

# 2017 – 2022 Kansas Preservation Plan

Prepared by the  
Kansas State Historic Preservation Office



YOUR  
STORIES  
OUR  
HISTORY

**KANSAS  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY**

6425 SW 6th Avenue  
Topeka KS 66615-1099  
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Big Brutus, West Mineral, Cherokee County

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**On the cover:** Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway (ATSF) Steam Locomotive #3915, Abilene, Dickinson County

# Planning for Future Preservation Efforts in Kansas

## Plan Development

This document is the result of a planning process initiated by the Kansas Historical Society's Cultural Resources Division (CRD) with input from a variety of state and federal agencies, preservation organizations, and the public. The CRD, which comprises the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Archeology, and the State Historic Sites, helps preserve the state's archeological, architectural, and historic resources by identifying, documenting, interpreting, and protecting those resources and by fostering the public's stewardship of the state's rich cultural heritage through technical assistance, grants-in-aid, and educational and outreach activities. The division implements the federal-state historic preservation program established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) as well as state-based activities authorized by the 1977 state historic preservation law, the 1990 Heritage Trust Fund act, the Kansas Antiquities Commission act, the Unmarked Burial Sites preservation law, the 2001 state rehabilitation tax credit law, and other related federal laws and regulations. Operations of the division are funded from numerous sources including federal, state, and fee funds.

Many other organizations carry out preservation programs in Kansas; more information on those that participated in this plan and their preservation programs is presented on the following pages. Each year the CRD staff members meet or speak with thousands of constituents. These contacts range from simple phone conversations to site visits to formal presentations at conferences, workshops, and focus groups. The division uses the information from these contacts to develop its programs to meet constituent needs and to also create the current preservation plan.

For this planning process the CRD staff members sought the input of their preservation partners and the public to learn more about what is important in their communities. Advocacy was the topic of discussion during a session at the 2013 Kansas Historic Preservation Conference. Ron Alexander of the Kansas Leadership Center led the discussion, which focused on three primary questions: What is our most important work? Who does the work? What are strategies for completing this work? Notes were collected for use in this plan. Further comments were gathered during focus groups held in conjunction with 2014 and 2015 Heritage Trust Fund grant workshops and at dedicated sessions at meetings of the Historic Sites Board of Review and the Kansas Preservation Alliance, the statewide non-profit historic preservation organization.

Wide-reaching public comment was obtained from an email survey distributed statewide in 2015 to more than 550 people representing state and federal partners, tribes, certified local governments, elected officials, universities, local preservation advocacy organizations, historic sites friends groups, architects, archeologists, and historic property developers. In addition, the survey was posted on the homepage of the agency website, kshs.org, and multiple times on the SHPO Facebook page. More than 200 responses were returned providing focus and direction for the goals and objectives outlined later in this plan. The input of all these stakeholders has been an essential component of this planning process.

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Warkentin House, Newton, Harvey County



Brandt Hotel, Alma, Wabaunsee County; Clements Stone Arch Bridge, Chase County; Great Bend Army Airfield (AAF) Hangar, Barton County

## Preservation Partners and Programs

A strong network of individuals and public, private, and non-profit organizations contributes to the interpretation and preservation of Kansas’ cultural and natural resources. The following descriptions of preservation-related organizations and summaries of their major programs provide merely an overview. From this base of activity this plan looks forward to the next five years with a set of goals to be implemented by Kansas’ preservation organizations and its citizens.

### LOCAL LEVEL

It would be impossible to note every local organization in Kansas that promotes preservation ideals. The following are merely a sample of those striving to preserve their local history and educate others through local advocacy, award programs, and grassroots organization.

- Lawrence Preservation Alliance – [lawrencepreservation.org](http://lawrencepreservation.org)
- Manhattan-Riley County Preservation Alliance – [preservemanhattan.org](http://preservemanhattan.org)
- Historic Kansas City Foundation – [historickansascity.org](http://historickansascity.org)
- Historic Preservation Alliance of Wichita and Sedgwick County – [historicpreservationalliance.com](http://historicpreservationalliance.com)

### STATE LEVEL

#### Kansas Historical Society (KSHS), Cultural Resources Division, [kshs.org](http://kshs.org)

##### Historic Property and Archeological Site Inventories

The CRD maintains files on more than 84,000 of the state’s historic properties and archeological sites. Archeological sites have been identified and recorded by staff members, professional archeologists, and avocational archeologists who have received training through the division’s programs.

Archeological sites are mapped using the division’s Geographic Information System (GIS). Historic properties have been surveyed by staff members, paid consultants, property owners, and interested citizens through the user-friendly, web-based Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI). Photographs of and information about these surveyed properties are accessible to the public online at [kshs.org/khri](http://kshs.org/khri) and are loaded on the GIS system. These systems not only aid in assisting property owners, but also help streamline the process of reviewing projects under state and federal preservation laws.



Kansas Archeology Training Program at Billy Dixon’s Whisky Ranch trading post (14EL311), Hays, Ellis County, in 2013

## National Register of Historic Places and Register of Historic Kansas Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPRA), the National Register is part of a national program administered by the National Park Service to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources. The Register of Historic Kansas Places was created in 1977 by the passage of K.S.A 75-2721. All properties listed in the National Register are also listed in the state register, but the state register also recognizes some properties that are significant to our state's heritage but may not meet National Register eligibility criteria. State register-listed properties are eligible to receive funding through the Heritage Trust Fund (HTF) and the state rehabilitation tax credit programs. In the previous plan it was noted that interest in the process of nomination has shifted from the pursuit of a few property owners who seek individual listing of their building to the listing of entire historic districts by groups organized through local planning processes. Within the past five years the balance of individual to district nominations has been more even. As of December 31, 2016, there were 1,424 Kansas listings in the National Register and 171 listings of state register-only properties. Nominations and photographs of registered properties and districts are accessible to the public online at [kshs.org/14638](http://kshs.org/14638).

For the SHPO and other interested parties the Multiple Property Documentation Form streamlines the method of organizing information collected in surveys and research for registration and preservation planning purposes. These multiple property or thematic listings help direct attention to threatened or under-appreciated resources. In recent years more communities and property owners have come to the SHPO seeking register listing for designed landscapes, parks, and cemeteries. Staff members have developed a specific preliminary evaluation form and descriptive categories in KHRI for these property types.

## Certified Local Governments

Eighteen Kansas communities have a special relationship with the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) because they have met the requirements established by the National Park Service (NPS) to become a Certified Local Government (CLG). These entities have enacted local historic preservation ordinances and established local historic preservation programs. CLGs have competitive advantages when applying for federal preservation grants and are given a strong voice in the nomination of properties in their communities to the National Register. The CLGs have made great strides toward becoming a leader in community development by strengthening a commitment to this program.

The cities of Abilene, Arkansas City, Dodge City, Garden City, Haysville, Hutchinson, Independence, Kansas City, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Manhattan, Newton/North Newton, Olathe, Salina, Topeka, Wichita, and the counties of Doniphan and Douglas have established local preservation commissions, local landmark designation, and other related programs. These commissions will continue to receive regular training from the SHPO on the state preservation law, Section 106, and serve as an essential preservation resource for their communities. To learn how to become a CLG contact the SHPO at [kshs.shpo@ks.gov](mailto:kshs.shpo@ks.gov).

## Historic Preservation Fund

The SHPO administers the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) to finance local preservation activities that will contribute to planning for the preservation of the



Reno County Courthouse, Hutchinson, Reno County

built environment and archeological resources. Up to 60 percent of the cost of eligible activities can be funded through this program. Through property identification and evaluation communities may assess historic properties and develop plans for their recognition and preservation. Eligible projects include the creation of preservation plans, surveys, National Register nominations, archeological investigations and reports, design-review guidelines, and brochures. This program is funded by the National Park Service (NPS), which requires that 10 percent of the state's annual allocation be passed through to CLGs. The SHPO passed more than \$700,000 through to state and local governments and organizations and universities for preservation projects between 2011 and 2016. To learn more visit [kshs.org/14615](http://kshs.org/14615).

### **Rehabilitation Tax Incentives**

The federal and state rehabilitation tax credit programs administered by the SHPO staff promote the rehabilitation of the state's most significant properties, while also serving as economic development tools. At any given time there are up to 500 open projects throughout the state. Economic impact models tell us that these projects create approximately 1,000 new jobs in the state per year. The federal tax credit program, established for income-producing buildings, offers a federal income tax credit equal to 20 percent of qualified rehabilitation expenditures on a historic property. The state program, for both income-producing and non-income-producing properties, offers a state income tax credit equal to 25 percent of qualified rehabilitation expenditures. In 2007 the Kansas Legislature amended the statute to allow certified 501(c)(3) organizations to receive tax credits equal to 30 percent of their qualifying expenses. In the years since the creation of the tax credit (2001-2016), more than 1,000 state tax credit-aided projects have been completed, representing an investment of more than \$152 million dollars (2016) by property owners. As one of the most progressive and flexible tax credit programs in the nation, the Kansas program has served as a catalyst for an increase in the number of properties nominated to the state and National Registers since 2001. More information and copies of a 2010 economic impact study can be found at [kshs.org/14666](http://kshs.org/14666).

### **Heritage Trust Fund**

Each year the SHPO awards approximately \$1 million to property owners for the preservation of buildings listed in the state and National Registers. Individual grants up to \$90,000 are awarded through a competitive application process for "brick and mortar" rehabilitation projects and historic structure reports. Since the program's inception in 1991, more than \$23 million has been awarded to owners of historic properties. In 2015 state legislation changed the funding mechanism for this program. SHPO staff members will be monitoring the program income carefully over the coming years to assess the impact of the change. The Heritage Trust Fund (HTF) grant program generates historic preservation awareness and provides a venue through which SHPO staff can provide financial and technical assistance to owners of historic properties. To learn how to apply visit [kshs.org/14617](http://kshs.org/14617).

### **Review and Compliance**

CRD staff review a variety of projects related to federal and state agencies' compliance with both federal and state laws for the protection of historic properties. These project reviews generally fall under one of two laws: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Kansas Preservation Law (K.S.A. 75-2724 – [kshs.org/15577](http://kshs.org/15577)). Staff members review approximately 2,500 projects annually under these laws. The division has committed to negotiating programmatic agreements with federal agencies, including Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Agriculture, to exempt from review those projects with little potential to affect historic properties. Because staff resources are increasingly limited, funding priority through the SHPO's Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) allocation in 2015 and 2016 was given to development of an online review and compliance submission system. The new system will allow state and federal agencies to submit review requests digitally via an online portal and will allow SHPO staff members to review projects in a completely digital environment. All project correspondence and documentation is stored electronically making searching and retrieving information much faster and easier. This submission system is expected to be completed in the fall of 2017.

For information on how to submit a review, visit [kshs.org/14658](http://kshs.org/14658). For copies of existing programmatic agreements, contact the SHPO at [kshs.shpo@ks.gov](mailto:kshs.shpo@ks.gov).

### **Kansas Archeology Training Program**

For more than 40 years the CRD archeology office's most visible public activity has been the Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school, [kshs.org/14623](http://kshs.org/14623). A cooperative effort of KSHS and the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA), the program draws amateur and professional archeologists from around the state and nation. Other organizations, including Kansas universities and research entities such as the University of Kansas' Odyssey Geoarchaeological Research Program, assist with the field school on a year-to-year basis. The field school offers participants an opportunity to learn archeological concepts and methods through hands-on experience and classroom instruction under the supervision of professional staff. Typically at least one class each year is focused on preservation of the built environment. Volunteers provide the hands necessary to complete tasks, such as major excavation and lab work, that CRD staff members could not complete on their own. Each year roughly 140 volunteers contribute approximately 7,000 hours toward the program. The Kansas Archeology Training Program received the Society for American Archaeology Award for Excellence in Public Education in 2015. The plaque states, "For its systematic and sustained efforts over four decades in creating a community of citizens who appreciate and advocate for archaeology through active engagement in its understanding, documentation, and protections."



Top, Kansas Archeology Training Program at Tobias Site (14RC8), Rice County, in 1977; above, Waldo Wedel's 1966 Smithsonian excavations in the Tobias Site Council Circle.

### **Project Archaeology**

A national program, Project Archaeology develops standards-based teaching materials for primary and middle school students. The CRD provides funds to develop Kansas-based materials for schoolchildren in third through eighth grades. This work is carried out in partnership with national Project Archaeology, staff of the KSHS Education and Museum Division, the Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE), private consultants, American Indians, and teachers. See more at [kshs.org/18959](http://kshs.org/18959).

### **Contract Archeology Program**

The KSHS has longstanding agreements with the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) whereby these agencies reimburse KSHS Contract Archeology Program (CAP) for carrying out archeological reviews needed for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. CAP staff members evaluate a

project's potential to affect archeological sites and then carry out the necessary studies to assist these agencies in avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating the effects. The reports that result from these studies serve dual purposes: fulfilling federal agencies' requirements to identify and consider historic properties in their projects and expanding our understanding of the archeological record. Beginning in 1991 the contract archeology program also provided cultural resources training for staff of the NRCS. See more at [kshs.org/14612](http://kshs.org/14612).

### **Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act**

Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act (Kansas Code §§75-2741, et seq.) of 1989 (UBS) was created to provide protection for all unmarked burial sites and human skeletal remains located on all non-federal and non-tribal lands within the state. The act establishes procedures for the treatment and disposition of human remains from unmarked burial sites and prohibits unauthorized disturbance of any unmarked burial sites. KSHS staff members serve with American Indian and non-Indian members of the public on a quasi-judicial board that implements the act. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) protects American Indian burials on federal and tribal lands. Because the KSHS is a statutory museum under this act, staff members carry out compliance with the law and occasionally assist other agencies and institutions in this regard. See more on UBS, [kshs.org/14677](http://kshs.org/14677), and NAGPRA, [nps.gov/nagpra](http://nps.gov/nagpra).



Constitution Hall State Historic Site, Lecompton, Douglas County

### **State-Owned Historic Sites**

The CRD directly preserves 16 historic sites across the state. Through regular maintenance and capital improvements, CRD physically preserves these sites and the buildings upon them for the enjoyment of citizens and visitors alike. These sites are open to the public year-round: Constitution Hall and Fort Hays. These are open seasonally: First Territorial Capitol, Grinter Place, Hollenberg Pony Express Station, Kaw Mission and Last Chance Store, Mine Creek Civil War Battlefield, Pawnee Indian Museum, and Red Rocks, Home of the William Allen White Family. Other sites are open for self-guided tours including the Iowa and Sac & Fox Mission,

the Marais des Cygnes Massacre site, and Pawnee Rock. CRD also partners with local communities and organizations to make the following sites available to visitors: Cottonwood Ranch, Goodnow House, John Brown Museum, and Shawnee Indian Mission. For more information at [kshs.org/18658](http://kshs.org/18658).

### **KSHS Outreach – Workshops**

In addition to formal programs such as the KATP and Project Archaeology, the CRD annually sponsors a variety of workshops on how to survey historic buildings, how to write National Register nominations, how to complete tax credit applications, and window repair. These are often held in association with the annual KATP and the state preservation conference.

### **KSHS Outreach – Communications**

From 1978 to 2015 the CRD published the *Kansas Preservation* newsletter on a bimonthly and later a quarterly schedule. In January 2013 the Kansas SHPO Facebook page, [facebook.com/kshpo](https://facebook.com/kshpo), was created, and this gradually became the preferred method for the CRD to disseminate news and preservation information. The CRD also utilizes the





Fulton High School and Grade School, Fulton, Bourbon County; Nelson Antrim Crawford House, Topeka, Shawnee County; Arvon School, Arvon, Osage County

KSHS Twitter feed @kansashistory for announcements such as grant awards and state and National Register listings and posts photos on the KSHS Instagram account, kansashistory. Quarterly meetings of the Historic Sites Board of Review are featured via live tweets.

### **KSHS Outreach – Publications**

While the CRD no longer prints a quarterly newsletter, in coming years it plans to publish special issues focusing on specific property types and events. For example, future issues may feature properties found in historic context statements (Multiple Property Documentation Forms) established in past decades for railroad-related resources, agriculture-related resources, county courthouses, public schools, and roadside resources. Other special issues may focus on the annual Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school. The CRD currently has a mailing list of more than 5,800 readers nationwide.

### **KSHS Outreach – Listserv**

The CRD also maintains the *Preserving Kansas* listserv, which is an egroup for historic preservationists across Kansas, including SHPO staff members, local governments, local preservation commission members, designers, contractors, and building owners. Anyone with an interest in historic preservation and the retention of the built environment is encouraged to join.

### **Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc., [kpalliance.org](http://kpalliance.org)**

The Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc. (KPA), is a statewide, non-profit organization “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.” KPA helps communities by providing information and examples of the economic benefits of preservation with regards to tourism, community identity, and sense of place. KPA serves as an advocate for threatened historic properties, monitors and initiates preservation-related legislation at the state level, and sponsors ongoing preservation programs. In 2010 KPA commissioned a study of the state’s rehabilitation tax credit program in an effort to provide preservation advocates, lawmakers, and budget analysts with economic data about the impact of preservation at the local and state levels. The study, which is available online at [kshs.org/14666](http://kshs.org/14666), examined the many significant construction-stage economic effects of historic rehabilitation investment in Kansas as aided by the state historic tax credit.

### **Kansas State Preservation Conference**

The Kansas Preservation Alliance either hosts directly or assists the Kansas Historical Society with the annual state preservation conference. The conferences generally cover two days with local tours, a keynote speaker and banquet, and educational sessions being the format. Conferences are held in various communities across the state with each focusing on current issues and topics in preservation relevant to architects, historians, preservationists, and history enthusiasts.

### Preservation Easements

KPA accepts easements on significant historic, archeological, or cultural resources, allowing the owner to retain private ownership of a property and possibly obtain potential tax benefits.

### Preservation Resource Directory

KPA maintains a web-based service, listing preservation-related businesses including grant writers, architects, engineers, and contractors, at [kpalliance.org/programs/resource-directory](http://kpalliance.org/programs/resource-directory). The SHPO also provides a list of historic preservation consultants and contractors at [kshs.org/14649](http://kshs.org/14649).

### Annual Most Endangered List

KPA accepts nominations for a running list of endangered historic properties in Kansas. By highlighting important resources in need of restoration or rehabilitation, the organization helps local preservationists reach their goals. The list brings threatened properties to the attention of the public, governmental agencies, and larger preservation organizations, such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP).

### Annual Awards of Excellence and Advocacy Awards

Each year KPA presents awards of excellence to exceptional preservation projects and the individuals and/or organizations that implemented them. The annual advocacy awards go to individuals or organizations for exceptional preservation efforts. Nominations are solicited and reviewed by a committee of experts in architecture, history, and preservation and the results are announced at a special ceremony in May as a national preservation month activity.

### Professional Archaeologists of Kansas, [ksarchaeo.info](http://ksarchaeo.info)

Both professional archeologists conducting research in Kansas and students working toward degrees and careers in archeology comprise the Professional Archaeologists of Kansas (PAK). PAK's goal is to encourage and facilitate communication about the historic and prehistoric cultural heritage of Kansas and the importance of protecting and preserving archaeological resources for future generations. PAK administers a listserv geared toward Kansas archeologists, providing rapid dissemination of information on emerging issues, venues for topical discussion, and announcements.



Kansas Archeology Training Program at Lake Scott State Park (14SC409), Scott County, in 2009

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The KATP field school is a multi-activity program that provides avocational archeologists with professional advice on the location, recording, interpretation, preservation, and publication of information on archeological sites.

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## **Kansas Anthropological Association, [kshs.org/resource/kaa.htm](http://kshs.org/resource/kaa.htm)**

With a long tradition of preservation work in the state, the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) focuses on preserving the history and pre-history of Kansas. Its primary goal focuses on the involvement and education of avocational archaeologists in the preservation process.

### **Kansas Archeology Training Program**

The KATP field school is a multi-activity program that provides avocational archeologists with professional advice on the location, recording, interpretation, preservation, and publication of information on archeological sites. The primary activity

is an annual two-week field school carried out in partnership with the KSHS. Beyond the field school, the KATP includes a certification program that allows individuals to receive training and earn certification in various areas including site survey, excavation, laboratory work, and public outreach. In an effort to get more people involved in the certification program, KAA and KSHS are partnering to hold annual certification classes. In recent years federal agencies such as the National Park Service, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have worked as partners on the KATP field school.



Kansas Archeology Training Program at Adair Cabin site (14MM327), Osawatomie, Miami County, in 2014

### ***The Kansas Anthropologist and the KAA Newsletter***

KAA regularly produces these two publications. The *KAA Newsletter* provides announcements, discussion of timely issues, and short, informal articles of general interest. *The Kansas Anthropologist* is more formal, with longer, technical articles written both by avocationalists and professionals. The results of the KATP field school investigations appear in *The Kansas Anthropologist*, which is distributed to KAA members as well as Kansas libraries.

## **Historic Preservation Partners, Inc., [yourhistoricpartner.com](http://yourhistoricpartner.com)**

Founded in 2008, Historic Preservation Partners, Inc. (HPP) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation with the primary objective to encourage and facilitate the preservation of historic structures. By providing assistance in the planning, financing, and oversight of historic preservation work, HPP helps property owners understand and navigate the complex policies, procedures, and incentives that play a role in reusing historic buildings. HPP works with property owners all across the United States, but is based in Topeka, Kansas. The organization periodically offers small grant funds to help stabilize, mothball, or rehabilitate historic properties.

## **University of Kansas, Kansas State University, Wichita State University, Emporia State University, Fort Hays State University, and Washburn University**

Several Kansas universities offer degrees in anthropology or have anthropology courses. University faculty members not only teach courses, but also assist artifact collectors with identifications, provide related information, and give public presentations. Some schools have active field programs and conduct student- and volunteer-assisted archeological site surveys and excavations. Many have worked directly with the Kansas Historical Society to offer volunteer opportunities to the public. Additionally, Wichita State University has a public history master's program that introduces students to historic



Iowa Tribe Community Building, White Cloud vicinity, Brown County; Keystone Ranch Barn, Marion County

preservation and related fields of study. Other universities in the state offer individual courses in public history, historic preservation, and architectural history through their history and/or architecture programs. These universities along with other colleges and institutions of higher learning in Kansas continue to show interest in preserving history in the communities that surround them as well as their own history. In 2013 and 2014 the University of Kansas nominated two historic districts on its campus to the National Register of Historic Places. It also maintains a preservation commission that conducts design reviews and advises the administration on projects impacting historic buildings and landscapes on university property. The Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work at Kansas State University regularly applies to the SHPO for federal Historic Preservation Fund grants to support archeological survey and field work programs in the Manhattan, Kansas, area. Kansas State University also hosts and supports the Chapman Center for Rural Studies, [k-state.edu/history/chapman](http://k-state.edu/history/chapman), through its history program. The Chapman Center is a repository of Kansas and American rural history.

### **[Kansas Department of Transportation, ksdot.org](http://ksdot.org)**

KDOT works closely with the Kansas SHPO to evaluate under state and federal preservation laws a number of undertakings every year that have a potential to impact prehistoric and historic resources. KDOT also administers federal Transportation Enhancement Funds, some of which are directed toward historic preservation efforts in Kansas. KDOT also administers the Kansas Byways program, which seeks to identify and designate scenic and historic byways to increase tourism and educate the traveling public about our state's environment, history, and culture. Since publishing of the 2011-2016 state plan, two new byways have been created in Kansas, bringing the total to 12. These two new byways are the Route 66 Historic Byway (2011) and Land and Sky Scenic Byway (2016). The Frontier Military Scenic Byway was renamed the Frontier Military Historic Byway in 2014. In accordance with the previous state plan's goal to focus on the built environment of Scott State Park, which is along the Western Vistas Historic Byway, the park's Steele House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2016.

### **[Kansas Main Street, Inc., facebook.com/kansasmainstreetinc](https://facebook.com/kansasmainstreetinc)**

The Kansas Department of Commerce formerly administered the Kansas Main Street program, but funding for that program was cut from the state budget in 2012. In 2015 a Kansas Main Street, Inc. organization was formed with the help of individual Main Street communities. The new organization successfully obtained a Rural Business Development grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to hire a full-time director. The program is rebuilding statewide to provide training opportunities for local Main Street directors and boards, consultation visits, local program evaluation, design assistance, and business enhancement strategies.

### **Kansas Barn Alliance, [kansasbarnalliance.org](http://kansasbarnalliance.org)**

A group of rural advocates and barn enthusiasts, the Kansas Barn Alliance (KBA) is committed to researching and preserving barns throughout the state. The alliance hosts an annual Barn Fest at various locations across Kansas to raise awareness about this threatened property type, to promote the National Register of Historic Places, rehabilitation tax credits, and grants, and to provide networking and educational opportunities to rural advocates. The group consulted with the CRD about a statewide survey of barns and farmsteads in 2007.

### **Kansas Sampler Foundation, [kansassampler.org](http://kansassampler.org)**

Identified as a public non-profit 501(c)(3), the Kansas Sampler Foundation is committed to preserving, sustaining, and growing rural culture by educating Kansans about their state and by networking and supporting rural communities. While the organization no longer hosts its annual Kansas Sampler Festival, it still offers a variety of programs to promote history and culture in Kansas including the Kansas Explorers Club and the We Kan! Network and award. It also produces books on Kansas history and culture such as the *8 Wonders of Kansas!* and the *Kansas Guidebook for Explorers*.

## **NATIONAL LEVEL**

### **The Archaeological Conservancy, [americanarchaeology.com](http://americanarchaeology.com)**

The Archaeological Conservancy, a private non-profit organization based in New Mexico, purchases and protects endangered archaeological sites. Beginning in 2005 Archaeological Conservancy staff members have worked with the KSHS and Kansas landowners to purchase endangered sites. These efforts have been successful in Kansas, and future efforts are likely to be productive.

### **National Trust for Historic Preservation, [preservationnation.org](http://preservationnation.org)**

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a private non-profit membership organization that “protects significant places representing our diverse cultural experience” nationwide. They do by taking, purchasing, and maintaining certain historic places as well as advocating for broad support of preservation in general. The National Trust publishes Preservation Magazine, promotes its 11 Most Endangered Historic Places annually, and maintains various historic tours. The Trust mainly operates in Kansas via two Trust advisors.

### **Army Corps of Engineers**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers issues permits under Section 404(b) of the Clean Water Act that are reviewed by the CRD. The Corps requires such permits when a proposed project will impact the “waters of the United States,” generally defined as being within a stream’s ordinary high water or a jurisdictional wetland. Virtually all bridges, regardless of size, require these permits. Larger projects, such as pipelines, typically also require these permits for stream crossings or wetland impacts.



Santa Fe Trail Swanson’s Swales, Little River vicinity, Rice County

## National Park Service, [nps.gov](https://www.nps.gov)

The National Park Service (NPS) provides support and assistance for historic preservation in Kansas through:

- The Historic Preservation Fund, the rehabilitation tax credit program, and other funding sources such as various special grants;
- Guidance in projects and programming related to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act;
- Examples and information about helping projects better meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties.
- The American Battlefield Protection Program includes preservation planning and land acquisition grants.

The NPS administers four national historic sites, one national preserve, and has recognized five national historic trails as well as 25 National Historic Landmarks in Kansas. Additionally, the NPS provides technical assistance through the Midwest Archeological Center and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. The four national historic sites located in Kansas are the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in Topeka, Fort Larned National Historic Site in Larned, Fort Scott National Historic Site in Fort Scott, and Nicodemus National Historic Site in Nicodemus. The NPS also administers the Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve near Strong City.

The NPS interprets five national historic trails that pass through the state, which are the California National Historic Trail, Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail, Oregon National Historic Trail, Pony Express National Historic Trail, and Santa Fe National Historic Trail. In 2009 the CRD entered into a cost-share agreement with the National Historic Trails office to research and nominate properties along the Santa Fe, Oregon-California, and Pony Express trails. That agreement has continued in 2016 and 2017 with an agreement to conduct survey and condition assessments of buildings and structures associated with the Santa Fe Trail in Kansas.



Strother Field Tetrahedron Wind Indicator, Winfield, Cowley County

## Preserve America

Preserve America is a federal program that encourages and supports community efforts to preserve and enjoy our cultural and natural heritage. Goals of the program include a greater shared knowledge about the nation's past, strengthened regional identities and local pride, increased local participation in preserving our heritage assets, and support for the economic vitality of our communities.

The program offers community and volunteer recognition, grants, and awards, as well as policy direction for federal agencies. Since the program's inception in 2003, four Kansas places have been designated as Preserve America communities: Lawrence, Leavenworth, Riley County, and Wichita.

## Other State and Federal Agencies and Preservation Groups

The list above is not exhaustive; rather, it reflects the major preservation participants in Kansas. Many state and federal agencies not listed in this publication participate in historic preservation in Kansas, typically in their efforts to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Kansas Historic Preservation Act. Many local preservation groups, including county historical societies and regional interest groups, are vital to Kansas' preservation efforts. While they are not called out in this plan, they continue to be viable partners.

## Preservation Threats and Opportunities

Input received from a variety of stakeholders through conferences attended, focus groups, workshops, and surveys collected (described in Plan Development, page 1) indicates concern and appreciation for resources representing all periods of Kansas' pre-history and history. However, there are clear threats to historic resources in Kansas and multiple opportunities to address these threats in the coming years.

## The Need for Education

In small towns and large cities alike, a lack of understanding and education about historic preservation among city planners, local code officials, realtors, contractors, developers, engineers, architects, and property owners was cited among survey respondents as a continuing issue. This lack of awareness about the benefits of historic preservation threatens vulnerable historic resources and creates fewer opportunities for local government funding and staff support for preservation-related projects. As a result, local preservation planners and advocacy groups have less ability to proactively address pressures on historic resources and must compete for smaller pools of money to leverage funding for projects.

There is an opportunity now to **strengthen education initiatives** across the state toward all aspects of historic preservation. Current technology provides a vehicle for reaching citizens in even remote areas of the state via online videos, webinars, and social media. There are also great opportunities in Kansas to seek out and designate underrepresented cultural groups and property types. Markers and other public displays touting the benefits of preservation and the importance of our collective history can help address the need for further education.

Opportunities exist to educate K-12 students via Teaching with Historic Places lesson plans like those produced by the City of Lawrence, Kansas, in coordination with the survey and National Register nomination of the Oak Hill Cemetery in that community. Starting to introduce preservation topics early and integrate it into the overall curriculum for Kansas students should be a goal for the coming decades. Pairing this with continued education of college students and adults will

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In small towns and large cities alike, a lack of understanding and education about historic preservation among city planners, local code officials, realtors, contractors, developers, engineers, architects, and property owners was cited among survey respondents as a continuing issue.

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Santa Fe Hospital, Topeka, Shawnee County; Knightly Parking Garage, Wichita, Sedgwick County; Beal House, Lawrence, Douglas County ultimately help bring preservation into the conversation as communities plan for the future.

### The Threat of Apathy

Related to the need to educate the public on historic preservation benefits, is the threat of public apathy toward historic and prehistoric resources in Kansas. Rural resources face decay or damage for the simple fact that there are fewer people around to pay attention to them as small communities continue to lose population. Vacant buildings in small towns are increasingly victims of demolition by neglect and local municipalities without resources to enforce minimum maintenance laws. The public, in general, is unaware of threats to historic and prehistoric properties whether they are coming from wind farms, new development, or government policy changes. There is a great opportunity now to **broaden public awareness** of preservation issues in Kansas.

In the coming years opportunities should be pursued to invite nationally-known speakers and training programs to Kansas to share their messages on preservation-related topics. State-owned historic sites provide an excellent opportunity to promote hands-on, volunteer-based workshops. Research into sustainability options and energy efficient rehabilitation techniques would raise public awareness of the existing resources all around them. Organizing additional advocacy groups and strengthening existing groups would help give a voice to Kansans in all matters pertaining to preservation in the state legislature and Congress.

### Isolated Efforts

Individual property owners, advocates, and even individual communities all across Kansas seeks ways to preserve cultural resources that are important to them. However, working individually rarely gets the work done. Even with the multiple groups and organizations currently working on preservation efforts in Kansas there is a great opportunity for **further development of networks and partnerships**. Modern technology in the form of websites, social media, and webinars allow more people than ever to communicate about preservation issues happening around them. There are continued opportunities for development and maintenance of a statewide contractor and consultant source list to help property owners find qualified technical assistance. In conjunction with raising general awareness about preservation issues and educating the public, there is a true need for coordinating workshops, presentations, and publications with a common message to specific target audience in the state such as realtors, insurance agents, lenders, chambers of commerce, property developers, city planners, engineers and architects, government agencies, and donors. Established partnerships with these audiences can be strengthened with promotion of scholarships to attend advanced trainings and conferences both inside and outside of the state. Overall, fostering good networks in the preservation community helps promote good stewardship of historic resources in Kansas.



## Haphazard Preservation

Efforts in many Kansas communities to preserve individual historic resources and sense of place are often hampered by the lack of integrated planning on the part of both preservation advocates and government officials. Community planning procedures that take preservation of both the built environment and archeological resources into account head off conflicts later. Opportunities exist to seek more **integration of historic preservation practices into community planning** overall. Local planning that encourages basic maintenance standards for properties and code enforcement that ensures applicable reviews, reinforce the message that preservation of historic resources is important to community identity and living well. There are opportunities right now to grow the network of Certified Local Governments in Kansas and to help municipalities create new protective laws and local incentive packages. The Kansas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) will be seeking to develop and coordinate Section 106 training programs for communities and organizations seeking federal funding. The SHPO will also continue negotiating programmatic agreements with federal agencies to help streamline project reviews and get local projects underway.

## The Need for Funding

During all of the data-gathering sessions conducted by SHPO in preparation for this plan, the number one concern continued to be financial incentives and general resources for preservation. Kansas has one of the most flexible state historic tax credit programs in the nation allowing property owners to recoup 25 percent of eligible project costs in the form of state income tax credits. Non-profit organizations with 501(c)(3) status can recoup 30 percent and all applicants are eligible to transfer or sell their unused credits to other taxpayers. Kansas also boasts a state grant assisting with both planning for rehabilitation and physical work conducted on historic buildings and sites in the form of the Heritage Trust Fund grant. However, financial resources at the local level are hard to find and hard to fund. Opportunities are abundant in Kansas for further funding and publicizing historic preservation initiatives. Featuring successful rehabilitation projects via social media and awards programs raises awareness of the financial programs that help those projects and the tremendous need for those funds. Advocacy organizations in the state have opportunities in both state and local budget discussions to call attention to the economic importance of preservation. Funding for emergency cases and disaster plans is a constant need that could draw support from alternative audiences if connections can be made about the inherent significance of our existing built resources.

These challenges to historic preservation in Kansas and the opportunities they bring are further outlined in the Preservation Goals and Objectives section below.



Pottawatomie County Courthouse, Westmoreland, Pottawatomie County



Abram M. Minier House, Highland, Doniphan County; Appanoose Church of the Brethren & Cemetery, Overbrook vicinity, Franklin County;

## Preservation Goals and Objectives

Every five years the Cultural Resources Division (CRD) of the Kansas Historical Society collaborates with partners and the public to reflect on past goals and achievements and develop new priorities for the next five years. Based on the summary of current programs and historic preservation-related organizations currently working in Kansas—and with valuable input from a broad spectrum of Kansans, as noted above—the CRD developed a series of goals that can be partially or fully addressed by state and federal agencies, preservation organizations, property owners, and interested members of the public within the next five years.

### 1. Educate Kansans on the Value of Historic Preservation

- Make historic preservation and archeological programs, activities, and conferences more accessible to the public by actively promoting them through the KSHS website, social media, webinars, and videos.
- Develop educational tutorials and how-to videos to be posted on websites and promoted to the public. Examples include commissioner trainings, how-to repair instructions, and tours of historic properties.
- Expand development of historic preservation curriculum materials for K-12 with the assistance of teachers, archeologists, and the Kansas State Department of Education. Train educators on how to utilize them in and outside the classroom.
- Continue to explore a wide variety of property types surveyed and nominated to state and National Registers. Emphasize the importance of documenting prehistoric and historic archeological sites, parks, cultural landscapes, heritage parks, rural vernacular properties, public buildings, New Deal-era resources, and recent past resources.
- Continue to educate Kansans on the importance of resources associated with specific cultural groups, such as African Americans, American Indians, and Hispanics.
- Encourage communities to survey their resources and provide workshops and information to give them the tools to do so.
- Continue to develop adult educational programs on preservation and provide technical assistance for communities and historic property owners through the use of SHPO staff, source lists, workshops, and webinars.
- Develop educational and interpretive public displays, such as markers and exhibits, at historic sites and significant places throughout the state.
- Continue to encourage area colleges in developing preservation trades training and education.



United Telephone Building, Goodland, Sherman County; Cross & Morgan General Store, Sylvan Grove, Lincoln County; Point of Rocks, Middle Spring Santa Fe Trail Historic District, Elkhart vicinity, Morton County

## 2. Broaden Public Awareness and Participation

- Maintain a dedicated statewide preservation advocacy organization that can respond quickly to legislative issues.
- Invite national-level training programs, such as the National Center for Preservation Technology and National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, to hold workshops in Kansas. Promote the classes through websites, social media, email groups, and communications.
- Utilize and promote historic sites to explore opportunities for volunteer-based preservation programs.
- Promote research on issues affecting Kansas' cultural resources, such as energy efficiency and sustainability.
- Popularize preservation through an awareness campaign.
- Generate further awareness and recognition of historic buildings and archeological sites across the state utilizing National Register signage, historical markers, and preservation awards.
- Raise awareness about the economic benefits of historic preservation and rehabilitation projects.
- Bolster advocacy efforts at the local level.
- Establish a connection with organizations such as Preservation Action to give Kansas a voice in matters pertaining to preservation at the federal level.



Participants learn how to repair historic wood windows at a workshop held at Constitution Hall State Historic Site in Lecompton, Douglas County, and how to clean and repair gravestones at a workshop held at Oak Hill Cemetery in Lawrence, Douglas County. Both workshops were partially funded by the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF).

### 3. Develop Statewide Preservation Network

- Continue connecting with partners and the public through email, listservs, websites, social media, and webinars.
- Circulate and publicize a source list of historic preservation services and resources.
- Strengthen partnerships with local government staff, students, and non-profit leaders by offering scholarships for attendance to conferences and trainings.
- Continue to promote and emphasize hands-on programming such as the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school, certification classes, and building repair workshops by offering incentives—including college credit or professional certifications accepted by a variety of preservation partners.
- Work with interested parties to analyze and document archaeological collections that have not yet been recorded.
- Collaborate with stakeholders about preservation and archeology-related programs and opportunities through workshops, training, and publications targeting groups such as realtors, lenders, chambers of commerce, developers, planners, engineers, architects, governmental agencies, donors, and property owners.
- Promote stewardship of the state's cultural resources, including state historic sites.

### 4. Integrate Historic Preservation Practices into Community Planning

- Provide local governments with tools to promote regular maintenance, develop minimum maintenance requirements, and ensure that permits are reviewed per the Kansas Preservation Law (KPL).
- Require recipients of grant and/or loan funds to develop a long-term maintenance plan and make arrangements for financing such plans in the future.
- Assist local governments in preservation planning efforts through HPF grants, including how to complete surveys that can be used as planning tools for future development and disaster readiness.
- Continue to negotiate programmatic agreements with federal agencies to streamline project reviews.
- Grow the network of CLG communities.
- Develop and coordinate Section 106 training programs with preservation partners for communities and organizations seeking federal funding.



Union Pacific Depot, Marysville, Marshall County

- Develop standards for conservation easements for archeological sites.
- Work with local governments and state officials to create additional laws to protect cultural resources.
- Make more efforts to integrate preservation into state and city planning.
- Develop standards for conservation easements for archaeological sites.
- Work with local governments and state officials to create additional laws to protect cultural resources.
- Make more efforts to integrate preservation into state and city planning.

#### 5. Fund and Publicize Historic Preservation Initiatives

- Continue to build the rehabilitation tax credit programs.
- Call attention to the economic importance of preservation by featuring successful projects on various websites using podcasts, interactive maps, and social media.
- Campaign for more money for preservation from both public and private sources.
- Continue to provide financial incentives for owners of historic properties.
- Explore funding opportunities for disaster planning and related programs.
- Promote local community incentives for historic preservation.
- Investigate alternative financial incentives for historic preservation.



Belleville High School, Belleville, Republic County

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*Old House Journal*

*Association of Preservation Technology Journal, Forum and Preservation*

*Traditional Building*

*APT Journal* (Association of Preservation Technology)

*The Kansas Anthropologist: Journal of the Kansas Anthropological Association*

*Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains*

*Plains Anthropologist*

*Journal of the Vernacular Architecture Forum*

## Websites

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation – [achp.gov](http://achp.gov)

American Association for State & Local History – [aaslh.org](http://aaslh.org)

The Archaeological Conservancy – [americanarchaeology.com](http://americanarchaeology.com)

Kansas Anthropological Association – [katp.org](http://katp.org)

Kansas Barn Alliance – [kansasbarnalliance.org](http://kansasbarnalliance.org)

Kansas Department of Transportation – [ksdot.org](http://ksdot.org)

Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks & Tourism – [ksoutdoors.com](http://ksoutdoors.com)

Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc. – [kpalliance.org](http://kpalliance.org)

Kansas Historical Society – [kshs.org](http://kshs.org)

Kansas Historical Society, Preservation Programs – [kshs.org/p/preserve/19387](http://kshs.org/p/preserve/19387)



Kansas Historical Society, Archeology Programs – [kshs.org/p/archeology-programs/18595](http://kshs.org/p/archeology-programs/18595)

Kansas Memory – [kansasmemory.org](http://kansasmemory.org)

Kansas Sampler Foundation – [kansassampler.org](http://kansassampler.org)

Kansas Byways – [travelks.com/ksbyways](http://travelks.com/ksbyways)

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training – [ncptt.nps.gov](http://ncptt.nps.gov)

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers – [ncshpo.org](http://ncshpo.org)

National Park Service, Historic Preservation – [nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservation](http://nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservation)

National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places – [nps.gov/history/nr](http://nps.gov/history/nr)

National Park Service, Tax Credit Program – [nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax](http://nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax)

National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services – [nps.gov/tps](http://nps.gov/tps)

National Trust for Historic Preservation – [savingplaces.org](http://savingplaces.org)

Professional Archaeologists of Kansas – [ksarchaeo.info](http://ksarchaeo.info)

Traditional Building – [traditional-building.com](http://traditional-building.com)

**Acronyms:**

CLG – Certified Local Government  
CAP – Contract Archeology Program  
CRD – Cultural Resources Division  
GIS – Geographical Information System  
HPF – Historic Preservation Fund  
HPP – Historic Preservation Partners, Inc.  
KAA – Kansas Anthropological Association  
KBA – Kansas Barn Alliance  
KDOT – Kansas Department of Transportation  
KHRI – Kansas Historic Resources Inventory  
KSHS – Kansas Historical Society  
KPA – Kansas Preservation Alliance  
KPL – Kansas Preservation Law  
KATP – Kansas Archeology Training Program  
KSDE – Kansas State Department of Education  
KSA – Kansas Statutes Annotated  
NAGPRA – Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act  
NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act  
NHL – National Historic Landmarks  
NPS – National Park Service  
NRHP – National Register of Historic Places  
NRCS – National Resources Conservation Service  
NTHP – National Trust for Historic Preservation  
PAK - Professional Archaeologists of Kansas  
SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office  
UBS – Unmarked Burial Sites Protection Act  
USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

## **Glossary:**

**Archeology** – a subfield of anthropology that focuses on a broad and comprehensive understanding of past human culture through its material remains.

**Cultural Heritage** – involves the preservation of the physical heritage of living societies, including their buildings, structures, sites, and communities. It includes the protection of landscapes that societies transformed through agricultural and industrial development. It embraces the material culture, including artifacts, archives, and other tangible evidence. “Cultural heritage preservation” also encompasses the transmission of intangible aspects of a society, such as oral traditions, music, and community rituals.

**Cultural Resource(s) also including “Historic Properties”** – is a physical remnant of one’s cultural heritage such as a building, site, structure, object, or district evaluated as having significance in prehistory or history.

**Documentation** – information that describes, locates and explains the significance of a historic property.

**Heritage Trust Fund grant** – state program that provides matching funds for the preservation of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places or the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

**Kansas Historic Preservation Act** – K.S.A. 75-2724, originally enacted in 1977, revised in 1981 and 2013 to set the historic preservation policy in the state

**Multiple Property Documentation and Listing** – a document used for writing contexts based on a specific group of historic properties related by a common theme, general geographical area, and period for National Register documentation and listing. Also often referred to as a thematic.

**National Historic Landmark(s)** – a historic property evaluated and found to have significance at the national level and designated as such by the Secretary of the Interior of the U.S. Department of the Interior

**National Register of Historic Places** – the official national list of those properties considered important in our past and worthy of preservation.

**Eligible** – the ability of a property to meet the National Register criteria

**Preservation** – includes the identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training regarding cultural resources

**Register of Historic Kansas Places** – state’s official list of historically significant.

**Review and compliance** – program to review proposed projects under both federal and state preservation laws to determine if the project will harm any historic property or archeological site.

**Section 106** – the section of the National Historic Preservation Act that requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings/actions on cultural resources

**State Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program** – for qualifying expenses in the rehabilitation of historic structures.

**Traditional Cultural Property** – a property that is important to a living group or community because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. Examples of TCPs are traditional gathering areas, prayer sites, or sacred/ ceremonial locations that are related to important community traditions. These places may or may not contain features or artifacts

## Summary of State Planning Survey

As of April 27, 2015

202 responses

Written comments have been incorporated into the preservation plan.

Select the fields that best identify you:

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Government employee	46	23.9%
Advocate for preserving cultural resources	56	29.1%
Historic preservation professional	16	8.3%
Historic site administrator	14	7.2%
Local/state preservation commissioner	2	1.0%
Historic property developer	9	4.6%
Archeologist	8	4.1%
Educator	26	13.5%
Owner of prehistoric or historic property	44	22.9%
Genealogist	19	9.8%
Elected official	4	2.0%
Student	5	2.6%
History buff	71	36.9%
Other	32	16.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100%</b>

If you live in Kansas, specify your county. (If you do not live in Kansas, please enter, "Do not live in Kansas.")  
 (As of March 17, 2015)

### Responses by County

Allen	0	Leavenworth	2
Anderson	0	Lincoln	1
Atchison	0	Linn	0
Barber	0	Logan	0
Barton	0	Lyon	1
Bourbon	0	Marion	0
Brown	1	Marshall	0
Butler	4	McPherson	4
Chase	1	Meade	0
Chautauqua	1	Miami	1
Cherokee	0	Mitchell	1
Cheyenne	0	Montgomery & Riley	1
Clark	0	Montgomery	2
Clay	0	Morris	3
Cloud	2	Morton	0
Coffey	0	Nemaha	1
Comanche	0	Neosho	0
Cowley	1	Ness	0
Crawford	1	Norton	0
Decatur	0	Osage	2
Dickinson	3	Osborne	0
Doniphan	1	Ottawa	0
Douglas work in SN	1	Pawnee	1
Douglas	24	Phillips	1
Edwards	0	Pottawatomie	0
Elk	0	Pratt	1
Ellis & Smith	1	Rawlins	0
Ellis	1	Reno	4
Ellsworth	2	Republic	1
Finney	1	Rice	1
Ford	4	Riley	9
Franklin	2	Rooks	0
Geary	0	Rush	0
Gove	0	Russell	2
Graham	0	Saline	1
Grant	0	Scott	0
Gray	1	Sedgwick	13
Greeley	0	Seward	1
Greenwood	1	Shawnee	33
Hamilton	0	Shawnee, interest Wabaunsee	1
Harper	1	Sheridan	0
Harvey	4	Sherman	1
Haskell	0	Smith	1

Hodgeman	0	Stafford	0
Jackson	2	Stanton	1
Jefferson	0	Stevens	1
Jewell	0	Sumner	1
Johnson	8	Thomas	2
Johnson & Wabaunsee	1	Trego	0
Kearny	0	Wabaunsee	0
Kingman	1	Wallace	0
Kiowa	0	Washington	0
Labette	2	Wichita	0
Lane	0	Wilson	0
		Woodson	2
		Wyandotte	0
		Wyandotte & Labette	1
Do not live in Kansas			20
Do not live in Kansas, but lived in Lyon, Sedgwick			1

What is your age?

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Less than 18 years	1	<1%
18-35 years	30	14.8%
36-50 years	40	19.8%
50-75 years	112	55.4%
More than 75 years	9	4.4%
No responses	10	4.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100%</b>

Have you visited, for pleasure, a historic site (archeological site, historic house, etc.) during the last year?

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Yes	175	86.6%
No	17	8.4%
No responses	10	4.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100%</b>

Have you been involved in the rehabilitation of a historic property or excavation of an archeological site?

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Yes	116	57.4%
No	76	37.6%
No responses	10	4.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100%</b>

How would you rate the State of Kansas for its efforts in preserving prehistoric and historic resources?

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Poor	5	2.4%
Needs improvement	27	13.3%
Fair	28	13.8%
Good	65	32.1%
Excellent	32	15.8%
Other	5	2.4%
No responses	40	19.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100%</b>

73 Comment(s)

What role does the Kansas Historical Society's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) play in your community?

Select all that apply:

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Adviser	87	53.7%
Partner	84	51.8%
Adversary	8	4.9%
No role	13	8.0%
Don't know	38	23.4%
Other	12	7.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100%</b>

How would you rate your community for its efforts in preserving prehistoric and historic resources?

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Poor	16	7.9%
Needs improvement	41	20.2%
Fair	37	18.3%
Good	45	22.2%
Excellent	16	7.9%
Other	7	3.4%
No Responses	40	19.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100%</b>

51 Comment(s)

There are many city and county preservation commissions in Kansas. What do you see as the role of a local preservation commission in preserving prehistoric and historic resources? Select all that apply:

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Identifying prehistoric and historic resources	133	82.0%
Administering a local register of historic places	117	72.2%
Recognizing those who successfully preserve prehistoric and historic resources	103	63.5%
Educating local public about prehistoric and historic resources	140	86.4%
Advising the city/county commissions on items relating to prehistoric and historic resources	140	86.4%
Reviewing projects for their effects on prehistoric and historic resources	114	70.3%
No role	3	1.8%
Other	12	7.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100%</b>

22 Comment(s)



**Is your community prepared to deal with its prehistoric and historic resources should a natural disaster occur?**

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Yes	15	7.4%
No	75	37.1%
Other	67	33.1%
No Responses	45	22.2%
Total	202	100%

46 Comment(s)

**How could your community better prepare should a natural disaster affect prehistoric and historic resources?**

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Identify prehistoric and historic resources	92	58.2%
Record and photograph prehistoric and historic resources	113	71.5%
Compile a plan for dealing with disaster-affected prehistoric and historic resources and share it with local governments and interested advocacy groups	121	76.5%
Other	15	9.4%
Total	158	100%

15 Comment(s)

**What do you consider the primary reason a prehistoric or historic property is preserved?**

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Motivation on the part of property owners	66	32.6%
A property's historic significance	42	20.7%
Access to funding incentives	34	16.8%
Availability of qualified contractors and craftsmen	2	<1%
Guidance available through city or SHPO offices	1	<1%
Other	1	<1%
No Responses	56	27.7%
Total	202	100%

23 Comment(s)

**What do you consider the primary obstacle to preserving/saving a prehistoric or historic property?**

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Lack of interest on the part of property owners	32	15.8%
Lack of interest from the public	14	6.9%
Lack of funding	61	30.1%
Lack of access to specialized contractors or craftsmen	3	1.4%
Preservation is too specialized and intimidates the average property owner	11	5.4%
Preservation is too restrictive	6	2.9%
Preservation projects take too long	1	<1%
Other	12	5.9%
No Responses	62	30.6%
Total	202	100%

44 Comment(s)

**Do current state/local preservation programs effectively protect resources?**

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Yes	27	13.3%
No	25	12.3%
Could use improvement	72	35.6%
Other	16	7.9%
No Responses	62	30.6%
Total	202	100%

**What is the type of resource on which the archeology and preservation communities should focus?**

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Threatened or endangered resources	73	36.1%
Resources associated with minority and ethnic populations	9	4.4%
Those already listed in the National Register or as National Historic Landmarks	14	6.9%
Archeological sites with good research potential	24	11.8%
Other	19	9.4%
No Responses	63	31.1%
Total	202	100%

25 Comment(s)

**Aside from more funding, what is the primary tool needed to improve preservation in your community?**

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Better web-based information	9	4.4%
An advocacy group to bring attention to prehistoric and historic resources	72	35.6%
Toolbox with how-tos and a list of incentives available	45	22.2%
Other	14	6.9%
No Responses	62	30.6%
Total	202	100%

33 Comment(s)

**What two preservation and conservation tools are most effective?**

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Financial incentives, such as tax credits and grants	128	91.4%
Awards for successful preservation projects	27	19.2%
Training materials available on the Internet	38	27.1%
Hands-on training	65	46.4%
Other	10	7.1%
Total	140	100%

14 Comment(s)

**What is the most important method for the Kansas Historical Society and advocacy groups to use in conducting public education activities?**

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Training videos and related materials available online	35	17.3%
Social media (i.e., Facebook, Twitter)	30	14.8%
Hands-on training sessions	53	26.2%
Quarterly newsletter mailed to subscribers	10	4.9%
Other	12	5.9%
No Responses	62	30.6%
Total	202	100%

29 Comment(s)

How do you prefer to receive announcements and information relating to historic preservation?

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Lack of Direct hard-copy mailings	27	13.3%
Emails	83	41.0%
Social media postings	26	12.8%
Other	4	1.9%
No Responses	62	30.6%
Total	202	100%

19 Comment(s)

Select your top three social media platforms.

	Number of Response(s)	Response Ratio
Facebook	114	81.4%
Twitter	32	22.8%
Pinterest	29	20.7%
Instagram	16	11.4%
Flickr	3	2.1%
YouTube	70	50.0%
Google+	38	27.1%
Tumblr	1	<1%
I don't use social media	21	15.0%
Other	16	11.4%
Total	140	100%

10 Comment(s)



YOUR  
STORIES  
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6425 SW 6th Avenue • Topeka KS 66615-1099  
785-272-8681 • [kshs.org](http://kshs.org)

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