, Whitewater, Butler County

The circa 1926 barn was nominated for its architectural significance as an excellent example of an early-twentieth-century, bent-rafter Gothic roof style. A local builder worked with the barn's

original owner to design and construct the barn using local materials. The wood-framed structure is L-shaped, sided with vertical wood cladding, and features a wood-shingle roof. The barn remains a part of a working farm owned and operated by descendants of the original homesteaders. With the dairy equipment and spaces intact, the building retains a high degree of interior and exterior architectural integrity.

Security Benefit Association Hospital, 5800 S.W. Sixth Ave., Topeka, Shawnee County

The vacant hospital building is on a 2.3-acre tract of land in the proposed Menninger Foundation Subdivision in northwest Topeka. The Colonial Revival-style, brick and limestone, three-story building features a 140-foot high clock tower. Designed and completed in two stages in the 1920s, three large blocks—the central and two flanking blocks—form the building footprint along with the tower, rear entry block, and hyphens between the large blocks.

Relocations

The board approved the relocation of two properties already listed on the National Register.

King Post Bridge, Barnes vicinity, Washington Co.

Erected circa 1900, the bridge is



(Left) The Prairie Grove School near Seneca was nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

(Below) The Oak Lawn Farm Dairy Barn near Whitewater was built circa 1926 and retains a high degree of architectural integrity.



a single span, King Post truss, 22 feet long and 14.5 feet wide. Listed on the National Register in 1990, the bridge is located in Lincoln Township. When the wood deck deteriorated, the bridge was bypassed by a new section of road with a culvert to the west. The county commissioners offered the bridge to the City of Barnes, and the city council agreed to accept the bridge. The proposed new location is over an existing drainage ditch on city property west and adjacent to the “Welcome to Barnes” sign at the intersection of Kansas Highways 9 and 148 and Center Street.

Virginia School District #33, Shawnee, Johnson Co.

Constructed circa 1877, the one-story, frame school building is covered with a metal-clad gable roof. A small wood bell tower, also covered with a galvanized metal gable roof, rises from the vestibule’s roof. Listed on the National Register in 2004, the school is located within the city limits of Shawnee in Johnson County. The land recently has been placed under a contract to be sold for development. The Monticello Community Historical Society, the DeSoto School District, and the City of Shawnee worked together to find a solution to save the school. They will move the vacant school approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the current location to a site on the grounds of Mize Elementary School.

Register of Historic Kansas Places

The board nominated two properties to the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Conrad Droge Farm, 232 Township Road I, Seneca vicinity, Nemaha Co.

Conrad Droge purchased a 130-acre farm in 1873 and built a limestone one-and-one-half story “I” house in 1874, added a rock wing in 1880, and further extended the wing in 1908. He built the two-story stone barn in 1875. A frame chicken house (1880), framework shed (1908), one-car garage (1929), shop and two-car garage (1947), and silo (1950) are contributing resources to the active farmstead.

Prairie Grove School, Seneca vicinity, Nemaha Co.

Constructed in 1886, the school is located approximately 10 miles north of Seneca. The one-story, vernacular clapboard building has an eastern façade

with double entrance, two six-foot entry doors topped with matching horizontal transom windows, which flank a centrally placed double-hung window. Limestone rock from the nearby quarry on Burger Creek serves as the foundation, path, front steps, and front porch, which are covered with cement. The Mansard-roofed belfry is covered with diamond-shaped wood shingles and houses the original, functioning bell. A storm cellar with double doors remains on the northwest corner of the acre. After the school closed in 1963, the school building and its contents were auctioned, with the school building owned separately from the land. Although vacant, the building has been well maintained.

The board also directed State Historic Preservation Officer Jennie Chinn to proceed with state register listings for two fire-damaged buildings in downtown Fort Scott, Kansas (see page 7) and awarded a record number of Heritage Trust Fund Grants (see page 18).



The Miller Block is shown in the 1970s (above) and after the devastating March 2005 blaze (right).

The Miller Block

The building, designed by Fort Scott architect C. W. Goodlander, served as the family home and office of Dr. Jonathan Miller. Although information on Dr. Miller is scarce, much information regarding the life and work of Goodlander has survived, due in part to the fact that Goodlander published a book on the early settlement of Fort Scott.

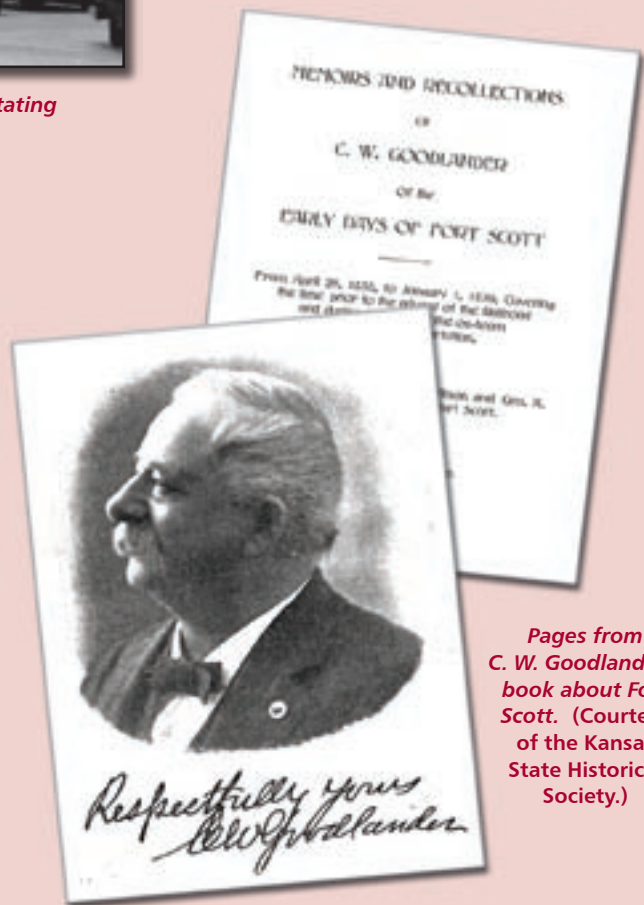
Constructed in 1863, the building is the earliest remaining structure in downtown Fort Scott and one of the earliest extant buildings in the state. It was one of the first masonry commercial buildings constructed in Fort Scott. The building is also a rare surviving example of pre-Victorian commercial design and is interpretive of the city's early growth and development.

Dr. Jonathan Miller (1826-unknown)

Dr. Miller was born in 1826 in Morgantown, West Virginia. Miller traveled with the U.S. Army troops, even after moving his family from Newcastle, Indiana, to Fort Scott in 1859. He was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives in 1864. Dr. Miller does not appear in the 1860 or 1870 U.S. Censuses as living in Bourbon County.

Charles Wesley Goodlander (1834-1902)

The Miller Block was designed by architect and builder C. W. Goodlander, who, according to his accounts, arrived in Fort Scott in 1858 with his “carpenter’s tools and a quarter in his pocket” (*Memoirs and Recollections of the Early Days of Fort Scott*). Goodlander designed and built a number of Fort Scott buildings—residential, commercial, civic, and religious. Among his best-known buildings were the Presbyterian Church and City Hall. After 1870, he also dabbled in the lumber, furniture, brick, and milling industries. He joined



Pages from C. W. Goodlander’s book about Fort Scott. (Courtesy of the Kansas State Historical Society.)

with John Perry in 1884 to organize the Citizens’ National Bank. In 1895, he purchased the failing Inter-State Hotel, renaming it “The Goodlander.” Goodlander took great business risks which, despite setbacks during the recessions in the 1870s and 1890s, paid off. Goodlander was noted as “one who gained fortune against odds in the field of adversity.” Goodlander served three terms as mayor of Fort Scott and sat on the Board of County Commissioners.



Downtown Fort Scott in the late nineteenth century. The Miller Block is shown by the arrow.

Fire-damaged Buildings Listed on State Register

Buildings Interpret Early Fort Scott Commercial Activities

In a continuing effort to assist with the preservation of historic buildings damaged in a devastating March 2005 fire, the Kansas State Historical Society has listed two remaining fire-damaged buildings on the Register of Historic Kansas Places. As noted in the March/April 2005 issue of *Kansas Preservation*, the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS), Kansas Preservation Alliance, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation developed a preservation plan for the damaged buildings. Emergency listing on the Kansas Register for the Miller Block and the Nelson Building qualifies both buildings for funding through the Heritage Trust Fund and state tax credit programs. The KSHS hopes to work with the City of Fort Scott to develop a National Register nomination for a downtown historic district, which will provide protection and funding to additional buildings.

The Miller Block, constructed in 1863, and the Nelson Building, constructed in 1884, were nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places for their association with the growth

and development of Fort Scott, Kansas (pop. 8,000). The Miller Block, one of the state's oldest surviving commercial structures, is located at 1-5 South Main in downtown Fort Scott. The Nelson Building, located at 106-108 Wall Street, was constructed during the 1880s building boom.

The History and Early Construction of Fort Scott

Fort Scott was founded in 1842 as a western military post, established to maintain peace among relocated Indian tribes and guard the military road between Missouri and land of the Osage Indians, whom the government had relocated to southeast Kansas in 1825. In the fort's early days, soldiers also served as escorts to parties traveling along the Santa Fe and Oregon Trails. The Army abandoned the fort in 1853. The following year, under the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Kansas became a U.S. Territory.

Between 1854 and the start of the Civil War in 1861, Fort Scott

evolved from a military outpost into a full-fledged city. Residents converted abandoned Army buildings into houses and businesses. In the late 1850s, when Miller Block builder C.W. Goodlander came to town, the majority of residents lived and worked in former military buildings.

Territorial status enticed permanent white settlement; at the same time, however, the Kansas-Nebraska Act's promise of popular sovereignty on the slavery issue turned border settlements like Fort Scott into battlegrounds for the warring pro- and anti-slavery causes. To illustrate, the former military post was home to two hotels, the Free State Hotel and Pro-Slavery Hotel. During this tumultuous period in Kansas history, known as Bleeding Kansas, the new city was dominated by pro-slavery interests. Like many border towns, Fort Scott was a target of guerrilla activities. Free-state advocates led by James Montgomery, known for carrying out the Marais des Cygnes massacre, twice struck the town.

Continued on page 9

Fort Scott History

Continued from page 8

Ironically, the town known for its sympathy toward the pro-slavery cause became the center of Union army activity with the advent of the Civil War. As former military buildings had been put to private use, the military constructed new buildings. The Fort served as a supply depot for the area within a 40-mile radius. Approximately 3,000 troops were stationed at Fort Scott. Throughout the war, Fort Scott was a refuge for freedmen, Indians, and escaped slaves.

Although the community continued to put Army buildings to good use, businessmen and speculators began an earnest effort to construct other buildings during the early 1860s. Builders like Goodlander constructed these early buildings of wood shipped from Leavenworth and Arkansas, with finish wood milled at the first saw mill (1858) or salvaged from fort buildings. Early permanent buildings included the Wilder House Hotel, constructed of locally manufactured brick in 1863, and the Miller Block Building, constructed in 1863 of rough-cut native stone laid in a running bond pattern. After the Civil War, the Army sold its remaining holdings at the fort. Steady construction continued through the 1870s.

Like most Kansas cities, Fort Scott witnessed an unprecedented building boom in the 1880s. At that time, many wood frame structures from the town's earliest years were replaced. A street railway system complemented the commercial and residential construction in 1883. The *Fort Scott Banner* acknowledged this wave of construction activity in its April 10, 1884, issue:

“Probably never in the history of Fort Scott has spring opened out so auspiciously in all branches of trade as at present. The building boom surpasses anything ever before witnessed. Not less than \$200,000 is now being expended on business houses already in process of erection, and possibly not less than that sum in private residences.”

The Nelson Building was constructed to replace a smaller wood building. Like the Miller Block, it is a testament to the town's early efforts toward establishing a sense of permanency.

This article was written by Christy Davis and Sarah Martin. Davis is the acting director of the Cultural Resources Division and Martin is a grants reviewer for the Heritage Trust Fund.

Historic



Fort Scott



The Nelson Building in 1884.

The Nelson Building

The April 3, 1884, issue of the *Fort Scott Banner* provides a detailed account of the development of Block 88, specifically the Nelson Building. By 1883, plans were underway to replace “the decayed frame buildings of small dimensions and diminutive size erected in the pioneer days of Fort Scott.” Advertisements in the *Banner* suggest that C. Shultz, owner of the “oldest and largest toy house in the city” and confectioner Julius Cohn, were displaced by the demolitions at 106 and 108 Wall Street. While Shultz did not reopen his business in the new building,



(Left) The Nelson Building as it appeared in 1990.

(Above) Fire left several buildings devastated, including the Nelson Building, shown at right.

Cohn temporarily relocated his operations in April and returned to his original location in August 1884.

With its own headquarters to be located on the second level of the new Nelson Building, the *Banner* provides great detail about the “elegant two-story brick block,” including its layout, dimensions, and descriptions of the businesses that would occupy the site upon completion. One such account published at the start of construction in April 1884, suggests that the building “will contain two ground floor store rooms of fine dimensions, with a second story to be fitted up for offices. The rooms on the first floor will be 20’ x 100’ each; four office rooms 20’ x 30’ each will comprise the second floor. An additional building extending east from the rear part of the main structure to the alley will be built one story high and 30’ x 40’ in size.”

A similar post-construction *Banner* article describes the building as having “every modern convenience, excellent ventilation, gas, water closets, water and light.” The two ground floor rooms featured “fine large French plate show windows,” while the second floor boasted “ample dimensions,” a “light and airy hallway,” and twelve-foot ceilings (*Fort Scott Banner*, August 28, 1884)

Cohn’s restaurant and bakery occupied the street-level shops; his kitchens were located in the rear “L”, while the basement served as his candy factory. In addition to Cohn’s restaurant and bakery, other first tenants included Banner Publishing Company and Hart Pioneer Nursery Company. Later city directories provide a glimpse of the building’s tenant history, which includes lawyers, bankers, music instructors, eateries, bakeries, and clothing shops. The upstairs was rumored to have been a bordello at some point, but this claim has not been substantiated.

The current storefronts appear to date from post-1916 when the building was damaged by fire (Editor’s Note: additional research may reveal the cause and extent of that fire).

Charles C. Nelson (1833-unknown)

A native of Prince William County, Virginia, local banker Charles Nelson moved to Fort Scott in 1864. While in Fort Scott, he engaged in the wholesale liquor business, farming, stock raising, and banking. In 1884, Nelson financed the construction of The Nelson Building at 106 and 108 Wall Street.

The 1888 Fort Scott City Directory lists Nelson as a member of the local Board of Trade, a forerunner of the Chamber of Commerce. He served as president of Citizens National Bank and partnered with Stephen Hubbard to form C. C. Nelson and Company, a firm specializing in farm loans.

Julius Cohn (ca. 1849-1891)

Cohn moved to Fort Scott in 1867 and began a restaurant business specializing in oysters, ice cream, candies, and baked goods. His business was established and well known when he moved into the new Nelson Building in August 1884. “His delivery wagons carried bread and confections to all parts of the city and his restaurant was one of the favorites of Fort Scott people.” Like Nelson, Cohn was a member of the Fort Scott Board of Trade. His brother, Major Cohn, was elected mayor of Fort Scott in 1878. Julius died suddenly in 1891 at the age of 42 years.

KATP Field School at Kanorado



A bone fragment, uncovered at 14SN101, may be part of a scapula (shoulder blade) from an extinct form of camel. (Photo by Brenda Culbertson.)

Nearly half of the field school participants were new to the program, and 19 volunteers were under the age of 18. (Right) Ten-year-old Brooke Lockhart of Goodland screens dirt from her excavation unit at 14SN101. Brooke was accompanied on alternate days by her father Scott and mother Lisa—a family of quick learners. (Photo by Anne Bauer.)



(Below) At 14SN106, State Archeologist Bob Hoard (center) instructs first-time participant Ted Lohr of Castle Rock, Colorado (left). In the background is Cleve Mulder of Salina, a veteran of many KATP field schools. (Photo by Brenda Culbertson.)



Denver Museum Curator of Archaeology Bob Hoard (center) instructs first-time participant Ted Lohr of Castle Rock, Colorado (left). In the background is Cleve Mulder of Salina, a veteran of many KATP field schools. (Photo by Brenda Culbertson.)

Kanorado



After all photographs and measurements are taken, Jerry Finke of Kansas City removes a hide scraper from his excavation unit at 14SN106. (Photo by Anne Bauer.)

The 2005 Kansas Archeology Training Program field school provided many memorable moments for participants and community members.

Three sites make up the Kanorado Locality on Middle Beaver Creek in Sherman County: 14SN101, 14SN105, and 14SN106. Small crews worked at each site simultaneously under the supervision of University of Kansas graduate students Hai Hwang, Janice McLean, Shannon Ryan, and Chris Widga; Denver Museum of Nature & Science Curator of Archaeology Dr. Steve Holen; contract archeologist Dan Watson from Nebraska; and Kansas State Historical Society Archeologists Anne Bauer, Bob Hoard, and Virginia Wulfkuhle.

Because the locality represents short-term campsites of nomadic Paleoindian hunters, large numbers of artifacts were not expected. Still, a few specimens were recovered, including hide scrapers, stone flakes, an incised piece of hematite, and fragments of bone from extinct mammoth, camel, and bison. The importance of the area was underscored by the number of distinguished scientists from across the country who came to view the work in progress.

Of 111 volunteers, 54 (almost 49 percent) were new to the program and 19 (17 percent) were under the age of 18, so it was a welcome challenge for professional staff and experienced avocational archeologists to train the first-time participants. The volunteer corps included Harold and Margie Reed of Salina, who also participated in the first



Archeology Steve Holen describes the history of the site access was somewhat difficult, the public was for this evening program. (Photo by Bob Hoard.)

This article was written by KSHS Public Archeologist Virginia A. Wulfkuhle.

KATP FACTS

3
archeological sites

111
volunteers

12
archeologists and graduate students

4
college-level classes

3,312
field hours contributed

232
hours of mapping & surveying





Melanie Naden of Wichita and Braden Hiebner of Hampton, Nebraska, examine the remains of a structure at the abandoned Notz Farmstead (14SN322) as part of the Historical Archeology class taught by Anne Bauer. (Photo by Anne Bauer.)



(Left and background) On one afternoon, work in progress at 14SN101 was photographed by members of the Field and Laboratory Photography class taught by Tim Weston and Craig Cooper. (Photos by Tim Weston.)



(Below) Students in Martin Stein's Archeological Site Survey class fan out across the landscape to define the limits of site 14SN309, which has tipi ring features. (Photo by Tim Weston.)





The Goodland High School cafeteria served as the artifact processing lab. Volunteer workers contributed a total of 1,171 hours washing, sorting, and cataloging materials from various prehistoric and historic sites. (Photo by Anne Bauer.)

field school 30 years ago. Dr. Edith Dobbs of Sharon Springs, who wrote the first KAA constitution, visited the project.

In the field, 3,312 hours of labor were contributed. This figure included 232 hours of mapping and survey activities, led by KSHS Archeologist Martin Stein.

Accomplishments in the lab, under the supervision of Ghristine Garst, included washing 221 bags of artifacts, sorting 80 bags for the cataloguers, and cataloguing more than 300 bags of materials from prehistoric sites in Pawnee, Rice, and Washington counties and historic Fort Hays in Ellis County. KSHS Records Manager Anita Frank entered computer data, among other tasks.

Students spent another 940 person-hours in classes. Bauer taught "Historical Archeology," Dale Nimz taught "Historic Rural Architecture," Stein taught "Archeological Site Survey," and KSHS Highway Archeologist Tim Weston and Photographer Craig Cooper taught "Field and Laboratory Photography."

A total of 5,423 person-hours were donated to the project, bringing the Kansas Archeology Training Program's contribution to the study of Kansas archeology to 144,192 hours over its 30-year history.

Evening programs, all open to the public, included a diverse line-up of talks, field trips, and events. Illustrated presentations were "Clovis Lithic Procurement and Mobility on the Great Plains" and "Mammoths" by Holen; "The Kidder Massacre" by Marilyn Cooper; "Patterns of High Plains Lithic Resource Use" by Janice McLean; and "More about the Claussen Site" by Chris Widga. Field trips were arranged to the High Plains Museum, Ennis-Handy Victorian House, and Old Town in Burlington,

KATP FACTS

1,171
lab hours
contributed

221
bags of artifacts
washed

80
bags of artifacts
sorted

300+
bags of material
catalogued

5,423
person-hours
contributed in 2005

144,192
hours contributed
to the study of
Kansas archeology
1975-2005



Colorado. Good crowds attended Collectors Night during the first week, a tour of the Kanorado Locality on the middle weekend, and the resume on the final evening.

Media coverage was extensive and included at least the *Colby Free Press*, *Emporia Gazette*, *Goodland Star-News*, *Hutchinson News*, Kansas Department of Transportation District Three Weekly Bulletin, *Lawrence Journal-World*, *Rocky Mountain News*, WIBW Radio and TV in Topeka, and *CentralKansas.cox.net*. Even more important, the evaluation forms filled out by departing volunteers reported very positive experiences and hopes to participate in future projects.

Joining the traditional field school partners—the KSHS and the Kansas Anthropological Association—were the Denver Museum of Nature & Science and the Odyssey Archaeological Research Program at the University of Kansas. Denver Museum Curator of Archaeology Dr. Steve Holen and Odyssey Program Director Dr. Rolfe Mandel are the principal investigators, who are responsible for reporting of the sites. Look for a preliminary summary of the scientific findings in the September-October issue of *Kansas Preservation*.



Artifacts recovered from excavations at the Kanorado Locality were on display the final evening. Although few and small, these flakes of various stone types were significant finds in sites of Paleoindian age. (Photo by Brenda Culbertson.)

Many local residents joined KATP participants for an ice cream social and summary of field school accomplishments on June 18, the final evening of the project. Entertainment included a continuously running show of electronic images illustrating the many aspects of the 16-day project. (Photo by Brenda Culbertson.)



The drive to Kanorado was long for most participants, but one dad drove 1,011 miles to give his fourteen-year-old son the opportunity to experience archeology firsthand. After searching the Internet, Phil McPherson found the KATP field school to be the "perfect" opportunity. After four days in the hot Kansas High Plains and well-over 2,000 miles in the car, he expressed his appreciation in a letter to the KSHS staff:

"...Joe and I had a wonderful experience and we both want to personally thank you and the entire KAA/KATP team. Everyone was kind and patient and very helpful. You, and the State of Kansas, have a tremendous program. Obviously, the professionals ... will continue to pursue [an understanding of] our past. But, please, for the budding archaeologists, for the interested farmers and residents we met, for the curious, for the amateurs, and for the parents, continue this program. It is professionally managed and a pure, top of the line experience."

*Phil and Joe McPherson
Yorktown, Indiana*



Roger Ward of El Dorado searches for the illusive flake or bone fragment as he screens the dirt from his excavation unit at 14SN101. All the fill from each 5-cm level was sifted through 1/8-inch mesh to ensure that even the smallest piece of evidence would not be missed. (Photo by Brenda Culbertson.)

KATP FACTS

Details about the 2006 Kansas Archeology Training Program field school will be announced in the January-February issue of *Kansas Preservation*.



Wulfkuhle Attends Project Archaeology Training

Project Archaeology, a national educational program designed to teach America's young citizens to value and protect our nation's rich cultural heritage, is making progress in Kansas. Two integral and mutually supporting components of this program are high quality educational materials and workshops.

Since its inception in 1990s, Project Archaeology has delivered curriculum through teacher workshops that bring archeology to life and ensure optimal use of the written materials.

Workshop participants discover the science of archeology and its classroom applications through lessons, the expertise of professional archeologists and teacher facilitators, discussions and activities regarding the ethics of archeological site protection, and consideration of Native American perspectives on archeological preservation. The core of the workshop component is a facilitator team, composed of an archeologist and an educator, both of whom have been trained and have used Project Archaeology materials.

A number of other states are also in the process of implementing Project Archaeology, and word was received that a slot was available in a facilitator workshop in Iowa, June 26 and 27. KSHS Public Archeologist Virginia Wulfkuhle took advantage of the opportunity. She joined 25 participants, about equally divided between educators and archeologists, for the two-day workshop at the Wickiup Hill Outdoor Learning Center in Cedar Rapids.

Jeanne Moe and Crystal Alegria, PA staff from the national office at Montana State University in Bozeman, guided participants through a series of hands-on lessons involving basic archeological concepts, principles, and methods from the *Intrigue of the Past*



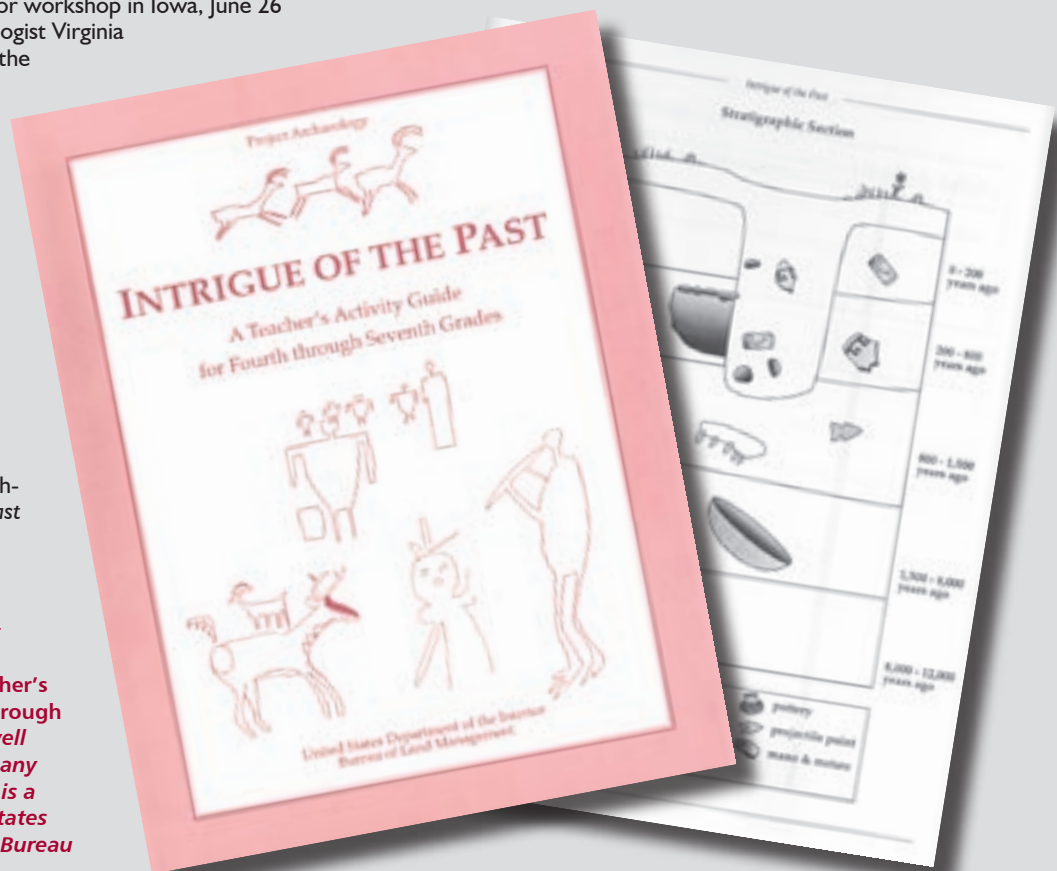
Virginia Wulfkuhle (far left), public archeologist with the Kansas State Historical Society, participates in the Project Archeology workshop. (Photo by Shirley Schermer, Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa.)

activity guide. One exercise took students outside to explore the archeology of the Wickiup Hill property. Other segments included *Silent Witness*, a video emphasizing ethics and Native American perspectives; reading and teaching assignments; guidelines for planning and instructing teacher workshops; and a presentation on the status of the Iowa effort.

This workshop was the first to introduce the second generation of national Project Archaeology curriculum materials. *Investigating Shelter*, the initial unit of the new national curriculum, was presented. For several years

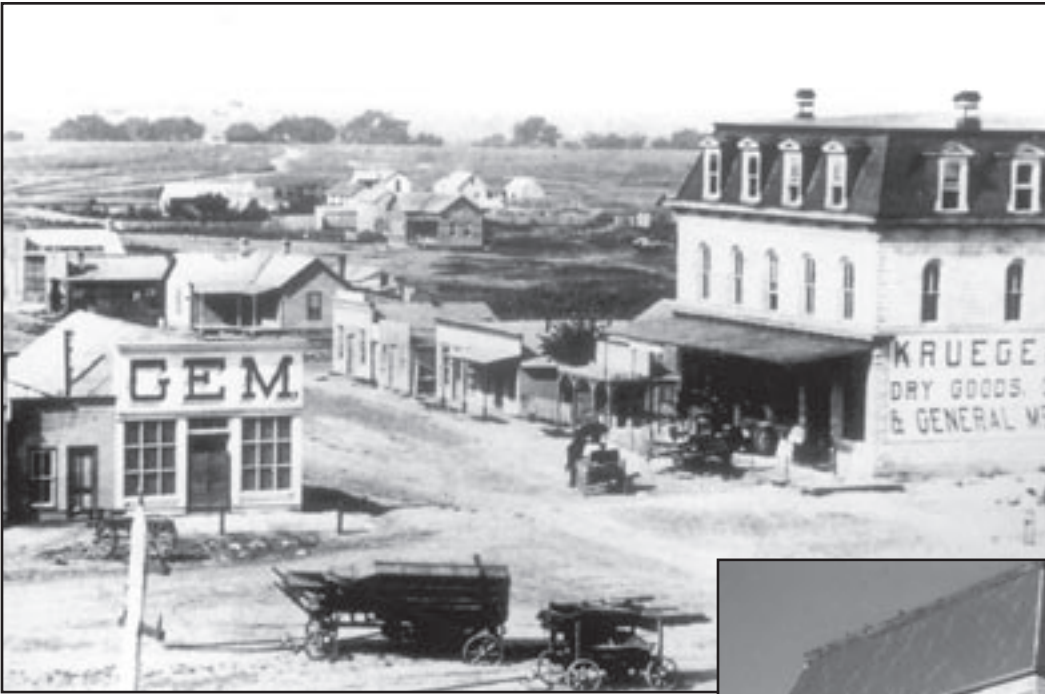
Wulfkuhle has been involved in the development of this unit, which incorporates a Pawnee earthlodge example from Kansas. Educators and archeologists throughout the country are now reviewing copies of this unit prior to final publication.

The KSHS Cultural Resources Division is initiating development of readers for third through eighth grade students and an accompanying instructor's manual. These will address Kansas State Board of Education standards and supplement the national Project Archaeology curriculum materials.



The first fruit of the Project Archeology effort in 1993, *Intrigue of the Past: A Teacher's Activity Guide for Fourth through Seventh Grades* has been well received in classrooms in many states. *Intrigue of the Past* is a publication of the United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

Record Number of Heritage Trust Fund Grants Awarded



The owners of the Krueger Building in Hays will use a \$90,000 grant to repair the Mansard roof and reconstruct dormers and decorative cornices. (Left) The building is shown in its historic setting and (below) as it appears today.



On May 21, 2005, the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review made its recommendations for the 2005 round of Heritage Trust Fund (HTF) grants. The Board recommended \$1,280,149 for twenty-one projects distributed across the state. The program received fifty-five eligible applications requesting a total of \$3,509,303 in funds.

In addition to traditional applications for bricks and mortar projects—roofing, repair of historic wood windows, building stabilization, and mortar repair—a number of applications requested funding for Historic Structures Reports and Planning Documents. These documents are a wise starting point, particularly for large, multi-faceted projects.

The Board recommended funding for three planning projects in Lawrence. The Douglas County Courthouse received \$90,000 to evaluate the condition of the building, including stones on all elevations, attic stairway, clock tower, turrets, capstones, chimney, and railings. The board also awarded \$10,400 for the assessment and documentation of movement, failed window jambs, cracked fireplace and general damage for the Robert Miller House in Lawrence. Preservation professionals will prepare a third report for Saint Luke African

Methodist Episcopal Church. The church was awarded \$20,000 for a complete preservation plan that includes drawings, photo documentation, and budget.

Four other county courthouses received grants for repairs and rehabilitation. Repair of the cornerstone and other deteriorated stones, sills, and stairs is the focus of the \$90,000 award for the Franklin County Courthouse. The Butler County Courthouse also was awarded \$90,000 for stone and window repair. Both the Rooks County Courthouse in Stockton and the Rush County Courthouse in LaCrosse received grants for window repair. Rooks County received \$90,000 to continue the second phase of its window repair project. The board awarded \$67,608 for window repair at Rush County.

A number of historic buildings will receive new roofs with HTF funding. The owners of the Krueger Building in Hays, Ellis County, will use a \$90,000

grant for the reconstruction of twelve dormers and decorative cornices and repair of the Mansard roof. The Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atchison received \$32,280 for a new roof, in addition to brick and stone cleaning and repair.

Reno County Soldiers and Sailors Memorial in Hutchinson received \$32,438 to clean and repair broken elements of the statue.

The City of Thayer received an award of \$48,000 to clean and repair brick surfaces, and repair mortar, foundation, and the stone emblem gracing the front of the Thayer State Bank. The Thayer State Bank building houses the city museum and serves as a repository for local newspapers.

The Board awarded \$9,600 for the repair of cracks in stone and mortar joints

*Douglas County Courthouse
Robert Miller House
Saint Luke African Methodist
Episcopal Church
Lawrence*

*Franklin County Courthouse
Ottawa*

*Butler County Courthouse
El Dorado*

*Rooks County Courthouse
Stockton*

*Rush County Courthouse
LaCrosse*

*Krueger Building
Hays*

*Ebenezer Baptist Church
Edgar Watson Howe House
Atchison*

*Reno County Soldiers and Sailors
Memorial
Hutchinson*

*Thayer State Bank
Thayer*

*Staatz House
Junction City*

*Fred Harvey House Museum
Leavenworth*

*Prescott School
Linn County*

*Schermerhorn and Lang Building
Wilson*

*Fire Station #9
Kansas City*

*Marshall-Yohe House
Lincoln*

*Edwin Smith House
Wellington*

*Booth Theater
Independence*

*Old Cawker City Library
Cawker City*



HTF grants were awarded to the owners of the Edwin Smith House in Wellington (top) and to the Rush County Courthouse.

at the Staatz House near Junction City. This building has remained a residence since 1867.

Heating and air-conditioning systems will be installed at the Fred Harvey House Museum in Leavenworth for \$90,000 and the Prescott School in Linn County for \$45,719.

The owners of the Schermerhorn and Lang Building in Wilson will use a \$90,000 grant for roof replacement, awning replacement, and repair of pressed metal on the front elevation. After remaining vacant for almost twenty years, the current owners utilize the building as an antique mall, retail store, and coffee shop.

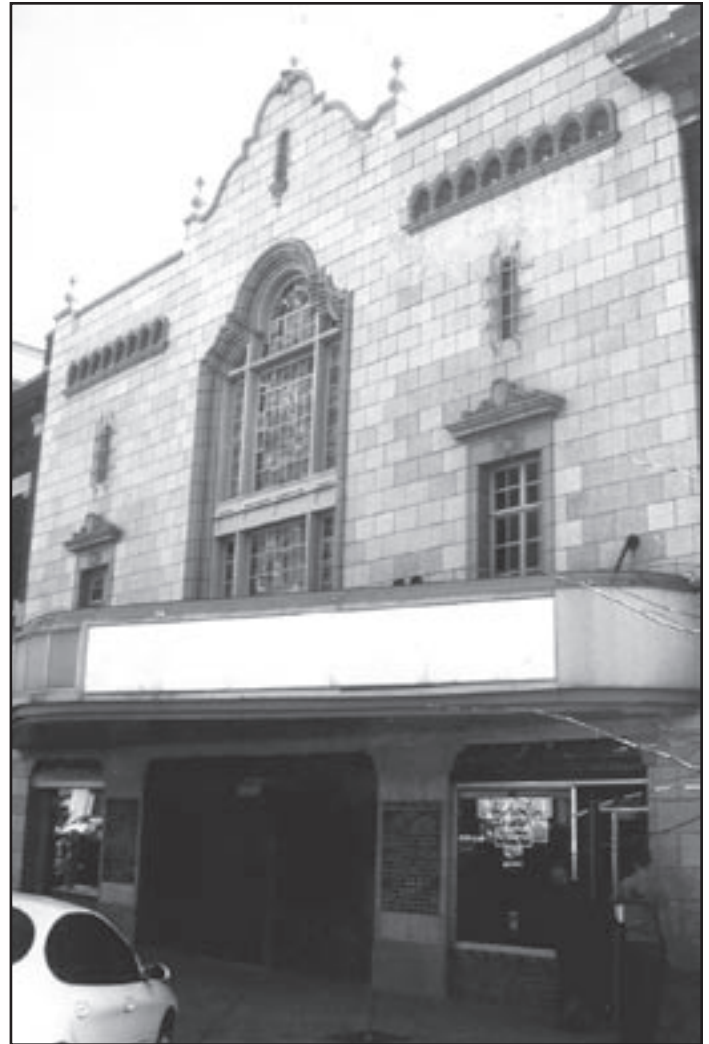
An award of \$30,672 to the owners of the Edgar Watson Howe House in Atchison will be used to restore the “doghouse,” a small one-room house north of the main house. The work will

include repairing the roof, fascia, foundation, exterior siding, and gingerbread. The “doghouse” served as a retreat for writer Edgar Watson Howe.

The Fire Station #9 in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, received an award of \$90,000 for the restoration of its historic east bay doors, arched masonry surrounds, and wood windows.

The Marshall-Yohe House in Lincoln received a grant of \$40,200 to clean, reposition, and repoint limestone. Damaged wood will also be repaired or replaced on the porch eaves, and floors and ceilings will be repaired. The building will continue in its current capacity as a museum and community facility.

The Edwin Smith House in Wellington received a \$90,000 grant for roof replacement, window repair, plaster repair, and restoration of murals. Although currently vacant, the Smith



Among the twenty-one projects receiving grants are (clockwise from top-left): the Schererhorn and Lang Building in Wilson, the Booth Theater in Independence, the Edgar Watson Howe House in Atchison, and Fire Station #9 in Kansas City.

House eventually will be used for community events, weddings, and as meeting space.

The Board awarded \$90,000 to the Booth Theater in Independence for roof, brick, ticket booth, entry, window, and staircase repair. With additional work, the building will serve as a community theater.

The Hesperian Museum known as

the Old Cawker City Library in Cawker City, Mitchell County, was awarded \$50,232 to repoint all joints and reposition stones and column bases. Biological growth will be cleaned from affected stones. The building will continue in its role as a museum.

A National Register of Historic Places or Register of Historic Kansas Places designation does not require

a property to be open to the public; however, many of these historic buildings are open to the public or access is available by appointment.

The annual application deadline for the Heritage Trust Fund is March 1. For more information contact Teresa Kiss, grants manager, 6425 S.W. Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66615 or call (785) 272-8681 Ext. 216 or visit kshs.org.



In exploring his Oneota cultural heritage, ceramicist Reuben Kent, a member of the Iowa tribe, has produced a variety of pots using forms, design elements, and pit firing techniques from his ancestors.

Display of Kent and Native American Ceramics Celebrates “Oneota Millennium”

Where do pots and other artifacts go after they are excavated? Are they just stored away on dark shelves where no one can see them? That common misconception is dispelled at the Native American Heritage Museum in Highland, Kansas, where a number of ceramic vessels from the archeological collections at the Kansas State Historical Society currently are on display.

“Oneota Millennium: Discovering Ancient Relations” explores style and design motifs and techniques as they change over time. The exhibit follows the Kansas cultural sequence, beginning with examples of pots from Early, Middle, and Late Ceramic periods, moving on to ceramicist Reuben Kent’s interpretation of Oneota-style pit-fired pots, and ending with Kent’s modern ceramic Raku sculptures.

The Early Ceramic period in Kansas

dates from A.D. 1 to 1000. In the exhibit, a pot from Coffey County archeological site 14CF343, which was featured on the 1999 Kansas Archeology Week poster, represents the Cuesta phase. The Cuesta pot, dating from about A.D. 500, may represent one of the first pottery traditions in southeast Kansas. Design features, such as bosses, dentate stamping, and zigzag designs, indicate its relationship to Kansas City Hopewell communities. This Woodland tradition slowly extended west of the Missouri River, introducing horticulture, the bow and arrow, and pottery. Pottery was a necessary adjunct to horticulture because starchy foods like corn need to be boiled before the human body can digest them.

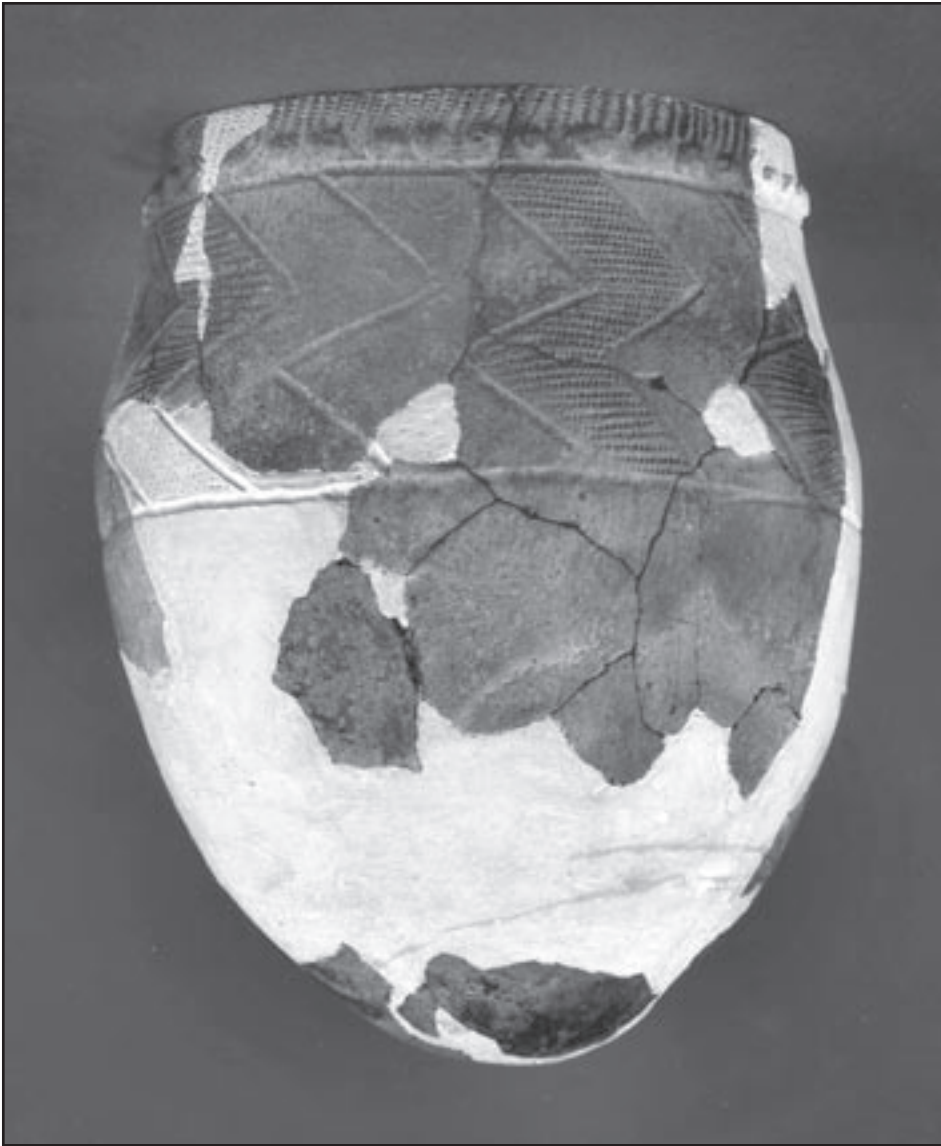
The Middle Ceramic pot from 14ML417 in Mitchell County is from the Upper Republican phase that dates from A.D. 1000 to 1500. The Upper Republican phase is found on the dissected high plains; its corresponding culture along the bluffs of the Missouri River in northeast Kansas is the Nebraska phase. Pot walls became thinner, and vessel

shapes changed from conical to globular with flat shoulders, developed necks, and small openings. Design changes included cord marking on the entire body of the pot. Central Plains village farmers of the Upper Republican and Nebraska phases lived in earthlodges in single farmsteads or communities of 20 or more. Corn, beans, squash, and domestic sunflowers were raised as people relied more on farming and less on gathering wild plants.

A Late Ceramic pot from a Cowley County site dates between A.D. 1500 and 1700. Pottery jars became less globular and had flat bottoms with handles or lugs and plain surfaces. Earthlodges of the time varied in style from square to oval and ranged from single-family units to large longhouses with many families. Strong social-political connections developed between villages, and regional trade increased outside the Oneota trade network. European trade goods begin to appear toward the end of the period.

The exhibit timeline concludes with the Late Ceramic period, which encompasses the protohistoric Oneota

The author, Suzette McCord-Rogers, is site curator at the Native American Heritage Museum.



This pot from Coffey County archeological site 14CF343 represents the Cuesta phase which, dating from about A.D. 500, may be one of the first pottery traditions in southeast Kansas.

tradition, dating from the late 1500s into the Historic period. Iowa tribe member Reuben Kent is a descendant of the Oneota culture. He explores his heritage using design elements, forms, and firing techniques from his ancestors, then moves into modern abstract forms.

Kent is well known in the Southwest for his Night Dancers mythic figures, which combine Native American and Japanese Raku techniques. Night Dancers are subjected to two processes: they are pit fired first, and then they are placed in a garbage can with various organic substances and fired a second time. The second firing produces the rainbow colors associated with Raku pottery. After firing, each Night Dancer receives a name and is embellished with feathers, string, and beads.

As an artist, Kent considers himself a ceramic sculptor and attributes his unique

style to a combination of Raku and his woodland culture. “While attending the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, I had a choice of enrolling in two different classes which were associated with clay. One, traditional pottery, sounded like it might be fairly repetitive—one pot after another—the other

[class], ceramics, sounded as if it might be a little more general and, as such, might have a few more possibilities.

“I began to be curious about pottery sherds being found in the Midwest. Researching through the archeological evidence has answered many questions and led to others. First and foremost, what are the design possibilities using the bare minimum of tools, a stick? In the meantime, [the process is] leading me down the path where those older people probably held a simple pot in high esteem.”

A selection of Reuben Kent’s clay sculptures and pots is also on exhibit through August in the Center for Historical Research Gallery at the Kansas History Center in Topeka

Another section of the Oneota Millennium exhibit features “Tools of the Trade.” Shell roulettes, antler incising tools, cord-wrapped paddles, and a leather anvil illustrate the mechanics of pot production. Examples of shell, bone, and clay tempers are included, as well as pictures of shaping and firing techniques. Because rim sherds and decorations are important ways to date pots, design styles and techniques like punctuates, bosses, and impressed and incised designs are illustrated. Making a successful pot, which has no air pockets and even walls so that it can survive the fire, is no easy task. The ancient art of shaping clay into vessels and pipes deserves our respect.

The exhibit also includes a collection of clay and pipestone pipes from Doniphan County, ranging in age from pre-contact native-made pipes to historic trade pipes. One distinctive effigy pipe depicts a deer head, modeled out of light green clay. There are also smaller pipes no more than 2 inches long, carved from pipestone; perforated holes suggest that they were carried on a string around the neck. Modern trade pipes run the gamut from glazed simple bowls to a French voyageurs head wearing a stocking cap. Local collectors in Doniphan County made this part of the exhibit possible.

“Oneota Millennium: Discovering Ancient Relations”

is on exhibit through September 30

**at the Native American Heritage Museum,
1737 Elgin Road, Highland, Kansas.**

**For more information, contact Suzette McCord-Rogers
at (785) 442-3304 or naahm@kshs.org.**



Bob Bettis

Bettis Joins Staff

Bob Bettis joined the Cultural Resources Division staff on June 20, 2005, as the Certified Local Government (CLG) Coordinator and Reviewer.

A St. Louis native, Bettis earned a bachelor's degree in historic preservation from Southeast Missouri State University and a master's degree in Historic Preservation from Ball State University. Over the past six years, Bob has worked for the City of St. Louis's Cultural Resources Office, The Center for Historic Preservation in Muncie, Indiana, and Ratio Architects in Indianapolis.

His research interests include preservation and interpretation of Art Deco architecture in the Midwest, the development French Colonial architecture along the Mississippi River, and courthouse square preservation and revitalization.

You may reach Bettis at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 226 or bbettis@kshs.org.

Happenings in Kansas

Historic Preservation Fund Grant Workshop

August 9, 2005
2 p.m.
Kansas History Center Classroom
Topeka, Kansas
See kshs.org for directions.
See page 2.

Historic Preservation Fund Grant Workshop

August 11, 2005
10:00 a.m.
Sternberg Museum of Natural History
Fort Hays State University
Hays, Kansas
See fhsu.edu/sternberg for directions.
See page 2.

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

August 27, 2005
9 a.m.
Kansas History Center Classrooms

Pony Express Festival

August 28, 2005
9 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Hollenberg Station
2889 23rd Road
Hanover, Kansas
Contact (785) 337-2635 or hollenberg@kshs.org
Features a wide variety of period demonstrations, afternoon entertainment and activities, collector buttons, and a non-denominational church service.

Labor Day

September 5, 2005
All KSHS sites are closed.

Historic Fort Hays Days

September 9-10, 2005
Fort Hays
1472 Hwy 183 Alt.
Hays, Kansas
Contact (785) 625-6812 or thefort@kshs.org.
Activities include rug weaving, Blue Sky miniature horses, flint knapping, mountain men, trappers, living history demonstrations, and much more! School groups on Friday.

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Workshop

September 15, 2005
2 p.m.
Second Floor, Potawatomie Mission
Kansas History Center

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Workshop

October 13, 2005
10 a.m.
Woodson Hotel
Historic Town Square NW Corner
Yates Center, Kansas

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Workshop

November 10, 2005
10 a.m.
Finnup Park Museum
403 S. Fourth
Garden City, Kansas

Veterans' Day

November 11, 2005
All KSHS sites are closed.

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Workshop

December 8, 2005
10 a.m.
First Floor Board Room
Wichita City Hall
455 North Main Street
Wichita, Kansas
Parking will be validated.



Return Service Requested

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Cultural Resources Division
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Topeka, KS 66615-1099

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