

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Scott National Historic Site
Fort Scott, Kansas



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NPS Task Order # R6068090029

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Fort Scott National Historic Site

Fort Scott, Kansas

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 1: Introduction

Fort Scott National Historic Site (FOSC or Site) was established by an act of Congress (Public Law 95-484) on October 19, 1978 “to commemorate the significant role played by Fort Scott in the opening of the west, as well as the Civil War and strife in the State of Kansas that preceded it...” The park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR) and is also a registered National Historic Landmark. The site consists of 20 historic structures and is comprised of 16.69 acres of land that include a Parade Ground and several areas of restored tallgrass prairie as part of the larger cultural landscape.

Situated atop a 50-foot bluff in the city of Fort Scott, the landscape and the restored and reconstructed structures that comprise the Site represent the only established area within the National Park System to represent a frontier fort “constructed, maintained, and garrisoned by the U.S. Army from 1842-1853.”¹ As noted in the National Register nomination, the park is also unique in that it has four distinct historic periods relating to sequential but separate phases of American History. These historic periods reflect the fort as a frontier military post (1842-1853), its role in “Bleeding Kansas” and as the site of the new town of Fort Scott (1854-1860), the Civil War (1861-1865), and a fourth military presence in response to the arrival of the railroad (1865-1873). The fort Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) states that, “Few of the many western fort sites available to the modern traveler and history buff reveal so many separate aspects of our nation’s Westward Expansion experience.”²

Statement of Purpose

The purpose of the *Cultural Landscape Report* (CLR) for FOSC is to document its significance and character defining features and to provide treatment recommendations for the Site. As the principle treatment document for the FOSC cultural landscape and a guide for long-term management, this CLR will provide the basis for future decisions as outlined in the 1993 *General Management Plan* (GMP) and subsequent GMPs.

This CLR will make reference to the vast amount of research conducted since 1976 (a complete list of which is included below under “*Previous Relevant Research*”), including findings from the Draft CLR compiled in 1996. The CLR will incorporate relevant aspects of this considerable research within a single document to provide a manageable and accessible tool for future use.

To date, the initial period of military occupation (1842-1853) has been the primary period of significance and has been the main focus for Site interpretation. FOSC is

¹ NPS, MWRO, *Cultural Landscape Inventory: Fort Scott National Historic Site*, (2001), 2.

² NPS, MWRO, *General Management Plan: Fort Scott National Historic Site*, (1993), 3 and *Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 18.

important; however, for its potential to represent change over several decades, specifically representing settlement in conjunction with political and economic developments within the Kansas Territory and early statehood.

Accordingly, the CLR will address the interpretation of features from four sequential historic periods from 1842 to 1873. This extended period of historic significance coincides with the broader history of the Site currently presented to visitors through waysides and exhibits but not clearly evident within the larger landscape context. Applying research for the period up to 1873 has the potential to address the diminished sense of historic atmosphere of the Site, as well as to expand opportunities for interpretation in order to enhance visitor experience.

The CLR will provide recommendations and management strategies based on the varied levels of importance or use for each area during the Site's four unique historic periods. Doing so advances the 1993 GMP management objective, "To promote public awareness and understanding of Fort Scott and its role in the opening of the West from 1842 ... [through] the railroad development years of 1867-1873."³

The CLR's purpose is threefold. The report provides recommendations for landscape treatment; secondly, it provides new research to expand the interpretation of the Site—a history already told but not evident throughout the landscape—and finally, it will be useful in the creation of a new GMP in the future.

General Site Description

Fort Scott National Historic Site (FOSS) is located in southeastern Kansas near the Missouri border (Figure 1). The Site lies within Bourbon County and the Second Congressional District of Kansas. Two primary highways, US 69 and US 54, intersect at Fort Scott, with the US 69 Highway bypass running adjacent to the park's eastern boundary. The site is located within 100 miles of the Kansas City metropolitan area with its population of over 2,000,000. Other significant population centers within a 200-mile radius include Joplin and Springfield, Missouri; Wichita and Topeka, Kansas; and Tulsa, Oklahoma.

³ *General Management Plan*, 22.

FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE and VICINITY

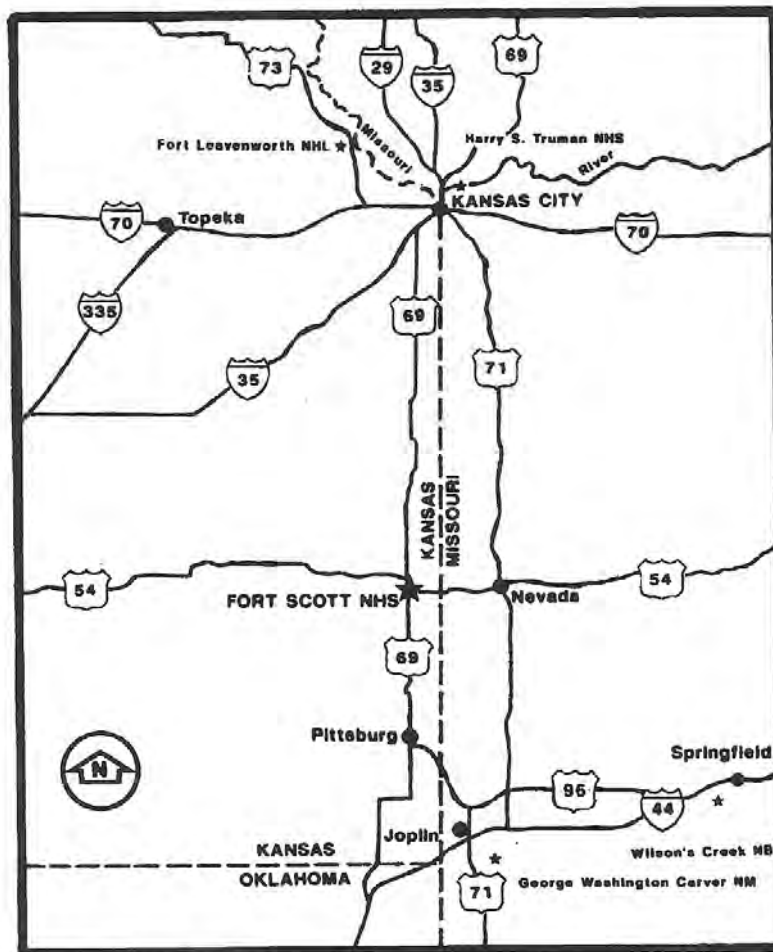


Figure 1. Location Map.
From *General Management Plan: Fort Scott National Historic Site*.
(Omaha, NE: NPS, 1993.)

The Site consists of 16.69 acres of relatively level ground situated on a limestone bluff overlooking the junction of the Marmaton River and Mill Creek. The north and west boundaries are wooded and steep, a result of dramatic alterations that took place during railroad construction in the 1890s. The City of Fort Scott, with a population of slightly fewer than 8,000, lies to the south and east with growth to the northwest limited by the Marmaton River flood plain. The Site is oriented at a forty-five degree angle to the cardinal points of the compass in contrast to the city of Fort Scott, which is oriented on a north-south, east-west grid. Adjacent to the Site to the south is Skubitz Plaza; directly beyond is the Fort Scott Downtown Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 18, 2009. The historic and visual connection between the fort and the city of Fort Scott remains intact, refer to Context Map (2010 Data) Insert.

The principal cultural resources include eleven original and nine reconstructed structures arranged around the Parade Ground, which is the core of the Site. Seventeen of the structures and thirty-three historically furnished rooms represent the fort as it appeared during its initial period of military occupation from 1842-1853. Architecturally, the duplexes on Officers' Row are a doubled version of the two-thirds Georgian plan, popular in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States from the late 1750s into the late 1800s, and incorporated some Greek Revival detailing (refer to the 2010 Historic Structures Report [HSR] for Officers' Row for documentation). In addition to the buildings and structures, the features of the landscape include: the Parade Ground, the backyards of Officers' Row, and the restored tallgrass prairie. These landscapes are important resources that contribute to the overall historic character or the interpretive experience of the Site.

The structures facing the Parade Ground include two and one half officers' quarters (duplexes), referred to as Officers' Row, on the northeast side; to the northwest, Dragoon Barracks and Stables; to the southwest, Infantry Barracks, Hospital, and Guardhouse; and to the southeast, Infantry Barracks. Near the Parade Ground's north and west corners are, respectively, the Quartermaster's Storehouse and the Post Headquarters. Besides the storehouse, the Quartermaster's Quadrangle originally included stables, shops, the post bakery, and related outbuildings. The sutler's store was located in the southwest corner of the original fort. Scattered outside the fort proper up to half a mile away were agricultural fields, the sawmill, the original cemetery, and mess halls that supported fort activities at various times during the period of significance.⁴

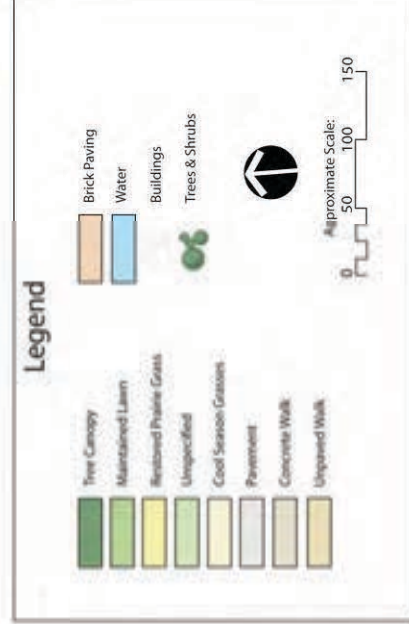
Study Boundaries

FOSC is considered a parent landscape together with its associated landscape features. The boundaries of the Site (encompassing 16.69 acres), the National Register property, the National Historic Landmark property, and the National Park Service (NPS) Historic Site, all coincide. Its features were verified during the CLI process and a July 1998 site visit.

The boundaries of the cultural landscape are identical to those of the NR nomination and the National Historic Landmark determination. A verbal boundary description, usually found in the appropriate section of the NR nomination form, was not included in the form for Fort Scott. The boundaries of the landscape are generally defined by the inactive BNSF (former Missouri Pacific) Railway right-of-way to the north, US Highways 54/69, and private landholdings to the east, Old Fort Boulevard and Skubitz Plaza to the southwest, and private landholdings to the west.⁵

⁴ *Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 2, 12 and *General Management Plan*, 3-4.

⁵ *Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 6, 8.



Context Map (2010 Data)

Fort Scott National Historic Site

Fort Scott, Kansas

December 2010



Project Scope of Work

Beginning research for a FOSC CLR dates to 1992-93 and the work of an interdisciplinary team brought together to assess the Site's cultural landscape. Although the 1970s reconstruction program initiated by the NPS was based on historic research and archeological investigation, it focused solely on the buildings surrounding the Parade Ground without reference to the wider context of the Site. With time, it became clear that in order to interpret the fort most effectively and to provide a broader view of history, consideration of the overall site needed to be addressed.

Constructing this broader view began with the work of Erwin N. Thompson, Leo E. Oliva, and Sally Johnson Ketchum. Their collective effort provided the foundation for early research. Archeological investigation conducted in 1992-1995 at the Site by Caven Clark, NPS Archeologist, provided confirming documentation for the 1842-53 historic period. Landscape Architect Craig Hahn recorded the Site's existing conditions in 1993. Allison Bacon's history (1992; thesis 1993) of the cultural landscape through 1900 drew upon many of the primary source documents maintained by FOSC as did on-going research by then-FOSC Historian Arnold Schofield and Museum Technician Alan Chilton. This collaboration was overseen by and included the work of Historical Landscape Architect Sherda Williams of the NPS Midwest Regional Office (MWRO), and a team of consultants from the NPS, and resulted in a Draft CLR in 1996.

In 2009 Susan Richards Johnson and Associates, Inc. was contracted by the NPS to produce Cultural Landscape Treatment Recommendations (CLTR) for FOSC. As they began the project, the project team found that the vast amount of previous research already compiled for the Site in conjunction with the 1996 Draft CLR, could make positive contributions to their research. Two important decisions were then made after discussion with Site staff, MWRO Historical Landscape Architect Gail Gladstone, and project team members. First, both past and present findings should be used to generate a CLR for the Site. Second, the narrow scope of the current interpretation did not adequately represent the full story of FOSC. As acknowledged in the 1976 NR nomination, not only was the initial period of military occupation (1842-1855) important, the period through 1873—the "Bleeding Kansas" and Civil War years and the return of the Army during construction of the railroad—was as well. The determination that this full period of significance should be better represented throughout the landscape, and providing treatment recommendations to that end, are the collective goals of this CLR.

Acknowledgements and Project Team

The work was prepared by Susan Richards Johnson & Associates, Inc. (SRJA) of Kansas City, Missouri, in conjunction with subconsultants: Carol Grove and Deb Sheals of Columbia, Missouri, and Patti Banks Associates (PBA) of Kansas City, Missouri. The team utilized an integrated approach with the work of individual disciplines and project team members addressing and balancing the work of others. The methodology used for this CLR combined narrative and graphic research with limited field investigations.

SRJA, preservation architect, was the project lead managing the various team members and sections of the CLR, as well as coordinating the integration of the concurrent Historic Structures Report (HSR) into the CLR. Carol Grove (Landscape Historian) and Deb Sheals (Architectural Historian) provided history of the Site, relevant research, and significance and integrity evaluations for use in development of the treatment recommendations.

Laurie Brown (Conservation Ecologist) and Lisa Briscoe (Historic Preservation Planner) with PBA compiled existing conditions documentation; conducted field investigations; led the approach to analysis and evaluation; and developed treatment recommendations. PBA also developed numerous maps to illustrate key features and discussions - including: site context, existing conditions, archeology, utility, alternative treatment concepts, and treatment plans.

The CLR is being conducted in tandem with the *Historic Structures Report* (HSR) for FOSC Officers' Row. Both reports, initiated in 2009 under the direction of Susan Richards Johnson and Associates, Inc., utilize personnel from both teams. This approach has ensured that recommendations for the two studies are compatible.

Project Methodology

This FOSC CLR conforms to Parts 1 and 2 of a CLR. Relevant professional guidance includes the following: *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, *National Park Service Cultural Resource Management Guideline 28*, *National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*, *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, *NPS Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes*, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*, and *National Park Service Director's Order # 28: Cultural Resource Management*.

In addition, the methodology used by the project team members in preparing each component of this study is described in detail below.

Historic Research Methodology

Historic research for this report is based on archival sources and primary and secondary documents found in the collections of FOSC and the Genealogy and Historical Research Library located in Fort Scott, Kansas. Considerable information was provided in electronic and hard copy files by the Midwest Regional Office of the NPS. The collections of the Ellis Library of the University of Missouri, the Missouri State Historical Society, and the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, all in Columbia, Missouri, were also consulted. Architectural Historian, Deb Sheals, contributed documentation from the Bourbon County Courthouse and information obtained from records at the Kansas State Historical Society and the National Archives in Kansas City, Missouri. Ms. Sheals also provided photographs and information relating to FOSC architecture

gathered as a part of the Fort Scott National Historic Site Officers' Row Historic Structures Report. Records at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. were accessed online. Discussions and interviews were conducted with current and former FOSC personnel Alan Chilton (Museum Technician), Mike Younggren (Carpenter), Arnold Schofield (Historian), and Harry Myers (Superintendent during the early years). Local historian, Ken Lyon, was helpful in locating information on town history and individuals. Visits to the Site during the fall of 2009 and the spring of 2010, provided the opportunity to observe the landscape firsthand and to gain a sense of how the public experiences this historic resource.

Existing Conditions Methodology

This section analyzes the extant condition of landscape characteristics and features through a comparison of their historic and existing conditions, thus evaluating each feature type's contribution to the character of the Site's period of significance. The following format is used for evaluation and analysis of each extant Landscape Area's characteristics or features. Missing features are also identified and discussed.

- Historic Condition: Brief outline of the history of landscape characteristics and associated features.
- Existing Condition: Brief description of physical condition.
- Evaluation: Determination of each Landscape Area's characteristics' or features' contribution to significance of the Landscape Area.
 - CLR Significance: Contributing, Potentially Contributing, Non-contributing, Undetermined
 - Aspects of Integrity: Location, Setting, Design, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
 - Level of Integrity: High, Medium, Low, Unknown

Statement of Significance

FOSC is a significant cultural resource of the United States that represents four distinct historic periods of American frontier history and Westward Expansion. These sequential but distinct phases date from 1842 to 1873 and reflect the Site as a frontier military post (1842-1855), its role in "Bleeding Kansas" and as the site of the new town of Fort Scott (1855-1861), the Civil War (1861-65), and a fourth military presence in response to the arrival of the railroad (1865-1873).

Fort Scott was designated a National Historic Landmark in July 1964. In 1966, it was automatically listed on the newly created National Register of Historic Places (NR), and a registration form was subsequently accepted on November 1, 1976. Of the four criteria defined by the NR program used to identify and evaluate historic significance, Fort Scott is significant under Criteria A: an association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

This CLR maintains that accurate interpretation of archeological and landscape features relating to the entire period of significance (1842-1873), in particular, the Parade

Ground, the grounds surrounding Officers' Row, and the Quartermaster's Quadrangle, have considerable potential to contribute to the Site's historic character and to the NR significance of the Site.

Evaluation of Integrity

Each Landscape Area description ends with a brief assessment of integrity. The comparative analysis discusses which features have changed, have been added, remain intact, or are missing in relation to the historic landscape. These analyses serve as the basis for the integrity assessments. The primary objective of each integrity assessment is to determine to what degree the Site retains its ability to convey conditions as they existed during the identified period of significance and continues to convey its historical associations with a significant era in American history. The integrity assessment considers the seven aspects of integrity identified by the NR program: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Existing Conditions Documentation – Base Mapping

An AutoCAD base map was developed for the project utilizing files provided by the NPS. The files were updated with information collected during field investigations at the Site.

Existing Conditions Documentation - Historic Period Plan Preparation

A FOSC historic period plan was prepared to represent the Site throughout its evolution. The period plan was developed by comparison of historic mapping sources with existing conditions information. Primary source materials, provided by NPS staff, were utilized to create a base map.

Existing Conditions Documentation - Landscape Areas

Based on the Existing Conditions Plan, a series of Landscape Areas within FOSC were delineated to better communicate the character of the Site throughout its history. The boundaries of the Landscape Areas may be loosely delineated by vegetation or slopes, or clearly defined by physical features such as a wall, path, or road. Some of these features remain constant while others change over time. The character of each Landscape Area contributes to the character of FOSC as a whole. Identifying and defining these areas clarifies the spatial organization of the property and facilitates a clearer understanding of the historic evolution of the Site. Review of chronological mapping, aerial photographs, and site investigation of FOSC yielded seven definable Landscape Areas, or component landscapes. The boundaries of the Landscape Areas are defined during the period of time when FOSC was in its as-built condition, which is 1853. The defined boundaries of these component landscapes may or may not remain consistent through time and aspects of the individual areas may change. The seven Landscape Areas for FOSC are:

- Landscape Area 1: Parade Ground
- Landscape Area 2: Officers' Row Quadrangle
- Landscape Area 3: Dragoon Quadrangle

- Landscape Area 4: Hospital Quadrangle
- Landscape Area 5: Infantry Quadrangle
- Landscape Area 6: Quartermaster's Quadrangle
- Landscape Area 7: Prairie Restoration Quadrangle

Each Landscape Area description includes a comparative analysis of historic and existing conditions, resulting in an integrity assessment for the area. Based upon identification of the Site's significance, and the time frame during which it is significant, the CLR indicates the degree to which FOSC and its resources today reflect their character and appearance during the period of significance.

The Landscape Area descriptions are followed by an inventory of landscape features, which identify those features as contributing, noncontributing, and/or missing from the historic landscape.

Existing Conditions Documentation - Landscape Features

In addition to Landscape Areas, cultural landscapes can be subdivided by character-defining features. Federal guidance including the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* and *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* refer to and define the character-defining features of a landscape. Character-defining features are identified and enumerated in the CLR as a series of interrelated, specific aspects of the cultural landscape. They include:

- **Spatial Organization and Land Patterns** - These features address the three-dimensional organization and spatial patterns in the landscape, land uses, and visual relationships, shaped by both cultural and natural features; the uses of the land and the views and visual relationships that organize the landscape as defined by topography, vegetation, circulation, built elements, and often a combination of these character-defining features to create the overall patterns of the landscape.
- **Topography and Viewsheds** - Topography is the shape of the ground plane and its height or depth. Topography occurs in relation to natural systems and as a result of human manipulation. Viewsheds are created by topographic features of the natural and built environment.
- **Archeological Sites** - Archeology refers to sites containing surface and subsurface remnants related to historic or prehistoric land use.
- **Natural Systems** - Features of natural systems are the environmental resources and qualities that have influenced the development and physical form of a landscape. These include the underlying landform and topography, soils, water resources, as well as attendant native plant communities.
- **Vegetation** - Vegetation can include groups of plants, individual plants, agricultural fields, planting beds, formal or informal tree groves, woodland, meadow, or turf.

- **Circulation** – Circulation features may include roads, drives, trails, paths, and parking areas individually sited or linked to form a network or system. Alignment, width, surface and edge treatment, and materials contribute to the character of circulation features.
- **Structures, Site Furnishings, and Objects** – Landscape structures are non-habitable constructed features such as pavilions or features such as walls, bridges, arbors, gazebos, terraces, steps, and fences.
- **Buildings** – Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape.

These landscape character-defining features are used throughout the report to focus on the definition and details of the FOSC cultural landscape as it has evolved through time to the present.

Existing Conditions Documentation - Physical Condition Guidelines for Assessment

The condition assessments included with the general description of each feature describe the physical condition of landscape features found within FOSC landscape using standards established by the NPS in *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*. Features are described as being in good, fair, poor, or unknown condition based upon the following criteria:

- **Good.** Indicates the cultural landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The cultural landscape's historical and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate action is required.
- **Fair.** Indicates the cultural landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within three to five years to prevent further harm. If the current condition is not corrected, the landscape will deteriorate into a poor condition.
- **Poor.** Indicates the cultural landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural areas.
- **Unknown.** Indicates that not enough information is available to make an evaluation.

Treatment Plan

Development of the CLR treatment plan was based upon the guidance provided in the NPS project scope of work, General Management Plan, Interpretive Plan, the findings of each of the chapters included in the CLR, and additional guidance from fort and regional personnel. The management goals, issues, and concerns addressed in the CLR treatment plan were identified in several ways. Previous management issues were identified through the 1996 team meeting. Other issues were identified during a CLR kick-off meeting held at the Site on October 28, 2009, which was attended by FOSC and MWRO staff, and members of the project team. Based on an understanding of the site and FOSC management goals, the CLR team facilitated the development of two conceptual treatment alternatives which were presented at a February 18, 2010 meeting held at FOSC. The conceptual alternatives were later refined and revised, based on review comments received from FOSC and MWRO staff and project team members. The treatment chapter concludes with discussion of a preferred treatment alternative, outlines a treatment philosophy and approach, and provides guidelines for Site implementation.

Project History and Previous Relevant Research

The history of preservation efforts ultimately leading to the creation of FOSC can be traced to 1914 and the Molly Foster Berry Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This group identified the history and national importance of the fort site. Improvements to the Parade Ground, along with rehabilitation of the extant buildings on Officers' Row, were made by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s. In the 1960s, US Congressman Joe Skubitz began a push for financial backing for restoration and reconstruction of the fort, using documentation by Professor Dudley Cornish, Pittsburg State University, to confirm the site's importance. In all, Congressman Skubitz secured \$3.5 million in federal funding for the project.

After being declared a National Historic Landmark in 1964, the Kansas State Historical Society began archeological investigations to determine the location of non-extant original building sites. Archeological research took place between 1968 and 1972, the same time that the city of Fort Scott finalized ownership of the land associated with the historic site. The first Master Plan for Fort Scott Historical Park, as it was then known, was written by C. W. Gordon in 1967. Erwin N. Thompson, NPS, followed with an extensive two-part site identification, evaluation, and historic structures report in 1967 and 1968. Based on this information and the decision that the primary focus was limited to the initial period of Army occupation (1842-1853), the process began to recreate the frontier fort during that historic period.

With passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the historical park was entered into the NR. A formal nomination form was accepted in 1976, the year that the NPS began reconstruction of non-existent frontier fort buildings. Congress established

FOSC in 1978 and the following year the property was officially transferred to the NPS and was opened to the public.

Located on the Fort Leavenworth-Fort Gibson Military Road, part of which is now Kansas' Frontier Military Scenic By-way, FOSC attracted over 25,000 visitors in 2008. Special events such as the annual Civil War Encampment that interprets Fort Scott's role in the Civil War and a Candlelight Tour are hosted annually.

Since becoming a part of the National Park System, considerable research has been conducted. This report incorporates findings from that body of work. Foremost among those documents are (mentioned prior) Erwin N. Thompson's *Fort Scott, Kansas Historic Structures Report Part I: Site Identification & Evaluation* (1967) and his *Historic Structures Report Part II: Historical Data Section* (1968), Allison Bacon's *FOSC Cultural Landscape Report: Historic Data Section* (1992), and her thesis, "From Prairie to Town: The Cultural Landscape of Fort Scott, Kansas, From the 1830s to the 1900s."

Invaluable were the 1998 *Cultural Landscape Inventory* (CLI) for the Parade Ground, the 2001 *Cultural Landscape Inventory* (CLI) for the entire FOSC, and Lacosta Lykowski's *Fort Scott's Buried Past: An Archeological Overview and Assessment of FOSC, Bourbon County, Kansas* (2005). In particular, this 2010 CLR makes reference to the Draft CLR prepared by Sherda Williams of the MWRO in 1996, yet updates its findings to reflect current conditions and an expanded period of historical significance. A sample of the useful secondary sources on the subject, too numerous to mention all, include: Leo Oliva's *Fort Scott on the Indian Frontier* (1984) and *The Post on the Marmaton: A Historic Resource Study of Fort Scott National Historic Site* (2001) by Daniel J. Holder and Hal K. Rothman. Other documents written for FOSC are cited within the Previous Studies Chart (Figure 2).

Another important source guiding the preparation of this CLR has been the NPS General Management Plan for FOSC. Written in 1993, it updated the 1967 Master Plan for the Site, identified planning issues related to resource management, and developed alternatives to address these concerns. As a guide for future planning and development, the document analyzed issues new at the time, including cultural resource protection, interpretive treatments and themes, and facility usage. This effective tool will soon; however, be twenty years old and there are new approaches to management and interpretation of cultural resources. This CLR may assist in the development of a new FOSC GMP.

Previous Studies done by or for NPS and/or FOSC				
Date	Title	Author	Description	Location/ Source
1967	Interpretive Prospectus for Fort Scott Historical Park	McCrary, Paul F.	Appears to be the first interpretive prospectus for the site. NPS approved 6/6/67	Electronic files
1967	Master Plan: Fort Scott Historical Park	Gordon, C. W.	By/For NPS	FOSC
1967	Fort Scott: Site Identification and Evaluation (HSR Part I)	Thompson, Erwin N.	Emphasis on Military History	FOSC
1968	Historic Structures Report Part II Historical Data Section	Thompson, Erwin N.	Good data on each of the buildings /structures on the Site	FOSC
1978	Officers' Row Landscape Plan	Shetlar Griffith Shetlar	Original plan revised by NPS; plan partially implemented. Stipulated seed mix for the tallgrass prairie	FOSC
1978	Plan for Parade Ground Fence	Shetlar Griffith Shetlar	Never implemented	FOSC
1981	Fort Scott National Historic Site Interpretive Prospectus	unknown	NPS Approved 10/9/1981	Electronic file
1983	Archeological Investigations at Old Fort Scott 1968 - 1972	Reynolds, John D and Good, Diane L.	NPS Contract Report of Archeological investigations at Fort Scott. Contains Inventories	FOSC
1986	The Permanent Indian Frontier	Shoemaker, Earl Arthur	NPS approved 1986. Mostly context on dealings with Native Americans	Electronic plus hard copy from FOSC
1993	General Management Plan: FOSC	NPS	Update of 1967 Master Plan	Electronic file

1993	From the Prairie to Town: The Cultural Landscape of Fort Scott, Kansas, 1830s to 1900s	Bacon, Allison	Master's Thesis, Wichita State University	Electronic file
1993	Field Survey/Inventory of Existing Conditions	Hahn, Craig	Records plant inventory and character defining features	Electronic file
1996	Draft labeled "Chapters" in NPS files	Williams, Sherda K.	Draft CLR, with extensive site history taken from primary sources	Electronic file
1998	Cultural Landscape Inventory: Parade Ground Fort Scott National Historic Site	Burt, Geoffrey et al	Labeled as FOSC 20% CLI	Electronic File
2001	Cultural Landscape Inventory: Fort Scott National Historic Site	Burt, Geoffrey et al	Labeled as FOSC 20% Parade CLI	Electronic file
2001	The Post on the Marmaton: A Historic Resource Study of Fort Scott National Historic Site	Holder, Daniel J. and Hal K. Rothman	Comprehensive historical context for the full period of significance, with a short epilogue of later activities	Hard copy from FOSC, electronic files.
2004	Archeological Investigations at FOSC: 1993-1995	Clark, Caven	Assessment of archeology investigations	Electronic file
2005	Fort Scott's Buried Past, An Archeological Overview and Assessment of FOSC	Lykowski, Lacosta, Browning	For NPS. Useful summary of 16 previous archeological studies undertaken at the site	Electronic File/ Hard Copy at FOSC
2007	First Annual Centennial Strategy for FOSC	Boyko, Betty	Includes vision statement and goals for the future	Electronic file
2009	FOSC: Long Range Interpretive Plan Draft	FOSC Staff	Cites a 1999 Draft Long Range interpretive plan, as well	Electronic File

Figure 2. Previous Studies Chart. (Carol Grove and Deb Sheals, 2010)

Summary of Findings and Recommended Treatments

FOSC is a significant national cultural resource that represents four distinct periods of American frontier history and Westward Expansion. Fort Scott was designated a National Historic Landmark in July 1964. In 1966 it was automatically listed on the newly created National Register of Historic Places (NR), and a registration form was accepted on November 1, 1976.

Based on review of the previously mentioned works and the project team's site visits, we have determined that FOSC, as a whole, retains moderate integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. Lack of certain historic landscape features and the necessary existence of certain non-contributing resources (most of which exist to facilitate the public) result in a somewhat diminished feeling. Note that in-depth discussion of integrity follows in Chapter 3.

The treatment plan prepared for the FOSC CLR considers the findings of the statement of significance and the evaluation of integrity. It also considers various management issues identified by FOSC and MWRO personnel for consideration.

A thorough evaluation and analysis of FOSC's historic and existing conditions provides a clearer picture of the direction the NPS should take to implement treatment recommendations. Treatment plans and alternatives provided within this CLR are associated with an overarching rehabilitation approach for the majority of the Site with a focus area of restoration for the front of Officers' Row as established by the CLR Provision scope of work dated June 25, 2009.

The FOSC Landscape Areas are based on the knowledge that within fort landscapes, there are often distinct areas in which the landscape character and uses differ. These are areas within the natural, constructed, and legal boundaries of the property that have a particular defining character. The seven distinct FOSC Landscape Areas provide a logical foundation for the treatment recommendations.

The overarching concept for the cultural landscape treatment at FOSC is management of natural and cultural resources within their broader contexts while helping visitors gain an understanding and appreciation of these resources. Treatment recommendations are organized by Site-wide and Landscape Area treatments to facilitate ease of implementation. The primary Site-wide recommendations relate to:

- Developing a new GMP to reflect recommendations within the CLR and the LRIP.
- Protecting and preserving archeological resources. A Site-wide survey is recommended.
- Addressing drainage issues to provide positive drainage away from buildings and structures.
- Retaining the current spatial organization of the Parade Ground with its surrounding buildings.

- Developing partnerships with community groups to promote conservation and management FOSC's cultural, historic, and natural resources.
- Developing a Vegetative Management Plan.

Treatment for the Landscape Areas focus on both short term (1-3 years) and long term (5+ years) recommendations in an effort to provide FOSC personnel with items they can readily implement and others that will require a greater effort of coordination. Some recommendations will require public input, and therefore, will need to be integrated into the implementation of a new General Management Plan (GMP), a Long Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP), and a Universal Accessibility Plan.



Road in front of Officers' Row with fenced Parade Ground to the right, ca. 1877. (FOSC Archives, Don Miller, 16.)

Chapter 2: History of the Site

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Historical Summary

The former military post of Fort Scott is located in what is now Bourbon County in southeast Kansas. The post, named for General-in-Chief Winfield S. Scott, was established in 1842 as a base for U.S. Army peacekeeping efforts along the Permanent Indian Frontier. The fort was intended to serve as a link in a north-south cordon of posts extending from Fort Snelling in Minnesota to Fort Jesup in Louisiana. In 1837-1838, Colonel Stephen Kearny and Engineer Charles Dimmock surveyed land for a potential military road near the boundary of Indian Territory and the westernmost states between Fort Leavenworth (later Kansas) and Fort Gibson (later Oklahoma) (Figure 3). Suggestions for the location of a new post along this boundary were made in the ensuing years and in April 1842 Captain Benjamin D. Moore, accompanied by Army surgeon Dr. J.R. Motte and others, identified the specific site. The location was in a geophysical region of present-day Kansas known as the Osage Cuestas, a mosaic of woodland and grassland plains with extremes of temperature and precipitation. The survey party determined that the limestone bluff and “flat spur of high prairie” south of the junction of the Marmaton River and Mill Creek was the choice location for Fort Scott.

The site for the military post was chosen for its strategic defensive position, its location with regard to neighboring American Indian tribes, and its access to abundant natural resources, particularly water and timber. Home to over 900 types of native vegetation, topographical reports indicated that the heavily wooded river and creek bottoms were plentiful with black walnut, sycamore, elm, and oak. A luxuriant undergrowth of shrubs including redbud, witch hazel, shadbush (*Amelanchier Canadensis*), currant, raspberry, prairie rose, and grapevines also lined the bottoms. The soil was a “dark chocolate-colored loam”; limestone-lined ravines and streambeds lay “bare on the ridges.” Bituminous coal was found “immediately under the surface of the ground...sticking out from the banks of the Marmata [sic].”⁶

1842-1853 – Frontier Post

“at the doorstep of the wilderness”⁷

The years 1842-1853 constitute the first historic period in Fort Scott history. Captain Thomas Swords supervised the building of a working fort from uninhabited prairie upon his arrival from Fort Leavenworth in 1842. Even before troops headed to the site in May, the reconnaissance party had planted “garden stuffs,” one of the first steps in making the fort self-sufficient. Fencing, ploughing, and harrowing land for a three-acre hospital garden soon followed; sweet potatoes, cabbage, and onions were planted, as

⁶ Joseph K. Barnes, “Medical Topography and Diseases of Fort Scott” in *Report on the Sickness and Mortality Among the Troops in the Middle Division* (1852), FOSC Archives, 1 and B. D. Moore to R. B. Mason, April 14, 1842, FOSC microfilm.

⁷ Erwin Thompson, *Fort Scott, Kansas: Site Identification and Evaluation*, (Washington, DC: Division of History, NPS, 1967), 49.

certainly were herbs and “simples,” plants of medicinal value.⁸ In terms of construction, the first two years were devoted to the building of temporary structures including log quarters and cribs, the fencing of utilitarian spaces such as a large lot (with the installation of 4,486 fence rails) for the Dragoon horses, and the blasting of rock for a well. The Quartermaster’s office and storeroom was among the first buildings to be completed.⁹ Ultimately, this important hive of activity would spread and become an entire complex of buildings including: blacksmith and carpenter shops, granaries, root houses, an icehouse, and a large stable, anchoring the northeast corner of the fort.

“The landscape was not separate from the people who built, tended, and inhabited it. Soldiers were not the only people at a fort: women, children, workmen, traders, and even Indians lived there. Some of them had purpose-built buildings, such as the post trader’s store, an integral part of every fort. **Others remained invisible in the landscape, such as officers’ wives** who resided in whatever quarters their husband’s rank entitled them to. **But all these people contributed** to the life of the place.”¹⁰

An abundance of ice from the winter of 1842 prompted construction of an icehouse the next spring and masons from western Missouri were hired to cut stone for the hospital chimney. By the summer of 1843, permanent buildings including Officers’ Quarters (HS-1), Dragoon Barracks (HS-5), Quartermaster’s Storehouse (HS-12), and Dragoon Stables (HS-10) were under construction. Captain Swords’ October 1843 report documents the state of principal buildings completed or “under roof”¹¹ although even by 1846, the year Swords was transferred, not all permanent fort buildings were complete.

“Military planners used such elements as clapboard siding, shingle roofs, bay windows, neoclassical symmetry, and specialized floorplans - **as well as gardens, trees, bushes, and picket fences - to fashion a landscape suitable for officers** and also, though perhaps less self-consciously, to represent visually the interests of the dominant culture in this new American territory.”¹²

The heart of the fort, both visually and in terms of function, was the Parade Ground, a formal space approximately 350 feet square with a northeast-southwest orientation, laid out 300 yards back from the point of the bluff. It was surrounded by a wooden fence and had an elevated stone walk along Officers’ Row (roads would enclose all four sides in 1860). The center axis was anchored by a Flagpole (HS-16), a Well (HS-15)

⁸ Contemporary descriptions of military posts list native (flowering) plants such as larkspur, anemone, roses, penstemon, wild hyacinth, malva, poppies, and verbena as “herbs.” Today’s reader might believe, erroneously, that landscapes of the period were without decorative plants and flowers as they were often recorded during the historic period as herbs rather than garden flowers or ornamentals.

⁹ Thompson, *Site Identification and Evaluation*, 64.

¹⁰ Alison K. Hoagland, *Army Architecture in the West: Forts Laramie, Bridger, and D.A. Russell, 1849-1912* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2004) 4-5.

¹¹ Capt. Thomas Swords to Major General Thomas Jesup, October 1, 1843, FOOSC, microfilm.

¹² Hoagland, *Army Architecture in the West*, 107.



Western Military Frontier, 1842-1846. Based on Josiah Gregg's 1844 Map of the Indian Territory. Map drawn by Michael C. Snell.

Figure 3. Map of Indian Frontier with Estimated Location of Military Road (Leo Oliva, *Fort Scott: Courage and Conflict on the Border* (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1984), 10).

surrounded by trees, and a Powder Magazine (HS-17), all linked by a walkway (a half-moon shaped sundial may also have been located along this axis).¹³ The principal buildings - Officers' Row, Post Headquarters, Infantry Barracks, Quartermaster's Storehouse, Hospital, and Guardhouse - were oriented around this official green space.

“Western forts had an **open parade ground lined with trees, prominent buildings facing onto that ground, and a rather sloppy extension of outbuildings beyond**, consisting of modest dwellings, storehouses, stables, and semi-industrial buildings. Shade trees, bandstands [and wells], picket fences, and front porches represented deliberate efforts to create a familiar landscape. Beyond the physical layout, the variety of people who inhabited a fort was reminiscent of a civilian community, including women, children, and other nonmilitary personnel, as well as soldiers - a lively assortment of people that contributed to **the buzz of activity.**”¹⁴

A double row of trees, possibly some of the locusts acquired in 1843 from Squire Redfield, were planted in front of Officers' Row and a picket fence marked the front edge of the lots.

Behind Officers' Row were private yards for family use enclosed by stone walls that ran from the back of each duplex to a rear alley beyond the “sinks,” or latrines. Stone decking along the back of each building, shaded by the principal-story porches, provided protected outdoor living space facing the yard. Officers and their families likely used these private back yards for a combination of functions: to grow edible and ornamental plants, to house pets and horses, as a place for children to play, and as a place to escape the drudgeries of fort life. In 1845, Charlotte Swords, wife of the post quartermaster, implied the social and practical use of these spaces in her mention of “promenading [on] our fine large porch,” of flower boxes of “jessamine” (jasmine) and cactus that ornamented the same and of peach trees in bloom.¹⁵ Her assessment of the local prairie flowers—with fragrance “finer than those of Leavenworth” - and interest in collecting and knowing plants - we “*try to become botanists*”¹⁶ - implies the importance of garden botany in this period, a subject relevant even on the westernmost edge of the American frontier. Charlotte Swords' enclosed back yard provided her and her neighbors, the ideal space both to promenade and to plant.

“Individuals, particularly officers' wives, contributed to the greening of the forts in a more ornamental way. As George Forsyth [1890] reported: **“If the post is one of a few years' standing, it is safe to say that the dooryards and porches of the officers' quarters, and frequently the barracks of the enlisted men, will be embowered in vines and flowers. It is a rare exception when the wives**

¹³ Thompson, *Historic Structures Report*, 186.

¹⁴ Hoagland, *Army Architecture in the West*, 81.

¹⁵ Charlotte Swords to A.R. Johnston, June 15, 1845, FOSSC microfilm.

¹⁶ Charlotte Swords to A.R. Johnston, August 7, 1843, FOSSC microfilm.

of military men at frontier posts are not fond of trees and flowers, and do not spend a few moments each day during the summer season in personally caring for them, with the result that garrisons frequently present a very homelike and restful appearance.”¹⁷

Yet, between 1844 and 1853, progress at the fort proved problematic. Construction was intermittent due to issues as varied as illness, kiln fires, an overabundance of insects, and inadequate water to run the sawmill. Swords and nearly half of the fort’s soldiers, departed as trouble in Texas escalated into war with Mexico in May 1846. Although there were increased farming activities recorded in 1852 - a large new field to the southeast was plowed under and 1,527 bushels of corn grown and sold at a profit - Fort Scott’s mission was affected negatively by increased pressure for national expansion. With westward migration, the concept of the Permanent Indian Frontier was outmoded and the role of Fort Scott became obsolete. Pursuant to orders, on April 22, 1853, Fort Scott was abandoned, ultimately replaced by Fort Riley, a new post located in north-central Kansas. Mounted riflemen and infantry from Fort Scott returned to Fort Leavenworth as the frontier advanced farther west.

1854-1860 – Bleeding Kansas

“The buildings are arranged in a square with a fine Plaza inside planted with trees which are of probably eighteen years growth”¹⁸

The second historic period for the Site, 1855-1861, reflects the fort’s change from an Army outpost to a frontier community and the related shift from military to civilian use. The former Fort Scott buildings and related belongings were sold by public auction on April 16, 1855. The auction account documents the approximately 50 functional structures that were scattered throughout the garrison at that time. Of these were the blacksmith shops, root houses, latrines, the icehouse, multiple log huts and sheds, cribs, a hay scale, and a slaughterhouse that had facilitated daily life. Yards of wooden rails and fencing that had enclosed the Parade Ground and less formal lots, work yards, and gardens (including that for the Orderly Sergeant), which had all been a part of the cultural landscape of the fort, were sold. Farther out into the prairie were the 126-acre corn lot, the recently acquired 130-acre field, the post graveyard (located near the present site of West Wall and Lowman Streets), and the fenced garden on the hill across the creek to the east. With the closing of the military post and the auction, virtually overnight, the site becomes the new civilian town of Fort Scott.

Many of the Army’s functional structures sold at auction were demolished although the principal fort buildings remained and became the hub of the new town. Illegally incorporated under a “bogus” statute of that year, (which, however, did prompt community development), Fort Scott was officially incorporated in 1860. The sutler’s

¹⁷ Hoagland, *Army Architecture in the West*, 103.

¹⁸ Edgar Langsdorf, ed., “The Letters of Joseph Trego, 1857-1864, Linn County Pioneer,” *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 19 (1960): 132.

store operated by Hiero Wilson became the first commercial building and Officers' Row (HS-1 through HS-4) made excellent residences. Wilson purchased one of the quarters (HS-2) at the 1855 auction and lived in one half of the building until his death in 1892. Former fort buildings became offices, a barbershop, warehouses, and public meeting places. The second floor of HS-5 was rented as the Government Land Office (GLO); the first floor already contained shops and offices. The post office was located in HS-1, and Wilson's house was used as a temporary polling place for the Territorial Census of 1855. Blair, Marmaton, Lincoln, and Fenton Streets were laid out along the four sides of the former Parade Ground. The town grew beyond Bigler Street (later renamed Market Street), the street adjacent to the fort with the earliest privately-built commercial buildings (Figure 4) and extended to the south and east on land once used for fort activities. Proud citizens predicted that soon Williams (present-day Main) Street would be the "Fifth Avenue of Fort Scott."

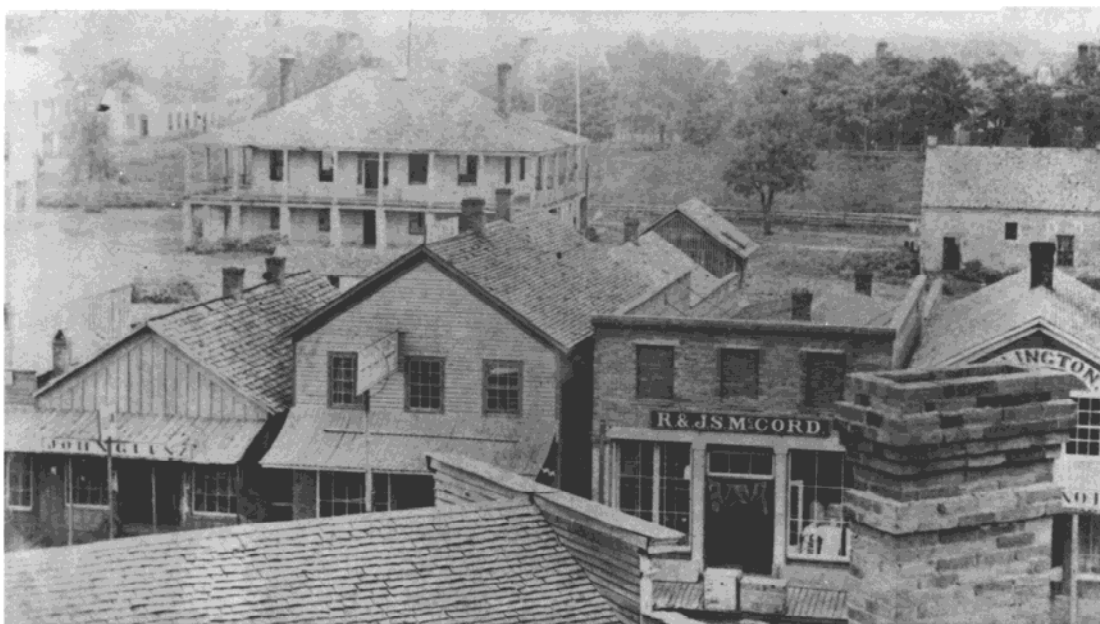


Figure 4. View of Fort Scott Hospital (HS-8) from Market Street, ca. 1863.
(FOSC Archives, 12844 RG101, S17, Parker 6.)

The buildings' new uses and functions became clearly evident during this period, as the Site became involved in a painful series of incidents associated with the pre-Civil War episode called "Bleeding Kansas." As free-staters and pro-slavery factions struggled for supremacy, the town became the focus of much civil disturbance. Frequently US troops were dispatched to quell the violence. Officers stayed in local hotels and enlisted personnel encamped either in town or on the outskirts of Fort Scott. Officers' Quarters HS-1 was converted into the Free State (also called the Fort Scott) Hotel, and ultimately became the stronghold of anti-slavery forces. The former Infantry Barracks (HS-7), located directly opposite and across the former Parade Ground from the Free State Hotel, was named the Western Hotel. This hotel is where pro-slavery advocates were purported to have gathered. These two factions flanked the original Parade Ground

conferring a contentious quality to the open space. Yet a visitor described it as the most beautiful, green public square west of the Mississippi.¹⁹

No longer sanctioned for official military drills or special reviews, the Parade Ground was renamed Carroll Plaza and served as a public square, maintaining civic importance as a setting for public gatherings such as patriotic celebrations, citizen militia drills, Indian dances, and band concerts. By 1860, civic pride collided with the plaza's increasingly less formal use as a place to dry clothes, as a wagon stand, and as a wood and litter yard. Fort Scott city council's first project was to replace the fence that had been sold at auction and to beautify the space by reseeding the plaza and planting trees. Residents were also making improvements. The local newspaper reported that owners of residential lots had planted several hundred trees along the streets south of the "old government compound"²⁰ and for one dollar Elizabeth Wilson purchased the lot between HS-2 and HS-3, which she had already fenced, and had begun planting as a garden.²¹

1861-1865 – Civil War

"Many thousands of men marched here....men with black, red, and white faces"²²

During the Civil War (1861-1865) Fort Scott was reactivated and served as an important supply center and staging area for Union forces fighting in Missouri, the Indian Territory (modern Oklahoma), and Arkansas. Its strategic location on the explosive Missouri border (considered pro-slavery country), close to unstable Indian territory (Oklahoma) and halfway between Fort Leavenworth and the Confederate State of Arkansas, made the town of Fort Scott a strategic base for Union logistical operations in the Trans-Mississippi Theater. The troops stationed at Fort Scott were a varied group. They included Kansas regiments such as the 2nd Kansas Light Artillery, African-American troops who became the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment (mustered into service there in 1863), and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Indian Home Guards recruited primarily from displaced Indian refugees. Regiments from other Midwestern states were also assigned to Fort Scott throughout the war. At this time, the town was also a reprieve for refugees-white settlers, American Indians, free blacks and escaped slaves, and others - who were uprooted by civil unrest but who found haven there and in makeshift camps around town.

In the name of national emergency, the Army rented land and buildings from loyal citizens. It constructed new buildings such as blacksmith, wheelwright, and carpenter shops throughout the town and occupied most of the buildings that surrounded the former Parade Ground with the exception being the former Officers' Row. Officers' Quarters HS-1 continued to be used as a hotel, Hiero Wilson continued to live in HS-2, and HS-3 was owned by Colonel Charles W. Blair, the commanding officer of Fort Scott

¹⁹ *Fort Scott Democrat*, Jan. 27, 1858.

²⁰ *Fort Scott Democrat*, May 12, 1860.

²¹ Bourbon County, Kansas, Deed Book A, Dec. 14, 1860, 278.

²² Thompson, *Site Identification and Evaluation*, 153.

between 1863 and 1865. The former Dragoon Stables (HS-10) became a commissary warehouse. The three large buildings that anchored the southern edge of the fort - the Infantry Barracks/Western Hotel (HS-7), the former post Hospital (HS-8), and the Guardhouse (HS-9) - were converted to a hospital complex. A view of the hospital taken ca. 1860 (Figure 5), shows the large rear fenced area that extended to Bigler Street.



Figure 5. Hospital and fenced area taken between 1855-1861, by J.A. Dabbs, a long time Fort Scott photographer. (FOSC Archives, box from NPS MWRO, 50.)

The Civil War-era Union military complex extended beyond the old fort proper, with some activities located on 80 acres throughout town that had been donated to the Army. Several city blocks were converted to Quartermaster and commissary functions, stables, mess house, military prison, forage yard, manager's office, corn cribs, and assorted lots and yards for wood, hay, etc. (the exact location of each these buildings and sites is recorded in the 1865 Army Auction account). Four blockhouses, or lunettes, were constructed as part of a defensive perimeter around Fort Scott. Three of these lunettes (Henning, Blair, and No.1) were in the present downtown area and protected the southern approach to the city; Lunette Insley was near the point of the bluff overlooking the Marmaton River. A map of Fort Scott and vicinity, drawn by Captain William Hoelcke in 1863, records the area and the surrounding landscape (Figure 6). Clearly represented is the former Parade Ground (its location noted by an American flag) with roads surrounding all four sides, main transportation arteries and footpaths, buildings used by the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, wells, and arsenals. It gives a sense of the whole—the topography, the bluff, the river bottoms, fenced lots and huge fields, all set within the context of high prairie. Also delineated are the batteries and rifle pits “to be erected.”



Figure 6. Map of Fort Scott, Kansas and Vicinity. January 28, 1863. Surveyed and Drawn by Capt. William Hoelcke. (Replica on sale at FOSC.)

While providing for the military during this third historic period, the town and its citizens carried on without serious consequence. As a victim of irregular raids but not direct attack, business continued. In fact, with the re-instatement of the official Army post in 1862 the influx of military personnel and the resources necessary to accommodate them stimulated economic activity. Despite the war, the “town commenced to forge ahead,” and built upon the improvements begun at Carroll Plaza in early 1861. A new market square (in this case, a triangle), at the intersection of Main, Market, and Oak Streets, accommodated the sale of fruits and vegetables raised by local farmers.²³ *The Fort Scott Bulletin* reported on the fad of Osage Orange trees (*Maclura pomifera*) being planted around town. Carroll Plaza was still being used by citizens for band concerts and patriotic rallies but it was again used for official purposes, for military inspections, reviews, and parades, as it had been in the initial period of Army occupancy. In addition, it housed temporary hospital wards in tents to accommodate the overflow of the wounded and sick.

The end of the Civil War in 1865 and the Army auction that took place late that same year mark the end of this third historic period. Once again, buildings, fences, and utilitarian structures—stables, an icehouse, and blacksmith shop—were sold to the highest bidder. The Powder Magazine (HS-17) on the Parade Ground was torn down in 1868 followed by the Dragoon Barracks (HS-5) in the mid-1870s thus beginning a slow period of decline that worsened in the early twentieth century. Troops returned home, hopefully with some pleasant remembrances similar to horse soldier Christian Isley, who had written to his loved ones about the beautiful flowers he had seen while camped on the prairie around Fort Scott—wild strawberry, “sensitive rose, and a greenland [sic] moss flower”... “more beautiful here than anywhere else.”²⁴ There were still well over 18,700 acres of the prairie that Private Isley admired throughout the area, but the land on the bluff top was being claimed quickly by the growing city of Fort Scott. In less than five years, the arrival of the railroad caused a dramatic increase in commercial activity and streets were “all the time thronged” with people.²⁵

1865-1873 – Railroad Years

“a sweeping change, this metamorphosis of Kansas into a transplanted New England, from the condition of a wild territory”²⁶

The establishment of the US Army’s Post of Southeast Kansas in Fort Scott represents the fourth historic period (1865-1873) for the Site. Companies of the 6th and the 7th Cavalry arrived in 1869 with the mission to control civil disorder related to construction of the railroad between Fort Scott and the border of Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Company agents worked to acquire right-of-way from landowners as troops were assigned along the route to protect railroad laborers, their camps, and property from the

²³ *Fort Scott Democrat*, May 18, 1861.

²⁴ Christian Isely to Eliza Isely, May 25 and June 11, 1863, in “Uncommon Writings by Common Folk,” Special Collections, Wichita State University.

²⁵ William H. Brown Diary, September 6, 1868, Manuscripts, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.

²⁶ *Scribner’s Monthly*, July 1873.

irate parties involved in the dispute. Railroad officials and investors, farmers, settlers, and business owners were at odds over whether or not the railroad meant progress, and if so, for whom. The first railroad to link Fort Scott to Kansas City and the East was the Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad, which was completed on December 6, 1869. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for which the original charter was taken out by Hiero Wilson years before, followed.²⁷

During this period, Carroll Plaza continued to evolve as businesses moved in and out of the buildings that lined the plaza. There was a general move into town as new construction permitted. Increasingly, former fort buildings found alternative uses—for furniture storage, as a lumberyard, and as a school for the African-American children of Fort Scott. The Dragoon Barracks (HS-5) was torn down in the mid-1870s, as was the Magazine (HS-17) on the Parade Ground. Thus began a slow period of decline that worsened in the early 20th century. In April of 1873, the railroad was completed and, as the Army was no longer needed to “resolve” differences, it abandoned the Post of Southeast Kansas that same month.

Despite all the changes, Carroll Plaza had a decidedly residential character at the end of this fourth historic period. Since the Army auction in 1855, owners had added personal touches to their properties. The duplexes on Officers’ Row had evolved to reflect the taste of the various individuals who lived within them rather than the unified and official appearance expected of an active military post. Over time bay windows, iron balustrades, decorative brackets, and lattice were added giving the neighborhood a decidedly different look. The fence around the plaza which was built during the early town years remained and the trees had matured; saplings and cedars volunteered and sprouted in odd places along the road. A reporter for *Scribner’s Monthly* (July 1873) described the plaza as a weed grown square and the hospital picturesque from decay but that was not an objective assessment as indicated by a telling photograph of the period (Figure 7). One particularly groomed spot, Elizabeth Wilson’s garden, proved the opposite. An early occupant of Fort Scott, Elizabeth had begun cultivating the lot next to her property (HS-2) soon after its purchase. By 1873, the garden extended from the plaza in front to beyond the alley at the rear and had a high stone wall, dating to the old fort, enclosing it. On May 18, 1873, the Wilsons, getting on in age, advertised their property for sale in the *Fort Scott Daily Bulletin*. It described the “well arranged house” along with an elaborate and “genteel” attached garden of “fruit trees, shrubbery, evergreens” and flowers, “one of the finest gardens in southern Kansas.”²⁸

²⁷ Charles W. Goodlander, *Memoirs and Recollections of C.W. Goodlander of the Early Days of Fort Scott: From April 29, 1858 to January 1, 1870* (Fort Scott: Monitor Printing Co.,1900), 127.

²⁸ *Fort Scott Bulletin*, May 18, 1873.



Figure 7. Officers' Row at Fort Scott, 1873. (Stevens Family Papers #1210, Division of Rare Manuscripts Collection of Cornell University.)

Landscape-related Chronology, Ca. 1800-1873

Pre-Settlement at Fort Scott – Pre-1842

1806

- Indigenous tribes increasingly compete for use of the Plains for their own tribal purposes.
- Kansa and Osage Indians established across eastern Kansas for over two hundred years.

September

- Zebulon Pike expedition passes ten miles north of Fort Scott site, “the prospect is sublime...the prairie rising and falling in regular swells, as far as the sight can extend.”²⁹ Pike’s view contrasts with that of a Major Stephen Long in 1819: the area was an unlivable region referred to as the American Desert “unsuitable for habitation of civilized people.”

1818

- Vegetable gardening a familiar activity of soldiers at military posts at this time; the War Department institutes an extensive field cultivation program at Army posts in an effort to reduce costs of provisions and their transport.³⁰
- Example of vegetable gardens under cultivation at Fort Atkinson (later Nebraska), in garden 1½ miles from the fort, in 1822: 410 acres of corn, 49 acres of potatoes, 7 acres of turnips, 40 acres of assorted vegetables planted. Two hundred fifty tons of prairie hay were harvested.³¹

1827

- Fort Leavenworth established as the nodal point of a coordinated military frontier fortification system.

1830

- Indian Removal Act: the plan to move eastern Indian groups to western lands.

1832-1833

- Thomas Swords at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri (Figure 8). Note similarity of plan and elements, which includes a sundial in center of the Parade Ground (Fort Sill, Oklahoma, also had a sundial in the same position, Figure 12).

1833

- US War Department reduces the official obligation of farming on forts to no more than “kitchen gardens.”

²⁹ As cited in Daniel J. Holder and Hal K. Rothman, *The Post on the Marmaton*, (Omaha, NE: NPS MWRO, 2001), 5.

³⁰ John Baltzly Garver, Jr., “The Role of the United States Army in the Colonization of the Trans-Mississippi West: Kansas, 1804-1861,” Unpub. Diss., (Syracuse University, 1981), 118.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 119.

1834

- Legislation enacted to govern American Indian-white relations.
- Presbyterian missionary John Dunbar describes the Fort Leavenworth Parade Ground as “the enclosure...covered with beautiful green, and set with fine trees, pruned, indeed, by the hands of man.”³²

1835-42

- Asst. Quartermaster Thomas Swords at Fort Leavenworth. Map indicates his living quarters and the similarity of the plan of the two forts (Figure 9).

1836

- Asst. Quartermaster Swords at Fort Leavenworth responsible for fencing and plowing three fields or “farms” - 6, 130 and 140 acres each - for the Kansa Indians.

1837

- A north-south cordon of posts extending along a military road from Fort Snelling in Minnesota to Fort Jesup in Louisiana is established.

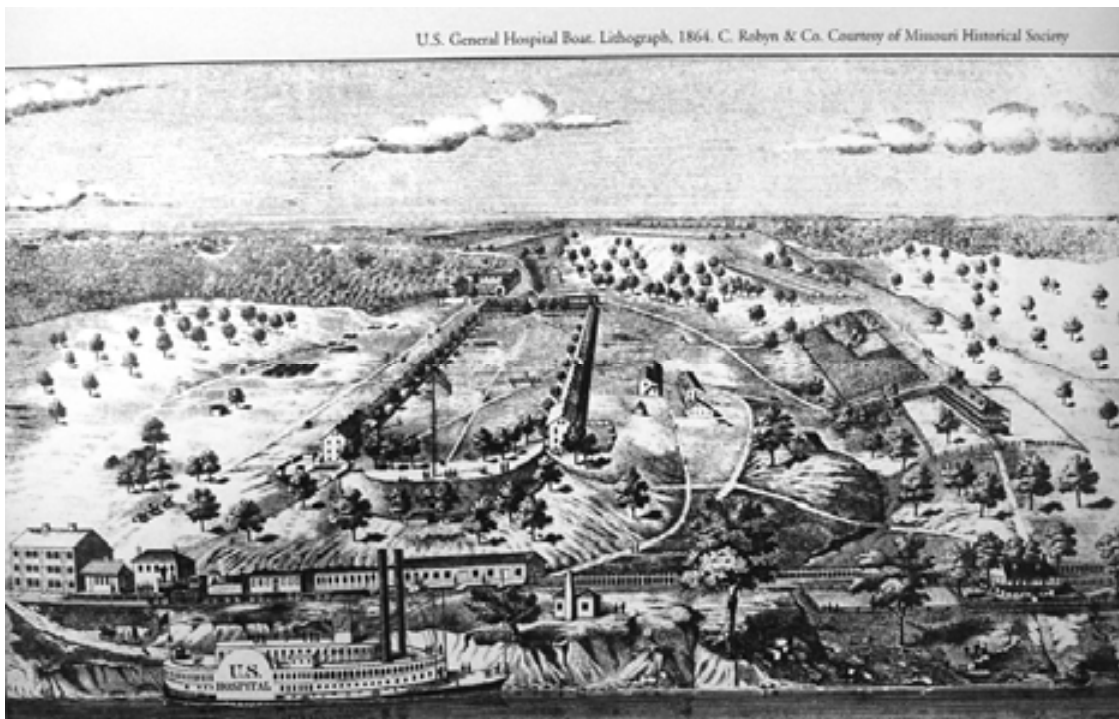


Figure 8. Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, MO. (Willard Robinson, *American Forts*, 1977.)

³²Ibid., 183.

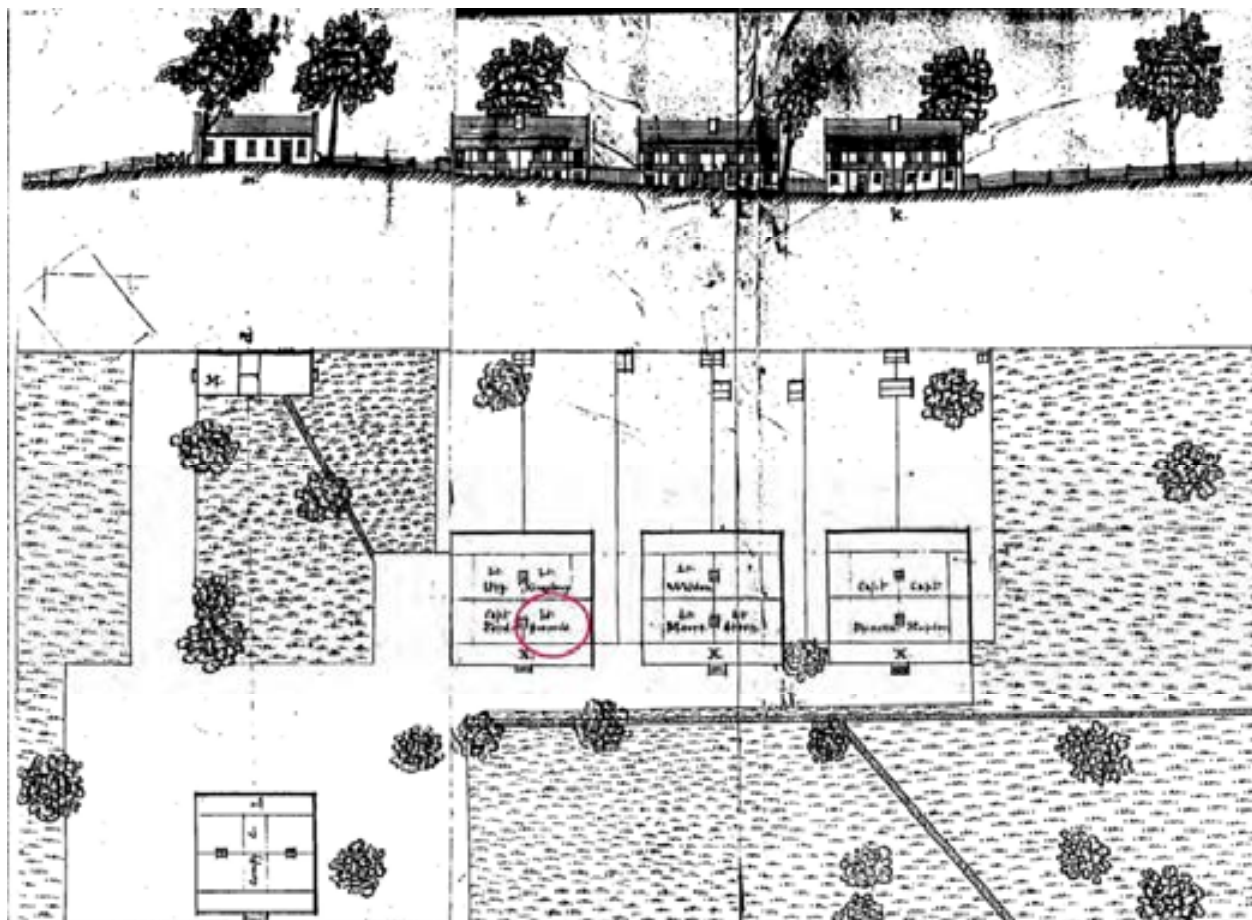


Figure 9. Detail of 1834 Site Plan of Fort Leavenworth with Swords duplex indicated.
(Map from the US Army Frontier Museum, Fort Leavenworth, KS.)

1838

- Captain Nathan Boone party continues survey for military road. Section south of Fort Leavenworth (to Arkansas River) begun fall 1838.
- Conditions in the vast trans-Mississippi region require more mobility than infantry soldiers can provide. Dragoon regiments--mounted forces with the ability to strike rapidly--first established in 1833, employed.

1840

- “Five Civilized Tribes” removed to Oklahoma Territory; vacant space in southeast Kansas granted to combined tribes, the “New York Indians,” although they refused to move west.³³ South of this area the Cherokees were granted land; the “Cherokee Strip” separates Cherokee from the Osage.

³³ Holder and Rothman, *The Post on the Marmaton*, 9.

1841

- At Fort Leavenworth Thomas Swords is ordered to “obtain & plant out on the parade in the proper season about two hundred locust trees, being essential to the parade, as the old trees are dying off.”³⁴ Photographs record trees planted around the perimeter of the Parade Ground (Figure 10).

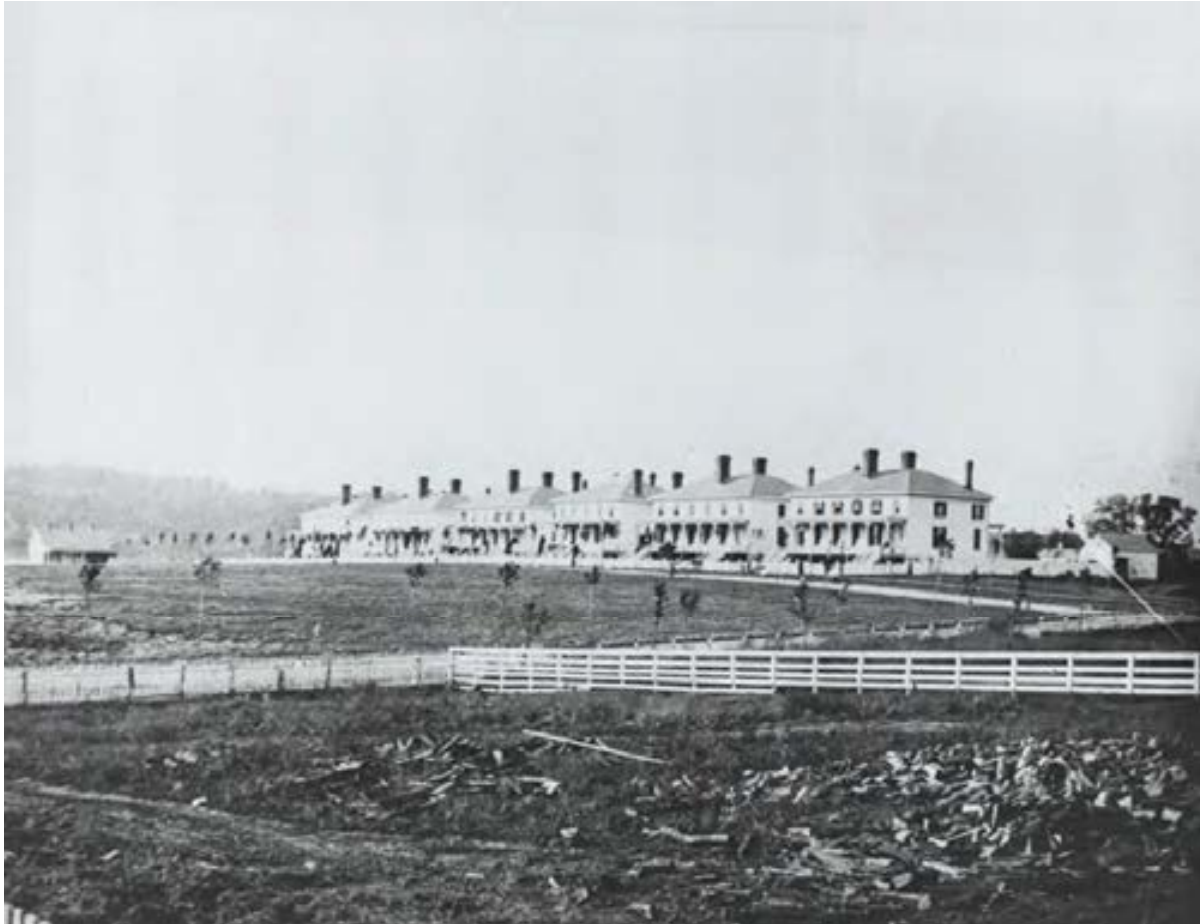


Figure 10. Early view of Fort Leavenworth with newly planted trees surrounding the Parade Ground, ca. 1840. (Photograph from FOOSC archives)

³⁴ S. W. Kearny, to unnamed, Feb. 2, 1842 in “Selected Accounts of T. Swords,” Roll 7, Frame 632, FOOSC Library.

Period of Significance for Fort Scott – 1842-1873

First Historic Period at Fort Scott – 1842-1853

1842

April 9

- Capt. Benjamin Moore selects the site for Fort Scott, which is established as a frontier military post. Beginning of the first historic period (1842-1853).

May 30

-Entire garrison from Fort Wayne sent north to Fort Scott.

June 24

-Thomas Swords ordered to Fort Scott; arrives in July and oversees building program, his goal to make it the “crack post of the frontier.” Military protocol evident (in forts before and after) in standardization of plan, architecture, and design elements such as tree planting, type of (picket and plank) fences, even the convention of placing a sundial on the Parade Ground (as also at Jefferson Barracks). See illustrations for Jefferson Barracks (Figure 8), Fort Leavenworth (Figure 10), Fort Riley (Figure 11), and Fort Sill (Oklahoma, 1869, Figure 12).
-“Garden stuffs” planted prior to arrival of troops to Fort Scott site; first steps toward self-sufficiency.



Figure 11. Fort Riley, KS (est. 1853). (Willard Robinson, *American Forts*, 1977.)

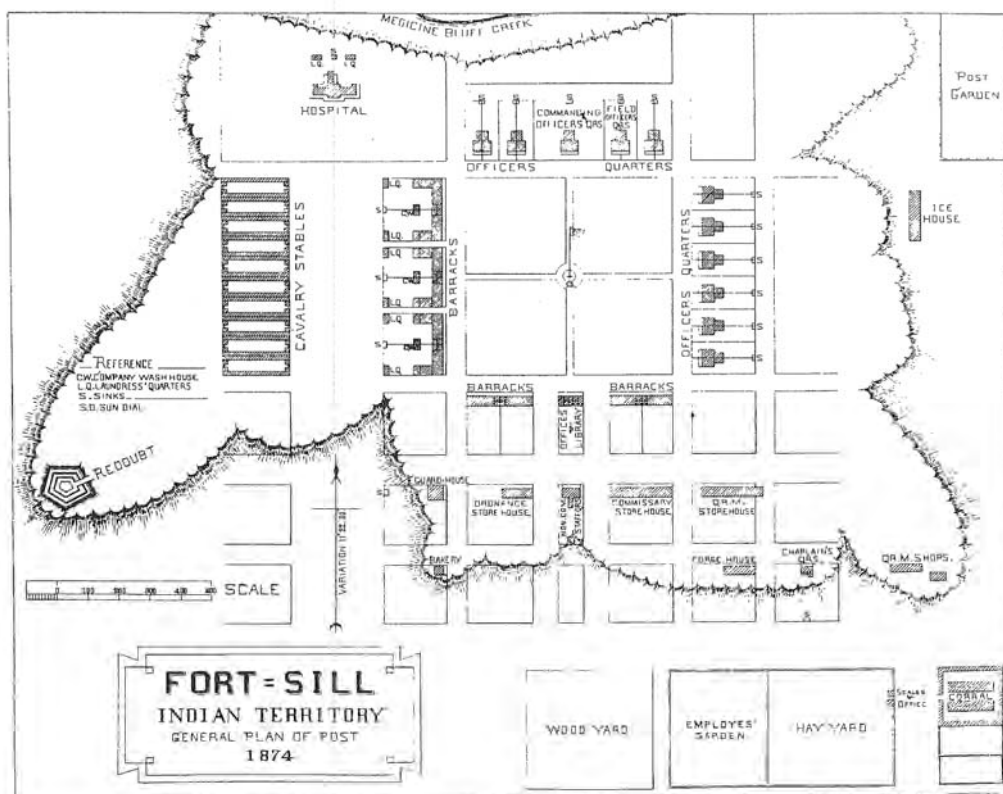


Figure 12. Fort Sill, OK (est. 1869), From John Billings, *Circular No 4: Report on Barracks and Hospitals, with Descriptions of Military Posts*. (Surgeon General's Office, US War Department 1871. Reprint by Sol Lewis: New York, 1974.)

1842-1844

-Major building campaign at Fort Scott

1844

July

-Col. George Croghan, Inspector General of the Army, visits Fort Scott and criticizes the plan: stables should not have been located alongside the Parade Ground, the hospital should have been built away from the barracks "out of view & in some retired & quiet spot," the enclosed Parade Ground precluded extension of the plan and "not only shut out of view the most magnificent prairie of the country, but interrupt in the most offensive way, almost the only refreshing summer breezes"³⁵ -Military road open³⁶; record rains resulting in the Great Flood of 1844.

November

-Charlotte Swords boasts of her ability to hunt buffalo with bow and arrow.

³⁵ Thompson, *Site Identification and Evaluation*, 27.

³⁶ Garver, *The Role of the U.S. Army*, 252.

1846-1848

-Little documentation at the fort due to involvement in the Mexican War.

1848

-Plan of Fort Scott drawn by Lieutenant Wallace (Figure 13).

-Extant: a walk in front of former Officers' Row and another, perpendicular walk passes through the Well.

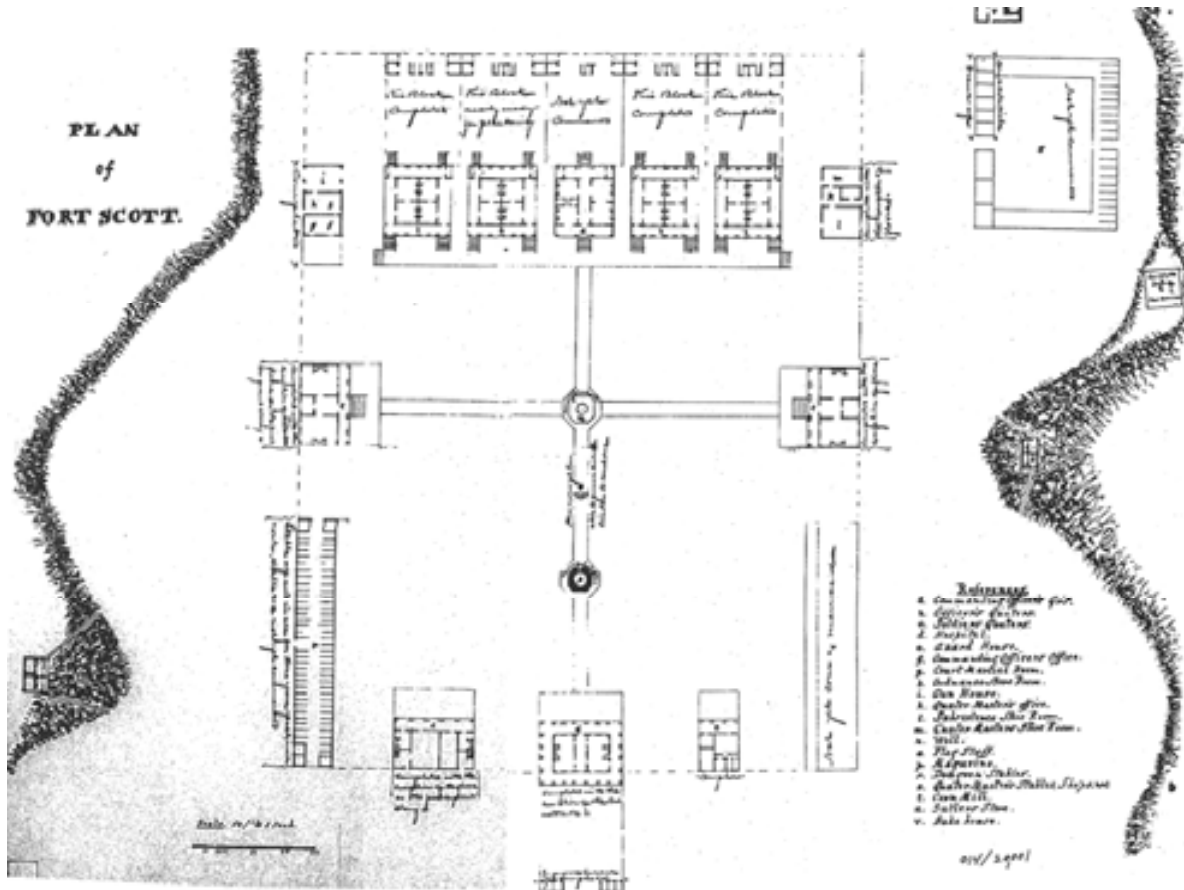


Figure 13. 1848 plan of Fort Scott drawn by Lt. George B. Wallace. (Copy on file in FOSC HS-11.)

1850

-Military need for Fort Scott begins to diminish; the Permanent Indian Frontier nearly obsolete.

1851

-General Order No. 1 (January 8) requires commanding officers of posts to ensure cultivation of kitchen gardens and engage in field cultivation (carried out by garrison troops). Field cultivation by troops discontinued ca. 1852 due to the need for them in military role.

-1,400 acres under cultivation at Fort Leavenworth. Drought results in smaller yield than expected: 12,977 bushels of corn, 9,310 bushels of oats, 383 tons of timothy hay and 360 tons of straw; renewed more than eight miles of fence around cultivated fields there.³⁷ Note: vegetable gardens at Fort Leavenworth recorded to include not only vegetables but vines and fruit trees, i.e. grapevines and plum trees.

1852

-Increased farming activities at Fort Scott: additional 125-130 acre field to southeast plowed, 1,527+ bushels corn grown and sold. Note the size of the very large field to the east of Fort Scott (Figure 6).

1853

April 22

-Fort Scott abandoned by military; troops return to Fort Leavenworth.
-Fort Riley established in western Kansas. Plan for Fort Riley is identical to that of Fort Scott (Figure 12).

Second Historic Period at Fort Scott - 1854-1860

“Bleeding Kansas” tension builds

- Increasing pro/anti-slavery struggles and settlers encroach on Fort Scott site. Pro- and anti-slavery factions stay at the Free State and Western Hotels (HS-1 and HS-7).
- Site transitions from military facility to town with the former Parade Ground and Officers’ Row as the core of growth.
- Hiero T. Wilson, former post sutler, and wife Elizabeth, remain as the “first citizens” with his store as the first commercial business of the new town. The Wilson house is the election place for District Six of the Territorial Census.
- Beginning of dramatic changes in Site use with a greater emphasis on west side: Government Land Office (GLO) in HS-5. Later the building is utilized for a tailor shop, a drugstore, and a doctor’s office; other buildings were also utilized in a similar manner as the evolution of businesses moved from the fort into town as new building permits indicate. The Free State Hotel (HS-1, also called the Fort Scott Hotel) and Western Hotel (HS-7) share a stable prior to the building of HS-31.
- Bigler Street (later renamed Market Street) “opened to the Marmaton River,” also the street is “interrupted by a fenced lot behind the hospital” (this comment gives a sense of how close commercial activity was to the former fort).
- Bourbon County established.

³⁷ Ibid., 452.

1854

May

-The Kansas-Nebraska Act creates the Kansas territory and allows the residents of Kansas to decide whether to be a free state or a slave state.

November

-1st Territorial election.

-“Bleeding Kansas” era lasts through beginning of Civil War.

1854

-Military road between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Gibson becomes a major transportation artery; continues as such until 1875.

1855

April 16

-Public auction of Army buildings, utilitarian structures and related items at the Fort: includes sale of “fence enclosing Parade Ground for \$11.00,” (note the use of the word “fence” versus “rails,” indicating a plank fence).

-Also sold at auction: rails from around several gardens (“a garden for the Sergeant” and a “fenced garden on the hill across the creek to the East”). Also shows sale of approximately 50 structures and outbuildings on or near the fort property.

-Ca. 1855-58 Parade Ground renamed Carroll Plaza by Hiero Wilson; is increasingly used by citizens to dry clothes, for citizen militia drills and per newspaper was a “wood yard, wagon stand and litter depot.”

-Original fence around plaza removed: *Fort Scott Democrat* records public outcry to rebuild.

1856-1857

-Government Land Office maps indicate ten plowed fields along Mill Creek to the northwest, five along the Marmaton River southwest, along Fort Leavenworth Road to the north and two south of the fort; also documents three roads into Fort Scott: the Old Military Road (Fort Scott to Fort Leavenworth at the north corner near the post headquarters), the Military Road from Fort Scott to Arkansas at the northeast corner by the Quartermaster’s Storehouse and at Cafachique (located directly west of the fort), and Fort Scott on the west side by the stable.

1856-1858

-push to beautify (and clean up) Carroll Plaza. Visitor describes Carroll Plaza as “the most beautiful, green public square west of the Mississippi River.”

1857

June

- The Fort Scott Town Company organized; makes conditional purchase of land claims for the future Town of Fort Scott.³⁸
- 60 acre lot southwest of south corner plowed.

1858

- Official plat for the new town of Fort Scott is filed with the county recorder (replaces an earlier version submitted the year prior). Plat indicates former Parade Ground as Carroll Plaza.
- 4-5 springs discovered on town site (reflects the new interest in balneology: the healing qualities of water for drinking and bathing).
- Trego letter documents trees surrounding the Well (February 28, 1858).
- The *Fort Scott Democrat* comments on the “sweet sixteen” year old trees on the “old government compound” (January 27, 1858). An advertisement in the local paper refers to the “Public Square” *Fort Scott Democrat* 12/23/1858.
- First free African-Americans, Pete (barber) and Jess Slavins (servant) move to Fort Scott.
- Osage Indians come into town to trade ponies, robes, and dance for citizens on Carroll Plaza. Likely that American Indians had been trading at Fort Scott from its earliest days.
- Citizens proclaim that Williams Street “will be the Fifth Avenue of Fort Scott” and Fort Scott will vie with Chicago in commercial enterprise.

1859

- Powder Magazine (built in 1845), Well and Canopy extant.
- Local farmers experiment raising “Chinese” sugar cane.
- New Well noted on Carroll Plaza.

1860

- The city of Fort Scott incorporated by an act of the state legislature; 520 acre town site.
- Locals raising melons, apples, peaches, potatoes; preserves and jellies praised by Trego.

March

- City proposes to plant blue grass on the Carroll Plaza.

May

- Owners of residential lots plant “several hundred trees along streets south of “the old government compound.”
- Fence (whitewashed and of four horizontal boards) around Carroll Plaza rebuilt³⁹; a need for walks around the plaza is noted.

³⁸ T. F. Robley, *History of Bourbon County, Kansas* (Fort Scott: Monitor Printing, 1894), 72.

³⁹ *Fort Scott Democrat*, May 5, 1860.

August

-“New roads” around Carroll Plaza (Blair, Marmaton, Lincoln, Fenton Streets).

December 14

-The deed to Elizabeth C. Wilson for the open space between HS-2 and HS-3 reads, "fronting the Public Square in said city adjoining the residence of H. T. Wilson...the same already fenced in by said E. C. Wilson and used by her as for a garden..."⁴⁰

Third Historic Period at Fort Scott - 1861-1865: the Civil War years

1861

January 29

- Kansas becomes the 34th state.
- City council approves planting of trees on plaza.
- Fort Scott population approximately 1,400.

March

- Carroll Plaza planted with bluegrass and trees per City Council action.⁴¹
- Army builds bridge across the Marmaton River (later swept away by flooding).⁴²

1861-1864

- Civil War: Fort Scott functions as a supply depot and staging area for Union. Irregular raids occur throughout the war but Fort Scott was never directly attacked; “business good all the time” during the war. Army rents the Hospital (HS-8), HS-7, and HS-9 (all the buildings adjacent to Bigler/Market Street), “several city blocks converted for Army use,” fortifications built: breastworks, stockades, block houses built (Lunettes Henning, Insley, Blair, No. 1). Henning, Blair, No. 1 built to protect downtown, Insley overlooks the Marmaton River.
- “Miles of land along the Marmaton River houses camps of several thousand soldiers.”

1863

- Hoelcke maps of fort and surrounding area drawn (Figure 6).
- Local newspaper reports Osage Orange trees (Hedge Apples), *Maclura pomifera*, used by Indians for bows, its hard wood good for fencing, is planted throughout town.
- Soldier Christian Isley writes home about plants found on the prairie (and sends seeds and specimens): “sensitive rose,” prairie rose, “Greenland” moss “to plant

⁴⁰Bourbon County, Kansas, Deed Book A, Dec. 14, 1860, 278.

⁴¹ *Fort Scott Democrat*, March 16, 1861.

⁴² Leo Oliva, *Fort Scott: Courage and Conflict on the Border* (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1984), 69.

along the paths in the garden,” wild strawberry, “more beautiful flowers here than any where else...”

1864

-Population: 3,000; Carroll Plaza houses tents used to provide for overflow of sick and wounded.

1865

-In spite of Civil War “town commenced to forge ahead.” New market “square” at Main, Market and Oak Streets (present location).

Fourth Historic Period for Fort Scott - 1865-1873

-Owner additions to Officers’ Row include wrought iron, lattice, additional fences on side yards.

-Boomtown years for the city.

1865

-Official end of Civil War. Last garrison leaves Fort Scott.

-Auction of Army buildings located in the city of Fort Scott; includes sale of Lunettes Henning, Insley, and No. 1.

-First African-American school opens north of Carroll Plaza.

1866

-Cholera epidemic in the Midwest fails to reach Fort Scott as anticipated.

1868

-Powder Magazine demolished (rebuilt 1976 and designated HS-17).

1869

December 7

-KC, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad (also known as the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf) arrives “filled with merchandise.” Railroad replaces stage coach.

-Goodlander notes the population to be 4,500.

1869

-The Army returns to Fort Scott: the Army Post of Southeast Kansas protects and facilitates construction of the railroad and deals with property rights issues.

-The first floor of the former post Hospital (HS-8) is used as a school for African-American children.

-The 3¼ acre hospital garden at Fort Harker (central Kansas) yields radishes, corn, okra, lettuce and beans.⁴³

1870

- M. K. and T. Railroad (KATY) comes through Fort Scott, a year and a day after the KC, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad first arrived.
- The Daily Monitor* article references a “large portion...of the city is built on what used to be the old Government field.”
- “large trees standing in the court [Parade Ground/Carroll Plaza]...signs of having been planted many years before.”
- 18,700 acres of Bourbon County still covered in prairie.

1873

- Beneke photograph of Officers' Row: clear depiction of fencing (picket and plank), trees and road adjacent the duplexes.

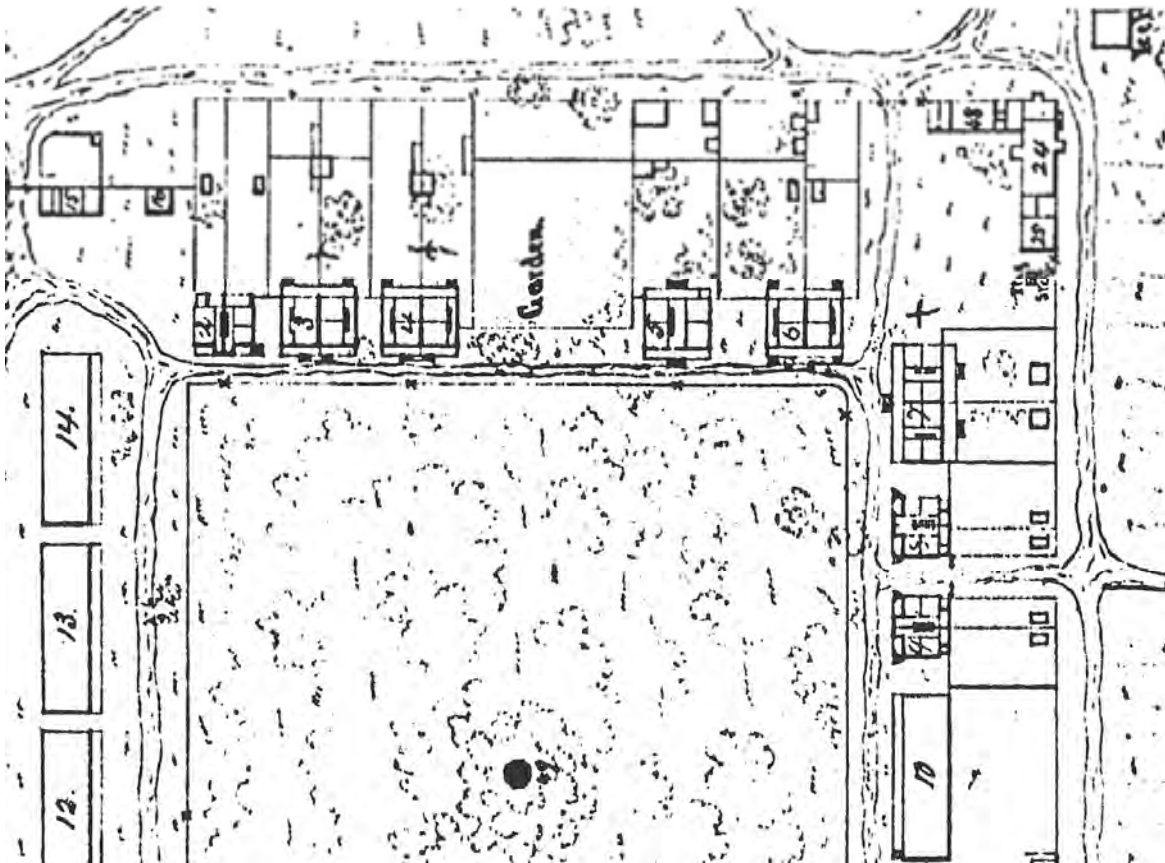


Figure 14. Detail of Fort Leavenworth showing garden in the center lot of Officers' Row. Site Plan of Fort Leavenworth, ca. 1861. Detail of the north side of the Parade Ground (Map from the U.S. Army Frontier Museum, Fort Leavenworth, KS.)

⁴³John S. Billings, *Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts 1871*, report ed., (New York: Sol Lewis, 1974), 38.

1873

- Fire downtown destroys Market Street buildings.
- Per *Scribners* article Carroll Plaza a “weed grown square,” decay “renders the hospital picturesque.” Article also includes an illustration of the “bridge across the Marmaton.”⁴⁴
- Hiero and Elizabeth Wilson advertise house (HS-2) for sale in the *Fort Scott Daily Bulletin* May 18, 1873 “along with garden attached—nearly two acres, handsomely improved—a genteel [sic] variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, evergreens, etc. in fact one of the finest gardens in southern Kansas.” Garden located in the lot between HS-2 and HS-3. (Note: the equivalent space along Officers’ Row at Fort Leavenworth is left vacant and is also planted as a garden, Figure 14).

1873

- US Army Post of southeast Kansas deactivated.

⁴⁴ *Scribner’s Monthly*, July 1873.



Fort Scott National Historic Site, View looking South, with Hospital (HS-8) in Distance. (PBA 2009)

Chapter 3: Evaluation and Analysis of Existing Conditions

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Introduction

This chapter of the FOSC CLR provides a detailed understanding of FOSC's landscape as it currently exists and compares this with the conditions during the National Register nomination's historic periods. The analysis and evaluation is in part derived from the NPS Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) documents completed in 1998 and 2001. This chapter is comprised of five sections:

- Statement of Significance
- Evaluation of Integrity
- Existing Conditions Evaluation and Analysis by Landscape Area
- Existing Conditions Evaluation and Analysis by Landscape Feature
- Identification of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

The purpose of documenting and analyzing FOSC's existing landscape is threefold:

1. The most important goal is to understand the range and breadth of landscape features, to identify them by name, describe them, and locate them on a site map, that will serve as a reference and a baseline of information for the remainder of the document.
2. The second goal is to generate an inventory list of FOSC features to which several analyses may be applied. These include a condition assessment, identification of their date and period of origin, (and therefore connection to the National Register historic periods) and consideration of how much the landscape reflects its character during these historic periods through an integrity assessment.
3. The final reason is to provide a record of the landscape that may prove useful to future research efforts.

The existing conditions information comprises written, graphic, and photographic documentation of the current landscape conditions associated with FOSC. The documentation was derived from on-site visits conducted by project team members in October 2009 and February 2010. Existing conditions source material, such as aerial photographs and AutoCAD mapping were provided by FOSC staff.

A period plan to accompany the text in this chapter shows the principal Site organization, vegetation, topography, structures, fields, drive, and walks that are known to have existed up to 1873. Landscape Areas are also delineated on the plan. Period plans have been developed along with the existing conditions base drawing (created for documentation of current FOSC conditions as discussed in detail in this chapter). The existing conditions base map has been altered to illustrate the character defining features of the FOSC landscape for the period of significance by studying historic documentation including aerial images, historic photographs, and written accounts. The

topography shown is included for context and to give an overall sense of the Site landscape.

Statement of Significance

FOSC is a significant cultural resource of the United States that represents four distinct periods of American history and Westward Expansion. These sequential but separate phases date from 1842 to 1873 and reflect the fort as a frontier military post (1842-1853), its role in “Bleeding Kansas” and as the site of the new town of Fort Scott (1854-1860), the Civil War (1861-65) and a fourth military presence in response to the arrival of the railroad (1865-73). Refer to Chapter 1, Statement of Significance Section for further definition of local, state, and national significance.

Evaluation of Integrity

The 2001 FOSC CLI determined the Site to possess a low level of integrity although its cultural landscape was significant in terms of a reconstructed/restored resource. Re-evaluation of the overall landscape took place in October 2009. The level of integrity remains low; however, the condition rating was upgraded to ‘Good.’ The principal buildings and structures, within four sequential time frames during the period of significance (1842-1873), were the focus for the National Register nomination and the determination of National Historic Landmark status. These elements, as a whole, make up the cultural landscape of which the predominant organizing element is the Parade Ground with principal buildings and spaces arranged around its perimeter. Research in primary documents and archeology prior to and at the beginning of NPS stewardship, identified the location and arrangement of these features. Resources with limited existing documentation include the Quartermaster’s Quadrangle, which has a considerable number of buried elements not identified to date, and other yet unidentified archeological resources on the Site. Lack of certain historic landscape features and the necessary existence of certain non-contributing resources (most of which exist to facilitate the public) result in a somewhat diminished feeling. However, the site as a whole, its buildings and landscape, retains a moderate level of integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association.

Location: Location refers to the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or where the historic event occurred.

Evaluation of Location: The location for Fort Scott was chosen in 1842 and its general footprint--the Parade Ground and adjacent areas that define and enclose the fort—remains. Although private property owners and commercial activities replaced those of the Army beginning in 1855, the actual site of this transition remained; therefore, FOSC retains integrity of location.

Design: Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape.

Evaluation of Design: In the broadest sense, Fort Scott retains its historic form, centrally organized around the Parade Ground. The reconstructed/restored principal buildings that flank all four sides of the Parade Ground, and several secondary structures and spaces such as the Quartermaster's Quadrangle, are arranged based on historical and archeological evidence. Landscape elements that were introduced during the early historic period (1842-55) - the double row of trees and picket fences along the walk in front of Officers' Row and the fence surrounding the Parade Ground (now missing) - contributed to the design and represent a continuous thread: they were a contribution of the formative military period and not only existed, but were maintained by choice, into the years of private ownership of the new residential neighborhood and the town's stewardship of Carroll Plaza as the new civic greenspace. Missing also are the many elements that private residents made to their properties after 1855 that reflected contemporary taste and the human interest in making one's "mark." By the late 1800s these additions - decorative iron balconies, stone terracing, varied fencing between properties, and the reuse of columns on front stairs, had accumulated to reveal that the buildings themselves (not to mention related spaces) evolved. With renewed interest in representing the area as a historic site, specifically as the military fort of 1842-1853, reconstruction/restoration removed all references to this later period. Yet, in spite of the removal of these elements, the very basic form, plan, organization of space, and primary buildings of the earliest historic period remain. Therefore, the site retains its integrity of design.

Setting: The aspect of setting refers to the physical environment of a property, or how the site is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and spaces.

Evaluation of Setting: The Site is set on a bluff overlooking the landscape to the north as it has since its inception in 1842 and is adjacent to the historic Fort Scott business district as it has since private commercial activity began in 1855. Changes to the surrounding environment have resulted over time. These include considerable alteration of the bluff including blasting in the late 1890s which created a 50 foot cut - a mere 100-200 feet behind Officers' Row - to accommodate track for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Brick plants (operating under various names into the twentieth century) mined deposits of red clay, eating away the bluff, and construction of US Hwy 69 hemmed in the east edge of the Site. Commercial buildings, parking, and Skubitz Plaza ring the periphery from the southeast to the southwest as a result of construction begun with post-World War II urban renewal.

However, the spatial organization and patterns of use of and around the Site (and its setting) remained consistent from 1855 until the 1960s when the area was a residential neighborhood. During these years, Carroll Plaza continued to function as a central greenspace that enhanced the aesthetic value of the neighborhood; it remained a visual extension of the front yards that lined Blair Street. Residents used their backyards in the same way that officers and their

families had from 1842-53, accessing them via the alley along the rear edge of the property.

The loss of HS-6 (former Infantry Barracks) in 1880 was a precursor to the slow decline and demolition of original fort buildings that began in the twentieth century. When HS-5 (former Infantry Barracks) was demolished in 1900, both sides of the original Parade Ground stood devoid of fort buildings for the first time in more than fifty years. 1906 Sanborn Insurance Maps indicate new structures and changes in use along the west side of the Parade Ground. For example, multiple sheds stood where HS-5 had been, and where HS-10 stood, are a carriage house and a storage shed. By 1939, the Hospital (HS-8) was being used as a storage barn, and six years later the east half of Officers' Quarters HS-4 burned.

Despite inevitable change to the context of the setting over time, the fundamental relationship of the Site to its environment remains unaffected. Therefore, the Site retains integrity of setting.

Materials: Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during the historic period. All types of construction materials and other landscape and archeological features are included under this aspect of integrity.

Evaluation of Materials: Much of the material in the principal, and some secondary buildings (such as HS-14 and HS-30), remains. Landscape features that remain are limited to the actual ground of the Parade Ground and the partial limestone walls defining the rear (and side yards) of Officers' Row. Missing are materials associated with historic picket and whitewashed plank fencing, plant material along Officers' Row and around the Well (HS-15), and historically correct grass and its associated habit (tufted rather than evenly mowed) on the Parade Ground. The walk in front of Officers' Row has been replaced three times since 1979 and is not original to the Site (refer to the Missing Features Map at the end of this chapter). Therefore, the Site has diminished integrity of materials.

Workmanship: Workmanship refers to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period.

Evaluation of Workmanship: Techniques used in reconstruction of the buildings remain visually true to the period. The existing central Arkansas stone walkway faced with local limestone in front of Officers' Rows was reconstructed in 2003 to replicate the original walk which appears in historic photographs. However, remaining walks that border the Parade Ground are of various non-historic materials. The restored prairie, meant to evoke the historic landscape, needs to be weeded and/or exotic plants removed. Informal plantings (such as vines and shrubs at doorsteps and in domestic spaces) and the interpretation of gardens (the Hospital garden, that of the Ordnance Sergeant, and the backyards of Officers' Row), which have the potential to reveal the interests and daily lives

of site occupants, are minimally evident. Therefore, the Site has limited physical evidence of these skills and abilities and has diminished integrity of workmanship.

Feeling: Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

Evaluation of Feeling: Although the essential character of the historic Fort Scott Site remains, it is diminished in feeling due to the lack of landscape features and secondary structures that existed during the period of significance. Missing are the double row of trees in front of Officers' Row, trees around the Well, and a whitewashed plank fence around the Parade Ground. The Officers' Row duplexes are missing picket fences along the front walk, and gardens behind the buildings and to the side of HS-2. Also missing is the fenced area behind the Hospital which served as the location of the hospital garden tended by patients during the early historic period (1842-55).

Also missing from this period are outbuildings, granaries, root houses, and shops (as recorded in the auction account) that ringed the perimeter of the Parade Ground. The associated activities of this extension of utilitarian structures created the buzz of daily life at the fort, which is currently missing. This buzz of activity is represented in the park's introductory movie and is implied in waysides, but is not manifested in the landscape. At present, the landscape is too "clean," too sparse in its appearance, exhibiting an almost modern aesthetic not that of a landscape that evolved over the years of 1842-73.

Although HS-2 is identified as the Wilson-Goodlander house, little sense of the post-1855 landscape (which could be represented by the Wilson garden on the grounds), or Carroll Plaza as the "front yard" of the fine residences that line it and as the central hub for the new community, is evident. Missing are the roads - Blair, Lincoln, Fenton and Marmaton - that surrounded the plaza by 1860. Therefore, as a result of these missing expressions of the second historic period, there is diminished feeling at the Site.

Association: Association refers to the direct link between the historic event and the cultural landscape.

Evaluation of Association: The history of the Fort Scott Site and its growth as the hub of the new town is an important aspect of local history that has been acknowledged and written about by citizens including Charles Goodlander (1900), T. F. Robley (1894), the Molly Foster Berry Chapter of the DAR (1914), Ralph Richards (1954), and most recently Donald Banwart (1982). Four phases of history relate to the Site have been identified: the frontier post during 1842-1855, the years of "Bleeding Kansas" 1855-1861, the Civil War 1861-1865 and through the boom years for the town of Fort Scott, 1865-1873, when the railroad first arrived. Although the direct link between the cultural landscape and historic

events could be made more tangible by the reintroduction and interpretation of landscape related features cited in this CLR, the places and events associated with the four phases of history above are acknowledged (by citizens and by history) as categorical. Therefore, the Site retains integrity of association.

FOSC retains integrity in location, design, setting, and association. It has diminished integrity in materials, workmanship, and feeling. Based on NR guidelines, a property either does or does not retain its overall integrity, and does or does not convey significance. The primary architecture of FOSC retains integrity but missing features - primarily landscape relate - affects the integrity of materials, workmanship, and the historic feeling of the site. Reintroduction of missing features, based on historic documentation or precedent, can correct the diminished integrity of these elements.

The Landscape Area sections are followed by an inventory of FOSC landscape features, which identifies which features are contributing, noncontributing, and missing from the historic landscape. This inventory also provides condition information for each existing inventoried feature.

Evaluation and Analysis of Existing Conditions by Landscape Area

The discussion is organized according to Landscape Areas and character defining features as described in the methodology section of Chapter I. The narrative and accompanying plan serve to identify, delineate, and describe the character and features of the FOSC landscape and place it in the urban context of its surroundings. In this section, the seven Landscape Areas are first defined within the overall property, and then followed by a discussion of the character and features within each of the Landscape Areas.

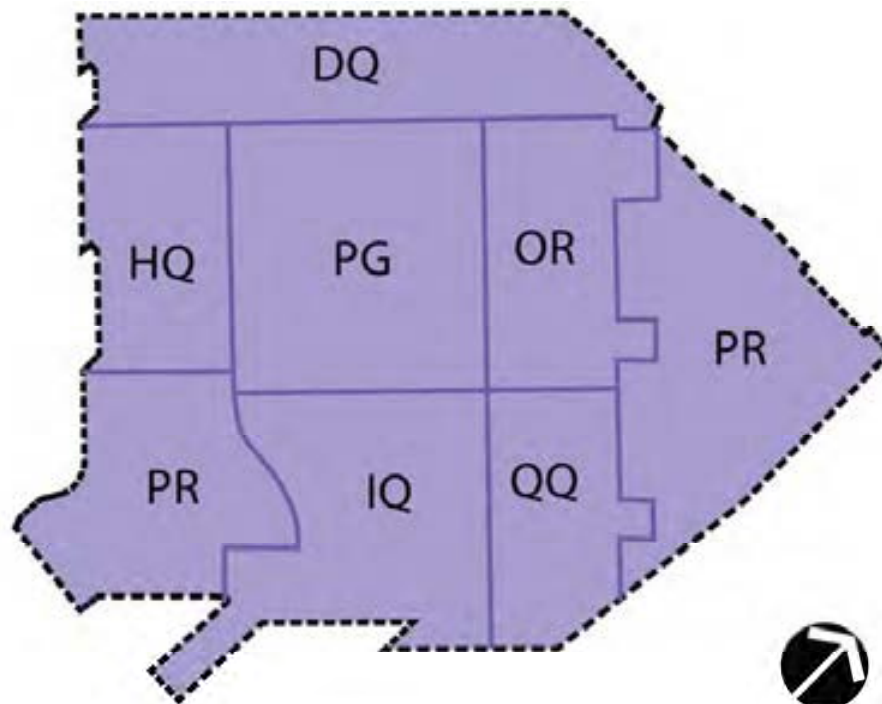
- Landscape Area 1: Parade Ground
- Landscape Area 2: Officers' Row Quadrangle
- Landscape Area 3: Dragoon Quadrangle
- Landscape Area 4: Hospital Quadrangle
- Landscape Area 5: Infantry Quadrangle
- Landscape Area 6: Quartermaster's Quadrangle
- Landscape Area 7: Prairie Restoration Quadrangle

Within fort landscapes there are often distinct areas in which the landscape character and uses differ. These are areas within the natural, constructed, and legal boundaries of the property that have a particular character. It is useful to identify, organize, and define the character landscape by delineating a logical series of such Landscape Areas, each with their associative and often distinct, identifiable characteristic elements. As outlined in Chapter I, these areas are based on the following: spatial organization, land pattern and use, views and visual relationships, topography and natural systems, vegetation, circulation, and structures and site furnishings.

The boundaries of Landscape Areas may be loosely delineated by vegetation or topographical features such as slopes, or clearly defined by physical features such as a wall, path, or road. Some of these features remain constant while others change over time. Identifying and defining these areas clarifies the spatial organization of the property, facilitates a clearer understanding of the historic evolution of the property, and aids in planning for ongoing and future uses and stewardship.

Each Landscape Area is delineated by solid purple lines and noted with two letters on the *Landscape Areas Diagram* (Figure 15). The Landscape Area boundaries may or may not remain consistent through time and aspects of the individual areas may change.

LANDSCAPE AREAS



PG Parade Ground (Landscape Area 1)	IQ Infantry Quadrangle (Landscape Area 5)
OR Officers' Row Quadrangle (Landscape Area 2)	QQ Quartermaster's Quadrangle (Landscape Area 6)
DQ Dragoon Quadrangle (Landscape Area 3)	PR Prairie Restoration Quadrangle (Landscape Area 7)
HQ Hospital Quadrangle (Landscape Area 4)	

Figure 15. Landscape Areas Diagram. (PBA 2010)

Landscape Area 1: Parade Ground (PG)

The Parade Ground is the largest Landscape Area and encompasses much of the central Site landscape. The area is characterized by a 350-foot square mown turf ground plane interspersed with trees. Boundaries are the Officers' Quarters to the northeast, the Infantry Quadrangle to the southeast, the Hospital Quadrangle to the southwest, and the Dragoon Quadrangle to the northwest. Circulation patterns around the area evolved from stone walks (and likely from dirt footpaths) to new streets - Blair, Marmaton, Lincoln, and Fenton Streets - put in circa 1860, and then back into sidewalks with reconstruction of the Site. Massive grading that took place during initial FOSC reconstruction (beginning in 1968) altered the historic ground plane of the Parade Ground and the original grade was likely lost at that time.

Landscape features include mown turf grass, scattered trees, a sidewalk around the periphery, and a sidewalk running northeast/southwest through the center of the Parade Ground along which are located the Well and Canopy (HS-15), the Flagpole (HS-16), the Powder Magazine (HS-17), and interpretive waysides. Extant features in Landscape Area 1 define the spatial organization and topography of the Site, views across the space, and circulation around and within the area.

Missing features, which have the potential to contribute to the area's integrity and interpretation of the Site, are a fence surrounding the Parade Ground, trees planted along Officers' Row and around the Well, a sundial oriented on the sidewalk between the Well and Powder Magazine, and a secondary walk connecting the Dragoon and Infantry Barracks (HS-5 and HS-6). Of these missing elements in Landscape Area 1, the trees and fencing are of particular importance as they are representative of the entire period of significance, having been planted within the first ten years of the Site's history and remaining evident in ca. 1873 photographs. These missing features provide the continuous thread between the early and later historic periods as they not only existed over multiple decades, but were maintained by choice by the public after the Army abandonment and into the years of private ownership.

Evaluation and Analysis: As the core FOSC landscape unit, Landscape Area 1 is the location of 1842-1873 historic events and community development. The general footprint of the area that defines and anchors the fort and subsequent town hub remains largely unchanged. Despite inevitable alterations to the context of the setting over time, the fundamental relationship of the area to its environment has been unaffected (in fact, the Parade Ground/Carroll Plaza is the constant organizing element recorded on Sanborn Insurance Maps though 1947). The essential form, plan, and organization of space remain as they were during the period of significance, and the reconstructed/restored buildings are stylistically correct based on decisions made by Captain Swords. Its place and events are acknowledged by generations of citizens and by history. The Site's relationship to the four historic periods defined above is categorical. Therefore, Landscape Area 1 maintains integrity of location, setting, design and association.

Landscape Area 1 is diminished, however, in materials, workmanship and feeling. Aspects of materials and workmanship are negatively affected due to missing features, mostly landscape related, from the period of significance.

The primary missing features are plant choices (missing trees along Officers' Row and on the Parade Ground) and construction methods/techniques (wooden plank fencing surrounding the Parade Ground) that had been a part of the historic landscape. Missing secondary buildings, such as those recorded in the 1855 auction account, and the daily activity they supported, speak to the diminished feeling of the area. Reintroduction of these structures and interpretation of their related activities could rectify this.

Landscape Area 2: Officers' Row Quadrangle (OR)

The Officers' Row area includes the Officers' Quarters HS-1, HS-2, and HS-4, the foundation of HS-3 (also Officers' Quarters), Outbuildings (HS-35 and 36), and the Carriage Houses (HS-31 and 32) behind the quarters. This area serves as the northeastern edge of the Parade Ground. Boundaries are the Parade Ground to the southwest, the Quartermaster's Quadrangle to the southeast, the Dragoon Quadrangle to the northwest, and the Prairie Restoration Quadrangle to the northeast. The spatial organization of the area includes the spaces in between and behind HS-1 through HS-4.

Landscape features include mown turf grass throughout, formal plantings of roses in front of, and day lilies between HS-1 and HS-2, garden beds edged in stone, and a grape arbor behind HS-2 (all remnants of the 1978 NPS planting plan), portions of stone walls between and behind HS-1 and HS-2, the stone wall and foundation for HS-3, and flagstone decking extending to the backyards from the rear of HS-1, HS-2, and HS-4.

Missing features in Landscape Area 2 include the picket fences that lined the walk along the front of HS-1 and HS-2 (Figure 43) and Elizabeth Wilson's garden that existed as early as 1860 (extensive by 1873) between HS-2 and HS-3. Running the full length of the lot, from the "public square" (the former Parade Ground) to the "alley" at the rear of the backyard (as described in the 1860 deed), it was planted with fruit trees, shrubs, evergreens, and flowers. Also missing is the row of trees planted along the walk directly in front of HS-1 and HS-2 (Figure 30). This row, coupled with the row of trees planted around the perimeter of the Parade Ground, created a corridor of trees at the front of the quarters. Extensive archeological excavations in 1993 recorded missing backyard features such as the original perimeter wall (as indicated in the 1848 plan), walks, curbs, gutters, and a flagstone patio that extended beyond the back stairs.

Evaluation and Analysis: Landscape Area 2 is one of the most important spatial units at FOOSC, second only to the Parade Ground, for its inventory of primary buildings and their related spaces - back and side yards - used by officers and their families. Area 2 retains integrity of location, setting, design, and association for many of the same reasons shared by Landscape Area 1. There is no change in its location over time. Its setting remains constant - first, as the residential "corner" of the military site, and later for private citizens owning or renting the properties. The setting flanks the primary greenspace of the site (be it the Parade Ground used for military functions or civic plaza for public use) with backyards that provide private social space and access from the rear via walks or (later) alleys. Although ownership changes during the period of significance, use and the area's priority within the hierarchy of spaces at the site remains - this was a separate sphere for officers and their families (soldiers were not allowed to use the walks directly in front and certainly not behind Officers' Row). Once privatized, these were the finest residential properties - for their size, construction, and location adjacent to the city plaza - in the new town. Although missing landscape features do affect the design integrity of the area, the reconstructed/restored duplexes are historically correct and reflect the stylistic preferences of Captain Thomas Swords. Like the Parade Ground/Carroll Plaza, the relationship of this area to the history of

FOSC and the town is manifest. Therefore, when considered in total, Landscape Area 2 has integrity of location, setting, design, and association.

Similar to the concerns of Landscape Area 1, Landscape Area 2 is diminished in materials, workmanship, and feeling. Aspects of materials and workmanship are negatively affected due to missing features, many of which related to the activities of daily life - i.e. pets, plants, children's handmade wooden toys strewn about, a sun bonnet hung on a newel post - from the period of significance.

Workmanship and techniques representative of the historic period that could be interpreted include the curbed walk found by archeological excavation,⁴⁵ the interest in plants (if not an elaborate garden such as Elizabeth Wilson's version between HS-2 and HS-3, use of interpretative waysides and minimal plantings of evergreens and shrubs which are not labor intensive but are historically correct), even cages for pet bunnies or chickens. These last elements also address the issue of diminished feeling, most lacking because Landscape Area 2 is the site of daily life which is revealed by activity and (often) disorder.

Landscape Area 3: Dragoon Quadrangle (DQ)

The Dragoon Quadrangle is a long linear area that separates much of the FOSC landscape from industrial uses to the west. It serves as the northern and western anchor to the Site and includes the Dragoon Stables (HS-10) and the Infantry Barracks (HS-5), and the Ordnance/Post Headquarters (HS-11). The boundaries are the Parade Ground to the southeast, the Hospital Quadrangle to the southwest, and the limestone bluff to the north and west. Landscape Area 3 balances the axis along Officers' Row at the north as the Quartermaster's Quadrangle balances the eastern end. This axis coincides with a viewshed along the walk in front of the Officers' Quarters linking two of the historic entry roads into the Site (recorded by the GLO in 1856-57) and the two hubs of activity that anchor the corners. People traveling by stagecoach arrived at this location and the road became a link between the Site and the town of Fort Scott. The viewshed across the Parade Ground establishes a visual reciprocity between the southwest corner of FOSC and Officers' Row—linking the two—and provides a dramatic view across the Site. Considerable earth moving and fill in the 1970s altered the area between HS-11 and HS-5.

Landscape features include mown turf grass, masses of trees and shrubs along the periphery, the park service road and fire lane, a split rail fence and drainage swale, interpretive waysides, and various utilities.

Missing is evidence of the Ordnance Sergeant's hut, a shed, garden, and rails that enclosed it, as recorded in the 1855 auction account.

⁴⁵ Caven P. Clark "Archeological Investigations at Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas: 1993-1995." (Lincoln, NE: NPS Midwest Archeological Center, 2004), n.p.

Evaluation and Analysis: As a unit, Landscape Area 3 has integrity of location, setting, design and association. This was an important area for the fort and early town. One of the three early roads entered here between HS-7 and HS-10, and funneled visitors and business people onto Marmaton Street which was increasingly becoming a commercial avenue. New businesses located in these buildings, including the Government Land Office and a general store that operated out of HS-11. These businesses looked out onto Carroll Plaza, and after 1855, they flanked the Free State and Western Hotels. The west side of the plaza contrasted with the east side which was becoming primarily residential (and remained so until the 1940s). The continued use of this long linear area, and its flexible nature—its ability to transition and accommodate new functions—proves its relevant role in the town. As decline began in the twentieth century, the area took a back seat to more upscale locations further south in town and became less the lively row of businesses and instead a place for storage for a succession of lumber companies. The three buildings within this area, HS-10, HS-5, and HS-11, are all reconstructions; however, their architectural style and construction are based on historic documentation and archeology. Therefore, the integrity of design is not diminished. Likewise, the three buildings confirm the direct link between the historic period of significance and the cultural landscape, giving the area integrity of association.

As with other FOSC areas, Landscape Area 3 is diminished in terms of materials, workmanship and feeling. Although the buildings (HS-10, HS-5, and HS-11) have integrity of design, missing features reflecting the cultural landscape of the historic period are responsible for this diminished integrity. Reintroduction and interpretation of the Ordnance Sergeant's daily routine, making it apparent on the grounds by adding the shed, rail fenced garden, and hut recorded in the 1855 auction account, could address this issue.

Landscape Area 4: Hospital Quadrangle (HQ)

The Hospital Quadrangle serves as the Site's public face and includes the main FOSC entrance drive, the existing visitor center in the Hospital (HS-8), the Infantry Barracks (HS-7), and the Guard House (HS-9). Boundaries include Old Fort Boulevard/Skubitz Plaza on the southwest, the Prairie Restoration Quadrangle on the southeast, the Parade Ground on the northeast, and the Dragoon Quadrangle on the northwest. This area defines the southwestern edge of the Site and flanks the city's commercial businesses, Bigler (later Market) Street in the nineteenth century, and the National Register District just beyond Skubitz Plaza.

Landscape features include mown turf grass, the park entry sign, interpretive waysides, flagpoles, and a brick entryway on the southwest side.

Missing features include the fenced hospital garden behind HS-8 (Figure 5). Historically, this garden extended into Bigler/Market Street and coincided roughly with the footprint of the existing brick entry. Its use was to grow food stuffs for patients and plants with

medicinal properties to aid in the healing process.⁴⁶ Archeological evidence discovered around the Hospital includes the surrounding flagstone verandah, a latrine, and storage building foundation added after the Army abandonment and auction.⁴⁷ As with Officers' Row, the use of this area changed though the period of significance (the Hospital was alternately a school, a storage barn, and a hardware store), but the buildings and the surrounding spaces retained their original configuration throughout. The commercial businesses that lined Market Street (and flanked the rear of this area) housed various functions including a bowling alley, furniture, music, and second hand stores (and later, more industrial functions such as tin and machine shops, a tire service, and to the west behind Landscape Area 3, the Kansas Utilities had its power house). However, the long, narrow lots in which these businesses were located existed until the late 1950s when they were demolished as a part of urban renewal.

Evaluation and Analysis: Landscape Area 4 has integrity in terms of location, setting, and association but is diminished in design, materials, workmanship, and feeling due to the absence of the fenced Hospital garden and the current practice of entering the Site from the rear of HS-8. The Hospital garden would be an important addition to current interpretation inside the Hospital, and would provide visitors with information about medicinal use of plants, food that meets the dietary needs of the sick, and the recuperative process as it relates to gardening. Late in the period of significance, the fenced area behind the Hospital was adjacent to the commercial businesses of Market Street and would have been a part of the bustle of the city. Any improvements to this area should take into account archeological resources that may need further documentation.

Landscape Area 5: Infantry Quadrangle (IQ)

The Infantry Quadrangle serves as the southeastern edge of the Parade Ground and includes the Infantry Barracks (HS-6), the Company Latrine (HS-22), and a cistern. Boundaries are the Parade Ground on the northwest, the Quartermaster's Quadrangle on the northeast, the Prairie Restoration Quadrangle on the southeast and the southwest.

The north end of Landscape Area 5 is adjacent to the Quartermaster's Quadrangle, the space between the two led to one of the three roads recorded by the GLO in 1856-57 (refer to Landscape Area 6 for discussion of the associated viewshed). Circa 1860, Lincoln Street was constructed along the edge of the Parade Ground and the Infantry Quadrangle. The street has since been replaced with a sidewalk. The 1848 plan indicates a Dragoon Stable in Landscape Area 5 that was not completed. The restored tallgrass prairie along the edge of the area helps block views of the parking lot and evokes the historic landscape that originally existed near the Site. Landscape features include mown turf grass, a tallgrass prairie restoration area, a cistern, the Company

⁴⁶ Hoagland, *Army Architecture in the West*, 102.

⁴⁷ *Ibid*, Clark, 1995.

Latrine (HS-22), bus/RV parking, a service drive, a brick walkway, interpretive waysides, and scattered trees.

Evaluation and Analysis: When commercial businesses filled the buildings along Marmaton Street (on the opposite side of the Site) this area was, by contrast, residential. Sanborn Insurance Maps indicate that in 1884 six dwellings faced onto Lincoln Street; five of these remained until 1947. The only original fort structure completed in this area was HS-6 (along with the accompanying latrine and cistern); the six houses were built later, toward the end of the period of significance. Therefore no structures are missing from Landscape Area 5 and the general character of the historic period is evident. Additional interpretation of the latrine (and related aspects of daily life, as permissible) has the potential to enhance the area but, based on fact that it maintains the general character of the historic period, Landscape Area 5 has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Landscape Area 6: Quartermaster's Quadrangle (QQ)

The Quartermaster's Quadrangle serves as the eastern anchor of the Site and includes the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), the Blacksmith Shop (HS-30), the Bakery (HS-14), and an associated archeological site (HS-13). Boundaries are the Officers' Row Quadrangle on the northwest, the Infantry Quadrangle on the southeast, the park service drive and Site perimeter on the east, and the Prairie Restoration Quadrangle on the northeast. A road leading into the site recorded by the GLO entered alongside this quadrangle by 1856. The viewshed from this entry point, along the southern side of HS-12, reveals Officers' Row and the front walk along the northeast side of the Parade Ground. Missing features, based on historic documentation, include an important collection of buildings that supported the activities of the Quartermaster. In various stages of completion in the early 1850s, these included a carpenter shop, granaries, root houses, an ice house, and a large stable. Also missing is the "buzz," or sense of life, created by these related activities and the coming and going that occurred on the road at this point of Site entry. There is virtually no documentation to support what activities occurred in this corner of the site after Army abandonment.

Landscape features include mown turf grass, walkways, interpretive waysides, the service drive, and scattered trees.

Evaluation and Analysis: As noted in Lykowski's archeological overview and assessment, future research should include scientific investigation of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13). This area has the potential to make an important contribution to the Site's interpretation of the years of military occupation (and possibly its reuse during the Civil War, and struggles that took place during railroad construction). Although the general character of the historic period is not evident at present, archeological investigation may reverse, or rectify, this situation. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling are diminished. Landscape Area 6 maintains integrity of location, setting, and association.

Landscape Area 7: Prairie Restoration Quadrangle (PR)

The Prairie Restoration Quadrangle consists of two separate areas of restored native prairie vegetation located along the southern and northeastern corners of the Site. Boundaries for the southern area include the Hospital Quadrangle and the Fort Boulevard/Skubitz Plaza on the west, the Parade Ground on the north, the Infantry Quadrangle on the east, and the City of Fort Scott on the south and west. Boundaries for the northern area include Officers' Row Quadrangle on the west, the Quartermaster's Quadrangle on the south, and the limestone bluff and Site perimeter on the north and east.

Landscape features include restored prairie plantings, mown turf grass, turf grass trails, interpretive waysides, the park service drive, perimeter fencing, and scattered and massed tree and shrub plantings.

Evaluation and Analysis: While native prairie plants would have been present prior to establishment of the Fort, the grasses would have been removed or controlled by cutting or mowing during occupation to minimize the potential for fire. The grass on the Parade Ground would have had a "tufted," naturalistic appearance; later bluegrass covered Carroll Plaza and had a more manicured appearance. Grasses used in this area, which provide a buffer zone around the Site, should be as naturalistic as possible, requiring a minimum of care. As noted by feature, the restored tallgrass prairie that was planted in 1978 is in need of weeding and/or removal of exotic species that have taken hold.

Prairie in such close proximity to the FOSC proper is not historically correct, it is therefore, noncontributing. However, it serves an education purpose, contributes to viewer experience, creates a physical and visual buffer and provides shelter for birds and wildlife habitat. As the restored prairie serves these purposes, it should be managed as a resource. As noncontributing, no evaluation is included here.

Evaluation and Analysis of Existing Conditions by Landscape Feature

Character defining landscape features are identified and enumerated in the CLR as a series of interrelated, specific aspects of the cultural landscape.

- Spatial Organization and Land Patterns
- Topography and Viewsheds
- Archeological Sites
- Natural Systems
- Vegetation
- Circulation
- Structures, Site Furnishings and Objects
- Buildings

These character defining landscape features are used throughout the report in order to focus on the definition and details of the FOSC cultural landscape as it has evolved through time to the present. The same vocabulary is consulted in treatment alternatives and recommendations presented in Chapter Four.

The 1996 Existing Conditions Map (based on Hahn's 1993 inventory) was used as a foundation for updating the 2010 Existing Conditions Map. A detailed map from the 1993 inventory could not be located at the time of this report.

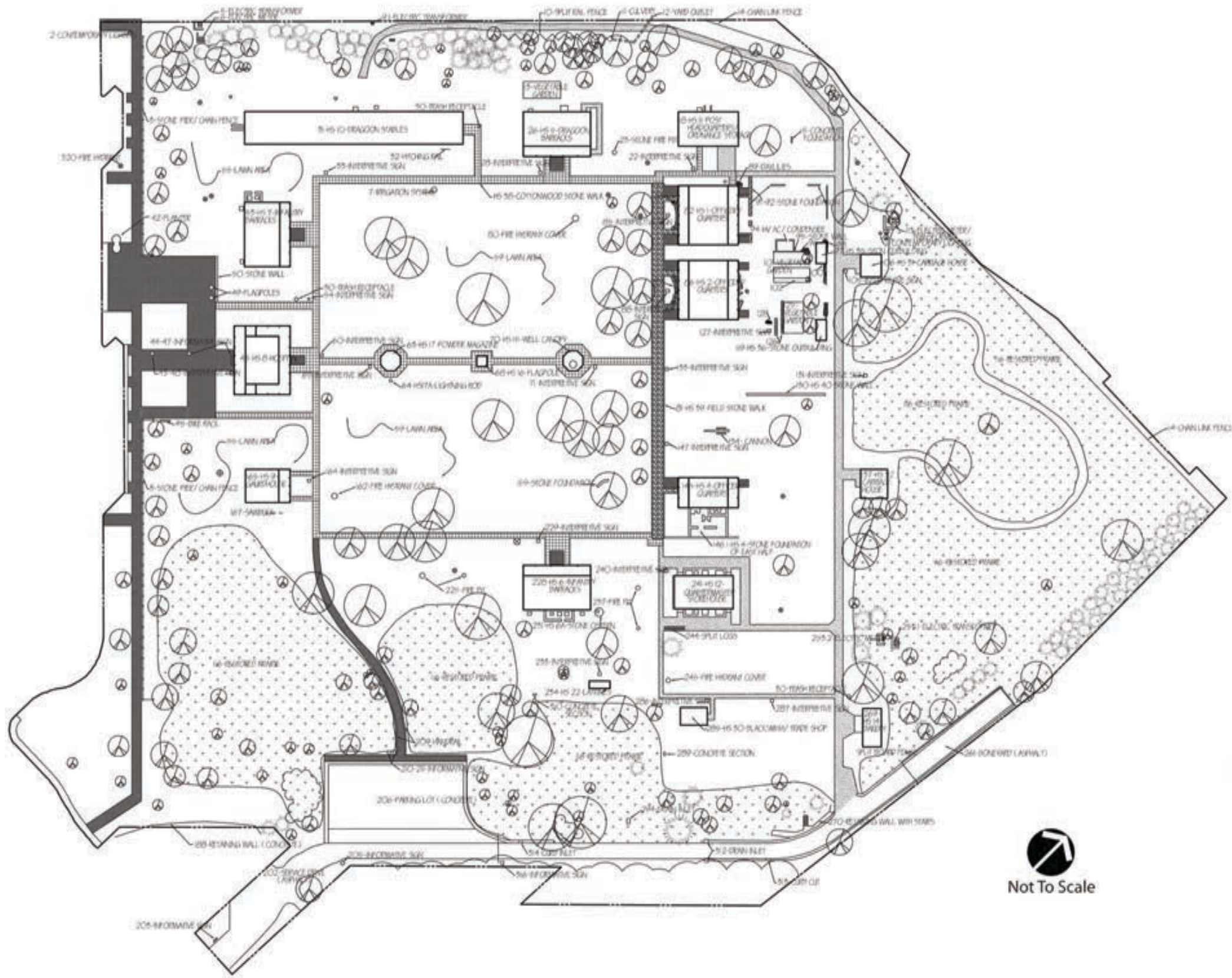
Refer to 1996 Existing Conditions Map and 2010 Existing Conditions Map included in this report.

Spatial Organization and Land Patterns

Spatial organization and land patterns refer to the organization of natural and cultural features that define and create spaces in the landscape. These characteristics are often closely related to land use. FOSC's primary defining landscape characteristics are the historic structures, reconstructed structures on original foundations, and the interior Parade Ground. FOSC is oriented in a northeast/southwest direction with buildings arranged to face inward, overlooking the Parade Ground (Figures 16-19). This arrangement is typical of military frontier posts of the era. Three general areas of military land uses were historically present: on the Parade Ground, around the peripheral areas of the post, and within the buildings and structures. These land use patterns changed dramatically as the frontier fort converted from military to civilian use.

Historic Condition:

As built in the 1840s, the spatial organization of FOSC is defined by the Parade Ground and the buildings arranged around this formal space. All principal buildings - Officers' Row, Dragoon and Infantry Barracks, Hospital, Post Headquarters and Quartermaster's Storehouse - flank the edges of this organizational space. These buildings aligned with one another and this FOSC character defining feature; therefore, the Parade Ground is a primary organizing element. The backyards of Officers' Row were the private spaces used by



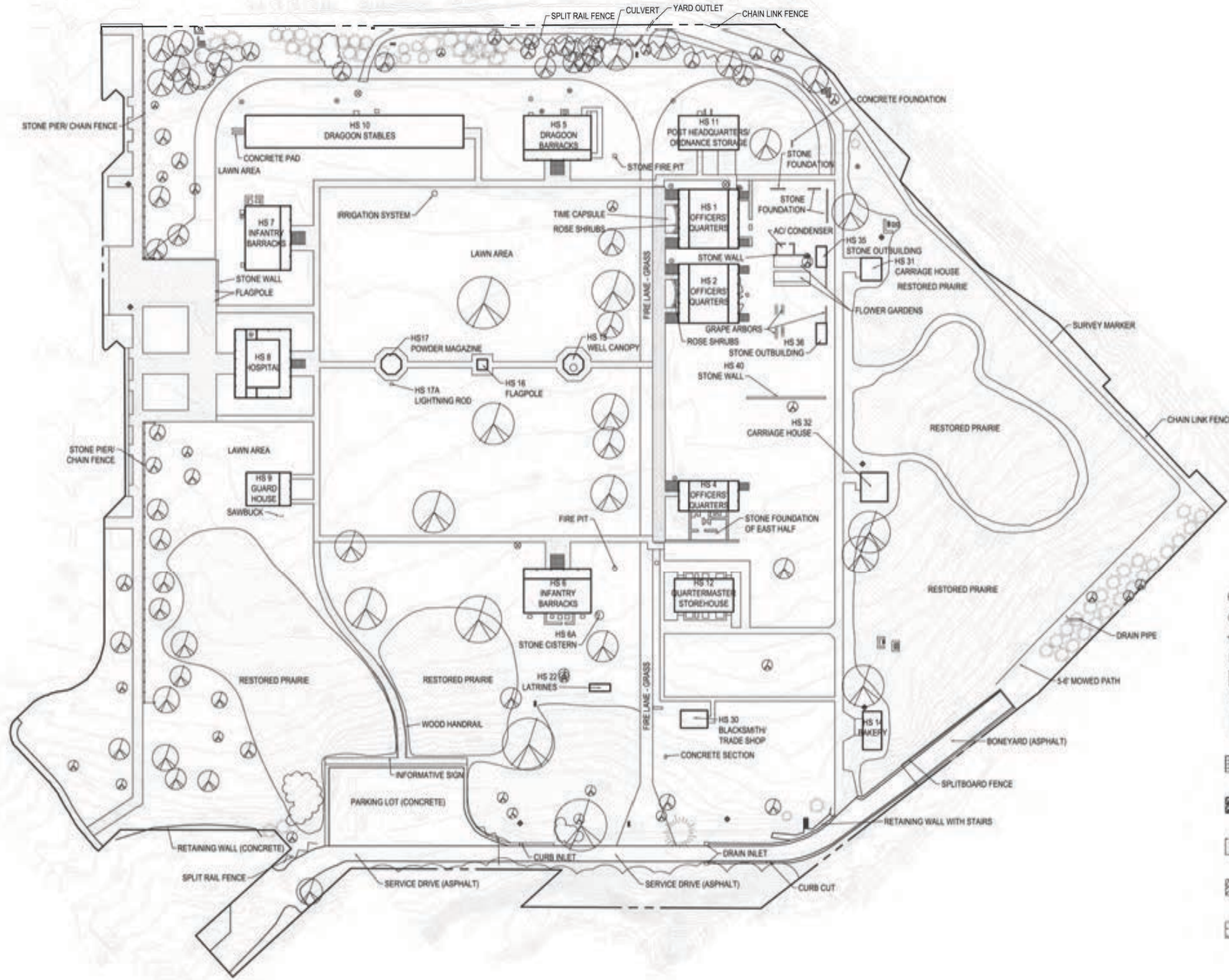
LEGEND

- 160 ITEM NUMBER
- HS 8 HISTORIC STRUCTURE NUMBER
- ⊕ QUICK COUPLE VALVE
- ⊗ WATER METER
- ▽ CLEANOUT
- ⊙ CONTEMPORARY LIGHTING
- ⊞ UTILITIES / AC UNITS
- ▭ STACKED WOOD WALLS
- ◇ TRASH RECEPTACLES
- NPS INTERPRETIVE SIGNS (MODERN)
- DRAIN INLET
- BRICK PAVER
- ▨ COTTONWOOD STONE PAVER
- ▩ FIELD STONE PAVER
- ▧ CRUSHED LIMESTONE
- ⋯ RESTORED PRAIRIE



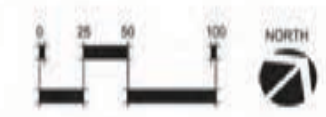
1996 Existing Conditions Map (1993 Data)
Fort Scott National Historic Site
Fort Scott, Kansas
 December 2010

Source: 1996 Draft Cultural Landscape Report



LEGEND

- ⊕ QUICK COUPLER VALVE
- ⊗ WATER METER
- ⊕ CONTEMPORARY LIGHTING
- ⊗ UTILITIES/ AC UNITS
- ⊕ STACKED WOOD WALLS
- ⊗ FIRE HYDRANT COVER
- ⊕ DRAIN INLET
- ▨ WASHED AGGREGATE CONCRETE WALK
- ▨ COTTONWOOD STONE PAVER
- ▨ CHIP & SEAL WALK
- ▨ BRICK PAVERS
- ▨ RESTORED PRAIRIE



2010 Existing Conditions Map (2010 Data)
Fort Scott National Historic Site
Fort Scott, Kansas
 December 2010

officers and their families. As social and cultural spheres, they provided a private place where family could interact and/or remove themselves from the soldierly nature of fort life.

Secondary buildings such as outbuildings, shops, and latrines were arranged outside of the immediate Parade Ground environs along axes parallel to the principal buildings (Figure 13). Fields and lots were arranged outside of this formal space as seen in later 1863 Hoelcke map (Figure 6). Some ancillary facilities, i.e. the saw mill, the cemetery and at least one garden, were located at various distances outside the fort proper from one-half to up to two miles away. These facilities were located on level ground to the south, across Buck Run to the east, and in the Marmaton River bottomland area to the north.

Existing Condition: Currently, FOSC land use patterns focus on recreational and interpretive activities. Land use patterns outside of FOSC boundaries include commercial to the south and west, light industrial to the east and northwest, and a major highway to the east, and open space to the north. The original Market Street has been replaced by Old Fort Boulevard, a bricked entry, parking and Skubitz Plaza. The Downtown Historic District remains adjacent to FOSC, thereby retaining the integral connection between the two. In addition to the Parade Ground, distinctive features include the contrast between wooden primary buildings and stone outbuildings and walls, the turf grass and restored prairie areas, and the river bluff.

The current layout of the Site reflects the incomplete implementation of the fort plan (1842-1853) to surround the Parade Ground with buildings. The primary missing features which would have contributed to the 1842-1853 plan are the Commanding Officer's Quarters and the second Dragoon Stables. Additional missing features that would have contributed to the spatial organization of FOSC include exterior (peripheral) landscape features that once defined the Hospital and Quartermaster's Quadrangles, such as, corrals, yards, gardens, and outbuildings. Missing features that would have contributed to the spatial organization of the community include residential and commercial buildings, streets, alleys, parks, and yards.

Evaluation and Analysis: The spatial organization and land use patterns on and surrounding FOSC have changed dramatically over time as the Site converted from military to civilian use. FOSC's primary patterns of spatial organization today are derived from the relationship between the Parade Ground/Carroll Plaza and military structures. Figures 29 through 35 illustrate the patterns of organizational change and land use over time.

The central Site has evolved from a prairie grass covered open bluff to a frontier fort, shown in Figure 20. The Site then changed into a community, which was then largely demolished and subsequently reconstructed into the existing FOSC. Land surrounding the Site has similarly evolved from prairie grass and woodland

to include secondary FOSC structures and ancillary uses, later evolving into an early frontier settlement, and then the burgeoning community of Fort Scott.



Figure 16. View of Officers' Row Quadrangle depicting Officers' Quarters HS-1 (left) and HS-2 (right). (PBA 2009)



Figure 17. View of eastern corner of the Parade Ground depicting Officers' Quarters HS-4 (top left), Quartermaster's Storehouse HS-12 (top right), and the Infantry Barracks HS-6 (center right). (PBA 2009)



Figure 18. View of Dragon Quadrangle depicting Ordnance/Post Headquarters HS-11 (right), Dragoon Barracks HS-5 (center), and the Dragoon Stables HS-10 (left). (PBA 2009)



Figure 19. View of Hospital Quadrangle depicting Infantry Barracks HS-7 (right), Hospital HS-8 (center), Guardhouse HS-9 (top left), and the Powder Magazine HS-17 (left center). (PBA 2009)

1842 - 1853 LAND USE PATTERN

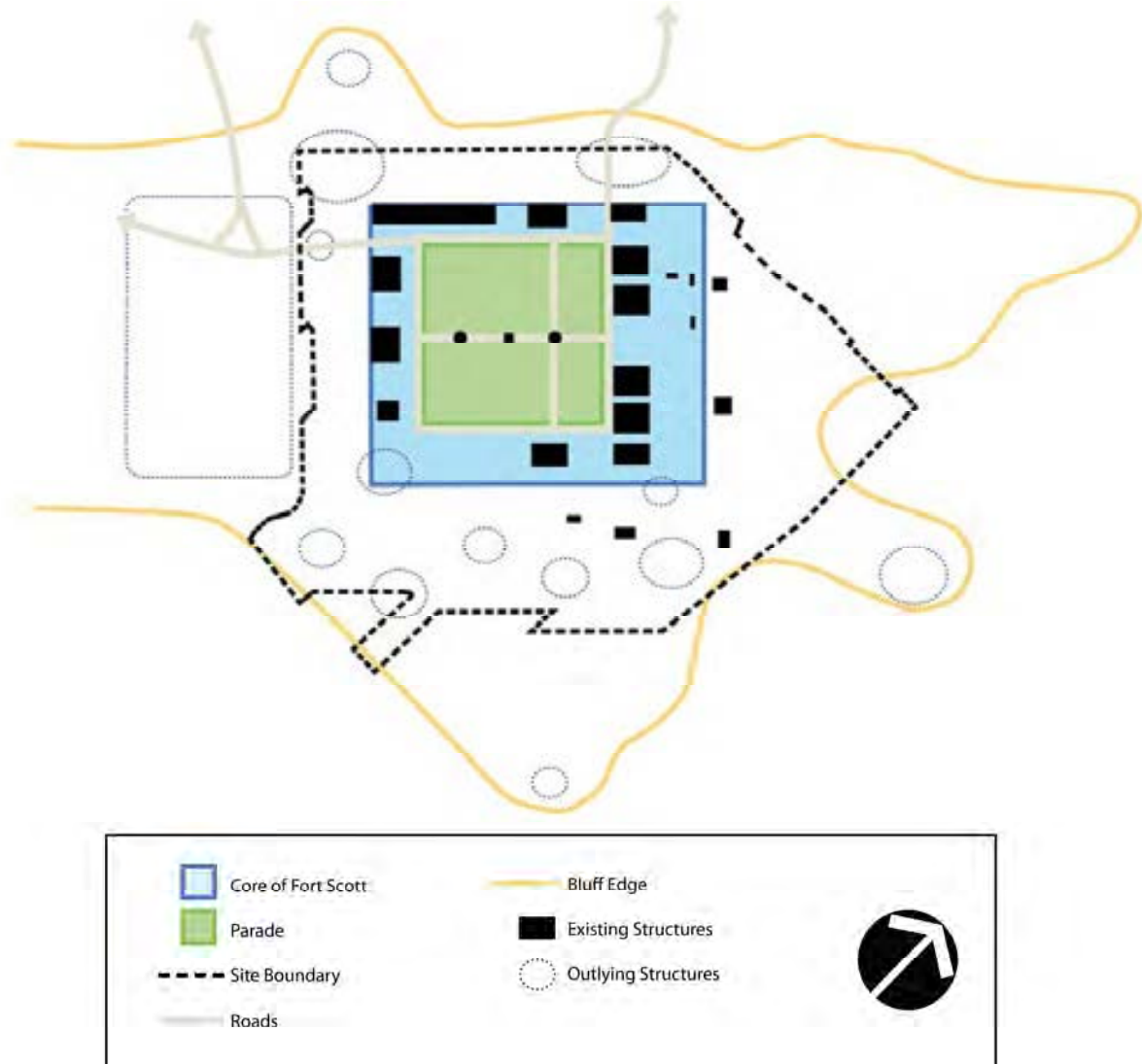


Figure 20. 1842 – 1853 Land Use Pattern Diagram indicating military land use activities and patterns at Fort Scott. (PBA 2010)

After the 1853 closure and 1855 auction of the fort property, the site transitioned into the civilian town of Fort Scott, as illustrated in Figure 21. Many of the structures were converted to other uses, as illustrated in Figure 22. New residential homes were placed on the lots of the dismantled or demolished frontier fort buildings. Roads were also constructed along the perimeter of the former Parade Ground, which became Carroll Plaza, a city park, and a central hub for the new town. Circa 1860 commercial buildings along Market Street created a “wall of commerce” that enclosed the southwest edge of the former fort site. As seen in Figure 23, the surrounding prairie had been replaced by a grid of streets, residential homes, and an increasingly dense commercial environment.

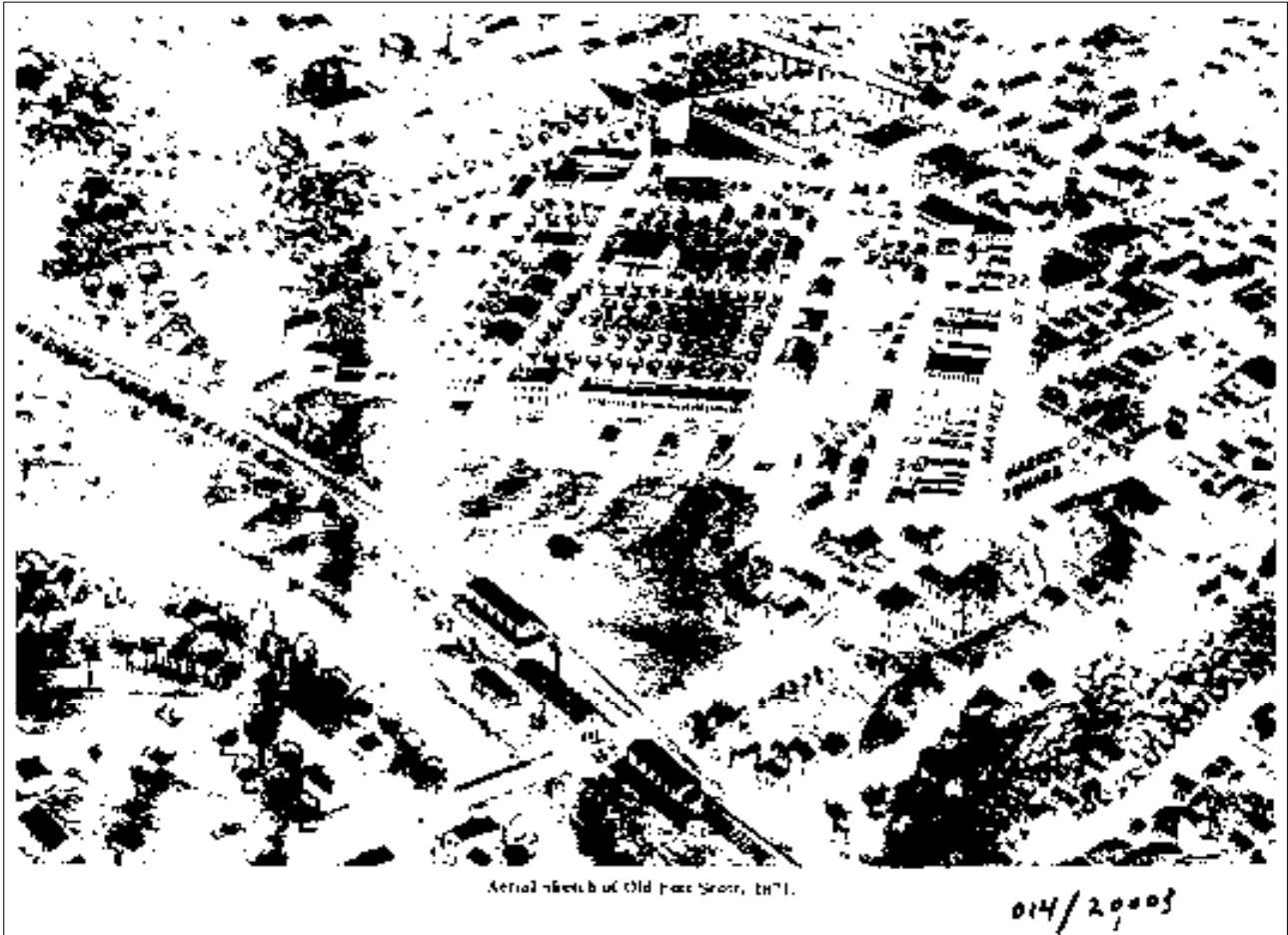


Figure 21. Aerial sketch of Old Fort Scott, 1871. (FOSC Archives)

1865 - 1873 LAND USE PATTERN

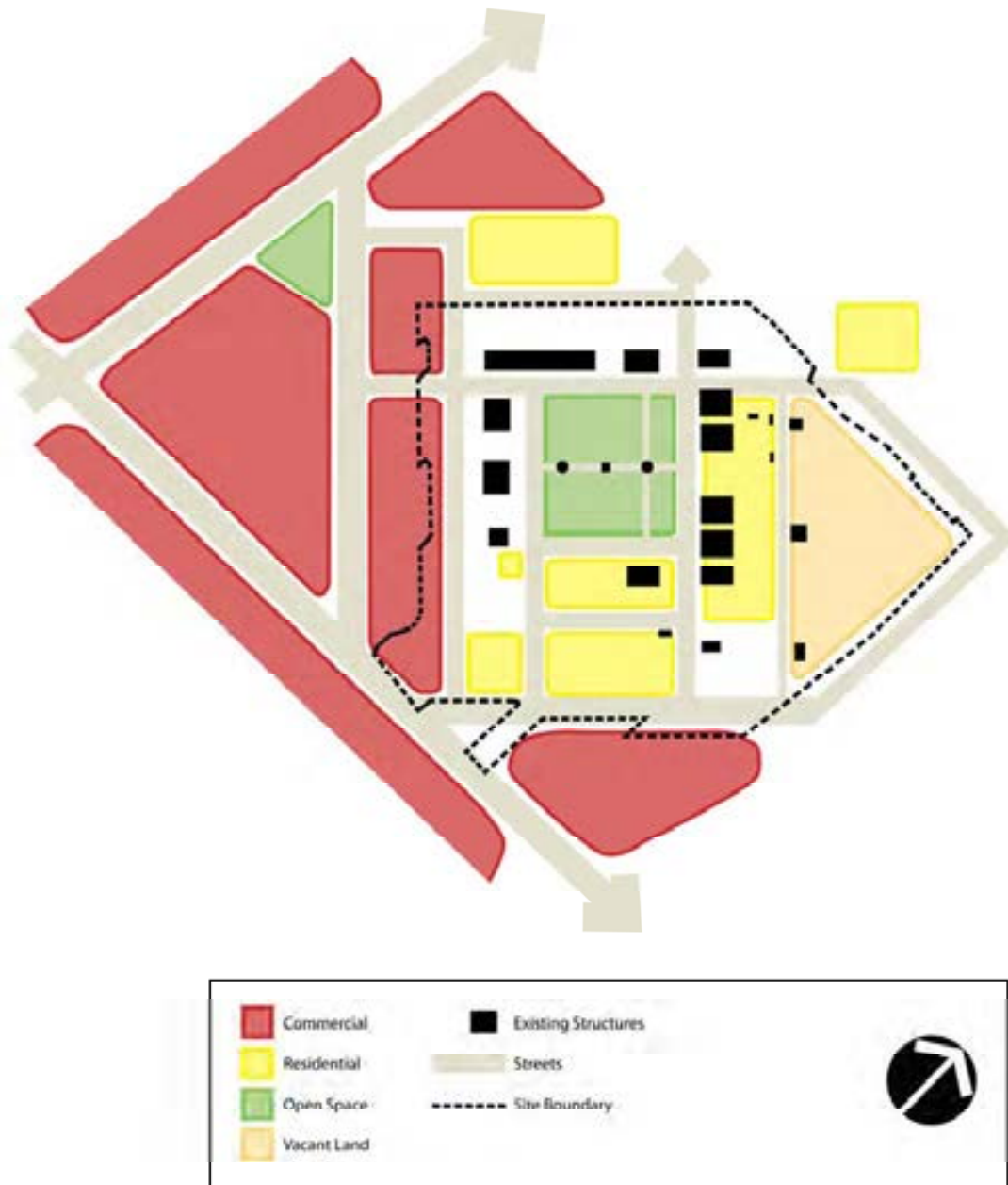


Figure 22. 1865 – 1873 Land Use Pattern Diagram indicating urbanization of the site - new buildings were placed on the lots of the old buildings that had been dismantled or demolished. Roads were also constructed along the perimeter of the Parade Ground. The bluff remains intact. (PBA 2010)



Figure 23. Aerial photograph of FOSC looking north (ca. 1959), illustrating the former Parade Ground (renamed Carroll Plaza) bounded by the community of Fort Scott with residential homes placed on lots of the old fort buildings that had been dismantled or demolished. Roads were also constructed along the perimeter of the former Parade Ground. (FOSC Archives, FOSC Riverfront Collection, Image Parade Ground Looking north.)

Growth of the City of Fort Scott in the twentieth century resulted in physical changes to the west, south, and east of the old fort proper. The most severe changes to the historic landscape are associated with three key events:

- Construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad circa 1885-1900 which cut the bluff face in half,
- Razing land for construction of US Highway 69, and
- FOSC reconstruction efforts of the 1970's.

Prior to 1959 (Figure 24), the Site appears as an integrated component of the city landscape with modern urban and industrial development realized by 1970 (Figure 25). Between 1970 and 1971, demolition and frontier fort reconstruction efforts were undertaken, resulting in a cleared and vacant landscape (Figures 26 and 27). The Downtown Historic District remains adjacent to FOSC, thereby retaining the integral connection between the two.



Figure 24. Aerial photograph looking northeast, taken before 1959.
(FOSC Archives, FOSC Historic Photographs, Aerial from WSW before 1959, 14.)

1970 FULL BUILD OUT LAND USE PATTERN

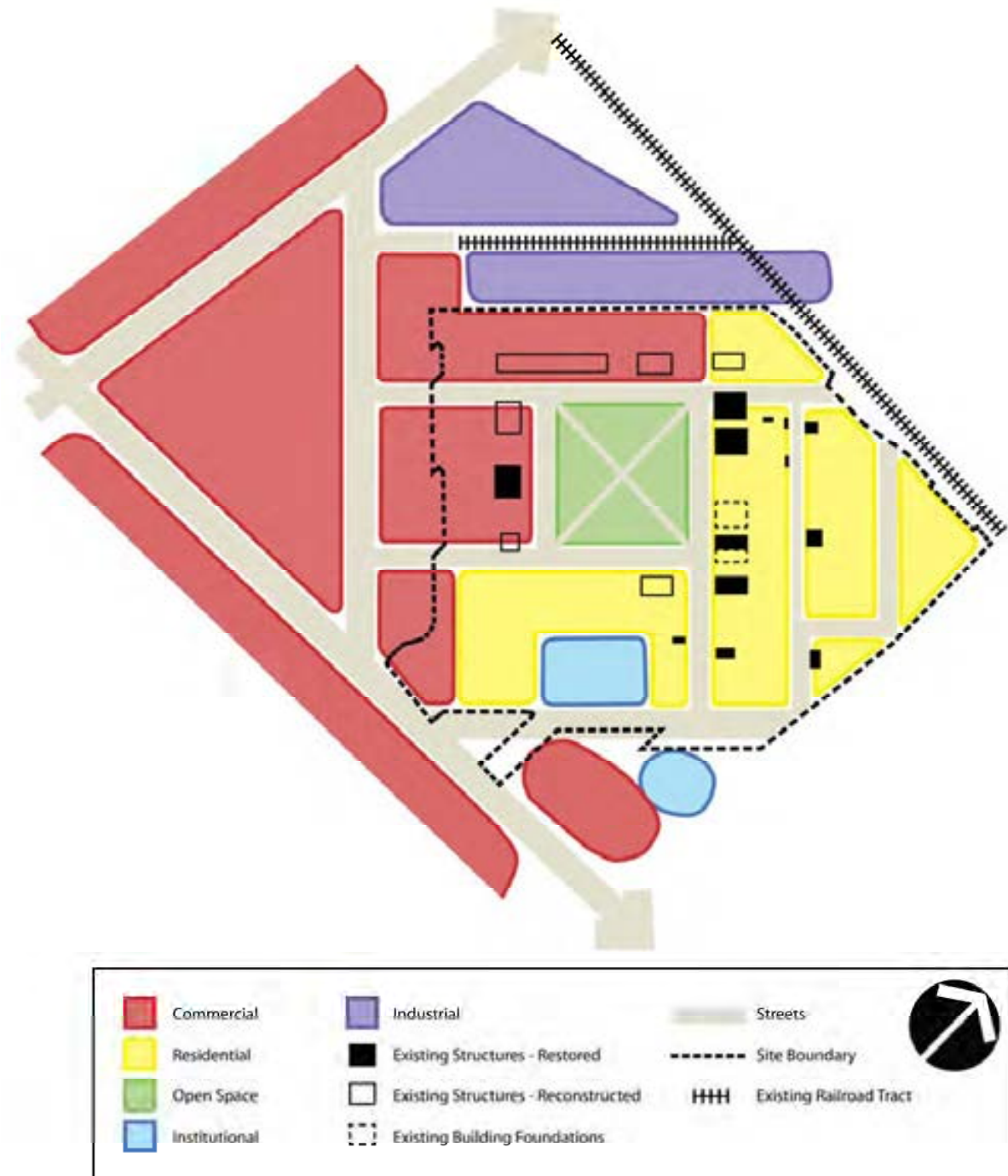


Figure 25. 1970 Full Build Out Land Use Pattern Diagram indicating development including commercial, industrial, and residential land uses. The Parade Ground remains intact. (PBA 2010)



Figure 26. Aerial photograph looking southeast, taken between 1971 and 1972.
(FOSC Archives, FOSC Historic Photographs, Oblique Aerial 1971-72, 50.)

1971 - 1972 DEMOLITION LAND USE PATTERN

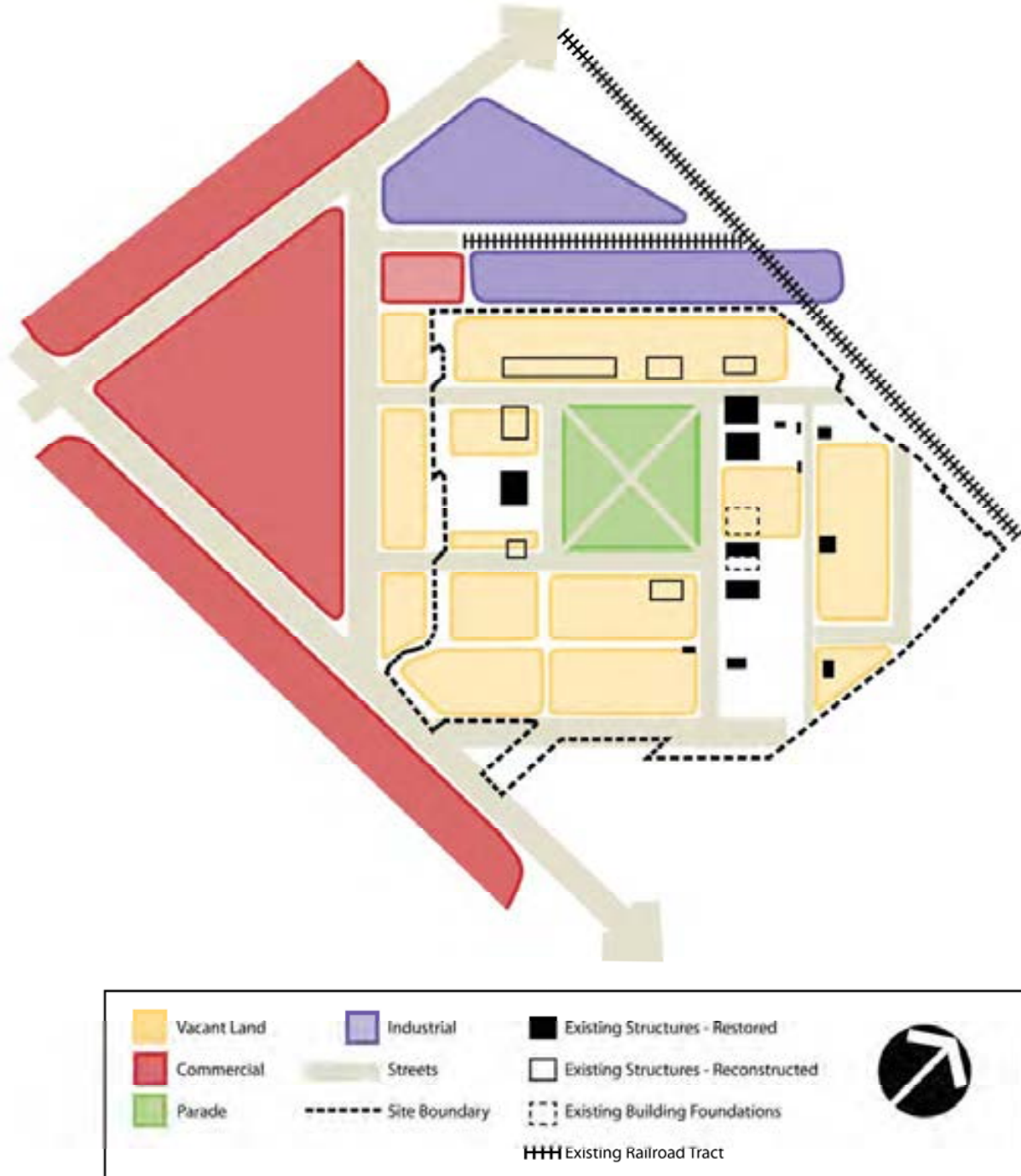


Figure 27. 1971 - 1972 Demolition/Reconstruction Land Use Pattern Diagram indicating the extent of demolition associated with FOSC reconstruction. (PBA 2010)

Today, the boundaries of the property no longer encompass all the land that originally comprised the fort site at the time of military occupation. The historic setting of the larger site as it existed during this period no longer exists. Although many of the external secondary structures and ancillary uses to FOSC have been removed, the large-scale spatial organization and land uses of the old fort proper “internal site” remain intact in many respects. For example, FOSC retains its historic geographic orientation on the bluff, which is representative of early military efforts to maintain strategic advantage for defensive purposes. Consequently, a general sense of the strategic importance of the site and the reason behind its selection for fortifications is readily conveyed.

The landscape of FOSC is dominated by the Parade Ground; despite changes over time the basic elements of the Parade Ground remain intact. The clustered arrangement of officers’ quarters, barracks, and powder magazine on the interior, has remained a distinguishing spatial characteristic of FOSC throughout its history. The relationship of the Parade Ground to the adjacent downtown area also remains as it did in the nineteenth century. The condition of these features and their relationship to the context of the landscape as a whole remain intact; therefore, spatial organizations and land use patterns contribute to the significance of the historic site.

Natural Systems

Natural systems are the environmental resources and qualities that have influenced the development and physical form of a landscape. This section provides a discussion of soils, geology, and hydrology and water features; topography and vegetation are discussed separately.

Historic Condition: Fort Scott lies within the Central Irregular Plains Ecoregion of Kansas. This ecoregion is further subdivided into the Osage Cuesta, Wooded Osage, and Cherokee Plains ecoregions of which Fort Scott lies within the Wooded Osage Plains.⁴⁸ The Osage Cuesta ecoregion is characterized by east facing cuestas (ridges with steep, cliff like faces on one side and gentle slopes on the other), gently undulating plains, and perennial streams. The ridge of each cuesta is topped with resistant limestone, while thick layers of shale underlie the gentle slopes. The Wooded Osage Plains ecoregion is a broad transition region shifting from prairie to woodland. There is a greater presence of limestone in the subsurface bedrock within this subdivision than is present in the Osage Cuesta ecoregion.

Soils within FOSC are within the Clareson-Catoosa association. This soil association consists of moderately deep, nearly level and gently sloping, well

⁴⁸ “US Environmental Protection Agency, 2000, Ecoregions of Kansas and Nebraska,” http://www.epa.gov/wed/pages/ecoregions/kcne_eco.htm.

drained soils that have a silty clay and silty clay loam subsoil; located on upland divides and ridge tops formed by resistant limestone.⁴⁹

The primary hydrologic feature adjacent to FOSC is the Marmaton River, a tributary of the Little Osage River. It is 73 miles long and flows generally eastward from southeastern Kansas into western Missouri. Mill Creek and Buck Run are both tributary streams that flow into the Marmaton near the northeast corner of FOSC.

Existing Conditions: The geology of the area is visible within the face of the bluff that runs along more than half of the FOSC boundary. Soils are relatively unchanged other than through the compaction of urbanization that has occurred within the Site.

Water features present at FOSC are limited to site drainage (stormwater runoff), irrigation systems, and fire hydrants. Natural hydrologic features are not present on site due to FOSC's position on the bluff top. Site drainage is directed to the east and the west with area wide drainage flowing to the Marmaton River north of FOSC. Drainage issues have been noted related to the Parade Ground and building foundations under saturated ground conditions. The irrigation system and fire hydrants are the only contemporary water related features present.

Evaluation and Analysis: Geology, soils, and hydrology are what lay the foundation for topography and vegetation. The geological features of this ecoregion were the primary factors contributing to the site selection for the development of the fort and the community of Fort Scott. This is discussed in more detail in the Topography and Viewsheds section below. Soils contribute to the topography of a site through compaction, infiltration, and ability to support plant growth. The soils on the bluff top where FOSC is located would not have been conducive for growing grasses sufficient to pasture livestock or crops to feed people, but would have been more than sufficient to support indigenous plant life and structural building development for FOSC.

Hydrologic features were primary in the decision-making process of where to locate the fort and critical to the successful longevity of the Site. The Marmaton River and Buck Run are located to either side of the Site, which forms a "V" shaped wedge of land created by their intersection. The bluff on which the fort is located is, in a sense, defined by them. These waterways provided water for people and livestock, trees for lumber, and associated wildlife for food; the post sawmill was located to the northwest approximately two miles from the intersection of the Marmaton and Mill Creek. Contemporaries noted that the Marmaton was not navigable, therefore was not used as a transportation route, or "highway," in the same way that the Missouri or Mississippi Rivers were.

⁴⁹ USDA Soil Survey for Bourbon County, 1981.

However, such waterways helped define the placement of roadways. For example, the Marmaton River Road follows its bends closely along the stretch of river to the north (and on its east side). The Marmaton River near Fort Scott provided space (and resources) for several thousand soldiers to camp during the Civil War. Hydrology, related to the Marmaton River and nearby creeks, contributes to the integrity of the Site.

Topography and Viewsheds

Topography refers to the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features and orientation. Viewsheds refer to features that create or allow a range of vision which can be natural or designed and controlled.

Historic Condition: The site chosen for Fort Scott was a high bluff, with near level ground, above the intersection of the Marmaton River and Mill Creek to the north and Buck Run to the east. The elevated topography with a northeast/southwest crown influenced the location, design, and layout of the fort as well as the future expansion of the town beyond the immediate fort site. This site provided security as well as a strategic view over the vast prairie and Marmaton River and Mill Creek bottomland to the north and west. The capacity to build near the edge of the bluff allowed for land to the southwest to remain open for fields and lots. A rich assortment of natural resources - water, trees, coal, and limestone - contributed to site selection for the fort and later establishment of the community. Level ground on top of the bluff, which had a gradual slope to the east and southeast, became the Parade Ground - the center of the fort - around which all buildings were arranged. This topographic feature remained the center of the community when the Parade Ground became Carroll Plaza with homes, businesses, and streets arranged around its perimeter.

Historically, the space between HS-7 and HS-10 was the location of one of three roads that entered the site as recorded on GLO maps of 1856-57. Goodlander described his arrival in 1858, we “crossed the Marmaton at the old Military Ford, at the mouth of Mill Creek. We came up into Fort Scott from the river bottom about where National Avenue now is, and from there went over to the fort buildings, stopping at... the Free State hotel.”⁵⁰ As the town grew, this space became a main link between the Site and businesses to the south. The viewshed from this location creates a visual reciprocity between the southwest corner of the Site and former Officers’ Row, linking the two, and providing a dramatic view across the Parade Ground/Carroll Plaza.

⁵⁰ Goodlander, *Memoirs and Recollections*, 6.

Existing Condition: The shape of the land within the Site has remained relatively unchanged over the period of significance. The most recent changes to topography were made during NPS restoration and reconstruction (1968-1981) through site grading on the Parade Ground and around building foundations. Improper grading around some of the buildings is contributing to drainage issues around building foundations, particularly in the Officers' Row and Quartermaster's Quadrangles. Also noted is the difference between the historic grade of the site and the current grade which appears to be much higher than circa 1865-1873 (evident in Figure 28).



Figure 28. Road in front of Officers' Row with fenced Parade Ground to the right, ca. 1877. (FOSC Archives, Don Miller, 16.)

Paths around the Parade Ground ultimately became roads as the fort transitioned into the community of Fort Scott. Blair and Marmaton Streets (that intersected in front of Officers' Row) appear to have been considerably lower than the present topography. Blair Park was created behind HS-1 and HS-2 in the 1950s at which time the Lunette Blair was surrounded with a landform of built-up soil.

The limestone bluff that runs along almost half of the Site provides the most prominent topographic and viewshed feature present. The bluff provides both a physical and visual change from the Site to the surrounding area that is visible from within as well as beyond FOSC boundaries.

Views into and from FOSC are enhanced due to FOSC's elevated position. FOSC is most visible from US Highways 69/54 on the east and north, and the City of Fort Scott on the south and west. Outward views from FOSC include the river valley and the eastern urban industrial area from the north side of the Officers' Row and Quartermaster's Quadrangles. Views outward from FOSC are substantially limited due to extensive adjoining urbanization to the south, west, and east. The spatial organization of buildings and the openness of the Parade Ground provide unimpeded internal views throughout FOSC.

Evaluation and Analysis: The topography of peripheral areas, and related viewsheds from within the Site and out across the landscape, have changed over time. The most radical changes to topography and the northern viewshed occurred with construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad circa 1885-1900 which effectively cut the bluff in half, resulting in a steeper incline than existed during the period of significance. The internal Site has evolved from an open prairie bluff to the fort, which then changed into the community, was vacated and reconstructed into the existing FOSC. The Site has basically transitioned from open space to a few buildings, then to many buildings, and back to a few buildings.

As noted in the Existing Conditions section of this report, changes were made to the Site grade at the edge of the Parade Ground when roads were added in the nineteenth century. Changes to grade also resulted when Blair Lunette was placed behind HS-1 and HS-2 in the 1950s and during NPS Site restoration and reconstruction. Clearing land for construction to the south and southeast for the Chamber of Commerce building outside the FOSC boundary, and for the parking area within it, have changed the configuration of the landscape, as has industrialization of the bottomland to the northwest.

Internal and external views have also changed with time. The eastward external viewshed has been altered due to urbanization and industrialization as witnessed by the vacant grain elevator and US Highway 69. Since the late nineteenth century, an extensive amount of timber has grown which has effectively changed the look of the hills to the north and northeast.



Figure 29. Aerial view of FOSC looking southwest (ca. 1953). Photograph depicts Missouri Pacific Railroad cutting the northeast bluff, open space on the northeast and east, and the City of Fort Scott on the western and southern sides of the fort. (FOSC Archives, FOSC Historic Photographs, Aerial From NNE before 1959, 13.)

Although conditions have been altered, the basic relationship of the topography and viewsheds of the specific areas (the general Site and Parade Ground/Carroll Plaza) to the whole of the landscape remain. Entrance to the Site at the location next to the Dragoon Stables (HS-10) replicates one nineteenth century stage traveler experience. From it they would have experienced the inward focus of the fort (later, houses and businesses ringed around the public park) and the secondary structures related to daily activity that existed at the edges of the property. The topographic relationship of the Parade Ground/Carroll Plaza to the adjacent downtown area (discussed further below) also remains as it did in the nineteenth century. The condition of these features and their relationship to the context of the landscape as a whole remain intact, therefore, site topography and viewsheds contribute to the significance of the historic Site (Figure 29).

Vegetation

Vegetation refers to indigenous or introduced trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous plants that may occur in naturalized or formal plantings within a landscape. The discussion of vegetation will be presented for the overall site followed by additional discussions on trees and shrubs, gardens, turf grass, and native prairie grasses and wildflowers.

Historic Condition: Historically dominant plant communities in the Fort Scott area were characterized by big bluestem prairie and oak-hickory woodlands. The prairie would have occurred along ridge tops while the oak-hickory woodlands would have been present on slopes and in bottomland areas along streams and rivers. It is likely that native grasses would have been growing throughout the Site, especially on the Parade Ground, during the military years. In 1861, the City of Fort Scott Council planted blue grass and new trees on Carroll Plaza.⁵¹

Existing Conditions: Presently, vegetation in and around Fort Scott is a mix of woodland, cropland, grassland, and rangeland. Vegetation at FOSC is predominantly turf grass around the buildings with scattered trees in the Parade Ground, restored prairie, and tree masses along the perimeter. In 1978, the NPS approved a planting plan devised by Shetlar Griffith Shetlar (on file at FOSC) which was only partially implemented. The plan recommends the installation of a fence around the Parade Ground, eight maples spaced at regular intervals along Officers' Row, and two locusts flanking the walk from the Hospital onto the Parade Ground. The relocation of several trees (including cedars and black walnut) around the perimeter of the site, additional trees planted along the perimeter to screen FOSC from the town, and the planting of prairie grasses around the site were also a part of the plan. A detailed planting plan for the backyards of Officers' Row included wildflowers and peach trees along the front of the duplexes roses, Black-eyed Susan (*Rubeckia* sp.), and assorted native flowers. (An earlier planting plan, which was not approved, included a large number of roses and more elaborate plantings. The plan did not reflect the historical period and was thus returned for revision).

Evaluation and Analysis: The existing vegetation is not historically significant as it has all been changed after the period of significance. The turf grass lawn cohesively ties the buildings and Parade Ground together. Vegetation in areas surrounding FOSC is now a mix of woodland, cropland, and grassland/rangeland. Remnants of the 1978 NPS plantings remain in front of HS-1 and HS-2 and behind HS-2 and in the prairie buffer Landscape Area 7. The 1978 plan introduced the planting of restored prairie as a component of the landscape to provide a visual and physical buffer to the edges of the Site and to imply to the viewer a sense of the historic landscape. Although the location of prairie grasses so close to the Site is not historically significant it does not detract

⁵¹ *Fort Scott Democrat*, 16 March, 1861.

from the site and does facilitate in the interpretation of the pre-development period. Introduction of vegetation, in the form of formal plantings, turf grass, and trees, has the potential to dramatically contribute to the significance of the historic site. For example, while the exterior of HS-2 is interpreted to the 1842-1853 frontier fort, the interior of HS-2 is interpreted to visitors as the Wilson-Goodlander House. Interpreting the yard around it as shaped by Mrs. Wilson 1860-1873 is a logical component of that interpretation and helps to make the history visible to the public.

Trees and Shrubs

Historic Condition: The vegetation within this ecoregion would have limited trees and shrubs primarily in bottomlands along streams and rivers. Trees would generally not have occurred on ridge tops unless introduced by settlers. Some trees may have existed along the Site boundary, particularly along the bluff edge. Written accounts suggest there were no large trees on the site chosen for the fort. Small trees and shrubs that existed would have been cleared away when construction of the fort began in 1842. Voluntary trees would have sprouted in areas that did not have regular use or in areas protected from the frequent prairie fires that swept the region.

In 1858, two sources reported on the trees that stood on the former Fort Scott Parade Ground. The *Fort Scott Democrat* writes of mature “sweet sixteen” trees and Joseph Trego describes in his letters a clump around the Well and trees on the Parade Ground of “probably eighteen years growth,” likely the locusts a Squire Redfield mentioned buying ca. 1842 (note that cottonwood trees were the choice used at other forts). Late period of significance photographs document a double row of mature trees in front of Officers’ Row and young trees on the Parade Ground (Figures 28 and 30).

The planting of rows of trees around the Parade Ground reflects contemporary Army practice; two examples are Jefferson Barracks (Figure 8) and Fort Leavenworth (Figure 10). In 1841 Thomas Swords, while assigned to Fort Leavenworth, was ordered to “obtain & plant out on the Parade Ground in the proper season about two hundred locust trees, being essential to the Parade Ground, as the old trees are dying off”.⁵² Considering the short period that Fort Scott was active, it is possible trees were not planted around the entirety of the Parade Ground but only along the most important space as dictated by military hierarchy, adjacent to the officers’ residences.

Military protocol also mandated the planting of double rows of trees in front of Officers’ Row which created a planted corridor to march through on parade.

⁵² S. W. Kearny, to unnamed, Feb. 2, 1842 in “Selected Accounts of T. Swords,” Roll 7, Frame 632, FOSSC Library.

Photographs of Leavenworth illustrate this practice; a similar corridor existed along the front walk of Officers' Row, along the fenced Parade Ground (Figures 10, 30, and 44).

In considering whether and where trees were planted at Fort Scott, the process of map making and protocol followed by a draftsman should be considered. For example, photographs of Fort Russell in Wyoming, indicate trees planted around the entirety of the Parade Ground (which had been planted soon after construction of its Officers' Row). However, on the official fort plan, no trees are indicated, implying that map makers often did not include plant material on their plans.



Figure 30. Officers' Row with double row of trees, ca. 1870.
(FOSC Archives, FOSC Historic Photographs, View of Officers' Row 1870s, 78.)

As Fort Scott transitioned to a civilian community, additional trees were planted on Carroll Plaza and other general improvements were made, one example being the City Council's 1861 decision to plant additional trees and Bluegrass. The 1873 photograph (Figure 7) reveals new trees planted at the edge of the plaza. These may possibly be the first of plantings that mature and eventually shade the diagonal walks added during Works Progress Administration (WPA) improvements in the 1930s. In the 1860s local newspapers record general improvements made by citizens with the planting of Osage Orange (hedge apple) trees throughout town and the planting of several hundred trees along the streets south of the old government compound. In the first decade of the twentieth century, maples and elms were added to the plaza, as were gravel walks, benches and a bandstand, and it is, once again "reclaimed" as a city park. WPA

improvements included adding stone portals at the corners of the park, a central flower bed, and a playground. The public's ongoing interest in improving and safeguarding this park implies the importance of this space, as it remains the absolute anchor of the old fort area as evident through 1947 Sanborn Insurance Maps and photographs of the neighborhood into the 1960s.

Existing Conditions: Currently, a variety of trees and a limited number of shrubs are located throughout FOSC. The condition of the trees and shrubs ranges from good to poor which is consistent with Hahn's 1993 Inventory. Tree masses along the eastern and western FOSC boundaries are predominantly Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*), with scattered elm (*Ulmus americana*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), hickory (*Carya sp.*), and wild plum (*Prunus sp.*). These tree masses are in place as visual and noise buffers from adjoining land uses. The Austrian pines have continued to deteriorate from their poor condition reported in 1993.

Trees masses along both sides of the FOSC entry (Wall Street) (Figure 31) are predominantly northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*) and white oak (*Quercus alba*).



Figure 31. View looking northwest along the brick entry walk toward the grouping of red oak trees. Part of the restored native prairie area is in the background. (PBA 2009)

Trees within the Parade Ground are predominantly sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) and hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), which is different from the basswood (American linden), sycamore, tree of heaven, and black locust documented in period photographs and subsequent assessment of historic trees by Jack Rowland in July 1992. Only the presence of black locust trees is based upon primary resources.⁵³

During the 1970s NPS reconstruction, much of the Parade Ground was cleared to allow for construction although trees remained near the Well (HS-15) and HS-6.

Evaluation and Analysis: FOSC documentation, in the form of period photographs, diary entries, and newspaper articles, refers to the existence of trees at the site. Military protocol also confirms their importance (refer to the many illustrations of forts cited in this document). Gardens were established as early as possible, and trees were planted as soon as construction allowed, enabling them to begin to grow and produce while other fort projects went forward. Trees were important not only for aesthetic reasons (as so delightfully lauded by Emerson, Thoreau, and others during the nineteenth century), but filled practical needs. Planting techniques and format, i.e. planting double rows of trees along an Officers' Row, was a military tradition repeated across the country. This format is valid for understanding the Parade Ground as a fort's most important formal space, one dedicated to ceremonies and official protocol.

Besides the importance of trees to the military, their importance to the new community of Fort Scott is well documented by photographs over the decades 1860-1940. The planting of trees on Carroll Plaza was an on-going activity. Newspapers circa 1860, 1900, and 1930 report on the "renewal of interest," the reclaiming of the park followed by tree planting campaigns. Documenting where and how many trees were planted is difficult as there was no "master plan," only an interested citizenry.

Trees and shrubs, as a part of the periphery and in the spaces around Officers' Row, need to be reintroduced to FOSC. They are lacking and contribute to diminished feeling at the Site. The planting of an appropriate selection of trees based on Site history and on ecological concerns for the future should be a major priority in FOSC planning.

⁵³ Allison L. Bacon. FOSC Cultural Historic Report Historic Database. NPS, 1992, 15.

Gardens

Historic Conditions: Although it is not possible to locate original garden plantings around Officers' Row, precedent suggests that such plantings did exist, including flowers, vegetables, vines, and shrubs planted by both officers' wives and officers themselves.⁵⁴ Written evidence documents the garden begun in 1860 by Elizabeth Wilson that she expanded by 1873 into a formal, "nearly two acre," planting of evergreens, shrubs, and herbaceous plants.

Earlier gardens include one for the ordnance sergeant and a three-acre hospital garden, producing well by July 1844, which was one of the earliest planted spaces at FOSC. This garden may have been located directly behind the Hospital, an area which was fenced with rails and is documented in photographs (Figure 5) and written sources. It was planted with vegetables such as cabbage, sweet potatoes, and onions, and plants with medicinal properties such as bugbane for mouth pain, yarrow for the "malarious fever" and thistle for the digestive problems Asst. Surgeon Joseph K. Barnes treated due to Fort Scott's "abundance of vegetable."⁵⁵

Existing Conditions: The only remaining gardens are two garden beds edged with stone behind the west half of HS-2 (one of these beds is adjacent the historic stone wall in the yard) and two sets of paired grape arbors (Figure 32).

Evaluation and Analysis: Gardens were a part of the larger nineteenth century interest in horticulture and botany referred to as "landscape gardening" in the period. Little known today is the fact that learning about this subject and actual plant collecting ("botanizing") were hugely popular and appealed to all classes and genders, not just to the wealthy or highly educated. Charlotte Swords' 1843 comments on the jasmine and cacti she kept on her porch, how she admired the native plants around Fort Scott, and how she and friends "try to become botanists," are direct references to this interest. So, too, is Civil War soldier Christian Isley's identification of local flowers in his letters (copies in FOSC Library); he sent roots and seeds home with instructions on where they might best be planted. Officers in 1873, as reported in the *Army and Navy Journal*, were advised to plant in front of their quarters "a berry-bearing bush, a rose tree, a grape vine or perhaps a young shade tree".⁵⁶ Soldier George Forsyth observed that if a military post was more than a few years old:

"the dooryards and porches of the officers' quarters, and frequently the barracks of the enlisted men, will be embowered in vines and flowers. It is a rare exception when the wives of military men at frontier posts are not fond of trees and flowers, and do not spend a few moments each

⁵⁴ Hoagland, 103.

⁵⁵ Barnes, "Report on the Sickness and Mortality Among the Troops in the Middle Division," n.p.

⁵⁶ Hoagland, 103.

day during the summer season in personally caring for them, with the result that garrisons frequently present a very homelike and restful appearance.”⁵⁷



Figure 32. Flower gardens and fruit trees have been re-established in the backyard of Officers' Quarters HS-2. (PBA 2009)

In mid-nineteenth century America, private citizens were “botanizing”; locals in Fort Scott were experimenting with the cultivation of sugar cane in the fields and Osage Orange (hedge apple) trees throughout town. But gardening was more than growing vegetables to eat or the act of making a place “homey” or pretty. It provided an imprint of contemporary cultural trend onto the frontier and the act of improving one’s surroundings was considered the sign of good citizenship. The main writer on the subject, Andrew Jackson Downing, in journal articles and books (including one entitled *Rural Taste*), taught Americans that improving one’s surroundings with plants and knowledge related to garden botany made for a better society. Prominent Fort Scott citizens Hiero T. and Elizabeth Wilson did just that: they shaped their town and its history in part through their “handsomely *improved*” two acre garden. Even “hands-on” farmers were reading about the subject: the ca. 1845 *Farmer’s Almanac* (copy in FOOSC Library) has a plan for a decorative garden which could have been adapted to the Elizabeth Wilson garden site at FOOSC (between HS-2 and HS-3) by using her choice of plant

⁵⁷ Ibid.

materials that included evergreens, shrubs (highly popular in the nineteenth century), and fruit trees that were not labor intensive once established.

Representing a landscape as it was gardened over a span of time is a new form of interpretation. At present, it is successfully represented at Alcatraz Island, a NPS site that began as a fort with the typical Parade Ground and Officers' Row. Typical gardens planted over a span of almost one hundred years are represented including the Citadel Garden (1869) planted when the site was an Army fort and prison and sequential plantings through 1945 which includes the West Side Prisoners Gardens. These gardens were implemented with volunteer labor and outside funding, although the NPS was a cooperating party. FOSC community outreach and building relationships with local Master Gardeners programs or garden clubs could provide a volunteer work force (like that implemented at Alcatraz) and limit additional labor for park staff. Likewise, proper plant choices could prevent labor intensive watering and weeding. Interpretation of FOSC gardens has the potential to add significantly to the understanding of cultural history during the period of significance and to add a new component to appeal to a different sector of the public.

Turf Grass

Historic Condition: Military protocol dictated that the Parade Ground be covered in grass, to prevent mud and to provide a sense of formality; early photographs substantiate this (also refer to photographs from Fort Leavenworth included in this CLR). Originally the lawn may have been seeded with hay chaff or the extant prairie grass was cut short. It had a "tufted" uneven look due to the likelihood of being cut with a scythe, only 4-5 times per growing season at most. Standard practice was to rake the lawn after the last mowing in the fall to prevent a fire hazard. In 1861, the Fort Scott City Council planted blue grass on Carroll Plaza at the same time new trees were planted there.⁵⁸ The lawn had occasional weeds since there were no chemicals to control them; it may have reached the seed stage before cutting.

⁵⁸ *Ft. Scott Democrat*, 16 March, 1861.



Figure 33. Rear of HS-2 in 2009. (PBA 2009)

Existing Condition: The smooth sweep of lawn that exists currently is a twentieth century invention and the result of using modern seed mixes, watering during dry spells, and regular mowing. Turf grasses exist on the Parade Ground and around all of the extant buildings. In locations where there are drainage or erosion issues, especially on the east side and along the northern perimeter fence, the turf grass is minimal or absent. Past efforts by FOSC staff to convert the Parade Ground to native Buffalo grass were unsuccessful. Bermuda grass present in the turf areas around the buildings is particularly problematic for the gardens behind HS-2 (Figure 33).

Evaluation and Analysis: The turf grass present throughout the Site is historically inaccurate and gives the visitor the wrong perception of what the Site looked like from 1842 to 1873. A loose and “tufted” appearance is more accurate for the frontier fort and early civilian community.

Native Prairie Grasses and Wildflowers

Historic Condition: Native prairie was part of the dominant plant community for this ecoregion prior to establishment of the fort. As the fort developed, native grasses would have been cleared to prevent fires from burning the wooden structures. Native plants, particularly flowering ones, made a remarkable impression on travelers and residents of Fort Scott. Charlotte Swords, wife of

Captain Thomas Swords, and Civil War soldier Christian Isley both record their observations; she comparing the fragrance and nature of native plants between Forts Leavenworth and Scott (which was the clear winner and speaks to her ability to make the comparison). Isley wrote in detail about planting suggestions and distinctions that could be made only by a person familiar with plants. The plants they write about are those that might be dismissed as unimportant, i.e., on the list of what military personnel termed as “herbs,” which in fact included native roses, penstemon, oxalis, butterfly weed, etc.⁵⁹ As the fort transitioned to a community space, native prairie plants would have been eliminated gradually as these plants were generally considered undesirable “weeds;” they would have been replaced by plants traded or given by family members.

Existing Condition: Patches of prairie grass were planted ca. 1978 to provide the visitor with a sense of the historic prairie landscape that surrounded Fort Scott during its early years, ca. 1842-1853. An area along the east and northeast sides has been restored to native prairie (Figure 34). The prairie plantings were implemented from the NPS approved 1978 landscape plan by Shetlar Griffith Shetlar. Craig Hahn provided a detailed inventory of existing conditions in the 1993 “Field Survey/Inventory of Existing Conditions”, that included a list of prairie plants present in the prairie restoration areas and references Jackson and Knoblauch’s 1985 report for additional species composition and management recommendations. The dominant prairie species visible at the time of this report included: Indian Grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), Big Bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), Pitcher Sage (*Salvia azurea*), Compass Plant (*Silphium laciniatum*), New England Aster (*Symphotrichum oblongifolium*), and Maximillian Sunflower (*Helianthus maximiliani*). The prairie is currently being invaded by a number of woody and undesirable species.

⁵⁹ Billings, *Barrack and Hospitals*, 292.



Figure 34. View of the restored prairie area, looking southwest to Officers' Quarters HS-2 and HS-1. Carriage House HS-33 is pictured on the far right. (PBA 2009)

Evaluation and Analysis: Native grasses and wildflowers have the potential to contribute dramatically to the Site. Such plantings could be located in front of and behind Officers' Row and in spaces adjacent to HS-2 – HS-4. Consultation with a knowledgeable conservation ecologist or landscape architect can provide FOSC with a list of appropriate plant choices and can help implement planting. Proper planting methods that reflect nineteenth century design aesthetics can be found in user-friendly publications such as the *Farmers Almanac* or one of many similar publications of the mid-nineteenth century, some of which were specialized for the Midwest.

Archeology

Archeology refers to sites containing surface and subsurface remnants related to historic or prehistoric land use. The following evaluation of archeological resources is based upon research in the 2001 CLI.

Three and a half decades of cultural resource management-driven studies at FOSC have yielded a large amount of data about archeological resources at the Site. The primary goal of the archeological investigations conducted from 1968 to 1972 by the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS), was to provide information about the nature and size of the major structures of 1842-1853 which were identified for restoration or reconstruction. A secondary goal was to obtain a representative sample of material culture objects which could be used to interpret various aspects of life at a frontier military fort. Both of these goals were accomplished; however, the limited focus of the

KSHS archeological project did not investigate the additional 1840s structural sites, the civilian-military interaction which was present between 1855-1865, and the continued development of the City of Fort Scott from 1865 to the establishment of FOSC in 1978.⁶⁰ At present, the existing archeological evidence does not indicate the nature of Native American-Army interactions which may have occurred at the frontier fort.⁶¹

Historic Condition:

FOSC commemorates the historic period of significance from 1842 – 1873, and the archeological resources from this time highlight and help explain the significance of this Site and its related activities. The General Management Plan defines “the principal cultural resources” of FOSC as including, “11 original and nine reconstructed structures. Eighteen of the structures and 33 historically furnished rooms depict the fort as it may have appeared during its primary period of military occupation from 1842 – 1853. In addition to the indicated structures, the Parade Ground, gardens and restored tallgrass prairie areas are included as part of the cultural landscape”.⁶²

Existing Condition:

The site has seen over 160 years of continuous occupation associated with the military and the town of Fort Scott that developed within and around the former fort beginning in 1855. That year, the military buildings and supplies of the old fort, were sold at public auction. Many of the structures were converted for non-original uses. New buildings were placed on the lots of the old buildings that had been dismantled or demolished. Roads were also constructed along the perimeter of the former Parade Ground, all of which affected the military era archeological deposits to some degree. The reconstruction efforts in the 1960s and 1970s also severely degraded the integrity of the areas in and around the reconstructed structures, as suggested by Stadler (1998). Due to such activity, the ground around most buildings has been disturbed, which could potentially make meaningful archeological investigation difficult.

Archeological resources (Figure 35) are an integral component of the Site and are vital to the proper management of the park. Past FOSC archeological studies have been limited to areas of proposed reconstruction/construction activities. Lykowski’s findings reveal this in her archeological overview:

“Archeological excavations at Fort Scott National Historic Site were first conducted by the Kansas State Historic Society from 1968 to 1972 (Reynolds 1983). Other excavations and monitoring work were conducted consistently from 1992 to 1998 in compliance with Section 106 of the Historic

⁶⁰ Clark, *Archeological Investigations at Fort Scott National Historic Site*, n.p.

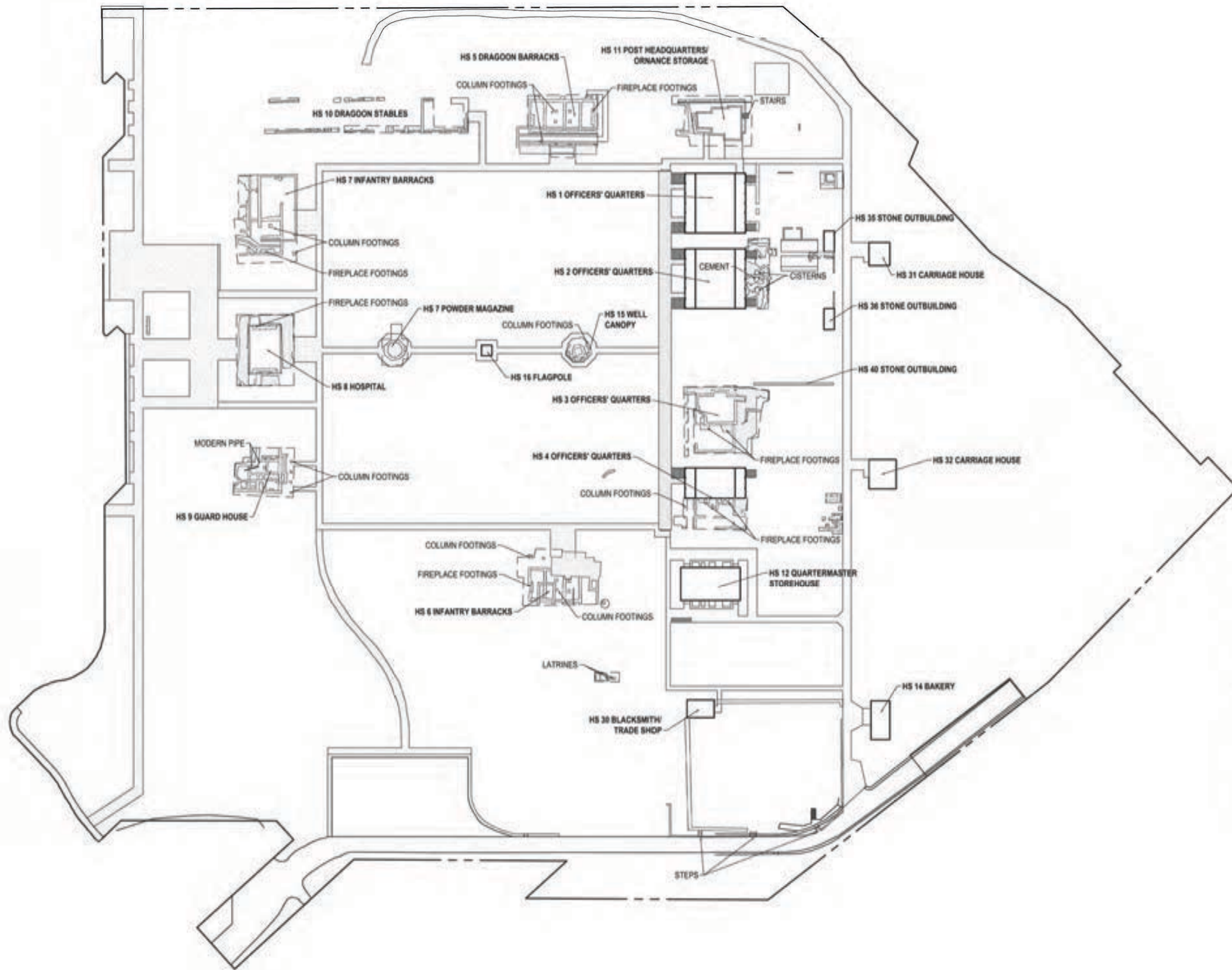
⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² As cited in Lykowski, Lacosta Browning. *Fort Scott's Buried Past, An Archeological Overview and Assessment of Fort Scot National Historic Site*,13-14.

*Preservation Act, as amended, as well as to provide information for a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). One project was conducted as training involving non-invasive techniques. Most of the compliance work has involved trenching for necessary repairs or establishment of maintenance systems within the park such as electrical, fire suppression, and security systems lines. Work that has been conducted for the Cultural Landscape Report has centered on the back line of the Officers' Quarters and the accompanying structures. The site area has been extensively studied in particular areas of least disturbance. To date, there have been 16 projects pursued at the Fort Scott National Historic site. Nine of these projects were archeological excavations, six were section 106 compliance monitoring and one non-invasive techniques project that was comprised of three mini-projects. The full extent and condition of all of the archeological resources needs to be determined and included in the existing knowledge base. The information derived from the identified studies will facilitate the preservation, protection, management, and interpretation of the sites' resources.'*⁶³

The sixteen projects are described within the report. Refer to the Archeological Base Map and Archeological Base with Utilities Map included within this chapter.

⁶³ Lykowski, *Fort Scott's Buried Past*, 13.



LEGEND

- ORIGINAL UPRIGHT POST
- REPLACEMENT UPRIGHT POST
- ▨ BRICK PAVERS
- ▩ WASHED AGGREGATE CONCRETE WALK
- ▧ COTTONWOOD STONE PAVER
- CHIP & SEAL WALK
- - - EXCAVATION LIMITS
- ▤ 1842-1853 FOOTING
- ▥ POST-1853 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS
- ▦ 1843-1853 FOOTING TRENCH
- ▧ BRICK COLUMN FOOTINGS

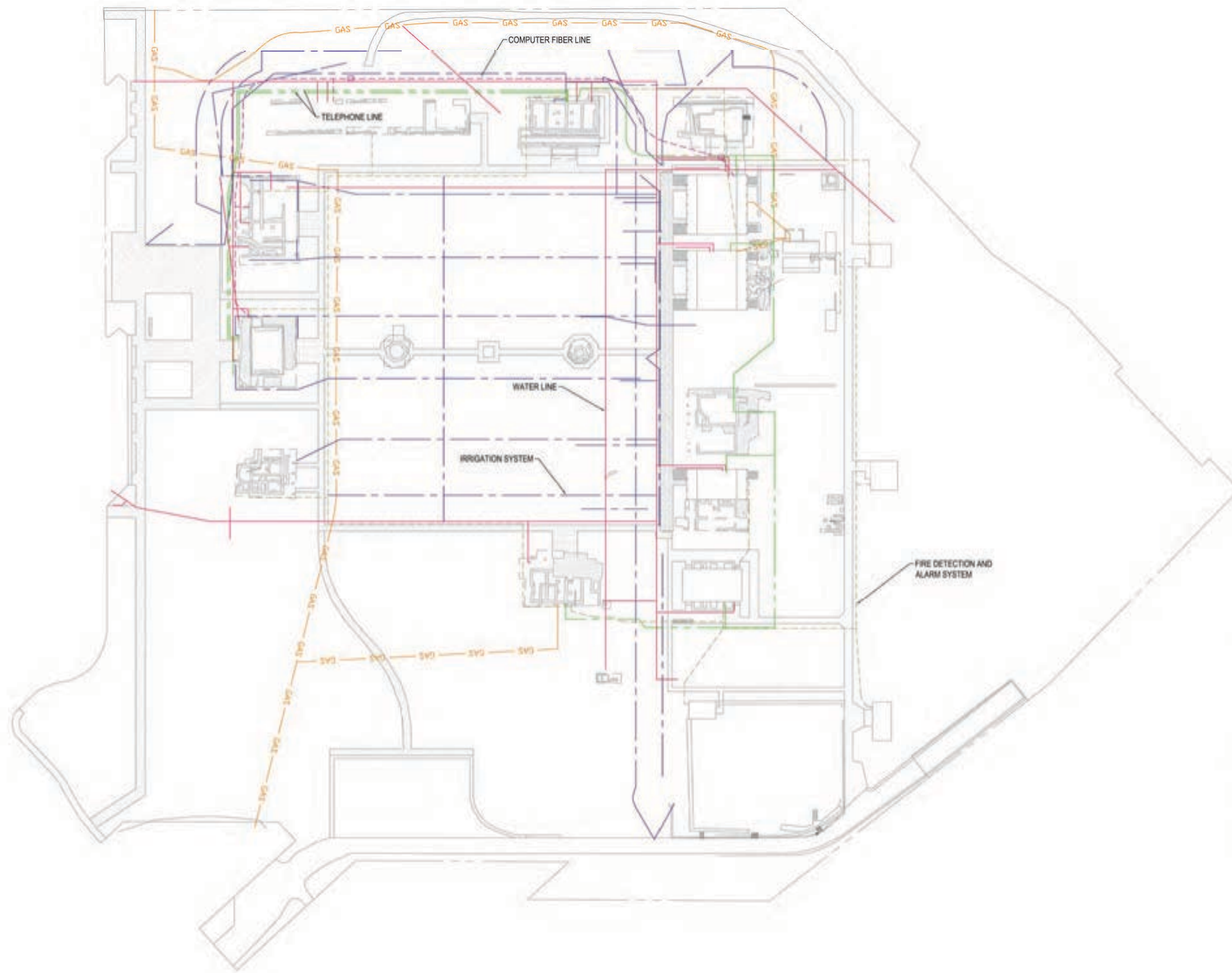


Source: 1996 Draft Cultural Landscape Report

Archeological Base Map Fort Scott National Historic Site Fort Scott, Kansas

December 2010





- LEGEND**
- TELEPHONE LINES
 - GAS LINES
 - WATER LINES
 - IRRIGATION LINES
 - - - COMPUTER FIBER LINES NETWORK
 - - - FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM SYSTEM
 - ▨ 1842-1853 FOOTING
 - ▨ POST-1853 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS
 - ▨ 1843-1853 FOOTING TRENCH
 - ▨ BRICK COLUMN FOOTINGS



Source: 1996 Draft Cultural Landscape Report

Archeological Base with Utilities
Fort Scott National Historic Site
Fort Scott, Kansas

December 2010





Figure 35. *Kansas State Historic Society 1970–1975, HS-7.*
(FOSC Archives, FOSC Archeology Photographs, Kansas State Historical
1970 to 1975, FOSC 13116 RG112 Photo #4.)

Evaluation and Analysis: Fort Scott is unique in that it is the only complete reconstruction/restoration of an 1840s US Army frontier fort managed by the NPS; it was one of ten forts established to guard the western border of Missouri and the Permanent Indian Frontier; it played a pivotal role in “Bleeding Kansas”; and the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment (later designated the 79th US Colored Infantry) mustered at this site on January 13, 1863. Due to these notable events within United States history, the resulting archeological evidence is significant. Artifacts reflecting these events are important and are highly regarded in the study of FOSC’s past.⁶⁴

The full extent and condition of all archeological resources needs to be determined and included in the existing knowledge base. The information derived will facilitate the preservation, protection, management, and interpretation of the Site’s resources.

⁶⁴ Ibid., 13.

Circulation

Circulation refers to spaces, features, and materials that constitute systems of movement.

Historic Condition: Access to the fort historically occurred through one of three roads.

1. Northwest between the Ordnance/Post Headquarters (HS-11) and the Dragoon Barracks (HS-5)
2. West between the Dragoon Stables (HS-10) and the Infantry Barracks (HS-7)
3. East between the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) and the Infantry Barracks (HS-6).

After the Army's departure and the auction of buildings in 1855, the Site became the hub of the new town and streets connected it to areas being developed to the south (Previous Figure 23). The Hospital Quadrangle directly flanked Bigler Street (later Market Street) and was in close proximity to commercial businesses. National, Main, Scott, and Walker (State) Streets (running north and south) connected the Site to town. Wall Street ran east and west beyond the south corner of the Site. In 1865, Market Square was located at the intersection of Main, Market, and Oak; it remains there today. Williams Street was referred to as the "Fifth Avenue" of the town during the boomtown years 1865-1873.

Internal FOSC circulation was accomplished primarily through a system of paths which later became sidewalks, streets, and alleys. The pathways around the Parade Ground were replaced with dirt roads—Blair, Lincoln, Fenton, and Marmaton Streets—circa 1860. These were bricked in the early 1900s and remained as late as 1966. Diagonal walks were installed across Carroll Plaza as early as 1910⁶⁵ and were extant at the time of WPA improvements in the 1930s. One of several alleys within the Site ran along the back of Officers' Row between the outbuildings (HS-35 and HS-36) and the Carriage Houses (HS-31 and HS-32). It provided access to residences during the period of significance and as late as the 1960s NPS reconstruction of the site.

Walks crossed the middle of the Parade Ground in a northeast-southwest direction from the Hospital to the middle of Officers' Row (where the Commanding Officer's quarters were to be located). The Flagpole, the Well, and the Powder Magazine are located along this axis. Another walk, indicated on the 1848 plan and documented by 1998 magnetometry investigations, ran perpendicularly across the Parade Ground from HS-5 to HS-6.⁶⁶ The stone walkway (Figure 39) in front of Officers' Row is indicated on the 1848 plan and is

⁶⁵ Bacon, FOSC Cultural Historic Report Historic Database. NPS, 1992, 45.

⁶⁶ NPS. "Cultural Landscape Inventory: FOSC." 2001, 48.

one of five walks documented in the FOSC CLI.⁶⁷ Military protocol dictated that soldiers refrained from walking along the path in front of Officers' Row, except when on a specific work detail.

Existing Conditions: Primary vehicular and pedestrian access to FOSC is through Wall Street and Old Fort Boulevard/Skubitz Plaza on the south. Limited bus/RV parking (Figure 36) is available in a small lot on the southeast side of the Site behind the Chamber of Commerce. The concrete parking lot has very limited capacity for use and provides limited ADA accessibility. It is in good condition. Additional bus/RV parking is available along Old Fort Boulevard/Skubitz Plaza. Skubitz Plaza, owned by the city, provides the main parking for the Site.



Figure 36. View of the bus/RV parking lot and the brick pathway leading into FOSC. The Infantry Barracks (HS-6) is in the center. (PBA 2009)

Outside access (following the historic entry) to FOSC is no longer possible on the northwestern side between HS-11 and HS-5 due to a cut in the bluff and the industrial development. The service road (Figure 37), which also serves as a pedestrian route, is asphalt on the eastern side, chip and seal on the northern side, and transitions to gravel on the western side of the site to minimize visual

⁶⁷ Ibid., 47-48.

intrusion. The service road is in good condition. The eastern portion was resurfaced in the winter of 2010.



Figure 37. View of the service road and perimeter fence on the northwestern corner of FOSC looking south. (PBA 2009)

Additional emergency vehicle access exists with a grass-covered fire lane (grass that is structurally enhanced to support vehicular access) that begins on the east side at the service road, goes west in front of Officers' Row, and then wraps around behind the Ordnance/Post Headquarters (HS-11) connecting to the service road on the north and following behind the Dragoon Barracks (HS-5) and Stables (HS-10) on the west.

The main pedestrian entry to the Site consists of brick and concrete sidewalks (Figure 38).



Figure 38. View of the brick entry walkway and sign for FOSC. (PBA 2009)

FOSC internal pedestrian circulation is primarily accomplished through an extensive system of sidewalks constructed of brick, concrete, and flagstone, and paths of limestone screenings over asphalt or grass.

Most prominent is the elevated stone walkway at the northern edge of the Parade Ground. The original stone walkway was replaced by a more contemporary city sidewalk which bordered Blair Street. The existing stone walkway was reconstructed in 1979, again in 1984, and finally to its present state in 2003 to replicate the original walkway which appears in many historic photographs. The elevated walkway was constructed of Cottonwood Limestone from Kansas⁶⁸ during the 1979 and 1984 campaigns. This stone proved to be too rough and not durable enough for this project. The current stone is Central Arkansas Stone⁶⁹ (Figure 39). This stone is quite smooth and is mortared in place over a concrete slab. The face of the walkway is limestone field stone. There are steps of Central Arkansas stone at both the northwest and southeast ends.

⁶⁸ Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects Engineers Planners. (Date Unknown) "*Fort Scott Restoration Problem Areas.*" Letter. MS. FOSC Maintenance Files, Fort Scott, KS.

⁶⁹ FOSC Maintenance files.



Figure 39. Flagstone walkway on the northeastern side of the Parade Ground that parallels Officers' Row. (PBA 2009)

There are stone sidewalks that lead from the main walkway to each of the Officers' Row first floor terraces. The first floor front and rear terraces on HS-1 and HS-4 and front terrace of HS-2 are contemporary reconstructions, dating from the 1970s (Episode 5) restoration. The only original stone pavement still extant is located at the rear terrace of HS-2. These original stones were located and uncovered during the 1970s restoration; therefore, they are the only terraces not set on top of newer concrete slabs. Archeological studies completed after the 1970s restoration uncovered a significant amount of original stone construction in the rear yards including sidewalks, drainage trenches, and cisterns, which remain beneath the existing soil.

The contemporary stone walkways, sidewalks, and terraces are in good overall condition, though the rough terraces do not meet ADA recommendations. The walkways are beginning to indicate mortar loss from regular use and freeze-thaw. The original historic stone terrace behind HS-2 is in fair to poor condition. This is not uncommon, as portions of these native limestone pavers were buried beneath soil. They are broken or cracked throughout, but have maintained their overall shape and function.

A mowed path provides visitors with pedestrian access (not ADA accessible) through the restored prairie on the northeast Site grounds. Overall, the mown

path is well maintained and in good condition. The path along the northern fence line is showing signs of drainage issues; water appears to be moving toward the limestone bluff and is beginning to erode the soil.

A brick pathway provides Site access from the concrete bus/RV parking lot on the southeastern side (Figure 36). The brick walkway is in good condition; although, it is too rough and the grade is too steep to accommodate proper ADA accessibility.

Evaluation and Analysis: Plans that were implemented under urban renewal did away with the roads that had originally connected the Site and town on the northwest and southeast. Removal of these roads created an existing buffer zone around the Site (refer to the 2010 Context Map). The primary Site access is now on the southwest side where Skubitz Plaza, Old Fort Boulevard, and parking lot exist today.

Internal FOSC circulation has been retained through a network of sidewalks, paths, and the service road and fire lane. The walkway in front of Officers' Row retains its original location and walks around the other three sides of the Parade Ground coincide with streets installed circa 1860. Proceeding along these walks the visitor can, in a sense, follow in the footsteps of the soldiers and later residents of Fort Scott. Although not historically correct, the paths into the restored prairie do not negatively impact the integrity of the Site and do facilitate interpretation of the prairie. The combined walks and the service road that coincides with the historic alley contribute to the significance of the Site.

Structures, Site Furnishings, and Objects

Numerous small scale features that exist within the site are contemporary, functional, and non-historic. These features would have varied according to the period of use and activity. Possible features would have included hitching posts, sawbucks, barrels, tents, fences, gas lamps, and benches. Currently, they include but are not limited to mechanical structures including utilities and trash receptacles that are generally camouflaged with wooden barrels or stacked piles of firewood, benches, picnic tables, and interpretive waysides.

Historic Condition: There are numerous historic structures located throughout FOSC. The Powder Magazine (HS-17), the Flagpole (HS-16), the Well and Canopy (HS-15), are primary structures located in the center of the Parade Ground that are visible to visitors upon entrance into the Site (Figure 40). Stone walls are located within the Officers' Row Quadrangle. A cistern and the Company Latrine (HS-22) are present on the southeast side of the Infantry Quadrangle.



Figure 40. View of Parade Ground looking north depicting the Powder Magazine HS-17 (left), Flagpole HS-16 (center), and Well and Canopy HS-15 (top right). Officers' Quarters HS-1 and HS-2 are pictured in the background (top left). (PBA 2009)

During the initial military period (1842-1853) the Parade Ground was surrounded by a wooden fence (Auction Account 1855) and precedent, as at Fort Leavenworth, dictates it to be of four horizontal boards (Figure 42). A Civil War-era photograph of the Parade Ground/Carroll Plaza (Figure 41) clearly shows such a fence, extant after the City Council's beautification project of 1860-61 when the plaza was reseeded, trees were planted, and the fence (absent since the Army auction) was replaced.

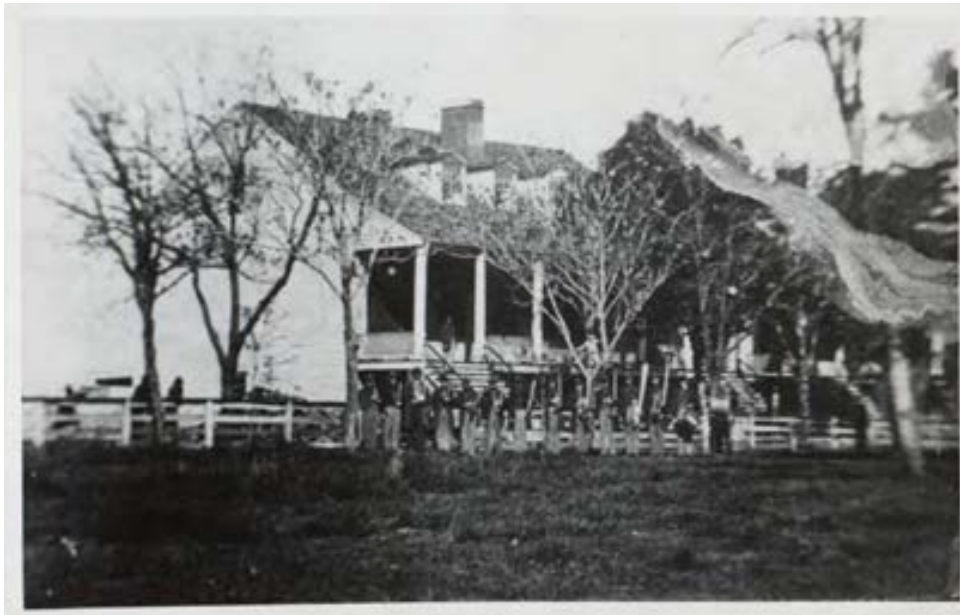


Figure 41. Fort Scott former Parade Ground/Carroll Plaza, ca. 1860-65, note fence around the perimeter. (FOSC Archives, Box From NPS MWRO, 77, Mike Henry Collection.)



Figure 42. Fort Leavenworth Parade Ground. Note fence in the background and man cutting or raking grass to the right of the magazine. (US Army Frontier Museum, Fort Leavenworth, KS, FO SC Archives, FO SC Historic Photographs, 1899 Ft. Leavenworth, 26.)

Picket fences defined the front yards and linked the duplexes of Officers' Row (Figure 43). These are similar to those on Officers' Row at Fort Leavenworth (Figure 44) and are an example of Army quartermasters' practice of repeating design elements and plans based on standardized experience and training. The fences in front of HS-1, HS-2, and HS-3 are nearly identical; it is unlikely that they were built when different individuals owned each property and more likely that they were constructed when all the properties were under single ownership - that of the Army - which dates the fences prior to 1855.



Figure 43. HS-2 as the Goodlander Orphanage, ca. 1903, with picket fences in front that date to military period, ca. 1850. (FOSC Archives, Box From NPS MWRO, 65 Officers' Row Folder 1840-1900 Historic Photo Box, DABBS.)



Figure 44. Fort Leavenworth Officers' Row, ca. 1869.
(US Army Frontier Museum, Fort Leavenworth, KS.)

Existing Condition: There are numerous small scale features located throughout FOSC that are necessary to the daily function of the site. Many of these features are movable and change location based upon need including: artillery limber, cannon, picnic tables, and trash receptacles/recycle containers. Others features that are modern necessities such as the mechanical units and various utilities are screened by piles of cut wood logs (Figure 45) or barrels in an effort to minimize their intrusion within the Site.

Some necessary small scale features that cannot be hidden from view include: chain-link fence, contemporary street/site lighting, curb cuts and stormwater drain inlets, service road gate, signs (interpretive and directional), split rail fence, stone piers and chain fence, pop-up sprinkler heads, and a time capsule monument (Figure 46).



Figure 45. Wood piles used to minimize the visual intrusions of present day utilities such as mechanical units. (PBA 2009)



Figure 46. Time capsule present in front of Officers' Quarters HS-1.
(PBA 2009)

Buildings

FOSC has 20 buildings and structures listed in the 1993 GMP designated as principal cultural resources, 11 are original and 9 reconstructed (Figure 48, Chart of Park Resources). These resources define the historic character of FOSC by their collective relationship within the landscape. The spatial arrangement of the buildings around the Parade Ground is critical to the visitor experience. This arrangement also makes it possible to view most buildings from multiple locations throughout the Site. There is an interesting contrast between the primary buildings which are wood and the outbuildings which are stone (Figure 47).



Figure 47. Mixture of stone and wood buildings and structures provide unique views and textures within the Site. (PBA 2009)

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Number	Original Name: Original Completion Date	Type of Resource	Treatment Classification	Current Function	Part of Officers' Row?
HS-1	Officers' Quarters: 1843	Building	Restoration	Park Offices/ House Museum	Yes
HS-2	Officers' Quarters: ca. 1849	Building	Restoration	Interpretive Exhibit	Yes
HS-3	Officers' Quarters: ca. 1846	Site	Archeological Site	No interpretation	Yes
HS-4	Officers' Quarters: ca. 1847	Building	Restoration of surviving 1/2	Storage, temporary public use.	Yes
HS-5	Dragoon Barracks: 1844	Building	Reconstruction	Exhibits and furnished rooms	No
HS-6	Infantry Barracks: 1844	Building	Reconstruction	Meeting space, public restrooms, storage	No
HS-7	Infantry Barracks: 1844	Building	Reconstruction	Exhibits, park offices	No
HS-8	Hospital: 1843	Building	Restoration	Exhibits, visitor information	No
HS-9	Guard House: ca. 1847	Building	Reconstruction	Furnished, open to the public	No
HS-10	Dragoon Stables: 1845	Building	Reconstruction	Exhibit in One Part, Park Maintenance Shop	No
HS-11	Ordnance/Post Headquarters: 1845	Building	Reconstruction	Furnished, open to the public	No
HS-12	Quartermaster's Storehouse: 1843	Building	Restoration	Furnished, open to the public	No
HS-13	Quartermaster's Quadrangle Site: n/a	Site	Archeological Site	Wayside exhibit	No

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HS-14	Bakery: ca. 1848	Building	Restoration	Furnished, open to the public	No
HS-15	Well Canopy: Well dug 1843	Structure	Reconstruction	In Parade, no interpretation	No
HS-16	Flagpole: after 1848	Structure	Reconstruction	In Parade, 30 star garrison flag.	No
HS-17	Magazine: 1844	Structure	Reconstruction	In Parade, Furnished, open to the public	No
HS-22	Company Latrine: ca. 1848	Site	Archeological Site	Exhibit with Wayside	No
HS-30	Blacksmith Shop post 1848	Building	Restoration	Park Storage	No
HS-31	Stable: ca. 1860	Building	Restoration	Wheeled vehicle storage, open to the public	Yes
HS-32	Carriage House behind HS-4: Between 1860-1884.	Building	Restoration	Park storage	Yes
HS-35	Outbuilding behind HS-1 & HS-2: ca. 1848	Building	Restoration	Park storage	Yes
HS-36	Outbuilding behind HS-2: ca. 1848	Building	Restoration	Park Storage	Yes
HS-40	Stone fences/walls: ca. 1840s	Structure	Restoration	Catch-all used for all fences in Cultural Landscape Inventory (NPS ca. 2001)	Yes

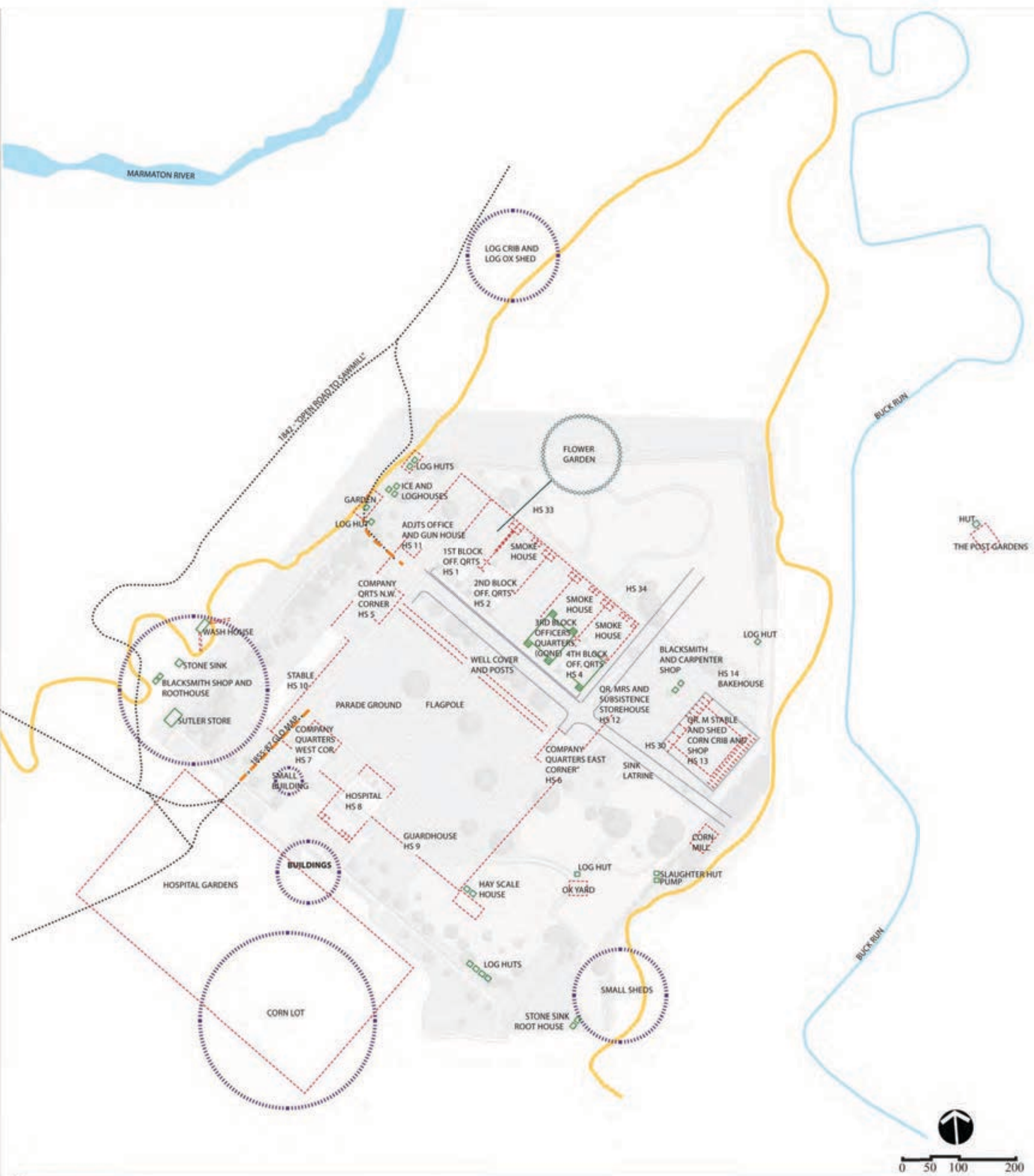
Figure 48. Chart of Park Resources. Construction dates and treatment classifications are largely based upon the 1976 NR and "Fort Scott National Historic Site: GMP," (Omaha, NE: NPS, 1993), 11. It should also be noted that the Site contains a number of significant landscape features that are not listed here. (Prepared by Deb Sheals, 2010.)

Identification of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Many of the non-contributing resources are modern introductions and infrastructure necessary to accommodate the public, i.e., signage, drainage inlets and curb cuts, and handrails that must be present. Some of these non-contributing resources would fit within the historic property more appropriately if they were replaced with more sensitive resources. For example, the brick entry plaza makes no reference to historic precedent - it could be replaced by the rail fenced area as seen in Figure 5 - nor do the stone pier and chain fence or contemporary lighting.

Not only are some resources inaccurate (or unsympathetic to history), in some cases, experiences associated with the Site are inaccurate as well. For example, at the present, the public enters FOSC through the back of the Hospital (HS-8) through a doorway located beneath the porch. A better solution would be to bring visitors into FOSC via the location of an original roadway. For example, entering as stagecoaches would have done ca. 1860 between HS-7 and HS-10. This would provide visitors with an impressive view across the Parade Ground (refer to Treatment Recommendations in Chapter 4).

Perhaps the most important resources identified on the accompanying table are the missing resources which, if reintroduced, have the ability to improve the historic feeling of the Site, which is the aspect of integrity that is most absent. These include the reintroduction of the following: a walk crossing the Parade Ground linking HS-5 and HS-6, a fence around the Parade Ground, trees along Officers' Row and around the Well, the delineation of gardens and plantings on the grounds of Officers' Row, an elaborate garden between HS-2 and HS-3, and reintroducing the hospital garden.



LEGEND

- 1855 Auction - location known
- 1855 Auction - exact location unknown
- 1848 Plan - sent by Ast. Quartermaster George Wallace to QM General Jesup on 6/29/1848 "...on the plan enclosed, which I believe to be like the one turned over to me in May by Major Swords (former Ast. QM)..."
- Other historic features exact location unknown
- Features implied to exist during this period, documented in later (Civil War era) photographs and land maps. Exact location unknown
- Roads as shown on 1863 U.S. Army Corp. Map
- Bluff edge
- Stream

Missing Features Map 1842 - 1865

Fort Scott National Historic Site

Fort Scott, Kansas

December 2010





Fort Scott National Historic Site, View looking Northeast. (PBA 2009)

Chapter 4: Treatment Plan

Chapter 4: Treatment Plan

Introduction

This treatment plan has been prepared to provide the National Park Service (NPS) with an overall vision for the Fort Scott National Historic Site cultural landscape. The CLR serves as the primary supporting document to guide the treatment of a cultural landscape and is required before implementation can occur. Implementation of the treatment recommendations must also go through the proper National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)/Section 106 compliance channels. Chapter 4 integrates the findings of the previous three chapters into a treatment strategy for the FOSC. The overall goal is to reinforce the NPS tradition of providing a philosophical basis for the responsible stewardship of cultural landscapes as defined in *National Park Service Cultural Resource Management Guidelines (1997)* and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards of the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscape (1996)*.

At the time the CLR was completed, several key planning documents that typically establish a framework for treatment, such as the General Management Plan (GMP, 1993), the Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2009), and the Universal Accessibility Plan were outdated, in final draft form, or not initiated. Information and recommendations included in this CLR should be considered when developing these studies. Supplements that go beyond this plan may be necessary to carry out provisions of a new GMP.

This chapter discusses treatment alternatives, outlines a treatment philosophy and approach, provides guidelines for Site treatment, and is divided into the following sections:

- Management Goals, Issues, and Concerns
- Treatment Alternatives and Implications
- Recommended Treatment and Approach
- Treatment Plan

Management Goals, Issues, and Concerns

The purpose of the 1993 GMP is to guide future FOSC management and development. Major goals and objectives related to resource management, visitor use, fort operations, and boundary adjustments were identified by the NPS GMP team and include:

Management Goals

- Manage natural and cultural resources within their broader ecosystems and cultural contexts.
- Visitor safety and satisfaction with availability, diversity, and quality of fort facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.

- Conserve cultural and natural resources through formal partnership programs.
- Use current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish mission.

Management Objectives

- Preserve cultural resources in historically accurate condition.
- Protect the integrity of the historic scene – minimize intrusions.
- Restore and cultivate native vegetation which provides setting for primary historic rehabilitation/restoration and interpretive period.
- Develop and implement CLR and General Management Plan.

Previous management issues were identified through a 1996 NPS CLTR team meeting and include the following:

- Identification of and general recommendations to correct major Site drainage issues (primarily on Parade Ground, but also extending into other areas of FOSC).
- Treatment of important viewsheds and screening of off-Site intrusions and on-Site modern utility features.
- Enclosure of and vegetation or ground cover issues for the Parade Ground walks and other resources on Parade Ground.
- Locations and acreage of prairie grass areas in other areas of the Site.
- Universal accessibility for entire Site, with specific directions for coordination of accessibility to structures.
- Treatment of historic and non-historic walks on Parade Ground.

Project Goals as identified in the Statement of Work (SOW), dated June 25, 2009, state:

“The goal of this project is to provide specific cultural landscape recommendations for FSNHS by producing a report, titled Cultural Landscape Treatment Recommendations for Fort Scott National Historic Site (CLTR). This report will recommend specific treatments, based on the overall preservation treatment defined by a 1996 team meeting and based on the landscape’s significance, condition, and planned use. Recommendations will address the following issues across the entire Site: drainage concerns, screening of intrusive views and on-Site utilities, the inclusion or exclusion of areas of native prairie grass, and universal accessibility. This portion will also address the general treatment of resources and addressing of drainage and ground-cover concerns within the Parade Ground area.”

The purpose of the Long Range Interpretive Plan (Final Draft LRIP 2009) is to outline recommendations for future interpretive services, facilities, and media. The overall goal of the plan is to “*promote the significance and meanings of the FOSC’s resources and stories through specially planned visitor experiences and excellence in interpretation.*” The LRIP is intended to provide recommendations for the next 10 to 15 year time frame. The purposes for interpretive planning are:

- Commemorate and interpret the FOSC’s significance in a sequence of pivotal events occurring from 1842-1873.
- Preserve and interpret FOSC’s cultural resources relevant to the period of significance, including buildings, cultural landscape, and archeological features.
- Provide opportunities for enjoyment of park resources and facilities while protecting FOSC resources for present and future generations.

The LRIP provides interpretive themes that convey ideas or concepts to help visitors gain an understanding and appreciation for the Site’s significance and resources. Topics derived from these themes include:

- Fort establishment
- Daily life – tallgrass prairie, adaptations, cultural practices, shelter
- Westward expansion
- Slavery conflict
- Military Center during Civil War
- Refugees
- African and Native American regiments
- Protecting the railroad and government commitment to the nation’s growth

Additional management goals, issues, and concerns were discussed during a CLR kick-off meeting held at FOSC on October 28, 2009, which was attended by FOSC personnel, MWRO staff, and members of the project team. These included:

- The visitor experience is integral to FOSC. Treatment recommendations should not give false impressions of the history of the Site and the CLR should expand and enrich the current Site interpretation.
- Structures are currently furnished to interpret the 1840s military occupation. FOSC personnel would like to expand the interpretation beyond the heavy emphasis on daily life of the 1840s to include the rest of the period of significance including stories of the American Indian experience, the contributions of African-Americans, the impacts of war, and the plight of Civil War refugees.
- There is a struggle between authenticity and period of significance. The Site is truncated and the parking lot physically and emotionally separates FOSC from the town of Fort Scott. FOSC personnel would like to enrich the visitor experience by utilizing more fully the landscape and its context in addition to waysides to tell the story.

Treatment Alternatives and Implications

The purpose of developing treatment alternatives is to provide a range of treatment recommendations based on management, planning, and preservation requirements. Alternative plans generally reflect distinct types of treatment that lead to the selection of a primary treatment.

The treatment alternatives comply with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* in their overarching approaches to resource management and conservation. The Secretary of the Interior currently recognizes four appropriate treatment approaches for historic landscapes: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. The four treatment approaches are defined as follows:

- **Preservation:** the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic property. Preservation includes stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features.
- **Rehabilitation:** the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.
- **Restoration:** 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 removing features from other periods in its history and reconstructing missing features from the restoration period.
- **Reconstruction:** the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

Treatment alternatives provided within this CLR are associated with an overarching **rehabilitation** approach with a focus area of **restoration** as established by the SOW, dated June 25, 2009:

*“The Government has defined two treatment zones for the 16.69 acre site during the 1996 team meeting in which the A/E participated. The treatment of **restoration to the 1842-1873 period of significance** will be applied to the front of Officers’ Row. For the **remainder of the site, the treatment of rehabilitation** will be applied, while fully protecting the character-defining features defined by the 1996 team meeting.”*

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation

For each treatment approach, the Secretary of the Interior espouses specific standards to guide future management. Ten basic principles comprise the standards for rehabilitation. These are intended to help preserve the distinctive character of a site while allowing for reasonable change to meet new needs. The standards (36 CFR Part 67) apply to historic properties of all periods, locations, sizes, conditions, and uses.

These standards create a baseline of guidance to which intended changes to the historic landscape must be compared. These standards are neither technical nor prescriptive, but promote responsible rehabilitation practices as follows:

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
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. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Recommended Treatment and Approach

The focus of this report is on the landscape. The FOSC could be treated and managed utilizing two treatment approaches (Figure 51) and implemented through seven landscape areas.

The two treatment approaches are:

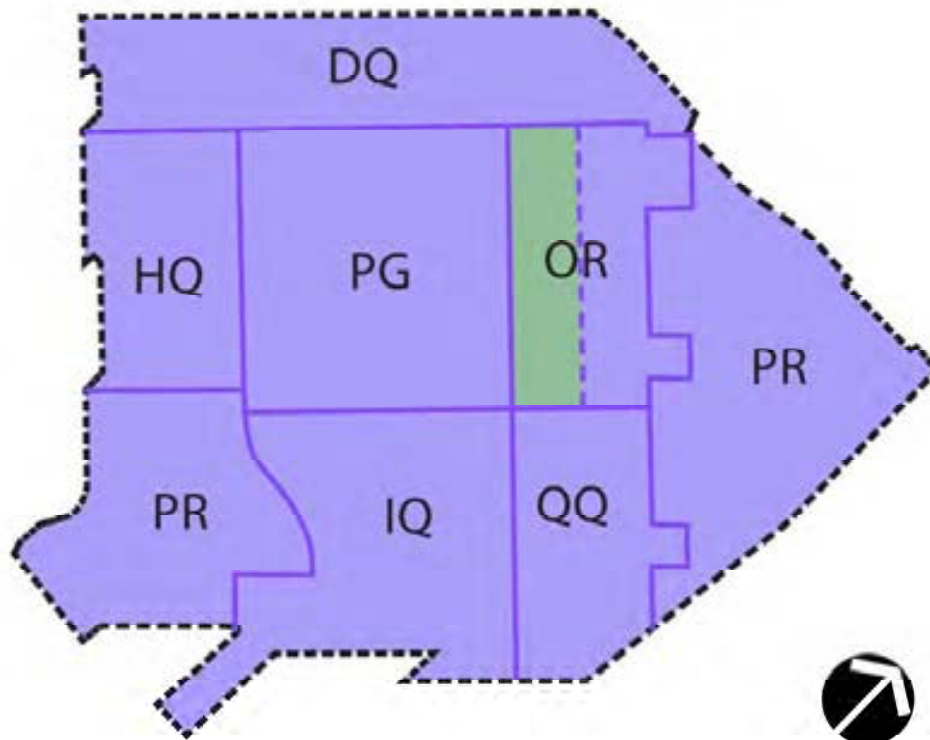
- **Approach One: Rehabilitation**
The treatment of **rehabilitation to the 1842-1873 period of significance** will be applied to the **entire Site (other than the front of Officers' Row)**, while fully protecting the character-defining features.
- **Approach Two: Restoration**
The treatment of **restoration to the 1842-1873 period of significance** will be applied to the front of Officers' Row.

Rehabilitation affords the FOSC the opportunity to meet the current and projected future interpretive, functional, and management goals outlined in the FOSC's list of goals and issues.

Because rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property, this approach allows for protection of the Site's historic character and resources while carefully addressing the needs for limited enhancement of interpretive opportunities and circulation routes, ecological maintenance and restoration, and the improvement of visitor amenities.

The restoration approach for the front of Officers' Row is the appropriate treatment for this area of the Site, as the areas in the front of the duplexes are well documented through historic photographs. This documentation could be further supplemented by archeological exploration, as well. Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time.

TREATMENT APPROACHES



PG Parade Ground (Landscape Area 1)	IQ Infantry Quadrangle (Landscape Area 5)
OR Officers' Row Quadrangle (Landscape Area 2)	QQ Quartermaster's Quadrangle (Landscape Area 6)
DQ Dragoon Quadrangle (Landscape Area 3)	PR Prairie Restoration Quadrangle (Landscape Area 7)
HQ Hospital Quadrangle (Landscape Area 4)	Restoration
	Rehabilitation

Figure 49. Treatment Approaches Diagram. (PBA 2010)

Treatment Plan

Treatment of a cultural resource must be guided by the policies, guidelines, and standards contained within NPS Management Policies (2006), the *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997), and The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

Based on an understanding of the Site, project goals presented in the SOW requirements, and FOSC's management goals, the CLR team developed two conceptual treatment alternatives (A & B), included in the appendix. These conceptual

treatment alternatives were presented at a meeting at FOSC on February 18, 2010, which was attended by FOSC personnel, MWRO staff, and members of the project team. These alternative plans were then refined and revised based on comments received from reviewers (as delineated above). Based on this consultation, the review of the 1993 GMP, and the review of the 2009 Draft LRIP, the treatment plans were prepared. These two Treatment Plans are included within this chapter: Treatment Plan: Site-Wide and Treatment Plan: By Landscape Area.

The treatment recommendations described below are intended to guide FOSC rehabilitation and restoration. Recommendations within this chapter will be broken into general Site-Wide and Landscape Area. Management of the Site will be based upon the recommendations provided for each Landscape Area.

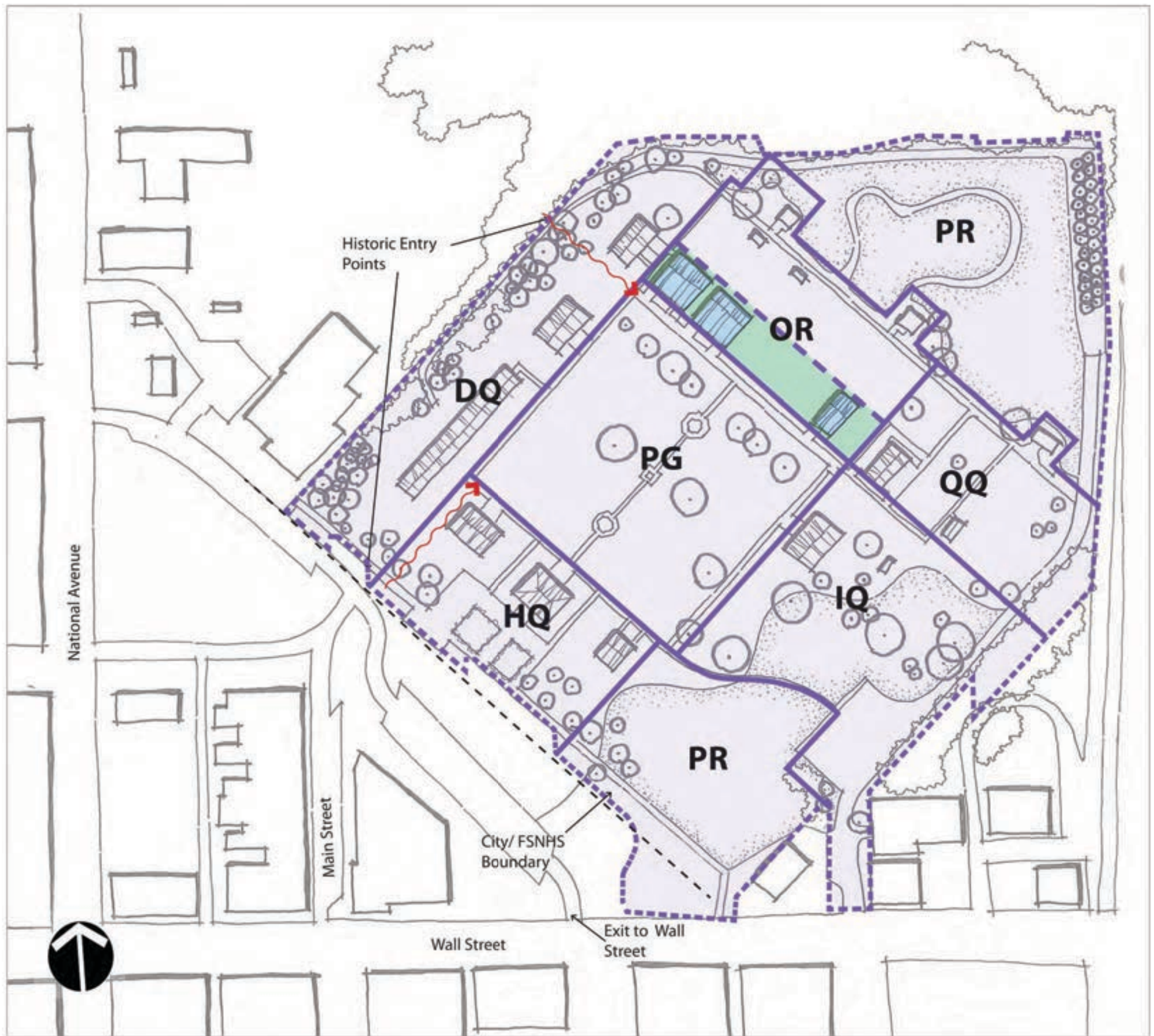
Treatment Recommendations - Site-Wide

Treatment recommendations appropriate on a Site-wide scale include those addressing protection of archeological resources, drainage issues, maintenance of turf grass areas, and consolidation of fort operations. Refer to the Treatment Plan: Site-Wide insert (following this section).

- Develop a new GMP that considers and incorporates recommendations within the CLR.
- Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures must be undertaken.
 - When ground disturbing activities are implemented in areas that contain intact buried archeological deposits, appropriate measures should be undertaken to mitigate the project's effect on the archeological resource. Mitigation efforts could range from monitoring such work as utility trenching, shovel testing, to more comprehensive excavations and documentation by professional archeologists.
 - The type of archeological investigation required should be developed as part of the project planning process and at the earliest possible stage so that compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, can proceed in a timely and cost efficient manner.
- Conduct an overview and assessment survey of the Site's archeological resources, as recommended by Lykowski (2005). Undertake remote sensing studies using ground-penetrating radar and metal detection to aid in the location of additional archeological resources. Use the findings of the assessment to protect, stabilize, and maintain known and potential archeological resources, and design future archeological investigations.
- Drainage is a Site-wide issue that should be addressed with specific recommendations in areas where there are more prevalent problems or where structures are at risk.

- Re-grade areas directly adjacent to buildings to provide positive drainage away from foundations and structures and remove any soil contact with wood siding above the foundations.
 - Direct downspouts away from foundations and structures. Downspout extensions should be added just below the surface to facilitate drainage away from the immediate foundations, and to minimize visual intrusions and disturbance to historic grade. Lykowski's 2005 archeology report states that the ground around most buildings has been disturbed due to the development of the community of Fort Scott in the 1800s and reconstruction efforts of the 1960s and 1970s. In turn, this has affected the integrity of the areas in and around the reconstructed structures.
 - Minimize soil disturbance and grading when introducing new Site developments such as paths or trails.
- Retain and maintain the current patterns of spatial organization of the Parade Ground in relation to the surrounding buildings to maintain the historic character of the Site.
 - Maintain views within and around the FOSC. Do not plant trees where historic views are important to Site interpretation.
 - Continue to allow land uses and activities such as Living History programs that perpetuate a historic land use associated with the period of significance.
 - Monitor local planning and zoning for adjacent development and land use changes that may adversely affect the character and cultural resources of the FOSC viewshed. Participate in early stages of planning for development projects to protect FOSC values.
 - Develop partnerships with community groups to promote conservation and management of the Site's natural and cultural resources. Establishment of the area as an outdoor classroom would facilitate educational opportunities for local schools. Other community partners could include such groups as the Riverfront Authority, Kansas Department of Transportation, Soil and Water Conservation District, local 4H and agricultural youth groups, Audubon Society, and the Fort Scott Community College. Partnerships could facilitate:
 - Invasive species control
 - Native plant introductions and maintenance
 - Recreational opportunities – bird watching, wildlife viewing, and nature hikes.
 - Educational opportunities – conservation stewardship
 - Educate visitors about the sensitive nature of local plant and animal communities.

- Develop and implement a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) that considers appropriate approaches for treating all plant communities within the Site. The VMP should specify appropriate species, planting plans for specific areas, as well as maintenance guidance. Management tasks can be organized according to the Landscape Areas as defined in Chapter 3. The Plan should integrate management practices that facilitate interpretive efforts while minimizing maintenance efforts and costs.
- In areas where turf grass is to be maintained and/or replaced, turf grass blend should be selected based upon an historically appropriate type, as addressed in the VMP.
- Consult with a certified arborist to assess the condition of trees throughout the Site. Determine whether they pose any threat or hazard to individuals, buildings, or landscape features.



General Site Recommendations

- Protect and preserve all archeological resources
- Conduct an overview and assessment survey of archeological resources
- Address site drainage issues
 - Regrade areas around building foundations
 - Direct downspouts away from foundations and structures
 - Minimize soil disturbance and grading when introducing new features
- Retain current spatial organization of the Parade with surrounding buildings
- Maintain views within and around the site
- Continue to allow land uses and activities that perpetuate historic land uses associated with the site
- Monitor local planning and zoning for adjacent development and land use changes and participate in planning efforts to protect FOSC values
- Develop partnerships with community groups to promote conservation and management of the Site's natural and cultural resources
- Develop and implement a Vegetation Management Plan for the whole site
- Maintain areas of turf grass
- Consult a certified arborist to assess condition of trees throughout the site

PG	Parade Ground (Landscape Area 1)
OR	Officers' Row Quadrangle (Landscape Area 2)
DQ	Dragoon Quadrangle (Landscape Area 3)
HQ	Hospital Quadrangle (Landscape Area 4)
IQ	Infantry Quadrangle (Landscape Area 5)
QQ	Quartermaster's Quadrangle (Landscape Area 6)
PR	Prairie Restoration Quadrangle (Landscape Area 7)
	Rehabilitation
	Restoration

Treatment Plan: Site Wide

Fort Scott National Historic Site

Fort Scott, Kansas

December 2010



Treatment Recommendations by Landscape Area

The following treatment recommendations for each Landscape Area are in addition to the treatments mentioned above for the overall Site. Refer to the Treatment Plan – By Landscape Area insert (following this section).

Landscape Area 1: Parade Ground

Short-term Management (1-3 years)

- Remove the sugar maple and hackberry trees located on the Parade Ground as they die off. Specific removal methodology should be addressed in the VMP.
- Re-establish native grasses (Buffalo grass and Blue Grama) on the Parade Ground. This would provide a ground cover with an appearance that balances the different grasses used during the period of significance, facilitates stormwater infiltration, and decreases landscape maintenance. Specific maintenance of grasses should be addressed in the VMP.

Long-term Management (5+ years)

- Establish a walkway between the Dragoon Barracks (HS-5) and Infantry Barracks (HS-6). The Parade Ground has a slight rise in grade in the center, which would allow the new central walkway to connect with the elevated walkway in front of Officers' Row without the construction of a ramp. This will facilitate ADA access to Officers' Row.
- Re-establish locust trees around the Well and Canopy (HS-15) and along the northeastern edge of the Parade Ground. Black locust trees which would have been used historically, are fast growing, making them more susceptible to limb breakage, and are generally messy. They also have short thorns which make them a safety hazard especially for maintenance staff. Consider use of thornless honey locust (Shademaster) as a substitute, as they have a similar appearance but have a more stable growth habit and do not have thorns.
- Re-establish the wooden fence, based on historic photographs, around the perimeter of the Parade Ground. For location and placement of the fence, see Alan Chilton's plan in the FOSC Archives, "Analysis of Possible Location of Roads and Fences, ca. 1853" (Figure 50). For accessibility, stiles (based on photographs from Fort Leavenworth) and gates for (horse access) should be incorporated.

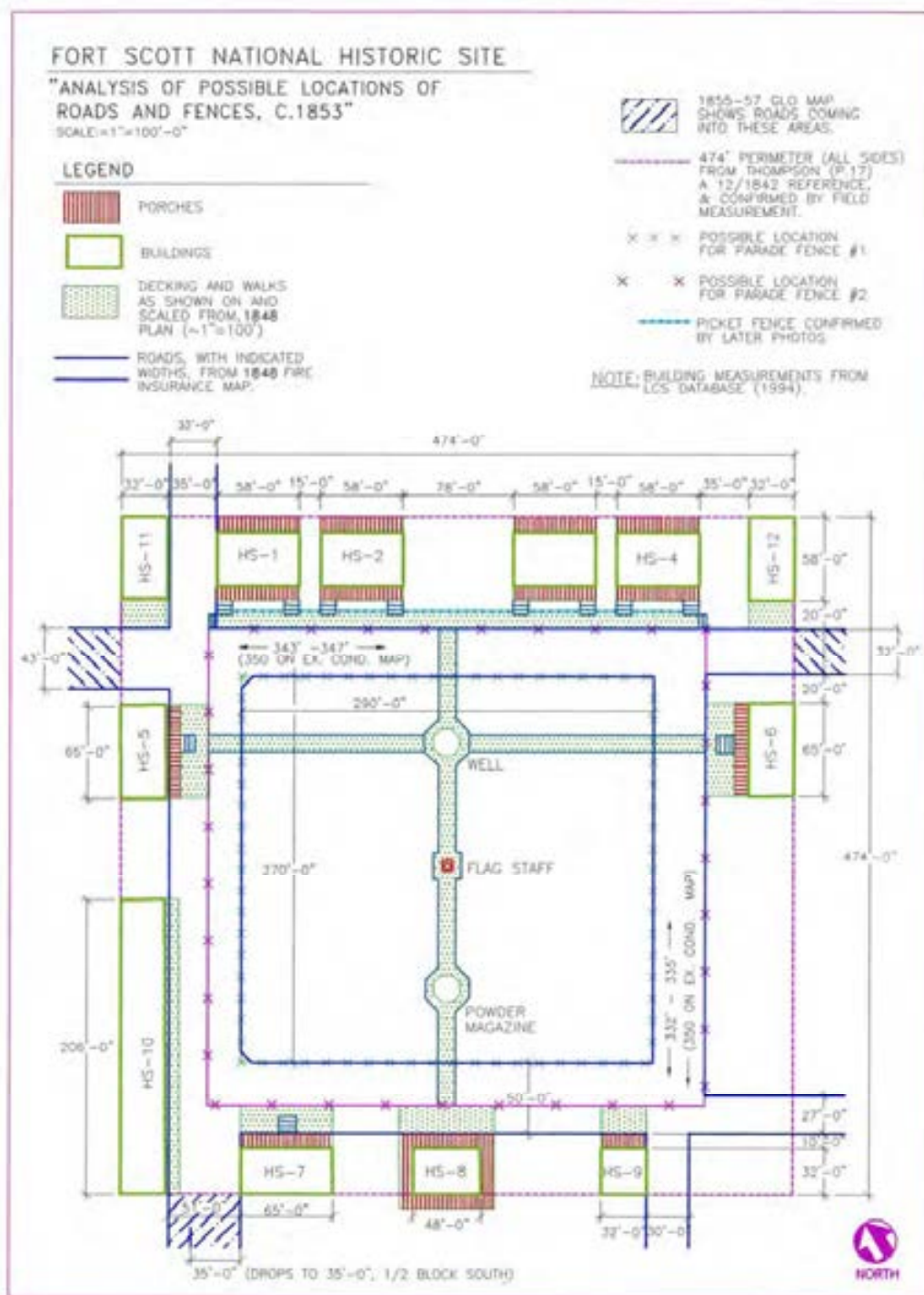
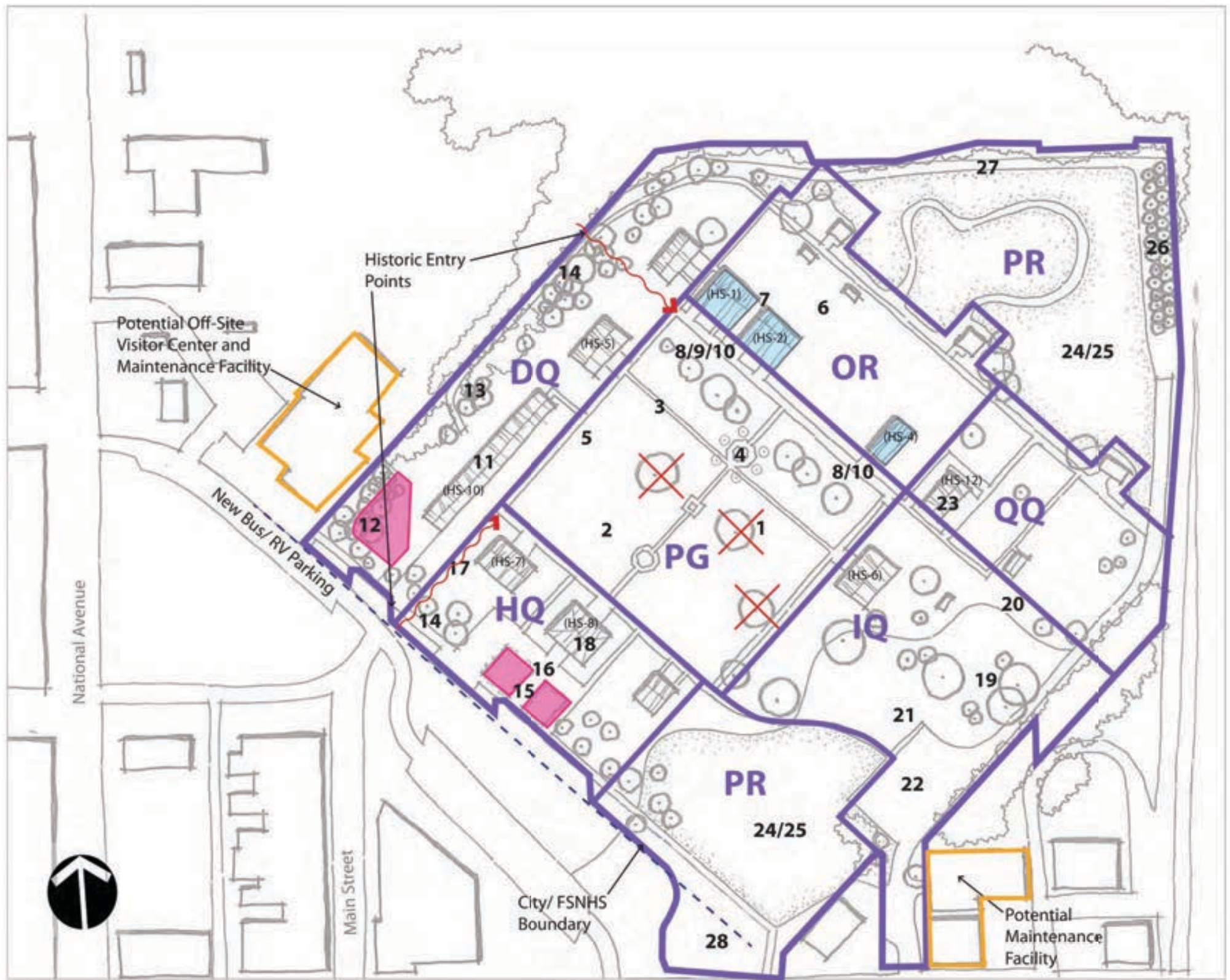


Figure 50. Analysis of Possible Location of Roads and Fences, ca. 1853. Map drawn by Alan Chilton, former FOSC museum technician, date unknown. The reference to an '1848 Fire Insurance Map' should read, '1884 Fire Insurance Map', as Sanborn Maps were not produced until that year. The reference to the pink 'x' possible location for Parade fence #2 is not in keeping with research of the Parade Ground fence done to date. The green 'x' for possible location for Parade fence #1, is the proposed fence location.



Landscape Area 1 - Parade Ground Quadrangle (PG)

- 1 Remove existing trees as they die off
- 2 Re-establish short native grasses as primary ground cover
- 3 Re-establish walkway between HS-5 and HS-6
- 4 Re-establish locust trees around well and northeastern edge in front of Officer's Row
- 5 Re-establish wooden fence with stiles around perimeter

Landscape Area 2 - Officers' Row Quadrangle (OR)

- 6 Maintain and expand flower gardens behind HS-2. Restore behind HS-4 as determined by the LRIP
- 7 Regrade soils around HS-1 and HS-2 to provide proper drainage
- 8 Provide ADA accessibility to HS-1, HS-2, and HS-4
- 9 Relocate time capsule
- 10 Re-establish picket fences in front of HS-1, HS-2 and HS-4

Landscape Area 3 - Dragoon Quadrangle (DQ)

- 11 Relocate park maintenance operations off-site
- 12 Establish picnic area in western corner
- 13 Manage tree and shrub buffer along the perimeter
- 14 Adjust alignment of service road to provide buffer planting between road and boundary fence

Landscape Area 4 - Hospital Quadrangle (HQ)

- 15 Re-establish hospital garden
- 16 Replace brick in entry material with ADA accessible pavement
- 17 Restore historic entry and viewshed
- 18 Relocate Visitor Center from HS-8 to HS-10, as determined through a GMP

Landscape Area 5 - Infantry Quadrangle (IQ)

- 19 Remove prairie planting east of HS-6 and restore to turf grass
- 20 Create a native plant swale along the north side of the fire lane
- 21 Construct small picnic shelter by the bus/RV parking lot and remove picnic tables from under the elm tree
- 22 Relocate bus/RV parking to Fort Boulevard/Skubitz Plaza

Landscape Area 6 - Quartermaster's Quadrangle (QQ)

- 23 Regrade soil around HS-12 to provide positive drainage away from building foundation

Landscape Area 7 - Prairie Restoration Quadrangle (PR)

- 24 Develop and implement prairie management plan
- 25 Monitor and control invasive and woody plant species
- 26 Remove Austrian pine and replace with native tree and shrub buffer along the northeastern perimeter fence
- 27 Revegetate mown path with native buffalo/blue grama grass
- 28 Extend native prairie vegetation on south side out to Wall Street

Treatment Plan: By Landscape Area
Fort Scott National Historic Site
Fort Scott, Kansas

December 2010



Landscape Area 2: Officers' Row Quadrangle

Short-term Management (1-3 years)

- Maintain flower gardens behind HS-2 and add a garden behind HS-4 which could be used as a demonstration garden to provide an opportunity for expanded visitor interaction and education. These could include heirloom varieties of flowers and vegetables, plants used for medicinal and household purposes (for cleaning, for example) and plants that illustrate the interests and level of taste of the owners. Plan choices should be guided by historic plan lists, now readily available and practicality. Historic models, for example those found in the "Farmer's Almanac," should be used to guide the design and plant placement.
- Develop a new garden area next to HS-2 based on the description of it in the *Fort Scott Daily Bulletin*, May 18, 1873, sale ad, "nearly two acres, handsomely improved – a genteel [sic] variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, evergreens, etc. in fact one of the finest gardens in southern Kansas." Ideally, a community group or local Master Gardener's program could partner these garden projects."
- Individual plans for gardens should be developed at as of the VMP.
- Re-grade soils around HS-1 and HS-2 to provide positive drainage away from the foundations and to eliminate damage to the wood structures.
- Provide ADA accessibility to the Officers' Quarters HS-1, HS-2, and HS-4 according to recommendations within the HSR.

Long-term Management (5+ years)

- Relocate the time capsule in front of HS-1 to a more suitable location.
- Re-establish picket fences in front of Officers' Quarters HS-1 and HS-2. With the reintroduction of features added by later occupants (plantings, various fencing, decorative iron trim) the properties could reflect the tastes of subsequent owners and suggest to the visitor that buildings themselves have lives—they evolve over time and generations and are rarely, in real life, "pure" icons of style as found currently at FOOSC.

Landscape Area 3: Dragoon Quadrangle

Short-term Management (1-3 years)

- Relocate maintenance facility functions currently in the Dragoon Stables (HS-10) to an off-Site location.
- Establish a picnic area in the western corner to accommodate school and other groups visiting the FOOSC.

Long-term Management (5+ years)

- Manage tree and shrub masses behind buildings to maintain area as a buffer from noise and visual intrusions from industrial uses to the west. The buffer should be comprised of a layered, informal, and relatively dense planting of native evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs. Replace Austrian pines

and other trees and shrubs that are in poor condition, dead, or dying with oaks, hickory, eastern red cedar, plum, redbud, and dogwood.

- Adjust alignment of the service road on northwest side to the east to allow for planting of vegetative buffer between the road and the perimeter fence to conceal the visual intrusion of the fence and to assist in maintaining a stable bluff edge.

Landscape Area 4: Hospital Quadrangle Short-term Management (1-3 years)

- Establish a demonstration hospital garden in turf grass area on southwestern side of the Guardhouse (HS-9).
- Replace the brick in the entry walkway material with ADA accessible pavement.

Long-term Management (5+ years)

- Restore historic entry and viewshed by moving the primary FOSC entry and sign to the area between the Dragoon Stables (HS-10) and the Infantry Barracks (HS-7).
- Relocate the visitor center in the Hospital (HS-8) to the Dragoon Stables (HS-10).

Landscape Area 5: Infantry Quadrangle Short-term Management (1-3 years)

- Remove native prairie area on the eastern side of the Infantry Barracks (HS-6) and the Company Latrine (HS-22) and replant to turf grass as the area is too shady to facilitate prairie management. This should eliminate the existing weed patch and will assist with soil stabilization around the elm tree.
- Create a native plant swale along the north side of fire lane to address drainage issues.

Long-term Management (5+ years)

- Remove picnic benches from the area under the large elm tree and construct a small picnic shelter directly adjacent to the parking lot to provide shade for school and other groups gathering at the Site.
- The area on the west end of the Plaza currently functions for buses, RVs, and horse trailers. FOSC should work with the City of Fort Scott to accommodate such uses that benefit both the FOSC and the City.

Landscape Area 6: Quartermaster's Quadrangle

Short-term Management (1-3 years)

- Re-grade soils around HS-12 to provide positive drainage away from the basement/foundation.

Long-term Management (5+ years)

- Encourage archeological investigation of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle in order to assist with any future planning endeavor.

Landscape Area 7: Prairie Restoration Quadrangle

Short-term Management (1-3 years)

- Develop and implement a management plan to address species composition and density, invasive species control, prescribed fire, and other applicable practices for short- and long-term management of the native prairie vegetation.
- Monitor and control invasive woody and noxious weed species including Siberian elm, mulberry, fescue, exotic thistle, and Johnson grass.
- Remove dead and dying Austrian pines in the vegetative buffer on the northeastern corner of the Site. The buffer should be comprised of a layered, informal, and relatively dense planting of native evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs. The trees and shrubs will effectively buffer the FOSC from the visual and noise intrusions of US Highway 69. Tree species could include oaks, hickories, and eastern red cedar. Shrubs could include: dogwood, redbud, gooseberry, and viburnums. Plum trees are not recommended as they tend to be invasive into adjoining landscapes.

Long-term Management (5+ years)

- Revegetate the mown turf grass path (fire break) along the outer perimeter with Buffalo grass and Blue Grama grass to enhance bluff stability and to reduce drainage issues and maintenance time and costs.
- Extend the prairie vegetation in the southern portion of the Site out to Wall Street and Skubitz Plaza. Increasing the size will benefit plant growth and make the area easier to manage.
- Monitor the prairie areas for plant and animal species diversity.

Recommendations to be Addressed by the GMP and LRIP

Some of the proposed treatment recommendations have the potential to dramatically alter the current circulation patterns, building uses, and to affect entities outside the park boundaries. As a result, these recommendations will need to be considered during GMP development and/or Long Range Interpretive Planning. They include:

- Establish the FOSC Visitor Center in the Dragoon Stables (HS-10). This will provide a facility that can readily incorporate ADA accessibility while facilitating the new entry into the FOSC.
 - Partner with the City of Fort Scott to improve vehicular circulation and parking on Old Fort Boulevard and Skubitz Plaza. This effort can be coordinated with the US Highway 69 Corridor Management Plan improvements recommended for this area.⁷⁰
 - Utilize Main Street as the primary entry route into the historic downtown Fort Scott and the FOSC. This would allow the visitor to begin their experience along a historic entry point.
- Relocate the bus/RV parking to west end of Old Fort Boulevard/Skubitz Plaza. This will provide proximity to the new Site entry and picnic area on the western side of the fort. Maintain this area as a maintenance and construction staging area.
- Consolidate and relocate all maintenance related operations to an off-Site location, a recommendation from the 1993 GMP. Consider the Sherwin Williams building located adjacent to the southeast bus/RV parking entry road or the Westar Energy building adjacent to the western corner of the Site. The Sherwin Williams building offers loading docks and areas sufficient to support maintenance activities, as well as direct access to the FOSC service drive. The Westar Energy building also offers loading docks and areas sufficient to support maintenance activities, although it does not provide direct access to the FOSC. A selection of either building would remove this visually intrusive yet critical Site function and would allow for more interpretive uses of existing buildings for park visitors.
- The LRIP will guide landscape management relating to interpretation supported by the CLR recommendations.
- Convey through interpretation, the residential and commercial land uses associated with the Site during the later portions of the period of significance.

⁷⁰ Fort Scott and Bourbon County, Kansas. US 69 Corridor Management Plan. January 2010.

- Missing period of significance landscape features can be revealed through the use of interpretive elements such as waysides, models, presentations, pamphlets, and technology-based electronic and virtual exhibits.
- Consider establishing new exhibits within the buildings previously occupied by maintenance operations to facilitate visitor understanding of missing resources.
- Consider alternative interpretive materials and methods for persons with disabilities to enhance their FOSC experience.

Additional Research

Additional research of particular features and areas is recommended to provide FOSC personnel with the necessary information to further the implementation of GMP, LRIP, and the CLR treatments.

- As recommended by Lykowski (2005), archeological data offers significant research potential and can enhance Site interpretation. Management plans call for an integrated action plan and recommend specific actions to enhance visitor understanding of Site history and to compliment historic resource integrity. Archeological research should focus on areas most relevant to these overall Site management objectives by:
 - Locating and delineating additional structural remains and associated features if they exist on the property,
 - Acquiring structural data to permit accurate delineation of foundations of any non-extant structures,
 - Establishing elevations of former historic grade throughout the Site, and
 - Identifying paths and vegetation.
- Holistic studies of artifacts recovered from all Site contexts have not been possible. A comprehensive study and analysis of the artifacts and their proveniences would shed light on the life style of the occupants of Site. Such a study has the potential to look at and contrast the quality and quantity of material cultural items between the various structures and contexts within the buildings to determine social and economic status of the people living there.⁷¹
- American Indian relations with the FOSC during the period of significance.
- African-American contributions to the military fort and the community.

⁷¹ Lykowski. *Fort Scott's Buried Past*, 42.



Fort Scott National Historic Site, View looking Northeast. (PBA 2009)

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Fort Scott National Historic Site, View of HS-2 Gardens. (SRJA 2010)

Appendix

Appendix: Treatment Concept Alternatives

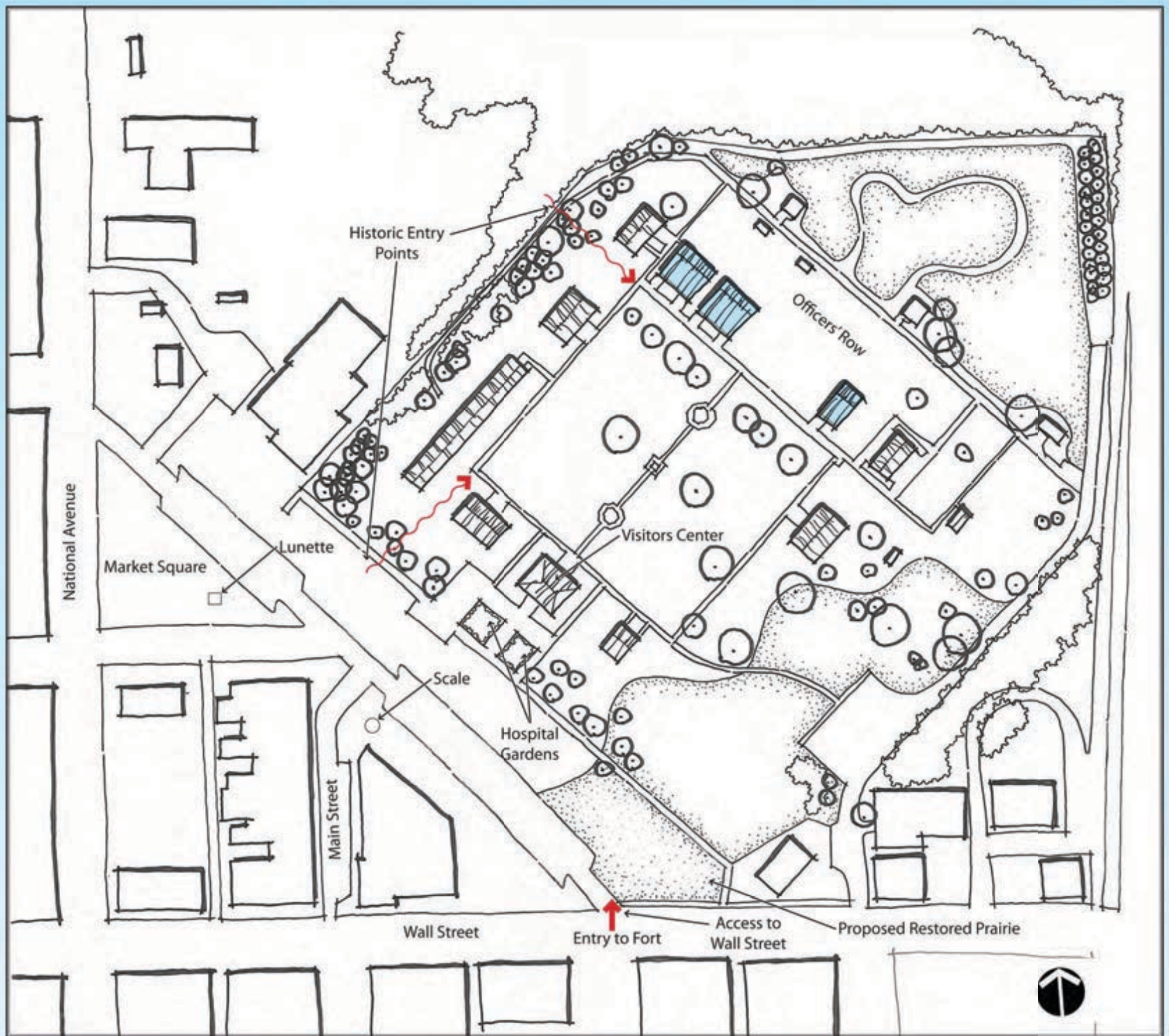
Based on an understanding of the Site, SOW requirements, and the Site's management goal, the CLR team facilitated the development of two conceptual treatment alternatives which were presented at a meeting at the fort on February 18, 2010, which was attended by FOSC and MWRO personnel and members of the project team.

Alternative A: Plaza Emphasis

The emphasis for this concept is Old Fort Boulevard and Skubitz Plaza. The historic alignment of Market Street is re-established, vehicular circulation is simplified, and access to Wall Street and the current entry are maintained. The focus for this alternative is connectivity between the FOSC and the City and more efficient use of the public space in front of the FOSC with the possibility of a Visitor Center placed in this public space. Such placement would provide a highly visible entry point and a Center that is ADA accessible. This would also allow for historically accurate interpretation for the Hospital (HS-8, site of the current Visitor Center). A picnic shelter would be added to the space adjacent to the existing bus/RV parking to facilitate groups and to resolve the erosion problem due to the existing picnic tables tree adjacent to this area. Refer to Alternative A – Plaza Emphasis Insert.

Alternative B: Viewshed Emphasis

The emphasis of this alternative is the viewshed prompted by the historic entry through the southwest side of the FOSC between the Dragoon Stables (HS-10) and the Infantry Barracks (HS-7). The current vehicular access only would be relocated to Main Street while maintaining the Wall Street entry as an exit. This would facilitate greater connectivity with the City of Fort Scott. Another major component of this plan is the relocation of bus/RV parking to the Plaza area which would provide space for buses as well as appropriate ADA accessibility. Vehicular circulation and public space is the same as Alternative A with the location of a potential Visitor Center west of the new fort entry. Placement of a Visitor Center within this public space would provide a highly visible entry point and a Center that is ADA accessible. This would also allow for historically accurate uses to be interpreted within in the Hospital (HS-8, site of the current Visitor Center). A picnic area would be established in the western corner near the Dragoon Stables (HS-10), new Visitor Center entry, and bus/RV parking. Refer to Alternative B – Viewshed Emphasis Insert.



Spatial Organization

- Connectivity to City
- Public and building space in front of Fort
- Market Square rehabilitated
- Visitor Center

Vegetation

- Prairie restoration area extended to Wall Street
- Hospital Gardens rehabilitated within public space/entry feature

Circulation

- Emphasize historic alignment of Market Street (Old Fort Boulevard)
- Access to E. Wall Street Preserved
- Current entry location preserved
- Simplifies vehicular circulation

Structures

- Preserve lunette and city scales in Market Square
- Picnic shelter located near bus parking

Integrity

- Location, design, setting, feeling, and association

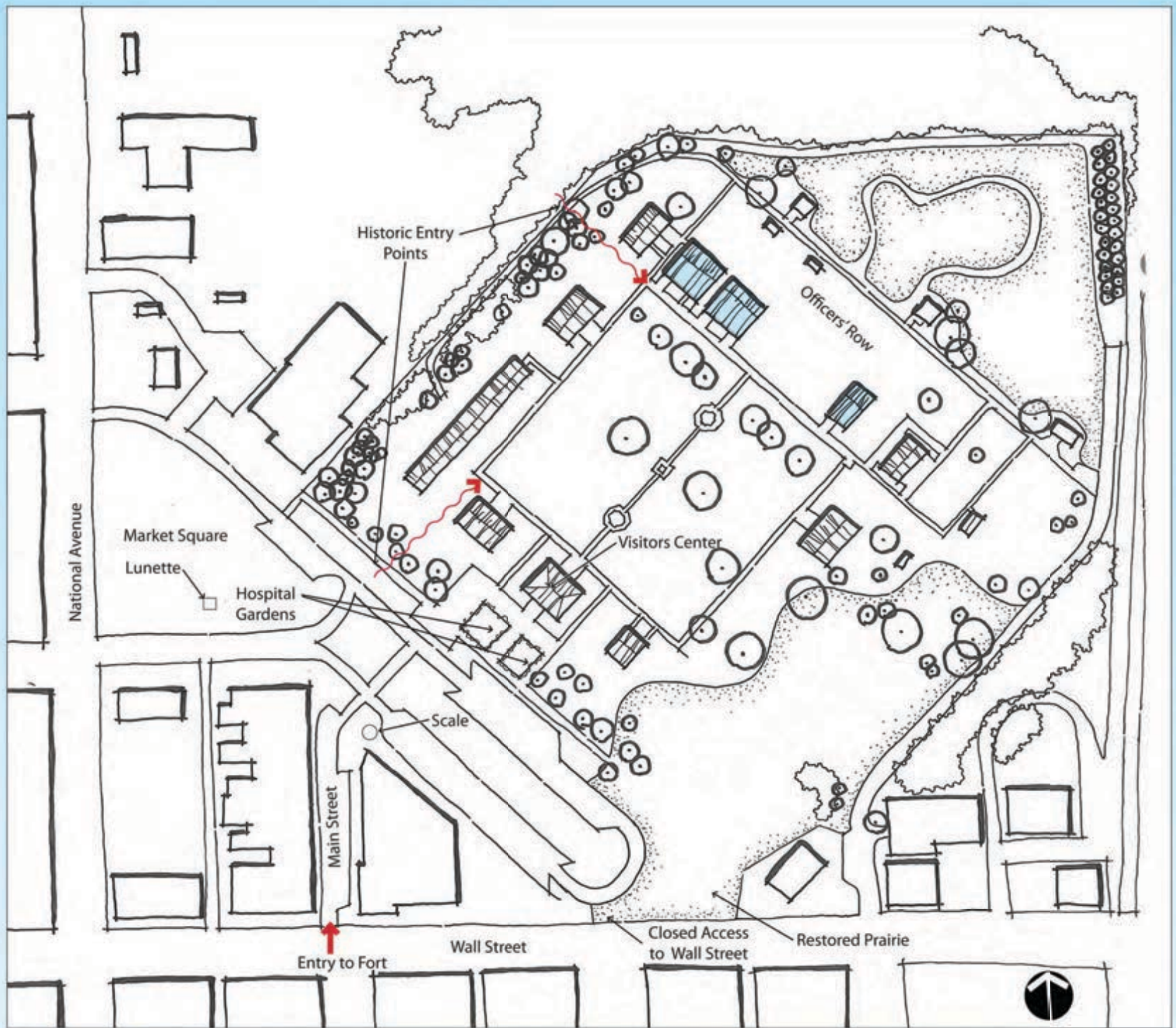
Alternative A

Fort Scott National Historic Site

Fort Scott, Kansas

December 2010





Spatial Organization

- Connectivity to City
- Public and building space in front of Fort
- Market Square rehabilitated
- Visitor Center

Vegetation

- Prairie restoration area extended to Wall Street
- Hospital Gardens rehabilitated within public space/entry feature

Circulation

- Direct visitors through downtown
- Access to E. Wall Street removed, simplifies vehicular circulation
- Bus parking relocated to central location
- Current entry location moved north between HS7 (Barracks) and HS10 (Stables) to take advantage of the historic entry

Structures

- Preserve lunette and city scales in Market Square
- Picnic shelter near bus parking

Integrity

- Location, design, setting, feeling, and association

Alternative B

Fort Scott National Historic Site

Fort Scott, Kansas

December 2010

