



MANHATTAN/RILEY COUNTY PRESERVATION ALLIANCE NEWSLETTER

October 2023, Vol. 29, Issue V

Beneath the Stone

A Dream House, the Manhattan Project, and the Cardwells

Rising from the hillside of North Tenth Street is a house with secrets. While it appears to be made of stone, the stone is just a covering for the unusual structural materials beneath. When the house was built in the 1950s, a room in the basement was the topic of local gossip and speculation, as others wondered what the room's purpose was. The house has a connection to the Manhattan Project, which was one of the U. S.'s most secret undertakings. The house in question was originally owned by A. B. and Edna Cardwell, and "Cardwell" is a name many people will recognize because of Cardwell Hall on the Kansas State University campus.

Alvin B. Cardwell, who went by "A. B.," was born in 1902 and grew up in Tennessee where his father was a Methodist minister. He graduated from the local high school, and then enrolled at the Univ. of Chattanooga where he studied physics. Cardwell was valedictorian of the class of 1925, having been selected for this honor in recognition of his holding the highest grade-point average ("Commencement"). After completion of his undergraduate studies, he attended the Univ. of Wisconsin, earning both a master's degree and Ph. D. in physics, and then was hired as a faculty member at Tulane University in New Orleans ("Two graduates of U. C.").

In 1930, A. B. Cardwell married Edna Zirkle. The two had met while they were in high school. Edna, who was born in rural Tennessee in



Above, 1502 North Tenth Street.

1903, was the daughter of the local doctor. After high school, Edna attended Tusculum University in Greenville, TN. She completed her studies in 1924 and then pursued additional training in voice and piano at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. She taught music and English in the public schools of Kingston, TN, and Hephzibah, GA, while A. B. was in grad school at the Univ. of Wisconsin. A. B. and Edna were engaged for several years while each attended college, and after their marriage, they lived in New Orleans while A. B. worked at Tulane.

The Cardwells left New Orleans in 1936 and moved to Manhattan when A. B. accepted a position in the physics department at Kansas State College (KSC), as Kansas State University was known at the time ("Tulane professor"). During their first year in Manhattan, the Cardwells welcomed daughter Nancy to their family, and A. B. was named head of the physics department ("Hamilton and Remick").

In addition to his research and duties as the head of the physics department, A. B. became the volunteer weather observer for the U. S. Weather Bureau. The Cardwells' daughter Nancy Cardwell McClellan remembers there was weather equipment in the backyard of the family home at 1928 Humboldt Street, and she found it fascinating to watch her father read the instruments. Later on, the

equipment was relocated to a meadow across from Van Zile Hall, and the Cardwells' son Charles Cardwell recalls frequently joining his father to gather the day's weather data, which was sent to the U. S. Weather Bureau in Topeka. After several years in the meadow, the weather equipment was placed atop Willard Hall on campus ("Kansas State now has").

As Edna settled into life in Manhattan, she became involved with several local groups, including the Bridge Club, Music Club, and the TPM Club, the latter of which was a "study club" for women, with discussions focused on music, literature, art, politics, science, and other topics. Club members took turns preparing music and researching topics to share with their fellow members. Nancy says her mother loved the TPM Club and devoted considerable time to preparing her presentations, which were often book reviews.

Then, the Cardwells' lives were disrupted by the U. S.'s involvement
(continued on p. 2)

(continued from p. 1)

ment in World War II. Beginning in 1944, A. B. was granted a leave of absence from KSC so he could perform what a local newspaper referred to as “confidential war work” with the Clinton Engineer Works in Oak Ridge, TN (“A. B. Cardwell visited”). Oak Ridge, which was built by the U. S. government in 1942, was one of the three primary locations of the U. S.’s top-secret Manhattan Project, which was a governmental program to develop the atomic bomb in collaboration with the United Kingdom and Canada. At the Clinton Engineer Works facility, uranium was enriched, plutonium was produced, and it was the administrative headquarters of the national effort to develop the atomic bomb (“About Oak Ridge”). During his time in Oak Ridge, A. B. Cardwell worked as a research physicist, oversaw a research division of 170 scientists, and was the technical advisor to the director (“KSC to take part”).

During the war years, what exactly was going on at the Clinton Engineer Works was a vast secret. Even the workers at the facility were kept in the dark as to how their work contributed to the overall war effort. The work was compartmentalized such that the head of one plant within the facility didn’t know what was happening at another plant. Local news outlets were discouraged from mentioning the Clinton Engineer Works in any reporting. A few people were aware that secret war work was taking place in Oak Ridge, but their knowledge was limited, and they didn’t know the nature or scope of it (“Clinton secret is revealed”).

Nancy says the months spent in Oak Ridge were a stressful time for the family. The Cardwells’ second child, Charles, was born in Oak Ridge in 1944; the delivery was

difficult, and it took a while for Edna to fully recover. Adding to the stress, A. B. couldn’t share with Edna any information about the research he was involved with and had to keep all of it from her. Nancy recalls that the day the first atomic bomb was used at Hiroshima, Japan, her father told her mother to listen to the news on the radio, and then she would know what he had been doing.

After the atomic bomb was detonated, Pres. Harry Truman disclosed that it had been developed in factories located in Washington, New Mexico, and Tennessee, and the Army released information about Oak Ridge’s role in the bomb’s development (“Clinton secret is revealed”). The goings-on at the Clinton Engineer Works were no longer a secret.

“Our choice is one world or none. The only defense against the A-bomb is world peace. Our progress in mass destruction is so great that war must be abolished.”

A. B. Cardwell

The war ended, and the Cardwells returned to Manhattan in 1946. A. B. resumed his duties as department head. Newspaper accounts show A. B. was highly sought after as a guest speaker, and he addressed numerous clubs and organizations, sharing his knowledge of atomic energy and its implications. He told audiences that soon other countries would have atomic bombs, which would be cheaper to produce than financing large armies and navies. He suggested that the U. S. should develop a compelling program for the international control of atomic energy (“U. S. must provide”). During a lecture at KSC, A. B. said, “Our choice is one world or none. The only defense against the A-bomb



Above, the living room of 1502 North Tenth Street.

is world peace. Our progress in mass destruction is so great that war must be abolished” (“World peace”).

A. B. also didn’t hesitate to criticize atomic developments. He described the above-water nuclear tests on the Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands as a waste of energy and money. The tests were intended to help the Navy develop a defense strategy for a nuclear attack. A. B. felt the above-water tests were dangerous, wouldn’t answer any military questions, and the underwater tests planned for 1947 would provide better information (“Dr. Cardwell sees Bikini tests”).

In the years following the world’s first use of atomic bombs, the community’s interest in this new type of energy understandably continued to be high, and the public sought A. B.’s expertise for anything related to atomic energy. When an atomic bomb was detonated in Nevada as part of the U. S.’s tests and residents wondered if it had any local impact, A. B. informed the public that the cloud from the blast had passed above Manhattan, as evidenced by a Geiger counter atop Willard Hall detecting an increase in radiation above the usual cosmic radiation levels (“Atomic cloud”). He also continued to speak about peacetime uses of nuclear energy, noting

(continued on p. 3)

(continued from p. 2)

atomic energy could help with the world's dwindling supply of fossil fuels, particularly oil ("U. S. is slow").

At Kansas State, A. B. Cardwell was named associate dean in 1953 of what was then the School of Arts and Sciences. He was slated to become dean of the school in 1955 but chose to decline acceptance of the position and stepped away from administrative duties due to a health issue. In 1957, he served as the acting head of the physics department and then was reappointed as head in 1958 ("Cardwell again is head").

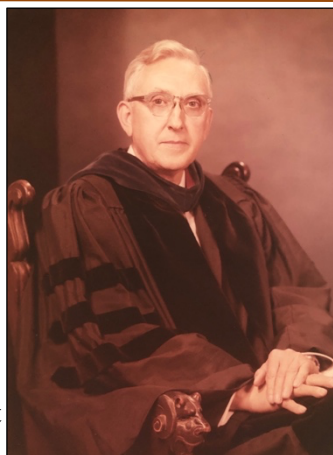
Beginning in the 1950s, A. B. began lobbying for physics to be housed in its own campus building. The new building, which housed physics and math, was completed in 1963. The building was designed by the local architecture firm F. O. Wolfenbarger and Associates and cost \$2.9 million to construct. Of the construction costs, \$2.7 million had been appropriated by the Kansas Legislature, and the remaining \$200,000 was a grant from the National Science Foundation ("Building nears completion"). In 1967, the building was named the "A. B. Cardwell Physical Science Building." At the time, A. B. had recently relinquished his administrative duties but continued to be a faculty member in the physics department. In regards to naming the building for A. B. Cardwell, University President James McCain said, "Dr. A. B. Cardwell has securely established himself as one of the truly great teachers and scientists in K-State's history. It is fitting that the relatively new physical science building, a project for which he worked for many years, should become a monument to his contributions" ("Hall named for Cardwell"). A. B. continued to be

a faculty member until his retirement in 1972.

During their years in Manhattan, the Cardwells lived in a number of locations. In their early years, they rented a place in the 1600 block of Leavenworth Street and then lived at 1928 Humboldt Street. They resided at the Humboldt address until the war years when they lived in governmental housing in Oak Ridge. When they returned to Manhattan, they resided at 1220 Ratone Street. Then, one morning when Edna was taking an early morning walk, she discovered a lot on the hillside of North Tenth Street, which was outside the city limits at the time. According to Nancy, the location is where her parents would build their dream house.

The Cardwells' home built at 1502 North Tenth Street is somewhat unique in that its construction materials are concrete and steel. With the exception of some built-in cabinets, no wood was used in the house's construction. A solidly built shelter is located in the basement. Charles remembers hearing rumors that his father's work with atomic research had influenced the decision to build with concrete and steel and to have a shelter in the basement, which was speculated to be a fall-out shelter.

The house was designed to protect its inhabitants from a catastrophic event, but the catastrophic event was not the nuclear attack that others imagined. According to Charles, his father grew up hearing stories of people dying in house fires caused by oil lamps and wood stoves in the days before electricity, and A. B. wanted the house to be fireproof. The roof trusses are steel, and the roof was galvanized steel.



Left, A. B. Cardwell, photo by Laurence W. Blaker, Blaker Studio Royal. Right, Edna Cardwell. Both photos are courtesy of Nancy Cardwell McClellan and Charles Cardwell.

Even the original kitchen cabinets were steel. Charles says Manhattan experienced a severe hail storm not long after the family moved into the house, which caused dents and some leaks in the roof. He remembers roofers repairing the roof with torches and solder. As for the basement shelter, Charles says it was a tornado shelter and not a fall-out shelter, likely influenced by research A. B. conducted for his book *Kansas Weather and Climate* and his years of collecting data for the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Construction of the house involved overcoming a couple of challenges. The hillside where the house is located is solid rock, and to remove the rock to establish the foundation, dynamite would need to be employed. Charles says his father was worried that if the neighbors were aware of the dynamite in use, they would suddenly notice old cracks in their homes, think they were new, and blame the blasting for them. The Cardwells came up with a creative way to get around this problem. For the Fourth of July, they held a party of sorts at the construction site with guests setting off numerous firecrackers. An occasional dynamite blast was added to the (continued on p. 4)

(continued from p. 3)

mix, and the neighbors didn't notice or complain.

Another challenge was the stone used on the house's exterior, which was cottonwood bottom ledge limestone provided by Bayer Construction. The stone is an exceptionally hard limestone, and Charles says Henry Bayer reportedly wore out so many diamond saws cutting the stone that he lost money on the contract.

The Cardwells' house was ahead of the times in terms of energy efficiency. The cavities in the concrete blocks as well as the attic were filled with insulation, and walls were furred to create an insulating air gap. The heating and cooling system was also unique. Instead of ducts, the space created by the steel framing between the concrete floor of the second level and the plaster ceiling of the lower level served as a plenum with registers placed along the perimeters of rooms. Charles remembers that the floors were always warm in winter.

In addition to the house at 1502 North Tenth, the Cardwells also built homes at 1506 North Tenth Street, 1501 North Tenth Court, and 1500 North Tenth Street. All four homes are adjacent to one another, and Charles says the latter of the four was built as an investment property with the plan to sell it.

The current owners of 1502 North Tenth are Jesse Buttrey and Claudia Adam, and they have owned the home for five years. In the last few months while doing their own research, they learned that A. B. and Edna Cardwell were the original owners of their home. Buttrey and Adam are struck by the things they have in common with the Cardwells. Like the Cardwells, Buttrey is originally from Tennessee and was born the same year the Cardwells left Kansas to return to Tennessee. His brother is a nuclear engineer and works at the Y-12 National Security

Complex in Oak Ridge. "Y-12" is the World War II code name for the plant that produced enriched uranium at the Clinton Engineer Works facility. Adam is a geophysicist in the geology department at Kansas State.

When a tornado struck Manhattan east of campus in the summer of 2022, Buttrey and Adam say some of their neighbors experienced roof and chimney damage, but their solidly built home of concrete and steel was unaffected. They say that one of their favorite things about their home is they're able to enjoy daily sunsets because the house's windows have been perfectly placed for sunset views. Charles says his father intentionally oriented the house to take advantage of solar heat through the windows in the winter while the deep overhangs shield the windows from direct sun in the summer. A side benefit of the house's placement for energy efficiency is it provides the best views.

In their later years, Edna Cardwell studied poetry writing and sculpture at Kansas State and became proficient in both. Many of her poems were published, and social notices indicate she regularly shared her writing with the clubs and organizations she was involved with. Nancy says Edna became a stone sculptor, producing many competent and interesting works of art, some of which were shown locally. Both A. B. and Edna enjoyed attending artist performance series concerts on campus as well as attending other local art events.

After living in Manhattan over 40 years, the Cardwells left Manhattan in 1979 and returned to their native Tennessee where they lived on a lot that adjoined their son Charles. Nancy says they enjoyed living near family and lived a quiet country life. Edna passed away in

1990, and A. B. died in 1992.

During the decades the Cardwells lived in Manhattan, residents were fortunate to have them share their considerable knowledge and talents, which had a lasting impact. Their legacy lives on through all that they contributed to Kansas State and to our community.

Nancy Cardwell McClellan and Charles Cardwell provided information for this article.

- "A. B. Cardwell visited friends in Manhattan." Manhattan Mercury-Chronicle. 17 July 1945: 8.
- "About Oak Ridge." Web. Manhattan Project, National Park Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, 14 April 2023.
- "Atomic cloud from blast passes over Manhattan." Manhattan Mercury-Chronicle. 19 March 1953: 1.
- "Building near completion." The Manhattan Mercury. 13 August 1963: 1.
- "Cardwell again is head of physics." The Manhattan Mercury. 30 June 1958: 1.
- "Clinton secret is revealed." Kingsport Times. 6 August 1945: 1, 3.
- "Commencement at U. C. tonight." The Chattanooga News, 9 June 1925: 8.
- "Dr. Cardwell sees Bikini tests as a waste of energy." Manhattan Mercury-Chronicle. 30 June 1946: 7.
- "Hall named for Cardwell." The Manhattan Mercury. 7 July 1967: 1.
- "Hamilton and Remick retire." The Manhattan Mercury. 4 June 1937: 1.
- "Kansas State now has an up-to-date weather station." The Manhattan Mercury. 3 August 1939: 2.
- "KSC to take part in atomic meeting." The Manhattan Republic. 16 July 1947: 1.
- "Tulane professor to K. S. C. physics staff." The Manhattan Mercury. 26 June 1936: 1.
- "Two graduates of U. C. to receive Ph. D. degree." Chattanooga Daily Times. 3 June 1930: 8.
- "U. S. must provide an atomic energy program for world, Cardwell believes." The Manhattan Republic. 17 April 1946: 5.
- "U. S. is slow in use of nuclear energy-Cardwell." The Manhattan Mercury. 28 February 1957: 1.
- "World peace as defense against the atomic bomb." Manhattan Mercury-Chronicle. 14 June 1946: 1.

New Signage for the Marlatt Homestead

Earlier this year, representatives of the M/RCPA and the Riley County Historical Society (RCHS) met with Ethan Erickson, KSU Vice President for Administration and Finance, and Casey Lauer, KSU Assoc. Vice President for Facilities, to request that interpretive signage be installed at the Washington and Julia Marlatt homestead, which is located at 1600 College Avenue and is owned by Kansas State University (KSU). Erickson and Lauer were agreeable to KSU's collaborating with the M/RCPA and RCHS to design a marker and install it on the property.

The history of the Marlatt homestead is closely connected with the history of Manhattan and KSU. The original owner of the property was Davies Wilson, who was a surveyor with the Cincinnati Land Company and came to Manhattan in 1855 aboard the steamship *Hartford*. Records indicate there was a stone house on the property in 1856, and it's believed it's the oldest stone house in Riley County (O'Brien).

Washington Marlatt was drawn to Kansas in 1856 because of his strong opposition to slavery and his desire to see the territory remain free. He settled in Manhattan because there was talk that a college would be established. In 1858, Marlatt purchased the property from Wilson and then rented it while he continued for a time to live in a boarding house in town. Another resident of the boarding house was Julia Bailey, who came to Manhattan in 1859 from back East when Isaac Goodnow recruited her to assist with the college. Washington began living at the farmstead in 1860, and in 1861, he and Julia were married in the Bluemont Central College building (O'Brien).

Bluemont Central College was



Top, the Marlatt Homestead with new interpretive signage. Bottom, a close-up of the interpretive marker.

founded in 1858 and opened in January 1860, and Washington and Julia were among its first faculty. Washington taught Greek and Latin, and Julia taught French and drawing. Washington was a founding trustee of the Bluemont Central College Association, and with the aid of an attorney, he wrote the incorporation charter. (O'Brien).

The Morrill Act was passed in 1862, permitting states to establish public colleges funded by the sale of federal land grants. The Bluemont Central College trustees offered the college to the Kansas Legislature for the purpose of making it the state's land-grant institution. As a trustee, Washington was involved with the college's transition to Kansas State Agricultural College (KSAC), the nation's first land-grant institution

to be operational (O'Brien).

In 1875, KSAC moved from its location near present-day College Avenue and Claflin to Kansas State University's current location, which was closer to town. With the move, the Bluemont Central College building was no longer needed, and it was scheduled to be demolished. An 1883 newspaper notice indicated Washington Marlatt purchased

the roof timbers and a considerable amount of the stone from the old college building to erect a barn on his property. He also acquired the carved stone blocks that spelled "Bluemont College" and installed them above the barn's west entrance. In the 1920s, the "Bluemont College" stones were removed from the barn and used in Farrell Library. Today, the stones are featured in an arch above a fireplace in the K-State Alumni Center (O'Brien).

The Marlatt homestead represents several significant "firsts" in terms of land-grant institutions. It was the home of the first faculty of Bluemont Central College, which would become the first land-grant university. The barn on the property was built from materials salvaged from the first building of the first land-grant university. Given the property's considerable historical significance, the M/RCPA and the RCHS thought the installation of interpretive signage would be beneficial to educate the public about the Marlatts' farm and its importance to Manhattan and KSU.

In the months that followed the initial meeting with KSU administrators, M/RCPA and RCHS representatives collaborated with KSU's Division of Communications and Marketing, University
(continued on p. 6)

(continued from p. 5)

Archives and Special Collections, the Division of Facilities, and the Facilities Department of Campus Planning and Project Management to develop the text for the signage and its overall design, determine its placement on the property, and complete the manufacture of the sign and its installation. The new sign was installed in July 2023, which coincided with the 165th

anniversary of the founding of Bluemont Central College.

Included on the signage is a QR code that directs one to an account with the KSU Foundation to accept donations. The account is called “Marlatt Homestead Improvements.” At this point, KSU officials haven’t determined how the property might be repurposed or how donations would be used.

The Washington and Julia

Marlatt Homestead was added to the Register of Historic Kansas Places in 2006.

To learn more about the Washington and Julia Marlatt Homestead, see the M/RCPA’s April 2012 and Oct. 2013 newsletters.

O’Brien, Patricia. Register of Historic Kansas Places, Washington and Julia Marlatt Homestead, Manhattan, Riley County, KS.

Ahearn Gymnasium Demolition Begins

On Sept. 13, 2022, Ethan Erickson, KSU Vice President for Administration and Finance, announced plans to demolish the Ahearn Gymnasium and Natatorium. The buildings were targeted for demolition due to deferred maintenance and minimal usage. Buildings at institutions in the Board of Regents’ system have suffered from deferred maintenance for many years. Erickson’s announcement described the demolitions as helping to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog, allowing limited maintenance resources to focus on a smaller footprint, and improving space utilization as displaced programs are relocated to existing campus buildings.

The Ahearn Field House and Gymnasium were completed in 1951, and the natatorium was added in 1973. According to Erickson’s announcement, the natatorium and gymnasium suffer from \$19 million of deferred maintenance, and demolition was estimated to cost \$3.4 million. The field house portion of the complex is not scheduled to be demolished and will remain.

The field house and gymnasium were built at the same time, are all the same building, and separating

the two so the gymnasium can be demolished while the field house is kept posed a challenge.

The agenda for the Sept. 20-21, 2023, Board of Regents’ meeting indicated Kansas State University (KSU) was requesting approval to amend the demolition plans for the gymnasium and natatorium due to an anticipated increase in costs. The request notes that the west wall of the Mike Ahearn Field House, which is the portion of the Ahearn complex that won’t be demolished, is offset from the gymnasium, which means after demolition a “silhouette” of the gymnasium’s adjoining profile would be visible. KSU’s plan is to perform selective deconstruction, restore the west wall of the field house, realign the structural plane, and fill in the west wall with masonry and windows to match the other existing walls of the field house. KSU views this strategy as the best long-term solution.

Another challenge is the field house and gymnasium share numerous utilities and mechanical systems. In order to demolish the gymnasium, extensive rerouting and updating of utilities will be necessary. A new mechanical room will be established to accommodate relocated utility lines and upgraded



Both photos show demolition in progress of the Ahearn Gymnasium in Sept. 2023.

systems, which were supported by the gymnasium’s infrastructure.

To address these changes to the plans, the budget for the demolition and reconstruction project increased from \$3.4 million to \$5.5 million, which is an increase of 62%. The changes to the plan also seem to imply the Board of Regents approved the original demolition plan without the benefit of a full analysis (continued on p. 7)

(continued from p. 6)
of what would be involved. One is left to wonder why the gymnasium's being offset from the field house wasn't apparent. Likewise, why wasn't the location of the utilities and mechanicals in the gymnasium noticed and taken into

consideration when the demolition plans were in development.

The Board of Regents' agenda indicated the increase in the cost will be paid from University funds. Demolition of the Ahearn Gymnasium is already in progress and is anticipated to be completed by

summer 2024.

To learn more about the history of the Ahearn complex, see the M/RCPA's December 2022 newsletter.

Pottawatomie County Courthouse Update

Beginning in 2015, Pottawatomie County had worked with a consultant to evaluate county facilities, determine space needs, and determine where the county should make improvements. In 2017, the consultant provided multiple options to consider and recommended pursuing the option that would demolish the historic courthouse and jail. Built in 1884, the courthouse is the second oldest courthouse in Kansas. The M/RCPA has been following this issue, in part because a portion of Manhattan is located in Pottawatomie County, but even if it were not, the potential loss of the state's second oldest courthouse concerns us all.

Several citizens opposed the demolition plan, and they organized the group known as Citizens for Courthouse Conservation (CCC) to advocate for the preservation of the courthouse and jail. In the years since due to efforts by the CCC, the courthouse and jail were added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2018, which the Pottawatomie County Commission opposed, believing registry listing would hamper plans.

Pottawatomie County secured the support of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for a brownfield study of the courthouse site. According to the EPA, a brownfield is a "property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant." In 2022, the study involved developing site reuse plans for the courthouse.

According to a recent update provide by the CCC, three phases of the brownfield study have been completed. Phase one involved an asbestos and lead paint abatement study. Phase two included a use and redesign study, and phase three was a structural integrity study. A structural engineer had evaluated the building and thought it would be a good candidate for renovation.

Suggested new uses for the

courthouse included office space, community space, and co-working space. Since the courthouse is on the National Register, a renovation project would potentially be eligible for the federal rehabilitation tax credit of 20% if the property were income producing, which would help with renovation expenses. A project could also be eligible for the state's rehabilitation tax credit, which for communities such as Westmorland with populations less than 9,500, is 40% of qualified expenses.

In other developments, Pottawatomie Commissioners were agreeable to allowing CCC members to have the opportunity to tour the courthouse on a quarterly basis. In recent years, the courthouse has also been decorated with lighting for the holiday season, and a fund was established with donations from CCC members, local businesses, and private citizens to ensure the practice will continue into the future.

The M/RCPA recognized the Citizens of Courthouse Conservation's efforts to preserve the historic Pottawatomie County Courthouse with a Friend of Historic Preservation Award in 2019.

To learn more about the historic Pottawatomie County Courthouse, see the M/RCPA's August 2017 newsletter.

Manhattan/Riley County
Preservation Alliance
Linda Glasgow, President
P. O. Box 1893
Manhattan, KS 66505

E-mail: mrcpanewsletter@gmail.com
Website:
www.preservemanhattan.org

The Board of Directors meets the third Thursday of the month via Zoom. Members are welcome to participate in board meetings. Contact the M/RCPA if you would like to participate in a board meeting.

Newsletter editor: Kathy Dzewaltowski

All the articles in the October 2023 newsletter were written by Kathy Dzewaltowski.

M/RCPA P.O. Box 1893 MANHATTAN, KS 66505-1893
--

2023 M/RCPA Membership Roster

\$35 Historic Level

Barbara G. Anderson, Steven Brewer, Charlene Brownson, Randi Dale, Mike & Jan Danenberg, Nancy Danner, David & Jana Fallin, Wanda Fateley, Richard Harris, Katharine Hensler, Lisa Caitlin Highsmith, Melanie Highsmith, Kent Kellams, Phillip & Camille Korenek, Melissa Janulis, Steve Lee & Nancy Raleigh, Dawn Munger, Bill Pallett, Allana Parker, Jerry & Martha Powell, Gloria Juhl Raney, Roger & Virginia Reitz, Linda Rice, Lauren Ritterbush, Tom & Karen Roberts, Charlie & Sharlin Sargent, Frank & Mary Siegle, Alicia Stott, Catherine Tremblay, Ronald E. Wells, Ron & Dixie West, Nancy B. Williams, Judith Willingham

\$100 Preservation Level

Mimi Balderson, BBN Architects, Mel Borst, Dede Brokesh, Diana Caldwell, Preston & Diana Chapel, G. W. Clift, Gary & Paula Ellis, Calvin & Genie Emig, Chris Fein, Joe & Janette Gelroth, Michael Grogan, Jackie & Lisa Jones, Ann Kosch, John & Karen McCulloh, Dori Milldyke, Linda Morse, Philip Nel & Karin Westman, Debbie Nuss, Phyllis & Hannah Pease/Little Batch Company MHK, Mary Beth Reese, Brenda Spencer

\$125 Corporate Preservation

Colene Lind & Rex Fowles, Bruce McMillan AIA Architects PA

\$250 Landmark Level

David & Kathy Dzewaltowski, Larry & Linda Glasgow, Rick & Judy Glowiak, Mark & Ann Knackendoffel, Barbara Poresky, Kevin West & Alyn Pennington West/SNW Gallery and Custom Frames

Honorary Lifetime Members

Mel Borst, Enell Foerster (in memory of Bernd Foerster)