



Foundation Document

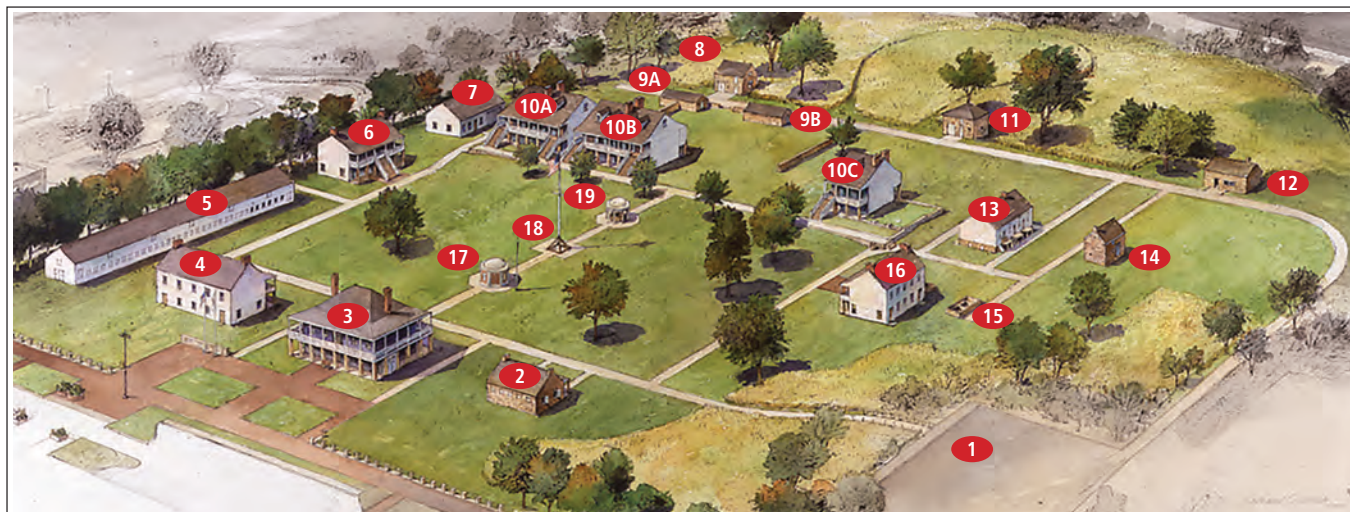
Fort Scott National Historic Site

Kansas

April 2015



Illustrated Map of Fort Scott National Historic Site, Kansas



Key to Facilities

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Bus/RV Parking | 9A Stone Outbuilding (HS-35) | 14 Blacksmith/Trade Shop (HS-30) |
| 2 Guardhouse (HS-9) | 9B Stone Outbuilding (HS-36) | 15 Latrine (HS-22) |
| 3 Hospital (HS-8) | 10A Officers' Quarters (HS-1) | 16 Infantry Barracks—East (HS-6) |
| 4 Infantry Barracks—West (HS-7) | 10B Officers' Quarters (HS-2) | 17 Powder Magazine (HS-17) |
| 5 Dragoon Stables (HS-10) | 10C Officers' Quarters (HS-4) | 18 Flagpole (HS-16) |
| 6 Dragoon Barracks (HS-5) | 11 Carriage House—East (HS-32) | 19 Well and Canopy (HS-15) |
| 7 Post Headquarters (HS-11) | 12 Post Bakery (HS-14) | |
| 8 Carriage House—West (HS-31) | 13 Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) | |

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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archaeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Fort Scott National Historic Site can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>



Late 1950s, pre-site redevelopment

Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental and other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Fort Scott National Historic Site is in southeastern Kansas near the Missouri border, about 90 miles south of Kansas City. The national historic site consists of 16.69 acres of relatively level ground situated on a limestone bluff overlooking the confluence of the Marmaton River and Mill Creek. The north and west boundaries of the site are wooded and steep, a result of dramatic changes to the landscape associated with railroad construction and brick manufacturing in the 1890s. The city of Fort Scott, with a population of about 8,000, lies to the south and east. Two primary highways, US 69 and US 54, intersect at Fort Scott; the US 69 bypass runs adjacent to the park's eastern boundary.

In 1842, the US Army established Fort Scott (named for General-in-Chief Winfield Scott) to garrison troops charged with protecting and maintaining the peace on the Permanent Indian Frontier. This vast and vaguely defined area consisted of lands set aside by the federal government (west of the borders of the established westernmost states) for the resettlement of American Indian tribes relocated from traditional homelands in the East. A north-south chain of posts was established between Fort Snelling in Minnesota and Fort Jesup in Louisiana to protect the Indian frontier. Fort Scott was intended to serve as a critical link in the network of forts, about midway between Fort Leavenworth (in what later became Kansas) and Fort Gibson (in what later became Oklahoma) along a segment of the Military Road. The road facilitated the movement and transport of troops and supplies. The site for the military post was chosen for its strategic defensive position, its



location with regard to neighboring tribes, and its access to abundant natural resources, particularly water and timber. From a few temporary log structures, Fort Scott evolved to include functional and more formally designed buildings (headquarters, officers' quarters, enlisted men's barracks, shops, powder magazine, hospital, stables, and other buildings) arranged around a central parade ground with a flagpole. Army units stationed at the fort consisted of infantry, mounted riflemen (soldiers who rode horses and fought as infantry), and dragoon units (soldiers who fought on horseback or foot). During this period, dragoons participated in expeditions along the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails, and Fort Scott soldiers fought in several pivotal battles during the Mexican-American War (1846–1848).

Fort Scott was closed in 1853, its mission ending as continued US westward expansion made the notion of a Permanent Indian Frontier obsolete. All of the US Army buildings were sold at a public auction in 1855, and many of the utilitarian structures were demolished. However, the principal fort buildings remained and became the hub of the new civilian town of Fort Scott, incorporated in 1860. During the latter half of the 1850s (a period known as “Bleeding Kansas”) free-state and pro-slavery factions struggled for supremacy, and the town became the focus of civil disturbance. US troops were dispatched to the town in 1857, 1858, and 1860 to quell the violence. State and federal units militarized the town of Fort Scott during the Civil War as part of the US Army of the Frontier. The town served as a supply depot and staging area, refugee center, and general hospital. Among the many volunteer units supported from Fort Scott were American Indian soldiers serving in the Indian Home Guard Brigade and two African American units—the First and Second Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry regiments. At the end of the Civil War in 1865, military buildings constructed for the war effort were again sold at auction or demolished. Between 1869 and 1873, the US Army returned and established a military headquarters at Fort Scott for the purpose of controlling unrest associated with railroad construction and to protect railroad workers and private property.



Fort Scott was designated a national historic landmark in 1964, and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Public Law 95-484 (October 19, 1978) established Fort Scott National Historic Site “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 site contains 20 historic structures (11 original, 9 reconstructed) with 30 historically furnished rooms, a parade ground, gardens, and approximately 5 acres of restored tallgrass prairie. The assemblage of buildings and elements of the cultural landscape are managed to approximate the appearance of the fort during the 1842 to 1853 period. Fort Scott’s overall period of significance (1842–73) encompasses four sequential and distinct historic periods of American frontier history and westward expansion: (1) its initial development and function as a frontier military post (1842–55), (2) its role in “Bleeding Kansas” and as the site of the new town of Fort Scott (1855–61), (3) the Civil War (1861–65), and (4) a military presence in response to the arrival of the railroad (1869–73).

Fort Scott National Historic Site receives approximately 26,000 visitors annually and is recognized as an important component of the local and regional tourism economy. The historic site is a contributing resource and a partner of the Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area. Popular special events, such as the Civil War Encampment that interprets Fort Scott’s role in the Civil War and a Candlelight Tour, are hosted annually. The historical and visual connection between the fort and the city of Fort Scott remains intact. The historical importance of the city was recognized with listing of the Fort Scott Downtown Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places in 2009. The Fort Scott National Cemetery was also listed in the national register in 1999 (see appendix C).



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Fort Scott National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on October 19, 1978 (Public Law 95-484) (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.



The purpose of Fort Scott National Historic Site is to preserve, commemorate, and interpret for present and future generations Fort Scott and its role in a sequence of pivotal events that transformed the nation—the Permanent Indian Frontier, the opening of the West, Bleeding Kansas, and the Civil War.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Fort Scott National Historic Site, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Fort Scott National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Fort Scott National Historic Site is the most complete example of a US Army fort from the Permanent Indian Frontier, featuring original and reconstructed buildings and structures, furnished rooms, historic landscape features, archeological resources, and museum collections.
- Fort Scott National Historic Site is an outstanding place to interpret the country's Indian policy in the 1840s and 1850s. The fort was established to enforce the government's promise of a permanent Indian territory and to keep the peace among relocated tribes, local tribes, and Missouri settlers. As an important link in a network of forts, Fort Scott served a critical role in the protection of the Permanent Indian Frontier from its establishment in 1842 to its closure in 1853.
- Because of the variety of military missions in which Fort Scott soldiers participated, the national historic site is an exceptional place to interpret the US Army's role in the opening of the West: a role that hastened the demise of the Permanent Indian Frontier.
- In the late 1850s, Fort Scott was the scene of violence and unrest that embodied the period known as Bleeding Kansas—the civil strife over slavery in the Kansas Territory that riveted the nation and helped ignite the Civil War.
- During the Civil War, the town of Fort Scott served as the command post for a diverse group of Union soldiers, including a large concentration of American Indian and African American soldiers. The First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry, which joined the Union Army at Fort Scott, was the first African American regiment from a northern state and the first to engage and defeat pro-Confederate forces in battle.
- Due to its strategic location, the town of Fort Scott became a major military center that provided the necessary supplies, materials, and manpower critical to the survival and success of Union forces in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory.





Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Fort Scott National Historic Site:

- **Original and reconstructed historic structures.** The park contains 11 original historic structures and 9 reconstructed historic structures. All 20 are listed as contributing resources in the national register documentation. This collection of historic structures is a primary reason the park is the most complete example of a historic fort from the Permanent Indian Frontier. Furthermore, certain structures are especially valuable for interpretation of the Bleeding Kansas period and Fort Scott's role in the Civil War.





- **Cultural landscape, including the Parade Ground.** The Parade Ground and other cultural landscape features and patterns help convey the significance of Fort Scott National Historic Site. The Parade Ground lies at the center of the park—it is the open space around which many of the park’s historic structures were built, and it played a role in several of the park’s historical periods. As a military parade ground from 1842 to 1853, it would have been the setting for garrison parades, army band concerts, military ceremonies, and other activities. After the fort’s structures were sold at auction and employed for civilian use, the Parade Ground—then known as Carroll Plaza—functioned as a city park or green space. Buildings that fronted the Parade Ground played a role in the civil unrest that prevailed during the Bleeding Kansas period. During the Civil War this area once again served as a military parade ground as originally intended.

Other cultural landscape features, including topography, views, and spatial organization, contribute to the park’s significance and are important for management. For example, the site was originally selected for a military fort in part due to its defensible location at the top of a limestone bluff. The site also preserves historic spatial relationships such as those between the historic buildings and the Parade Ground.

- **Archeological resources.** Archeological resources directly related to the period of significance for Fort Scott include the physical remnants of past human activities from the 1842 establishment of the fort and extending through the end of the Civil War. The remnants of buildings and the materials left behind are an important source of information about the military and social history of Fort Scott and westward expansion. Archeological resources tell the story of Fort Scott and its unique historic context through the spatial and temporal relationships of building features, landscape features, and artifacts. There are currently 27 archeological resources in good condition recorded within the boundary of Fort Scott National Historic Site.
- **Museum collections.** Museum collections include cultural resource collections and archival collections on exhibit and in storage. Some collections are stored at the NPS Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska, and at the NPS multipark facility in Independence, Missouri. The museum collection includes site-related historical and archeological artifacts (primarily in storage) as well as furnishings displayed as part of museum exhibits in selected Fort Scott National Historic Site structures. Several collection items and furnishings are reproductions (not original to the historic site); although used for interpretive purposes and catalogued as part of the museum collections, these items are not considered FRVs. The museum collections exhibited at the park provide visitors an opportunity to gain understanding of the role of Fort Scott in the Permanent Indian Frontier, the opening of the West, Bleeding Kansas, and the Civil War.

Other Important Resources and Values

Fort Scott National Historic Site contains one resource that is not fundamental to the purpose of the park but is important in park operations and management and warrants special consideration in park planning. In a foundation document, this type of resource is referred to as an “other important resource and value” (OIRV).

The following other important resource has been identified for Fort Scott National Historic Site:

- **Restored tallgrass prairie.** Two separate areas of restored native tallgrass prairie exist along the southern and northeastern corners of the historic site. These areas do not contribute to the historic significance of the site and are noncontributing to the cultural landscape. Although these areas of prairie vegetation would not have existed in such proximity to the fort during the historic period, they do not detract from the setting. They are managed to provide a visual buffer to the edges of the site and contribute to visitor interpretation and education, providing a semblance of the natural landscape that existed before development of the fort.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.



Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Fort Scott National Historic Site:

- In the midst of the growing nation’s quest for land and resources, the US Army established Fort Scott to protect Missouri settlers, enforce the promise of a homeland for relocated American Indian tribes, and settle disputes among the new neighbors. This placed the soldiers between the clashing cultures.
- Soldiers, settlers, and American Indians in and around Fort Scott each struggled to create a semblance of home and community while adapting to the challenges of the unfamiliar environment and life on the frontier.



- Through a variety of military missions in the 1840s, soldiers from Fort Scott demonstrated the power of the United States as agents of Manifest Destiny and westward expansion, resulting in opportunities for some to the detriment of others.
- In the 1850s, settlers along the Kansas-Missouri border became embroiled in a power struggle over slavery that led to intimidation, destruction, and bloodshed. This struggle foreshadowed a larger conflict that engulfed the entire nation and whose effects are still felt today.
- As with other places transformed through war, the militarized town of Fort Scott provided sanctuary to many during the Civil War, offering compassion and a safe haven for those who were displaced, destitute, diseased, and dying.
- The frontier culture along the Kansas-Missouri border, the nature of the conflict, and the need for soldiers, opened the door to African Americans and American Indians who enlisted, trained, and served at Fort Scott during the Civil War: an important step toward greater opportunity and equality of the races within the military and the nation.
- The story of the military garrison and the civilian town of Fort Scott, from frontier peacekeepers to agents of westward expansion, is the story of the United States growing up—a story of settlement and resettlement, promises made and broken, dreams shared and shattered, and the enduring struggle for the freedom of all people.





Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Fort Scott National Historic Site.

Special Mandates

In accordance with provisions of section 1 of the Fort Scott National Historic Site enabling legislation (Public Law 95-484), "... the Secretary of the Interior may acquire by donation the land and interests in land, together with buildings and improvements thereon, known as Fort Scott, located in the city of Fort Scott, Bourbon County, Kansas: Provided, that the buildings so acquired shall not include the structure known as 'Lunette Blair.'"



Lunette Blair was originally constructed in 1863 as a Civil War blockhouse protected by an earthwork and log palisade. The log blockhouse (16 feet by 16 feet and two stories tall) was moved multiple times resulting in the need for substantial repairs. Following the Civil War, Lunette Blair was moved to the property of Dr. W. S. McDonald, and later moved to city-owned Carroll Plaza, the former parade ground of the old fort. In the late 1950s, it was moved north of Officers’ Row to become the centerpiece for Blair Park, its last on-site location. At the time the enabling legislation was passed for the historic site, site managers were focused primarily on reestablishing Fort Scott’s early frontier appearance. Acquisition of Lunette Blair (a Civil War-period structure with little remaining historic fabric) was not identified as essential to the reconstruction/restoration efforts. Lunette Blair is presently outside the boundary of the historic site on city-owned property. Local organizations have recently expressed support for donating the structure to the National Park Service.

Administrative Commitments

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Fort Scott National Historic Site, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park’s fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park’s planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Original and Reconstructed Historic Structures
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fort Scott National Historic Site is the most complete example of a US Army fort from the Permanent Indian Frontier, featuring original and reconstructed buildings and structures, furnished rooms, historic landscape features, archeological resources, and museum collections • In the late 1850s, Fort Scott was the scene of violence and unrest that embodied the period known as Bleeding Kansas—the civil strife over slavery in the Kansas Territory that riveted the nation and helped ignite the Civil War • During the Civil War, the town of Fort Scott served as the command post for a diverse group of Union soldiers, including a large concentration of American Indian and African American soldiers. The First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry, which joined the Union Army at Fort Scott, was the first African American regiment from a northern state and the first to engage and defeat pro-Confederate forces in battle • Due to its strategic location, the town of Fort Scott became a major military center that provided the necessary supplies, materials, and manpower critical to the survival and success of Union forces in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory

Fundamental Resource or Value	Original and Reconstructed Historic Structures
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fort Scott's restored and reconstructed principal historic buildings and structures consist of the following: Officers' Quarters (HS-1 – restored; HS-2 – restored; HS-4 – one-half of surviving building restored); Dragoon Barracks (HS-5 – reconstructed); Infantry Barracks (HS-6 – reconstructed; HS-7 – reconstructed); Hospital (HS-8 – restored); Guardhouse (HS-9 – reconstructed); Dragoon Stables (HS-10 – reconstructed); Ordnance/Post Headquarters (HS-11 – reconstructed); Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12 – restored); Bakery (HS-14 – restored); Well / Canopy (HS-15 – reconstructed); Flagpole (HS-16 – reconstructed); Magazine (HS-17 – reconstructed); Blacksmith Shop / Trade Shop (HS-30 – restored); Carriage House (HS-31 – restored); Carriage House (HS-32 – restored); Outbuildings (HS-35 – restored; HS-36 – restored) • These resources define the historic character of Fort Scott National Historic Site by their collective relationship within the landscape. The spatial arrangement of the buildings around the Parade Ground is essential to the visitor experience. • According to the List of Classified Structures, overall condition of the structures is good. However, actual condition varies by structure. • The park has a cyclic maintenance plan. There are significant recurring preservation maintenance needs associated with maintaining the collection of historic buildings. • Park staff expressed concerns related to the load-bearing capacity and structural condition of Officers' Quarters (HS-4). Reportedly, the weight that HS-4 can safely support is limited, which places restrictions on the interior functions that this building can safely accommodate. A similar weight issue has been identified for Infantry Barracks (HS-6) and the Dragoon Stables (HS-10). • Accessibility—in general, access to the historic buildings and to interpretive exhibits within these buildings is difficult for mobility-impaired visitors and others. Accessing the first floors of some buildings presents a problem for people with limited mobility, and many exhibits are on second floors that can only be accessed via steep stairways. Several historic buildings (e.g., the Officers' Row quarters, hospital) feature large, covered second-story porches that are only accessible by way of steep staircases. • Features, such as door thresholds and door handles, are not Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) compliant. • Paved surfaces (sidewalks, walkways, terraces) also present accessibility challenges. Several buildings are accessed by way of patios and porches that are composed of rough/uneven native stone. Although these contribute to the rustic character of the historic site, they are difficult to negotiate by those in wheelchairs or using walkers. Brick paving is also common. These surfaces are uneven, with large gaps between bricks that present safety hazards. • The historic site's maintenance function is housed in the reconstructed Dragoon Stables (HS-10). Maintenance operations at this building intrude on the historic setting, generating sights and sounds that negatively impact the visitor experience. The 1993 general management plan called for the maintenance function to be moved off-site. • Plaster is failing inside the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) and the Bakery (HS-14). • A variety of pests occasionally infest the historic buildings, threatening damage to historic fabric and impacting visitor experience.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Original and Reconstructed Historic Structures
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, the historic buildings will remain stable and in good condition as long as sufficient funding and staff enable the park to keep up with required cyclic maintenance • Budget constraints and uncertainties have impacted staffing and general park operations • Mechanical systems, such as heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) and fire suppression, are aging • As the buildings continue to age, NPS personnel devote increased preservation maintenance attention to the replacement of deteriorated historic fabric, particularly wooden elements • An accessibility project has been prepared for funding in the Project Management Information System to redesign and reconstruct restrooms in the Infantry Barracks (HS-6) and the Hospital (HS-8) to make them ABA compliant
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight loading has been identified as an issue for HS-4 and also poses a threat to the Infantry Barracks (HS-6) and Dragoon Stables (HS-10) • Wear and tear of historic fabric due to aging and natural weathering is a persistent threat to the condition of the historic buildings. Weather can be extreme in eastern Kansas. Heavy snow loads and hailstorms exacerbate the need for routine maintenance, and the threat of tornadoes is always a possibility • An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events is projected with more intense heat waves. Annual mean temperature for the region that includes Fort Scott National Historic Site is projected to increase 2.5 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to 3.5°F between 2021 and 2050 and 3.5°F to 5.5°F between 2041 and 2070. The warmer temperatures could accelerate weathering of structures and increase the potential for invasives and pests (termites, mice) • Drainage and ground elevation are problems throughout the historic site. In particular, these are threats to the Officers’ Row buildings, which are on flat ground that comes in contact with siding in several places. (The Parade Ground features a slight crown, but the orientation of this crown is perpendicular to Officers’ Row, so it does not direct water away from these buildings.) • Pooling of water in the basement of the Quartermaster’s Storehouse (HS-12) is a recurring problem after heavy rains. The basement frequently remains wet or damp after these events and threatens structural stability. There are also moisture problems in the Bakery (HS-14) • Aging and inefficient mechanical systems (e.g., HVAC) threaten building operations and environmental controls, affecting building conditions and visitor experience • The lack of climate control in several buildings threatens historic fabric and prevents proper protection of museum and reproduction objects • The aging fire suppression system requires repairs and presents a threat of water damage to the historic buildings. Project funding has been requested to correct corrosion of the piping in Officers’ Quarters (HS-2). The security system is not operating at an appropriate level and should be updated. The system generates approximately 40 false alarms annually, which strain the historic site’s relationship with the city police force • There is an ongoing need for cyclic and preservation maintenance that can only be realistically achieved with adequate staffing and funding. In 2014, maintenance staff consists of a facility manager, a carpenter, a maintenance mechanic, and a laborer

Fundamental Resource or Value	Original and Reconstructed Historic Structures
Threats and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From time to time, termites threaten the buildings NPS staff treats the buildings for termites on a recurring cycle Treatment was last applied in 2011 and termites were therefore not noted as a threat in 2014 Infestations would become a serious issue if left untreated Because the historic buildings are largely constructed of wood, termites can weaken the structural integrity of the buildings and damage other character-defining features such as architectural details • It is a challenge to keep mice out of the historic buildings This poses a serious threat to visitor and staff safety because people may become infected with hantavirus through exposure to mice (urine or droppings) Mice also threaten the buildings and collection items by gnawing on electrical wiring and stored and exhibited items • Silverfish populations present threats of damage to textiles, papers (archival materials), and exhibited objects • Poisonous brown recluse spiders can pose a serious threat to people, particularly park staff inadvertently disturbing areas where the spiders hide (e g , woodpiles, storage areas) <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an opportunity to implement recommendations from the accessibility study to improve accessibility at the historic site • NPS staff prepared a project in the Project Management Information System (PMIS) for a virtual tour of the site (including historic buildings) This is one strategy to improve site accessibility • The historic site has a park-specific historic structures preservation guide Park staff use this guide to demonstrate compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and other relevant laws and policies However, this guide is old and the techniques and strategies it contains are outdated There is an opportunity to update or replace the guide to make it more useful • As the historic site implements approved repairs to the historic buildings (using updated, modern methods that in some instances are safer than the older methods specified in the existing guide) opportunities to update and revise the historic structures preservation guide are presented • There is an opportunity to relocate maintenance functions to a suitable location off-site, as proposed in the general management plan Relocating maintenance functions off-site would improve visitor experience by reducing noise levels and other intrusive aspects of maintenance operations • The park has completed historic structure reports for Officers' Row, which offer guidance in identifying and mitigating a number of threats to the buildings • Improve park sustainability and environmental leadership by becoming a Climate Friendly Park and continue park Environmental Management System (Director's Order 13A)
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the architectural elements (e g , decking, roofing, siding, etc) have a life expectancy associated with them in the Facility Management Software System • Fort Scott Historic Structure Report (part 2, "Historical Data Section") (1968) • Historic Structures Report for Fort Scott Officers' Row (2010) • Cultural Landscape Report, Fort Scott National Historic Site, Fort Scott, Kansas (2010) • National Register of Historic Places registration form – Fort Scott Historic Site (1976) • 2012 National Center on Accessibility Study This study includes specific recommendations for improving site accessibility, but not all recommendations align with protection of historic structures and cultural landscapes • The historic structures preservation guide for the historic site contains detailed guidance and direction • Cyclic maintenance plan for historic structures

Fundamental Resource or Value	Original and Reconstructed Historic Structures
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic structures preservation guide needs updating to reflect current best practices and NPS standards and guidelines • Historic structure report for Quartermaster Quadrangle (includes HS-12) • One consolidated historic structure report for the remaining buildings around the Parade Ground (i.e., not the Quartermaster Quadrangle) An updated historic structure report would include an updated assessment of building conditions and treatment recommendations
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation maintenance plan for historic structures • Boundary adjustment study • Self-evaluation and transition plan for accessibility • Comprehensive site plan to address reorganization/relocation of site functions and other issues (possible general management plan amendment) • Structural fire management plan
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended • Antiquities Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Historic Sites Act • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Secretarial Order 3289 “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) • Director’s Order 13A: <i>Environmental Management Systems</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape, Including the Parade Ground
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fort Scott National Historic Site is the most complete example of a US Army fort from the Permanent Indian Frontier, featuring original and reconstructed buildings and structures, furnished rooms, historic landscape features, archeological resources, and museum collections • In the late 1850s, Fort Scott was the scene of violence and unrest that embodied the period known as Bleeding Kansas—the civil strife over slavery in the Kansas Territory that riveted the nation and helped ignite the Civil War • During the Civil War, the town of Fort Scott served as the command post for a diverse group of Union soldiers, including a large concentration of American Indian and African American soldiers. The First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry, which joined the Union Army at Fort Scott, was the first African American regiment from a northern state and the first to engage and defeat pro-Confederate forces in battle • Due to its strategic location, the town of Fort Scott became a major military center that provided the necessary supplies, materials, and manpower critical to the survival and success of Union forces in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2010 cultural landscape report indicates that the overall condition of the cultural landscape is good • The restored tallgrass prairie is considered a noncontributing element of the cultural landscape • Park staff maintains the historic Parade Ground and the park’s entire cultural landscape in good condition. It has a pleasing manicured appearance that prompts favorable visitor comments • According to the 2010 cultural landscape report, the cultural landscape of Fort Scott National Historic Site retains integrity in location, design, setting, and association. It has diminished integrity in materials, workmanship, and feeling. The primary architecture (surviving restored and reconstructed buildings) of Fort Scott retains integrity, but certain features—primarily landscape related—that existed during the period of significance do not survive today. Features that are missing include a double row of trees and picket fences that stood along the walk in front of Officers’ Row and a wooden plank fence that surrounded the Parade Ground. Missing features, as well as the necessary introduction of nonhistoric features (for instance, walkways) and materials added to facilitate visitation and interpretation, affect the integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling (CLR) • Fort Scott National Historic Site is currently part of the NPS Midwest Region Pilot Turf Stewardship Project. This pilot program is aimed at promoting more “natural,” environmentally conscious methods for managing turf, using organic pesticides and fertilizers, limited use of pesticides, etc • Partly as a result of management related to the turf stewardship pilot program, there is concern with weed abundance in managed turf areas • The cultural landscape report recommends that the Parade Ground be converted to a mix of buffalo grass and blue grama (which would promote a more “clumpy” rather than “manicured” appearance to the turf). There is debate among park staff regarding this recommendation; some question whether conversion of the grass on the Parade Ground would be practical to implement and maintain, especially given intense community interest in the appearance of the park. Furthermore, some park staff feel that buffalo grass is not historically appropriate turf for the Parade Ground. The cultural landscape report notes that Kentucky blue grass was planted on Carroll Plaza in 1861, although this may not be reliably documented

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape, Including the Parade Ground
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Parade Ground is presently unfenced. A CLR recommendation is to reestablish the historic wooden fence that encircled the Parade Ground during the initial frontier period of the fort. • Park management places a high value on maintaining an atmosphere of respect within the park, especially within the Parade Ground itself. Activities such as interpretation, historically compatible special events (“historic baseball”) or special events with thematic ties to the park (naturalization ceremonies) are allowed, while nonhistoric recreational activities (Frisbee and soccer) are not. Vehicular use on the Parade Ground is restricted and visitors are encouraged to use designated walkways when practical. • Interpretive programs / park activities have contributed to soil compaction, necessitating twice-yearly soil aeration. The park has lost a number of trees in recent years. This includes screening that was planted at the northeastern and northwestern boundaries of the park and also shade trees on the Parade Ground. • A few American elms stand on park grounds. These are treated to promote resistance to Dutch elm disease. • Protecting the setting (an important aspect of the cultural landscape) is very important to the park. Modern infrastructure (railroads, highways) and other development nearby but outside the park creates noticeable sights and sounds that intrude on visitor experience. Park staff, therefore, is very interested in protecting the natural viewsheds and sounds that remain—for instance, largely undeveloped areas that exist to the northeast and northwest of park boundaries. There is also interest in providing additional screening at the park boundary. • Erosion of the bluff to the northeast and northwest of park boundaries was a previous concern for the historic site although natural reforestation has stabilized the hillside. Routine monitoring of the area is recommended. This topographical feature, a component of the cultural landscape, was a factor influencing the army’s selection of the fort site because of its defensible position. • Park staff does not know exactly where the park boundaries lie, especially along the park’s northern boundary. Precise information may be lacking or not easily accessible to park staff. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of tree/vegetation screening in recent years and current/future downtown development has made modern, external sights and sounds more intrusive. • The park currently has no formal agreements (e.g., memorandums of agreement or understanding) in place with utility companies, which may place the cultural landscape at risk of activities that the National Park Service would deem inappropriate. For example, a large generator was recently put in place and is noticeable from the park. For this reason, this threat is also being discussed as a trend.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use and park activities (e.g., dragoon reenactment demonstrations and maintenance operations) contribute to soil compaction, which threatens the turf and other planted vegetation. • There is a threat of external development, especially related to protection of the historic viewshed. Areas to the north and east of the park are largely undeveloped and natural. These areas are at risk of being developed, which could further impact visitor experience by introducing additional intrusive sights and sounds. This is a threat to the park’s setting.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape, Including the Parade Ground
Threats and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A private developer recently purchased the site of an abandoned concrete grain elevator to the east of the park, and the property is now being considered as a destination for active recreation activities such as zipline and motocross. These activities would probably be highly visible and noisy, and close to the park. • Noise in general is a serious issue for the park. The modern highway and railroad are very noisy. Sounds associated with cattle sales are also prevalent at times. All of these modern sounds intrude on the visitor experience of this historic site. • Access to the site and structures is a concern. Many paving surfaces are uneven, difficult to maneuver, and potentially hazardous. These include the brick-paved areas near the park entrance and surrounding the hospital building, and coarse, uneven stone patios/porches adjacent to historic buildings. An uneven brick path also leads to the recreational vehicle parking area. The steep slope of this path does not meet accepted standards and the path must be redesigned. • The park does not have precise knowledge for what rights-of-way may exist within park boundaries related to public utilities or city rights-of-way. There is no current management guidance for these rights-of-way, and consequently, there is a potential for inappropriate development or other activities along these rights-of-way. • Boundary Issue—In places, the staff does not know the location of park boundary lines. Precise information delineating park boundaries would greatly support management. • An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events are projected with more intense heat waves. Annual mean temperature for the region that includes Fort Scott National Historic Site is projected to increase 2.5°F to 3.5°F between 2021 and 2050 and 3.5°F to 5.5°F between 2041 and 2070. The warmer temperatures could impact the current cultural landscape over time. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the City of Fort Scott to promote a “quiet zone.” The city is currently pursuing this as a way to limit noise produced by railroad activities. There is an opportunity to closely work with the city to accomplish this. • Develop formal agreements with utility companies and the city to clarify management of rights-of-way. (The city maintains the water lines.) • The park superintendent currently participates in a number of local land planning efforts (e.g., Riverfront Authority, Downtown Visioning Committee, etc.) There will continue to be a need for the park to take part in these efforts, and there is an opportunity to develop formal partnership agreements to ensure that this type of park management participation will continue to occur in the future. • Implement selected recommendations from the cultural landscape report as feasible. • Restart and complete the long-range interpretive plan and include information about the appropriateness of different types of activities in the plan. • Integrate accessibility in a way that adequately preserves and protects cultural landscape values and contributing resources (e.g., the site’s historic character, workmanship, materials, and spatial relationships). • According to the integrity evaluation in the 2010 cultural landscape report, there may be opportunities to enhance the integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling by reconstructing or replacing missing cultural landscape features.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape, Including the Parade Ground
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Landscape Report, Fort Scott National Historic Site, Fort Scott, Kansas (2010) • National Register of Historic Places registration form – Fort Scott Historic Site (1976) • Cultural Landscape Inventory, Fort Scott National Historic Site (2001) • Treatment Recommendations for Prairie Landscape Areas at Fort Scott National Historic Site, Fort Scott, Kansas (2012) • Long-range interpretive plan – opportunity to restart and complete the plan and to include information about the appropriateness of different types of activities in this plan
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary survey • Utility right-of-way surveys • Amend and update cultural landscape report • Visual resource inventory
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan • Vegetation management study/plan • Boundary adjustment study
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended • Antiquities Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Historic Sites Act • Clean Air Act • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Secretarial Order 3289 “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008)

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Related significance statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fort Scott National Historic Site is the most complete example of a US Army fort from the Permanent Indian Frontier, featuring original and reconstructed buildings and structures, furnished rooms, historic landscape features, archeological resources, and museum collections • Fort Scott National Historic Site is an outstanding place to interpret the country's Indian policy in the 1840s and 1850s. The fort was established to enforce the government's promise of a permanent Indian territory and to keep the peace among relocated tribes, local tribes, and Missouri settlers. As an important link in a network of forts, Fort Scott served a critical role in the protection of the Permanent Indian Frontier from its establishment in 1842 to its closure in 1853. • Because of the variety of military missions in which Fort Scott soldiers participated, the national historic site is an exceptional place to interpret the US Army's role in the opening of the West: a role that hastened the demise of the Permanent Indian Frontier. • Due to its strategic location, the town of Fort Scott became a major military center that provided the necessary supplies, materials, and manpower critical to the survival and success of Union forces in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, all 27 archeological resources are listed in good condition. • Extensive excavations were conducted when building reconstruction and grounds rehabilitation occurred at the park. • Cultural resource management studies at Fort Scott have yielded a large amount of site data. Archeological investigations were first conducted from 1968 to 1972 by the Kansas State Historical Society, which provided information about the nature and size of the major 1842–53 structures selected for restoration and reconstruction. A representative sample of material cultural objects was collected to interpret various aspects of life at a frontier military fort. • Other excavations and monitoring work were conducted from 1992 to 1998 in compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as well as to provide information for a cultural landscape report. • Archeological investigations conducted for the cultural landscape report were performed to the rear of Officers' Row to include associated stone structures. • The full extent and condition of all archeological resources needs to be determined and included in the existing database to facilitate the preservation, protection, management, and interpretation of site resources. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in archeological resource condition are maintaining at a good level. • Archeological research is occurring sporadically, as needed, and will continue to be conducted in support of section 106 compliance requirements.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground disturbance from burrowing mammals • Unintentional lack of awareness of the historic site’s boundary by utility companies and the city could potentially impact buried archeological resources as a result of ground disturbance activities • Reconstruction efforts at the historic site in the 1960s and 1970s severely degraded the integrity of the areas in and around the reconstructed structures. Due to such activity and the long period during which the garrison grounds and post buildings of Fort Scott were incorporated into the adjoining town, the soil layers around most buildings have been disturbed, potentially making meaningful archeological investigation difficult <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many types of archeological research that could provide new information about the past at Fort Scott including remote sensing geophysical investigations, excavations, and studies of the museum collection • Develop agreements with utility companies and the city regarding when and how they come onto the site and how they operate on the site given sensitive resources • Develop agreements with the Kansas state historic preservation officer and associated American Indian tribes for the treatment and management of archeological resources • Because of the limited focus of the Kansas Historical Society archeological project, there are research opportunities to investigate additional 1840s structural sites, the civilian-military interaction present between 1855 and 1865, and the continued development of the city of Fort Scott from 1855 to the establishment of Fort Scott National Historic Site in 1978 • Archeological investigations could provide evidence that would expand understanding of the nature of American Indian-US Army interactions that may have occurred at the frontier fort
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Fort Scott’s Buried Past: An Archeological Overview and Assessment of Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas” (2005) • Archeological Investigations at Old Fort Scott (1983) • “Archeological Investigations at Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas: 1992 ” • “Archeological Monitoring During Excavation of a Fire Suppression Waterline Trench, Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas” (1997) • Cultural Landscape Report, Fort Scott National Historic Site, Fort Scott, Kansas (2010)
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the archeological inventory of the park (to include updated GIS site mapping and recording) • Full archeological/geophysical (remote sensing) inventory • Update archeological overview and assessment
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretive planning for archeological resources (could be part of long-range interpretive plan) • Cultural resources management plan

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 28A: Archeology • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fort Scott National Historic Site is the most complete example of a US Army fort from the Permanent Indian Frontier, featuring original and reconstructed buildings and structures, furnished rooms, historic landscape features, archeological resources, and museum collections • Fort Scott National Historic Site is an outstanding place to interpret the country's Indian policy in the 1840s and 1850s. The fort was established to enforce the government's promise of a permanent Indian territory and to keep the peace among relocated tribes, local tribes, and Missouri settlers. As an important link in a network of forts, Fort Scott served a critical role in the protection of the Permanent Indian Frontier from its establishment in 1842 to its closure in 1853. • Because of the variety of military missions in which Fort Scott's soldiers participated, the national historic site is an exceptional place to interpret the US Army's role in the opening of the West: a role that hastened the demise of the Permanent Indian Frontier. • In the late 1850s, Fort Scott was the scene of violence and unrest that embodied the period known as Bleeding Kansas—the civil strife over slavery in the Kansas Territory that riveted the nation and helped ignite the Civil War. • During the Civil War, the town of Fort Scott served as the command post for a diverse group of Union soldiers, including a large concentration of American Indian and African American soldiers. The First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry, which joined the Union Army at Fort Scott, was the first African American regiment from a northern state and the first to engage and defeat pro-Confederate forces in battle. • Due to its strategic location, the town of Fort Scott became a major military center that provided the necessary supplies, materials, and manpower critical to the survival and success of Union forces in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum collections that are not on exhibit in the park are stored in climate-controlled NPS regional facilities in Independence, Missouri, and the Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska • The museum collections include many reproduction items that are catalogued and used for exhibits and interpretive purposes. However, these nonoriginal items are not considered contributing fundamental resources and values • When collections or reproduction objects are on exhibit at the park, some are not protected from pests or temperature/humidity fluctuations. Some museum objects are displayed in exhibit cases within closed buildings with HVAC systems. Some museum collections are in buildings that have doors and windows open to the elements • Large architectural objects, such as windows, doors, fireplace mantels, and framing timbers, are housed on-site in historic structures that are not climate controlled. In some cases, these objects are covered with tarps due to possible leaks from the fire suppression system • Since 2011, park staff must drive to Independence, Missouri, to switch out artifacts on loan, rotate displayed museum objects, or study the collection • Oral histories are stored on-site. These histories are interviews from the 1980s to 1990s with people who helped create the initial park operated by the city, people who helped with the site during the transition into a national historic site, and interviews with former park employees. The recordings consist of cassette tapes transcribed onto paper, and are also saved digitally, which are still in the process of being transcribed • Exhibited museum collections are monitored and monthly assessed for light exposure impacts. All information is saved electronically. In some buildings light is controlled and does not exceed NPS curatorial standards for artifact/collection item exposure. In other buildings, light levels exceed maximum standards • Exhibited museum collections are monitored and monthly assessed for exposure to temperature and humidity fluctuations, including checks of the HVAC systems to ensure they are operating properly. All information is saved electronically. Temperature tends to fluctuate about 5 to 10 degrees in most of the historic buildings on a daily basis. Fluctuations in HS-1 (Officers' Quarters) are especially problematic and result partly from a poor HVAC design. Temperature and humidity vary greatly where no HVAC exists <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small but steady growth in collections. The park receives occasional donations and makes purchases for new exhibits or when site-specific objects become available • Cultural resource funds for museum collection management are diminishing • Temperature and humidity levels in exhibit areas constantly fluctuate • There is more evidence of pest activity in exhibit space during spring and summer

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2011, park staff must drive to Independence, Missouri, to switch out artifacts on loan. This makes it challenging for staff to complete artifact loans, rotate objects, or study the collection in one day due to driving constraints. • Visitor theft and damage to interpretive props and museum objects is a concern. • The leaky fire suppression system potentially threatens objects stored on-site in HS-2 (Officers' Quarters). • Temperature and humidity fluctuations—some buildings lack climate control so collections and interpretive props are exposed to constant weather extremes. Additionally, poor HVAC design in HS-1 (Officers' Quarters) contributes to wide swings in temperature and humidity. Temperature fluctuations can increase degradation of museum collections and interpretive props. • In some instances, exhibited artifacts are exposed to light levels above NPS curatorial standards. • When collections or interpretive props are on exhibit at the park they are not protected from pests. Silverfish and carpet beetles are a problem for paper and textile materials. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add security cameras. • Explore options, such as increased exhibit barrier height, to prevent theft and damage to props and objects by visitors. • Create new and accessible exhibits reflecting all time periods interpreted at the park that provide interactive and tactile visitor experiences in reproduction settings. • Update furnishings plans. • Finish transcribing oral histories to increase the ease of access to these valuable resources. • Replace and/or redesign HVAC systems to moderate temperature and humidity fluctuations where needed and practical. • Replace the fire suppression system, especially in HS-2 (Officers' Quarters). • Increase general volunteer recruitment. Consider use of interns from local colleges with history or museum management programs.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum collections access policy (2014) • Scope of collections statement (2011) • Collection condition survey (metal artifacts) (2007) • Collection condition survey (paper-based) (2005) • Integrated pest management plan for museum spaces (2003) • Curatorial housekeeping plan (2003) • Collection management plan (2001) • Collection condition survey (paper artifacts) (1995) • Collection condition survey and preventive conservation survey (1993) • Scope of collection statement (1992) • Scope of collection statement (1981)
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition surveys for textiles, wooden objects, etc. • Finding aids for archival materials.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection storage plan • Update collection management plan • Update integrated pest management plan for collections • Update museum housekeeping plan • Update furnishings plans
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Properties Management Act • Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Restored Tallgrass Prairie
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The restored tallgrass prairie approximates the natural setting at the time Fort Scott was established. It is an important interpretive and educational resource that helps visitors better understand Fort Scott and its context, including the surrounding landscape. • Two separate areas of restored native prairie vegetation exist along the southern and northeastern corners of the historic site. • Landscape features in the tallgrass prairie areas include restored prairie plantings, mown turf grass, turf grass trails, interpretive waysides, a paved service road, perimeter fencing, and scattered and massed tree and shrub plantings. • The 1978 planting plan for the historic site introduced planting restored prairie as a component of the landscape to provide a visual and physical buffer to the edges of the site and to provide a sense of the historic landscape. • The location of prairie grasses in proximity to the developed portions of the historic site is not historically accurate and is considered noncontributing to the cultural landscape. However, it does not detract from the site and facilitates the interpretation of the pre-development period. • The tallgrass prairie is managed as naturally as possible with a minimum of required maintenance. • Overall, prairie rehabilitation efforts have improved the condition of the prairie. The abundance of prairie species increased dramatically between 1986 and 1993, and prairie species remained dominant in a 2011 survey. • The current species composition, particularly the abundance of warm season grass species and the number of native flowering forbs, is adequate to approximate the historic scene and meet the educational purposes of the Fort Scott prairie. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While native prairie plants would have been present prior to establishment of the fort, the grasses would have been degraded through trampling or controlled by cutting or mowing during occupation to minimize the potential for fire. • Aggressive management of the Fort Scott prairie occurred between 1993 and 2001. Invasive, nonnative species and overabundant woody species were removed. Overseeding with native prairie plants was conducted, and sod was transplanted from a nearby native prairie slated for destruction from road building. • Prescribed fire has been used since the late 1990s as a vegetation management tool to promote the health and diversity of native plant species and to control the spread of invasive, nonnative, and woody species. Prescribed fire is recommended as an ongoing treatment, along with mowing and other manual control measures. • From 1984 to 2008, seeding, sod transplants, and plantings were undertaken to better approximate the species composition of the historic vegetation with the Little Osage Prairie serving as a model site. The Little Osage Prairie is a native tallgrass prairie remnant near Nevada, Missouri.

Other Important Resource or Value	Restored Tallgrass Prairie
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spread of invasive and nonnative species and the overabundance of woody species could undermine the expressed purposes for the Fort Scott prairie. It requires ongoing management to control these invasive and nonnative species. • An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events are projected with more intense heat waves. Annual mean temperature for the region that includes Fort Scott National Historic Site is projected to increase from 2.5°F to 3.5°F between 2021 and 2050 and 3.5°F to 5.5°F between 2041 and 2070. The warmer temperatures could impact the restored tallgrass prairie. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tallgrass prairie serves an educational 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 (CLR).
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Landscape Report, Fort Scott National Historic Site, Fort Scott, Kansas (2010) • "Floristic Compositions of a Restored Tallgrass Prairie Compared to a Native Tallgrass Prairie Remnant in Southeast Kansas (2012) " • "Treatment Recommendations for Prairie Landscape Areas at Fort Scott National Historic Site, Fort Scott, Kansas (2012) " • Fort Scott National Historic Site Planting Plan (1978) • General management plan (1993)
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing monitoring of the tallgrass prairie areas would allow the continued collection of data regarding the effectiveness of vegetation management treatments and the control of nonnative or woody vegetation.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation management study/plan
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act • Secretarial Order 3289 "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.4, "Biological Resource Management") • NPS-75, Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Fort Scott National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **External Impacts on the Historic Setting and Visitor Experience.** Modern infrastructure such as railroads, highways, and other development outside the national historic site contribute intrusive sights and sounds that detract from the visitor experience. NPS staff is concerned about protection of historic viewsheds and reducing external sounds in an effort to enhance the site's historic setting and feeling. Loss of vegetation screening in recent years has made modern, external sights and sounds more intrusive. Traffic along the nearby highway and railroad are primary noise generators and the sounds associated with occasional livestock sales are also disruptive. Areas to the north and east of the park (largely undeveloped and natural at present) are at risk of future development that could further impact visitor experience by introducing additional sights and sounds.

The historic site currently has no formal agreements with utility companies, placing the historic setting of the site at risk from incompatible development (e.g., a large generator was recently installed near the site). Agreements among the National Park Service and the City of Fort Scott, utility companies, railroad operators, and others to assess development proposals and to strive to reduce noise levels emanating from surrounding areas would benefit the historic site. Additionally, NPS staff does not have accurate information regarding potential public/city utility rights-of-way within or crossing the site boundaries. Consequently, there is the potential for inadvertent resource impacts and incompatible development along these rights-of-way.

In some instances, NPS staff does not know the location of the precise boundary lines of the historic site, particularly along the northern portion of the property. Erosion and changes to the sloping topography in this area have obscured boundary markers and make it difficult to visibly discern the alignment of the boundary line. A boundary survey along with staff training would help park staff visibly identify and delineate and mark the boundaries of the historic site.

In order to facilitate new agreements and to protect visitor experiences in the park from external land uses, the superintendent is currently participating in a number of local land planning efforts (e.g., Riverfront Authority, Downtown Visioning Committee, etc.). There will continue to be a need for NPS staff to participate in these and future planning efforts, to cooperate with landowners, and to pursue formal partnership agreements with organizations to mitigate noise and viewshed intrusions. A boundary adjustment study could follow the boundary survey. A boundary adjustment study could help protect the historic site from threats of external development and intrusions.

- **Limited Accessibility.** In general, access to the historic buildings and interpretive exhibits within these buildings does not fully meet approved standards. The first floors of some buildings are inaccessible for people with disabilities, while many exhibits are on second floors and can only be accessed by way of steep stairways with no programmatic alternative formats. Door thresholds, door handles, and other architectural features and hardware are not compliant with provisions of the Architectural Barriers Act.

Paved surfaces throughout the historic site also present accessibility challenges. For example, several buildings are accessed by way of porches or walkways that are composed of rough/uneven native stone or brick. These materials contribute to the distinctive rustic character of the site, but are difficult to negotiate by those in wheelchairs or using walkers. The historic site is challenged with fully integrating accessibility requirements with historic preservation objectives in a way that protects the historic character, workmanship, and materials of the site's historic buildings and cultural landscape features.

- An accessibility study was completed in 2012 with recommendations for improving accessibility. Among the recommendations currently proposed for construction funding is the redesign and reconstruction of restrooms in selected historic buildings to make them ABA compliant. A virtual tour of the historic site (including historic buildings) is also proposed to enhance visitor experience for those who cannot physically access particular buildings and places.
- **Community Interest and Involvement.** The superintendent of the historic site maintains strong relationships with civic leaders and community groups from the city of Fort Scott, and is involved in several local land planning initiatives. Her outreach has helped facilitate the creation of a relatively new friends group for the historic site. However, there is concern that local support is not as strong or as widespread as it could be. Local volunteerism and student participation with the historic site has also declined over the years.
- The park may benefit greatly from a formal partnership strategy, which could take several forms—for instance, a park partner action strategy, a collaboration clinic, or a community outreach plan. These strategies would identify potential community partners and stakeholders; examine their missions, goals, and major initiatives; and target outreach to those entities with specific messages to get them involved and interested in Fort Scott National Historic Site. The overarching objective of this partnership strategy would be to emphasize the value of collaboration among park staff, partners, and stakeholders to achieve the purpose of the park. One or more of these strategies or trainings could be selected to assist the park in meeting the needs of this key issue.
- NPS staff currently consult on a government-to-government basis with the Osage Nation with regard to project compliance and other matters. Expanded outreach and partnership with the Osage Nation and perhaps other traditionally associated tribes could provide opportunities for NPS staff to more fully incorporate tribal perspectives in educational and interpretive programs.
- The historic site would also benefit from finalizing and implementing a long-range interpretive plan. NPS staff began working on a draft in 2009 and has been trying to secure funding to finish the plan. Finalizing and implementing the plan would provide the park with guidance to revitalize and refocus interpretive exhibits and educational programs. This may help refresh and engage community members who have lost interest in visiting the site, and may pique the interest of younger visitors.
- **Challenge of Maintaining Fundamental Resources and Values.** Staff of the historic site is challenged to carry out preservation treatments such as those recommended in the Historic Structure Report for Fort Scott Officers' Row (2010)

under current funding and staffing constraints. Although a cyclic maintenance plan is in place, many of the plan's recommendations cannot be met because of the limited number and expertise of maintenance employees on staff. The historic site consists of 20 historic buildings and other contributing cultural landscape features that require ongoing maintenance and preservation in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

- Deterioration of historic fabric from natural weathering, aging, and water damage from inadequate drainage threaten the condition and integrity of historic resources. Weather can be extreme in eastern Kansas, and heavy snow loads and hail storms exacerbate the need for routine maintenance. The threat of tornado damage is always a possibility. Surface water drainage is a problem throughout the historic site and water infiltration impacts the basement of one building. Moisture issues and lack of climate control in some buildings have also led to instances of failing interior wall plaster.
- Aging mechanical systems are a threat to the fundamental resources and values of the park. The fire suppression system is failing, especially in Officers' Quarters HS-2. A malfunction in this system also resulted in the Dragoon Barracks (HS-5) being thoroughly drenched. The National Park Service has prepared an emergency project to address the system in HS-2, but this could remain a threat to other historic buildings on-site. The security system also needs to be updated. Ongoing false alarms by the system have strained the park staff's relationship with the city police force. Problems or inefficiencies with the HVAC system present potential maintenance problems for the buildings and detract from visitor experience. A structural fire management plan could assess the current fire suppression system and recommend updates to bring the system into compliance with building code requirements.
- A variety of pests occasionally infest the historic buildings, threatening the condition and structural integrity of the structures and the museum collections. Pests include, but are not limited to, termites, mice, bats, silverfish, and brown recluse spiders. The historic buildings are largely composed of wood and termites can weaken the structural integrity of the buildings and damage other character-defining features such as architectural details. The ongoing threat of termite and other pest damage requires that NPS staff monitor conditions and carry out extermination treatments on a regular basis.
- An update of the historic structures preservation guide would ensure that preservation maintenance and other selected treatments conform to current best practices and NPS standards and guidelines. A historic structures report for the Quartermaster Quadrangle would inventory and provide condition assessments and treatment recommendations. A preservation maintenance plan for historic structures would recommend and establish routine preservation, cleaning, and maintenance schedules for original and reconstructed historic buildings. It would also consider the number and types of maintenance staff expertise to adequately meet maintenance requirements.
- Although these plans and treatment/maintenance guides would benefit site managers, there is a need for an appropriate number of skilled maintenance staff to carry out recommended preservation, cleaning, and maintenance of original and reconstructed historic buildings. Currently, the lack of sufficient maintenance staff with the specialized skills needed to care for the large number of historic structures hinders effective preservation maintenance of these fundamental resources and values.
- Reconstructing or restoring additional/existing buildings and cultural landscape features would provide opportunities to more completely reestablish the historic

setting and orientation/configuration of buildings during the period of historical significance. Some buildings are gone or only partially extant (e.g., Officers' Quarters HS-4). The Parade Ground fence is also no longer in existence. Although additional reconstruction or restoration could benefit the visitor experience and assist interpretation of the historic site, these measures may not be fully justified in consideration of current budgetary and staffing constraints that hinder the ability of NPS staff to preserve and maintain the existing structures. Reconstructions are also not recommended in instances where historical information and documentation are limited or unavailable to guide proposed treatments, and the risks of perpetuating inaccurate or misleading representations is a concern.

- **Need for Improved/Reorganized Site Functions and Facilities.** Proper work space and staff safety are issues in HS-1(Officers' Quarters). Some staff work on the third floor of this building and there is only one interior staircase to exit from the building and no other emergency escape. This is a safety code violation. The 1993 general management plan recommended consolidating all offices into HS-7 (the Infantry Barracks), rather than in two separate buildings across the Parade Ground from one another, in order to make it easier and more efficient to conduct internal business. However, HS-7 is one of the main museum exhibit buildings and is immediately adjacent to the current visitor center. Consolidating office space into HS-7 would displace visitors and museum collections from this building and move high visitor traffic away from the visitor center. The 2010 cultural landscape report mentions reorienting the entrance to the park and possibly using the stables as a new entrance. These types of operational issues and recommendations for reorganization could be addressed in a comprehensive site plan that may amend the general management plan.
- Currently, the maintenance function for the park is housed in the reconstructed Dragoon Stables (HS-10). The maintenance functions take up about half of the stables and are only separated from the interpretive exhibit by a thin wall. This maintenance function intrudes on the historic setting, producing sights and sounds that negatively impact visitor experience. The 1993 general management plan called for the maintenance function to be moved off-site (out of HS-10) to make this critical park function as unobtrusive as possible to the historic scene and the quality of the visitor experience. Suitable and secure locations have been identified nearby for relocation of maintenance operations. If the park were to pursue a boundary adjustment study in order to protect park resources from the associated effects of encroaching development, the same study could, perhaps, also address relocation of these operational needs.
- Inadequate storage space is another challenging operational issue for park staff. Currently, the boneyard area has three trailers that are at maximum capacity. The trailers are used for most storage requirements from day-to-day needs to special events. The lack of efficient space contributes to inefficient operations. There have also been instances of theft because the boneyard is not adequately secure and is near the highway and apart from the core area of the park. Park staff believe they could benefit from better organizing existing storage space and from the addition of new space.
- Staff also expressed concerns related to the load-bearing capacity of HS-4. Reportedly, the weight that HS-4 can safely support is limited, which places restrictions on the functions that this building can house. A similar weight issue has been identified for HS-6 and HS-10. The structural stabilization and reinforcement of these structures would increase the range of functions they can safely accommodate.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

PLANNING NEEDS – WHERE A DECISION-MAKING PROCESS IS NEEDED

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Y	Preservation maintenance plan for historic structures	H	The plan would establish routine preservation, cleaning, and maintenance schedules for original and reconstructed historic buildings. It would also consider the number and types of maintenance staff expertise to adequately meet maintenance requirements.
Y	Long-range interpretive plan	H	The ongoing long-range interpretive plan is needed to complete the previous draft planning effort to reassess the themes, media, and objectives for effectively and accurately addressing interpretive needs at the historic site. (This project was recently initiated.)
Y	Comprehensive site plan (possible general management plan amendment)	H	The plan would take a long-range and comprehensive look at operational functions and efficiencies in the park. It would analyze the effectiveness of existing buildings and facilities and propose alternative management strategies, which may include new facilities or to address storage, staff space, and other issues.
Y	Self-evaluation and transition plan for accessibility and/or related site planning and design	H	Parks are obligated to ensure that all services, activities, and programs, when viewed in their entirety, are accessible to visitors and employees per section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination against individuals based on disability. The plan evaluates and assesses the park for barriers based on priority park areas of each core park experience, while making use of existing data (e.g., National Center on Accessibility assessment) for the accessibility assessment. Recognizing that the park cannot immediately make all services, activities, and programs accessible, prioritization criteria are used to identify priority park areas based on level of use by the public, number of activities offered, program uniqueness, geographic distribution, etc. The plan also identifies physical and programmatic solutions for barrier removal, time frames, and implementation strategies that are needed in order to make accessible the services, activities, and programs provided in the park.

PLANNING NEEDS – WHERE A DECISION-MAKING PROCESS IS NEEDED

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Y	Boundary adjustment study	H	The plan would assist site managers with protecting the historic site from threats of external development and intrusions, protect significant resources and values that may be outside the park boundary, or enhance opportunities for public enjoyment related to park purpose. It would evaluate the need to adjust the site boundary and other management strategies that may be available. The plan could also address operational and management issues such as the need for an alternative location appropriate for maintenance operations since one does not exist within the current boundary.
Y	Vegetation management study/ plan	M	Reexamine recommendations from the cultural landscape report (and implement as appropriate), integrating climate change considerations, recommended mitigation of invasive species, possible reintroduction of native turf for the Parade Ground, and integration of trees into the historical landscape.
Y	Collection storage plan	M	The plan would provide recommendations for long-term storage of on-site museum collections (i.e., objects, artifacts, archives, etc.) in accordance with approved curatorial standards and guidelines.
Y	Update collection management plan	M	The plan would provide a comprehensive assessment of the park's collections management of objects, artifacts, and archives. It would evaluate the effects on collections from increased/fluctuating humidity and temperature levels and recommend appropriate protection measures.
Y	Update integrated pest management plan for collections	M	The plan would provide recommendations for pest monitoring, identification, and treatment in museum collections and collections storage areas.
Y	Structural fire management plan	M	The plan would assess the current fire suppression system and recommend updates to bring the system into compliance with building code requirements. Portions of the fire suppression system are outdated and sprinkler heads have leaked or malfunctioned.
Y	Update museum housekeeping plan	L	This plan would assess and recommend routine cleaning schedules and protocols for exhibited museum collection items.
Y	Update furnishing plan	L	An updated furnishing plan would incorporate the results of updated historical research and investigations to support the accurate and appropriate presentation of period furnishings in building exhibits and rooms.
N	Circulation study / site plan (related to recreational vehicle parking)	L	This plan would provide guidance for improving circulation in parking lots, connecting roads, and sidewalks. It would improve overall traffic flow and visitor experience.

PLANNING NEEDS – WHERE A DECISION-MAKING PROCESS IS NEEDED

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
N	Partnership strategy	L	The partnership strategy would address community interest and involvement in the park. This strategy could take several forms, depending on further scoping—for instance, a community/partner assessment or park partner action strategy. A community/partner assessment would help the park identify promising community partners based on factors such as mission alignment, organizational capacity, and geographic proximity. It would also include actions to help park staff connect with these organizations and form mutually beneficial relationships.
Y	Cultural resources management plan	L	This plan would comprehensively assess the historic site's cultural resources and management approaches with recommendations for preservation and protection.

DATA NEEDS – WHERE INFORMATION IS NEEDED BEFORE DECISIONS CAN BE MADE

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Y	Update the historic structures preservation guide	H	An update of this document would help ensure that preservation maintenance and other selected treatments conform to current best practices and NPS standards and guidelines. Measures would be incorporated to increase staff safety and make the current outdated document into a living document that can be easily updated.
Y	Utility rights-of-way survey	H	This survey would improve information and GIS/map data regarding the location of buried utilities to more accurately and efficiently direct utility companies away from sensitive resources (e.g., archeological sites) to avoid inadvertent resource impacts.
Y	A visual resource inventory	H	A visual resource inventory for key views (particularly to the north and east) would provide information about the scenic qualities of the cultural landscape and neighboring lands. The inventory would strengthen possible revisions of the cultural landscape report and assist park managers in discussions with the City of Fort Scott and developers regarding the siting, design, and visibility of proposed development within the viewshed of the park.
Y	Historic structure report for Quartermaster Quadrangle (including HS-12)	H	The historic structure report would inventory and provide condition assessments and treatment recommendations for the Quartermaster Quadrangle.

DATA NEEDS – WHERE INFORMATION IS NEEDED BEFORE DECISIONS CAN BE MADE

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Y	Boundary survey	H	Use GIS and survey data to confirm with the NPS lands office the exact location of park boundary lines, particularly on the north side of the historic site. Hillside erosion and topographic factors in this area have obscured boundary markers and it is difficult to visibly discern the boundary line.
Y	Full archeological/geophysical (remote sensing) inventory of the park	M	This project would identify and evaluate the park's existing archeological resources. This effort would complete the archeological inventory of the park and document the current understanding of intact resources in undisturbed areas. A multiphase project combining geophysical remote sensing and archeological excavations would be used to research in-ground resources. A completed parkwide archeological inventory would fulfill the park's commitment as prescribed under section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act to inventory resources and evaluate their significance.
Y	Update and complete the archeological base map of the park	M	This project would compile current archeological and historical information into a GIS database. An updated GIS base map would display previous archeological excavations, geophysical inventories, areas with intact archeological resources, previously disturbed areas, and locations having a probability for intact archeological resources. It would help identify areas recommended as high priority for future archeological investigations and increase planning efficiency by allowing park management access to detailed archeological information through a GIS interface.
Y	Condition surveys for textiles, wooden objects, etc	M	Targeted condition assessments for museum collection objects.
Y	Finding aids for archival materials	M	Finding aids would assist park staff with understanding reconstruction/restoration efforts, past management practices, and park history and development.
Y	One consolidated historic structure report for the remaining buildings around the Parade Ground (i.e., excluding the Quartermaster Quadrangle and Officers' Row)	L	A consolidated historic structure report would inventory and provide condition assessments and treatment recommendations for the existing buildings around the Parade Ground (excluding the Quartermaster Quadrangle and Officers' Row).
Y	Update cultural landscape report	L	This would reassess existing data and the feasibility of implementing recommendations from the 2010 cultural landscape report.
Y	Update archeological overview and assessment	L	An updated overview/assessment would compile the current archeological information for the historic site with recommendations for site protection and future research.
Y	Ongoing monitoring of tallgrass prairie areas	L	Continued collection of data regarding the effectiveness of vegetation management treatments and the control of nonnative or woody vegetation.

Part 3: Contributors

Fort Scott National Historic Site

Betty Boyko, Superintendent
Greg Wolcott, Facility Manager
Kelley Collins, Chief Ranger
Barry Geertsen, Park Ranger
Bill Fischer, Historian
Dottie Messer, Park Guide
Galen Ewing, Park Ranger
Janette Danley, Secretary
Russell Conner, Carpenter
Ruth Corpstein, Museum Technician
Susie Staples, Administrative Officer
Sharon Shirley, Administrative Support Assistant

NPS Midwest Region

Natalie Franz, Planner, Midwest Region
Jay Sturdevant, Archeologist, Midwest Archeological Center

Other NPS Staff

Wyndeth Davis LaRue, Associate Manager / Interpretive Planner, Harpers Ferry Center
Tom Gibney, Project Manager, Denver Service Center–Planning
Jennifer Stein, Visitor Use Management Specialist, Denver Service Center–Planning
Steve Whissen, Cultural Resources Specialist, Denver Service Center–Planning
Damien Joseph, Visual Information Specialist, Denver Service Center–Planning
Ken Bingenheimer, Contractor Editor, Denver Service Center–Planning
Wanda Gray Lafferty, Contractor Editor, Denver Service Center–Planning
Melody Bentfield, Cherokee Nation Government Solutions, Contractor Librarian, Denver Service Center–Planning

Others

Arnold W. Schofield, Retired NPS Historian

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Fort Scott National Historic Site

August 31, 1965—Public Law 89-155

Congress designated Fort Scott Historic Area to be preserved and operated by the city of Fort Scott through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service.

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PUBLIC LAW 89-155—AUG. 31, 1965

[79 STAT.]

Public Law 89-155

August 31, 1965
[H. R. 7181]

AN ACT

To provide for the commemoration of certain historical events in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes.

Commemoration
of historical sites,
Kans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to take appropriate action in accordance with section 2, subsection (g), of the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. 462), and as hereinafter provided, to commemorate and to mark the sites of certain historical events and the strife that occurred in the State of Kansas prior to and during the period May 30, 1854, to April 12, 1861, and during the Civil War.

SEC. 2. The sites to be marked pursuant to the first section of this Act are particularly those of major historical events in the struggle, commonly termed "Bleeding Kansas", which was significant in leading to the start of the Civil War and of major events in that war. These sites include, without being limited to:

- (1) Fort Scott, in the city of Fort Scott, Bourbon County;
- (2) sites associated with John Brown in Osawatomie, Miami County;
- (3) the Mine Creek Battlefield, in Linn County;
- (4) the Marais des Cygnes massacre in Linn County; and
- (5) the site of Quantrell's raid at Baxter Springs, in Cherokee County.

The Secretary is further authorized to provide such information and services respecting the sites that are so marked and the events that are so commemorated as will enhance public understanding of their significance and of their relations to each other and to the history of the Nation. Before any site is marked, the owner of the property in question shall have executed an agreement, satisfactory in form and content to the Secretary, on behalf of himself and his successors in interest, to maintain the marker in suitable condition and to allow reasonable public access to the site so marked.

SEC. 3. In order further to commemorate Fort Scott and to promote its preservation as a site of national historic significance, the Secretary is also authorized to render the city of Fort Scott such assistance, in the form of technical advice, grants of funds for land acquisition and development, and other help necessary to display the fort to the public in appropriate fashion: *Provided*, That before any such assistance is rendered by the Secretary, the city of Fort Scott shall have agreed that the site will be operated and maintained as a public historic site.

Appropriation.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$805,700, as may be necessary for land acquisition, land site rehabilitation and development, and the marking of historic sites pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Approved August 31, 1965.

September 12, 1973—Report for H.R. 7976

Authorized additional federal funding for historic preservation, restoration, and commemoration. This report also provides information on original and reconstructed structures.

93^d CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 93-484

AMENDING THE ACT OF AUGUST 31, 1965, COMMEMORATING CERTAIN HISTORICAL EVENTS IN THE STATE OF KANSAS

SEPTEMBER 12, 1973.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HALEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 7976]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 7976) to amend the Act of August 31, 1965, commemorating certain historical events in the State of Kansas, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, lines 3 and 4, strike out "(79 Stat. 588, 16 U.S.C.)" and insert "(79 Stat. 588)."

Page 1, lines 7, 8 and 9, strike out "\$650,000 in fiscal year 1974, \$600,000 in fiscal year 1975, and \$170,000 in fiscal year 1976." and insert in lieu thereof: "\$1,420,000."

PURPOSE

The sole purpose of H.R. 7976 by Representative Joe Skubitz is to authorize additional Federal participation in the historic restoration, preservation, and commemoration of certain historical places in the State of Kansas.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

A. LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

In 1965, the Congress approved the enactment of Public Law 89-155 (79 Stat. 588) which provided for Federal participation in a program to identify, mark, commemorate and restore sites of recognized historical significance in the State of Kansas. As contemplated by the Act, all of the sites involved were associated with the early territorial and Civil War history of the area in and around Fort Scott.

Under the terms of the Act, sites associated with John Brown, Quantrill's Raiders, and various sites of pre-civil war hostilities were to be marked, as well as certain other significant Civil War period locations, with appropriate historical markers. In addition, the Act authorized the National Park Service to provide specialized, technical advice and financial assistance for the acquisition of lands and the development and restoration of historical buildings and grounds associated with Fort Scott so that it could be appropriately displayed and interpreted for the public.

Since that authorizing legislation was approved, almost all of the \$805,700 authorized has been appropriated and expended. Approximately \$212,000 was used to acquire some seven acres of land in the historic Fort Scott area and an additional \$580,000 has been granted to the City of Fort Scott for restoration and development activities. The remainder of the authorized funds (\$12,500) have been utilized to erect historic markers at the other significant sites in the vicinity.

B. BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Established in 1842, Fort Scott (named for General Winfield S. Scott) was originally constructed as one of several links in the north-south chain of forts between Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and Fort Towson, Oklahoma, which were designed to stabilize the frontier. It was a rather small fort located on a low, limestone bluff above the junction of the Marmaton River and Mill Creek. About 10 years after it was established, it was abandoned and settlers began to filter in and occupy the buildings.

Around 1854, after the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the pre-Civil War pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces became active. It was during this decade that the tragic "Bleeding Kansas" episode, which had a far-reaching impact on American history, occurred. During this period, the fort was not generally occupied by military forces, but several of its buildings figured prominently in the feuding between the two extreme factions.

By 1862, Fort Scott was essentially reactivated, but the perimeters of the area coincided only partially with the original outpost. Although some of the buildings and the parade grounds were used, the newer installation was larger. While the fort was threatened occasionally during the War, it was never attacked. Instead fighting took place at nearby Dry Creek and at Mine Creek, and further away at Baxter Springs.

When the War was over, the usefulness of the fort subsided and the army buildings were allowed to deteriorate. Since then, many of them have been replaced with residential and commercial structures, but three large white officers quarters, the fort hospital, a guard house, the quartermaster's storerooms, a bake shop, a butcher shop, and the stable and carriage house remain relatively intact. In addition there are ground outlines and tattered remains of two infantry barracks, the dragoon stables, the quartermaster's stables, and a few out buildings. The buildings and outlines plus the parade ground were spared development so that they could constitute a base for the historic restoration program which the Congress authorized in 1965.

3

C. ACCOMPLISHMENTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 89-155

Since the enactment of Public Law 89-155, co-operative agreements have been negotiated with the State of Kansas and its political subdivisions, where appropriate, to protect the historical places associated with John Brown, the Mine Creek site, the Marias des Cygnes Massacre site and the site of Quantrill's raid. In addition, the City of Fort Scott has agreed to assume the responsibility of operating and maintaining the facilities at Fort Scott as a public historic site in perpetuity. Some of the buildings within Fort Scott have been, or are being, restored. By December of this year, two of the officers quarters, the old hospital, and the quartermaster's storerooms will have been restored, and reconstructed in part, thus historically preserving a portion of the old fort. Plans have been proposed for additional rehabilitation and reconstruction work to be done if and when funds are made available.

D. FUTURE NEEDS

As already indicated, present law limits the amount authorized to be appropriated for this project to no more than \$805,700. Of this amount, the Department of the Interior has indicated that \$804,758 has been appropriated and expended. Most of this has been spent on demolition of non-historic structures and on restoration and development, but a significant portion was used to acquire some of the lands at Fort Scott and to provide planning and technical assistance. Unless additional funds are authorized and appropriated, further progress toward the completion of this project must terminate.

As recommended, H.R. 7976 authorizes the appropriation of an additional \$1,420,000. All of this money will be used to implement the remaining development program at Fort Scott, including the restoration and reconstruction of certain historic structures, the installation of interpretive facilities and landscaping and site improvements necessary to accommodate the public.

While this area is not technically designated as a national historic site, it was made a national historic landmark upon the recommendation of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. Under Public Law 89-155, the Federal Government joined with the City of Fort Scott to perpetuate and preserve this historical heritage. While the Federal contribution has been substantial, the city has also assisted in the effort by contributing land valued at \$265,000 and by agreeing to underwrite the cost of maintaining and exhibiting the site to the public in perpetuity.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION, AMENDMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

Public hearings were held on this proposal by the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation. At that time, spokesmen for the Department of the Interior testified concerning the progress on this project to date and on the needs for the future. In an open session, the Subcommittee considered the bill and recommended its approval, in amended form, to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The Full Committee approved the bill with amendments and ordered the bill reported to the House of Representatives.

The Committee amendments merely correct a technical error in the citation contained in the bill and combine the authorization into one lump sum without designating any particular amount for any single fiscal year. The total authorization in the Committee bill equals the combined total of the annual authorizations in the bill as introduced.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, on a voice vote, approved H.R. 7976, with amendments; accordingly, it recommends the enactment of the bill.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

The report of the Department of the Interior, dated June 21, 1973, recommends deferral of consideration of this legislation because it has "not had an opportunity to review the proposed expenditure of an additional \$1.42 million on the Fort Scott restoration. . . ." Since that time, the Committee has been advised that the amount included in the bill corresponds with the amount which the Department estimates will be needed in order to complete this project. The text of the Departmental report follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 21, 1973.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for our comments on H.R. 7976, a bill "To amend the Act of August 31, 1965, commemorating certain historical events in the State of Kansas."

We recommend deferral of consideration of H.R. 7976 by Congress.

The Act of August 31, 1965 (79 Stat 588) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to commemorate and mark specified sites of historical interest in the State of Kansas, relating to pre-Civil War strife in Kansas and the civil war period. It further authorized the Secretary to give to the city of Fort Scott technical advice, grants for land acquisition and development, and other assistance to restore and display Fort Scott to the public. There was authorized to be appropriated \$805,700 for land acquisition, development, and marking of historic sites pursuant to the Act.

H.R. 7976 would amend section 4 of the 1965 Act to authorize an additional sum of \$1,420,000 for planning, site rehabilitation, development, and marking of historic sites pursuant to the 1965 Act. Specifically, it authorizes not more than \$650,000 in FY 1974, \$600,000 in FY 1975 and \$170,000 in FY 1976 for these purposes. The total authorized under the Act, if amended as proposed would be \$2,225,700.

Of the \$805,700 authorized by the 1965 Act, \$804,758 has been expended. Of this amount, \$12,500 was spent on historic markers at Fort Scott and other sites; \$212,258 was used by the City of Fort Scott to carry out land acquisition for the fort, of 6.69 acres; and a grant of \$580,000 was made to the city for planning, restoration, and development at the fort. The National Park Service also provided technical

assistance and advice in the development program. The city contributed additional acreage worth \$265,000. Perpetual care and exhibition of the fort are the responsibility of the city.

We have not had an opportunity adequately to review the proposed expenditure of an additional \$1.42 million on the Fort Scott restoration, and therefore we are not able to make a recommendation to your Committee on H.R. 7976 at this time. We recommend deferral of action by Congress on H.R. 7976 until we have had an opportunity to review the proposal it contains.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN KYL,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman) :

ACT OF AUGUST 31, 1965 (79 STAT. 588)

* * * * *

【Sec. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$805,700, as may be necessary for land acquisition, land site rehabilitation and development, and the marking of historic sites pursuant to the provisions of this Act.】

Sec. 4. In addition to those funds heretofore authorized and appropriated, there are authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Act not more than \$1,420,000. Such sums, when appropriated, shall be available for planning, site rehabilitation, development, and marking of historic sites pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

○

September 28, 1978—House Report 95-1644 for H.R. 13797

Congress recommended Fort Scott Historic Area as a national historic site.

2

following the outbreak of the Civil War, the fort was reactivated by the U.S. Army. Using buildings throughout the community of Fort Scott along with structures within the compound, the Army found Fort Scott useful as a supply depot for material moving south. It was during this period that the fort played one of its significant roles in the Civil War. In spite of President Lincoln's instructions to the contrary, Black soldiers were recruited and trained at Fort Scott under the guise of being "laborers." It was a detachment of these soldiers which engaged in battle at Butler, Mo., in October 1862—a battle which is believed to be the first engagement of the Civil War involving a Black regiment. In 1865, the need for the fort came to an end and it was again abandoned.

The Congress has recognized the historic role and value of Fort Scott. To assure the preservation of the site and to provide the public with an opportunity to learn about its role during the frontier days and throughout the Civil War, the Fort Scott Historic Area was authorized in 1965. This legislation enabled the Secretary to recognize suitable sites of historic interest in the State of Kansas and permitted him to provide technical advice and assistance in the restoration of structures at the fort. Since that time, the Congress has expressed continued interest in the site and has authorized additional funds for the project.

In addition to the significance of the fort, the City of Fort Scott itself is a historic city for it was here that the Congress established the first National Cemetery pursuant to the act of February 22, 1867, 14 Stat. 399. After the Civil War, during the development of the railroads, the city became the shipping point for Texas cattleherds which had been driven through Oklahoma, through Baxter Springs, Kans. and on into Fort Scott.

In view of the significance of this area in the history of the growth of the West, and because of the extensive rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of the historic structures which has taken place, it is now felt that the area merits recognition as a national historic site. If enacted as recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, H.R. 13797 will enable the Secretary of the Interior to accept the donation of such buildings and lands as he deems appropriate and to manage such properties in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to other nationally significant historic sites in the National Park System.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The committee amendment is a technical change made to conform the bill to the requirements of the Budget Act. It merely provides that any funds made available for the purposes of this legislation shall not be appropriated until October 1, 1979.

OVERSIGHT STATEMENT

Over the years, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has reviewed the progress of the rehabilitation of Fort Scott during general legislative hearings. Enactment of H.R. 13797 should enhance the oversight capability of the Congress since the site will be administered

H.R. 1644

October 19, 1978—Public Law 95-484

Enabling legislation in which Congress established Fort Scott National Historic Site.

92 STAT. 1610

PUBLIC LAW 95-484—OCT. 19, 1978

Public Law 95-484
95th Congress

An Act

Oct. 19, 1978
[H.R. 13797]

To authorize establishment of the Fort Scott National Historic Site, Kansas, and for other purposes.

Fort Scott
National Historic
Site, Kans.
Establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to commemorate the significant role played by Fort Scott in the opening of the West, as well as the Civil War and the strife in the State of Kansas that preceded it, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire by donation the land and interests in land, together with buildings and improvements thereon, known as Fort Scott, located in the city of Fort Scott, Bourbon County, Kansas: *Provided*, that the buildings so acquired shall not include the structure known as "Lunette Blair".

Publication in
Federal Register.
16 USC 461 note.

SEC. 2. When the site of Fort Scott has been acquired by the United States as provided in section 1 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish such area as the Fort Scott National Historic Site, by publication of notice and boundary map thereof in the Federal Register.

Administration.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer, protect, develop, and maintain the Fort Scott National Historic Site subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic America sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

43 USC 1457.

16 USC 461.
Repeal.

SEC. 4. Sections 3 and 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the commemoration of certain historical events in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes", approved August 31, 1965 (79 Stat. 588), as amended, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all obligations pursuant to contracts for the development and construction of Fort Scott heretofore entered into by the city of Fort Scott to be paid with funds under the authority of section 3 of the aforesaid Act, shall be assumed by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That any remaining balance of funds appropriated pursuant to section 4 of the Act of August 31, 1965, as amended, shall be available for the purposes of carrying out this Act.

Appropriation
authorization.

SEC. 5. In addition to such sums as might be made available to the historic site by the preceding section, effective October 1, 1979, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the development of the Fort Scott National Historic Site, as provided in this Act.

Approved October 19, 1978.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 95-1644 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 124 (1978):
Sept. 29, considered and passed House.
Oct. 4, considered and passed Senate.

November 8, 1979—FR Notice Vol. 44, No. 218

The National Park Service assumed management of the site in 1979.

64920 Federal Register / Vol. 44, No. 218 / Thursday, November 8, 1979 / Notices

Mr. Dean Loomis, Environmental Specialist,
Telephone: FTS 585-6605, Commercial (406)
657-6005.

Dated: November 2, 1979.

Clifford I. Barrett,
Commissioner of Reclamation.

[FR Doc. 79-34516 Filed 11-7-79; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-09-M

**National Park Service, Fort Scott
National Historic Site, Kans.;
Establishment**

Notice is given, pursuant to Section 2 of the Act of October 19, 1978, 92 Stat. 1610 that the city of Fort Scott, Kansas has donated to the United States the lands and buildings known as Fort Scott and therefore Fort Scott National Historic Site is established.

As established, the Historic Site comprises the area with the boundaries delineated on the attached map entitled "Fort Scott National Historic Site," dated April 30, 1979, and numbered 471-80010, which map is on file in the Office of the Superintendent of the Historic Site and in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. The legal description of the property is as follows:

Beginning at a point which is at the back of the north curb of Old Fort Boulevard (formerly known as Market Street) and the centerline of the alley between Marmaton Avenue and Stanton Avenue; thence N42°57'13" E, 650.28 feet, thence N84°35'14" E, 73.76 feet; thence S82°48'01" E, 30.82 feet; thence N87°57'13" E, 77.78 feet; thence S26°36'29" E, 23.54 feet; thence S89°46'23" E, 113.31 feet; thence N77°29'57" E, 90.78 feet; thence S89°46'23" E, 75.88 feet; thence S0°28'26" W, 10 feet; thence S89°46'23" E, 120 feet; thence N0°28'26" W, 10 feet; thence S89°46'23" E, 40.64 feet; thence S2°12'33" E, 75.65 feet to the north end of the highway right of way fence; thence S2°12'33" E, 243.36 feet down the right of way fence; thence S5°07'56" W, 340.68 feet down the right of way fence to the east line of Hendricks Street; thence S43°16'28" W, 442.42 feet down the east line of Hendricks Street; thence S0°28'26" W, 95.30 feet; thence N89°22'34" W, 49.00 feet; thence N0°28'26" E, 125.25 feet, thence N89°46'23" W, 24.34 feet; thence S43°16'28" W, 148.16 feet; thence S0°28'26" W, 28.47 feet to the back of the north curb on Wall Street; thence N89°46'23" W, 4.56 feet; thence on a 200 foot radius curve to the right along the back of the curb 51.79 feet; thence on a 100 foot radius curve to the left along the back of the curb 25.89 feet; thence N89°46'23" W, 43.98 feet; thence on a 20 foot radius curve to the right along the back of the curb 31.47 feet; thence N0°22'35" E, 19.38 feet; thence on a 60 foot radius curve to the right along the back of the curb 32.68 feet; thence on a 50 foot radius curve to the left along the back of the curb 68.40 feet; thence N46°47'25" W, 117.97 feet along the back of the curb; thence on a deflection angle to the right of 45°, 28.99 feet; thence N46°47'25" W, 141.98 feet; thence

on a deflection angle to the left of 45°, 10.60 feet; thence on a deflection angle to the left of 90°, 11.14 feet; thence on a 3 foot radius curve to the right along the back of the curb 7.07 feet; thence N46°47'25" W, 165.09 feet along the back of the curb; thence on a deflection angle to the right of 45°, 28.99 feet; thence N46°47'25" W, 52.88 feet; thence on a deflection angle to the left of 45°, 10.60 feet; thence on a deflection angle to the left of 90°, 11.14 feet; thence on a 3 foot radius curve to the right along the back of the curb 7.07 feet; thence N46°47'25" W, 68.23 feet to the point of beginning containing 16.855 acres, more or less.

Dated: October 10, 1979.

Cecil D. Andrus,
Secretary of the Interior.
BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Biennial NHPA Section 106 Meeting with KS SHPO	Mandated by the NHPA section 106 Programmatic Agreement of 2008, under 36 CFR 800	2008	None	Fort Scott National Historic Site (FOSC) and KS State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	For compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act	Next meeting commitment is January 2017
Annual NHPA Section 106 Reporting	Mandated by the NHPA section 106 Programmatic Agreement of 2008, under 36 CFR 800	2008	None	FOSC, KS SHPO, and Osage Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO)	For compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act	Next report due January 2016
NHPA Section 106 Project Review	Informal, but based on NHPA section 106 requirements	2010	None	Osage Nation THPO	For compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act	Working on a Programmatic Agreement with Osage Nation THPO
Right-of-Way MOA/MOU	Memorandum of agreement (MOA) and memorandum of understanding (MOU)	Pending		FOSC and utility companies	Utility rights-of-way across FOSC grounds	Currently awaiting WASO direction on pursuing agreements
General Agreement between FOSC and Friends of FSNHS, Inc	General agreement	2012	2017	FOSC and Friends of FSNHS, Inc	Establishes partnership to support and interpret FOSC	
Cooperating Association Agreement between the NPS and WNPAA	Cooperative agreement	2010	2015	Western National Parks Association (WNPA) and FOSC	Provide support and assistance to the interpretive, educational and research activities of the NPS and provide interpretive and education materials to the public	
Supplemental Agreement between WNPAA and FOSC	Supplemental agreement	2014	2019	WNPA and FOSC	Support candlelight tour	
MOU between USDOJ NPS and FSPD	Intergovernmental agreement / MOU	2013	2018	Fort Scott Police Department (FSPD) and FOSC	Law enforcement assistance	
MOU between USDOJ NPS and FSFD	Intergovernmental agreement / MOU	Pending		Fort Scott Fire Department	Fire suppression and prevention	
MOU between USDOJ NPS FOSC and Westar Energy, Inc	MOU	2014	2019	Westar Energy, Inc and FOSC	Natural disaster shelter	

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area (FFNHA)	No formal agreement at present other than a partner pledge to promote dialogue among partners Bill Fischer (FOSC historian) currently serves as NPS agency liaison to the FFNHA Advisory Committee	2013	To be determined	FFNHA and FOSC	Establishes a partnership to assist with long-range planning and related issues brought before the Advisory Committee	FOSC participates in partner activities that support the shared interpretive themes of Bleeding Kansas, the Civil War, and the Enduring Struggle for Freedom; FFNHA helps promote FOSC and its programming to audiences across the national heritage area

Appendix C: Related Resources

The following related resources were identified during the foundation planning effort. In the context of foundation documents, related resources are not owned by the park unit. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist, represent a thematic connection that would enhance the experience of visitors, or have close associations with park fundamental resources and the purpose of the park. Related resources represent a connection with the park unit that often reflect an area of mutual benefit or interest and collaboration between the park and owner/stakeholder. For example, related resources may present opportunities for expanded resource protection, technical assistance, and/or more comprehensive interpretation of a larger story in collaboration with partners.

Fort Scott National Cemetery. During the Civil War, the original post cemetery near the fort was determined inadequate and a new cemetery was established outside the town to inter soldiers who died in the line of duty. The new cemetery became Fort Scott National Cemetery in 1862, one of 14 original national cemeteries designated by President Abraham Lincoln. The cemetery is administered by the US Department of Veterans Affairs (National Cemetery Administration) and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.

Historic Town of Fort Scott. The history of the town of Fort Scott and Fort Scott National Historic Site are interwoven. After the US Army auctioned the fort in 1855, townspeople took up residence in some of the original fort buildings. Some buildings became residences and others became business establishments. Subsequent development of the town occurred throughout the former fort grounds and beyond. The core of the historic late 19th century downtown is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district.

Military Road. The Military Road was conceived as a continuous north-south road linking forts along the Permanent Indian Frontier. It was intended to facilitate the transport and movement of troops and supplies. Although it was never completed in its entirety, the portion of the road linking Forts Leavenworth, Scott, and Gibson was completed. Few traces of the historic route remain. The Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism manages and promotes the Frontier Military Historic Byway, which links some of these forts and related historic sites associated with Bleeding Kansas and the Civil War, including the Marais des Cygnes Massacre State Historic Site and Mine Creek Civil War Battlefield State Historic Site.

Other Forts from the Permanent Indian Frontier. A network of forts was established in the first half of the 19th century extending from Minnesota to Louisiana to protect and maintain the peace along the Permanent Indian Frontier. Regionally, Forts Leavenworth, Gibson, Smith, and Scott were linked along this cordon of forts. Fort Leavenworth is an active military base and others (e.g., Fort Gibson in Oklahoma) are managed as state historic sites. Fort Smith is a national park system unit.

Fort Scott Sawmill Site. Much of the lumber used in the construction of Fort Scott's historic buildings was milled at a water-powered sawmill (established by the US Army in 1842 about 2 miles west of the fort) on Mill Creek. A detachment of soldiers lived and

worked at the sawmill, sawing and kiln-drying the locally procured lumber for use as building materials. The mill produced enough lumber to support year-round construction at Fort Scott despite slow periods and setbacks resulting from generally low water levels in Mill Creek, spring floods, summer droughts, and mechanical break downs. Although no original structures remain, the sawmill site may retain archeological and interpretive importance associated with the fort's development.

Fort Blair. The Union Army outpost of Fort Blair in Baxter Springs, Kansas, was the site of a battle on October 6, 1863, between Union troops and Confederate guerilla forces commanded by Capt. William Quantrill. The small garrison at Fort Blair (consisting primarily of troops of the 2nd Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry) successfully repulsed the attack. However, later that day a short distance from the fort, Quantrill's Raiders ambushed a detachment escorting Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt who was in the process of transferring his command from Fort Scott to Fort Smith, Arkansas. Over 100 of Blunt's outnumbered escort detachment were massacred. Although temporarily reinforced after these engagements, the garrison at Fort Blair was pulled back to Fort Scott. By the end of 1863, Fort Blair was demolished by Union troops to keep it from the Confederates. The Baxter Springs Historical Society preserves the site of Fort Blair although urban development has destroyed the site of the Baxter Springs battlefield.

Battle of Island Mound. The Battle of Island Mound State Historic Site (dedicated in 2012) is about 7 miles west of Butler, Missouri. During the battle (October 28–29, 1862), troops of the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry engaged a force of Confederate guerillas. The Union forces had crossed into Missouri from Fort Lincoln, Kansas, on a mission to clear rebel partisan forces from an area known as "Hog Island." Arriving in the area, the troops commandeered and fortified a homestead, which they dubbed "Fort Africa." Heavily outnumbered, the Union troops were soon divided and set upon by the mounted rebels. Despite vicious hand-to-hand combat, the black soldiers held their ground and forced the enemy to disengage. The skirmish, small by Civil War standards, nonetheless marked the first time during the Civil War that African American troops defeated pro-Confederate forces. Reports of the battle provided encouragement to other African American units that were forming across the northern states and petitioning the federal government for their right to fight.

Battle of Marais des Cygnes (Trading Post). The Battle of Marais des Cygnes took place in the early morning of October 25, 1864, between elements of the retreating Confederate Army of Missouri commanded by Maj. Gen. Sterling Price (defeated two days earlier at the Battle of Westport) and the pursuing Union cavalry commanded by Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton. During this battle, two brigades of Pleasonton's cavalry engaged Price's rear guard at Trading Post, Kansas, as it protected the Confederate supply train while crossing the Marais des Cygnes River. Although unable to prevent the crossing or inflict serious damage on Confederate forces, Union troops captured 100 prisoners and two cannon, forcing Price to continue his retreat. This led in turn to a second engagement at Mine Creek later that morning, followed by a final battle at the Marmiton River in the afternoon. Although not currently preserved as a historic resource or listed in the National Register of Historic Places, over 780 acres of the Marais des Cygnes battlefield fall within the Marais des Cygnes National Wildlife Refuge under the management protection of the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mine Creek Battlefield. The Mine Creek Civil War Battlefield State Historic Site is near Pleasanton, Kansas, and barely 20 miles north of Fort Scott. The October 25, 1864, battle

(the second of three engagements that day) was a devastating defeat for Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's Confederate Army of Missouri, and marked one of the last significant engagements fought in the trans-Mississippi theater. Following his failed Missouri Expedition, Price and two cavalry divisions (7,000 men) were hoping to deliver a large wagon train of supplies, ammunition, and plunder to Arkansas or Texas. However, two brigades (2,500 men) of Union cavalry engaged the rebels as they attempted to ford Mine Creek and turned the withdrawal into a rout. Price gave orders to burn half the wagons so the army could travel faster. The Union forces pursued Price's defeated Confederate troops after the battle, pushing them into Missouri, through Arkansas, and into Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). A portion of the battlefield is listed in the national register. In observance of the 134th anniversary of the battle, a visitor center was opened at the site in 1998.

Marais des Cygnes Massacre State Historic Site. On May 19, 1858, proslavery "border ruffians" led by Charles Hamilton rounded up a number of suspected antislavery men near the town of Trading Post in Linn County, Kansas. After releasing some of their prisoners, the Missourians marched 11 men into a secluded ravine and opened fire on them, killing five and seriously wounding five others before escaping back across the border into Missouri. Although attacks and reprisals continued until the outbreak of the Civil War, the Marais des Cygnes Massacre was the last major violent episode of the Bleeding Kansas period. The Marais de Cygnes Massacre State Historic Site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is a national historic landmark.



Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation Fort Scott National Historic Site

APRIL 2015

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Midwest Regional Director

Betty D. Boyko

3/17/2015

RECOMMENDED

Betty Boyko, Superintendent, Fort Scott National Historic Site

Date

Tokey Boswell

4/1/2015

RECOMMENDED

Tokey Boswell, Acting Planning Division Chief, Midwest Regional Office

Date

C. H. Sholly

4/3/15

APPROVED

Cameron H. Sholly, Regional Director, Midwest Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

NPS/FOSC/471/127464A

APRIL 2015

Foundation Document • Fort Scott National Historic Site

