



Kansas Preservation

Newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division • Kansas State Historical Society



Topeka's historic Monroe School—rescued from possible demolition—was dedicated on May 17, 2004, as the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site by President George W. Bush.

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KANSAS PRESERVATION

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2005 Historic Preservation Fund Grant Applications Now Available

Application materials for the fiscal
year 2005 round of the Historic Pres-
ervation Fund (HPF) grant program are
now available from the Kansas Historic
Preservation Office (KHPO).

The Historic Preservation Fund is
a federal grant program from the
National Park Service (NPS), Depart-
ment of the Interior. The NPS passes
funds through state preservation
offices to assist local organizations
and governments in implementing
activities that will contribute to
planning for the preservation of our
built environment and

archeological resources. Eligible activities include
surveys of historic struc-
tures and archeological
sites, the production of
nominations to the National
Register of Historic Places,
the development of historic
preservation plans, and
historic preservation-related
educational programs.

Activities financed by the
HPF should be directed toward
providing individuals and organiza-
tions with the information and means
to support preservation efforts in their
own communities.

Historic Preservation Fund grants
are awarded to organizations such as
historical societies, universities,
regional planning commissions,
nonprofit corporations, Certified Local
Governments (CLG), and city and
county governments. Up to 60 percent
of the project costs may be financed
by the HPF. The other 40 percent must
be furnished by the project sponsor
and can be provided in cash or in-kind
services and materials.

The KHPO expects to have
approximately \$100,000 to award for
projects in 2005. A minimum of
approximately \$60,000 is reserved for
projects proposed by CLGs. In fiscal
year 2005 applications for the follow-
ing activities will be given a higher
priority: surveys in downtown
business districts in designated
Mainstreet Partnership Cities and

other Kansas communities, surveys in
areas facing development pressures,
and projects that have the potential
for increasing knowledge and aware-
ness of historic resources concerning
minority populations in Kansas.
Because the statewide preservation
conference for 2006 will be hosted by
the City of Lawrence, additional
applications are not being solicited for
conferences.

Proposed HPF projects are
evaluated according to several criteria.
These include the need for the project

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city and county governments.*

to address historic preservation issues
in the state, the soundness of the
proposed project, the administrative
ability of the applicant, and the
educational potential of the project.
Well-developed grant proposals that
address priorities established by the
KHPO will have a competitive
advantage in the evaluation process.

Potential applicants may submit
preliminary applications for staff
review. The preliminary application
deadline is October 1, 2004.

Applications for the HPF grants
must be postmarked no later than
November 15, 2004, or delivered in
person to the KHPO in its offices at
6425 SW Sixth Avenue, Topeka, by
4:30 p.m. on that date.

For more information on this
program, please contact the grants
manager at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 216 or
cultural_resources@kshs.org.

*This article was prepared by Teresa Kiss,
grants manager in the Cultural
Resources Division.*

Use of Federal Tax Incentives in Kansas Increases



(Right) The Midland Hotel in Wilson was rehabilitated and reopened as a hotel in 2003.

(Below) The old Lincoln School in Newton was rehabilitated for senior housing in 2002.



More than 31,000 historic buildings across the United States have been revitalized through a program started in 1976 to offer federal income tax incentives to property owners who rehabilitate historic buildings for an income-producing purpose. Those rehabilitations represent a private investment in historic properties of more than \$31 billion since 1977. Property owners receive federal income tax credit equal to 20 percent of a qualifying project's expenses if the rehabilitation is completed according to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*. The program is administered by the National Park Service in coordination with the Internal Revenue Service and the State Historic Preservation Offices in each state.

This tax credit has been available to Kansans since its inception, but recent

years have seen its use grow. In federal fiscal year 2000 there was only one rehabilitation project completed through this program with a private investment of \$37,000. Kansas was among the states with the fewest projects and ranked forty-seventh in private investments. By fiscal year 2002 completed projects in the state grew to three with a total private investment of \$2.8 million. However, this still left Kansas toward the bottom of the ranking of states utilizing the program. Oklahoma had seven completed projects in 2002 with a total investment of \$7.5 million while Missouri ranked much higher with forty-five completed projects totaling more than \$87.5 million in private investment.

The added incentive of a state income tax credit signed into law in 2001 has gradually attracted more investment

in historic preservation and rehabilitation projects in Kansas. With the addition of a state income tax credit equal to 25 percent of qualifying project expenses, property owners could recoup up to 45 percent of their projects' expenses in the form of tax credits. For the first time this made rehabilitation projects for many historic properties financially feasible.

As developers and property owners submitted applications for these programs and began to complete projects, the statistics for Kansas rose. In fiscal year 2003 seventeen projects were completed in Kansas utilizing the federal tax credit program. These projects represented a total private investment of more than \$27 million. The increase in projects and total investments put Kansas in the middle of the state rankings. As the number of new projects in Kansas continues to rise, the number of historic buildings being saved from demolition and neglect also increases.

For more information on tax incentives for rehabilitation of historic buildings, including private residences and other non-income producing properties, please contact the Cultural Resources Division of the Kansas State Historical Society at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 240 or cultural_resources@kshs.org.

This article was prepared by Katrina L. Klingaman, tax credits coordinator in the Cultural Resources Division.

Alf Landon Home



The Alf Landon House in Independence, Kansas, was the home of the Kansas governor and 1936 U.S. presidential candidate from 1915 to the late 1930s.



Walgreens Chain Targets Historic Kansas Properties



This Walgreens store replaced the Fleming Mansion at the southwest corner of 10th and Gage in Topeka.

The Walgreen Company has plans to clear a block of buildings near downtown Independence, Kansas, to make room for a new drive-thru pharmacy. Among the historic buildings threatened by the proposed action is the Independence home of famed Kansas governor and 1936 presidential candidate Alfred (Alf) Landon. Despite the obvious historical significance of the property, it has never been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The absence of such a designation may make the home more difficult to protect.

The Landon Home at 300 West Maple was constructed in 1901 by Dr. J. T. Davis. Alf Landon's father, John Landon, purchased the house in 1915 for Alf and his new bride. After he returned from World War I, Alf lived in the house until he was elected governor in 1932. Landon used images of the house in campaign materials for his 1936 presidential bid.

Walgreens Threatens “Corner of Main & Main”

If the Walgreen Company proceeds with its current plans, the home of this significant politician will be lost. Unfortunately, this threat to a significant property by big-box pharmacy retailers is not unique. Since Walgreens announced plans to open 6,000 more stores nationwide in the first decade of the twenty-first

century, preservationists and community leaders have banded together to protect historic buildings from the corner-pharmacy onslaught.

Residents of Buffalo, New York's Elmwood neighborhood fought the demolition of nine homes for the construction of a 14,000 square-foot store in 1995. In 2000, Walgreens razed the famed

Despite the obvious historical significance of the Landon property, it has never been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The absence of such a designation may make the home more difficult to protect.

Kahiki Supper Club in Columbus, Ohio. The company targeted the First National Bank and Trust Company in East Chicago for demolition in late 2003; the 1918 structure was famous for being robbed in 1934 by John Dillinger.

The Walgreen Company's proposed demolition of two Victorian houses in Rockland, Massachusetts, in 1999 captured the attention of the National Trust for Historic Preservation (Trust), which named the “Corner of Main and Main,” threatened by chain drugstores, to its annual eleven most endangered properties list. In a 1999 interview with Katie Couric on NBC's *Today Show*, Trust President Richard Moe brought the threat to the attention

of the nation. He urged national drugstore chains to follow the lead of other national retailers, which retrofit existing buildings for their stores.

Saving the Fleming Mansion

Historic Kansas buildings have not been immune to drugstore development. The state's first high-profile case involved plans to remove the Fleming Mansion at the corner of 10th and Gage in Topeka to make way for a 14,500 square-foot Walgreens.

The historic home was built in 1926 by George Godfrey Moore, president of Topeka's National Reserve Life Insurance Company. When Ned Fleming, who joined his father's Fleming Mercantile Company in 1921, purchased the property, the home became known as the Fleming Mansion. In 1982, the large estate—with the mansion anchoring the northeast corner—was converted into the Fleming Place shopping center.

Although at the time of the shopping center's construction, the developers vowed they would not build on the corner where the historic mansion stood, difficulties leasing the building for commercial uses caused them to change their plans. They first floated the idea of rezoning the property for a new corner Walgreens in 1997. At that time, the Topeka Planning Commission denied the zoning to replace the home with a new pharmacy. After the business that

Fleming Mansion



(Above) The Fleming Mansion is shown at its historic location at 10th and Gage in Topeka.

(Right) The mansion in route to its new location northwest of Sixth and Wanamaker in Topeka, near the Kansas History Center.

Photos courtesy of Topeka Capital-Journal.



occupied the building was closed down in 2000, developers failed to find a new tenant. In late 2002, they once again proposed a zoning change, removal of the building, and new construction. The project was reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Although the property was not itself protected under the state preservation statute, it was located within the environs of the historic Anton-Woodring House. After

This article was prepared by Christy Davis, assistant director of the Cultural Resources Division.

the SHPO determined that the demolition would negatively impact the environs of the listed property, the Topeka City Commission, after a six-hour debate in January 2003, voted to overturn the SHPO's comments, deciding that there were no "feasible and prudent alternatives" to removing the property. Developers were able to save the building from demolition when a buyer offered to move it to a location northwest of Sixth and Wanamaker in Topeka; however, moving the structure took it out of its historic context and disqualified it for listing on the National Register.

The Fleming Mansion was saved from demolition when a buyer offered to move it to a location northwest of Sixth and Wanamaker in Topeka; however, moving the structure took it out of its historic context and disqualified it for listing on the National Register.

Landon Home on the Line

Like the Fleming Mansion, the Alf Landon home in Independence has long been the subject of local debate. The home was first threatened with demolition in 1986 when the Independence Zoning Commission voted to approve a rezoning of the property from residential to commercial. However, the City Commission was not able to garner the unanimous vote needed to proceed with the rezoning in light of the neighbors' petition to prevent it.

Landon's Independence home is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places (neither is the home Landon constructed in Topeka following his failed presidential bid), a designation that would provide an added layer of protection from the threat of chain drugstore development. Since identifying the threat of chain drugstores to historic neighborhoods, the Trust has obtained written commitments from four nationwide drugstore chains, including Walgreens, that they will not demolish properties individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Like the Fleming Mansion, the Alf Landon House does have some protection under the state preservation statute because it happens to be located within the environs of several listed properties. However, as in the case of the Fleming Mansion, the determination can be appealed to the local governing body. If the local governing body determines that there are no feasible and prudent alternatives to the project and no one sues in district court, the project may proceed.

If the Landon Home is demolished, the home of one of the state's most significant national figures will be lost. Furthermore, the historic context of the

Cont. on page 10

Sold on eBay!

Kansans Find Success in Marketing Threatened Buildings to the World

What's the latest trend in marketing vacant buildings? The popular internet auction site, eBay.

eBay builds on the old-fashioned concept of expanding product markets, introducing local products to a global marketplace. Our state's vacant buildings, many of them historic, fit well into the niche. Many creative Kansas communities struggling to find a buyer for significant buildings have successfully attracted the attention of the international marketplace eBay places at their fingertips. Businesses are attracted not only to the state's relatively low property values, but also to its friendly citizens. The result is a "win-win" for Kansas: communities save the buildings that represent their local history and new businesses are attracted to the state.

The citizens of McCracken, Kansas struck eBay gold when their vacant 43,000-square-foot 1918 middle school was sold for \$50,000 to a Phoenix-based company in 2003. After unsuccessful

offering the building to forty charities, the LaCrosse unified school district took the advice of its district secretary and placed the McCracken building on the eBay auction block. In the thirty days the building was featured on the web, the site had 22,000 hits and the district received approximately 1,700 email inquiries. When the bidding came to a close, the ad had gleaned 200 offers from 23 states and many other countries including Japan. The successful bidders plan to move their eBay business "enginepowered" to McCracken. One of the selling points was the friendly Kansas reception the business owners received.

The Kansas communities of Gaylord and Morland have also sold school buildings on eBay. The City of Gaylord sold its school for \$25,000 to the Seattle owners of an internet-based business. The building would have cost the city \$100,000 to demolish. Now it will be added to the community's tax rolls.

Early this year, the Morland Community Foundation sold a school building (headquarters for the 2002 Kansas Archeology Training Program) on eBay. Bison America, Inc. purchased the building for \$125,000 to serve as the headquarters of the Bison Institute of the High Plains. This museum and educational center will eventually attract visitors to this small town (population 164).

Communities are using eBay to save local business buildings as well. A 1904 bank in Hill City was posted on the site on May 19, 2004. At the close of bidding on June 19, 2004, the building sold for a successful bid of \$73,100.

In its short history as a tool for marketing historic buildings, eBay has successfully matched local communities with businesses and organizations seeking low-cost facilities in friendly Kansas communities. This not only often saves these buildings from the wrecking ball, but also puts them to use in ways that economically benefit the state.

This article was prepared by Christy Davis, assistant director of the Cultural Resources Division.



The Wright Stuff

Prairie Style Homes on the Prairie



Clarence Shepard's design for the Gates House, located at 4146 Cambridge in Kansas City, comes late in the Prairie School lineage.

The Prairie style of regional architecture was popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright (1867- 1959) in the early part of the twentieth century. This low-lying, horizontal planar form was a reaction to the massive, highly decorative Victorian styling of the nineteenth century. Linked with the Arts and Crafts movement, the Prairie School was based on the belief that form follows function, i.e., the form of the building is determined by its function. The defining characteristics of the style include an integrated relationship between the building and the setting, low horizontal lines, and open flowing floor plans. The style was residential in conception and application.

Creators of Prairie Style

It was in the Chicago studio of Louis Sullivan that Wright and others, including Marion Mahony and Dwight Perkins, worked on developing the designs that became known as the Prairie School. Known as the "Eighteen," the group practiced at Steinway Hall in Chicago from 1894 until 1902. Wright became the dominant figure and left to establish his home studio in Oak Park in 1902.

Wright's seminal designs were generated during this time and include the 1893 Winslow House in River Forest and the 1901 Willits House in Highland Park, both in Illinois. By the time Wright

designed his most famous Prairie style house, the 1909 Robie House in Hyde Park, Illinois, he had left the Steinway Hall and formed his Oak Park atelier or studio. These three designs show the style moving from a box to an extended series of horizontal planes.

Although Wright is the most influential of the Prairie School architects and is most often associated with the style, the Steinway Hall group was influential in their own right. Among the talented architects were Mahony, Perkins, Walter Burley Griffin, William Gray Purcell, Percy Dwight Bentley, and William Drummond. Mahony was the only woman among them, the first woman

Architectural Style in Kansas

This is the fifth in the series of architectural style articles to be published in *Kansas Preservation*. The articles are designed to provide general background information about architectural style and may also be used as context statements for National Register nominations.

Prairie



Prairie

(Left) Builder examples of the Prairie style include window banks, horizontal massing, and deep eaves.

(Lower left and below) Japanese pagoda influences were incorporated into the Shepard and Belcher design for Mount Barbara in Salina. The geometric cut glass found in this Mount Barbara window is a classic example of the Wright tradition.



Prairie



Prairie

Glossary

Casement window - a window having at least one window sash which swings open along its entire length; usually on hinges fixed to the sides of the opening into which it is fitted

Eaves - the lower edge of a sloping roof; that part of a roof of a building which projects beyond the wall

Stretcher bond - bricks laid horizontally with their length in the direction of the face of the wall

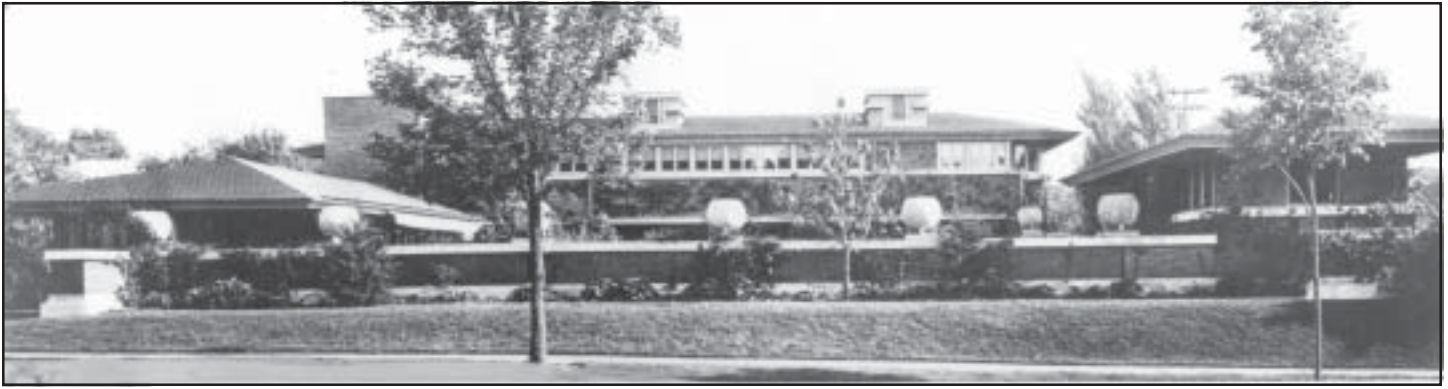
Usonian - small, affordable houses designed by Frank Lloyd Wright during the first half of the 20th century featuring flat roofs, carports and open living spaces; (Usonia was Wright's term for the United States of North America, with an 'i' added for pleasing sound.)

graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology's architectural program, and the most talented delineator in the group. Her contributions include an extensive group of Prairie Style residences in Mason City, Iowa. Many other lesser known architects were associated with the group over time, and by extension, the impact of the Steinway Hall studio had a significant ripple effect nationwide.

The concept of the atelier or studio is one of fundamental importance in the field of architecture, with apprentices working under the master. The Prairie School grew out of such an atelier. Wright went on to

establish the Taliesin West studio in 1932; it still serves as a school for architects. Many of Wright's own designs as well as Wright-inspired designs can be purchased from Taliesin, allowing modern materials to be used for a Prairie School-inspired design.

From Wright's point of view, the Prairie School evolved because of his interest in affordable housing for the middle class. This was a theme he began with and ended with later in his career with Usonian houses. In between, however, the homes he designed and built were for the upper class. These are the



The Henry J. Allen House (255 North Roosevelt, Wichita) is the only Kansas residence for which Frank Lloyd Wright supervised the design and construction.

homes, like the Robie House in Hyde Park and the Henry J. Allen House in Wichita, that are the landmark examples of the style.

But in the beginning, the style grew from the simple, regional four-square farmhouse with a hipped roof. Wright transformed this basic form into a new architectural genre by lowering the profile; emphasizing the horizontal; organizing horizontal, continuous window bands; using stucco and stained wood; and shifting the entrance to the side. Two prototypical designs were commissioned by and published in *Ladies Home Journal* in 1907. "A Fireproof House for \$5000" became Wright's most influential design, as it reached thousands and introduced the style to the middle class.

The Prairie style was popularized by builders who picked up elements or entire

concepts of the design. Across the country there are examples of homes with low-standing eaves, low walls, and window banks. Many of these designs were ordered from building catalogues or were the work of local builders.

While the style was most popular from 1905-1920, its impact is still felt today. A close look at the common ranch style home constructed from the 1950s to the present reveals antecedents to the Prairie style in its geometry, horizontal emphasis, and open simplicity of floor plan.

Publications such as the aforementioned *Ladies Homes Journal*, *Architectural Record*, and *House Beautiful* helped to disseminate the style. William Radford's Chicago-based architectural and engineering publication company blended the Prairie style with twentieth century concrete building technology in a 1909 publication for builders.

Elements of Prairie Style

Organic in nature, the Prairie style used native building materials for its form. Throughout the long, low horizontal planes, the subtle influence of Japanese architecture pervades. This horizontality translated nicely into the suburban medium of residential architecture. Conceived around a large hearth, the floor plan was open and flowing, integrating gardens and terraces with the interior of the house. Low sloping roofs, overhanging eaves, and tall casement window



Vernacular examples of the Prairie style were often built as Foursquares.

banks were key design features that placed the house within the landscape rather than on it. With the number of parts reduced and the extension of horizontal planes, the house could be integrated naturally into the landscape.

Typically Prairie style houses are two-story, sometimes three. The traditional basement is eliminated by raising the house off the ground. The major living quarters were up one flight of stairs for a better view. The visual and functional emphasis is placed on the top half of the residence.

Often built of masonry, either rough stone or brick laid in stretcher bond, the designers of Prairie style homes sought a material that would blend naturally with its surroundings. Stucco and wood were also used frequently for lower end homes. High style homes featured beautifully finished interior woodwork. Heating, lighting, plumbing, and mechanical systems were designed as architectural features. Often the architect would design the furniture and carpeting, to make the building as one.

The following publications may be helpful for determining and describing style:

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William A. Radford. *Radford's Cement Houses and How to Build Them*. Chicago: Radford Architectural Company, 1909.

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Prairie Style in Kansas

Although Kansas sits squarely on the prairie, the state boasts only one residential example of Frank Lloyd Wright's work. The Henry J. Allen House was built for the prominent Kansas statesman and his wife Elsie between 1917 and 1919. While Wichita has many vernacular examples of the style, some dating before the construction of the Allen House, Wright's mark stands clearly on this landmark example. Coming late in the first phase of his residential designs, the house includes a courtyard, garden teahouse, and massive brick wall. Its low horizontal sprawling yet palatial appearance clearly shows the influence of Japanese design.

Kansas City-based architect Clarence Shepard worked in the Prairie style, with landmark examples in Salina and Kansas City. Shepard may have worked as a draftsman for Wright during the Oak Park studio period, between 1902 and 1905. He is said to have preferred the Prairie style above all others, designing his own home in that genre. Shepard had an extensive residential practice in the Kansas City metropolitan area and was associated with the J. C. Nichols Company.

Shepard collaborated with Hardborne Belcher to design a three-story, native stone villa in Salina for Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Albert "Bert" Nelson. Constructed between 1916 and 1918, Mount Barbara stands prominently overlooking the city of Salina, yet, because of its use of native stone, low hanging eaves, low horizontal lines, projecting eaves and window banks, the massive house blends naturally with its wooded surroundings.

Several years later, Shepard designed a straight-forward landmark example of the Prairie style for Judge Louis Gates. Located on a small suburban lot in Kansas City, the two-story stuccoed, frame house is surmounted by a hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. Constructed in 1922-1923, the Gates House is a late example of the style.

Throughout the state stand other landmark quality residences done in the Prairie style tradition. Additionally there are even more residences that stand as vernacular examples of the style. As a class of buildings, these are typically well built and stand the test of time. Many could be listed on the National Register because of their architectural significance as examples of the Prairie style.

This article was written by Martha Hagedorn-Krass, architectural historian with the Cultural Resources Division.

Walgreens Targets Historic Properties

Cont. from page 5

Landon home will be lost if the surrounding buildings are destroyed or if the home is moved. Local preservationists are working to see the building protected.

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Heritage Trust Applications Available

The Kansas Historic Preservation Office (KHPO) announces the availability of applications for the 2005 round of Heritage Trust Fund (HTF) grants in early September. The HTF is a state program that provides matching funds for the preservation of properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Register of Historic Kansas Places. This is a competitive grant program in which applications compete for the funds available for that year.

The deadline for applications in this round of grants is March 1, 2005. Applications must be complete and post-marked by the March 1 deadline. If an application is hand delivered, it must be received no later than 4:30 p.m. at the Kansas Historic Preservation Office on that date. Final selection of projects will be made at the May 2005 meeting of the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review.

Preliminary applications, which the KHPO staff will review and provide

comments on, must be submitted by 4:30 p.m., January 18, 2005. Preliminary applications are not required but are highly encouraged.

HTF grant workshops will be held in locations around the state. The first will be held in Topeka at the Kansas History Center, Potawatomi Mission, Potawatomi Room (second floor), on Thursday, September 16, 2004, at 2 p.m. Other dates and locations are included in the calendar on the back cover of this issue.

Additional information about the HTF grant program can be found on our web site at kshs.org under "Preserve," "Buildings," "Find Funding."

To request an application packet, please contact the Kansas Historic Preservation Office at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 216 or cultural_resources@kshs.org or write Heritage Trust Fund, Kansas Historic Preservation Office, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, 66615-1099.

Brown v. Board Culmination

*Fifty years ago, Topeka
brought national attention to
segregation. Now, the
Brown v. Board National
Historic Site, we can
interpret the past and
future.*



Cheryl Brown Henderson of the Brown Foundation introduced President George W. Bush at the dedication of the Brown v. Board National Historic Site. Photo by Donna Rae Pearson.

In the first decades following its construction in 1926, Topeka's Monroe School was one of the city's four all-black elementary schools. With the landmark 1954 Supreme Court decision striking down the "Separate But Equal" doctrine, the school gained a place in American history. Parents of several Monroe students were plaintiffs in one of the five school desegregation cases combined into *Oliver L. Brown et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas et al.*

Amid the changes that followed the Brown ruling, the school building would have been lost had it not been for a group of dedicated volunteers. On May 17, 2004, Monroe School once again received national attention with its dedication as the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site. The dedication represented not only a reflection on five decades of struggle toward equality, but also a celebration of the preservation of the historically significant Monroe School.

In the school's original design, Thomas Williamson, arguably Topeka's best regarded twentieth-century architect, employed reinforced board-formed concrete slabs, beams, and joists to create a structure that would stand the test of time. However, the building nearly did not survive its first half-century. In the years following

Brown v. Board, African-American students began enrolling in traditionally white schools; white students, however, did not enroll in the city's traditionally black schools. The trend resulted in a precipitous decline in Monroe's enrollment, which remained entirely African American. In 1958, just four years following the landmark case, the school's enrollment had fallen to 148, approximately one-third its capacity. Faced with the sharp decline in enrollment, the school district closed Monroe in 1975.

From the time of its closure, the school's future became progressively more uncertain. A 1970s rezoning of the surrounding neighborhood from residential to light industrial/commercial seemed to seal the neighborhood's fate, making it doubtful the building would ever again be used as a school. (Ironically, the school district then constructed a new science magnet school just one block to the north in 1995.)

The school district used the building for storage until 1980 when it sold the building to Richard Appelhans. Appelhans then sold the building in 1982 to Fairlawn Church of the Nazarene, which began remodeling the building for use as a dental clinic, clothing bank, and a halfway house. To accommodate the new use, the church made many changes to the building's interior, from

The background on pages 11 and 12 and the front cover image of Monroe School soon after its construction are provided courtesy of the National Park Service.

Brown v. Board Dedication Marks Dedication of Preservation Effort

*Topeka's Monroe School
draws attention to the issue of
desegregation as the home of the
Brown v. Board of Education National
Historic Site. Monroe School will
share its desegregation story for
generations.*



View of the Monroe School following its restoration. Photo courtesy of National Park Service.

installing partitions and closing in staircases to removing classroom walls and wood wardrobes. In 1988, soon after making irreversible changes, the church sold Monroe School. The new owners, S/S Builders, Inc., made additional interior changes to use the building for storage.

When S/S Builders' owner Mark Stueve posted an auction notice on the fence surrounding the building in 1990, many in the community feared the building would be demolished. A group of dedicated volunteers fought to stop the auction. Among them was Cheryl Brown Henderson, a daughter of *Brown v. Board* plaintiff Oliver Brown. Henderson had formed the Brown Foundation just two years earlier to carry on the effort toward educational equality. The group hoped to designate the building a National Historic Landmark that could serve to interpret the story of school integration.

The Brown Foundation's efforts bore fruit in 1991 when the Trust for Public Land purchased Monroe School and the building was designated a National Historic Landmark through an amendment to the National Historic Landmark nomination for Sumner School, an all-white school that some of the children of *Brown v. Board of Education* plaintiffs would have attended had the schools not been segregated. In 1992, the U. S. Congress passed Public Law 102-525 establishing Monroe School as the *Brown v. Board of Education* National Historic Site. Soon after this designation, in December 1993, the property was transferred to the National Park Service.

After obtaining title to Monroe School, the National Park Service (NPS) began planning for the building's restoration and rehabilitation. In 1996, the NPS published a General Management Plan that provided guidance on the interpretation of the site. The 1998 Historic Structures Report provided a history of the building's construction and renovations and put forth recommendations regarding restoration work. Exterior construction, including repointing, stone cleaning, steel window repair, and exterior door repair/replacement began in 2001; interior work began the next year. In 2003-2004, the exhibits and audio-visual equipment to accommodate the building's new interpretive visitors' center function were installed. The State Historic Preservation Office reviewed the plans in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Although Monroe School was saved, its context was compromised as neighborhood homes were condemned and demolished. Once again, national attention would play a part in the neighborhood's rehabilitation. The Brown Foundation worked with Congress to establish a Presidential Commission for the fiftieth anniversary of the *Brown* decision. This President-commissioned dedication would draw the media spotlight to the Monroe neighborhood—a prospect that spurred the City of Topeka to allocate federal funds from the Department of

Cont. on back cover

*This article was prepared by Christy Davis, assistant director
of the Cultural Resources Division.*

Laying the Groundwork

The Geophysical Survey of 14MP407

The 2004 Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school held at site 14MP407 in McPherson County provided an opportunity to study an archeological site via remote sensing. While three visible mounds suggested the locations of probable house structures, no other potential cultural features were readily apparent. Because one aspect of the excavations sought to investigate areas outside houses in hopes of identifying outdoor activity areas, it was felt that a geophysical survey would help direct the placement of units outside structures. Archaeo-Physics, LLC from Minneapolis, Minnesota, was contacted to conduct a shallow subsurface geophysical survey of the site.

The geophysical investigation in April 2004 included both electrical resistance and magnetic field gradient surveys. A total of 8,100 square meters were investigated in two separate areas of the site. In the pasture area, 6,300 square meters were surveyed by both methods. Due to rain during the latter portion of the survey period, an area of the site located in an adjacent wheat field was subjected only to the magnetic survey. Moisture on the wheat would have adversely affected the collection of resistance data. A total of 1,800 square meters was surveyed in the wheat field.

The Tools of Geophysical Investigation

The two forms of geophysical survey used are described below in order to familiarize the reader with the instruments and the basic principles behind each type of survey. In an electrical resistance survey, an electrical current is sent through the soil with the intent of measuring the relative ease or difficulty with which the current moves through the soil. Variations in these readings can be viewed as variance in the resistance of the soil matrix at any point within the survey grid.

The electrical resistance survey equipment is a portable unit, consisting of two probes placed 50 centimeters apart, that is connected by cables to two other probes established outside the survey grid to serve as the control against which the mobile unit measures relative resis-



This aerial view shows the approximate locations of the east and west survey areas at 14MP407.

tance. In a particular survey grid (here established as 30 x 30-meter blocks), the individual carrying the mobile unit moves back and forth across the grid at 1-meter intervals with two readings taken every meter. A reading is taken when the prongs on the mobile unit are pushed into the soil, completing the electrical circuit created by the mobile probe and the stationary probes. The collected data is then processed to allow for the best visibility of cultural features. One result of this processing is that natural variation is minimized through filtering, allowing subtle cultural features to appear more readily.

A magnetic field gradient survey operates with the assumption that the earth's magnetic field at the surface is uniform and has zero gradient. A geologic anomaly or cultural disturbance adds to this field, and, therefore, the gradient is no longer zero. Readings taken by the gradiometer during survey measure this deviation from the homogenous natural magnetic field and record it as positive (in same direction as the earth's magnetic field) and negative (opposite to the earth's magnetic field) responses. Iron and steel objects, of course, are readily

identified with this survey and can adversely affect the interpretation of the data. The surveyor must take care not to have any metal on himself while carrying the gradiometer during the survey, as the instrument will read that as well.

Archeologically important features can have varying degrees of remnant and field magnetization. Examples of remnant magnetization are hearths, burned structures and support posts, and pottery. Field magnetization can include anything that may have disturbed the natural magnetic field present across the earth's surface, such as excavated cultural features like posts, pits, and basins.

The magnetic field gradient survey equipment consists of a handheld unit with two sensors set 50 centimeters apart. Collected data represents the recorded variation between the two sensors. Within the grid block, the surveyor walks with a very consistent pace back and forth at 50-centimeter intervals. The instrument takes eight readings per meter along each transect. Processing of the magnetic data includes filtering to remove background noise, allowing for cultural patterning to be more apparent. Process-

ing also compensates for minor variations in instrument orientation and lateral movement across the block and assures that a consistent number of data points are collected in every square meter of survey across the grid.

Interpreting the Results

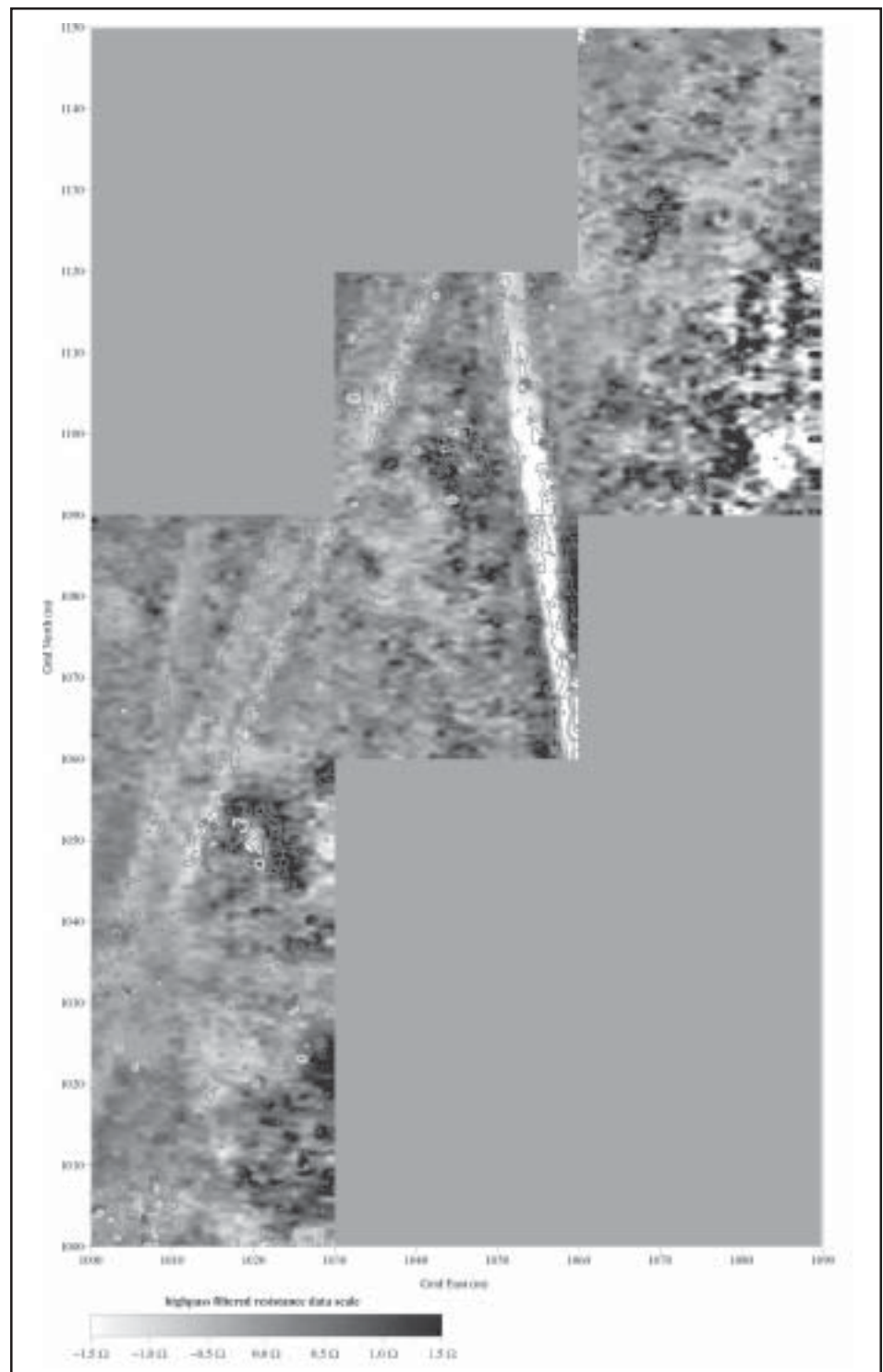
Results of the geophysical survey at 14MP407 were promising even from the most preliminary interpretation available while the crew was still in the field. Several anomalies were readily apparent and seemed to represent excellent candidates for cultural features outside of the visible house mounds.

In addition to yielding important information about a number of anomalies that appeared to be of cultural origin outside structures, the survey shed additional light on the three visible mounds in the pasture. It was apparent that Mound 1 and Mound 2 had similar magnetic signatures, suggesting that structures in both locations likely had burned. On the other hand, Mound 3 had a very different magnetic signature, one that was not nearly as chaotic and strong as that seen in the first two instances. Based on this information, it is hypothesized that the structure associated with Mound 3 did not burn and that anomalies clustered in that area may well represent internal features, such as pits, basins, posts, etc. A number of anomalies outside the vicinity of the mounds were identified as having a high potential for being cultural features.

In early May, with the help of Gary Parks of the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) and a truck-mounted Giddings soil probe, several anomalies in the pasture were cored to determine the nature of the various anomalies. In the adjacent wheat field, several anomalies were cored with handheld soil probes.

The term used for this stage of investigation is ground truthing. Ground truthing is an important part of the geophysical investigation because it is when the accuracy of the interpretation of the geophysical data is realized. The hope is that the coring will consistently confirm the presence of cultural features, particularly in spots that are judged to be high potential anomalies.

High potential features consistently had a strong correlation between the magnetic and resistance data; in other words, the anomaly was readily visible in both sets of data. Ground truthing of these anomalies confirmed the presence of cultural features in every instance. Typically, the core revealed a darker, organically enriched disturbed soil that



The geophysical survey produced detailed maps of 14MP407. Shown here are the results of the combined resistance and magnetic data from the pasture area. This method of display is a useful means of identifying correlations between data sets.

contained occasional flecks of charcoal and burned earth. In one case, a chert flake and a burned corn kernel were present in a soil core extracted from a pit feature. Other anomalies were cored that had either a magnetic signature or an electrical resistance signature with little correlation between the two. Cultural features were identified in approximately half of these and were generally recog-

nized to be subtler in appearance, that is, with lighter disturbed fill and fewer instances of charcoal and burned earth. The ground truthing confirmed a number of known cultural features that could be investigated during the June field school.

During the KATP investigations, a limited number of these features were investigated. In addition to working on features identified during the earlier



(Left) A Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Giddings rig was used to ground truth a number of the anomalies detected during the geophysical survey.

(Below) NRCS soil scientist Gary Parks, Tod Bevitt, and Martin Stein examine a soil core extracted by the Giddings rig.



ground truthing of larger anomalies by soil probing, the opportunity presented itself to investigate an area that encompassed a series of smaller anomalies. This area was thought to possibly represent a circular or ovoid post pattern, perhaps representing an arbor or shade structure where some daily activities of the site's inhabitants may have occurred. Such small features could not effectively be investigated by soil coring but could best be identified by opening a series of excavation units. A group of Kansas Anthropological Association volunteers enrolled in the Basic Archeological Excavation class were given the task of ground truthing this area. One unit placed in this vicinity yielded evidence of a large post that may correspond with one of the small anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. A small basin was also identified

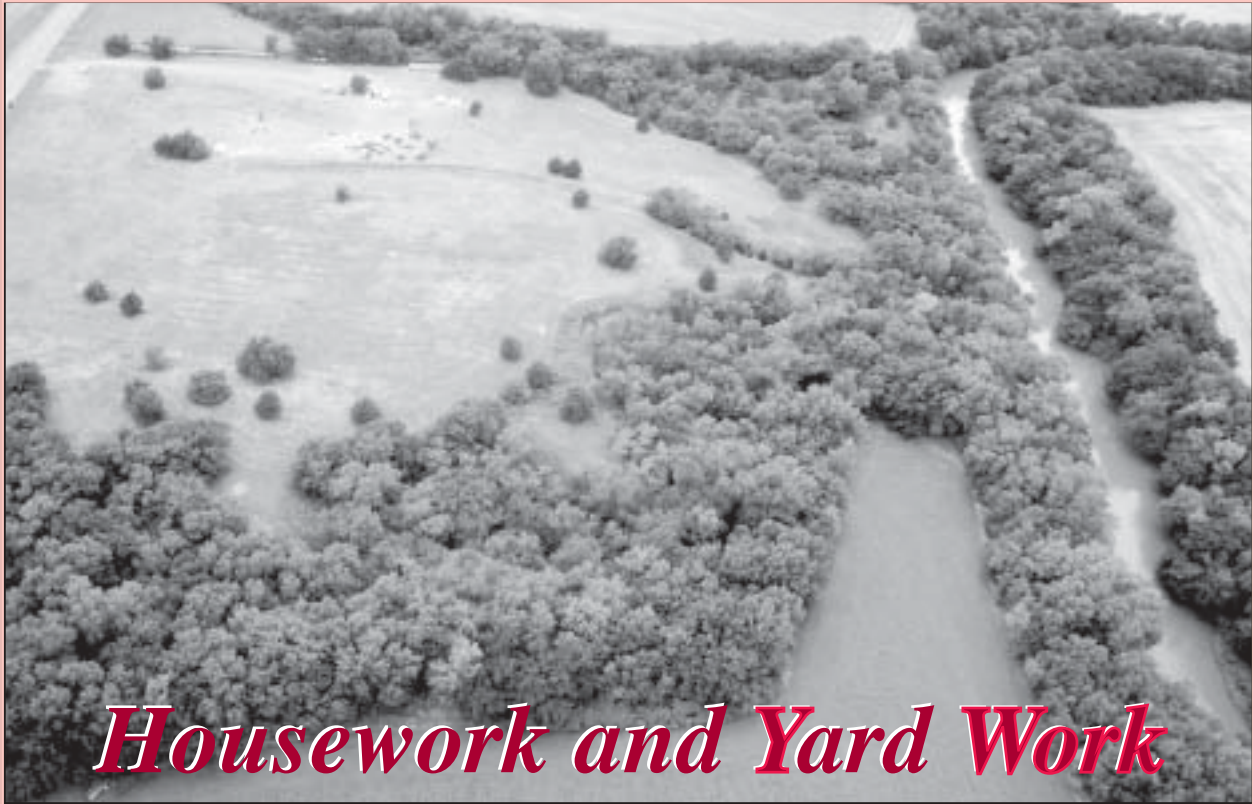
in the same area and may represent a larger anomaly that probably masks in part the post in the same location.

Initial interpretation of the excavation of the Mound 2 structure suggests that at least some of the identified cultural features may have corresponding anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. The overall chaotic signature of the Mound 2 area precluded interpretation of these individual features originally.

During the excavation, a number of soil samples were collected from small features (posts and basins), the profile of the Mound 2 fill, and an area isolated from cultural features that shows a relatively undisturbed soil profile. Additional research involving these soil samples in the near future will help identify some of the variables that allowed for the identification of the anomalies at this site.

Acknowledgments: The work by Archaeo-Physics, LLC was made possible by a generous contribution from the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service. Thanks go to the NRCS for its cooperation in providing a soil scientist and equipment for ground truthing.

This article was prepared by C. Tod Bevitt and Dave Maki. Bevitt is an independent consultant under contract to the Kansas State Historical Society for the field investigation, data analysis, and reporting of the 2004 KATP field school. Maki is a partner in Archaeo-Physics, LLC, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.



Housework and Yard Work

This aerial view, looking west across 14MP407, shows the setting of the site in relation to the surrounding countryside. The excavation area is shown in the upper left and the Smoky Hill River is on the right.

The 29th Kansas Archeology Training Program Investigates a Smoky Hill Phase Habitation Site

Introduction and Background

The 2004 Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) recently concluded a 16-day field school during which portions of a Smoky Hill earthlodge and several areas outside of this and other houses were investigated. The KATP has twice before visited the Lindsborg vicinity, in 1992 and 1993, with work at the Sharps Creek site (14MP408), a late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century protohistoric Wichita village. A total of 133 volunteers contributed more than 5,800 hours in the field and lab to help make the investigations at 14MP407 a success. While additional work is required to finish the artifact processing and cataloguing later this year, the contributions of the volunteer crew provided a solid foundation upon which the interpretation can begin.

Fieldwork focused on a habitation site attributed to the Smoky Hill phase of the Central Plains tradition. Smoky Hill phase radiocarbon dates suggest a general

range of A.D. 1050-1350, with some sites perhaps dating earlier and some later. Sites of the phase are found along the major drainages of the region: the Smoky Hill, Solomon, Saline, Blue, and Kansas Rivers and their tributaries. Key sites include the Salina burial pit (14SA1) and nearby habitation site (14SA414), the Minneapolis site (14OT5), and the Griffing site (14RY21) near Manhattan. Extensive investigations have been conducted at several other sites over the past 60 to 70 years, which collectively has helped to establish a limited understanding of this culture.

Smoky Hill houses are commonly identified as square to rectangular structures of varying sizes, often with extended entryways. Circular structures also occur occasionally, though it is not known what this variation signifies. Interior features such as a central hearth, large support posts and one or more storage pits are found in almost every instance with these structures. Many sites contain multiple structures, with some having as many as two dozen or more individual houses that are



This view, looking south across the excavation units concentrated on Mound 2, shows the volunteer crew in action.

identified by low mounds or artifact clusters. More commonly, sites are smaller and have indications of one to three structures. Little evidence is available to suggest that houses at any one site were all occupied simultaneously. While instances of contemporaneous occupation are certainly possible, in the majority of cases multiple houses likely represent repeated use of a particular location over time.

Smoky Hill material culture can be divided into several functional categories. Ceramic assemblages, generally consisting of utilitarian pottery, include small to large globular jars and bowls, typically cordmarked and occasionally decorated, tempered with sand or grog (crushed sherds). Bone objects consist of digging implements, such as scapula hoes and tibia digging stick tips manufactured from bison bone; deer metapodial beamers for hideworking; awls manufactured from various bones and bone fragments; mussel shell hoes; and bone and shell beads, just to name a few classes of artifacts. Small triangular arrow points (often side and/or basal notched), end scrapers, diamond beveled knives, flake drills, and numerous informal flake tools

comprise the lithic tool kit. Ground stone objects, such as manos and metates, abraders, and axes and celts, could be expected in a typical assemblage. Together these objects give archeologists a glimpse into the types of activities carried out in the daily lives of a site's original inhabitants.

KAA member Harold Reed recorded 14MP407 in 1971. Richard Stauffer, another KAA member who also had a collection from the site, recently added to the original record, contributing valuable information regarding potential features he had observed in an adjacent wheat field. Long known to local collectors, the site has been subjected to occasional digging over the years, resulting in a very noticeable crater in Mound 1 and a trench excavation in Mound 2. The Mound 2 trench yielded a collection of materials that the owner was gracious enough to show and even lend a portion for analysis. The data will provide important additional information on the house that became the focus of the 2004 KATP.

The area of the site investigated this year lies in a pasture. Though not in native grass, it is apparent that the land was not subject to long-term cultivation

or deep plowing, as the cultural deposits are quite shallow and still relatively intact. Three low mounds are readily visible along the crown of the ridge upon which the site is situated. These mounds represent the locations of collapsed earthlodges.

An adjacent wheat field contains another portion of the site, and a third ridge to the west has yet another cultural component, though in that instance the materials represent a later protohistoric Wichita occupation. These areas are recognized by artifact scatters in the cultivated fields. At least two collectors reported seeing dark stains in the wheat field in the vicinity of the artifact scatter at one time in the past, suggesting that pits or other cultural features might be present. Daub (burned house plaster bearing grass and/or pole impressions) was also collected from the area, suggesting the presence of a structure as well.

A geophysical survey was conducted on portions of the pasture and adjacent wheat field to help identify potential cultural features in the vicinity of the house mounds and artifact scatter, respectively (see accompanying article in this issue). This work was highly



In 1934 the Nebraska State Historical Society excavated a similar Plains earthlodge at the Minneapolis site in Ottawa County. An artist recreated the type of house represented by the posthole pattern.



valuable in placing units outside of the Mound 2 structure, which was the focus of the KATP excavations, and also provides an excellent reference for any future investigations that might take place at the site.

Research Objectives

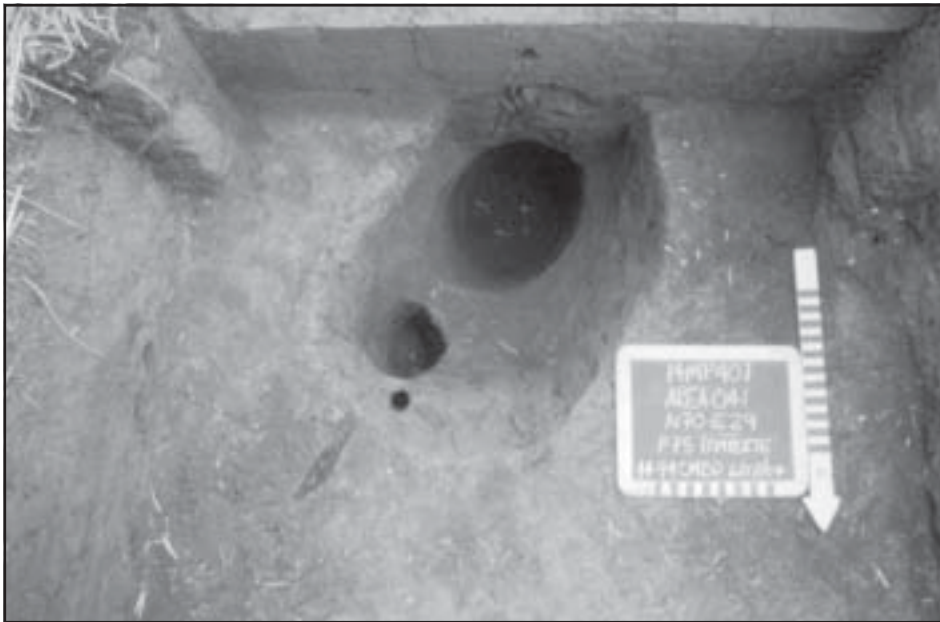
Several research questions guided the site study. One key aspect of the investigation was the recovery of plant remains to address questions about the site inhabitants diet and their reliance on horticulture and wild plants. Much of the past work on the Smoky Hill phase occurred prior to the time that soil flotation was a commonly used procedure. With this in mind, flotation samples were collected systematically from all units excavated more than 20 centimeters below the ground surface, both from inside the house fill and floor zones, as well as from outside the house. At least one-half of the fill of cultural features, such as post molds, pits, and basins, was subjected to flotation. Occasionally additional samples were taken from

features and portions of the house floor. Taken together, the information gained from the analysis of these samples will inform our understanding of subsistence practices at 14MP407 and perhaps allow inferences about practices elsewhere in the Smoky Hill phase.

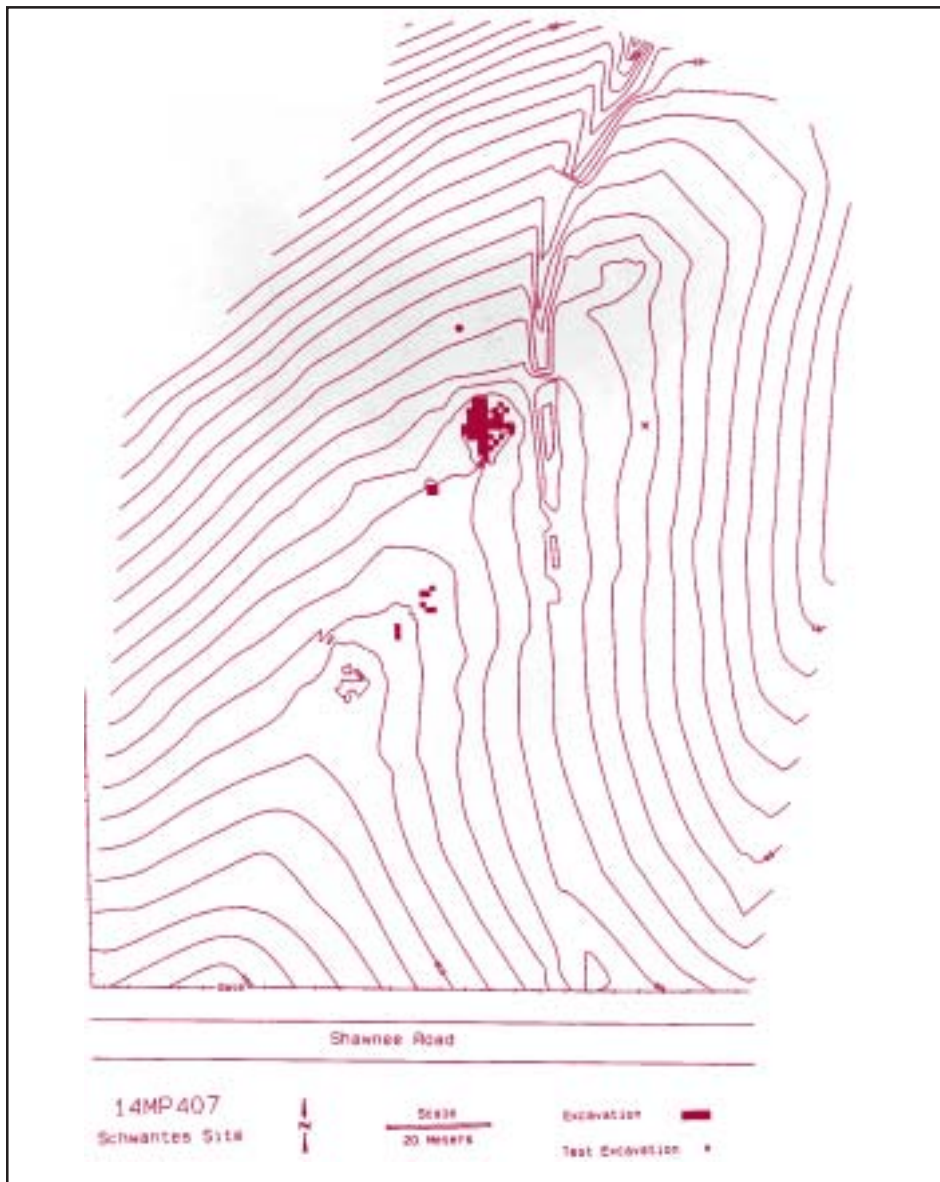
Another question related to the excavated artifact assemblage was how certain aspects—ceramics and lithic raw material utilization, for example—compare with those of other areas, such as sites in the Salina or Minneapolis localities. Would the recovered artifacts indicate that 14MP407 was distinct to a significant degree from expressions of Smoky Hill

culture seen in those and other localities or could it confidently be grouped with site clusters from previously investigated areas?

Finally, with regard to the site itself, what could we learn about the internal organization of the site? In order to answer this question, enough area would have to be opened to investigate not only a potential structure but adjacent areas as well. Areas outside of structures have been excluded from previous investigations at Smoky Hill phase sites; hence, a potentially large part of the daily activities of the site inhabitants had yet to be studied.



Excavated post molds show a main structural post with a smaller supporting post.



Excavation units are darkened on this topographic map of the pasture portion of the site.

The Fieldwork and Preliminary Results

A total of seventy-one 1 x 1-meter units were opened across the site. Fifty-eight of these were in and around Mound 2, exposing a large portion of a structure (House 2). Perimeter posts, interior posts, and features (primarily basins) were identified as the structure floor was encountered. While most of the west half of the structure was exposed, only portions of the east side were investigated thoroughly. Areas of the house that remain unopened include most of the southeast quadrant of the structure and much of the north and northeast wall areas. Additionally, no evidence of an extended entryway was found, although with much of the east edge of the house unexcavated, that is not surprising. Six to eight excavation units were clustered outside of the south-central portion of the house. A single shallow basin was identified in addition to a sparse scatter of lithic debris and ceramics. While only a small sample, this work provides tantalizing evidence of activities being carried on outside the house.

It is apparent that the structure only partially burned. The northwest portion burned quite heavily, as indicated by several large interior posts charred completely to their bases and some large concentrations of daub and burned roof debris scattered across the north and west units. Other structural posts showed no evidence of burning.

Four large interior posts were identified, roughly equidistant from the central hearth. These are thought to represent the primary central roof supports. The two large posts on the north side each had an associated smaller post on their north side. The northwest central support showed an interesting sequence of posts: one large post mold showed no signs of burning, while three others (two small and one large) immediately adjacent to it were heavily burned. Apparently the large post was removed at some point, perhaps because it was beginning to fail, and was replaced by another large post that burned along with other nearby posts when the structure was abandoned.

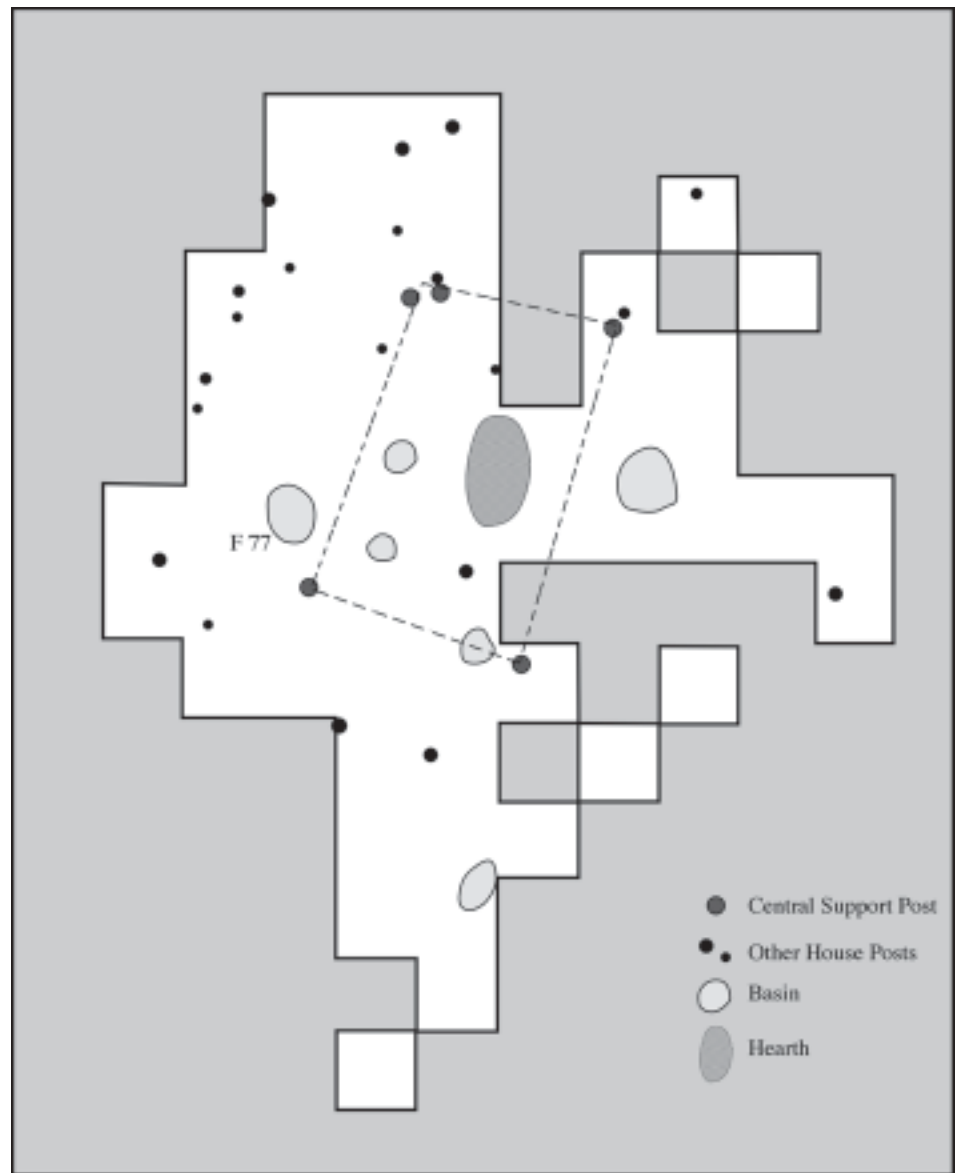
Within the limits of the house, seven small features were identified as shallow basins. For the most part, these features were nearly devoid of artifacts. One exception was Feature 77 in the southwest portion of the house. Here a digging stick tip, several end scrapers, fragments of one or more scapula tools, and other debris were found within or near this large

shallow basin. Two basins located nearest the hearth were circular in plan view and had conical cross sections. It is not known what, if any, special purpose these unique features may have had. Interestingly, no deeper storage pits were encountered in the house. In many other excavated Smoky Hill houses, interior features include and are often dominated by cylindrical pits. Deeper storage pits are present at 14MP407, as several were identified in areas outside houses during coring of some of the geophysical anomalies in both the pasture and wheat field. This knowledge makes the lack of similar features in the house an interesting contrast, although it is possible that unexcavated portions of the house might reveal deeper storage facilities.

Artifact distributions on the house floor present some interesting information. A relatively dense band of cultural material, including large portions of as many as four ceramic vessels, was exposed inside the west wall of the structure, continuing into the northwest corner and around to at least a portion of the area adjacent to the north wall. Numerous modified and retouched flakes were scattered across the area, as well as a few other stone tools and preforms. A cluster of charred corn and cob fragments was located along the short segment of the north wall near the northwest corner. The dense strip of debris was a consistent width wherever it was encountered, extending approximately 1 meter inside the perimeter posts. In contrast, very little material was collected from the house floor in the vicinity of the large central support posts near the hearth, suggesting that this area was kept clean, possibly as it saw heavier use by the inhabitants.

The ceramic assemblage consists primarily of cordmarked, sand- and grog-tempered pottery. At least two forms of vessels are present in the collection: a neckless jar or bowl with a narrow opening (commonly called a coconut jar) and the more common globular jar. Decoration is rare but was noted in at least two instances. As mentioned earlier, several large complexes of sherds were recovered and likely represent three or four reconstructible vessels or vessel sections. Work on refitting these clusters of ceramics will be just one of the focuses of the analysis that will begin this fall.

Lithic artifacts include limited quantities of flake debris, particularly larger flakes. Most of the debitage is small, representing the later stages of lithic reduction to create tools, as well as the resharpening of tools. Chert from the



Features are identified on this map of the House 2 excavation block.

Flint Hills is by far the most common raw material in the chipped stone assemblage. Smoky Hill jasper from northwest Kansas is also present in limited quantities. One unexpected find is an end scraper made of Flattop chalcidony, for which northeast Colorado is the closest source.

Faunal remains are limited and typically are in poor condition. Species recognized during the excavation include bison, deer, small mammals and rodents, bird, and shellfish. Most of the identifiable bison remains came from elements useful for bone tools, such as the scapula and tibia.

Floral remains recognized during fieldwork include both beans and corn. Both cultigens were identified in numerous instances. The systematic flotation samples should provide more detail about this aspect of the site remains.

Approximately 10 meters southwest

of the Mound 2 excavation, a 2 x 2-meter area was opened to investigate an oblong anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. It was hoped that material could be recovered to at least date this feature in proximity to House 2. The feature turned out to be a shallow oval basin that unfortunately contained almost no cultural material and was somewhat difficult to define.

During the first week of the field school, Tim Weston and his Basic Archeological Excavation class investigated another area of the site, located approximately 15-20 meters northeast of Mound 1. Their assignment was to investigate seven or eight small anomalies that created an oval pattern approximately 5 meters long and 4 meters wide. A total of six 1 x 1-meter units were opened in this vicinity with hopes of identifying one or more of the anomalies and determining



(Left) A bison tibia digging stick tip recovered from one of the shallow basins in House 2 suggests a reliance on horticulture at the site.

(Below) The artifact scatter on the house floor inside the west wall included pottery sherds, flake tools, and a ground stone mano (left of slate).

whether they were of cultural or natural origin. Excavation revealed a small shallow basin and an associated post along what would be the northwest arc of the oval cluster of anomalies. In reviewing the geophysical data, it was determined that this area corresponded to a slightly larger anomaly in the group. Apparently the basin is visible in the data, and its larger signature masks in part the post mold that may very well be representative of the smaller anomalies creating the oval. Based on this, the oval is thought to represent a cultural feature, perhaps a structure of some sort, such as an arbor where some as yet undetermined activities were conducted outside of the nearby dwellings. Additional work in this area would certainly help determine the validity of this hypothesis.

As work on those units was completed, three additional units were opened a short distance to the southwest, closer to Mound 1, to investigate another geophysical anomaly. This particular anomaly appeared as a large irregular feature that continued outside of the grid established for the geophysical survey. Excavators uncovered the margins of an irregular basin that carried across parts of the three 1-meter units. Very little material was collected from the feature. Its irregular form, large size, and proximity to Mound 1 make it a strong candidate for a borrow area associated with the Mound 1 structure. Material for the earthen house construction would be acquired from areas immediately adjacent to the house. Typically, the shallow borrow depressions would be filled in with the waste of daily life; however, it appears that this borrow pit was not used as a trash receptacle.



Conclusions

Revisiting the previously stated research objectives in light of this preliminary review of the fieldwork provides some tentative conclusions.

While the bulk of the flotation remains to be analyzed, the recovery of numerous specimens of two cultivated crops (beans and corn), as well as several examples of digging implements, suggest a strong reliance on horticulture at the site. Additional study will provide more data and help complete the picture of the inhabitants' reliance on cultigens, as well as gathered wild plants. In all, 176 separate sample numbers were assigned to soil flotation samples. Approximately

one-fourth of these samples consisted of multiple bags from a single provenience, such as basin features, large posts, and general house floor samples.

At least two radiocarbon dates will be obtained from charred plant remains (a bean and a corncob) collected from the house floor. A third date will be run on a sizeable sample of wood charcoal from one of the interior posts, pending identification of the tree species represented by the sample.

A large quantity of pottery was recovered and will be useful in determining the number and types of vessels present in the house. Several reconstructible vessels or vessel segments will provide good information on vessel form



This view to the southwest across the main excavation area shows the records tent on the left and sifting screens and backdirt piles on the right.

and size. A varied and sizeable collection of stone tools also was found. From this assemblage and the flake debris, a picture of lithic raw material use and tool manufacture and maintenance activities will come to light. In both instances, comparisons can then be made with data from excavations in the Minneapolis and Salina vicinities.

The excavation was only partly successful in exploring the topic of internal site organization. House 2 was identified and investigated, but only a portion of it was thoroughly explored. A small area outside of this particular structure was opened, allowing the definition of a shallow basin and light scatter of cultural material along the exterior of the south house wall. Other units successfully found additional external features. The possible identification of a post structure, unlike the typical Smoky Hill phase house, with an associated basin provides a glimpse into the potential for research of ancillary activity areas outside the habitations at 14MP407. Due to time limitations, investigation of known features in the wheat field was not possible. From this standpoint, additional excavations at the site would go far in helping to explore this aspect of the research goals.

In spite of this shortcoming, the 2004 KATP was a success in many ways, and it is assured that the results of the investigations at 14MP407 will help us gain a better understanding of the past inhabitants of this site and of the central Kansas region during the Middle Ceramic period.



Kirby Ross of Kirwin and Roger Ward of El Dorado draw the layers of earth that have been excavated, recording the profile through the middle of House 2.

Acknowledgments: The cooperation and enthusiasm of the landowners, Denise and Jim Schwantes and Larry and Edie Dahlsten, are greatly appreciated.

The author, C. Tod Bevitt, is an independent archeological consultant under contract to the Kansas State Historical Society for the field investigation, data analysis, and reporting of the 2004 KATP field school.

Brown v. Board Dedication

Cont. from page 12

Housing and Urban Development to make neighborhood improvements including the construction of compatible infill houses, repair of existing houses, and repair of related infrastructure.

The Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site was dedicated on May 17, 2004, with remarks from Topeka Mayor James A. McClinton, U. S. Representative Elijah E. Cummings, Kansas congressional delegates, U. S. Secretary of Education Rod Paige, U. S. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Craig Manson, U. S. Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton, U. S. Supreme Court Justice Stephen Bryer, Governor Kathleen Sebelius, civil rights pioneer Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, and President of the United States George W. Bush.

With approximately five thousand people in attendance, the dedication commemorated the progress made toward educational equality; addressed the necessity of recommitting to the civic responsibility of providing equal opportunity for all citizens; and celebrated the rescue of Monroe School, a site of national historical importance.

The Kansas History Center and Museum will be closed Labor Day, September 6, 2004. Please check the online calendar at kshs.org for other dates and events.

Happenings in Kansas

Willing to Die for Freedom: A Look Back at Kansas Territory

April 3, 2004 - October 3, 2004
Kansas Museum of History
Kansas History Center
6425 S.W. Sixth Avenue
Topeka, Kansas
This exhibit both observes the territory's 150th anniversary and explores Kansas' free-state heritage.

Sights Once Seen

June 1, 2004 - August 30, 2004
Research Gallery
Kansas History Center and Museum
The earliest form of photography is featured in this traveling exhibit recreating explorer John C. Fremont's 1853-54 expedition through the West. Over 100 daguerreotypes were taken in modern times by photographer Robert Schlaer, who retraced Fremont's route through present-day Kansas and beyond.

Heritage Trust Fund Workshop

September 16, 2004
2:00 p.m.
Koch Education Center, Second Floor
Kansas History Center

KAA Fall Fling

September 18-19, 2004
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Archeology Lab
Kansas History Center

Heritage Trust Fund Workshop

October 14, 2004
10:00 a.m.
Memorial Building, Third Floor,
Alliance Room
101 South Lincoln
Chanute, Kansas

KSHS, Inc. Annual Meeting

November 5, 2004
Kansas History Center
Includes presentations of the Nyle H. Miller Local Historical Organization Award, Edgar Langsdorf Award, Edward H. Tihen Historical Publication Awards, John Ripley Local Organization Award, speakers, election of board members and officers, and recognition of retiring and emeritus board members and executive committee members.

Lewis and Clark Living History Program

November 6, 2004
Kansas History Center
Captain Lewis' Company from the Frontier Army Living History Association will present a program on Lewis and Clark. Steve Allie will give a presentation on the food eaten by the men on the Corps of Discovery expedition. The program is free and open to the public.

Heritage Trust Fund Workshop

November 18, 2004
10:00 a.m.
Location To Be Announced
Salina, Kansas

Heritage Trust Fund Workshop

December 9, 2004
10:00 a.m.
Carnegie Center for the Arts
701 Second
Dodge City, Kansas

Heritage Trust Fund Workshop

January 13, 2005
2:00 p.m.
Kansas History Center



Return Service Requested

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Cultural Resources Division
6425 S.W. Sixth Avenue
Topeka, KS 66615-1099

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