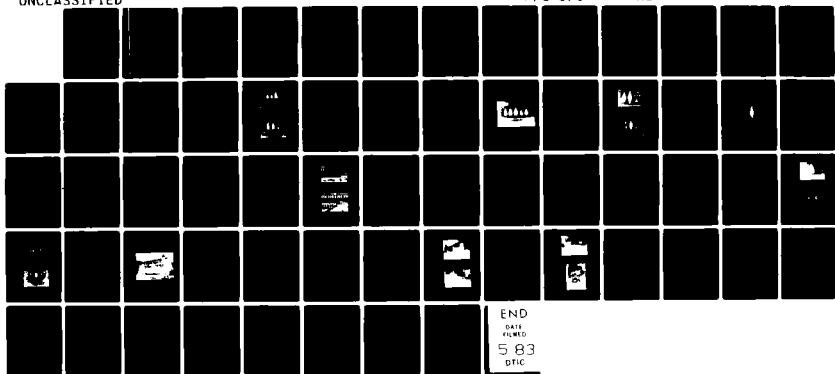
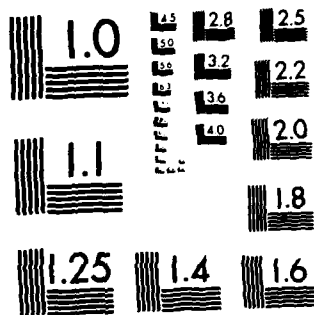


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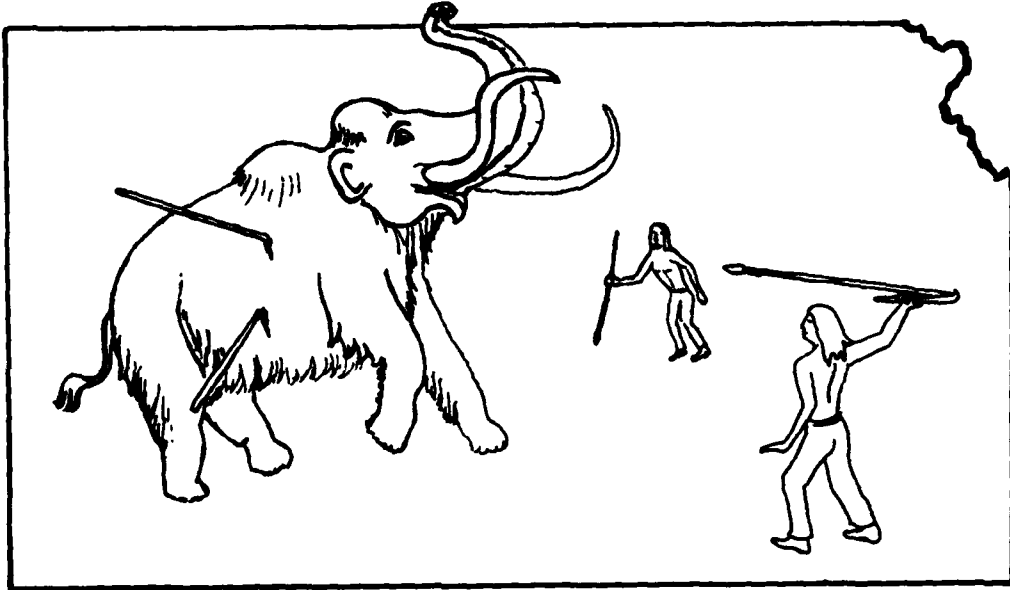
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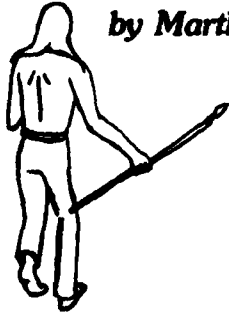
Garden City, Kansas

Cultural Resources Field and Records Assessment



by *Martha P. Houston, Barbara A. Blair, and Arthur H. Rohn*

Wichita State University Archaeology Laboratories 1982



Final Report
 Prepared for the
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 Albuquerque
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 New Mexico

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Errata: The 18 additional historic sites other than the Windsor Hotel are not on the Kansas Register of Historic Places as stated on pages 26, 35, 38 and in the Appendix. They are in the state inventory file.

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FIELD AND RECORDS ASSESSMENT
FOR GARDEN CITY, KANSAS

by

Martha P. Houston

Barbara A. Blair

and

Arthur H. Rohn

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FINAL REPORT

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1981

ABSTRACT

An inventory of cultural resources and culture history for the Garden City locality, Finney County, Kansas, was compiled for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District. Alluviation by the Arkansas River in Finney County and modern irrigation practices have apparently covered any possible existing cultural resources. One archaeological site (14FY301), within the primary impact zone has probably already been destroyed by recent land modifications. Local private artifact collections contain artifacts indicative of Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Plains Woodland, Central Plains/Panhandle, Dismal River, and Historic aboriginal cultures. Sand pit operations have regularly encountered extinct late Pleistocene faunal remains from buried deposits in the floodplain. Garden City presently encompasses one site (Windsor Hotel) on the National Register of Historic Places, eighteen buildings on the Register of Historic Kansas Places (16 still standing), eleven other buildings of potential historic significance, and six markers of historic sites (including the now-obliterated Santa Fe Trail). Recommendations are made for a complete historical study of Garden City, subsurface testing along levee alignments, monitoring of excavations for project construction and of sand pit operations for potential buried cultural resources, and for cataloging the documented portions of private artifact collections.

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INTRODUCTION

Planning for the proposed construction of new levees along the Arkansas River at Garden City in Finney County, Kansas, needs to consider information on known and potential cultural resources that could be affected. Such cultural resources would include historic buildings and sites, prehistoric archaeological sites and significant finds, and remains of potential paleontological significance.

The study area encompasses the Arkansas River floodplain and adjacent bluff lines from approximately one and one-half miles upstream from the Main Street bridge (the west sides of sections 13 and 24, T24S, R33W) to about three miles downstream from Main Street bridge (the center of section 22, T24S, R32W). This area covers roughly five square miles. However, since potential borrow areas have yet to be selected, the study area for archival and records search included the general vicinity of Garden City to a distance of five to ten miles.

The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District, contracted with the Archaeology Laboratory at Wichita State University to conduct an initial field and records assessment of known and potential cultural resources in the study area. This assessment will form a part of a larger study called "Review Survey of the Arkansas River and Tributaries from Great Bend, Kansas, to John Martin Dam, Colorado." The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL91-190) provides the authority for performance of this work.

Scope of Services

The contract of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District, specified the following services to be performed:

1. Preparation of a comprehensive bibliography of published and unpublished materials relating directly to the study area.
2. Acquisition of readable copies of site forms and other pertinent data from the files of the Kansas State Archaeologist, General Land Office, etc.
3. The interviewing of local collectors, museum directors, and others who may have knowledge of the historic and prehistoric resources in the study area.

4. Performance of field reconnaissance in the vicinity of indicated levees.
5. Development of a prehistoric overview for the study area.
6. Development of a historic overview for Garden City and vicinity including discussions of the founding of the town, settlers' cultural affinities, major historical events, and primary economic and social patterns.
7. Assessment of the potential for finding cultural resources in the study area.
8. Preparation of a brief environmental section for the study area.
9. Preparation of specified maps, plotted site locations, and a report of the findings.

Environment

Topographically, the area of this survey lies within the Arkansas River Lowlands of central and southwestern Kansas. Within the Arkansas River Lowlands the surface rocks are chiefly unconsolidated gravels, silts, and clays of Tertiary and Quaternary age. One physiographic subdivision of the Lowlands is the Finney Lowland.

The Finney Lowland includes all of the Arkansas River valley in Kansas west of Dodge City. It consists of "the valley bottom or inner valley of the Arkansas River and the outer valley including the terraces and land sloping toward the river but lying below the level of the High Plains section" (Schoewe 1949: 299). The inner valley ranges from under one mile to about four miles in width. The valley plain is bordered on the north by a nearly continuous line of low bluffs that are frequently notched by short tributary valleys. The inner valley is mostly south of the river. The river channel is less than 300 feet wide at Garden City. It is an anastomosing or braided stream having little or no flow of water during much of the year.

At least two terraces occur in this area: the "second bottom" which is five to eight feet above the floodplain, and a higher terrace 15 to 25 feet above it. Fossil bones in these terraces suggest late Pleistocene age. The outer valley ranges from 5 to 20 miles in width and from 100 feet deep on the eastern border of the Finney Lowland to 300 feet deep near the Colorado state line. A sand plain belt extends from central Gray County west to southeastern Kearny County, with its maximum width in Finney County. Irrigation farming is now extensive throughout this sand belt.

Climate statistics for Garden City are typical for the southwestern Kansas portion of the Arkansas River valley. The annual mean temperatures average 53.3°F. and the annual precipitation averages 16.21 inches (U. S. Department of Commerce 1981). The average wind movement ranges from 7.0 miles per hour in December to 10.8 miles per hour in April (Cardwell 1942).

Vegetation within the study area in protohistoric and early historic times would probably conform with Kuchler's (1964) assessment on potential natural vegetation. Northern floodplain forest was characteristic of the Arkansas River valley in central and western Kansas, with typical low to tall broadleaf deciduous forest dominated by cottonwoods, American elm, and black willow. The upland areas on the north side of the valley were Bluestem-grama prairie, a dense, medium tall grassland with many forbs. Sandsage bluestem prairie was characteristic of the south side of the valley in which there was a medium tall, medium dense grassland with a strong element of dwarf shrubs, especially sandsage.

Animal resources of western Kansas were bountiful in prehistoric and early historic times. The grasslands were a dependable food supply for vast numbers of grazing animals, including bison, antelope, elk, and deer. Wolves and coyotes were the most numerous carnivores preying upon these herds. Fish, bear, and beaver also abounded (Terrell 1975: 30-34). Small rodents were abundant in the grasslands, including prairie dogs, hares, rabbits, and field mice. These in turn supplied food for predatory birds such as eagles and hawks. Turkey and smaller game birds were probably common in the regions of taller grasses.

Soils

Most of the soils of Kansas are mollisols that develop under prairie grassland vegetation. The mollisols in the western three-fourths of the state belong to the ustoll suborder, subdivided on the basis of annual precipitation. In the Finney Lowland, semi-arid climatic conditions have produced aridic ustolls, varying from the north to the south sides of the Arkansas River. On the north is a grayish brown silt loam derived from a parent material of wind-deposited loess. The soil south of the river is similar but with additional sandy loams and fine sands (Self 1978: 76-77).

The soils of the Garden City study area are dominated by the Las-Las Animas association. These are the soils of the bottomlands and low terraces in the valley of the Arkansas River.

The Las and Las Animas soils are underlain by coarse sand and gravel that limit their root zone. The two soils are similar, but

the Las soils have a higher clay content. Both soils have a fluctuating water table and limited capacity for moisture retention. Both exhibit slight to moderate saline qualities (U.S.D.A. 1965).

A broad band of sandhills south of the Arkansas River valley consists of the Tivola-Vona association of soils. The Tivola soils are characterized by deep, loose, fine sands, arranged into choppy dunes. The Vona soils are a loamy, fine sand and show a more subtle relief pattern in their dunes (ibid.).

The Las-Las Animas sandy loams are capable of supporting dry-land and irrigated crops. The more sandy Las Animas soils are suitable only for grasses. This is true of the Tivola-Vona soils as well. They are prone to erosional forces and exhibit a general lack of fertility.

The Study

To accomplish the services required by the contract, a crew consisting of one historical technician, one archaeological technician, and one archaeological assistant was organized for both research and report writing. Since appropriate records for Finney County held by the Kansas State Historical Society had been consulted during a previous study (Houston, Blair, and Rohn 1980), notes and copies of records existed in the files at Wichita State University, and a separate trip to Topeka was not needed. A telephone request confirmed that all relevant information had been consulted in the files and records in the State Archeologist's office, the General Land Office, the State Historic Preservation Office, and the Historical Society Library.

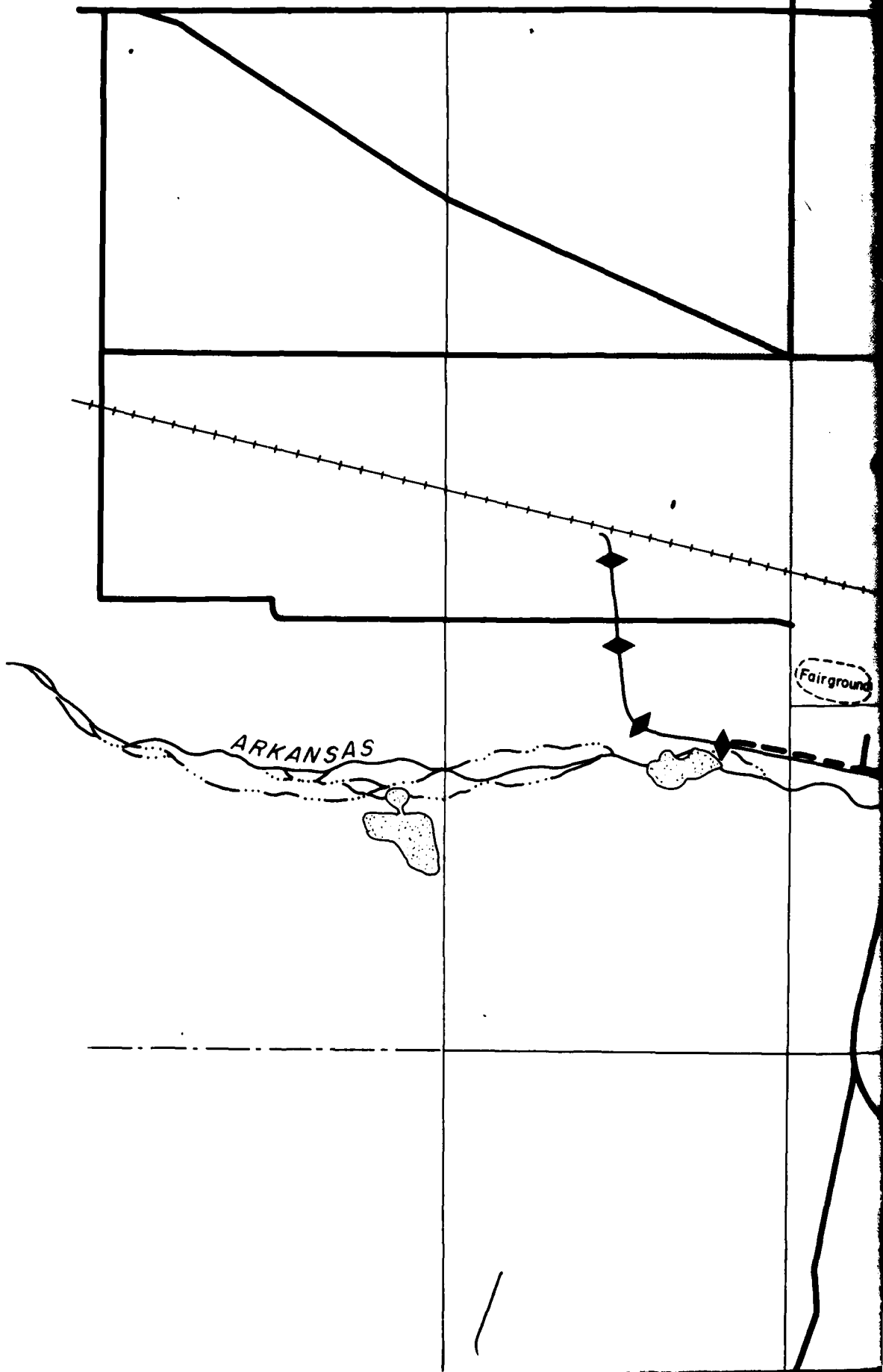
Field work was conducted during two trips from 10-29-81 to 11-7-81. Visits were paid to the Garden City Public Library, the Finney County Historical Museum, Garden City Community College, Finney County Extension Service, U. S. Soil Conservation Service office for Finney County, and the office of the U. S. Geological Survey. From these and other contacts, the crew obtained names and addresses of landowners, artifact collectors, sand pit operators, and other informants likely to possess knowledge of cultural resources in the study area. Actual interviews with these informants were undertaken and several artifact collections and historic structures were photographed. Appendix A lists all persons interviewed and several who could not be reached, since they represent potential future sources of useful information.

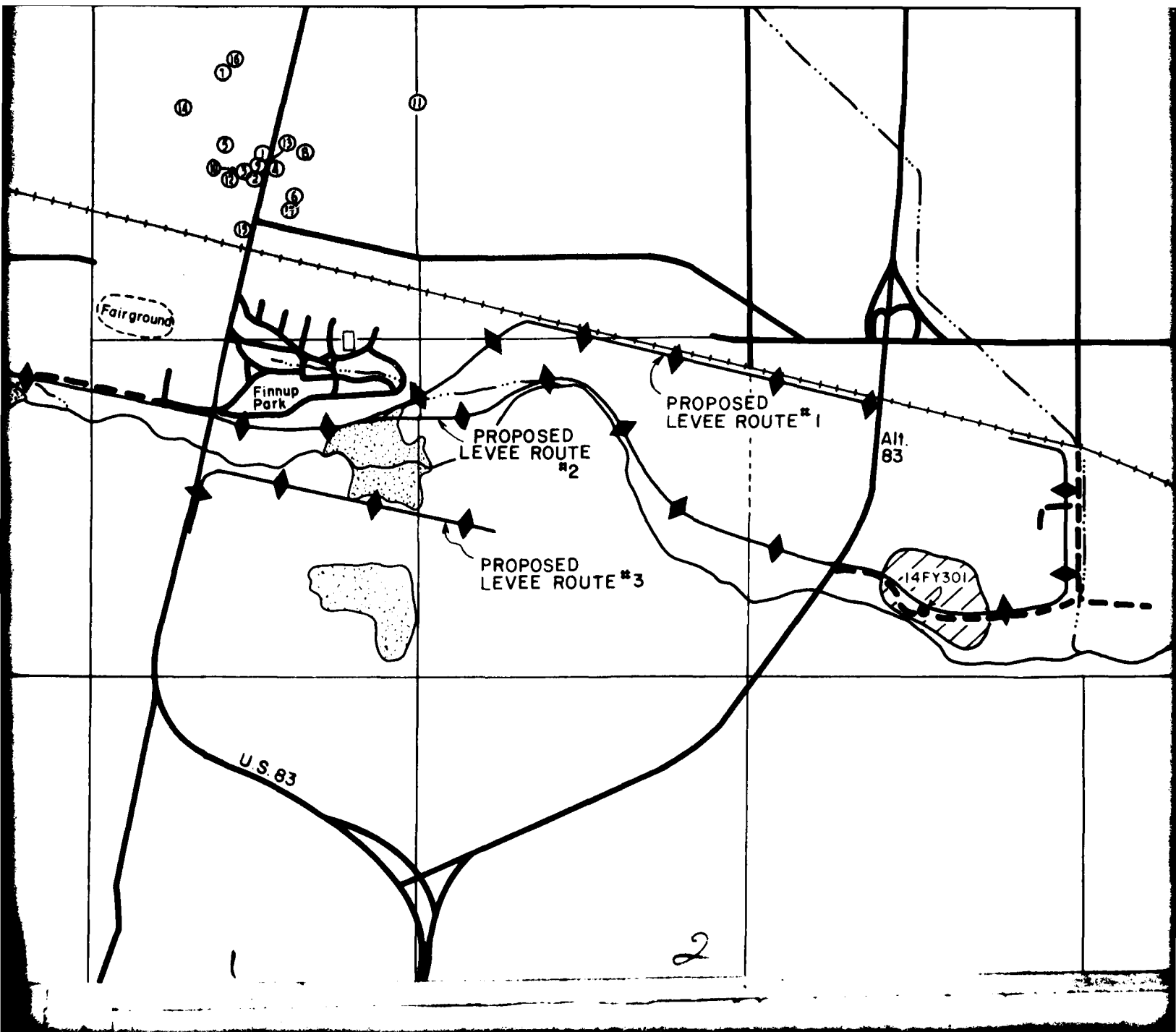
The study area was traversed by vehicle wherever roads permitted in an attempt to observe locations of high site potential. Any such locations and spots where records or local informants reported finding

artifacts were subjected to a walking survey. This consisted of the crew traversing the designated ground on foot in a series of parallel transects or zigzags, 30 meters apart, while carefully examining the ground surface for evidence of archaeological remains. Those land surfaces covered by walking survey are indicated by shading on the study area map (Fig. 1). Walking survey was restricted to these known and possible site locations because of limited time available for field work, and the strong probability that archaeological resources in the Arkansas River floodplain have been covered by heavy sedimentation over the past 25 to 30 years. All local collectors and the Finney County soil agent independently described this condition.

In addition to the field work, both technicians consulted the holdings in the Ablah Library and the files of the Archaeology Laboratory at Wichita State University. Special attention was devoted to the published National Register of Historic Places, the Register of Historic Kansas Places, and both the historic and archaeological literature dealing with Kansas. A tabulation of hours devoted to each phase of the project may be seen below:

Personnel	Place	Hours Travel	Hours Research	Hours Writing	Date
B. Blair	<u>Wilroads Gardens</u>	8			10-29-81
B. Blasing	Driving Study Area		3		
	Field Reconnaissance		8		thru
	<u>Garden City</u>	2			
	Driving Study Area		1		
	Field Reconnaissance		4	2	
	Interviewing		6		10-31-81
M. Houston	<u>Garden City</u>	20			11-5-81
B. Blair	Library & Museum		8		
	Interviewing		11	5	thru
	Driving Study Area		8		11-7-81
M. Houston	<u>Wichita</u>		12	31	10-27-81
B. Blair			10	30	thru
A. Rohn				29	
W. Sanborn	(typing, payroll, records, etc.)			40	12-21-81
TOTAL PERSON HOURS		30	71	137	= 238





1

2


FIGURE 1

GARDEN CITY, KANSAS CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY


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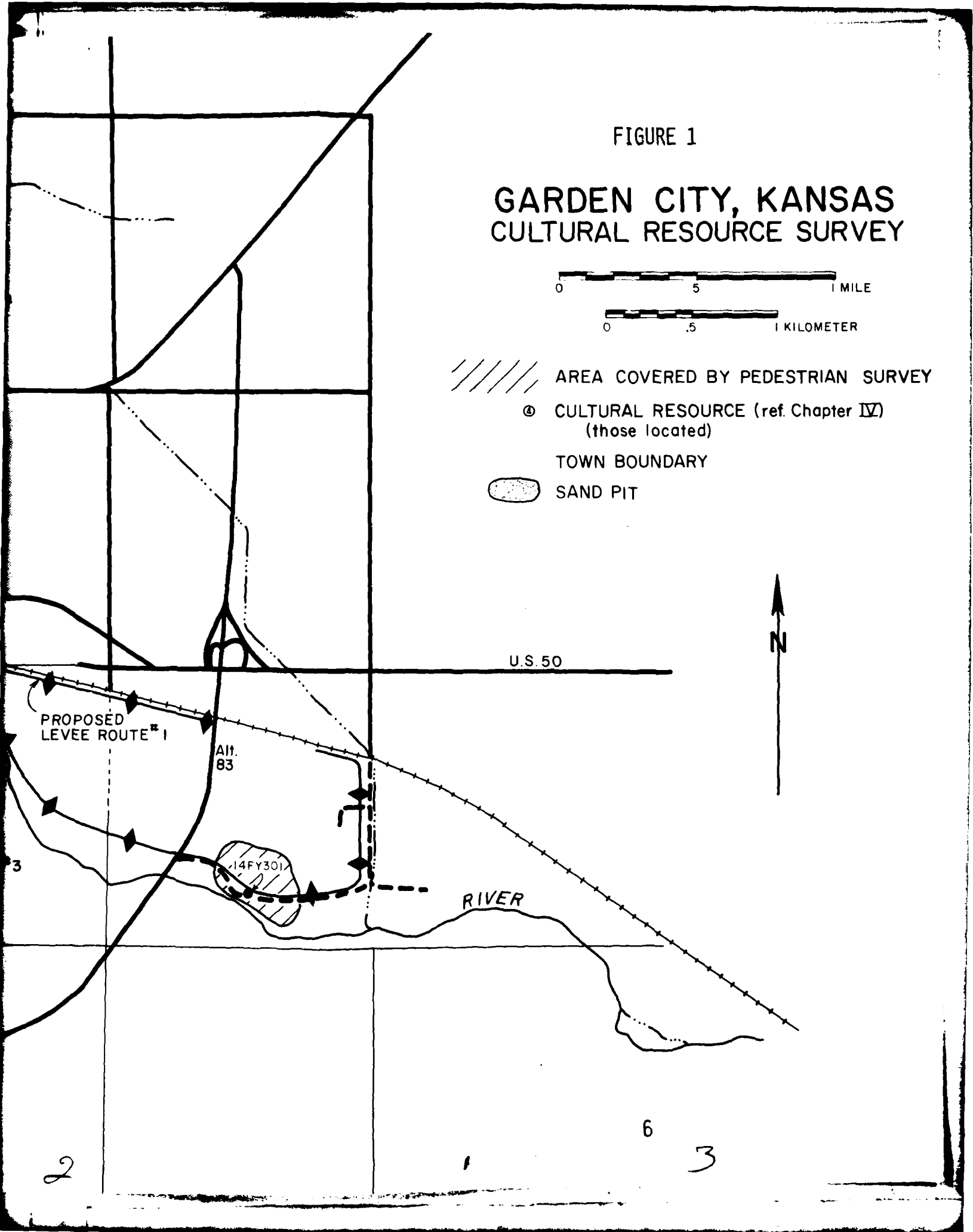
0 .5 1 KILOMETER

 AREA COVERED BY PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

 CULTURAL RESOURCE (ref. Chapter IV)
(those located)

TOWN BOUNDARY

 SAND PIT



PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

The Arkansas River drainage in western Kansas appears to have supported human populations throughout almost all of the known time range of human occupation in North America. Documentation for the early peoples exists primarily in private collections, while the more recent cultural phases are clearly represented in the archaeological site record.

Paleo-Indian 11,000-6,000 B.C.

States surrounding Kansas (Colorado, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Missouri, New Mexico, Texas, and Iowa) have produced well documented and soundly dated remains of late Pleistocene big game hunters. These Paleo-Indians subsisted by hunting large Pleistocene mammals, most of which are now extinct, using distinctive chipped stone spear or dart tips such as Clovis fluted (Fig. 2), Folsom fluted, Plainview (Fig. 3), Hell Gap, Eden, Scottsbluff, and several other lanceolate forms.

These Paleo-Indian big game hunters were nomadic, probably covering relatively broad ranges following the animal herds. They seem to have selected only the better sources of cherts from which to manufacture stone tools, and they either developed early trade networks or traveled long distances to a favored source. Consequently, we may expect to find animal kill sites and temporary campsites with hearths rather than foundations for housing, storage features such as pits, or thick rubbish deposits. Three chronologically separate complexes have been generally recognized.

The earliest (Llano) complex is marked by Clovis fluted points and remains of mammoth. It has been described from the Blackwater Draw near Clovis in east central New Mexico, the Dent Site in eastern Colorado, and additional sites to the westward and southward on the High Plains and the Southwest. The Dent Site offers an example of Llano kill sites where remains of at least 12 mammoths (mostly females and young) were excavated along a terrace of the South Platte River along with two Clovis fluted points and numerous large rocks apparently used to dispatch them (Wormington 1957: 43-44).

The Lindenmeier Complex reflects the use of extremely delicately made Folsom fluted points to hunt large now-extinct forms of bison, plus camel, deer, pronghorn, and rabbit. It has been described from the Lindenmeier Site in eastern Colorado, Folsom, and Blackwater Draw sites in eastern New Mexico; and the Lubbock Site in



FIGURE 2. CLOVIS FLUTED POINTS FROM FINNEY COUNTY



FIGURE 3. PLAINVIEW POINTS FROM FINNEY COUNTY

the Texas Panhandle. Generally the Lindenmeier Complex was apparently restricted to the High Plains, probably including western Kansas.

The final Plano Complex includes a wide variety of unfluted lanceolate point forms, usually exhibiting long parallel flake scars. Modern Bison bison provided the primary food source and they were often hunted by drive techniques as at the Olson-Chubbock Site in eastern Colorado (Wheat 1972). Smaller game probably supplemented bison meat. Plano Complex remains have been found from Colorado and Wyoming to Minnesota and Iowa. Several styles of Paleo-Indian points--Clovis fluted, Folsom fluted, and Plainview--have been reported in private collections in extreme southwestern Kansas (Glover 1978), and brief reports of isolated surface finds within the state have appeared in the Kansas Anthropological Association Newsletter (Reichart 1972, 1974, 1981; Witty 1964; Yaple 1968). A recent publication describes a Clovis basal fragment found in Douglas County (Chambers and Tompkins 1977). In Logan County, Kansas, the Twelve-Mile Creek Site yielded a possible fluted point purportedly associated with bones of the extinct Bison occidentalis (Williston 1902). All of these referenced materials coupled with evidence from nearby areas credit the strong probability of additional Paleo-Indian sites being located in western Kansas.

Archaic 8,000 - 200 B.C.

As climatic conditions changed with the end of the Pleistocene continental glaciation and many large game animal species died out, human populations east of the Rockies changed their subsistence patterns. They increasingly focused their hunting energies on smaller woodland animals--deer, turkey, raccoon, opossum, etc.--and developed means for intensive exploitation of wild plant products for food. While Archaic populations continued to move about to facilitate harvesting seasonal resources, their ranges diminished. They frequently camped in natural rockshelters as well as in open situations. Artifacts showing increased exploitation of plant materials include grinding implements, cupstones for cracking nut shells, and stone axes for wood working. Remains of some houses have been found in late Archaic contexts.

Long records of the Archaic lifestyle are known from the Missouri and Mississippi River drainages in Missouri and southern Illinois. Modoc Rockshelter (Fowler 1959) along the Mississippi in southern Illinois yielded early dates around 8,000 B.C.; the Koster Site (Struever and Holton 1979) on the lower Illinois River has produced a similar long stratigraphic sequence with even fuller information about the Archaic; Graham Cave (Logan 1952) along the lower Missouri showed some evidence of selective resource exploitation;

Rodgers Shelter (McMillan 1971; Wood and McMillan 1976) contained a long record of Archaic people's use of the Truman Reservoir region from 8,500 to about 500 B.C.

The Archaic stage has not yet been documented for western Kansas, although numerous sites are located in the eastern part of the state. The climatic trend at the beginning of the Archaic towards dryer and warmer conditions known as the Altithermal (Antevs 1955) has been cited as a cause for the general abandonment of the High Plains by Archaic peoples (Hurt 1966). Various other postulates ranging from human migration out of an inhospitable short grass plains (Wedel 1961) to simple changes in subsistence strategies (Reeves 1973) have also been advanced. All these ideas have yet to be tested in western Kansas. It is apparent that the Archaic culture is represented in the lithic artifacts in private collections (Figs. 10 and 11).

Archaic sites and complexes in eastern Kansas include the Nebo Hill Complex around Kansas City (Shippee 1948, 1964), the Coffey Site in Pottawatomie County, the Williamson Site in Coffey County, the Munkers Creek materials from near Council Grove (Witty 1969), an unnamed complex in the Verdigris drainage of southeastern Kansas (Calabrese 1967), the Colvin Phase from Coffey County (Rohn, Stein, and Glover 1977), and the Snyder Site in Butler County.

The Snyder Site north of El Dorado in Butler County is a stratified site containing three Archaic phases: El Dorado, and Walnut with dates from 2,800 B.C. to A.D. 1 (Grosser 1973); and the earliest in the sequence, the Chelsea Phase. The latter appears to be contemporaneous with Nebo Hill materials from northeast Kansas. The El Dorado Phase is characterized by long narrow stemmed points with straight to convex bases, drills, scrapers, manos, metates, and axes. The Walnut Phase has point types known as Gary and Langtry. An additional Scallorn-like point also appears characteristic of this phase.

Plains Woodland (Early Ceramic) A.D. 0 - 1000

The subsistence economy of the Plains Woodland people enabled more sedentary residential situations. Their life-style emphasized efficient and intensive exploitation of the stream floodplain gallery forest resources through collecting plant and aquatic animal foods, hunting forest animals, and limited horticulture within the floodplains. The stage is best characterized by its unique burial patterns in the east, and by cord-marked pottery and distinctive styles of chipped stone artifacts (Fig. 12).

Along the Missouri River near Kansas City lived a colony of Hopewellian peoples, locally designated as the Renner Phase, whose culture may be represented by the Trowbridge Site in Wyandotte County, Kansas. Ceramic vessels are grit-tempered with plain, rocker-stamped, cord-roughened, and occasionally rouletted exterior surfaces (Wedel 1959). Other ceramic objects are effigy figures and platform pipes. The chipped stone artifact assemblage includes large stemmed or corner-notched points (Fig. 4), scrapers, drills, and knives. Groundstone articles such as grooved axes, celts, and sandstone abraders are present along with a collection of bone and antler tools. The degree and extent of Hopewellian influences to the west of Kansas City is not clearly known. Rocker-stamped, Hopewellian-like potsherds reported from the Pottorff Site in Lane County, Kansas (Wedel 1959), exemplify several claims of such influence.

Several incompletely described Plains Woodland complexes occur in eastern Kansas: Grasshopper Falls Phase (Reynolds 1979), Greenwood Phase (Jones and Witty 1980), Cuesta Phase (Marshall 1972; Brogan 1980), and manifestations in the Wichita and El Dorado localities. These complexes lack distinctive mortuary practices, but contain grit-tempered, cord-roughened pottery and a distinctive assemblage of chipped stone tools.

Work in the Republican River drainage of southern Nebraska and northern Kansas has defined the Keith Focus (Kivett 1949, 1952, 1953). In general, Keith is less elaborated than Kansas City Hopewell. Its settlement patterns are smaller and individual structures are less well defined. Mortuary practices are characterized by secondary burials such as at Woodruff Ossuary (Kivett 1953) where large numbers of individuals were buried together. Shell disc beads and pendants constituted the most common grave offering.

The characteristic Harlan cord-roughened pottery exhibits thick walls and calcite temper in a predominantly large wide-mouthed jar with a conoidal base (Wedel 1959). Chipped stone artifacts appear to have been quite varied. Projectile points range from small to large stemmed and barbed types, often exhibiting serration. The groundstone tool assemblage closely parallels that of Renner (Kansas City Hopewell).

Keith Focus materials have been recorded from the Republican River drainage south into Kansas. Both Scott and Lane Counties have yielded Harlan cord-roughened pottery as well as the Coal Oil Canyon Site in Logan County (Bowman 1960). From the evidence it can be speculated that western Kansas is a probable location for future Keith Focus sites.

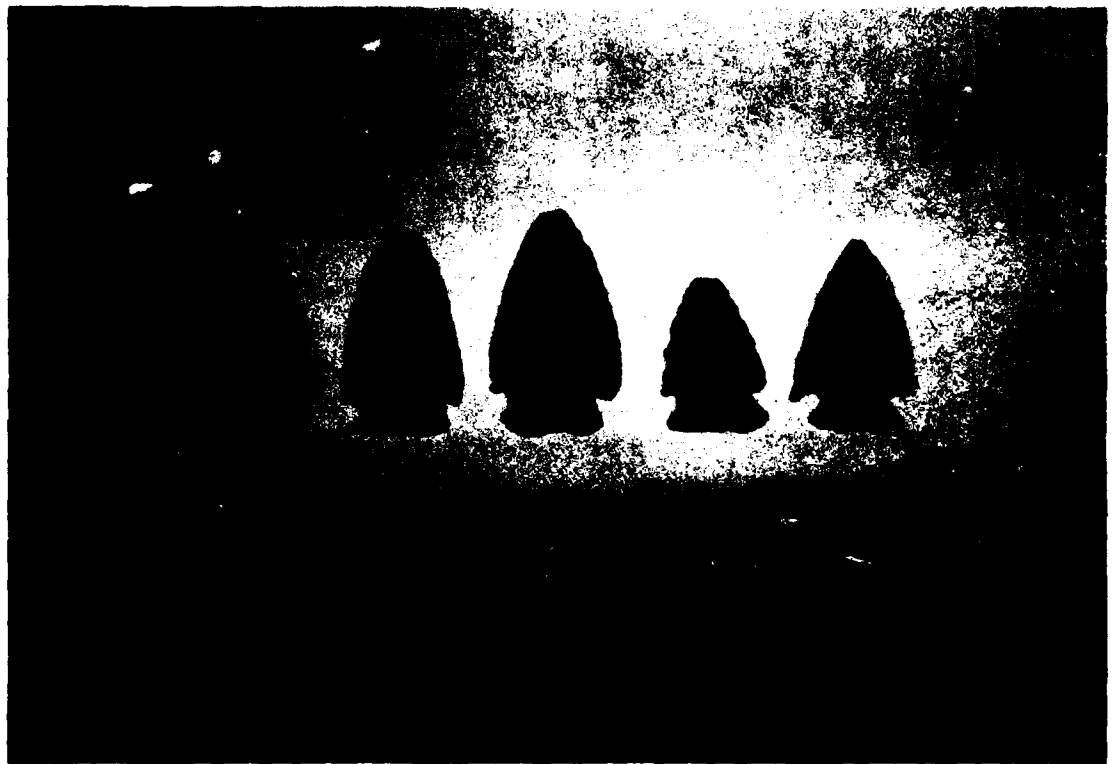


FIGURE 4. CORNER-NOTCHED POINTS - PLAINS WOODLAND POINTS FROM FINNEY COUNTY

Central Plains (Middle Ceramic) A.D. 1000 - 1500

Western Kansas along the Arkansas River drainage could fall into the range of distribution for either the Upper Republican Culture or the Panhandle Aspect. Upper Republican sites concentrate along the drainage of the Republican River in Nebraska and northern Kansas, while Panhandle sites have been described from the Oklahoma and Texas panhandles. Both share many characteristics with one another and with other contemporary sedentary peoples of the Central Plains Tradition and of the southern Plains area.

Upper Republican sites tend to be situated on ridge tops overlooking rivers and their floodplains. They generally represent small unfortified villages composed of semi-subterranean earthlodge structures (Wedel 1959).

The subsistence economy of these people combined hunting and gathering with horticulture practiced with bison scapula hoes. The general material culture was more plentiful than that of the earlier Woodland complexes. Ceramic vessels have cord-roughened surfaces and are tempered with sand and fine gravel. Jars with rounded bases and constricted necks are the most abundant vessel form. The non-ceramic industry employed both stone and bone tools. Projectile points are small and triangular with or without sets of notches for hafting on the tips of arrows. The chipped stone tool inventory also includes numerous end and side scrapers for fleshing animal hides, diamond-shaped beveled knives, T-shaped drills, and chipped celts (Wedel 1959) Figs. 5 and 6). Groundstone tools include shaft smoothers, grinding slabs and manos, pipes, and effigy figures. The bone tool assemblage is dominated by bison scapula hoes but contains awls, needles, fish hooks, shaft wrenches, and decorative items such as beads, bracelets, and bowguards.

Panhandle Aspect houses were slab-lined, but followed the general floor plan, roof support systems, and central fire hearth of the Central Plains earthlodges (Krieger 1946). There are a few distinctive bone implements, such as digging stick heads and scored bones, but other typical Central Plains items such as fish hooks and arrowshaft wrenches are absent (Wedel 1959). The Panhandle pottery style seems to resemble most closely the ceramics of Smoky Hill, another Central Plains manifestation in central Kansas. Krieger has suggested a slightly later time placement for the Panhandle Aspect than for the Upper Republican Aspect, a hypothesis supported by Wedel.

Upper Republican materials have been identified at the Pottorff Site in Lane County, Kansas, while Panhandle materials have been observed in local collections made along the Cimarron River in extreme southwestern Kansas. Either or both of these complexes may be expected in the Garden City study area based on the small triangular points,

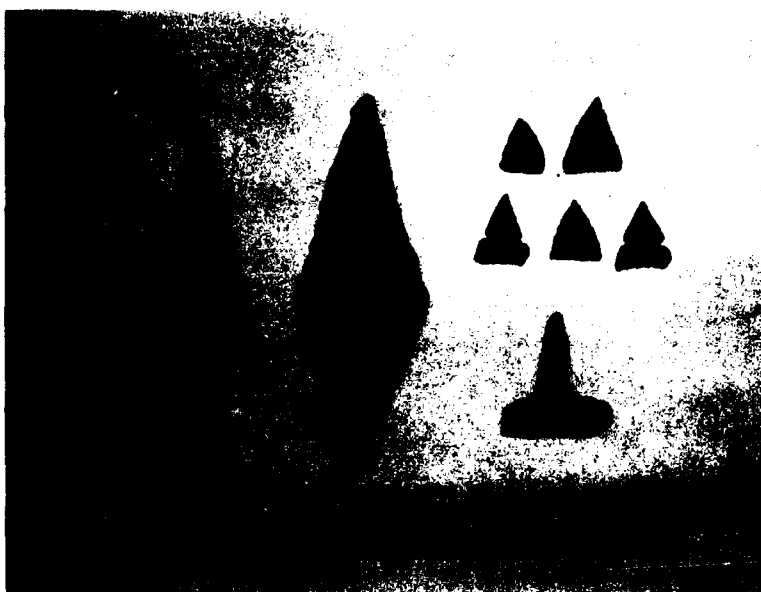


FIGURE 5. CENTRAL PLAINS/PANHANDLE ARTIFACTS FROM FINNEY COUNTY

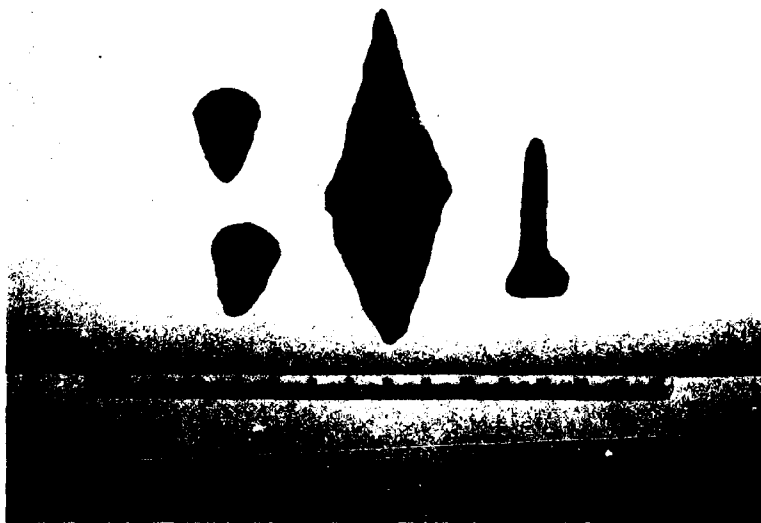


FIGURE 6. CENTRAL PLAINS/PANHANDLE ARTIFACTS FROM FINNEY COUNTY

T-shaped drills, diamond-beveled knives and scrapers observed in private collections.

Protohistoric (Late Ceramic) A.D. 1500 - 1800

The Protohistoric stage marks the early interactions between Native American Indian groups and European colonists. Archaeological complexes show evidences of trade or direct contact on a still strongly traditional cultural pattern. Especially noticeable in the archaeological record are glass beads, firearm parts (including gun flints), horse trappings, and metal arrow points (Fig. 7).

The Protohistoric Dismal River Aspect ranged through western Nebraska and Kansas, eastern Colorado and New Mexico, southeastern Wyoming, and possibly southwestern South Dakota (Gunnerson 1960). It probably represents ancestors of the historic Plains Apache peoples. Strong (1935) first defined the complex from materials recovered near the Dismal River in the Sandhills of west central Nebraska. El Cuartelejo in Scott County is probably the best known Kansas site (Wedel 1961).

Dismal River material culture effects a blend of typical Plains characteristics with some obvious Southwestern affiliations. Pottery vessels were manufactured by the paddle and anvil technique producing wide-mouthed jars with cord-roughened exteriors. Mica tempering predominated, a quality shared by the Pueblo peoples of Taos and Picuris. Stone and bone tools seemed to emphasize hunting activities over horticultural pursuits even though many standard Central Plains styles occurred (Wedel 1959).

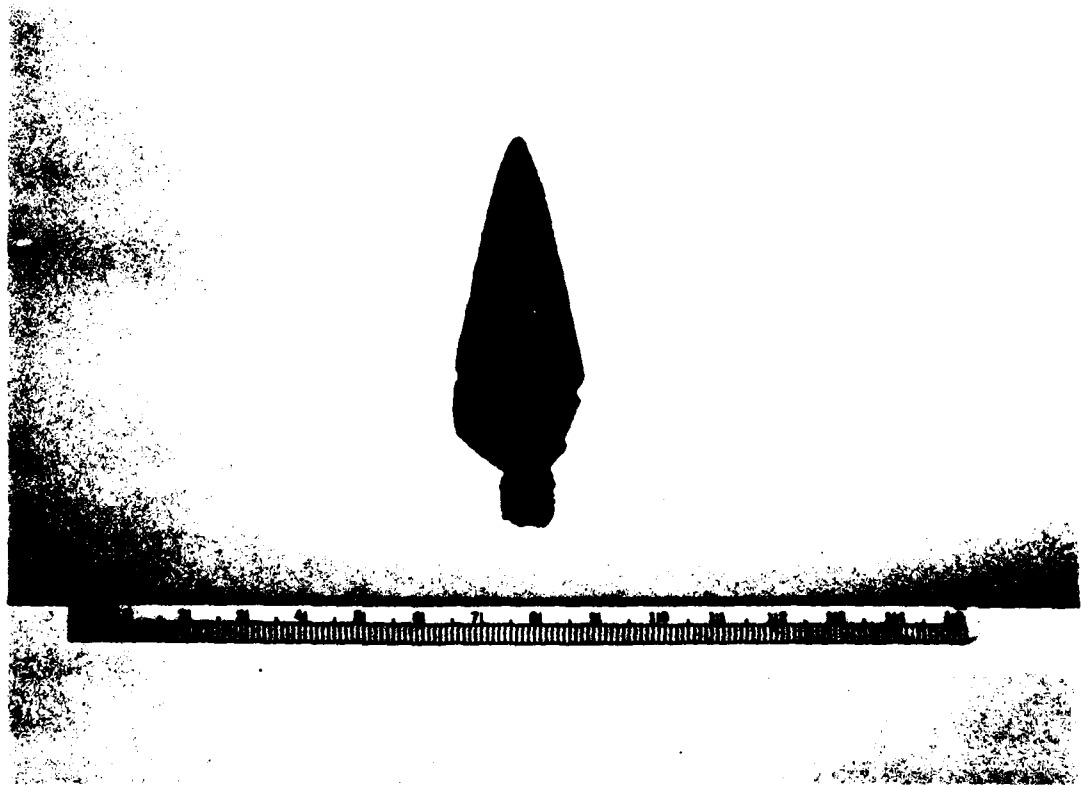


FIGURE 7. METAL ARROWPOINT FROM FINNEY COUNTY

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Historic Indian Occupation

It is not certain which tribes of Indians were contacted by the earliest Europeans to enter western Kansas. Coronado's 1541 expedition into the southwest apparently reached as far north as central Kansas (Hollon 1961: 53-56). The descriptions of the villages visited by his party appear to match those of the Pawnee and the Wichita, but he probably also met hunting bands from other tribes. Subsequent Spanish explorers contacted Indian groups in northeastern New Mexico, Colorado, or West Texas who apparently were various bands of the Plains Apache, a dominant group on the High Plains (Terrell 1975: various pages).

According to Zornow (1957: 15) the groups who were frequent nomadic dwellers in western Kansas at the time of Euroamerican entry in the nineteenth century were the Kiowa, Comanche, Arapaho, and Cheyenne. The Kiowa had moved out onto the northern plains from the mountains near the headwaters of the Missouri River. They formed an alliance with the Crow and were gradually driven south by the advancing Arapaho and Cheyenne. When the Kiowa and their allies, the Kiowa-Apache, reached the Arkansas River they found the lands to the south controlled by the Comanche. Eventually, the Kiowa, Kiowa-Apache, and Comanche joined forces and were among the most troublesome to both the Mexicans and the early American settlers.

Terrell (1975: 18-23) emphasizes the importance of the Plains Apache on the High Plains. The Apaches are of Athapascan linguistic stock and it is assumed that they moved southward from western Canada through the Rocky Mountains or along their eastern slopes. Various Apache groups controlled regions of western Kansas and Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico during the first century of Spanish exploration. One of the most powerful of these groups was the Padouca who occupied western Kansas and Nebraska for centuries. They were traders and raiders, often venturing as far north as the Missouri River, eastward to the Pawnee, Kansa, Osage, and Oto, and southward into Oklahoma and Texas. The Spaniards encountered a friendly band of Plains Apache in southeastern Colorado whom they referred to as "El Cuartelejo," a name they also gave to an area of southeastern Colorado and western Kansas (it means "faraway quarter"). Wedel associates the Padouca with the El Cuartelejo Site in Scott County, Kansas (1959: 468). Schlesier (1972) discusses the Plains Apache in their "northern" or Dismal River Aspect and "southern" or mixed Apache-Pueblo Aspect, based on cultural differences as well as

on geographic location in Nebraska or in Kansas, Colorado, and north-eastern New Mexico.

The Arapaho are of Algonquian linguistic stock and apparently settled in protohistoric times in Wyoming. They divided into a northern and a southern branch and the southern branch moved south to the Arkansas River. By the end of the eighteenth century the southern Arapaho were wintering on the eastern slope of the Rockies, and hunting as far east as western Kansas and Nebraska (Trenholm 1970: 33). They were eventually confined to a reservation by the treaty of Medicine Lodge in 1867.

The Cheyenne also spoke an Algonquian language and apparently moved west out of Minnesota before A.D. 1700. By the early nineteenth century they were near the headwaters of the Platte River. At about this time the tribe divided into northern and southern segments. The southern Cheyenne were often at war with the Kiowa and Kiowa-Apache, but all eventually joined forces against the white man.

The Comanche are of Shoshonean linguistic stock and probably separated from the Shoshoni in eastern Wyoming, moving southward. By 1719 they were living in western Kansas north of the Arkansas River. Eventually they crossed the river to obtain horses and defeated the Apache in the process.

A series of treaties with the various tribes in Kansas opened the way to further Euroamerican encroachment onto the plains. In order to survey and establish the new road to Santa Fe, two treaties were signed in early 1825. The Treaty with the Great and Little Osage at Council Grove and the Treaty with the Kansa at Sora Creek gave the United States access to the proposed route in exchange for a sum of \$800 awarded to each group of chiefs who signed for their tribes (Kappler 1904: 246-8). In 1853 the Treaty with the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache at Fort Atkinson, Indian Territory, was intended to confine them to the land south of the Arkansas River (Kappler 1904: 600). The 1865 Treaty with the Cheyenne and Arapaho on the Little Arkansas River allowed their removal to reservation areas, but granted the tribes a claim to hunting lands from the junction of the North and South Platte Rivers south to the Arkansas River and as far east as the Cimarron Crossing (Kappler 1904: 887). These and later treaties were often misunderstood or ignored by both Indians and Euroamericans, leading to the continuation of raids and warfare through the years of the Santa Fe Trail commerce and the earliest settlements.

Euroamerican Settlement

In 1821 William Becknell, a trader out of Missouri, led five men with pack animals on an expedition to Comanche country. When this party reached the Arkansas River they followed it to the mountains, continuing along a tributary (the Purgatoire?) to the south over Raton Pass and finally into Santa Fe. Becknell returned to Missouri and, recognizing the potential for trade with Mexico, organized a larger expedition in the spring of 1822. This time his party included 21 men and three loaded wagons. After following a somewhat different route to the Arkansas River, he chose to take a short cut to the southwest toward the Cimarron River. This short cut apparently left the Arkansas River in Ford County (Barry 1972: 105). The importance of the Santa Fe trade became apparent to Washington, and, after treaties had been signed with the Indians then settled in Kansas, a survey party was commissioned to establish the best road to Santa Fe (Brown 1913; Hulbert 1933: 107-131).

According to the field notes of surveyor Joseph C. Brown, the trail rounded the north side of the bend of the Arkansas River in Barton County, turning southwest near the present-day town of Great Bend, and passing out of the county close to the rocky point later known as Pawnee Rock. After crossing portions of Pawnee and Ford Counties the route entered Gray County along the north side of the Arkansas River, passing the present-day towns of Wettick, Cimarron, Ingalls, and Charleston. In Finney County the survey party followed the north side of the Arkansas River touching the sites of Pierceville, Garden City, and Holcomb. Near Holcomb, about six miles west of Garden City, a crossing was made to the south side of the river and the route continued along the south side of the valley to Chouteau's Island, a landmark named for an early St. Louis trader. From this point the route turned directly south to intercept the Cimarron River at "Lower Spring" (later known as "Wagon Bed Spring" near the site of Zionville in Grant County).

Soon after the wagon trains began travelling the new road to Santa Fe there were attempts to find a faster route. An alternate known as the Cimarron Cutoff crossed the Arkansas River near the present town of Cimarron and took a southwesterly path across the dry sand hills to reach the Cimarron River. This cutoff provided no water or timber for nearly 50 miles and there were no landmarks for the earliest wagons to follow. These hazards, together with the threat of Indian attack, made this a more dangerous route, but by 1830 it was generally used (Kansas State Historical Society 1913). The Cimarron Crossing became known as the "Middle Crossing" to distinguish it from the "Lower Crossing," near Mulberry Creek in Ford County, and the "Upper Crossing" at Chouteau's Island, near Lakin (Barry 1973). A mountain route following Becknell's first journey was used by later travelers bound for Bent's Fort, Trinidad, and Raton Pass. This road continued along the Arkansas River to either

the Purgatoire or Timpas Rivers, then south across the pass to Santa Fe. By the early 1870's this mountain route was followed in the westward expansion of the railroad.

The communities in this survey are associated with the early years of the construction of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad (ATSF) across central and southwestern Kansas. On March 3, 1863, the company obtained a land grant from the federal government of over two million acres, payable when the railroad was completed to the western boundary of Kansas. Construction began in Topeka and was completed to Newton by July, 1871, and to Dodge City by August, 1872 (Blanchard 1931: 321). Speed became essential for construction had to be completed to the border by 1873 if the company expected to profit from its land grants. With construction pushed to a top speed of two miles a day, the border was crossed on December 28, 1872. Regular service began on the line in February, 1873 (Zornow 1957: 141).

The arrival of the railroad soon brought cattlemen north from Texas with their large herds of longhorns. As the bison were pushed out or destroyed, vast expanses of grassland became available for the cattle. The first ranch in southwestern Kansas was established when D. W. Barton brought 3,000 head of cattle from southern Texas up the Pecos River to the Arkansas River near Pueblo, then east to the vicinity of present-day Pierceville and Cimarron. In the fall of 1872 ranch headquarters were established in dugouts along the Arkansas River at Pierceville. More large herds soon followed, expanding onto the range south of the Arkansas River. These early cattlemen usually owned only the land where their headquarters were located, acquired by purchase from the railroad or by homesteading.

Garden City

The first permanent settlers in southwest Kansas arrived soon after the railroad was completed. In March, 1878, the town site of Garden City was first selected by two brothers, William D. and James R. Fulton, and William's son-in-law, John A. Stevens. Each filed a claim on one quarter of section 18, township 24 south, range 32 west. The fourth quarter was claimed a year later by C. J. (Buffalo) Jones. Other homesteaders soon arrived and the community began to grow. By the fall of 1878 William Fulton had built a story-and-a-half house that was also used as a hotel. The first store was opened in August, 1878, by D. R. Menke, who also became the first postmaster. The tiny Fulton community was not recognized by the ATSF since the railroad had already established a station six miles to the west in Sherlock (now Holcomb). However, within a few months C. J. Jones arranged for land for a depot and a street realignment parallel to the railroad tracks.

The name "Garden City" was suggested to Mrs. William Fulton by a tramp who was passing near her flower garden (Blanchard 1931: 232). On April 8, 1879, the Garden City Town Company filed a plat at the Ford County Courthouse in Dodge City (Finney County Directory 1886-7: 18). The town was near the center of the unorganized county of Sequoyah, then attached to Ford County for administrative purposes.*

Garden City grew slowly between 1879 and 1883. By January, 1883, the village was incorporated as a third class city with a population of about 300 (Blanchard 1931: 254). A U. S. Land Office was established at Garden City in March, 1883, as new settlers and land speculators continued to arrive by railroad and wagon. By 1883 the population of Finney County had grown to over 1500, making it eligible for organization and elections. Garden City was voted the county seat (Blanchard 1931: 124).

The earliest years of homesteading, 1879-1882, were also years of severe drought. Many settlers became discouraged and moved on, while others eked out an existence working on the railroad or collecting buffalo bones to be shipped east for fertilizer (Blanchard 1931: 62). Great herds of cattle were still arriving for shipment on the railroad and there was occasional conflict between the cattlemen and the new farmers. The cattle herds were usually held on the sandhills and floodplain south of the river where they could not cross the railroad or the farmers' fences, but a new restrictive herd law, combined with a severe blizzard that wiped out thousands of cattle, brought an end to the open range in 1886 (Blanchard 1931: 72-77). A series of wet years, 1883-85, led to abundant crop production and a subsequent boom in land sales and settlement. Garden City's population grew from 378 in 1885 to 3,500 in 1886 (Finney County Directory 1886-7: 22). By this time the town had three banks, three newspapers, numerous stores, a stone courthouse, and four irrigation companies (Kansas State Gazeteer and Business Directory 1886: 341).

The early experience of drought stimulated a great interest in the value of irrigation in Finney County, and the first irrigation ditch was built in 1879 by W. H. Armentrout. The headgate was located in the river about three miles west of Garden City, and the ditch was cut to bring water to the fields along the north side of the river. The benefits of irrigation were illustrated in an 1881 report of the bumper crops produced on one farm: wheat, onions, turnips, melons, cabbages, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes (Blanchard 1931: 88). Published accounts and photographs of such bounty added to the enthusiasm of new settlers and land speculators

*Finney County was formed in 1883 from areas previously designated but never organized as Sequoyah, Arapahoe, Foote, Buffalo, and part of Kearny and Grant Counties. Reorganization in 1887 reduced the size of Finney County and in 1893 a final redistribution of land added Garfield County to Finney to bring it to its present dimensions (Gill 1904: 469).

for the prospects of success in southwest Kansas. Other irrigation ditches were soon built and extended to water thousands of acres north and west of the town (Blackmar 1912: 643). As the flow in the river declined with an increase in irrigation in Colorado, farmers in the area began to develop pump irrigation from wells tapping the shallow groundwater near the river. The Finney County fair of 1895 featured a display of windmill pumps for irrigation (Finney County Historical Society 1954: 75). Later, both gasoline engines and electric pumps were used in pump irrigation.

Two of the early developers, C. J. Jones and John A. Stevens, became competitors, not only in boosting their new subdivisions and selling town lots, but also in the construction of large buildings of stone and brick in the central business district. In 1886 the first courthouse was built of stone by Jones at Eighth and St. John Streets, on the site of the present courthouse, built in 1928. In 1885 Jones began building the Buffalo Hotel, a two-story stone structure near the northwest corner of Grant and Main Streets (Fig. 8). As immigration continued at a rapid pace it became apparent to Jones that more hotel space was required and he soon added a three-story stone annex to the west of the Buffalo Hotel (Fig. 9). John Stevens began building at about the same time and by 1886 had completed a brick Opera House on Main Street and the two-story Masonic Hall to the south of it. The following year Stevens began construction of the Windsor Hotel, a four-story brick building adjacent to the Opera House on the north. The Windsor was built with a central three-story atrium covered by a skylight roof and was considered the finest hotel between Kansas City and Denver. It continued in service as a hotel until 1977 (Powell 1979: 14).

Few details are recorded about the earliest settlers in the Garden City area, but they were probably of similar origin to others who came in the 1870's and 1880's to homestead along the ATSF. Many arrived from eastern Kansas counties and from neighboring states including Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, and others further east. A few came directly from countries in Europe, especially Germany, Scotland, and Ireland. The 1890 census of Finney County gives a total population of 3,350 with 200 foreign-born, including 72 born in Germany or in Russia of German stock. In Garden City by 1915 there were 177 foreign-born of all nationalities in the total population of 3,015, and by 1930 of a total population of 6,121 there were 113 foreign-born with Russian-German stock still significant (Carman 1962: 140).

Garden City reached a population peak of about 6,000 in the mid-1880's and became a second class city in 1887 (Zornow 1957: 320). Hard times returned and a series of crop failures together with a nation-wide depression forced many homesteaders to abandon their farms. The town population dropped to less than 1500 in the late 1890's (Blanchard 1931: 305). The boom had ended, but for those who



FIGURE 8. BUFFALO HOTEL, GARDEN CITY



FIGURE 9. BUFFALO HOTEL ANNEX, GARDEN CITY

were able to continue farming more prosperous times soon returned. In the years of greater water flow in the river the irrigation ditches helped produce abundant crops. Carloads of cabbages and sweet potatoes were shipped in 1894 (Powell 1979: 15).

In the early 1900's a group of Garden City businessmen began to promote the development of a sugar beet industry. Some 12,000 acres of unimproved or abandoned farmland were purchased along with sections of the irrigation ditches. By 1906 investors from Colorado agreed to join the venture to build a sugar factory. Within 18 months a new boom was on and the town population had again doubled. Irrigation for the sugar beets was systematically developed using gasoline-powered centrifugal pumps. In 1916 a 20-mile railway, the Garden City Western, was built to serve the sugar beet area northwest of the town (Blanchard 1931: 328-32). Mexican farm laborers were brought in to work in the beet fields and by 1930 Finney, Kearny, and Scott Counties had a combined total of 812 foreign-born Mexicans in residence (Carman 1962: 140; Correll 1956: 366).

Sugar production continued to be a central feature of the economy in Finney County until the 1950's. Other farm production included wheat, alfalfa, feed grains, and beef and dairy cattle, all heavily dependent on cycles of rainfall or drought. In recent years pump irrigation has expanded in scope through the use of rotary spray systems, bringing thousands of acres into new or greatly increased productivity, especially of wheat and feed grains. Sugar beet production has ceased and the sugar factory has been torn down. Production of beef cattle has grown rapidly with the development of feed lots and the construction of a huge new beef-processing plant near Holcomb.

Garden City in the Literature

The earliest publication found having information on Garden City is the Kansas State Gazeteer and Business Directory, volume 3 for 1882-83. Garden City is described as a town in the center of Sequoyah County (unorganized with a population of 300 (1882: 410). Volume 5 of the Gazeteer for 1886-87 gives a population of 3,000 and an extended list of businesses, churches, and other activities (1886: 341-4).

The next publication on Garden City is the Finney County Directory for 1886-87. This appears to be a publication of the land agents promoting development along the ATSF railroad, but it does provide some details about the town and its early businesses.

Evert's Official Atlas of Kansas published in 1887 includes a map of Finney County before it was enlarged to include Garfield County. Along with the town of Garden City, this map shows several of the early

canals and the sand hills spreading in a band about 10 miles wide south of the river (1887: 316).

Reports on the marking of the Santa Fe Trail published in 1907-8 (Kansas State Historical Society, 16th Biennial Report) and 1915 (Cordry's Story of the Marking of the Santa Fe Trail) list a marker place near the center of Garden City, as well as four others in Finney County. The Finney County Plat Book of 1910 includes a Garden City map showing a bridge across the river on Main Street about seven blocks south of the ATSF railroad tracks, near its present location. To the east of this bridge the river channel is located within four blocks of the tracks. There is also a photo of the sugar factory, giving its capacity as 1,000 tons of beets per day.

The most comprehensive history of Garden City and Finney County is Leola Howard Blanchard's Conquest of Southwest Kansas (1931). This work is a collection of facts gleaned from county and state records; narratives from newspaper files and various historical sources; and anecdotes, memoirs, and letters. Most of the sources are indicated in a general way within the text but there is no bibliography and no index. There are numerous photographs recording the early buildings, events, and persons in county history.

Another major source for examining the history of Garden City is the History of Finney County, Kansas, a two-volume work compiled in 1950-54 by the Finney County Historical Society. Even more anecdotal than Mrs. Blanchard's book, this history has no bibliography and only a brief index, but includes many early photographs. More than half of the work consists of biographical sketches and photographs of area residents of the early 1950's.

Since 1882 Garden City has had at least one newspaper, beginning with the Irrigator and continuing today with the Daily Telegram. At times several papers were published concurrently. Many of these newspaper backfiles are available on microfilm at the Kansas State Historical Society in Topeka. The Finney County Historical Society also has backfiles of newspapers. A compilation of Garden City's early history, collected in part from these early newspapers, was prepared for the 1979 centennial of its founding by Katherine Kelley Powell (1979). In the same year a condensed reprint of the Garden City Paper of 1879 was published by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Garden City (1979). A series of newspaper articles, "Reflections on Southwest Kansas," by Barbara Oringderff of Garden City was carried weekly in the Garden City Telegram in the 1960's (1969). Some fairly extensive research was done and credit is given to printed sources and interview subjects.

As a major population center in southwest Kansas, Garden City is referred to often in state newspapers and reports of various governing bodies. One of the most comprehensive of these reports is Far Southwest Kansas - Region 07 Fact Book, compiled by the Kansas Center for Regional Progress and issued by the Kansas Department of

Economic Development, Planning Division (1973). This publication includes information on physical resources, social and economic data, and governmental organization and facilities in the 13 southwestern counties. The Department of Economic Development also issues the Kansas Manufacturing Atlas (1978), a profile by county, and Kansas Community Profiles of Major Cities (1978). In the latter work details are given about major manufacturing activities, the distribution of the work force by type of employment, and the principal service and transportation facilities.

Potential for Historic Sites

Garden City has one site on the National Register of Historic Places (1976), the Windsor Hotel, built for John A. Stevens in 1887-88. The Register of Historic Kansas Places (1975) lists the Windsor Hotel as well as 18 other buildings in central Garden City (see list of cultural resources below). Two of these buildings have been torn down in recent years and several have been significantly altered by remodeling, but most of those remaining appear to be sound structures in regular use. Since several of the buildings in the central business district are within an area of two city blocks, it is possible that a historic district status would be appropriate.

Because of their historic association or architectural style, there are numerous other buildings that may be important resources. These include the homes of at least eight men associated with the early history of Garden City: C. J. (Buffalo) Jones, William D. Fulton, David R. Menke, Edward G. Finnup, George W. Finnup, Levi Wilkinson, Joseph W. Weeks, and Samuel Teitlebaum. Among other buildings of possible historic significance are the remaining portion of the old sugar factory and power plant, the Kankakee Hotel, the railway depot, and the Mexican Mission. Documentation was not located for all of these buildings nor for many others apparently built around the turn of the century. With the involvement of the local historical society and a complete records search at the county clerk's office, it should be possible to determine the age and historic significance of most of these structures.

Interviews

Our search for informants about Garden City began at the Garden City Public Library where we were assisted in the use of the documents by the librarian, Mary Ploger, and by library assistant Adele Herald. We spent some time at the Museum of the Finney County Historical Society, interviewing the director, Kris Runberg, and examining some of the collections of artifacts found in the area. A collection

of documents belonging to the society is now housed at the Garden City Community College Library. These were examined briefly during the preparation of an earlier report on the communities of Holcomb and Pierceville (Houston, Blair, and Rohn 1980: 41). Other persons interviewed during the preparation of that report had given us information on Finney County as a whole, but they were not interviewed at this time (Houston, Blair, and Rohn 1980: 36, 41, 73).

In order to learn something about the history of the Mexican-American community of Garden City, we visited the Bilingual-Bicultural Education Office at the Administration Building of USD 457. We interviewed two employees, Fermin Manning, the director, and Dolores Lopez, a life-long resident. We were referred to Irene Garcia and Lucille Castro, who were interviewed by telephone for additional information on the Mexican Mission.

Social Impact of the Proposed Levee

Garden City is the county seat of Finney County and a major population center for southwestern Kansas. The U. S. Census of Population for 1980 gives a population of 18,256, an increase of 23.4% in the previous decade (U. S. Department of Commerce 1981: 31). The current growth of the city is continuing with further stimulus provided by the completion of the Iowa Beef Processors plant about seven miles to the northwest, and the construction of the coal-fired Sunflower Electric Cooperative generating plant about six miles southwest of Garden City. Current emphasis in agricultural production is on wheat, feed grains, soybeans, beef cattle, and sheep. Garden City provides government facilities, wholesale and retail marketing and supplies, and manufacturing plants related to this farming activity. In addition, the city is well supplied with educational, medical, legal, and other services and professions required in an isolated community of this size.

Three proposed alignments of levees are shown on the topographic map of the study area. None will pass near a potential historic site. Alignments number one and two would provide protection for major portions of residential and industrial areas of Garden City. The principal difference between these alignments lies in what additional area would be protected by number two. Levee alignment number two would also protect the city's sewage disposal plant and the embankment for the new bridges carrying U.S. 83 highway over the river and over the railroad and U.S. 50 highway. Alignment number one follows a section of recently completed levee to the west of old U.S. 83 highway, and both alignments pass through active sand pit areas and through cropland currently producing feed grains. Alignment number three crosses cropland and sand pits south of the river. It would protect a small group of rural residences and commercial buildings.

FIELD RECONNAISSANCE AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

During an earlier investigation at Holcomb and Pierceville (Houston, Blair, and Rohn 1980), we became aware of the periodic flooding and siltation of the Arkansas River through Kansas. Interviews during this study with sand and gravel operators in the Garden City area corroborated this information. Late Pleistocene deposits along the Arkansas River lie at an average depth of 30 - 40 feet below the present river bed. The most noticeable recent aggradation has occurred in both 1951 and 1965 when major floods spread over the Arkansas River drainage valleys.

Irrigation practices of the Valley Sprinkler System and its associated land leveling procedures have also disturbed and buried cultural materials. Much of the area's farmland, particularly south of Garden City, has been irrigated within the past 30 years.

These forces of sedimentation and circular irrigation caused us to rely more heavily on informant interviewing than on intensive ground survey of the three proposed levee routes. We especially solicited information concerning buried cultural materials found during the 1930's and 1950's. This search for archaeological remains led to the interview of four local collectors and the location of five museum collections. We were able to photograph portions of seven separate collections of artifacts representing all cultural stages presently recognized in western Kansas.

Previously Recorded Sites

Archaeological site files at the Kansas State Historical Society in Topeka and at Wichita State University were searched for records of known and previously recorded sites in Finney County, especially within the study area. Only 7 archaeological sites have so far been recorded for Finney County. Of these only Site 14FY301 lies within the possible impact zone of the proposed levee construction. The remaining six sites, while outside the immediate study area, do help to document the cultural manifestations present in this southwestern portion of Kansas.

Site 14FY301 is located directly along the alignment of proposed levee route #2. This site was recorded in 1971 by a Kansas State Historical Society archaeologist during the construction of a stock pond by the landowner. At the time of field reconnaissance

a sparse lithic scatter was observed as surface materials. The site recorder reported that the landowner had artifacts from the site including ceramic sherds, but the site appeared to be almost totally destroyed through the pond construction procedures.

In an attempt to obtain current information concerning this site, we spoke to both the field recorder and the landowner where 14FY301 is located. The landowner, Mr. Ron Jameson, remembered someone from the Kansas State Historical Society walking over the designated site area, but he was not familiar with the findings nor did he possess any artifacts from the site location. The original site form lists all materials as surface finds. There is no reference to buried cultural materials on the site record.

A dirt farm road passes through Site 14FY301 today. The locality was inspected during a driving survey of the proposed levee alignments, and walked to see if any cultural materials were still visible. The locality lies within the Arkansas River floodplain and is currently under cultivation. Fresh tillage of the ground surface may have obscured any remaining cultural remains, but even an inspection of bare ground around the now abandoned stock tank and along the road revealed no artifacts or debris. Since this land has been leveled for irrigation, the site may have been already destroyed as the site record indicated.

Informant Interviews

Mr. Ken Watts of the U. S. Geological Survey office in Garden City advised us of recent mammoth finds at the Smith Sand Company in Garden City. Both Mr. George Smith and Mr. Stephen Smith, owner-operators of this sand and gravel quarry, informed us of relatively frequent finds (two times per month) of mammoth teeth and tusks and bison skulls, plus other large bone fragments. This sand quarry is currently operating south of Garden City in the Arkansas River Channel adjacent to the proposed levee route #2. Apparently all sand and gravel operations along the Arkansas River in Finney, Gray, and Ford Counties have been producing significant fossils from the Pleistocene deposits in the area (Fry and Leonard 1952).

A second sand company, Western Sand, was quarrying just west of Smith's operation. We spoke to Mr. Newberry here who confirmed finding both mammoth and bison remains from the coarse gravels of the Arkansas River. When questioned about the depths of these fossil finds, both operators reported 30 - 40 feet below river surface. During our visit to both the Smith Sand Company and Western Sand, we were shown bone and tooth fragments from extinct Pleistocene fauna.

An employee of Smith Sand Company gave us a mammoth tooth that had been collected south of Garden City in the Arkansas River channel.

While no cultural materials have yet been found associated with these faunal remains, they help document the usual faunal resources exploited by the Llano Complex peoples in western Kansas.

Mr. Ted McMillan has been a private collector in the Garden City area during the past 40 years. His collection contains numerous diagnostic artifacts of Paleo-Indian, Archaic (Figs. 10 and 11), Plains Woodland, Central Plains/Panhandle, Dismal River, and Historic aboriginal affiliation. Paleo-Indian projectile points in this collection include the Clovis fluted style, usually associated with extinct Pleistocene fauna such as those found by the sand pit operators, the Folsom fluted style, and various examples from the Plano Complex.

All private collectors in western Kansas have observed that the 1930's and 1950's were the "best" collecting times. These were periods of severe drought for the Central Plains during which sparse vegetation encouraged cultivated fields to blow away, leaving artifacts exposed. Numerous "blow outs," or areas of deflation characterize the sandhills region south of the Arkansas River. With the advent of the circular-sprinkler systems and associated land leveling procedures, these blown areas have revegetated and healed over today. Numerous buried archaeological sites undoubtedly exist throughout this region, in the sandhills and along the river as both collectors and quarry operators have indicated.

A second Garden City collector, Mr. Daryl Combs, possesses a partial human burial and some lithic artifacts found with it (Fig. 12). Mr. Combs recovered this burial in 1961 from about one-half mile west of the Finney County line in Kearny County. At the time of discovery Mr. Combs contacted Dr. William Bass, then from the University of Kansas, who identified the human remains as a 30-35 year old male. Bass attributed the burial to a Plains Woodland cultural affiliation. Red ochre is still evident on all lithic materials associated with this site. Mr. Combs says a sprinkler system is currently operating at this location.

Five small museum collections were photographed during this investigation. The Finney County Historical Society Museum houses the collections of Mr. Charles Drew, Dr. and Mrs. O. W. Miner, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Perry, and Mrs. Frank Reed, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Serward Richardson. Of these collectors, Mr. Charles Drew is the only individual still living. Mr. Drew's collection was made by his mother and himself during the 1930's in "blow out" locations in the sand hills south of the Arkansas River and from blown fields surrounding Garden City. Mr. Drew's collection contained projectile

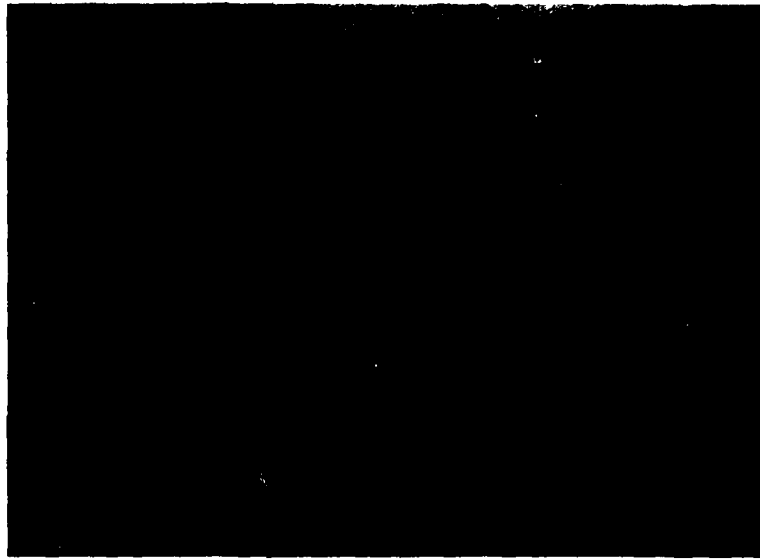


FIGURE 10. CALF CREEK POINT FROM FINNEY COUNTY



FIGURE 11. McKEAN COMPLEX POINTS FROM WESTERN KANSAS



FIGURE 12. WOODLAND BURIAL COMPLEX ARTIFACTS FROM KEARNY COUNTY



FIGURE 13. DREW COLLECTION, FINNEY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM

points of Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Plains Woodland, Central Plains/Panhandle, Dismal River, and Historic cultural affiliation (Fig. 13).

The names of several other collectors were acquired through the course of our survey. The names of these individuals are included in Appendix A of this report. Time limitations kept us from completing contact with all of these individuals, but it is apparent that the collections observed and photographed were extremely representative of all cultural stages from Paleo-Indian to Historic.

Historic Resources

Santa Fe Trail

The Santa Fe Trail not only furnished a route for commerce between the Spanish colonies in New Mexico and the expanding American frontier, it also stimulated the initial settlement of what is now Kansas by Euroamerican populations. The trail provided a reasonably secure route across the then hostile Great Plains during the early half of the Nineteenth Century. In fact trails of this sort across Kansas represented primary transportation facilities until the expansion of railroading.

The old trail to Santa Fe from the Missouri River near Kansas City passes through the study area (Gregg 1952: 85; Taylor 1971: 54). Unfortunately, virtually all the once clear ruts worn by wagons have been obliterated by modern land use practices such as irrigation and residential development. Several stone markers have been placed at points along the trail by the State of Kansas and The Daughters of the American Revolution. Locations of these markers and their present condition have been noted for the study area:

One marker was located on U. S. 50 highway in a small park at the east edge of Garden City, apparently moved from its original site somewhat farther east at the school yard of Harmony District 60 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 21, T24S, R32W). There is also a marker in Finnup Park, apparently moved from the school yard of Garden City District 1 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 18, T24S, R32W) (Kansas State Historical Society 1907-08: 25).

Garden City Historic Sites

One site is on the National Register of Historic Places (1976: 170) and on the Register of Historic Kansas Places (1975):

1. Windsor Hotel (Fig. 14) - A four-story structure of native stone and red brick built for John A. Stevens in 1887-88.



FIGURE 14. WINDSOR HOTEL, GARDEN CITY

Main feature is an interior court on second floor with full-length skylight three floors above. One of the largest and most elegant hotels in western Kansas at the turn of the century. Renaissance style. Private.

Location: 421 North Main

Condition: Ground floor and mezzanine levels in use as a furniture store. Upper levels are closed to the public, but appear to be sound except for evidence of water damage from roof leaks. Photos in Blanchard 1931: 261; Finney County Historical Society 1950: 158 and 1954: 124, 144.

Of 18 additional sites listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places (1975), 16 are still standing:

2. Buffalo Hotel - three-story limestone structure built in 1886 by C. J. Jones. Vernacular style. Part now used as hardware store. Private. (Fig. 8).

Location: 111 Grant Avenue

Condition: as described. Photos in Blanchard 1931: 260; Finney County Historical Society 1950: 80, 96, 158.

3. Buffalo Hotel Annex - two-story limestone structure built in 1887 by C. J. Jones. Vernacular style, wood front on first floor. Front corner remodeled. Private. (Fig. 9).

Location: Grant Avenue

Condition: as described with exterior remodeling. Photos in Blanchard 1931: 260 and Finney County Historical Society 1950: 80, 158.

4. Erisman's Block - two-story brick structure built in 1886, originally housing hardware and plumbing store. Renaissance style. First floor front altered. Private.

Location: 404 N. Main

Condition: exterior extensively remodeled on west and south. Photo in Finney County Historical Society 1950: 96.

5. Finney County Court House - three and one-half story structure with cut stone exterior built in 1928. Columns at front entrance. Classic style. Public.

Location: Eighth Street at St. John

Condition: as described.

6. First Christian Church - two and one-half-story red brick and stone church built in 1920. Four columns support porch over main entrance. Octagonal dome over center. Classic style. Large addition to north. Private.

Location: Seventh Street at Chestnut, northeast corner

Condition: as described.

7. First Pentecostal Church - one and one-half-story white frame church. Square tower at entrance. Neo-vernacular style. Private.

Location: Jones Avenue at Ninth, southeast corner

Condition: as described.

8. First Presbyterian Church - two and one-half-story brown brick building built in 1923. Tower over entrance. Gothic style with additions. Private.

Location: Seventh Street at Pine, northeast corner

Condition: as described.

9. Grand Central Hotel and Ingle Brothers Dry Goods - two-story yellow limestone building built in 1885-86. Mansard third floor added in late 1880's. Renaissance style. Private.

Location: 401 N. Main

Condition: as described. Photo in Finney County Historical Society 1950: 158.

10. Grant Block - two-story red brick structure built in 1886. Renaissance style. Now painted tan, white, and green. First floor front altered. Private.

Location: 401 N. Eighth

Condition: as described. Photo in Finney County Historical Society 1950: 80, 95, 141.

11. Hutchison School - two and one-half-story red brick building erected in 1917. Neo-vernacular style. Public.

Location: Walnut at Third Street

Condition: as described. School closed, reported to be torn down to make room for new city library (interview, Mary Ploger).

12. Lincoln Block - two-story red brick structure built in 1887. Renaissance style. Now painted white, part of first floor front altered. Private.

Location: 319 N. Eighth

Condition: as described. Photo in Finney County Historical Society 1950: 141.

13. Masonic Hall - two-story yellow limestone building built in 1886 for the Masonic and Oddfellows Lodges. Stamped metal cornice. Originally a drug store occupied first floor, now a department store. Renaissance style. Private.

Location: 405 N. Main

Condition: as described. Photos in Finney County Historical Society 1950: 79, 158; interior, Finney County Historical Society 1954: 132.

14. Old Church of the Nazarene - one and one-half-story red and yellow brick building (date?). Neo-vernacular style. In 1975 used as St. Mary's Catholic Church parish hall. Private.

Location: 11th Street at Elm, southeast corner

Condition: Stuccoed and painted white, now (1981) used by Love Fellowship Church.

15. Old Finney County Court House - Two-story yellow limestone building built in 1900. Renaissance style. New front except for cornice. Private.

Location: 113 N. Main

Condition: as described.

16. Old Garden City High School - two and one-half-story red and yellow brick building erected in 1910. Three main entrances on southeast facade. Neo-vernacular style. In 1975 used as junior high school. Public.

Location: Jones Avenue at Eighth Street, northwest corner

Condition: as described; now (1981) used as USD 457 administration building.

17. Old Post Office - one-story red brick and stone structure built in 1914. Four columns at main entrance. Classic style. Now (1981) the public library.

Location: 210 N. Seventh

Condition: as described

Two of the sites on the Register of Historic Kansas Places (1975) have been torn down:

Calkins Hall-Administration Building, built in 1916 at the northeast corner of Jones Avenue and Ninth Street.

Jones Block, built in 1887 at 408 E. Eighth Street

Historical markers other than those on the Santa Fe Trail:

National Boundary Marker - granite marker commemorating the Arkansas River as the U. S. boundary from 1803 to 1845. Erected by the Finney County Historical Society in Finnup Park. Not located.

U. S. Land Office Marker - granite marker at site of U.S. Land Office established in 1883. Erected by Finney County Historical Society at 103 N. Main.

Founding Fathers Marker - erected by Finney County Historical Society in Finnup Park, commemorating William D. Fulton, James R. Fulton, C. J. Jones, and John A. Stevens.

Kansas State Historical Marker - "The Indian and the Buffalo," in roadside park at east edge of Garden City on U. S. 50 highway.

Other buildings of possible historic or architectural significance:

Kankakee Hotel, 100 block S. Main (Fig. 15). Two-story stucco and wood building built in 1885 by O.W. Finch (Oringderff 1979) now used for storage. Photo in Finney County Historical Society 1954: 196.

Mexican Mission, 200 block E. Santa Fe (Fig. 16). One-story stucco, Spanish mission style built in 1922 by community churches (interview, Lucille Castro). Now operated by a Baptist Church.

Garden City Sugar Company and Power Plant, west Fulton. Red brick factory built about 1906. Part still standing is in use by Wheatland Electric Cooperative. Photo in Finney County Plat Book (1910).



FIGURE 15. KANKAKEE HOTEL, GARDEN CITY

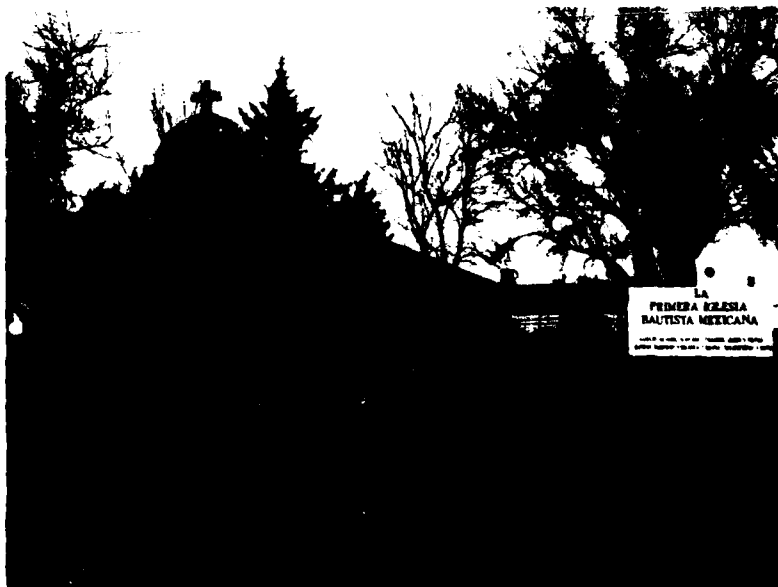


FIGURE 16. MEXICAN MISSION, GARDEN CITY

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot, railroad tracks at Seventh. One-story red brick building, date unknown. Still in use.

C. J. Jones home, 515 N. Ninth
One and one-half-story frame house built in 1879-80.
Photo in Finney County Historical Society 1954: 35.
(Present owner unknown).

Joseph W. Weeks home, north near cemetery
Two-story frame house built in 1879. Photo in Finney County Historical Society 1954: 32. (Present owner unknown).

Samuel Teitlebaum home, 11th at Fulton, southwest corner.
Two-story frame house built in 1883. Photo in Finney County Historical Society 1954: 30. (Present owner unknown).

William D. Fulton home, 400 block N. Laurel (Fig. 17)
Two-story stucco house built in 1886. Photo in Finney County Historical Society 1954: 34. (Present owner unknown).

George W. Finnup home, 401 N. Ninth (Fig. 18)
Two-story frame house, date unknown. (Present owner unknown).

Edward G. Finnup home, 501 N. Ninth
Two-story brick house built in 1909. (Present owner unknown).

David R. Menke home, 501 N. Fifth
"Sunnyland," two-story brick house built in 1909.
(Present owner unknown).



FIGURE 17. WM. FULTON HOUSE, GARDEN CITY



FIGURE 18. GEORGE FINNUP HOUSE, GARDEN CITY

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Assessment of the potential for encountering cultural resources within the Garden City study area is best separated into considerations affecting archaeological and paleontological sites and those affecting historic sites and buildings. Some historic sites may best be treated as archaeological sites.

Archaeological and Paleontological Sites: prehistoric and historic

Local artifact collectors in and around Garden City possess sizeable collections representing a variety of archaeological complexes ranging from Paleo-Indian to Historic. However, it is virtually impossible to observe archaeological remains on the ground surface within the primary impact zones today because of extensive land modifications involving irrigation agriculture, sand dredging, trash dumping, former levee building, and severe flooding. Attempts to examine the ground surfaces while walking or driving revealed no presently visible remains.

All local informants and available literature describe an ongoing accumulation of alluvium within the Arkansas River floodplain, interrupted only occasionally by severe floods, and extending back at least into the Late Pleistocene. Thus artifact collectors have never found remains here except in flood eroded "washouts," and paleontological remains have only been encountered through sand dredging activities. One archaeological site (14FY301) was encountered, and apparently destroyed during construction of a stock tank in 1971. Consequently, any archaeological or paleontological remains that might exist within the study area have most likely been buried and obscured by the constant alluviation and recent land modifications.

The lands surrounding Garden City have been intensely impacted by the development of irrigation practices such as the circular sprinkler systems. Land leveling required to install such systems has effectively blotted out the once visible wagon wheel ruts of the Santa Fe Trail throughout Finney County. No traces of these ruts are known today. How many archaeological sites have been destroyed or buried cannot even be estimated.

Apparently, many archaeological sites outside the floodplain proper may also be buried, and essentially invisible through surface inspection. All collectors referred to the dry dust-bowl conditions

of the "dirty-thirties" (1930's) and the 1950's that created relatively easy collecting conditions. Drought conditions during these two decades reduced vegetation densities and concentrated most of it along water courses. Wind erosion then created "blow-outs" or enlarged already existing ones in the bared soil exposing artifacts and cultural features. These remains must have lain buried for centuries and millenia until such extreme conditions temporarily uncovered them. Presumably many more such remains still lie beneath the sandhill country both south and north of the Arkansas River floodplain.

Sand pit operators at Garden City have all encountered fossilized parts of extinct Pleistocene fauna such as mammoth, large bison, and camel. Interviews revealed a consistent context in which they occurred--relatively coarse gravels between 30 and 40 feet below the surface of the present-day floodplain. These gravels must have been deposited during late Pleistocene glaciation, and may be a part of the Equus Beds. Whether these fossils represent the animals living in the area during the late Pleistocene, or whether they have been redeposited has yet to be determined.

The results of this reconnaissance survey for the Garden City study area show only one known archaeological site (14FY301) would be endangered by construction of levee alternative #2. This site has already been destroyed and would not appear to be significant enough to warrant protection or mitigation. However, resources belonging to any of the following complexes could lie buried beneath the surface within the study area where construction activities might encounter them.

Late Pleistocene Fauna - Fossils of mammoth, extinct bison, and camel in 30 to 40 foot deep gravels.

Paleo-Indian - Approximately 100 projectile points recognizable as Paleo-Indian were observed in six private collections. These points are diagnostic of all three complexes--Llano (Clovis fluted), Lindenmeier (Folsom fluted, Midland, Plainview), and Plano (Eden, Scottsbluff, Agate Basin, Angostura, and Hell Gap).

Archaic - All private collections contain projectile points diagnostic of this stage. Several Calf Creek points suggest one complex, while Duncan/Hanna/McKean points argue for the presence of the McKean Complex. Several points appear to be stylistically transitional between the recognizable Paleo-Indian and Archaic styles.

Plains Woodland - Recognizable stemmed, corner-notched, and small expanding stemmed projectile points were observed in all the collections.

Central Plains/Panhandle - All collections observed in Finney County contained artifacts from one or both of these obviously related complexes--small triangular arrowpoints, small end scrapers, beveled knives, grooved sandstone abraders, and cord-marked pottery.

Dismal River - These peoples also utilized many of the same artifact styles common to Central Plains and Panhandle plus metal arrowpoints, gun parts, and trade beads.

Historic Indians - Metal arrowpoints, gun flints, and glass beads plus numerous historic references indicate the presence of Indian groups during early American settlement.

Historic Sites and Buildings

Garden City has numerous sites already included on the Register of Historic Kansas Places as well as one on the National Register of Historic Sites. These tend to represent the larger and grander structures associated with the Anglo-American settlement. In addition, there are numerous well-preserved houses and commercial buildings that may have either historic or architectural significance, some especially related to the ethnic minority populations and less affluent components of Garden City's inhabitants. Any future intensive survey should involve a thorough check of records at the county clerk's office, an examination of documents held by the Finney County Historical Society, and cooperation with members of the Historical Society in an effort to document the historic and architectural importance of these buildings. The local informants and potential informants (Appendix A) would be a valuable resource in all further investigations.

Social Impact

Of the three proposed levee alignments, alignment number two on the north side of the channel will provide more protection than number one for vital structures, especially the sewage disposal plant. Alignment number three will add protection for a small group of homes and businesses on the south side. We detected no signs of rabid animosity toward construction of new levees for the protection of the town. In fact, Finnup Park with the Garden City Zoo, the large swimming pool, and the Finney County Historical Society Museum stand in the greatest danger of damage from future flooding.

Recommendations

Since the Garden City study area exhibits thick recent alluvial deposits in the floodplain of the Arkansas River that have been thoroughly disturbed by modern farming and other activities, it is unlikely that intensive archaeological survey will define archaeological sites. A program of random subsurface testing would certainly require machinery--at least a backhoe or dragline--and be both costly and uncertain of success.

Consequently, to attempt to recover a maximum of information from a minimum expenditure of funds and energy, we would recommend the following procedures for continuing investigations in the Garden City study area.

- a. Conduct subsurface tests using a backhoe at intervals along the proposed levee route prior to commencement of construction.
- b. Periodically monitor all sandpit operations for fossils that might be salvaged and for possible cultural artifacts. Such an activity could concurrently establish a depositional sequence for Garden City.
- c. Monitor all excavation activities connected with construction using a professional archaeologist to assess and recover any archaeological materials that may be encountered.
- d. Conduct a thorough historical study of Garden City, emphasizing interviews with local residents and searches of local records. Consider historic district status for part of the central business district including the 300 and 400 blocks of North Main, Grant Avenue, and the 300 and 400 blocks of North Eighth Street.
- e. Catalog the documented portions of local artifact collections that can be reasonably attributed to the study area.
- f. Provide for intensive ground survey by a professional archaeologist of all planned borrow areas to be used in levee construction.

APPENDIX A

RESOURCE PERSONS

Topeka

Kansas State Historical Society:

Martin Stein, Archeologist, Historic Preservation Office
Tom Witty, State Archeologist
Dick Pankratz, State Historian
Julie Wortman, Architectural Historian
John Reynolds, Assistant State Archeologist

Garden City

Interviewed:

Mary Ploger, librarian, Garden City Public Library
Adele Herald, library assistant, Garden City Public Library
Kris Runberg, Director, Finney County Historical Society Museum
Fermin Manning, Director, Bilingual-Bicultural Education Office, USD 457
Dolores Lopez, employee, Bilingual-Bicultural Education Office, USD 457
Irene Garcia, Mexican-American informant
Lucille Castro, Mexican-American informant
Don Jameson, Landowner for Site 14FY301
George Smith, Smith Sand Company
Steve Smith, Smith Sand Company
Aubrey Parks, Smith Sand Company
Mr. Newberry, Western Sand Company
Charles Drew, artifact collector
Daryl Combs, artifact collector
Ted McMillan, artifact collector
Homer Pierce, artifact collector
Ken Watts, U. S. Geological Survey Office

Not Interviewed:

Howard Blanchard, architect, son of author Leola Howard Blanchard
Barbara Oringderff, author of articles on county history
Patsy Ruddick, librarian, Garden City Community College
Huber Sand Company
Garden City Paving Company

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