



Kansas Preservation

Newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division • Kansas State Historical Society



In recent years, the Cultural Resources Division contributed nearly \$300,000 in federal preservation funds toward the rehabilitation of buildings at eight of the sixteen State Historic Sites.

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KANSAS PRESERVATION

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Awards, Officers, Board Announced at KSHS, Inc. Annual Meeting

An awards presentation and election of officers highlighted the Kansas State Historical Society, Inc. 130th annual meeting November 4, 2005.

Barbara Magerl and Betty Lu Duncan were honored for co-chairing the Shawnee Indian Mission Development Project. They began the \$1.2 million campaign in 2001, and this year surpassed the \$1 million mark. The funds are being used for rehabilitation and interpretation at the Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site in Fairway. (See related story on page 11.)

Frederick D. Seaton received the Edgar Langsdorf Award of Excellence for his article "The Long Road Toward 'The Right Thing to Do': The Troubled History of Winfield State Hospital," published in *Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains*.

Alfred M. Landon Historical Research Grants were awarded to Marisa Brandt for "The Harvey Girls," and to Robin Hanson for "Displaced Communities of Irving and Broughton, Kansas."

Mary Penner received the Dr. Edward N. Tihen Historical Research Award for a project to preserve the history of a Santa Fe trader named Henry O'Neill.

Topekans June Windsheffel and Judge Richard Rogers and W. Stitt Robinson, Lawrence, were honored for their service of 30 years or more on the KSHS board of directors.

Topeka Collegiate students Anna Hamilton and Sjobor Hammer were honored for receiving a silver medal at National History Day. They received KSHS, Inc. travel awards to National History Day, along with James Bradbury, Uniontown; Lindsey Brown, Fulton; and Whitney Nickelson, Fort Scott.

Recognition was given to those retiring from the executive committee: Barbara Magerl, Overland Park; Glee Smith, Lawrence; and William Tsutsui, Lawrence. Retiring from the board of directors are: DeVere Blomberg, Linds-

2005 KSHS, Inc. Officers

*Brian J. Moline, Topeka
President & Executive Committee Chair
Mary Turkington, Topeka
President-elect
Kathleen Holt, Cimarron
Vice-president
E. Dean Carlson, Topeka
Secretary
Donald Schepker, Topeka
Treasurer
Hal Ross, Wichita
Immediate Past President*

Executive Committee

*Jack Alexander, Topeka
Hon. Paul Buchanan, Wichita
Paul Hawkins, Hutchinson
Rep. Annie Kuether, Topeka
James Logan, Olathe
Barbara Morris, Hugoton
Dru Sampson, Lawrence
Sen. Derek Schmidt, Independence
Clinton L. Stalker, Santanta
Paul K. Stuewe, Lawrence
Mark Viets, Fairway
Shari Wilson, Kansas City*

New Members to the 102-member KSHS, Inc. Board of Directors

*John Carlin, Manhattan
Julia Ann Casad Degenais, Wichita
J. Howard Duncan, Lecompton
Sheila Frahm, Colby
Bruce Mactavish, Overbrook
Michael Stubbs, Eskridge
Dennis A. Vasquez, Topeka*

borg; Gennifer House, Goodland; Steve Irsik, Ingalls; Topper Johntz, Shawnee Mission; Robert Pratt, Topeka; Andrea Springer, Hutchinson; and Doug Walker, Osawatomie.

The following individuals who died in the past year were remembered for their service to KSHS, Inc.: Ruth Keys Clark, Donald F. Danker, B. Richard Dryden, C. Robert Haywood, Grace Muilenburg, Marjorie C. Schnacke, and Homer E. Socolofsky.

KSHS, Inc. helps to support programs and services on Kansas history for the state Society.

Looking for something to do with the kids or grandkids during the holiday break? We welcome you to visit the Kansas History Museum in Topeka or any of the sixteen State Historic Sites.

Please note that all KSHS sites are closed December 25-26 and January 1-2. See our web site at kshs.org for a listing of activities and exhibits or call (785) 272-8681 for more information.



An early photo of the Mentholatum Building in Wichita.

25 Properties Nominated to National Register

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review held its regular quarterly meeting at the Kansas History Center on November 19, 2005. The board nominated twenty-five properties to the National Register of Historic Places. It also approved an additional property for listing on the Register of Historic Kansas Places and the relocation of a national register-listed property. Below are summaries of the nominated properties.

Mentholatum Company Building, 1300 E. Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Sedgwick County

The Mentholatum Company Building, located on the northeast corner of Douglas and Cleveland, is nominated for its architectural significance as a U. G. Charles design and for its association with A. A. Hyde, who founded the internationally known Mentholatum Company.

Ellis-Singleton Building, 221 S. Broadway Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County

The Ellis-Singleton building, an

eight-story brick building constructed in 1929, is nominated to the National Register for its architectural significance as an excellent example of an Art Deco style office building. The Ellis-Singleton building was the first in Wichita with a connected ramp garage, appealing to “business and professional men who like the idea of having their cars where they may step directly from their office floor.”

Loomis Historic District, 8325 Johnson Drive, 5900 Hadley Street, 5923 Hadley Street, Merriam, Johnson County

The Loomis Historic District (1886-1944) is located near the intersection of Johnson Drive and Hadley Avenue. The district is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance as a representation of the architectural development of Johnson County. The district includes three houses and one shed in styles that reflect distinct time periods, beginning with the area’s roots as farmland and ending as a mid-century suburb. The landscape began as

a remote property, patented to Joseph S. Chick in 1870. Emily Loomis purchased the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 12 South, Range 25 East in 1882 for \$10,000. The Italianate Loomis farmhouse was constructed a few years later and bears an 1886 date. Charles Loomis, son to Emily and Edgar Loomis, was deeded much of the quarter section in 1912 and built his own Craftsman-style bungalow near his mother’s house. A part of the section was platted as Loomis Woods subdivision in May 1928. Lloyd Griffith purchased Lot 4 of Block 2 and took out a mortgage in 1944 to build a Minimal Traditional dwelling south of the Loomis farmhouse. In that year, Griffith and Loomis also moved the district’s oldest building to its site. Since then, the circa 1840 Johnson County Quaker Mission shed has served as an outbuilding for the Griffith house. The district also includes a significant feature—stone walls constructed around 1920 that border the north and south edges of the Emily Loomis property.



Leavenworth's First Presbyterian Church is one of the few Kansas buildings with stained glass by Tiffany Studios.

First Presbyterian Church, 407 Walnut Street, Leavenworth, Leavenworth County

First Presbyterian Church, circa 1907-1909, is nominated for its architectural significance as a Classical Revival brick church designed by accomplished Leavenworth architect William Pratt Feth. The church is one of the few Kansas buildings with stained glass by Tiffany Studios, the renowned creator of stained glass and other artistic objects and furnishings. (Other windows were made by Lamb Studios.)

Breededale Historic District, 2301-2401 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Douglas County

The Breededale Historic District, located on the west side of Massachusetts Street south of Twenty-third Street in Lawrence, includes at least four houses constructed for developer Charles E. Sutton circa 1910, three houses from the same period in the early twentieth century, and two infill houses constructed after World War II. The district is marked by two prominent stone markers facing Twenty-third Street. The district is nominated for its historical significance as an early-twentieth-century suburban

development of Lawrence and for its architectural significance an assemblage of early-twentieth-century residential buildings. The residences that contribute to the sense of time and place in the district are representative examples of the "Comfortable House," a term referring to the profusion of styles and types built in suburban settings in the United States from 1890 to 1930. This is the predominant house type in Lawrence neighborhoods south of downtown. This nomination was funded through a Historic Preservation Fund grant.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 944 S. Topeka Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Constructed in 1910, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church—now known as Grace United Methodist Church—is a two-story religious structure designed by prominent architect C. W. Terry. The building is nominated for its architectural significance as an example of a Neoclassical Revival style religious structure from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

Barnes Apple Barn, 714 E. 1728 Road, Vinland, Douglas County

Constructed circa 1857, the Barnes Apple Barn is located immediately north of Vinland. The building is nominated to the National Register for its association with the life of William E. Barnes, a co-founder of Vinland and the originator of the first vineyard in Kansas, and for its architectural significance as an example of a gabled-roofed limestone agricultural processing building.

Community House, 120 Fourth Street, Manhattan, Riley County

Designed by prominent local architect Henry B. Winter, the Community House is a three-story building built in the Twentieth Century Commercial style. The building is located in downtown Manhattan on the corner of Fourth and Humboldt Streets. The Community House is nominated for its historical significance as a lodging and recreation center for soldiers during both World Wars, particularly World War I.

Houston House, 3624 Anderson Avenue, Manhattan, Riley County

The Samuel Houston House, built in 1857 with plans drawn by stonemason John Soupine, is a vernacular home fashioned of locally quarried native



An early engraving of the Ellsworth Insurance Building. (Engraving from The Ellsworth Messenger, April 4, 1929; repeated in The Ellsworth Reporter, February 10, 1972.)

limestone. The house is nominated for its historical associations with the Kansas Territory and early Kansan Samuel Houston, as well as for its architectural significance as an example of vernacular stone architecture.

Insurance Building, 115 N. Douglas Avenue, Ellsworth, Ellsworth County

Constructed from 1887 to 1888 and modified in 1929, the Insurance Building is a two-story brick structure. The building is nominated to the National Register for its historical association with

the growth and development of Ellsworth and for its architectural significance as an example of Victorian eclectic commercial architecture.

Abilene Historic District #1, 301-309 N. Buckeye Avenue, Abilene, Dickinson County

The Abilene Historic District #1 (circa 1885-86) is nominated for its historical significance in the development of commerce in Abilene and for its architectural significance as a good local example of Italianate commercial design.

*Mentholatum Company Building
Ellis-Singleton Building
Grace Methodist Episcopal Church
Sedgwick County*

*Loomis Historic District
Johnson County*

*First Presbyterian Church
Leavenworth County*

*Breezedale Historic District
Barnes Apple Barn
Douglas County*

*Community House
Houston House
Riley County*

*Insurance Building
Ellsworth County*

*Abilene Historic District #1
Dickinson County*

*Niotaze Methodist Episcopal Church
Chautauqua County*

*Furney Farm
Morris County*

*D.P. Campbell Building
Harper County*

*Nielsen Farm
Lincoln County*

*Earl H. Ellis VFW Post #1362
Pratt County*

*Cato School
Crawford County*

*Greenwood Hotel
Greenwood County*

*Niles House
Cherokee County*

Waggener House

Braun House

Edmiston House

Bolman House

Horan House

Ramsay House

Atchison County

North Fork Solomon River

Bridge

Norton County

Darrah Barn

McPherson County



The Pratt VFW was constructed of native limestone in 1939.

Located on a prominent downtown corner, these buildings represent a period of local and regional economic growth.

Niotaze Methodist Episcopal Church, 301 N. F Street, Niotaze, Chautauqua County

The Niotaze Methodist Episcopal Church (circa 1895) is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance as a good local example of a one-room standard church plan. Designed by architect Benjamin D. Price, the building illustrates how a standard building design can be integrated into the landscape using local materials. Formal church services ceased June 29, 2003, and the church remains as it appeared during the last worship service.

Furney Farm, 649 Hwy 56 E, Council Grove vicinity, Morris County

The Furney Farm was nominated to the National Register for its architectural significance as an excellent and rare example of a Tudor Revival-style farmhouse. Designed by Walter G. Ward of the Kansas State Agricultural College, the one-and-a-half story house was constructed of red brick with stucco and half-timber accents and rests upon a limestone foundation.

I. P. Campbell Building, 116 W. Main Street, Harper, Harper County

Constructed in 1881, the I. P. Campbell building is a two-story sandstone commercial building with “Magnesia Limestone” trim around the windows. The building is nominated for its architectural significance as a unique example of a commercial building built in a vernacular interpretation of the Gothic Revival style.

Nielsen Farm, Denmark, Lincoln County

The Nielsen Farm is situated along Spillman Creek on the west edge of the small town of Denmark. The farmstead dates to the mid-1870s, and the extant buildings within the nominated boundaries include a vernacular limestone house and limestone barn. The two-story house was constructed by Danish immigrant and stonemason Niels Nielsen and is defined by its massive limestone lintels and quoins, clipped gables, and inset porch with unique smooth-stone arches and rounded pillars. Nielsen’s son Chris (C.C.) built the limestone barn with a wood frame roof structure in 1903. The property is nominated for its historical association with Danish immigration and architectural significance as a collection of vernacular stone buildings.

Earl H. Ellis VFW Post #1362, 701 E. First Street, Pratt, Pratt County

Constructed in 1939, the Earl H. Ellis VFW Post #1362 is a native stone structure with Art Deco influences. The building is nominated for its architectural significance and for its historical significance not only as a headquarters for the local VFW, but also as a setting for community social activities, such as banquets, bingo games, private parties, and dances. The facility was used for entertainment of the troops stationed at Pratt Army Airfield in World War II. The VFW Post was constructed primarily by its members, built of native stone acquired near Bucklin in Kiowa County.

Cato School, 200 Street & 720th Avenue, Cato, Crawford County

The one-room Cato School District No. 4 school was constructed in 1869. The school is nominated to the National Register for its architectural significance as a good example of a vernacular stone one-room school dating to the 1860s.

Greenwood Hotel, 300 N. Main Street, Eureka, Greenwood County

The Greenwood Hotel was originally constructed in 1883 and was extensively remodeled in the Spanish eclectic style in 1926. The building is nominated for

its association with the development of commerce in and around Eureka since the 1880s, as well as being the site for much regional recreation and social interaction.

Niles House, 605 E. Twelfth Street, Baxter Springs, Cherokee County

Constructed in 1870, the R. A. Niles House showcases brick Italianate style. It is nominated for its architectural significance as an excellent example of an Italianate style residence with a central cupola and for its historical significance as a social center and clubhouse for the Baxter Springs Women's Club from 1938 to 1955.

The nominations of the following six Atchison properties were funded through a Historic Preservation Fund grant from the Kansas State Historical Society.

Waggener House, 415 W. Riley Street, Atchison, Atchison County

The Waggener house, a two-story frame dwelling, is nominated for its

architectural significance as an example of the Second Empire style and for its association with Balie P. Waggener, an early leading citizen of Atchison. The Waggener house, originally built in 1879 at 819 N. Fourth Street, was moved to its current location in 1883 to make way for the new Waggener mansion.

Braun House, 1307 Division Street, Atchison, Atchison County

The Braun house was built in 1884 by Henry Braun, a carpenter and builder who built and/or designed approximately 100 houses in Atchison. The house is nominated both for its architectural significance as a self-built home in the Queen Anne style and for its association with Mr. Braun.

Edmiston House, 311 S. Seventh Street, Atchison, Atchison County

The James M. Edmiston house is nominated for its architectural significance as an excellent extant example of an early Queen Anne cottage. The house is located atop a bluff on the south side

of U.S. Highway 59, immediately south of the downtown business district and the town's railroad tracks.

Bolman House, 418 N. Fourth Street, Atchison, Atchison County

The George T. and Minnie Searles Bolman house is a two-and-a-half-story white stucco dwelling. It is nominated for its architectural significance as an example of the Colonial Revival style. The house was constructed to its present state in 1912, incorporating earlier dwellings on the lot that were begun around 1869. The house retains a high degree of integrity from the 1912 date in placement, materials, and room configuration.

Horan House, 822 N. Fourth Street, Atchison, Atchison County

The Michael and Mattie Horan house is a two-story residence located just north of downtown. The house is nominated for its architectural significance as an

Continued on page 20



The Niles House is an excellent example of Italianate architecture.

Lending a Hand

Cultural Resources Partners with State Historic Sites to Preserve Historically Significant Buildings

Owning historic buildings is not for the faint of heart or shallow of pocketbook. In its work assisting historic property owners statewide, the staff of the Cultural Resources Division (CRD) has gained a true appreciation for the time, energy, and expense that property owners devote to their homes and buildings. So when budget cuts limited the ability of the Kansas State Historical Society Historic Sites Division to maintain and preserve some of the sixty significant buildings it owns, CRD was happy to lend a hand. In recent years, CRD has set aside some of its annual federal allocation for projects at the sites. Since 2001, the CRD has contributed nearly \$300,000 in federal preservation funds toward the rehabilitation of buildings at eight of the sixteen State Historic Sites.

The federal funding helped raise awareness among private foundations, groups, and individuals whose generous donations have helped raise an additional \$200,000. The resulting projects, summarized in this article, range from roof repair to window and porch restoration.

Despite these recent successes, there are some challenges related to funding projects at the historic sites with federal money. First, federal funds cannot be used for site interpreta-

tion, such as exhibits; thus, interpretation must be funded by private or corporate donations. Furthermore, federal funding can be inconsistent. During the past several years, federal preservation funding for State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) has dropped precipitously; Kansas has seen a decline in its federal preservation dollars from approximately \$800,000 in 2001 to approximately \$600,000 last year. These are funds that must be used for all federal programs—from the National Register and tax credits to the Certified Local Government program and local historic surveys. More pressure is placed on declining federal funds as state funds also decline. Declining state funding has required the Kansas State Historical Society to use more of its federal funding for both operations and capital improvements. This could limit the availability of federal funds for future projects at the State Historic Sites.

So far, the CRD has been able to overcome the challenges to help with sites projects. It will continue to assist with such projects as funds allow.

For more information on the State Historic Sites, go to kshs.org/places/sites.

Federal funds have been used successfully to carry out repairs on some of the state's most historically significant properties.

Native American Heritage Museum

Located near Highland in Doniphan County, the museum is housed in a building constructed in 1845 to educate Iowa and Sac and Fox children. The property became a State Historic Site in 1963. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970.

**Recent work funded by the Historic Preservation Fund:
Wood repair (2002) \$19,200**





The exterior of the First Territorial Capitol.



An exterior door boasts a fresh coat of paint.

First Territorial Capitol

Located in the Fort Riley installation, the building was home to the first territorial legislature, which convened in July 1855. By the early twentieth century, the building had fallen into ruins. The Union Pacific Railroad re-built the building in 1928.

Recent work funded by the Historic Preservation Fund:
Exterior Paint (2005) \$21,000
Other Work (2002) \$ 3,511

Constitution Hall

Located in Lecompton, this building was the meeting place for both the second territorial legislative assembly and the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitutional Convention in 1857. The building was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1964.

Recent work funded by the Historic Preservation Fund:
Exterior Paint (2005) \$21,000



Work is currently underway at the Constitution Hall State Historic Site in Lecompton.



A historic view of Grinter Place.



Before
Severe deterioration and structural concerns required replacing the porch.

Grinter Place

Wyandotte County's Grinter Place was built in 1862 by Moses and Annie Grinter, who owned a nearby Delaware Indian trading post. The property became a State Historic Site in 1971, the year it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Recent work funded by the Historic Preservation Fund:
Porch Restoration (2002) \$20,550
Other Work (2003) \$ 9,000

During
Workmen build a strong new foundation.

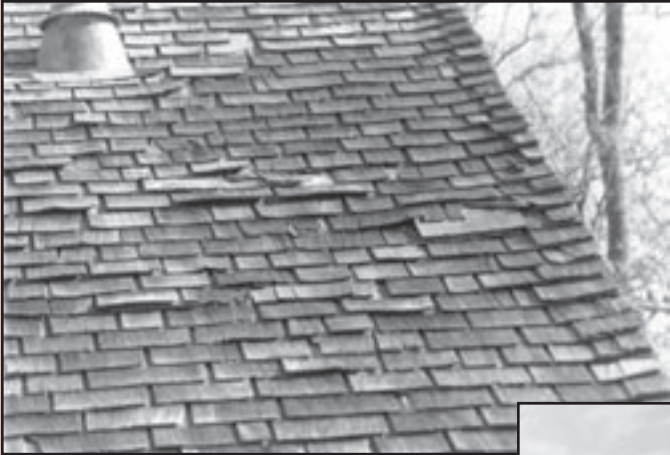
After
The porch was re-constructed using appropriate materials.



Goodnow House

This Manhattan home was built by Kansas State University founder Isaac Goodnow in the 1860s. The property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

Recent work funded by the Historic Preservation Fund:
Barn Roof (2002) \$ 3,538
Roof Restoration (2005) \$14,010



Before

Prior to rehabilitation, the wood shingles on the barn were warped and deteriorated.

During

Contractors stripped off the shingles.

After

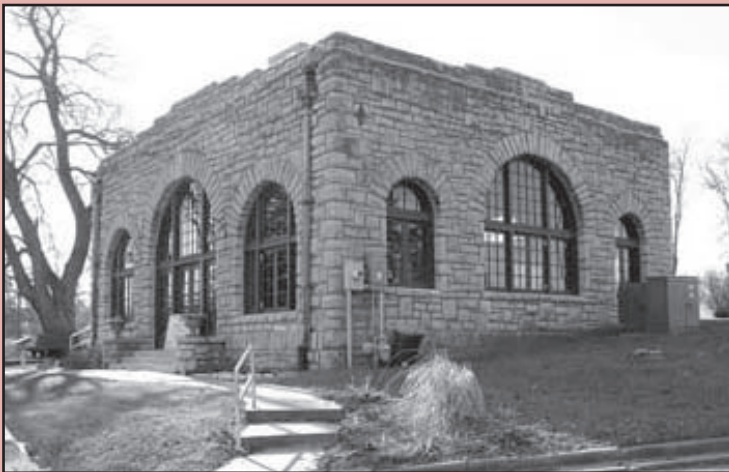
New wood shingles were placed on the historic building.



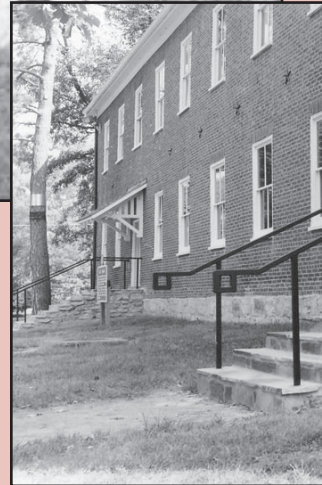
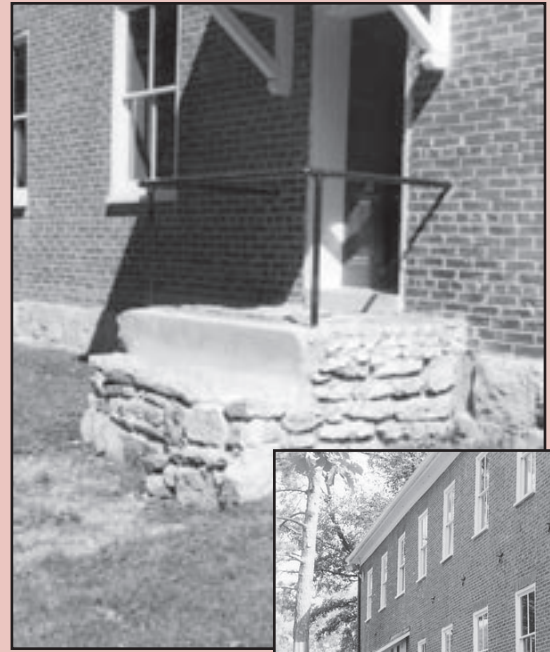
John Brown Museum

A 1930s building surrounds the Osawatomic cabin that was home to Reverend Samuel Adair and his wife Florella, who was the half sister of John Brown. The museum interprets the history of Brown's abolitionist activities. The property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

**Recent work funded by the Historic Preservation Fund:
Window & Door Restoration (2005) \$10,800**



The Adair Cabin is housed within a 1930s stone structure constructed as part of the John Brown Memorial Park. The project, still underway, consists of restoration of the doors and windows in the 1930s stone building.





Before

The sills and lower rails of wood windows were severely deteriorated.

After

The windows were repaired with epoxy. Those parts of windows that were irreparable were replaced in-kind.



Shawnee Methodist Mission

This Shawnee site served as a manual training school for Shawnee, Delaware, and other Indian nations from 1839 to 1862. The mission was also an early territorial capitol, supply point on the Santa Fe and Oregon Trails, and a camp for Union soldiers during the Civil War. The site became the first State Historic Site in 1927. It was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1968.

**Recent work funded by the Historic Preservation Fund:
Porch Repairs & Window Repairs (2001) \$100,000**

Cottonwood Ranch

The home and outbuildings, constructed near Studley from 1885 to 1896, incorporate architectural elements of Englishman John Fenton Pratt's homeland. Pratt operated a successful sheep ranch on the property. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.

Recent work funded by the Historic Preservation Fund:

Roof Restoration (2003) \$9,000

The warped and deteriorated shingles were replaced with these new wood shingles.



Fort Hays

Established in 1865, Fort Hays in Hays protected railroad workers and travelers on the Smoky Hill Trail. The Kansas State Historical Society opened the Fort Hays site to the public in 1967. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

Recent work funded by the Historic Preservation Fund:

Guardhouse (2001) \$15,600
Officer's Quarters #2 (2004) \$59,000
Officer's Quarters #3 (2004) \$ 9,000



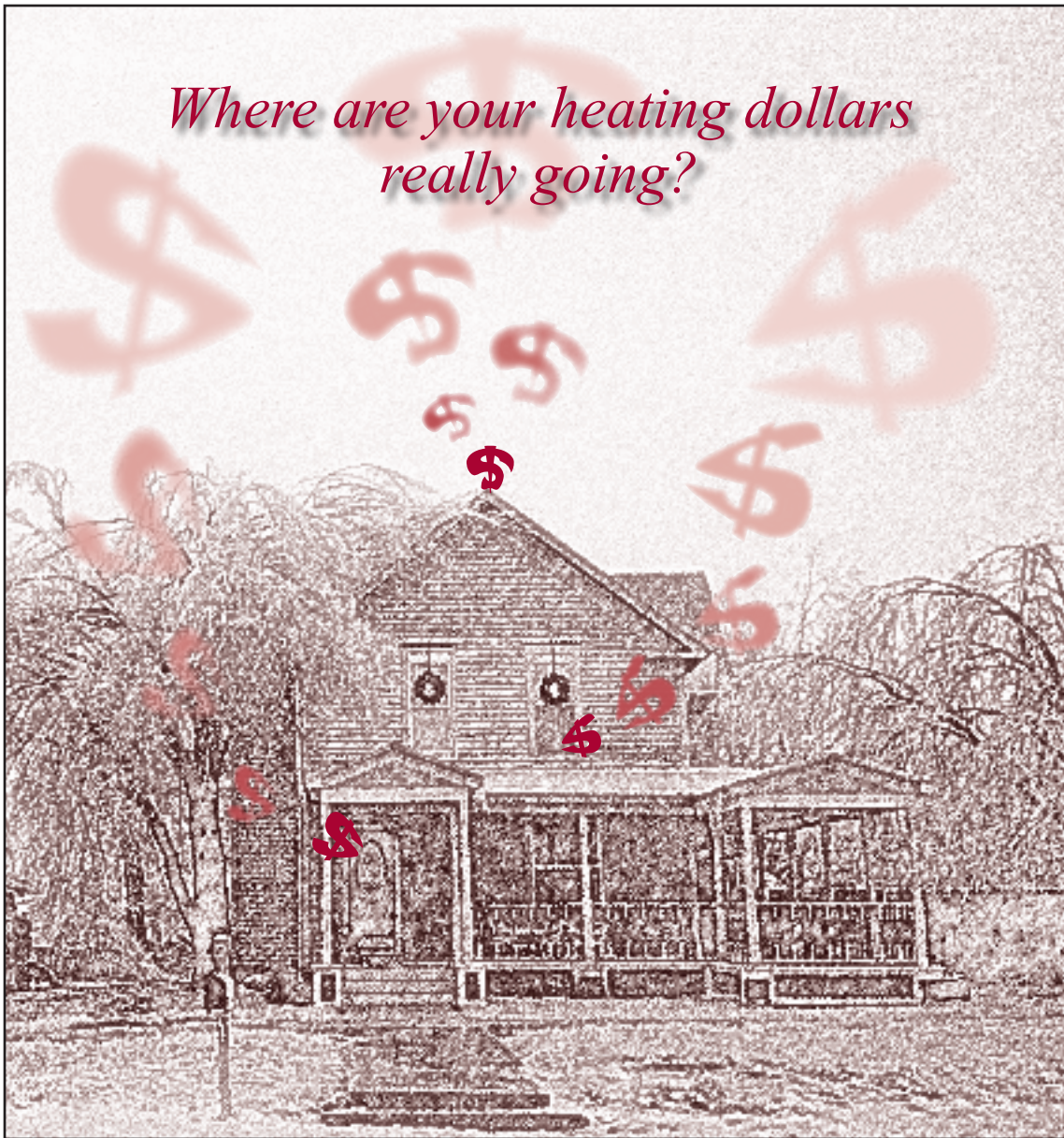
Before

The deteriorated porch of one of the Officers Quarters buildings.

After

Deteriorated features were repaired or replaced in-kind.





*Where are your heating dollars
really going?*

How to Weather-proof Your Historic Home *(Without Compromising its Character)*

Reports that home energy bills could rise from 30 to 100 percent this winter have sent homeowners scrambling to find ways to reduce energy costs. While perhaps more tempting than ever, window replacement is not the only option for historic homeowners. For those concerned about conserving energy without compromising the character of a historic home, we offer the following guide.

Windows: To Replace or Not to Replace?

Although window replacement is often the first option homeowners explore when hoping to curb energy costs,

preservation professionals generally frown upon the approach except in rare instances when the historic materials are deteriorated beyond repair. But, why? First, historic windows play a significant part in conveying the character of historic buildings. Windows provide clues about a building's age and style.

So if preservation professionals are principally concerned with a building's character, why do they recommend against replacing windows with new ones that look exactly like the old ones? Because historic windows also represent a level of craftsmanship and quality of materials that is difficult to achieve today.

The wood that was used to mill historic windows was old-growth wood from virgin forests – wood of a quality and density that is no longer available. As a tree grows older, its growth rings grow denser. Old-growth wood has up to thirty growth rings per inch. To be considered “antique,” newly harvested pines must only exceed six growth rings per inch. Whereas old-growth wood had a lifespan of hundreds of years, new growth wood windows are expected to last only twelve to fifteen years. Likewise, most vinyl window manufacturers offer a warranty of twenty to thirty years.

But the main reason preserva-



A tight-fitting exterior storm can increase the energy efficiency of your historic windows

Historic windows do not leak simply because they're old and need to be replaced; rather, they often leak because they need maintenance.

tion professionals are not keen on the idea of replacing historic windows to increase energy efficiency is that studies have shown that with inexpensive weatherization, historic windows can be just as energy-efficient as replacements. Because newer materials often have shorter lifespans than historic materials, it is important to consider replacement costs along with any energy cost savings. A recent non-scientific study found that it would take nearly seventy-five years for any cost savings achieved by purchasing new wood windows versus weatherizing historic windows. In other words, it takes seven times the average lifespan of replacement windows to recoup the cost of replacing them.

The potential loss of character and quality materials is a high price to pay for little or no gain in energy efficiency. Instead, we recommend these alternatives.

Passive Measures for Increasing Efficiency

In *Preservation Brief #3*, "Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings," the National Park Service recommends six passive measures for reducing energy costs. They are listed below, followed by the advice of the Kansas Historic Preservation Office.

Lower the thermostat in the winter, raise it in the summer.

Our advice: Energy gurus recommend that thermostats be turned down to 60 – 65 degrees in the winter and up to 80 degrees in the summer. Newer thermostats can be programmed to adjust the temperature throughout the day.

Control the temperature in those rooms actually used.

Our advice: We recommend closing off rooms not in use. Many historic

homeowners are maximizing their home's potential by retrofitting historic fireplaces with wood-burning or pellet-burning stove inserts with blowers.

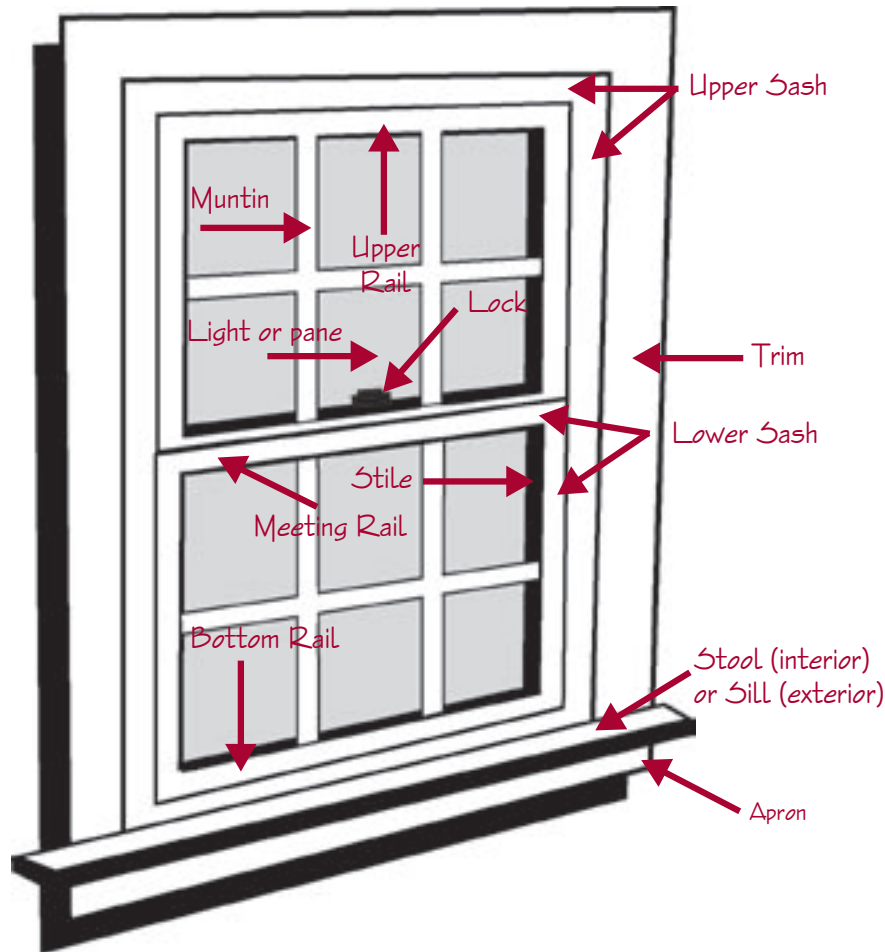
Reduce the level of illumination and number of lights (maximize natural light).

Our advice: We encourage the use of heavy drapes or insulated window treatments. Create your own using quilt batting and/or bedspread fabric—or go high-tech with insulating cellular window shades. Open curtains on south-facing windows on sunny days to take full advantage of natural light and heat.

Use operable windows, shutters, awnings, and vents as originally intended to control interior environment (maximize fresh air).

Our advice: This measure pertains mostly to the summer months. If you have an attic fan, learn to use it. Open

Most air infiltration occurs at joints, which should be periodically caulked and puttied.



The Anatomy of a Window

the house during cool nights and close it up during the day.

Have mechanical equipment serviced regularly to ensure maximum efficiency.

Our advice: One historic homeowner reports that his seventy-year-old furnace has an efficiency rating of 79 percent. The goal for new units is 80 percent. If properly maintained and in good working order, older units can come close to the levels of efficiency of new ones. That said, we have nothing against new units, which can offer more features for obtaining maximum energy efficiency; for instance, timed thermostats that automatically adjust the temperature based upon occupancy or activities.

Clean radiators and forced air register to ensure proper operation.

Our advice: Call a professional to clean and properly maintain these units.

Change filters regularly per manufacturers' recommendations.

According to the National Park Service, these measures can reduce energy consumption by as much as 30 percent.

Retrofitting Measures

Property owners can reduce energy consumption by an additional 20 to 30 percent by undertaking retrofitting measures.

Caulk and putty leaking windows.

Our advice: Historic windows do not leak simply because they're old and need to be replaced; rather, they often leak because they need maintenance. Caulk all exterior inoperable joints where materials like window frames and siding meet. The outdoor temperature must exceed 40° Fahrenheit when you caulk.

Caulking lasts between twenty and fifty years, but must be checked for cracking every few years. Glazing compound is used to seal joints between the glass on your windows and the wood pieces (sash or muntins) that hold them. When this fails, old compound or putty can be removed and replaced. A study of historic windows found that properly maintained historic sash (the moveable parts of the window) are just as efficient as new sash. To see a copy of the study, go to homeenergy.org/archive/hem.dis.anl.gov/eehem/97/970908.

Install interior or exterior storm windows.

Our advice: A study published in *Home Energy Magazine* compared the energy efficiency of various treatments to historic windows. The study found that the installation of properly fitting exterior storm windows over historic wood

Energy Saving Often Starts in the Attic



Attic fans can use natural ventilation to efficiently cool your home.



Cellulose insulation, made from recycled materials, is a good choice for insulating unoccupied attic space.



Louvers and vents help keep your attic properly ventilated so moisture does not cause deterioration.

The majority of heat loss in a historic building is through the attic and roof.

windows can result in increased energy efficiency similar to that of a replacement window. To see a copy of the study, go to homeenergy.org/archive/hem.dis.anl.gov/eehem/97/970908. Storm windows offer an energy-efficient reversible alternative to window or sash replacement. Aluminum or enameled metal storm windows are inexpensive options. For those concerned about appearance, wood storm windows are also an option. Contact your favorite contractor or go to traditional-building.com for a list of manufacturers.

Properly insulate your attic.

Our advice: The majority of heat loss in a historic building is through the attic and roof. We recommend rolled insulation or blown-in loose insulation like cellulose (environmentally friendly, loose/dry recycled newspaper treated with boric acid only). Expandable foam sprayed-in insulation can cause condensation, which can promote deterioration of historic fabric. If the attic is not occupied (heated/cooled), place a vapor barrier facing down. If it is occupied, place the vapor barrier up. It is important that an insulated attic be properly ventilated. Many historic homes have louvered vents or ridge vents for this purpose. It is important to retain these openings as they not only serve to keep insulation dry, but also allow hot air to escape in the summer.

Properly insulate your basement or crawl space.

Our advice: In an unheated/uncooled basement or crawl space, install rolled insulation along first-floor joints and place vapor barrier facing up. In heated basements, *Preservation Brief #3* recommends the following: "Begin the insulation within the first floor joists, and proceed down the wall to a point at least 3 feet below the exterior ground level if possible, with the vapor barrier facing



Weatherstripping keeps air from penetrating gaps around window and doors.



Chimneys can be a source of air leaks.

in.” There is also an advantage in insulating your water heater, often located in cool basements. Your hardware store will have kits for this purpose that cost approximately \$20.

Weatherstrip operable joints.

Our advice: Weatherstripping made of metal, vinyl, or foam has long been used to improve energy efficiency of doors and windows. Strips are installed between window sash and frames and between doors and doorjambes. This keeps air from penetrating gaps between architectural features. According to the California Energy Commission, sealing a home with proper weatherstripping

can result in an energy savings of 10 to 15 percent. Historic window sash can also be retrofitted to run along new sash tracks. For more information on weatherstripping, see consumerenergycenter.org/homeandwork/homes/tighten/weatherstrip. There is also a great step-by-step guide at thisoldhouse.com/toh/knowhow/managinghome/article/0,16417,1120083,00.

Check/repair chimneys and fireplaces.

If your fireplace is leaking cold air, your damper may be lodged open or broken. Contact a chimney specialist to have it repaired or sealed.

How Can I Gauge the Energy Efficiency of My Home?

Property owners can hire a professional to conduct an energy audit—or they can do it themselves with the help of online service such as the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratories’ free energy audit. Simply go to hes.lbl.gov and enter information about your home, such as location, square footage, foundation type, number of windows, date of construction, and type of insulation. The tool will calculate expected energy costs for your property. If your energy costs far exceed the site’s calculations, you should call a professional.

To read Preservation Brief #3 in its entirety, go to cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/briefs/brief03.

For information on window repair, see Preservation Brief #9 at cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/briefs/brief09.



Medicinal tins recovered at Fort Hays.

Field Medicine at Fort Hays

Among the many fascinating items unearthed at Fort Hays are a number of square or rectangular tin receptacles that have protruding corkable spouts. These differ from the common tin cans used for foodstuffs and were most certainly meant for medicinal purposes. A picture of such a container appears in the *Civil War Collectors Encyclopedia*, written by Francis A. Lord and published by Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. This item is complete with a label indicating that it came from the “USA Hosp. Dept.” and contained “PILULAE QUINIAE SULPHATIS,” quinine sulphate pills that are commonly found in medical supply chests.

Fort Hays functioned from 1869 to 1889 and served to protect the trail west; that is, to protect both settlers and Indians. Troops were always stationed there, but not in great numbers. At its peak population there might have been 200 soldiers, but most of them would probably have been out in the field.

Soldiers clearly experienced frequent traumatic

injuries but often suffered from other maladies, like diarrhea, malaria, infections, and poison ivy. Fort statistics for 1869 show an average population of 200 soldiers of which 106 were taken sick: 1 case of typhoid fever, 35 cases of malaria, 9 cases of dysentery, 3 cases of venereal disease, 6 cases of rheumatism, and 27 cases of catarrhal afflictions (inflammation of the membranes in the nose and air passages). During this time, there was only one death. Study of the afflictions of the rugged soldiers is certainly worth the effort, even though it is complicated by the fact that different names often were used for familiar diseases. The treatments frequently were quite dissimilar to those applied today.

KSHS Lab Supervisor Christine Garst pulled together a small collection of these objects from the excavation of an oven foundation. The tins represent an early period in field medicine. All of the cans are 3.5 inches tall, but they vary in width and depth: the first type is 2 inches wide and 2 inches deep; the second type is 2 inches wide and 1.5 inches deep; and the third type is 1.5 inches wide and deep. As the cans are so similar in shape, size, and construction, it is easy to assume they are “standard issue.” They certainly are unbreakable and could be packed or stored very economically. There is a cork in the collection with letters that look like “USCR,” a further challenge for research.

The medicines of the time have many strange names, such as “Syrup of Squill,” a bulbous herb used as an expectorant, cardiac



This article was prepared by Marshall Clark, a KSHS Archeology Lab volunteer, and Christine Garst, KSHS Archeology Lab supervisor and staff archeologist.

Review Board

Cont. from page 6

example of a combination of the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles with Craftsman accents designed by prolific local carpenter William H. Braun.

Ramsay House, 1415 Riverview Drive, Atchison, Atchison County

The Ronald and Dorcas Ramsey house is a two-story Moderne stone and stucco residence located atop a bluff overlooking the Missouri River. Constructed in 1948, the house is nominated for its architectural significance as a rare example of Art Moderne residential architecture.

Relocation Approval

North Fork Solomon River Lattice Truss Bridge, Norton County

The review board recommended approval of a request to move the North Fork Solomon River Lattice Truss Bridge (NR listed 05/09/2003) from its current location on Road W7 1.5 miles west and 0.1 miles south of Lenora. Built in 1925, the bridge measures 40 feet long and 16 feet wide—too narrow with an insufficient load capacity for current traffic requirements. Unless the bridge is replaced, the road will be closed to through traffic. The county proposes moving the bridge to cover a tributary of the Prairie Dog Creek located on the Prairie Dog Golf Course, a public course south of Norton. The bridge would replace a current 20-foot structure used for foot and golf cart traffic. The proposed relocation will not affect the integrity or the significance of the structure, which was nominated for its engineering significance as “a rare example of a relatively uncommon bridge solution for a short span.” In its new location, the North Fork Solomon River Lattice Truss Bridge will be preserved and open to view by the public.

Register of Historic Kansas Places

Darrah Barn, 1330 Moccasin Road, McPherson vicinity, McPherson County

Constructed between 1915 and 1922, the Darrah Barn is nominated to the state register as a good example of its type of dairy barn.

The review board will hold its next quarterly meeting on February 18, 2006, at the Kansas History Center.



Cork showing stamped lettering. Some of the tins still retain their cork stoppers.

stimulant, and diuretic; “Extract of Valerian,” a perennial herb used as a sedative and gas reliever; and Creosote, distilled wood tar with antiseptic properties. One can wonder if any of these were contained within the Fort Hays tins. The methods and remedies that the early doctors and medical stewards employed would cause today’s patients to shudder. One can speculate about what future patients will think about the medicines and treatments used in the year 2005.

Clarification

Feedback on articles published in Kansas Preservation is very helpful. A case in point is a recent response from Jim D. Feagins, an archeological consultant from Belton, Missouri, who wrote in reference to two of my recent contributions, both involving military buttons (see Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 13-14 and Vol. 27, No. 5, p. 17).

The literature that I had consulted indicates that the backmarks on the buttons name the manufacturers; however, according to Feagins, that is not always the case. Apparently, those backmarks frequently designate a distributor rather than a manufacturer. An example is that the Henry V. Allien Company in New York was a dealer in, rather a manufacturer of, military goods and placed its name on items for sale, including the backs of buttons.

As a volunteer in the KSHS Archeology Lab, I really enjoy writing about selected artifacts. A second pleasure comes from receiving input from readers like Feagins who are willing to share their expertise. Continuing to learn is its own reward.

Marshall Clark

KAA Hosts Annual Fall Fling

In recent years the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) Fall Fling has concentrated on laboratory processing of artifacts from the summer field school. This year the artifacts from the Kanorado Locality went to the Denver Museum of Nature & Science for curation; therefore, the KAA was free to choose different activities—a class and field survey—for the weekend of October 15-16, 2005.

Due to popular demand, “Kansas Prehistory,” a class needed to fulfill requirements in several KAA Certification categories, was offered. Eighteen KAA members took advantage of the opportunity. Don Rowilson, archeologist and site administrator at the Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Site in Studley, was the instructor. Rowilson reviewed the scope and history of archeology in Kansas. He presented evidence from the archeological record of Kansas and related regions, which was used to construct the Kansas cultural sequence, and summarized lifeways and cultures from each of the major time periods in Kansas prehistory. He touched on the geologic, geographical, and ecological factors that affect cultural development and discussed archeological site types, including camps, villages, quarries, rock art, and burial sites. Students were able to compare stone samples from different geologic sources and examples of pottery from different cultural periods.

At the conclusion of the class, Jim Roberts, a longtime KAA member from Independence, Missouri, received his certification for Basic Archeological Surveyor. Roberts had far exceeded the field aspects of this category some time ago but only recently had his accomplishments reviewed.

In addition, the raffle of an art glass bowl, created by Roger Ward of El Dorado, was concluded at the Fall Fling and added \$166 to the John Reynolds Memorial Research Fund.

Field Survey Revisits Sharps Creek and Paint Creek Sites

Tim Weston, state historic preservation office archeologist, led nine volunteers on a field survey. The research questions and strategies that guided the fieldwork were conceived by Martin Stein, recently retired Kansas State Historical Society archeologist. The survey focused on an area southwest of Lindsborg along the south side of the Smoky Hill River. The area between Sharps Creek on the west and Paint Creek on the east contains a number of Great Bend aspect (ancestral Wichita) archeological sites. Investigations have been conducted there since the late 1800s and have included work by Waldo Wedel of the Smithsonian Institution, along with more recent excavations by the Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP).

The survey was designed to investigate three areas. The first comprised the northern end of the Sharps Creek site (14MP408), a large site Great Bend aspect site that was the location of KATP field investigations



(Top) Roger Ward of El Dorado, Dan Rowilson of Auburn, and Kent Sallee of Inman examine the ground surface for evidence of past human habitation.

(Above) Patsy Whitney of Leawood, Vita Tucker of Burlingame, Melanie Naden of Wichita, Nancy Arendt of Colby, Marilyn Finke of Kansas City, and Sharon McKenney of Topeka compare samples of stone from local and distant geologic sources.



Don Rowlinson discusses the characteristics of prehistoric cultures in the Central Plains. Students also compared stone and pottery samples.

in 1992 and 1993. The site's northern portion is quite extensive and is mapped as following a narrow ridge top leading toward the Smoky Hill River. The records of Spanish expeditions to the area in the 1400s describe Wichita villages as being divided into "barrios" or small clusters of houses. The survey goal at 14MP408 was to determine if a gap in artifact distribution along the ridge top might be present, thus confirming the Spanish accounts. Surface conditions were favorable, but artifact density was quite low. Nevertheless, the survey crew was able to document an area of lower artifact density along the ridge, north of the area where major excavations were undertaken, thus lending some credence to the Spanish accounts.

The second area, situated to the east, centered around 14MP459, another extensive Great Bend aspect site. The goals in this instance were to determine if the site was larger than what was indicated on the map and to investigate narrow ridges to the east that had never been surveyed. Extensive subsurface remains were encountered at the site several years ago during construction of a large house and excavation for associated utilities. Surface survey revealed that the site extends well to the east and south beyond the previously mapped boundaries. Limited survey of similar ridge top landforms to the east did not reveal the presence of additional archeological sites.

The third area was immediately east of the Paint Creek site (14MPI), one of the region's largest and best-known Great Bend aspect sites. It is quite large and contains a partially preserved council circle (a circular mound-and-ditch feature, suspected of having a special purpose and unique to a few sites in this area). The survey goal was to determine if the site extended farther to the west than is currently mapped. Such an extension was suggested by the presence of a small, recorded site across the county road to the west. Survey conditions were quite good, and a thin scatter of artifacts with some notable concentrations was documented. The results suggest that the Paint Creek site is even larger than originally recorded. Overall, the survey achieved its objectives and added to knowledge of the area.

Tim Weston and Virginia Wulfkuhle wrote this article.

Project Archaeology Coordinators' Conference

Virginia Wulfkuhle, Kansas State Historical Society public archeologist, attended the Project Archaeology annual coordinators' conference at the B-Bar Ranch in Montana, October 3-7. Wulfkuhle joined a group of about 25 state coordinators and staff from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Utah, Washington, D.C., and West Virginia.

This year's conference concentrated on professional development and educational evaluation. Conferees participated in sessions on current research in professional learning strategies and analysis of teacher evaluations of the new Shelter Unit for third and fourth grades. In addition, they were called upon to evaluate new curricular materials, including the online module for the Shelter Unit. Other sessions included planning for future leadership of National Project Archaeology and planning and implementing new state programs, including writing state student handbooks.

Always a valuable part of the conference, coordinators shared state accomplishments and future plans and took advantage of informal networking opportunities.

Conferees were treated to a program on the archeology of Montana and a field trip to Yellowstone National Park where they visited the archives and collections areas of the new Yellowstone Heritage and Research Center, were guided to the Pelican Lake Site, and toured the Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District.

Archeology Volume Coming Soon

A new volume, entitled *Kansas Archaeology*, edited by State Archeologist Robert Hoard and former SHPO Archeologist William Banks, will be published by the University Press of Kansas in early 2006. Eighteen authors have contributed 16 chapters that cover the prehistory and the early history of Kansas, as well as the environment, landscape, toolstone sources, and cultivated plant foods. A comprehensive appendix of radiocarbon dates is included.

2006 Heritage Trust Fund Deadlines Near

The deadline for submitting applications for the 2006 round of Heritage Trust Fund grants is March 1, 2006. To be eligible for consideration, applications must be complete and postmarked by that date. Hand-delivered applications must be received at the Kansas State Historical Society's Historic Preservation Office before 4:30 p.m. on that date.

Anyone submitting a preliminary application for staff review must do so by January 16, 2006. Preliminary applications are not required but are highly encouraged.

All properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Register of Historic Kansas Places, except for those owned by the state or federal governments, are eligible to apply for these funds. This is a highly competitive program; usually 25 to 35 percent of the applications are funded. It appears that approximately \$1 million will be available to award in 2006.

The final two workshops will be held in December in Wichita and January in Topeka. Workshops last approximately two hours. There is no fee to attend and preregistration is not required. If possible, please call Cyndi at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 245 to let us know how many plan to attend. Consult "Happenings in Kansas" (at right) for dates, times, and places.

Questions about the Heritage Trust Fund application process may be directed to Grants Manager Teresa Kiss at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 216 or tkiss@kshs.org

Happenings in Kansas

All That Glitters: Dressing Up and Stepping Out

November 18 - December 31, 2005
Kansas History Museum
6425 SW Sixth Avenue
Topeka, Kansas

Enjoy viewing the best party dresses in our collection, just in time for the holiday season. The display includes flappers' dresses from the 1920s, fine silk frocks from the 19th century, and ball gowns from all time periods.

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Workshop

December 8, 2005
10:00 a.m.
First Floor Board Room
Wichita City Hall
455 N. Main Street
Wichita, Kansas

Parking validated. See article at left.

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Workshop

January 12, 2006
10:00 a.m.
Museum Classrooms
Kansas History Museum
6425 S.W. Sixth Avenue
Topeka, Kansas

See article at left.

Christmas

December 25-26, 2005
The Kansas History Museum and all Kansas State Historic Sites will be closed for the state holiday. The Library will be closed December 24-26, 2005.

New Years Holiday

January 1-2, 2006
The Kansas History Museum and Library and all Kansas State Historic Sites will be closed for the state holiday.

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Preliminary Application Review Deadline

January 16, 2006
See page 1.

Blazing Guns and Rugged Heroes: Kansas in the West

January 27 - September 30, 2006
Kansas History Museum
This exhibit will feature posters and movie paraphernalia from western films with such Kansas subjects as Dodge City, Abilene, John Brown, and Quantrill.

Kansas Day

January 27, 2006
9 a.m.-3 p.m.
Kansas History Museum and Library
Celebrate the state's birthday at the Kansas History Museum and Library and the Kansas State Capitol in Topeka. Activities include programs, hands-on learning experiences, and living history performances. Free admission. Pre-registration is encouraged. For information, contact (785) 272-8681, Ext. 414 or education@kshs.org.

KAA Certification Seminar

February 18-19, 2006
Location to be announced.
KSHS Archeologist Randy Thies will teach *Cultural Reconstruction*.
For more information, contact wulfkuhle@kshs.org.

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Application Deadline

March 1, 2006
See page 1.



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