APPENDIX D

CULTURAL RESOURCES COORDINATION

DEPARTMENT OF ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TULSA DISTRICT
1645 SOUTH 101ST EAST AVENUE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74128-4609

February 22, 2001

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Mr. Ramon Powers
State Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Office
Kansas State Historical Society
6425 SW 6th Avenue
Topeka, KS 66615-1099

Dear Mr. Powers:

The purpose of this letter is to initiate consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 concerning a proposed flood control project for the City of Wichita on Cowskin Creek in Sedgwick County, Kansas.

The City of Wichita has requested the assistance of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to control flooding along Cowskin Creek. Under Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, the USACE has the authority to assist in the development and construction of local flood control projects. As the result of a reconnaissance phase study of the Cowskin Creek flood problem, recommendations have been developed that will be further explored during the preparation of a feasibility report on the proposed project.

As presently defined, the proposed flood control work on Cowskin Creek consists of modifications to two sections of Cowskin Creek within the city limits of Wichita and construction of a large detention pond just west of Wichita (see enclosed maps and project descriptions). We are consulting with you at this time to seek your recommendations on how best to proceed with this undertaking for the purposes of identifying cultural resources within the project areas. Specifically, we are interested in what cultural resources are known to exist within the proposed project areas, and for your recommendations regarding the conduct of cultural resources inventory work in these areas.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Louis Vogele, Archeologist, at 918-669-4934.

Sincerely,

David L. Combs
Chief, Environmental Analysis and
Compliance Branch

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TULSA DISTRICT
1645 SOUTH 101ST EAST AVENUE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74128-4609

May 10, 2001

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Mr. Gary McAdams, President
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
P.O. Box 729
Anadarko, OK 73005

Dear Mr. McAdams:

The purpose of this letter is to initiate consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, regarding a flood control project under study for western Wichita, Kansas. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, has been asked by the City of Wichita to provide planning and engineering assistance for this project, which classifies it, in part, as a Federal action.

In 1998, portions of the City of Wichita and its western surrounding areas were flooded, causing millions of dollars in damages. In particular, the City experienced problems with overflow from Cowskin Creek, Calfskin Creek, and Dry Creek in central Sedgwick County, Kansas. In response to the threat of similar future floods, the City of Wichita has employed consultants, including the Corps, to design flood control measures to be implemented in these areas.

In accordance with Section 106, the Tulsa District will be conducting archaeological investigations of the potentially affected areas. If historic properties are identified, they will be evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. At this stage in project planning, the City of Wichita is studying the feasibility of implementing bank stabilization procedures on two sections of Cowskin Creek, between Kellogg and Maple Roads (Sec. 29, T27S, R1W), and between Maize and Central Roads (Sec. 19, T27S, R1W)(see enclosures). Additionally, the project calls for a 200-600 acre detention pond to be constructed in the upper drainage areas of Calfskin Creek and Dry Creek to the west of Wichita. Unfortunately, at this time the detention pond site has not been specifically determined. However, enclosed is a map showing its most likely location, in the vicinity of 13th Street North and 151st Street West (Sec. 14, T27S, R2W).

Please review these areas of western Wichita, Kansas, for information that you may be willing to share with us on archaeological sites, historic properties, sacred sites, or

traditional cultural properties that may be significant to the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Information you may be able to provide will assist us in assessing the effects of the proposed project on cultural resources.

Any information or comments you are able to provide will be appreciated. Tulsa District is committed to ensuring your proper involvement in the Section 106 consultation process. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Ken Shingleton at 918 669-7661.

Sincerely,

David L. Combs,
Chief, Environmental Analysis
and Compliance Branch

Enclosures

KANSAS

STATE

HISTORICAL

SOCIETY

◆

Historic Preservation Office

◆

6425 S.W. 6th Avenue
Topeka, Kansas
66615-1099
PHONE# (785) 272-8681
FAX# (785) 272-8682
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KANSAS HISTORY CENTER

Administration
Center for Historical Research
Cultural Resources
Education / Outreach
Historic Sites
Kansas Museum of History
Library & Archives

HISTORIC SITES

Adair Cabin
Constitution Hall
Cottonwood Ranch
First Territorial Capitol
Fort Hays
Goodnow House
Grinter Place
Hollenberg Station
Kaw Mission
Marais des Cygnes Massacre
Mine Creek Battlefield
Native American Heritage Museum
Pawnee Indian Village
Pawnee Rock
Shawnee Indian Mission

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
6425 SW 6TH AVE
TOPEKA, KS 66615-1099
785-272-8681 *FAX 785-272-8682

March 14, 2001

David L. Combs
Chief, Environmental Analysis and Compliance Brance
Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District
1645 South 101st East Avenue
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74128-4609

Re: Proposed flood control, Cowskin Creek, City of Wichita
Sedgwick County

Dear Mr. Combs:

The Kansas State Historic Preservation Office has reviewed its cultural resources file for the areas of the above mentioned project in accordance with 36 CFR 80. The areas to be modified for flood control along Cowskin Creek, and area of the proposed detention pond, should be evaluated by a professional archeologist before construction of the project is initiated. These areas represent regions of high and moderate archeological potential that have never been surveyed. We recommend that this survey consist of both a pedestrian evaluation along with subsurface testing (i.e. coring and/or backhoe trenching) to determine if there are any buried soils or cultural levels present in the project area. A report describing the survey, its results, and recommendations for mitigating the effects of construction on archeological sites, if any, should be sent to this office for review. In addition, in compliance with the recently revised 36 CFR 800, Native American tribes and other potential consulting parties should be invited to comment on the project. A list of potentially interested Native American tribes, organized by county, can be found at our website, www.kshs.org, under Programs and Services, Preservation, Project Review and Compliance.

If you have any questions or need additional information concerning these comments, please contact Will Banks at (785) 272-8681, ext. 214.

Sincerely,

Ramon Powers
State Historic Preservation Officer

R. Pankratz/cc

Richard Pankratz, Director
Historic Preservation Office

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TULSA DISTRICT
1645 SOUTH 101ST EAST AVENUE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74128-4609

September 8, 2003

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division
Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch

Ms. Mary R. Allman
State Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Office
Kansas State Historical Society
6425 SW 6th Avenue
Topeka, KS 66615-1099

Dear Ms. Allman:

The purpose of this letter is to continue consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) concerning the planned construction of a local flood control project along Cowskin Creek in western Wichita, Kansas.

In accordance with Section 106, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District conducted archaeological investigations of the area of potential effect in an effort to identify historic properties. The enclosed draft report describes the project and methods of investigation. No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, or historic standing structures were identified within the project area. Therefore, we have determined that no historic properties will be affected by this federal undertaking.

We request your comment on the adequacy of the enclosed report, and we request your comment on our finding of "no historic properties affected."

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Ken Shingleton at 918-669-7661.

Sincerely,

Larry D. Hogue, P.E.
Chief, Planning, Environmental
and Regulatory Division

Enclosure

KSR&C No. 03-09-176

KANSAS

Kansas State Historical Society
Dick Pankratz, *Director, Cultural Resources Divison*

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

October 3, 2003

Larry D. Hogue
Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division
Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District
1645 South 101st East Avenue
Tulsa, OK 74128-4609

RE: Cultural Resources Inventory
Cowskin Creek, Sedgwick County

Dear Mr. Hogue:

In accordance with 36 CFR 800, the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office has reviewed the report entitled *Letter Report for a Cultural Resources Inventory for Cowskin Creek in Wichita, Kansas*. We concur with your finding of "no historic properties affected" pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4. This office has no objection to implementation of the project.

Any changes to the project, which include additional ground disturbing activities, will need to be reviewed by this office prior to beginning construction. If construction work uncovers buried archeological materials, work should cease in the area of the discovery and this office should be notified immediately. If you have questions or need additional information regarding these comments, please contact Will Banks 785-272-8681 (ext. 214) or Jennifer Epperson (ext. 225).

Sincerely,

Mary R. Allman
State Historic Preservation Officer

Richard Pankratz

Richard Pankratz, Director
Cultural Resources Division

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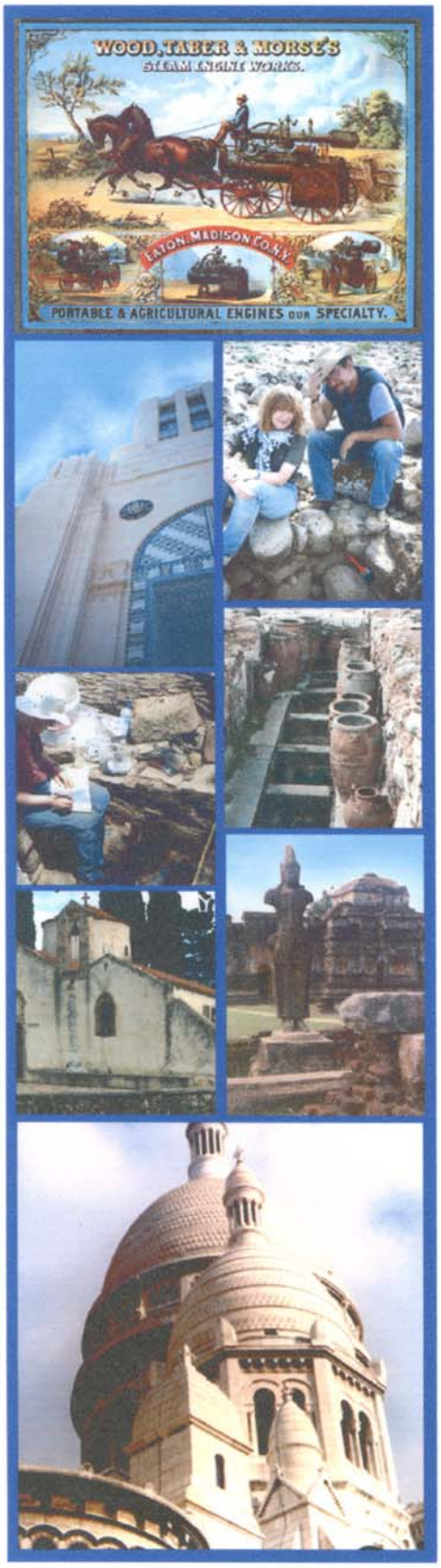

Letter Report for a Cultural Resources Inventory for Cowskin Creek in Wichita, Kansas

A WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS

4G CONSULTING
CULTURAL RESOURCES
RESEARCH & COMPLIANCE
267 MARIA AVENUE, ST. PAUL, MN 55106

Letter Report for a Cultural Resources Inventory for Cowskin Creek in Wichita, Kansas

Report Prepared by: 4G Consulting, LLC (4G)

4G CONSULTING
CULTURAL RESOURCES
RESEARCH & COMPLIANCE
TEL: 651.298.0926 ■ FAX: 651.330.7256
267 MARIA AVE, ST. PAUL, MN 55106
A WOMAN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS

Principal Investigator: James F. Rust, MA, RPA

Report Author: James F. Rust

Date of Report: September 2, 2003

Report Submitted to: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District

Contract Number: DACW56-03-F-0047

USGS Quadrangles: Wichita West (1982)

Project Location: E 1/2 NW 1/4; E 1/2 NW 1/4 SW 1/4 and E 1/2 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 T27S R1W Sec. 29

Signature:

INTRODUCTION

4G Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources inventory for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), Tulsa District in order to identify historic properties as mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The project area was located in Wichita, Kansas, Delano Township south of Maple Drive, east of Cowskin Creek and north of Hwy 54 in the E 1/2 NW 1/4; E 1/2 NW 1/4 SW 1/4 and E 1/2 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 T27S R1W Sec. 29. The total Area of Potential Effect (APE) was about 50 acres (Figure 1).

The proposed actions consist of flood control measures along Cowskin Creek including re-channeling and re-dyking. The horizontal extent of the APE varies from 200 to 400 feet east of the current creek channel. Based on engineering cross-sections provided by MKEC Engineering Consultants, the vertical extent of new construction excavation within the APE varies from approximately 2.5 to 7 feet.

James F. Rust, MA, RPA served as the Principal Investigator and Holly A. Raab, PhD served as the Project Archaeologist. An assistant archaeologist was also part of the field crew. Rolfe Mandel, PhD of the Kansas Geological Survey, who has researched the geomporphology of over 1000 drainages in the state of Kansas, served as the project geomorphologist.

METHODS

Literature and Records Search

The initial records search and literature survey was conducted between July 1 and July 8, 2003. The following repositories were visited for relevant site files and reports:

- Kansas State Historical Society, Site Files assisted by Ms. Anita Frank
- Watson Library, University of Kansas, Lawrence
- Anschutz Library, University of Kansas, Lawrence
- Kansas Geological Survey, Lawrence

Further records and literature review was conducted during the course of the fieldwork and included the following repositories:

- Sedgwick County Records Office, Wichita
- Sedgwick County Historical Museum, Wichita

To date, no archaeological sites have been documented within the Cowskin Creek (Wichita) project area, although the 1882 GLO map (Edwards 1882) shows a barn and residence on the property of O. Martinson in a meander bend, on the west side of Cowskin Creek now abandoned by rechanneling.

Fieldwork

Intensive pedestrian survey was performed in the approximately 50 acres of the project area on July 29 and August 2, 2003. Transects were spaced no greater than 10 meters. Average labor hours spent on pedestrian survey was about 2.1 acres per hour, almost three times the intensity of the average pedestrian survey in the Plains (6.25 acres per hour). Apart from stream banks, slopes greater than 30 percent were generally not surveyed, although such terrain was not common in the project area, 75 percent of which was a recently plowed and flat field (Figure 2). Extra time and attention was given to exposed creek beds, trails, open areas in the sparsely wooded sections, and the farmed field. The farmed field afforded close to 100 percent visibility throughout.

Six shovel tests were conducted in the southern portion of the project area in the vicinity of Isolated Find 1, which consists of structural debris and recent garbage dumping. Two hand auger cores were taken further south on the banks of the abandoned stream channel. The augering was accomplished with a 3-inch diameter bucket auger and went to average depths of 150 centimeters (Figure 3). Two of the field crew rafted down the eastern bank of Cowskin Creek to observe any eroded creek bank exposures (Figure 4).

Five areas were initially selected for backhoe trenching and geomorphological investigations. All five were located in the northern open fields because southern, woody portions of the project area could not be accessed by the backhoe (Figure 5). However, after review of the area by the geomorphologist, Dr. Rolfe Mandel, it was determined that given the vertical APE of the proposed action, backhoe trenching in these areas would provide no significant information and the trenching program was abandoned. Based on inspection of the landscape and several cutbanks, he concluded that this area is within the boundaries of the modern floodplain (T-0) of the creek. As an active floodplain, it is seasonally flooded and is currently aggrading. The upper 2 to 3 meters of the T-0 fill is composed of alluvium that is less than ca. 150 years old, and, therefore, has no potential for containing buried prehistoric cultural deposits. Therefore, trenches were not excavated in Cowskin Creek valley.

RESULTS

No significant cultural remains were noted in the 50-acre survey area. The plowed field, which offered excellent visibility, was surprisingly bereft of even modern artifacts, with only a few shards of modern glass noted in the entire field area. Likewise, no artifactual debitage was observed in visible portions of the eroded creekbank viewed from the ground or during the raft inspection, or in the lightly wooded areas in the southern 25 percent of the project area, with the exception of Isolated Find No. 1 mentioned below.

The six shovel tests in the area of Isolated Find No. 1 all proved negative for subsurface deposits and were virtually identical in profile (Table 1). The isolated find itself consisted of randomly scattered historic debris including some wire nails, glass, wood fragments, remains of some wooden fenceposts and barbed wire, and parts of a corrugated tin roof. Also observed were dump areas with parts from modern barbecues, refrigerator parts, buckets, and similar items. No diagnostics were observed that would allow for the conclusion that the remains were directly related to the farmstead shown on the 1882 plat map, nor were any historic building foundations observed. The observed wooden fenceposts with barbed wire may have been associated with the earlier, historic landowners, but clear association is not evident. The farmstead shown on the 1882 plat map was located in a meander bend of the creek. The 1905 plat map (Ogle 1905) does not show the farmstead buildings in this location anymore, but does show a building further to the southwest, still on the property of O. Martinson. It is quite likely that the farmstead buildings were moved further away from the creek to avoid flooding and to relocate closer to the new Atchinson, Topeka and Sante Fe railroad line which ran through the south portion of the property by 1905. The majority of the current debris in this area is late twentieth century.

The auger cores placed above the abandoned creek bed also proved negative for artifactual deposits (Table 2) and revealed to depths of approximately 150 centimeters the dark brown silt and sandy silt loam typical of the alluvial Elandco series in this environment (Penner and Wehlmueller 1979:51). In conjunction with the assessment of the geomorphologist, it was determined that this area also had a low potential for subsurface archaeological deposits.

In summary, the investigations at Cowskin Creek proved negative for significant cultural deposits. Given the horizontal extent of the APE and the relatively shallow depth of the proposed construction excavations within the T-O floodplain fill, we do not consider that the proposed action will have a significant impact on any archaeological or historical remains.

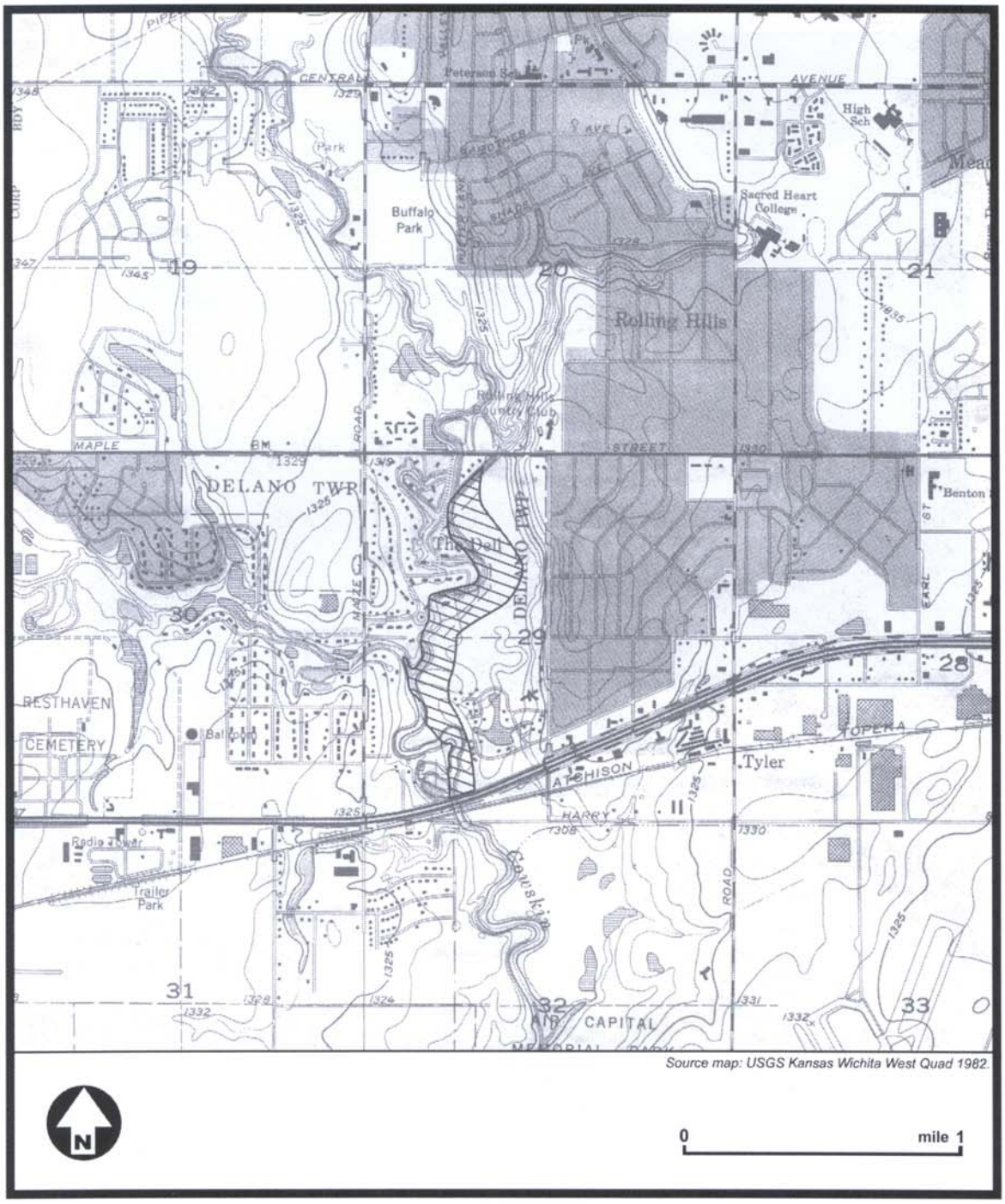

Figure 1. Project Area.

Figure 2. General view of project area, looking south.

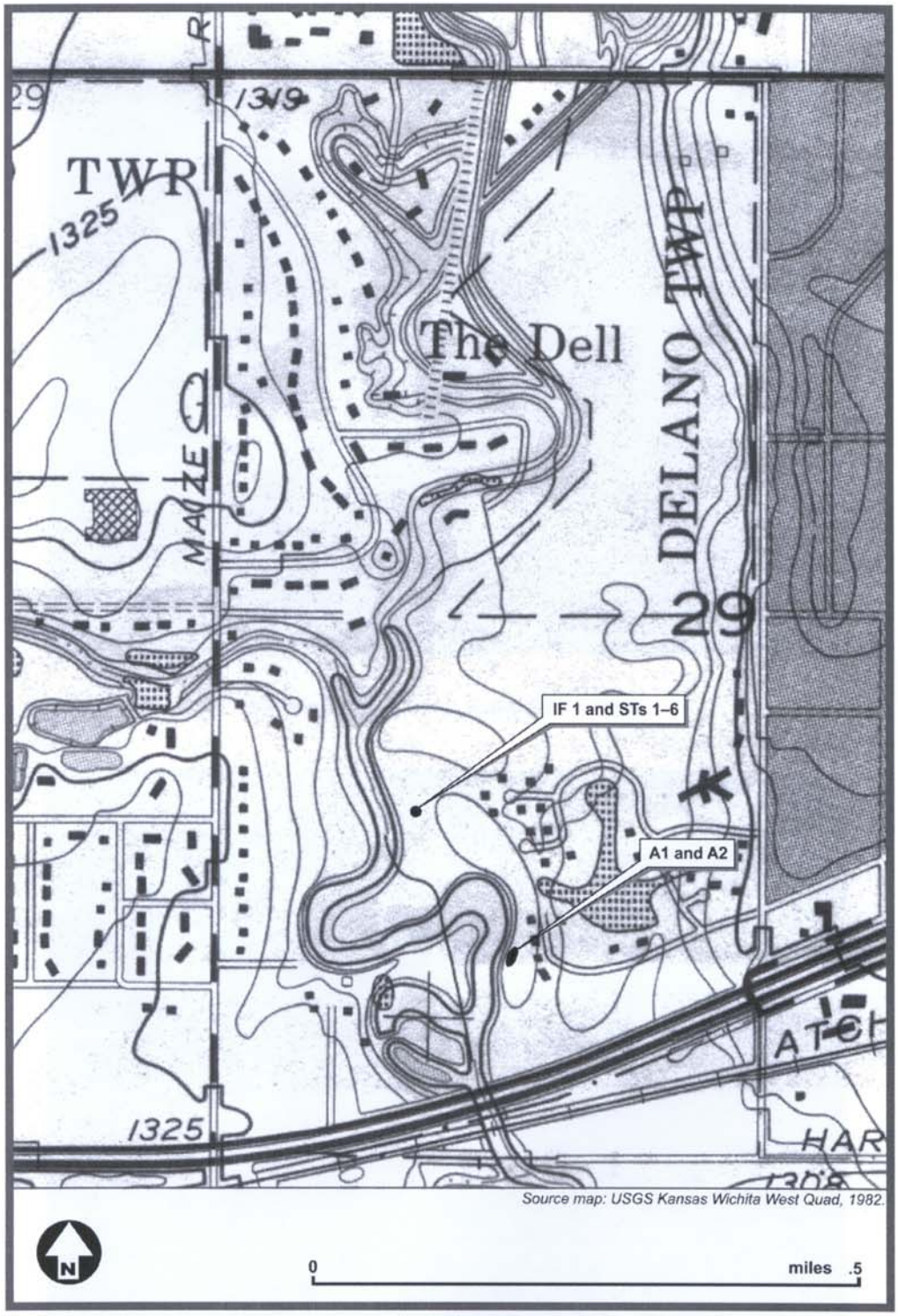

Figure 3. Locations of IF1, STs 1–6, A1 and A2.

Figure 4. East bank, Cowskin Creek.

Figure 5. Area proposed for trenches, looking north.

Table 1. Shovel Test Descriptions

Isolated Find #1 UTM E0636028 N4169947 (NAD 27)

ST #1		
	0–25cm	Moist, black (5YR 2.5/1) silty loam, some roots, organics
	25–40cm	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) dry, sandy silt, no inclusions
		No cultural materials observed
ST #2		
	0–22cm	Moist, black (5YR 2.5/1) silty loam, some roots, organics
	22–40cm	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) dry, sandy silt, no inclusions
		No cultural materials observed
ST#3		
	0–6cm	Moist, black (5YR 2.5/1) silty loam, some roots, minute pebbles, organics
	6–40cm	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) dry, sandy silt, no inclusions
		No cultural materials observed
ST#4		
	0–20cm	Moist, black (5YR 2.5/1) silty loam, some roots, organics
	20–40cm	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) dry, sandy silt, no inclusions
		No cultural materials observed
ST#5		
	0–22cm	Moist, black (5YR 2.5/1) silty loam, roots, organics
	22–40cm	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) dry, sandy silt, no inclusions
		No cultural materials observed
ST#6		
	0–6cm	Moist, black (5YR 2.5/1) silty loam, some roots, organics
	6–40cm	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy silt, moist in upper 10cm, no inclusions
		No cultural materials observed

Table 2. Auger Core Descriptions

A #1 UTM E0636079 N4169867 (NAD 27)

0–40cm	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy silt loam, few roots in upper 10cm, homogenous
40–100cm	Brown (7.5YR 4/2) silt loam mixed with fine sand, no inclusions
100–150cm	Dark Brown (7.5YR 3/2) silty clay with small yellowish-brown (5YR 4/6) iron stains (1.0–2.0mm), homogenous
	No cultural materials observed

A #2 UTM E0636079 N4169847 (NAD 27)

0–50cm	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy silt loam. small roots in upper 10cm, some small pebbles (less than 1cm)
50–95cm	Brown (7.5YR 4/2) silt loam mixed with fine sand, homogenous
95–150cm	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) silty clay, friable, with small 3.0mm–1.0cm) white inclusions presenting as powdery to pebble-like and small yellowish-brown (5YR 4/6) iron stains (1.0–2.0mm)
	No cultural materials observed

REFERENCES CITED

Edwards, John P. (publisher)
1882 *Historical Atlas of Sedgewick County, Kansas.* Reprinted 1982 by the Midwest Historical and Geneological Society, Sedgewick County, Kansas.

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1905 *Standard Atlas of Sedgewick County, Kansas*. Chicago.

Penner, Harold L. and William A. Wehlmueller
1979 *Soil Survey of Sedgewick County.* United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.