



Kansas Preservation

Newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division • Kansas State Historical Society



Cedar Point Mill in Chase County and Dillon House in Shawnee County are among thirteen properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Located along the Cottonwood River, the mill is among three sites nominated from Chase County.

Coverage on pages 3-8





CONTENTS

3

Fifteen Properties Nominated to State & National Registers

9

Kansas Sees Growth in Tax Credit Programs

11

Black Glass: The Prehistoric Trade in Obsidian

15

Kansas Archaeology Month: Crossroads of the Continent

17

KAA Seminar

KANSAS PRESERVATION

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Mark Your Calendars!

Highlighting Our Success

May 4-6, 2006
Lawrence, Kansas

Mark your calendars for the 2006 State Historic Preservation Conference in beautiful historic downtown Lawrence. Sessions focus on a variety of preservation topics and tours include the Castle Tea Room, downtown Lawrence, and historic sites throughout Douglas County. This statewide conference is funded each year by the Cultural Resources Division of the Kansas State Historical Society with pass-through funds from the National Park Service.

Thursday, May 4, 2006

- 10:00 a.m. – 1 p.m. Registration at the Eldridge Hotel
- 1 – 3 p.m. “Development and Adaptive Reuse”
- 2 – 4 p.m. Walking tour of downtown Lawrence
- 3 – 4 p.m. “Preservation Spotlight: New Organizations Saving Historic Sites”
- 4 – 5 p.m. “History of Beer Brewing in Kansas” at Free State Brewery
- 5:30 – 8 p.m. Reception, silent auction, and Kansas Preservation Alliance Annual Meeting and Awards Ceremony at Liberty Hall

Friday, May 5, 2006

- 8 – 9 a.m. Continental breakfast
- 9 – 10:30 a.m. Keynote address, *Economics in Historic Preservation* by author Donovan Rypkema
- 10:30 – noon “Bleeding Kansas Heritage Area” panel discussion
- Noon – 1 p.m. Free time for lunch in historic downtown
- 1 – 2 p.m. “Environmental Hazards in Historic Preservation” by Larry Hopkins of HERNLY Associates
- “Preserving a Church: Community Involvement” by representatives of the St. Luke AME Church preservation project
- 2 – 3 p.m. “Kansas Statehouse Preservation and Restoration” by Vance Kelley of Treanor Architects
- “Fundraising for Historic Preservation”
- 3 – 4 p.m. “History of Lawrence” by Steve Jansen
- “KSHS Tax Credits” by Katrina Klingaman
- 4 – 5 p.m. Tour either the KU campus or Prosoco (depart from Eldridge Hotel)
- 5:30 – 8 p.m. Reception and banquet at the Eldridge Hotel
- “The Back Page” by columnist Dwight Young and KPA slide show of endangered buildings

Saturday, May 6, 2006

- 8 – 9 a.m. Lawrence Preservation Alliance breakfast
- 8 a.m. – noon Realtors - “Selling Historic Properties” (qualifies for CEU)
- 9:30 a.m. – noon Concurrent workshops:
 - Preservationists - “Historic Wood Windows as an Endangered Species,” a hands-on repair workshop
 - Historic Preservation Commissioners - “Training for Preservation”
 - Homeowners - “Nominating Your Property for the National Register”
- Noon – 1 p.m. Free time for lunch in historic downtown
- 1:00 – 5:00 Bus tour of Douglas County historic sites (limited to 48 people)

Times and locations are subject to change.

Detailed schedules and registration information were mailed to Kansas Preservation subscribers and are available online at visitlawrence.com.

Twelve Kansas Projects Receive Historic Preservation Fund Grants



(Above) The City of Manhattan is preparing a multiple property submission of unique native limestone houses, such as the home shown here.

(Right) Historic buildings in downtown Onaga will be surveyed and documented with the help of a \$3,808 grant.

Doniphan County Heritage Commission

City of Lawrence

City of Leavenworth

City of Manhattan

City of Wichita

Kansas State University

University of Kansas

City of Ellsworth

City of Onaga



The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review approved recommendations in February for this year's Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants. The board allocated \$140,776 to twelve projects across the state. Eight projects totaling \$71,340 went to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

A grant of \$8,001 to the Doniphan County Heritage Commission will fund the completion of a multiple property submission for the City of Highland. Along with a historical context statement, the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places will include two churches, one residence, and the Highland water tower.

The City of Lawrence received \$12,728 for a design review intern. The intern will provide assistance with projects such as CLG reviews, certificates of appropriateness applications, staff reports, legal notifications, assistance to developers and property owners, and coordination of Historic Preservation Week activities.

The City of Lawrence also received a \$10,211 grant for the development of downtown design review guide-

lines. Lawrence's Downtown Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2004, and the guidelines will provide a tool for property owners, developers, and staff to evaluate development and redevelopment projects in the downtown area. The guidelines will include all building types and focus on the Secretary of Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*.

A \$3,000 award to the City of Leavenworth will fund a thematic survey and nomination of surviving examples of buildings designed by the Kansas architectural firm of Feth and Feth. The father and son architects designed a wide variety of courthouses, city halls, schools, office buildings, and residential structures in the first two decades of the twentieth century.

A second \$3,000 grant to the City of Leavenworth will fund a survey to examine possible extensions of two existing historic districts into adjacent areas of the Industrial Warehouse National Register District.

A \$7,200 award to the City of Manhattan will fund a multiple property submission of residential resources of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This approach will allow the nomination of both high style architectural property types and vernacular property types found throughout Manhattan's historic neighborhoods.

The City of Manhattan will use a second \$7,200 award to complete a multiple property submission of vernacular stone houses of the late-nineteenth century. Manhattan's settlers utilized native limestone in the construction of their homes, and scattered throughout the city and countryside are one- and two-story stone houses that reflect a variety of vernacular building traditions brought to the area by those early citizens. The use of native building materials in

Continued on page 10



Located along the Cottonwood River, the Cedar Point Mill (also known as the Drinkwater and Schriver Mill) was completed in 1875.

Fifteen Properties Nominated to Registers

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review held its regular quarterly meeting at the Kansas History Center on February 18, 2006. The board nominated thirteen properties to the National Register of Historic Places and two properties to the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Junction City Downtown Historic District, Junction City, Geary County

The historic district is approximately five and one-half blocks (27 acres) in area, encompassing the concentration of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial buildings within the central business district. The historic district includes roughly the blocks between Franklin and Jefferson from Sixth Street to Ninth Street with a few exceptions. Eighty-three structures are

included, fifty-five of which are contributing resources. One of the contributing buildings, the Bartell House, previously was listed individually in the National Register, and the Opera House was listed in the Kansas Register of Historic Places. The Junction City Downtown Historic District is recognized for its association with the commercial development of the city and for its architectural significance. Although most of the commercial structures might best be labeled as “Kansas Vernacular,” the buildings within the district represent four primary architectural styles. The most common classification is Late-Nineteenth- and Early-Twentieth-Century American Movement Commercial style; followed by Late Victorian, including Italianate, Romanesque, and Queen Anne styles. A

few of the district’s resources fall under the Late-Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Revival and the Modern Movement classifications.

Chestnut Street Historic District, Hays, Ellis County

The Chestnut Street Historic District consists of eighty buildings in downtown Hays dating from 1874 to 1964. Most of the buildings were constructed between 1901 and 1938. There are fifty-two contributing resources (including three buildings previously listed in the National Register) and twenty-eight non-contributing resources. District boundaries encompass buildings located on either side of Main Street along a five-block span from Seventh Street to Twelfth Street. The district also includes groups



Fox Creek Bridge is virtually unaltered since its construction in 1898.

of buildings located on West Ninth, West Tenth, West Eleventh, East Eleventh, and East Twelfth Streets. The district is primarily composed of brick and stone, one- and two-part commercial blocks designed in the Commercial style. The district is nominated as an outstanding collection of buildings that depict the commercial development of a western Kansas town.

Seneca Main Street Historic District, Seneca, Nemaha County

The Seneca Main Street Historic District is located on Main Street from First to Seventh Streets and includes most of the commercial buildings in the business district. The district is nominated for its historical association with the commercial and social development of Seneca during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries and for its architectural significance. The buildings represent three main architectural classifications: Late Victorian, Late-Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Revivals, and Early-Twentieth-Century American Movements Commercial style. These styles reflect the stages of Seneca's development from the permanent building boom of the 1880s and 1890s into the first decades of the twentieth century. The district contains forty contributing resources, including the post office that was previously listed in the National Register and the circa-1919 brick streets, as well as seventeen non-contributing buildings.

Cedar Point Mill (Drinkwater and Schriver Mill), Cedar Point, Chase County

The Cedar Point Mill, also known as the Drinkwater and Schriver Mill, is located along the Cottonwood River at the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and First Streets in Cedar Point. Construction of the three-and-one-half-story native limestone building was begun in 1871 and completed in 1875. The mill's dimensions are 100 feet north to south and 27 feet east to west. The building is constructed of native Chase County limestone with a metal-clad, wood-frame section added to the front elevation in 1903. Although in poor condition, the mill retains its integrity and is nominated for its association with the early growth and development of Cedar Point, for its association with Cedar Point founder O. H. Drinkwater, and for its architectural significance as an early limestone-constructed water mill.

Fox Creek Bridge, Strong City vicinity, Chase County

Constructed from 1897 to 1898, the Fox Creek Stone Arch Bridge spans Fox Creek in north-central Chase County. The bridge is located on a county road one-half mile north and three-fourths mile west of the intersection of U.S. Highway 50 and Cottonwood Street in Strong City. Virtually unaltered since construction, the bridge span length is 40 feet, and the structure length is 55 feet. The bridge roadway width is 16 feet, and

*Junction City
Downtown Historic District
Geary County*

*Chestnut Street Historic District
Ellis County*

*Seneca Main Street
Historic District
Nemaha County*

*Dillon House
Shawnee County*

*Strong City Atchison, Topeka &
Santa Fe Depot
Cedar Point Mill (Drinkwater and
Schriver Mill)
Fox Creek Bridge
Chase County*

*R. D. W. Clapp House
Sedgewick County*

*First National Bank Building
Smith County*

*Oldham House
Butler County*

*Stony Point
Evangelical Lutheran Church
Douglas County*

*Historic Ottawa
Central Business District
Franklin County*

*East Lawrence Industrial
Historic District
Douglas County*

*Remi Caenen House
Johnson County*

*Welch House
Wilson County*



Stony Point Evangelical Lutheran Church is nominated for its association with the development of the Stony Point community and for its architectural significance.

the total width of the bridge deck is 20 feet. The Fox Creek Stone Arch Bridge is nominated as part of the Masonry Arch Bridges of Kansas multiple property nomination for its architectural significance as a limestone, single arch bridge.

Stony Point Evangelical Lutheran Church, Baldwin City vicinity, Douglas County

Constructed between 1882 and 1883, the Stony Point Evangelical Lutheran Church is located on North 600 Road west of Vinland in rural Douglas County. The church measures 24 feet from north to south and 42 feet from east to west. The rectangular gable-roofed building stands on a native limestone foundation. Its wood frame is sheathed with cedar lap siding. In 2003, the asbestos tile siding applied in 1956 was removed, and the original wood siding was repaired, primed, and painted in 2005. It is nominated to the National Register for its historical association with the growth and development of the Stony Point community and for its architectural significance

as an example of a late-nineteenth-century, gable front, one-room church.

Dillon House, Topeka, Shawnee County

Located at 404 West Ninth Street in Topeka, the Dillon House is a three-story Italian Renaissance Revival house constructed from 1911 to 1913. The yellow brick house has sculptural ornamentation and classical details throughout. The house is one of the last remaining important architectural structures from the pre-World War I time period of Topeka. The Dillon House is nominated for its association with Hiram Price Dillon, a locally prominent attorney, businessman, and philanthropist; for its depiction of Italian Renaissance Revival style architecture; and for its association with builder Henry Bennett.

R. D. W. Clapp House, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Located at 320 North Belmont Avenue in the College Hill neighborhood of Wichita, the R. D. W. Clapp House is a two-and-one-half-story red brick house

constructed from 1923 to 1926 in the Jacobean variant of the Tudor Revival style of architecture. The house features extensive use of limestone for quoins, window detailing, crenellation, and other ornamentation. The slate roof is side-gabled with asymmetrical front gable wings on the north and south ends. It is nominated as a superb example of Tudor Revival style architecture.

First National Bank Building, Smith Center, Smith County

Located at 100 North Main Street in Smith Center, the First National Bank was built in 1889 to serve as the second home of the oldest chartered bank in Smith County. It served in this capacity until 1930 when a new bank building was constructed to house the growing business. The focal point of the red brick building is the limestone turret, capped by a pressed tin cornice with a conical wood shingle roof and a metal flag-pole rising from the point of the roof. Engaged columns with red sandstone bases, red granite shafts, and red sand-



The Dillon House is one of the last remaining important architectural structures from the pre-World War I time period of Topeka.

stone basket capitals flank the entrance. Currently vacant, the building is nominated as an excellent example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture.

Historic Ottawa Central Business District, Ottawa, Franklin County

The Historic Ottawa Central District encompasses 80.8 acres in a roughly rectangular area that flanks Main Street and extends east to Hickory Street and west to Walnut Street. The north boundary is the levee, and the south boundary is Fifth Street. The district includes eighty-seven contributing buildings and fifty-eight non-contributing resources. The majority of the district's buildings are two or three stories in height. Brick is the primary building material. Decorative architectural elements include pressed metal, cast iron, and wood cornice and storefront details in elaborate Victorian motifs; tooled stone work; and patterned

and corbelled brickwork. A number of resources in the district are presently listed in the National Register. The Franklin County Courthouse was listed in 1983, and eleven buildings on the east 200 block of Main Street were listed in 1972 as part of the original Downtown Ottawa Historic District. Ten of those buildings retain their historic integrity and contribute to the new district; the eleventh no longer retains its integrity and is non-contributing. Five additional resources that contributed to the original 1972 historic district have been demolished. The Historic Ottawa Central Business District is nominated for its association with the commercial development of Ottawa and for its depiction of various architectural styles. The district comprises a contiguous grouping of commercial, industrial, social, recreational, governmental, religious, and residential resources that retain architectural integrity and

continue to reflect the forces that shaped nearly one hundred years of development in downtown Ottawa. The district is also notable for its associations with architect George P. Washburn, who established his practice in Ottawa in 1879 and designed a number of the most significant buildings in the district.

East Lawrence Industrial Historic District, Lawrence, Douglas County

The East Lawrence Industrial Historic District is bounded by Eighth Street on the north, Ninth Street on the south, Pennsylvania Street on the west, and the lot lines that run parallel to the historic Delaware Street alignment on the east. The district is within a larger manufacturing and railroad freight area located northeast of the historic East Lawrence residential neighborhood. The rectangular district is a grouping of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century masonry



Located in an El Dorado residential neighborhood, the Oldham House is nominated to the National Register as an unusual vernacular example of Queen Anne style architecture.

manufacturing, processing, wholesale distribution, and warehouse buildings. The structures range from one to four stories in height and date from the early 1880s through the 1920s. The district includes five contributing buildings, two contributing structures, one contributing site, and three non-contributing buildings. The district is nominated for its historical association with the commercial/industrial development of Lawrence.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot, Strong City, Chase County

Constructed circa 1913, the Strong City Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot is nominated as part of the Historic Railroad Resources of Kansas multiple property nomination for its historical association with the growth and development of Strong City and for its architectural significance as an example of a “county-seat” style AT&SF railroad depot. The

Patrick Zollner, KSHS architectural historian, prepared this article. For more information, he can be reached at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 257.

one-story, pressed brick building was constructed in the Mission style, trimmed with cut stone and decorative brick, and roofed with tile. Designed as a combination depot, this building served both railway passengers and freight customers.

Oldham House, El Dorado, Butler County

Constructed in approximately 1885, the Oldham House is located at 321 South Denver Street in El Dorado. The home sits on a large lot and is surrounded by homes constructed during the housing boom of the 1920s. The Oldham House is a compound square plan with projections ranging from small bays to room-sized bays and a round tower. Typical of Queen Anne houses constructed in the late-nineteenth century, the house features a steep hipped roof with lower cross gables and two prominent limestone chimneys. The principal building material is quarry-faced limestone, laid in regular courses. The Oldham House is nominated to the National Register as an unusual vernacular example of Queen Anne style architecture.

Register of Historic Kansas Places

Remi Caenen House, Shawnee, Johnson County

Located at 12401 Johnson Drive in Shawnee, the Remi Caenen House is located on a .83-acre parcel at the southwest corner of Johnson Drive and Caenen Street. The 1904-1907 three-story house is constructed of dressed limestone, laid in a coursed range. The primary façade of the square stone building faces north onto Johnson Drive and features a symmetrical arrangement of a central front-gabled wall, flanked by projecting two-story semi-circular crenelated towers. A one-story porch spans the width of the central front-gabled bay. The building has a steeply pitched hipped roof with large central hipped roof dormers. Due to a fire and extensive remodeling, the house’s interior was gutted, resulting in the loss of all historic interior spaces, materials, and finishes. The Remi Caenen House is nominated to the state register for its depiction of



The Strong City Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot served both railway passengers and freight customers.



The Welch House near Lafontaine was constructed in 1869 of native limestone.

the castle genre of architecture. It is significant as a vernacular adaptation of elements of medieval architecture and American revival styles that have their antecedents in medieval building design.

**Welch House, Lafontaine vicinity,
Wilson County**

The Welch House was nominated to the Register of Kansas Historic Places for its architectural significance as an excellent example of a simple rural vernacular architecture. Peter Welch constructed the one-story native limestone building in 1869 on the banks of Duck Creek, 3 miles west of Lafontaine in Wilson County.

*The next meeting of the
Historic Sites Board of Review is
Saturday, May 13, 2006,
at 9 a.m. in the Wichita City Hall,
455 North Main Street, Wichita.*

*For additional information,
contact the Cultural Resources Division
at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 240.*



Kansas Sees Growth in Federal and State Tax Credit Programs

The State Historic Preservation Office's recent assessment of the Federal and State Rehabilitation Tax Credit programs shows rapid growth in both programs and more historic buildings being rehabilitated each year.

The Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit program was created in 1976. Revisions in 1986 restricted the use of the credits, but even before that time few Kansans were using the program. Between 1980 and 1986, only eleven federal tax credit projects were completed in the state. Two factors combined to limit the program's usage: the credit is only equal to 20 percent of a project's qualifying expense, and—even worse for property owners—the building must be income-producing. The benefit just was not enough for many projects.

The creation of the Kansas State Rehabilitation Tax Credit program in 2001 added an additional 25 percent state income tax credit, making many previously infeasible projects realistic. The state program also qualifies historic buildings used as private residences or for nonprofit activities. Since 2001, Kansas property owners increasingly seek rehabilitation of historic buildings as a means of improving their communities and preserving their history. These programs are important economic development tools for property owners and communities throughout Kansas.

As Table 1 shows, ninety-five projects utilizing the federal tax credit program have been completed in Kansas since 1976; more than half of those just since 2001, averaging ten per year. In addition to

HPF Grants

Cont. from page 2

traditional American building forms created a unique property type.

The City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office will use a \$20,000 grant to fund a survey of the central business district. Personnel expect to complete approximately 330 survey forms. The information collected will be used to guide the redevelopment of the area while minimizing damage to historic structures.

Four non-CLG applicants also received grants. Two universities received grant funds to further excavations and National Register nominations for archeological sites.

Kansas State University will use a \$34,963 award to fund a National Register of Historic Places evaluation in Stranger Creek drainage in Leavenworth County. The project continues efforts initiated in 2003, which resulted in a multiple property listing to which a number of new sites were added.

The University of Kansas Center for Research, Inc. received a grant of \$18,151 for investigations at the Kanorado Archeological Locality. The site holds evidence of cultural activities for the earliest Native American people known to have lived in Kansas. The primary goals are to learn more about the archeological record and culture of Clovis and Folsom peoples in Kansas and to further assess the possibility of a pre-A.D. 11,500-occupation.

The cities of Ellsworth and Onaga also received grants. Ellsworth received \$12,514 for a National Register Historic District nomination. A 2004 survey helped identify an area that represents a vital part of Ellsworth's history. The town was founded in 1867 and played a significant role in early cattle trade. Approximately ninety-three structures comprise the historic district.

An interest in historic preservation is growing in Onaga, and a \$3,808 grant will provide a survey of the city's historic buildings. This important first step will give the city formal documentation of its historic downtown buildings. The timing is right, as the Governor's Rural Life Task Force named Onaga one of three statewide pilot cities. Along with the survey and task force, Onaga hopes to add a design review plan and eventually establish a National Register Historic District.

The author, Teresa Kiss, is the grants manager in the Cultural Resources Division.



The owners of the Grant Telegraph Building in Wichita (left) utilized federal tax credits for its rehabilitation. State tax credits were used for improvements to the Sunnyland Bed and Breakfast in Garden City (center) and a private residence in Lawrence (above).

more projects, investments into rehabilitation projects have grown as well. Since 1976, property owners have invested more than \$114 million using federal tax credits. Again, more than half of that investment has come since 2001, averaging nearly \$14 million per year. Eighty-six federal tax credit applications are currently open in Kansas.

While growth in the federal tax credit program is impressive, it is almost certainly a result of the impact of the Kansas tax credit program created in 2001. Growth in that program is also dramatic. Since 2001, more than 150 property owners have completed projects qualifying for the state tax credit; fifty-nine of those projects were completed in fiscal year 2005 alone. During the past five years, the average investment in completed projects is more than \$3 million per year. As Table 2 shows, the investment in Federal Fiscal Year 2005 was nearly \$5 million. Currently 120 state tax credit projects are open and active.

For more information about the tax credit programs, contact the author, Katrina Klingaman, at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 213.

	Federal Projects Completed	Dollars Invested in Federal Projects
Since 1976	95	\$114,345,120.00
Since 2001	51	\$73,401,815.00
FFY 2005	8	\$12,431,878.00

Table 1

	State Projects Completed	Dollars Invested in State Projects
Since 2001	157	\$17,173,207.00
FFY 2005	59	\$4,996,695.00

Table 2

Black Glass

The Prehistoric Trade in Obsidian

One of the first signs that you have found an archeological site often is a scattering of stone flakes—the remains of someone making a chipped stone tool. Not just any stone will do for tool making; it has to have qualities that allow it to break with a clean surface and a sharp edge, like glass. Here in central North America, chert, a locally abundant rock type, was most commonly used to make tools because it fractures in a fashion similar to glass. But every once and while, you might find a flake or—if you are lucky—a tool that is made of a naturally occurring black glass called obsidian.

Obsidian has been found on more than ninety archeological sites in Kansas. Most of these sites are relatively recent, dating later than A.D. 1000; however, some obsidian has been found in sites as old as 4,000 years (2000 B.C.).

Volcanic Material in Kansas?

Obsidian is a product of volcanic activity, specifically lava flows. When lava cools under certain conditions, it forms glass. This volcanic glass typically is black and translucent, but it also can be green, red, or brown. It also can be opaque or may even have a silver or multi-colored iridescence. As there are no volcanoes in Kansas, where does the obsidian on Kansas archeological sites come from?

The closest sources of obsidian are hundreds of miles to the west. Some obsidian deposits are known in Colorado, but these produce obsidian that is not well suited for stone tool manufacture. However, there are many excellent sources in New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington. Armed with techniques borrowed from physics, archeologists can accurately determine the source of obsidian found on Kansas' prehistoric



archeological sites. Studies of the chemical composition of lava have shown that each lava flow has a distinct chemical makeup. As the product of lava flow, obsidian carries a distinct chemical signature related to its parent flow.

Two techniques are used to determine the chemical composition of obsidian: neutron activation analysis and X-ray fluorescence. Because it is less expensive and uses less complex equipment, X-ray fluorescence is the most commonly used technique. (A brief description of these techniques appears on page 12.)

Archeologists gathered samples from known obsidian source areas and studied them using X-ray fluorescence and neutron activation analysis. They determined the distinctive chemical compositions for the source areas. Now artifacts from distant sites can be analyzed and matched to their sources.

Archeologists have employed these techniques since the early 1990s to find the origins of the obsidian found in Kansas. However, until recently only

about sixty pieces of obsidian from twenty-nine sites in Kansas had been tested to determine their sources. While this information was interesting and provided information about particular sites, it did not reveal a big picture of the obsidian trade in Kansas.

Tracking Obsidian to Specific Volcanoes

Starting in 2003, a more dedicated effort has been made to source Kansas obsidian.

Tod Bevitt and Janice McLean, both former KSHS employees who currently are employed by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., and State Archeologist Bob Hoard secured funding from the KSHS, the Kansas Anthropological Association, and the University of Kansas to determine the sources of 187 samples from

42 Kansas sites. This effectively tripled the number of sourced Kansas obsidian samples. The analysis results are revealing.

Of the 236 pieces of obsidian from Kansas sites that have been sourced, more than 60 percent was collected by avocational archeologists, much of it during KATP field schools.

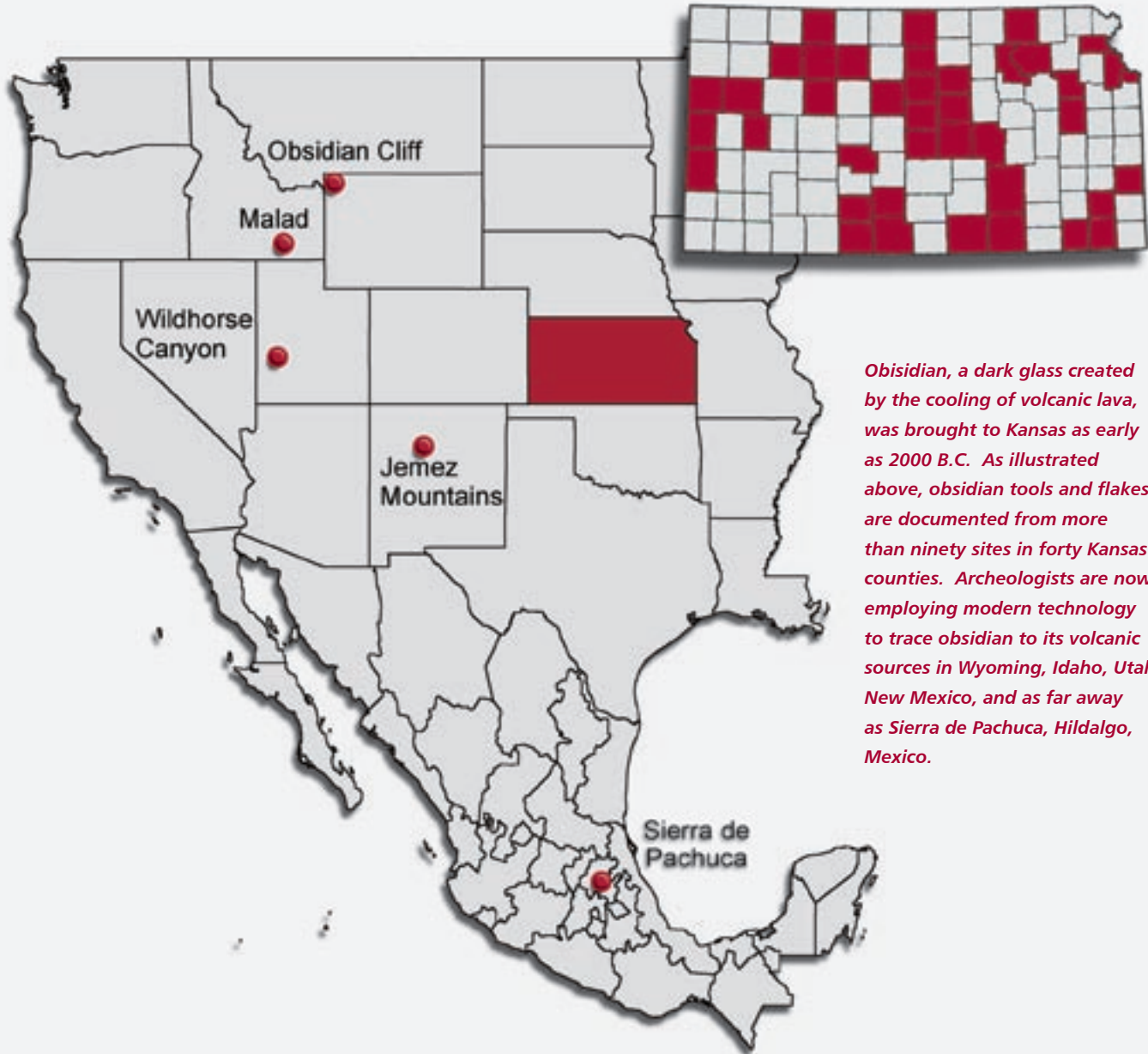
The source of approximately 90 percent of obsidian found in Kansas is New Mexico, specifically lava flows in the Jemez Mountains of north-central New Mexico. Other sources of Kansas obsidian are Obsidian Cliff in what is now Yellowstone National Park, Wildhorse Canyon in west-central Utah, Malad in southeastern Idaho, and Sierra de Pachuca, Hidalgo, Mexico. A few samples are from unknown sources.

The earliest known Kansas site with obsidian is a deeply buried site in Butler County that is at least 4,000 years old. The two pieces of obsidian found there were so tiny that researchers used neutron activation analysis, which can get results from small samples. This Archaic period material came from the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico.

The Obsidian Cliff material is rare and found in sites in the northern half of Kansas. The Trowbridge site in Wyan-

Bob Hoard is the state archeologist and acting director of the KSHS Cultural Resources Division.

From Distant Volcanoes to the Kansas Prairies



Obsidian, a dark glass created by the cooling of volcanic lava, was brought to Kansas as early as 2000 B.C. As illustrated above, obsidian tools and flakes are documented from more than ninety sites in forty Kansas counties. Archeologists are now employing modern technology to trace obsidian to its volcanic sources in Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, and as far away as Sierra de Pachuca, Hidalgo, Mexico.

Understanding How the Processes Work

Neutron activation analysis uses neutrons generated by a nuclear reaction to bombard the sample material. This action disturbs individual atoms in the sample, causing them to emit gamma rays and subatomic particles. The type and intensity of these emissions are measured, allowing a very precise measurement of the amount of certain elements present in the sample.

X-ray fluorescence uses high-energy X-ray photons to irradiate samples, causing atoms in the samples to eject electrons. This creates an unstable atom. To become stable, an electron from the atom's outer orbit replaces the one that was ejected. The transition, under certain circumstances, is marked by the emission of a photon. This emission is known as fluorescence, and because the difference in fluorescence between certain elements is distinct, the chemical composition of the sample can be measured.

dotte County is one of the older Kansas sites with obsidian. This Early Ceramic period site dates around A.D. 500 and shows influences of the Hopewell people to the east. It is worth noting that Obsidian Cliff stone is also found in Hopewell sites in the Ohio River valley.

Sites with obsidian that originated in the Malad, Idaho area also tend to be in the northern half of the state. They are more likely to date to the Early Ceramic period but may be more recent, too.

Only three Kansas samples are from Wildhorse Canyon in Utah; all came from two sites in the northern half of the state, and all post-date A.D. 1000. The Great Bend aspect (protohistoric Wichita Indian) Paint Creek site in McPherson County yielded the Mexican obsidian.

More than 95 percent of the obsidian found in Kansas is from sites that post-date A.D. 1000, and about 70 percent is from sites that post-date A.D. 1500. Of this later material, about 95 percent comes from the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico. From this information, a larger picture is emerging, and archeologists can make some assertions about the timing and direction of the movement of obsidian into Kansas.

Trade Brings Obsidian to the Kansas Prairies

Although people were bringing obsidian into Kansas at least 4,000 years ago, it is very unusual to find it before the beginnings of pottery and farming,

some 2,000 to 1,500 years ago. While the farmers and potters left their villages to hunt, they lived a more settled lifestyle than the nomadic hunter-gatherers who preceded them. Yet this is when the amount of obsidian in Kansas began to increase, suggesting that trade became more important at this time. Trade may have been more than an exchange of commodities, it may have been a means of strengthening social ties—ties that could be crucial in years when crops failed.

As noted, the dominant source of obsidian found in Kansas throughout time is the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico. During the Early Ceramic period, some material came from sources to the northwest (Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho), but this tendency decreased through time. By the Late Ceramic period, starting around A.D. 1500, not only did the New Mexican stone sources dominate, but other materials imported from the region, most notably turquoise and painted or glazed pottery, were evident. Clearly a strong trade connection was in place.

Many questions remain to be answered, and, not surprisingly, some have been raised as a result of obsidian source studies. Paleoindians (12,000 to 8,000 years ago) had

a penchant for high quality material for stone tools, and chert (but not obsidian) from distant sources is commonly found in their ancient Kansas sites. Why didn't Paleoindians favor obsidian, which is an excellent stone for tool making? And while Archaic Period people (8,000 to 2,000 years ago) were not as obsessed as the Paleoindians were with exotic stone, they surely were involved in trade networks. Why do we find so little obsidian at Archaic period sites?

As for more recent people, the obsidian they acquired comes from only a handful of sources. Why is this so? Were obsidian sources controlled by specific groups, who then also controlled distribution of the prized black glass based on alliances or animosities? Ongoing examination of the data, set against the broader knowledge of prehistoric sites in Kansas and surrounding regions, is beginning to answer even more specific questions about relationships between people in the ancient past.

April is Kansas Archaeology Month, and this year's topic is trade.

This obsidian study is only one example of the efforts archeologists are making to more clearly define ancient trading practices. More information on the obsidian trade will be presented at the Plains

Anthropological Conference, November 8-11, 2006, in Topeka.



Rose Marie Wallen

Wallen Appointed to Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Board

Governor Kathleen Sebelius recently appointed Rose Marie Wallen of Lindsborg, Kansas, to serve as one of two public representatives on the Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Board, as established by KSA 74-2741 to 2754.

Wallen has a Bachelor of Arts degree in anthropology from the University of Kansas. She serves as a docent at the Birger Sandzén Memorial Gallery in Lindsborg and is an officer in the Kansas Anthropological Association. She also has worked with the Girl Scouts of America, the American Scandinavian Student Exchange, the Bethany Lutheran Church, and the Messiah Oratorio Society. She volunteered with the Peace Corps in Nicaragua in the 1970s; renovates older homes with her husband; and is an artist with emphasis in drawing, painting, and printmaking.

Wallen succeeds Harold Reed, who served the UBS board since its inception in 1991. Reed passed away earlier this year.

Wallen's board term expires on July 17, 2007.

Indispensable Guide to Kansas Archeology

From Kanorado to Pawnee villages, Kansas is a land rich in archeological sites—nearly 12,000 known—that testify to its prehistoric heritage. *Kansas Archaeology* presents the first comprehensive overview in nearly fifty years, containing the most current descriptions and interpretations of the state's archeological record. Building on Waldo Wedel's classic *Introduction to Kansas Archeology*, this volume summarizes more than four decades of research and discusses all major prehistoric time periods in one readily accessible resource.

In *Kansas Archaeology*, a group of distinguished contributors, all experts in their fields, synthesize what is known about the human presence in Kansas from the age of the mammoth hunters, circa 10,000 B.C., to Euro-American contact in the mid-nineteenth century. Covering such sites as Kanorado—one of the oldest in the Americas—the authors review prehistoric people of the Paleoarchaic, Woodland, Central Plains, High Plains Upper Republican, Late Prehistoric Oneota, and Great Bend cultures. They also present material on three historic cultures: Wichita, Kansa, and Pawnee.

The findings shed new light on issues such as how people adapted to environmental shifts and the impact of technological innovation on social behavior. Included also are chapters on specialized topics such as plant use in prehistory, sources of stone for tool manufacture, and the effects of landscape evolution on sites. Chapters on Kansas culture history also reach into the surrounding region and offer directions for future inquiry. Within its 432 pages, more than eighty illustrations (33 photographs, 18 tables, 31 maps) depict a wide range of artifacts and material remains.

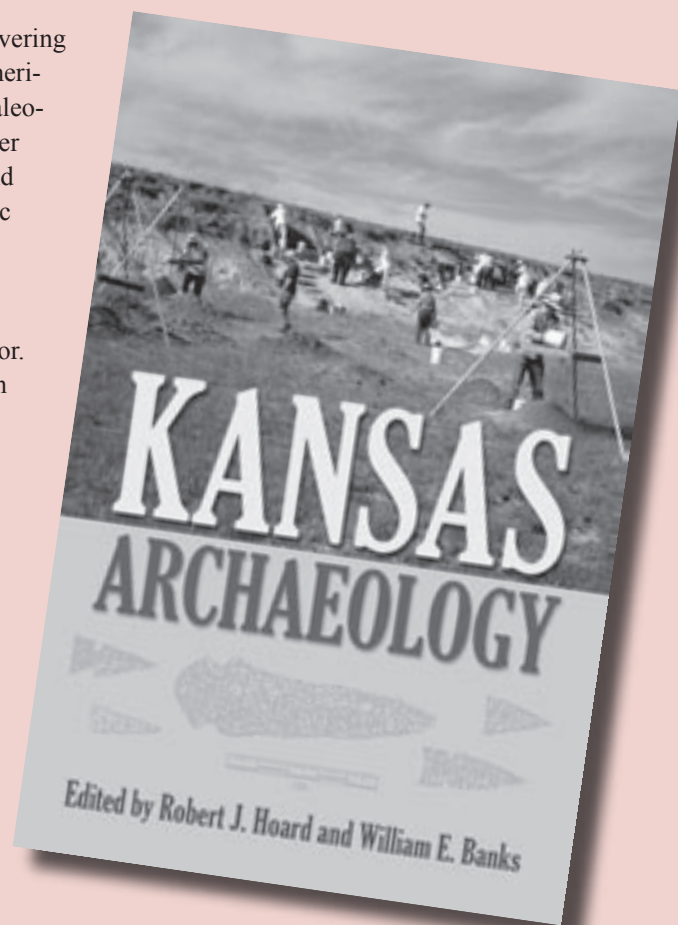
An invaluable resource for archeologists and students, *Kansas Archaeology* is also accessible to interested laypeople—anyone needing a summary of the material remains that have been found in Kansas. It demonstrates the major advances in our understanding of Kansas prehis-

tory that have applications far beyond its borders and point the way toward the future understanding of the past.

Kansas Archaeology is edited by Robert J. Hoard and William E. Banks. Hoard has served as Kansas State Archeologist since 2000. Banks was an archeologist with the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office for six years and is now a researcher for the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in France.

Published in association with the Kansas State Historical Society by the University Press of Kansas, the cloth edition (ISBN 0-7006-1428-1) is \$34.95. The book can be purchased in the KSHS museum store or online at kshs.org/store.

An invaluable resource for archeologists and students, Kansas Archaeology is also accessible to interested laypeople—anyone needing a summary of the material remains that have been found in Kansas.



When people come together, they may give gifts or offer trade. These exchanges can mean much more than the simple transfer of property. Gift giving and trade can represent expanded knowledge of neighboring cultures and their lands, increased communication and negotiation skills, and growth of interdependence between groups that may enhance survival during hard times. New technologies and ways of living can be shared. Perhaps a future spouse is met, further cementing ties between groups.

The currency of early trade took many forms: a powerful song, a special type of stone, a new technique for making clay pots, a promising plant whose seed might bring prosperity. The flow of ideas and changing visions of the world are elusive, but some hard evidence of the bargain remains. The archaeological study of trade is limited to these nonperishable items. To catch an echo of exchanges from long ago, archaeologists carefully analyze the surviving evidence of trade.

A trader may have offered raw materials, such as stone or shell, or a finished product. Archaeologists study non-local materials or "foreign" designs as possible indicators of trade. For example, a piece of obsidian found in Kansas suggests contact with volcanic mountainous regions to the west. Archaeologists evaluate evidence of ancient transactions to understand how different social groups interacted.

– From Kansas Archaeology Month brochure

The 2006 Kansas Archaeology Month theme is Crossroads of the Continent: Early Trade in Kansas. The Professional Archaeologists of Kansas (PAK) sponsored a poster that spotlights artifacts discovered in Kansas sites. The common characteristic of these diverse objects is that none originated in what is now Kansas. Obsidian from distant western sources was the material used to make a Woodland period dart point found in McPherson County and a serrated triangular arrow point found in Scott County. Recovered in Rice County were a side-notched triangular arrow point of Alibates agatized dolomite from the Texas Panhandle and pottery sherds and a turquoise pendant and beads from the Puebloan area of the Southwestern United States. Cowley County yielded an end scraper of chert from Missouri, an Olivella shell ornament fragment from the Gulf of California, and a Taylor Engraved pottery sherd from the Caddoan area of the Southeastern United States. Representing European sources were glass beads and tinklers of copper or brass found in Republic County, gunflints of French flint found in Neosho County, and iron arrow points found in Kingman County.

Graphic designer Michael Irvin of Kansas City created the vibrantly colored poster using the artistic artifact photographs produced by KSHS senior photographer Craig Cooper. Artifacts were selected from the collections of the Coronado-Quivira Museum in Lyons and the KSHS.

An accompanying brochure features maps showing examples of products

imported and exported from what is now Kansas and a timeline tracing the fluctuations in amount, content, and direction of trade from Paleoindian times (10,000-8000 B.C.) through the Contact period (A.D.



Morgan Starkebaum, granddaughter of KAA President Vita Tucker, helped prepare the Kansas Archaeology Month mailing.

1750-1850). This brochure was produced by KSHS archeologists Christine Garst, Robert Hoard, and Virginia Wulfkuhle with assistance from volunteer Ramona Willits of rural Lawrence and KSHS graphic designer Jennifer Goetz.

Almost 5,500 packets were mailed to Kansas schools (librarians and teachers of social studies, American history, and gifted students), public libraries, social science departments of Kansas community colleges, and members of the Kansas Council for the Social Studies, Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA), PAK, and other related organizations. KSHS records manager Anita Frank compiled the mailing list, and KAA volunteers gathered on January 28 to stuff envelopes with the posters and brochures.

More Kansas Archaeology Month information will be posted on the PAK website at www.ksarchaeo.info, including a calendar of events. In addition, KAA volunteer Rose Marie Wallen of Lindsborg is developing a lesson plan for primary and middle school teachers to use in teaching students about trade. Activities are keyed to Kansas Department of Education Curriculum Standards and address visual literacy, communication arts, social studies concepts, and certain mathematical skills.

Financial contributors are the KAA; U.S. Bureau of Reclamation; Emma Balsiger Foundation; KSHS, Inc.; Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work, Kansas State University; Santa Fe Trail Association; Anthropological Research and Cultural Collections, University of Kansas; Riley County Historical Society; Louis Berger & Associates; Kansas City Archaeological Society; Colby Community College; Fick Fossil & History Museum; Pawnee Indian Village State Historic Site; and DLD.

The article was written by Public Archeologist Virginia Wulfkuhle.

KAA Members Benefit from Seminar

Cultural reconstruction was the hot topic for a class attended by more than two dozen members of the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) in Lindsborg on February 18-19, 2006.

Cultural reconstruction is the process of describing and explaining the past based on archeological evidence. An “educated guess” is perhaps the simplest way to describe cultural reconstruction, but at best it is a reasoned and knowledgeable interpretation, description, and explanation of what happened in the past to create the evidence found at an archeological site. Naturally, critical thinking and an emphasis on the scientific method are important parts of this process.

KSHS archeologist Randy Thies taught the two-day seminar. It is one of several classes offered as part of the KAA Certification Program, which provides formal certification for avocational archeologists. The goal was to fully acquaint students with the techniques, potentials, and restrictions

in 1891. Before the hoax was revealed, the specimens were displayed throughout the Midwest, including an exhibit at the Kansas State Historical Society. In 1998, the mummies were acquired by Ripley’s Believe it or Not Museum, where the myth is perpetuated.

Class participants conducted actual cultural reconstruction based on slide presentations of three major site excavations, including two that were undertaken in 1986 and 1988 as part of the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school. (Slides of the other excavation at the Cow-Killer site in 1974 enabled the students to admire the amazing youthfulness of their now seriously aged instructor.) Discussion then ensued, as students critiqued and puzzled through the various explanations that were offered. Several students realized they had not asked enough questions about the site evidence or that they did not have a broad enough range of knowledge about the past. They also came to realize that while many explanations

are possible, only a few are probable.

Students also studied the cultural and legal complexities of cultural reconstruction, particularly in terms of identifying archeological cultures with modern-day Indian tribes and the consequent claims that can be made through the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which allows tribes to request repatriation of human remains, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

Ethnographic analogy—the use of observed data from living groups to explain or interpret archeological finds and past behavior—was another major topic of discussion.

Students were required to individually describe cups, mugs, and bowls of modern-day American culture only to find that very few were in agreement on the names applied to those common objects.

All in all, it was a successful and entertaining class, one in which everyone stayed awake and everyone seemed to have learned something. For more information about the KAA Certification Program, contact Rose Marie Wallen at roseandmikewallen@yahoo.com.



KSHS archeologist Randy Thies presents an informative and entertaining seminar to members of the Kansas Anthropological Association.

of cultural reconstruction, and—perhaps more importantly—enable them to make informed and objective evaluations of other people’s attempts to do cultural reconstruction. The latter point is particularly important, as archeology has suffered from many errors and hoaxes in the past. Fake artifacts are made by modern-day flintknappers, and sites are purposely “salted” with artifacts brought in from elsewhere. Piltdown Man, a well known hoax carried out in England in the early 1900s, is probably the most egregious example, but there are others related specifically to Kansas. The Martindale Mummy was perpetrated by a Kansan, who claimed to have found the mummified remains of a very tall woman and child

Seminar instructor Randy Thies contributed this article. Thies is an archeologist in the Cultural Resources Division.

Your Valuable Input is Needed

The Kansas State Historic Preservation Office is conducting a survey of the people of Kansas to gain a greater understanding of how they view historic preservation and what direction historic preservation should take in the future.

What do you mean when you say "historic preservation?"

Historic preservation refers to activities that are directed toward maintaining and appreciating buildings, sites, bridges, and even landscapes that relate to our history. For example, individuals and organizations across the state have made efforts to record the locations of archeological sites, they have researched and restored old buildings, they have recorded the history of old neighborhoods and demonstrated how that story can be told through the architecture and placement of the neighborhood's buildings. Some people have conducted studies on the locations of trails, rock fences, or early irrigation ditches and have identified areas where evidence of these can still be found. Finally, people have made efforts to preserve historic places so that future generations might have a fuller view of their past.

The Kansas State Historic Preservation Office (KSHPO) works with the people of Kansas to preserve their heritage while balancing the need for development. The KSHPO implements state and federal laws that protect historic properties and administers grants and tax credits to eligible parties to protect historic places that meet certain standards.

About every five years the KSHPO develops a statewide plan for preservation. We want your input! By answering the following questions, you can help us in our efforts to preserve the Kansas past.

This questionnaire is available online at ksks.org/resource/presform/getform.php. Simply copy the questionnaire section and paste it along with your answers in an email to cultural_resources@ksks.org. Or, feel free to photocopy or detach this page and send the completed form to: Questionnaire, KSHPO, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 S.W. Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66615-1099.

Thank you!

1. Are you involved in historic preservation activities? If so, briefly describe your efforts.

2. Are you able to find the resources you need to research or preserve historic properties? What resources have you used?

3. Do you think enough is being done to preserve historic sites, buildings, and landscapes? If not, what would you like to see done to enhance historic preservation in Kansas?

4. Are there particular types of historic sites (for example, barns or archeological sites) that you feel are especially endangered?

5. Do you think that historic preservation laws get in the way of development and economic progress? If so, what steps would you take to find a balance between these two interests?

6. Are you aware of any educational programs for historic preservation? If so, please list them. Would you like to see more or different educational programs for historic preservation? If so, what would they be like?

7. Do you visit historic sites in Kansas? Do you think that access to these sites, or to information about these sites, is adequate?

8. What are the major challenges facing the preservation of our past? What would you recommend to improve this situation?

9. What is the best way to get word out about historic preservation to all Kansans?

10. Please provide other comments or concerns that you have about historic preservation in Kansas.

What county do you live in? (We want to make sure that we hear from all parts of the state.)

Are you a professional historic preservation specialist?

Optional: Personal information (name, land address, email address, telephone number)



Kristen Lonard

Kristen Lonard Joins CRD Staff

Topeka native Kristen Lonard is no stranger to the Cultural Resources Division, having served two years as the tax credit clerk. In January she began working full-time with the state tax credit and National Register programs.

Lonard earned bachelor degrees in geography and Russian/East European studies from the University of Kansas and a masters in geography from Indiana University, Bloomington. Her master's thesis focused on the effects of gentrification upon the diversity of neighborhoods within the city of Indianapolis.

We regret that the front cover of the January - February 2006 *Kansas Preservation* was erroneously labeled. It should have read Vol. 28, No. 1.

Happenings in Kansas

Blazing Guns and Rugged Heroes: Kansas in the West

Through September 30, 2006
Kansas History Museum
6425 S.W. Sixth Avenue
Topeka KS

This exhibit features poster and movie paraphernalia from western films with such Kansas subjects as Dodge City, Abilene, John Brown, and Quantrill.

Kansas Archaeology Month

April 2006
See page 15.

Kansas Anthropological Association Annual Meeting

April 8, 2006
8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.
United Methodist Church
Fifth and Sheeran Streets
Chapman, KS
For information, contact Sharon Sage at (785) 256-2409.

History and Environmental Fair

April 13, 2006
9 a.m. - 3 p.m.
Kansas History Museum
Join us for an exciting outside adventure! Learn how our natural resources helped to shape the lives of Kansans. Find out how people have, in turn, affected the land and wildlife. For reservations and teacher information, call (785) 272-8681 Ext. 414.

Artifact Identification & Artifact Lab Tour Day

April 15, 2006
9 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Kansas History Museum and Library
Archeologists invite people to bring artifacts, particularly those related to the Great Plains, for assistance in identification. No appraisals can

be given. Visitors can also see lab demonstrations on how artifacts are cleaned, sorted, catalogued, and stored.

Shawnee Indian Mission Public Opening

April 29, 2006
Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site
3403 West Fifty-third Street
Fairway, KS 66205-2654
Join us for the public opening of the East Building featuring new exhibits! For information, contact (913) 262-0867 or shawneemission@kshs.org.

Kansas Preservation Conference

May 4-6, 2006
Lawrence, KS
See page 1.

Painted Ponies and Little Heroes

May 14, 2006
2 - 5 p.m.
Kansas History Museum
This special event on Mother's Day features a number of activities just for families! Join us to paint stick ponies, see Jesse James, and take a pony ride! Free admission.

Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School

June 3-18, 2006
Council Grove, KS
The annual Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school offers a unique opportunity for interested volunteers to work alongside professional and avocational archeologists in original research about Central Plains archeology. Information and registration materials are available at kshs.org/resource/katpcurrent or by contacting Virginia Wulfkuhle at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 266 or vwulfkuhle@kshs.org.



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