

# Preserving Kansas History



The Kansas Preservation Plan

# Forming a Vision of Preservation in Kansas

This plan is the result of a planning process initiated by the Kansas State Historical Society's Cultural Resources Division (CRD) with input from a variety of state and federal agencies, preservation organizations, and the public. The CRD carries out many preservation functions in Kansas, including assisting the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, implementing state and federal grant and tax credit programs, managing and maintaining the historic property and archeological site inventories for Kansas, interpreting the history and prehistory of the state as reflected by material culture, and developing and implementing educational programming for all Kansans. 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 meets or speaks with more than 15,000 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 hone its programs to meet constituent needs and also to develop the current preservation plan.

For this planning process, the SHPO staff used input from Kansans involved in preservation issues, particularly those who participated in workshops on Certified Local Governments (CLGs) and incentive programs, representatives of state and federal agencies, preservation organizations such as the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) and the Kansas Preservation Alliance (KPA), owners of historic properties, and from the public through a questionnaire (*Kansas Preservation* March-April 2006, Vol. 28, No. 2, page 18).

## Facing the Critical Issues

Kansans must address a variety of threats to the state's archeological and architectural resources in both urban and rural areas. Near the state's population centers, rural resources are threatened due

to rapid suburban development. In rural areas, resources face decay. The first step toward protecting the resources that interpret the state's rural past is identification. The newly formed Kansas Barn Alliance, described in more detail on page two, was formed to protect at least one class of rural resources. Cultural landscapes, such as the tallgrass prairie, are threatened by the development of wind farms. Members of the public have been attending local commission meetings to

voice their concerns about appropriate wind farm placement and its potential impact on the landscape.

Current agricultural practices in areas formerly left unplowed are destroying archeological sites. The rate of recorded sites obliterated is readily observable, and surely many unrecorded sites also have been impact-

ed. These practices not only threaten surface deposits of artifacts, but also threaten deeper deposits as plowed areas become more susceptible to erosion. It is imperative that Kansans continue to fund studies and National Register nominations of these sites through the Historic Preservation Fund and other sources so they are known and ultimately protected. Education about these sites is also very important (see pages two and seven). Furthermore, increased availability and interest in metal detectors has led to widespread undocumented collecting of historic period archeological sites.

Long-term preservation of archeological sites and the built environment ultimately depends on educating Kansas citizens about the value of these finite, non-renewable cultural resources. Current public education efforts include the Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school, carried out in partnership between KSHS and the KAA and, on a year-by-year basis, other partners; Kansas Archaeology Month, sponsored by the Professional Archaeologists with assistance from KSHS and state universities and federal agencies; and Kansas Project Archaeology, a new educational initiative for school children carried out by KSHS in coordination with others.

The state's publicly owned historic sites are plagued with declining visitation and declining funding for mainte-

nance and improvements. The CRD will continue to coordinate efforts and devote resources, as available, to aid in the preservation of these nationally significant buildings and in the interpretation of archeology at the sites. These efforts will not only improve the visitors' experience, but also aid in the long-term preservation of these irreplaceable sites.

Communities often lack the tools and assistance they need to identify, protect, market, and develop their historic properties. The CRD encourages consultation early in the planning stages of projects to identify historic properties that may be affected and explore alternatives to demolition that result in both positive economic development and protection of historic resources. Stakeholders such as the KPA, KAA, and Kansas Main Street Program help local citizens with this process. CLGs increasingly incorporate preservation planning in their community plans.

The CRD, along with its many preservation partners in the state, is dedicated to addressing these critical issues through achieving the goals identified in this plan. This is reflected in the wealth of historic preservation organizations and their related programs, listed in this publication.

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#### KANSAS PRESERVATION PLAN

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“

Joe and I had a wonderful experience and we both want to personally thank you ... Everyone was kind and patient and very helpful. You, and the State of Kansas, have a tremendous program ... It is professionally managed and a pure, top of the line experience.

Phil McPherson  
Yorktown, Indiana

”

*From its inception in 1975 through 2006, the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school generated 151,426 hours to the study of Kansas archeology.*

## Preservation Organizations and Current Programs

The work of the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) is supplemented by the many regional preservation organizations across the state, and by preservation-minded individuals. The following descriptions of statewide preservation organizations and summaries of their major programs provide merely an overview. From this base of activity, we look forward to the next five years with a set of goals to be implemented by Kansas' preservation organizations and its citizens.

### **Kansas State Historical Society, Cultural Resources Division**

#### ***Kansas Preservation***

*Kansas Preservation*, the bimonthly newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division (CRD), has a circulation of more than 5,300 readers nationwide. The newsletter provides information about the division's funding and educational programs. It also provides an outlet for information about technical topics for historic property owners and the findings of archaeological excavations and staff studies.

#### **Kansas Archeology Training Program**

For thirty years, the most visible of the archeology office's public activities

has been the Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school. A cooperative effort of the KSHS and the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA), the program draws amateur and professional archeologists from throughout the state and nation. Other organizations, including Kansas universities and research entities such as Kansas University's 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 is focused on preservation of the built environment. Volunteers provide the hands necessary to complete tasks, such as major excavation and lab work, that the staff could not complete on its own. Each year volunteers contribute approximately 5,000 hours toward the program.

#### **Historic Property and Archeological Site Inventories**

The CRD maintains files on more than 60,000 of the state's historic buildings and archeological sites. Archeological sites have been identified and recorded by staff, professional archeologists, and avocational archeologists who have received training through the division's programs. Archeological sites are mapped to the division's Geographic Information System (GIS); addition of the built environment is in the planning stage. Buildings have been surveyed by staff, property owners, and paid consultants who carry out projects with funding from the Historic Preservation Fund program. Photographs of buildings and sites also will be loaded on the GIS system. This system not only aids in assisting property owners, but also helps streamline the process of reviewing projects that may affect historic properties.

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I enjoyed reading the recent issue of *Kansas Preservation* so much that I had to write and offer my congratulations for such a fine job. As I have served as editor on various journals over the years, I can well appreciate your efforts.

Robert E. Bell  
Norman, Oklahoma

”



*Before*



*After*



“This note and these pictures are just a little thank you...to the grant committee for your great help on my building. The grant made everything possible by allowing me to repair the stonework ... I shall always appreciate all of you. Thanks.

Nina Miley  
Owner, Jenkins Building, White City

”

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

The National Register of Historic Places and Register of Historic Kansas Places are the official lists of historically significant properties. State register listing makes properties eligible for funding through the Heritage Trust Fund and rehabilitation tax credit programs. Recently, Kansas has seen a substantial increase in the number of properties nominated to the registers. Nomination has shifted from the pursuit of a few interested property owners who seek individual listing to the organized listing of historic districts as part of local planning processes. Communities that fund National Register historic district nominations with assistance from the Historic Preservation Fund help ensure the maintenance and preservation of their historic buildings by making them eligible for funding through the rehabilitation tax credit and Heritage Trust Fund programs.

In recent years, the CRD identified significant property types through Multiple Property Nominations that direct attention to threatened or under-appreciated resources, such as the state's historic schools, theaters, and rural resources. Context statements for archeological properties have also been funded through the Historic Preservation Fund program.

## Rehabilitation Tax Incentives

The federal and state rehabilitation tax credit programs promote the rehabilitation of the state's most significant properties, while also serving as economic development tools. At any given time, CRD staff is reviewing approximately 150 such projects throughout the state. These projects generate an economic impact of \$60 million annually.

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. Lauded as one of the most progressive in the nation, the state tax credit program has served as a catalyst for an increase in the number of properties nominated to the state and national registers.

## Heritage Trust Fund

Each year, the CRD awards more than \$1 million to property owners for the preservation of buildings listed on the state or national registers. Individual grants up to \$90,000 are awarded through

a competitive application process for historic structure reports and for rehabilitation projects. Since the program's inception, more than \$10 million has been awarded to historic property owners, leveraging more than \$170 million in local investments in these properties. In addition to funding projects on listed buildings, the program generates historic preservation awareness and provides a venue through which division staff can provide technical assistance to historic property owners.

## Certified Local Governments

Twelve Kansas communities have a special relationship with the CRD because they have met the requirements established by the National Park Service (NPS) for Certified Local Governments (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 CRD has made great strides toward becoming a leader in community development by renewing its commitment to this program.

The state's twelve CLGs can be divided into two groups with different five-year goals. The cities of Leavenworth, Hutchinson, Lawrence, Salina, and Wichita have well-trained commissions that currently have contractual agreements with the SHPO to conduct their own state preservation law review. These CLGs will continue to receive regular training and serve as an essential preservation resource for their communities.

The CLGs in Kansas City, Abilene, Doniphan County, Newton/North Newton, Manhattan, Dodge City, and Garden City will move toward more review and compliance responsibilities in the next five years. With the exception of Doniphan County, these CLGs are poised to further their training and increase their role in the State Preservation Law review process. Each of these groups plans to recruit members with diverse backgrounds to bolster their expertise in all areas of preservation.

The Kansas SHPO plans to expand the CLG program to include another five communities with an emphasis in suburban Kansas City and western Kansas.

#### Historic Preservation Fund

The CRD administers the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) to finance local preservation activities that will contribute to planning for the preservation of the 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 their historic properties and develop plans for their recognition and preservation. Eligible projects include preservation plans, surveys, National Register nominations, archeological investigations and

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Thank you for being a part of the Independence Historic Home Tour Self Guided Brochure ... It has been a huge success and visitors and residents are enjoying it ... We could have never had such a successful event without the help of the Kansas State Historical Society's grant. This project is one that Independence and its visitors can enjoy for many years to come.

Jill Engstrom  
Tourism Coordinator  
Independence Chamber of  
Commerce

”



*The Edward Carroll House in Leavenworth is a living museum celebrating the lifestyle of an 1890s household. The Carroll House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and serves as the home of the Leavenworth County Historical Society.*

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 preservation allocation be passed through to CLGs.

**Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act and the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act**  
Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act (Kansas Code §§75-2741,

et seq.) of 1989 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 serves with American Indian and non-Indian members of the public on a quasi-judicial board that implements

the act. The Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 protects American Indian burials on federal and tribal lands. Because the KSHS is a statutory museum under this act, staff carries out compliance with the law and occasionally helps other agencies and institutions in this regard.

### Project Archaeology

Project Archaeology is a national program to develop standards-based teaching materials for primary and middle school students. The CRD provided 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 Outreach Division, the Kansas State Department of Education, private consultants, American Indians, and teachers.

### Archeology Fee Fund

The KSHS has long-standing agreements with the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) whereby these agencies reimburse the KSHS for carrying out archeological work needed for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. CRD staff evaluates a project's potential to affect historic properties and then carries 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 understand-



*Undiscovered or unreported archeological sites in Kansas have a valuable new line of protection. KSHS archeologist are shown here training NRCS field supervisors to identify possible sites.*

ing of the archeological record. Beginning in 2006, the Archeology Fee Fund also provided cultural resources training for field supervisors of the NRCS. This training program will expand to other state and federal agencies in the coming years.

### Review and Compliance

CRD staff reviews a variety of projects related to federal and state agencies' compliance with both federal and state laws for the protection of historic proper-

ties. 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). Staff reviews approximately 3,000 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. Despite these efforts to streamline, the number of reviews increases approximately 10 percent each year.

### Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc.

The Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc. (KPA) is dedicated to preserving historic places in Kansas. This advocacy organization helps communities by providing information and examples of the economic benefits of preservation with regard to tourism, community identity, and a 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.

### The Preservation Opportunity Fund.

The Preservation Opportunity Fund is a revolving pool of capital, created and used for historic preservation, with the restriction that the monies are returned to the fund to be reused for similar activities. Acquisition/resale funds are used to buy properties and resell them to a sympathetic buyer with protective covenants or easements. It is reserved for properties listed or eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places or deemed significant by other objective measurements. Properties are resold at fair market value with covenants and easements taken into consideration. Proceeds from resales are reinvested in other historic properties.

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

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I am writing to thank you and your staff in the Preservation Office for your attention to the matter of the environs review conducted for my building project in the community of Vinland. Please know that I appreciate your diligence with the timely review and report to the Douglas County Zoning and Codes Department.

Jon Swindell  
Baldwin City”

**Preservation Resource Directory.** This web-based service lists preservation-related businesses from manufacturers of historic reproduction doors and ornamental iron to preservation consultants.

**Annual Most Endangered List.** KPA publicizes an annual list of endangered historic sites. By highlighting important resources in need of restoration or rehabilitation, the organization helps local preservationists in reaching 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.

**Annual Awards of Excellence and Advocacy Awards.** Each year KPA presents Awards of Excellence to exceptional preservation projects and the individuals and/or organizations who 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 the annual Kansas Historic Preservation Conference.

### **Professional Archaeologists of Kansas**

The Professional Archaeologists of Kansas (PAK) serves as a clearinghouse for archeological issues in Kansas.

**Kansas Archaeology Month.** PAK's major activity is sponsorship of Kansas Archaeology Month. This event offers varied programming in April of each year, including speakers, site visits, artifact identification days, and museum exhibits across the state. Kansas Archaeology Month is kicked off by a proclamation by the governor and is highlighted by a poster and associated information brochure distributed to schools and libraries across the state. Kansas Archaeology Month also is promoted through PAK's website and press releases.

**PAK Web.** PAK web is a web site providing information about Kansas archeology, including announcements, news articles, fieldwork opportunities, and links to other archeology-related web sites. PAK plans to continue building its web site in the coming years.

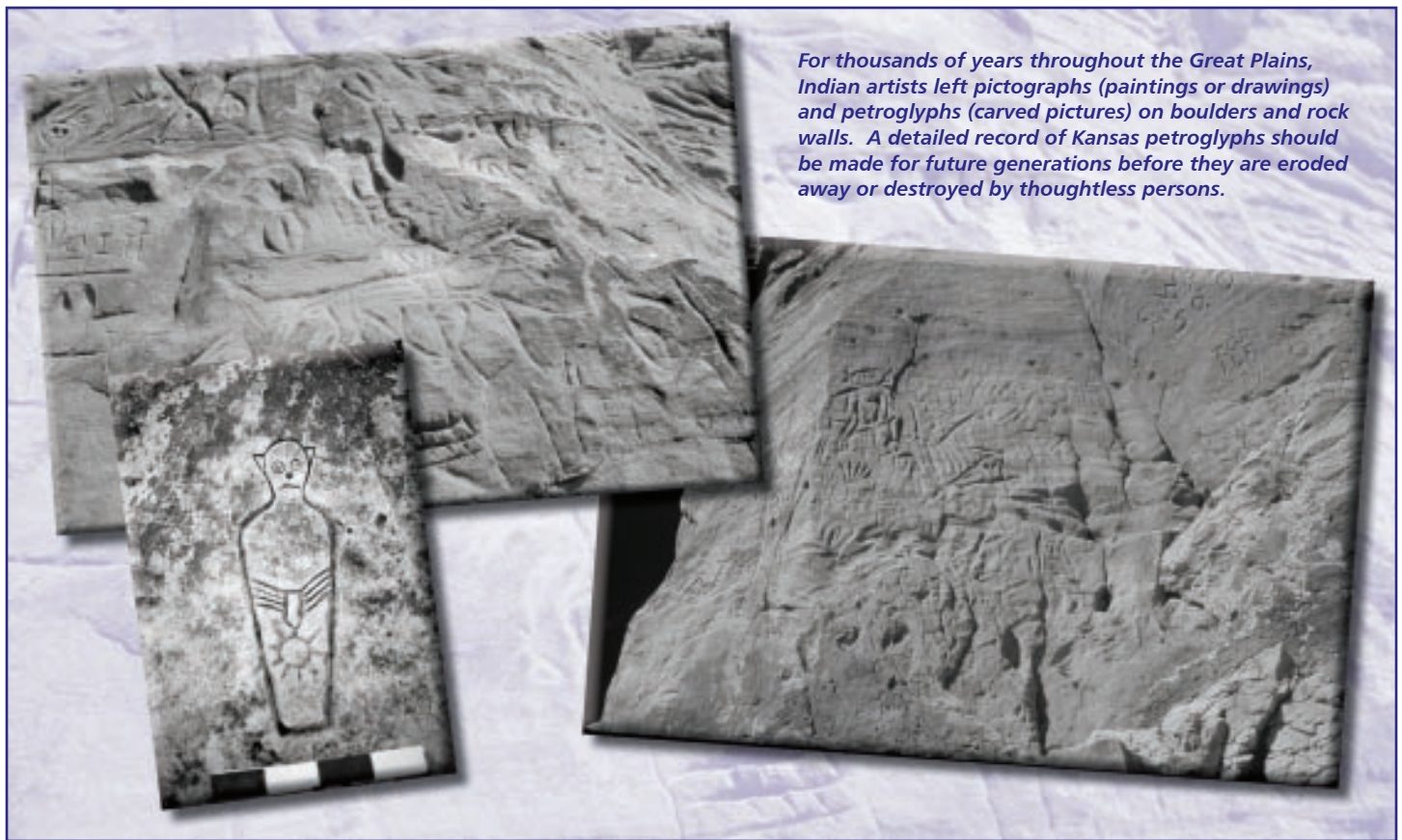
**PAK-L.** PAK-L is a listserv geared toward Kansas archeologists, providing rapid dissemination of information on emerging issues, venues for topical discussion, and announcements.



## **Endangered Wooden Windows**



*As our oldest buildings continue to age, original wooden windows become increasingly endangered. At a 2006 workshop, historic property owners and preservation professionals learned about proper maintenance techniques to help save historic wooden windows like these.*



*For thousands of years throughout the Great Plains, Indian artists left pictographs (paintings or drawings) and petroglyphs (carved pictures) on boulders and rock walls. A detailed record of Kansas petroglyphs should be made for future generations before they are eroded away or destroyed by thoughtless persons.*

## Kansas Anthropological Association

The KAA has a long tradition of preservation work in the state. Its primary goal is the involvement and education of avocational archeologists 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 (see page two) 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 areas such as 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 biannual certification classes.

***The Kansas Anthropologist and the KAA Newsletter.*** *The Kansas Anthropologist* and the *KAA Newsletter* are the two publications of the KAA. The *KAA Newsletter* provides announcements; discussion of timely issues; and short,

informal articles of general interest. *The Kansas Anthropologist* is more formal, with longer and more technical articles written both by avocational 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. KAA has increased its commitment to publication through a recent and significant cash gift from the Reed family of Salina. Plans for the coming years include publications geared not only for KAA members, but also for the public to increase awareness of Kansas archeology.

### **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 course offerings. University faculty members not only teach courses, but also assist artifact collectors with identifications and related information and give public presentations. Some schools have active field programs and conduct student- and volunteer-assisted archeological site surveys and excava-

tions. Washburn University and the NPS Midwest Archeological Center have initiated a plan to locate and test early African-American dugouts in western Kansas. KSHS and KAA will follow with full excavation, if appropriate, in future years.

### **Kansas Barn Alliance**

A group of rural advocates and barn enthusiasts recently formed the Kansas Barn Alliance with the goal of preserving barns throughout the state. Led by Ottawa resident Bob Marsh, who recently authored *Barns of Kansas: A Pictorial History*, the group has consulted with the CRD about spearheading a statewide survey of barns. The Alliance also intends to leverage funding support for the preservation of barns in Kansas (including the purchase of barns), promote rehabilitation tax credits, and compile a list of craftsman with experience in renovating historic properties.

### **The Archaeological Conservancy**

The Archaeological Conservancy is a private, nonprofit organization based in New Mexico that purchases and protects endangered archeological sites. Beginning in 2005, Archaeological Conservancy staff has worked with the KSHS and Kansas landowners to purchase endangered sites. While these efforts have

not yet been successful in Kansas, the communication has been established, and future efforts are likely to be productive.

## National Trust for Historic Preservation

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a private, nonprofit membership organization dedicated to saving historic places and revitalizing America's communities. It provides leadership, education, advocacy, and resources to save America's diverse historic places and revitalize communities. Staff of the Trust's regional office in Denver serves as an advocate for historic resources in the state, and works with the Kansas SHPO, KPA, Kansas Main Street, and other preservation organizations to carry out their strategic visions.

## Kansas Department of Transportation

KDOT works closely with the Kansas SHPO to evaluate a number of undertakings every year. KDOT also administers Transportation Enhancement Funds, some of which typically are directed toward historic preservation efforts in a given year. In 2006, fourteen preservation-related applications were submitted, requesting nearly \$11 million. Only some of these projects will be funded, but KDOT continues to support historic preservation through this program.

## The Kansas Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution

The Kansas Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (KDAR) has initiated a plan to enhance the preservation and interpretation of archeological site 14SC1, the Scott County pueblo commonly known as El Cuartelejo. Partnering with KSHS and the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, the KDAR is raising \$500,000 to serve as match funding for a grant to build an interpretive center at this National Historic Landmark.



*Now centuries old, the ruins from a distant culture hold the story of Kansas's only known pueblo, El Cuartelejo. The Kansas Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is leading a plan to enhance the pueblo's preservation and interpretation.*

## 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

## National Park Service

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 Save America's Treasures grants;
- guidance in projects and programming related to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act;
- information about meeting the requirements set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*.

The NPS also maintains and interprets five National Historic Sites and 23 National Historic Landmarks in Kansas, and provides technical assistance through the Midwest Archeological Center and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training.

*The five National Historic Sites located in Kansas are:*

- *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,*
- *Nicodemus National Historic Site in Nicodemus, and*
- *Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve near Strong City.*

*The National Park Service also interprets and maintains five National Historic Trails that pass through the state:*

- *California National Historic Trail,*
- *Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail,*
- *Oregon National Historic Trail,*
- *Pony Express National Historic Trail, and*
- *Santa Fe National Historic Trail.*

*For more information about National Park Service sites and programs, visit the web site at [nps.gov](http://nps.gov).*



**National Historic Sites**

# Preservation Goals

Based on the summary of current programs and historic preservation organizations currently working in Kansas—and with valuable input from a broad spectrum of Kansans—the KSHS 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. Education and outreach.

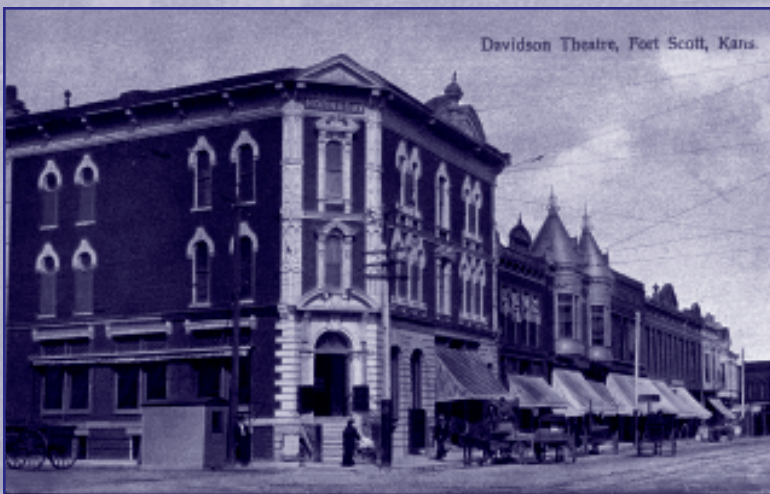
- Educate stakeholders about our programs through workshops, training, and publications targeting groups such as realtors, lenders, and chambers of commerce.
- Participate in meetings with statewide and local advocacy groups such as the Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc., Kansas Main Street (a program of the Kansas Department of Commerce), Professional Archaeologists of Kansas, and Kansas Anthropological Association.
- Debunk the notion that listing a property on the state or national registers ties the hands of the property owner. This information can be conveyed via visits, presentations, publications, web postings, and public service announcements.
- Make historic preservation and archeological conferences more accessible to the public and actively promote them to that audience.
- Once Kansas Project Archaeology materials are developed, initiate the assistance of teachers, archeologists, and the Kansas Department of Education to train teachers to use the materials.

## 2. Increase marketing efforts.

- Air public service announcements on radio and television promoting historic preservation in general and, in particular, in Kansas.
- Show that historic preservation is a type of economic development by highlighting successful preservation efforts and demonstrating how preserving the built environment can lead to vibrant downtowns and rural landscapes that are attractive to tourists.
- Promote historic sites in Kansas through a variety of media.
- Evaluate the costs and benefits of admission charges at historic sites.

## 3. Take preemptive measures to preserve properties.

- Educate and encourage individual and community owners of buildings and archeological sites to maintain their properties instead of waiting for an expensive and risky preservation crisis.
  - Evaluate current incentive programs or develop new programs to help owners maintain their historic properties.



## 4. Promote appropriate renovation and restoration.

- Publicize the Kansas Preservation Alliance Inc.'s Resources Directory.
- Create "Building Doctor" workshops and workshops for preservation artisans.
- Promote national-level technical training, such as those offered by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training.

## 5. Enhance inventories of archeological sites, the built environment, cultural and historical landscapes, and archeological collections.

- Promote collectors night at the KATP field school.
- Regularly evaluate archeology collections at universities and other institutions to identify gaps that need to be filled and to designate collections that can be de-accessioned.
- Target building types in Kansas that are under-represented, initiate surveys to record them, and nominate good candidates to the National Register of Historic Places and the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

- Evaluate the potential for designating historic and cultural landscapes, resources that appear to be under-identified.
- Encourage communities to survey their resources and provide workshops to give them the tools to do so.
- Increase efforts to identify and record early European and African-American sites.
- Carry out a statewide study of rural building types, culminating in the preparation of Multiple Property Nominations for these resources and the identification and nomination of buildings that are important in interpreting the state's rural past.

#### **6. Place more emphasis on web audiences.**

- Continue to develop Geographic Information System coverages of historic resources, include buildings and bridges.
- Provide National Register nominations and summaries of property types on the web.
- Develop a series of video tutorials for the web, such as how to photograph buildings for historical property inventories.

#### **7. Serve as the primary resource on Kansas history for K-12 schools using the state curricular standards as a guide.**

- Complete and promote Project Archaeology curriculum for third through eighth grades.
- Integrate teaching material on the built environment into the Kansas school curriculum.

#### **8. Increase attendance and participation.**

- Continue to promote and emphasize hands-on programming like the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school, certification classes, and building repair workshops.
- Evaluate the operating hours and admission fees to historic sites and change as necessary.

#### **9. Provide leadership in community development.**

- Negotiate programmatic agreements with federal agencies to streamline reviews.
- Continue to develop the Certified Local Government program and develop new training for CLGs.
- Assist communities in preservation planning efforts.
- Work with communities to evaluate the state historic preservation law.
- Develop and present cultural resource management training programs for communities seeking federal funding.
- Assist communities in the early planning stages of projects.
- Maintain strong relationships among organizations, including Kansas Downtown Development Association, Kansas Main Street Program, and the Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc.
- Establish an emergency fund through the Heritage Trust Fund program.
- Continue to build the tax credit programs.

#### **10. Interpretation: Telling the compelling stories of Kansas.**

- Identify, survey, and designate properties that are important in interpreting Kansas history and prehistory.
- Interpret the state's historic sites through preservation of historic structures at the sites.
- Interpret archeology at the state's historic sites through exhibits.
- Audit National Register-listed properties to determine which have national significance and should be listed as such, but currently are not.
- Identify and pursue Multiple Property Nominations for under-represented or threatened property types, including properties associated with Kansas governors, rural properties, and territorial-period properties.
- Collaborate to analyze and document archeological collections that have not yet been recorded.

#### **11. Evaluate SHPO procedures.**

- Evaluate criteria for register listing, particularly the issues of siding and interior modifications.
- Evaluate the procedures for nominating properties and the processes for grant and tax credit applications.
- Build a programmatic agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to improve the efficiency of the Section 106 compliance process.



*Vinland Presbyterian Church  
Vinland, Douglas County*

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## Helpful Websites

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

**General Services Administration  
Technical Procedures**  
[gsa.gov/web/p/hptp.nsf?OpenDatabase](http://gsa.gov/web/p/hptp.nsf?OpenDatabase)

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

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

Preservation Programs  
[kshs.org/resource/buildings.htm](http://kshs.org/resource/buildings.htm)

Archeology Programs  
[kshs.org/archeologists/index.htm](http://kshs.org/archeologists/index.htm)

**National Park Service**  
Heritage Preservation Services  
[cr.nps.gov/hps](http://cr.nps.gov/hps)

National Register of Historic Places  
[cr.nps.gov/nr/](http://cr.nps.gov/nr/)

Tax Credit Program  
[cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/tax](http://cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/tax)

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

**National Trust for Historic Preservation**  
[nthp.org](http://nthp.org)

**National Main Street Center**  
[mainstreet.org](http://mainstreet.org)

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

## Periodicals

**National Trust for Historic Preservation**  
*Preservation*

**Association of Preservation Technology**  
*APT Journal*

**Plains Anthropological Society**  
*Plains Anthropologist*

**KSHS Publications**  
*Kansas History*  
*Kansas Preservation*

**Kansas Anthropological Association**  
*The Kansas Anthropologist*

**Other Periodicals**  
*Old House Journal*  
*Traditional Building*  
*Forum*