Tulip Time in Belle Plaine
See story on page 1.
Weatherization Programs and Section 106 Requirements

Recently the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) entered into a programmatic agreement (PA) with the Department of Energy (DOE), Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC), Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), and the City of Wichita. These entities will be receiving funding from the federal government to perform weatherization evaluations and provide weatherization related repairs to existing residential, commercial, state, and municipal properties. The programs funded under this PA are Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG), and the State Energy Plan (SEP). A large portion of this funding will be passed through the state agencies to local communities.

Under normal circumstances, federally funded repairs/rehabilitations that affect properties that are 50 years or older would require review by SHPO in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. However, based on the level of funding available it appears that there will be an unprecedented number of properties repaired and that the majority of the tasks that will be performed do not have the potential to harm historic properties. Therefore, the PA lists certain activities, such as caulking, weather-stripping, and installation of storm windows, that are exempted from review regardless of the age or historic nature of the property. If your organization receives weatherization program funding from KCC, KHRC, or directly from DOE this PA applies to you.

Please note that this PA does not exempt federally funded window replacement for any property over 50 years old. Weatherization projects that include window replacement for any property that is 50 years or older must still be reviewed by our office. To receive an electronic copy of the PA or to submit a request for a review, please contact Review & Compliance Coordinator Kim Gant at 785-272-8681 ext. 225 or kgant@kshs.org.

Also see: Window repair videos at http://www.kshs.org/resource/windowrepair.htm.
The small south-central Kansas town of Belle Plaine welcomed the coming of spring with its 25th annual Tulip Time festival in early April. Downtown streets were blocked off for vendors, artists, activities for all ages, and food carts. The event’s main stage featured entertainers, singers, and even a pie auction to benefit the local historical society.

A few blocks away, hundreds—and perhaps as many as a few thousand—visitors passed through the gates of the Bartlett Arboretum as they have been doing for 100 years. Many were recalling to each other their memories of the arboretum—the outdoor weddings, art shows, and garden demonstrations they had attended over the years. For others it was simply a chance to witness the rebirth of spring.

The Grand Lawn hosted art vendors, live music, and a formal centennial celebration during which several speakers remarked on the history and beauty of the arboretum while paying tribute and thanks to the Bartlett family. Of added importance was the recent inclusion of the property in the National Register of Historic Places.
The 15-acre arboretum is like no other Kansas property listed in the National Register of Historic Places. One hundred years ago this place was little more than an undeveloped, treeless parcel of land alongside the railroad tracks on the edge of Belle Plaine. A small creek meandered through the property, and the place was used as a dumpsite. A local doctor named Walter Bartlett recognized the site’s potential and the community’s need for a park. He coupled this need with his love of plants and waterfowl, and thus began the transformation of this landscape.

His son Glenn, daughter-in-law Margaret, and granddaughters Mary and Glenna, continued developing and maintaining the arboretum throughout the 20th century. Today, Robin Macy owns and cares for the property with an army of volunteers she lovingly refers to as the Soil Sisters and Botanical Brothers. It is open by appointment, by chance, and for special events. See bartlettarboretum.com for information.
National Register Nominations

At its regular quarterly meetings held February 20 and May 8 at the Kansas Historical Society in Topeka, the Historic Sites Board of Review voted to forward 21 nominations to the office of the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places in Washington, D.C., to be evaluated by its professional staff. If the staff concurs with the board's findings, the properties will be included in the National Register. The board also approved the removal of one property from the National Register and one property from the state register.

Nominations to the National Register

**Bartlett Arboretum – Southwest corner of Kansas Highway 55 and Line Street, Belle Plaine, Sumner County**

The Bartlett Arboretum is located at the edge of the small agricultural community of Belle Plaine in Sumner County. Its 15 landscaped acres are situated at the southwest corner of the intersection of Highway 55 and Line Street. Euphrates Creek runs through the property making a circuitous route to the Ninnescah River two miles downstream. What began as an undeveloped, treeless parcel of land alongside the railroad tracks on the edge of town was transformed first into a recreational landscape with athletic fields, picnic areas, and a waterfowl preserve with a variety of plant and tree species, and later, an arboretum complete with a designed formal garden, nursery, and hundreds of species of plants. Although the park ecosystem experiences rebirth and growth with each year, there were two primary phases of development. The first transformation occurred in 1910 with the construction of athletic fields, damming of the creek, planting of trees, and introduction of waterfowl and fish. The second major phase of development began in the mid-1920s with the creation of the formal garden and floral plantings and was intended to evolve and renew with each planting season. Other elements and structures have been introduced to the landscape since the 1920s, including a nursery to develop and experiment with a variety of plant species, but in a manner that enhances its intended design. Today, this designed landscape retains its historic integrity and continues to reflect these early phases of development.

The National Register of Historic Places is the country's official list of historically significant properties. Properties must be significant for one or more of the four criteria for evaluation. Under Criterion A, properties can be eligible if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Under Criterion B, properties can be eligible if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Under Criterion C, properties can be eligible if they embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Under Criterion D, properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The National Register recognizes properties of local, statewide, and national significance.
Beamer Barn – 2931 CR 18, Oakley vicinity, Gove County
With its rounded Gothic-arch roof, the Beamer Barn dominates this small farmstead that sits along Interstate 70 in the far northwest corner of Gove County. Arch-roof barns, which were designed to maximize hay storage, gained popularity in the late 1910s but are increasingly rare on the modern Kansas landscape. The first story of the Beamer Barn, which was constructed in 1924, features hard-fired ceramic blocks that rest upon a concrete foundation. The second story is wood framed, with horizontal weatherboards within the arched ends and a wood-shingle roof with a graceful Gothic arch. On the east-facing elevation there is a haymow at the roof peak and a large sliding hay door on the second story. Its rafters are constructed of bent round rafters that are four and five boards thick. Horizontal beams near the interior peak provide bracing, as do several spaced vertical beams. Today, the barn is vacant and no longer used as part of a working farm, however, it retains its historic interior features including the central aisle, stanchions, and upper story hayloft. It was nominated as part of the Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas multiple property listing for its association with local agricultural history and for its architecture.

Bierer House – 410 N 7th Street, Hiawatha, Brown County
The Samuel Bierer House was built in about 1888 in a neighborhood of turn-of-the-century residences just two blocks north of downtown Hiawatha. Albert Lawrence, proprietor of the Hiawatha firm Bierer, Lawrence, and Company, built the house and sold it to his business partner in 1891. The two-and-a-half-story wood frame residence exhibits an interesting blend of late 19th century Victorian stylistic influences with early 20th century Craftsman updates. The original shed roof porch with Victorian-era spindle work was replaced in 1926 with the current low hipped roof structure supported by short square wood porch columns typical of the Craftsman era. There is a historic limestone sidewalk with two hitching posts along the north side of the property. A two-car garage was added to the property southwest of the house in the 1920s. The property was nominated for its architecture.

Christ Cathedral – 138 S 8th Street, Salina, Saline County
Salina’s Christ Episcopal Cathedral was designed by Philadelphia-based architect Charles Marquendent Burns, Jr., and built in 1907 by Cuthbert and Sons of Topeka. Sarah Eliza Batterson of New York financed the construction of the building in memory of her late husband the Reverend Hermon Griswold Batterson. It features a cross plan form and mimics early English cathedrals with its Gothic Revival architecture. A Gothic bell tower dominates the building and can be seen from blocks around. It is built of limestone quarried in Kansas, which was shipped to Salina by rail then transported to the site by horse-drawn wagons. The interior has changed very little since 1907 and still features the original ecclesiastical furniture designed and produced by the Manitowoc Seating Works of Chicago. The 220 freestanding black-stained oak chairs with cane seats and kneelers were installed prior to the building’s consecration in 1908. The towering limestone walls feature numerous stained glass windows manufactured by various companies and installed at different times. The church has hosted Episcopal services continuously since 1908. It was nominated for its architecture.

Council Grove Downtown Historic District – Morris County
Council Grove is located at the head of the Neosho River, which stretches southeast 450 miles through southeast Kansas to Oklahoma. The traditional home of the Kansa, Osage, and Wichita Indians, the Neosho Valley faced a period of rapid change during the mid-19th century when the area was opened to Euro-American traders, emigrants, and settlers. The original town was platted parallel to the Neosho, and the commercial district expanded west of and perpendicular to

Left to right, Beamer Barn, Gove County; Bierer House, Brown County; Christ Cathedral, Saline County.
the river along West Main Street. The downtown buildings represent a century of commercial growth and development from the city’s earliest days as a western outfitting post on the Santa Fe Trail through World War II. Most of the district’s buildings are located in traditional commercial blocks and display a wide range of popular architectural styles from ornate 1880s Italianate and Romanesque designs to simple 1920s Commercial-style structures. The district boundaries are concentrated along three-and-a-half blocks of Main Street and are based on previous historic preservation survey and recommendations by the staff of the Kansas Historic Preservation Office.

H. W. Gates Funeral Home – 1901 Olathe Boulevard, Kansas City, Wyandotte County
Kansas City, Kansas, architect Fred S. Wilson designed this two-and-a-half-story Neoclassical-style building in 1922 for undertakers Horatio and Mary Gates. This was the third home of the H. W. Gates Funeral Home, a family business run by three generations of the Gates family for nearly a century. Its Neoclassical design is reflected in the two-story columned front porch, cornice returns in the gable ends of the main roof and dormers, multi-light windows, and the fanlight and sidelights at the main entrance. The building illustrates the funeral home property type constructed throughout the United States during the early 20th century, and was nominated for its architectural and commercial significance.

Gordon Building – 900 and 904 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Shawnee County
The Gordon Building is a four-story reinforced concrete, stone, and brick building located at a prominent intersection in downtown Topeka. Local architect Frank Squires designed the building, which was built in 1911. The Gordon Building provided retail and warehouse space for Karlan Furniture from 1914 until the 1980s. The exterior features blond brick with Classical Revival-style terra cotta details. A 1966 tornado destroyed the building’s original double-hung windows on the north and west elevations, and the openings were enclosed with concrete blocks. The blocks have recently been removed and new double-hung windows installed to mimic the building’s historic appearance. Non-historic aluminum storefront windows and doors, transom coverings, and an awning were also removed as part of the recent rehabilitation. It was nominated for its association with local commercial history and its turn-of-the-century Classical Revival-style architecture.

Hjerpe Grocery – 110 and 112 N Main Street, Lindsborg, McPherson County
Alfred Hjerpe, the son of Swedish immigrants, operated a grocery business out of this downtown Lindsborg building during the 1930s and 1940s. The two-story brick building is located in the middle of the east side of the 100 block of North Main and features two first-floor storefronts with recessed entrances. There is a second-floor apartment that is accessed by an exterior staircase at the rear of the building. The Commercial-style building retains a high degree of interior and exterior architectural integrity including its original storefronts, entrances, windows, and floor plan. It was nominated for its local commercial history and its architecture.
Hollinger Farmstead – 2250 2100 Avenue, Chapman vicinity, Dickinson County

The Joseph S. Hollinger Farmstead is located along a gravel road approximately five miles south of Chapman in Dickinson County. The property consists of a Second Empire-style farmhouse built in 1880, an L-shaped limestone horse barn built in 1882, the ruins of a late 19th century limestone cow barn and chicken house, and various non-contributing outbuildings. Although not without precedent, the Hollinger farmhouse is a rare example of high-style Second Empire architecture exhibited on a rural farmhouse in Kansas. Characterized by a Mansard roof, central tower, cupola, quoin, eave brackets, bay windows, and decorative one-story side porches, the Second Empire style was popular in the second half of the 19th century, specifically 1860 to 1880. Hollinger was a farmer and cattleman and served as president of the First National Bank in Abilene from 1895 to 1900. He served in the Kansas Legislature in 1877 and chaired the county board of commissioners for several years. The property was nominated as part of the Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas multiple property listing for its association with local agricultural history and its architecture.

Krehbiel and Company Carriage Factory – 128 and 130 E 6th Street, Newton, Harvey County

In the early 1880s John Jacob Krehbiel purchased the Angood blacksmith shop and two adjacent lots on East 6th Street in downtown Newton. He expanded the business in 1883 and built a two-story brick building to serve as his wagon and carriage factory. The Krehbiel family lived in a house adjacent to the blacksmith shop at 134 E. 6th. Early 20th century city directories listed Krehbiel as a manufacturer of and dealer in “carriages, buggies, farm and spring wagons, bicycles” and related parts and materials. Krehbiel sold his business in 1903 to his eldest son Edgar, who transitioned the business into early auto repair by about 1910. In 1911 Edgar expanded the business and built a two-story brick building to replace the original wood frame blacksmith shop. An engraved stone on the second story of the façade says “J. J. Krehbiel 1911” in honor of his father. The Krehbiel family sold the business and property in 1921. The nominated property consists of the 1911 building at 128 E. 6th, the 1883 building at 130 E. 6th, and a memorial park at 134 E. 6th, where the Krehbiel residence once stood. The original Victorian-era fence surrounds the lot. Today the property is home to the Carriage Factory Art Gallery. It was nominated for its local commercial history and its architecture.

McKimmons Barn – Kansas Highway 99, 1/4 mile south of Westmoreland, Pottawatomie County

John McKimmons built this barn in about 1865 overlooking Rock Creek near where the Oregon Trail fordcd the creek. He arrived in Pottawatomie County from Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, in the mid-1850s and settled on this farmstead in 1858. McKimmons served as the postmaster for the area and named the post office after his Pennsylvania home. Later development of Highway 99 divided the original farmstead leaving the residence and associated outbuildings on the west side of the highway and the barn, silo, and pole shed on the east. The barn is the best extant resource reflective of the early settlement of the property. The two-and-a-half story bank barn is built into a gentle sloping hill and features a stone foundation and vertical wood siding. The barn is nominated to the National Register as part of the Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas multiple property listing for its association with local agricultural history and for its architecture.
North Market Street Apartments Historic District – 718, 722, and 730 N Market Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County
The North Market Street Apartments Historic District encompasses a cluster of three multi-family purpose-built apartment buildings. Proximity to streetcar lines and easy access to Wichita’s commercial and industrial districts made the neighborhood around North Market and Pine Streets a desirable residential area. Built in 1914, the two-story Kerbaugh Apartments at 730 North Market were among the earliest multi-family dwellings in the neighborhood. Real estate developer Oscar Shirk constructed the building, which began as a duplex of stacked-flat apartments, but was converted to 12 apartment units in 1929. It features Tudor Revival detailing. The Jayhawk and Alcoba Apartments, located at 722 and 718 respectively, were built in 1929 by J. I. Graham and included nearly identical floor plans with 12 one-bedroom apartments. The Alcoba exhibits the characteristics of the popular early 20th century Spanish Colonial Revival style and is identical to the National Register-listed Fairmount Apartments in Wichita. The Jayhawk features simple Colonial Revival detailing with minimal ornamentation. The small district was nominated as part of the Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957 multiple property listing for its architectural significance.

Rock Island Depot – 200 Southeast Fifth Street, Abilene, Dickinson County
The Rock Island Depot, built in 1887, is a combination depot designed to accommodate both passengers and freight on this 45-mile spur stretching from Herington to Salina. It is associated with Abilene’s second boom period after the cattle trade was forced out of town and the local economy shifted to agriculture. The depot features a standard plan with Victorian-era Stick-style embellishments. The wood frame building includes multi-textured wall surfaces created by varying patterns of wood siding and shingles, a low-pitched gable roof with wide overhanging eaves supported by brackets, and wood windows with stained glass transoms. It is located across the street from its original location and was moved there in 1959 to accommodate the development of the Eisenhower Presidential Museum and Library. Today the depot serves as the ticket office for the Abilene Smoky Valley Railroad Association, which operates an excursion train. The Rock Island Depot is nominated to the National Register as part of the Historic Railroad Resources of Kansas multiple property listing for its association with local transportation and for its architecture.

Santa Fe Depot – Between Main and Smith Streets, Holyrood, Ellsworth County
The Holyrood Santa Fe Depot was built in 1887 as the Santa Fe Railroad stretched west through Ellsworth County. This vernacular building has vertical board-and-batten siding with simple Victorian characteristics that include eave
brackets, a projecting bay window with a gabled roof, and multi-light windows. It served as a combination depot that accommodated both passengers and freight. Although no recollections have been found noting the depot’s closure, local historians recall that freight service ended in the early 1980s. Its passenger service likely ended many years prior. The railroad line has been abandoned and removed, and a local organization is preserving the building. The depot is nominated to the National Register as part of the *Historic Railroad Resources of Kansas* multiple property listing for its association with local transportation and for its architecture.

**Shaft House – 1682 FP Road, Cedar Point, Chase County**

Shortly after Kansas Territory was opened to settlement in 1854, William and Jane Shaft moved their family from Michigan to a 160-acre farmstead northeast of present-day Clements. In 1857 Shaft and his sons erected a small stone house using locally quarried stone. Less than six months after arriving, William died while attempting to cross Diamond Creek at Harris Crossing. The family persuaded a reluctant Jane to remain in Kansas. Her sons erected a large two-story limestone addition on the south side of the house in 1868, and her name was inscribed in the dressed stone within the east-facing gable. As with other mid-19th century vernacular stone houses, the Shaft house was built in phases with the addition of a wing sited perpendicular to the pre-existing side-gabled building. Differences in the stonework clearly delineate a phased construction, and it reflects the work of the builders who responded to the locally available building materials. The house was nominated for its association with early settlement history and its architecture.

**Shay Building – 202 South Broadway Avenue, Sterling, Rice County**

The Shay Building is located at a prominent downtown Sterling intersection less than a block north of the railroad tracks. Built in 1881 after a fire destroyed several downtown businesses, it is representative of commercial development in small Kansas towns during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The two-story corner building assumed its present appearance in 1906 when the exterior brick was parged with a layer of stucco and a decorative metal cornice. It has served a variety of commercial purposes including clothing, dry goods, grocery, and retail businesses. Apartments, offices, a photography studio, and a Knights of Pythias hall have occupied the building’s second floor. The Shay Building is nominated to the National Register for its long association with local commerce.

**Stevenson House – 2012 N Street, Belleville, Republic County**

Belleville resident and dry goods merchant S. T. Stephenson purchased architectural plans from Knoxville-based architect George F. Barber and erected an impressive Queen Anne-style residence south of the courthouse square in 1894. The house was then featured in Barber’s 1901 catalog of residential designs entitled *Modern Dwellings*. Barber advertised his
plans as both convenient and practical to builders and homeowners and offered a wide range of prices and options. His drawings, complete with a list of the necessary construction materials and options for heating and lighting, could be purchased for $25 to $150. Stevenson’s two-and-a-half-story residence features a prominent corner tower and a hipped roof with lower cross gables. It displays Eastlake-influenced spindle work along the front porch and within the wall overhangs left by cutaway bay windows. The house was nominated for its architecture.

**Strasser House – 326 Laramie Street, Manhattan, Riley County**

As is typical of mid-19th century vernacular stone houses in Manhattan, the Strasser house was built in phases with the addition of a wing situated perpendicular to a pre-existing gable front building. It was originally constructed in 1874 as a two-story gable front limestone house for Phillipena J. Strasser, a German immigrant and widow. She sold the house in 1876 when she married Isom Tull and moved to his Zeandale farm. A subsequent owner added a two-story intersecting wing to the east side of the house in about 1885. In addition to its high level of masonry craftsmanship and vernacular architectural significance, it has important associations with the development patterns of Manhattan. In particular, it documents the development north of downtown in the early 1870s as a residential area. The property was nominated as part of the *Nineteenth Century Vernacular Stone Houses of Manhattan* multiple property listing.

**Uniontown Cemetery – Northwest Douglas Road, Willard vicinity, Shawnee County**

Uniontown Cemetery is a significant physical landscape remnant of the short-lived community of Uniontown, a pre-Civil War settlement that served as a trading post, pay station, and ferry crossing along the Kansas River. It reflects, in part, an important period in the early history of the area when thousands of immigrants passed through the Potawatomi reserve on their way west. The settlement, a place where American Indian and Euro-American cultures converged, thrived for a short period between 1848 and 1852 and is noted in the historical record as an important river crossing and supply stop. The cholera epidemic of 1849 and 1850, coupled with the success of other area river towns like Topeka, spelled the settlement’s eventual demise. Although the settlement existed only a few years, the cemetery evolved into rural family burial grounds. Today, there are no extant buildings associated with the early settlement, and the exact location of the abandoned town site is not known.

The 1.21-acre cemetery includes three separate marked burial areas each enclosed with a dry-laid native stone wall. Two of these enclosed areas are family plots dating primarily to the 1860s and 1870s. The third area is located in the center of the cemetery and is marked by a circular stone wall that marks a mass grave of Potawatomi from the cholera outbreak in 1849 and 1850. The cemetery is nominated to the National Register for its association with the early settlement of Shawnee County.

**Wherrett-Mize Drug Company Building – 201 Main Street, Atchison, Atchison County**

The Kansas City-based architectural firm Sayler and Seddon designed the 56,000 square-foot Wherrett-Mize Drug Company Building in 1911 when the use of warehouses in Atchison expanded and helped transform the city into a competitive distribution center. Built as a drug wholesale warehouse, the three-story building is constructed of reinforced concrete with red brick walls and features subtle Classical detailing. These characteristics reflect common attributes of early 20th century industrial warehouses. The company’s offices and showroom were located on the first
floor, and they used the warehouse space to store their goods, which included pharmaceutical drugs, patent medicines, toiletries, sundries, gifts, and toys. The building served as a warehouse until July 2009. It was nominated for its local commercial history and its architecture.

**Wilson House – 205 N Pershing, Wichita, Sedgwick County**

Architect and builder John C. Neely, Jr., built this Prairie-style house in 1929 in the College Hill neighborhood of Wichita. It was built for Fred D. Wilson, a banker and real estate developer in Sedgwick and Butler counties. Wilson had purchased the Andover Bank in 1924 and assisted in its survival through the Great Depression. Additionally, he developed the private airfield Wilson Field, Inc. The Wilson family owned this house until 1953. The two-story residence is situated on a corner lot and includes an attached two-car garage. The house features a modified foursquare plan with open porches on the front and rear elevations. The exterior is a buff-colored brick veneer and the planes of the intersecting hipped roof are covered with red Ludowici tiles. The residence retains its original casement windows and exhibits a high degree of architectural integrity. It was nominated as part of the Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957 multiple property listing for its association with the development of the College Hill neighborhood and for its architecture.

**Request for removal from the National Register of Historic Places**

**East Side School – Corner of Third and Iowa Streets, Oswego, Labette County**

The East Side School was listed in the National Register in 2002 for its local significance in the areas of educational, social, and African American history. The building was built in 1921 to serve local African American students. It retained architectural integrity with a few exceptions although it suffered from neglect in the past decade. The building was demolished in 2007.

**Removal from the Register of Historic Kansas Places**

**Women’s Civic Center – 925 North Main Street, Hutchinson, Reno County**

The Women’s Civic Center was listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places in 1988 for its local significance in the area of women’s history. The building was built in 1887-1888 as the residence of Leidigh family. In 1914 it was sold to Emerson Carey, who deeded the property to the women’s club in 1924. The women’s club held regular meetings and events there until 2001. The building retained architectural integrity with a few exceptions, and was demolished December 28, 2009.
This spring Ricardo and Justina Gonzalez, along with their newborn son Aiden, joined the ranks of proud first-time homeowners when they purchased a charming, two-bedroom home in the East Lawrence neighborhood. This was no ordinary purchase. The house they now call home at 1120 Rhode Island is newly renovated, energy-efficient, affordable, and listed as a contributing property in the National Register of Historic Places. A collaboration of two local not-for-profits, the Lawrence Preservation Alliance (LPA) and Tenants to Homeowners (TTH), with plenty of help along the way, made their dream come true.

The one-story vernacular house, built in 1888 on a block once known as Merchants Row adjoining historic South Park, was the last remnant of a failed attempt to expand county services into the neighborhood. Douglas County needed a new jail facility in the 1980s, and officials proposed a multistory structure on the site of an existing parking lot west of Rhode Island Street, and a new parking lot on the east side, replacing single-family dwellings there. As East Lawrence had already lost a considerable amount of residential housing on its western perimeter to mixed use commercial development, the East Lawrence Neighborhood Association (ELNA), led by volunteer officers, opposed the county’s proposals. By the time the jail proposal was withdrawn three houses owned by the county on the east side of the block had already been demolished. Left standing was 1120, and with the middle of the block completely gone, the house began a slow descent into neglect. It first became a storage facility for county files then was left vacant and badly deteriorating for 15 years after the jail controversy had ended.

*Left to right, Rebecca Buford, Tenants to Homeowners Executive Director; Dan Hermreck, Residential Design Consultant; Justina, Aiden, and Ricardo Gonzalez, Dennis Brown, LPA President. Photo below courtesy of Creative Images Photography.*
In July 2004, with the support of Lawrence Historic Resources Commission, the area now known as the North Rhode Island Street Residential Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Tattered though it was and with an appraised value of essentially zero, 1120 Rhode Island was still true to its original architecture and was listed as a contributing property to the district. In 2006 TTH, with an affordable housing mission, began to show interest in the three vacant lots as a possible site for new infill development and inquired about the availability of the lot at 1120 Rhode Island. Since the building is now listed in the National Register, a demolition permit for the building required review under the state preservation statute (K.S.A. 75-2724) and would most likely result in an “encroach upon, damage, or destroy” determination. Rehabilitating the historic residence was the preferred alternative; however, the preservation of designated historic structures was beyond the scope of the typical Tenants to Homeowners project.

Fortunately, Janet Good, ELNA president in 2007, and longtime vice-president K. T. Walsh, convinced TTH executive director Rebecca Buford to work with LPA in evaluating the structure for possible rehabilitation. LPA worked with structural engineer Don Fornelli and design consultant Dan Hermreck in conducting the evaluation.

A Preservation Question

Early in the evaluation, a key preservation question centered on the original foundation, rubble stone reaching just above grade but suffering from extensive repairs performed over the years using both brick and concrete block. The whole foundation was failing and the house, with a small basement full of water, was suffering from sitting virtually on-grade.

LPA put a great deal of thought into the question of whether rehabilitation of the house precluded rehabilitation of the foundation. A foundation is no less a legitimate historic element than a clapboard-sided wall or original window, but this one was heavily compromised and wasn’t doing the house any favors. It was also almost totally below grade and not visible from the street. Structural analysis showed that it could be repaired, but at about the same cost as lifting the house and constructing a new foundation.

Further, the structural report noted that if the existing foundation were to be repaired, those repairs would need to be revisited by qualified masons every 10 years or so. Keeping in mind the needs of its partnering agency, TTH, and not wishing to put the responsibility of finding qualified workmen and funding on a future homeowner whose understanding of preservation principles and financial wherewithal were unknown, LPA made the decision that the best course of action in this case would be a new foundation. Different circumstances might have led to a different conclusion.

A rehabilitation design was chosen that placed a new concrete knee-wall and crawl space under the front of the house, and a new partial basement, accessed by an exterior stair, in the back. This freed up interior space in the small house by locating the high-efficiency furnace and tankless water heater in the basement, and the house would sit about a foot higher than it once did.

LPA also decided to remove two rear additions from the early 1900s. These additions had been done in such a way as to meet the immediate needs of the occupants at the time, but were not built to last. These would be removed and replaced with a slightly smaller addition that would be delineated from the original house by a stepped-down roofline and smaller windows. This plan received approval from the city’s Historic Resources Commission in March 2008.

With the evaluation complete and the rehabilitation option deemed feasible, Tenants to Homeowners agreed to pursue this approach in partnership with LPA, which would oversee the actual rehabilitation work. Still, the project would cost more than the typical TTH project and additional assistance and funding was sought. Douglas County Commissioners approved a long-term lease at no cost with TTH for the land at 1120 Rhode Island and the three additional lots. TTH, which typically spends about $85,000 on a two-bedroom project, raised its budget in this case to $95,000. TTH also raised an additional $17,000 in grants from the Douglas County Community Foundation, Capitol
Federal Savings, and the City of Lawrence Community Development Block Grant program. LPA granted the project $5,000 and agreed to cover any cost overruns. Finally, TTH and LPA applied for the state rehabilitation tax credit program, which provides a 25 percent tax credit for qualified expenditures meeting the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. Without this tax credit, the project would not have been feasible. The new homeowners, after participating in TTH new homeowner workshops, would purchase the house at 1120 Rhode Island for about 70 percent of its appraised value through a TTH affordable housing program. A general contractor was hired and in the summer of 2008 the project was underway.

An Intriguing Discovery
During interior prep work it was discovered that a small inner core of the house, 10.5 feet by 12.5 feet, with a shed-roof porch of 10.5 feet by 6 feet had existed as a subsistence-level cabin prior to what was thought to be the original 1888 construction, which made that construction actually the first addition. The clue was an interior doorway from the cabin area to a later addition that showed a window header. The project team had wondered why one bedroom window, facing east, didn’t match the other three bedroom windows. That window instead matched a window in what is now the bathroom. The bathroom and mismatched bedroom window were obviously older. The team could also see where the stovepipe had been placed in one corner of the cabin. This allowed them to determine that when the original owner expanded the front (east) of the cabin. He replaced the window with a back door and reused the window in the addition even though it didn’t match the new construction.

Dan Hermreck delineated this original humble structure by leaving the perimeter beams in place and dropping the wall around them slightly so that the original cabin perimeter could be identified from the interior. This new kitchen fits the space once occupied by the porch, its sloping ceiling reflecting the pitch of the old porch’s shed roof. The extensive work on the house had uncovered an important but forgotten chapter in its story; the rehabilitation design allowed that forgotten chapter to be a part of the story once again.

A Simple Glory
The rehabilitation work from that point on was not without problems. A dispute arose between LPA and the general contractor over the pace and quality of the work. Those issues took several months and some legal expertise to resolve. A spring 2009 completion date became a December completion date, and the project budget also suffered. In September LPA hired a new general contractor to redo some of the work and oversee the project to a successful conclusion. The budget gap was narrowed by the contractor and other subcontractors cutting their profit margins and in some cases volunteering their time. By December workers and neighbors began to see a sparkling house brought back to its previous simple glory. Sale of tax credits helped restore LPA’s empty coffers. LPA’s financial outlay, about $18,000, was almost three times what had been hoped for. But LPA’s reserve funds were intact, and a nonprofit that had concentrated for more than a decade on education and advocacy had demonstrated that a difficult, worst-case scenario project could be a success. A once-blighted property, contributing to a National Register-listed Historic District, was ready to be lived in once again. And, during the process, LPA forged a working bond with an affordable housing nonprofit, and worked with government agencies on the city, county, and state levels, as well as neighborhood groups, foundation boards, businesses, and volunteers. An energy-efficient historic house, and the surrounding community, had both become reenergized by everything people had put into it.

Dennis Brown is a writer who has owned and operated a small house painting company in Lawrence, Kansas, since 1978. He has served as president of the Lawrence Preservation Alliance since August 2007.
When the 1120 Rhode Island Accessory Structure was proposed for demolition, staff approval was reluctantly recommended because of economic hardship. The main structure at 1120 Rhode Island had already been rehabilitated and the funds were mostly depleted. Sadly, it looked like this contributing structure to the North Rhode Island Historic District was going to be demolished.

Although I usually stay fairly quiet during commission meetings, I hesitantly spoke up. All eyes were on me as I proposed recruiting student volunteers from the Architecture School at the University of Kansas, like myself, to offset the cost. The commission deferred the project upon this statement to allow me time to find volunteers.

With just a couple of phone calls and emails, I found my volunteers: Lane Brown, L. D. Williams, Adam Herberg, and Andy Putnam; all KU architecture students, save Williams. Mike Goans, a renovation and repair specialist highly interested in preservation, stepped up to be the coordinator of the project. With volunteers in place, I applied for the state tax credit and it was time to begin the rehabilitation process of the accessory structure, or so I thought.

Tenants to Homeowners, the property owner, was worried that if we got partially through the process and realized rehabilitation was not feasible, they would have spent their funds without achieving a new accessory structure. We reassured them that the main cost of the rehabilitation was the new concrete foundation. If the existing concrete was taken out and there was no way to replace it, demolition would therefore already be under way, thus ending the rehabilitation.

Luckily, the new concrete foundation (as well as the roof and siding) went in beautifully, thanks to Billy Construction. Week after week, we volunteered our time working on the structure. First we cleaned then hauled out the broken concrete before the new concrete could be poured. We then got a crash course on demolition. We picked up hammers and crowbars and carefully peeled away the newer addition as the siding was reused in the main part of the structure. The hole where the addition had been was framed and the walls were straightened. The roof was repaired, the windows put in, and the doors were reused. The finishing touch was the painting. With the expertise of Mike Goans, Billy Construction, and Dennis Brown Painting, the previously dilapidated structure looked new again.

The architecture students want to specially thank Mike Goans, as we have all agreed that this project taught us more about architecture and construction than any classroom or book ever could. This hands-on rehabilitation experience was one of a kind. We students gained knowledge that we can bring to our future designs. The neighborhood residents watched in amazement as the rehabilitation process played out and the contributing structure was saved.
KAA Celebrates 55 Years of Accomplishments

The Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) is the oldest amateur archeological organization in the state. It was organized on the Fort Hays State College campus on April 16, 1955, with 45 charter members present. The KAA unites individuals who are interested in the prehistory and history of the state of Kansas, in the preservation and interpretation of archeological and ethnological remains within the state, in the scientific investigation of archeological remains and ethnographic materials, in the publication and distribution of information concerning Kansas archeology and ethnography, and in the development and promotion of a greater public interest and appreciation for the heritage of the state.

Over the years 17 local chapters have been formed in all areas of the state; six are currently active: High Plains in the Colby vicinity, Ninnescah in the Pratt vicinity, Waconda in the Beloit vicinity, Mud Creek in the Salina vicinity, Shawnee in the Topeka vicinity, and Kansa in the Atchison vicinity. Local chapters work to further the interests and objectives of the KAA through public forums and other outreach projects. Area Representatives in six regions of the state promote the KAA and provide information to interested individuals.

Five and one-half decades after its founding, the organization has matured and is going strong. The executive committee decided that a celebration was in order. A dinner was held on February 20 in Lindsborg. Despite inclement weather, 43 people attended. A slide show of past projects and people, compiled by Anita Frank and Sharon Sage, ran continuously during the dinner, bringing many wonderful recollections to mind. A number of members spoke about what KAA means to them, invariably mentioning the friendships and learning experiences. The Smoky Valley Madrigals provided musical entertainment.

The KAA has contributed significantly to Kansas archeology. A few recent accomplishments are highlighted below.

- The KAA was represented at the Society for American Archaeology’s 75th anniversary meeting in St. Louis, April 15-17. The Council of Affiliated Societies invited amateur groups to participate in a poster session entitled “Avocational Archeology Making a Difference.” KAA
Shawnee Chapter members Lynn Gentine, Sharon Sage, and Vita Tucker created a poster, “Academics, Advocates and Ambassadors Making a Difference Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow.” In spotlighting former and current members Harold Reed, Kermit Hayes, Tod Bevitt, and Kate Ruoff, the poster recognized the contributions of all amateurs in the state through the years.

- Since 1975 the KAA and the Kansas Historical Society have sponsored 37 field schools in 28 counties. The Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) regularly incorporates excavation, survey, artifact processing laboratory, and classes. The sites investigated have spanned the cultural sequence from Paleoindian times to historic forts and farmsteads. Associated evening programs, open to the public at no cost, include a collectors’ night where local residents can have artifacts identified. The 2010 KATP field school was held in southeast Kansas, June 5-20 (see Kansas Preservation 32(1):21-24 and next issue).

- Fall Flings, Summer Sprees, and other special events have eliminated the backlog of unprocessed collections from KATP field schools, such as the Tobias site from Rice County, and provided additional opportunities for field survey and classes. These activities have developed a cadre of trained individuals who can assist professional archeologists from the KSHS and elsewhere when the need arises. A number of KAA members regularly volunteer in the KSHS archeology lab in Topeka.

- Two KAA chapters, High Plains and Mud Creek, with direction from Marsha K. King, are cooperating with the Smoky Hill Trail Association to record trail-related sites.

- Enrollment in the certification program has reached 102 members. The KSHS and the KAA conduct a certification program for KAA members in the basic skills and techniques of Plains archeology. Training sessions involve a combination of hands-on instruction, experience, and formal classes. The specific categories of instruction cover archeological site surveying, excavation procedures, laboratory techniques, and public education efforts. After fulfilling the requirements of a category, members are certified as proficient in particular skills. The certification chair is Nancy Arendt (arendts@st-tel.net).

- In 2004 a certification seminar was instituted to give members an opportunity to take classes outside the KATP field school and progress through the certification program. On February 20 and 21, 2010, Marsha King, assisted by Don Rowlison, taught “Historical Archeology” to 31 students. The course covered documentary research, site recording, artifact identification and cataloguing, and evaluating artifact assemblages.

- The KAA has been a supporter of Kansas Archeology Week/Kansas Archaeology Month from the inception in 1992 to the present. In addition to monetary support, members have undertaken preparation of mailings and assistance with public events and displays. Throughout the year KAA members give talks to school students and adult audiences. Rose Marie Wallen created four archeology teaching kits to facilitate presentations to the general public.

- KAA members have recorded 2,179 sites for the master database maintained by the KSHS, adding significantly to the knowledge of prehistoric and historic cultural adaptations and settlement patterns.
• Web site katp.org has been developed by Anita Frank and will be expanded.

• Three endowment funds have been established. The John Reynolds Memorial Research Fund gives small grants and has been especially beneficial in making possible special analyses. Through the generosity of the Harold Reed family of Salina, two endowments have been instituted: the Harold and Margie Reed Publication Fund and the Margie Reed KATP Field School Support Fund. These funds continue to grow and will be increasingly important in supporting archeological research in Kansas.

• In 2004 the organization instituted a Lifetime Achievement Award, which signifies long-term dedication to the KAA organization and to the advancement of archeology. The award has been presented to Milton Reichert (now deceased) of Valley Falls, Harold Reed (now deceased) of Salina, Jean Howell of Coats, Verna Detrich of Chapman, and Margie Reed of Salina.

• A revision of the KAA Handbook is being coordinated by Vita Tucker. Last revised in 1987, the new version is projected for completion by the end of 2010.

• The KAA publishes The Kansas Anthropologist, which prints articles about Kansas and Central Plains archeology, anthropology, and ethnography and book reviews. Editor Virginia Wulfkuhle encourages both professional and avocational archeologists to submit papers to this annual journal, which fills a niche that no other publication does. The KAA sells back issues of its publications, and abstracts and out-of-print issues of The Kansas Anthropologist are posted on the Internet (http://www.kshs.org/publicat/anthropologist/index.htm).

• The KAA Newsletter, which is published quarterly, contains association news and announcements. Marsha King is the current editor.

• The KAA lending library was donated in 2008 to Colby Community College, where it is available to a wide audience through Interlibrary Loan. The High Plains Chapter prepared the books for the transfer.

Another opportunity to celebrate 55 years of achievements came on April 24, when the KAA Annual Meeting was held at the Pratt County Historical Museum in Pratt. Hosted by the Ninnescah Chapter, the event offered a business meeting, including election of officers, votes on constitution/bylaws amendments, and awards.

Certificates of Appreciation were presented to Elizabeth Page for her assistance with The Kansas Anthropologist, Marsha King for teaching the 2010 KAA Certification Seminar and other services to KAA in the past, and Don Rowlinson for co-teaching the Certification Seminar and a career-long full of contributions to KAA.

Talks were: “Meteorites in the Area” by Don Stimpson, Kansas Meteorite Museum and Nature Center, Haviland, Kansas; “Stone Ties: Continuing to Define the Pratt Complex” by Nick Macaluso, Wichita State University; “Preview of the 2010 KATP Field School in Southeast Kansas” by Virginia A. Wulfkuhle, Kansas Historical Society; and “Recent Research on the Preclassic Maya” by John Tomasic, Kansas Historical Society.

At the 2010 annual meeting, years of demonstrated KAA commitment to preserving the cultural heritage of the state culminated in the adoption of the following ethics statement.

1. The archeological record is irreplaceable. It is the responsibility of all archeologists, amateur and professional, to work for long-term conservation and protection of the archeological record and to promote responsible stewardship of archeological resources. Methods of investigation should be chosen that call for minimum damage to the archeological record.

2. The buying and selling of objects out of archeological context contributes to the destruction of the archeological record. The buying, selling, and trading of archeological materials for personal enjoyment or profit undermines the objective of preservation of information essential to understanding the archeological record; therefore, the KAA does not condone such activities.

3. It is the purpose of the KAA to enlist public support for the stewardship of the archeological record through
outreach and education. This includes the explanation and use of proper archeological methods and techniques.

4. Because many archeological investigations are by nature destructive, the KAA strives to ensure that all who participate have adequate supervision, training, experience, facilities, and support to conduct any program of research.

5. A member shall not undertake archeological work for which he or she is not adequately qualified.

6. Archeological investigations should be adequately documented, and members should work actively for the preservation of archeological collections, records, and reports.

The KAA invites others to join its members in discovering Kansas archeology into the next century.

Cultural Resources Intern

Ann Benning, University of Kansas student in museum studies, was an intern for the Cultural Resources Division during the 2009 fall semester. She returned as a volunteer during the 2010 spring semester.

“My internship in the archaeology lab at the Kansas Historical Society has been a great learning experience. I have had the opportunity to create a small exhibit for Kansas Archaeology Month, conduct research on artifacts from a site in Rice County, participate in a public program for Kansas Day, and learn about the day-to-day operations of a busy archaeology lab. The staff members were always willing to answer questions or share their knowledge with me and I really enjoyed my time here.”

— Ann Benning

“We enjoyed having Ann here as an intern and a volunteer. She’s a hard-working and knowledgeable individual with innovative ideas. Whatever enterprise she undertakes next will be improved by her many exceptional qualities.”

— Christine Garst, KSHS Lab Archeologist
The Nicholas Bohr Barn, also known as the Joseph Staudenmaier Barn, served as the subject barn for the workshop. This barn was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 7, 1987, as part of the *Byre and Bluff Barns of Doniphan County* multiple property nomination.

Constructed circa 1879, the red board-and-batten barn was in need of repair. The shallow foundation was crumbling, termites had weakened the posts, and the siding had deteriorated. On June 6 the large trailer from Trillium Dell Timberworks arrived with timber frame experts, Brian Drobusheich and Richard Stephenson. Six men representing the states of Kansas, Illinois, California, and Missouri enrolled to learn how to repair problems common to old timber frame barns.

A large interior horse manger was removed as well as damaged siding near six posts. Then work began on the post

The Kansas Barn Alliance in cooperation with the Kansas Historical Society, Trillium Dell Timberworks, Doniphan County Certified Local Government, and the Staudenmaier Family Trust, held a hands-on barn repair workshop June 6 – 10 in rural Doniphan County near Troy.

By Sally Hatcher
Kansas Barn Alliance Board of Directors
on the northwest corner post. All damaged wood was trimmed away from the lower part of the post to prepare for a vertical scarf joint (pictured at right.) Careful measurements were taken and a new piece of timber was precisely cut to match the profile of the bottom of the old post. Wooden pegs, screws, and epoxy were used to secure the two parts.

While waiting for cribbing, a broken rafter was “sistered.” More than a day was spent attaching used 2 inch by 4 inch boards to each side of the six posts to be lifted. With these “arms” held firmly in place with dozens of screws and stabilizing blocks in between, the crew was ready for cribbing. A mixture of used railroad ties and new 6 inch by 6 inch boards were used. Finally, the 12 cribbing towers were ready. The participants and observers heard the music of the jacks clicking and the barn creaking as the barn was raised a few inches. As this occurred, the tenons on the two girts slipped silently back into place on interior posts with help from “come-alongs.”

With the successful conclusion of the workshop, the barn now awaits foundation repairs before being lowered onto new sill materials and a solid footing. On June 12 the results of the repair project were on display during a tour of six Doniphan County barns. The tour was the closing event of the National Barn Alliance’s annual conference, which was held June 10 – 12 in Atchison.

This project was funded in part by a Historic Preservation Fund Grant from the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office.

**Additional information**

Kansas Barn Alliance
kansasbarnalliance.org

National Register nomination for Bohr Barn: kshs.org/resource/national_register/nominationsNRDB/Doniphan_BohrNicholasBarn.pdf

Multiple property nomination form for Byre and Bluff Barns of Doniphan County: kshs.org/resource/national_register/MPS/Byre_Bluff_Barns_Doniphan_County_mps.pdf
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.

Jennie Chinn, State Historic Preservation Officer
Craig Crosswhite, Ness City, chair
J. Eric Engstrom, Wichita, governor’s designee, vice chair
John W. Hoopes, Wichita
Nancy Horst, Winfield
Leo Oliva, Stockton
Billie Marie Porter, Neodesha
Daniel Sabatini, Lawrence
David H. Sachs, Manhattan
Jay Price, Wichita
Margaret Wood, Topeka

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Happenings in Kansas Through November 28, 2010

Cars: The Need for Speed
Kansas Museum of History, Topeka

June – August, 2010
Heritage Trust Fund Grant Workshop
July 14 – Hays
August 4 - Topeka

June 30, 2010
As Easy as Pie
Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site, Fairway

July 1 – August 31, 2010
Edward S. Curtis: Portraits of Native Americans
Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site, Republic

July 4, 2010
Independence Day Celebration
Fort Hays State Historic Site, Hays

July 5, 2010
Independence Day, state holiday

July – August 2010
Sundown Film Festival, Topeka
July 16 – The Muppet Movie
July 23 – American Graffiti
July 30 – Rebel Without a Cause
August 6 – Back to the Future

August 14, 2010
Historic Sites Board of Review Meeting
Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

Join the Preserving Kansas listserv under Historic Preservation at kshs.org.