

Kansas Preservation

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AD ASTRA PER ASPERA
Kansas
Historical Society



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Resources Division
Kansas Historical Society

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KANSAS PRESERVATION

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Legislative Wrap-Up

Historic preservation supporters spent much of the 2012 Kansas legislative session advocating for the state historic preservation tax credit program amidst a vigorous debate over Kansas tax policy. On May 22 Governor Sam Brownback signed a comprehensive tax-cut bill that lowers personal income tax rates and eliminates state income taxes on the profits of limited liability companies, subchapter S corporations, and sole proprietorships. Although the plan eliminates many tax incentives, the historic tax credit program remains intact.

Regarding the Partnership Historic Sites donation tax credit program, there was legislative support for continuing the program; however, it was not included in the final bill. The program sunset in accordance with the existing statute on June 30, 2012.

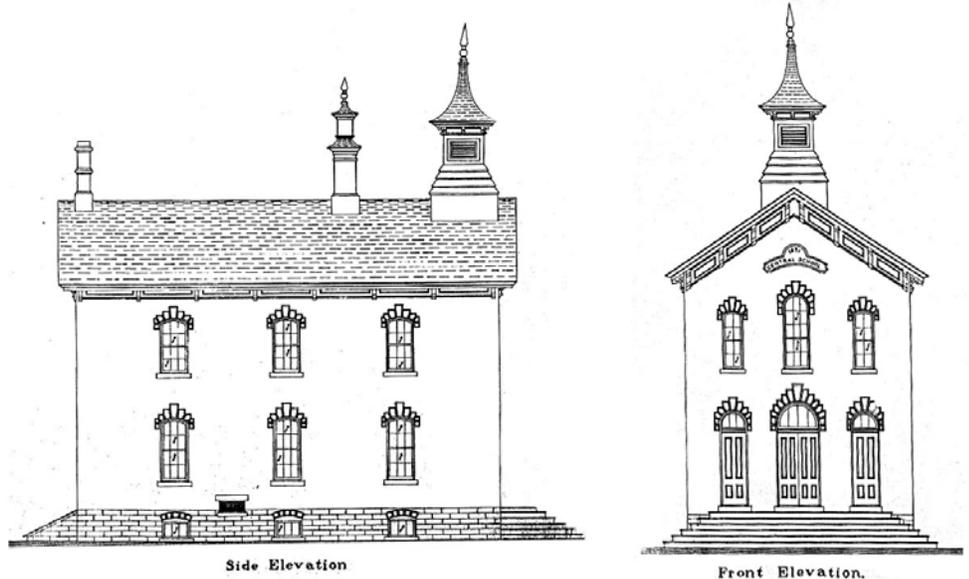
Read more:

kansas.com/2012/05/22/2344393/governor-signs-bill-for-massive.html#storylink=cpy

Find a copy of the bill: kslegislature.org/li/b2011_12/asures/documents/hb2117_enrolled.pdf

Correction

Several sharp-eyed readers noticed the population figures listed in “A Tale of Two Cities” article in the volume 34, number 1 2012 issue, mistakenly switched the figures for the African American population with those for all of Wichita. The corrected figures for African Americans in Wichita are: page 14, 1880: 172 African Americans; 1890: 1,222; 1900: 1,289; 1950: 8,082. The Kansas Historical Society regrets the error.



On the cover: Arvonnia School in Osage County; above, John Haskell’s original drawing of the 1872 Arvonnia School. The second story was removed circa 1900. (See story on page 10.)

2012 Kansas Preservation Alliance Awards for Excellence Announced

Each year the Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc., recognizes exemplary efforts in historic preservation across the state of Kansas. The 2012 Awards for Excellence were presented May 18 at a ceremony at Memorial Hall in Topeka.

by **Todd Renyer**
Vice President, Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc.

Eisenhower Ridge Building 19, Leavenworth, Leavenworth County – Medallion Award to the Eisenhower Ridge Association, a Pioneer Group Entity

Eisenhower Ridge Building 19 was built in 1886 to serve Civil War veterans as the general mess hall and kitchen at the Western Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (later incorporated into the Veterans Administration). Located on what is now the Dwight D. Eisenhower VA Medical Center campus, the building was vacated in 1995 when VA operations moved to newly constructed buildings on the campus. Building 19 was slated for demolition along with 37 other buildings on the historic campus. In 2000 the National Trust for Historic Preservation placed all the buildings scheduled for demolition on its 11 Most Endangered Places list.

Instead of demolishing the buildings, the Department of Veterans Affairs entered into a 75-year lease with Eisenhower Ridge Association, a Pioneer Group entity. The lease provided the opportunity to develop new uses for the historic buildings and preserve them for the future. Pioneer Group proposed Building 19 as the location for the VA's new Central Plains Consolidated Patient Account Center. When the proposal was accepted an adaptive reuse and rehabilitation project was initiated for the Romanesque Revival.

Completed in 2011, the project utilized the building's large open areas for flexible office systems and incorporated a raised access floor system to support mechanical and data requirements on the second and third floors. The raised floor helped to preserve the original historic large volumes of space and allowed the original ceiling beams, columns, and window head heights to be exposed and fully visible.



Eisenhower Ridge Building, from left, Linda Glasgow (KPA), Wayne Stander, Joy Coleman, Brenda Spencer, Julie Cawby, Rick Kready, and Ross Freeman.

The building's historic plaster walls, woodwork, doors, and ornate metal columns were restored, while new mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP), life safety systems, and ADA modifications were integrated throughout the building. A new mezzanine was installed within a previous building addition to create a unique training room area for the data center. New elevators, restrooms, and a

stairway were all integrated into previously remodeled and restructured areas within the building to limit the disturbance of character-defining features. The new code-compliant stairway was installed in the building's southeast tower where a historic stairway had been removed in a previous building project.

As the only existing historic stairway left in Building 19, the northwest stair tower's wood staircase was completely restored. It ties all the floor levels together from the second floor and to the fifth floor penthouse. The stairway serves as one of the means of egress for building occupants.

Exterior work included restoration of the grand front porch and original wood windows as well as the replacement of the roof. The building's exterior masonry stone and brick were preserved through repointing and cleaning. Site improvements were integrated adjacent to the building to provide new sidewalks, ADA accessibility, and parking areas.

The project was funded through private investments, federal and state historic preservation tax credits, and an economic development grant. The project team included Pioneer Group, Spencer Preservation, Treanor Architects, Straub Construction, Professional Engineering Consultants, and Latimer Sommers & Associates.

Greenwood Hotel, Eureka, Greenwood County – Medallion Award to the Greenwood Preservation Society

The Greenwood Hotel has played an important part in the commercial development in Greenwood County since its construction in 1883. Within the walls of the Greenwood, deals were made for cattle and oil that helped to drive the local economy. Not only did the Greenwood Hotel provide lodging and a place to discuss business, other businesses were located in retail spaces including restaurants, a pool hall, and a barbershop.

In 1926 the hotel underwent a major remodel and addition project that changed the character of the building significantly from a Victorian-influenced design to one strongly influenced by Spanish eclectic style architecture. The Greenwood Hotel closed in the late 1970s and remained vacant except for a short period in the 1980s when the lobby served as a restaurant until 2002. In that year the Greenwood Preservation Society was formed to save and restore the hotel, which had suffered severe damage from a 1998 thunderstorm that had gone unrepaired.

The first floor and exterior restoration was completed in 2011. One of the challenges of the project was to retain as much historic material as possible while creating a unified



Greenwood Hotel, from left, W. L. Schafer, Richard Bowman, Kerry Davis (KPA), Doug Bird, William Morris, Heather Fuesz, Cash Fuesz, and Pam Cowley.

design in a building representing several different eras of construction. Interior work on this project removed many partitions that had been added over time to divide the Greenwood's interior spaces. Blocked doorways were reopened and original woodwork was refinished and repaired. The tin ceilings were removed, repaired, and reinstalled after a fire barrier was installed.

Exterior work included the repair of the Greenwood's original wood windows and trim as well as the replication of historic metal trim. The clay tile mansard roof was rebuilt using original tile with new matching tile to replace broken and missing pieces. The heavily fractured stucco finish was patched and repainted to match the existing material. A period style ramp and railing were added to meet ADA accessibility requirements. The hotel trim was painted based on historic colors taken from the structure.

Heritage Trust Fund and Transportation Enhancement grants were utilized to fund this project. The project team included the Greenwood Preservation Society, William Morris Associates Architects, Accel Construction LLC, InSite Group, D & B Engineering, and Mechanical Concepts.

Horace & Rosemond Lamborn Farmstead North Barn, Leavenworth, Leavenworth County – Medallion Award to Joseph and Valerie Lamborn

Established in 1877, the Horace & Rosemond Lamborn Farmstead started as a subsistence farm and later evolved to meet changing agricultural needs. The property has remained in the Lamborn family and continues to function as a working farmstead.

Horace Greeley Lamborn purchased a 108-acre farm in Delaware Township in 1877, although no buildings remain from that period. The farmstead today is largely a result of continued development in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is comprised of a cluster of buildings including a 1955 residence, two barns, granary/feed shed, cow shed, two chicken houses, garage, and an outhouse.

By 2009 the farmstead's North Barn, built circa 1890, was in danger of complete collapse with portions of the west elevation already giving way and the roof and foundation needing substantial repair. Work on the North Barn,



Horace & Rosemond Lamborn Farmstead North Barn, from left, Joan Nothern (KPA), Rachel Lamborn, Bob Hughes, Valerie Lamborn, Mike Myers, Joseph Lamborn, Tim Lamborn, Joni Hernly, and Stan Hernly.

completed in 2011, included the restoration of the foundation, exterior envelope, windows, hay door, barn doors, floors, walls, and stalls. The hay loft was restored and prepared for the future uses such as barn dances and special events with the addition of a guard wall around the access stair and a new exterior exit stair.

Federal and state historic preservation tax credits were utilized in funding this project.

The project team included Hernly Associates, Natural Breeze Remodeling, Richardson Engineering Service, B-Rocks Inc., and Midwest Cypress Products.

Independence Junior High School, Independence, Montgomery County – Honor Award to Independence USD 446

Lauded by the *Independence Daily Reporter* as “the best of its kind west of the Mississippi,” the Independence Junior High School is an excellent example of a junior high school building erected in the small cities of Kansas during the 1920s. The Collegiate Gothic style of the school provides a strong visual link to the Progressive Era of city school buildings.

Independence Junior High School has functioned without interruption as a public school since it was built in 1923. As a result, physical changes have been minimal. Windows and many exterior doors were replaced, often to meet modern life safety codes, but the original pattern of fenestration and openings remains intact. The building remains organized around classroom-flanked corridors, which retain historic finishes, such as terrazzo floors and wainscot and wood-cased classroom entries with operable transoms.

The recent rehabilitation, completed in 2011, updated the school's facilities and spaces to meet modern programmatic and educational needs of 430 students and extended the viable life of the building. The rehabilitation generally retained the school's historic plan and finishes, reversed some non-historic alterations and sensitively altered other spaces to accommodate modern educational needs.

Key aspects of the project included:

- Installation of new windows that matched the multi-light configuration of the historic windows.
- Adjustment of instructional space sizes and wiring classrooms for technology.
- Retention of historic chalkboards and integral terrazzo chalk trays on corridor-side walls.



Independence Junior High School, from left, Ron Ferris, Christine Johnston (KPA), Jim Kelly, Chuck Schmidt, Carole Farthing, Fred Meier, Karen Ferrell, Angie Haden, Leslie Stair, Tammi Crocker, Robyn O’Roark, Elizabeth Rosin, and Mark Hayward.

- Installation of acoustical panels on the corridor walls above lockers to help control noise.
- Retention of terrazzo floors and wainscot, and all historic classroom entries.
- Conversion of the auditorium into a media center using glass partitions to retain the full volume of the historic space.
- Conversion of a block of second floor classrooms on the main corridor into administrative offices to allow the original administrative offices to house counseling and guidance offices.
- Subdivision of the east side of the original gymnasium to create art, family and consumer science, and technology/computer classrooms. A new floor bisects the two-story space, creating two levels of classrooms.
- Renovation of the 1939 Losey Gym to add floor space for sports and activities. This involved removing half of the concrete bleachers and one locker room. The locker rooms

below the remaining bleachers were renovated. Seats were removed from most of the bleachers to increase leg room. One row of seats was retained for reference.

Construction occurred over 18 months, during which time contractors, teachers, and students shared the building. Temporary portable classrooms were installed to house children whose classrooms were under construction. The fully rehabilitated building was rededicated in fall 2011. The rehabilitation ensures that the Independence Junior High School will remain viable for its intended purpose and will continue to educate many future generations of Independence school children.

State historic preservation tax credits were utilized to help fund this project. The project team included the Independence USD 446, DLR Group, Nabholz Construction, and Rosin Preservation.

Kansas Statehouse Exterior Masonry Preservation, Topeka, Shawnee County – Honor Award to the State of Kansas

Standing 304 feet tall, the Kansas Statehouse is a prominent feature of the Topeka skyline. The pride Kansans took in the building of the capitol is evident in the decoration and scale. The Kansas Statehouse exterior masonry restoration project began with a comprehensive evaluation process that documented the condition of each stone and culminated with a complete repair and restoration package in 2007. The four-year construction project began in early 2008 and was completed December 2011.

The exterior restoration work included: Dutchman repairs, patching, hand carving, repointing, stone stabilizations, stone cleaning, crack repair, and flashing and sealant installation.

The project team took great care to comply with the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. A few examples include:

- Stabilizing deteriorated and damaged masonry prior to undertaking work.

Elements on the east wing and rotunda were stabilized as part of the assessment and evaluation process to prepare construction documents. This included pinning and strapping, installing temporary protective flashing, and some removal of failing repairs.

- Cleaning by the gentlest means possible.

Chemical cleaning undertaken during the project was tailored to address the soiling patterns and types of soils present. This limited the introduction of chemicals to the



Kansas Statehouse Exterior Masonry Preservation, from left, Sean Buchanan, Frank Shopen, David Born, Jim Rinner, Barry Greis, Kerry Davis (KPA), Blake Graham, Josh Davis, Julia Manglitz, and Vance Kelley.

masonry. Testing for efficacy and to identify the proper cleaning chemicals/processes was undertaken prior to full scale cleaning.

- Identifying, retaining, and preserving character defining features and craftsmanship.

The Kansas Statehouse was built in three distinct phases, east wing, west wing, and the north/south/rotunda. The tooling and detailing, particularly of ornately carved elements varied with each phase. Technological advances and the settlement patterns of immigrant craftsmen are also evident in these variations.

As part of the evaluation to prepare bid documents, every stone on the building was assessed (more than 26,500 stones). Each stone was given a unique identification number, labeled on elevations and listed in a schedule of

repairs. Assessment included mortar sampling and testing. The level of intervention for repairs was tailored to the deterioration or damage present to limit loss of historic fabric. Deteriorated and missing stone was replaced in kind with very precise traditional Dutchman repairs. Great care was taken to replicate the historic size, proportion, and tooling patterns. This work included matching four types of limestone: Cottonwood, Junction City, Silverdale, and Indiana, as well as four types of granite.

Previous repair projects had utilized inappropriate mortar, pointing techniques, and sealants at mortar joints. The exterior masonry work removed these inappropriate materials and fully pointed the building with appropriate mortar. To further preserve and protect the masonry, new flashings were installed on the tops of vulnerable skyward faces, gutter and roof repairs were made, and bird deterrent netting was installed.

The project team included the State of Kansas, Treanor Architects, Bob D. Campbell & Company, JE Dunn Construction, Mark 1 Restoration Company, and US Stone Industries/Bayer Stone.

United States Disciplinary Barracks Hospital, Building 465, Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth County – Preservation Stewardship Award to the U.S. Army Combined Arms Center

Building 465 was the third hospital to serve the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks since its establishment in 1875. Constructed in 1929, it continually served its original function for 40 years and in 2002 it was one of 10 historic buildings within the Disciplinary Barracks' walled compound that were decommissioned pending reuse.

A contributing member of the Fort Leavenworth National Landmark Historic District, the historic USDB Hospital was selected to house the Army Management Staff College's Civilian Education System (CES). The hospital was renovated to provide the CES with classroom and administrative offices. Additionally, the historic building had to accommodate advanced technological, seismic, and force-protection requirements. The design team and Fort Leavenworth officials worked closely with the SHPO to develop a design that would minimize and mitigate the effect of the structural upgrades and force-protection measures.

Reopened in May 2011 as a classroom facility, the design accommodates 14 classrooms, a Network Operations Center, and ancillary spaces for CES training. The 1929



United States Disciplinary Barracks Hospital, from left, Rick Hoover, Jennifer Berka, Brent Ferguson, Amy Eckhoff, Dave Murdock, Donald Tennyson, Bob Beardsley (KPA), Ed Taylor, Brenda Spencer, Matt Turner, and Marc Montoy.

building features a state-of-the-art Information Technology facility in the basement, which facilitates a virtual auditorium that can combine the building's classrooms and connect them with off-site students and instructors. The project also included structural repairs, new plumbing and HVAC systems, new sprinkler and fire alarm systems, new ADA access, and a new elevator within the original shaft. The building was brought up to code and achieved LEED Gold Certification—the first rehabilitation project at Fort Leavenworth to do so.

Building 465 retained its original footprint, general plan configuration, and vertical circulation design with the original elevator and main stair extant. With exception of the addition of modern fire escapes, the building retained its original entrances, including the front porch at the main building entrance and two rear porches. Original windows and doors contributed significantly to the building's portrayal of its original character. Original plaster walls and

ceilings, including a cove molding on walls and ceilings and a molded frieze in the corridors, were intact on the building's interior. Terrazzo stairs and flooring including a Red Cross emblem at the front entrances and checkerboard borders, and marble window sills and door thresholds conveyed a clear attention to detail in the original design of this utilitarian building.

The project team included the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Leavenworth Directorate of Installation Support, Army Management Staff College, Merrick & Company, Yaeger Architecture, Gastinger Walker Harden Architects, Spencer Preservation, and JE Dunn Construction Company.

Airfield Operations Facility, Building 743, Fort Riley, Geary County – Preservation Stewardship Award to the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Riley

Built in 1941, the Airfield Operations Building was one of several permanent support structures constructed at Fort Riley's Marshall Army Airfield in preparation for the nation's entry into World War II. The poured-concrete, three-story building was constructed with a five-story operations tower located at one end with a railing around the parapet. Steel casement windows adorn the building in an asymmetrical pattern using triple and single windows.

The building's original fourth floor observation tower was replaced in 1962 with a pre-fabricated aluminum structure and in 1996 the majority of the building's steel casement windows were replaced with inoperable solid sheets of tinted glass.

By removing inappropriate and unsympathetic alterations, and using original drawings and specifications to replicate and replace elements, the exterior of the facility was restored to its 1941 appearance. The 1962 pre-fabricated tower was removed and replaced with a replica of the original. Windows on the first and second floors were replaced with operable replica steel casement windows that met Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) standards. On the third floor, the original steel casement windows were restored.

Although the function of the Airfield Operations Building was replaced with a new tower in 1981, the historic building has remained in continuous use to support the missions conducted on Marshall Army Air Field. Currently the building is home to the U.S. Air Force Weather Squadron.



Airfield Operations Facility, from left, Ed Hooker, Jeff Williamson, David Sprague, David Scroggs, and Mike Seiwert (KPA)

While the observation tower is not currently in use, the restoration of the Airfield Operations Building has strengthened the historic character and integrity of the Marshall Army Airfield Historic District.

The project team included the Fort Riley Directorate of Public Works Engineering Services Division and the Fort Riley Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division's Conservation Branch as well as GRACON Corp.

The Besse Hotel, Pittsburg, Crawford County – Preservation Stewardship Award to Downtown Pittsburg Housing Partners, LP

The Besse Hotel is largest building in southeast Kansas and the most recognizable visual landmark from the outskirts of Pittsburg. The grand hotel, a vision of several prominent local businessmen, opened to the public in 1927.

The 12-story hotel was designed using traditional three-part building form, popular Late Gothic Revival ornamentation, and modern ziggurat massing. Designed with the latest technologies of its time, the Besse utilized a fireproof reinforced concrete structure for life safety and provided visitor convenience with private baths in each room.

The Besse remained in business until 1979 and was later used as an apartment building for a short time. The building sat vacant and deteriorating until 2010 when the project to reuse it for affordable contemporary apartments was initiated. Design for the building's new use respected the historic character while creating modern living spaces in 46 new apartments.

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the transition of the building from a grand hotel to contemporary housing was a natural progression for the Besse Hotel. While interior plans were reconfigured, the basic layout and programmatic use of the building remain. For example, visitors and residents enter the building through the front entrance into the historic two-story lobby just as they did when the Besse was first constructed. The apartments are located on the first through eighth floors and include 15 one-bedroom, 29 two-bedroom, and 2 three-bedroom units.

The project included the restoration and repair of the exterior façade, masonry, plaster cornices and moldings, stucco, wood columns and railings, and terrazzo flooring. Asbestos and lead remediation was required and all new building systems were installed.

Federal and state historic preservation tax credits were utilized in the funding of this rehabilitation project. Additional project financing was provided by the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation, M & I Bank, Bonneville Multi-Family Capital, Sherwin Williams Company, and the City of Pittsburg.

The project team included Garrison Development, Ebersoldt & Associates Architecture,

Hoss & Brown Engineers, Fauss-Wygo, LLC., and Rosin Preservation.



The Bess Hotel, from left, Randy Clark (KPA), Elizabeth Rosin, and Gary Hassenflu.



Confinement Facility-Main Post Jail, Building 216, Fort Riley, Geary County – Preservation Stewardship Award to the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Riley

In 1885 Fort Riley was chosen by the U.S. Army as the location of the Cavalry and Light Artillery School. To support this new role, a massive building program was initiated to repair and expand the fort's facilities. From 1887 to 1916, more than 150 new buildings were constructed at Fort Riley including officer quarters, barracks, stables, gun sheds, guard houses, shops, and many other support facilities.

The Confinement Facility – Main Post Jail, also known as Building 216, was one of the new buildings constructed on the fort. Built 1905, the building is a contributing structure to the Fort Riley's Main Post Historic District. Building 216 is a member of the Cavalry and Artillery thematic group, made up of the permanent buildings associated with the establishment of the Cavalry and Light Artillery School. It

is a cohesive architectural environment based on Captain George Pond's 1887 plan for the post.

Abandoned in the 1980s, the building remained vacant until the recent renovation began in 2009 to provide offices and courtrooms for the Staff Judge Advocate. Completed in 2011, the rehabilitation is an excellent example of an adaptive reuse project. Character-defining features were retained, restored, and incorporated into a rigorous and challenging design that meets the needs of a 21st century justice center, while also complying with Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection requirements and Seismic Retrofit upgrades. Restored character-defining features included the pressed tin ceilings, original staircase, and main front entry doors. To maintain the historic character of the building, five non-functioning radiators were restored and exterior bars on the windows were refurbished and reinstalled. The project is expected to receive LEED Gold status.



Confinement Facility-Main Post Jail, from left, Tim Boyer, Rheba Howard (KPA), Ed Hooker, Chris Liermann, Erin Bardon, Kit Bolling, and Jeff Williamson.





St. Michael Catholic School, from left, Kathy Herzog (KPA), Paul Underwood, Mort Plunkett, and Len Schamber.

The project team included the Fort Riley Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division’s Conservation Branch, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, BNB Design and Caman/Titan Joint Venture, Inc.

St. Michael Catholic School, Collyer, Trego County – Preservation Stewardship Award to the Collyer Community Alliance

Financial planning to build St. Michael Catholic School started in 1913 under the leadership of Father Michael P. Dreiling. After four years of fundraising through crop sales and parishioner levies, the completed two-story school was dedicated and opened in 1917.

Constructed of native limestone and red brick, the building was designed to withstand the hostile environment of hot summers and brutally cold winters. The school closed in 1967, and the building was left vacant



and largely neglected for 28 years until the Collyer Community Alliance acquired the school and adjacent convent in 2005. The convent was restored first and is now a successful bed and breakfast.

Utilizing a Heritage Trust Fund grant and matching funds, the Collyer Community Alliance restored all the school’s windows, exterior doors, basement entry, and chimneys as well as some brick repointing. Once the restoration is complete, the former school will serve as a community center and a business incubator.

Additional project financing was provided by the First Federal Savings and Loan. The project team included the Collyer Community Alliance, Schamber Historic Preservation, Mort Plunkett, Mid-Continental Restoration, and Western Aluminum and Glass.

For more information on this year’s awards or to nominate an outstanding preservation project completed in your community, visit kpalliance.org.

The Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc., is a statewide, not-for-profit corporation dedicated to supporting the preservation of Kansas’ heritage through education, advocacy, cooperation with like-minded individuals and groups, and participation in the preservation of historic structures and places.

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National Register Nominations

At its regular quarterly meeting held Saturday, May 12, at the Kansas Historical Society in Topeka, the Historic Sites Board of Review voted to forward 10 nominations to the office of the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places in Washington, D.C., to be evaluated by its professional staff. If the staff concurs with the board's findings, the properties will be included in the National Register of Historic Places. In other action, the board voted to forward to the Keeper a request for the relocation of a National Register-listed bridge.

by Sarah Martin

National Register Coordinator, Kansas Historical Society

Arvonias School – Arvonias Township, Osage County

The Arvonias School served as the only school for the Welsh community of Arvonias from the time of its construction in 1872 until the school closed due to consolidation in 1949. Arvonias was platted in the late 1860s on land purchased for speculation by John Mather Jones, owner of a Welsh-language newspaper in Utica, New York, and his associate James A. Whitaker of Chicago. To entice Welsh colonists to buy land in Kansas, Jones published a pamphlet entitled "Arvonias: That Is, The Welsh Settlement in Osage County." Although the town did not meet the expectations of early spectators, many Welsh families remained for generations. The school was designed by pioneer Kansas architect John G. Haskell, and is one of the earliest-known architect-designed schools in Kansas. However, because the stone building was heavily modified in about 1900 with the removal of the second story, it is not being nominated for its architecture but rather for its local significance in the areas of education and Welsh ethnic heritage.



Calvinistic Methodist Church – Arvonias Township, Osage County

Built in 1883, the Calvinistic Methodist Church in Arvonias was a center of religious and social activity in the rural Welsh community until the congregation disbanded in 1968. The Calvinistic Methodist faith was established in Wales in 1741 and has roots in both the Methodist and Presbyterian traditions. The Arvonias congregation that erected the building had originally organized as a Presbyterian congregation in 1871 and would later rejoin the Presbyterian denomination in 1922. The congregation purchased land in 1882 and hired carpenter Ellis (Al) Evans to build the town's first church. This vernacular wood-frame building is symmetrical and features a front-facing gable with a single central entrance. The building is nominated for its local significance in the areas of early settlement, architecture, and Welsh ethnic heritage.



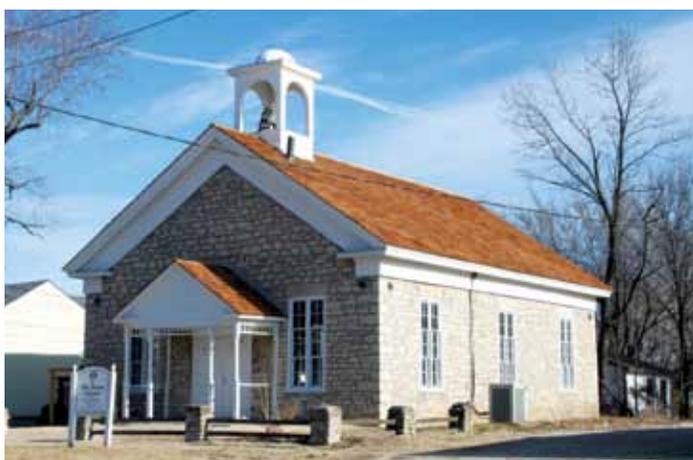
Left to right, Arvonias School, Osage County; Calvinistic Methodist Church, Osage County.

Congregational Church – 315 6th Street, Osawatomie, Miami County

The Congregational Church in Osawatomie was built between 1858 and 1861 during a period of political and social unrest related to questions over slavery. Osawatomie was settled in 1854 by several abolitionist families from Ohio and New York that came to Kansas Territory in an effort to keep the prospective new state free from slavery. The Reverend Samuel L. Adair first visited the community in 1854 under the auspices of the American Missionary Association and returned with his family in 1855. Efforts to organize the church began in April 1856 but stalled as conflicts over slavery escalated. Adair was married to Florella Brown, half-sister of famed abolitionist John Brown, and Osawatomie soon became Brown's temporary home while in Kansas. After the bloody and tense year of 1856 during which five men died defending the town from proslavery attackers, the Congregational Church reorganized and began raising funds to build its church in 1857. The building was dedicated on July 14, 1861, and the Reverend Adair led the congregation until 1893. The congregation dwindled after Adair's death in 1898 and services ended in 1910. Today the city of Osawatomie owns the building, which serves as an All-Faiths chapel and historic site. The one-room stone building is nominated for its local significance in the areas of early settlement and architecture.

Soldiers' Monument – NE Corner of 9th & Main, Osawatomie, Miami County

The Soldiers' Monument was erected in 1877 just two blocks from the site of the Battle of Osawatomie where five men died defending the town from attacking proslavery forces on August 30, 1856. The monument was erected 21 years



Congregational Church, Miami County



Soldiers' Monument, Miami County

after the battle and nearly 18 years after the execution of abolitionist and defender of Osawatomie John Brown. Brown and five other battle participants—Theron Parker Powers, David R. Garrison, George W. Partridge, Charley Keiser, and Frederick Brown—are recognized on the monument. Efforts to commemorate their sacrifice began with the formation of the Osawatomie Monumental Association in 1859 and the reburial of the bodies of four of the men to this site in 1860. The association reorganized in 1872, and eventually an 11-foot shaft of Vermont marble was purchased for \$275 from the Hanway Brothers of Lane, sons of Judge James Hanway, association member and friend of John Brown. A crowd of several thousand gathered for the dedication of the monument and heard from speakers including former Kansas Governor Charles Robinson and Senator John J. Ingalls. Subsequent battle anniversaries included large crowds and speakers such as Vice President Charles Fairbanks in 1906 and Kansas Governor Arthur Capper in 1916. The monument is nominated for its commemorative significance.



Left to right, David R. Gorden House, Dickinson County; Riverside Park, Labette County; Battin Apartments Historic District, Sedgwick County.

David R. Gorden House – 400 N Cedar Street, Abilene, Dickinson County

Civil War veteran David R. Gorden arrived in Kansas in 1866 and found work with the Union Pacific Railway as a telegraph operator. In 1869 he transferred to Abilene where he served as UP's first station agent during the height of cattle-shipping activity. Gorden had many local business interests and also served as Abilene's postmaster from 1889 to 1894. He hired architect Franklin Keagy of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, to design this residence, which was completed in 1877. The two-and-a-half-story house reflects the late Victorian-era Gothic Revival style, with its brick exterior, decorative gable trim, paired peak-head windows in the front gable, and round-arch double-door entrance. The gables are not as steeply pitched as classic examples of Gothic Revival residential architecture, and the house form mimics that of the Folk Victorian gable-front-and-wing. It is nominated for its local significance in the area of architecture.

Riverside Park – Oswego, Labette County

A group of 36 Oswego-area women formed the Ladies' Entertainment Society in 1887 for the purpose of raising funds to acquire land to establish a park overlooking the Neosho River. They acquired a few acres at a time and in 1902 transferred ownership of the park to the city of Oswego. Small park projects were noted in local newspapers of the early 20th century, but there was no collective effort to fully develop the park until the 1930s. Today's park is largely the reflection of New Deal-era labor that constructed a swimming pool and bathhouse, picnic shelters, and landscape elements. The local newspapers covered seemingly every detail about the construction and subsequent dedication of the pool, but little else of the park's development in the 1930s. Events taking place in the newly developed park included band concerts, family and community picnics, and even "Parkshos," which was

described in the *Oswego Democrat* as a new form of entertainment "where-in patrons view the show from the comfortable luxury of their own motor cars in the cool open air." In subsequent decades the park boundaries expanded, but only this 17-acre historic section is nominated for its local significance in the areas of recreation, entertainment, and architecture.

Battin Apartments Historic District – 1700 S Elpyco, Wichita, Sedgwick County

The Battin Apartments Historic District includes 26 multi-family apartment buildings developed in 1949 by Ray Garvey and his son Willard Garvey of Builders, Incorporated. The firm specialized in constructing affordable housing in Wichita during the booming post-World War II era. They closely followed the requirements mandated by the Federal Housing Administration that involved appropriate location, access to commercial services, access to bus and automobile routes, local zoning and site requirements, and street design. The firm hired architect George Metz, who used a standard apartment plan for all the apartment buildings within the Battin complex. The buildings are one-and-a-half stories with modest Ranch and Colonial Revival characteristics. A landscaped setting provides continuity for the buildings that are interconnected by sidewalks and a central thoroughfare that allows vehicular access to all buildings. The result is a cohesive designed residential development representative of the post-war period in Wichita. The district is nominated for its local significance in the areas of community planning and development, government, and architecture.

Cudahy Packing Plant – 2300 N Broadway, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Wichita's former Cudahy Packing Plant was originally developed in 1888 by Francis Whittaker and Sons of St. Louis, and was one of the city's earliest large-scale

meat-packing facilities. When it opened in 1889 the Wichita Eagle described the plant as consisting of “six large buildings and yards capable of holding 4,000 head of stock” with a “force of 200 men.” Whittaker struggled to sustain the property, particularly as the nation sank into an economic depression in 1893. John Cudahy of Louisville purchased the plant in 1900 and then sold it to the Cudahy Packing Company, which originated in Milwaukee where Irish-born brothers Michael, Patrick, and John Cudahy met Philip Armour and learned the meat-packing business. Throughout the company’s 71 years at this property it primarily processed, refined, and packaged beef and pork. The complex today features both brick and reinforced concrete buildings whose functional designs were driven by national trends in factory production including concern for fire safety, increases in mechanization, and the need to maximize light and ventilation. It is nominated for its local significance in the areas of commerce, industry, and architecture.

Amos Gish Building – 317, 319 S Main Street, El Dorado, Butler County

After graduating from the veterinary program at Kansas State College in 1910, Amos Gish moved to El Dorado to start his own business. He arrived during a period of considerable growth and development in El Dorado, which was largely in response to the discovery of oil and gas nearby. Gish selected a site along U.S. 77 near the junction of U.S. 54 in downtown El Dorado to house his new building. It was completed in 1917. His veterinary office was located on the second floor along with several apartments. He leased commercial space on the first floor, which was occupied by various auto-related businesses over the years. Gish operated his veterinary practice out of this building until his

retirement in 1960, and he lived there with his family until his death in 1969. His son John Gish joined the business in 1941, and began his own practice when Amos retired. Today the business is known as the El Dorado Animal Clinic. The building is nominated for its local significance in the area of commerce.

Norden Bombsight Storage Vaults – 305 Flint Road, Pratt Army Airfield, Pratt County

The Norden Bombsight Storage Vaults located at Pratt Army Airfield were built between 1942 and 1943 and provided a secure space to store, maintain, and issue the Norden Bombsights, which were classified as secret during most of World War II. Developed in the 1920s by American engineer Carl L. Norden for the U.S. Navy, these instruments were key components in conducting precision strategic bombings during the war. Pratt AAF’s original mission was to process crews for overseas service with the 21st Bombardment Wing formed under the Second Air Force. In 1943 the field was re-assigned the mission of providing expedited training to the B-29 combat training program, becoming a base and temporary home for bombardment groups headed overseas. Under this new mission the base expanded its physical plant and number of personnel. The first two-vault building was created to support a squadron with 12 aircraft, and when the mission was changed to support a bomb group of four squadrons, the second five-vault building was erected. Although the historic integrity of the surrounding airfield has diminished with the construction of modern warehouses to adapt to changing uses, these vaults are an important remnant of the broader air defense strategy during World War II.



Left to right, Cudahy Packing Plant, Sedgwick County; Amos Gish Building, Butler County; Norden Bombsight Storage Vaults, Pratt County.

Relocation Request

Long Shoals Bridge – Currently Spans Little Osage River five miles east of Fulton on 265th Street, Bourbon County

Built in 1902 by the Midland Bridge Company, the Long Shoals Bridge is a Pratt truss measuring 176 feet long and 14 feet wide. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990 for its engineering significance, and at the time of nomination was only one of two vertical end post Parker truss bridges in Kansas. The bridge has been bypassed by a modern concrete bridge and no longer functions as part of the county road system. Floor beams are missing and trees have grown up around the abutments, raising concern about the soundness of the structure.

The Fort Scott/Bourbon County Riverfront Authority (FSBCRA) recently submitted a relocation request to the State Historic Preservation Office for the National Register-listed Long Shoals Bridge. The authority proposes to relocate it approximately 16 miles from its current location spanning the Little Osage River to a new site crossing the Marmaton River in Fort Scott to serve as part of the pedestrian trail within the riverfront redevelopment. The FSBCRA plans to contract with a professional engineering firm to evaluate the bridge and provide a plan for its disassembly, relocation, and re-assembly at the new location. The Historic Sites Board of Review voted to forward the proposal to the Office of the Keeper for consideration.

The National Register of Historic Places is the country's official list of historically significant properties. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources. Eligible properties must be significant for one or more of the four criteria for evaluation. Properties can be eligible if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. They can be eligible if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Distinctive construction can qualify properties for the National Register if they embody the characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Lastly, properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The National Register recognizes properties of local, statewide, and national significance.

The Register of Historic Kansas Places is our state's official list of historically significant properties. Properties included in the National Register are automatically listed in the state register. However, not all properties listed in the state register are included in the National Register. The same general criteria are used to assess the eligibility of a property for inclusion in the state register, but more flexibility is allowed in the interpretation of the criteria for eligibility.

National Register of Historic Places: nps.gov/nr

Kansas Historical Society (National and State Registers): kshs.org/14638



Left to right, Long Shoals Bridge, Bourbon County; 1989 photo of Long Shoals Bridge.

1000th Kansas State Rehabilitation Tax Credit



Left and below, the Pond Creek Stage Station in Wallace was built in 1866 and served as a station for the Butterfield Overland Despatch and the Smoky Hill route.

Take a bow Kansas, and celebrate a preservation milestone—the State Historic Preservation Office recently reviewed its 1,000th state rehabilitation tax credit project. As one of the top states in administering state tax credit projects, Kansas has become a leader in advancing the economic, social and environmental benefits that come with tax credit projects. Whether combined with federal tax credits to make a multimillion dollar project viable or used to help a homeowner finance a \$5,000 porch repair, state tax credits provide a powerful incentive to maintain our local heritage.

by Matthew Holtkamp
Kansas Historical Society

Preservation is more labor intensive than new construction and creates more jobs, most of which are local and infuse money into the local economy. This can be especially advantageous in rural areas where jobs are scarce. The Pond Creek Stage Station, located in Wallace, received state tax credits in addition to other funding to stabilize and repair a vernacular, wood frame structure built along the Civil War-era Smoky Hill trade route. The vast majority of project expenses went toward labor costs and materials associated with siding and window repairs, filtering money back into the regional economy and preserving a local icon.

In addition, rehabilitating historic buildings can create a sense of civic well-being through exposure to architectural diversity. A mix of old and new architecture provides context and allows communities to engage their built environment. If done with skill, this diversity can occur within a single building in the form of compatible additions. Skillfully differentiated and





Left to right, the Lawrence Carnegie Library was built in 1904, received an addition to its north façade in 1937, and a new addition that is sympathetic to both the original Classical Revival architecture and the minimalist WPA addition.

deferential to the original architecture, the Lawrence 2011 Carnegie Library project in Lawrence is a fine example of this aesthetic continuity. This project combined state tax credits with a Save America's Treasures grant. And while state tax credits do not count toward new construction, the Secretary of Interior's *Standards* were used as a guide for the addition and incentives were applied toward the rehabilitation of the original classical building.

Environmental concerns also play a major role in state tax credit projects. Historic rehabilitation, by definition, focuses on existing buildings in existing communities. These buildings are often located in dense, walkable areas. Such is the case with the J. Arch Butts Packard Building in Wichita, an early modern auto dealership that was converted into an architect's office using federal and state tax credits. Aside from the obvious conservation of material that comes with reusing a building, the Packard building was adapted to

modern efficiency standards by installing interior storm windows to accompany original steel windows, adding insulation in a historically sensitive manner, and by incorporating smaller measures such as using recycled tires for interior stair treads.

Most importantly, state tax credits assist owners of historic homes with much needed maintenance. It may not seem terribly romantic, but historic preservation at its core is little more than upkeep, and this is where our state tax credit program thrives. Even historically significant Mid-Century ranch houses are now eligible for tax credits! Whatever style your building, if it's listed in the state or National Register of Historic Places, we encourage you to inquire.



Above and inset, the J. Arch Butts Packard Building in Wichita opened to the public in 1931.

More than a decade of state tax credit milestones

2001 – Warren Wesley Finney House in Emporia is first project on August 9.

2002 – 25 state rehabilitation tax credit projects completed in the first full year.

2003 – Steinkuehler House completes rehabilitation project in Potwin Place Residential Historic District, among the first historic districts in Kansas to be listed in the National Register. To date 67 projects have been completed in the district.

2004 – Three county courthouse projects completed. Courthouses commonly receive state tax credits, which can be sold or transferred allowing civic buildings to receive a financial benefit for preserving the historic building.

2005 – Roosevelt and Lincoln schools in Salina are placed into service. First tax credit projects in Kansas to receive LEED certification.

2006 – 16 buildings on the campus of the Western Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (Eisenhower VA Medical Center) are placed into new service as housing for rehabilitation patients with the assistance of state tax credits. The National Trust for Historic Preservation listed

these and other buildings on the campus in the 11 Most Endangered Places in 2000.

2007 – Occidental Hotel in Wichita completes \$100,000 rehabilitation project, preserving one of the oldest buildings in Wichita.

2008 – Owners of the Nathaniel Burt House in Leavenworth complete their fifth state tax credit project. State tax credits may be utilized to address major repairs as well as general maintenance items, and there are no restrictions on the number of times an owner may apply.

2009 – One of the few buildings left standing in Greensburg after the 2007 tornado, the S. D. Robinett Building is placed into service. Owners invested more than \$200,000 in the rehabilitation and received \$56,000 in state tax credits.

2010 – 78 rehabilitation projects underway for Main Post Office Housing at Fort Riley.

2011 – \$85 million in state tax credits issued over 10 years, 861 completed state tax credit projects.

2012 – Hillside Cottage in Wichita is project number 1,000 on April 12.



Left to right, Hillside Cottage, Wichita; S.D. Robinett Building, Greensburg; Lincoln School, Salina.

Kansas Preservation Alliance 2012 Preservation Symposium September 13-14, 2012 • Leavenworth

Featured speakers

Pratt Cassity

Director of the Center for Community Design and Preservation (CCDP) at the University of Georgia, Cassity is a seasoned trainer and lecturer on historic preservation-related topics. Cassity will moderate and lead discussion in the session “Replication, Compatibility and Differentiation.”

Robert Courland

A San Francisco-based writer whose recent book, *Concrete Planet: The Strange and Fascinating Story of the World's Most Common Man-made Material*, has been warmly received by readers and critics, Courland will present Friday's keynote address on the history of concrete.

Nicholas Dorochoff

A historic preservation consultant based in Chicago, Dorochoff's book, *Negotiation Basics for Cultural Resource Managers*, “distills current best practices in negotiation theory and technique” to provide advocates with the tools they need to resolve preservation-related conflicts.

Paul Gaudette

A principal at Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (Chicago), Gaudette specializes in historic and architectural concrete repair. He was the co-author of Preservation Brief 15 – “Preservation of Historic Concrete,” the lead instructor for concrete repair for ACI, and has led many workshops for APT and DOCOMO on historic concrete repair.

Thursday, September 13, 2012

JW Crancer's • 530 Delaware, Leavenworth
6-8 p.m. – Reception and Keynote

Friday, September 14, 2012

Riverfront Community Center • 123 S. Esplanade, Leavenworth
8-8:30 a.m. – Registration
8:30-8:45 a.m. – Welcome
8:45-10:15 a.m. – Replication, Compatibility and Differentiation
10:15-11:00 a.m. – Negotiation Basics for Cultural Resource Managers
11 a.m.–12 p.m. – Tour
12:10-1:30 p.m. – Lunch/Keynote: History of Concrete
1:40-2:40 p.m. – Repairing Historic Concrete
2:40-4 p.m. – HVAC Challenges



To register, or for more information, contact Christy Davis at 785-234-5053 or cdavis@davispreservation.com.

Fourth Grade Project Archaeology Curriculum Unit Now Available

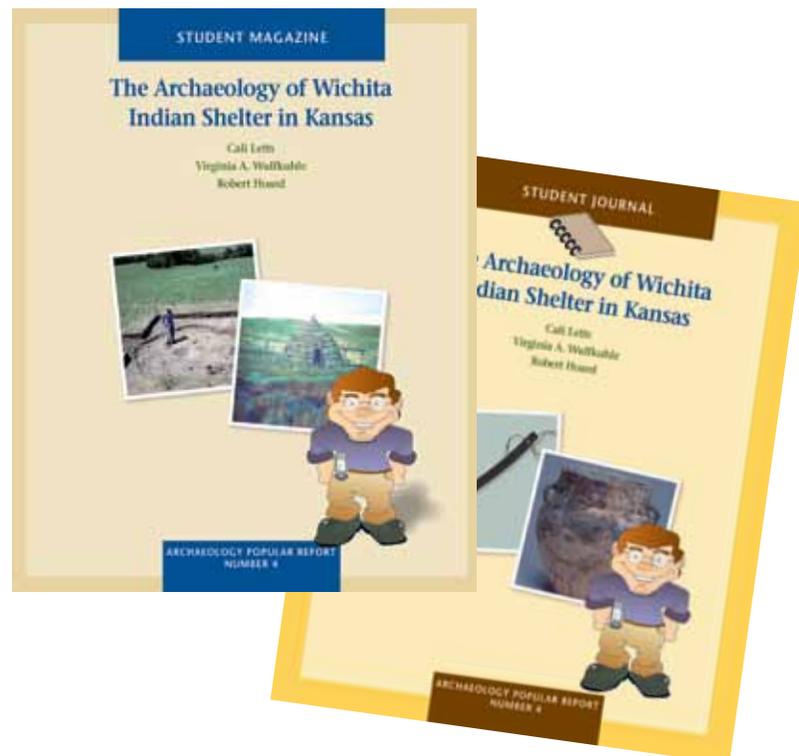
The third and final installment of the Project Archaeology in Kansas series is ready for distribution to public school teachers and informal educators. *The Archaeology of Wichita Indian Shelter in Kansas* by Cali Letts, Virginia A. Wulfkuhle, and Robert Hoard is a fourth grade integrated reading unit that supports educators in teaching the content areas of social studies and science.

by Virginia A. Wulfkuhle

The Kansas Historical Society developed this curriculum with the endorsement of Project Archaeology, a national heritage education program. This unit was preceded in 2009 by *Migration of the Pueblo People to El Cuartelejo* for seventh grade students (see *Kansas Preservation*, volume 31, number 2, page 23) and in 2011 by *The Archaeology of Early Agriculture in Kansas* (see *Kansas Preservation*, volume 33, number 1, page 16). Like the preceding units, *Shelter* comes in three parts: a colorful student magazine is the text and is to be used multiple times; a consumable student journal provides students with their own workbook; and the teacher guide CD provides step-by-step instructions and answers.

The Archaeology of the Wichita Grass House, Protecting Archaeological Resources Is a Civic Responsibility, and Learning from the Archaeological Past: The Straw Bale House and a Market Economy are the three sections of the unit. In the first part students are introduced to the science of archaeology and investigate the grass houses built by the Wichita Indians. In the second section students learn about protecting and preserving archaeological resources, and in the third section they explore using local materials to build shelters and apply what they learn to create a business. Students show what they have learned with technical and narrative writing, research, and developing a persuasive presentation for an audience.

These free materials can be obtained in two ways. The Historical Society makes them available to educators who first review the materials in their entirety and complete a pre-assessment form (kshs.org/project_archaeology) of the perceived value of the program. Once this has been submitted, the educator is eligible to receive classroom sets by paying only shipping and handling costs.



For upper elementary and middle school educators who can participate, a workshop, *Understanding Past and Present Cultures: Bringing Project Archaeology into the Classroom*, is being offered August 1-3, 2012, at the Southeast Kansas Education Service Center in Girard. There will be no cost for registration or materials. The workshop will include teaching instruction for all three of the Historical Society's units, as well as *Project Archaeology: Investigating Shelter*, published by the national Project Archaeology office in 2008. Facilitators for this workshop will be Historical Society Public Archeologist Virginia Wulfkuhle; Nathan McAlister, 2010 Gilder-Lehrman National History Teacher and Royal Valley history teacher; and Beth Sandness, Jayhawk-Linn Junior-Senior High School social studies and math teacher. For more information visit the Historical Society's website at

ksks.org/project_archaeology or contact Virginia A. Wulfkuhle at vwulfkuhle@ksks.org.

In addition to the upcoming workshop at Girard, the city of Manhattan will be offering a Kansas Project Archaeology teacher workshop at the new Flint Hills Discovery Center July 30-31, 2012. This workshop is financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, a division of the U. S. Department of Interior, and administered by the Kansas Historical Society. The Discovering Archaeology in the Flint Hills teacher workshop will focus on the two newest Kansas Project Archaeology units *The Archaeology of Early Agriculture in Kansas* and *The Archaeology of Wichita Indian Shelter in Kansas*. For further information, contact Jared Bixby, curator of education of the Flint Hills Discovery Center at bixby@cityofmhk.com.



Teachers at a previous workshop learn to use the Project Archaeology curriculum by doing the lessons that their students will be studying.

The Kansas Historical Society recently hired Gina Powell as an archeologist. Powell received her bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan and her master's and doctoral degrees from Washington University in St. Louis. She has been involved in projects throughout the central United States, including Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, and New Mexico. Her subspecialty is archeobotany, the study of how people used plants in the past for food, medicine, fuel, and shelter, especially in late prehistory and early historic times.



Historic Sites Board of Review

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

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

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Through July 29

Head Bling! Exhibit • Kansas Museum of History, Topeka

September 14 – February 24, 2013

Hail to the Chief Exhibit • Kansas Museum of History, Topeka

Through August 31

Edward S. Curtis Photographs: Plains Indians Exhibit • Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site, Republic

Through November 17

Ledger Art of the Cheyennes and Kiowas Exhibit • Kaw Mission State Historic Site, Council Grove

August 1 – 3

Understanding Past and Present Cultures: Bringing Project Archaeology into the Classroom • Southeast Kansas Education Service Center, Girard

August 7

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Workshop • Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

August 11

Historic Sites Board of Review • Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

August 17

Campfire Tales • Fort Hays State Historic Site, Hays

August 18

Melodrama at the Mission • Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site, Fairway

August 26

Pony Express Festival • Hollenberg Pony Express Station State Historic Site, Hanover

July 30 - August 1

LEED Workshop • Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

September 13-14

2012 Preservation Symposium • Riverfront Community Center, Leavenworth

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