National Register Nominations

See story on page 5.
Chase County Courthouse Reopens

On October 25, 2008, the Chase County Courthouse reopened amid celebration after being closed since May 5, 2007, for interior restoration. Designed by architect John G. Haskell, the iconic three-story limestone courthouse was erected in 1873. The courthouse restoration process has benefited from various available historic preservation financial incentives over the years. The courthouse received a $91,000 Heritage Trust Fund grant in 1996; a $75,000 Heritage Trust Fund grant in 1999; a $250,000 Save America’s Treasures grant from the National Park Service in 2000; and $643,330 in state rehabilitation tax credits in December 2008. The Chase County Courthouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on February 24, 1971.

dodgeglobe.com/archive

Proposed Hennessy Hall Rehabilitation to Follow the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation

Built in 1952 the four-story Hennessy Hall was the original facility for the new Saint Mary of the Plains campus and is one of a handful of Recent Past properties in Kansas listed in the National Register of Historic Places. If Dodge City residents approve an upcoming bond measure, the now largely vacant historic building will be converted into a new middle school for the Dodge City public school district.

dodgeglobe.com/archive
Girard: Radical Capitol of Kansas

For the past 20 years the Friends of Historic Girard have been working to “discover and memorialize the history of the town of Girard” and to “preserve physical objects that may relate to the history of the region.” With the help of a recent Historic Preservation Fund grant from the Kansas Historical Society the Friends have stepped up efforts to identify and preserve the town’s significant buildings. The Friends used the grant to fund a survey of downtown Girard and nominate four historic buildings to the National Register of Historic Places. The Friends hired Davis Preservation, a Topeka-based preservation consulting firm, to carry out the project.

Davis Preservation began with a survey of 70 downtown properties on and near the courthouse square. Like those in many downtowns, the buildings on Girard’s courthouse square interpret the community’s development over time. The first permanent buildings, including the State Bank of Girard (1873) and Cadwell Block (1886), were constructed in the Italianate style. At the turn of the century more modest buildings were improved with the application of pressed-metal cornices and storefronts, likely manufactured at W. F. Norman in Nevada, Missouri.

Many structures were built or modified during the early 20th century when the town experienced a period of prosperity related to the printing industry. Among the prominent freestanding buildings constructed at that time were the courthouse, post office, Christian Church, Methodist Church, and Carnegie Library. Unfortunately, many of the buildings that interpreted this period – the Appeal to Reason printing office, First National Bank, Hotel Woods, historic depot, and jail – have been lost. Still others are threatened with demolition.

As a result of the survey, the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office recommended that Girard’s downtown is eligible for listing in the Register of Historic Kansas Places (RHKP).

Ten surveyed properties were determined eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): Crawford County Courthouse, State Bank of Girard, S-W Supply Company, St. John’s Episcopal Church, First Christian Church, U. S. Post Office, Methodist Church, Presbyterian Church, Cadwell Block, and City Hotel. In the second phase of the project, nominations were prepared for the first four of these properties. The project will more than double the number of listed properties in Girard, whose previously listed properties include the Julius Wayland House (NRHP 1976), Carnegie Library (NRHP 1987), Haldeman-Julius House (RHKP 1988), and J. E. Raymond House (NRHP 2007).

Crawford County Courthouse

The Neoclassical Crawford County Courthouse is the only known Kansas building designed by Oklahoma architects Tonini and Bramblet. The building was completed in 1922 for $420,000 – more than twice the original estimated cost. The building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant project.

The Crawford County Courthouse was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as part of the HPF-funded project.
First Christian Church
Built in 1926, this church is a rare example of a late Gothic Revival building with a gambrel roof. The building was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the HPF grant project. The congregation has recently announced plans to demolish the reinforced concrete structure.

U. S. Post Office
The Girard Post Office was constructed in 1917 from plans by U. S. Treasury architect James Wetmore. Girard was able to land a first-class post office because of the volume of mail transacted during the heyday of the Appeal to Reason and other Girard-based publications. The building was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the HPF grant project.

Methodist Church
The Girard Methodist Church was constructed in 1915 from plans by well-known Ottawa-based architects Washburn and Son. Like the Christian Church, this building has a reinforced concrete structure. The building was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the HPF grant project. Recently, the congregation discontinued use of the building.

(continued on page 4)
A Brief History of Girard

Dr. Charles Strong, a native of Girard, Pennsylvania, named this Kansas community, which became the Crawford County seat. According to local lore, Strong marked the town site this place where a deer he shot fell.

By February 1870 the town was bustling with five hotels, four eating houses, eight restaurants and saloons, five grocery stores, wholesale grocery, clothing store, five dry goods, two shoemakers, saddle shop, drug store, printing office, watch shop, two bakeries, billiard saloon, book store, seven law and land offices, and two lumber offices and yards. In all, there were 72 homes and 140 buildings.

Like other communities in southeast Kansas, Girard became an industrial center, spurred by boosters who raised funds to lure investors. Mining and other industries attracted European immigrants, who were credited for giving the town a “radical” air and the region the nickname “Little Balkans.”

Girard was at the center of various reform movements. While Populist farmers were calling for “free and unlimited coinage of silver,” industrial workers called for state ownership of industry in the form of socialism. Girard became a center of socialist activity. The Girard Socialists were chartered in 1897; the same year that publisher J. A. Wayland moved his socialist newspaper, Appeal to Reason, to town. Emanuel Julius moved to Girard in 1915 to write for the newspaper, which was the largest socialist periodical in the country. He married Marce Haldeman, a feminist in her own right. She was the daughter of Henry and Alice Addams Haldman, one of town’s foremost families.

The Haldeman-Juliuses purchased the newspaper and publishing plant in 1919. They wrote and published their own work, including what became known as the Little Blue Books – reprints of classical, educational, biographical, and other literature with heavy-paper covers. The press eventually printed more than 500 million Little Blue Books in more than 6,000 titles.

Although Girard’s population remains steady at 2,800, its economy is still tied to industry. Today Girard is home to five printing firms.
Presbyterian Church
Organized in 1869, the congregation constructed its first building at this location in 1870. The current church, dedicated in 1888, replaced a building that was destroyed by a tornado in 1886. The building was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the HPF grant project. The congregation is now pursuing listing.

Cadwell Block
This example of Italianate architecture was built in 1886 at the height of a statewide real estate boom. Among the historic uses was an Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) hall on the second floor. The building was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the HPF grant project.

City Hotel
The Commercial Hotel was built at this location by 1885. This Mission Revival-style building was constructed by 1912 for the City Hotel. By 1923 the hotel had been converted to a boarding house. The building was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the HPF grant project.

Girard Trivia

- Girard’s courthouse was constructed in 1922 after the Kansas Legislature passed a law allowing the county to raise funds without a controversial county-wide bond election, which could have resulted in Girard’s losing its county seat status to Pittsburg.

- Sarah Haldeman (1854-1915), mother of Marcet Haldeman and president of the State Bank of Girard from 1905-1915, was the state’s first woman bank president. In 1914, before women were given the right to vote, Sarah Haldeman was elected as an officer of the Kansas State Bankers’ Association.

- Marcet and Emanuel Haldeman-Julius were among the first to hyphenate their names. The idea came from Marcet’s aunt – social reformer and Hull House founder Jane Addams. Marcet and Emmanuel’s adopted daughter Josephine took women’s rights one step farther in 1927 when she entered into a controversial “companionate” marriage with Aubrey Roselle.

- The Haldeman-Julius family hosted a number of national figures, including The Jungle author Upton Sinclair, Scopes Trial defense attorney Clarence Darrow, philosopher and Pulitzer Prize-winner Will Durant, and abstract artist Abraham Walkowitz.

- In early 1919 the New York Times and Topeka Daily Capital published stories that claimed that Russian Revolutionary Leon Trotsky had visited Girard to ask Emanuel Haldeman-Julius for a job. Haldeman-Julius later debunked these claims.

- In January 1921 bootleggers and “divekeepers” dynamited the Girard home of Under-Sheriff C. M. Lamb, the officer responsible for enforcing prohibition. The family survived the attack.

- Robert Bechdoldt (1928-1979), who operated the Kansas Horseshoeing School in Girard, was an army farrier who cared for the riderless horse that led President John F. Kennedy’s funeral procession.
The Historic Sites Board of Review nominated eight properties to the National Register of Historic Places in November. At its regular quarterly meeting held at the Kansas Historical Society in Topeka, the board also voted to list three properties in the Register of Historic Kansas Places. The nominations to the National Register will be forwarded to the Washington, D. C., office to be evaluated by professional staff. If staff concur with the board’s findings, the properties will be listed in the National Register.

The following properties were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places:

**Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District – Manhattan, Riley County**
Located just south and west of Manhattan’s historic downtown commercial center, the 26-acre Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District is characterized by tree-lined streets and late 19th and early 20th century residences. Representing approximately 75 years of new construction, the homes within the district reflect a wide variety of architectural styles including Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Tudor, and Craftsman in addition to vernacular folk house forms. The district also includes brick sidewalks and several historic garages accessed from the alleys. The majority of the buildings in the district are of wood frame construction, although some prominent residences feature native stone or brick construction. The district is locally significant for its reflection of the community’s residential building patterns associated with the economic growth when the town flourished as a rural railroad market center, county seat, and college town during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The district is nominated as part of the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Residential Resources in Manhattan Multiple Property Submission.

**Wilson Pratt Truss Bridge – 2.9 miles west of Rain Road on 3200 Avenue, Chapman, Dickinson County**
Built in 1904 by the Canton Bridge Company of Ohio, the Wilson Pratt Truss Bridge is the oldest bridge in Dickinson County. With its pin-connected structure, timber deck and abutments, and concrete-filled sheet metal piers, this structure represents a common bridge solution applied to a relatively long span. By the early 20th century the range of choices for bridge designs and companies was vast. Many of the larger bridge companies, such as the Canton Bridge Company, sold metal truss bridges through mail order catalogues. County commissioners – who often carried the
burden of selecting bridge locations – could simply specify the span and clearance needs and then choose the lowest bidder from the numerous competing companies. The structure is nominated as part of the Metal Truss Bridges of Kansas Multiple Property Submission as an example of a Pratt truss bridge and for its association with early 20th century transportation.

**J. A. Shoemaker House – 1434 SW Plass Avenue, Topeka, Shawnee County**

Well-known Topeka architect Walter E. Glover designed and erected the Shoemaker House in 1925 in the College Hill neighborhood north of Washburn University. Glover selected the popular Tudor Revival style, which includes such characteristics as a stucco-finished exterior with decorative half-timbering, steeply pitched roof, brick chimneys, and groups of multi-paned windows. He designed residential, commercial, civic, and educational buildings throughout Topeka and northeast Kansas. This property is nominated as a local example of an architect-designed Tudor Revival-style residence.

**Clyde School – 620 Broadway, Clyde, Cloud County**

Built beginning in 1917-1918 and completed in 1923-1924, Clyde School originated from plans of Wichita-based architect Lorentz Schmidt, who was widely known for his designs of public schools. Schmidt was born and raised in Clyde and his design of this school came early in his career, which spanned 1915-1952. The need for a new school building in Clyde came about as a result of a fire in 1916 that destroyed the previous building. Cost constraints and economic uncertainties brought about by the country’s entry into World War I led the town’s school board to take a cautious approach to the building project. As a result, the building was erected in two phases. Current plans call for the building to be rehabilitated for use as low-income housing. The building is an example of the Town Graded School subtype designed in the Collegiate Gothic Revival style. It is nominated as part of the Historic Public Schools of Kansas Multiple Property Submission for its architectural significance.

**Lone Star School – 1 mile west of Bison on Avenue “M,” Bison vicinity, Rush County**

Built in 1879, the Lone Star School building is located on a one-acre plot west of Bison in rural Rush County. With help from the community, contractor Henry Mertz and carpenter
Henry Rogers built the dual-purpose building for school activities during the week and church services on Sundays. Typical of early one-room schoolhouses, this limestone building features a simple rectangular form with a gable roof with little architectural ornamentation. A wood-frame vestibule was added to the front of the building in the early 20th century. Early schoolhouses like this are often classified as vernacular in style. Grades one through eight attended school here until 1947 when area school districts consolidated. The property, which includes a coal shed and outhouse, is nominated for its associations with early public education in Kansas and for its architectural significance as a good example of an early vernacular one-room schoolhouse. It is nominated as part of the Historic Public Schools of Kansas Multiple Property Submission.

**J. A. Mermis House – 1401 Ash Street, Hays, Ellis County**

Built in 1907 by well-known Hays-area craftsman Justus Bissing, Jr., the Mermis House is located near downtown Hays and across the street from the recently register-listed St. Joseph’s Catholic Church. Russian immigrant John Ruder and his family occupied the house for about 10 years before selling it to successful local banker J. A. Mermis. During the middle 20th century the structure served as a boarding house for nuns and later for nursing students at St. Anthony’s hospital. The house is nominated as a good local example of the transitional Free Classic Queen Anne style, which was popular during the early 1900s.

**Fowler Swimming Pool and Bathhouse – Fowler City Park, Fowler, Meade County**

Among 40 Kansas pools improved or constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) between 1935-1939, Garden City engineer Charles W. Suit designed the Fowler Swimming Pool. A reinforced concrete oval structure, it measures 90 feet north to south and 120 feet east to west. It features a shallow ring that encircles the deeper diving area, which is marked by a reinforced concrete diving platform rising above the water from the pool floor. The one-story bathhouse is a simple reinforced concrete building with a central office flanked by dressing rooms on each side. There is a non-historic restroom building on the property. The property is nominated as part of the New Deal-era Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Submission for its associations with the WPA.

**Eli Hopkins House – 6033 SE U.S. 40, Tecumseh, Shawnee County**

Located east of Tecumseh along U.S. 40, which follows the route of the Oregon Trail, the property for this house was acquired by Eli Hopkins circa 1855 when his family moved to Shawnee County from Missouri and erected this impressive
two-story Greek Revival-style residence in 1858. First established in 1852, two years before Kansas Territory was opened to white settlement, Tecumseh was one of the territory’s first communities and an early center of proslavery activity. Unlike many early proslavery residents who chose to leave Kansas in the late 1850s, Eli Hopkins and his Tecumseh neighbors stayed in the state and pledged their loyalty to the Union. The Hopkins family lived in this house until 1897. The property is significant for its association with early Shawnee County leader Eli Hopkins, Kansas territorial history, and as a rare example of Greek Revival architecture in Kansas.

The following properties were approved for listing in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

**Hotel Broadview – 110 W 6th Avenue, Emporia, Lyon County**

This seven-story Commercial-style structure was built in 1923 after a fire devastated the city’s oldest and largest hotel in 1921. Eager to replace the old Hotel Whitely, community leaders quickly formed the Emporia Hotel Corporation, which sold shares of stock to Emporia citizens. The corporation contracted with Wichita developer George Siedhoff to construct the Broadview. Through the 1920s the hotel hosted many conventions, including the statewide Ku Klux Klan convention in 1924, which drew the ire of many influential locals including William Allen White. The building served as a hotel until 1964 when it was remodeled into a men’s dormitory for the College of Emporia. It was again remodeled for senior housing in 1974. Current plans call for rehabilitating the property for continued use as senior housing. The property was listed for its association with local commercial history.
E. H. S. Bailey House – 1101 Ohio Street, Lawrence, Douglas County
On the eastern slope of Lawrence’s Mount Oread, the Bailey House is just a few blocks from the University of Kansas campus and is a contributing resource in the National Register-listed Oread Historic District. As the university expanded in the early 1900s, this neighborhood became a popular place for faculty and staff to build residences. Artist and architect William Alexander Griffith designed the house, which was erected in 1908 as a residence for E. H. S. Bailey, head of KU’s chemistry department from 1883 to 1933. Bailey Hall on the KU campus was built in 1905 to house the chemistry department, and is listed in the National Register in part for its associations with Bailey as a reflection of his successful career. His residence, which blends several popular styles of the early 1900s including Richardsonian Romanesque, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Craftsman, is nominated for its architectural significance.

Dorrance State Bank – 512 Main Street, Dorrance, Russell County
Located on Main Street two blocks south of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, the bank sits across the street from the National Register-listed A. C. Reiff Building. This one-story, freestanding commercial building was erected in 1905 to house the Citizens State Bank, which was later renamed to the Dorrance State Bank. The local bank was a common lending institution for farmers and merchants during the early 1900s when Dorrance thrived as a small farming community. The bank did not survive the Great Depression and the building was sold in 1936. The building was listed for its association with the early commercial history of Dorrance and as a single-story commercial building typical of the early 20th century.

The Dorrance State Bank was a common lending institution for farmers and merchants in the early 20th century.
Heritage Trust Fund Deadline Approaches

National or state register property owners seeking assistance with restoration or preservation can apply for Heritage Trust Fund (HTF) grants. HTF grant applications are due March 2, 2009. Applications must be postmarked by this date or hand delivered by 4:30 p.m. to the offices of the Kansas Historical Society in Topeka.

Applicants who demonstrate a strong need for assistance with their restoration or preservation projects may apply for HTF grants up to $90,000. A 20 percent match is required of the applicant.

One example of an HTF project is Pond Creek Stage Station in Wallace. The station was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 and was in desperate need of structural stabilization and restoration at the time a $76,218 HTF grant was awarded in 2007. The building’s owners were able to use the HTF grant to assist with repairs. Work was completed in October 2008 and the building currently serves as an interpretive element on the grounds of the Fort Wallace Museum complex.

Applications for HTF grants are available in a writable PDF format at kshs.org/resource/htfinfo.htm. Any questions about the application or the program in general may be directed to Katrina Ringler, grants manager, at 785-272-8681, ext. 215.

Pond Creek State Station received an HTF grant in 2007. Work was completed in October 2008.
Are you in this photo?

Last year’s “Past-O-Rama” preservation conference in Hutchinson was both fun and informative. This year’s Statewide Preservation Conference will be held in Topeka June 3-6, 2009!

See what others had to say about last year:

“Great conference, friendly and informative!”

“Great speakers and tours!”

“I liked meeting with colleagues from all over the state!”

Mark your calendars now!

More information will be coming in the next issue of *Kansas Preservation* and online at kshs.org.
Archeology Training Program Revisits Its Roots

by C. Tod Bevitt and Virginia A. Wulfkuhle
Archeologists, Kansas Historical Society

Thirty-four years ago in 1975 the first-ever Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school was held at Scott State Park in Scott County. Kansas Historical Society staff and Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) members have decided that 2009 is a great time to go back. The KATP field school, May 30-June 14, 2009, will offer a variety of fieldwork opportunities, including site survey and recordation, as well as test excavations of previously recorded sites in the area.

The archeological survey will include pedestrian survey of areas of the Scott State Park property that are not known to have been subject to formal inspection in the past. Small crews will investigate a number of promising areas in the Ladder Creek valley and along adjacent caprock overlooks, searching for signs of past cultural activity. Sites encountered during the survey will be fully documented and recorded, adding to the understanding of prehistoric and historic period use of the locale.

Survey on park property will occur in less frequented areas outside of the main camping and recreation spots adjacent to the lake. However, it is expected that at no time will surveyors be more than about a mile from park roads or adjacent highways. Survey conditions will vary considerably across the area. The valley floor typically consists of relatively dense mixed native grass and brushy patches, where occasionally abundant rodent burrowing provides the best ground surface visibility. Upland settings are comprised...
Most of what we know about the pre-settlement use of the area comes from past archeological investigations that focused on the El Cuartelejo pueblo ruins and related early Historic period sites. As a result, we have relatively numerous collections, analyses, and publications pertaining to the Puebloan and Plains Apachean occupation of the area (see Laura Scheiber’s chapter, “The Late Prehistoric on the High Plains of Western Kansas: High Plains Upper Republican and Dismal River,” pages 133-150 in Kansas Archaeology, edited by Hoard and Banks, 2006.) However, the region also has produced evidence of Paleoindian, Late Archaic, Early Ceramic, Middle Ceramic, and more recent Historic period use. While work on sites related to these other time periods has been limited, there are several promising locations that may be revisited during the 2009 KATP field school. Several important archeological sites are discussed briefly below to illustrate the diversity of time periods and site types that are present in the vicinity of Scott State Park.

**Norton Bone Bed (14SC6)**

This site represents a late Paleoindian (approximately 9,000 years old) bison kill site. The bone bed lies within the confines of an old gully and was exposed initially in the mid-1970s during quarry operations nearby. The site was formally recorded in the early 1990s by the University of Kansas and was studied during KU’s Kansas Archaeological Field School in 1992. The bone bed covered at least 220 square meters at depths of 1 to 3.5 meters. Excavation focused on a small portion of 14SC6 and allowed recovery of more than 1,600 bison bones in addition to chipped stone tools and waste flakes. Dr. Jack L. Hofman published a summary of that work in the January-February 2002 (Volume 24, Number 1, pages 4-5, 13) issue of Kansas Preservation.
Young Burial Site (14SC2)
First exposed during road maintenance, 14SC2 was excavated by a crew under the direction of Waldo Wedel in 1939. Five additional burials (three adult females and two children) were investigated. The preservation varied among individuals, but as a group the skeletons were flexed within shallow pits with heads oriented to the east and facing south. Limited numbers of artifacts found in association with the graves included mussel shell, a shell pendant, bone beads, a bone awl, a turtle shell ornament, and chipped stone flakes and occasional tools, including a stemmed projectile point, drill, bifacial knife, and scrapers. The burial site was tentatively attributed to the Early Ceramic/Plains Woodland period. No ceramics were associated with the graves, and it is certainly possible that the site represents a Late Archaic period interment.

Timber Canyon (14SC302)
State Archeologist Tom Witty recorded this site in 1970 during the first of several seasons of work at Scott State Park. The site was investigated during the first KATP field school in 1975 under the direction of John Reynolds. Those excavations identified a campsite, primarily associated with a Middle Ceramic period, western Central Plains tradition component. Pottery was scattered throughout the excavation, and lithic raw materials were predominately Smoky Hill jasper and various quartzites, chalcedony, and chert from local gravels. Chipped stone tools included small triangular arrow points, scrapers, and bifacial knives. Bison dominated faunal remains, although pronghorn, turtle, and even fish scales were recovered. No evidence of features, such as hearths, posts, basins, or deep storage pits, was identified. The site may represent the remains of a hunting camp of relatively short duration, although no formal analysis of the recovered material has been conducted to date.

El Cuartelejo/Scott County Pueblo (14SC1)
First investigated by University of Kansas paleontologists Samuel W. Williston and Handel T. Martin in 1897-1898, the pueblo site has been termed “the most frequently investigated archeological site in Kansas.” Excavations by professional archeologists from various institutions have occurred several times over the years, culminating with three field seasons in the 1970s by the Kansas Historical Society. The first two years of the KATP field school were held here, and the involvement of KAA was vital to those investigations.

Puebloan refugees from Spanish oppression fled to the High Plains to live with Kiowa Apache during at least two periods: first a group from Taos pueblo in the mid-17th
century and then people from Picuris pueblo in the last decade of the 17th century. Based on Puebloan ceramics recovered from the vicinity of the Scott County pueblo, the site is most likely associated with the later Picuris occupation. In both cases Spanish expeditions to El Cuartelejo led to the return of the Puebloan people to the Southwest. See Bob Hoard's article, “El Cuartelejo – Pueblo on the High Plains” in the Spring 2006 issue (Volume 14, Number 1, pages 6-12) of Kansas Heritage.

Steele Homestead and Camp McGinnis
Other locations of historical interest in the park include the homestead of Herbert and Eliza Steele, who in 1888 homesteaded the land that now encompasses Scott County Park. A large stone monument bears their names and overlooks the stone house that they called home while living along Ladder Creek. The property was acquired by the State of Kansas in 1928, and shortly thereafter a dam was built to create a lake to enhance the park.

In August 1933, a few short years after the park was formally dedicated, torrential rains in the Ladder Creek valley washed out a portion of the dam. The popularity of the lake translated into political action at the highest levels of state government. Governor Alfred Landon immediately called for a company of the recently formed Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's “New Deal,” to be allocated for rebuilding the dam and improving the park. Company 731 arrived in October and over the next seven months repaired the dam and made other improvements to the park property. Camp McGinnis, the camp built to house the CCC workers, included both adobe and frame buildings and recently was recorded as an archeological site. The year 2009 marks the 75th anniversary of the dam reconstruction that renewed the viability of Scott State Park, and its CCC association brings historical significance to yet another location at Scott State Park.

Through the generosity of USD 466, the beautiful Scott City High School at 712 Main Street in Scott City, a community about 15 miles south of Scott State Park, will be the project headquarters for registration, classes, artifact-processing lab, and some evening programs. Details will be included in the registration packet, which will be available in hard copy and posted on the KSHS web site at kshs.org/resource/katpcurrent.htm around March 1. The packet will contain forms for KAA and/or KSHS, Inc., membership; registration, scheduling, and medical information forms; options for lodging, camping, and food; a map of pertinent project locations; a list of recommended equipment; instructions for enrollment in formal classes; details about the KAA certification program; and a schedule of accompanying activities.

Registration forms submitted by May 1, 2009, qualify for a participation fee of $20 for KAA and KSHS, Inc., members and $80 for nonmembers. After May 1, the participation fee increases to $30 for members and $90 for nonmembers.

Although field and laboratory activities continue without stopping for the 16-day period, volunteers may participate for a single day or the entire time. Participants must be at least 10 years of age, and those younger than 14 must plan to work with a parent or other sponsoring adult at all times. A legally responsible adult must accompany participants between 14 and 18 years of age.

The sponsoring organizations do not discriminate on the basis of disability in admission to, access to, or operation of their programs; please make prior arrangements to accommodate individuals with disabilities or special needs with the KSHS public archeologist at 785-272-8681, ext. 266.
Field School Offers Classes

The Kansas Archeology Training Program field school will offer a number of formal classes that can be taken to earn college credit through Emporia State University or simply to learn more about a particular topic. The lineup of classes is given below.

**Archeological Fieldwork**

**Instructor:** Kansas Historical Society archeology staff  
**Description:** In this field/laboratory course students receive on-the-job training by direct participation in site survey/excavation and artifact processing. Instruction will be given concerning survey techniques, excavation methods (including use of hand tools, removal and preservation of archeological materials, and recordkeeping), and laboratory procedures. A total of 40 hours of work is necessary to complete the course; up to 20 of these hours can be spent in the field laboratory. To allow for possible rain days, students would be wise to start work on the first day of the project and continue until they have completed 40 hours.

**Artifact Description and Analysis**

**Dates:** June 1-5, 1-5 p.m.  
**Instructors:** Christine Garst, KSHS lab archeologist, and Virginia Wulfkuhle, KSHS public archeologist  
**Description:** By examining an assortment of artifacts from prehistoric and historic collections, participants will begin to answer the questions: when, who, why, what, and how. This should enable class members to describe artifacts on site forms and excavation sheets, document artifact collections, enhance cataloguing skills, and write descriptive articles. This course is required for certification in the Advanced Archeological Surveyor, Advanced Archeological Crew Member, and Advanced Archeological Laboratory Technician categories. Enrollment is limited to 20 students.

**Basic Archeological Excavation**

**Dates:** June 8-12, 8 a.m.-12 noon  
**Instructor:** Tim Weston, SHPO Archeologist  
**Description:** This class uses lectures and fieldwork to focus on the techniques, principles, and theories of archeological site excavation, recordkeeping, and materials preservation. Students will be taught proper techniques for preparing and conducting an archeological excavation. Instruction will be given on the identification and interpretation of artifacts, structural remains, and environmental data. This class fulfills one requirement of the Basic Archeological Crew Member certification category.

**Surveying Historic Resources in the Built Environment**

**Dates:** June 10-13, 1-5 p.m.  
**Instructor:** Caitlin Meives, SHPO survey coordinator  
**Description:** Conducting a survey to identify and document historic buildings, sites, structures, and objects in a local area is a process not unlike that of surveying for archeological sites. Using Scott County as an example, the instructor will lead the class through the process of recognizing, identifying, and documenting historic resources. Background information on architectural styles and terminology will be provided to prepare for fieldwork. Topics will include the benefits of survey, tips for photographing historic resources, and an introduction to the new KSHS online survey database, the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI). Digital cameras are recommended.

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Please send me a registration packet for the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school,  
May 30-June 14, 2009, in Scott County.

Name ________________________________________________________________

Address _____________________________________________________________________________________________________

Telephone number ___________________________________________________________________________________________

Email address ________________________________________________________________________________________________

Number of individuals in party _______________________________________________________________________________
Historic Sites Board of Review

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review is a group of 11 professionals from various fields that meets quarterly to review and recommend nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and the Register of Historic Kansas Places, and award preservation planning and rehabilitation grants. As prescribed by the Kansas Historic Preservation Act of 1977 (K.S.A. 75-2719), the board is comprised of the following members: the governor or the governor's designee, the state historic preservation officer or such officer's designee, and nine members appointed by the governor for three-year terms. At least one member must be professionally qualified in each of the following disciplines: architecture, history, prehistoric archeology, historical archeology, and architectural history.

On January 16 Governor Kathleen Sebelius re-appointed Billie Marie Porter, Margaret Wood, and Leo Oliva for three-year terms expiring on June 30, 2011.

Jennie Chinn, State Historic Preservation Officer
Craig Crosswhite, Ness City, chair
J. Eric Engstrom, Wichita, governor's designee, vice chair
John W. Hoopes, Lawrence
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Topeka

KANSAS PRESERVATION
Happenings in Kansas
Online at kshs.org/calendar

January 25-March 1, 2009 (Sundays)
Bleeding Kansas 2009 Programs
Constitution Hall State Historic Site, Lecompton

January 28, 2009
Kansas Day Celebration
Hollenberg Pony Express Station State Historic Site, near Hanover

January 29, 2009
Kansas Day Celebrations
Kansas Museum of History, Topeka
Fort Hays State Historic Site, Hays
Goodnow State Historic Site, Manhattan
Kaw Mission State Historic Site, Council Grove
Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site, near Republic

January 29-July 26, 2009
Lincoln in Kansas
Exhibit at the Kansas Museum of History, Topeka

February 14, 2009
Penny Day at the Museum
Lincoln Bicentennial penny admission at the Kansas Museum of History, Topeka

February 21, 2009
Historic Sites Board of Review
Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

February 21-22, 2009
KAA Certification Seminar – Ceramic Studies
Bethany University, Lindsborg

March 2, 2009
Heritage Trust Fund Grant
Application deadline

March 9, 2009
Partnership Historic Sites workshop
Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

May 1, 2009
Kansas Archeology Training Program
Early registration deadline

May 9, 2009
Historic Sites Board of Review
Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

May 31-June 14, 2009
Kansas Archeology Training Program, Scott County

June 3-6, 2009
Statewide Preservation Conference
Kansas Historical Society, Topeka