

# KENTUCKY CAMP CHRONICLE



Newsletter of the Friends of Kentucky Camp

February 2003

## New Kentucky Camp Board Members

By Mark Dumas

First I'd like to recognize the efforts of the past President Don Fisher, Treasurer Arlene Franks, and Director-at-large Arnold Franks. Their contributions to the leadership of Kentucky Camp has been key during the past years of progress at Kentucky Camp.

Several new board members were elected at the October 26th meeting. On behalf of the Friends of Kentucky Camp board, we're looking forward to working with you in the coming months. In order to get to know your board members a bit better, here is a little background on each of us.

**Mark Dumas** (President) - Married to Friends of Kentucky Camp Secretary, Sandy, and father of Camp rats Alex and Linnea. Member of Friends of Kentucky Camp since 1998. I enjoy volunteering for community non-profits (Most recently with the American Diabetes Association) but really appreciate being able to include the entire family while volunteering at Kentucky Camp. In "real life", I've worked at IBM Corp. for 23 years. Special Kentucky Camp interests are updating the Adaptive Reuse Plan and electrification of the site.



Friends of Kentucky Camp Board of Directors (from left to right) - Emily Wang (Treasurer), Nancy Hough (Vice President), Pete Van Cleve (Director at Large), Sandy Dumas (Secretary) and Mark Dumas (President).

**Nancy Hough** (Vice President) - Born in New Mexico, raised in Arizona as a Southern Pacific Railroad brat and a Copper Miner's daughter. Wife of Robert who is a Sheet Metal Forman with Wichita Enterprises in Benson. Mother of three, Virgil, Laurie and Eric, step-mother of two, Duane and Lorrie, grandmother of three: Christopher, Robert and Shelbie. Since 1991 all the children have left the nest.

I have a long-time interest in archaeology and enjoy volunteering with several archaeology organizations. I have worked at the Casa Malpais Archaeological and Historic Park as a volunteer and I'm a member of Old Pueblo Archaeology. I helped establish the Green Valley Chapter of the Arizona

Archaeological Society, and served several terms as Certification Representative, vice-president and President. I've taken many interesting classes in field work, prehistory, rock art recording, ceramic identification, stabilization, survey and mapping. Rock art recording is my main passion!

**Sandy Dumas** (Secretary) - Secretary for Friends of Kentucky Camp since 1999. My major qualifications are: time to burn now that both kids are in school, computer skills, a compulsion to do a

good job, and a close friendship with Kathy Makansi (Kathy can keep me in line through nagging, blackmail, withholding coffee, and other unscrupulous methods). My education and work background is in electrical and computer engineering, but I'm currently attempting full-time domestic engineering. Alex and Linnea, ages 11 and 8, respectively, and husband Mark (President of FKC) keep me active and I also volunteer as a naturalist at Sabino Canyon.

*Emily Wang* (Treasurer) - Student at the University of Arizona with a dual major in business and mathematics. The treasurer position with Friends of Kentucky Camp allows me to get some real-life experience in my two fields, and, at the

same time, satisfies a volunteering requirement of my scholarship. Although I like doing paperwork, shoveling and building a rock wall is even more fun. I hope to see more "Friends" at future workdays.

*Pete Van Cleve* (Director at Large) - Married to Judy and father of three. Judy and I moved to Sierra Vista in 1958 and stayed except for a few years on the East Coast. Retired from an engineering career with the Federal Government and currently volunteering with the National Park Service and the Forest Service. We have been Friends of Kentucky Camp members for the past five years. My interests include archaeology and gold prospecting. I've been looking for gold in the Santa Rita area since the early 1990's.

## Bringing the Future to the Past

*By Chris Schrager*

Over the past 12 years, a great deal of effort has been expended to protect and preserve the buildings and features at Kentucky Camp. Some of these undertakings have focused strictly on stabilization; others have incorporated elements of rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction in the process. (For a better understanding of the different approaches, see the article by Mary Farrell and Jim Britton elsewhere in this issue.) During 2002, several projects were completed at Kentucky Camp that to improve site protection and enhance the experience of visitors. Although the work encompassed elements of each approach, in all cases the guiding principle has been "How can we best serve the site and the public?"

Among the most important safeguards at Kentucky Camp against vandalism and misuse are our Volunteer Caretakers. In order to maintain a regular presence at the site, last year saw several improvements to the Caretakers' trailer: New power and phone conductors now assure dependable service, and the furnace was finally converted to propane - no more costly and potentially hazardous "space" heaters. In December, a pipe burst in the trailer, and the resulting flood was the last blow for the old carpeting and linoleum. In addition to upgrading the old plumbing, we put in linoleum throughout, and use area rugs for foot traffic -- easier to keep clean. While we had the trench open from the power pole down to the trailer, a water line was installed from the well house up the slope to the north side of the Headquarters Building. The water

line to the new picnic area now feeds a sink with a stabilized adobe base and hose bib. More masonry work produced an enclosure for exposed pipes at the base of the well house, and a low wall to protect the wellhead. The disturbed rock walls have already been reconstructed, and we have begun re-seeding the trenching scars. As an added benefit, the new electrical service prompted an overhaul of the wiring rat's nest in the well house and at the power pole; new, simpler, up-to-code breaker boxes have been installed at both locations.

Restoration has been the focus of the Headquarters Building window replacement, which was a multi-year labor of love by Friends Jack Glenn and Arnold Franks. With the help of John Rice, our January caretaker, the project was recently completed, and windows are installed and glazed to replicate the original elements.

Finally, for years water runoff from the final segment of the access road has cut erosion channels into the area below. Hikers, equestrians, and cyclists have had to navigate the steep, rutted route, occasionally with unfortunate run-ins when a safe speed couldn't be maintained. Through the support of Coronado National Forest Engineers and the Friends, the original access route has been re-opened. It leaves the current route about 350 feet above the center of the site, makes a left turn, crosses a low swale and comes into camp between the Barn and Cabin A. A culvert was installed to carry runoff under the new road alignment, and the steep segment of the former route will be filled and revegetated this year.



## *What's in a Word?*

### *The Language of Historic Preservation*

By Mary Farrell and Jim Britton,

*with extensive citations from the Secretary of the Interior*

There are a lot of different words to describe the variety of good things one might do to historic buildings. Kay Weeks, in an article on the National Park Service's Technical Preservation Series web site (<http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/common/index.htm>) lists a few of the more common terms: *stabilization remodeling refurbishment maintenance protection renovation preservation rehabilitation reconstitution restoration reconstruction recycling adaptive reuse replication conservation*. The terms aren't all synonymous, and which treatment you choose has critical implications for your historic property, as Weeks points out:

Treating historic properties has the capability of changing their physical history, and, as a result, the way they will be remembered, studied, and interpreted by future generations. If historians, architects, administrators, and practitioners agree on treatment philosophy and methodology prior to work, the long-term consequences of treatment can be better predicted and managed.

So, in 1995, the Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties was revised to consolidate recommended treatments into four main categories: Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. The following definitions and recommendations for the application of each treatment are taken from the Standards, which can be found on the Internet at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/index.htm> and <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/secstan2.htm>.

**Preservation** focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time. (The terms Protection and Stabilization, from the original Standards, have now been consolidated under this treatment.) The Standards say that Preservation is an appropriate treatment when the property's distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and thus convey the historic significance without extensive repair or replacement; when depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate; and when a continuing or new use does not require additions or extensive alterations. Preservation places a high premium on the retention of all historic fabric through conservation, maintenance, and repair. It reflects a building's continuum over time, through successive occupancies, and the respectful changes and alterations that are made.

**Rehabilitation** is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. Rehabilitation may be appropriate: when repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate. Rehabilitation emphasizes the retention and repair of historic materials, but more latitude is provided for replacement because it is assumed the property is more deteriorated prior to work. (Both Preservation and Rehabilitation standards focus attention on the preservation of those materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character.)

**Restoration** is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. When the property's design, architectural, or historical significance during a particular period of time outweighs the potential loss of extant materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods; when there is substantial physical and

documentary evidence for the work; and when contemporary alterations and additions are not planned, Restoration may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a particular period of time, i.e., the restoration period, should be selected and justified, and a documentation plan for Restoration developed. Although in many people's minds, Restoration signifies the most pure and pristine treatment for a historic building, the Standards note otherwise: Restoration entails a move away from material authenticity; some historic materials are removed, if they belong to a different time period, and missing features are re-built to depict one period in history.

**Reconstruction** re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes. Reconstruction is considered appropriate when a contemporary depiction is required to understand and interpret a property's historic value (including the re-creation of missing components in a historic district or site); when no other property with the same associative value has survived; and when sufficient historical documentation exists to ensure an accurate reproduction. Reconstruction entails the least authenticity of historic materials; one period in history is depicted using new materials, based on archeology and other research findings.

So what, in the Secretary's terms, have we been doing at Kentucky Camp? If you look at each project separately, you can find examples of all four treatments. **PRESERVATION** - All buildings except the barn had roofs repaired or replaced, all buildings have had adobe mud applied to mortar joints, and the Barn has wood braces to support some of the walls. **REHABILITATION** - Cabin C has had electrical, propane, furniture, and a patio wall added to facilitate the rental program. The Administration Building has had electric added as well as some furniture (desks, chairs, and file cabinets), Both Cabin C and the Administration Building have railing and ramps added to the original porch design to meet ADA and safety requirements. Rest room, pump house, and caretaker trailer are on site. **RESTORATION** - the Administration Building windows project, Cabin C interior wall plaster, and Administration Building Blue room wall design paint. **RECONSTRUCTION** - Administration Building and Cabin C had porches reconstructed. All building except the Barn have had window and door screens put in place, exterior doors and glass windows have been installed in Cabin C and the Admin. Building. The collapsed wall portions in the Admin. Building were rebuilt.

But if you look at the work at the site as a whole, instead of project by project, you could, oddly enough, call everything Rehabilitation. Why? For one thing, the Secretary of Interior Standards are pretty inclusive, in that each treatment includes all of the less-interventionist treatments. But the main, and somewhat surprising thing is, "rehabilitation" includes quite a lot of what we've been calling restoration and reconstruction! For example, under Rehabilitation, one can replace missing features (which you might think was "reconstruction") and even add new buildings to a site or additions to individual buildings. And although we had been calling the re-painting of the painted rooms "Restoration," the Standards for Rehabilitation allow some pretty extensive "repairs": "Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials."

Indeed, the definitions in the Secretary's Standards do not always jibe with common usage. Consider just one example. Two Friends of Kentucky Camp volunteers, Jack Glenn and Arnold Franks, spent many months piecing together fragments of window sashes that once graced the Administration Building. Most sashes had been removed from their frames, and all had weathered so much that they were certainly no longer usable when the project was started. Jack and Arnold fit the weathered pieces together like a jigsaw puzzle, researched the exact ogee router bits to replicate the missing sections and sections that were too damaged to reuse. Because settling of the building and weathering of the adobe walls had altered the shape of the window openings in many cases, they had to custom-fit every sash to reinstall it. Now, the windows not only look beautiful but function perfectly; the windows have transformed the Administration Building a hollow skull of a ghost building to a lovely house you can imagine moving into. We'd been calling this a "miracle," a "labor of love," and at the very least, Restoration. Yet the manner in which Jack and Arnold conserved every possibly reusable scrap of window sash makes their work fit the more pristine, yet more mundane sounding, "Repair" of Rehabilitation. Note Rehabilitation Standard #6:

6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.

And in the Guidelines for Rehabilitation regarding wood elements, recommended "Repair" includes:

Repairing wood features by patching, piecing-in, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing the wood using recognized preservation methods. Repair may also include the limited replacement in kind--or with compatible substitute material--of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features where there are surviving prototypes.

This definition of repair seems a bit over-inclusive for those of us who think "Repair" is the sort of thing one does with duct tape. And they seem over-inclusive to those of us who got used to the original Secretary of the Interior Standards and definitions. It's possible that the revised definitions, in the revised Standards, are meant to encourage Rehabilitation over restoration and reconstruction, not only because Rehabilitation (as defined) has a greater integrity of original historic fabric, but also because it encourages what we used to call "adaptive reuse." Structures in use are much more likely to be maintained, and hence "preserved" (if we may use that term loosely) for the future!

## Update on the Update

*By Mary Farrell*

The Kentucky Camp Interpretive Plan Update is proceeding on schedule, although under an alias: because the plan will go beyond interpretive goals, its provisional (albeit not very original) title is "Vision for the Future." At the October Friends of Kentucky Camp picnic, participants brainstormed long lists of ideas. Suggestions ranged from the specific to the general, and from the imminently feasible to the more futuristic. As expected in a brainstorming session, not all the ideas are mutually compatible, but all were recorded and will be considered in the next stages of planning.

Over the holidays we prepared a "first draft" vision statement. The draft doesn't include many specifics, but rather, provides some general background and context. It discusses the work that has been completed since the Forest acquired the Kentucky Camp site, and the four treatment options recommended in the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (see accompanying article in this issue of the Chronicle). A key part of this first draft is looking

at the factors recommended in the Standards to choose which of the four treatment options is most appropriate at Kentucky Camp.

This preliminary draft is now being reviewed by some of my colleagues in the Forest Service and by the Friends of Kentucky Camp Board. We plan to make revisions and substantial additions to the draft in March and April, with the goal of having a pretty-good draft to share with key Forest Service decision-makers by May. So, it is not too late to get your opinions heard!

Write to me care of:

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or at [mfarrell@fs.fed.us](mailto:mfarrell@fs.fed.us), if you have ideas to share, or if you wish to volunteer to help with the graphics, layout, or design of the next draft.



## *Bill Gillespie Featured in Arizona Highways Article*

Bill Gillespie, Coronado National Forest archaeologist and Friends of Kentucky Camp member, was recently featured in an *Arizona Highways* magazine article. The September 2002 issue contains an article titled "Cochise's Bloody Ambush" in which author Peter Aleshire relies on Bill's expertise in locating the site of an 1869 battle between Cochise's Apache warriors and the US Cavalry. The battle site is located 85 miles due west of Kentucky Camp in the Rucker Canyon area of the Chiricahua Mountains. Great photography by Randy Prentice accompanies the article. Way to go, Bill!

### **Calling all Potential Adoberos:**

**Come to the spring workdays!**

In February, we made adobe bricks, among other exciting and fun chores, and during the March 8 Archaeology Month activities, we hope to make additional bricks amid all the other activities. Why do we need a bunch of bricks? Because in April, we plan to start repairs on the second-worst eroded corner of the Gold-Processing Building, also known as Building E. Architect Martha Robles Baldenegro, who oversaw the repair of the worst-eroded corner last March, plans to attend our April 12 FKC workday. She'll bring her father, master mason Jesus Robles, and two other masons/specialists from the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Martín Terán and Isaac Romero. Martín and his family worked with us during our PIT project last March, and both Martín and Isaac have worked with several of the Friends at Cocóspera, in northern Sonora. The Mexican team will help us get started on the second corner repair.

We don't expect to have time to finish the entire task, since the first corner took a full PIT week to do. But, we're hoping that enough Friends get the hang of it during the April workday so that we can continue the work on our own.

### **FKC Discussion Group**

*By Sandy Dumas*

There is a new Friends of Kentucky Camp discussion group! This is a great way to keep up-to-date and in touch with your fellow FKC members and board. It's a fun gadget to use! If you aren't familiar with discussion groups, also called forums or message lists or bulletin boards, here's a short description:

- Free service from Yahoo, but you must subscribe so that we know you want to be a part of it. You need only give your email address (no other personal information is required) to subscribe and it will not be sold.
- Subscribers send a message to a central email address. The message is then distributed to the email addresses of all subscribers, including the sender. You receive them like any other email note.
- If you "Reply To" the message, it will be posted to the central email address and distributed to all subscribers, including yourself and the sender of the original note.
- You can unsubscribe at any time (instructions are at the bottom of every distributed message).
- You should not receive any junk email based on this subscription because I am controlling who can subscribe and send notes. It is advertising supported, but the advertising is embedded in the note and is easy to tune out.

To join, send your email address to [dumas@mindspring.com](mailto:dumas@mindspring.com), and I will send you further instructions.

## *Sunset Magazine to Profile Kentucky Camp*

An up-coming issue of *Sunset* magazine will contain a short article on Kentucky Camp. *Sunset* is the "the magazine of western living" and has over 1.4 million subscribers, so Kentucky Camp will get some great coverage. Photographer Edward McCain took many photographs at the September 2002 work day.

Freelance writer Nora Trulsson later contacted several Forest Service and Friends of Kentucky Camp members for interviews over the phone. The article will focus on how Kentucky Camp is a good "all-around" family destination... watch for it in the April or May 2003 issue of *Sunset*.

## Kentucky Camp Celebrates Archaeology Month!

*By Nancy Hough*

Bring your Family and Friends and join the Coronado National Forest and the Friends of Kentucky Camp for this fun filled day!

**Saturday, March 8, 2003  
10AM to 3PM**

Scheduled events include the following:

- 🔧 Gold Panning Demonstration sponsored by the Desert Gold Diggers
- 🔧 Adobe Brick Making Demonstration by Jim Britton
- 🔧 Morning Tour of Boston Gulch by Coronado Forest Service Archaeologist Bill Gillespie
- 🔧 Ongoing Tours of Kentucky Camp by Friends of Kentucky Camp Volunteers
- 🔧 Items available for purchase to benefit the Friends of Kentucky Camp fund will include Adobe Brownies, Cookies, Soft Drinks, Kentucky Camp T-Shirts, and postcards depicting Kentucky Camp
- 🔧 Raffle tickets will be sold for a wonderful stay in our Bed and No Breakfast Cabin
- 🔧 Visit our great display at the Visitor's Center of past and ongoing work at Historic Kentucky Camp!

**COME JOIN US!**

## Meet the Caretakers!

*By Kathy Makansi*

As usual we had dozens of folks requesting caretaking opportunities at Kentucky Camp this winter.

Starting last September Frank and Marge Hopton from Rhode Island arrived for a month. Lou and Carol Jurs arrived in mid-October from Spokane, Washington. Our current caretakers, John Rice, Peggy Van Derkin, and their granddaughter Emily arrived the second week of January.

Joanne and Gary Goodrich arrived on February 1. Betty Leavengood and Fred Cornwell will arrive on March 6. Janyce and Bill Divers will arrive from North Carolina on April 1st.

Clint and Bev Waddell escaped the freezing temperatures of Minnesota to spend several months in the Cabin, until the end of April.

Steve Wood (Arizona Trail Steward) will be staying at Kentucky Camp the third weekend in May. However, Chris and I have been unable to find willing volunteers to stay at Kentucky Camp during June, July and August. So, if anyone would like to spend a weekend or longer at Kentucky Camp during the summer, please call me at (520) 670-4522 or Chris Schrager at (520) 670-4735.

# Membership Cards

Current membership cards were recently mailed to all current members. Many thanks to the Forest Service for envelopes and postage! If you did not receive one, or yours is in error, please contact:

Sandy Doumas, 520-299-4281 or [doumas@mindspring.com](mailto:doumas@mindspring.com).

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Renew in June of 03

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