

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT  
PART II

ENLISTED BARRACKS HB #2  
Fort Larned National Historic Site

*Almost identical to  
HB #1*

U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART II

ENLISTED BARRACKS HB #2  
Fort Larned National Historic Site

Prepared by  
James Sheire Historian and  
Charles S. Pope Architect  
March 1969

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service  
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                                              |    |
|----------------------------------------------|----|
| Approval Sheet                               | 2  |
| Administrative Data Section .....            | 3  |
| Attachment: Cost Estimate                    | 4  |
| Attachment: PCP                              | 5  |
| Historical Data Section .....                | 8  |
| Appendix No. 1                               |    |
| Sheltering Fund                              | 23 |
| Building Material                            | 32 |
| Historic Plans                               | 33 |
| Appendix No. 2                               |    |
| Illustrations-Photographs                    | 35 |
| Architectural Data Section .....             | 43 |
| Archeological Data Section .....             | 46 |
| Landscape Data Section .....                 | 46 |
| Furnishing and Exhibition Data Section ..... | 46 |
| Appendix No. 3                               |    |
| Drawings - HABS-KANS 22, July 1965           | 47 |
| HABS-Changes-January 1969                    | 52 |

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART II

ENLISTED BARRACKS HB #2  
Fort Larned National Historic Site

A P P R O V A L   S H E E T

Recommended

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic  
Preservation Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent Date \_\_\_\_\_

Approved

\_\_\_\_\_  
Regional Director, Midwest Region Date \_\_\_\_\_

## ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

### A. Name and Number of Structure

Enlisted Barracks HB #2

### B. Restatement of the Proposed Use of the Structure

The structure will be restored on the exterior to provide scenic historic authenticity and restored on the interior west end for a typical Enlisted Men's Barracks, as of 1875 when the floor was installed. The east end will be restored to hospital use as of 1871. The Structure was classified BBB, and the Historic Structures Report, Part I, was approved February 3, 1967.

### C. Provisions for Operating the Structure

The structure will be operated by National Park Service personnel. Interpretive talks and demonstrations will be conducted by guides dressed in period costumes.

### D. A Realistic Estimate of Cost of Proposed Construction Activity

See attached estimate.

See attached PCP, Revised.

ESTIMATE OF COSTS INCLUDING 25% EXTRA O&P  
Fort Larned NHS Enlisted Barracks HB#2

Exterior Work HB#2

|                                               |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <u>Roof Loft Wood and Shingles removal</u> |                 |
| 180 LFT @\$8.00                               | 1,400           |
|                                               | <u>1,400</u>    |
| 2. <u>Stonework Removal</u>                   |                 |
| 1,900 CFT @\$3.00                             | 5,700           |
| Conc. removal                                 | 500             |
|                                               | <u>6,200</u>    |
| 3. <u>New Roof Structure - Not trussed*</u>   |                 |
| 9,300 SF @1/Sq. Ft.                           | 9,300           |
| Sheathing 8.5 Sq. @\$50                       | 1,300           |
| Cornice work 280 SFT @\$10                    | 4,200           |
| Reshingling north wings incl.                 |                 |
| removal 23 Sq. @\$55                          | 1,300           |
|                                               | <u>18,900</u>   |
| 4. <u>Brick Chimneys (4)</u>                  |                 |
| 70 LFT @\$15 - ceiling to top only            | 1,100           |
|                                               | <u>1,100</u>    |
| 5. <u>Porch Work</u>                          |                 |
| 170 LF @\$63                                  | 10,700          |
|                                               | <u>10,700</u>   |
| 6. <u>Window and Door Repair</u>              |                 |
| 40 openings @\$150                            | 6,000           |
|                                               | <u>6,000</u>    |
| 7. <u>Miscellaneous</u>                       |                 |
| Painting, landscaping, etc.                   | 5,300           |
|                                               | <u>5,300</u>    |
|                                               | <u>\$53,600</u> |

\*Spanning the building with trusses to eliminate posts could cost \$2 a square foot (\$18,600) or about twice the figure shown.

INTERIOR WORK HB#2

|     |                                                  |                |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 8.  | <u>Wood Floor</u> (including N. wing)            |                |
|     | Excavation 700 CY @\$1.00                        | \$700          |
|     | Concrete footings 105                            | 2,100          |
|     | Framing 8,700 SFTx2-1/2 BFM \$250/M              | 5,550          |
|     | Finished floor 8,700 SFTx\$1.00                  | 8,700          |
|     |                                                  | <u>17,000</u>  |
| 9.  | <u>Plaster Work</u> (including N. wing)          |                |
|     | Ceilings - ribbed lath 990 SY @\$5.00            | 5,000          |
|     | Exterior walls (inside) - no lath 600 SY @\$4.00 | 2,800          |
|     |                                                  | <u>7,800</u>   |
| 10. | <u>Partitions</u>                                |                |
|     | 200 LFT @\$15                                    | 3,000          |
|     |                                                  | <u>3,000</u>   |
| 11. | <u>Brick Fireplaces</u>                          |                |
|     | 4 @\$500                                         | 2,000          |
|     |                                                  | <u>2,000</u>   |
| 12. | <u>Plumbing</u>                                  |                |
|     | Lump Sum                                         | 10,000         |
|     |                                                  | <u>10,000</u>  |
| 13. | <u>Heating Ventilating and Air Cond.</u>         |                |
|     | 8,000 SFT @\$4.00                                | 32,000         |
|     |                                                  | <u>32,000</u>  |
|     | Interior Work                                    | 123,800        |
|     | Exterior Work                                    | 53,600         |
|     | Total construction work (1969)                   | <u>117,400</u> |

Construction costs are rising 4% and more per year.

| DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES |    |
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## PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL

1. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S REQUIREMENTS, PROPOSED WORK, AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FACETS OF THE PARK PROGRAM. (Provide detail data for "Management Information" on Form 10-411a, Supplemental Sheet and attach.)

Proposed Work. Restoration of the exterior of Enlisted Barracks HB #2 to the visual appearance of 1868. Restoration of the west interior as the Enlisted Barracks of 1875, and the east end as containing a hospital of 1871.

Justification. This will preserve the historical appearance of the Fort area. It will provide the visitor with the visual appearance of Enlisted Quarters and Hospital facilities.

### 2. ADVANCE REQUIREMENTS DATA

|                                                                                   |                                              |                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| LAND STATUS<br>U.S. Government - N.P.S.                                           | MASTER PLAN NO.<br>NHS-FOLS-3000-B           | APPROVAL DATE<br>August 30, 1966 |
| PCP NUMBERS OF PREVIOUSLY COMPLETE PORTIONS<br>B-1 Class C. '67, B-4 Class C. '67 | INTERRELATED & DEPENDENT PROJECT PCP NUMBERS |                                  |
| INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS APPROVAL DATA<br>Memo of agreement, Midwest Region        |                                              | DATE<br>July 18, 1967            |
| WATER RIGHT NEEDS & STATUS                                                        |                                              |                                  |

### RESEARCH NEEDS & STATUS

Historic Structures Report Part II completed except for the roof structure.

### OTHER

The furnishing plans of the east and west ends should be completed before construction drawings are made so that interior posts, fireplaces and other details are coordinated.

|                                                                                                            |                               |                                                     |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--|
| 3. RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT (Signature & Date)                                                        |                               | 4. APPROVED BY REGIONAL DIRECTOR (Signature & Date) |  |
| 5. LOCATION WITHIN AREA OR TERMINI                                                                         |                               | 6. BLDG. OR RT.# AND SEC.                           |  |
| 7. REGION<br>MW                                                                                            | 8. PARK<br>Fort Larned N.H.S. | Enlisted Barracks HB#2                              |  |
| 9. PROJECT<br>Restoration and Rehabilitation of Enlisted Barracks HB#2 as a typical barracks and hospital. |                               | 10. PCP INDEX NO.                                   |  |
| Pawnee<br>(County)<br>Kansas<br>(State)                                                                    |                               |                                                     |  |

CLASS ☐ (A) - Estimate based on working Drawings  
 CLASS ☐ (B) - Estimate based on preliminary plans  
 CLASS ☐ (C) - Estimate based on similar facilities in other parks

P. S. & S. by

BPR ☐

NPS ☐

ESTIMATE

ITEM

QUANTITY

COST

RESEARCH ESTIMATE APPROVED:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Asst. Director, Resource Studies)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Date)

CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATE APPROVED:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Design Office Chief)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Date)

INTERPRETIVE ESTIMATE APPROVED:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Asst. Regional Director, Operations)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Date)

ESTIMATE TOTALS

RESEARCH .....

Construction.....

Plans, Surveys, and  
 Supervision.....

Contingencies .....

CONSTRUCTION

SUB TOTAL .....

INTERPRETIVE

SUB TOTAL (100%) .....

GRAND TOTAL .....

CLASS ☐ (A) - Estimate based on working Drawings  
 CLASS ☒ (B) - Estimate based on preliminary plans  
 CLASS ☐ (C) - Estimate based on similar facilities in other parks

P. S. & S. by

BPR ☐

NPS ☐

ESTIMATE

| ITEM                                                                                                            | QUANTITY | COST                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------|
| Removal of non-historic parts, rebuilding exterior parts to historic character, interior posts to remain as is. | Lump Sum | \$ 53,600                                   |
| Interior construction to include wood floor partitions, plumbing, heating and air conditioning, and electrical  | Lump Sum | 123,800                                     |
| RESEARCH ESTIMATE APPROVED:                                                                                     |          | ESTIMATE TOTALS                             |
| _____                                                                                                           | _____    | RESEARCH .....                              |
| (Asst. Director, Resource Studies)                                                                              | (Date)   | Construction..... 177,400                   |
|                                                                                                                 |          | Plans, Surveys, and Supervision..... 35,500 |
| CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATE APPROVED:                                                                                 |          | Contingencies ..... 23,700                  |
| _____                                                                                                           | _____    | CONSTRUCTION SUB TOTAL ..... 236,600        |
| (Design Office Chief)                                                                                           | (Date)   | INTERPRETIVE SUB TOTAL (100%) ..... 50,000  |
| INTERPRETIVE ESTIMATE APPROVED:                                                                                 |          | GRAND TOTAL ..... 286,600                   |
| _____                                                                                                           | _____    |                                             |
| (Asst. Regional Director, Operations)                                                                           | (Date)   |                                             |

# PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL

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## 2. ADVANCE REQUIREMENTS DATA

LAND STATUS

MASTER PLAN NO.

APPROVAL DATE

PCP NUMBERS OF PREVIOUSLY COMPLETE PORTIONS

INTERRELATED & DEPENDENT PROJECT PCP NUMBERS

INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS APPROVAL DATA

DATE

WATER RIGHT NEEDS & STATUS

RESEARCH NEEDS & STATUS

OTHER

3. RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT (Signature & Date)

4. APPROVED BY REGIONAL DIRECTOR (Signature & Date)

5. LOCATION WITHIN AREA OR TERMINI

6. BLDG. OR RT.# AND SEC.

7. REGION

8. PARK

9. PROJECT

(County)

(State)

10. PCP INDEX NO.

## HISTORIC DATA

by

JAMES W. SHEIRE

### PREFACE

This historical data section is authorized by RSP FOLS-H-2. It has been compiled at this time to assist the architects involved in the design of plans leading to the exterior restoration of buildings one and two, the company quarters. The remaining Fort Larned historical structures will be handled in a single report to be completed later in the year. The interested reader is asked to consult the later document. It contains an elaboration of subjects handled here, including structural background information pertinent to the company quarters.

FORT LARNED NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, KANSAS  
THE COMPANY QUARTERS  
HISTORIC BUILDINGS No. 1 & 2

Groping for a Strategic Concept, 1866

This section attempts to set briefly the strategic scene leading to the decision to designate Fort Larned a permanent military post and to rebuild it during 1867-1868. The construction of Historic Buildings 1 & 2 was a part of this program.

At the end of the Civil War the Regular Army turned its attention to the defense of the frontier. For the previous four years volunteer outfits had struggled with little success to contain Indians hostile to the further expansion of the alien white man into the former's lands. This change of mission for the Regular Army officers, most of whom now carried high brevet ranks, brought with it the necessity for developing a different military strategy to meet the Indian challenge. Men well versed in set-position or large-unit strategy and tactics were confronted with small, highly mobile bands of an enemy well versed in the tactics of hit-and-run, ambush attack.

In 1866 ideas on troop requirements and dispersal were being formulated. Here the concepts of two men, Maj. Gen. John Pope, commander of the Department of Missouri, and Lt. Gen. William T. Sherman, the new commander of the Division of the

Mississippi, are presented briefly with emphasis on their relation to Fort Larned.

On February 25, 1866, Pope submitted an examination of the future needs of the army on the frontier. He divided the country between the Mississippi River and the Rockies into three geographical sections: the agricultural area on the east, the "uninhabitable desert" of the Great Plains, and the mining regions on the west, the Rocky Mountains:

Between the gold countries and the agricultural districts from which they must be supplied interpose the great plains not less than 500 miles in breadth and utterly unproductive and uninhabitable by civilized man. Across this vast region all supplies must be carried, and all communication or emigration be conducted.<sup>1</sup>

Pointing to the necessity of protecting the lines of communication and the settlements against hostile Indians for "as long as Indians exist in that region," he went on to describe the "great highways." Referring to the southern routes, he said:

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1. "Report by Maj. Gen. John Pope of the Conditions and Necessities of the Department of Missouri, February 25, 1866," House Ex. Doc. 39th Cong., 1st sess., No. 76, p. 2.

These two routes conduct, respectively, to Denver City and New Mexico, leaving Ft. Leavenworth, in Kansas and Kansas City in Missouri, unite on the Arkansas River at Fort Larned, near the great bend in the river. Up to that point the routes are safe. The military road (the most northern of the two routes) leaves Ft. Leavenworth, and passing by way of Ft. Riley and Ft. Ellsworth, strikes the Arkansas River at Fort Larned.<sup>2</sup>

Fort Larned in its relation to the southern routes was of strategic importance. Indicating that the increase in both travel and population would require an increase in troop strength, Pope proposed the following troop dispersal on the Arkansas River route: Fort Riley: two infantry companies, one cavalry company; Fort Ellsworth: three infantry, two cavalry; Fort Larned: three infantry, two cavalry; Fort Dodge: two infantry, one cavalry; and Fort Lyon: three infantry, two cavalry.<sup>3</sup>As to the nature of the difficulties between the colliding white men and red men, he wrote:

Every day the throngs of emigrants increase, and the travel to and from across the great plains becomes more continuous. New routes, shorter, better, or less frequented, and consequently supplying better grazing for animals, are being sought out and followed. The entire Indian country is being penetrated and roamed over in every direction. The game upon which he depends for subsistence is driven off or destroyed; his camping places are violently occupied by white men, and of whatever he has of value is taken from him by irresponsible and lawless white men, always abundant in these remote regions. How can the Indian keep the peace under these circumstances? We promise to protect him from our people,

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2. Ibid., p. 6.

3. Ibid., p. 11.

and do not fulfill our promise. He is forced to protect himself, and tempted every day by the careless and irregular manner in which parties of whites travel throughout the country, to do as the whites do, seize, when he can, everything he covets. We may, therefore, very confidently anticipate that as the causes for Indian hostilities are every day increasing, by increasing contact with the whites in every quarter of the great plains, Indian troubles will every day become more frequent and general, until there are no longer Indians left to make them.<sup>4</sup>

After taking command of the Division of the Mississippi in early 1866,<sup>5</sup> Lt. Gen. William T. Sherman was anxious to familiarize himself with the geography and conditions of the area which had become his responsibility. In the spring and again in the fall of 1866 he took trips to the west, inspecting posts and talking with his commanders and local men of influence. During both trips he wrote long reports to Grant. Upon his return to St. Louis in November he outlined his strategic concept. He would restrict the Sioux north of the Platte, west of the Missouri, and east of the Bozeman trail. The Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, and Navahos would be located south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Union. This would establish a cordon sanitaire that

. . . would leave for our people exclusively the use of the wide belt, east and west, between the Platte and the

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4. Ibid., p. 11.

5. Renamed Division of the Missouri, August 6, it consisted of the departments of Arkansas, Missouri, Platte, and Dakota.

Arkansas, in which lie the two great railroads, and over which passes the bulk of travel to the mountain territories.<sup>6</sup>

While on his trips he was formulating a tactical conception.

From Ft. Garland he wrote to Grant on September 21, 1866:

My present impression is, that we should have a thin line of infantry posts, as now, from the head of the railroad building out to Smoky Hill, to this Ft. Garland, at the head of the Rio Grande; that somewhere near Old Bents Fort, or the mouth of the Huerfano, on the Arkansas, we should construct, next spring, a post or a cantonment for a full regiment of cavalry; that the infantry posts should be constructed as main points of security and deposits of stores . . . .<sup>7</sup>

An admiring biographer says of Sherman's tactical conception:

It was his notion that small army posts, used primarily for forage depots, could support the cavalry expeditions that would patrol the principal western routes during the travel season, protecting those emigrants and travelers who would follow regular roads and refrain from straggling. . . . It was clear to him that he must employ the method of penetration, using well guarded roads as wedges into the great block of territory he hoped to control.<sup>8</sup>

Sherman was soon to learn that it was impossible to restrict the Indians to the areas he had mapped out for them and equally impossible to keep the white men under the guided control of the army. Moreover, his recommendation to restrict the Indians to defined areas and to influence the movement of the

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6. House Ex. Doc., 39th Cong., 2nd sess., No. 1, p. 21.

7. House Ex. Doc., 39th Cong., 2nd sess., No. 23,  
"Protection Across the Continent," p. 15.

8. Robert G. Athearn, William T. Sherman and the Settlement of the West (Norman, 1956), pp. 27-33. This is also Liddell Hart's interpretation.

settlers involved him in political questions that lead to conflicts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and frontier citizens who demanded protection. As Pope had pointed out in February 1866: "The truth is, that our people must and will go wherever they please in the territories of the U.S., and so long as Indian rights or wrongs are alone concerned, the departments of the government are powerless." 9

In Sherman's strategic and tactical conceptions, Fort Larned was a permanent installation where wagon trains could gather to be escorted down the Sante Fe trail and from which cavalry patrols could search out any hostile Indians. Larned protected the eastern section of the Sante Fe trail.

#### Fort Larned

When Bvt. Col. Cuvier Crover, the Fort Larned commanding officer, submitted plans and estimates for new buildings at Fort Larned in May 1866, the existing structures might have been fit for a camp on Pawnee Fork, but they were inadequate for a permanent infantry post. Quartermaster policy of building barracks and quarters in the cheapest possible manner from local materials had been followed, with the result that the men were housed in disintergrating adobe buildings. An officer described the general condition of the post in February 1866 in the following manner:

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9. Report by Maj. Gen. John Pope, p. 9.

. . . For the first month or so out here, I fared very poorly indeed as to quarters. A bed on top of coffee is by no means comfortable, and that is how I slept for a month or so. I now have my bed in the office, where if not as good as could be wished, it is more comfortable than the other. The buildings are very inferior, being built of adobe or sun dried bricks, covered with earth for a roof. In windy weather the air circulates rather too freely through the walls, and the snow and rain (in a hard storm) comes down as though through a sieve. Not very pleasant is it? All these inconveniences seem hard to be borne, but they are soon ceased to be thought of unless our desks catch the rain, when our patience is sorely tried . . .<sup>10</sup>

By the end of 1866 Sherman had secured funds for an extensive construction program throughout the Division of Missouri (see appendix No. 2) and work was scheduled to begin in the spring of 1867. Although there was agreement on the need for new construction at Fort Larned, a minor controversy developed as to the best location for the post. In April 1867, Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock arrived at Larned at the head of a large force intent on showing the flag to Cheyenne and Sioux camped in the area. Hancock, who was totally unfamiliar with Indian tactics, decided that the existing location was vulner-

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10. Dwight E. Stinson, "Historic Structures Report, Fort Larned National Historic Site," July 1966, p. 8, Typed MS, Fort Larned Research Files of Archeology and Historic Preservation.

able to Indian attack, even though there was a substantial blockhouse:

. . . Larned . . . surrounded by a dry ditch, capable of concealing thousands of Indians on one side (a dry bed of a former channel of the river) and on the other sides, save one, which has high banks, offering every facility for a surprise. There is an entrenchment around the post in part, which a thousand men could not line . . . . Water can be had well, (there are wells at the Fort now). The post should be removed to a more secure site, in the neighborhood, and at once, one storehouse and a guardhouse to be taken down, and removed. There is nothing else of value, the old quarters are tumbling down and should be torn away, and the material preserved. There is a good site for the post near a prominent point which you pass coming here and which has been previously considered more than once. The present site was selected on account of its timber (a fine grove) but the volunteers cut that off. I suggest that we change the site at once.<sup>11</sup>

Sherman, knowing that Indians specialized in quick hit and run attacks and never assaulted a fixed position such as a fort, overruled Hancock and the site was not changed.

In late June 1867, Bvt. Lt. Col. Almon F. Rockwell arrived at Larned to assume the duties of assistant quartermaster and supervise the construction. He immediately gathered a large force of civilian workers. For the next five months Larned was the center of busy activity, as around 200 civilian "mechanics" (laborers, carpenters, stone masons, painters, plasterers, etc.) supported by 46 wheeled vehicles drawn by 214 mules, quarried stone and raised buildings.<sup>12</sup> During the next year and a half, in

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11. Stinson, p. 11.

12. "Statement of Employees at Fort Larned," September 19,

spite of confusion regarding the civilian employees and Washington's displeasure with the cost, Fort Larned was rebuilt. The following buildings were constructed: <sup>13</sup>

Frame Buildings

Adjutant's Office  
Ice House  
Stable  
Carpenter Shop  
Saddler's Shop  
Teamster's Shop

Stone Buildings

Infantry Barracks  
Cavalry Barracks  
Shop Building  
New Commissary Storehouse  
Quartermaster Storehouse  
Officers' Quarters  
C. O. Quarters

The Company Quarters

Of the new buildings required at Fort Larned, probably the most pressing need was for adequate company quarters. As we have seen, Fort Larned was to serve as a permanent post securing the eastern section of the Sante Fe trail. Three companies of infantry would perform escort duties with the wagon trains, while one cavalry company served as a mobile pursuit and defense force. Until the summer of 1867 the men had been quartered in dugouts along the bank of Pawnee Fork, and in tents. A lucky company enjoyed the luxury of temporary quarters in the Q. M. Storehouse. The construction plans called for two sets of quarters, each designed to hold two companies.

Design. The original plans for the company quarters have been lost. They were apparently drawn in the summer of 1866, when Bvt. Col. Cuvier Crover was commanding Larned. The struc-

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13. Stinson, p. 13.

tures were probably conceived and drawn by an officer or enlisted man who knew something of masonry or carpentry. At best the plans showed the form, dimensions, a floor plan, and perhaps elevations and a cross section. They did not correspond to any standard Q.M. plans for company quarters. Fort Larned was locally designed to employ regional materials to satisfy immediate needs.

Both buildings were simple one-story rectangular structures covered by shingled roofs. Building No. 1, the west or infantry barracks, was 150 by 43 feet, while the east or cavalry barracks was 172 by 43 feet.<sup>14</sup> During 1868, kitchens and store-rooms were attached at the back of each structure, resulting in a "T" form. Wooden porches 10½ feet wide along the front completed the buildings.

Materials. Both structures were constructed of sandstone. Quartermaster policy was to construct army buildings from available materials, which on the treeless Kansas plains meant stone. As Hancock remarked to Sherman on May 1, 1867:

There is an abundant supply of stone along that route, and it is so easily worked that I think the post (Larned) should be built without delay. They would be permanent if built of stone and probably could be constructed as cheaply as if they were erected of more perishable material which would have to come from a distance.<sup>15</sup>

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14. Major Marshall I. Ludington to Department of Missouri, September 19, 1867, Q.M.C.F., Box 533.

15. Hancock to Sherman, May 1, 1867, as cited in Brown, p. 338.

The stone was dressed on the exterior (thus increasing costs) and joined by means of lime cement. Supports, joists, rafters, roofing, shingles, flooring, and other wooden portions were constructed of lumber secured either in the area or shipped in from the East. The interiors were partitioned, lathed, plastered, and whitewashed. A complete listing of the materials is found in Illustration No. 1.

Utilities. Heat was furnished by four open fireplaces in each building. Although wood- and coal-burning heating stoves did not become standard supply items until 1876, it is possible that such stoves were shipped to Larned before then to supplement or replace the fireplaces. Water for fire prevention, washing, and cooking was stored in water barrels located around the structure. There were no washrooms. The men washed and shaved in tin basins in the squad rooms. Lavatory facilities were located in "sinks" (outhouses) situated behind the barracks. Lighting came from the fireplaces, regulation adamantine candles, and probably a few lard oil lamps.

Furnishings. The exact furnishings of the two barracks are largely unknown and will be the object of a special furnishings study. Both buildings were sparsely furnished. The squadrooms contained double-tiered wooden bunks with two men sleeping on each tier. These were replaced by single iron bunks after 1872. Bedding was a straw-filled double bed sack and blanket. The guns

were racked at the foot of the wooden bunks. A hook strip for hanging clothes and accouterments ran around the room. There was also a table or two, a few chairs, spittons, a water cooler, water barrel and axes, wood boxes, and perhaps a clock on the wall plus a couple of pictures. There were probably no curtains covering the windows, which were framed and sashed. Ventilation was provided by openings in the ceiling with fresh air coming from vents under the eaves. No ventilating cupolas surmounted the roofs. The squadrooms were very crowded for a number of years, but as the size of the garrison dropped and new and better furnishings became regulation supply items, they became more comfortable quarters.

In the kitchens were cooking stoves, boilers, a work table, wood box, and an assortment of kitchen furniture ranging from large pots and pans to coffee boilers, ladles, and butcher knives.

The messrooms contained long tables and benches supplied by the post quartermaster, which may have been covered by oil cloth. The men probably ate from the tin mess outfit, although white porcelain chinaware and tin tableware may have been purchased with money from the company fund. A couple of lard oil lamps hung on the walls and there was a table for the serving dishes.

#### Structural History - Function (1868-1878)

The functional history of many of the buildings at frontier posts is the story of adjustment to immediate needs. A structure

originally built as the post hospital could have later become the commissary storehouse and still later a granary. The company quarters at Larned were no exception. The floor plans show the functions of the two buildings and the changing uses of the various rooms. Briefly stated, the functions were: west barracks-company quarters (1868-1878); east barracks- company quarters (1868-1871), post hospital and company quarters (1871 to circa 1875), post hospital, laundress and commissary sergeant's quarters (1875-1878).

With the exception of new flooring in 1875, the two structures required no substantial repairs during the army period. They were solidly built by frontier craftsmen and fulfilled their purpose as part of Fort Larned.

#### Post Army Period, 1878-1968

After the abandonment of Fort Larned in 1878 as an active installation, the structures remained in government ownership until 1883, when they were purchased at public auction by the Pawnee Valley Stock Breeder's Association from the Bureau of Land Management (the sale was accompanied by a typical scandal as the prospective owner bribed a competing bidder to lay off).<sup>16</sup> From then until today the two buildings have undergone many structural alterations corresponding to their changed functions:

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16. Abandoned Military Reservation File, Fort Larned, Bureau of Land Management, R.G. 49, National Archives

from fort to farm to visitor's center and museum, from history to the interpretation of it. There is no accurate record of all the changes. A comparison of the early photographs and other documentary evidence with the structures as they exist today show the following major alterations:

1. Removal of fireplaces and partitions, probably after purchase by stock breeder's association.
2. Removal of wooden floor and pouring of concrete, date unknown.
3. Removal of original roof and portion of stone gables; raising of walls and construction of existing roof joining the two buildings; sometime after the purchase of the property of E.E. Frizell in 1902.
4. Alteration of various windows and stone work to accommodate existing doors.

The restoration of the buildings to their appearance as of 1868 will require extensive alteration of the existing structures. Architectural examination of the buildings at that time should permit a determination of the alterations.

Appendix No. 1

Sherman's Sheltering Fund, or the Staff vs. the Line

As the first section was an attempt to give the reasons leading to the rebuilding of Fort Larned in 1867-1868, this appendix attempts to describe briefly the source of the funds to rebuild the post.

The Civil War had drawn the attention and energies of the War Department away from the frontier. The forts of the area, scarcely models of the finest efforts of the Corps of Engineers, retained their "temporary" status and were allowed to deteriorate further. Quartermaster funds had gone to prosecute the war.

Those who visited the area during 1866 testified to the dilapidated condition of the adobe and the log outposts of civilization. Sherman was no exception. Returning from his spring trip, he was determined to secure barracks and quarters' funds for the posts in his division. Writing to Grant, he stated:

I would ask at once for a couple of million of dollars for posts on the frontier and Congress surely will give that. We cannot expect troops to be worth anything, if we winter them in holes, and force them to fight with rats, bed-bugs and fleas for existence . . . . The only safe calculation is to make good infantry posts along the routes of travel and during summer months keep the cavalry in motion with orders to come into Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth, or some other good place for the winter. <sup>1</sup>

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1. Sherman to Grant, June 22, 1866, Letters Sent, Vol. 4, p. 405, Division of the Mississippi, R.G. 393, National Archives.

This request for \$2,000,000 brought Sherman head to head with the efficient administrator of the Quartermaster realm, Brig. Gen. Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, a pillar of the Washington staff corps (not exactly Sherman's type officer). Quartermaster General Meigs, who designed, among other things, the first regulation barracks lamp and the Old Pension Building, insisted on bureaucratic system and compliance with regulations.

In January Meigs had written to Grant concerning quartermaster costs in the Division of the Mississippi. Pointing out that the estimated costs for the Department of Missouri would alone consume the entire quartermaster appropriation, he continued:

Believing the subject of great importance, I submit this statement in hopes that measures may be possible, which may curtail this expenditure, by reducing the number of troops and posts; by placing them at points where they can be more cheaply supplied; and by other means, which may occur to the authorities, as well as by enforcing the discharge of civilians, and the employment of troops in all labors and work relating to service of supply and shelter, for which latter, stringent orders already exist, issued by the secretary of War, by the Lt. Gen., and by this office. <sup>2</sup>

Meigs gives the impression of wanting to subordinate the military requirements of the division to the appropriation of the

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2. Meigs to Bvt. Maj. Gen. L. Thomas, adj. Gen., January 12, 1866, Office of the Quartermaster General, Letters Sent, Vol. 92, R.G. 92, National Archives. (Hereafter cited as OQMG, Letters Sent.)

quartermaster department, this at a time when the generals in the field were already starting to call for more regular troops, new posts, and major repairs to be carried out by hired civilians. Fort Larned provided the occasion for a confrontation.

On May 12, 1866, Bvt. Lt. Col. Cuvier Grover, 3rd Infantry, commanding Fort Larned, submitted plans and estimates for construction and repairs at his badly deteriorated post, where many of the men were quartered in dugouts along the banks of Pawnee Fork. Bvt. Maj. Gen. Langdon C. Easton, Chief Quartermaster, division of the Mississippi, sent the estimates and plans on to Washington.<sup>3</sup> On June 21, Bvt. Col. James J. Dana, Meigs' assistant, wrote to Easton, informing him that Fort Larned, Dodge, Fletcher, and Ellsworth were "permanent" posts, for which detailed estimates and well-drawn plans were required. He suggested that Easton hire an architect, because the assistant quartermasters were sending in badly drawn plans.<sup>4</sup>

At the same time Sherman was determined to bring the administration of special construction funds under his control. In his letter of June 22, 1866, to Grant, he said:

You will perceive that he (Pope) feels embarrassed and naturally, too, by reason of the fact that the Q.M. General construes himself the judge of what improvement shall be made, and is in direct correspondence with post commanders and local quartermasters. This is all wrong.

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3. Grover to Easton, May 12, 1866, Letters Sent, Fort Larned, R.G. 393, Army Military Commands, National Archives.

4. Dana to Easton, June 21, 1866, OQMG, Letters Sent, Vol. 92.

We who command troops must station them, and we must be the judge of the kind of structures needed. <sup>5</sup>

On July 3, Sherman wrote to Meigs, complaining that Pope had never seen the plans for Larned, because the assistant quartermaster at the post had corresponded directly with Easton, thus going around the line chain of command. Having admonished the quartermaster department, he went on:

You can exercise a judicious control over the expenditures of your department by and through us. My quartermaster should have supervision over the affairs of the quartermaster department in all the country subject to me, and in like manner each department commander should have a good quartermaster whose district of control should be the same as that of his general. Then, you could set aside to me what you could spare to enable me to house my troops. Knowing the necessities of service I could apportion the amount to my several subordinate departments, discriminating against those who have timber and materials that soldiers can use, and preferring those who are less fortunate, and must have money. <sup>6</sup>

This shook Meigs and he replied immediately. Drawing Sherman's attention to the regulations, Meigs contended: "I cannot send to the secretary and advise him to approve the construction of buildings of which we have no clear plans, no definite estimate of cost or time." <sup>7</sup>

With regard to the suggestion that Sherman should control barracks and quarters' funds, Meigs was emphatic:

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5. Sherman to Grant, June 22, 1866, op. cit.

6. Sherman to Meigs, July 3, 1866, Letters Sent, Division of the Mississippi, Vol. 4, pp. 427-428.

7. Meigs to Sherman, July 9, 1866, OQMG, Letters Sent, Vol. 92.

But the Secretary and under him the Heads of Bureaux are held responsible for Army expenditures, and we do not meet their responsibility by saying to each General commanding a Division we have such and such appropriations, spend them at your will, without informing us where and how you intend or expect to apply them, merely send the vouchers after the expenditure to the 3rd Auditor for settlement.<sup>8</sup>

Meigs didn't know, however, that Grant had already secured the permission of the Secretary of War to place one-half the sum requested by Sherman at the latter's control. On July 3, 1866, Grant had decided: "I recommend that the sum of one million dollars be put into the hands of General Sherman's Chief Quartermaster, to be expended in such amounts in sheltering the troops upon the Plains and within General Sherman's Military Division as may be directed by him."<sup>9</sup> Meigs had lost a skirmish.

Having secured \$1,000,000 for what became known as the "sheltering fund," Sherman gave the go ahead to his department commanders to plan for an extensive construction and repair program. Meigs, however, turned to a new tactic. In that the money came from the barracks and quarters appropriation of the Quartermaster Department, and not from a special congressional appropriation, Meigs would attempt to retain control by doling it out. On July 11, 1866, he informed Easton that he could have \$200,000 to begin with, with the rest coming, . . . "from time to time,

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8. Ibid.

9. Dana to Easton, July 12, 1866, OQMG, Letters Sent, Vol. 92.

upon your advice that they are needed. You will forward plans and estimates of cost of all structures which may be ordered under this appropriation; and will also forward copies of all orders which you may receive relative to application and distribution of the fund." <sup>10</sup> Meigs then transferred Easton to the Department of Missouri and placed Bvt. Maj. Gen. James L. Donaldson at division headquarters. Donaldson now sat between two strong-willed commanders and was caught between the staff and the line. He apparently had his troubles. On December 4, 1866, Meigs informed Donaldson that he should "demand" the regulation reports, estimates, and plans, and see to it that they were forwarded to Washington: "Our great object in detaining you at HdQrs is that you may be able to exercise control of the operations and expenditures of the Q.M. department in the Military Division being at that point from which all orders for warrants of troops and establishing of posts emanate and to which all advices relating to military operations in the Division first go." <sup>11</sup> Sherman might be able to determine where the money was to be spent, but Meigs resolved that the quartermaster department would control the "how."

By March 1867, when \$524,000 of the one million remained in the sheltering fund, the department commanders had begun to feel

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10. Meigs to Easton, July 11, 1866, OQMG, Letters Sent, Vol. 94.

11. Meigs to Donaldson, December 4, 1866, OQMG, Letters Sent, Vol. 94.

Meigs' pinch. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, Sherman's choice to replace Pope in the Department of Missouri (who a month later would commit depredations against the Indians by burning a Cheyenne village near Fort Larned), wrote to Sherman:

The only way we can expect to do much this year is by placing funds in the hands of the Chief Q.M. of the department, subject in its disposition to my approval as it was last year. We wish to purchase the material, and send it out as soon as grass comes up. We want to have mechanics and laborers on the ground early. The funds for sheltering troops General Easton has exhausted in purchasing material and etc. and not doubting that more would be promptly received. <sup>12</sup>

By releasing funds from the sheltering fund "from time to time, Meigs had succeeded in assuring that the "more" would require his endorsement.

In April the Quartermaster Department was so assured that construction would not go ahead without its approval, that Col. Daniel H. Rucker, the acting Q.M. General, could write to Donaldson: "Instead of expending large sums of money in erecting permanent quarters at temporary posts, it would be better to keep the troops at present in cantonments with their own labor assisted by an appropriation from the remainder of the \$1,000,000 recently turned over to General Sherman for such purposes." <sup>13</sup>

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12. Hancock to Sherman, March 24, 1867, Department of Missouri, Letters Sent, Vol. 533, p. 350, R.G. 393, Army Military Commands, National Archives.

13. Rucker to Donald, April 16, 1867, OQMG, Letters Sent, Vol. 96.

In May, Meigs thought the time had come to propose new paragraphs in the regulations, re-defining and strengthening his authority over barracks and quarters funds. He suggested three paragraphs:

- a. Adherence to the existing regulations
- b. No barracks or other public quarters constructed unless by order of the War Department (from Meigs directly to Secretary of War, thus going around the line by going around the General Commanding the Army)
- c. The immediate discharge of all civilian employees "whose services can possibly be dispensed with, or whose places can be supplied by enlisted men." 14

The hazy definition of civilian employees and when they should be employed was to cause much confusion in the West, where in the summer of 1867 every available soldier was on duty and a small army of civilians was engaged in constructing the new posts and new buildings at the existing ones. With these paragraphs Meigs established the precedents which governed all military construction until the turn of the century. After 1867, post commanders and quartermasters had to petition and plead with the Quartermaster Department for money to build or repair.

Although Meigs ultimately retained control over barracks quarters funds, including Sherman's sheltering fund, an experiment which was not repeated, Sherman did set in motion during 1866-1868 a construction program, the scope of which was not to be repeated during the rest of the frontier period. The follow-

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14. Rucker to Adj. General, May 18, 1867, OQMG, Letters Sent, Vol 96.

ing list is not complete, but in the Division of Missouri from 1866 to 1868 the following posts were established: 15

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Camp Beecher       | Ft. Shaw          |
| Donner's Station   | Ft. C. F. Smith   |
| Ft. Supply         | Ft. Phil Kearny   |
| Ft. Reynolds       | Ft. Fred Steele   |
| Ft. Lyon (the 2nd) | Ft. Sanders       |
| Ft. Sedgwick       | Ft. D. A. Russell |
| Ft. Sidney         | Ft. Washakie      |
| Ft. Buford         | Ft. Fetterman     |
| Ft. Totten         | Ft. Ellis         |
| Ft. Stevenson      | Ft. Sully         |

All along the highways, mechanics were employed in extensive construction; from Ft. Union to Ft. Ellis men were building. Examples of civilian mechanics employed in these labors in 1867 are: Fort Larned (214), Fort Lyon (200), and Fort Sedwick (100). In this effort Sherman established the core of the network of western military posts with which the Indian Wars on the Great Plains after the Civil War are associated. One of the major posts which benefited from this program was Fort Larned.

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15. Francis P. Prucha, Guide to the Military Posts of the United States (Madison, 1964), Plates 16-20.

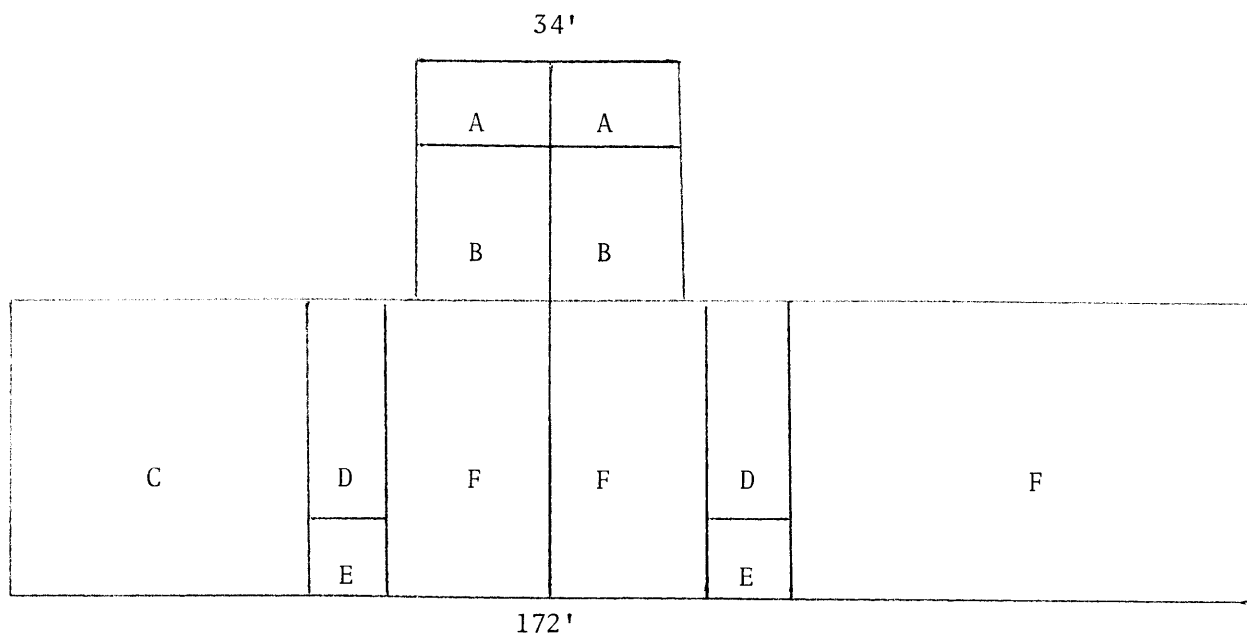
Building Materials<sup>17</sup>

In a report dated Jan. 31, 1868, Bvt. Lt. Col. Almon F. Rockwell, the quartermaster in charge of construction, listed the materials expended as of that date. The barracks were reported complete with the exception of the kitchens and messrooms.

|                      | <u>west</u>   | <u>east</u>   |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Stone (sandstone)    | 951 perches   | 1,184 perches |
| Lime                 | 1,133 bushels | 1,200 bushels |
| Sand                 | 6,988 bushels | 6,005 bushels |
| Hair                 | 2 bushels     | 8 bushels     |
| Iron                 | 700 pounds    | not listed    |
| Bricks               | 3,000         | 3,000         |
| Flue Thimbles        | 6             | 6             |
| Lumber               | 39,132 feet   | 53,885 feet   |
| Flooring             | 7,000 feet    | 9,250 feet    |
| Shingles             | 100,000       | 110,000       |
| Laths                | 18,800        | 40,700        |
| Glass                | 8 boxes       | 6 boxes       |
| Sashes               | 22            | 24            |
| Doors                | 6             | not listed    |
| Locks                | 10            | 4             |
| Nails                | 18 kegs       | 13 kegs       |
| Wrought Nails        | 50 pounds     | 50 pounds     |
| Screws               | 16 dozen      | 6 dozen       |
| Brads                | not listed    | 4 papers      |
| Washers              | 194           | 364           |
| Bolt Hinges          | 11 pairs      | 5 pairs       |
| 1½" bolts, 10½' long | 11            | 14            |
| 7/8" bolts, 5½' long | 22            | not listed    |
| 3/4" bolts, 14" long | 22            | not listed    |
| 3/4" bolts, 5½' long | not listed    | 28            |
| 3/4" bolts, 15" long | not listed    | 140           |
| 5/8" bolts, 8" long  | 160           | not listed    |
| Putty                | 60 pounds     | 30 pounds     |
| Glue                 | 2 pounds      | not listed    |
| White Lead           | 90 pounds     | 35 pounds     |
| Boiled Oil           | 5 gallons     | 1 gallon      |
| Sandpaper            | 3/4 ream      | not listed    |

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17. Rockwell to Meigs, April 21, 1868, Q.M.C.C.F., Box 533.



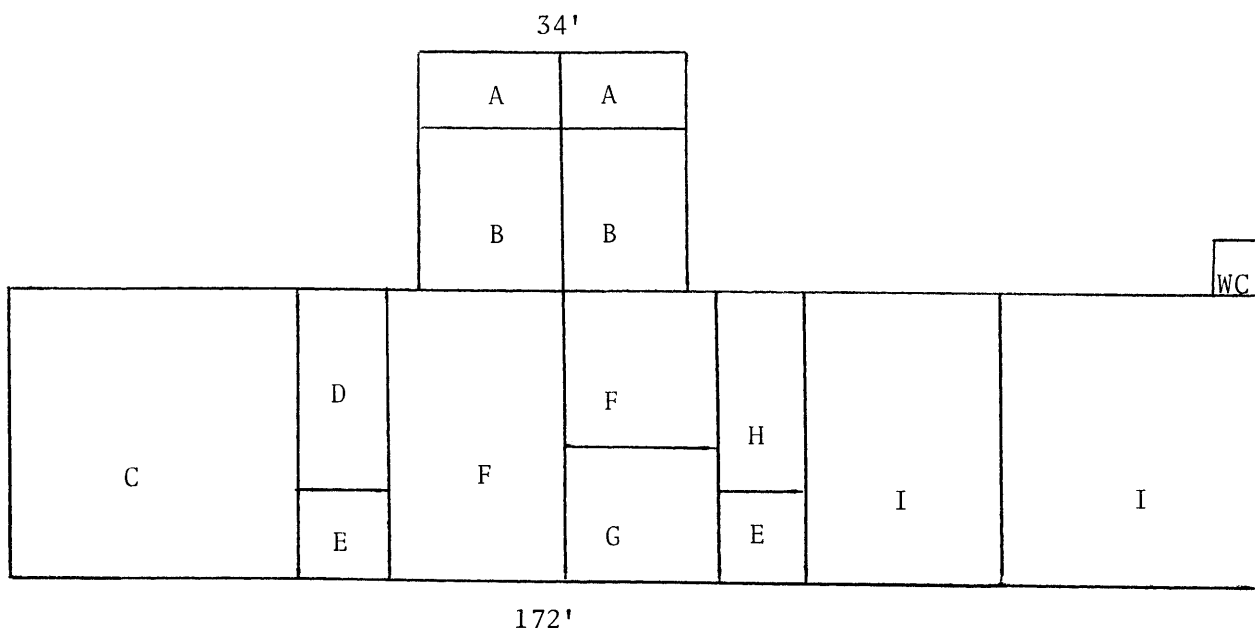
Floor Plan - No. 2, East Barracks, 1868-1871<sup>19</sup> (not to scale)

- A. Storage rooms, 12'3 x 16'
- B. Kitchens, 19'6 x 16'
- C. Squadrooms, West: 39'6 x 40'  
East: 39'6 x 60'
- D. Orderly rooms, 26' x 10'
- E. Halls, 13' x 10'
- F. Messrooms, 39'6 x 20'

Note: In 1870 one company was occupying both squadrooms.

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19. Ibid.



Floor Plan - No. 3, East Barracks, 1871-1878 <sup>20</sup> (not to scale)

- A. Storage rooms, 12'3 x 16'
- B. Kitchens, 19'6 x 16'
- C. Squadroom, 39'6 x 40'
- D. Orderly room, 26' x 10'
- E. Halls, 13' x 10'
- F. Messrooms, West: 16'6 x 20'  
Hospital Mess: 16'6 x 20'
- G. Dispensary, 23' x 20'
- H. Attendant's room, 26' x 10;
- I. Wards, East: 39'6 x 32'  
West: 29'10 x 39'6

Note: Around 1876, when the regular garrison was reduced to a single company, the barrack portion of the structure was used as laundress' and commissary sergeant's quarters. The WC was added in 1872.

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20. Ibid

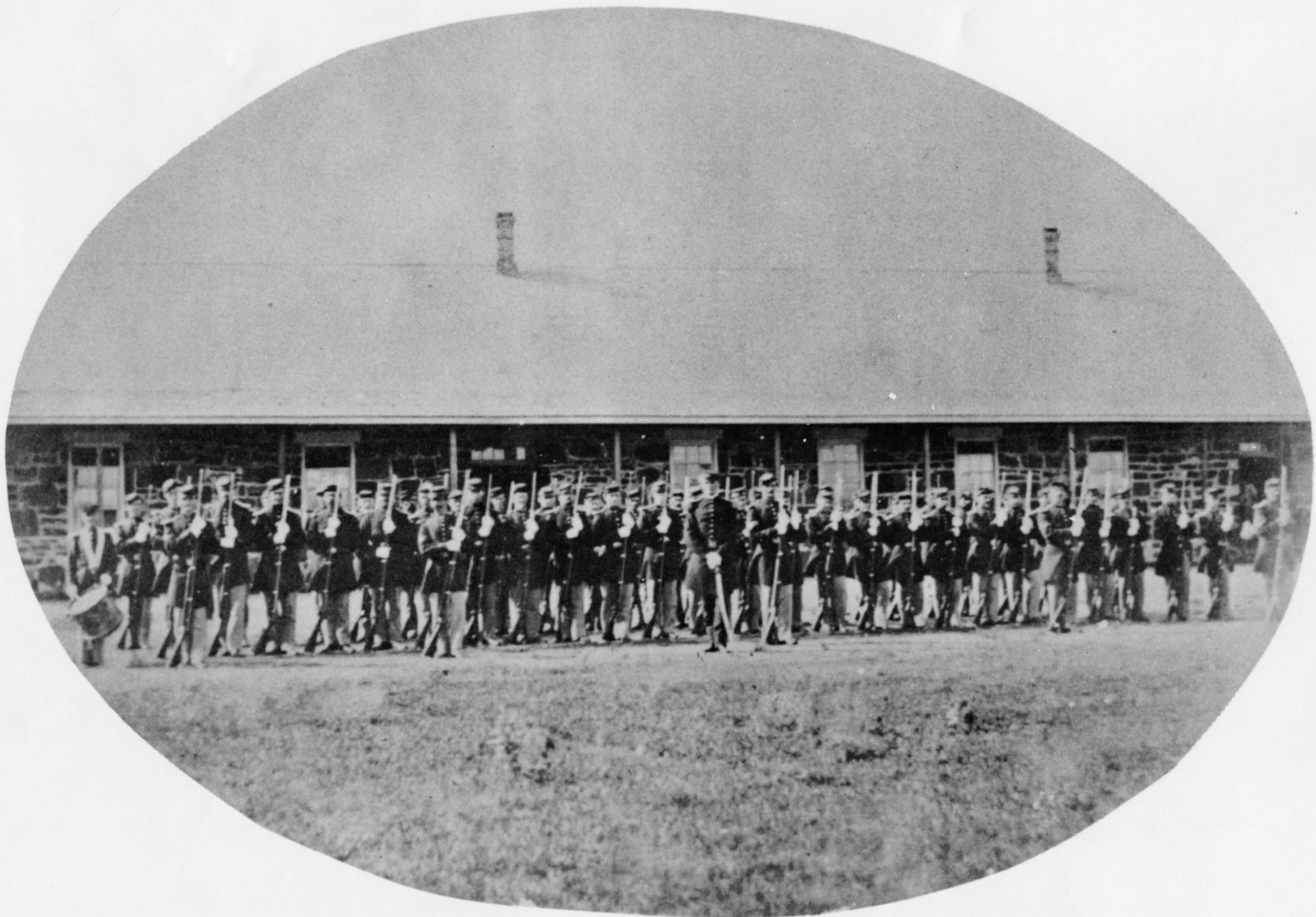


ILLUSTRATION NO. 1. Building No. 1, Fall 1867



ILLUSTRATION NO. 2. Buildings No. 1 & 2, April 29, 1879



ILLUSTRATION NO. 3. Buildings No. 1 & 2, North Elevation, July 1965



ILLUSTRATION NO. 4. Buildings No. 1 & 2, South Elevation, July 1965



ILLUSTRATION NO. 5. Showing existing West End.

PHOTO: HABS, July 1965



ILLUSTRATION NO. 6. Interior of Hay Loft to be removed.

PHOTO: HABS, July 1965



ILLUSTRATION NO. 7. Showing ceiling support,  
West End.

PHOTO: HABS, July 1965



PHOTO: HABS, July 1965

ILLUSTRATION NO. 8. Showing interior of typical Kitchen Room.

## ARCHITECTURAL DATA

### A. Record Drawings of Existing Conditions

See Appendix 3, HABS drawings, KANS-22, five sheets, 1965, and two sheets, dated January 1959.

### B. Photographs of Existing Conditions

See Appendix 2.

### C. Detailed Description of Fabric, Materials, Construction and Existing Conditions Including Results of any Investigation Made Within the Walls

1. The early photograph #2 (Appendix 3) of the west end of HB #1 shows the roof and south porch which do not exist today. HB #2 will be treated as identical to HB #1 except for length. Investigations show that the existing ceiling joists are at the original location. No evidence was found that the roof was not supported on posts and beams. The present earth floor is not at the original level, as shown by base and threshold marks. The location of the original partitions are observable on the walls. Several exterior doors have been added for the changed use of the building. The hay loft is obviously an addition. Cellars existed beneath the north ends of the kitchens. The rubble stone walls are in good condition, the loft floor is supported by steel and wood columns that are not original and would probably support a live load of 80 lbs. per square foot. The level of the ground around the buildings is six inches to one foot higher than it was 100 years ago.

D. Architectural Description of Proposed Construction Activity

1. The first objective in the restoration will be to lower the roof line to the original profile and include a south porch. The roofs would be covered with wood shingles and finished with historic trim. (See Drawings, Appendix 3.) The position of the roof is documented by the 1879 photograph. The location of the original floors and ceilings are visible on the building. These critical elevations will be maintained.

2. The second objective will be to restore the stone work on the walls to the original pattern at gable ends, doors and windows. Brick chimneys will be rebuilt with fireplaces incorporated into the plan.

3. The support of the ceiling in the main building will be determined by the final room and furnishing plans and a decision as to whether or not the ceiling will be supported on a post and beam system or trusses. The Part I Report determined that the west end will be restored and furnished as Enlisted Barracks of 1868, and the east end as the Hospital of 1871. It is believed that the plans for this building can incorporate most of the existing columns. The west end has four rows of columns. The two outer rows at the east end can be removed and the center columniation widened if no heavy storage is required over the Enlisted Barracks. The transverse location of these columns can be changed with due study of the overhead beam laminations

and pier footings. Maintaining the existing loft floor, post supports and framing will save considerable work and monies. A truss system will add up to \$80 a lineal foot to the estimate.

4. The limited excavations on this building made in November 1968 showed continuous footings at the quarter points of the cross section. A new wood floor might follow the same support system, with provision for added excavation and complete access and ventilation.

5. The south porch requires careful design to give the historic appearance, while being structurally firm and simple in maintenance.

6. Windows, doors, and wood trim for the whole building will be made to a high standard of authenticity and painted in historic colors. The few original doors are in such bad condition that they should be kept as authentic examples, and copies made for actual use.

7. The attic space should be divided into three areas by 1-2 hour firewalls over the stone partitions. Self closing fire doors would make the areas accessible to each other. These partitions would slow fire spread.

8. The problems connected with heating and ventilating the building must be determined soon. The equipment might well be located in the attic space. Plumbing and electrical work will depend on the plans developed for maintenance and visitor comforts.

#### ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA

No archeological investigation on this building is planned before the excavation for the porch and floors in the final restoration.

#### LANDSCAPE DATA

Landscaping will be handled in the all-over historic landscaping. Pictures of this building show no landscaping.

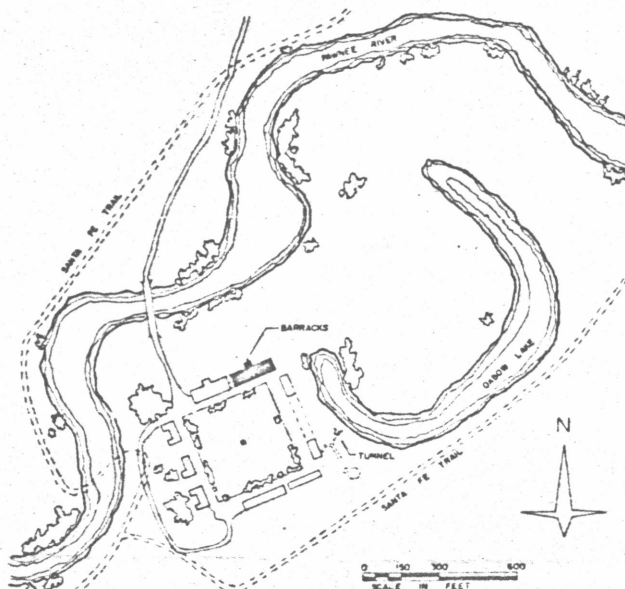
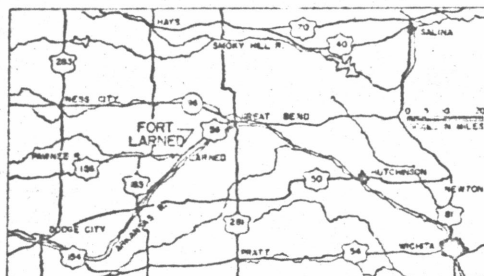
#### FURNISHING PLAN AND EXHIBITION DATA

No change from the Part I Report. A furnishing plan will be prepared by Museum Branch, Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services, WASO.

# FORT LARNED

## PAWNEE COUNTY KANSAS

### BARRACKS



FORT LARNED WAS ORIGINALLY BUILT OF ADOBÉ. IN 1865 THE FIRST STONE STRUCTURE WAS ERECTED. BY 1868 THERE WERE TEN PERMANENT SANDSTONE BUILDINGS. NINE OF THESE STILL STAND TO BE VIEWED BY THE PUBLIC. THE BUILDING OF BARRACKS PROBABLY BEGAN IN LATE 1868, SINCE A DRAWING MADE IN JUNE, 1867 SHOWS ONE SET OF BARRACKS COMPLETED. EACH BUILDING WAS DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE TWO COMPANIES. THE SPACE ALLOTTED EACH COMPANY WAS 40' x 40' WITH A CEILING OF ABOUT 10'. THE WALLS WERE NATIVE SANDSTONE, WITH THE ROOF STRUCTURE OF PINE TIMBERS. THESE TWO BUILDINGS CONTAINED, BESIDES THE DORMITORIES, MESS ROOMS, KITCHENS, ORDERLY ROOMS, STORAGE, AND WASHHOUSE. BY 1874 THE FORT HAD BECOME LESS IMPORTANT, AS REFLECTED BY THE SMALLER GARRISONS STATIONED THERE. SINCE A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF THE BARRACKS WAS EMPTY, THE NORTHEASTERN HALF OF THE BARRACKS WAS MADE INTO A HOSPITAL. THIS NEW HOSPITAL HAD TWO WARDS, A MESS ROOM, DISPENSARY, KITCHEN, STOREROOM, AND ATTENDANTS' ROOM.

HISTORIC FORT LARNED WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN 1859 BECAUSE IT HAD BECOME ESSENTIAL THAT A PERMANENT BASE FOR TROOPS TO GUARD THE SANTA FE TRAIL BE LOCATED BETWEEN FORTS LEAVENWORTH AND RILEY TO THE EAST AND FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO, TO THE WEST. AS TREATIES WERE SIGNED WITH VARIOUS INDIAN TRIBES, FORT LARNED BECAME THE STATION FROM WHICH ANNUITIES WERE HANDED OUT TO PLAINS INDIANS. KIOWAS, COMMANCHES, CHEYENNES, AND ARAPAHOS GATHERED THERE.

IN SPITE OF THE TREATIES INDIAN WARS BROKE OUT IN 1864 AND 1868 CAUSING FORT LARNED TO BE USED AS A BASE FOR MAJOR CAMPAIGNS. SUCH MEN AS MAJ. J. E. STUART, COL. KIT CARSON, WILD BILL HICKOK, BUFFALO BILL COOY, AND GENERALS HANCOCK, SHERIDAN, AND CUSTER WERE BASED AT THIS FORT.

THE LAST IMPORTANT CONFLICT OCCURRED IN NOVEMBER, 1868. FROM THIS TIME ON, THE FORT BECAME LESS AND LESS IMPORTANT UNTIL 1894 WHEN IT WAS SOLD TO A PRIVATE CONCERN WHICH CONVERTED IT INTO A STOCK RANCH. AROUND 1919-20 SOME OF THE BUILDINGS WERE MODIFIED TO PROVIDE A BETTER BASIS AS A RANCH. IN 1957 THE FORT WAS OPENED TO THE PUBLIC AS A TOURIST ATTRACTION.

RECORDED BY THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

THIS PROJECT WAS FINANCED FROM FUNDS OF THE "MISSION 66" PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PROJECT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHARLES S. POPE, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, HISTORIC STRUCTURES.

MEASURED AND DRAWN JULY-AUGUST, 1963, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MORRIS H. BECKMAN, AIA, ARCHITECT, KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY BY STUDENT ARCHITECTS OF KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY.

MARY F. CHILDRES  
BRUCE W. HECKMAN

GARY R. JARVIS  
DON W. SEYFERT

CORYDON SMITH

WESTERN OFFICE  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

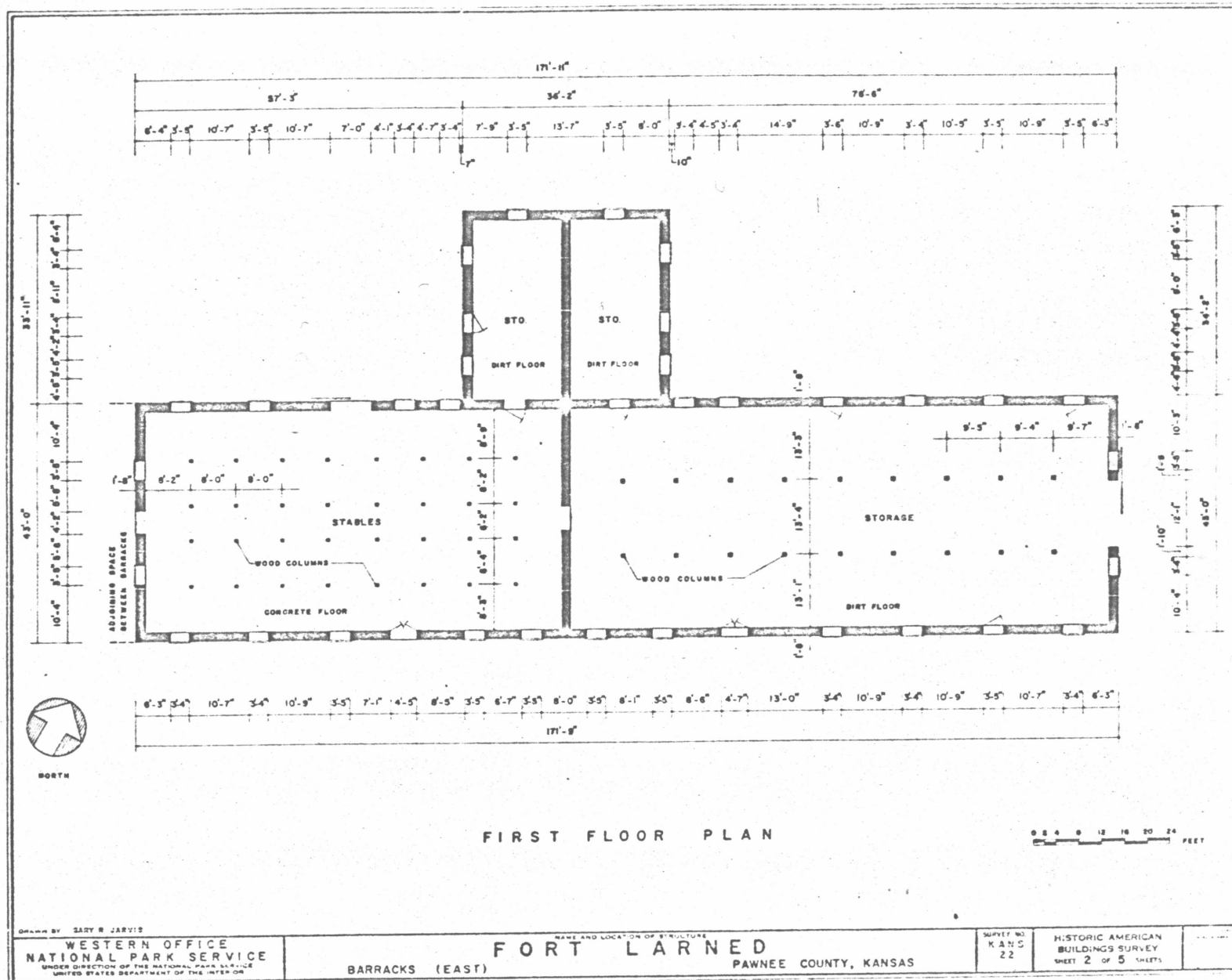
BARRACKS (EAST)

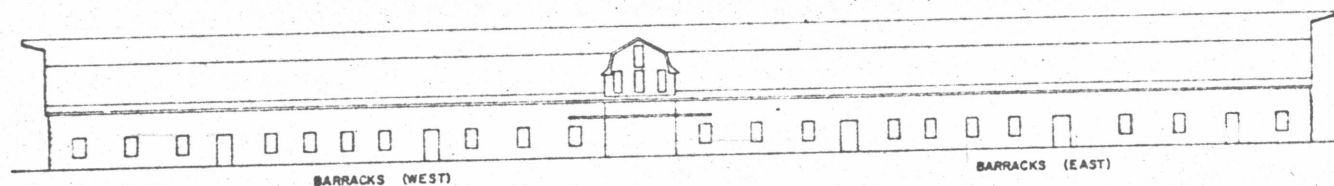
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
**FORT LARNED**

PAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS

SURVEY NO.  
KANS  
22

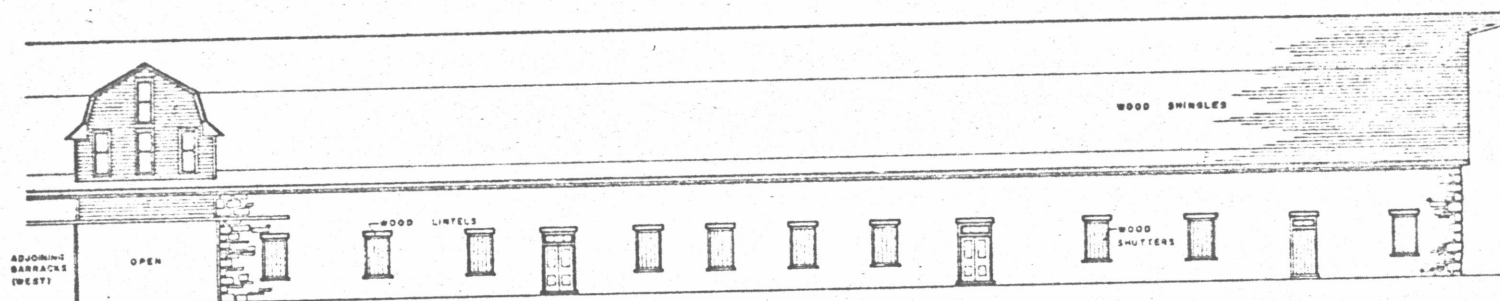
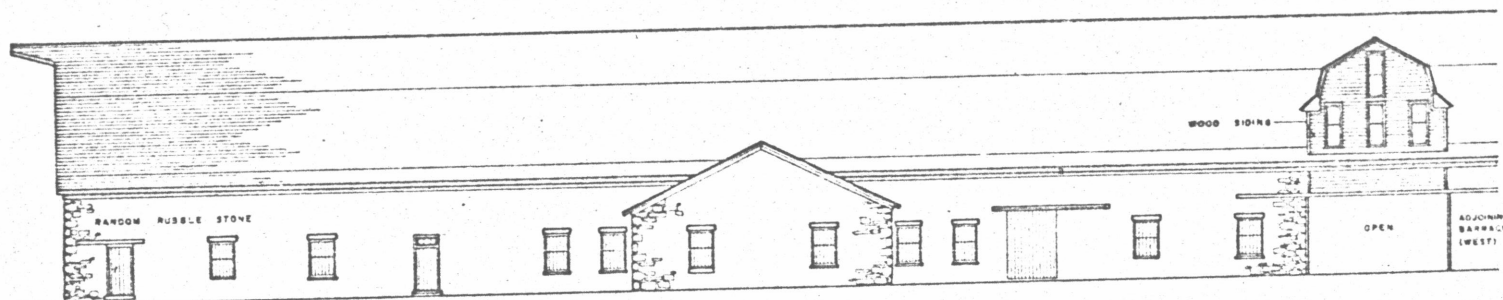
HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 1 OF 5 SHEETS





BARRACKS (WEST)

BARRACKS (EAST)

DIAGRAM OF SOUTH ELEVATION  
SCALE 1FRONT (SOUTH) ELEVATION  
SCALE 2REAR (NORTH) ELEVATION  
SCALE 2

0 6 8 12 16 20 24 32 40 48 56 64  
SCALE 1 = 1/4" = 1' 0"

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40  
SCALE 2 = 1/8" = 1' 0"

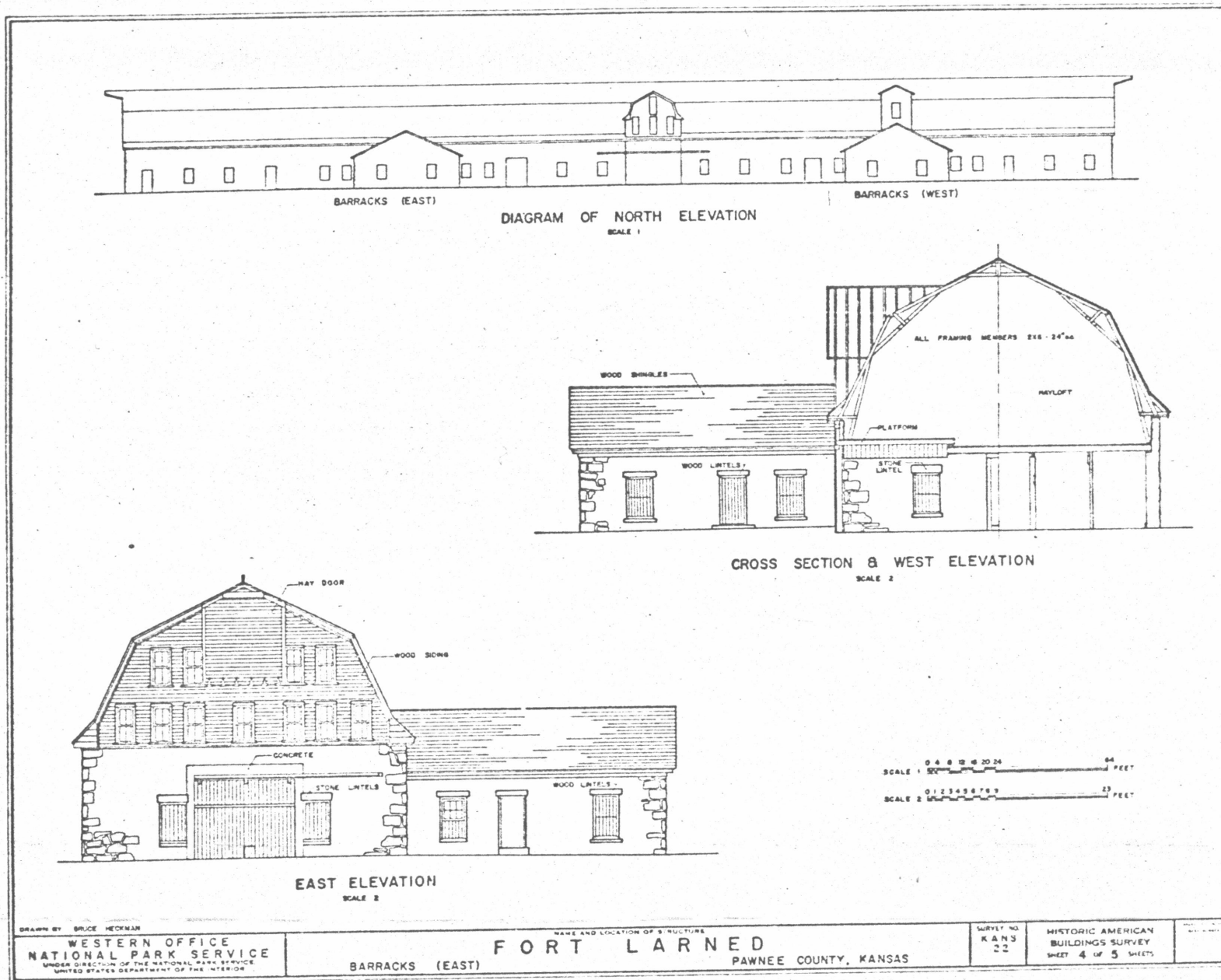
DRAWN BY DON M. SEFFERT  
WESTERN OFFICE  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

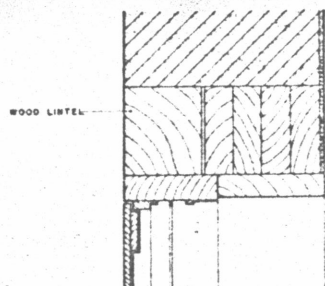
BARRACKS (EAST)

WALL AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
**FORT LARNED**  
PAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS

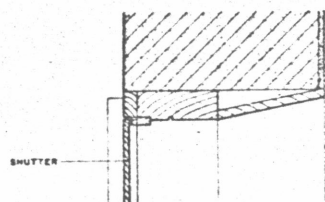
SURVEY NO.  
KANS  
22

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 3 OF 5 SHEETS

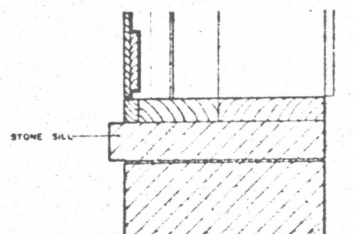




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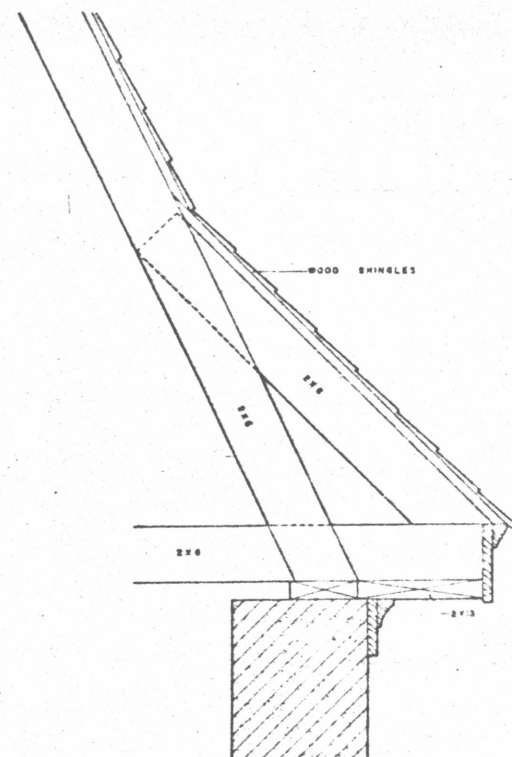


**JAMB**



**SILL**

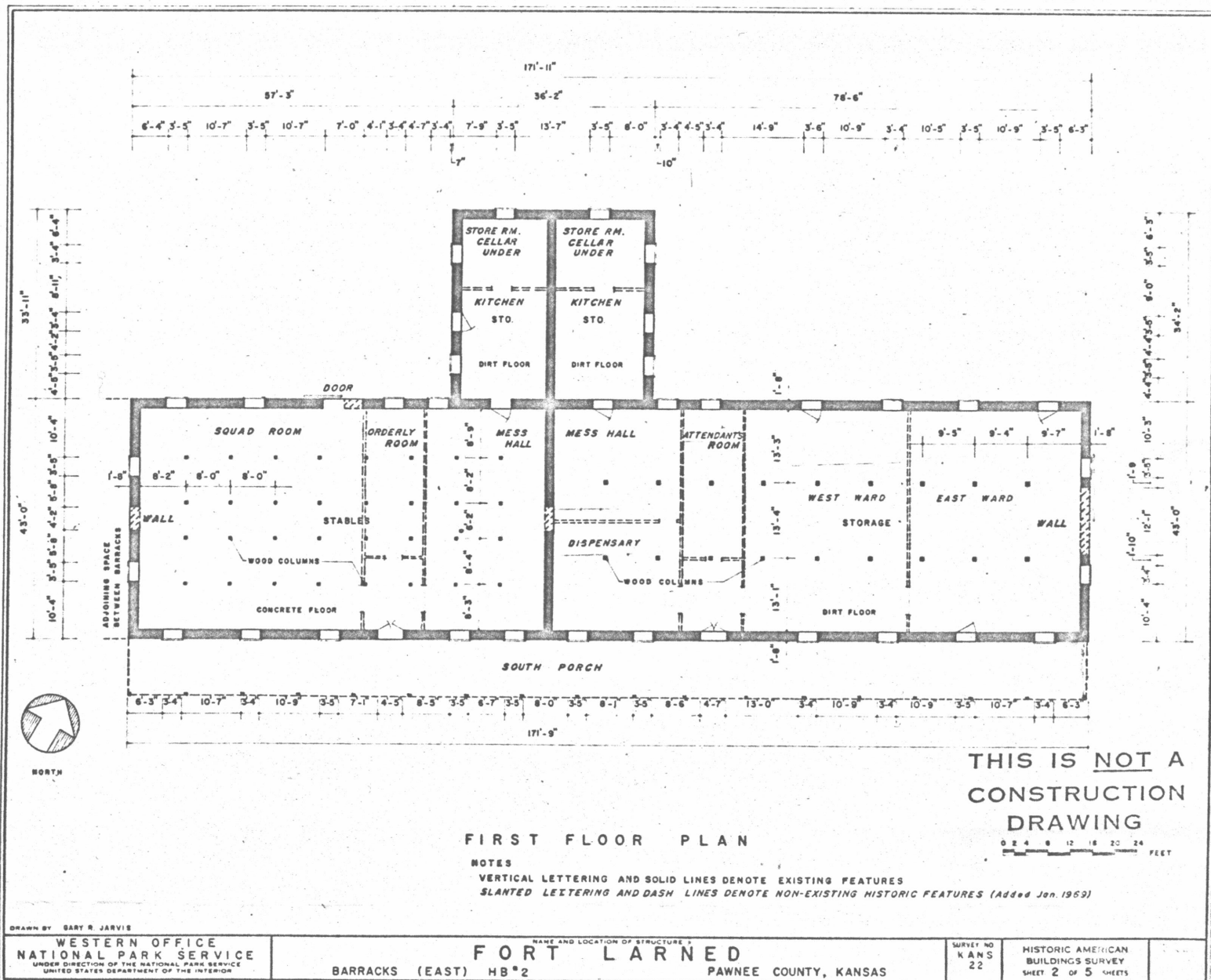
SHUTTERED WINDOW

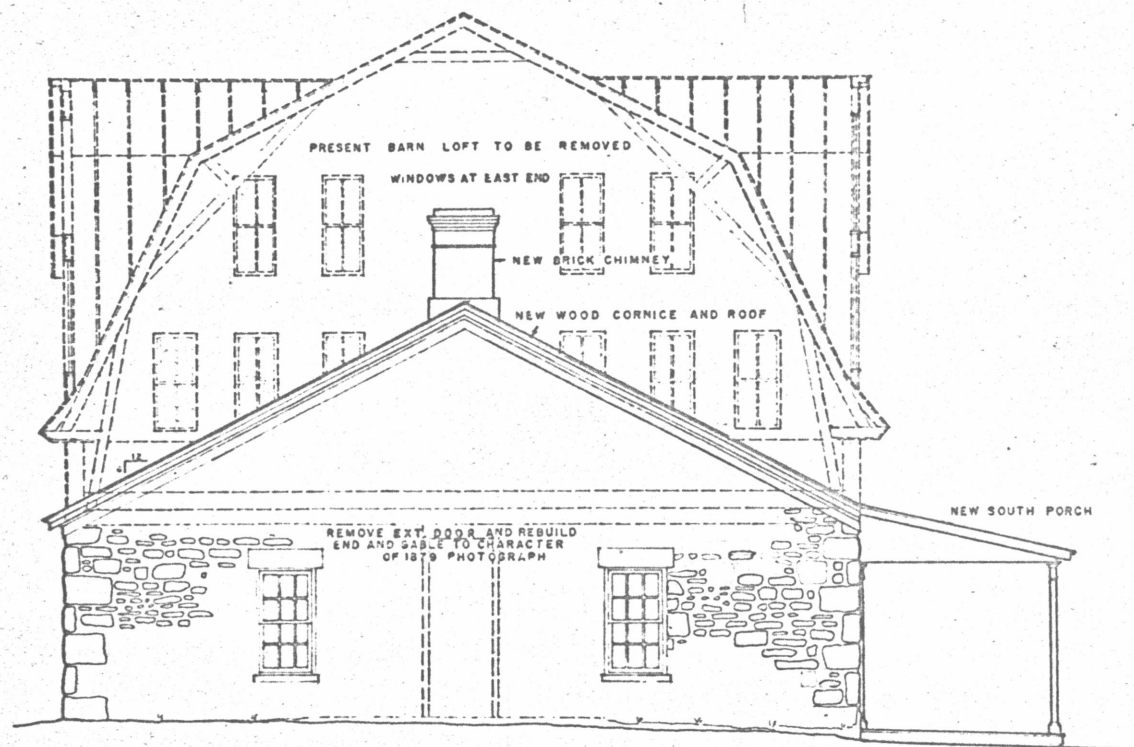


CORNICE



HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 5 OF 5 SHEETS





WEST ELEVATION - HB\*2

0 5 10 12 FEET

THIS IS NOT A  
CONSTRUCTION  
DRAWING

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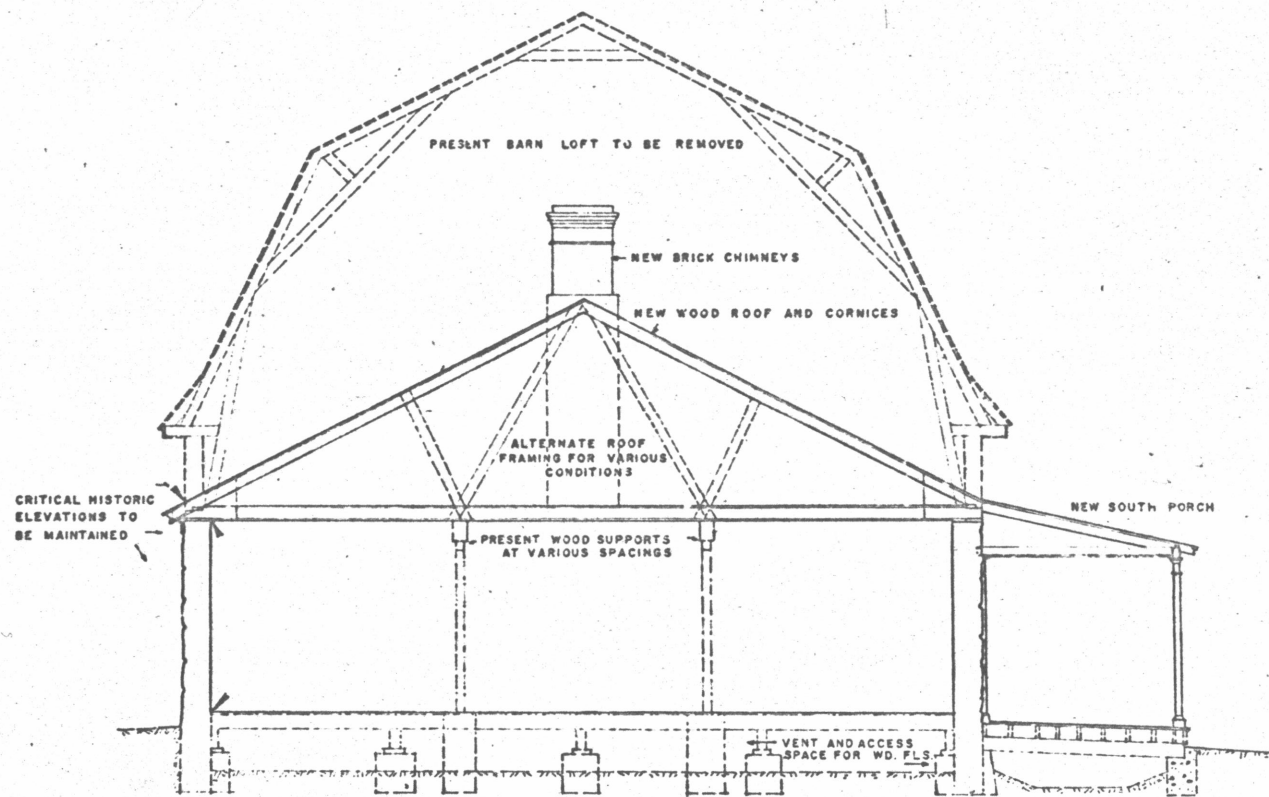
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE  
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

FORT LARNED  
BARRACKS (EAST) HB\*2 PAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS

SURVEY NO.  
KANS  
22

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 1a OF 2 SHEETS(2)



TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION HB\* 2

0 5 10 15 FEET

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DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE  
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

FORT LARNED  
BARRACKS (EAST) HB\* 2 PAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS

SURVEY NO.  
KANS  
22

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 22 OF 2 SHEETS (A)