Docking Building
See story on page 5.
Heritage Trust Fund Grants

A committee of the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review made its recommendations for the 2011 round of Heritage Trust Fund (HTF) grants on February 12, 2011. The board awarded $963,160 for 14 projects distributed across the state. Forty-nine eligible applications were reviewed, requesting a total of $3,292,799 in funds.

Many applications focused on roofing, repair of historic wood windows, building stabilization, and masonry repair. The funded projects represent a diverse collection of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and/or the Register of Historic Kansas Places and located throughout Kansas. All awards are contingent upon available funding.

Comanche County Protection High School $90,000
Crawford County Girard Carnegie Library $83,520
Hodgeman County Hodgeman County Courthouse $88,976
Leavenworth County Wollman Building $60,480
Osage County Wells P. Bailey House $75,000
Reno County Fox Theatre $90,000
Rice County Shay Building $66,389
Russell County Dorrance State Bank $32,891
Sedgwick County McCormick School $90,000
Sedgwick County Orpheum Theater $90,000
Sedgwick County Sternberg House $57,600
Shawnee County Topeka Council of Colored Women's Clubs $55,200
Stafford County Farmers National Bank $11,904
Sumner County Susanna Salter House $71,200

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Workshops for 2012 Grant Round

May 17, 2011 • Chanute • 1– 4 p.m.
Memorial Building, 101 S. Lincoln

June 22, 2011 • McPherson • 1– 4 p.m.
McPherson Opera House, 221 S. Main

July 15, 2011 • Hays • 1– 4 p.m.
Hays Public Library, 1205 Main Street

August 4, 2011 • Topeka • 9 a.m. – noon
Kansas Historical Society, 6425 SW 6th Avenue
At its regular quarterly meeting February 12 at the Kansas Historical Society in Topeka, the Historic Sites Board of Review voted to list two properties in the Register of Historic Kansas Places and to forward eight 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 staff concurs with the board’s findings, the properties will be included in the National Register. In other action, the board approved the *African American Resources in Wichita* National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, which serves as a cover document rather than a nomination to the National Register, with the purpose of establishing a basis of eligibility for related properties.

**African American Resources in Wichita Multiple Property Submission – Wichita, Sedgwick County**

A Multiple Property Submission (MPS) is a thematic group listing in the National Register of Historic Places that consists of related properties that share a common theme and can be submitted as a group or individually over time. The process begins with the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), which acts as a cover document rather than the nomination to the National Register. The purpose of the documentation form is to establish the basis of eligibility for related properties. The information outlined in the MPDF can be used to nominate and register related historic properties simultaneously, or to establish criteria for properties that may be nominated in the future. Information common to the group of properties is presented in the MPDF, while details specific to each individual building, site, district, structure, or object is placed on an individual nomination form. Thus, additions to an MPS can occur over time.

The *African American Resources in Wichita* MPDF provides a context for understanding the conditions that encouraged, hindered, or were associated with African Americans in Wichita, as well as a basis for evaluating those physical historic resources that resulted from these activities and associations. The document covers three major historic themes of African American history in Wichita. The development of the African American community is discussed using population statistics and residential development patterns while focusing on important community institutions, such as churches, fraternal organizations, and businesses. A second theme involves African American elementary and secondary education and explores the significance of local and state desegregation efforts. The third theme covers the mid-20th century story of civil rights activities in Wichita giving particular attention to local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People efforts and leaders, such as Chester I. Lewis, Jr., and Vivian Parks, and the 1958 student-led sit-ins at Dockum’s Drug Store. Two properties—the McClinton Market and the J. E. Farmer House—were nominated as part of this multiple property submission.

**McClinton Market – 1205 E 12th, Wichita, Sedgwick County**

The McClinton Market is representative of the population changes that occurred in the McAdams neighborhood in Wichita during the first half of the 20th century, when the area changed from primarily white residents to more than 90 percent African Americans by the end of World War II.

*McClinton Market, Sedgwick County*
First built for white business owners in 1920, this small wood-frame building was purchased in 1943 by Curtis McClinton, Sr., who operated a grocery business there until 1973. In 1956 McClinton became the first African American outside of the Kansas City area to serve in the Kansas State Legislature. The building was nominated as part of the African American Resources in Wichita multiple property submission for its local significance in the area of commerce and for its associations with community leader and state representative Curtis McClinton, Sr.

**J. E. Farmer House – 1301 Cleveland, Wichita, Sedgwick County**

Frank Garrett and stonemason George Ewing built the house at 1301 Cleveland in 1942 for Dr. James E. Farmer and his wife, Gertrude, who were both prominent African American professionals in Wichita. It is located in the McAdams neighborhood, and, like the McClinton Market, is representative of population changes during the first half of the 20th century, when the area changed from primarily white residents to more than 90 percent African Americans by the end of World War II. The house is an excellent example of a folk interpretation of the Tudor Revival style. It embodies the distinct characteristics of the style while also reflecting the personality and craftsmanship of the African American builder and mason. Not only did this property serve as the Farmers’ residence, but it played host to prominent visiting African Americans, such as singer Marian Anderson and boxer Joe Lewis, until segregation in public accommodations was outlawed in Kansas in 1963. The property was nominated as part of the African American Resources in Wichita multiple property submission for its local significance in the areas of African American heritage and architecture.

**J. Arch Butts Packard Building – 1525 E Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Sedgwick County**

J. Arch Butts commissioned a new building for his Packard Auto Dealership in 1930, to be located at 1525 E Douglas Avenue on Wichita’s rapidly developing “auto row.” It was home to Butts Auto Company until the early 1940s and later to Hobbs Chevrolet until the early 1960s. The two-story concrete building is a classic example of a 1930s car dealership, with Modern style and detailing. Distinguishing features include a once-lighted auto display window over the ground-floor entrance and a white glazed terra cotta exterior on the front half of the building. The upper façade is characterized by a horizontal band of metal windows. The building was nominated as part of the Roadside Kansas multiple property submission for its local significance in the areas of commerce and architecture.

**Broom Corn Warehouse – 416 S Commerce, Wichita, Sedgwick County**

The building at 416 S Commerce served as a broom corn warehouse from the time of its construction in 1920 at the height of Wichita’s reign as a broom corn capital to 1940 when the local economy had shifted from agriculture-related industry and warehousing to aircraft manufacturing. In the 1920s and 1930s, there were 12 broom corn dealers in Wichita—three of them with warehouses in the 400 block of South Commerce Street. Wichita’s broom corn boom coincided with major improvements in the local railroad network. The two-story brick building is part of a row of buildings constructed for warehouse use after the construction of the adjacent Wichita Union Terminal Railway. It was nominated for its local significance in the areas of agriculture and industry.
Wilson-Boyle House – 225 N Roosevelt, Wichita, Sedgwick County
Joseph Wilson commissioned Frank F. Parsons to design and build this residence in Wichita’s College Hill neighborhood. The Wilson family owned the house until 1945, when it was sold to William C. and Marie Boyle. The house features a blend of architectural styles including Neoclassical and Colonial Revival, which were popular in the United States from approximately 1890 through 1955. The residence is two-and-a-half stories and features a tan brick exterior with corners accented by raised blond brick quoining. The roof is hipped with gabled dormers on the front and rear elevations. Window and door lintels are cast stone with Greek key and gutta ornamentation. The house was nominated as part of the Residential Resources of Wichita multiple property submission for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Yingling Brothers Auto Company Building – 411 S Main Street, El Dorado, Butler County
The Yingling Brothers Auto Company Building is located within a cluster of older auto-related buildings along South Main Street in downtown El Dorado. Constructed in 1917, the Yingling building was home to various auto dealerships until about 1940, and then housed an auto supply shop until the early 1970s. Brothers Ernest and Jeb Yingling operated their business out of this building for about 10 years, at which time Ernest and his son, Ernest, Jr., opened a Chevrolet business in Wichita where they remained for the next 40 years. As noted in the Roadside Kansas Multiple Property Documentation Form, the first generation of purpose-built auto dealerships, such as the Yingling building, resembled traditional main street commercial buildings, typically occupying one- and two-part commercial blocks with brick façades. The two-story, red-brick Yingling building mimics these early trends. It was nominated as part of the Roadside Kansas multiple property submission for its association with local commerce.

Schuyler Grade School – 117 S Dacotah, Burlingame, Osage County
Schuyler Grade School was constructed on the site of the former Osage County Courthouse and named in honor of one of Burlingame’s founders and most important community leaders—Philip Church Schuyler. He donated the lots upon which the first courthouse was erected. After the county seat was moved to Lyndon, the school district purchased the property to construct a school at that location. The two-story Romanesque-style brick building was built by J. F. Mehl in 1902, and the first classes were held in January 1903. The school was expanded with a rear addition in 1955. Two detached buildings were added in the 1970s. The building functioned as a school until 2001 when the Burlingame Historical Preservation Society organized and acquired the building. It was nominated as part of the Historic Public Schools of Kansas multiple property submission for its local significance in the areas of education and architecture.

Inman I.O.O.F. Hall – 100 N Main, Inman, McPherson County
Built in 1893, the I.O.O.F. Hall is the only two-story building in downtown Inman. It was constructed by McPherson builder J. D. McKinzie in the popular late Victorian-era Italianate style. As was typical of late 19th century downtown buildings, the first floor served as commercial space while the second floor was reserved for meeting space and social functions. Today, the Inman Public Library operates out of the first floor, while the second floor is unused. The building
features a storefront on the west elevation and a smaller secondary storefront on the south-facing elevation. A decorative cornice sits atop the west and south walls. The building was nominated for its local significance in the areas of social history and architecture.

Register of Historic Kansas Places

Ferdinand Fuller House – 1005 Sunset Drive, Lawrence, Douglas County

Ferdinand Fuller, an architect and one of Lawrence’s first residents, built this residence for his family in the early 1860s. He arrived in Kansas Territory August 1, 1854, as one of 29 men in the first party of settlers sent west by the New England Emigrant Aid Society and was elected vice president of the first legally constituted town association. He designed several buildings in early Lawrence including North College (the first building on the campus of the University of Kansas), the Free State Hotel (burned during the sacking of Lawrence), and the original Central School. The Fuller family lived in this residence until the mid-1880s by which point a substantial rear addition had already been erected. The property was nominated to the state register for its associations with Ferdinand Fuller and for its mid-19th century architecture.

Potter’s Opera House – 110 Walnut, Coolidge, Hamilton County

Built in 1886, Potter’s Opera House is one of only a few commercial buildings that remain in Coolidge from the city’s brief heyday in the mid-1880s. The town developed in the late 1870s along the Arkansas River where travelers had once passed along the Santa Fe Trail. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway built a roundhouse, machine shops, passenger and freight depots, a hotel, and tenement housing in Coolidge causing a building frenzy between 1886 and 1888. It was within this period of intense and rapid growth that local blacksmith and entrepreneur Garner T. Potter built the town’s first meeting hall and entertainment space. The building initially served an important community function as a place where churches could hold religious services and where schoolchildren could attend class. As other buildings were constructed in Coolidge, this building’s function shifted to that of a meeting hall and entertainment venue. For much of the 20th century, this two-story limestone building served as the local Masonic Lodge. The building was nominated for its association with local social history.

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.
Docking State Office Building

When I was asked to write an article on the significance of the Docking State Office Building, located at 10th and Topeka Boulevard in Topeka, my initial thought was, “what is significant about it?” It had been several years since I had really looked at the building so the first order of business was to pay it a visit.

As I walked around the outside of the building, I began to realize that it had much more substance than I remembered. This building was designed in mid-1954 and in my opinion, was a trailblazer for the Topeka community in terms of architectural thought. Where was architectural thought in the early to mid-1950s? It was in a state of flux between Neoclassicism and Modernism. There was still a lingering influence from the 1893 Chicago World’s Fair (also known as the Columbian Exposition, which honored Christopher Columbus’ discovery of America 400 years earlier.) That the fair represented an epic event made it immediately popular and immensely influential socially, culturally, and economically.

Understanding the enormity of the fair’s influence on our culture enables us to better understand the logical and pervasive nature of its influence on architectural thought throughout the 20th century. Julie K. Rose wrote in 1996 why the fair committee chose a neoclassical style, Beaux Arts, for its buildings:

It was asserted, in the Exposition’s architecture, that America had reached Cultural parity with Europe, through its appropriation of the European Beaux Arts form, and through its emphasis on education throughout the Fairgrounds.

The majority of visitors were impressed with all aspects of the fair. A significant minority, however, did not accept the idea that copying European forms could adequately represent the dynamic aspects of American spirit and innovation. Among the minority dissenters were two very influential architects: Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright. Their stature in society, especially among architects, insured that Modernism existed alongside Neoclassicism, providing a rich diversity of architecture enjoyed to this day.

The purpose of this article is not to pass judgment on any style in favor of any other. Rather, it is to understand how the Docking Building is a manifestation of this diverse thought and is therefore a significant contributor to the architectural history of Topeka and Kansas at large.

The initial design studies for the Docking Building explored the neoclassical style, in deference to the established architecture of the Kansas State Capitol, Memorial Hall, and the Santa Fe Railroad Office Building (now the Landon State Office Building). In the 1950s, however, many in the architecture community strove to embody the ideals of the Modern Movement in their designs. I was an architecture student in the mid-1950s, and our main focus was on the designs and thoughts of LeCorbusier, Mies van der Rohe, and Frank Lloyd Wright.

Construction on the 12-story building began on October 26, 1954, when in a public ceremony Governor Edward Arn broke ground for the future office site. John A. Brown was state architect at the time; Robert Slemmons was project architect. The steel frame structure with its 1,986 tinted glass windows was completed at a cost of $9 million in March 1957 and was known as the Kansas State Office Building. On January 9, 1987, Governor John Carlin renamed the facility to honor the memory of former Kansas Governor Robert B. Docking.

For more information, see the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, kshs.org/khri.

by David Griffin
that exemplified the “International Style.” Modernism was free and expressive, not tied to formal rules of order; therefore, it was believed to give greater chances for individual growth and creativity than did Neoclassicism. It is unsurprising then that this architecture community posed such considerable opposition to the first design that it was subsequently abandoned in favor of a new design style.

The Docking Building is one of the first public buildings in Kansas (if not the first) to successfully apply the principles of the Modern Movement. The Modern aesthetic included the organization of forms and spaces shaped by the functions within the building and integrated with a clearly defined structural system. In the Docking Building, a clearly defined structural grid was established as an ordering device throughout the building and was expressed with freestanding exterior columns at the main entrance on the east and north sides of the building.

The Docking Building’s massing consists of two wings (shafts) at right angles to each other, forming a cross and resting on a three-story base. The first three floors constitute the base and are quite wide, potentially resulting in a psychological separation from outside. This potential problem is avoided by the creative design of the service core on those floors. The architects seem to have struggled with this relatively new idea for the base, though; it is clearly expressed north of the east-west wing but loses its clarity on the south. The fourth through 11th floors reflect the principle of a typical office building’s massing; these are generally comprised of narrow, rectangular shapes that allow natural light to penetrate into the innermost spaces.

Helping to articulate this building’s massing and design style is its pioneering aluminum and glass curtain wall system on the longitudinal sides of the two wings. I think it is safe to claim the Docking Building as being one of the pioneers in the development of this wall system, certainly in this region. Among its contemporaries are the 1946 Chicago Lakeshore Drive Apartments by Mies van der Rohe and the equally famous Seagrams building, also by Mies, begun in 1954, the same year as the Docking Building. Benson Manufacturing Company in Kansas City, Kansas, manufactured the aluminum frame of Docking’s curtain wall. This company was making aluminum beer kegs at the advent of the curtain wall industry in the 1940s. They saw this as an emerging market and re-tooled to be a part of it. The wall’s glass was half inch double glazed “Thermopane,” which was considered highly energy efficient at that time. In the architect’s opinion, it was one of the best curtain wall systems in existence when it was installed. Obviously, the state architects had to do a considerable amount of research to develop acceptable materials and details for this new wall system.

This was an important building, at the time, and the quality of its materials exemplifies this importance. Vermont Greenstone, a metamorphic rock harder than marble, was selected as the spandrel material in the curtain wall. Though unverifiable at this point, one wonders if this colored stone was selected as a reference to the Capitol dome. Cut limestone was selected for the exterior end walls of the wings and became a frame for the light curtain wall, giving a visual strength to the building and allowing it to blend in to the surrounding context. On the interior, polished marble was selected for the walls of the elevator lobbies on all floors, including the basement. Marble also wraps the freestanding columns at the main entry and along the east and north wall. The choice of these materials is indicative of the materials that were selected throughout the building, which are handsome, durable, and easily maintained.

At 12 stories, the Docking Building became the tallest building in Topeka except for the Capitol dome. This height
was a major concern for the architects as they began research on elevators. They chose Otis elevators, which had a “Collective Management Timing System,” a precursor to the computerized systems in place today. This system kept track of the most frequently used floors and when empty, would stop at these floors instead of going back to the first floor.

The architects and the state were as interested in acknowledging and promoting the arts as in embracing “cutting edge” technology. Bernard Frazier, a regionally famous sculptor, who later did the sculpture of Justice in the Kansas Supreme Court building, was commissioned to create low and high relief sculptures integrated with the cut-stone wall panels at the end of each building wing. He carved these panels in place. These sculptures depict events in Kansas history and contribute immensely to the image and significance of the Docking Building. The integration of art and architecture in this manner was rare in Kansas at that time, though sculptural relief was often an essential part of classical buildings. The pediments on the Capitol’s north and south porticos were intended to have high relief panels but were never commissioned, according to its National Register nomination.

Some of the most pleasing aspects of this modern building are in its details. There is a maintained rhythm in ordering elements in groups of four. There are four wings; at each floor on the end walls of these wings is a group of ribbon windows with four equally spaced lights. The curtain wall system uses a similar ordering: four equally spaced lights vertically separated by a thinner spandrel light where the organizing structure is located. This theme is carried into the interior; on the lobby’s elevator doors is a simple geometric design, and even the rectangular aluminum ceiling panels reflect the building’s massing.

At 57 years old, the Docking Building is historically significant because it represents one of the earliest attempts in Kansas to embrace the design principles of the Modern Movement. Without detracting from the established architecture around it, the Docking Building is a visual reminder of the ideals that shaped the generation who created it, much as the Kansas State Capitol and Memorial Hall are visual examples of the ideals of their time periods. What the Docking Building attempted to assert was that the state was up-to-date with current issues, and the manifestation of this assertion was respectful to its environment.

It is also an integral piece to the architectural history surrounding the Capitol, which encompasses over 100 years of design, including Neoclassicism, Brutalism, Modernism, and Postmodernism. The importance of this collection of architectural thought cannot be overlooked because of personal preferences to a certain aesthetic. The early years of Kansas statehood are exemplified through the Capitol; Memorial Hall and the Landon State Office Building represent early 20th century design trends. The 1970s produced the Kansas Judicial Center, and even the 1990s are found in the Curtis State Office Building. The Docking Building is the only 1950s building; it completes the architectural record of the Capitol environs by bridging the gap between the early 20th century and the 1990s.

It is probably safe to say that the Robert Docking State Office Building is one of the most under-appreciated buildings in Topeka. It is human nature to be so absorbed in our thoughts and the task of driving that we do not really observe our environment unless it is quite dramatic. In the case of the Docking Building its environment is dominated by its neighbor, the Capitol, which is dramatic indeed. So the Docking Building goes unnoticed and unappreciated, and like me, one may ask: “The Docking Building—what is significant about it?” Now that I have discussed what I think is significant, I invite you to take a leisurely stroll around and through it and see for yourself.

David Griffin is a project reviewer for the Kansas Historical Society and is a registered architect. The author would like to thank former state architect Warren Corman, who was a draftsman on this project, for contributing to this article. Amanda Loughlin, who co-wrote this article is a survey coordinator for the Historical Society.
Topeka

The Gordon Building, located on the southeast corner of Ninth and Kansas Avenue, is a restored landmark in downtown Topeka. It was built in about 1911 after a fire destroyed the Copeland Hotel on the same site in 1909. The building reflects a style of architecture common to multi-story commercial buildings in the early 20th century. Simple rectangular shapes are embellished with features and motifs such as the classical revival details exhibited at the parapet. In 1914 Charles Karlan moved his furniture business to the building with warehouse space on the upper levels and retail space below. Karlan Furniture occupied the building through the 1980s. In 1966 a massive tornado struck Topeka and destroyed the windows on the north and west elevations of the building. The window openings in the upper floor warehouse spaces were filled with concrete block at that time. A recent redevelopment of the property utilizing federal and state rehabilitation tax credits has adapted the building for continued commercial use. The rehabilitation included installation of new enameled aluminum windows that match the overall appearance of the original double-hung windows. Other original windows on the south and east sides of the building were repaired and maintained.

Lawrence

The St. Luke African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church in Lawrence recently completed a major rehabilitation of the roof structure and interior sanctuary ceiling. The Gothic Revival brick building featuring two prominent square towers at its western façade and pointed arch stained glass windows was built in 1910. Deterioration of structural beams in the building roof over the past hundred years prompted church leaders to apply for funding from the federal Save America’s Treasures, Heritage Trust Fund, and Kansas Rehabilitation Tax Credit programs. Funding from all three sources along with local fund raising efforts and bank loans facilitated the installation of steel supports into the attic, removal of a non-historic dropped ceiling in the sanctuary, restoration of the original pressed metal ceiling, and refinishing of the original wood floors among other smaller work items. Much work is yet to be done as the building’s masonry exterior and the stained glass windows still require attention.
Sedan

Built in 1904, the Sedan Opera House served its community as a meeting place and performance hall and later as a commercial block. The building lost its pressed metal cornice in the mid 20th century and eventually fell into disrepair. The City of Sedan purchased the building in 1980; it is currently occupied by the Emmett Kelly Museum. The city applied for and received a Heritage Trust Fund grant in 2007 to restore the original wooden windows in the front façades of the building and restore the pressed metal cornice based upon historic photos. In late 2010 the work was finished and the building is well on its way to serving the community again.

To learn more about these national and state register properties, visit the database at kshs.org under Preserve, Register of Historic Places.
Join Kansans talking about Kansas in four tracks highlighting the history and preservation of our state. Designed to meet a range of interests, sessions will encourage dialogue on preservation topics of concern today and in the future.

**Conference sessions**

**Thursday morning, Friday morning and afternoon, June 2-3**

One track explores our state’s vernacular architecture with sessions exploring how archeologists use evidence to understand Wichita and Pawnee structures, the importance of suburbia in 20th century Kansas, preserving historic landscapes, grassroots art and unique roadside statements, and considering which of today’s modern vernacular architecture might be worthy of preservation in the future.

A second track introduces those leading by example including a preservation project that transformed tenants into homeowners, case studies when rehabilitating older properties has turned a profit, marketing historic properties to tourists, and the impact of tax credits in the state.

A technical track focused on rehabilitation techniques will highlight repairing historic barns, preserving historic plaster, restoring stained glass windows, repointing mortar joints, restoring wood windows, and ongoing maintenance of historic homes.

Although discussions will be incorporated within each session, a fourth track offers the opportunity for dialogue on the state preservation plan, integrating the built environment into classroom curriculum, preservation at the community level, how preservation is advocated on the state and national level, and when historic buildings should be moved.

**Additional information**

Limited scholarships will be available to college students; teachers; Certified Local Government commissioners; and KSHS, Inc., members. Submit a paragraph to conference@kshs.org stating how this experience would be put to use.

The 2011 conference brings together people of different backgrounds who share a passion in Kansas history. This is your opportunity to join in a discussion of our preservation past and future. Mark your calendars and register soon! Tour space is limited. Find a preliminary schedule and registration form online at kshs.org. For assistance, contact 785-272-8681, ext. 240; conference@kshs.org.
Early bird full conference registration by May 17, just $65 per person (includes meals)

Additional conference activities

Wednesday, June 1
- Afternoon workshops:
  - Surveying historic properties
  - National Register nomination process
  - Economic incentives at national and state levels
- Walking tour of downtown Topeka

Thursday, June 2
- Behind the scenes tours of Historical Society collections
- Kansas Preservation Alliance’s reception and annual awards presentation, Jayhawk Tower, Topeka

Friday afternoon/evening, June 3
- Bus tours of public and private buildings around Topeka
- First Fridays reception with book signings and displays by local artists
- Banquet featuring Jim Richardson, *National Geographic* photographer

Jim Richardson
As a youngster, Jim Richardson began using a camera on his parents’ wheat and dairy farm north of Belleville. His first story for *National Geographic* magazine appeared in 1984. Since then he has become one of the magazine’s most productive contemporary contributing photographers. His fascinating retrospective of 30 years of social documentary photography of Cuba, Kansas, accompanied a color story on the Great Plains in *National Geographic’s* May 2004 issue. CBS’s *Sunday Morning* has twice profiled the story. Richardson and his wife returned to Kansas in 1997 and live in Lindsborg, where they operate Small World: A Gallery of Arts and Ideas on the town’s Main Street.
Strong Archeology Brewing at the Coffey Site

June 4-19 are the dates and Pottawatomie County is the place for the 2011 Kansas Archeology Training Program field school. Traditional partners, the Kansas Historical Society (KSHS) and Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA), will join forces with the University of Kansas Department of Anthropology and the Odyssey Geoarchaeological Program (KU), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to excavate the Coffey site (14PO1), located along the Big Blue River in the Flint Hills region north of Manhattan. The site lies within the boundaries of the USACE’s Tuttle Creek Lake Project in northwest Pottawatomie County.

by Virginia A. Wulfkuhle
Public Archeologist, Kansas Historical Society

A rcheological excavations, conducted at the Coffey site in the early 1970s, determined that this was a large multi-component site, occupied repeatedly from Paleoindian times through at least the Late Archaic period. No further archeological work was undertaken immediately following the 1970s investigations; however, monitoring of the area noted that portions of the site along the cut bank were being lost to erosion. In 2009 the USACE funded an evaluation of 14PO1 to determine if any of the site remained intact and, if so, how much; to better define the site boundaries; and to provide recommendations for further preservation measures. The 2009 investigations found that the site still contained intact cultural deposits eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and identified critical areas for additional work. Possible pre-Clovis deposits were noted during that fieldwork.

Based on the rapid erosion rate in the vicinity of the Coffey site and the lack of funds available for a bank stabilization project to halt site loss, the USACE, in

Looking north across the 14PO1 site during 1971 excavations on the Blue River bank. The bulldozer cut is evident on the right. Photograph by Patricia J. O’Brien.
consultation with the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), concluded that data recovery is the most feasible alternative to mitigate damage. The data recovery plan includes the following research objectives:

1. Refine understanding of the site’s prehistoric occupations, using up-to-date excavation and analytical techniques;
2. Collect additional paleoenvironmental data in order to better articulate the connections between human adaptations and climate changes;
3. Establish the function of site features and how they relate to one another;
4. Determine why prehistoric populations repeatedly occupied the Coffey site area.

Frédéric Sellet, assistant professor of anthropology at KU, will be the principal investigator. Dr. Sellet writes, “The significance of this National Register site lies in the documentation of the lifeways of hunter-gatherers on the Plains during the Archaic period, around 7,000 years ago. This time of harsh climatic conditions forced drastic changes in adaptation, technology, and social organization among prehistoric groups. In recent years parts of the site have been lost due to active erosion by the Big Blue River, so KATP field school participants will salvage vital archeological information from this important site.”

REGISTRATION PACKET ONLINE

Thanks to the generosity of USD 323, the project headquarters will be at the Rock Creek Junior-Senior High School at Flush. This is a regional consolidated school that serves St. George and Westmoreland, so it is some distance from the excavation site. Registration, the artifact-processing lab, including the soil flotation station, and some classes will take place at Rock Creek school. Tent camping will be allowed on the school grounds, and a limited amount of indoor camping will be available on a first come, first served basis. Westmoreland has an RV park, and the nearest motels are in Manhattan.

Details are included in the registration packet, which is available in hard copy and posted on the Historical Society’s web site. The packet contains 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 2 qualify for a participation fee of $20 for KAA and KSHS, Inc., members and $80 for nonmembers. After May 2 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.
legally responsible adult must accompany participants between 14 and 18 years of age.

The KSHS and KAA 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.

CLASSES
Classes can be taken for college credit through Emporia State University, to fulfill KAA Certification Program requirements, or simply for the information.

Archeological Fieldwork
Instructor: Kansas Historical Society archeological 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 the survey techniques, excavation methods (including use of hand tools, removal and preservation of archeological materials, and record keeping), 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.

Archeological Site Survey
1 – 5 p.m. June 6-10
Instructor: Tim Weston, SHPO Archeologist, Kansas Historical Society
Description: The survey class provides an introduction to the methods used in the finding and recording of archeological sites. Instruction pertaining to the identification of cultural materials, basic map reading, topographic interpretation, and filling out KSHS site forms will be combined with field activities. This class fulfills one requirement for the Basic Archeological Surveyor category of the KAA Certification Program.

Basic Laboratory Techniques
8 a.m. – 12 noon June 13-17
Instructors: Chris Garst, lab archeologist, Kansas Historical Society, and Mary Conrad, Kansas Anthropological Association
Description: This class will combine lecture and hands-on experience to teach the basic procedures for processing archeological specimens. Cleaning and sorting artifacts, preserving fragile materials, labeling specimens, preparing a descriptive catalog, and determining proper collections storage and maintenance will be covered. If circumstances allow, the proper cleaning, sorting, and cataloging of flotation materials will also be undertaken. This class fulfills one requirement for the Advanced Archeological Laboratory Technician category of the KAA Certification Program. Class size is limited to 12.
Staff from the Kansas Historical Society will present information of particular interest to local historical societies, historic sites, and museums during a two-day class held in conjunction with the 2011 Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) near Westmoreland. Our Town: Preserving Local Museum and Archives Collections and Historic Buildings is open to those interested in the preservation of artifacts, archival records, or buildings. Information will be presented in three seminars.

Preservation staff will explain basic preservation techniques for historic buildings, whether on original location or relocated into a park setting, with information on surveying and listing these properties in the state and National Register of Historic Places. Information will be provided on available financial incentives, such as rehabilitation tax credits and grants. Museum staff will provide basic information regarding long-term care and preservation of museum collections. Archival staff will provide an overview of best practices for the preservation of documents, maps, and photographs. The emerging issue of digital preservation will be included in the discussion.

Each person should submit a separate application found below and online at kshs.org. Space may be limited and is available on a first come, first served basis. Participants in the KATP do not need to register separately. This class may be taken for college credit by enrolling through Emporia State University.

Amanda Loughlin at the Historical Society, can be contacted for further information at 785-272-8681, ext. 257; aloughlin@kshs.org.

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Our Town: Preserving Local Museum and Archives Collections and Historic Buildings
8 a.m. – 5 p.m. June 9-10 • Westmoreland area – location to be announced

Name of Participant __________________________________________________________________________________________________
Address _____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
City _______________________________________________________  State   ______________  Zip Code __________________________
Telephone __________________________________________________email ___________________________________________________

Registration is $20 per participant. Lunch will be provided both days. Checks or money orders should be made payable to “Kansas Historical Society” and mailed along with the registration form to “Our Town,” Kansas Historical Society, 6425 SW 6th Avenue, Topeka KS 66615-1099. Credit card payments should also include the completed form below.

Name as it appears on credit card ______________________________________________________________________________________
Credit Card number _________________________________________________ Card Expiration Date ____________________________
Authorized Signature _________________________________________________________________________________________________
Billing Address of Card Holder ________________________________________________________________________________________
Amount to be charged ________________________________________________________________________________________________
Kansas History Teachers Meet Project Archaeology

Hot off the press is *The Archaeology of Early Agriculture in Kansas* by Cali Letts, Mary J. Adair, Virginia A. Wulfkuhle, and Robert J. Hoard. This fifth grade integrated reading unit supports educators in teaching the content areas of social studies and science. Through critical reading skills, students become better able to make informed decisions and choices about the world in which they live. They will not only discover their place in time but also discover connections with other people.

The Kansas Historical Society developed this curriculum with the endorsement of Project Archaeology, a national heritage education program. The unit is the second of three for Project Archaeology in Kansas, preceded in 2009 by the *Migration of the Pueblo People to El Cuartelejo* for seventh grade students (see *Kansas Preservation*, volume 31, number 2, page 23). Like the migration unit, *The Archaeology of Early Agriculture in Kansas* comes in three parts: a colorful student magazine is the text and is to be used multiple times; a consumable student journal provides students with their own workbook; and the teacher guide CD provides step-by-step instructions and answers.

The Archaeology of Early Agriculture in Kansas, Your Civic Responsibility, and Learning from the Archaeological Past: A Pathway to a Healthy Lifestyle are the three sections of the unit. In the first part students will explain the science of archeology, conduct an archeological investigation (scientific inquiry) to understand the changes in early agriculture from 1000 BCE to 1800 CE in what is now Kansas, and recognize how scientific and historical inquiry leads to new questions.

In the second and third sections students explore the importance of protecting archeological resources, explain their civic responsibility, and think critically about lifestyle choices related to food. Students show what they have learned with technical and narrative writing, research, and creating a garden plan that supports a healthy lifestyle and honors their agricultural heritage.

These free materials can be obtained in two ways. The Historical Society makes them available to educators who first review the materials in their entirety and complete a pre-assessment form of the perceived value of the program. Once this has been submitted, the educator is eligible to receive classroom sets by paying only shipping and handling costs. For teachers who can participate, a workshop is being offered August 3-5, 2011, at ESSDACK in Hutchinson, at no cost for registration or materials. The workshop will include teaching instruction for *The Archaeology of Early Agriculture in Kansas*, as well as *Migration of the Pueblo People to El Cuartelejo* and *Project Archaeology: Investigating Shelter*, published by the national Project Archaeology office in 2008. Facilitators for this workshop will be KSHS Public Archeologist Virginia Wulfkuhle and Nathan McAlister, 2010 Gilder-Lehrman National History Teacher. Guest presenter Brenda Culbertson will speak on Pawnee archaeoastronomy. For more information visit the KSHS web site at kshs.org under Research, Archeology, or contact Virginia A. Wulfkuhle at vwulfkuhle@kshs.org.
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, Lawrence
Nancy Horst, Winfield
Leo Oliva, Stockton
Billie Marie Porter, Neodesha
Daniel Sabatini, Lawrence
David H. Sachs, Manhattan
Jay Price, Wichita
Margaret Wood, Topeka

Cultural Resources Division
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Archeology Staff

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Leo Oliva, Stockton
Billie Marie Porter, Neodesha
Daniel Sabatini, Lawrence
David H. Sachs, Manhattan
Jay Price, Wichita
Margaret Wood, Topeka
Happenings in Kansas

Through December 31, 2011
150 Things I Love About Kansas
Exhibit at Kansas Museum of History, Topeka

April 29
Historic Preservation Fund public meeting
Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

April 29 - May 1, 2011
Quilt Show
Grinter Place State Historic Site, Kansas City

Through August 31, 2011
Trade Beads: The First Worldwide Currency
Exhibit at Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site, Republic

May 1, 2011
Kaw Council 2011
Kaw Mission State Historic Site, Council Grove

May 3-5, 2011
Theme Days for schools
Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site, Fairway

May 7, 2011
Fiber Fest and “ Citizens of Our Cemetery”
Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site, Fairway

May 14, 2011
Historic Sites Board of Review
Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

June 1 – 3, 2011
Kansas Preservation Conference
KSHS, Inc., Spring Meeting
Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

June 4 – 19, 2011
Kansas Archaeology Training Program
Potawattomie County

June 9 – 10, 2011
Preservation Workshop
Westmoreland

June 17 – 18, 2011
Washunga Days (Kaw Inter-tribal Pow Wow)
Kaw Mission State Historic Site, Council Grove

June 29, 2011
“Easy As Pie” workshop
Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site, Fairway

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