2001 Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School

Exploring Atchison

Amateur and professional archeologists will look for the expected—and the unexpected—when the 2001 Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School converges on the Atchison area June 2-17.

Information on pages 1-2 and 18-19
Annual Training Program Focuses on Atchison

In 1984, a KSHS crew directed by Barry Williams (standing) excavated at HATP near Muscotah in Atchison County. Cultural materials and structural remains of two prehistoric cultures were excavated. Remnants of a house and hearth were attributed to the Early Ceramic period (A.D. 1-1000), and three storage pits contained pottery and corn from the Middle Ceramic period.

The archeological team converging on Atchison from June 2 through 17, 2001 is made up of avocational archeologists from the Kansas Archeological Association (KAA) and professional archeologists from the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS). The Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school has been sponsored by these two organizations since 1975. This year’s project will have an additional sponsor, the Atchison Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Planning Committee.

The Kanza Chapter of the KAA is the host chapter, and other local organizations that will be supplying information and support include the Atchison County Historical Society, Atchison Chamber of Commerce, Atchison Preservation Alliance, Benedictine College, the Atchison YMCA, local school systems, Native American Heritage Museum State Historic Site, Doniphan County Historical Society, and Doniphan County Economic Development Commission. Contacts are being made with the Kansas Tribe of Oklahoma and resident tribes of Kansas.

The KATP field school is provided by the KSHS Cultural Resources Division staff. This year a variety of adjunct programs will be offered by other KSHS divisions. For example, see “The Finer Points of Repatriating: A Technical Workshop” on page 17 of this newsletter. In addition, the Library/Archives Division plans a photograph and document collecting project in the area, the Kansas Museum of History is preparing a Lewis and Clark exhibit for a local venue, and the Historic Sites Division is arranging several programs. Personnel from Library/Archives and Museum divi-

On the Cover

The 1992 excavation of a storage pit in Atchison County. (lower photo) Kevin Workman and Vito Tucker assist KSHS archeologists in excavating a threatened portion of the Doniphan site (140P2) in the fall of 1987.
sections will participate in Collectors Night, when people in the community can bring artifacts for identification and for advice on proper care and storage of their objects.

You Can Be Involved in Many Ways

Visitors are always welcome at the KATS. In addition to Collectors Night, there will be opportunities for the public to tour the test excavations and artifact processing lab, join in various informal educational presentations and social gatherings, and attend two sessions where project accomplishments are summarized. A full schedule of evening programs will be posted at the project headquarters in Atchison and on the KSIS web page at www.ksis.org.

A field laboratory will be established at a facility in Atchison to process artifacts recovered by the survey and testing.

![Atchison County Map]

The lab is an excellent way for beginners to become acquainted with the variety of artifacts and other materials recovered during archaeological excavations and for experienced participants to practice sorting, cataloging, and preliminary analysis.

Classes, consisting of 20 hours of classroom and/or hands-on activity, are offered for one hour of college credit through Emporia State University. This option is often attractive for teachers seeking re-certification. Classes for 2001 are Archeological Site Survey, Archeological Fieldwork, Northeast Kansas Prehistory, Introduction to Lithic Identification Techniques, and Historic Building Survey. Details about the building survey class can be found on the back cover of this issue.

Dr. Brad Logan of the University of Kansas Museum of Anthropology and Ben Wetherill of Overland Park, Kansas, will be guest instructors for two of these classes.

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Virginia Wellkhu, the author of this article, is the public archaeologist in the Cultural Resources Division of the Kansas State Historical Society.

Looking for the Expected (and the Unexpected)

One of the exciting things about archeology is that you never know what you will find until you start looking. June 2-17, 2001, amateur and professional archeologists will see what they can find in the vicinity of the Atchison and Doniphan communities in extreme northeast Kansas. They will search for previously unrecorded sites and further document known sites. The possibilities of what might be found are exciting indeed.

Ongoing field research by area avocational archeologists (Thompson 1997, Thompson and Reichert 1999) has resulted in the recording of numerous sites with prehistoric artifacts, often including pottery and daub. (Daub is clay or mud that is applied to a house to seal cracks; once burned, it becomes a low-fired ceramic in which impressions of grass and sticks may be preserved.) Some of these sites have not yielded any ceramic artifacts, perhaps indicating occupation prior to A.D. 1. Also, sites discovered during the Middle Ceramic period (A.D. 1500-1550) have produced pottery, bone, and charcoal that was radiocarbon dated to A.D. 910±60 (Thiis 1993). A number of sites are probably related to another Middle Ceramic-age culture that extended south into Kansas from Nebraska.

With the exception of the Doniphan site (Rogers 1988; Wedel 1959) near the town of Doniphan, none of the recorded sites has shown direct evidence of Kansas occupation (A.D. 1500-1570). While archeologists would be delighted to find a Kansas village, as documented by Joseph N. Nicollet in 1839 (Wood 1993), by Lewis and Clark in 1804, and possibly by Etienne-Yerliard de Bourmont in 1724, such a discovery is unlikely. Likewise, although local historians like Frank Fogler have carried out extensive documentary research about the location of the Lewis and Clark campsites of July 4, 1804, no written evidence of that site has been found. Therefore, prospects for identifying remnants of this historic site are extremely slim.

Given the flood plain setting between the Independence and creek valleys, many more sites may be buried by flood debris. Investigating the critical role of geomorphology (landscape evolution) of the river will be one of the research objectives pursued by the project. Other goals are recording sites in targeted areas, determining the age and cultural affiliation of potentially significant sites through test excavation, and gathering information for nomination of sites to the National Register of Historic Places if worthy sites are located.

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Review Board Evaluates 29 Historic Properties

The thematic nomination of 12 courthouses and the nomination of 13 individual properties for the National Register dominated the Dec. 6 meeting of the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review. At its busiest meeting in recent years, the board approved these nominations and added three buildings and a district to the Kansas Register.

**Thematic Nomination Highlights Historic Courthouses**

The Historic County Courthouses of Kansas thematic nomination was prepared under contract to the Kansas State Historical Society by Historic Preservation Services, L.L.C of Kansas City, Mo. The context statement assessed the role of the county courthouse in Kansas communities, 1856-1950, the nineteenth century settlement patterns and development of county government, 1856-1900; the twentieth century Kansas county courthouses and their changing use, 1900-1950; and the architecture of Kansas courthouses, 1861-1950.

In addition to approving the context statement, the board approved 12 individual county courthouses for inclusion in the thematic nomination. The Richardsonian Romanesque design Butler County Courthouse, located at 205 West Central Avenue in El Dorado, was erected in 1907-1908 from plans prepared by architect George P. Washburn from Ottawa, who was the most prolific courthouse architect in Kansas.

Located at 212 East Washington Street in St. Francis, the Classical Revival Cheyenne County Courthouse was designed by Thomas W. Williamson, a Topeka architect noted for his public architecture. The Comanche County Courthouse at 201 South New York Avenue in Coldwater is a Classical Revival structure built in 1927-1928; Routledge and Hertz, an architectural firm from Hutchinson, prepared the plans.

Also approved was the Classical Revival Grant County Courthouse, 108 South Glenn Street in Ulysses, which was built in 1929-1930 from plans prepared by Smith and English of Hutchinson. Another Art Deco courthouse is the Jewell County Courthouse at 307 North Com-
Twelve courthouses were included in the thematic nomination:

Butler
Cheyenne
Comanche
Grant
Jewell
Leavenworth
Osborne
Republic
Rice
Rooks
Wabaunsee
Wyandotte

North 7th in Kansas City. Built in 1927-1928, it is the only Kansas courthouse designed by the prominent Kansas City, Mo. firm of Wight and Wight.

13 Individual Properties Added to National Register

Also accepted for National Register nomination were 13 additional individual properties. The Auld Stone Barn, 255 Utah Road, Wakefield vicinity, Clay County, was built in 1908-1910 by James Auld, an immigrant from Scotland. Measuring about 30 feet by 180 feet, the stone and galvanized metal structure was built for breeding and raising horses.

St. Mary’s Catholic Church at 446 Highway 137, Parcell, is located in southwestern Dorrance County. The red brick church with its Gothic influences was built in 1896. The architect was J. H. Bennett of St. Joseph, Mo.

The E. H. Hosig House at 303 W. Broadway in Newton, Harvey County, was built in 1885. The large Queen Anne house was constructed for a local entrepreneur at the height of Newton’s boom period.

Also approved was the Marshall-Yohe House at 316 S. Second in Lincoln, Lincoln County. Now the property of the Lincoln County Historical Society, the three-story Queen Anne house was built for local banker, businessman, and politi-
Thirteen individual properties were approved for the National Register:

- Aut and Stone Barn
  Clay County
- St. Mary's Catholic Church
  Parkell
- E.H. Hoge House
  Newton
- Marshall-Uphol House
  Lincoln
- Marion Hall
  Baileyville
- Navare, Nokomis, & Virginia Apartment Buildings
  Wichita
- Kuhrt Ranch
  Sherman County
- Atlinie Presbyterian Church
  Atlinie
- Hotel Sunflower
- St. John's Episcopal Church
  The United Building
  Atlinie

Marion Hall, located at First and Main in Baileyville, Nemaha County, was built in 1896 by Willis J. Bailey and deeded to Marion Township. Bailey later served in Congress and was elected governor of Kansas in 1902. The Glacial Hills Resource Conservation and Development Region now owns the building.

Three apartment buildings in Wichita that are now owned by H.O.P.E., Inc., were also approved: Navare Apartment Building, 420 N. Topeka Avenue; Nokomis Apartment Building, 426 N. Topeka Avenue; and the Virginia Apartment Building, 401–405 E. 3rd Street. The Nokomis was built in 1924 and its twin, the Navare, in 1925. The developer was Chasie Neil and the contractor was John Denny. The Virginia was built in 1918; the developer was Emmer Reese and the contractor was Dickert and Wenzel. All three buildings are used by the non-profit HOPE, Inc., in its efforts to help the homeless and the working poor by providing employment, education, and housing. The rehabilitation of these historic apartment buildings is also featured on page 16 of this newsletter.

An early twentieth century ranch complex, the Kuhrt Ranch at 2725 Road 77, is also accepted for National Register nomination. William Frederick Kuhrt had come to Sherman County in 1885. The 320 acres covered by the nomination were acquired by the family between 1891 and 1935. The nomination includes a 1907 house that was renovated in 1934 in a Spanish Colonial style, a cold-room and cellar with connecting tunnel to the main house, a 1922 barn, a 1953 machine shop, and a 1980 bridge.

Four properties from Atlinie, Dickinson County, were evaluated and approved. The Atlinie Presbyterian Church at 309 N. Mulberry was built in 1882-1883 with additions in 1907 and 1931. The red sandstone Romanesque and Gothic Revival structure is now used as a Center for the Performing Arts.

The Hotel Sunflower at 409 NW 3rd Street was built in 1931; the eight-story Art Deco structure was the tallest structure in the city's commercial area. The hotel was converted to apartments in 1960-1962.

St. John’s Episcopal Church at 519 N. Buckeye began as a simple Gothic Revival wooden structure in the 1880s. In 1939 a bequest funded the remodeling of the church. Compatible additions were
Four nominations were approved to the Register of Historic Kansas Places:

Colonial Fox Theater
Pittsburg

Upper Fall River Evangelical
Lutheran Church
Greenwood County

Spring Hill Historic District
Spring Hill

House Building
Lawrence


Also approved for the state register is the House Building at 720-731 Massachusetts, Lawrence, Douglas County. The two portions of the building were originally constructed in 1858 and 1860, but the property underwent a major renovation in 1921. At that time the third floor was removed and a new brick facade installed.

One property, the Mausoleum Row at the Topeka Cemetery, was tabled until the next meeting pending the board's receipt of additional information.

The review board's next meeting will be held on Saturday, Feb. 17, 2001, in the second floor of the Potawatomi Baptist Mission at the Kansas History Center. For information regarding that meeting, interested persons should call (785) 272-8681, Ext. 240.

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How to List a Property on the National Register

Properties that retain their original interior and exterior appearance to a fairly high degree are in their original location, are 50 years old or older, and have the potential to be documented as historically significant at either the local, state, or national level are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and the Register of Historic Kansas Places. Many different property types are listed on each register, including but not limited to barns, banks, courthouses, churches, libraries, houses, schools, theaters, ranches, battlefields, hospitals, roads, bridges, railroad depots, and archaeological sites. Interested individuals can start the nomination process by completing the Preliminary Site Information Questionnaire. In most cases, if a property meets the criteria of age, integrity, and potential significance the nomination process takes between eight and twelve months. The state historic preservation office provides direction for the research necessary to complete the nomination, relying heavily on the time and efforts of the nomination sponsor to accomplish that research. Anyone can propose a property for nomination to either register.

When the nomination sponsor has completed the research for the property and compiled a working nomination draft, the draft and research information are sent to the historic preservation office for review and evaluation. Often staff will request additional information regarding the history and appearance of the property. Staff will then work with the nomination sponsor to ensure that all aspects of the nomination forms are accurately completed. The final product that the nomination sponsor submits should be ready to present to the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review for nomination consideration. When the property has been thoroughly documented and a site visit by staff has been made to the property, it is considered for nomination.

Many properties can be documented quite successfully using public records such as census reports, deeds, tax records, newspapers, and maps in addition to secondary source histories, architectural drawings and photographs. Historic photographs are a very important source of information. These records can be found at local libraries, university research libraries, courthouse records, and local, state, and national historical societies, as well as under private ownership. Many of the Kansas State Historical Society records are available on microfilm through an interlibrary loan.

For more information about the National Register nomination program, call (785) 272-8681, Ext. 240.
Made of Steel & Virtually Indestructible
Lustrons Were the Homes of the Future

At the end of World War II, residential architecture was changing. As builders strove to meet the demands of the post-war housing shortage, home designs became simpler. Gone were the intricate representations of revival styling—classical porticos, intricate brickwork and complex gables.

The houses of this new era were simple boxes, usually one to one-and-a-half stories in height, often with asymmetrical facades and shallow pitched roofs with wide eaves. As postwar subdivisions seemed to spring up overnight, it was hard to tell one house from another. Fifty years later, the uniformity of post-war residential designs remains apparent.

While variations were rare in Lustron designs, this home (located in St. Francis) was built on a full basement instead of the standard concrete slab.

But, if you look closely, occasionally on second glance there is a house that stands out from the rest. It takes a minute to realize why. It is metal. Panels with porcelain enamel coating, like the cladding on a gas station or a washing machine, cover the exterior walls and roof. What you cannot see is that the same porcelain enamel panels cover the interior walls and ceiling, and the structure of the dwelling is steel-framed too. You just spotted a Lustron house.

A survey of Kansas Lustrons, conducted by Historic Preservation Services, LLC of Kansas City (HPS) under contract with the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS), focused on the 92 remaining Lustrons found in older neighborhood residents, post-war suburbs and rural areas throughout the state. To learn the story of the Lustron and its presence in Kansas, HPS staff conducted archival research at local repositories around the
state and the KSHS archives, as well as the archives of the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus, which maintains the archives of the Lustron Corporation.

The real Lustron story, however, was told during interviews with nearly 30 former and current Lustron owners, dealers, and builders. They all spoke fondly of Lustrons. The original owners in particular marveled at the construction and durability of their Lustrons, its ease of maintenance, and its modern design. Former owners recalled the sadness of leaving their Lustron knowing they would never find another house quite like it.

Builders noted the precision design and ease of construction. Dealers lamented that their opportunity to sell one of the all-steel houses closed just as Lustrons were gaining acceptance among homebuyers. Current owners marveled at their durability. Nearly everyone wished that Lustrons were built today.

An Affordable Solution for Post-war Housing

The Lustron house was the brainchild of inventor and entrepreneur Carl Stradlund. In 1946 wartime rationing of steel for non-governmental use had not yet been lifted. Stradlund, an executive with Chicago Vincus Enamel Product Company (a company that produced the distinctive cladding) went to Washington, DC, seeking an allocation of steel to build a series of gas stations. When Stradlund made his pitch to congress, the committee members, concerned by the growing housing crisis as millions of GI’s returned home from war, denied Stradlund’s request but suggested he explore uses for steel in residential construction. That proposal, they inferred, might qualify for an allocation of steel.

A few months later, Stradlund returned to the committee with a proposal for a pre-fabricated all-steel house—steel framing clad on the inside and outside with porcelain enamel coated steel panels. As noted in marketing literature, the house would be “...fireproof, rat proof, decay proof, and termite proof. Will never deteriorate or stain, never fade, crack or peel, never need painting, refinishing or reroofing(sic).” Congress was intrigued, and after some political wrangling Stradlund’s new venture, the Lustron Corporation, received not only an allocation of steel, but also a lease on the former Curtiss-Wright airplane factory in Columbus, Ohio, and a $15.5 million loan to begin production.

Stradlund quickly fabricated a prototype Lustron and erected it in a Chicago suburb. People lined up for hours to walk through this novel dwelling. Prototypes followed in 100 other cities around the country. By the summer of 1948 Stradlund had established a network of 143 Lustron dealers.

The eight Lustron dealers in Kansas were: Smith Implement, Athol; Hughes McOllum, and H.A. Sauer construction companies, Garden City; Bruck

This article was prepared by Elizabeth Rosin of Historic Preservation Services LLC, Kansas City, Mo.
Implement, Great Bend; Drieling Implement, Hays; Weidenheineker, Kinsley; Stauffer Construction, Newton; Atwood Implement Company, Smith Center; George B. Emery, Jr., Construction Company, Topeka. It is interesting to note that construction firms and implement dealerships dominated Lustron dealerships in Kansas.

The target market for Lustrons was the middle-third of homebuyers. The myriad built-in features and ease of maintenance were lures for this segment of the population. Stradlund hoped that the Lustron would sell for around $7,000, but inflation drove prices for materials, labor and labor higher. Ultimately, Kansans could purchase a Lustron for between $8,500 and $10,000.

Stradlund would have appreciated the diverse range of original Lustron owners in Kansas including dentists, doctors, a banker, an attorney, a newspaper editor, a automobile dealer, an oil man, business owners, the Larned city manager, the mayor of Hays, teachers, merchants, and farmers. Interestingly, numerous Lustron dealers, builders, and their close relatives purchased Lustron dwellings.

Maintaining a Lustron was a breeze. With enameled steel panels on the walls and ceiling and composition tiles on the floors one could literally hose down the entire house — inside and out. On those rare occasions that panels were damaged, an autobody shop could easily repair them. Damage from lightning or hail, an issue to consider in Kansas, was of no concern, although a few owners reported that the occasional roof shingle blew off during a very strong wind.

The primary market for Lustrons was young families purchasing their first homes. This group represented the majority of original owners in Kansas. Lustrons were also popular with empty nesters. The ease of maintenance and compact size of the Lustron appealed to these

From Trailer to Home in Five Months

Mrs. Janie Stein, now of Fairfield, Iowa, shared a scrapbook of photos taken during the 1950 construction of their Lustron Home in Addam.

(Clockwise from top) Day 1 - Trailer puts into recent for with a complete three-bedroom house on board, except floor tiles, kitchen cabinets and sink. (Approximately May 13, 1950)

Visible Progress - Once the foundation slab is in place, construction begins with steel girders, door and window frames.

Exterior Work - With roof finished, steel side panels are installed. Five months later - Their gleaming new home completed, the Stein family moved into their Lustron in October 1950.
A two-bedroom Newport model is shown above, while the lower sketch shows a more upscale Westchester version.

couples in their fifties whose children were grown.

A third and smaller target market was landlords. Owners of rental property, in 1950 as well as in 2000, found the Lustro attractive for the same reasons it appealed to homeowners. It was easy to maintain, needed few repairs and was virtually indestructible—either from severe weather or abusive tenants. Many current owners of Lustro rentals properties commented that they would buy more Lustros if available for those specific reasons.

Streamlined Production

As the Lustro factory was outfitted for production, Stradlund adapted the assembly-line process to home construction. This not only streamlined production and maintained efficiency, but helped to keep prices level. Most line workers and plant managers at the Lustro factory had worked previously in the automotive industry.

Like mail order homes of the previous generation, all of the parts for a Lustro (except the concrete slab foundation) were packaged at the factory on specially designed truck trailers. At the building site, the pieces were unloaded in the order in which they were needed. Stradlund emphasized that the Lustro was not intended to be stopgap housing like some previous attempts at pre-fabricated housing. The Lustro was an indestructible house that would last forever.

Of course, like automobiles, options for customizing a Lustro were limited. It was available in four exterior colors (Dove Gray, Desert Tan, Parch Yellow, and Surf Blue) with complementary trim and roof colors. The interior panels were neutral, soft gray with the exception of the kitchen and bathroom, which were yellow.

There were four Lustro models, each available with either two or three bedrooms and in a standard or deluxe edition. The deluxe version had more built-in features than the standard, such as a china cabinet in the dining room, bookshelves in the living room, and a vanity in the master bedroom. Like the ease of maintenance, these features were designed to appeal to the middle-class homeowner.

Owners could also purchase a Lustro garage. The one-and-a-half and two-and-a-half car designs featured enameled steel wall panels. The roof was attached to a wood frame.

Interestingly, all of the Lustros documented in Kansas were deluxe versions of the Westchester and Newport models. The Westchester was the original and basic version. The Newport was a slightly smaller, less expensive edition designed to appeal not only to homeowners but also to builders erecting multiple Lustros on speculation or to landlords erecting rental property.

Only ten, two-bedroom Newports were erected in Kansas. All but one are located in Great Bend. Of the remaining Westchester Lustros, all but thirteen are two-bedroom models. HPS documented 12 Lustro garages in Kansas, seven one-car models and five two-car models.

As expected, the Kansas survey revealed very few exceptions to the standard Lustro design. Most notably, the plan of the Ashland Lustro was eight feet longer than the typical three-bedroom Westchester model. Built just one month before the Lustro Corporation ceased production, the owners were able to pay the builder an additional fee for the modifications. A less dramatic variation was found in St. Francis, where the Lustro was built with a full basement rather than on the typical slab foundation.

The End of the Line

Unfortunately, by the time the Lustro factory was ready for production in the summer of 1948, much of the housing crisis had passed. More traditional builders had quenched the demand Stradlund hoped to feed. Local dealers also faced a variety of obstacles in selling Lustros. The all-steel construction was a novelty that not all buyers were comfortable with. Those owners who later sold their Lustros reported that the uniqueness of the house often made them difficult to sell.

Builders were also confronted by building codes that often did not accept the Lustro design and materials. For instance, the City of Newton required that cast iron replace the copper waste pipes that were standard for the soil chase. To help their dealers the Lustro
Today’s Weeds, Yesterday’s Crops

Everyone knows that to have a successful crop, you have to control the weeds that invade fields. What people often don’t know is that many plants considered weeds today were grown as crops in the past.

Plants such as goosefoot or lamb’s quarters, pigweed, marsh elder, maygrass, knowweed, and little barley that today are considered weeds were grown as food in prehistoric times as much as 2,000 years ago. In fact, these plants were widely grown in the Midwest and Central Plains long before the introduction of corn in this area around A.D. 200.

Eating the Seeds of Weeds

The weedy native plants invaded soils that were cleared or disturbed by animal activity, flooding, or even by clearing ground to build a house in a village. Since wild plants colonized areas quickly and in great numbers, their nutritious seeds were a natural food choice for prehistoric people. The plants proliferated, spreading around settlements and in refuse piles, which served as fertilizer.

As time went on, people began to cultivate the wild plants to increase their yields. Eventually people began to save seeds, prepare foods, and plant the weedy plants as crops.

Scientists find that through time the seeds of these plants became much larger due to genetic changes, probably a result of larger seeds being selected to be planted the next year. We also find seeds of these plants outside their natural geographic range in archeological sites, indicating that they were spread and sheltered by people.

Later on plants like corn, beans, and squash, which are native to the tropical regions of Central and South America, were introduced, and native weedy plants gradually fell out of favor. The new tropical crops required more tending to survive, but they provided greater yields and so became widely adopted. By the time Euro-American settlers arrived, Native Americans were raising these crops.

Changing Lifestyles and Technology

Raising plants for food brought about significant changes in the way people lived. Groups that lived strictly by gathering wild foods and hunting typically did not stay in one place long. They used available resources until supplies began to wear thin, then they moved on. People often followed a seasonal round, visiting the same general area each season to harvest the foods available at that time.

With the advent of farming, people began to invest time and energy in garden plots. To reap the rewards, they had to spend more time in one place, tending the year’s crops. Also, if the harvest was sufficiently abundant to be stored, people were motivated to stay in one place to protect and use their stored food through the winter. The shift from hunting and gathering wild food to farming turned nomadic people into settled village folk.

The shift in farming also spurred a shift in technology. Digging and grinding tools became more important and more common. Digging sticks and stone hoes were used to plant and cultivate fields and to dig food storage pits. Grinding stones were used to grind seeds to make pastes and flours.

The production of pottery also accompanied the rise of farming in many parts of the world, and Kansas is no exception. While pottery is found in a few locations that were occupied before farming was practiced in earnest, it was not until farming was widespread that pottery became an important and ubiquitous tool. Fired clay pots were used to cook small weedy seeds, making them more digestible and releasing their nutritional value.

How Do We Know?

How do we know about the weedy plant crops? Archeologists sometimes find storage pits at the sites they excavate.

Last we forget, one of the wild native plants that became a cultivated crop in prehistoric times is the sunflower. Today, the sunflower lives on as a major crop in Kansas and as our state flower. Its worthy nature was noted by Kansas editor and author Neil Durst, who in 1883 suggested that the sunflower be adopted as the Kansas state flower.

He wrote, “The capital square is surrounded by a dense growth, both in width and weight of rampant sunflowers. They grow as big, brown and yellow as if they were forty miles from a house. The sunflower ought to be made the emblem of our state.”

Despite Durst’s sentiments, Kansas passed a law in 1855, declaring the sunflower a noxious weed and mandating its destruction. But in time Kansans grew more fond of the sunflower, and on March 13, 1923, it was adopted as the state flower.
In the flotation process dirt samples are washed in circulating water, and light materials that float to the surface are collected and dried for later sorting and identification.

These pits were dug by prehistoric people, lined with hides or grass, and then filled with food, setting it aside for later use. Often after the food was removed, the pits were used as convenient trash dumps. Trash included debris from the hearth or general living areas and often contained the charred but well-preserved remains of food.

In the 1960s archeologists regularly began taking soil samples from the storage pits and placing the dirt in turbulent water. This process, called flotation, brings seeds and other light materials to the surface, where they can be collected and studied. Flotation processing of soil from eastern Kansas archeological sites has produced weedy seeds and has increased our knowledge of the use and distribution of these crops.

So What?

Why should we care about these weedy plant foods? With increasing numbers of people on earth, we need to stay on the look out for new foods that can be easily grown. Native weedy plants are hardy and well adapted to their environments, and they provide essential vitamins and nutrients. Also, as soil quality deteriorates and fertilizers become more expensive, we may find that raising corn and soybeans is no longer as productive as it used to be. Maybe these weedy plants will provide a solution.

Kansas Farming Traditions
Celebrated by 2001 Kansas Archaeology Week

Kansas Archaeology Week, April 1-7, 2001, celebrates the start of the new millennium by looking back at 1,000 years of agricultural traditions in the state. This year’s poster and accompanying brochure focus on the theme “A Millennium of Kansas Farming: Storage Pits to Grain Elevators.” This theme is summarized on the poster:

“Storage grain elevators define the modern skyline of many Kansas towns. For a thousand years before, Native American farmers kept their grain in underground pits. Over time, these pits outlived their original purpose and were filled with the trash of everyday life, becoming fine capsules for archeologists to study.”

Two successful Kansas farmers are pictured, a Wichita Indian woman and Rice County wheat producer Don Keelley. The brochure elaborates on the prehistoric beginnings of crop cultivation and food storage in underground pits in contrast to today’s internationally linked agricultural economy, symbolized by above-ground grain elevators. Archeological studies demonstrate the link between past and present lifeways.

Graphic designer and illustrator Michael Irwin created the poster and brochure through the courtesy of CREDO Advertising & Marketing of Kansas City, Missouri. Text was contributed by Ramona J. Wilts, based on research by Dr. Robert Hoard and Dr. Mary J. Adams, Kansas Archeological Association volunteers assembled the poster packets on January 27.

Packages were distributed to Kansas schools (librarians and teachers of social studies, history, and gifted students), libraries, museums, historical and genealogical societies, county extension agents, selected National Resource Conservation Service personnel, and members of the Kansas Archeological Association, Kansas Council for the Social Studies, Kansas Museums Association, Professional Archeologists of Kansas, and other related organizations.

Kansas Archaeology Week invites Kansas citizens to join archeologists in a partnership, discovering connections to the past and sharing responsibility for preserving the archeological heritage of the state. A calendar of activities is posted on the KSHS web page at http://www.kshs.org/resource/archeology. KSHS archeologists will conduct an artifact identification and tour day at the Kansas History Center on Saturday, April 7.

Major funding for Kansas Archaeology Week is provided by the KSHS, Emma Balenger Foundation, National Park Service Midwest Archeological Center, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Kansas State University Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Kansas Archeological Association, Kansas Natural Resources Conservation Service, Kansas City Archeological Society, Archeological Association of South Central Kansas, Professional Archeologists of Kansas, and University of Kansas Museum of Archeology.

Copies of the poster and brochure can be requested from Virginia Wulfkuhle at the KSHS, 6425 S.W. Sixth Ave., Topeka, KS 66615-1099; (785) 272-8681 Ext. 276; or wulfkuhle@kshs.org. Unfolded copies of the poster can be obtained in person at the Cultural Resources Division offices at no charge or for $2 by mail.
Before the age of sprawl, before malls and min-mortars and express lanes, children walked to school. They passed friends, neighbors and familiar merchants on their way to a school built just for them in the heart of their town. A school with style and soul reflecting the spirit of the neighborhood. Children grew up knowing they were cherished and integral parts of the community, just like the local schoolhouse.

Then the age of the mega-school began, and anonymous new campuses went up on the outskirts of town. Children were bused away from the center of town—and away from community life. Today only one in eight children walks or bikes to school.

What are we saying to our children when we move the school out of town and let the lowest bidder decide how it will look? How can kids believe they are valued and unique when their schools resemble malls and prisons?

To reverse the trend, preservationists and children across the nation are making a stand for their historic neighborhood schools. The National Trust for Historic Preservation selected “Restore, Renew, Rediscover Your Historic Neighborhood Schools” as the theme of Preservation Week 2001, to be celebrated May 13-19, 2001.

“At the heart of every American community is the neighborhood school,” said National Trust president Richard Moe. “In this age of sprawl, it’s more important than ever to discover the role historic neighborhood schools play in towns and cities across the nation. If your school is endangered, fight to save it. If it’s been saved, celebrate it. Preservation Week is a time for students, families, and communities to come together and rally round these marvelous and irreplaceable neighborhood anchors.”

Special this year the National Trust is sponsoring a Preservation Week poster contest. It is open to non-profit groups, schools, school districts, and state and local governments involved in protecting the continued use of older and historic neighborhood schools as educational facilities. The schools featured in the posters should be at least 50 years old, have architectural merit, serve as community anchors and be currently in use as educational facilities. Cash awards of $2,000, $1,000, and $500 will be awarded to the first, second, and third-place winners. For more information about the contest, contact Rob Nieweg at (202) 588-6107. The contest deadline is March 31, 2001.

Older and historic schools, if properly renovated and adequately maintained, can provide a first-class, state-of-the-art learning environment for new generations of students. Historic neighborhood schools allow young people to walk to class, enjoy a smaller, more intimate facility with neighborhood friends, be surrounded by distinctive design, and be more closely connected with the community. Schools in remote, isolated locations out of town afford little of this. They promote isolation, loss of identity and sprawl.

In November 2000 the National Trust released the report, “Historic Neighborhood Schools in the Age of Sprawl: Why Johnny Can’t Walk to School,” in which it contends that public policies, including excessive acreage requirements, funding formulas and planning code exceptions, are promoting the spread of mega-school sprawl on outlying undeveloped land at the expense of small, walkable, community-centered schools in older neighborhoods. The National Trust calls on school administrators and public officials to establish policies that will preserve and upgrade historic neighborhood schools. The report may be found at www.nationaltrust.org.
Second Round of 2001 Historic Preservation Fund Grants Announced

Because of a major increase in the federal appropriation to the state of Kansas, there will be a second round of Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant applications for 2001. The Historic Preservation Fund is a grant program from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

The Kansas allocation for 2001 is $845,344, as compared to $351,500 in FY 2000. This dramatic increase affords exciting opportunities both for enhancing the state preservation program managed by the state historic preservation office and for increasing and broadening the activities funded with subgrants at the local level. Many of these federal dollars pass through our office to assist local organizations and governments implement activities that will contribute to planning for the preservation of our built environment and archeological resources.

Eligible activities include surveys of historic structures and archeological sites, the production of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, the development of historic preservation plans, and historic preservation related educational programs. Historic Preservation Fund grants are awarded to organizations such as historical societies, universities, regional planning commissions, nonprofit corporations, and city and county governments.

Up to 60 percent of the project costs may be financed by the HPF. The other 40 percent can be provided in cash or in-kind services and materials. The latter may include donated services and materials.

For the first time in more than a decade, the Kansas Historic Preservation Office also will accept applications for acquisition grants. These grants may be used by governmental and private nonprofit agencies to acquire properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These grants will require a 40 percent cash match. The purchase price also must be verified by independent appraisals. Any organization interested in applying for an acquisition grant must contact the preservation office prior to submitting an application to verify the eligibility of the proposal.

In fiscal year 2001 applications for the following activities will be given a higher priority: surveys in Kansas Main Street designated program areas and Main Street Partnership cities; multiple property nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, i.e., thematic nominations or nominations for historic districts; surveys in areas facing development pressures; and projects that have the potential for increasing knowledge and awareness of historic resources concerning minority populations in Kansas.

Preliminary applications may be submitted for staff review but are not mandatory. The deadline for preliminary applications is March 9, 2001. Final applications for the second round of the Historic Preservation Fund grants must be postmarked no later than March 30, 2001, or delivered in person to the KHPD in its office at 6425 SW Sixth Avenue, Topeka, by 5 p.m. on that date.

For more information on this program, please contact the Kansas Historic Preservation Office grants manager at (785) 272-8081 Ext. 210.

Wichita to Host 2001 Kansas Preservation Conference

The City of Wichita will host the 2001 Kansas Preservation Conference, April 5-7, 2001. The conference is located at the Hotel at Old Town and its conference center, located in the heart of the downtown warehouse district.

Many national authorities will speak on topics supporting the theme “Preserving the Architectural Heritage of Kansas.” Subjects range from Kansas archeology to the history and preservation of our terra cotta buildings to bungalows. Other topics include the appropriate rehabilitation and preservation methods for masonry and windows as well as an informative discussion about the federal rehabilitation tax credit and how it can be used to preserve Kansas’ architectural heritage.

The keynote speaker is Professor Richard Longstreth, a scholar who has written extensively about ordinary commercial buildings and shopping centers. Longstreth is an ardent preservationist.

The conference will offer 10.5 hours of continuing education for architects. The Wichita Chapter of the AIA will handle the record keeping. Those intending to register for the CEUs should bring their license number with them.

On the opening evening of the conference (Thursday, April 5), the Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum and the Kansas Preservation Alliance will host a reception in the historic Wichita City Hall, designed by Proudfoot and Bird. The Kansas Preservation Alliance will announce their preservation awards.

On Saturday afternoon at the conclusion of the conference, there will be trolley tours of the Scottish Rite Temple, downtown Wichita, the Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Henry J. Allen House, bungalows, terra cotta buildings, and much more. The tour will conclude with a tour and refreshments at the recently rehabilitated Eaton Place.

The City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office in partnership with the State Historic Preservation Office of the Kansas State Historical Society sponsors the conference. It is funded in part with a Historic Preservation Fund grant from the National Park Service.

To request a conference brochure, contact Kathy Morgan, Historic Preservation Planner, City of Wichita, 455 North Main, 10th Floor, Wichita, KS 67202. Morgan can also be reached at (316) 268-4421 or morgan.k@ci.wichita.ks.us.

National Leadership Training in Kentucky

Preservation Leadership Training, a program of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, is an intensive one-week experience tailored to state and local preservation organizations. PLT provides participatory learning experiences in leadership and organizational development techniques, stimulating educational sessions, and up-to-the-minute information on current preservation practices, issues, and action strategies.

The 2001 institute will be held June 2-9 in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in partnership with the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. The registration deadline is March 31.

For more information contact Alison Hinchman at the National Trust for Historic Preservation, (202) 388-6067 or plt@ntrp.org.
Lustron Homes

Corporation maintained a team of lawyers to help dealers obtain variances from local building codes. The benefit of the standardized design was that if it received local approval once it would not face obstacles a second time. The Lustron manager, himself an engineer, by training, amended city codes to allow Lustrons to be built in that community and commissioned one of the houses for his family.

In March 1950, less than two years after production started, slow sales and allegations of political improprieties led Congress to withdraw its financial support of the Lustron Corporation. It was rumored that the lumber industry, fearing the loss of revenue from material sales and loss of carpentry jobs, was behind the political demise of the firm. Three months later, the factory ceased production.

Only 2500 Lustrons had been built in 35 states east of the Rocky Mountains, Alaska and Venezuela. Of these, approximately 100 were built in the state of Kansas. An impressive 92 remain standing 50 years later.

Typically, single Lustrons are found in most towns, especially in central Kansas; however, clusters of the houses often intermingled with ranch houses in suburbs developed after World War II. Notable examples are Larned with nine, Garden City with eight, Hays with seven, and Russell with four. However, the greatest concentration of Lustrons in Kansas is the 17 dwellings found in Great Bend where Kansas's most prolific Lustron dealer, Dan Brack, was based. The Lustrons in Great Bend represent half of the 38 Lustrons Brack built in the 18 months between January 1949 and June 1950.

Lustrons elicited strong feelings. Owners unequivocally loved them. People were intrigued by the very idea of an all-steel house. How novel! How modern!

So the next time you drive through a post-war neighborhood, watch for a glimmer of steel and a glimpse at a truly unique concept in housing.

Federal Tax Credit Program Takes Off

Since September, the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office and National Park Service have approved plans for the rehabilitation of these six historic Kansas buildings. When the projects are completed, the property owners will receive a federal tax credit equal to 10 percent of their qualifying rehabilitation expenses.

Projects on income-producing buildings that are listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places may qualify for the federal rehabilitation tax credit program. For additional information, please contact Christy Davis at (785) 272-8581 ext. 227 or cdavis@kschp.org or go to the “programs and services” section of our web site www.kschp.org.

AXA Building
Leavenworth, Leavenworth County
The AXA Building has offered both retail and office space in downtown Leavenworth since its construction in 1935. Despite significant changes to the storefront during the mid-twentieth century, the building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971. Removing and replacing the non-historic storefront was the main focus of owner Ron Booth’s most recent project. The rehabilitation also included roof repair and interior remodeling. Today, the building houses The Corner Pharmacy and a number of offices.

Osage Mission Infirmary and Guest House
St. Paul, Ness County
This modest Second Empire Style building was originally constructed in 1872 to serve as an infirmary and guest house for a Jesuit Osage Indian Mission in the community now known as St. Paul, Kansas. The building was moved into the town's residential core in 1912, where it served as a single-family residence for more than eight decades. Current owners Henri and Susie Coomee-Van Looiuen are in the process of carefully preserving the building which is now home to St. Ann’s Bed and Breakfast.
Proposed Tax Credit Legislation

Proposed 2001 state legislation would create a state income tax credit equal to 25 percent of rehabilitation expenses on owner-occupied or income-producing properties that are listed on the national or state historic registers. The program would create an incentive for owners of historic homes to rehabilitate their residences and would provide an added incentive for owners of historic income-producing properties that already qualify for the 20 percent federal rehabilitation tax credit program, currently administered by the state preservation office.

As currently proposed, the program would allow for such a credit on projects costing at least $5,000. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) would review the projects to ensure the work meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The proposed legislation is based on the successful federal rehabilitation tax credit program established in 1977 and on similar programs in 17 states, including neighboring Colorado and Missouri.

A bill authorizing a state rehabilitation tax credit was expected to be introduced in mid-January. For additional information about the proposed program, please contact Christy Davis at the State Historic Preservation Office at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 227 or cdavis@ksbhs.org.

Virginia, Nolosim and Navarre Apartments
Wichita, Sedgwick County

The Virginia (1917), Nolosim (1924) and Navarre (1925) apartments, located near downtown Wichita, were constructed to serve the city's burgeoning professional class during a period of rapid population growth. In the eight decades since their construction, the apartments have housed hundreds of Wichita residents. The buildings' current rehabilitation, a project of Wichita-based H.O.P.E., Inc., will ensure that the buildings will serve residents for decades to come. The buildings will house more than 200 low-income housing units when they reopen early in Spring 2001.

Cummins Block
Lincoln, Lincoln County

Since its completion in 1881, the Cummins Block building has provided space for a variety of businesses, from attorneys' offices to a boarding house. Although the building retained a significant level of architectural integrity, it had suffered years of neglect by the time present owners Jack and Katie Crispin acquired it. With the help of the federal rehabilitation tax credit program, the couple is re-roofing the building, installing new utilities, repairing historic woodwork, installing an elevator and applying storm windows. When completed, the building will serve multiple uses.

SAT Application Deadline Announced

A March 16, 2001, deadline is set for the $15 million available in the national Save America's Treasures program. The National Park Service established a hotline number, (202) 343-9570, you can call to request an information and application package.
Building Doctor Workshops Scheduled

Kansans have the opportunity to take part in a workshop that brings the art and science of preservation to their doorsteps! The Cultural Resources Division of the Kansas State Historical Society is offering a series of workshops throughout the state in January, February, and March 2001 dealing with the preservation of historic structures.

"Preservation Basics: A Building Doctor Workshop" is a two-day workshop providing a primer of preservation issues for building owners and professionals. Participants will explore project planning and funding, learn about tax credit programs; study basic issues regarding historic masonry, windows, and roofing; and assist a preservation architect with building inspections.

Participants having a building within 15 miles of a workshop location may sign up for a building inspection by a preservation architect at no additional charge. Initially the course is being offered in four locations. Each workshop is scheduled for 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. (10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Hays). The ending times on the second day of the workshops may vary due to the building inspection schedule.

The first two workshops were held January 24-25 in Fairway and February 8-9 in Salina. The two remaining workshops are scheduled February 22-23 at the Historic Midtown Resource Center, 1120 North Broadway, Wichita (co-sponsored by Historic Midtown Citizens' Association) and March 8-9 at Fort Hays State Historic Site, 1472 Highway 183 Alternate, Hays.

The cost of the workshop is $16 for members of the Kansas State Historical Society and $20 for nonmembers. This fee includes breakfast and lunch on the first day of the workshop. Continuing education units are available. Applications are being accepted on a first-come-first-served basis. Each workshop is limited to 20 people. Applications must be postmarked two weeks before the date of the workshop. Send your application to Field Service Office, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW Sixth Avenue, Topeka, KS 66615-1099, or fax it to (785) 272-8682. Inquiries may be directed to Sandra Hooger, preservation architect, at shooger@kshs.org or (785) 272-8681 Ext. 225, or to Lois Herr in the field services office at lherr@kshs.org or (785) 272-8681 Ext. 251.

The Finer Points of Repointing: A Technical Workshop

AIA Continuing Education Credits Available

In coordination with the Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School, the State Historic Preservation Office will offer a technical course on masonry preservation. The course will be aimed at architects, craftsmen, masons and general contractors.

Preservation professionals and experienced masonry specialists will introduce participants to historic masonry challenges and accepted masonry preservation techniques from careful cleaning to repointing. Attendees will spend the afternoon on location at a historic building learning the finer points of repointing.

The course is scheduled for Saturday, June 9, 2001, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Participating architects may receive AIA continuing education credits with a registration fee of $35. The registration fee for non-architects is $10. To register, please complete the form below. Participants in the technical course are not required to register for the AIA.

For more information, please contact Sandra Hooger at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 225 or Christy Davis at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 227.

Repointing Workshop Registration Form

To register, please complete this form and mail with payment to the following address:

Repointing Workshop, Cultural Resources Division, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW 6th Ave, Topeka, KS 66615-1099

Completed forms are due by May 5, 2001.

Name:

Address:

Telephone Number:

Check below:

General Attendance, non-architect (please enclose a check for $10 made payable to Kansas State Historical Society).

Architect seeking AIA continuing education credits (please enclose a check for $35.00 made payable to Kansas State Historical Society).
KATP

Continued from 2

classes. Class schedules and instructions for enrollment for college credit are included in the registration packet.

The classes are open to all KATP field school participants, whether or not they are signed up for college credit or the KAA certification program.

The KSHS and the KAA conduct a certification program for KAA members in the basic skills and techniques of Plains archeology. Certification involves a combination of hands-on instruction, experience, and formal classes, and training sessions take place primarily at KATP events. There are seven specific categories of instruction covering 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. Certification is not a quick process, usually taking several years to complete a category, although members may work on several categories at the same time.

Requirements to Participate in the KATP Field School

The following is a list of requirements for participation in the Kansas Archeology Training Program’s Field School this summer in Aitkison. For detailed information, please return the form at the bottom of this page.

Due to an expected heavy turnout of volunteers, enrollment in the field school may be limited. Applications will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis, and the registration deadline is May 4, 2001.

• Participants must be at least 10 years of age, and those younger than 14 must work with a parent or other sponsoring adult at all times. Participants between 14 and 18 years of age must be accompanied on the project by a legally responsible adult.

• Participants are encouraged to become members of the Kansas Anthropological Association or the Kansas State Historical Society. Membership may be obtained by submitting a membership application for either organization, both included in the registration packet.

• A variety of membership options are available for KAA, including individual ($22), family ($25), and student ($5). The $5 membership is of a limited nature, enabling students to attend the field school and take classes, but not entitling them to receive KAA publications. All other members will receive four newsletters, The Kansas Anthropologist (the annual KAA journal), and six issues of Kansas Preservation during the year.

• Membership categories for KSHS, Inc., include basic ($30) and family ($35). Among other benefits, members receive four issues each of the journal Kansas History and the magazine Kansas Heritage. Family members receive seven issues of the children’s magazine, Kansas Kaleidoscope.

• A project fee is required of all participants to help cover the costs of running the field school. The fee for applicants who are members of the KAA or KSHS, Inc., is $15 each. The fee for non-members is $75. Fees should be submitted with completed registration forms. Participants are responsible for the expenses of their own transportation to the project, lodging, and food. Suggestions for places to stay, camps, eat, and shop are included in the registration packet.

• Before taking part in field school activities, all participants must attend an orientation session dealing with the goals of the program and archeological background of the excavation site. If participants are new to the KATP, they must take the two-hour Principles of Archeology course. Members who have attended the principles lectures at previous KATP field schools are not required to repeat the session and may go directly to the site or lab after attending orientation.

• The training program is a serious scientific effort, and procedures and protocol must be followed at all times. Each participant is required to complete certain written records during the course of the day. These records become part of the permanent file. All accumulated records and artifacts are stored by the KSHS in Topeka for future research and museum use.

• Participation in the program may be from a single day to the entire 16-day period. A scheduling form is included in the registration packet.

• Each participant should complete the health and medical summary included in the registration packet. These forms are confidential; they are used only in case of medical emergencies during the project, and they will be destroyed at the conclusion of the project.

The Kansas State Historical Society does not discriminate on the basis of disability in admission to, access to, or operation of its programs. The Society requests prior notification to accommodate individuals with disabilities or special needs. To make special arrangements contact the public archeologist at (785) 272-8581 Ext. 226.

To receive registration forms and detailed information about the 2001 KATP field school in Atchison, you must send in this coupon to Kansas Archeology Training Program, 9425 SW 6th Ave., Topeka, KS 66615-1059, or contact the public archeologist at (785) 272-8581 Ext. 226 or vannhoff@kshs.org. Completed forms are due by May 4, 2001.

Please send me a registration packet for the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school, June 2-17, 2001, in Atchison. Completed forms are due by May 4.

Name: _____________________________________________
Address: ___________________________________________
Telephone number: __________________________________
Number of individuals in party: ___________
KATP Offers Historic Building Survey Course

The Kansas Archeology Training Program will feature a training course on surveying historic buildings.

Preservation commission members, students, historians, community planners, and interested citizens are invited to participate in this week-long course offered in Atchison the mornings of June 4-8, 2001.

Participants will learn the basics of architectural style identification and historic property research. They will also learn to use a database to manage survey data. Those who wish to take this course must register for KATP field school. Please complete the coupon in this issue to receive a registration packet.

Researcher Position Available

The Kansas Anthropological Association recently received a grant of $5,000 from the Courtney S. Turner Charitable Trust of Kansas City to provide a stipend for a researcher to participate in field work and prepare a report of findings. The KAA is advertising this position. Interested individuals should contact Virginia Wulfkuhle at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 226 or vwulfkuhle@ksih.org.

Happenings in Kansas

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review
February 17, 2001
Pawnee Rock Mission, Kansas
History Center, Topeka

Building Doctor Workshop
February 22-23
1120 N. Broadway, Wichita
See page 17.

Preservation Week
May 13-19, 2001
Sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation

Building Doctor Workshop
March 8-9, 2001
1472 Highway K, Emporia, Hays
See page 17.

Preservation Leadership Training
June 2-7, 2001
Harrodsburg, Kentucky
Sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation
See page 14.

Kansas Archeology Week
April 7-17, 2001

Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School
June 2-17, 2001
Atchison County
See pages 1, 2, 18, & 19

Kansas Preservation Conference
April 7-9, 2001
Wichita
See page 14.

Artifact Identification Day
April 7, 2001
Kansas History Center, Topeka
(In conjunction with Kansas Archeology Week)

Historic Building Survey Course
June 4-8, 2001
Atchison
See page article at left.

The Finer Points of Repointing: A Technical Workshop
June 4, 2001
See page 17.

Sincere appreciation is extended to those readers who took time to complete the survey in the Nov.-Dec. 2000 issue of Kansas Preservation. If you have not taken the opportunity to share your ideas and suggestions, we look forward to hearing from you. If you would rather not damage your copy of Preservation by detaching the back page, a photocopy is certainly acceptable.

Your input will help us improve the publication by bringing you more of the information you want. Thank you for taking a moment to fill out the questionnaire.

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Cultural Resources Division
6425 S. W. Sixth Avenue
Topeka, KS 66615-1099