

## Project: Kansas – Santa Fe Trail Buildings Survey (2016-2017)

### CONDITION ASSESSMENT:

**Assessment date:** 05/25/2017                      **Assessor:** KSHS/Anderson, Rick.

**County:** Ford

**Site:** Fort Dodge – Army Quartermaster Building    **Alternate site name:** Fort Dodge – Museum & Library

**KHRI:** 057-1399

**Address:** 217 Pershing Street; Fort Dodge, Kansas 67843

**Sequence number:** FO\_005

**Attachments:** Sketches; photographs; research

**Coordinates:** *[See notes.]*

**Coordinates 1\*:** 37.731330 -99.937530

**Coordinates 2\*:** 14S 417387 4176419

**Coordinates 3\*:** 14S 417394 4176426

**Assessment date:** 05/25/2017

**Area assessed:** Interior and exterior

**Type of resource:** Building

**Occupied:** Yes

**Ruins:** No

**Present use:** Fort Dodge museum & library

**Date of construction:** 1867    **Verified:** X    **Reported:**    **Estimated:**

**Architect/Designer/Builder:** Hesselberger, Lieutenant George A. [U. S. Army]. Hesselberger also directed the construction of the Enlisted Men's Barracks (KHRI 057-1821-00003) and the Old Fort Dodge Hospital (KHRI 057-1821-00004) in 1867. See signage notes below for more information about Hesselberger and the Fort Dodge buildings he constructed.

**Number of stories:** 1

**Plan:** Rectangle

**Architectural style:** Vernacular

**Roof type:** Side-Gable

**Roof material:** Asphalt shingles

**Exterior wall material:** Limestone

**Chimney:** No extant chimneys.

**Window type:** Per a 1916 image of the south elevation, these windows were 2/2, double-hung. All windows, but possibly one, have had early replacement 1/1, double-hung windows with storms. The window at the north end of the east elevation may be partially original. The top half of this double-hung window has sixteen panes of glass. See photo in "Images and Documents". North and east elevation windows have mock shutters.

**Doors:** All exterior entrance doors have been replaced and have storm doors. Per the 1916 historic image, the south elevation double-doors have been replaced as well as the door opening has been reconfigured. The arch seen in the 1916 image is no longer extant.

**Foundation:** Limestone; basement

**Landscape features:** See the 2017 site plan in “Images and Documents” for landscape features and the building’s footprint. There is an L-shaped 3’ high limestone block wall at the northwest corner of the building along Pershing Street and borders the concrete sidewalk to the west elevation entrance. A 1’ high limestone block wall borders a bed for flowers and shrubs on the north end of the east elevation between the central and primary entrances. This bed is lined with decorative fill gravel. There is a sidewalk on this side from both entrances going north along the porch and out to Pershing Street. On the east side of this sidewalk near the street is a flagpole. There is only one tree (large, mature Elm) on this parcel and is located at the northeast corner of the building between the L-shaped wall and Pershing Street. The tree leans towards the street but the roots may be growing towards the foundation of the building. Along the front of the building is a display of small antique plows and other equipment for planting. A square pit with concrete walls for storing road sand abuts the south end of the west elevation. (One wall extends to the west and another to the south from there.) Access to the sand pit is south from the alley.

**Historic designation:** No; not assessed.

**Is there a sign or plaque:** Yes; two signs. One sign at the front entrance and one near the street.

Sign near entrance: “Storehouse. Twin storehouses, each 130 ft. by 30 ft., and a bakery were the first stone buildings to be completed in 1867. The second storehouse stood a few yards to the east. The north ends of each building were portioned to provide offices for post headquarters and for the quartermaster. A bakery, located several yards behind, had two ovens, and was capable of baking 500 rations of bread each day. The frame structure, two doors to the right, was the original “dead house” and was moved from north of the hospital to its present location.

Major Henry Douglas, in command, and Lieutenant George A. Hesselberger, quartermaster, were severely reprimanded by General R. B. Marcy for reckless extravagance in constructing buildings grand enough ‘for the national capitol’.

Fort Dodge was a pivotal fort during the Indian campaigns of 1868-69 and 1874-75. The Wet and Dry Routes of the Santa Fe Trail met here; the Fort Hays-Fort Dodge Trail ended here, and the Fort Dodge-Fort Supply Trail began here. Millions of pounds of armaments and supplies were shipped south in trains of as many as 270 wagons.

Fort Dodge was considered the most important of all the forts along the Santa Fe Trail. It was in the heart of Indian country. William Darnell, Freighter, 1866.”

Sign in front near the street: “Museum & Library. Army Quartermaster Building. 1867.”

### **\* Evaluation of the building \***

**Collapsed or off foundation:** No

**Leaning, other structural damage:** None evident.

**Damage to windows, doors:** Original windows and single entrance doors have been replaced.

**Chimney, parapet, or other falling hazard:** There are no extant original chimneys.

**Roof damage:** None evident

**Foundation damage:** Severe; see “Other damage notes” below.

**Exterior wall damage:** Severe; see “Other damage notes” below.

**Exterior structural cracks:** Minor/none

**Interior wall damage:** Minor/none; paint is starting to peel in places in the museum area of the building.

**Interior structural cracks:** None evident

**Damaging vegetation (trees, shrubs, etc.):** Minor/none; possible concern from the Elm tree's roots at northwest corner of the building.

**Insect/rodent/bird damage:** None evident

**Moisture damage/accumulation:** Severe; see "Other damage notes" below.

**Inappropriate repairs/additions:** Severe; see "Other damage notes" below.

**Other damage notes:** To summarize the damage would be best to address the application of stucco to the whole of the building. The stucco covering is separating and falling off in large patches on the west, south, and east elevations. The west and south elevations have sustained the most damage from the stucco. The faces of the limestone blocks on the affected elevations have suffered considerable spalling from the stucco removing itself. The lower level of the west elevation has an application of concrete (similar to the Enlisted Men's Barracks building; KHRI 057-1821-00003) that is visible where the stucco has flaked off. Closer inspection of the damage shows the same concern in that the limestone blocks are spalling and cracking just above the concrete application.

**Estimated Building Damage:**

None:    1-10%:    10-30%:    30-60%:   X      60-90%:    90-100%:

**Intervention level:** Noted items should be kept under close observation. Develop a plan to slow down or eliminate further deterioration of the exterior.

**Association with the Santa Fe Trail:** Documented: the Fort Dodge – Army Quartermaster Building is located 835 feet south of the trail. The north side of Fort Dodge is located on the Santa Fe Trail.

**Proximity to SFT:** *[See notes.]*

**KHRI-GLO \*:**    300 ft. (0.06 miles [south])

**NPS ARC-GIS \*:** 835 ft. (0.16 miles [south])

**Ancillary structures/buildings:** Other Santa Fe Trail related ancillary buildings are as follows.

Fort Dodge – Commanding Officer's Quarters; ca. 1867 (KHRI: 057-1821-00002)

Fort Dodge – Enlisted Men's Barracks; ca. 1867 (KHRI: 057-1821-00003)

Fort Dodge – Officers' House; ca. 1867 (KHRI: 057-1821-00005)

Fort Dodge – Old Fort Dodge Hospital; ca. 1867 (KHRI: 057-1821-00004)

Fort Dodge – Junior Officers' Quarters; ca. 1872 (KHRI: 057-1426)

Fort Dodge – Dead House (Relocated); ca. 1867 (KHRI: 057-1427)

**\* NOTES \***

**Coordinates:**

**Coordinates 1** - ACME Mapper Google coordinates [*default setting: NS d.ddd EW d.ddd*]

**Coordinates 2** - ACME Mapper Google coordinates [*UTM*]

**Coordinates 3** - Handheld GPS [*WGS84 datum*]

*A difference between UTM readings for 'ACME Mapper Google' and 'Handheld' coordinates would be the placement of the GPS unit outside center front of the buildings when possible.*

**Proximity to the SFT:** Two readings may be recorded per NPS's advice whenever there are possible discrepancies in the distance from the trail to the resource when comparing the KHRI map measurements and the NPS ARC-GIS map measurements.