

FORT LARNED

Master Plan



MASTER PLAN **Fort Larned National Historic** **Site** **Kansas**

November 1978

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11-1-78

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I. PARK PURPOSE

The Establishing Act, Public Law 88-541, August 31, 1964, states that the Site will be established ". . . to commemorate the significant role played by Fort Larned in the opening of the West,. . . ." It further states that the Secretary may acquire ". . . not more than seven hundred and fifty acres of land, or interests in land, which comprise the site and remaining historic structures of Fort Larned, . . . , including nearby remains of the Santa Fe Trail. . . ."

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II. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to a directive signed by the Regional Director on January 23, 1975, a planning team assembled for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of the existing master plan (approved 1966) in meeting the public interest at Fort Larned National Historic Site. Upon a review of the master plan and the conditions faced at Fort Larned, it was determined that a revised master plan would be undertaken. The following conditions were responsible for this determination:

1. Developments proposed under the 1966 plan have been only partially undertaken, but funds expended will soon reach the appropriations ceiling. A revised master plan is necessary in order to support legislation authorizing an increase in the ceiling, and at the same time to review the full measure of development needs at Fort Larned. Public Law 94-578, dated October 21, 1976, increased the ceiling by \$3,000,000 to a total of \$4,273,000.

2. The condition of the historic structures has deteriorated rapidly since the original master plan was prepared. Earlier planning had assumed that the preservation need could be accommodated in the schedule of restoration and other development.

This has proved not to be the case, in part due to limitations in funding and to a growing realization that conditions were worse than earlier believed. A comprehensive stabilization program was initiated and is now underway. Completion of this program is expected in 1979.

3. The 1966 plan was prepared in advance of most of the historical, architectural, and archeological research on the Fort. One or two years of research, concentrated on finding available records and information on Fort Larned, is still required. Limited research has revealed that levels of information on the several historic structures, including their use potential, can vary within a wide scale from little to nearly complete. The 1966 plan called for "restoration" of historic structures (and reconstruction of at least one) without a clear definition of what was implied, without providing for all public and administrative needs, and without assurance that the same level of treatment was appropriate to Management Policies when applied to every structure.

4. In regard to the Santa Fe Trail Ruts Detached Area, concerns have been raised about the possible degradation of natural and historic features due to human intervention in natural processes.

5. The 1966 plan advanced proposals (such as vista clearing) now regarded as undesirable in dealing with a historic place. Established procedures for protection of historic resources must be reviewed to develop measures consistent with current principles of historic preservation.

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III. SETTING OF THE HISTORIC SITE

Location

Fort Larned National Historic Site is administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Site, consisting of 403.19 acres Federally-owned, 269.2 acres privately owned scenic easements, and 46.0 acres state-owned land, is located about six miles west of the Pawnee County seat at Larned, Kansas. Closest major towns are Salina, 100 miles to the northeast; Hutchinson, 75 miles to the east; Wichita, just over 125 miles to the southeast; Hays, 60 miles to the north; and Dodge City, 60 miles to the southwest.

The Fort and its environs are astride the Pawnee River, nearly eight miles above its confluence with the Arkansas River, in the Arkansas River Lowlands of the Great Plains Physiographic Province. This area is primarily agricultural with minor light industry limited to the larger communities. The Site itself is accessible from U. S. Highway 156, a secondary feeder linking U. S. 56 at Larned and U. S. 50 at Garden City, Kansas, about 100 miles west of Larned. U. S. 183, a north-south secondary, crosses U. S. 156 about five miles west of the Fort.

Historic Appearance

The following was reported by the Post Surgeon in the 1860's:

"The fort is bounded on the northwest by the Creek (Pawnee River) and on the east by a dry shallow ravine (the dry oxbow), an old bed of the creek, which once supported a large growth of trees. To the south a flat prairie extends six miles to the Arkansas River, beyond which a low range of sand hills terminates the view. The soil of the prairie is a granitic sand intermixed with . . . animal and vegetable matter. The bed of the Arkansas River consists of sand and sometimes of rounded pebbles . . . The bottom land of the Arkansas a few feet above the level of the water varies in width from half a mile to two miles and is covered with good grass from which hay is obtained for use of the post. Beyond this to the south the ground rises to a wilderness, sandhills, affording shelter to herds of bison in the winter and on the north with a desolate prairie whose principal growth is buffalo grass, the gourd, and various species of cactus. Occasionally a long swell in the ground terminates in an abrupt hill of sandstone."

The vista was much altered during the 19th century. Watercourses were bordered by scattered hardwoods and brush when the Army first occupied Fort Larned in 1860. During the Civil War, the large numbers of volunteer troops stationed at the post denuded the banks of the Pawnee and portions of those of the Arkansas. Although regrowth began in the later 1860's following the war, it was not until the 20th century that the heavy vegetative bordering was naturally replaced. During the 1870's the troops planted cottonwood, ash, elm, and boxelder trees around the parade ground and seeded bluegrass. However, these programs had few lasting results.

By the mid-1870's, the wildlife of the area had been affected as well. The buffalo and other ruminants had been virtually eliminated, and with them many of the predators and small wildlife. With the introduction of range cattle grazing in the 1880's, the area began to assume its modern, present appearance.

Present Appearance

During the 20th century, grazing began to give way before large-scale crop farming, fences were erected, and roads and manmade structures appeared on the scene. Today, the expansiveness of this part of Kansas remains, but the natural conditions have been greatly altered from the mixed grass prairie of the past to the intensive agricultural area of the present.

The Pawnee River, which flows through the National Historic Site, is too variable in volume to support extensive irrigation, so during the early 20th century a concrete dam was constructed below the present Site boundary and the riverbanks were diked. This impoundment backs water through the Site and for about six miles upstream. The river silted the impoundment rapidly, so that while the depth of the water is subject to the normal fluctuations caused by precipitation patterns and irrigation practices the stream bed and water surface have been raised 12 to 14 feet above that of the 1860's. The water right associated with the dam is still held by a private owner. As a part of this water right, the dry oxbow within the Historic Site is closed at either end by earth dams and has in the past been filled from the river by means of pumps (not filled 1975-1978). Accordingly, instead of the grassy and wooded depression that existed historically, the oxbow has been at times a swamp. Ditches and dikes still traverse the area.

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IV. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Significance

Fort Larned was first established in 1859 as Camp on Pawnee Fork, and renamed Camp Alert the following year. In 1860, the Army relocated the camp to its present site, three miles west of the original location, and renamed it again, this time in honor of the Paymaster General, Colonel Benjamin F. Larned. Fort Larned became a focal point for relations and conflicts between Indians and non-Indians on the Plains during and after the Civil War.

The post was established because of Indian displeasure at increasing traffic on the Santa Fe Trail. Its mission was to protect the Kansas portion of the trail, and in concert with Fort Lyon, Colorado, and Fort Union, New Mexico, Fort Larned was a principal element in a system of posts and patrols intended to insure the safety of travel, commerce, and the mails in the face of Indian opposition.

The Fort was for more than a decade a base for operations against Indians on the Central Plains. The tribes included the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arapahos, and Comanches. Also during the 1860's, Fort Larned was the focus of a program of peaceful conquest. From 1861 to 1868, the Fort was the Bureau of Indian Affairs distribution point for annuities received by tribes which signed the Fort Wise Treaty of 1861. In 1864, Fort Larned became the agency for the Kiowas and Comanches, and, the following year, for the Cheyennes, Arapahos, and Kiowa-Apaches. The agency was abolished in 1868, when the tribes were moved to reservations in Indian Territory.

During the 1870's, troops from the post provided protection for the construction of the Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad. Upon completion of the line through Kansas in 1872, the Fort provided police service in the area until it was abandoned in 1878. A guard detachment from Fort Dodge protected the property until 1883, when custody of the Fort Larned Military Reservation, declared surplus, was transferred to the General Land Office, Department of the Interior.

Fort Larned had undergone a major construction program in 1867-68, and much of its significance lies in its architectural features and their unity as a complex.

Although only nine of its historic structures survive, they are among the most substantial built there. They comprise all but one, a frame adjutant's office, of the ten structures that originally defined the parade ground quadrangle and are good examples of American military post architecture during the Victorian period. Remains of virtually all other structures built by the Army survive as archeological features. Although of somewhat less importance to the area's significance, the remains of the non-existent historic structures nonetheless represent facets of the Fort's history and contribute to its importance and significance as a historic resource.

Sold at auction by the General Land Office in 1884, Fort Larned passed through the hands of several owners, most of them headquarters of agricultural concerns. The Fort site, including

the buildings, was finally purchased by E. E. Frizell in 1902 and remained in the hands of his family until its establishment as a National Historic Site. During the intervening period the surviving structures were preserved (most with extensive alterations) through adaptive use as the headquarters for a major ranching operation.

Fort Larned was studied by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, found to be nationally significant, and designated a National Historic Land mark in 1961. The Historic American Buildings Survey recorded the nine surviving historic structures in 1965. On August 31, 1964, the President signed Public Law 88-541, authorizing the establishment of Fort Larned National Historic Site.

In summary, Fort Larned's significance lies in the role it played in this Nation's history, but is also significant under National Register criteria because of this role as well as the fact that the Fort still has structures dating from the historic period. The resource for which the Park was established, therefore, is the nine extant structures comprising the present complex.

As a unit of the National Park System, Fort Larned National Historic Site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is, therefore, afforded the procedural protection of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (80 Stat. 915).

In addition, compliance with 36 CFR 800, Executive Order 11593, and the Antiquities Act of 1906 is also required.

Historic Appearance

When the troops moved Camp Alert (renamed Fort Larned on May 29, 1860) in 1860, they established it on the south bank of the Pawnee River. In an area measuring about 800 feet east-to-west by 1180 feet north-to-south, the Army initiated a construction program. During its military history, Fort Larned consisted of a total of at least 50 structures, some of which proved exceedingly temporary. Those built in the early years were rudimentary. In 1860, troops erected seven structures of consequence: an adobe quartermaster storehouse and an adobe commissary storehouse (immediately north and parallel to the future sites of the present stone barracks); a partitioned officers' quarters of adobe and "pickets" (immediately south and parallel to the future site of the present stone quartermaster storehouse); a "picket" guardhouse (on the eastern fringe of the post, next to the bank of the dry oxbow); two adobe laundress quarters (immediately north of the two storehouses, near the river); and an adobe hospital (near the angle formed by the junction of the river and the oxbow).

The troops also built even more primitive structures. Their quarters and the post bakery were dugouts along the riverbank. A small adobe meat house, a log and canvas "carriage house," and a three-room "picket" shops building (these three along the river northwest of the present officers' quarters), supplemented with a miscellany of tents and hovels, constituted Fort Larned's physical plant during its early years.

The structures were better suited to the arid Southwest than to Kansas, particularly since most of them were roofed with earth-covered brush. In short order they were literally ramshackle. But, loosely arranged around a hollow square, they circumscribed the parade ground central to site planning in military posts at the time.

Its basic character thus established, Fort Larned received improvements prompted by official recognition of its physical dilapidation and tactical value. The first new development was a stone blockhouse (southeast of the southeast corner of the present parade ground), constructed in 1864-65. At about the same time, a line of field trenches was dug across the southern flank of the post from the river to the dry oxbow. The attention shown to such traditional fortifying works was a short-lived curiosity most evident in contemporary military posts in Kansas.

Such trenches reflected the experience of officers during the Civil War, a conflict between modern armed forces capable of assaulting strongpoints. The Plains Indians, however, were insufficiently motivated and equipped, and not numerous enough to engage in such assaults and, accordingly, refrained from attacking military posts. Fort Larned and its contemporaries were quarters and storage facilities, rather than true forts, and in this they established patterns of site planning still followed in American military posts.

Despite some debate on whether or not Fort Larned ought to be moved to a new location, plans were initiated in 1866 for an improvement in the post's physical plant. During the summer and fall the troops constructed a stone commissary storehouse (the easternmost of the two structures now on the south side of the parade ground), which was completed and subjected to alterations the next year. Its walls were originally raised all around to about four feet, and at that level a series of rifle ports were built in as the walls rose to full height. This "fortification" effort supported General Hancock's decision to abandon and fill in the entrenchments, which were difficult to maintain and so lengthy that more than a thousand soldiers would be required to man them in event of a serious attack.

During 1867 and early 1868, a civilian work force averaging 191 men, under the supervision of an Army quartermaster, undertook a comprehensive construction program that was to provide six frame buildings, nine stone buildings, and alterations to two existing stone structures, the blockhouse and the commissary storehouse. After a reduction of funds in early 1868, only a minor amount of work—including the addition of kitchen wings to the two barracks, completion of the new commissary, and addition of porches to the officers' quarters—had to be completed by enlisted men under the supervision of a second lieutenant. One stone structure originally proposed, a new guardhouse, never progressed beyond its foundation.

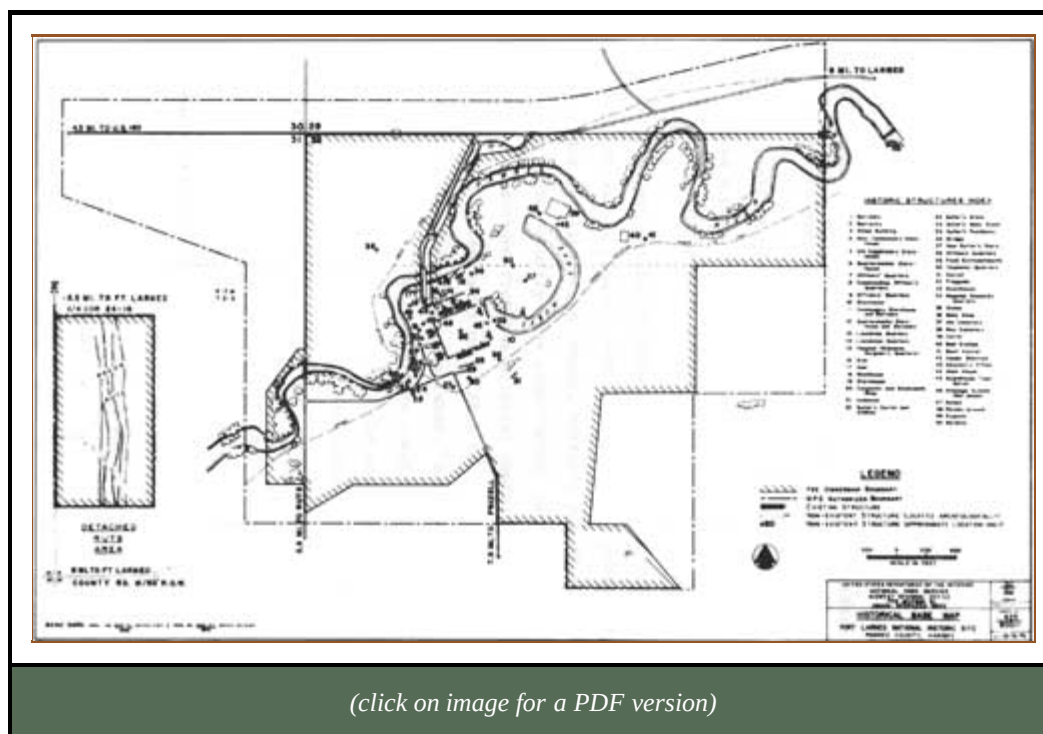
In 1869, the cavalry stables constructed during the program (located south of the present commissary and quartermaster storehouses) burned to the ground. At about the same time, an extensive cleanup program was undertaken to remove construction debris and the remains of the surplus original structures from the Fort. If they had not been filled previously, the trenches were probably filled in during this effort.

From the end of 1869 until the close of its military occupation, Fort Larned's appearance remained essentially static. It included ten structures around the parade ground (the nine existing stone buildings and a frame adjutant's office at the northwest corner), together with the foundations of the uncompleted guardhouse on the east side of the parade; the blockhouse (converted to a guardhouse); the two laundress quarters and the hospital north of the barracks; a hospital steward's quarters near the northeast corner of the east barracks hospital; a washhouse near the northwest corner of the west barracks; an icehouse next to the river west of the commanding officer's quarters; the sutler's corral and stables next to the river south of the icehouse, with three sutler's buildings south of them; and the new sutler's store about one hundred yards south of the quartermaster storehouse. The original cemetery was moved in 1869 from the island within the oxbow to a site north of the post on the opposite side of the river. The oxbow island was used for storage of wood, hay, and materials. A scattering of corrals, teamsters' quarters, miscellaneous structures, and a dump completed the scene.

In the period immediately following its abandonment, Fort Larned deteriorated in a gradual process aided by scavenging of materials from the structures. During the ensuing eight decades, the place again came to life as a ranchstead. New structures including silos and corrals were added and all but the nine surviving stone structures around the parade were demolished. Those that did survive were variously altered for utilitarian purposes. The two barracks, for example, became a single, large barn covered with an enormous gambrel roof.

Fences were added and shade trees and decorative vegetation took root. By 1960 the ranch evinced stylish and comfortable prosperity in a unique layout provided by the Army's site planning and architecture.

Since the late 1960's, a program has been underway to restore the military appearance of Fort Larned's remains. During the 1960's most added ranch structures were demolished and the detritus of the ranching period removed. Only the nine altered stone structures built by the Army remain.



Existing Historic Structures

Nine historic structures, all of stone and all but one constructed during the 1867-68 program, survive from the period of Army occupancy at Fort Larned. They are described below in order according to Historic Structure (HS) numbers assigned by the National Park Service. The sequence is arranged clockwise around the parade ground, beginning at the northwest corner, for existing structures and continues without reference to the parade ground for structures no longer existing.

HS-1, Barracks: This T-shaped building was constructed in 1867-68, and the kitchen wing was added in 1868. The main structure measures 150 feet (E-W) by 43 feet (N-S). The kitchen wing measures 36 feet (E-W) by 34 feet (N-S) and projects from the center of the north (rear) facade. The structure had coursed rubble stone masonry walls, gabled roof, and a rubble stone masonry partition, without openings, divided it into an eastern and western half. The partition was continued without openings in the kitchen wing. The structure constituted, therefore, two separate company quarters under the same roof.

During civilian occupancy, the structure was converted to use as a barn. In 1929, HS-1 and HS-2 (the other barracks) were converted into a single barn.

The walls were raised (in salvaged stone) about five feet, the gables removed, and a large gambrel roof—reputedly the largest in Kansas, possibly one of the largest in the country—was constructed, partially from materials salvaged from the original roofs. In 1973-74, restoration of the exterior of HS-1 to its military appearance was largely accomplished.

Adaptive interior restoration of this structure was completed in February 1977, permitting the structure to be used for office, audio-visual, museum exhibits, and public restroom facilities.

HS-2, Barracks: This T-shaped building is the easternmost of the two structures on the north side of the parade ground. It was constructed in 1867-68 and the kitchen wing was added in 1868; HS-2 is nearly identical to HS-1. The larger eastern wing was intended for the one company of cavalry stationed at the post from April 1867 to January 1869, but in 1871 that wing was converted to a hospital. The barracks room was partitioned into two wards, and counters, shelving, and other medical storage facilities were installed in the various rooms.

Other construction details, interior and exterior finish, alterations, and subsequent exterior restoration, are the same as for HS-1.

HS-3, Shops Building: This rectangular building is the northernmost of the two structures on the east side of the parade ground. It was constructed in 1867-68. It measures 84 feet (N-S) by 30 feet (E-W) and has walls of coursed rubble stone masonry, gable-roofed at the ends. Because of a great number of post-military alterations, it has been difficult to identify all aspects of the structure's military appearance. On the basis of historical, archeological, and architectural research, the building apparently fronted to the east, away from the parade ground. There was a brick and stone chimney at each end of the structure and one at the partition between the center two shops. Other interior details have been more difficult to determine. It is known that there were four rooms separated by framed partitions.

Beginning at the north end there was a two-room bakery with one oven; a saddler's, carpentry, and wheelwright shop; and a blacksmith shop. All but the blacksmith shop evidently had wood floors.

During civilian occupation, the structure was connected to HS-4 by a long metal shed, and the roof was covered in metal. In the 1930's, the former bakery was converted to a storage space and the remainder to machine shop and storage. In the 1950's, a blacksmith shop was opened in the former blacksmith room for interpretive purposes. The structure has not been importantly altered since.

HS-4, New Commissary Storehouse: This rectangular building is the southernmost of the two structures on the east end of the parade ground. It was constructed during 1867-68. It measures 84 feet (N-S) by 31 feet (E-W) and has walls of coursed rubble stone masonry, gable-roofed at the ends. There were two stone chimneys, one at the north end and another about 20 feet from the south end, as gauged from historic photographs. The remainder of the interior was a storeroom without a ceiling. The structure was intended for additional commissary storage. During the 1870's, the north end of the building was used as the post school.

During civilian occupation, in the first two decades of the 20th century, the structure was gutted, provided with a new metal roof, and joined to HS-3 by a long shed. Once a ranch machine shop, during the 1950's the interior was used to house visiting youth groups. A single wood door with stone stoop was cut into the west elevation at the south end, and men's and women's restrooms were installed in that end. The remainder of the structure was converted to use as the park maintenance shop, a use that still prevails. The metal roofing was replaced with wood shingles in 1968, following accidental destruction of the roof.

HS-5, Old Commissary Storehouse: This rectangular building is the easternmost of the two structures on the south side of the parade ground. It was constructed in 1866, measures 154 feet (E-W) by 27 feet (N-S) and has walls of coursed rubble stone masonry, gable-roofed at the ends. There is a row of rifle ports in the west and south walls. There were two stone chimneys, one about a third the length of the structure from each end. Interior finish probably

included shelving and bins and two or more frame partitions, but there is incomplete evidence on details. In the first two decades of the 20th century, civilian owners converted the building to a stable with the windows on the north elevation converted to stall doors. The north wall was connected to the north wall of HS-6 with a stone masonry wall and the connecting space roofed with metal roofing on a wood frame, affording a garage open to the south. The roof of the structure was at some time replaced with metal roofing. Stalls were constructed in the interior. In the 1950's a "saddle shop," since removed, was installed in the west end for interpretive purposes. The pumproom and tank for the park's water system are in the east end of the structure today.

HS-6, Quartermaster Storehouse: This rectangular building is the westernmost of the two structures on the south side of the parade ground. It was constructed during 1867-68 and measures 158 feet (E-W) by 40 feet (N-S). There is a row of rifle ports at about the four-foot elevation of the south wall. In the interior, a frame partition ran across (N-S) the structure about 30 feet from the west end, and the intervening space was bisected by another frame partition from that to the west end just north of the door. The northwest room was further subdivided into an office and another room (possible quarters), while the southwest room was an issuing room with access to the remainder of the structure—the storeroom—through a door in the partition.

The structure was joined to HS-5 by a stone wall connecting the north walls of each structure. This was covered with a metal, wood-framed roof that afforded a garage open to the south. The interior was altered for barn purposes, with stalls and storage facilities, removing part of the evidence of original partitions. It is now used for storage.

HS-7, Officers' Quarters: This U-shaped building is the southernmost of the three structures on the west side of the parade ground. It was constructed during 1867-68 and measures 84 feet (N-S) by 54 feet (E-W) overall, with walls of coursed rubble stone masonry. The structure was a duplex, bisected by a continuous 34-foot-long stone partition running east-west at the center. The main portion of each half included four rooms divided by frame partitions, separated in pairs by a central hallway seven feet wide. The outer pair of rooms in each half was a two-room apartment for a captain. The interior pair of rooms in each half were one-room apartments for lieutenants and each opened onto the hallway. Each hallway ran between a front door and a rear door, and each kitchen wing. There were two rooms in each kitchen wing, a servant's room and a kitchen opening onto the porch. There was a cellar underneath each kitchen wing, accessible by both interior and exterior stairs. In 1869 each cellar was deepened and converted to a kitchen, with the former kitchen converted to a dining area. A porch ran the length of the structure on the front, supported by square wood columns with balustered rails and sawn wooden brackets. There were three brick chimneys on the main structure and one on each kitchen wing. In 1869-70 one or two four-room frame additions were provided to give each pair of lieutenants a kitchen, dining room, and servant's quarters.

The structure generally preserves its historic fabric, as alterations have not been extensive. It has been used as a residence since the military left it. Modern utilities have been installed and a bathroom was added in the 1950's. Appurtenances, including all outbuildings (privy, kitchen house, fences, etc.) that existed in the military period were removed by the early 20th century, although a stone-lined well still remains at the rear of the quarters. The front porch has been replaced with a concrete platform, although columns and porch roof were retained.

HS-8, Commanding Officer's Quarters: This L-shaped building is the center of the three structures on the west side of the parade ground. It was built in 1867 and measures 47 feet (N-S) by 63 feet (E-W) overall, and is constructed of finely dressed ashlar stone masonry on the front (east) and both sides, with coursed rubble stone masonry on the rear (west) side.

There were three brick chimneys, one at each end of the main structure, and one at the rear (west) end of the kitchen wing. There is a porch at the middle of the front elevation. The interior of the main portion was divided into four equal rooms separated in pairs by a central hallway running between the front and back doors. The kitchen wing had only one kitchen room with pantry closet. The only second-story room at the Fort, a servant's quarters, was immediately above the kitchen.

During civilian ownership in the 20th century, the structure was extensively altered but remained a residence. The interior and exterior alterations date principally from the 1950's. All outbuildings and appurtenances were removed in the early 20th century, although the well and privy liners (stone) remain and are covered. The structure is presently used for employee quarters.

HS-9, Officers' Quarters: This U-shaped building is the northernmost of the three structures on the west side of the parade ground. It was built in 1867-68; one or two kitchen additions were added in 1869-70 (as for HS-7). It is nearly identical to HS-7. While its alterations in the 20th century include two bathrooms—one on each kitchen wing porch—as opposed to the single unit added to HS-7, the interior and trim of HS-9 appear to retain a greater proportion of original historic fabric than any other structure in the Fort. The structure presently houses the Fort's curatorial facility. All appurtenances and outbuildings were removed in the early 20th century, although the stone well liner remains and is covered.

Historic Structures No Longer Existing, and Other Historic Structures and Features

During its military existence, Fort Larned saw the construction and demolition or abandonment of a wide variety of structures, most of them buildings of various sorts, but including the parade ground, gardens, dumps, and a drainage system. The most familiar of these structures was the Blockhouse (HS-10). This was located about 100 feet southeast of the south end of HS-4, towards the curve of the dry oxbow. It was constructed in 1864-65. Its six walls were of coursed rubble stone masonry with two rows of rifle ports all the way around, one about three to four feet from the ground and the other about two feet from the top of the 12-foot walls. A wood-walled tunnel ran from the interior of the structure 16 feet northwest to a covered well. The structure was white-washed after 1871. Interior details can only be conjectured, since the structure was demolished before the turn of the century. The structure was originally intended for use as a blockhouse, but the need for such a defense never arose. During the first few years of its life it was used for storage of supplies. In 1867 it had been converted to a guardhouse, with prisoners housed in the interior.

Archeological investigation was undertaken in 1974 and revealed the existence of the ground plan, the tunnel, and the well, together with some debris. The excavation has been backfilled and the site is marked on the surface.

Santa Fe Trail Ruts (Detached Area)

This 44.44-acre stretch of ground is located approximately four miles southwest of Fort Larned. It preserves examples of the ruts caused by wagon traffic over the Santa Fe Trail. Because of this importance it has never been plowed, being held intact as a small pasture surrounded by croplands by its previous owner until its acquisition by the Federal government after the establishment of the National Historic Site. The gently rolling terrain is broken by the longitudinal depressions of the trail ruts and by the remains of a few buffalo wallows. The vegetative cover is a remnant of original prairie vegetation, altered due to long-term grazing. A raised platform, near the center at the south end, provides an elevated view of the area.

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V. REGIONAL RECREATION

There are no large reservoirs for public recreation located within Pawnee County or the immediate vicinity, nor does the potential for such exist at this time. Cheyenne Bottoms Reservoir, however, is approximately 35 miles northeast and Cedar Bluff Reservoir about 40 miles northwest.

Within the nine counties comprising Region 05 of the State of Kansas Outdoor Recreation Planning Program, there are 14 private campgrounds with 25 total improved campsites and the remainder primitive in nature.

Comparable historic sites are Fort Hays, 60 miles north, and Fort Scott Historic Area, over 250 miles to the southeast near the corner of the state.

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VI. THE PLAN

Limiting factors are involved with the ultimate development goals for Fort Larned which demand certain interim solutions. Immediate action plans will initiate trends and guidelines that will eventually meet the desired ultimate goal. Factors include, but may not be limited to: (1) inadequate or incomplete archeological and historical knowledge necessary to determine original structural detail, (2) county highway improvement plans for the Pawnee River Bridge, (3) budgetary limitations, and (4) structural deterioration of the existing nine buildings.

Interpretation

This western military post, unique in its high percentage of original historic fabric, provides a wide variety of interpretive possibilities. The nine stone buildings, combined with restored native prairie surrounding the quadrangle, offer a realistic setting for recreating the historic scene. Overall, the interpretive program should place Fort Larned in the context of westward expansion and define the Fort's highly significant role in the development of the trans-Mississippi West.

The visitor center, located in Historic Structure No. 1 (HS-1), will serve as the focal point for information, orientation, and interpretation. Exhibits and audiovisual programs will provide an understanding of the events leading to the establishment of the Fort and the story of the Fort itself—from its inception in 1859 to the present day.

The following major roles of the Fort are listed in order of descending priority:

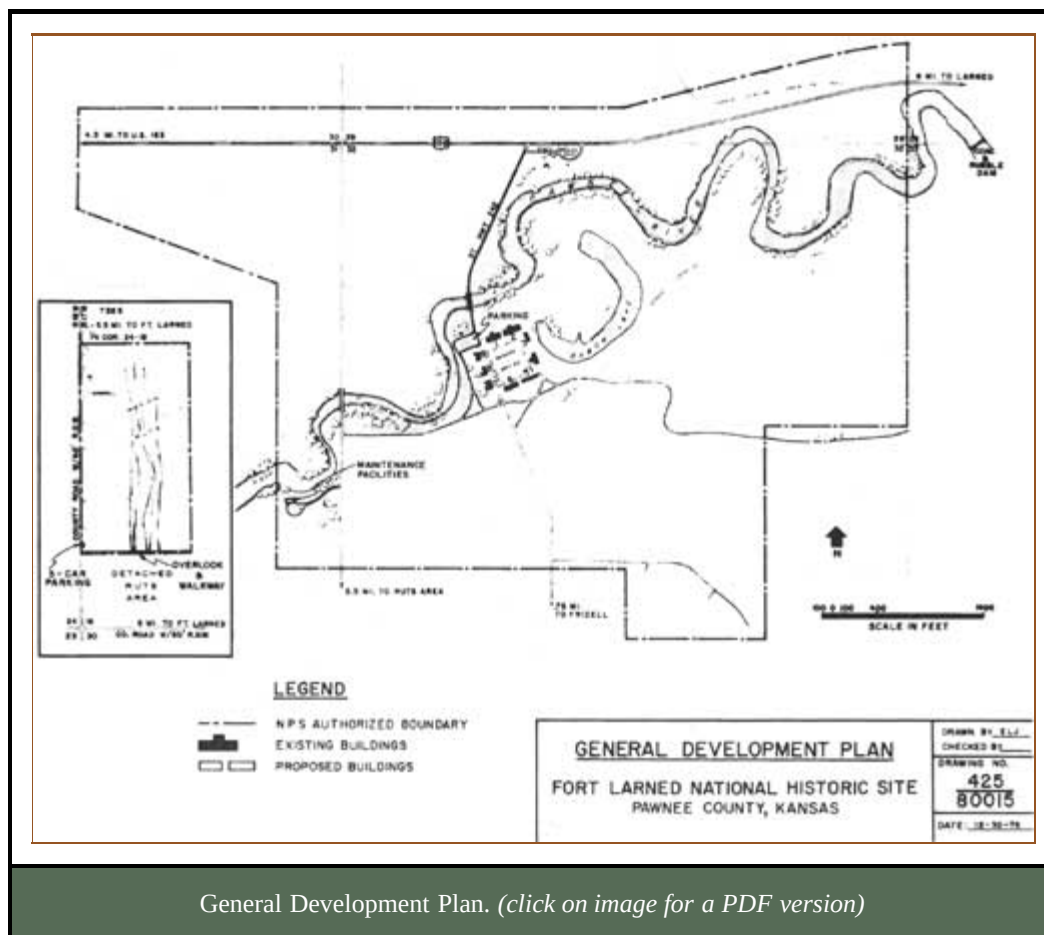
1. As guardian and major way station on the eastern segment of the Santa Fe Trail, 1859-72, prior to the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad.
2. As command post and operations base for U.S. Army control and pacification of the Southern Plains Indians, 1859-69, and the ethno-history of the Indians affected, especially the Southern Cheyennes and the tribes native to the area now included in the State of Oklahoma.
3. As outpost of government, culture, and law and order serving the first settlers in south-central Kansas, 1870-78.
4. As a force during the post-military period, 1878 to the mid 1900's, in the development of the immediate surroundings.

Numerous subthemes, such as soldier life, the post sutler, campaigns, trail ruts, and the later farm and ranching period, will be developed.

A tour of the Fort itself will be the highlight of the interpretive program. Visitors will have an opportunity to see all nine stone buildings restored to their exterior military appearance. Interiors will be restored when research provides acceptable accurate information to properly

interpret specific facets of the story. This restoration will include partial or total refurbishing, depending on the particular building in question. All or parts of several buildings will be used on an adaptive restoration basis such as HS-1 as a visitor center, part of HS-5 for the water system, and one-half of HS-9 as a study collection storage area and a conservation workshop.

As mentioned before, Fort Larned lends itself to various types of interpretation: well-planned living history demonstrations and visitor introduction to the historic environment; traditional guided tours; self-guided walks; wayside exhibits; and message repeaters. The overall interpretive plan should not restrict interpretation to a specific technique. It should allow for a degree of freedom in which the interpreter can use imagination and initiative to fit the need of the visitor and the preservation of the Fort.



General Development Plan. [\(click on image for a PDF version\)](#)

Development

All of the existing structures are to receive exterior rehabilitation and restoration to return them to their appearance of the late 1860's, the time of their construction. The Barracks, HS-1, has received this exterior treatment as well as a finished interior for adaptive use for administrative and visitor purposes. In addition to staff office space, there is also a visitor contact area, museum, restrooms, and audiovisual facilities. No interior historic or traditional use is contained in this structure, but conversely no modern uses, with exceptions as later noted, will be housed in any of the remaining buildings.

The interior of the second Barracks, HS-2, will be restored in two sections. Although originally the east half had been a cavalry barracks and the west half an infantry barracks, the cavalry troop only occupied the Fort from April 1867 to January 1869. The hospital later occupied the vacated cavalry portion. Except for differing uniforms and personal

accouterments, the cavalry section would be identical to the infantry quarters. Therefore, the hospital will be restored and refurnished in the east half of the building and the infantry barracks will occupy the west portion of HS-2.

HS-3, the Shops Building, will receive exterior restoration, as previously noted, as well as interior restoration to the extent that existing data permit without imposing any conjectural inaccuracies. As information may become available, additional interior work will be accomplished, but for now, only the walls, floors, ceiling, and the forge will be restored. Exhibitory will be added to interpret the structure's use during the Fort's occupation.

HS-4, the New Commissary Storehouse, is scheduled for adaptive use as a temporary maintenance shop to support preservation work on the historic structures. If research data become available, the schoolroom of the 1870's, in the north end, will be restored and refurnished. For the present, enough information is not available for any interior restoration. The building, therefore, will continue as presently utilized with restrooms in the south end and the remainder devoted to the maintenance facility.

HS-5, Old Commissary Storehouse. Information sufficient to restore the interior of this building is not currently available. The ultimate goal for this building is complete restoration and refurnishing. This will be undertaken if sufficient data are developed to permit restoration and refurnishing with a minimum of conjecture. Until that time, the interior will continue its adaptive use with the pumproom and water supply system in the east end, and storage in the remainder of the building.

HS-6, Quartermaster Storehouse. Available knowledge permits restoration of interior walls, floors, and ceilings. To restore the interior doors and all partitions would involve considerable conjecture and will not be undertaken at this time. Restoration of a portion of the interior at this time will permit interpretation to convey the magnitude of supplies on hand at the Fort. The remainder of the structure will be either utilized for storage purposes or stabilized and left vacant. If sufficient data are developed in the future to permit accurate interior restoration and refurnishing, this will be undertaken.

HS-7, Officers' Quarters. The interior of this building will be restored and refurnished as officers' quarters. Since the military occupancy, alterations have been minor and sufficient data now exist to effect this restoration. Although no furnishings exist, the necessary interiors will be based on Victorian quarters scaled to a military post setting for two captains' and four lieutenants' apartments. Archeological evidence has indicated that the Post Surgeon had quarters in this building, and this is a possible use for one apartment.

HS-8, the Commanding Officer's Quarters, is presently in adaptive use as quarters for the park historian. Management, however, has determined that onsite employee quarters will be eliminated. One of the adjunct purposes of these quarters was off-hours protection of the Fort. This job will, in the future, be performed on a contractual basis utilizing on-foot patrolmen during hours of darkness. Information is now available to permit architectural restoration of the interior with little or no conjecture. There is insufficient evidence, however, for refurnishing so interpretation will be accomplished through exhibitry.

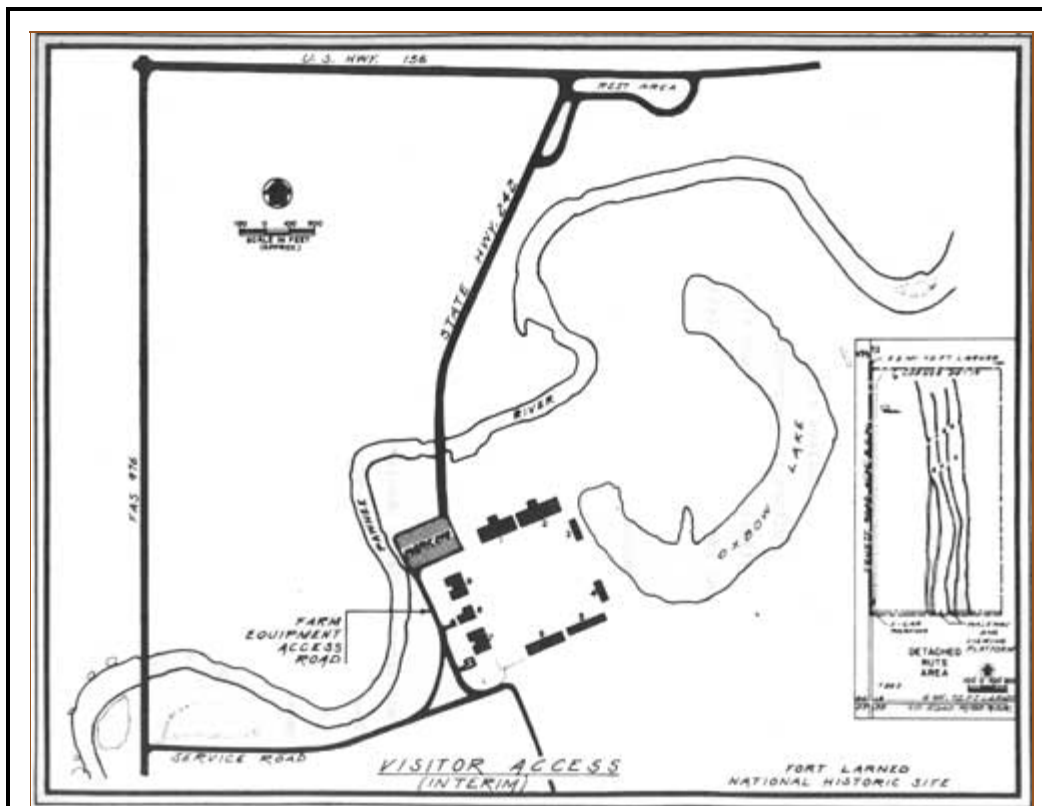
HS-9, Officers' Quarters, will be restored and refurnished in the south half to reflect the domestic environment of company-grade Army officers. The greatest proportion of interior historic fabric of any of the Fort's structures remains in this structure. Therefore, HS-9 requires the least restoration. The north half will be adapted for curatorial workspace and storage.

HS-10, the Blockhouse, will receive interpretation both at its original location as well as in the museum. Enough information is not available at this time to reconstruct this structure. If

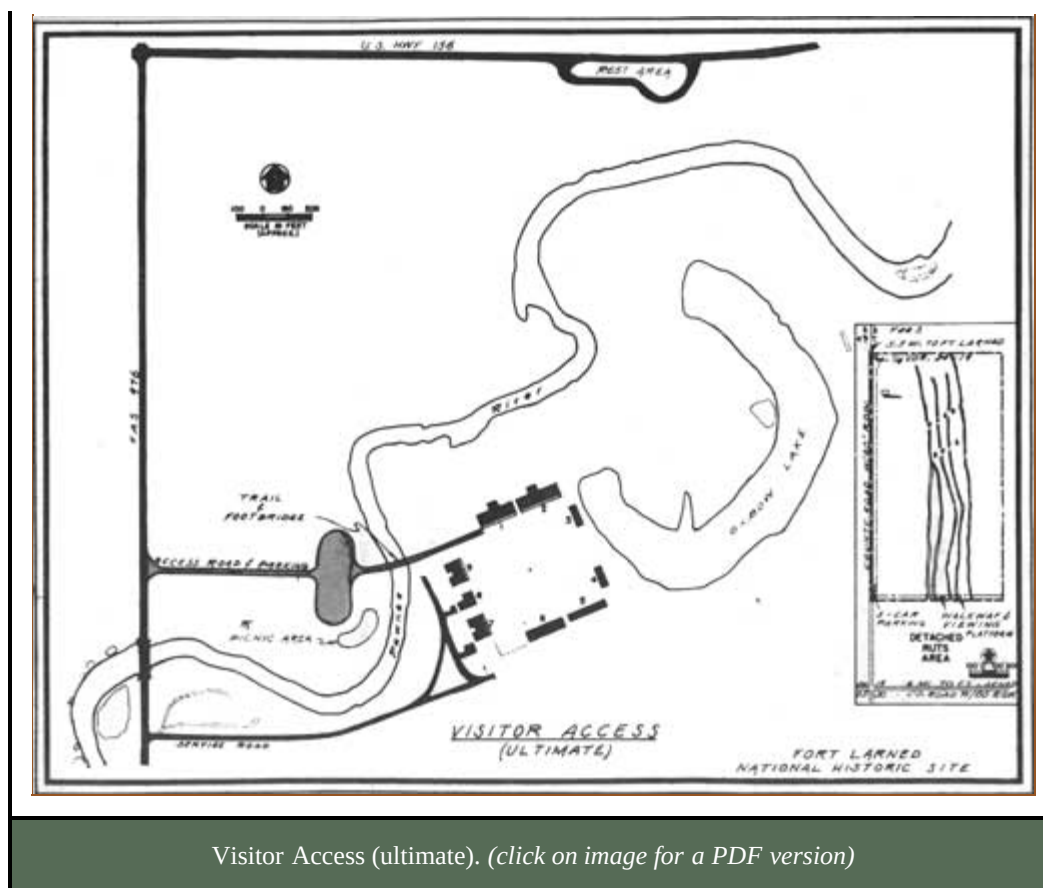
sufficient data become available, and if the structures's significance is considered essential to the essence of Fort Larned, the blockhouse will be reconstructed.

HS-32, the Flagpole, will be reconstructed.

The remainder of the non-existing historic structures and features will be identified, preserved, and interpreted. Further archeological research will be conducted where appropriate.



Visitor Access (interim). [\(click on image for a PDF version\)](#)



Visitor Access (ultimate). (click on image for a PDF version)

Visitor Access and Parking

The present access will be retained. Visitors enter the Historic Site on State Highway Spur 242, a 1/4-mile paved road that includes a full-width two-lane concrete bridge over the Pawnee River. Parking is at the northwest corner of the parade ground immediately west of HS-1. This is not the most satisfactory solution, but will be adequate until completion of all restoration throughout the Fort.

At that future date, efforts will be made to obliterate the spur and bridge with the new entrance road located at the county road along the western boundary, a parking area on the north side of the river, and pedestrian access over a foot bridge to the Fort's northwest corner.

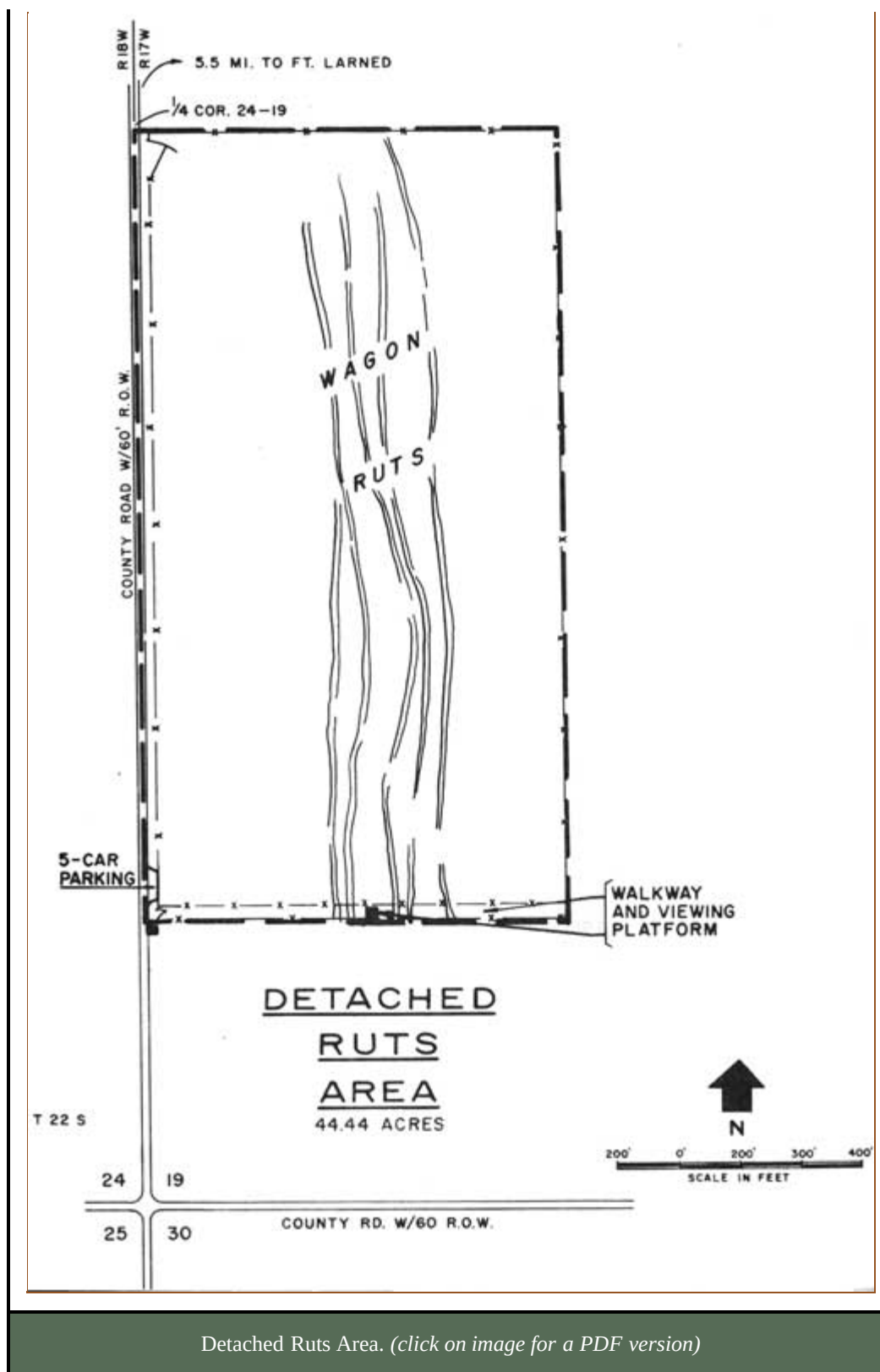
Maintenance Facilities

All maintenance facilities will be relocated from the immediate Fort environs and housed in one or more new structures west of the county road at the extreme western edge of the Historic Site to eliminate, as nearly as possible, sound, visual, or air pollution caused by modern equipment uses or repairs.

Staff Housing

The termination of staff housing in HS-8 will be accomplished when restoration of that structure is started and should coincide with the start of nighttime contract guard service.





Santa Fe Trail Ruts

A Range Management Study will be undertaken to determine management practices to restore the native vegetation. The observation platform will be relocated further east where the ruts can be more readily discerned. A trail will be provided to the platform from a five-car off-road parking area at the southwest corner of the rut area.

Parade Ground, Company Streets, and Landscape Features

These features will be restored or reconstructed as the findings of archeological and historical research dictate.

Native Grass Restoration

Since 1968, this has been an on-going project in an effort to recreate historic vegetative prairie cover. Today, only 25 acres remain to be seeded with native grasses. The rest of the land has been seeded and is in various stages of succession to native vegetation. Continued intensive management for the next three or five years should produce the desired vegetative cover.

Water Supply

The water system at Fort Larned, fed by a well south of HS-5, is wholly park owned and maintained. Water is pumped from the well and stored in an underground 100,000-gallon fire reservoir and a 3,000-gallon domestic tank. There is a pumproom in HS-5 where pressure is generated, chlorination is accomplished, and provision for priming an eight-hydrant fire system for protection of the Fort is provided. Domestic water is supplied to buildings HS-1, HS-4, HS-7, HS-8, and HS-9.

Water Rights

Within the immediate vicinity of the Historic Site, the Pawnee River has a channel capacity of 4,000 cfs. Records available indicate extreme flows vary from virtually dry to a flood stage of 16,300 cfs. During the early 20th century, a concrete dam was constructed about one-quarter mile below the present Site boundary.

The riverbanks are diked. This impoundment backs water through the Site and for about six miles upstream. The river silted the impoundment, raising the stream bed and water surface some 12 to 14 feet above their historic level immediately above the dam and approximately seven to nine feet above historic level adjacent to the nine remaining buildings. This has extensively altered the appearance of the immediate river environment, but to what extent it affects the preservation of the historic structures has not been determined. As part of the water rights (2,000 acre-feet per year at 6,500 gpm) associated with the dam and still held by a private owner, the dry oxbow within the Historic Site is closed at either end by earth dams. The oxbow was last filled from the river by means of pumps in 1974. When it is filled, instead of the grassy and wooded depression that existed historically, the oxbow becomes a stagnant pond that adversely affects the appearance of the Site. The pumping plant for the water right exists within the Historic Site on the south bank of the river west of HS-7, and ditches and dikes traverse the area.

These water rights will be negotiated and acquired as soon as feasible. When this occurs, the National Park Service will seek alternatives to remove the dam and restore natural drainage patterns within the Historic Site.

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APPENDIX A

Authorizing Legislation

Public Law 88-541
88th Congress, H. R. 3071
August 31, 1964

An Act

70 STAT. 748.

To provide for the establishment of Fort Larned as a national historic site, and for other purpose.

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 Larned in the opening of the West, the Secretary of Interior may acquire on behalf of the United States by gift, purchase, or other means notmore than seven hundred and fifty acres of land, or interests in land, which comprise the site and remaining historic structures of Fort Larned, located in Pawnee County, Kansas, or which he deems necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, including nearby remains of the Santa Fe Trail. The land acquired by the Secretary shall be known as the Fort Larned National Historic Site, and shall be administered in accordance with 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; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented: *Provided*, That establishment of such national historic site shall not become effective until the historic remains of old Fort Larned and adjoining historically significant lands have been acquired.

Fort Larned
National Historic
Site.
Establishment.

67 State. 495.

SEC. 2. Notice of the boundaries of the site shall be published in the Federal Register.

Publication in
Federal Register.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such same, but not more than \$1,273,000 for acquisition and developmente costs, as are necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act.

Appropriation.

Approved August 31, 1964

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 907 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 1457 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 110 (1964):
 Aug. 3: Considered and passed House.
 Aug. 18: Considered and passed Senate.

PUBLIC LAW 94-578—OCT. 21, 1976

(13) Padre Island National Seashore, Texas: section 8 of the Act of September 28, 1962 (76 Stat. 650) is amended by changing "\$5,000,000" to "\$5,350,000". 16 USC 459d-7.

TITLE II—DEVELOPMENT CEILING INCREASES

SEC. 201. The limitations on appropriations for development of units of the National Park System contained in the following Acts are amended as follows:

(1) Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Tennessee: section 3 of the Act of December 11, 1963 (77 Stat. 350), is amended by changing "\$66,000" to "\$266,000"; 16 USC 461 note.

(2) Arkansas Post National Memorial, Arkansas; section 3 of the Act. of July 6, 1960 (74 Stat. 334), as amended (80 Stat. 339), is further amended by changing "\$550,000" to "\$2,750,000"; 16 USC 431 note.

(3) Chamizal National Memorial, Texas: section 5 of the Act of June 30, 1966 (80 Stat. 232), is amended by changing "\$2,060,000" to "\$5.063,000"; 16 USC 431 note.

(4) Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas: section 3 of the Act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 748), is amended by changing "\$1,273,000" to "\$4,273,000"; 16 USC 461 note.

(5) Golden Spike National Historic Site, Utah: section 3 of the Act of July 30, 1965 (79 Stat., 426), is amended by changing "\$1,168,000" to "\$5,422,000"; 16 USC 461 note.

(6) Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site, Missouri: section 4 of the Act of May 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 98), as amended (16 U.S.C. 450jj), is further amended by changing "\$23,250,000" to "\$32,750,000"; 16 USC 450jj note.

(7) Saint Gaudens National Historic Site, New Hampshire: section 6 of the Act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 749), is amended by changing "\$210,000" to "\$2,677,000"; 16 USC 461 note.

- (8) Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi: section 3 of the Act of June 4, 1963 (77 Stat. 55), is amended by changing "\$2,050,000" to "\$3,850 000"

16 USC 430h-5.
- (9) Channel National Monument, California: paragraph (1) of section 201 of the Act of October 26, 1974 (88 Stat. 1445, 1446), is amended by changing "\$2,936,000" to "\$5,452,000"; and
- (10) Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho: section 7 of the Act of May 15, 1965 (79 Stat. 110) is amended by changing "\$1,337,000" to "\$4.100,000".

16 USC 281f.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- SEC. 301. The Act of September 21, 1965 (79 Stat. 824), as amended (16 U.S.C. 459f), providing for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore in the States of Maryland and Virginia, is further amended by repealing sections 7 and 9 in their entirety, and by adding the following new section 12:

Repeal.
16 USC 459f-6,
49f-8.
- "SEC. 12. (a) Within two years at the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives a comprehensive plan for the protection, management, and use of the seashore, to include but not be limited to the following considerations:

Comprehensive
plan, transmittal
to congressional
committees.
16 USC 459f-11.
- "(1) measures for the full protection and management of the natural resources and natural ecosystems of the seashore;

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APPENDIX B

Management Objectives

I. Historic Resource Preservation

To identify, evaluate, protect, and preserve the Park's historic resources in a manner consistent with executive and administrative requirements and the Service's historic preservation policies.

To prevent further deterioration of the historic structures of Fort Larned due to neglect, use of improper materials and/or methods for maintenance, improper drainage away from structures and previous alterations of the historic structures.

To fully restore the exteriors of the nine remaining historic buildings that delineate the quadrangle at Fort Larned.

To preserve these resources in a historically authentic condition.

To restore and perpetuate, at the Fort and the Santa Fe Trail Ruts, the native prairie vegetation which provided the setting for the Park's historic resources during the historically significant period in the mid-nineteenth century.

To provide full time security against fire, theft, and vandalism.

II. Acquisition of Information

To secure, through research or other means, sufficient information on the Park's cultural and natural resources to facilitate their preservation, interpretation, and appropriate use and development.

1. To secure photographic records of Fort Larned and the surrounding area from 1859 to 1919, and photographs of officers and their families, enlisted men and their families, civilians such as Post Sutlers and Traders, and Indians of the area from 1859-1878.

2. To secure written records such as diaries, journals, letters, maps, engineering drawings of the military buildings, manuscripts pertaining to Army life at Fort Larned, and other archival material that may relate to Fort Larned and its personnel between the years 1859 and 1878.

III. Interpretation

To foster public understanding and awareness of the significance of Fort Larned in the westward expansion of pioneer settlements, with particular emphasis on its role in protecting traffic along the Santa Fe Trail and in providing a strategic base for military operations during the Indian campaigns of the late 1860's.

IV. Visitor Services and Development

To improve the quality of park development and visitor services in a manner consistent with preserving the historic resources and their setting.

1. To move the maintenance shop operation from its present location in a historic structure.
2. To eliminate all employee living quarters within the boundaries of Fort Larned National Historic Site.

V. Lands

To secure a manageable boundary through adjustment or other means.

To eliminate all irrigation structures and equipment within the historic zone.

VI. Cooperation

To cooperate with other governmental agencies, private organizations, and members of the public:

1. To ensure that development and use of lands within and without the Park are compatible, to the greatest degree possible, with preservation of Park values.
2. To develop coordinated programs for the preservation and interpretation of historic resources related to early pioneer settlement of the region.
3. To facilitate integration of visitor services and recreational opportunities in the Park and surrounding region.

To cooperate with private landowners in the Park and its immediate vicinity to minimize, if possible eliminate, the adverse aesthetic effects of agricultural spraying and irrigation ditches on the Park environment.

To cooperate with the Kansas State Highway Department and Pawnee County Highway Department, in improving the bridge over the Pawnee River at the western boundary of the Fort Larned unit of the Park, and in diverting heavy vehicle traffic from State Route 242 adjacent to the historically significant resource.

To work with local utility companies to eliminate the adverse effects of aerial transmission lines on the Park's historic setting.

To cooperate with private landowners, State and/or Federal agencies to eliminate the irrigation retaining dam located just east of the Park boundary on the Pawnee River.

To cooperate with the Kansas State Highway Department to improve informational and directional signing for Fort Larned.

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APPENDIX C

Historic Artifacts

Fort Larned has an extensive collection of artifacts. The majority have been recovered by contract through field excavations performed by the University of Colorado. In 1972 the excavations yielded approximately 16,000 artifacts; in 1973 well over 47,000 artifacts were recovered; and in 1974 the excavations yielded approximately 17,500. Other small scale archeological excavations in the late 1960's, and in 1975 yielded a few thousand more. The total historic and non-historic artifacts now number well over 80,000.

Many of these artifacts, especially those relating to the military period, 1859-1884, should be cleaned, preserved, cataloged, and added to the Park's study collection. A larger percentage relate to the 1900-1966 farming era, and do not pertain to the Fort's military story.

It will not be necessary to clean, preserve, and catalog the 80,000 plus artifacts. This would be much too costly in terms of dollars and man-hours. Instead, a representative sample (one excellent and 2-4 duplicate specimens) of each type of artifact dating from the 1859-1884 period should be properly cleaned, treated, cataloged, and added to the Park's collection for use in the study collection, in museum exhibits, or in the furnished buildings.

The remainder of the thousands of artifacts should be disposed of in one of two ways:

A) If sufficient storage is available at the Park, then these untreated artifacts can be bagged and boxed and placed on storage shelves in a temperature/humidity controlled room or building, but away from those treated artifacts in the study collection.

B) The artifacts can be stored in sealed barrels or other containers, and buried on the Park grounds with proper locations marked on the Fort's base maps.

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APPENDIX D

Energy Statement

At present, there are no immediate plans to utilize solar- or wind-generated energy systems. However, since the Site, as well as the surrounding area, is subject to high incidence of clear sunny days and average daily wind speeds of 11 mph, the potential for this energy cannot be ignored. Whenever planning for development of maintenance or other support facilities is initiated, the feasibility of these energy generating sources will be considered.

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APPENDIX E

Consultants

Bergin, Mr., Kansas State Department of Health and Environment, Division of Environment, Topeka, Kansas.

Brown, Mr. Ned, Mayor, Larned, Kansas.

Buchanan, Mr. Richard, Kansas State Department of Health and Environment, Division of Environment, Topeka, Kansas.

Campbell, Mrs. Isabelle, Larned, Kansas.

Craig, Mr. Verne, Kansas State Highway Department, Department of Planning and Development, Topeka, Kansas.

Erwin, Mr. John, Kansas State Department of Health and Environment, Division of Environment, Topeka, Kansas.

Graber, Mr. Bill, President, Chamber of Commerce, Larned, Kansas.

Granger, Mr. Hal, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

Haggard, Mr. William H., U. S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Climate Center, Asheville, North Carolina.

Haralick, Dr. Bob M., Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas.

Hauf, Mr., U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Larned, Kansas.

Henry, Mr., U. S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Climate Center, Asheville, North Carolina.

Johnson, Ms. Carolee, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Kansas City, Missouri.

Kahan, Mr. A. M., U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Engineering and Research Center, Division of Atmospheric Water Resources Management, Denver, Colorado.

Kuchler, Dr. A. W., Department of Geography, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

Manry, Mr. E. C., Agricultural Extension Agent, Pawnee County, Larned, Kansas.

Miller, Mr. Nyle, Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer, Topeka, Kansas.

Monger, Mr. Earl, Larned, Kansas.

Peters, Mr. Reed, President, Larned State Bank, Larned, Kansas.

Pitts, Mr. William, Santa Fe Trail Center, Larned, Kansas.

Smith, Mr. Elbert W., Chairman, Larned Area Bicentennial Commission Larned, Kansas.

Stapleton, Mr. George, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colorado

Wagner, Mr. William J., FAIA, Des Moines, Iowa.

Walker, Mr. James, County Engineer, Pawnee County, Larned, Kansas.

Woods, Mr. Clyde, Kansas State Highway Department, Department of Planning and Development.

Zygmond, Mr. Jack, Editor, Tiller and Toiler, Larned, Kansas.

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APPENDIX F

Team Composition

Members of the Planning Team:

Fred Kaas, Midwest Regional Office	Team Captain
*David A. Clary, Midwest Regional Office	Historian
Dan L. Wilson, Midwest Regional Office	Landscape Architect
*Douglas Scott, Fort Towson, Oklahoma	Archeologist
*Vance L. Kaminski, Midwest Regional Office	Historical Architect
Arthur Hewitt, Midwest Regional Office	Interpretive Specialist
John Albright, Denver Service Center	Historian
*Alan E. Denniston and Jim Taylor, Superintendents, Fort Larned National Historic Site	Management Participants
Staff, Fort Larned National Historic Site	Participants

Consultants to the Planning Team:

*Max W. Holden, Midwest Regional Office Biologist
Ralph G. Dierks, Midwest Regional Office Civil Engineer

Others Consulted by the Planning Team:

Director, Fort Larned Historical Society
Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer
William J. Wagner, FAIA, Des Moines, Iowa
James Wolf, Structural Engineer, Denver Service Center
Henry A. Judd, Chief Historical Architect, National Park Service
Frank M. Gerner, Historical Architect, Denver Service Center

Other individuals consulted during the preparation of the environmental assessment are listed in Appendix E.

* Transferred or no longer with the National Park Service

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APPENDIX G

Development Summary

FISCAL YEAR	PRIORITY	CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATE AMOUNT	PKG #	PKG DESCRIPTION
80	1	[*5,000]	164	Flood plain delineation study
81-82	2	636,000	152	Restore HS-2 Furnishing 170,000 Utilities 2,000 Restoration 463,000 Archeology <u>1,000</u> 636,000
84	2.1	141,000	162	Restore HS-6 (Completion) Archeology 1,000 Furnishing 72,000 Restoration 65,000 Preservation Guide <u>3,000</u> 141,000
84	2.2	128,000	125	Restore HS-3 (Completion) Furnishing 94,000 Preservation Guide 3,000 Archeology 1,000 Restoration <u>30,000</u> 128,000
85-86	3	210,000	148	Restore Parade ground and flagpole Archeology 10,000 Hist Struct Report 21,000 Restoration <u>179,000</u> 210,000
85-87	4	279,000	160	Restore HS-7 Archeology 3,000 Furnishing Planning 13,000 Preservation Guide 3,000 Restoration 231,000

				Audiovisual <u>29,000</u> 279,000
85-87	5	473,000	159	Restore HS-5 Furnishing Plng 10,000 Restoration 460,000 Preservation Guide <u>3,000</u> 473,000
85-86	5	165,000	132	Construct maintenance building Archeology 6,000 Planning & Design 33,000 Construction <u>126,000</u> 165,000
85-87	7	348,000	127	Restore HS-8 Archeology 3,000 Furnishing 112,000 Restoration 230,000 Preservation Guide <u>3,000</u> 348,000
85-86	8	313,000	161	Restore HS-9 Furnishing Plng 10,000 Restoration 300,000 Preservation Guide <u>3,000</u> 313,000
85-86	9	169,000	103	Construction parking/picnic Archeology 3,000 Planning & Design 42,000 Construction <u>124,000</u> 169,000
85-86	10	300,000	158	Restore HS-4 Planning 40,000 Restoration <u>260,000</u> 300,000
85-86	11	328,000	133	Remove bridge/new entrance road Archeology 2,000 Planning 43,000 Construction <u>283,000</u> 328,000
85-86	12	711,000	119	Acquire water rights and renmve irrigation system Archeology 1,000 Planning 91,000 Water Rights Study 10,000 Acquire Water Rights and

				Remove irrigation system <u>609,000</u> 711,000
86	13	42,000	144	Underground utilities Archeology 2,000 Planning 5,000 Construction <u>35,000</u> 42,000
		4,243,000		
	FY 1979 Project	185,000		
		4,428,000		

*Not Capital Development

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APPENDIX H

Fiscal Year 1979 Operations and Staffing

Operating Program — \$203,800

Staffing —

7 Permanent, full-time

2 Permanent, less-than full-time (1.4 W.Y.)

3 W.Y. Temporary

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APPENDIX I

Project Staffing Increases

1. When HS-2, HS-3, and HS-6 are restored, an additional 0.2 W.Y. of janitorial services and 0.3 W.Y. of seasonal park technician services will be required.
2. When restoration work on HS-8 begins, the current occupant will have to move. When that occurs, 3.0 W.Y. of guard services will be required. This can possibly be accomplished by contract.
3. When restoration of HS-5, HS-7, and HS-9 is completed, 0.8 W.Y. of subject-to-furlough and 1.2 W.Y. of seasonal park technician and 0.7 W.Y. of janitorial or museum aid services will be required.

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APPENDIX J

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