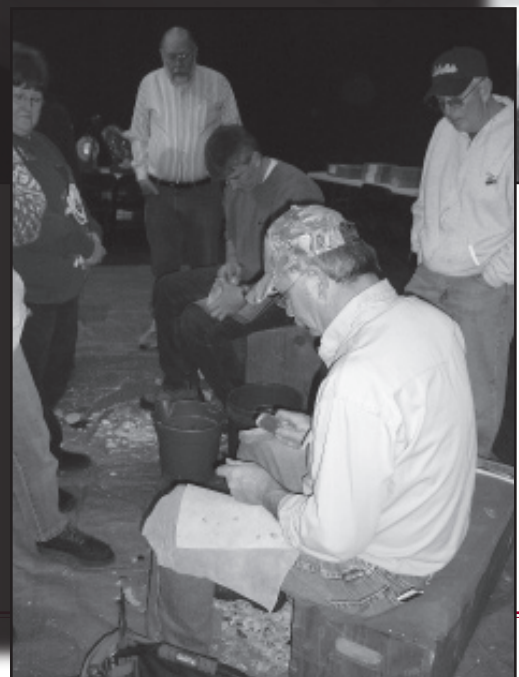




Kansas Preservation

Newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division • Kansas State Historical Society



Thirty-eight amateur archeologists participated in a recent seminar in Lindsborg where they learned proper techniques and gained hands-on experience with ancient tools and artifacts.

Coverage on page 21.



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Eight HPF Grants Awarded

KANSAS PRESERVATION

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2007 Kansas Historic Preservation Conference

May 10-12, 2007
Dodge City, Kansas

The 2007 Kansas Historic Preservation Conference features keynote speaker Dr. Eric Clements, associate professor of history and assistant museum director at Southeast Missouri State University, talking about the effects of gambling on communities. Clements specializes in the history of the American West. In *Gambling with Your Heritage: Tourism, Casinos, and the Uses of Western History*, he examines the perils of western history as presented for commercial purposes.

Heather MacIntosh is the featured speaker at the Friday night banquet. In September 2003, MacIntosh became the third president of Preservation Action. She received a master's in art history from Williams College and a second master's degree in architectural history with certification in historic preservation from the University of Virginia. She earned her undergraduate degree from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill with honors in art history. MacIntosh is a member of the American League of Lobbyists, Women in Governmental Relations-Washington, D.C. Chapter, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the International Council on Monuments and Sites.

In addition to its annual reception and awards presentations, the Kansas Preservation Alliance is also sponsoring a bookstore. Opportunities for book signings include State Archeologist Dr. Robert Hoard, editor of *Kansas Archaeology*.

This statewide conference is partially funded each year by a Historic Preservation Fund grant administered by the Kansas State Historical Society with funds from the National Park Service.

Detailed schedules and registration information are available online at www.kshs.org/resource/preservationconf.htm. To receive a printed registration flyer, contact Connie Penick at (620) 225-1001.

Mark your calendars!

Dodge City, Kansas

Pre-conference Workshop: Basics of Archives

For people who work or volunteer in organizations that deal with the past, whether through a museum, historic house, the library's local history room, a historic site, or a college archive. The workshop is designed to provide practical information for those who work with historical records but are not trained archivists. Session leaders will discuss basic practices that will prepare participants to collect, protect, and help people use the historical treasures in their care. Participants will receive practical advice, sample forms, and recommended policies.

Historic Buildings

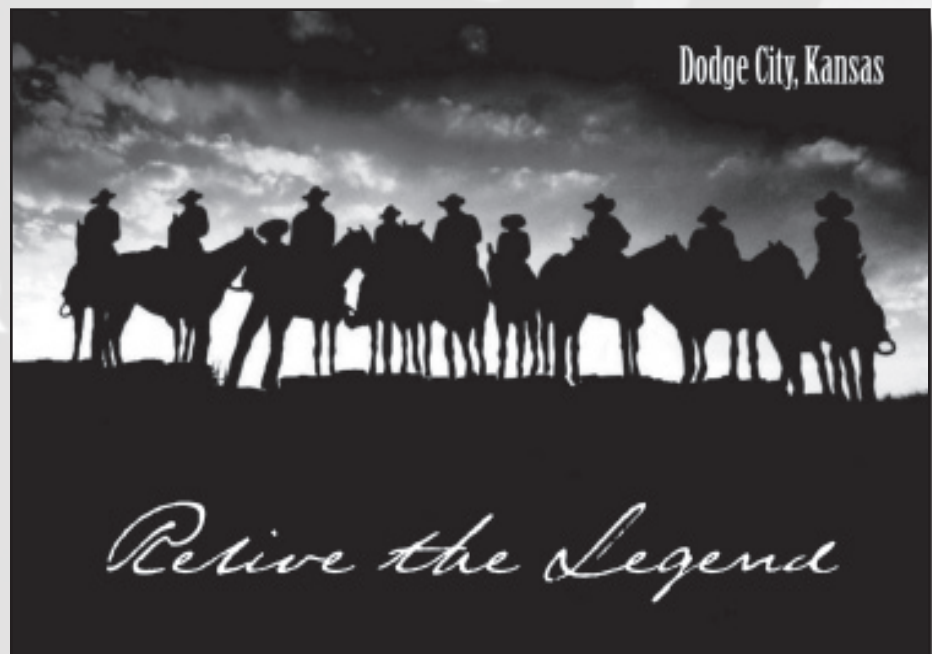
Santa Fe Depot - largest historic depot still standing in Kansas
Carnegie Library - one of only five domed libraries in Kansas
Mueller-Schmidt House - home of an early Dodge City resident
Lora Locke Hotel - built in 1928

Historic Tours

Fort Dodge
Santa Fe Trail Ruts
Progressive Reception Walking Tour
Boot Hill Museum

Engaging Sessions

Historic Bed and Breakfasts
Rock Art
Historic Windows
"Green" Architectural Designs
Historic Churches
Trail Ruts
Historic Forts
Tax Credits
HVAC, Kitchens & Baths for Historic Homes
National and State Register
Realtors Training
Kansas Barn Alliance
Commissioners Training
Kansas Barn Survey
Heritage Trust Fund Grant Reviewers Panel
Update on the State Capitol Renovation



Post-conference

Saturday, 11 a.m.
Quarterly meeting of the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review



The Ellsworth Downtown Historic District is comprised of eighty-seven structures dating from the town's early cowtown days through the mid-twentieth century.

Seventeen Properties Nominated to Historic Registers

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review held its regular quarterly meeting at the Kansas State Historical Society on February 17, 2007. The board recommended sixteen listings to the National Register of Historic Places and one listing to the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

National Register of Historic Places

College Avenue Historic District Topeka, Shawnee County

The College Hill residential neighborhood evolved in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in conjunction with Washburn College (later Washburn University)—first as a rural enclave for the middleclass and upper-middleclass, and later as one of Topeka's first suburban developments. The

neighborhood has a unique identity due to its associations with the college; the establishment of its own shopping area, school, and churches; and its distinct built environment. College Avenue, which is one hundred feet wide, historically formed the spine of the neighborhood. The initial platting of the street in 1885 and the subsequent use of the wide avenue for an electric car line defined the development patterns of the area for the next fifty years. The district along College Avenue is also significant for its residential architecture, which reflects a significant continuum of middle- and upper-middleclass single-family residential architectural styles popular during the late nineteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth century. There are 129 buildings in the district, including 73 homes, 53 outbuildings, two churches, and a commercial building; of

which, 77 of those buildings contribute to the district.

Ellsworth Downtown Historic District Ellsworth, Ellsworth County

This historic commercial district is significant for its association with the growth and development of the community from early cowtown days through post-World War II. The town maintains a viable business district, which serves the local community and rural population by offering a basic array of goods and services and some specialty shops that cater to a developing visitor clientele. It is also significant as a collection of buildings representing a wide range of commercial architectural styles from vernacular one-part commercial blocks to 1950s Modern designs, and from substantial public structures to traditional commercial buildings. Approximately



Topeka's College Avenue neighborhood is closely associated with the growth and development of Washburn University.



A long, contentious battle over the headquarters of Osage County government led all the way to the Kansas Supreme Court. The construction of a permanent courthouse secured Lyndon as the county seat.

9 percent of the district buildings are Late Victorian, reflecting Italianate, Romanesque, and Queen Anne styles. The town's financial institutions are among the few existing Classical Revival buildings, portraying an image of stability and permanence. Approximately 18 percent of the buildings are Modern in style, a greater percentage than many Kansas downtowns. As a collection, the buildings in downtown Ellsworth represent the history of the community's permanent commercial development. Forty-nine

contribute to the historic district; thirty-eight are non-contributing resources.

**Osage County Courthouse
Lyndon, Osage County**

The dedication of the Osage County Courthouse on April 27, 1923, marked the end of a decades-long battle over the rightful seat of Osage County government. County-seat designations were critical in the nineteenth century, when county seats were centers of community life in an agriculture-based society.

- College Avenue Historic District*
- Hard Chief's Village*
- Shawnee County*
- Ellsworth Downtown*
- Historic District*
- Ellsworth County*
- Osage County Courthouse*
- Osage County*
- Historic Resources of Highland*
- Highland Christian Church*
- Highland Presbyterian Church*
- Highland Water Tower*
- A. L. Wynkoop House*
- Doniphan County*
- Keep Klean Building*
- Sedwick County*
- Berger Lustron House*
- Dickinson County*
- Roy Williamson House*
- Wyandotte County*
- The Indian Village*
- on Pawnee Fork*
- Ness County*
- Edward House Residence*
- Douglas County*
- H. F. Smith House*
- Sumner County*
- Hulse-Daughters House*
- Riley County*
- L. C. Adam Mercantile Building*
- Chautauqua County*
- Missouri, Kansas & Texas*
- (MK&T) Freight Depot*
- Bourbon County*



(Top to bottom) Highland Christian Church, Highland Presbyterian Church, and the A. L. Wynkoop House are integral structures representing the growth and development of the Highland community.

1870, 1872, and 1875, Burlingame made fierce efforts to prevent the relocation of county offices. In 1875, the Supreme Court ruled that Lyndon was the rightful county seat; however, rival cities continued to attempt to wrest control. To secure its place as county seat, Lyndon would have to construct a permanent county courthouse, which finally happened in 1923. Osage County hired Hutchinson-based architect William E. Hulse, who specialized in Classical Revival designs, to plan the new building. It is significant as a local example of an early twentieth-century Classical Revival style.

Historic Resources of Highland Doniphan County

The following four properties are associated with Historic Resources of Highland multiple property listing. The town's built environment consists of a collection of buildings that reflect its gradual growth, including commercial, residential, educational, civic, and religious structures. Today Highland has a population of just fewer than 1,000 citizens on the town's original 320-acre site.

Highland Christian Church

Built in 1904, the Highland Christian Church is designed in an unusual variation of the Shingle style, which was popular from around 1880 until the very early 1900s. The church is important locally as a small-town adaptation of the national Shingle style and because prominent local builder Ely Saunders oversaw both phases of construction. The congregation traces its roots to 1873. A frame Gothic church was built on the current site in 1884, and in 1903 the growing congregation decided to erect a new building. Upon completion in May 1904, the new church was touted in *The Highland Vidette* as "the handsomest in Highland."

Highland Presbyterian Church

Church member and local businessman R. B. Chandler designed the Highland Presbyterian Church, which was constructed in 1914 after a fire destroyed the previous building. The building is significant as a vernacular example of the Collegiate Gothic style. The design was a radical departure for a religious building in small-town Kansas in 1914 and likely gave local citizens cause for comment. Specifically, the lack of a steeple drew attention from the local press. In September 1914, *The Highland Vidette* wrote, "The new church is a wholly different design from any built in this section, mainly because it has a flat

roof. Yet the general exterior design and particularly the art glass windows at once identifies (sic) it as a church just as much as though it had the conventional steeple.” The roots of the Highland Presbyterian Church date to 1843 and are closely tied to Highland’s beginnings. The small congregation—the oldest Presbyterian congregation in Kansas—first met at the Sac Fox Indian Mission school building two miles east of present-day Highland.



Built in 1929, Wichita’s Keep Klean Building is an example of fireproof industrial construction.

Highland Water Tower

Having lost many buildings to fire in the late 1800s and early 1900s, Highland community leaders sought an improved infrastructure to avoid future fire-related disasters and to accommodate and encourage development. The Highland water tower represents an important period in the growth and development of Highland. By November 1913, approximately three-fourths of the underground water pipes were laid, and the foundation for the steel tank and tower was already in place. The bulk of the project was complete in April 1914. The cost of a connection and water meter were estimated at \$25. The tower, which served a population of 700-800, was built by Chicago Bridge and Ironworks in a form common during the early 1900s.

A. L. Wynkoop House

Local craftsman Ely Saunders built this unique and impressive Prairie-style house for A. L. Wynkoop and his family in 1912. The large house was likely a frequent site for entertaining, due to Wynkoop’s involvement in local politics and as a partner in Chandler & Wynkoop’s Cash Store. The Prairie style was gaining popularity in Kansas when the house was built. The design emphasizes the horizontality characteristic of Prairie style through extremely wide eaves and rows of tripartite windows, but it also incorporates elements of verticality, especially in the tapered two-story front columns. Saunders was responsible for the construction—and likely the design—of many traditional buildings in and around Highland.



Lustron Homes, like the Berger House in Abilene, are easily identified by their porcelain enamel-coated steele panels.

**Keep Klean Building
Wichita, Sedgwick County**

The Keep Klean Building is significant for its association with the steam laundry and towel supply industries in Wichita and as an example of early twentieth-century fireproof industrial construction. The building was constructed in 1929 to house Wichita Towel Supply, which was expanding its base of operations into a new fireproof building. It was called “Keep Klean,” a name that was inscribed in the limestone above the main entrance and referred to the “Keep Klean System” that owner Brace Helfrich developed and franchised. Besides managing the towel supply, Helfrich established and managed the Western Cabinet Manufacturing Company and was the President of the Wichita Service Garment Company, Inc. The

building’s exterior represents the early twentieth-century Commercial style, which is most often seen in downtown commercial structures from around 1910 through the 1920s.

**Berger Lustron House
Abilene, Dickinson County**

Built in 1949, the Berger Lustron House is significant as one of fewer than 100 extant Lustron houses in Kansas. The post-World War II housing shortage intensified the need for faster and more efficient construction methods, which also influenced residential styles. The Lustron Corporation designed and marketed about 2,500 prefabricated all-steel houses between 1947 and 1950. In many regards, the Lustron house was a typical post-war dwelling. Available in two-and three-bedroom models,



The detailed stonework of the Roy Williamson House is repeated in an elaborate built landscape including stone walls and a stairway, fountain, and fishpond.

these dwellings had compact one-story plans that emphasized communal spaces. Notable contemporary features included asymmetrical placement of openings, tripartite picture windows, casement windows, and wide eaves. Lustrons were built on concrete slabs through a process that relied on prefabricated building elements. In spite of similarities in design, the steel frames, clad on the interior and exterior with porcelain enamel-coated steel panels, distinguished Lustrons from more traditional contemporary wood-frame residential construction. Of the 91 Lustron houses surveyed in Kansas in 1999, 68 were Westchester Deluxe two-bedroom models. With its “Maize Yellow” exterior, “Dove Gray” roof tiles, and two bedrooms, the Berger Lustron House falls into this category. Kansas boasted eight Lustron dealers, including Smith Implements in Abilene. Named for its original occupant, Donald M. Berger, this house was the first of two Lustrons built in Abilene and is now the town’s only surviving example.

**Roy Williamson House
Edwardsville, Wyandotte County**

Roy Williamson’s father Jacob was a pioneer potato grower in the Kaw Valley,

who came to the Kansas City area in 1858 and purchased the nominated property in 1881. Jacob is referenced in William Cutler’s *History of Kansas*, published in 1883, as a “farmer and potato specialist” who “markets about 4,000 bushels of sweet potatoes a year and raises from seventy-five to one hundred acres of Irish potatoes yearly.” Roy worked the farm in partnership with his father and eventually took over the operation. With the help of a local stonemason, Roy constructed a two-story stone house reflective of the Arts and Crafts style in 1909. As a horticulturalist, Roy took great care in designing all elements of his property. The property is also significant as a designed landscape with its historic ornamental and horticultural landscape features, including terraces, mortared and dry-laid stone walls, a stone stairway, and a stone fountain and fishpond. The site retains its early twentieth-century character-defining elements and reflects the creativity and talent of its longtime occupants.

**The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County**

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork is significant for its association with the Plains Indian Wars. Engagements of

these wars, which took place during the 1860s and 1870s, are of national significance. Archeological site 14NS403 was the location of a Cheyenne and Sioux village, occupied during the winter of 1866-1867. U.S. Army General Winfield S. Hancock’s forces destroyed the village on April 19, 1867, in what turned out to be a pivotal event during that period. Largely because of what happened at the Village on Pawnee Fork, some Plains tribes chose to continue fighting to the end. The site today retains much of its setting, as it would have appeared in 1867. (See related story on page 11.)

**Edward House Residence
Lawrence, Douglas County**

The Edward House family moved into its newly constructed Queen Anne-style home in 1894. The structure is significant as an example of Queen Anne Free Classic residential architecture. The term “Free Classic” applies to the use of classical columns in lieu of spindle work, which became more common after 1890. Known for its asymmetry and rich surface textures, the Queen Anne style provided an opportunity for both high-style designers and vernacular builders to incorporate some or all

(Right) A number of prominent Lawrence citizens have owned the Queen Anne-style Edward House Residence.

(Below) The 3,800-square-foot Smith House in Wellington was originally a small Victorian cottage built in 1886. Its conversion in the late 1890s resulted in a two-story Queen Anne Free Classic-style residence.



were being replaced with more substantial buildings for the rapidly growing city. During this period, Wellington was named the Sumner County seat, the Santa Fe and Rock Island Railroad had run tracks into the city, business commerce and farming were booming, and the finer cultural elements of life were being established in the old settlement town. The Smith House is in the Fultz and Millard Addition, located just west of the original town settlement, which was developed in response to the rapid growth and population increase of the city. The 3,800-square-foot house is significant as a local example of a well-preserved Queen Anne Free Classic-style residence.

elements of Queen Anne in residential architecture. Defined by large turrets, front porches, and large decorated gables, Queen Anne became the first uniquely American architectural style. This residence has been home to several prominent Lawrence residents. Carl Friend, a Lawrence lumberman, banker, and politician, owned the home between 1903 and 1909. Friend served as a state senator from 1933 to 1937 and was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1939. Businessman Thomas Sweeney, who was chosen as the “outstanding citizen of Lawrence” in 1933, occupied the home until his death in 1936. Another notable owner is Gwinn Henry who lived in the house from 1939 to 1942, following his tenure as football coach at the University of Kansas in

the 1930s. Henry led the Jayhawks to a dismal nine wins and 36 losses.

H. F. Smith House Wellington, Sumner County

H. F. Smith hired Wichita architect Elbert Dumont in the late 1890s to convert and update his small Victorian cottage into a grand two-story residence. The original home, built in 1886, featured delicate turned porch supports and spindlework ornamentation on the porch frieze, gables, wall overhangs, and corner brackets. Dumont’s changes incorporated classical elements reflective of the newly emerging revival styles. The property was developed during a transition time for the city of Wellington, when old settlement homes and businesses

Hulse-Daughters House Manhattan, Riley County

The Hulse-Daughters House is a two-and-a-half story Shingle-style house, designed by Topeka architect Herman McCure Hadley in 1892, and is significant for its architecture and its association to community leaders. The Shingle style, popular in the late 1800s, was a uniquely American adaptation of other traditions. The style never gained the wide popularity of the contemporary Queen Anne style, and thus Shingle houses are less common outside coastal New England. The existence of such a clear and unique example of a Shingle residence in a mid-size Midwestern city is likely due to the east coast training and influence of its architect. The house was first home to the family of David C. Hulse, a local builder



(Left) For decades, the L. C. Adam Mercantile Building was the center of Cedar Vale commerce. The commanding structure continues to serve the community as a museum.

(Below) Though the last shipments came through the Fort Scott MK&T Freight Depot in the 1980s, the building is significant for its architectural style and association with rail transportation.



and furniture retailer. It was later owned by Curtis B. Daughters, a leader in local and state Republican Party politics.

Hard Chief's Village Topeka vicinity, Shawnee County

Hard Chief's Village (14SH301) is an archeological site that was the location of a Kansa Indian village occupied from 1830 to 1848. At the time of occupation, it contained at least 50-100 earth-lodges, sheltering between 500 and 600 people. The village was situated on a high ridge overlooking the Kansas River valley and the mouth of Mission Creek, at the western edge of the current Topeka metropolitan area. Agriculture has dominated the vicinity for decades, but now residential development is encroaching. Hard Chief's Village is significant for its potential to yield key information regarding Kansa tribal movements, lifeways, and cultural change during the early nineteenth century in eastern Kansas. The site is particularly important, as it is the only substantially intact Kansa village to have been conclusively identified and confirmed by archeological excavation. (See related story on page 10.)

L. C. Adam Mercantile Building Cedar Vale, Chautauqua County

Built in 1904, the L. C. Adam Mercantile Building was the center of commerce in Cedar Vale for more than a half century. The Adam Mercantile Company grew to include dry goods, clothing, footwear, grocery, hardware, implements, appliances, radio and television service, as well as a beauty shop,

plumbing and tin shop, funeral home, and wholesale and resale seeds with complete cleaning plant. Everyone in this small town likely did business with the Adam Mercantile Company. The company closed its doors in 1953 after 68 years in business. The Cedar Vale Historical Society acquired the building in 1970, and it continues to serve as the community museum. The building's commercial architecture reflects the transition between the Victorian era of the late nineteenth century and the more restrained commercial styles of the early twentieth century.

Register of Historic Kansas Places

Missouri, Kansas & Texas (MK&T) Freight Depot Fort Scott, Bourbon County

Fort Scott's Missouri, Kansas & Texas (MK&T) Freight Depot is significant for its architecture and its associations with late nineteenth-century transportation. The MK&T Railway incorporated in 1865 as the Union Pacific

South Branch. Early depots were simply designed as railroad companies needed to keep costs low. Due to the precarious financial situation in which the MK&T Railway often found itself, many depots constructed by this company were inexpensive to build. Board-and-batten construction kept down costs as it used less wood, fewer nails, and was quicker to complete. Constructed in 1870, the Fort Scott freight depot retains its historic character-defining features, including its board-and-batten siding, large overhanging eaves with brackets, and freight doors. The building originally sat just east of National Street on the south side of the east-to-west running tracks, but it was moved in 1997 because of flooding problems. The accompanying passenger depot was torn down several years ago. The depot saw its first carload of freight on December 3, 1870, and shipments continued through the 1980s.

*By Sarah Martin,
National Register Coordinator*

Kaw Site Preserved

Hard Chief's Village (14SH301) is an archeological site near Topeka that was a Kansa (or Kaw) Indian village from 1830 to 1848. With the continued development of western Topeka, the site—one of the most significant in the state—was in danger. Fortunately, it is being acquired by the Archaeological Conservancy and will be preserved for posterity.

Hard Chief's Village is the only substantially intact Kansa earthlodge site known to exist in Kansas. It is considered to be archeologically significant because of its potential to provide important data pertaining to its Kansa occupation, as was determined in a 1987 investigation conducted by the Kansas State Historical Society and the Kansas Anthropological Association as part of the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school. That investigation revealed the presence of substantial intact cultural deposits, including 15 possible houses, one of which was excavated along with two trash-filled storage pits.

Established in 1830 by Hard Chief, the village had at least 50-100 earthlodges built there to shelter some 500-600 people, making it the second largest of the three main Kansa villages in the area. Situated on a high upland ridge, the site overlooks the south side of the Kansas River valley. Although the eastern edge of the site has been heavily altered by terrace construction and continuous cultivation, the much larger western portion of the site was only slightly affected by a few years of light cultivation. Because of its rich archeological potential, the site currently is being nominated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (See page 9.)

Unfortunately, just because a site is listed on the National Register does not mean the landowner cannot damage or destroy it. Therefore, the Archaeological Conservancy acquisition is critical to the site's permanent protection. The Conservancy is the only national nonprofit organization dedicated to acquiring and preserving the best of our nation's remaining archeological sites. The Conservancy protects important sites by acquiring the land on which they rest and preserving them for posterity. Major funding comes from the organization's more than 23,000 members, as well as special contributions from individuals, corporations, and foundations. Since the Conservancy's beginning in 1980, it has acquired more than 325 endangered sites in 39 states across America; this is the first site in Kansas.

Several events prompted the Conservancy's involvement in Hard Chief's Village. The landowner, Kathy Fox, has a deep appreciation for the site and has long wanted to see it preserved. For several years, she tried to transfer the site to the Kaw Nation, but the tribal council finally declined her offer in late 2006, presumably because it would have been too difficult for them to maintain the land. Another attempt was made to transfer the property to a non-profit organization in Council Grove known as the Friends of the Kaw Mission, but they, too, were unable to take possession of the site. At that point, KSHS archaeologist Randy Thies suggested the Archaeological Conservancy.



Portrait of Kansa Indians in 1830 by George Catlin.

Archaeological Conservancy Acquiring the Endangered Hard Chief's Village Site

Continued on page 20

Rising from the Ashes



The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork (14NS403) is an archeological site that was the location of a Cheyenne and Sioux village occupied during the winter of 1866-1867. It is considered nationally significant for its association with the Plains Indian Wars, which took place during the 1860s and 1870s. A pivotal event during that period occurred when forces under the command of U.S. Army General Winfield S. Hancock destroyed the village on April 19, 1867. In acknowledgment of the importance of that action, the site has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Tim Weston presented the nomination to the Historic Sites Board of Review at its meeting on February 17, 2007, and the board voted unanimously to recommend that the

site be placed on the National Register. Well-known western Kansas historian Leo Oliva prepared the nomination, with assistance from Historic Preservation Office staff. The following description is drawn from that nomination.

A Pivotal Moment in American History

During the winter of 1866-1867, an encampment of Cheyenne and Sioux was situated along an unnamed north-south tributary of the Pawnee River (then known as Pawnee Fork). In early April, an expedition of some 1,400 troops under the command of General Winfield S. Hancock arrived at Fort Larned. Hancock then moved his command toward the Village on Pawnee Fork. On the morning of April 14, 1867, Cheyenne and Sioux warriors left their encampment

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork



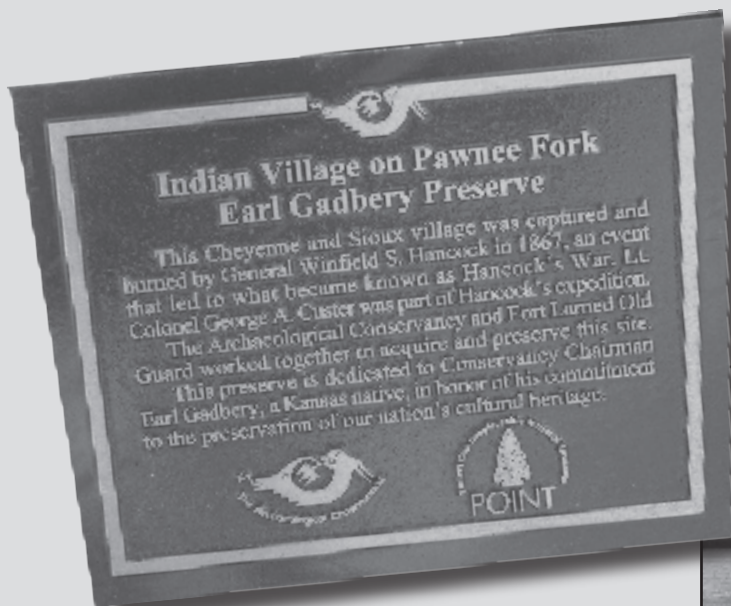
Drawing of soldiers under the command of General Hancock destroying the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork (14NS403), April 19, 1867. Illustration from Theodore Davis' article in the May 11, 1867, issue of Harper's Weekly.

to challenge Hancock's approaching forces. The warriors and troops confronted one another near present-day Burdett and ultimately chose to talk rather than fight. Despite Indian pleas to keep his troops away from the village, Hancock brought his forces closer. Fearing an attack, as had happened just three years before at Sand Creek in Colorado, the Cheyenne and Sioux abandoned the village and fled. General George Armstrong Custer, who was a member of the Hancock expedition, was ordered to surround the village, prevent the escape of the Indians, and hold them for further negotiations. Custer found the village abandoned and chose to divide his forces and pursue the retreating Cheyenne and Sioux. He was not successful in capturing the Indians but did send word to Hancock that stage stations had been raid-

ed along the Smoky Hill Trail. Assuming that Indians from the captured camp were responsible, Hancock ordered that the village be destroyed. Except some 40 lodges that were retained, the entire content of the village was inventoried, piled together, and burned.

Destruction of the village showed the Plains tribes that there would be no safe havens. Those groups who chose to continue fighting fought to the end, largely because of what had been learned at the Village on Pawnee Fork. Also, General Custer experienced his first encounter with the Plains Indian warriors at the Village on Pawnee Fork. From his experience there, he determined that dividing his forces was an appropriate course of action. That strategy was to have disastrous consequences during the Battle of the Little

Nominated to the National Register



Because the destruction of the village was a single, relatively recent event, its archeological component was situated near the surface, where it was particularly vulnerable to looting.

Bighorn in 1876. The outcome of that famous engagement, therefore, had at least some of its roots in the events that took place at the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork.

Archeological Investigations

The Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) conducted archeological investigations at the site in 1976 and 1977. Bruce Jones directed the work and produced a report describing the research in 2002.

In the years following destruction of the village by the Hancock Expedition, the area was regularly visited by army patrols. In the ensuing decades, though, the site's precise location was forgotten. It might have remained so, if not for the efforts of Earl Monger, an accomplished avocational archeologist from Larned. Working with (among others) George Elmore, a ranger at Fort Larned, Monger carefully researched the documentary record from the Hancock Expedition, focusing particular attention on the maps drawn by expedition engineer Lieutenant Brown. In 1975, he successfully relocated the site along a series of erosional remnants, which he called mesas, separated by a deeply incised tributary of the Pawnee River. The nearly level mesas were covered with native prairie grasses and trees and did not appear to have been plowed. A cultivated area, which was ultimately found to contain period artifacts, was situated to the west. Through metal detector survey and excavation, Monger established the site's content. Though indications were present of uncontrolled excavations by two local individuals during the 1930s, Monger's 1975 work marked the beginning of systematic investigations at the site. In April of 1976, limited test excavations by the KSHS confirmed Monger's findings. With these results in hand, more extensive excavations were planned for the following year.

In July and August of 1977, the KSHS expanded the



1976 excavations and investigated new localities with a series of block excavations. The objectives of the investigation were to determine if the archeological remains could be related to the village's destruction on April 19, 1867, and to see if the artifacts held any clues as to Cheyenne or Sioux origin. The block excavations were fairly shallow overall as archeological evidence of the burning of the village was found near the surface.

Results of the 1976 and 1977 KSHS excavations were analyzed for the final report, along with discussion of material recovered by Monger and his colleagues between 1975 and 1978. Taken together, all of the archeological evidence supports the conclusion that site 14NS403 is in fact the Village on Pawnee Fork, destroyed by the Hancock Expedition on April 19, 1867. The artifacts are of the period, and the collection compares well with other Cheyenne battle sites of the time, most notably Sand Creek and Summit Springs in Colorado. Furthermore, the distribution of artifacts and cultural features confirms the burning of the village contents in large piles.

Most archeological sites are nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D for their potential to yield additional significant information, but that is not the case here. The Village on Pawnee Fork has instead been nominated under Criterion A for its association with the Plains Indian Wars of the 1860s and 1870s. Once the KSHS excavations were complete, the site's location became widely known. Sadly, in subsequent

Continued on back cover

*By Tim Weston, SHPO archeologist,
and Leo E. Oliva, village site manager, Ft. Larned Old Guard.*



Artifacts from the Quindaro Collection

Quindaro Townsite Artifacts Find a Permanent Home at KSHS

In February 2007, a U-Haul truck arrived at the back doors of the Kansas State Historical Society, and four workers from the Wyandotte County Kansas City Kansas Unified Government Public Works department unloaded more than 100 boxes of artifacts. This was the final step in a multi-year effort to give shelter to artifacts from the Quindaro townsite (1857-1863).

Quindaro was a Kansas boomtown along the Missouri River in what is now Kansas City, Kansas, developed as a free-state port of entry into the Kansas Territory after passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

The boom quickly went bust—a national economic depression and the failure of efforts to attract a rail line doomed the town—and within six short years it gained and lost a population of 600 people.

Part of Quindaro's population consisted of free African-Americans from Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Missouri. The



Aerial view of the 1987 excavations of Quindaro in Wyandotte County. Schmits 1988:111

interpretation of Quindaro's involvement in the Underground Railroad varies, but surely slaves escaping servitude passed through the town. In the mid-1860s, after the town's collapse, the newly established Freedman's University purchased about a quarter of the abandoned townsite. After the Civil War, freed African Americans moved to Quindaro and other Kansas River towns, many coming from

neighboring Missouri. Still, by the 1880s most of the eastern half of the town was abandoned, while the western half was dominated by Freedman's University (in 1877 chartered as Western University by the African Methodist Episcopal Church). Western University grew, its buildings erected on a bluff west of the original Quindaro townsite.

Excavating Quindaro

In the late 1980s, Brown-ing-Ferris Industries (BFI) planned to build a landfill that would encompass much of the Quindaro townsite. Because

Kansas City, Kansas, owned part of the landfill site and held permitting authority, BFI was required to conduct archeological investigations of the Quindaro townsite remains under the Kansas Antiquities Commission act (see Kansas Preservation 27(3):11-12). BFI hired Environmental Systems Analysis, Inc., a firm owned by archeologist Larry Schmits, to excavate the site.

Environmental Systems Analysis carried out excavations of the Quindaro townsite in 1987 and 1988, locating the foundations of 22 buildings, three wells, and a cistern. The buildings consisted of both residential and commercial areas of the town, including a hotel, several business offices, a newspaper, retail stores, a brewery, and medical offices. Residential sites included the house of a German immigrant with a rear kitchen built in the traditional German *schwarze kueche* (black kitchen) style and a structure owned by a black laborer from 1872 into the twentieth century.

Public outcry over the proposed landfill halted progress on the project, including the archeological efforts, in 1988. Since then, attempts to have the state purchase Quindaro as a historic site failed, BFI pulled out of the project, and

legal actions ensued. As a result, there was no funding left for the analysis or storage of the excavated artifacts or for a report of investigations.

Protecting Quindaro's Artifact Collection

Environmental Systems Analysis stored the artifacts and associated records for years with hopes that the funding and legal issues would be resolved, but as time went on, it was clear that no solution was in sight. Meanwhile, the Kansas Antiquities Commission, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, administrators of Kansas City, and Kansas archeologists were concerned about the fate of the artifacts themselves. Environmental Systems Analysis could not be expected to keep them forever, and being owned

In the coming year, the daunting tasks of sorting the artifacts and checking the catalog will be carried out, thus preparing the collection for analysis.

by a private firm did not guarantee access by qualified researchers.

A straightforward solution was to send the artifacts to the Wyandotte County Historical Society, which was listed as the sanctioned artifact repository by the Kansas Antiquities Commission when excavations began. However, that organization did not have sufficient space



or resources to house and maintain a collection as large as that from Quindaro, which takes up about 200 cubic feet. Sporadic negotiations among the Kansas Antiquities Commission, KSHS, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Environmental Systems Analysis, and Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas, eventually led to a resolution conveying ownership of the artifacts to the KSHS. The resolution, drafted by Unified Government attorney Hal Walker, passed unanimously at the Unified Government Commission meeting on February 1, 2007.

The collection of Quindaro artifacts now is preserved at the KSHS. In the coming year, the daunting tasks of sorting the artifacts and checking the catalog will be carried out, thus preparing the collection for analysis. The intent is to find interested individuals to study this collection and publish a report on their findings.

The Quindaro townsite represents the dynamic and contentious nature of early Kansas—land speculation, westward settlement, opportunities for African Americans, and the prelude and aftermath of the Civil War. The Quindaro artifacts have a role in telling these stories and soon will be available for researchers.

Visit the following resources to learn more about Quindaro.

An introduction to Quindaro and a list of resources in the collections of the Kansas City, Kansas Public Library is available on-line at www.kckpl.lib.ks.us/KSCOLL/lochist/quindaro/quindaro.htm.

Information on a desk used at Quindaro in the collections of the Kansas Museum of History and stories about Quindaro's role in the Underground Railroad is available at www.kshs.org/cool/coolquin.htm; and

A history of Quindaro by former first vice-president of the Kansas State Historical Society Alan W. Farley is at www.kan-coll.org/khq/1956/56_4_farley.htm.

For more information, see www.territorialkansasonline.org/cgiwrap/imlskto/index.php

Schmits, Larry J. 1988 Quindaro: Kansas Territorial Free-State Port on the Missouri River. *The Missouri Archaeologist* 49:89-146.



Efforts are also underway to stabilize Quindaro's ruins

In 2004, approval and funding became available to stabilize the ruins of the Wyandotte House Hotel, the Jacob Henry Building, the Otis Webb Building, and a brewery in Quindaro. Approval for the project came through the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer and the National Park Service; the latter also provided funding. Listing the Quindaro townsite on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002 was instrumental in setting the stage for the stabilization. Former KSHS staff archeologist Chris Schoen, now with the Louis Berger Group, Inc., heads stabilization work. The stabilization is part of a broader plan developed by the Reverend E. Lewis Branch of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. LaVert Murray of the United Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas, and Dr. Steve Collins of Kansas City Kansas Community College. It includes a walking trail and interpretive signage on the townsite.



Ranch houses have reached the 50-year milestone and are now eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A grant to the Overland Park Historical Society will fund a survey of ranch houses in two neighborhoods.



Eight Kansas Projects Receive Historic Preservation Fund Grants for 2007

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review recently allocated \$109,004 to eight projects across the state through the 2007 round of Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants. Six projects totaling \$71,317 went to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

A \$12,000 grant was awarded to the City of Hutchinson for the completion of a multiple property submission and individual nominations for features within Carey Park. Structures include a boathouse, stone walls, fountain, fireplace, bridge, and entryway columns. Carey Park consists of 365 acres in the southern portion of the city and was one of the earliest areas of Hutchinson to be developed.

Kansas State University was award-

ed \$20,693 to fund an archeological survey in the Stranger Creek drainage of Leavenworth County. The project will continue efforts initiated in 2003, which resulted in a multiple property listing that included several previously unrecorded archeological sites. Fieldwork will be completed during the summer of 2007 with student and volunteer labor.

The City of Lawrence received \$13,093 for a design review intern. The intern will help with projects such as Certified Local Government reviews, certificates of appropriateness applications, staff reports, legal notifications, services to developers and property owners, and coordination of Historic Preservation Week activities.

The City of Lawrence also received \$13,093 to fund a survey of South Massachusetts Street, including approximately ten city blocks and 134 structures. The resulting report will allow the Lawrence

Historic Resources Commission to continue its long-term goal of creating a comprehensive inventory of historic resources. Along with other sources of information, the consultant will conduct at least one meeting dedicated to public education.

The Newton/North Newton Historic Preservation Commission will utilize a \$13,125 grant for the nomination of a third National Register Historic District in Newton. This district is composed of 141 properties, of which 94 are expected to be contributing. Instigated by homeowners, this project brings to fruition ten years of effort.

The City of Olathe received \$12,000 for the preparation of a multiple property nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This nomination will provide a historic context of Olathe's Original Town area. An individual or historic district nomination also may

City of Hutchinson

Kansas State University

City of Lawrence

*Newton/North Newton Historic
Preservation Commission*

City of Olathe

Overland Park Historical Society

City of Wichita

result from this project, and the multiple-property format provides content and background for future National Register nominations. The public will remain informed of this project through meetings, workshops, publications, the *Olathe Link*, and local Channel 17 news.

A \$5,000 grant awarded to the Overland Park Historical Society will fund a survey of 1950s ranch houses in the Broadmoor and Southmoor subdivisions. The survey will encompass some 34 properties. This groundbreaking project will be a first for Kansas, as these properties have now crossed the 50-year threshold to become eligible for listing.

A \$20,000 grant to the City of Wichita will fund a survey of the central business district. This continuation of a 2006 grant proposes to survey the historic central business district commercial buildings from Douglas Avenue on the north, Rock Island Railroad tracks on the east, Ellis Street on the west, and Kellogg Street on the south. The area is a mixture of residential and industrial properties. The information collected from this survey will guide the redevelopment of the area to minimize the damage to historic structures.

Projects that involve Certified Local Governments include the cities of Hutchinson, Lawrence, Newton/North Newton, and Wichita.

Historic Preservation Fund grants are awarded annually. Workshops are conducted in August, and the application deadline is November 15. For additional information about the Historic Preservation Grant program, visit www.kshs.org/resource/hpfinfo.htm or contact Grants Manager Teresa Kiss at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 215 or tkiss@kshs.org.



*A \$13,093 grant to the City of Lawrence
will fund a survey of properties along Massachusetts Street.*



The owners of the Newman House in Topeka's Potwin Place Historic District are bringing together the area's best interior design ideas, helping a local charity, and earning state income tax credits—all by renovating their home.

Designer Showhouse Features Historic Potwin Home

The Newman House at 314 Woodlawn in Topeka, like many old homes, is in the middle of a rehabilitation project. The owners are updating the electrical systems, repairing walls, adding insulation, refinishing floors, and updating the kitchen, among many other projects around the house. While this is typical for historic homes, the Newman House's rehabilitation is different in that the public is invited to come and see.

The Newman House was built in 1887 and is named for the original owners Omar and Ella (Hills) Newman. Newman was a general agent for New York Mutual Insurance Company. The two-and-a-half story home is an example of the Queen Anne Free Classic style, which was quite popular at the time of construction. Both the exterior and interior exhibit many

Some people turn away from buying a property listed on the National Register because they mistakenly believe that they cannot make changes or include contemporary design elements and modern fixtures.

Queen Anne details, including carved woodwork around the eaves, decorative fish-scale siding patterns, original woodwork, and hardwood floors. The house also has a wraparound porch along the west and south elevations, featuring a few Colonial Revival elements that add other stylistic dimensions.

The Newman House is a contributing resource to the Potwin Place National Historic District, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. The Potwin Place neighborhood embodies the vision of young capitalist Charles Potwin, who purchased 70 acres of land in 1869. Potwin farmed the land at

first; then in 1883 he platted his property, dividing it into 80 lots. He also designed circular parks at street intersections and planted 2,000 elm trees throughout the neighborhood, creating an ambiance that continues to attract people more than a century later. Potwin sold the first lots in 1885 to people who promised to build homes that cost in excess of \$2,000.

Today, Nathan and Leslie Ham own the Newman House. The couple also owns Nathan Ham Photography in Topeka. Nathan grew up in Potwin and is familiar with the history of the neighborhood. In the fall of 2006, Nathan and Leslie took on the daunting task of reha-

By Kristen Lonard, National Register Historian, State Tax Credit Reviewer



Homeowner Nathan Ham helps restore the original woodwork throughout the house.

ilitating their home in time for it to be presented to the public this spring as the 2007 ERC (Every Resource Conceivable) Designers' Showhouse. The massive rehabilitation project included installing insulation from the interior, refinishing the wood floors, stripping and refinishing the wood trim, repairing walls and porches, and remodeling the kitchen and bathrooms.

Upon completion, the owners can take advantage of the 25 percent State Rehabilitation Tax Credits, because the work has followed the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*

(www.kshs.org/resource/buildings.htm). They have created a livable space for themselves and their two children while maintaining the historic materials and character of the house.

As the interior rehabilitation projects are finished and new layers of paint are put on the exterior, the house moves into the interior design phase. Designers from Topeka and Lawrence were invited to submit ideas for each room to the property owners, who then chose their favorites. Over the past few weeks, the selected designs have come to life. The renovated and decorated house opens to the public

The ERC is a nonprofit resource and referral agency designed to meet the needs of families in northeast Kansas. It serves as an informational clearing-house, specializing in referrals to local resources. Each year the ERC presents a showcase house in Topeka. The public may purchase tickets to tour the home and see the designs, with proceeds going to the ERC. The 2007 ERC Designers' Showhouse runs from April 14 to May 13. To find out more, visit the ERC web site at www.ercrefer.org.

as part of a fundraising effort for the ERC from April 14 through May 13.

Some people turn away from buying a property listed on the National Register because they mistakenly believe that they cannot make changes or include contemporary design elements and modern fixtures. The Newman House shows that it is possible to update a historic structure and enhance its beauty while maintaining its character. This project also provides a great opportunity to showcase how new design and historic rehabilitation can work together at a beautiful home in historic Topeka. Please come and see!



The 1987 KATP field school revealed evidence of 15 possible houses at Hard Chief's Village.

Kaw Site Preserved

Continued from page 10

After conferring with the landowner, a telephone call from Thies produced an eager response from the Conservancy, and within a week field representative Amy Espinoza-Ar arrived to inspect the site. One short walk later, she pronounced it absolutely acceptable and definitely desirable for acquisition. Fortunately, there were no questions about site ownership, and the site boundaries had just been designated by a professional surveyor, so there were no technical difficulties to delay the process. In addition, the landowner will gain some sizable tax benefits because she is donating the property to the Conservancy.

In recognition of her generous contribution to Kansas archeology, the Professional Archaeologists of Kansas will present a Public Service Award to Kathy Fox at the Kansas Anthropological Association Annual Meeting in Topeka on April 14.

Amateur Archeologists Rock!

Thirty-eight participants were introduced to a broad range of information by instructor Shannon Ryan at the KAA Certification Seminar on lithic technology on February 17-18. Ryan, a Salina native and University of Kansas graduate student in anthropology, gave her time and expertise to teach the 16-hour class in Lindsborg.

The workshop started on Saturday morning with a lecture on basic archeological concepts and lithic (stone) technology vocabulary; by Sunday afternoon, it had progressed to a hands-on examination of ancient stone tools, a core/flake refitting exercise, and a debitage (chipped stone waste materials) analysis. In between, Ryan discussed knappable stone types quarried in or traded into the Central Plains, the history of stone tool research in both the Old and New Worlds, stone tools diagnostic of the chronological periods in Kansas, and ground stone tools (such as manos, metates, mauls, and abraders). Ryan concluded by sharing her own research on boatstones and bannerstones (thought to be atlatl [spear thrower] weights) in the Plains and on using stone distribution in prehistoric archeological sites to identify the presence and activities of children. She

provided students with various handouts, including a selected bibliography.

Flintknappers Randy Clark of Buhler, Dan Rowlinson of Auburn, and Bryan Simmons of Pratt contributed their time and skills for a flintknapping demonstration on Saturday. Participants who wanted to try their hand at experimental archeology were guided in attempting hard and soft hammer percussion techniques.

KAA member Rose Marie Wallen from Lindsborg handled local arrangements with Bethany College for use of the Burnett Center. David Norlin, head of the Social Science Department at the college, offered the department's cooperation in co-sponsoring the event.

Melonie Sullivan, KAA member from Lawrence, commented, "I learned so much this weekend and am very impressed with the depth of KAA members and lecturer's knowledge (and patience with those of us who aren't so well informed)."



By Virginia A. Wulfkuhle, KSHS Public Archeologist

KATP Update

A growing list of programs will be offered during the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school, June 2-17, 2007, in Nicodemus. For more information, visit www.kshs.org/resource/katpcurrent.htm.

“History of Nicodemus”

by Angela Bates
Sunday, June 3, 7 p.m.
NPS Visitors Center, Nicodemus

“African American Activists: The Pioneer Politicians of Nicodemus”

by Charlotte Hinger
Tuesday, June 5, 7 p.m.
NPS Visitors Center, Nicodemus

Collectors Night

Wednesday, June 6, 7 p.m.
Knights of Columbus Hall, Damar

Heirloom Conservation Workshop

Thursday, June 7, daytime
NPS Visitors Center, Nicodemus

“Penokee Man and Other Boulder Effigies on the Plains”

by Donna Roper
Saturday, June 9, 7 p.m.
NPS Visitors Center, Nicodemus

“1857 U.S. Army/Cheyenne Battle on the South Fork of the Solomon”

by Don Rowison
Tuesday, June 12
7 p.m.
NPS Visitors Center,
Nicodemus

Barbecue Rib Dinner and Resume

Friday, June 15
6:30 p.m.
Knights of Columbus
Hall, Damar
(\$7 per person for
dinner; advance
reservation
required)



Dr. Flordeliz T. Bugarin of Arlington, Virginia, is the principal investigator for the field school.



Rising from the Ashes

Continued from page 13

years extensive looting and relic collecting took place. While other cultural components exist at the site—early historic dugouts and prehistoric remains—the period of significance is the winter of 1866 through the spring of 1867, culminating in the events of April 19, 1867. Because the destruction of the village was a single, relatively recent event, its archeological component was situated near the surface, where it was particularly vulnerable to looting. While some small areas of intact deposits might remain, they are too small and scattered to yield additional significant information (as defined under Criterion D) regarding the village's destruction.

With help from the Archaeological Conservancy, a national nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving archeological sites, the Fort Larned Old Guard purchased the site from Frank and Leota Klingberg in 1999. In 2004, the Old Guard purchased all interests held by the Archaeological Conservancy and now protects what remains of this highly significant site. In time—when the site is secure, a management plan is in place, the location is listed on the National Register, and the history of the site has been documented—it will be offered to the National Park Service as a detached unit for Fort Larned National Historic Site. Cheyenne tribal historians have been to the site, consider it important to their history, and have endorsed its nomination to the National Register.

The Fort Larned Old Guard continues to gather information and conduct programs about the importance of this property. Historian William Chalfant is currently writing a history of the Hancock Expedition and the significance of the destruction of the Cheyenne and Sioux village in 1867.

Happenings in Kansas

Game Faces: Kansans in Sports

Through November 11, 2007

Kansas Museum of History
6425 S.W. Sixth Avenue

Topeka, KS

Community and collegiate sports as well as professional play will be covered in this special display on how sports create community among disparate individuals. Among the games to be covered are baseball, basketball, and football.

Kansas Archaeology Month

April 2007

Kansas Anthropological Association Annual Meeting

April 14, 2007

Potawatomi Mission
Kansas State Historical Society
Topeka, KS

KSHS Artifact Identification and Archeology Lab Tour Day

April 21, 2007

9 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Center for Historic Research Lobby
Kansas State Historical Society
Topeka, KS

Society for American Archaeology 72nd Annual Meeting

April 25-27, 2007

Austin, TX

History and Environmental Fair

April 26, 2007

9 a.m. - 3 p.m.
Kansas History Museum and Library
Join us for an exciting outside adventure, rain or shine! Learn how our natural resources helped to shape the lives of Kansans and how we have, in turn, affected the land and wildlife. For

reservations and teacher booklets, contact (785) 272-8681 Ext. 414 or education@ksks.org.

Memorial Day

May 28, 2007

Kansas Museum of History and all State Historic Sites are closed.

State Preservation Conference

May 10-12, 2007

Dodge City, KS

See pages 1-2.

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Quarterly Meeting

May 12, 2007

Dodge City, KS

Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School

June 2-17, 2007

Nicodemus, KS

See page 22.

KSHS, Inc. Spring Meeting

June 8 - 9, 2007

Hays, Studley, Nicodemus
Activities begin Friday evening, June 8, at Fort Hays State Historic Site in Hays. Saturday events include a tour of Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Site in Studley, lunch and a tour at Nicodemus National Historic Site, and a tour of the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school. An online application will be available.

Sundown Film Festival

Fridays July 13 - August 3, 2007

Kansas Museum of History

Join us Friday nights for this summer movie series featuring films with a sports theme to coincide with the special exhibit Game Faces: Sports in Kansas.



Return Service Requested

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Cultural Resources Division

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