



Kansas Preservation

Newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division ▪ Kansas State Historical Society



Six years after announcing plans to demolish thirty-eight historic buildings at its Leavenworth campus, the Department of Veterans Affairs turns over keys to the buildings for private development.

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KANSAS PRESERVATION

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The Kansas Preservation Alliance is helping to clean up this bank building in Smith Center.

Kansas Preservation Alliance Receives Tax Credits to Help Fund Preservation Projects

The Kansas Preservation Alliance (KPA) received \$75,000 in Community Service Tax Credits from the Kansas Department of Commerce to help return derelict historic properties to use and, in turn, bring economic revival to communities.

The statewide nonprofit preservation advocacy group will use the credits to build its Preservation Opportunity Fund, which will help small Kansas communities preserve historic structures and places. The pilot program is the stabilization and rehabilitation of the historic First National Bank in Smith Center.

KPA will also establish an Emergency Loan Fund with the tax credit donations. This fund will be available to nonprofit organizations, municipalities, and individuals for the emergency stabilization of historic properties damaged by fire or natural disasters. The loans will be available at a rate 3 percent below prime.

The Community Service Tax Credit program awards tax credits to nonprof-

its on a competitive basis for community service, crime prevention, and health care projects. The tax credits are awarded to organizations, which then use them to jump-start major capital campaigns by offering tax credits to donors. For projects in rural areas, donors receive tax credits in the amount of 70 percent of their donation. For instance, if a donor donated \$1000 to a qualified nonprofit for a project in a rural area, he or she would receive a tax credit in the amount of \$700. This credit, which is more valuable than a deduction, would reduce the donor's state tax liability by \$700. To qualify for the program, donors must contribute at least \$250.

For information about KPA programs, contact Janine Joslin at (913) 449-3147 or info@kpalliance.org. For information about the Community Service Tax Credit program, contact J. R. Robl at the Kansas Department of Commerce at (785) 296-6815 or jrobl@kansascommerce.com.

Fort Scott Fire Correction and Update

An article in the July/August issue entitled "Fire-damaged Buildings Listed on State Register" included the following sentence: "Free-state advocates led by James Montgomery, known for carrying out the Marais des Cygnes massacre, twice struck the town." The sentence should have said, "Free-state advocates, led by James Montgomery, twice struck the town." We apologize for this serious error.

A sidebar to the same article included a brief biography of Dr. Jonathan Miller, for whom the Miller Block building was named. Additional information has since been discovered. A 36-year-old physician, Jonathan G. Miller, is listed in the 1860 Bourbon County census on page 116. Miller's place of birth is listed as Pennsylvania, reflecting the fact that his birthplace, Morgantown, was located in a disputed land area from 1825 to 1865.

Shawnee Indian Mission Fundraising Campaign Close to Reaching Goal



The rehabilitation involves interior and exterior restoration of the site's East, North, and West Buildings. Other phases entail improved parking and accessibility and installation of new exhibits.



A campaign to raise funds for the Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site in Fairway is 83 percent complete. One hundred and seventy-five organizations and individuals have committed more than \$1 million to the project. The campaign, which began in February 2003, has a fundraising goal of \$1,215,372.

Among the private gifts are a \$50,000 Ewing and Marion Kauffman Foundation grant and a \$25,000 anonymous challenge gift.

Private funds are important in providing a match for public grant assistance. Such grant funding includes \$100,000 from the Cultural Resources Division's Historic Preservation Fund program, \$213,000 from the Johnson County Heritage Trust Fund, and \$360,000 in Transportation Enhancement Funds from the Kansas Department of Transportation.

The rehabilitation involves interior and exterior restoration of the site's East, North, and West Buildings. Other phases entail improved parking and accessibility and installation of new exhibits.

Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site is located at 3403 W. Fifty-third, Fairway KS 66205-2654. For more information about the site, contact (913) 262-0867. For more information on the fundraising campaign, contact Wanda Arocho at (785) 262-8681 Ext. 201 or warocho@kshs.org.

Shawnee Indian Mission is one of seventeen sites administered by the Kansas State Historical Society (see kshs.org/places/sites).

A summary of recent projects at the state historic sites will be featured in the next issue of *Kansas Preservation*.

Additions to the Historic Schools of Kansas Multiple Property Nomination



(Above) Built in 1938, Hoisington High School features elements of both Art Moderne and Art Deco.

(Top Right) Sylvia Rural School is a rare example of Georgian Revival school architecture in Kansas.

(Right) The Collegiate Gothic Protection High School was constructed in 1930.



Review Board Approves 24 National Register Nominations

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review held its regular quarterly meeting at the Kansas History Center on August 27, 2005. The board nominated twenty properties to the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, it approved four properties for listing on the Register of Historic Kansas Places. Below are summaries of the nominated properties, including eight schools nominated as part of the Historic Schools of Kansas Multiple Property Nomination.

Hoisington High School, 218 E. Seventh Street, Hoisington, Barton County

Designed by Emporia architects Jerome Brinkman and Stanley Hagen, Hoisington High School was constructed

in 1940 through the Public Works Administration. The three-story blond brick building features Art Deco-style stone ornamentation and carved detailing. The nomination also includes a 1937 native stone stadium constructed by the Works Projects Administration.

Protection High School, 210 S. Jefferson, Protection, Comanche County

Constructed in 1930 and designed by Hutchinson architects Routledge & Hertz, Protection High School is a Collegiate Gothic-style, two-story red brick building with a clay tile intersecting hip roof. Protection Grade School, a one-story brick structure, was constructed north of the high school in 1950. Designed by

Wichita architects Hibbs & Robinson, the grade school was connected to the high school at the northeast corner off the gymnasium; the schools shared the high school gym and grade school cafeteria.

Ashland Grade School, 210 W. Seventh Street, Ashland, Clark County

Designed by Wichita architect Glen H. Thomas, Ashland Grade School was constructed in 1937 through the Public Works Administration. The Classical Revival-style, two-story red brick structure has a flat roof with parapet and stone detailing. Reflecting the evolution of the traditional Progressive Era school, the structure comprised three parts. The main central section resembles a tradi-



The Riley County Courthouse is a focal point in downtown Manhattan.

tional Progressive Era school with its symmetrical, formal design and a grand central entrance. The first grade room was recessed on the west end of the building and the auditorium was recessed on the east end of the building.

Sylvia Rural High School, 203 Old Highway 50, Sylvia, Reno County

Sylvia Rural High School, designed by Hutchinson architects Routledge & Hertz, was completed in November of 1926. The school comprises a two-and-a-half story center section flanked by two-story end wings. Although modern in plan design with separate gymnasium and auditorium and customized spaces for science laboratory, manual arts, and domestic science classrooms, the building's red brick exterior is Colonial Revival, defined by its formal, symmetrical composition.

Agra Consolidated School, 941 Kansas Avenue, Agra, Phillips County

Designed by prominent Topeka architects Glover and Newcomb, the Agra Consolidated School was constructed in 1947-48 after a fire destroyed the former school in 1945. It is a modern, one-and-two-story asymmetrical building with a flat roof and bands of windows. A square squat tower with a pyramidal roof and chevron stone detailing marks the main building entrance. The only other ornamentation is a band of contrasting stone and brick squares that form a cornice band around the building. The building

form with the entry tower and geometric detailing are characteristic of the Art Deco style.

Wilcox School, U.S. Highway 283, Ransom vicinity, Trego County

The Wilcox School District No. 29 was built in 1886 by early settlers of the area. Its form and vernacular style are typical of early one-room country schoolhouses. The school is a simple rectangular form with a gable roof and was constructed of Niobrara limestone quarried on the south side of the Smoky Hill River, approximately one-half mile south of the site. There are two entry bays on the front of the building, a chimney on the rear, and three windows on each of the two sides.

Prairie Grove School, Seneca vicinity, Nemaha County

Constructed in 1886, Prairie Grove School is located approximately ten miles north of Seneca on an acre of ground adjacent to Township Road "H." The one-story, vernacular clapboard building measures 24 feet by 42 feet. It has an eastern façade with two six-foot entry doors topped with matching horizontal transom windows. The Mansard-roofed belfry is covered with diamond-shaped wood shingles and houses the original, functioning bell. A storm cellar with double doors remains on the northwest corner of lot. Earlier this year, Prairie Grove School was added to the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

*Hoisington High School
Hoisington*

*Protection High School
Protection*

*Ashland Grade School
Ashland*

*Sylvia Rural High School
Sylvia*

*Agra Consolidated School
Agra*

*Wilcox School
Ransom Vicinity*

*Prairie Grove School
Seneca Vicinity*

*Wabaunsee Dist. 1 Grammar School
Wabaunsee*

*Riley County Courthouse
Manhattan*

*Nova E. Larabee Library
Farmers National Bank
Stafford*

*Independence Downtown Historic
District
Independence*

*St. Luke AME Church
Lawrence*

*Antelope Lake Park
Morland Vicinity*

*Pleasant Ridge Church
Phillipsburg Vicinity*

*Grace Methodist Episcopal Church
Winfield*

*Lincoln School
Aechison*

*Mary Seaman Ennis House
Goodland*

*Kirwin City Hall
Kirwin*

*Mathias Splitlog House
Kansas City*

*Robert Hall Pearson Farm
Baldwin Vicinity*

*D.D. Dkenberry Building
Quinter*

*Cather Farm
Beloit Vicinity*



Wabaunsee District #1 Grammar School, 56 Center Street, Wabaunsee, Wabaunsee County

Constructed c. 1888 and currently used as a residence, the Wabaunsee District # 1 Grammar School is an Italianate-style, one-story wood-frame school located at the southwest corner of Locust and Center Streets.

The Independence Downtown Historic District includes 115 buildings.



Riley County Courthouse, 100 Courthouse Plaza, Manhattan, Riley County

The Riley County Courthouse was constructed in 1905-1906 at the west end of Manhattan's central business district. The courthouse is identical in design to three other existing county courthouses designed by Holland & Squires between 1905 and 1907 (Marion, Osborne, and Thomas Counties). Each is a four-story structure with ten bays on the primary and rear façades, and six bays on the side façades. The Riley County Courthouse retains all of these defining features and is an excellent example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. It is nominated under the Historic County Courthouses of Kansas Multiple Property Nomination.

Former SHPO Archeologist Will Banks 'surveys' Antelope Fishing Lake in Graham County.

Nora E. Larabee Library, 108 Union Street, Stafford, Stafford County

The Nora E. Larabee Memorial Library is a one-story brick building, measuring 30 by 40 feet, with a full basement. Unlike many of the libraries built in the early twentieth century, it was not funded by Andrew Carnegie. Constructed from 1905 to 1906, the library is nominated for its association with Joseph D. and Angeline O. Larabee, who made significant contributions to the development of Stafford. The library was dedicated in honor of their daughter Nora. It is also architecturally significant because its design is attributed to Charles E. Shepard, one of the leading architects practicing in Kansas and Missouri during the first third of the twentieth century.



Farmers National Bank, 100 N. Main Street, Stafford, Stafford County

The Farmers National Bank, located at the intersection of Main and Broadway in downtown Stafford, is a two-story brick building with limestone trim and a partially finished basement. Charles E. Shepard, of the Kansas City, Missouri, architectural firm Shepard & Farrar, designed the building. Lew Dellinger was the contractor. Like the Larabee Library, this bank is nominated to the National Register for its association with Joseph D. Larabee, as well as for its architectural significance as an excellent example of Neo-Classical style.

The Kirwin City Hall features elements of Gothic Revival and Craftsman architecture.



This historic advertising piece shows the Kuns-Collier House in McPherson. Soon after it was built, the house was featured in the advertisement for asbestos roofing.

Independence Downtown Historic District, Independence, Montgomery County

The Independence Downtown Historic District includes 115 buildings. The district is nominated to the National Register for its association with the historical development of Independence and the three defined periods of significance: the settlement period, 1876-1872; the agricultural and commercial development period, 1873-1900; and the gas and oil boom, 1901-1929. These three periods mark the rise and development of Independence as a center of commerce in southeastern Kansas. The district is also significant for its architecture that features styles from the Late Victorian period into the early twentieth century.

St. Luke AME Church, 900 New York Street, Lawrence, Douglas County

St. Luke AME Church is a twin-towered brick building constructed in 1910. It is nominated to the National Register for its architectural significance as a good example of the Gothic Revival style and for its association with the development of African-American social patterns and cultural history. Listed in

the Register of Historic Kansas Places since August 18, 2001, the building was recently awarded a Heritage Trust Fund grant for a complete preservation plan.

Antelope Lake Park, Morland vicinity, Graham County

Antelope Lake Park is a district consisting of a lake constructed in 1935 by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, an earth-filled dam, two Rustic-style stone shelter houses, five stone privies, a stone fireplace, and a steel truss bridge. The park is nominated under the New Deal-era Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Nomination.

Kuns-Collier House, 302 S. Walnut Street, McPherson, McPherson County

Constructed in 1909, the Kuns-Collier house is a two-story (plus attic) red brick and half-timbered Tudor Revival house with an asbestos shingled roof. A one-and-a-half-story three-car garage, also constructed in the historic period, is included in the nomination. The house is nominated to the National Register as an excellent, unaltered example of the Tudor Revival style.

Pleasant Ridge Church, Buffalo Road, Phillipsburg vicinity, Phillips County

The Pleasant Ridge Church (c. 1898) is nominated for its architectural significance as a good local example of the national folk tradition. Its simplistic design and rectangular form allowed for multiple uses of the building, including a school and meeting hall. Although formal church services ended in 1969, area residents still use the building for holiday celebrations, weddings, and funerals. Located 16 miles north of Phillipsburg, this plain frame church building and the contributing outhouse retain a high degree of integrity.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 320 College Street, Winfield, Cowley County

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church (1917) was nominated to the National Register for its architectural significance as an excellent example of an early-twentieth-century Collegiate Gothic-style church. Members of the church chose prolific Kansas City architect Ernest Olaf Brostrom to design the church based upon his reputation of designing fireproof structures. The rectangular church has



The exterior of the Mary Seaman Ennis House in Goodland has been restored by the Sheridan County Historical Society.



a reinforced concrete frame with a brick exterior and limestone accents. Located one block south of Southwestern College, the United Methodist Church currently operates the church.

Lincoln School, 801 Division Street, Atchison, Atchison County

The Lincoln School is three-story brick building constructed in 1921 with a 1937 gymnasium/auditorium. The building—listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places in November 2004—is nominated to the National Register for its association with historically significant events leading to desegregation of public schools in the 1950s. The site is also significant for its role in the education of the African American community. Located on the corner of Eighth and Division Streets, Lincoln School was the hub of the African American community from 1921 to 1955. To this day, it stands as a touchstone for the thousands of students who grew up in the neighborhood, received their education, and still return to visit the former school building.

Mary Seaman Ennis House, 202 West Thirteenth, Goodland, Sherman Co.

The Ennis House is a two-story wood-frame house constructed in 1907. It was listed on the Register of Historic Kansas Places in May 2004. Since then, the porches, which had previously been altered, were restored to their original appearance based on historic photographs. It is nominated as an excellent example of the Queen Anne style of architecture.

Kirwin City Hall, First & Main, Kirwin, Phillips County

Built 1915-16, the Kirwin City Hall is a two-story red brick building with a

parapeted side-gable roof. The rectangular building measures approximately 37 by 40 feet and exhibits a mix of the Collegiate Gothic and Craftsman styles of architecture. It is nominated for its association with the growth and development of Kirwin and for its unusual eclectic architecture.

Register of Historic Kansas Places

Mathias Splitlog House, 251 Orchard Street, Kansas City, Wyandotte County

Constructed c. 1870, the Mathias Splitlog House is located in the Straw-



The Ikenberry Building is listed in the Kansas Register for its depiction of a two-part commercial building with an intact first-story storefront and distinctive decorative brickwork.

berry Hill neighborhood of Kansas City, Kansas. The two-and-one-half-story brick veneer house stands on a native limestone foundation and features distinctive Queen Anne-style ornamentation. The Mathias Splitlog House is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places as a very early brick-veneer example of the Queen Anne style.

Robert Hall Pearson Farm, 163 E. 2000 Road, Baldwin vicinity, Douglas County

The Robert Hall Pearson farm and residence is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places for its association with the settlement and development

of Douglas County and as a significant example of a late-nineteenth-century vernacular house with good exterior and interior architectural integrity. This property was previously nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a boundary-increase amendment to the Black Jack Battlefield nomination;

however, the house and outbuildings were considered noncontributing because they postdate the period of significance of the battle (1856).

D.D. Ikenberry Building, 327 Main, Quinter, Gove County

Constructed in 1908, the D.D. Ikenberry Building is a two-story brick commercial building resting upon a basement. It measures 25 by 45 feet and is covered by a sloping flat roof behind a parapet. The building is listed in the Kansas Register for its depiction of a two-part commercial building with an intact first-story storefront and distinctive decorative brickwork.

Cather Farm, Beloit vicinity, Mitchell County

The 160-acre Cather Farm is comprised of a single-story wood-frame house erected in 1884 and added onto in 1901, a late-nineteenth-century barn, and a wood-frame garage constructed in 1919. Extensively renovated in 2000 by owner Don Cather, the house features a shallow-pitched cedar shingled roof, a classical dentil cornice with triangular knee brackets, and decorative wood window lintels. It is listed in the Kansas Register for its depiction of an intact historic Kansas farmstead that evolved over time.

The eleven-member Kansas State Historic Sites Board of Review is appointed by the governor. For more information about the national and state register programs, contact the Historic Preservation Office at the Kansas State Historical Society, (785) 272-8681 Ext. 240 or go to www.kshs.org/resource/registerhome.



Robert Malone, Director of VA's Eastern Kansas Health Care System, passes a key to developer Ross Freeman.



Jim Gleisburg discusses the development plans with VA Deputy Secretary Gordon Mansfield.

A Win-Win



VA Turns Over Keys to Historic

It has been six years since the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) announced plans to demolish thirty-eight historic buildings at its Leavenworth campus. Now, preservationists are breathing a sigh of relief. Hundreds of citizens, veterans, and dignitaries gathered at the Dwight D. Eisenhower VA Medical Center on August 15 to celebrate the buildings' bright future.

The campus, established in the 1880s as the Western Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, represents a rare mix of stately buildings in a park-like setting. Historians attribute the inviting landscape, with its patterned vegetation, winding roads, lake, and clay tile curbs, to famed landscape architect H. W. S. Cleveland. James McGonigle constructed the buildings. The property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999 for its significance in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, and social and medical history.

The Kansas State Historic Preservation Office reviewed the proposed demolition under federal preservation laws, determining in 1999 that the project would "adversely affect" historic properties. With the fate of the buildings in the balance, the Kansas SHPO, Kansas Preservation Alliance,

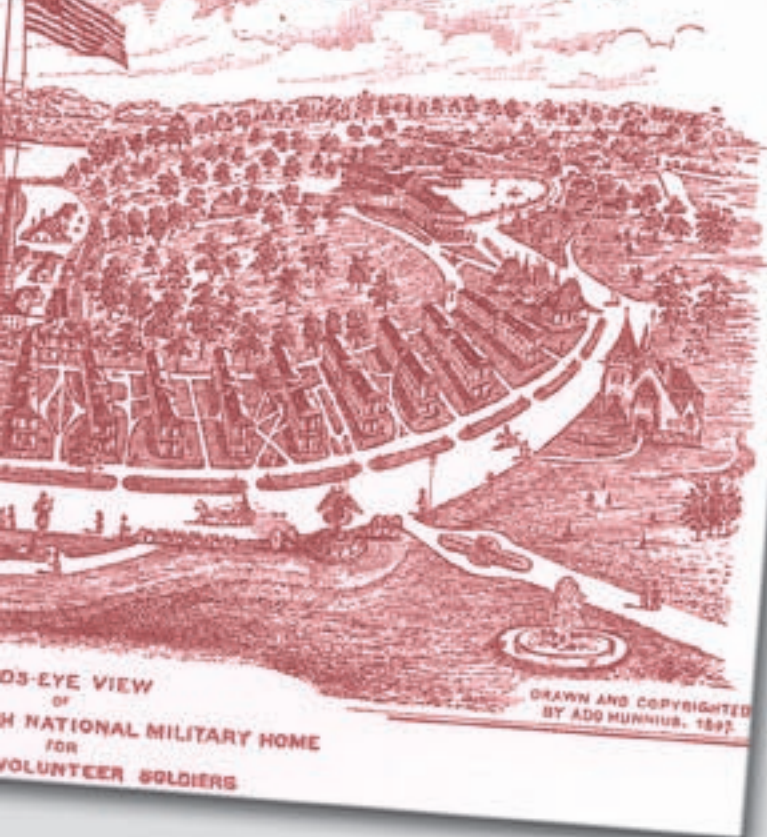
Preservation Alliance of Leavenworth, and Veterans Administration of Leavenworth Opportunities for Reuse (VALOR) urged the VA to pursue alternatives. The effort to save the buildings received a boost in 2000 when the National Trust for Historic Preservation named the property to its list of the nation's Eleven Most Endangered Historic Places.

During the ensuing process of consultation among preservationists, veterans, and community leaders, a plan emerged to save the buildings without jeopardizing the VA's mission to provide health care to veterans. "What once appeared as a choice between historic buildings or cemetery expansion has developed into a win-win plan for both," said Jonathan M. Kemper, chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. "Today's event marks a critical step toward the preservation of this important site."

The "win-win plan" was achieved through the VA's Enhanced Use Lease Program, which allowed the federal agency to maintain ownership of its property while leasing the buildings for private development. In 2003, after a competitive proposal process, the VA chose Pioneer Group as the developer for the project. After years of planning, the privatization is now complete. In June 2005, the Kansas

This article was written by Christy Davis, acting director of the Cultural Resources

in Plan!



Buildings

SHPO, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and VA signed an agreement establishing development requirements and concluding the review process under the federal preservation law.

The August 15 celebration commemorated the VA's "turning over the keys" of the buildings to Pioneer Group. Among the dignitaries who marked the occasion were Senator Sam Brownback, Congressman Jim Ryun, National Trust Chairman Jonathan Kemper, and VA Deputy Secretary Gordon Mansfield.

With the keys in hand, Pioneer Group will immediately begin rehabilitation of the first eleven buildings. There are uses, ranging from housing to office space, for twenty-two of the thirty-eight buildings. The Kansas SHPO will continue to provide technical assistance to the VA and developers through the state and federal rehabilitation tax credit programs.

For more information about the federal laws for the protection of historic properties, go to the ACHP web site at achp.gov. For information on the National Trust's Eleven Most Endangered Historic Places, go to nationaltrust.org. A full article about the history of the medical center, appeared in the November-December 1999 issue of *Kansas Preservation*.

Proposal Would Threaten Historic Properties

The VA buildings are protected under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which requires the VA to work with consulting parties to explore alternatives to the demolition, but that safety net may soon be weakened.

The National Parks Subcommittee of the U. S. House Resources Committee is discussing changes to Section 106 that would shift the burden of identifying and protecting historic properties from the federal agencies and their recipients to the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO). The changes would protect properties already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, but unlisted properties—even those eligible for listing—would not be protected.

For a variety of reasons, many of the nation's most significant properties are not listed on the register. Many federally owned properties, like historic post offices, are not yet listed by their respective federal agencies. In addition, many significant privately owned properties, like the first Phillips 66 station in Wichita, are not listed.

In other cases, historic properties are not identified until a project is planned. For instance, a survey of a proposed highway corridor may identify for the first time a significant archeological site. Because it is simply not feasible to survey every section of land in the state, areas are surveyed when a federal project is proposed. Without the current protections for eligible properties, many significant resources will be lost.

Here's How Section 106 Works

The law requires that federal agencies take historic properties—those either listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places—into account when planning projects. The federal agency or recipients of federal funds (city governments, etc.) and the SHPO determine if there are any historic properties in a project area, then determine if any historic properties may be affected by a project.

If it is determined that a project would "adversely affect" a historic property, the federal agency must work with consulting parties to explore alternatives. In some cases, when an impact cannot be avoided, the federal agency can mitigate the effects of a project. For instance, if an eligible archeological site in the path of a project cannot be avoided, it can be excavated.

Case Study

Under NHPA, federal agencies and the Kansas SHPO work together to avoid or mitigate historic and archeological sites that would otherwise have been destroyed by federal projects. Recently two of these, the Whitewater site in Butler County and the Dexter site in Cowley County, provided clues to the lives of peoples who lived in Kansas during the Archaic period (7000 B.C. to 1 A.D.). Obsidian artifacts found at the Whitewater site (14BU1308) demonstrated for the first time that these peoples had trade networks that extended as far as the American Southwest. The Dexter site (14CO1310) featured rare remains of a possible Archaic-period structure. Without NHPA protection for both listed and eligible sites, the Whitewater site would have been inundated in a flood-control project. Instead, archeologists were able to carefully study and excavate the site before it was

Eastern Kansas Included in Proposed National Heritage Area

Organizers working to create a National Heritage Area (NHA) in Kansas are one step closer to their goal. The U.S. Senate passed Bill 203 on July 26 allowing for the creation of the Bleeding Kansas NHA in eastern Kansas and western Missouri. The purpose of the legislation is to designate a region—including at least twenty-six Kansas counties—that contains nationally significant and thematically related natural, cultural, and historic resources that tell the story of Bleeding Kansas and the enduring struggle for freedom. Supporters are pushing for House approval during the upcoming second session of the 109th Congress.

Understanding National Heritage Areas

In 1984, Congress designated the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor as the first NHA, sparking a movement that now includes twenty-seven federally recognized regions. Many early NHAs, such as those in Pennsylvania and New York, developed out of state heritage area initiatives. Others have developed as grassroots efforts through successful public-private partnerships.

There is a great diversity among today's NHAs, not only in the stories they tell, but also in their management structures and objectives. Their success is partially derived from the various interests brought together, including preservation, education, recreation, and economic development.

With a rapidly expanding base of NHAs, there is growing need for an oversight structure complete with national standards and criteria. Currently, NHAs operate solely from the criteria outlined in their designating legislation. Legislation recently passed by the Senate (S 243) and currently awaiting approval by the House (HR 760) would create a National Heritage Areas program within the National Park Service, and provide an additional level of legitimacy and consistency to the movement.

Where does Kansas stand?

With twenty NHA designation bills introduced in this 109th Congress alone,



the field of potential NHAs is growing more competitive. Among those vying for designation is the Territorial Kansas Heritage Alliance, the management entity for the proposed Bleeding Kansas NHA. The current legislation allows for boundary changes that could add three Kansas counties and as many as twelve Missouri counties during the development of the management plan.

As chairwoman of the Bleeding Kansas NHA Planning Committee and senior vice president of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, Judy Billings has lobbied area congressional representatives and testified before congressional committees in an effort to gain support for the heritage area. Kansas Senators Sam Brownback and Pat Roberts and

Representatives Dennis Moore, Jerry Moran, Jim Ryun, and Todd Tiahrt have expressed support for the initiative.

Currently, heritage areas can qualify for up to \$1 million each year for fifteen years, with maximum appropriations totaling \$10 million. In addition to the funding, designation would provide access to the expertise and resources of the National Park Service and other heritage development organizations.

Organizers and supporters throughout the proposed heritage area see this collaboration of resources as a way to complement and strengthen existing historic sites, such as Fort Scott, Constitution Hall in LeCompton, the Marais des Cygne massacre site, and Topeka's Monroe School, recently christened the

Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site. The NHA designation will also complement sites elsewhere in the state, including the northwest Kansas community of Nicodemus, a National Historic Site founded as an African American community.

While Congress studies and discusses the bills, the heritage area committee is moving forward with management planning, establishing partnerships, and site development and coordination.

The Kansas State Historical Society supports the efforts to seek national designation and is encouraged by its long-term impact on historical interpretation and preservation in Kansas.

Additional Resources

Bleeding Kansas National Heritage Area web site at bleedingkansas.org.

National Heritage Areas pages within the National Park Service website at cr.nps.gov/heritageareas.

National Trust for Historic Preservation. "Regional Heritage Areas: Connecting People to Places and History." *Forum Journal* 17, 4 (Summer 2003).

Two of the many properties contributing to the Bleeding Kansas National Historic Area are Constitution Hall and the Hadsall House.

Constitution Hall in Lecompton (top), is an important landmark where the proslavery delegates to the Constitutional Convention hotly debated the issue of slavery in Kansas while the nation watched.

Hadsall House at the Marais des Cygnes State Historic Site (bottom) interprets the 1858 Marais des Cygnes massacre.



National Heritage Areas



A National Heritage Area Is...

- a place designated by the United States Congress where natural, cultural, historic and recreational resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography.*
- a strategy that encourages residents, government agencies, non-profit groups and private partners to collaboratively plan and implement programs and projects that recognize, preserve, and celebrate many of America's defining landscapes.*

~ National Park Service

Field School at Kanorado Yields Preliminary Interpretations

A cluster of three Paleoindian sites at the Kanorado locality in western Sherman County was the focus of the 2005 Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school. This locality is in Middle Beaver Creek valley about 20 miles west of Goodland, Kansas. The Kansas Geological Survey (KGS) and the Denver Museum of Nature & Science (DMNS) joined forces with the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) and Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) at the 2005 KATP field school and, with support from the Odyssey Archaeological Research Fund, excavated buried early Paleoindian cultural deposits. The Paleoindian period (10,000-7,000 B.C.) is the earliest firmly established era of human activity in the New World, represented by Clovis, Folsom, and Plano traditions. These nomadic peoples hunted now-extinct big game animals and supplemented their diets with small game and gathered wild plant foods. A potential pre-Clovis component also was tested at one of the sites. While excavations were underway at Kanorado, KSHS archeologist Martin Stein directed a survey of Beaver Creek drainage basin in hope of finding other early sites in the area.

The Kanorado locality was first investigated by the Denver Museum of Natural History (now the Denver Museum of Nature & Science) in 1976 and 1981 and was reported as a paleontological find consisting of mammoth bone in two levels exposed along a channelized portion of Middle Beaver Creek. However, according to K. Don Lindsey, the paleontologist in charge of the 1976 investigation, a large cobble found with the mammoth bones in the lower level appeared to be out of place in the fine-grained sediment. He also noted that spiral fractures and wear patterns on some mammoth elements did not appear to be caused by natural processes.

In February 2002, Steven Holen and Dr. Jack Hofman (University of Kansas

The authors are Dr. Rolfe D. Mandel and Dr. Steve Holen. Mandel is the executive director of the Odyssey Archaeological Research Program at the Kansas Geological Survey. Holen is the curator of archaeology at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science.



(Above) The 2005 excavation at 14SN106. (Photo by Craig Cooper.)

(Right) Gray chert end scraper discovered in the Clovis-age cultural component at 14SN106 during the 2005 excavations. This end scraper was made on a prismatic blade. (Photo courtesy of the Denver Museum of Nature & Science.)



Department of Anthropology), assisted by avocational archeologists Tom Westfall and Steve Juranek, relocated the site and found mammoth and camel bones eroding from the deposits where Lindsay had excavated previously. No stone tools were present, but small burned bone fragments were found eroded out of place among mammoth bone. This evidence suggested a possible cultural association with the mammoth bone. Later in 2002, an end scraper was found on the surface at a second site, 14SN101. A test pit at this location exposed flakes and a retouched flake in a buried soil, indicating that an intact early Paleoindian component was present. Plans were made for a larger test excavation in 2003.

In 2003 and 2004, the KGS and the DMNS conducted archeological testing

and soil-stratigraphic studies at Kanorado. These investigations revealed that the locality includes three stratified early Paleoindian campsites (14SN101, 14SN105, and 14SN106). The cultural deposits are about 1.5 meters (5 feet) below the land surface and are contained in a thick, dark buried soil. Present in this buried soil are one or more components, represented by chipped-stone artifacts (flakes and tools) composed of exotic materials, including Alibates

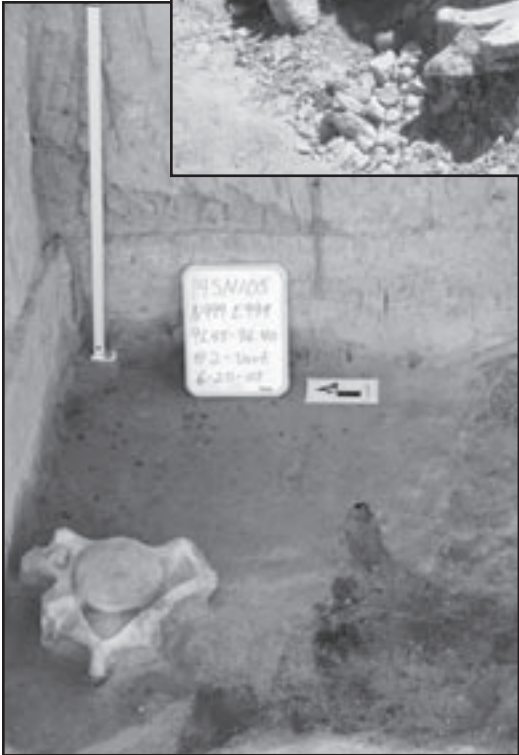


(Above) 1976 Denver Museum of Natural History paleontological excavation in the lowest mammoth bone level at 14SN105. Note the large rock associated with the mammoth bone.



Chris Widga working on a large bison humerus from the upper cultural horizon at 14SN101.

(Photos courtesy of the Denver Museum of Nature & Science.)



(Left) Mammoth vertebra discovered at 14SN105 during the 2005 excavations. The bone was in the lowest mammoth/camel horizon (pre-Clovis age) at the site.

flint from the Texas Panhandle, Flattop chalcedony from northeast Colorado, Smoky Hill jasper from southwestern Nebraska and/or west-central Kansas, and Hartville chert from east-central Wyoming. Animal bones associated with the stone artifacts are camel and bison size. Also, one element appears to be mammoth cortical bone. Purified collagen samples representing one bone from each of the three sites, all from the same stratigraphic context, yielded radiocarbon dates of about 11,000 years before present (B.P.), or about 13,000 calendar years ago. Based on these dates, the cultural component at the base of the buried soil's A horizon (former topsoil) dates to the Clovis period.

During the 2003 field season, a concentration of in situ mammoth and camel bones was exposed about 2.5 meters (8 feet) below the buried soil at 14SN105. This concentration of bones is correlated with the lower mammoth level excavated by Don Lindsey in 1976. Spiral fractures were observed on some of the bones. There is no evidence of carnivore gnawing, and human action is

considered to be a likely explanation for the bone modification. Purified collagen from three separate bones, including one bone from Lindsey's upper level, yielded radiocarbon dates ranging between about 12,200 and 12,375 years B.P., or about 14,200 and 14,375 calendar years ago. These dates raised the possibility of a pre-Clovis cultural component at 14SN105.

In 2004, a quartzite flake was found in the lower mammoth/camel bone level. The flake has a prominent bulb of percussion and dorsal flake scars, but it exhibits some wear probably caused by movement in alluvium (stream deposited sediments). Quartzite occurs naturally in local gravel, but the shape of the flake suggests that it may have been produced by human action and might be a hammerstone spall.

The objective of the 2005 excavations at Kanorado was to address questions raised during the previous studies: What is the extent and nature of the Clovis-age cultural component at the three sites? Is there more than one Paleoindian component? Is there an

unquestionable cultural association with the pre-Clovis-age mammoth and camel bones at 14SN105? What site-formation processes created the archeological record at Kanorado. Several of these questions were answered, some are unresolved, and new questions emerged. Analysis of the cultural materials excavated in 2005 is just beginning, so the following interpretations should be considered preliminary.

The 2005 excavations at 14SN101 concentrated on the cultural deposit in the A horizon of the buried soil. About 15 square meters were excavated and screened through 1/8-inch mesh, so that even very small flakes would be found. Stratigraphic evidence indicates that there are at least two cultural horizons, one in the very base of the buried A horizon extending into the lighter-colored B horizon. Based on the radiocarbon date from a bone in the same stratigraphic position, this component, consisting of quartzite flakes, probably represents a Clovis component. Cultural material, including Alibates flint flakes and a very large bison humerus (lower leg bone), found in

a component slightly higher in the buried A horizon, are probably a Folsom component based on the stratigraphic position. The bison humerus will be radiocarbon dated to determine the age of the upper component. One unique artifact, a worked hematite piece with incised lines, may be part of a bead.

This was the first year of major test excavations at 14SN106 because the archeological site was discovered just last year. Excavations concentrated on the buried soil where lithic material had been found in a test pit in 2004. About 16 square meters or partial units were excavated along the cutbank, and all material was screened through 1/8-inch mesh. There appear to be two cultural horizons, with a lower probable Clovis horizon consisting of a few quartzite flakes. There is a component consisting of end scrapers and end scraper resharpening flakes immediately above the likely Clovis component. Most of the end scrapers and flakes are made of Hartville chert except one large blade end scraper made of gray chert. The end scrapers appear to be Folsom, based on shape and technology and the stratigraphic position higher in the buried A horizon.

Excavation of 4 square meters at 14SN105 was completed in the lower two mammoth/camel levels dating to 12,200-12,375 radiocarbon years B.P. One additional mammoth vertebra and some other mammoth bone fragments were found in the lowest horizon. One mammoth and one possible camel bone fragment were found in the upper of the two horizons. Unfortunately, stone tools were not found in the lower mammoth/camel components, nor was cultural material found in the buried soil above the lower two components. However, a new late Paleoindian component was found in two test pits north of the main excavation. Burned bone, bison bone, and flakes were excavated from near the top of the buried soil, and this component is estimated to be 9,500 years old. This new component represents the most important new discovery at 14SN105 during the 2005 excavation.

In sum, the Kanorado locality is significant because it represents the first recorded in situ Folsom and Clovis-age cultural deposits in the Kansas/Nebraska region. It also may have a pre-Clovis archeological component and, therefore, may shed light on the timing of human entry into the Great Plains. This site has great potential for providing new information concerning Folsom, Clovis and possibly pre-Clovis subsistence and mobility strategies on the High Plains.



(Above) Community leaders worked to list Leavenworth's downtown as a National Register district. Now the contributing structures qualify for both the state and federal rehabilitation tax credit programs.

(Right) Leavenworth City Planner Jerry Gies and Preservation Commissioners Sally Hatcher and Sue Gervasini discuss local preservation issues downtown. (Photos by Katrina Klingaman.)

Leavenworth Named a 'Preserve America Community'

The City of Leavenworth is the first Kansas community to be designated a Preserve America Community.

Preserve America is a White House initiative developed in cooperation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Department of Commerce. The Preserve America designation is awarded to communities that have a commitment to protect and celebrate heritage, use historic assets for economic development and community revitalization, and encourage people to experience and appreciate local historic resources through education and heritage tourism programs.

"Leavenworth certainly has significant historic structures and heritage, such as the U.S. Penitentiary, the Eisenhower Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Fort Leavenworth, and Leavenworth's historic downtown," said John Krueger, director of community development and planning. "Our community has always been supportive of historic preservation and we hope that this designation will only foster the community's desire to save the places of our past."

The Preserve America designation will improve the city's ability to protect and promote its historical resources. Preserve America communities may have an advantage over other communities when applying for grant funding for historic preservation projects.

For more information on Preserve America, visit www.preserveamerica.gov or contact Christy Davis at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 215 or cdavis@kshs.org.

Researching the Past... and Finding My Future

A research project for Washburn University student Kelly Scott leads to a newfound passion, an internship, and a new career goal.



This journey began last year when I agreed to do some research on Zenas Crane, the donor of the funds for the Crane Observatory and some other buildings on the Washburn University campus. My job was to find out more about Crane and his connections to Washburn. In the beginning, it was slow going with lots of dead ends, but I soon started making the necessary connections. At the same time, I realized that I had never enjoyed research quite so much. As a psychology major with a double minor in sociology and anthropology, I had taken a few history courses and done a lot of psychological research but nothing quite like what I was engaged in. Therefore, while still knee-deep in the Crane research, I began looking for ways to explore the area of historical research as a career. My main goal was to determine whether historical research, or possibly a related field, might be what I want to do with my life.

One day while researching graduate school programs on the Internet, it occurred to me to visit the Kansas State Historical Society web page. I had been to the KSHS library a few times during high school to do projects and had been to the museum to do comet demonstrations with my boss for the Kansas Day celebration in January 2005. While on the site, I checked out the requirements for internships and decided to apply. I

was a bit nervous, with essentially no prior experience in the field; hopefully, my experience in psychological research and my work on the Zenas Crane project would be enough to get me in the door. The application process wasn't difficult, and I made an important contact at the KSHS who answered my questions and helped me through the process. Not wanting to take any chances, I personally turned in my application to be sure that it got to the right person. Then the waiting game began.

After a couple of anxious weeks, a letter finally arrived. Unfortunately, it was not good news; yet for some reason I didn't get terribly upset. The funny thing is that the one time I didn't get uncontrollably upset is the one time I didn't need to; it turns out that my application was accepted after all. Within a week or so, my internship was confirmed. I would be working in records research and management for the Archeology Office of the Cultural Resources Division. To be completely honest, I'd never been so excited and nervous about anything, ever.

My first day was July 1. My internship supervisor, Virginia Wulfschuhle, was incredibly nice. She introduced me to everyone and told me about some of the projects on which I could work. I was ready to get to work right away, so Virginia set me up in my very own cubicle with a computer. I didn't waste any time and by the following week I completed my first project: to determine how and when the state archeologist

position came to be. I spent most of the time in the library and got to know a few people who worked there. They were very helpful and incredibly nice, to say the least.

Over the course of the next five weeks I completed seven projects on a number of different topics, including ball mills, mad stones, Canville Trading Post, and Blue Jacket's Crossing. Working seven hours a day, three days a week provided good blocks of time to delve into each assignment. The really fantastic part was that each topic was very different from the last and thus required different research techniques; this gave me a good feel for a lot of different areas.

I worked with several staff archeologists, including Virginia Wulfschuhle, Anne Bauer, and Bob Hoard. My preliminary research for Bob Hoard on a possible historic site resulted in a site investigation that will take place in the coming months. This is very exciting!

It's still hard to believe how much I learned—not only about the topics researched, but also about maps, microfilm, copiers, the library system, the archival system, Indians, the history of Kansas, the importance of primary documents, and most importantly about myself, my abilities, and all of the different things out there for me to research. The archeologists tailored the internship program to my interests as well as theirs.

The author, Kelly J. Scott, is a senior at Washburn University, now double-majoring in psychology and anthropology. She is from Auburn.

Continued on page 18

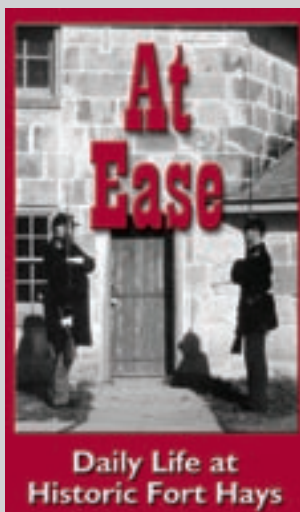
Major Marcus Reno looked down from the hills and saw Indians everywhere; he really couldn't move. Hours went by, and his men and horses were suffering from lack of water. Thirty-six hours passed and, unbeknownst to Reno, just up the valley Sitting Bull's warriors had annihilated his commander, George Armstrong Custer. Two hundred yards below Reno lay the life-blood water. A small group of soldiers staged a mock attack, while another group armed with camp kettles headed in the opposite direction to the creek for water. The foray was successful, although five men died in the attempt.

In 1870 and 1871, prior to this event, Major Reno had been commanding officer at Fort Hays, Kansas.

A Button Falls, a Story Unfolds

The Archeology Laboratory at the Kansas State Historical Society has a large accumulation of material excavated at Fort Hays. Christine Garst, who is in charge of the lab, encouraged me to find stories to write about this material. In a past issue of this publication, I did a story on some simple ways of identifying and dating military uniform buttons dug up at the site.

Recently I found another military button of particular interest. It is beautiful, as is evident in the accompanying illustration. It is quite robust and very well detailed and includes 13 stars within the shield on the eagle's breast, which identify it as an officer's button. But even more interesting is the manufacturer's name: Henry V. Allien Company of New York. In the earlier article, I noted that the Scovill Company and the Horstmann Company were the major producers of buttons for the army's use west of the Mississippi River. A little research soon revealed that the Allien Company was the manufacturer of buttons for West Point, the United States Military Academy.



Fort Hays existed for about 20 years from 1869 to 1889 and was used to protect people on the trails west, both the Native Americans and the settlers. During its military tenure, Fort Hays had some 47 different commanders, many of whom served multiple times. It seems whatever troop was garrisoned there at the moment supplied the commander. Of course, with that many commanding officers, not to mention all the lieutenants and captains and so on, there were

many West Pointers, and it would be impossible to attribute our button to any one individual, even if a vintage letter could be found telling a wife of a lost button.

But, as William Shakespeare said, this may be a wonderful time for the "willing suspension of disbelief." What if this exquisite button fell from the uniform of Major Marcus Reno, an 1857 graduate of West Point? Would it have been at Antietam with him? Or at Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, or Cedar Creek? Perhaps even at Harmony, Virginia, when his 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry encountered Mosby's rangers? And if it did by some slim chance belong to Major Reno, what a thrill to be able to see and touch a tiny piece of the Battle of Little Big Horn.

These artifacts can tell us so much in the way of factual history, but there is definitely a special and unique aura there, too.



This article was prepared by Marshall Clark, a volunteer in the KSHS archeology lab.



The back of the West Point button bears the manufacturer's name: Henry V. Allien Company of New York. The front of the West Point button is shown enlarged.

Stein to Retire After 30 Years at KSHS

After thirty years as an archeologist at the Kansas State Historical Society, Martin Stein is retiring. He began his service in September 1975 as the first staff archeologist in the Historic Preservation Office. Stein worked in the Preservation Office until 1993, when he transferred to the Archeology Office.

Over the years, Stein has reviewed tens of thousands of projects under state and federal laws for the protection of historic properties, in addition to preparing National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for archeological sites, districts, and for a thematic nomination of rock art sites. The photographs and records prepared for the rock art nomination have taken on a new importance, because some of the included sites have been destroyed through natural erosion or damaged by vandalism in recent years.

The review process was time-consuming in the early days, a time Stein refers to as "B.C. (Before Computers)." A typical review involved going from his office on the first floor of Memorial Hall (which then housed the KSHS) to the archeological files located on the third floor. After consulting records there, he returned to the first floor to examine maps stored in the archives. He then returned to his office to prepare a letter of response on a Royal standard typewriter, with the KSHS signature yellow file copy. That awkward procedure led to Stein obtaining copies of topographic maps that were marked with archeological site locations, surveyed areas, and notations from historic maps. Still later, a computerized database of information on site forms was created with an associated bibliography of references. The maps and database formed the basis for the Geographic Information System (GIS) currently used. That same process today is accomplished with mouse clicks that bring to a computer screen a topographic map or aerial photograph showing areas surveyed, historic map notations, and archeological site locations, as well as a site form that can also have photographs, notes, sketch maps, or reports attached.

Stein has been a willing participant in the annual Kansas Archeology Training Program, most often conducting an archeological survey with volunteers. Past survey projects have resulted in a

better definition of the distribution of Great Bend Aspect sites associated with the Little River Archeological District, a national historic landmark, and recording the first Day Creek Dolomite quarries, a regionally important lithic resource in Southwest Kansas, among others. During his tenure in the Archeology Office he worked to preserve archeological components of the historic properties managed by the KSHS, including excavation prior to construction at the Native American Heritage Museum.

Martin's last day of work will be October 15. Although we will miss him, we wish him the best in his retirement.

Weston and Bauer Begin New Duties

The Cultural Resources Division hired Tim Weston as the new State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archeologist. Weston has worked for the Kansas State Historical Society for 15 years. During most of his tenure, he served the Cultural Resources Division as highway archeologist. Weston began his new duties on August 8. He can be reached at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 214 or tweston@kshs.org.

Weston replaces Will Banks, who left the staff in July to accept a post-doctoral research position in Bordeaux, France.

Anne Bauer was hired to replace Weston as highway archeologist. Bauer has worked for the Cultural Resources Division's fee-funded contract archeology program since 2003. She holds a bachelor's degree in historic preservation from Southeast Missouri State University and a master's degree in anthropology from the University of Nebraska. Her research interests include historical archeology. She can be reached at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 256 or abauer@kshs.org.



Martin Stein at his desk in the Memorial Building in 1976.

Research

Continued from page 16

It was a good match and helped me find my niche in the world. It was worth every moment, and if I could go back today, I would.

In the course of writing a piece like this, it is hard to not get mushy, although I've tried my best. If any of you reading this are doing what you love, you know how I feel. If others of you are searching, I have just a few words of advice. Don't trap yourself into thinking that you can only love one thing. Allow yourself to say "I don't know," and find out more. Apply for an internship, volunteer, or even talk to people in the fields that interest you. What do you have to lose?

After my internship, I went back to school at Washburn University and declared a second major in anthropology. I hope to continue to work with the Kansas State Historical Society and intend to go to graduate school in either anthropology or a related field that will allow me to conduct and publish historical research.

As a side note, I would like to thank everyone who helped and guided me through my discovery process at the Kansas State Historical Society. I am especially grateful to Virginia Wulfkühle for extending this great opportunity and to Brenda Culbertson at Crane Observatory, because none of this might have happened if she hadn't hired me.

Proposal

Continued from page 10

flooded. Without protections in place, valuable resources will be lost.

Here's How it Would Work If the Proposed Changes are Made

The amended law would protect only properties that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, not those that are eligible for listing. If there were no listed properties in a project area, a project would proceed without further review.

What Does it Mean?

The proposed changes to the NHPA would not provide for identifying and protecting properties like the Whitewater and Dexter sites that were eligible for listing but were not listed prior to the federal undertaking.

The identification, protection, or, if necessary, mitigation to ensure that sites that can significantly broaden our understanding of human history is the responsibility of all Americans. Proposed changes to this important law threaten these important resources. For that reason, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Offices (NCSHPO), Preservation Action, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Society for Historical Archaeology, the American Cultural Resources Association, the American Institute of Architects, and the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers oppose the proposed changes.

For more information on the proposed changes, visit ncshpo.org or contact the Cultural Resources Division at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 240.

Happenings in Kansas

Haunted History

September 9 - October 31, 2005

Kansas Museum of History
6425 S.W. Sixth Avenue
Topeka, Kansas

This display features Halloween masks, decorations, noisemakers, party hats and costumes, and scary objects from the museum's collection.

Kansas Anthropological Association Fall Fling

October 15-16, 2005

8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Wallerstedt Learning Center
Bethany College

Lindsborg, Kansas

Activities include the "Kansas Prehistory" class and a field survey.
Contact (785) 272-8681 Ext. 266 or
vwulfkuhle@kshs.org.

KSHS, Inc. Annual Meeting

November 4, 2005

Kansas History Center

The 130th annual meeting includes award presentations, speakers, election of board members and officers. Call (785) 272-8681 Ext. 232.

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Workshop

November 10, 2005

10 a.m.

Finnup Park Museum
403 S. Fourth
Garden City, Kansas

Veterans' Day

November 11, 2005

All KSHS sites are closed.

All That Glitters: Dressing Up and Stepping Out

November 18 - December 31, 2005

Kansas Museum of History

Enjoy viewing the best party dresses in our collection, just in time for the holidays.

Thanksgiving Day

November 24, 2005

All KSHS sites are closed.

Fort Hays - Christmas Past

December 2-3, 2005

7-9 p.m.

1472 Hwy 183 Alt
Hays, Kansas

Wagon rides, hot cocoa, hot cider, popcorn, and more. Admission is free.

Contact (785) 625-6812 or
thefort@kshs.org.

Shawnee Indian Mission Holiday Open House

December 3-4, 2005

3403 W. Fifty-third

Fairway, Kansas

Contact (913) 262-0867 or
shawneemission@kshs.org.

Christmas at the Kaw Mission

December 10, 2005

6-8 p.m.

500 N. Mission
Council Grove, Kansas

Dramatic vignettes, caroling, refreshments, live fiddle music, and decorations will reflect holiday traditions in the 19th century and the 1920s.

Admission is free. Contact (620) 767-5410 or kawmission@kshs.org.

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Workshop

December 8, 2005

10 a.m.

First Floor Board Room
Wichita City Hall

455 North Main Street
Wichita, Kansas

Parking will be validated.



Return Service Requested

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Cultural Resources Division

6425 S.W. Sixth Avenue

Topeka, KS 66615-1099

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