



# Kansas Preservation

Newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division • Kansas State Historical Society



*Seventeen historic Kansas properties, including the Somer Hardware building in Wilson, will benefit from more than \$1 million in Heritage Trust Fund grants.*

*Coverage on pages 9-12.*





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### KANSAS PRESERVATION

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## KSHS Publications Earn Awards

*Kansas Preservation* garnered a first place award in the Kansas Professional Communicators' recent statewide competition. The award was presented to editor/designer Tracy Campbell at the KPC awards banquet on April 8 in Emporia.

*Kansas Preservation* won in the category of "Publications Regularly Edited by Entrant—Newsletters (not internal or public relations)." The two submitted issues (shown above) were from March-April and July-August 2005. KSHS staff editors were former interim CRD director Christy Davis and public archeologist Virginia Wulfkuhle.

The 2004 issue of *The Kansas Anthropologist* (Volume 24) also received a first place award. It is a publication of the Kansas Anthropological Association, with support from KSHS, and is also produced by Wulfkule and Campbell. It won in the category of "Sections/Supplements Edited by Entrant—Infrequent."

Campbell is a freelance editor and designer living in Burlington, Kansas. She has designed *Kansas Preservation* and *The Kansas Anthropologist* for six years.

KPC also presented its prestigious Communicator of Achievement award to KSHS managing editor Sue Novak.

# Celebrating Success and Exploring Exciting New Ideas

Community leaders, architects, realtors, preservation professionals, and enthusiasts gathered in downtown Lawrence, May 4-6, for the 2006 State Historic Preservation Conference. The City of Lawrence hosted the three-day event where participants celebrated preservation successes and explored new ideas for preserving historic resources.

The conference featured fifteen sessions and panel discussions on a range of issues including adaptive use, preservation advocacy groups, the Bleeding Kansas Heritage Area, leveraging community support for preservation, fundraising, and rehabilitation tax credits. Continuing education credits were available to professionals who attended sessions on selling historic properties, environmental hazards in historic preservation, and the ongoing renovations at the Kansas Statehouse.

In his Friday morning keynote address, author and economist Donovan Rypkema discussed the economic benefits of historic preservation, while also noting the social, educational, environmental, and historical values. Known internationally as a leader in the economics of preserving historic structures, Rypkema has consulted with the National Trust for Historic Preservation since 1983.

Dwight Young, the author of *Alternatives to Sprawl* and *Saving America's Treasures*, spoke at a Friday evening reception about the value of unique and historic places. Young's "Back



*Chuck Magerl, owner of Lawrence's Free State Brewery Company, provides conference attendees a brief history of brewing in Kansas.*



*Lawrence contractors Dennis Brown and Mike Goans demonstrate how to properly glaze a wood window.*

Page" column in *Preservation* magazine provides poignant observations about historic places and how they affect us.

Saturday morning's interactive workshops focused on technical issues. Lawrence contractors Dennis Brown and Mike Goans discussed wood window restoration and provided repair demonstrations. Preservation commissioners attended a training session that included discussion of legal issues related to historic preservation. Another session

detailed the steps for researching a historic property and listing it on the National Register of Historic Places.

Special events included a walking tour of downtown Lawrence with Dennis Enslinger; a history of Lawrence by Steve Jansen; the history of beer brewing in Kansas by Chuck Magerl of Free State Brewery; and tours of the University of Kansas campus and Prosoco, Inc., a custom formulator of specialty cleaners and protective treatments for masonry

and concrete. The conference ended with a bus tour of Douglas County that included stops at Vinland, Black Jack, Baldwin City, and Lecompton.

### KPA Announces Awards and Endangered Properties

The Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc. (KPA) hosted its annual awards reception and silent auction Thursday, May 4, at Lawrence’s historic Liberty Hall. KPA is a statewide not-for-profit corporation dedicated to supporting the preservation of Kansas heritage through education and advocacy. KPA’s annual awards recognize outstanding preservation efforts and illustrate diversity of preservation activity in Kansas.

### Awards for Excellence

KPA presented an Advocacy Award to the City of Little River and the Coronado-Quivira Museum for their joint efforts supporting the excavation of Rice County archeological site 14RC410. In 2004, the City of Little River applied for a Community Development Block Grant to upgrade the town’s sewage system. A KSHS review of the city’s engineering plans revealed that the site of the proposed new lagoon included subsurface archeological remains. Facing inadequate funding for plan revisions, the city partnered with the Coronado-Quivira Museum in Lyons to complete excavation and documentation of the site. With community volunteers assisting, the effort yielded valuable information about the early Wichita Indian culture.

The Kansas Department of Transportation received an Advocacy Award for its preservation of the Saline River Bridge in Ellis County. The seven-span concrete bridge was built in 1932 and is located fourteen miles north of I-70 along Highway 183. The bridge, slated for replacement, is one of the largest and finest examples of its type in the state. Though taken out of service, the bridge will be left intact and a replacement built alongside. The original stately bridge will offer a unique view for passing motorists.

Pioneer Group, Inc.; Treanor Architects, P.A.; Dalmark Group; JE Dunn; and Commerce Bank, St. Louis received the Medallion Award for the rehabilitation of Salina’s Roosevelt-Lincoln Junior High School into senior housing units. The complex consists of two separate buildings occupying most of a full city block: Lincoln School, completed in 1917, and Roosevelt School, completed in 1925. Roosevelt-Lincoln was the city’s only

### Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc. Awards for Excellence Winners



Salina's Lincoln Junior High School



Salina's Roosevelt Junior High School



Ellis County's Saline River Bridge

junior high school until 1958. The two buildings were connected in the 1960s by gymnasiums and an enclosed walkway which were recently razed. With the construction of new school facilities in 2004, the historic structures were in danger of demolition. Through this rehabilitation, the classrooms once again serve the community—now as 61 apartment units known as Pioneer President’s Place.

## Endangered Resources

Highlighting significant buildings and sites in need of restoration or rehabilitation often brings grassroots and regional preservation groups together to save historic properties. With the goal of saving threatened sites, KPA unveiled its 2006 list of the state’s most endangered historic resources.

### Historic Wood Windows Statewide

Addressing a nationwide preservation issue, KPA included historic wood windows to the list of endangered resources. Inefficiency is often cited as a reason for replacing old windows; however, historic wood windows are usually made of old-growth wood, the quality and density of which are no longer available. If properly maintained and weatherized, historic wood windows can be efficient, long-lasting, and appealing.

### Sedan Opera House Sedan, Chautauqua County,

The Sedan Opera House (c. 1904) is a two-story limestone structure built on the site of two former opera houses that were destroyed by fire. Located at 204 E. Main Street in downtown Sedan, the building’s lower level has housed the Emmett Kelly Museum since 1980. Water damage threatens the entire building, and funds must be raised for roof repairs and infrastructure improvements. The property is listed on the Register of Historic Kansas Places and is also in need

of tuckpointing and other exterior repairs.

### Kenneth Smith Residence and Golf Club Factory Shawnee, Johnson County

For nearly seventy years, the name Kenneth Smith was synonymous with excellence in hand-crafted golf clubs. Today, Smith’s residence and the headquarters of Kenneth Smith Golf Clubs are threatened by residential development. Smith was the first American manufacturer of custom clubs, and in 1933 he purchased an 1869 stone house and property at 12925 W. Seventy-first

twice. According to the new owner, it also served as a post office, café, and an electrical shop, but it has been vacant and used for storage for several years. The owner hopes to rehabilitate the structure as part of a community revitalization effort. The first step will be a new roof to prevent continued deterioration.

### Constitution Hall Topeka, Shawnee County

In 1855, the Kansas Territorial Constitutional Convention met at Topeka’s Constitution Hall, located in the 400



*Sedan Opera House*

Street in Shawnee. Within two years, he built a factory adjacent to his residence and transformed the estate into his club-making headquarters, ultimately including a detached garage, a secondary residence, seven storage areas, two ponds, and a nine-hole golf course. Since the deaths of Smith in 1977 and his widow in the mid-1990s, the property was acquired by a local developer. The property is eligible for listing in the National Register and is also significant for its early settlement ties to members of the Shawnee Indian tribe.

### Barnes State Bank Barnes, Washington County

This one-story brick commercial building dates to the early twentieth century and served as a bank from 1911 to 1924. During that time, it had the unfortunate distinction of being robbed

block of South Kansas Avenue, to prepare for statehood. Topeka was chosen as the temporary capital, and the first Free State Legislature met at Constitution Hall in March 1856. Not to be confused with the Constitution Hall State Historic Site in Lecompton, this is a historically anti-slavery site and is listed in the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program. The original structure is now hidden behind a twentieth-century façade. Since its territorial beginnings, the property has also been used for commercial purposes and is in disrepair.

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*Author Sarah J. Martin is a grants reviewer in the Cultural Resources Division.*



*Standing behind Governor Kathleen Sebelius are Secretary of State Ron Thornberg, State Historic Preservation Office Archeologist Tim Weston, Balsiger Foundation board member Verna Detrich, State Archeologist Robert Hoard, Kansas Anthropological Association President Vita Tucker, graphic artist Michael Irvin, KSHS Public Archeologist Virginia Wulfkuhle, KSHS photographer Craig Cooper, and Professional Archaeologists of Kansas President Brad Logan.*

## Kansas Archaeology Month Observed

On March 24, Governor Kathleen Sebelius signed a proclamation declaring April 2006 as Kansas Archaeology Month. The governor was presented with a 2006 poster, "Crossroads of the Continent: Early Trade in Kansas," and a copy of the recently published book *Kansas Archaeology*.

Two annual conferences kicked off this year's Kansas Archaeology Month. The 28th Annual Flint Hills Archaeological Conference, held on March 30 and 31, was hosted by the Department of Anthropology at Wichita State University. This regional conference focuses on the archeology of the eastern Central Plains and adjacent areas. The conference began with an evening reception at Exploration Place in Wichita. Among other interesting exhibits, conference participants saw "Restoration Station," where the public observes and interacts with WSU archeology students as they process a large collection of artifacts from Kansas sites. The second day of the conference consisted of presentations by professionals and students from Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, including an introduction to I4MO403, the location of the 2006 Kansas Archeology Training Program field school, by Jim Dougherty of WSU.

On April 8, the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) held its annual meeting in Chapman. Verna Detrich, member of the Mud Creek Chapter, received the KAA Lifetime Achievement Award. Certificates of Appreciation were presented to Martin Stein of Topeka, Rose Marie Wallen of Lindsborg, and Roger Ward of El Dorado. Participants toured the Chapman Area Preservation Society, and a series of papers were presented:

- "Shorebirds" by Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks Wildlife biologist Helen Hands;
- "Introduction of the New Chapman Area Preservation Society" by Verna Detrich;



*Verna Detrich (center) accepts the KAA Lifetime Achievement Award from President Vita Tucker while Rose Marie Wallen, Mud Creek Chapter secretary, looks on.*

- "Words about the Harold and Margie Reed Publication Fund" by Margie and Steve Reed;
- "'Wake Nicodemus!': Exploring the Struggle and Promise of African American Settlement in Kansas" by Washburn University Assistant Professor of Anthropology Margaret Woods;
- "Samuel Notz Homestead, Sherman County, Kansas, I4SH322" by KSHS Highway Archeologist Anne Bauer;
- "Kansas Obsidian Sourcing Project" by R. C. Goodwin Company archeologist C. Tod Bevitt;
- "The Ancient Seed: Our Living Legacy" by Dianna Henry;

## Kansas Archaeology Month



*At the annual Artifact Identification and Lab Tour Day on April 15, KAA volunteers demonstrated artifact-processing methods in the laboratory (left) and archeologists identified artifacts (below).*

- “Archeology Teaching Kits” by Rose Marie Wallen (see related article on page twelve); and
- “Review of the 2006 KATP Field School in Council Grove” by KSHS Public Archeologist Virginia Wulfkuhle.

Two annual events occurred at the Kansas History Center in Topeka. April 13 was History and Environmental Fair, co-sponsored by the Shawnee County Conservation District. Cultural Resources Division staff joined other KSHS employees and volunteers to help kids and families learn how natural resources shape the lives of Kansans and how people, in turn, affect the land and wildlife. Among the many activity stations were several that related to archeology: four flintknapping demonstrators, corn grinding, bison hunt, and tipi construction. Artifact Identification and Lab Tour Day followed on April 15.

The Cherokee Strip Land Rush Museum in Arkansas City sponsored a series of programs:

- Second Annual Cherokee Strip Land Rush Museum Mountain Man Living History Encampment with tomahawk and knife throwing, bow and arrow making and shooting, quilt making, fire starting by friction, and more, held March 31-April 2;
- “Spiro Mounds: Cultural Center of the Universe (Almost)” by Dennis A. Peterson, Spiro Mounds Archaeological Park, April 8;
- “Wichita Indians” by Dr. Susan Vehik, Professor of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma, April 15;
- “Preservation Law” by Dr. David Hughes, Professor of Anthropology, Wichita State University, April 21;
- “Bryson Paddock Archaeological Site” by Dr. Richard Drass, Oklahoma Archeological Survey, University of Oklahoma, April 22.



Professional and amateur archeologists gave a number of presentations around the state. A few of the titles that are known are:

- “The Prehistory of Butler County and Investigations at the Chase Site, 14BU1308” by Roger Ward at the Remington Historical Society in Whitewater, April 3;
- “Life Before Territory, 1804-1854” by Randall M. Thies, KSHS archeologist, at Melvern Community Pride and Entrenous Library in Melvern, April 21;
- “Recent Explorations of an Early Wichita Indian Village in Central Kansas” by Dr. Donna C. Roper, adjunct associate professor of anthropology, Kansas State University at the Prairie Museum of Art and History in Colby, April 23;
- “2005 Remote Sensing at Kansas City Historic Trail Sites” by Mary Conrad at the annual meeting of the Missouri Archaeological Society on March 25 and at the St. Joseph Archaeological Society, April 24.

A badly broken leg did not deter KAA member Jim Huss from participating in Kansas Archaeology Month. From his wheelchair,

he presented two talks to fellow residents of the Medical Lodge of Atchison where he was recuperating from a fall. On April 27, he spoke on “Lost Counties of Kansas,” based on research that he did as a volunteer for the KSHS Library/Archives Division. On April 30, he displayed prehistoric artifacts and talked about “Indians of Kansas and Archeological Activities in Atchison and Doniphan Counties.”

KAA volunteer Rose Marie Wallen of Lindsborg created a trade-themed lesson plan for teachers and students, keyed to the Kansas State Department of Education standards. Due to technical difficulties, this did not appear on the Professional Archaeologists of Kansas web site, but these activities can now be downloaded in PDF format from [ksks.org/resource/archweek](http://ksks.org/resource/archweek).

*The author, Virginia Wulfkuhle, is the public archeologist in the Cultural Resources Division.*

# A Home Away From Home

Among the most vulnerable parts of a building is, predictably, the wallpaper. Imagine my surprise upon opening a box of material excavated at Fort Hays and discovering a small treasure trove of that decorative medium!

Recall that Fort Hays was established as Fort Fletcher in 1865 and, after being flooded out, was rebuilt as Fort Hays in 1867. It served as a station for army troops protecting the trails west until 1889. My volunteer job at the Kansas State Historical Society is in the archeology laboratory, supervised by Christine Garst who lets me search through vast amounts of material dug up at the fort. The idea is to find items to write about in a way that will intrigue the lay reader. This box of wallpaper fragments provided such an opportunity.

Human beings have an innate need to decorate their surroundings, especially their walls. In very early days, these decorations were tapestries that not only were attractive, but also helped keep out the cold. However, they were expensive and not readily available

to everyone. Sometime in the early 1500s, a new form of wall art appeared. At first, document-sized paper sheets were block printed, their edges pasted together to form larger sheets, and then those sheets were affixed to cloth backing that in turn was tacked to the wall. Could this be the origin of the term “hanging wallpaper?”

This paper often imitated the designs on tapestries and as time went on reflected the various artistic tastes of the day.

By the mid 1850s, “paper staining,” as wallpaper manufacturing was called, had improved remarkably through mechanization. Mass production enabled many more people to enjoy the beauty of the product. One tantalizing type of design was

referred to as “pin pattern.” Its purpose was to conceal fly specks!

In America, style trends followed those in Britain, and on the western frontier, they followed those on the east coast, albeit twenty or so years later. There were times when not only walls, but also ceilings were papered. A very popular mode of using the paper was as borders or friezes.

Dining rooms were traditionally very somber, while parlors were airier to promote easy conversation.

## A Touch of Home on Officers' Row

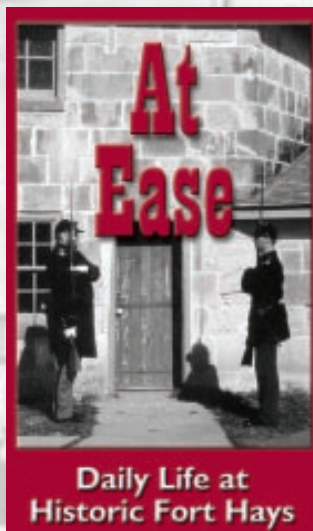
About 80 feet behind house number six on Officers' Row at Fort Hays was a depression that may have been a pit toilet. It later had been used as a refuse dump, and that is where the few remnants of paper were found. It is amazing that they survived this last 130 years or so.

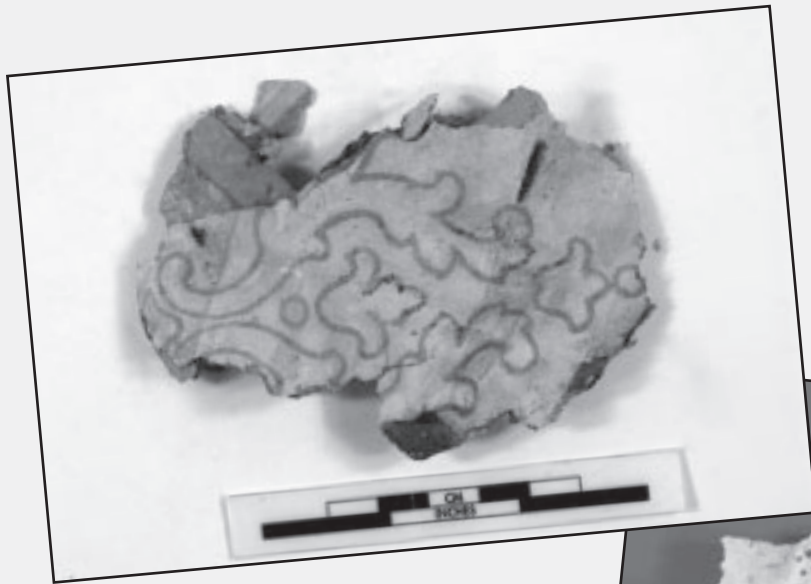
There seem to be two types. One specimen is clearly commercially produced, featuring even stripes of dark green and black and orderly rows of dots and pretty little red pentagonal blossoms. A tiny bit of printing is visible on one corner. Although it is certainly incomplete, what can be seen reads: on the first line, “... American ...;” on the second line, “... most magnificent ...;” on the third line, “...e feet big ...;” and on the fourth line, “... flowers ...” This piece is about 5 by 7 inches.

The second type is even more fascinating because it is



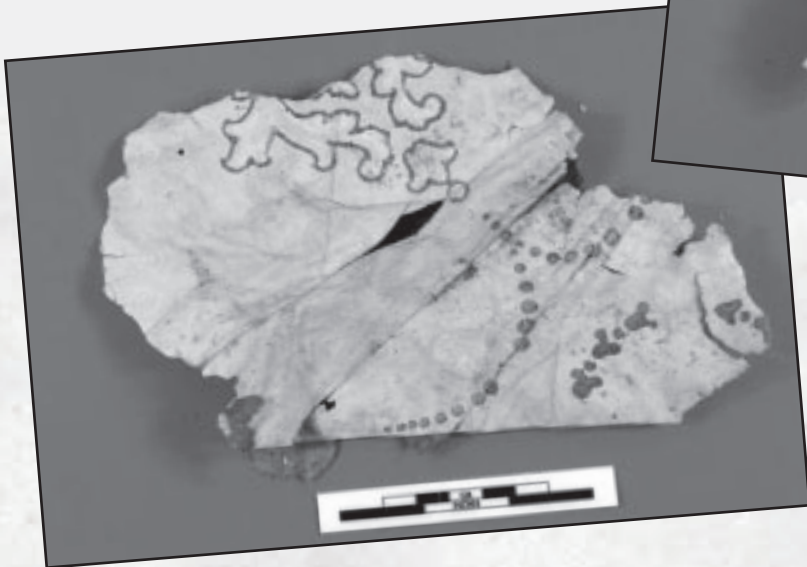
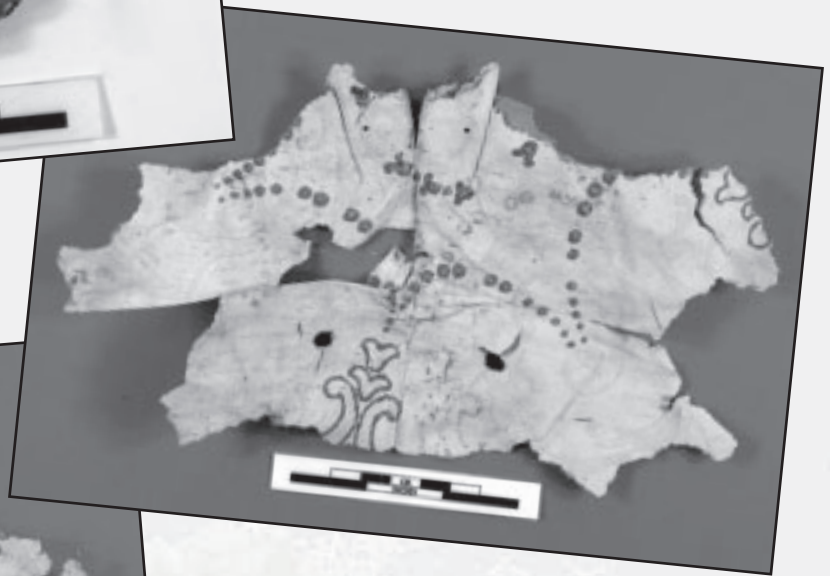
*Professionally prepared paper has green and brown stripes with light brown dots and a row of lovely red pentagonal flowers.*





*Hand-decorated wallpaper circa 1880 features classical, stylized floral designs, outlined in black and carefully filled in with bright yellow. Rows of small dots enhance the design.*

*(Background) Officers' Row at Fort Hays, looking west, in 1873.*



*This article was prepared by Marshall Clark, a KSHS Archeology Lab volunteer, and Christine Garst, KSHS Archeology Lab supervisor and staff archeologist.*

clearly hand decorated. There are several fragments of it, ranging from the largest of about 10 by 5 inches on down. There are carefully arranged patterns of stylized "fleurs," outlined in black but colored in with bright yellow. These designs are enhanced by various rows of dark dots in ascending or descending sizes. With a little imagination, it is easy to picture a most attractive and artistic scheme and to recognize the tremendous amount of time and labor that went into the paper's creation.

It is impossible to know if these two papers came from two different rooms or if they represent two layers of decoration. They could easily have come from two different houses in Offi-

cers' Row. What they do indicate without doubt is that frontier officers' wives tried their very best to make life more bearable by bringing a little of their former family homes to these temporary quarters. We'll never know if this army wife did the artwork herself or if she employed one of the itinerant artists who traveled the countryside painting portraits.

Artifacts tell the archeologist many interesting and important things from scientific and historical points of view, but these human stories add such a vital perspective. In my own thoughts, I am sure that this army wife of long ago brought her officer husband a delightful touch of home away from home.



*Pottawatomie County Fair Pavilion - Onaga*

# Seventeen HTF Grants Approved Totalling \$1,077,856

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review made its recommendations for the 2006 round of Heritage Trust Fund (HTF) grants on May 13. The Board recommended \$1,077,856 for seventeen projects distributed across the state. Sixty-two eligible applications were reviewed, requesting a total of \$4,359,628 in funds.

The HTF program saw an unusually large number of excellent applications, making the job of the review committee most difficult. As is normal, many applications focused on roofing, repair of historic wood windows, building stabilization, and mortar repair. Many projects either consist of or include a condition assessment report, a good starting point for any rehabilitation effort. These reports analyze the condition of the building and include a structural report, cost estimates, and construction documents for future rehabilitation or preservation.

A project combining a condition assessment and construction work is the Nemaha County Jail and Sheriff's Residence in Seneca. A \$30,800 grant to the

Nemaha County Historical Society, Inc. will be provided for a structural engineer to determine the cause of the failing porch support system. Following the recommendations of the report, the damaged portions of the porch and deck will be repaired or replaced. The consultant will also develop a long-range maintenance plan.

Several projects represent the culmination of previously funded rehabilitations. The Robert Miller House in Lawrence utilizes a previous HTF-funded condition assessment report. Owners Dennis M. and Judith A. Dailey will receive a \$90,000 grant to repair the home's deteriorated northwest corner and west wall. The owners will oversee work that will include anchoring the wall to the floor framing, removing existing wall ties, reconstructing parts of the chimney, and providing a new chimney foundation. The Miller House is generally accepted to be the only historic property in Lawrence connected to both the Underground Railroad and Quantrill's Massacre in 1863. Though the home is a private residence, the Daileys frequently open the home for community and educational activities.

The Friends of the Fair Pavilion

will receive \$45,600 to complete wood window installation in the octagonal section of the Pottawatomie County Fair Pavilion in Onaga. The pavilion, which has been unused for six years, will be used for a variety of cultural and educational activities.

The Marion Township Hall in Baileyville, Nemaha County, will use a \$25,200 grant to complete foundation repairs on the north and west foundations identical to previous work on the south and east sides. The grant recipient is the Glacial Hills Resource Conservation and Development Region, Inc. The hall will become the Glacial Hills Learning Center, tourist information center, and Nemaha County Historical Satellite Museum.

A \$40,000 grant will be used to stabilize the marble "wing" units of the Republic County Courthouse in Belleville. Additionally, the grant allows for the restoration of the building's character-defining Art Deco exterior light fixture.

The Campbell Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Atchison will receive \$28,062 for cleaning and repairing the stone foundation, exterior stuc-

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



*The owners of the Miller House in Lawrence (above) will use a \$90,000 grant to repair substantial deterioration.*

the replacement of original slate tiles on the roof and dormers with a new slate substitute approved by the Secretary of Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*. The project includes installing new copper flashing, rehabilitating tin hip and ridge caps and finials, and repointing of chimneys.

Antonio and Rachel Flores will receive a \$90,000 grant to repair a failed parapet that separated from the buildings historically known as the Campbell Hotel and American Hotel at 120-128 S. Main in Hutchinson, Reno County. The property consists of three adjacent buildings that now comprise the Anchor Inn Mexican restaurant. The top of the center building façade, 126 S. Main, fell to the sidewalk in February. Work will begin with the most damaged and unsafe areas, including stabilizing the brick façade, parapet, and cornice. Workers will then install a structural steel frame, remove loose bricks, replace spalled limestone sills, and repoint. The structural integrity of the building at 120-122 S. Main was compromised with the wall collapse; repairs call for removing the brick parapet, stabilizing the parapet and cornice with a structural steel frame, and rebuilding the parapet to match the original. Work to 128 S. Main will include replacing the wood and sheet metal cornice to match the original.

co, wood windows, cement steps, and underground drainage system. Campbell Chapel was the first black church established in Atchison in 1878 and continues to serve the congregation today.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Winfield, Cowley County, will utilize a \$76,234 grant to restore forty-two windows. The scope of work includes removing deteriorated storm coverings, replacing and cleaning stained glass, installing protective venting louvers, and repairing millwork.

A \$90,000 grant is awarded to St. Joseph Catholic Church in Damar, Rooks County. The proposed scope of work includes repairs to scagliola (a marble alternative) for thirty interior columns and decorative artwork plaster on columns and along walls and ceiling.

An award of \$55,000 to Wayne and Carolyn Walden, the owners of the Kerr House, 2310 Washington Blvd., Kansas City, Wyandotte County, will help fund

*Robert Miller House  
Lawrence*

*Nemaha County Jail and  
Sheriff's Residence  
Seneca*

*Pottawatomie County Fair  
Pavilion  
Onaga*

*Marion Township Hall  
Baileysville*

*Republic County Courthouse  
Belleville*

*The Dream Theater  
Russell*

*Northrup Theatre  
Syracuse*

*Winona Consolidated School  
Logan County*

*Lane County  
Community High School  
Dighton*

*Campbell Chapel African  
Methodist Episcopal Church  
Atchison*

*Grace Methodist Episcopal Church  
Winfield*

*St. Joseph Catholic Church  
Damar*

*Kerr House  
Kansas City*

*Edward Carroll House  
Leavenworth*

*Campbell Hotel and American  
Hotel  
Hutchinson*

*Somer Hardware Building  
Wilson*

*Kuhre Ranch Historic District  
Edson Vicinity*



*The Somer Hardware Building in Wilson is shown here in historical views (left) and as it stands today (below). At far left is the building's namesake, Anthony Somer measuring rope in the original hardware store, circa 1940s.*



## HTF Eligibility Requirements

- Properties must be listed in the *National Register of Historic Places* or *Register of Historic Kansas Places* or be a contributing property in a *National or State Historic District*.
- Property may not be owned by the *State of Kansas* or *federal government*.
- For-profit corporations must meet the requirement of the law that “the property’s continued existence is threatened or its rehabilitation is not economically feasible without grant assistance.”
- The grant applicant must own the property.
- All work that is undertaken must conform to the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation*.

The Somer Hardware Building in Wilson, Ellsworth County, will receive a \$47,600 grant. The Wilson Community Foundation’s proposal includes removing the existing layers of roofing and rotted wood structural frames. It also includes construction of appropriate wood framing, new structural steel beams, and a column system for support, along with installing a new rear-sloping roof system with new roof flashings. The structure is partially used for storage but is otherwise vacant. Proposed usages include a specialty bakery—an original wood-fired masonry bakery oven located in the basement has attracted interest—and an antique mall. The revitalization of the Somer Building will bolster tourism efforts spearheaded by the recent restoration and reopening of the Midland Hotel.

The Edward Carroll House in Leavenworth, home of the Leavenworth County Historical Society, will receive a grant

of \$28,800. Proposed work consists of installing felt underlayment and new fifty-year shingles, along with installing matching hip and ridge roofing, replacing flat roofing and guttering, and repairing fascia and soffits. Formerly a private residence, the Carroll Hosue stands today as a “living museum” celebrating the lifestyle of a 1890s household and features tours, educational exhibits, and a Victorian Shoppe.

With a \$90,000 grant to the Jim Flanders Trust No. 2, the Kuhrt Ranch Historic District barn will receive needed repairs. The proposal includes rebuilding cracked and shifting concrete footers/foundation extending below frost depth and recovering with stucco to match. Additional work includes repairs to doors and wood trim, restoration of existing wood windows and cupola, and replacement and repair of metal roof shingles and cracked historic siding.

## The Next Step for Historic Preservation Fund Projects

Another grant program, the Historic Preservation Fund, enabled rehabilitation projects last year at several historic schools and theaters. Four of those projects were then placed on the National Register of Historic Places, thus making them eligible for HTF grants. The Dream Theater in Russell, Russell County, will utilize a \$90,000 grant to secure downspouts and repair stones, delaminated stucco, and brickwork. The Russell Arts Council is the recipient of the Dream Theater grant.

The Syracuse-Hamilton County Chamber of Commerce will use a \$70,560 grant to replace exterior doors, remove replacement windows, and install furnaces and heat pumps for the Northrup Theatre in Syracuse.

Unified School District #275 Triplains will receive a \$90,000 grant for the Winona Consolidated School in Logan County. The project includes removing the existing clay tile roof; replacing underlayment as needed; replacing underlayment as needed; matching and replacing missing or broken tiles, ridge caps, and hip shingles; and replacing deteriorated and missing gutters and downspouts.

The limestone stadium and retaining wall will be repaired at the Lane County Community High School in Dighton with a grant of \$90,000. The buttress walls and stairways will be disassembled



**A \$28,800 grant to the Leavenworth County Historical Society will fund roof repairs to the Carroll House, a living museum and home the the LCHS.**

to grade line or sound footing and will be relaid with the appropriate mortar. Stone surfaces will also be repaired and cleaned. Built during the Depression through the Works Progress Administration, the stadium continues to serve the school and community for sporting events and gatherings. The recipient of this grant is Dighton USD #482.

A National Register of Historic Plac-

es 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 available to the public or access is available by appointment.

The annual HTF application deadline is March 1. For more information, contact Grants Manager Teresa Kiss at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 216 or visit [kshs.org](http://kshs.org).

## Archeology Teaching Aids Available

Four teaching kits are now available from the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) to aid members in presenting programs to the public. Each package contains a range of prehistoric artifacts from unprovenienced collections, information cue cards explaining the functions of these artifacts, and six small posters illustrating prehistoric dwelling features and horticultural lifestyles in Kansas. Also included are a timeline and suggested outline for presentations, as well as a magnifying glass for close examination of the artifacts.

With these tools, a presenter has a ready program for those with little knowledge of Kansas archeology. The presentation may take from thirty minutes to an hour and can be expanded depending on the degree of audience interest. Civic groups, schools, historical societies, KAA chapter meetings, workshops, and booths are all potential venues for use of these kits.

The kits provide the audience with a hands-on experience with prehistoric artifacts, and provide KAA members an opportunity to explain the function of the organization while inviting all to participate in the responsible stewardship of Kansas' archeological heritage.

The teaching kits have been placed with KAA area representatives or chapter presidents in Colby, Meade, Wichita, and McPherson. To be referred to the representative nearest you for a program, contact KSHS Public Archeologist Virginia Wulfkuhle at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 266 or [vwulfkuhle@kshs.org](mailto:vwulfkuhle@kshs.org).



**Author Rose Marie Wallen, Lindsborg, serves as KAA certification program chair and treasurer.**

# National Historic Preservation Act Marks 40 Years

Preservationists across the country are marking the fortieth anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) that President Lyndon B. Johnson signed into law on October 16, 1966. The NHPA, which established the National Register of Historic Places and State Historic Preservation Offices, promotes the identification and preservation of historic buildings, districts, sites, landscapes, and objects.

Urban renewal and interstate highway projects of the mid-twentieth century awakened an interest in local leaders and concerned citizens that resulted in the 1966 publication of *With Heritage So Rich*. Produced by the United States Conference of Mayors, this publication is often credited with laying the groundwork for the passage of the NHPA, which reflects many of the book's tenets.

The NHPA and its subsequent amendments provide national preservation standards, educational and technical assistance, and grants and tax incentives, and delegate the responsibility of coordinating these activities to the National Park Service (NPS).

Within the framework established by the NHPA, many states have developed statewide funding incentives and programs to further preservation activities. In Kansas, for example, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) administers two statewide funding incentives: the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit and the Heritage Trust Fund Grant (see page nine.)

The Kansas SHPO also maintains and amends the Register of Historic Kansas Places, while several communities promote similar local historic registers.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has established a special website (NHPA40.org) to track events and commemorations related to the fortieth anniversary. To read the NHPA and its amendments, visit [achp.gov/nhpa](http://achp.gov/nhpa).

## Additional Reading

Stipe, Robert E. *A Richer Heritage: Historic Preservation in the Twenty-First Century*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003.

*With Heritage So Rich: A Report of a Special Committee on Historic Preservation Under the Auspices of the United States Conference of Mayors*. New York: Random House, 1966.

“...we will probably be judged not by the monuments we build but by those we have destroyed.”

New York Times Editorial  
October 30, 1963

## The Antiquities Act

◆ 1906-2006 ◆

2006 marks the hundredth anniversary of The Antiquities Act of 1906. On June 8, 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt signed into law An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities. This law afforded the first legal protection of cultural and natural resources in the United States. It also provided for the designation of national monuments and required those conducting research on public land to obtain a permit and to share with the public the information obtained from the research. The Act became the precursor for laws protecting historical and archeological resources on public land.

The following summary of the Antiquities Act is from the National Park Service web site. For more information online, visit [cr.nps.gov/archeology/SITES/Antiquities/index](http://cr.nps.gov/archeology/SITES/Antiquities/index).

The Antiquities Act is the first law to establish that archeological sites on public lands are important public resources. It obligates federal agencies that manage the public lands to preserve for present and future generations the historic, scientific, commemorative, and cultural values of the archaeological and historic sites and structures on these lands. It also authorizes the President to protect landmarks, structures, and objects of historic or scientific interest by designating them as National Monuments.

The Act grew out of concerns that developed over the course of the last quarter of the nineteenth century for the preservation of America's archeological sites and the artifacts and information that they contained. National and regional educators and scientists, including those involved in the developing profession of archeology, joined together in a movement to safeguard sites on public lands being endangered by haphazard digging and purposeful, commercial artifact looting.

After a generation-long effort, on June 8, 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt signed the Antiquities Act into law, thus establishing the first general legal protection of cultural and natural resources in the United States. The Act set important precedents, including the assertion of a broad public interest in archeology on public lands, as well as support for the care and management of archeological sites, collections, and information. The act linked the protection of sites and their appropriate scientific excavation with public programs to care for and interpret artifact collections and information from the sites.

The Antiquities Act stands as an important achievement in the progress of conservation and preservation efforts in the United States. Its effects are still felt. The Act created the basis for the federal government's efforts to protect archeological sites from looting and vandalism. It provided a foundation of public policy from which more specific public attention to and preservation of historic places and structures, cultural landscapes, and other cultural resources developed during the course of the twentieth century. Today, many different organizations cooperate in diverse partnerships, including governments at the federal, state, tribal and local levels; professional and scholarly groups; and communities. In shaping public policy to protect a broad array of cultural and natural resources, the impact of the Antiquities Act is unmatched.

# Archeology Staff Trains Conservationists

Just as doctors cannot be everywhere emergencies occur, archeologists cannot be present every time artifacts are discovered. Fortunately, a multi-agency effort is training soil conservationists to recognize archeological evidence in the field and creating a first line of protection for the state's cultural resources.

KSHS archeologists Randy Thies and Anne Bauer held a two-day workshop on April 11-13, 2006, in Manhattan for thirty conservationists from across Kansas. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) sponsored the workshop for its conservationists and staff from other agencies who partner with them in carrying out programs, namely the State Soil Conservation Commission and Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. KSHS and NRCS have collaborated to provide cultural resources training as needed since 1991.

Once they complete this training, the conservationists implementing projects are prepared to recognize cultural materials. When archeological materials are encountered, the NRCS contacts the KSHS Archeology Office. Under the terms of a contract for cultural resource services between the two agencies, a KSHS archeologist evaluates the area. By having trained conservationists in the field, the NRCS can more efficiently carry out its cultural resource obligations mandated by federal law.

Training consists of eight modules. The U.S. Department of Agriculture offers the first six modules as online courses. Students must pass online quizzes before they can proceed to the next module. Professional archeologists tailor the final two modules to each state's environment and prehistoric cultural sequence. The Kansas workshop was structured with a classroom portion and a field component.

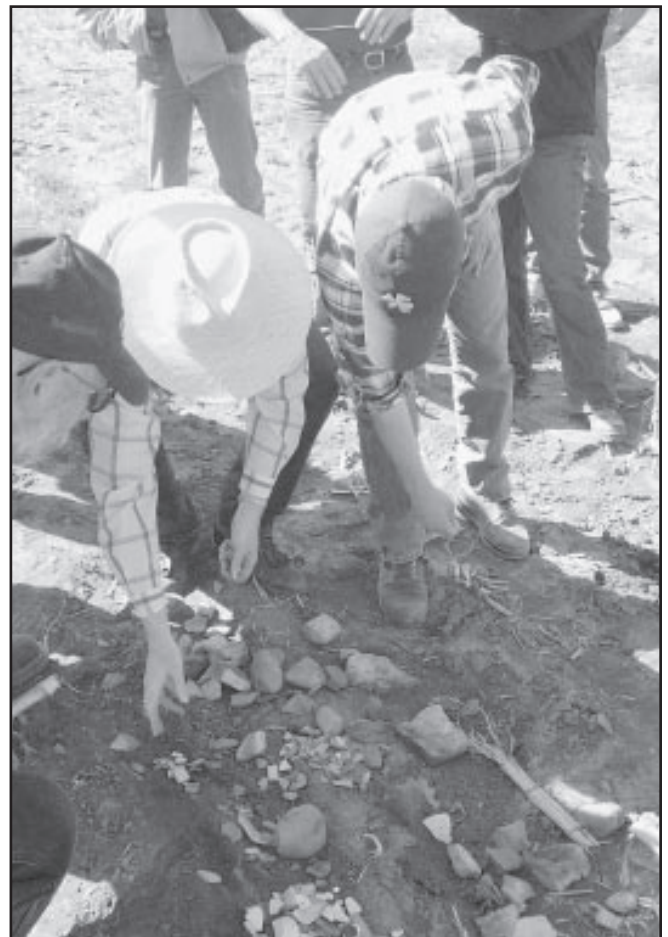
Classroom topics included the prehistory of Kansas, identification of archeological sites, artifact show-and-tell, flintknapping, historical archeology of Kansas, and Kansas burial laws. State Historic Preservation Office archeologist Tim Weston reviewed federal laws pertaining to archeology. NRCS Cultural Resources Coordinator Terry Conway led discussions on NRCS procedures for determining if projects will affect known archeological sites and reporting cultural materials observed in the field.

For the field requirement, the class visited five previously recorded sites: four prehistoric habitation sites and one burial mound in nearby Pottawatomie County. Walking over the habitation sites and collecting surface artifacts gave participants practice at identifying the types of cultural materials that they may encounter in the field. A sample of their collection was brought back to the KSHS archeology lab and added to the collection of artifacts from those sites. The remainder was left in the field. Notable finds included cordmarked pottery sherds, two small triangular projectile points, and a celt. One site contained remains of a historic farmstead, and a sample of historic artifacts was collected as well.



*Three training participants handle examples of prehistoric pottery found in Kansas.*

*By having trained conservationists in the field, the NRCS can more efficiently carry out its cultural resource obligations mandated by federal law.*



*KSHS archeologist Randy Thies looks over artifacts that participants collected during field survey exercises.*

# Wendy Huggins Joins CRD Staff

Wendy Huggins joined the Cultural Resources Division in April as an administrative assistant and tax credit clerk.

Huggins has a degree in classics from the University of Kansas and participated in the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school in recent years. She also has worked for the division scanning photographs of buildings in the historic properties inventory. With her remaining time, she is working with Dr. Donna Roper to analyze artifacts from the ancestral Wichita archeological site 14RC410, excavated last summer.



*Wendy Huggins*

Huggins can be reached at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 240.

## Capitol Dome Tours Now on Saturdays

The popular Capitol Dome guided tours will be offered at 10:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 1:30 p.m. Tuesday - Saturday, from Memorial Day to Labor Day. Reservations are accepted. Walk-up visitors will be accommodated as space is available. For more information, visit [kshs.org](http://kshs.org). To schedule a tour, call (785) 296-3966 or email [capitol@kshs.org](mailto:capitol@kshs.org).

## Happenings in Kansas

### Custom Cowboy Boots: The Kansas Story

June 2006  
Research Center Gallery  
*This traveling exhibit focuses on today's custom bootmakers, working within the Kansas cowboy boot tradition that began at the end of the Civil War.*

### Blazing Guns and Rugged Heroes: Kansas in the Westerns

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. An outfit worn by Dale Evans has been added to the exhibit through the end of July. Download an audio tour at [kshs.org](http://kshs.org)!*

### Summer Storytime

Thursday mornings in June and July  
Kansas History Museum  
10:30-11:00 a.m.  
*A free museum gallery experience for preschoolers. Children must be accompanied by an adult. Contact (785) 272-8681 Ext. 414 or [education@kshs.org](mailto:education@kshs.org)*

### Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School

June 3-18, 2006  
Council Grove, KS

### 29th Annual KSHS, Inc. Spring Meeting

June 16-17, 2006  
Manhattan, Kansas  
*Features guest speaker Marci Penner. Visit [kshs.org](http://kshs.org) for more information.*

### Cowboy Camp-In

June 23-24, 2006  
Kansas History Museum  
*Fourth through sixth graders are invited to spend the night at the Museum with their parent, grandparent, or guardian. Take part in cowboy-related activities and a flashlight tour on the nature trail. \$25 per person. Contact (785) 272-8681 Ext. 438 or [kridden@kshs.org](mailto:kridden@kshs.org).*

### Everyday Kansans Making History

July 2006  
Research Center Gallery  
*Photo exhibit features ordinary Kansans doing ordinary things.*

### Summer Film Series - Red River\*

July 14, 2006  
Kansas History Museum

### Summer Film Series - Dodge City\*

July 21, 2006  
Kansas History Museum

### Summer Film Series - The Harvey Girls\*

July 28, 2006  
Kansas History Museum

### Summer Film Series - The Outlaw Josey Wales\*

August 4, 2006  
Kansas History Museum

### Native American Artifact Identification Day

August 19, 2006  
11 a.m. - 4 p.m.  
Pawnee Indian Museum  
480 Pawnee Trail, Republic, Kansas  
*KSHS archeologists will examine artifacts as well as provide approximate dates, usages, and possible originations. Contact (785) 361-2255 or [piv@kshs.org](mailto:piv@kshs.org).*

\* More details will be announced at [kshs.org](http://kshs.org).



Return Service Requested

## KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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