

CENTRAL KANSAS FLYWHEELS YESTERYEAR MUSEUM

FROM THE OFFICE / Submitted by Will Cooper

BASKETS

During the fall show (October 11th) we will be selling chances for the Opportunity Baskets again this year. We would appreciate it if all members or members wives would donate a basket.

Ideas for baskets are: children's items, school items, Halloween items, pet baskets, baby items, coffee baskets, or most anything.

If you do not have a basket for the container use a box covered with paper or foil.

They need to be delivered to the office the week of October 7th.

Also, cakes, brownies, or cupcakes are need October 11th for the cake walk.

Anyone that would like to volunteer for the Antique Engine and Steam Show are encouraged to call the office at 825-8743 and let us know what would interest you during the show. If you have the time but are not sure what you would like to do, we would be more than happy place you in an area of need. This is a chance to help promote the museum to the public and leave a lasting impression on all the visitors.

2014 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICERS

President: Joan Caldwell
Vice-President: Tom Caldwell
Secretary: Will Cooper
Treasurer: Dave Brenda Tonniges

DIRECTORS

2016

Hank Boyer
Brad Yost
Katie Reiss

2015

Marilyn Marietta
Chris Housos
Anthony Reiss
Gary Hicks

2014

Jerry May
Ron Sutton
John Thelander
Bryan Lorenson

EVENTS AND HAPPENINGS/ Submitted by Will Cooper

The museum hosted a three day Cub Scout Day camp on June 26, 27 & 28. Eighteen scouts attended the camp held each day from 8am till 5pm.

Activities included archery, horse riding, crafts, storytelling and much more.

This is the third year the museum has hosted this event and we look forward to having the kids enjoy their time here. Weather was an issue this year as rain fell two out of the three days. However, it didn't stop the scouts from accomplishing everything they wanted to.

We look forward to having the Cub Scouts back again next year!



The museum has also hosted several family reunions, numerous scout banquets and pinewood derby's and a group new to our facility titled "Singles In Agriculture".

REMINDER: If you plan to drive in the Tri-Rivers Fair Parade this year, it is on August 5th and the parade will start at 7:30pm. Please contact me at the office number of 785-825-8473 to enter the CKF delegation.

Photo of scouts riding horses provided by the Mounted Sheriffs Patrol on the museum grounds.

The Prairie Schooner/ Submitted by Will Cooper

The **prairie schooner**, 19th-century covered wagon popularly used by emigrants traveling to the American West. In particular, it was the vehicle of choice on the Oregon Trail. The name *prairie schooner* was derived from the wagon’s white canvas cover, or bonnet, which gave it the appearance, from a distance, of the sailing ship known as a schooner.

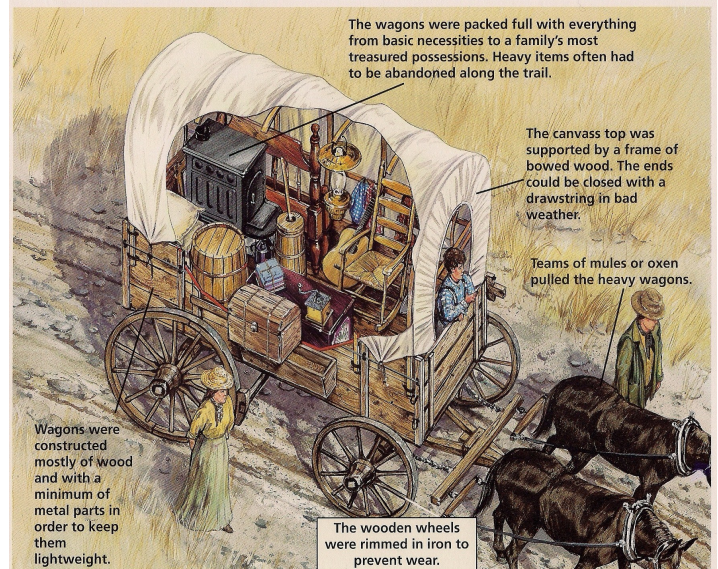
The prairie schooner was smaller and lighter than the Conestoga Wagon—which at the time was popular in the eastern United States for hauling freight—and therefore was more suitable for long-distance travel. Unlike the Conestoga, which had a body that angled up at each end and prevented cargo from tipping or falling out, the prairie schooner had a flat horizontal body. The typical box, the sides of which were lower than those of the Conestoga, was about 4 feet wide, 9 to 11 feet long, and 2 to 3 feet deep. With the bonnet, the wagon stood about 10 feet tall, and the total length of the wagon from front tongue and yoke to rear measured some 23 feet. The box sat on two sets of wheels of different sizes: the rear wheels were about 50 inches in diameter, and the front wheels (made smaller to facilitate turning) were about 44 inches. The wheels were made of wood, with iron bands fastened to the outside of the rims; at times, when the wood would shrink, these “tires” would separate from the rim.

The cotton canvas cover was of a double thickness, and the bonnet was often cantilevered out from the front and rear of the wagon bed for better protection of the interior during storms. The ends of the cover could also be tied for greater privacy and still more protection from rain or dust. The wagon was waterproofed by painting or oiling it. Storage chests were often built to fit snugly against the inside of the wagon box, and others could be lashed outside. Extra storage space was often created by partitioning an area under a false floor and by sewing pockets onto the inside of the cover.

A typical prairie schooner weighed about 1,300 pounds when empty, and the general goal was to keep the weight of the added cargo to no more than 2,000 pounds. Teams of 10 to 12 horses or mules or six yoked oxen typically were used to pull one of these wagons, with mules and oxen generally preferred. Ideally, several more animals would be kept in reserve to replace those that became lame or worn-out along the route.

Since prairie schooners had no suspension and the roads and trails at the time were rough, most people on long treks preferred to walk alongside the wagon or ride a horse (if they had

one) rather than endure the wagon’s constant jolting and lurching. Ox teams were not controlled with reins, so the driver walked alongside the animals, using a whip and spoken commands to guide them. The usual average rate of travel with such wagons on the Oregon Trail was about 2 miles per hour, and the average distance covered each day was about 15 to 20 miles. This was an easy pace for both the pioneers and their animals.



Historic Kansas Towns/ Legends of America

Fort Dodge

Fort Dodge was one of the most important forts on the western frontier. It is located to the east of the Caches, a noted landmark on the Santa Fe Trail, and present day Dodge City, Kansas. The fort was established on April 10, 1865 by Captain Henry Pierce, by order of Major General Grenville M. Dodge. The fort's primary purpose was to protect the wagon trains along the Santa Fe Trail on their way to New Mexico.

The need for a fort at this location was great; an unusually large camp site for the fort was situated where the dry route and the wet route of the Santa Fe Trail intersected. The dry route came across the divide from Larned on the Pawnee River, while the wet route followed the river.

The dry route, often called the Jornada de Muerti, the journey of death, was often without water the whole distance and trains would lay up to recruit after making the passage. When the Indians discovered this popular stopping off point, they began to attack the many unwary emigrants and freighters traveling through the area.

Initial fortifications were crude earth dugouts excavated along the north bank of the Arkansas River. Many men first stationed there were Confederates who preferred a fight with the Indians to languishing, perhaps dying, in northern prisons. The soldiers had no lumber or hardware, so they had to use the available materials, grass and earth, to create the 70 sod dugouts. These were 10 X 12 feet in circumference and seven feet deep. A door to the south faced the river and a hole in the roof admitted air and light. Banks of earth were bunks for the soddies that slept from two to four men. Sanitation was poor and spring rains flooded the dugouts. Pneumonia, dysentery, diarrhea and malaria were common that first year in the isolated fort.

In 1867 Fort Dodge was relocated and rebuilt in stone buildings. In 1868 Comanche and Kiowa Indians attacked Fort Dodge, killing four soldiers and wounding seventeen. As a result, General Philip Sheridan came to Fort Dodge in the summer of 1868. He pitched his camp on the hill north of the fort and started outfitting his command against the Indians.

In the fall of 1868, General Alfred Sully took command at the fort in preparation for winter campaign against the plains Indians. When the preparations for the expedition were well under way and his army practically ready to march,

General Sully was sent home and General George Custer carried on the campaign.

In its heyday, up to four companies of troops occupied the post; but, as the Indian threat was reduced, it was only occupied by about a dozen men in its later years. In December, 1880, a portion of Fort Dodge's reserved Lands were opened to homesteaders. However, the vast majority of those who settled were not homesteaders, but, rather, Dodge City residents including saloon keepers, gamblers, and "ladies of the night".

Two years later, the fort was closed in June, 1882, creating surprise among the Dodge City people who were terrified of Indian raids. The last of the troops marched southward to Camp Supply when the flag was lowered on October 2, 1882. Fort Dodge, Guardian of the commercial frontier, the cattleman and homesteader, had fulfilled its purpose. A single custodian was assigned to keep watch over the property. During this period, a number of buildings were torn down or moved away, but many of the stone buildings remained.

The military reservation was transferred to the Interior Department on January 12, 1885. The following year, more of the fort's land was opened for settlement in May, 1886 and about 100 claims were staked off. One of these claims was made by Dodge City entrepreneur, Robert Wright, who managed to exploit the facilities by housing drovers who awaited the sale of their cattle, and by purchasing land surrounding the Fort with money he earned selling whiskey and buffalo hides.

In the meantime, some Dodge City residents were working with government officials to utilize the still functional buildings for a retired soldiers' home. After much work toward that goal, a federal law was enacted in 1889 authorizing the use of the post as a soldiers' home by the State of Kansas. The Kansas Soldiers' Home was opened on in early 1890. When rebuilding and repairing began on the Soldiers' Home, the character of the famous old post was sustained.

Old troopers began arriving. Most of them were Civil War veterans, but, there were others who were veterans of the Mexican and Indian Wars. Eventually, dependents and relatives of Kansas veterans were admitted along with Confederate and African-American veterans. It would eventually also house veterans of the Spanish-American, Philippines, Boxer Rebellion, World War I, and II, Korean and Vietnam Wars.

KANSAS TRIVIA / *Submitted by Will Cooper*

1. Which city is the home of the Kansas Barbed Wire Museum?
 - a. LaCrosse
 - b. Dodge City
 - c. Abilene
 - d. Wichita
2. What is the name of the site where a major Civil War battle in Kansas was fought?
 - a. Baxter Springs battlefield
 - b. Trading Post battlefield
 - c. Marais de Cygnes Massacre
 - d. Mine Creek Battlefield
3. Which city was struck by tornadoes consecutively in 1916, 1917, and 1918 on May 20?
 - a. Hesston
 - b. Garden City
 - c. Codell
 - d. Liberal
4. Which Kansas city is the windiest in the U.S.?
 - a. Dodge City
 - b. Windom
 - c. Strong City
 - d. Ellsworth
5. What is the name of the sinkhole located near Ashland, Kansas, that has never been known to be dry?
 - a. Buffalo Bill's Well
 - b. Elm Springs
 - c. Big Well
 - d. St. Jacob's Well
6. Which "giant" Kansan became a world champion boxer when he defeated the defending world heavyweight boxer Jack Johnson in 26 rounds?
 - a. Jess Willard
 - b. Joe Lewis
 - c. Max Schmeling
 - d. Tommy Burns
7. How many oxen did it take to pull the 6,000 pound oversized wagon load used on the Santa Fe Trail?
 - a. 4
 - b. 6
 - c. 8
 - d. 10
8. A frontier explorer said of the West, "these vast plains of the western hemisphere may become in time equally celebrated as the sandy deserts of Africa." Who was he?
 - a. Zebulon Pike
 - b. William Clark
 - c. Meriwether Lewis
 - d. Kit Carson
9. Kansas was the first state to raise what kind of military unit?
 - a. National Guard
 - b. African American infantry regiment
 - c. Plains calvary unit
 - d. Special forces unit

KANSAS TRIVIA / *cont'd*

10. Which frontier army scout who guided military units in Kansas was described by George Armstrong Custer as the "most famous scout on the plains?"
 - a. James "Wild Bill" Hickok
 - b. William "Buffalo Bill" Cody
 - c. Kit Carson
 - d. William Bent
11. Which Kiowa war chief was known as "Orator of the Plains?"
 - a. White Plume
 - b. Satanta
 - c. Geronimo
 - d. Sitting Bull
12. During the years of the Santa Fe Trail, which Kansas river served as the border between the United States and Mexico?
 - a. Kansas River
 - b. Neosho River
 - c. Arkansas River
 - d. Smoky Hill River
13. Which tribe of American Indians did Spanish explorer Francisco Vásquez de Coronado meet in the Quivira Region of Kansas?
 - a. Pawnee Indians
 - b. Cheyenne Indians
 - c. Kansa Indians
 - d. Wichita Indians
14. Approximately how many buffalo hides did it take to make an average sized tipi?
 - a. 30 to 40
 - b. 15 to 20 hides
 - c. 5 to 10
 - d. 10 to 15

Answers on Page 6



KANSAS HUMOR / *Legends of America*
You Know You're In Kansas When

You know the meaning of Rock Chalk Jayhawk.

Your closest neighbor is more than a mile away, and you can still see him from your front porch.

Except in Johnson County, a Mercedes Benz is not a status symbol. A Ford F150 4x4 is.

Traffic congestion is ten cars waiting to pass a combine on the highway.

A shotgun is your idea of instant messaging.

The radio buttons on a new car are all preset to country.

You've had classes canceled for heat and snow in the same month.

You support the Chiefs through thick and thin.

No one would dream of putting vinyl upholstery in a car or not having air conditioning.

You know that Mt. Oread is really only just a hill.

You have seen people wear bib overalls to funerals and weddings.

You eat hot chilies to cool your mouth off.

You've never met any celebrities. (Bob Dole isn't a celebrity, he's your neighbor.)

You can say 110 degrees without fainting.

You know in your heart that K-State can beat Oklahoma in football.

Hot water now comes out of both taps.

Going on vacation means going to Hutch to the fair, Abilene to Ike's house or Boot Hill to see Miss Kitty.

Your excuse for being late is the cows got out, and the boss accepts it MANY times.

Your main drag in town is two blocks long.

You've been to see Santa at the North Pole in Colorado Springs more than once.

You learned how to shoot a gun before you learned how to multiply.

You learn that a seat belt makes a pretty good branding iron.

What in the world is a vegetarian special? We don't even know what that is much less serve it at the local diner.

The temperature drops below 95, you feel a bit chilly.

You're ready to shoot the next person who asks about Toto or Dorothy.

You have to travel 20 miles just to go to the nearest mall

The potatoes cook underground, and all you have to do to have lunch is to pull one out and add butter, salt and pepper.

The terms Sooners, Huskers and Missouri Tigers cause the hairs on the back of your neck to stand up straight and your blood pressure to rise.

You prefer the Little Apple over the Big Apple as a place to live.

You had at least one summer job that was bucking bails or custom cutting.

You understand the difference between 3.2 and 6 point, and more than once you've made a beer run to another state.

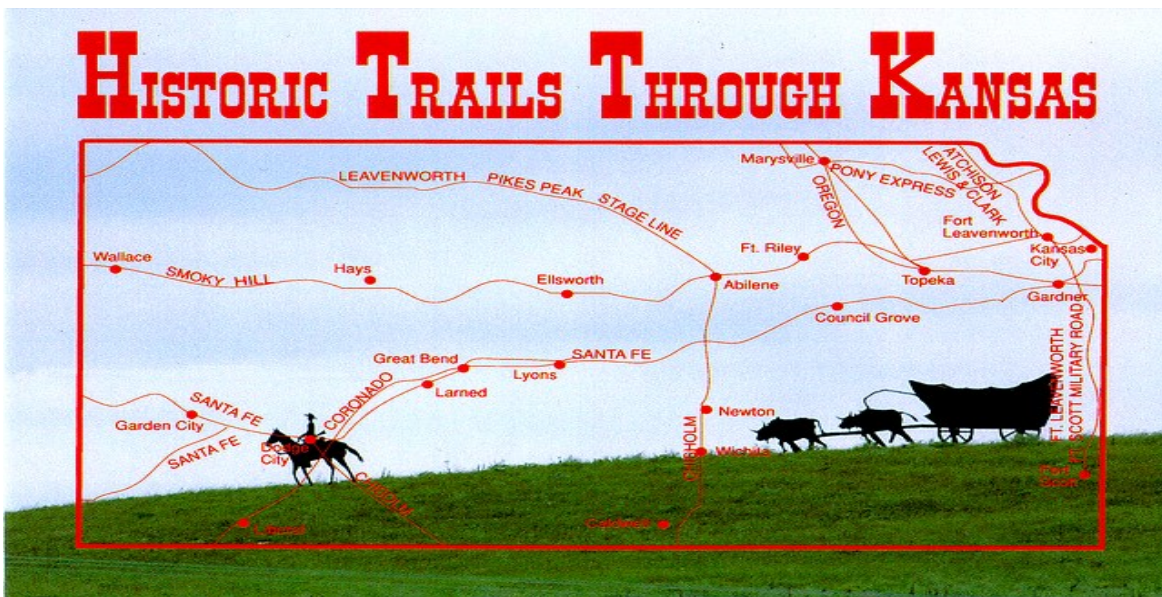
You are not surprised to find movie rental, ammunition and bait all in the same store.

KANSAS TRIVIA ANSWERS

Here are the answers to the trivia questions from Page 4.

1. a. LaCrosse
2. c. Mine Creek Battlefield
3. c. Codell
4. a. Dodge City
5. d. St. Jacob's Well
6. a. Jess Willard
7. d. 10
8. a. Zebulon Pike
9. b. African American Infantry Regiment
10. a. James "Wild Bill" Hickok
11. b. Satanta
12. c. Arkansas River
13. d. Wichita Indians
14. b. 15 to 20 hides

PHOTOS OF KANSAS



2014 MEMBERSHIP

Below is a listing of the current membership. We certainly would like to see this number grow, so if you know of anyone that would have an interest in the Museum, please provide them with the information to contact the office. We are more than happy to provide interested persons with the membership levels and the benefits of belonging to the Museum.

2014 MEMBERS

A. Jay Andersen	Clayton Anderson
Kenneth Bourbina	Richard Bowman
Hank Boyer	Richard Buhler
Robert Buster	Tom Caldwell
Joan Caldwell	Phil Coleman
Will Cooper	Richard Dielman
John Deck	Ronald Gipe
Ron Gross	Ronald Heflin
Evelyn Henricks	Gary Hicks
Monty Hole	Ted Housos
Sherry Housos	Kenneth Hudson
Eldon Hyle	Francis Komarek
Linda Komarek	Jim Komarek
Bryan Lorensen	Marilyn Marietta
Elizabeth Marietta	Gary Neuschafer
Jack O'Neal	Neola O'Neal
Leroy Quade	Nellie Quade
Anthony Reiss	Katie Reiss
Dave Rettele	Rod Rogers
Jamie Samson	Duane Snyder
Ron Sutton	LaVonne Sutton
Dwight Tarn	John Thelander
Arnold Tillberg	Brenda Tonniges
Charles Waddle	Kenneth Wasserman
Gary Winslow	Corina Winslow
Brad Yost	

We appreciate your support!



MEMBERSHIP LEVELS

TYPES OF ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP LEVELS

COG \$40.00
Basic voting membership with merchant discounts and newsletter.

SPOKE \$60.00 TO \$249.00
All of the above, PLUS merchant discounts, free Museum admission and annual listing Newsletter.

MOMENTUM WHEEL \$250.00 to \$499.00
All of the above, PLUS free admission to all shows and events.

FLYWHEEL \$500.00 TO \$1,499.00
All of the above, PLUS free admission to all shows and events for entire family and guests, an advertisement in the Newsletter, and half price use of any facility twice during the year.

BIG WHEEL \$1,500.00 AND UP
All of the above, PLUS meals at events, and advertisement in programs and a sign or banner on the premises. Twice annual use of facility is free.

STEAM ENGINE One time payment of \$3,000.00
(Life Member)
All of the previous benefits and more. Talk to any BOD Officer today!



Where History Comes Alive!

NEED SPACE?

Keep us in mind when you have the need for additional space when hosting an event. With our fully functional kitchen, dining hall for seating up to 80 people and all the outdoor space you need, we are the perfect solution for those events requiring room for large groups.

Call the office at (785) 825-8473 and talk to Will about pricing and availability.

Don't forget, all museum exhibits and building are available for your group to tour and enjoy!

A Living History Museum



Phone: 785-825-8473
Fax: 785-825-8473
Email: ckf@yesteryearmuseum.org

We're On The Web! Come Check Us Out!

www.yesteryearmuseum.org



CENTRAL KANSAS FLYWHEELS YESTERYEAR MUSEUM
1100 W. DIAMOND DR.
SALINA, KANSAS 67401