Public tours of the Statehouse dome resumed last month after more than thirty years. The fascinating perspective of the historic twin domes is worth the visit, even for those who opt not to climb 296 steps for a bird’s eye view of Topeka.

Coverage on pages 2-4.
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### Kansas Preservation

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State Historic Preservation Officer  
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**KANSAS PRESERVATION**

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### Kansas Day Activities Focus on Cowboy Culture

The annual Kansas Day festivities on January 27, 2006, at the Kansas History Museum drew 2,540 guests—mostly schoolchildren—who were treated to activities, exhibits, and performances exploring the history of the cowboy.

(Top) Schoolchildren enjoyed imagining themselves as cowboys, peering through this cowboy cutout and participating in a variety of hands-on activities, including rope-making.

(Above) Don Rowlison of Cottonwood State Historic Site entertained the masses with his “Out of the Bedroll” performance several times during the day. Jim Hoy of Emporia also entertained with stories and songs of nineteenth-century cattle drives.

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**Hoard Named Acting CRD Director**

Dr. Robert J. Hoard was appointed acting director of the Kansas State Historical Society’s Cultural Resources Division effective January 30, 2006.

Hoard has served as the state archeologist for five and one-half years, and served as acting assistant director in 2001. He replaces Christy Davis.

Bob can be reached at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 269 or rhoard@kshs.org.

He is shown here during the Kansas Day festivities autographing *Kansas Archaeology*, a book that he co-edited, published by University Press of Kansas in association with the KSHS.
Return to the Capitol Dome

Public Tours Resume After More Than 30 Years

The last time public tours led to the top of the capitol dome, Richard Nixon was president and a postage stamp cost six cents. Generations of Kansas school-children made class field trips to the top of the dome until public access ended sometime around 1970; now their grandchildren can climb the 296 steps and view Topeka from the dome’s observation deck.

After being closed for more than thirty years, the statehouse dome reopened on January 23 to a steady flow of visitors. According to Mary Madden, acting director of education and outreach for the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS), 201 visitors came on the first day alone.

“Everyone who goes up says ‘Wow, that is so cool’ and ‘I can’t believe I did it,’” Madden explained. “We hope that everyone enjoys the experience, but we also hope that they appreciate the architecture and that it piques interest in Kansas history.”

While the climb may seem too difficult for some, Madden encourages the curious to at least make the journey into the dome.

“It is worth going up as far as the inner dome for a new perspective. Most people think that what they see from inside the statehouse is the same dome they see from the outside, but actually there are two domes, one inside the other,” she said.

Elevators carry visitors to the building’s fifth floor. From that point, 296 steps lead to the outside observation deck at the top of the dome, 300 feet above ground. At midpoint through the climb, the steps transition from a stairwell running along the wall of the outer dome to a catwalk leading to the free-hanging circular staircase in the middle of the dome. Many people opt out at that point, but the hardy visitors who make it to the top are rewarded with spectacular views of the capital city. On a clear day, one might see up to ten miles.

While public tours into the dome were absent for more than thirty years, the KSHS continued conducting public tours of the remainder of the Capitol. Private tours were allowed for guests of legislators.

Madden cites increased public interest over the past few years as a key factor in the decision to allocate additional funding to expand the tour program.

A strict set of rules was established to protect both visitors and the historic building itself. Many visitors will scan the walls of the outer dome for graffiti they left as schoolchildren; however, Madden points out that no new graffiti will be added.

“Obviously, we don’t want people writing on a historic building,” she said.

At the end of May, the response to the tours will be evaluated. Tour schedules might be adjusted at that time.

More information about the tour schedule and guidelines is located on the following pages.
On a clear day, the view from the observation deck stretches up to ten miles.

It is a common misperception that the ornate dome shown here from the capitol rotunda is the inside of the copper dome that dominates the Topeka skyline; however, there are actually twin domes, one encasing the other.

Tour Information

Dome tours conducted at: 11:45 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 12:45 p.m., 1:15 p.m., 1:45 p.m., and 2:15 p.m. Monday - Friday January - May

Length: Tours last approximately 45 minutes.

Cost: Free during scheduled times

Maximum group size: 30
Reservations accepted.
Walk-up visitors will be accommodated as space is available.

Scheduling: Call (785) 296-3966 or email capitol@kshs.org.

The Capitol Tour Center is operated by the Kansas State Historical Society.

KSHS does not discriminate on the basis of disability in admission to, access to, or operation of its programs. Prior notification to accommodate individuals with special needs or disabilities is requested.
The state legislature approved the dome in 1881 and the construction began in 1885.

There are 296 steps leading up from the fifth floor to the top of the dome.

The bronze statue of the Kansa warrior, Ad Astra, was placed on top of the dome in 2002. It is 22 feet and 2 inches tall and weighs 4,420 pounds.

The outer copper dome extends approximately 75 feet above the inner dome.

The copper sheeting covering the outer dome turns green when it oxidizes.

The inner dome is composed of glass panels.

Dome Facts

All photos, except the background, were graciously provided by Thad Allton of the The Topeka Capital-Journal.

The distance between the sixth floor and the top of the dome is spanned by 296 steps.
What do a crumbling countryside ghost house, a stately mansion converted into a fraternity house, and a stone outbuilding near a road marked for military tank crossings all have in common? They are all buildings associated with former Kansas governors: the countryside house outside of Bronson was once the estate of Jonathan McMillen Davis (term-of-office 1923-1925); the Sigma Nu fraternity house in Lawrence was the home of millionaire railroad contractor Walter Stubbs (1909-1913); and the outbuilding on a homestead near the edge of Fort Riley was built by Governor James Madison Harvey, who was a stonemason by trade.
Lorri Sipes, FAIA, has been involved in over 200 preservation projects nationwide. She specializes in planning, architecture, and historic preservation. She is based in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Lorri was assisted on this project by Maggie Hostetler.

Riley—hence the tank crossing—was likely built by James Madison Harvey (1869-1873).

These structures were just three of the forty-nine buildings associated with former Kansas governors that were located in a recent survey commissioned by the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS). The survey process began with a list of governors and their hometowns; from there, research led to public records and community directories in each community. While many other buildings throughout the state boast connections to governors, this survey was limited to structures associated at the time of election.

Lewelling Home Sheds Light on Issue

The KSHS commissioned the survey as a result of the near demise of a house once owned by Governor Lorenzo Dow Lewelling. The home, located in Wichita, was about to be demolished until its connection to Lewelling was discovered. Through the rehabilitation tax credit program, the state preservation office worked with the property owners to list it on the National Register of Historic Places and rehabilitate the property, thus helping preserve the legacy of one of the most contentious governorships in Kansas history.

Lewelling was elected the twelfth governor of Kansas in 1893 on the Populist ticket. His conflicts with Republican legislators resulted in a three-day showdown in Topeka, culminating with Republicans breaking down the statehouse door with a sledgehammer, and the governor calling out the militia. A compromise between the two sides was eventually negotiated, but Lewelling’s tenure was tension-filled to the end.

Saving his home was a victory for state history enthusiasts, but it raised larger questions. How many more governors’ homes across the state are in harm’s way? How many more are eligible for historic designation?

Saving the Lewelling home was a victory for state history enthusiasts, but it raised larger questions. How many more governors’ homes across the state are in harm’s way? How many more are eligible for historic designation? A comprehensive survey of properties not already listed on the state or national registers was launched to answer these questions. During the research, evaluation, and photography of structures throughout the state, many interesting stories and characters resurfaced.

The Authors’ Journey

With the research phase of the project completed on December 4, we set out on a four-day road trip to photograph and evaluate potential sites. On day one, we drove west from Topeka to Junction City, Wakefield, Clay Center, and Concordia, and then south to Smolan, Marion, Newton, and Hutchinson—all hometowns of former governors.

Wakefield was our best adventure that day. We knew that former governor William H. Avery (1965-1967) was still living there, but there was something odd
about the address we had found for him. When entered into Mapquest®, it turned out to be under the lake behind the Milford Dam. As we drove into Wakefield atop the causeway over the lake, we wondered if the governor was down there somewhere under the waves. We trusted that the locals would know his actual whereabouts. Sure enough, the owner of the only gas station in town pointed up the hill and said “Just turn right. You can’t miss his house.”

As we chatted with the governor, who graciously agreed to let us photograph his house, we resolved the mystery of the watery address. The Avery family farm is actually under the lake, one of the many farmsteads flooded when the dam was constructed. Avery had built his political career opposing the dam and taken that opposition all the way to the governorship. At 94, he still retains the charm and stateliness that must have made him a formidable political candidate. Avery chuckled warmly about the ultimate defeat of his position, but we could see a little sadness in his face as he showed us a photograph of the lost homestead.

Days two and three of the road trip took us to Wichita, Arkansas City, Independence, Parsons, Neodesha, Fredonia, Bronson, LeRoy, Garnett, Olathe, Shawnee Mission, and Fairway. On these days, we were struck by the diversity of backgrounds and circumstances of Kansas governors—from everyday occupations to wealthy entrepreneurs, from small towns to large cities,
Many structures associated with Kansas governors are already lost—demolished to make way for development or because the buildings were just too old and deteriorated to be saved. These are the ones that got away.


House and businesses in Leavenworth belonging to Thomas Carney (1863-1865).

Original building of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and home, both in Manhattan, of Nehemiah Green (1868-1869).

Independence home of Lyman Humphrey (1889-1893).

House and newspaper office, the Daily Champion, in Atchison of John Martin (1885-1889).

Original building of the Parsons Sun newspaper, owned by Clyde Reed (1929-1931).

House of Charles Robinson near Lawrence (1861-1863).

One of the homes in Olathe of John St. John (1879-1883).

House in Wichita of William Stanley (1899-1903).

House near Lawrence of Frederick Stanton (1915-1919).

House and farm in Jefferson County of Territorial Governor Hugh Walsh (1858-1860).

House in Coffeyville of Territorial Governor Daniel Woodson (1855-1857).
By the Numbers

9

Of LeRoy’s main street was an abandoned Folk Victorian house, once the home of Governor John Whitnah Leedy (1897-1899). Looking shabby yet dignified, its quaint detailing marked it as unique and original. Leedy, a Populist farmer, was a voice for the common man during his term of office.

The next day we found one of the oldest homes on our list—the former residence of Governor Samuel Crawford (1865-1868), a small farmhouse just outside of Garnett. Crawford was a Civil War hero who devoted his term to fighting Indians in the west and subduing criminals and outlaws.

In Olathe, we found that two governors had lived on the same street within several blocks of each other. Governor John Pierre St. John (1879-1883) roomed in a boarding house on Loula Street just down the way from where Governor John Anderson, Jr. (1961-1965) would later live.

Sometimes the best is saved for the last; such was the case with this survey. On day four of our trip—after stops in Leavenworth, Atchison, Leona, and Hiawatha—we found ourselves in Lawrence in search of the homestead of Kansas’ first governor, Charles Robinson (1861-1863). We had received good information that his home was still standing one mile north of the airport in Lawrence. The estate, supposedly called Oakridge, had been bought and restored in the 1980s and turned into a bed and breakfast. No one seemed to be able to give us the precise address, but we had some clues. It was formerly owned by the University of Kansas Endowment Association, and it was situated on a hill overlooking Lawrence. A look at some old maps turned up the likely locale on 1600 Road, but arrival at the spot brought a surprise. Sitting neatly by the side of the road was the bed and breakfast called Oakridge, a one-story brick home from the 1920s, a structure that had clearly been built at least 50 years after the time of Governor Robinson.

We were disappointed but not ready to give up. Across the road on an even higher hill, was a perfect site for a homestead where we hoped to find the remains of some old structures that had really belonged to Governor Robinson. After some fruitless searching near the road, we found the remains of a homestead that could have been from Robinson’s era. We examined a 50-foot long stone wall, possibly the foundation of a barn or house; the partial walls of a stone well-house; and, best of all, a magnificent barn still intact sitting on its original stone foundation. We could understand why Robinson would have selected this spot for his home. He had been a determined opponent of slavery, and from here his gaze could look out over the Kansas that he had helped to keep free.

Our work ended on a high point. Just as Kansas’ fifty-four governors and territorial governors worked to do their best for their state, we hope that our survey will result in the preservation of part of their collective history.
Many former homes of Kansas governors, like the LeRoy home of Governor John W. Leedy (1897-1899), have been forgotten and neglected.

The results of this survey are based upon public records and local directory information about Kansas governors at the time of their election. Every effort was taken to assure a thorough and accurate survey; however, when undertaking a project of this scale, oversights are bound to occur. The Kansas State Historical Society welcomes additional information. Contact Patrick Zollner at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 257 or pzollner@kshs.org.

The authors would like to thank the following agencies and individuals who helped identify and locate the homes and businesses of former Kansas governors:

Governor John Anderson, Olathe
Governor William Avery, Wakefield
Paul Bahnmaier, Lecompton Historical Society, Douglas County
Gerald Bean, University of Kansas Endowment Association, Lawrence
Kathy Bell, Boot Hill Museum, Dodge City
Patty Bennett, daughter of Governor Robert Bennett, Johnson County
Donna Bernhardt, Marion County Record, Marion
Cynthia Blount, Marion County Museum, Marion
Dorothy Boyle, Smoky Hill Museum, Salina
Kim Brown, Montgomery County Historical Society, Independence
Gaylynn Childs, Geary County Historical Museum, Junction City
Cheryl Collins, Riley County Historical Museum, Manhattan
Ann Charles, publisher, Parsons Sun
Christy Davis, KSHS
Mary Domann, Atchison Library
Kathy Daniels, Johnson County Museum, Shawnee
Nadine Dishman, Wilson County Historical Society, Fredonia
Ola May Ernest, Mound City Historical Park
Heather Ferguson, Cherokee Strip Museum, Arkansas City
Bill Freeman, mayor, LeRoy
Linda Glasgow, Riley County Historical Museum, Manhattan
Helen Graves, mother of Governor Bill Graves, Salina
Scott Hall, archeologist, Fort Riley

Jan Halley, Methodist Church Historian, Manhattan
Kathy Homey, Clay County Museum, Clay Center
Diana Huff, Bronson Public Library
John Johnston, Leavenworth
Jane Jones, Newton
Helen Krische, Watkins Community Museum of History, Lawrence
Peggy LaCounte, Morrill & Janes Bank, Hiawatha
Mary Menard, Reference Desk, Leavenworth Public Library
Suzette McCord-Rogers, Native American Heritage Museum, Highland
Laurie Mulch, State Fairgrounds, Hutchinson
Ness City Library
Van Orden, Leavenworth County Historical Society, Leavenworth
Linda Palmquist, Cloud County Historical Museum, Concordia
Bob Puckett, Wichita/Sedgwick County Historical Museum Reference Desk, Wichita Public Library
Diane Rile, Nemaha County Historical Society, Seneca
Sharon Rockerts, Garnett Public Library
Tim Rues, Constitution Hall, Lecompton
Karla Rush, Leona
Chris Taylor, Atchison County Historical Society, Atchison
Barbara Ulrich-Hicks, Reno County Museum, Hutchinson
Richard Wellman, Jefferson County Historical Society, Oskaloosa
Charles and Vera Wernette, Clay Center
In his later years, Governor John P. St. John (1879-1883) boarded in this house in Olathe. It is eligible for listing on the National Register.

The Capper Pavilion on the Kansas State Fairgrounds in Hutchinson was a campaign venue for Arthur Capper (1915-1919).

The only governor-associated western Kansas property eligible for listing on the National Register is the Ness City home of Andrew Schoeppel (1943-1947).

Following the Footsteps of Our Governors

The home of current Governor Kathleen Sebelius is one of six already listed on the National Register. Her Topeka home is unique, however, in that it is listed as part of the Potwin Residential National Historic District.
The Marion County Record building is one of thirteen businesses included in the survey, seven of which are newspapers. The Record was owned by Edward W. Hoch (1905-1909).

Alf Landon’s three-story Queen Anne in Independence was saved from demolition last year; however, its relocation a few blocks from the original site left the historic structure ineligible for the National Register.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Building Type</th>
<th>Current Address</th>
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<th>County</th>
<th>Intact</th>
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<td>1868</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1919-23</td>
<td>Publisher</td>
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<td>Wichita</td>
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<td>1917</td>
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<td>1961-65</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>559 E Loula St</td>
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<td>1896</td>
<td>1877-79</td>
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<td>Leavenworth</td>
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<td>1906</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1951-55</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>344 N Fountain St</td>
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<td>1965-67</td>
<td>Stockman</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>902 10th St</td>
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<td>1854</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1903-05</td>
<td>Banker/Farmer</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>1009 Mound St</td>
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<td>2000</td>
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<td>House</td>
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<td>1951</td>
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<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>Topeka</td>
<td>Shawnee</td>
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<td>Farmer</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>4000 Halstead Rd</td>
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<td>1893</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1947-50</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>513 W 8th St</td>
<td>Concordia</td>
<td>Cloud</td>
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<td>1863-65</td>
<td>Grocer</td>
<td>House</td>
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<td>1913</td>
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<td>House</td>
<td>1200 Idaho Rd</td>
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<td>Highway 3</td>
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<td>Bourbon</td>
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<td>1892</td>
<td>1857-58</td>
<td>Log Cabin</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>925 N 2nd St</td>
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<td>1904</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1957-61</td>
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<td>House</td>
<td>1604 Stratford Dr</td>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>Douglas</td>
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<td>1925</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1991-95</td>
<td>State Treasurer</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>4519 SW 33rd Terr</td>
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<td>1873</td>
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<td>120 S Summit St</td>
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<td>1953</td>
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<td>1995-03</td>
<td>Secretary of State</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>5530 SW Stonegate Ct</td>
<td>Topeka</td>
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<td>1837</td>
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Survey Results at a Glance
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This Colonial Revival in Parsons was home to Payne Ratner (1939-1943). Unfortunately, extensive modifications render it ineligible for the National Register.
A Guide to National Historic Landmarks in Kansas

Americans commonly refer to old buildings as “historic landmarks;” the term is used loosely to identify a building, site, structure, or object that has significance to the local community. But the meaning of the term “landmark” extends beyond its common definition and into the legal realm of designating the nation’s most significant properties. While properties with local and statewide significance are often listed on the National Register of Historic Places, only those properties that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States can be designated as National Historic Landmarks (NHLs). Among the nation’s best-known NHLs are Mount Vernon, Pearl Harbor, the Apollo Mission Control Center, Alcatraz, and the Martin Luther King Birthplace.

Since the inception of the modern NHL program in 1960, fewer than 2,500 properties nationwide have been granted NHL status. In Kansas, which counts 952 listings in the National Register of Historic Places, only 23 properties are designated as NHLs. These properties represent a seventy-year long legacy of identifying and protecting the nation’s most coveted historic and prehistoric properties.

What is a National Historic Landmark?

The impetus for the NHL program began in 1935 when the U.S. Congress charged the Department of the Interior with the responsibility for designating nationally significant historic sites, buildings, and objects and promoting their preservation for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States. Previously, the field of historic preservation, like other areas of social concern, had been the province of private institutions. The United States lagged behind other Western nations in documenting and preserving historic or cultural properties. The Antiquities Act of 1906 authorized the president to list and preserve “historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest.” This legislation, however, applied only to properties owned by the federal government.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 created “a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.” The bill directed the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, to “make a survey of historic and archaeological [sic] sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.” Not to be confused with the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), a New Deal era relief program to record significant examples of American architecture, this survey was organized into historic and prehistoric themes and, unlike the 1906 Act, was not confined to properties owned by the federal government.

By 1943, 560 historic sites representing 15 themes of United States history had been inventoried, 229 of which were deemed nationally significant. Survey efforts were suspended, however, with the United States’ entry into World War II, and the Historic Sites Survey was not reactivated in the immediate postwar period. The survey reappeared in 1956 as a component of Mission 66, a ten-year development program of the National Park Service covering an array of initiatives. The NHL program as we know it today emerged in 1959 when the National Park Service decided to publicize the list of nationally significant properties to be known as “Registered National Historic Landmarks” and authorized the provision of bronze plaques for those properties whose owners consented to listing. On October 9, 1960, the Secretary of the Interior announced the designation of 92 properties as NHLs.

Kansas Treasures

The first Kansas properties designated as NHLs were Fort Larned, Fort Leavenworth, and Wagon Bed Springs, all listed on December 19, 1960. Interestingly, Wagon Bed Springs is also the most recent listing. In 1998, the nomination was re-written, the boundaries enlarged, and the name changed to Lower Cimarron Springs.

Although some NHLs are owned by the federal government–Fort Leavenworth is an active military installation; Fort Larned, Fort Scott, Nicondemus, and Monroe Elementary School (Brown v. Board of Education) are National Historic Sites administered by the National Park Service–many are owned by private individuals or groups. Listing does not mean that the federal government will buy or otherwise acquire the property. There are no federal restrictions to being listed as an NHL; however, the Kansas listings are subject to the state preservation statute (see kshs.org/resource/histpresstatutes). Like other listed properties, Kansas NHLs are eligible to apply for the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit and the Heritage Trust Fund grant program (see kshs.org/resource/grantsincentives).

Today, the NHL program works in coordination with the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register, authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, includes properties that have local, state, or national significance. Today, unlisted properties are generally nominated to the National Register before they are evaluated for NHL status. NHL designation requires a greater detail of documentation and research. For more information about the NHL program, visit the National Park Service website at cr.nps.gov/nhl.

KSHS Architectural Historian Patrick Zollner compiled this article using the following source, which is available in pdf format on the National Historic Landmarks website:

Explore history by visiting these nearby National Historic Landmarks!

Council Grove Historic District
Council Grove, Morris County
Council Grove was a meeting place for wagon trains traveling on the Santa Fe Trail between the 1820s and 1860s. The NHL district includes both public and private buildings that interpret this early history. For more information, see councilgrove.com.

El Cuartelejo
Scott State Park, Scott County
This NHL is a historic district of more than 20 archeological sites, including the remains of an Indian pueblo, the northeasternmost pueblo in the United States. The site is now part of Scott State Park, administered by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks and the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution. See kdwp.state.ks.us/news/state_parks/locations/scott.

Fort Larned
Pawnee County
Soldiers stationed at this fort in the 1860s and 1870s were charged with guarding the Santa Fe Trail. The fort was abandoned in 1878 and is now a National Historic Site, administered by the National Park Service. See nps.gov/fols.

Fort Leavenworth
Leavenworth County
Like most Kansas forts, Fort Leavenworth was established to protect the Santa Fe Trail. It was established in 1827 and served as the capital of the Kansas Territory in 1854. It is the oldest continuously operating military installation west of the Mississippi River. See garrison.leavenworth.army.mil/sites/local.

Fort Scott
Bourbon County
Fort Scott was established in 1842 as a frontier outpost. It also played a key role in the Civil War. It is now a National Historic Site, administered by the NPS. See nps.gov/fosc.

Haskell Institute
Lawrence, Douglas County
Now called Haskell Indian Nations University, Haskell Institute, founded in 1884, was one of the first off-reservation federal Indian boarding schools. See haskell.edu/haskell/about.asp.

Hollenberg Pony Express Station
Washington County
This wood-frame building is a rare intact survivor of the short-lived Pony Express era. The station is now a Kansas State Historic Site, administered by the KSHS. See kshs.org/places/hollenberg.

Lecompton Constitution Hall
Lecompton, Douglas County
This building is best known as the meeting place for the
state’s pro-slavery Constitutional Convention in 1857. It also housed a U.S. land office. The building is now a Kansas State Historic Site, administered by the KSHS. See kshs.org/places/constitution.

Lower Cimarron Springs
Grant County
Also known as Wagon Bed Springs, these springs offered travelers on the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail the only natural source of water for 60 miles. To read the NHL nomination, go to cr.nps.gov/nhl/designations/samples/ks/LOWCIMSP.pdf.

Marais des Cygnes Massacre Site
Linn County
On this site in 1858, pro-slavery sympathizers captured and killed 11 free-state settlers during the Bleeding Kansas era, a prelude to the Civil War. The location is now a Kansas State Historic Site, administered by the KSHS. For more information, see kshs.org/places/marais.

Medicine Lodge Peace Treaty Site
Barber County
This was the site of the 1867 signing of a peace treaty between southern Plains tribes and the U.S. Government. The terms required the tribes to leave their ancestral homes for reservations in Indian Territory. The community commemorates the peace treaty with a pageant every three years. See peacetreaty.org/history.htm.

Carrie Nation House
Medicine Lodge, Barber County
This house was home to the hatchet-wielding Nation when she began her crusade against the ills of alcohol. The house is now a museum, administered by the Stockade Museum in Medicine Lodge. See stockademuseum.com.

Nicodemus Historic District
Nicodemus, Graham County
Nicodemus is the only remaining “Exoduster” town – a town founded by black settlers in the years immediately following the Civil War. Nicodemus is a National Historic Site, administered by the NPS. See nps.gov/nico.

Norman No. 1 Oil Well
Neodesha, Wilson County
Beginning in 1892, the Norman well pumped oil from the Mid-Continent field, which by 1919 was producing half of the nation’s oil supply. See kshs.org/portraits/norman_no_1.

Parker Carousel
Abilene, Dickinson County
Abilene’s Charles W. Parker Amusement Company built this carousel ca. 1898-1901. Today, it is one of only three remaining carousels constructed by the company. Restored to working condition, it is operated by the Heritage Center of Dickinson County. See heritagecenterdk.com/parker_carousel.html.

Santa Fe Trail Remains
Dodge City, Ford County
This is the longest stretch of ruts along the Santa Fe Trail, which stretched across Kansas from 1822 until the 1870s, when railroad development made it obsolete. The site is owned and protected by Dodge City’s Boot Hill Association. For more information, see nps.gov/safe.
Consisting of twenty-four horses and four chariots, the Parker Carousel was built sometime between 1898 and 1901. It is the oldest of three surviving carousels created by the Charles W. Parker Amusement Company in Abilene. Sixty-eight carousels were hand-carved in Abilene between 1896 and 1910, when the company moved to Leavenworth and began machine-carved production.
Shawnee Mission
Johnson County
This site was the location of the Shawnee Methodist Mission Indian school from 1839 to 1862. The 1855 territorial legislature met at the mission. The property is now a Kansas State Historic Site, administered by the KSHS. For more information, see kshs.org/places/shawnee.

Spring Hill Ranch
Chase County
This site incorporates 1880s buildings, including outbuildings, house, and school all associated with the property also known as the Z-Bar Ranch. The National Park Service owns 32 acres, which is surrounded by 10,000 acres of virgin prairie (Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve) owned and protected by the Nature Conservancy. For more information, see nps.gov/tapr.

Sumner Elementary School/Monroe Elementary School
Topeka, Shawnee County
These two properties interpret the history of school desegregation. Both buildings were tied to one of the five U.S. Supreme Court cases (1952-54) that challenged the doctrine of “Separate But Equal.” Monroe School, an all-black school before desegregation, is now the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site, administered by the NPS. For more information, see nps.gov/brvb.

Tobias-Thompson Complex
Rice County
This complex includes a cluster of eight Great Bend Aspect (ancestral Wichita) archeological sites. It is believed that the villages were among those visited by Coronado in 1542. The site is a Kansas State Historic Site, administered by the KSHS.

Warkentin Farm
Halstead, Harvey County
This farm was the first home to Bernard Warkentin, a German Mennonite farmer and miller who promoted Mennonite settlement in the Midwest. The property is in private ownership.

William Allen White House
Emporia, Lyon County
This house was home to internationally renowned publisher, author, and politician William Allen White. It is now a Kansas State Historic Site, administered by the KSHS and the William Allen White Community Partnership. For more information, see kshs.org/places/white.

Price Whiteford Site
Saline County
This site was the prehistoric home of people of the Smoky Hill culture during the Central Plains Village period. The site includes a burial area and village remains. It is owned by the State of Kansas. See page 10 of the January/February 2005 issue of Kansas Preservation (kshs.org/resource/ks_preservation/kpjanfeb05).

Related Recommended Reading


When it was organized in 1858, the region now known as Morris County was home to fewer than 700 people. At that time, approximately half of its 697 square miles was Kaw Indian Reservation land. The county reached its peak population of about 12,400 in 1910; today 6,100 people call it home. The number of people in Morris County will reach a new peak from June 3 through 18, 2006, when scores of people—most of them carrying sharp instruments—descend on a piece of ground that was once part of the Kaw Reservation. This spot, an archeological site known as 14MO403, will be the focus of the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school. Professional archeologists will work with volunteers (like you) to reap valuable information about the various peoples who occupied the site before it succumbs to the potentially devastating effects of long-term tilling and erosion.

**Why this site?**

In the southeastern corner of Morris County, the Flint Hills Uplands meet the Osage Cuestas, geographic regions that together span nearly all of eastern Kansas. Numerous prehistoric archeological sites have been located in the Neosho River watershed: within a radius of 6 miles, 18 sites with single or multiple Archaic, Early Ceramic, or Middle Ceramic components have been identified. The field school site is situated on the first terrace above Rock Creek, a Neosho River tributary. Surface collections and limited subsurface testing indicate that 14MO403 is multicomponent, utilized by prehistoric peoples for more than 5,000 years from some point in the Archaic period (7000 B.C.-A.D. 1) into the Woodland period (A.D. 1-1000).

Previous studies of artifacts found at the 10-acre site provide clues about its early inhabitants. Stone artifacts suggest that people of the Archaic-age Munkers Creek culture (ca. 5600-4800 before present [B.P.]) used the site. Pottery rim fragments, or sherds, indicate that Middle Woodland (Early Ceramic) Hopewellian people (ca. 2000-1500 B.P.) either used the site or had ties to the people who occupied it. Archeologists hope to compare ceramic artifacts from the site with samples from Hopewellian sites from the Kansas City area. Such analyses can help answer questions about trade relationships, relative times of occupation, and other inter-relationships between contemporary groups from these geographic areas.

Archeologists believe that some of the rim sherds may be from the Cuesta phase, another Early Ceramic-age archeological culture. The possibility of Hopewell (Kansas City or otherwise) and early Cuesta phase cultural interaction at 14MO403 is intriguing. An important goal of the 2006 excavations is recovering datable material in association with Hopewellian and/or Cuesta phase rim sherds from undisturbed areas. Previous archeological findings at Arrowhead Island (14CF343) and in the Elk City Reservoir area in Montgomery County suggest the possibility of such interaction.

**Medium range panorama of 14MO403, looking to the north.**

This article was written by Jim Dougherty and Virginia Wulfkuhle. Dougherty is the principal investigator for the 2006 KATP field school and Wulfkuhle is the KSHS Public Archeologist.
additional insights into the lifestyles of those who occupied the site. Researchers speculate that favorable soil types have left these materials in a good state of preservation. If datable faunal and floral remains are recovered from the Middle Woodland component of 14MO403, they will be sampled and compared with such remains at similar sites in the Kansas City area. Researchers also hypothesize that the site’s proximity to the vast Flint Hills grazing range means that significantly more bison, antelope, and elk remains will be found than were present at Kansas City area Hopewellian sites.

Site investigations will be led by archeologist Jim Dougherty. Dougherty will lead a volunteer team in analyzing the lithic (stone) and ceramic artifacts that are recovered from the site excavations and surface collections. Experts in the fields of geoarchaeology (assessment of site formation processes), paleoethnobotany (analysis of charred botanical remains), and mammalian osteology (identification of faunal remains) will be consulted. All of these studies will define the site within the larger contexts of regional and statewide culture history.

Archeologists hope that the field school excavation will help fill gaps in our understanding of Kansas prehistory. Preliminary work on this site investigation has already begun. With the help of volunteers from the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) and assistance from the Kansas State Historical Society, Steve De Vore of the National Park Service’s Midwest Archeological Center conducted geophysical testing last November. The purpose of the testing was to locate subsurface archeological features, such as hearths, storage or trash pits, and house floors. De Vore concluded that “anomalies suggest the presence of buried archeological features associated with the prehistory of the site.” These findings will help guide the excavations.
We invite the public to join the Kansas State Historical Society and Kansas Anthropological Association in studying this site. By assisting with excavation and lab work, you can help write a new chapter in Kansas archeology.

How do I sign up?

Council Grove High School will be the project headquarters for registration, classes, artifact-processing lab, soil flotation, and some evening programs. Additional details will be included in the registration packet, which will be available in hard copy and posted on the KSHS web site at kshs.org/resource/katp current around March 1.

Registration forms submitted by May 5 qualify for a participation fee of $20 for KAA and KSHS members and $80 for nonmembers. After May 6 the participation fee increases to $30 for members and $90 for nonmembers.

Although field and laboratory activities continue nonstop for the 16-day period, volunteers may participate for a single day or the entire time. Participants must be at least 10 years of age, and those younger than 14 must plan to work with a parent or other sponsoring adult at all times. A legally responsible adult must accompany participants between 14 and 18 years of age.

The sponsoring organizations do not discriminate on the basis of disability in admission to, access to, or operation of their programs. Please make prior arrangements to accommodate individuals with disabilities or special needs by calling (785) 272-8681 Ext. 266.

Attend the Field School and Earn College Credit

The field school offers a number of formal classes that can be taken to earn college credit through Emporia State University or simply to learn more about a particular topic.

Archaeological Fieldwork
Instructor: KSHS Archeology Office Staff
In this field/laboratory course, students receive on-the-job training by direct participation in site survey/excavation and artifact processing. Instruction includes 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 are wise to start work on the first day of the project and continue until they have completed 40 hours.

Artifact Restoration and Conservation
Instructor: Chris Garst
KSHS Archeology Office
8 a.m.- noon
June 5-8
This class focuses on the techniques of artifact restoration, applied primarily to historic and prehistoric ceramics, and conservation practices for all classes of artifacts. Practical experience is gained in sorting, refitting, and stabilizing fragments of pottery, tableware, and crockery. Materials are provided, although students may bring their own collections to be repaired. This class can be applied toward proficiency in “Repairing Damaged Artifacts,” a part of the certification requirements for Basic Archeology Lab Technician, or as an elective class in Advanced Archeology Lab Technician. The class is limited to ten students.

Mapping
Instructor: Dr. Tim Weston
KSHS Historic Preservation Office
1-5 p.m.
June 5-9
Mapping archeological sites and materials is one of the fundamental methods of documentation for both amateur and professional archeologists. Proficiency in preparing maps is dependent upon an understanding of basic cartographic principles, as well as field mapping techniques. The study of cartographic principles involves reviewing the methods for determining the spatial relationships between places and/or points, while field mapping consists of creating a graphic representation of a defined space. Students learn how to define areas of archeological interest and to construct maps with a minimum of equipment. Students are also introduced to more sophisticated optical mapping equipment (e.g., plane table and alidade, and transit) traditionally used in archeological inves-

Request a Registration Packet

To request a registration packet, mail in this coupon or contact the public archeologist at vwulfkuhle@kshs.org or (785) 272-8681 Ext. 266.

The registration packet will be available in hard copy and posted at www.kshs.org/resource/katp current around March 1, 2006. 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 5 qualify for a participation fee of $20 for KAA and KSHS members and $80 for nonmembers. After May 6 the participation fee is $30 for members and $90 for nonmembers.

Please send me a registration packet for the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school, June 3-18 in Council Grove.

Name

Address

Telephone number

E-mail address

Number of individuals in party

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Happenings in Kansas

Blazing Guns and Rugged Heroes: Kansas in the Westerns
Through September 30, 2006
Kansas History Museum
This exhibit will feature posters and movie paraphernalia from western films with such Kansas subjects as Dodge City, Abilene, John Brown, and Quantrill.

KAA Certification Seminar
February 18-19, 2006
Wallerscheid Social Science Center
Bethany College
Lindsborg, KS
8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
KSHS Archeologist Randy Thies will teach Cultural Reconstruction. For more information, contact vwulfkuhle@kshs.org.

Tenth Annual Bleeding Kansas Program Series
February 26, 2006
Constitution Hall State Historic Site
Lecompton, KS
2 p.m.
This session features a talk by biographer Diane Eickhoff, Revolutionary Heart: Clarina Nichols and the Pioneering Crusade For Women’s Rights, followed by book signing. Free admission.

Blazing Guns & Rugged Heroes: Dinner and a Movie
(Winter Film Series)
March 4, 2006
5 p.m. Silent auction/exhibit viewing
6 p.m. Dinner
7 p.m. Movie
Kansas History Museum

Join us for a special evening of food and fun featuring the 1925 silent movie Tumbleweeds. Film historian Cynthia Haines will provide an introduction and background into this great western. The delicious barbecue meal is provided by Boss Hawgs. Come early to bid on the silent auction, featuring movie posters and western items, and explore the exhibit, Blazing Guns & Rugged Heroes: Kansas in the Westerns. Tickets are $15 per person, only 50 seats available.

Kansas Archaeology Month
April 2006

Artifact Identification & Artifact Lab Tour Day
April 15, 2006
9 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Kansas History Museum and Library

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Application Deadline
March 1, 2006

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March 5, 2006
2 p.m.
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Lecompton, KS
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Flint Hills Anthropological Conference
March 30 - April 1, 2006
Wichita, KS

Basic Archeological Excavation
Instructor: Randy Thies
KSHS Archeology Office
8 a.m.- noon
June 12-16
This class utilizes both lectures and fieldwork to focus on the techniques, principles, and theories of archeological site excavation, record keeping, and materials preservation. Students learn proper techniques for preparing and conducting an archeological excavation, as well as methods of identifying and interpreting artifacts, structural remains, and environmental data. This class fulfills one requirement of the Advanced Archeological Crew Member certification category.

National Register 101: How to Prepare a National Register Nomination
Instructor: Patrick Zollner
KSHS Historic Preservation Office
1-5 p.m.
June 12-16
Students will learn how to approach the nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places. One exercise involves researching and rewriting National Register nominations.

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

K  A  N  S  A  S
A R C H E O L O G Y
T r a i n i n g P r o g r a m
June 3-18, 2006