Quartermaster's Complex and Outbuildings

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

VOLUME 1

FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Fort Scott, Kansas



March 9, 2021
NPS PMIS # 82631

Cover Photo: HS-12, Quartermaster's Storehouse, view looking northeast. (STRATA 2019)

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Fort Scott National Historic Site

Fort Scott, Kansas

Recommended: _____ Date: 3/29/2021
Superintendent
Fort Scott National Historic Site

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NPS PMIS # 82631



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View of the site looking west towards the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), Bake Shop (HS-14), and Trade Shop (HS-30). (STRATA 2019)

1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 | Introduction and Summary

Overview

The Fort Scott National Historic Site is in southeast Kansas, within the city of Fort Scott, in Bourbon County. The fort was established by the U.S. Army in 1842 when Kansas was a part of the Indian frontier, and it remained in operation until 1853.[1] In that time, the U.S. Army developed a sizable military complex which included service and support buildings, pastures, gardens, and corrals. After the Army closed the post, the surviving buildings were sold at auction in 1855 and they became the core of the Town of Fort Scott, which was incorporated in 1860.[2] Although U.S. Army troops returned to Fort Scott several times in the following decades, the original former fort buildings remained in private ownership, and few were used again for military purposes. Troops occasionally returned to the area in the late 1850s to quell violence during the period known as "Bleeding Kansas," and again during the Civil War, when the town of Fort Scott served as an important military supply center. The Army was called into service in the area a final time in 1869, to control unrest associated with regional railroad expansion. The last federal troops left in 1873.[3]

The fort grounds and most of the buildings constructed by the Army in the 1840s and early 1850s were designed by Captain Thomas Swords, the Fort Scott quartermaster from 1842 to 1846. Swords laid out a large square parade ground that was edged with officers' and enlisted men's quarters, a hospital building, a guardhouse, and stables. The fort quartermaster's complex was located just off the east corner of the parade ground.

The quartermaster's complex is the primary subject of this study. When the fort was in operation, that complex included the extant Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), the Post Bakery (HS-14), and the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13). The quadrangle featured an open interior corral edged with stables, workshops, and grain bins. The buildings of the quadrangle were destroyed in the 1870s, except for one tall stone building that appears to have been a workshop. That stone building is now known as the Trade Shop (HS-30). This report also documents four stone outbuildings located north and west of the quartermaster's complex: HS-31, HS-32, HS-35, and HS-36 (Figure 1.1).

[1] National Park Service, "Foundation Document: Fort Scott National Historic Site," (Omaha, Nebraska: United States Department of the Interior, Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 2015), 4.
[2] T. F. Robley, *History of Bourbon County, Kansas, to the Close of 1865* (Fort Scott, KS, 1894. Reprint compiled by Arleen Wade Purcell, Fort Scott, KS, 1976), 147.
[3] National Park Service, "Foundation Document: Fort Scott National Historic Site," 4.

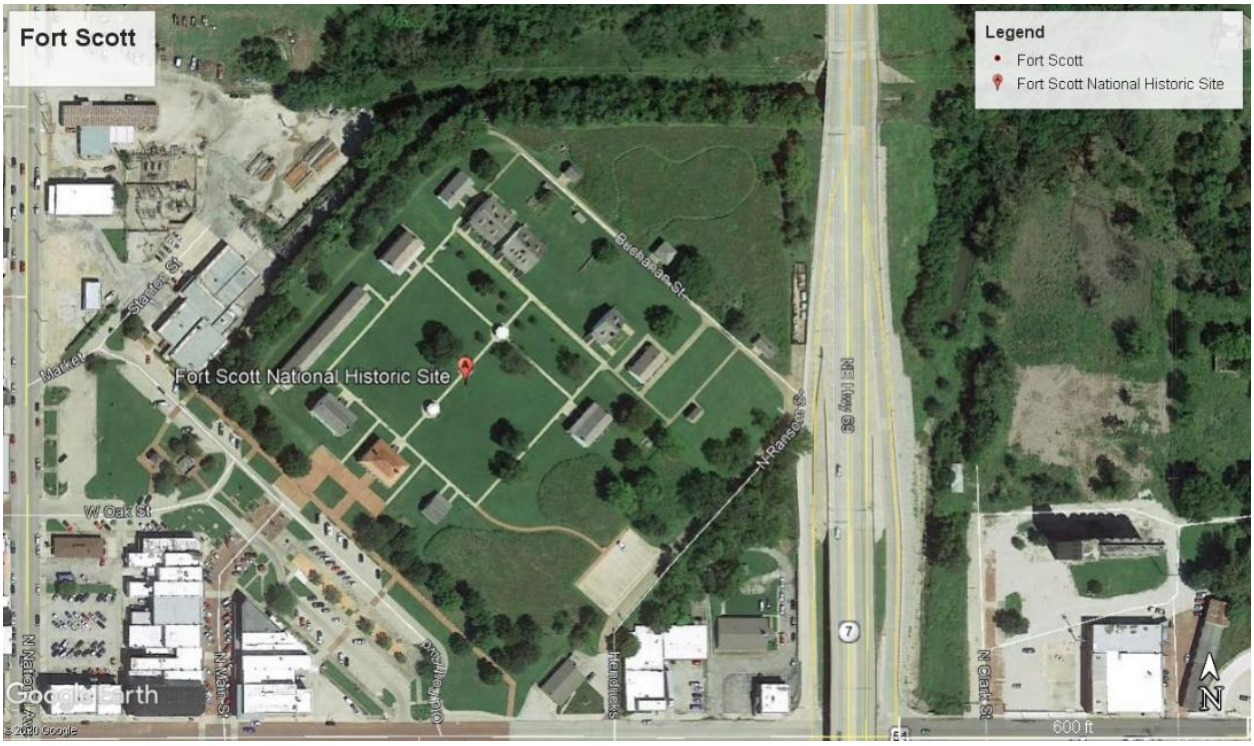


Figure 1.1. Aerial view of the Fort Scott National Historic Site. (Google Earth 2020)

Creation of the Fort Scott National Historic Site

Although the buildings and structures of the original military fort remained in private ownership well into the twentieth century, the origin story of Fort Scott was not forgotten by later residents of the town. Physical ties to the original fort included Carroll Plaza, a city park on the old parade ground that preserved the 1840s military site plan. The "Old Fort Museum" was opened in one of the Officers' Quarters fronting Carroll Plaza in the 1930s, and in the 1950s, a group of interested citizens initiated a project to restore the fort to its 1840s appearance.

In 1964, Fort Scott was designated as a National Historic Landmark, a change that helped reinvigorate local interest in developing a historical park. The designation gave legitimacy to the effort and made funding available. In 1966-67, the National Park Service and Kansas State Historical Society, as technical advisors, were conducting studies to guide restoration and reconstruction, and the City of Fort Scott was systematically purchasing surviving historic resources. Site reconstruction was well underway by 1973, and on October 19, 1978, Public Law 95-484 established the 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 Kansas that preceded it."[4] In 1979 the National Park Service acquired fee simple title to the property and the site has been operated by the National Park Service since that time.

[4] "Foundation Document: Fort Scott National Historic Site," 49.

Project Purpose and Report Organization

The purpose of this Historic Structures Report (HSR) is to document, evaluate, and provide treatment guidance for the resources of the study group, which is described below. It is intended to serve as a guide for the long-term care of the resources. Archival research conducted for the report is intended to provide historical context and to support future research and interpretive efforts. Research has addressed the use of the buildings during the period of significance, as well as the role African Americans played at the fort and in the civilian community that succeeded it.

This is the second HSR to be conducted for the resources in the study group. The first HSR, which covered all resources of the fort, was completed by Erwin N. Thompson in 1967 and 1968. There is also a Historic Structures Report for Officers' Row (HS-01, HS-02, and HS-04), which was completed in 2010. That document included some information about two of the outbuildings in the study group (HS-35 and HS-36), which were historically associated with the buildings of Officers' Row.

This Historic Structures Report is organized first with an inclusive introduction (Chapter 1), followed by Chapter 2, which reviews the physical development of the fort, discusses the historical context and significance of the property, and identifies major events. Chapter 3 introduces the organization of Chapters 4-10 and discusses the preferred treatment methodology for the quartermaster's complex and outbuildings. Chapters 4-10 address individual sites and/or buildings in the study group, documenting the development chronology of each resource and provides an assessment of existing conditions. The assessments are guided by architectural and structural analysis, as well as hazardous materials testing, a review of building life safety codes, and a review of the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS). Each chapter contains rehabilitation treatment recommendations and cost estimates for the recommended preservation, maintenance, and repairs for each resource in the study group. The Appendices include historic images and supplemental technical information.

Terminology

Throughout the report, the terms 'original,' 'historic,' 'contemporary,' and 'modern' are utilized to reference materials. 'Original' refers to materials or features which are thought to have been from the initial construction of the resource being described, or early enough to be indistinguishable from original materials. 'Historic' is used to describe materials or alterations that took place prior to 1873, within the site's period of significance. 'Contemporary' or 'modern' refers to materials or alterations made within the last fifty years. The term 'late period' may be found in reference to the research drawings that were produced in the 1970s by the historical architects in charge of investigations. They used this term frequently on the drawings to describe later changes to the buildings after initial construction.

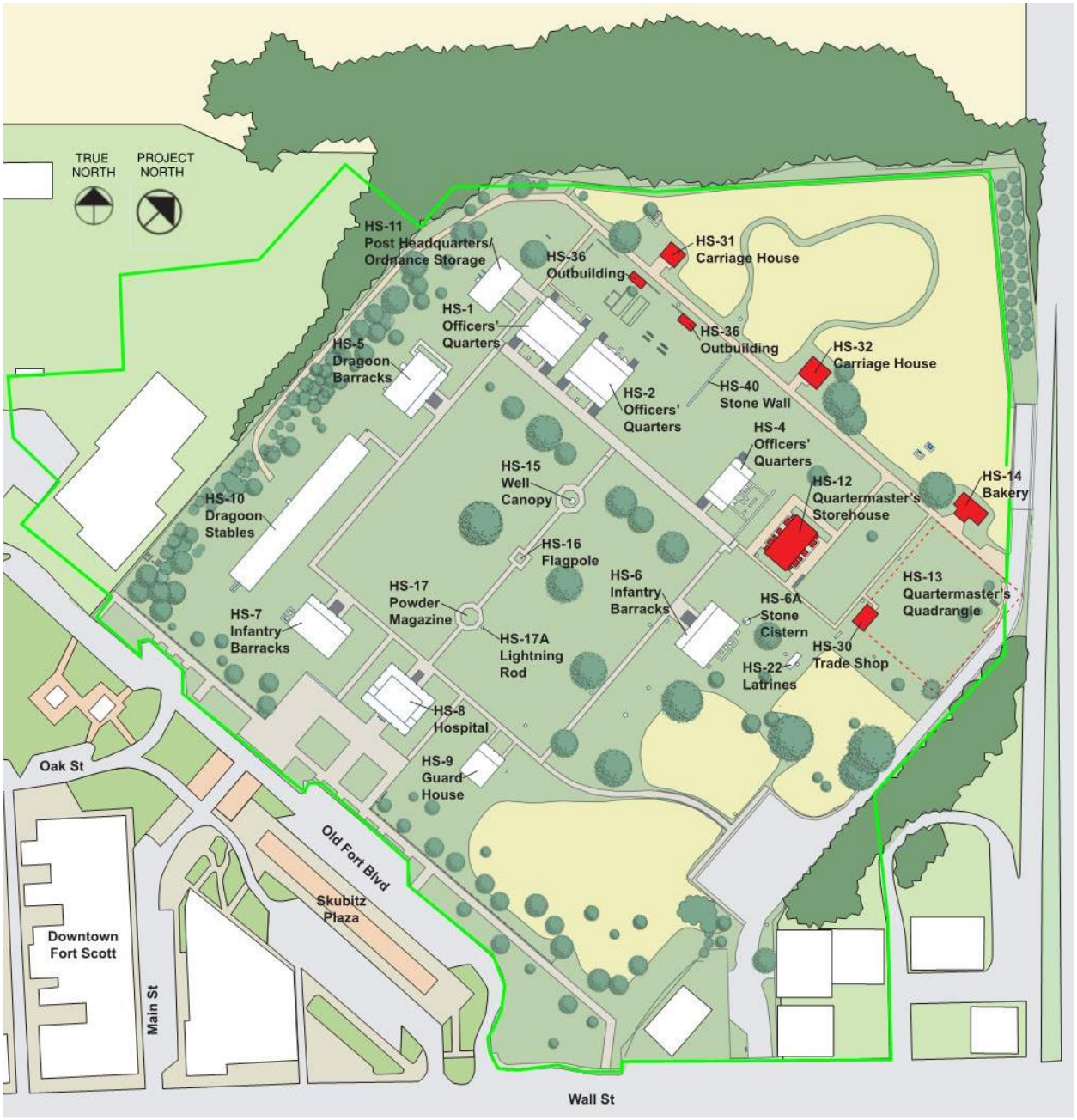


Figure 1.2. Map of the Fort Scott National Historic Site. The buildings of the study group are red. The park boundary is outlined in lime green.
(STRATA 2020, adapted from CLR map by Vireo)

Project North

The fort is positioned at a 45-degree angle to the orthogonal grid that later became standard in cities of the region. The corners of the square fort grounds align with the compass points, and all streets and buildings within are arranged along the 45-degree orientation. That original

pattern was replicated in the first official plat of the Town of Fort Scott, which was prepared late in 1857; the original fort grounds are angled, and all other streets run east-west or north-south. For clarity and ease of reference, as shown in Figure 1.2, "project north" is aligned closer to magnetic north, or northeast if referencing "true north". This follows the custom observed in a few early records of referring to the east and west parts of lots rather than the northwest and southeast sections. Although early deed records generally described properties using the actual directions, such as "the southeast ½ of Lot 1, Block 1," the descriptions in this document have all been modified to align with project north unless otherwise noted.

Setting and Study Area

The Fort Scott National Historic Site is in the town of Fort Scott in Bourbon County, Kansas. It is in southeastern Kansas, at the intersection of two primary highways, US 69 and US 54. The historic commercial center of Fort Scott is located just south of the fort. The pentagonal boundaries of the level site encompass 16.9 acres of land. The square core of the property includes the parade ground and other historic resources, and a triangular field to the north features a restored prairie with a short hiking trail. The ground slopes down into wooded hillsides to the north and west, and US Highway 69 runs close to the east boundary. Open parking lots and a landscaped plaza to the south separate the park from the historic commercial center of the town. Much of the commercial center is included in the National Register-listed Fort Scott Downtown Historic District.[5]

The historic site currently contains seventeen buildings and a parade ground, as well as several significant structures and sites. Nine of the seventeen buildings are restored historic resources. The remainder of the buildings are replications that were constructed when the park was developed in the 1970s and 80s. The study area for this Historic Structures Report is in the northeast corner of the National Historic Site property (Figure 1.2).

The core of the historic fort is defined by the original square parade ground, which is oriented with its corners to the compass points. As noted above, northeast is being used as project north in this document for ease of reference. Most of the historic resources on the site are located on or adjacent to the parade ground (Figure 1.3). The north side of the parade ground contains three large officers' quarters which are referred to collectively as Officers' Row (HS-01, HS-02, HS-04). The other sides of the parade ground are lined with Dragoon and Infantry Barracks (HS-05, HS-06, and HS-07), the Post Hospital and Guardhouse (HS-08 and HS-09), and Dragoon Stables (HS-10). The Post Headquarters (HS-11) is just west of Officers' Row, near the northwest corner of the parade ground.

[5] Fort Scott Downtown Historic District, National Register inventory number 9001091, listed 12/18/2009. https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/database-research.htm#table.

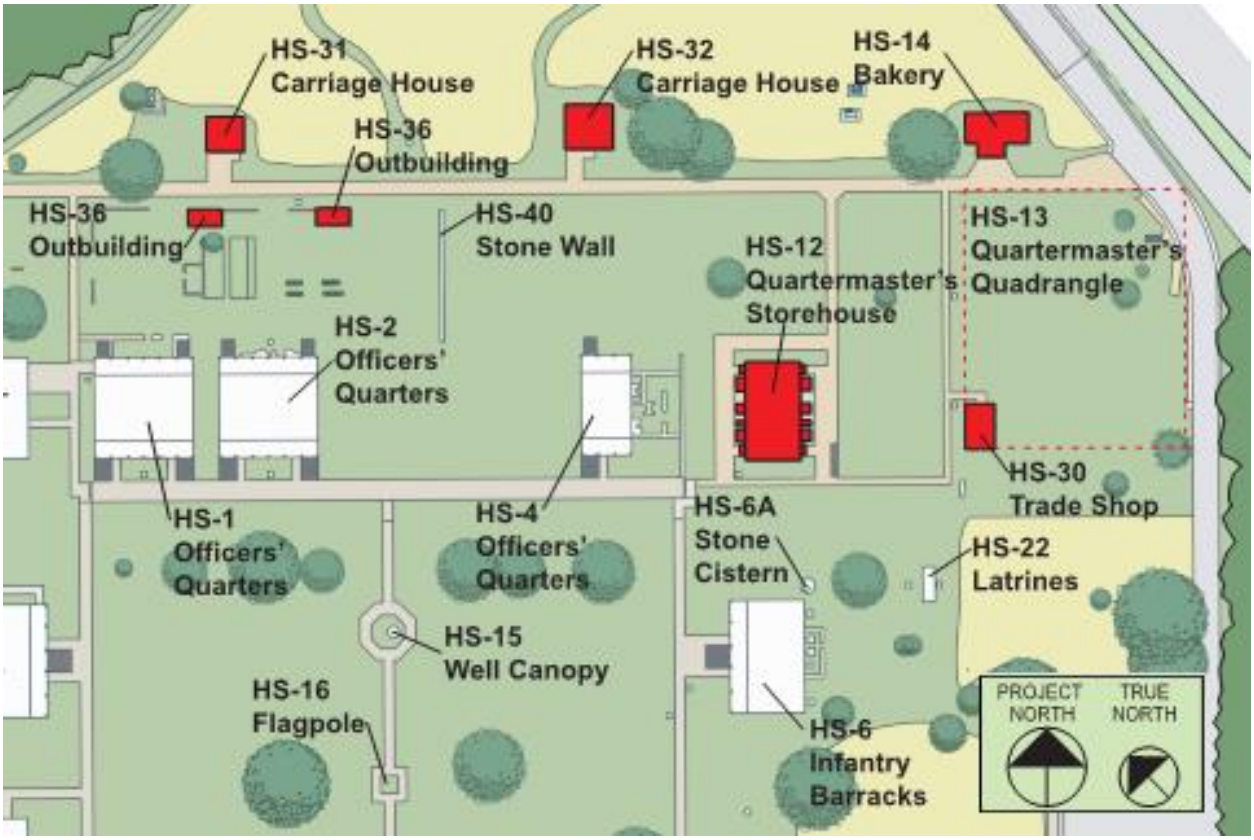


Figure 1.3. Detail of the study area, showing the Quartermaster's Complex and the outbuildings. Structures included in this Study Group are highlighted in red. (STRATA 2020)

Study Group Resources

This Historic Structures Report (HSR) includes information about eight historic resources, which are described collectively here as the study group. (Figure 1.4). All are located north and east of the parade ground. They are as follows: the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), the site of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13), a Trade Shop (HS-30), which appears to have originally been part of the larger Quartermaster's Quadrangle, and the Post Bakery (HS-14.) This report also includes information for four stone outbuildings that are located behind (north of) the Officers' Quarters: two large stone carriage houses (HS-31 and HS-32) and two small stone outbuildings, (HS-35 and HS-36).

HS Number	Resource Name on List of Classified Structures	Completion Date	Restoration Completed	Contributing?
HS-12	Quartermaster's Storehouse	1843	ca. 1977	yes
HS-13	Quartermaster's Quadrangle	ca. 1849	Site only	yes
HS-30	Trade Shop	ca. 1848	1976	yes
HS-14	Post Bakery	1848	1980	yes
HS-31	Carriage House	ca. 1861	1984	yes
HS-32	Carriage House	ca. 1887	1975	no
HS-35	Outbuilding	ca. 1845	ca. 1975	yes
HS-36	Outbuilding	ca. 1845	1976	yes

Figure 1.4. Resources of the Study Group. (Deb Sheals, 2020)

Three of those buildings and one site are part of the original quartermaster's complex. The quartermaster's complex is between the parade ground and a steep bluff that runs along the east side of the property. That bluff originally edged a stream known as Buck Run, which now runs under US Highway 69 east of the site.

Like the other historic buildings located at the Fort Scott National Historic Site, the buildings of the study group were constructed largely with locally available materials. The frame buildings were constructed of a mix of hewn timber and timber sawn at a nearby Army-operated sawmill, and the masonry buildings utilize stone quarried nearby. Quartermaster records show that the most commonly imported building material was brick, which was used for nogging the walls of the frame buildings, as well as in the construction of fireplaces, chimneys, and the fort bake oven. Those records also show that the Army routinely hired civilian craftsmen to supplement the labor of enlisted men who were tasked with the construction of the buildings at the new fort.

Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13)

The Quartermaster's Quadrangle, which was also referred to as the Corral during the period of significance, is a site located at the east edge of the study area (Figure 1.3 above). When the fort was active, the Quartermaster's Quadrangle consisted of an open rectangular corral that was ringed with workshops, stables, sheds, corn and oat cribs, and was probably gated. The buildings of the quadrangle were completed ca. 1849. Today, only one historic building from that complex, HS-30, remains. Most of the stables and shops were demolished before 1874, and other sections were destroyed by a fire in 1877.[6]

Trade Shop (HS-30)

The Trade Shop (Figure 1.5) is a modest one-and-one-half-story stone building located east of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (Figure 1.6). It was built ca. 1848. The building may have functioned as a blacksmith shop when new. It occupied the southwest corner of the

[6] *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, April 14, 1874, 4; "Improvements in the City this Spring," *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, May 1, 1874, 4; *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, August 3, 1877, 4.

Quartermaster's Quadrangle when the fort was active, and later served as an outbuilding for a house that was constructed east of it in the 1870s. It has stone walls and a gable roof; the rectangular footprint encompasses a single room. The exterior of the building has been restored; the interior has not. The building is currently used for maintenance storage.



Figure 1.5. Trade Shop (HS-30), looking northeast. (SEA 2019)

Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12)

The largest building of the study group is the Quartermaster's Storehouse (Figure 1.6), which is east of Officers' Row, just a few yards from the parade ground. It was completed in 1848. It is a one-and-one-half-story frame building that has a full stone basement and a rectangular footprint. It has a gable roof, and the walls are clad in painted weatherboards. The long walls are lined with doors and square window openings. Each of the doors opens to a small wooden-framed loading dock. When new, the main floor of the building contained the quartermaster's office and storeroom, the subsistence storeroom, and a small office or clerk's room. The basement and the sizeable attic provided additional storage space. The building has been restored inside and out and is open to park visitors. The main floor is furnished to reflect its appearance when the fort was active.



Figure 1.6. Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), looking southwest. (BP 2019)

Post Bakery (HS-14)

The Post Bakery is a one-story building with stone walls and a side-gabled roof (Figure 1.7). It was completed in 1848 and housed the post bakery until the fort was abandoned in 1853. It faces south towards the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) and the site of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13). A reconstructed brick bake oven occupies nearly half of the interior of the building, which also has a small issuing room. It was restored ca. 1980, inside and out, and currently serves as a living history exhibit.



Figure 1.7. Post Bakery (HS-14), looking northeast. (SEA 2019)

Carriage House (HS-31)

HS-31 is one of two large carriage houses located to the rear of Officers' Row. It is a one-and-one-half-story building with stone walls and a steep side-gabled roof (Figure 1.8). It was built ca. 1861. The exterior and much of the interior have been restored. The ground floor of the front (south) wall has one carriage door and one pedestrian door. The ground floor is currently used to store early carriages, and the doors are left open as weather allows.



Figure 1.8. Carriage House (HS-31), looking northwest. (SEA 2019)

Carriage House (HS-32)

HS-32 is one of two large carriage houses located to the rear (north) of Officers' Row (Figure 1.9). It is a two-story stone building with a cubic form and a low, hipped roof. It was built between 1884 and 1888, after the historic site's period of significance. Like HS-31, it has one carriage and one pedestrian door on the ground floor of the south wall. Both doorways have segmental-arched tops, unlike any other stone buildings on the fort grounds. A second short pedestrian door on the second floor of the south wall had a staircase leading to it as late as 1970.[7] The exterior of the building has been restored; the interior is used for storage.

[7] Rendering by architect William Wagner, FOSC archives, scrapbook dated 1965-70.



Figure 1.9. Carriage House (HS-32), looking northwest. (SEA 2019)

Outbuilding (HS-35)

HS-35 is a small stone outbuilding that straddles the backyards of Officers' Quarters HS-01 and HS-02 (Figure 1.10). It was probably built around 1845. It is a modest one-story building with a gable roof and a rectangular footprint. It has a single doorway centered in each gable end. The exterior of the building was restored ca. 1974; that project included building new concrete block walls, onto which the original exterior stones were re-laid. The unfinished interior is used for storage.



Figure 1.10. Stone outbuilding, (HS-35), looking northeast. HS-31 is in the background. (SEA 2019)

Outbuilding (HS-36)

HS-36 is a small stone outbuilding that straddles the backyards of Officers' Quarters 2 (HS-02) and the plot allocated for the Commanding Officer's Quarters [never constructed] (Figure 1.11). It is located behind HS-02. It may have been built around 1845, but it is also possible that it dates to the first years of the twentieth century.[8] It is a modest one-story stone building with a gable roof and a rectangular footprint. Like HS-35, it has a single doorway centered in each gable end. The exterior of the building was restored ca. 1976. The unfinished interior is used for storage.



Figure 1.11. Stone outbuilding, (HS-36), looking southwest; HS-01 and HS-02 are in the left background and HS-35 is in the background to the right. (SEA 2019)

Statement of Significance and Historical Summary

The Fort Scott National Historic Site is a nationally significant link to the opening of the American West, and the historic site interprets and commemorates subsequent military and social movements that include Bleeding Kansas, the Civil War, and the early years of post-war development. According to a park foundation document completed in 2015:

> *The purpose of Fort Scott National Historic Site is to preserve, commemorate and interpret for future generations Fort Scott and its role in a series of pivotal events that transformed the nation--The permanent Indian Frontier, the opening of the West, Bleeding Kansas, and the Civil War.*[9]

The significance of Fort Scott has long been recognized. It was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1964, and with the 1966 passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, it was automatically entered into the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form was completed in 1976 to provide a more complete documentation of the site and its significance. The online Kansas Historic Resource Inventory provides a 2015 Fort Scott NHS site survey with building elevation photos.

[8] See Chapter 3 for more discussion of construction dates.
[9] National Park Service, "Foundation Document: Fort Scott National Historic Site," 6.

The National Register Inventory Form prepared in 1976 identified Exploration/Settlement and Military as the primary areas of significance. The document also laid out an overall period of significance that begins with the establishment of the fort in 1842 and extends through four historical periods to end in 1873, when federal troops, which had deployed to quell local violence, left southeast Kansas for the last time:

1. "The First Fort Scott, 1842-1853" corresponds to the time period in which the fort was under federal control as a military base located at the edge of the Indian Frontier.

2. "The Second Fort Scott, 1853-1861" was a period in which the site was developing into a civilian town, but federal troops were still needed in the area to control pockets of violence associated with the issue of slavery that took place during the Bleeding Kansas era.

3. "The Third Fort Scott, 1861-1865" represents the years of the Civil War, when some parts of the former fort became part of a much larger military operation that included the town of Fort Scott and parts of the surrounding countryside.

4. "The Fourth Fort Scott, 1870-1873," which the National Register inventory form described as the "least significant historically" had no physical connections to the original fort grounds. Federal troops were recalled to the area in that time period to quell civic unrest associated with railroad development through the region.[10]

Those four periods continue to guide interpretation, with a larger emphasis on the first three. (The enabling legislation did not, for example, include any mention of the fourth period.) However, because all of the town's Black schools were located on or adjacent to the historic site, subsequent interpretive themes have expanded to include broader 'Civil War to Civil Rights' programming.

Significance of the Study Group

The resources of the study group offer a significant contribution to the overall understanding and interpretation of the Fort Scott National Historic Site. The quartermaster's complex was indispensable for maintaining the Fort Scott garrison, and the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) was central to that effort. That building included storehouses as well as the quartermaster's office, from which Quartermaster Thomas Swords and his successors oversaw the construction of the fort and the essential provisioning of the military operation. The nearby Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) provided workshop space (HS-30), stables for quartermaster department work horses, mules, and oxen, and hay and grain storage. The bread baked daily at the Post Bakery (HS-14) represented a major part of the daily rations issued to troops stationed at the fort. Although a good deal of the complex's original built environment has been lost, there is much to be learned from the surviving resources. Those tangible links to the frontier fort provide

[10] David Arbogast, "National Register Nomination: Fort Scott Historic Area" (National Park Service, 1976.).

important information about patterns of use that were in effect from the active fort period through the early years of private ownership.

Period of Significance: 1842-1873
The period of significance for this study aligns with both the period of significance for the National Historic Site, as identified in the 1976 National Register Inventory Form and the National Historic Landmark listing. It begins in 1842, when the Army established Fort Scott, and ends in 1873 when the last military troops left the region.

List of Episodes

The history of the study group has been divided into episodes that are similar to those identified in the original National Register Inventory Form. The episodes listed here have been adjusted slightly to reflect changes to the resources of the study group. Episodes I through III correspond to the period of significance.

I. Frontier Post: 1842-1853
This period covers the establishment of the fort in 1842 and ends with the official abandonment of the post in 1853. During that time, Fort Scott was an important outpost on what was at the time considered to be the Permanent Indian Frontier. The site has been restored to this time period, and it remains a major focus of interpretive activities. The quartermaster's complex was created during this episode; it is likely that one or two of the smaller outbuildings were completed then as well.

II. Bleeding Kansas and the Civil War: 1854-1865
The mid-to-late1850s saw the development of the former Army outpost into a civilian community, as well as the rise of tensions over the issue of slavery that came to be known as "Bleeding Kansas." Abolitionist and pro-slavery forces inhabited the new town of Fort Scott, and Army troops were occasionally dispatched to Fort Scott during this period to prevent factional violence. During the Civil War (1861-1865), the civilian town of Fort Scott was militarized and became an important headquarters and supply center due to its strategic location for defending southeast Kansas from hostile neighbors. The original fort buildings all remained in private ownership and only a few were used for military purposes during the war. Troops were instead deployed around the town, in the nearby countryside, and to more distant outposts such as Fort Lincoln, Humboldt, and Baxter Springs. All or most of the resources in the study group remained under civilian control, including all buildings in the original quartermaster's complex. One of the carriage houses (HS-31), which was constructed around 1861, may have been used by Union soldiers.[11]

[11] "Test Excavation at the Carriage House/Stable (HS-31), Fort Scott National Historic Site (FOSC)." Midwest Archeological Center Memorandum, August 12, 2009.

III. Railroads and Civil Rights: 1866-1873

By the end of the Civil War, the town of Fort Scott had developed into a regional trade center. That expansion continued in the post-war years, aided in part by the development of railroad lines through the region. Unrest associated with railroad expansion necessitated a final posting of Army troops in the region from 1869 to 1873. The end of the Civil War also brought new civil rights for African Americans, many of whom had found sanctuary in Fort Scott during the war. Those new rights included business opportunities and access to segregated public schools.

IV. The Town of Fort Scott: 1874-1954

The town of Fort Scott grew from the former frontier fort, with a commercial district immediately to the south and residential neighborhoods in all directions. Many of the original military buildings were demolished or greatly altered during this period. The second stone carriage house (HS-32) was built between 1884 and 1888, and it is possible that one of the smaller outbuildings (HS-36) was built or reconstructed around 1900. By the end of this period, most of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) had been demolished.

V. Reconstruction and Federal Stewardship: 1955-2020

During this episode, local interest grew in creating a historical park, especially after the fort remnants were designated a National Historic Landmark. Following that designation, extensive work was done to return the site to its 1840s appearance. That work included extensive archeological data recovery of several buildings prior to reconstruction or rehabilitation. All the buildings in the study group were restored. The outlines of the former Quartermaster's Quadrangle were identified through archeological study, but not marked for interpretation. The site has been owned and operated by the National Park Service since 1979.

Research and Investigation Methodology and Review Standards

This report is based on a combination of field study, data analysis, and archival research conducted by a multi-disciplinary project team. The work was guided by *Preservation Brief #43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports* and *Historic Structure Reports and Preservation Plans: A Preparation Guide*.[12] All recommendations in the report have been developed to comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Research for this project was conducted at Fort Scott, the National Park Service's Independence Multi-Park Facility (IMPF) in Missouri, and online. Collections of the Fort Scott

[12] Deborah Slaton, *Preservation Brief 43*: *The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2005), and Dominique M. Hawkins and Lyssa Papzaian, Dominique M. Hawkins, *Historic Structure Reports & Preservation Plans; A Preparation Guide* (Trenton, NJ: New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, 2015).

National Historic Site (FOSC) include an impressive amount of primary and secondary information. Those resources range from copies of original documents that date to the time of Army occupation, to more recent maintenance and administration files. Files supplied by FOSC include hundreds of photographs, several of which were taken in the 1800s. (Appendix A: Historic Photographs.) That collection also contains numerous photographs taken during site study and reconstruction in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s that provided important information about restoration activities. Correspondence and architectural drawings produced during the restoration period helped identify changes made to the original fabric of the buildings when the buildings were being restored. The on-site study, measuring, photography, and assessment of the properties in the study group occurred between August 2019 and May 2020.

Other important sources of information include the Bourbon County Recorder's Office, which has well-organized deed records that helped identify the chain of ownership for the buildings of the study group. The Old Fort Genealogical Society houses an extensive collection of local historical data, including a good collection of records relating to early African American residents. The Fort Scott Community College's Gordon Parks Center was also helpful, particularly through a 2007 publication titled "The Buried Roots of African-American Ancestry in Fort Scott, Kansas." Online databases provided valuable primary information in the form of US census records and newspaper articles. Most of those were accessed at Ancestry.com, Newspapers.com, and the National Archives.

Reports and secondary sources provided historic context as well as additional information about the study group. One of the best overall sources of information is also one of the first to be produced--a lengthy two-part report prepared by Erwin N. Thompson in 1967 and 1968.[13] A later, equally thorough document, "The Post on the Marmaton" was written by Daniel J. Holder and Hal K. Rothman in 2001. Historic Furnishing Reports by Sally Johnson Ketchum provided a good historic context for the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) and the Post Bakery (HS-14).

Historical research and analysis included the creation of a searchable database of historic images using Filemaker software.[14] That database contains more than 390 different photos dating from the 1860s to the 1980s. Just over 150 of those images are included in Appendix A. of this report. The database was used to organize the photo files and compile information about sources and likely dates of the images. Those photos, along with early maps and drawings, helped identify changes that have taken place in the study area over the previous 170 years. Most of the photos are part of the FOSC archives. Other photo sources include the Kansas Historical Society and a few historical publications. Records at the Old Fort Genealogical Society helped identify dates and other relevant information about some of the images in the FOSC files.

[13] Erwin N. Thompson, "Fort Scott Kansas Historic Structures Report, Parts I and II" (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1967 and 1968).
[14] The database was compiled by the project contractors. Although FOSC staff does not have access to the Filemaker version of the database, PDF copies of the files were submitted with other project research.



Figure 1.12. Site Study of the Trade Shop (HS-30), August 2019, with members from the NPS and Project Team. (BP 2019)

Project Team Members

The following team members participated in the Historic Structures Report for the Quartermaster's Complex and Outbuildings.

Project Manager and Historic Architect
STRATA Architecture Inc. (STRATA), Kansas City, Missouri
STRATA provided project management and historic architectural consulting for this study. Their work included architectural investigation and analysis for the individual buildings within this project, while also providing record measured drawings, historic research, determination of building chronology, coordination of materials testing, accessibility and life safety assessment, and identification of character-defining features. Immediate, short term, and long-term treatment recommendations, along with drawings and a magnitude of cost estimate, were also provided.

Architectural History
Building Preservation LLC (BP), Columbia, Missouri
Deb Sheals was the lead historian, closely assisted by Mason Martel. Research for this project focused on identifying and dating patterns of use and changes to the buildings of the study group. Research included an effort to identify and evaluate the role African Americans played in the history of the site.

Structural Engineering
Structural Engineering Associates, Inc. (SEA), Kansas City, Missouri
SEA provided structural engineering services related to the existing conditions analysis and provided recommendations for the immediate stabilization and long-term repairs for the individual buildings within this project.

Mechanical, Plumbing and Electrical Engineering (MPE)
Henderson Engineers, Inc. (HEI), Lenexa, Kansas
HEI provided HVAC, plumbing, electrical, and fire protection engineering services related to the existing conditions analysis and provided treatment recommendations for the individual buildings within this project.

Cost Estimating
Construction Management Resources (CMR), Mission, Kansas
CMR provided independent Class C cost estimating services for the proposed immediate, short-term, and long-term treatment recommendations for all historic structures within this project.

Mold Assessment and Testing was provided by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Lenexa, Kansas office.

Acknowledgments

The Historic Structures Report team would like to acknowledge several important organizations and individuals for their contributions and insight. Carl Brenner, FOSC Chief of Interpretation and Resource Management, served as the point of contact for this study. Carl provided insight, research opportunities, time on site, and guided the study through the analysis and treatment phases. Russell Conner, FOSC Facility Manager, worked with our team in August 2019 and May 2020 to discuss previous work completed on the site and structures. Arnold Schofield, park volunteer and retired FOSC Historian, joined our team in August to discuss the project and discuss potential uses for the site and buildings. And many thanks to Betty Boyko, FOSC Superintendent, and the entire staff.

The team owes gratitude to Kristen Stalling, Museum Curator at Harry S Truman NHS/Independence Multi-Park Facility, who provided the team access to the NPS files held at the IMPF. Also, many thanks to the staff of the Bourbon County Recorder's Office and the Old Fort Genealogical Society who were particularly helpful and welcoming.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

Rehabilitation is the historic treatment approach for recommended maintenance and short and long-term repairs for the buildings included in this study. Rehabilitation best fits the requirements identified by NPS park staff and the HSR project team. This approach allows for maintenance, repairs, life safety upgrades, accessibility modifications, and continued historical interpretation throughout the study area for visitor use, while preserving the character-defining

features of the buildings and landscape. Information regarding the final treatment approach and goals is discussed in detail in Chapters 4-10. Cost estimates for the proposed work are found in the third section of each Chapter.

Outlined below are the major finding discussed within this report. The findings have been divided per the individual buildings within this project

Quartermaster's Quadrangle

- Examination of surviving documentation confirmed that the Quartermaster's Quadrangle was constructed much as Thomas Swords had intended, with an open inner corral surrounded by related buildings. An opening between two sets of buildings along the west side of the corral likely served as the main entrance into the corral.[15]

- The general configuration and uses of the quadrangle during and immediately after the fort was active were identified using historic images, the 1855 Army auction list, early deed records, and published accounts.

    - Stables, the entire east side of the corral was edged with a 1-1/2 story frame building that housed stables. The stables sheltered quartermaster's animals, and likely had space for hay storage in the loft. The stables were likely accessed from within the corral, but the building also had a door or doors outside of the enclosure. There was one door on the south end wall (1873 photo), and there may also have been one in the east exterior wall (1848 plan).

    - Sheds, which probably had various functions, including wagon storage, work areas, and additional stable space. The one-story sheds were located along the north and south legs of the corral.

    - Grain Bins, which occupied a single large building on the west side of the corral, north of the gateway. The grain bin building may have contained a central drive or workshop space as well as bins.

    - Workshops, most of which were probably located in 1-1/2 story buildings south of the gateway, on the west side of the corral. The 1855 auction shows that there was one carpenter shop and one blacksmith shop in the immediate vicinity at that time.[16]

[15] George W. Wallace, "Plan of Fort Scott, June 1848." (George W. Wallace to T.S. Jesup, June 29, 1848, letter and plan.)
[16] "Account of Slates of Buildings and Other Public Property at Fort Scott, Kansas Territory, April 16, 1855," in Daniel J. Holder and Hal K. Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton: A Historic Resource Study of Fort Scott National Historic Site* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 2001), 291-292.

  - A comparison of the current Trade Shop (HS-30) and the ca. 1870 photo of the quadrangle confirms that the current building was part of the original quadrangle. It is likely that it housed either a blacksmith shop or a carpenter shop when the fort was active. A potential ventilation hole in the south wall was restored in the 1970s and may have been associated with a blacksmith forge.

  - It is not known if the other workshop (or shops) located north of HS-30 were of frame or stone construction.

- The quartermaster's stables building was demolished in 1873 or early 1874. It was photographed in 1873 and destroyed before April 1874.[17] At least some of the north and south sheds were removed at that time as well.

- The grain cribs were destroyed by fire in 1877. It is likely that the fire also destroyed any remaining sections of the north and south sheds.[18]

- All parts of the quadrangle, except one stone workshop (HS-30), were gone by 1884.[19]

- The Quartermaster's Quadrangle was frequently referred to simply as the Corral, or the "Government Corral" in records made just after the fort was closed. The term "Quadrangle" was not found in any records.

Quartermaster's Storehouse

- The storehouse was converted to residential use very soon after the Army sold it in 1855.

- In 1921, the building underwent major alterations to accommodate use as a boarding house.[20] The changes were so extensive that it was later believed to have been replaced with a newer building.

- During restoration activities of the late 1960s or early 1970, Thomas P. Barr, a historical archeologist and the Director of Historic Properties for the State of Kansas, realized that it was the original storehouse, and stopped plans for its demolition.[21]

Outbuildings

- Inaccurate Sanborn maps and vague deed records precluded establishing definitive dates of construction for the small stone outbuildings behind Officers' Row (HS-35 and HS-36).

[17] Photo by Robert Benecke for the Missouri Kansas and Texas Railroad, 1873. Mike Henry Collection, NPS MWRO, photo 79; "Improvements in the City this Spring," *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, May 1, 1874, 4.
[18] "The Fire," *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, August 3, 1877, 4.
[19] Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," sheet 4, 1884.
[20] *Fort Scott Daily Tribune and Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, September 15, 1921, 1.
[21] Thomas P. Barr, interviewed by Arnold Schofield, July 11, 1987, (transcript in FOSC archives) 5-6.

- A recent archeological investigation indicated a pre-Civil War construction date for stone carriage house HS-31.[22] It is believed to have been built for early post sutler Hiero Wilson and his wife Elizabeth, who purchased the property in 1860.[23]

- Sanborn maps show that the other stone carriage house (HS-32) was built between 1884 and 1888.[24]

African Americans

Although few direct links were found to African American community residents and the Quartermaster's Quadrangle, there is much information about the role of African Americans at Fort Scott.

- Several notable early African American residents were identified, including:

    - Mary Davis, one of the first non-Indian residents of the area. She came to the fort ca. 1843 as an enslaved servant of Hiero and Elizabeth Wilson, and returned after the war to work for Mrs. Wilson again. The Wilsons owned and may have built HS-31. Mary Davis would have been familiar with that building from her time with the Wilsons.

    - Richard and Mary Drake, who later lived in a house associated with HS-31. Their house, which has since been razed, had the address 108 Buchanan Street, and the Carriage House was 108½ Buchanan Street.

    - Moses Holt, a Civil War veteran who was enslaved in Indian Territory before the war and lived in Fort Scott for years after mustering out. [25] He owned a small house just west of Officers' Row, on or near the site of the reconstructed Post Headquarters (HS-11).

- The town of Fort Scott saw thousands of African American refugees during the Civil War. Most lived in refugee camps scattered around other parts of the community; there is little evidence the original fort grounds housed refugees. One of the larger camps, which was located several blocks southeast of FOSC on the banks of Buck Run, later developed into a popular black neighborhood called Jordan Row.

[22] "Test Excavation at the Carriage House/Stable (HS-31), Fort Scott National Historic Site (FOSC)." Midwest Archeological Center Memorandum, August 12, 2009.
[23] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book A, pages 277-278.
[24] Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1884, sheet 4, and 1888, sheet 6.
[25] "Holt, Moses: Aged Negro Arranged for Funeral 4 Years Ahead," *Fort Scott Tribune*, June 24, 1930, transcribed in Carolyn J. Cooper, *African Americans in the News, Bourbon County, Kansas* (Fort Scott, KS: Old Fort Scott Genealogical Society of Southeast Kansas, Inc., 2015), 43-44.

- In 1869, many of the African Americans listed in the *Fort Scott City Directory* lived on what was generally described as the "w. side of [Carroll] Plaza".[26]

- With the influx of refugees during the Civil War, the first school in Fort Scott for African Americans was a Freedmen's School started in 1865. The first town-established African American public school was opened in the former Post Hospital building (HS-08) in 1872. All subsequent segregated black public schools in the town of Fort Scott were built on or adjacent to FOSC grounds.[27]

Recommendations for Future Research and Investigation

Research and analysis conducted to produce this report revealed opportunities to learn more about Fort Scott, and some field research planned for this report was unexpectedly canceled due to Covid-19. The following list summarizes recommendations for areas of future research:

Future Research

- Using the chain of ownership information presented in each Chapter 4-10 as a guide, perform additional in-depth study of Bourbon County deed, real estate tax, and probate records from the 1850s and 60s. Those documents may contain descriptions of the buildings in the study group as they appeared shortly after being sold by the Army.

- Look for probate records for Phineas Clough, who owned and occupied HS-12 in the 1860s, and owned HS-13 at the time of his death in 1871.

- A general review of deeds made before 1860 will help identify names for enslaved people who were bought and sold in that time period.

- Additional review of the collections of the Old Fort Genealogical Society to help identify dates and sources of historic photos, as well as information about early property owners and early African American residents of the fort and the adjacent community.

- Additional review of relevant files at the Midwest Archeological Center [MWAC].

- Continue to look for the archive records for preservation architect, William Wagner, who worked closely with the National Park Service, the City, and the City's architect, Charles Shetlar, on the assessment of the historic structures and recommendations for their restoration. STRATA located the Wagner Gallery, associated with the Dallas County Conservation Board, where Wagner's family has donated drawings, ink sketches, and

[26] *Fort Scott City Directory and Business Mirror 1869-70* (Fort Scott, KS: J. Z. Culver & Co., 1869). Numerical street addresses were not yet in common use; most entries simply stated nearby street intersections or other landmarks.
[27] "Free to Learn: African American Schools at Fort Scott," Brochure, (Fort Scott, Kansas: National Park Service, ca. 2015).

historic preservation memorabilia. There were no Fort Scott drawings in their collection. The curator, Pete Malmberg, had suggested speaking with family and acquaintances to inquire on any potential depository for his records. He passed on some of their contact information to STRATA. Due to schedule, this was not able to be followed any further at this time. Wagner's firm eventually merged with the current-day RDG in Iowa, which may also be a place to inquire. Wagner worked on dozens of NPS projects in the Midwest Region. Being able to locate his files and drawings would be of significant interest to many parks and may yield further important information. For instance, the original HABS drawings produced by William Wagner or Alley Mill in Ozark National Scenic Riverways have never been found and were not formally submitted to HABS.

- Verify if the NPS correspondence with architect William Wagner, Harry Meyer, Thomas G. Balsnek, and Charles Shetlar might be able to be located. Some of these items are in the park archives, but there are gaps in the information, especially the correspondence with William Wagner. The NPS Midwest Regional Office has suggested contacting the National Archives. For instance, Charles Shetlar sent 'HS-12 Partition Evidence' to Thomas G Balsnek's attention, intended to be forwarded to Harry Meyer. This could produce critical information that has not yet been revealed.

- A Historic Context Study of African Americans at Fort Scott. The period of study should begin with the creation of the fort in 1842 and extend at least to 1873. Extending the study period to 1900 would include the entire historical period of Reconstruction. Going as far as the end of segregation in 1956 would offer even more opportunities to explore local black history.

- A Historic Context Study of Native American Tribes that were in the region before and during the period of significance for the historic site. The fort was established because of the existence of the Permanent Indian frontier, and the fledgling town of Fort Scott took hold in part because the former post sutler Hiero Wilson was able to trade with members of the Osage Nation after the fort was closed. At a minimum, the period of study would begin before the first contact with Europeans in the 1500s and end no sooner than 1873, the end of the FOSC period of significance.

Future Investigations

Additional geophysical or archeological investigations may help to determine the size, materials, use, and layout of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) and possibly the additions(s) to the Trade Shop (HS-30). While much of the fort, including the HS-13 site, has been disturbed from subsequent residential development, the area around the quadrangle is relatively unexplored for archeological features. Geophysical and archeological investigations were recommended in the Fort Scott Cultural Landscape Report to assist with future planning and interpretation endeavors, and in a memo prepared in 2020 by Archeologist Jay Sturdevant of the Midwest Archeological Center (See Appendix G). Overall, there is a need for a site-wide geophysical and archeological inventory, as well as more targeted individual efforts.

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Ca. 1870 view, looking northeast toward the Quartermaster's Complex. (FOSC Archives, 13609, RG 104, S8, photo 102, ca. 1870)

2 PROPERTY HISTORY

Chapter 2 | Property History

Introduction

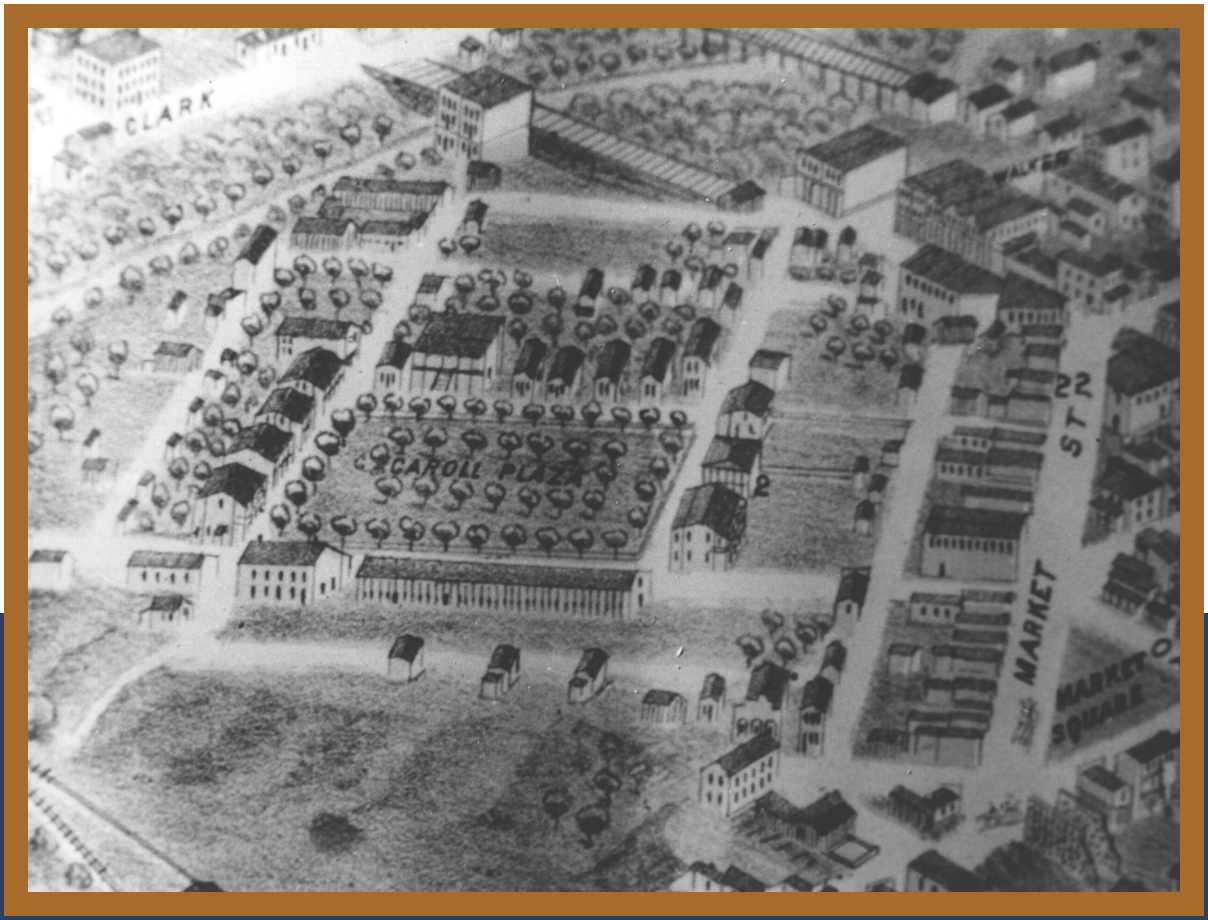
Section 2.1 provides a brief overview of the history of Fort Scott, with an emphasis on the construction and day-to-day uses of the buildings in the study group. Most of the study group buildings were part of the quartermaster's complex, which was located on the east side of the fort grounds, between Officers' Row and a steep hillside. The historic site's evolution has been divided into episodes that begin with the creation of the fort in 1842 and extend to the present. African American history is presented in a separate section just after the episodes. That section is generally organized into those same episodes.

Section 2.2 contains architectural context, with comparisons to other quartermaster complexes and associated buildings.

A timeline of major events is included at the end of the chapter for ease of reference.

Appendixes A through C contain copies of historic photographs, newspaper articles, and early maps.

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Excerpt from "Aerial Sketch of Old Fort Scott, 1871," looking roughly east. (FOSC 13609, RG 104, Series 8, photo 47.)

2.1 CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE

2.1 Chronology of Development and Use



Figure 2.1.1. A photo of the Post Bakery (HS-14) ca. 1910. (Mike Henry Collection FOSC.) This is one of the earliest known photographs of this building. The photographer was James V. Dabbs, a Fort Scott photographer who was active in the late 1800s and early 1900s.
(*Historic Fort Scott Views: J. V. Dabbs*, SEKAN Printing, 1.)

General Historical Background: Episodes

Preconstruction: The Permanent Indian Frontier

Fort Scott was established in 1842 when Missouri was among the westernmost states in the nation. The Great Plains and other lands added to the country with the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, which had been inhabited by American Indians for thousands of years, saw little white settlement before 1820.

At the time, the land that is now Kansas was part of the western frontier (Figure 2.1.2). American Indian tribes living east of the Mississippi River were being forced out of their ancestral lands by the U.S. government. Plans were made to move entire eastern tribes to new lands west of Missouri and Arkansas. Those plans become official policy with the Indian

Removal Act of 1830, followed by the Trade and Intercourse Act of 1834.[1] The second act designated all lands west of the Mississippi River that were not already part of states or territories as "Indian Country."[2] That creation of what was expected to be a Permanent Indian Frontier was seen by some as a way to keep the peace between the two races, and by others as simply a way to open more eastern land to white settlement.

Members of the Osage Nation, which had been among the most powerful groups to inhabit the Great Plains in earlier years, were some of the first to move to what is now southern Kansas (Figure 2.1.2). The earliest descendants of the Osage are generally believed to have originated near the Green River in Kentucky. The Osage left that area as late as 1200, and by the mid-1700s, the Osage controlled a large amount of land in the present-day states of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma.[3]

Even before the passage of the Indian Removal Act of 1830 and the Trade and Intercourse Act of 1834, the Osage Nation had ceded vast pieces of land to the United States Government. The Treaty of 1808 ceded Osage land that included much of the present-day state of Missouri and northern Arkansas. After that, a series of additional treaties culminated with the Treaty of 1825, which ceded Osage land in Kansas and Oklahoma. That left the Osage Nation with only one tract of land in southeast Kansas, just south of the future site of Fort Scott (Figure 2.1.2). In 1872, the Osage Nation ceded their land in Kansas and were relocated to their current reservation in Oklahoma.[4]

In the 1830s, the federal government forcibly moved more than 80,000 American Indians across the country to newly-formed reservations in "Indian Country."[5] Some 10,000 members of eastern tribes were moved to reservations in what is now eastern Kansas. Those tribes included the Potawatomie, Miami, Shawnee, and Delaware.[6] That process also included the infamous Trail of Tears, in which members of the Five Civilized Tribes (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles) were forced to relocate on foot from southern states to what would later become the state of Oklahoma. Thousands died of hunger and exposure along the way. Less known but equally brutal was the 1838 Potawatomi 'Trail of Death' that moved the tribe from Indiana to reservation lands north of Fort Scott in present-day Linn County, Kansas.[7]

[1] Daniel J. Holder, and Hal K. Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton: A Historic Resource Study of Fort Scott National Historic Site* (Omaha, NE: National Park Service, MWRO, 2001), 7.
[2] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 8.
[3] Louis F. Burns, "Osage," Oklahoma Historical Society, accessed October 15, 2020, https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=OS001.
[4] "Osage Ceded Lands – Fact Sheet and Map," The Osage Nation, accessed October 15, 2020, https://osagenation.s3.amazonaws.com/B/B.2.a.CededLandsMap&Poster.pdf.
[5] Leo E. Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Courage on the Border* (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1984), 1.
[6] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 8.
[7] "[Potawatomi] Trail of Death," Historical Marker Database, accessed October 8, 2020, https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=70609.



Figure 2.1.2. Map of the Military Frontier and Indian Territory, 1842-1846.
(Leo E. Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Courage on the Border*, 10; location of New York lands added by Deb Sheals 2020.)

Another treaty entered into in 1838 between the U.S. government and a group of tribes in New York set aside an area just north of the Osage lands to be used by the New York Tribes. That land included the future location of Fort Scott (Figure 2.1.2). The New York tribes were able to sell their lands in New York in preparation for the move, but that sales contract was held up for business reasons. They were later able to renegotiate the terms, and in 1842 signed a contract that allowed them to keep much of their land in New York, with the "unlimited right to remain

thereon."[8] As a result, the New York reservation in Indian Territory saw very little use in the 1840s and 1850s.

The Trade and Intercourse Act of 1834 had tasked the American military with the enforcement of the act, which included defense of the Permanent Indian Frontier. In 1836, Secretary of War Lewis Cass recommended the construction of a north-south string of forts to create a line of defense along the frontier. His suggestion became law that same year when President Andrew Jackson signed legislation authorizing the creation of new forts as well as the construction of a military road to connect them. One of the earliest planned roads was meant to lead south from Fort Leavenworth, which was established on the Missouri River in northern Kansas in 1827.[9] That road was expected to become part of a mail route between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Towson, which was located on the Arkansas River in what is now Oklahoma.

Construction of the road and new forts was delayed by changes of administration as well as a financial depression that began in 1837. There were also delays as military leaders tried to determine the most efficient way to defend a vast frontier with limited resources--at the time the entire U.S. military consisted of only 7,834 men.[10] In the meantime, the military was tasked with quelling growing numbers of clashes along the border. Those conflicts included fighting between whites and Indians, as well as troubles between different Indian tribes.

By the end of 1837, military surveys had identified a 286-mile route between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Gibson which ran just west of Missouri and Arkansas, and in 1838 work on the actual road began. By 1840, the road stretched 158 miles south of Fort Leavenworth to the Spring River (near present-day Riverton, Kansas). The final stretch south to Fort Gibson does not appear to have been fully improved until the mid-1840s, but the route was in use before then.

Completion of the route coincided with pressures to relocate Fort Wayne, which was in Cherokee lands near the northwest corner of Arkansas. Cherokees complained that the presence of the fort was doing more harm than good, due to conflicts between soldiers and Indians. Military leaders agreed and in 1841 Major Ethan Hitchcock recommended that Fort Wayne be replaced by a new garrison located farther north. He noted that the new fort should be located in an area that would create fewer conflicts with native tribes, and wrote that "perhaps near where the Military road crosses the Marmiton [Marmaton] would be a good site."[11] Although Hitchcock believed that site was part of a strip of neutral land established to buffer conflicts between the Osages and Cherokees, it was actually part of the little-used New York Indians reservation (Figure 2.1.2). Congress ultimately accepted Hitchcock's suggestion, and in February 1842, orders were issued to close Fort Wayne and construct a new post between it and Fort Leavenworth.[12] That new post became Fort Scott.

[8] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 9.
[9] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Courage,* 3.
[10] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Courage,* 3.
[11] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Courage,* 11.
[12] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 26.

Episode I. Frontier Post: 1842-1853

This episode corresponds to the years that Fort Scott was active. The fort was established in 1842 and closed in 1853. During that time, the fort grounds and buildings were designed by Captain Thomas Swords who was serving as the fort's quartermaster. Swords' master plan guided construction activities until around 1850, when the replacement quartermaster, Brevet (Bvt) Captain Alexander Morrow reported that the post was "about finished."[13] The historic site is managed to reflect this period in history.[14]

Establishment of the Fort

The site for Fort Scott was selected in April 1842 by Captain Benjamin D. Moore and Dr. J. R. Motte. The two were appointed by General Zachary Taylor to select a site on the Military Road between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Wayne.[15] Accompanied by a patrol of dragoons, they first explored options for a site near the Spring River and the Military Road. They felt that site was not a healthy location and found it to be too heavily occupied. They moved farther north to the intersection of the Military Road and the Marmaton River that Hitchcock had suggested. There they found a level site atop a ridge that overlooked the river and road to the north, with open prairie land to the south. The elevated site was believed to be healthier than other sites they had visited, and it had the added advantage of being located in the lightly populated New York Indians reservation.

The site they selected was named Camp Scott (later Fort Scott), after General Winfield Scott, the commanding general of the U.S. Army at that time. The officers returned to Fort Wayne but left Sergeant John Hamilton behind with a work party of dragoons, who were tasked with erecting temporary shelters. Hamilton, who later settled in the town of Fort Scott, recalled that "I cut the 1st tree down myself…" which was used to build the first cabin in the new camp. May 26, 1842, Fort Wayne was officially closed, and its garrison arrived at the site of Camp Scott on May 30. Captain Moore assumed command of the new garrison the same day.[16]

The new fort received civilian support from Thomas Bugg, the first post sutler, who was replaced by Hiero T. Wilson within a year. Wilson, who sometimes partnered with his brother Thomas, served as the post sutler the rest of the time the for was active.[17] Post sutlers were civilian merchants who were licensed by the Army to sell amenities to soldiers to supplement what they received from the Army. Some, including Bugg, did double duty as postmaster. Sutlers did business with local civilians as well as soldiers, and local Indian tribes were also frequent customers.

[13] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Courage,* 34.
[14] "Foundation Document: Fort Scott National Historic Site, Kansas" (Omaha, NE: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 2015), 5.
[15] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Courage,* 13.
[16] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Courage,* 15.
[17] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 50.

At Fort Scott, the sutlers did a good deal of trade with members of the Osage Nation; one description of Hiero Wilson later noted that the "tribe with which he traded the most was the Osage."[18] Wilson developed a good relationship with members of the Osage Nation and even learned to speak their language through his business dealings.[19] Many of his Osage customers lived at Osage Mission, now St. Paul, Kansas, which is approximately 38 miles southwest of Fort Scott. One account of commerce with the Osage Nation in that time noted that members often traveled to Fort Scott to "sell their ponies and robes and do their trading."[20]

Design of the Buildings

Lieutenant Richard S. Ewell became the acting quartermaster in charge of all construction at the fort but was soon relieved of that duty. On July 21, 1842, Captain Thomas Swords transferred from Fort Leavenworth to take over that position (Figure 2.1.3).[21] As the quartermaster, it was his job to design the buildings and general layout of the new fort and to oversee all subsequent construction. Army regulations published in 1847 noted that "it is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to provide quarters."[22] Although he was at first unhappy with the transfer, Swords threw himself into the task at hand.[23] Shortly after his arrival, Swords wrote his close friend, Lieutenant Abraham Johnston, about the new fort: "You of course have heard all about our delightful post here, and that we are going to make it the crack post of the frontier..."[24]

By December 1842, Captain Swords had completed drawing plans for the fort. Those plans called for most of the major buildings to be arranged around a central parade ground that was comparable to the one at Fort Leavenworth. Due to the bluff's topography, the parade ground was oriented 45 degrees off north. The quartermaster's complex was to be located off the eastern corner of the parade ground, near the east edge of the bluff. That complex included a large Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) with the quartermaster's office and storerooms, a larger open interior corral lined with stables and support buildings that is now referred to as the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13), and a small but essential Post Bakery (HS-14).

[18] Charles W. Goodlander, *Memoirs and Recollections* (Fort Scott, KS: Monitor Book and Printing CO.), 135.
[19] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 50.
[20] Goodlander, *Memoirs and Recollections*, 25.
[21] Erwin N. Thompson, *Fort Scott Kansas Historic Structures Report, Part I: Site Identification & Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967), 18.
[22] U.S. War Department, *General Regulations for the Army of the United States* (Washington, D.C.: J. and G. S. Gideon Printers, 1847), paragraph 62.
[23] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 33.
[24] Harry C. Myers, ed. *From the Crack Post of the Frontier: Letters of Thomas and Charlotte Swords* (Fort Scott, KS: Sekan Publications, 1982), 6.

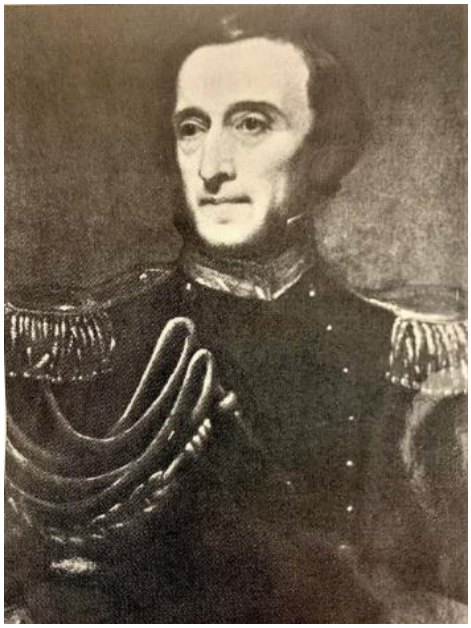


Figure 2.1.3. Portrait of Captain Thomas Swords.
(Leo C. Oliva, *Fort Scott: Courage and Conflict on the Border*, 20.)

Construction

Swords' plan to make Fort Scott the "crack post of the frontier" came with a number of challenges. The first problem was a shortage of skilled construction workers. The Army expected most of the labor to be supplied by soldiers posted at the fort, but a shortage of men with the requisite skills led Swords to hire outside contractors to help with the work. This practice worked well for a time until budgetary concerns prompted Army Quartermaster General Thomas Jesup to order the use of soldiers rather than civilians wherever possible during the construction process.[25] At one point during construction, General Jesup ordered Swords to fire his entire civilian workforce except for one master mechanic.[26]

Swords was also required to obtain almost all building materials locally, which meant most of the buildings needed to be constructed of wood or stone found in the surrounding countryside. A water-powered mill was built on Mill Creek west of the fort to provide sawn lumber, but it was plagued with an irregular water supply and frequent breakdowns. Swords reported in 1844 that they "twice had" the misfortune to break the shaft of our Mill which could not be repaired this side of St. Louis, we lost about two months during the most favorable season…"[27] Additional breakdowns and other issues hindered the mill's output, which was compounded by a lack of skilled mill workers., some 6,000 feet of oak flooring which was being dried in a kiln was lost to fire.[28]

[25] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation*, 21.
[26] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation*, 25.
[27] Thomas Swords, to Maj. General Thomas Jesup, Oct. 1, 1844. (Transcript on file at FOSC.)
[28] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation*, 31.

Swords was able to purchase some building materials, including brick to be used as nogging in the walls of the heavy-framed buildings as well as window glass and shingles. In September 1845 Swords submitted a "List of Quarter master stores expended and worn out in public service at Fort Scott," which included numerous building materials, with notes that they were "Expended building [the] post." Building materials on that list included shingles, window glass, window frame pulleys, butt hinges, cut nails, spikes, and wrought nails. The list also shows that a blacksmith shop was in operation by that time, with an entry for bar iron "used in Smith's Shop for building post and c," plus one for steel that was "used in Smith's shop for public purposes."[29]

When Hiero T. Wilson, the post sutler, arrived at the fort in September 1843, he "found the officers and soldiers in one story houses, the chinks filled in with common mud...no floors."[30] Those conditions were soon to change, however. In a report filed just a month later, Captain Swords informed Major General Jesup, that the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) was complete enough to be occupied, as were one set of Officers' Quarters, (HS-01), one block of soldier's quarters (possibly HS-07), the Post Hospital (HS-08), and the Dragoon Stables (HS-10).[31]

That progress was confirmed in July 1844, during an inspection by Colonel George Croghan, the Army's Inspector General. In his report on Fort Scott, Colonel Croghan observed that "the fine store house which has been erected is sufficiently spacious for a much larger supply."[32] Croghan also observed that the Dragoon Barracks (HS-05) were complete and that one set of infantry barracks (HS-06 or HS-07) were nearing completion.[33] In October 1844, Captain Swords reported that two more sets of officers' quarters were nearing completion and that a total of three sets of soldiers' quarters were complete. He noted that all those buildings had only temporary flooring due to a lack of seasoned lumber for flooring. He also reported a need for additional construction "to complete the work according to the original plan," including stables for the quartermaster's department or an additional company of dragoons.[34]

For all his efforts in planning and overseeing construction at Fort Scott, Captain Swords did not see it completed. In May 1846, Congress declared war on Mexico, and a month later, Captain Swords departed to serve in that war.[35] By the time Swords left, most of the major buildings had been completed or were well underway, including the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), three blocks of soldiers' quarters, most of the officers' quarters, the Post Headquarters (HS-11), the Post Hospital (HS-08) and one set of Dragoon Stables (HS-10). Many of the planned

[29] List of Quartermasters Store expended and worn out in Public service at Fort Scott," (Frame 111-112 Roll 3 Qt. Master and Subsistence Microfilm, National Archives; transcripts on file at FOSC,) 30 Sept 1845.
[30] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Courage,* 18.
[31] Captain Thomas Swords to Major General Thomas S. Jesup, October 1, 1843. (FOSC Files)
[32] Colonel George Croghan, *Inspection Report*, Fort Scott, July 8, 1844, Record of the Headquarters of the Army, National Archives, Record Group 108.
[33] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Courage,* 20.
[34] Captain Thomas Swords to Major General Thomas S. Jesup, October 1, 1844. (Transcript on file at FOSC.)
[35] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation*, 32.

support buildings, however, were yet to be constructed, including several buildings in the quartermaster's complex.

A New Quartermaster

First Lieutenant George W. Wallace assumed the position of Fort Scott Post Quartermaster after Swords left. Wallace took over a depleted workforce as many troops deployed to fight in Mexico. Post returns for much of the next year showed a caretaker force of less than fifty enlisted men and three officers stationed at Fort Scott. That number was drastically decreased from the fort's 1843 peacetime strength when there were 202 enlisted men and eight officers.[36]

In 1848, Wallace submitted a site plan with his annual report (Figure 2.1.4). In that report, Wallace stated that the drawing was as close as he could make it to Sword's original plan, which "has disappeared from my office."[37] Wallace's plan serves as an illustration of Swords' original design intent as well as a progress report, due to notes he included to document work that had been done to date. The 1848 plan is the earliest known drawing of the quartermaster's complex, which included the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13), the Post Bakery (HS-14), and a small corn mill.

The Post Bakery (HS-14) is located on the north edge of the complex, in a small one-story stone building. It was called the "Bake House" on the 1848 plan, which also noted that it was "completed."[38] Wallace's plan also showed that work had started, but had not been completed, on an enclosure to the east of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) that came to be known as the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13). The quadrangle was labeled "Quartermaster's Stables, Shops, etc." with a note that it was "not yet completed." A small structure tucked into the hillside southeast of the corral was identified as a corn mill, with a note that it was "completed but of no service."[39]

Lieutenant Wallace's 1848 plan also depicted small outbuildings behind each of the four officers' quarters. Wallace did not include notes on that part of the map, and it is not clear how many of those outbuildings had been completed by 1848.[40] Since the oldest officers' quarters (now HS-01) had been occupied since 1845, it is likely that at least some of the outbuildings were in service by that time. Plans for a proposed Commanding Officer's Quarters, which were prepared but never used, labeled similar outbuildings behind that building as a privy and a smokehouse. The outbuildings behind the officers' quarters probably had comparable

[36] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation*, 32.
[37] George W. Wallace to T.S. Jesup, June 29, 1848, letter and plan. (Transcript, citing "Source: Roll 21, Frame 663." Folder 14374119174657408. Electronic Files, MWRO National Park Service, Omaha NE, Nov. 2009).
[38] First Lt. Geo. W. Wallace, "Plan of Fort Scott, June 1848."
[39] First Lt. Geo. W. Wallace, "Plan of Fort Scott, June 1848."
[40] George W. Wallace to T. S. Jesup, June 29, 1848. (Transcript, citing "Source: Roll 21, Frame 663." Folder 14374119174657408. Electronic Files, MWRO National Park Service, Omaha NE, Nov. 2009).

functions.[41] Two stone outbuildings (HS-35 and HS-36) currently located behind the westernmost set of officers' quarters (HS-01 and HS-02) appear to date from that time period; they may have been used as smokehouses when new. Archeological work conducted in 1993 also uncovered traces of a latrine located behind HS-01, west of those two buildings, as well as a latrine between them.[42] Neither latrine is extant.

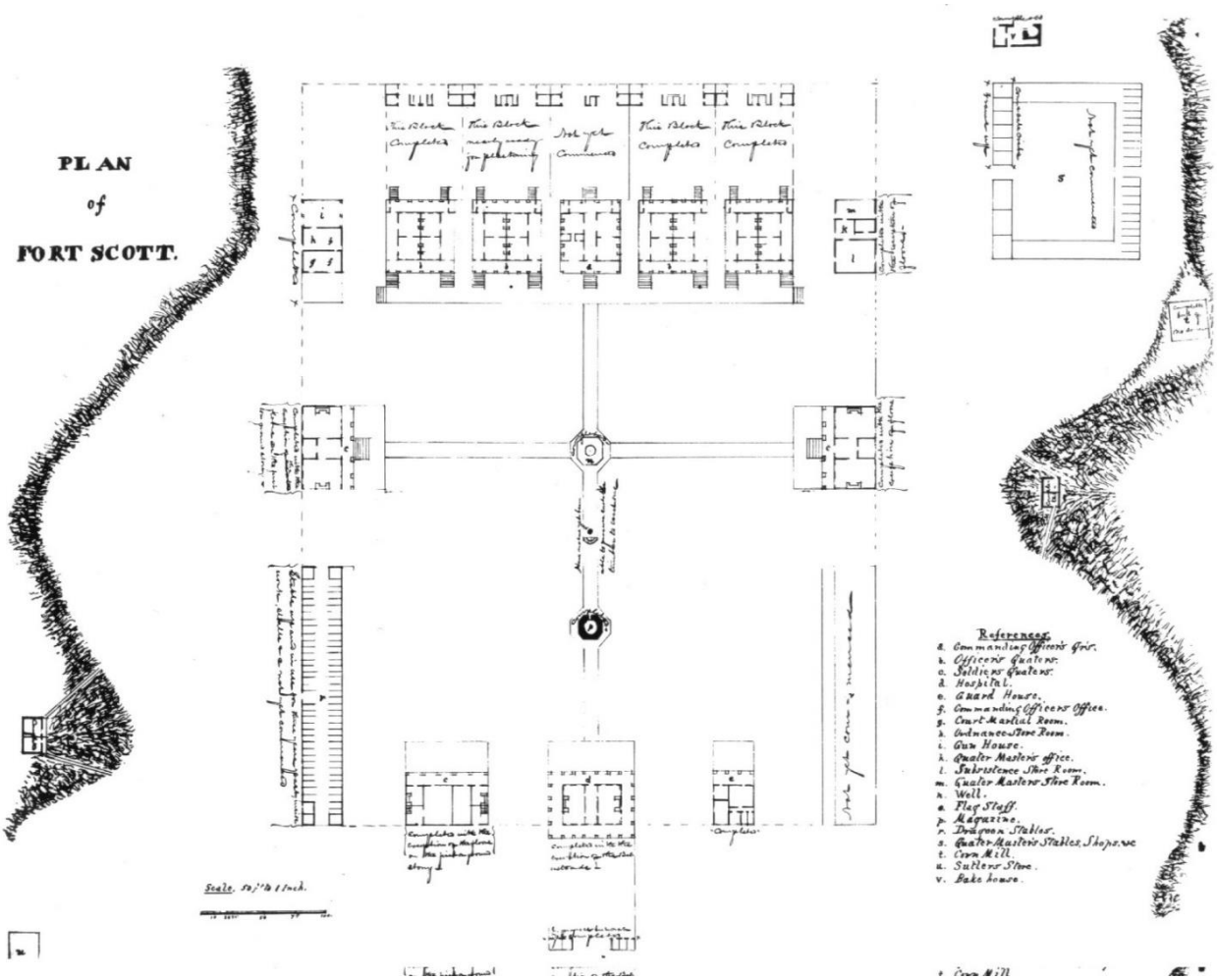


Figure 2.1.4. "Plan of Fort Scott, June 1848."
(George W. Wallace to T.S. Jesup, June 29, 1848, letter and plan.)

Wallace was replaced as post quartermaster just a few months after submitting that map. In the fall of 1848, Brevet Captain Alexander Morrow took over the position.[43] Work completed under Morrow's watch appears to have included the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13), which was the last part of the quartermaster's complex to be constructed. A letter written in February 1849 shows that the quartermaster's stables were finished by that time and that they included some

[41] Susan Richards Johnson and Associates, *Historic Structures Report: Officers' Row, Fort Scott Kansas National Historic Site* (Kansas City, MO, 2010), 28.
[42] Caven P. Clark, "Archeological Investigations at Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas: 1992" (Lincoln, NE: NPS Midwest Archeological Center, 1993).
[43] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Courage,* 34.

hay storage.[44] In a letter requesting permission to build a barn with a shed attached to store hay and shelter oxen during the winter, Morrow mentioned that the quartermaster and dragoon stables could store a small amount of hay, but did not have enough capacity.[45] The Quartermaster approved a shed only, but it is unknown if it was ever built.[46]

Completion

That was one of the last discussions of construction activities at Fort Scott. In 1850, Morrow reported that "According to the original plan, This Post is about finished except the Commanding Officer's Quarters and another Dragoon Stable, neither of which will be needed unless the force of this garrison is increased."[47] His superiors apparently agreed with that statement, as no further construction took place. Unfortunately, Morrow died at Fort Scott less than a year later and was buried in the post cemetery and was later reinterred in 1867 the nearby national cemetery.

Following the end of the Mexican-American War, the discovery of gold in California in 1848, and thousands already following the Oregon Trail, the number of American Immigrants traveling westward pulled the frontier ever west with them. Army forts along the earlier line of the frontier, including Fort Scott, ceased to be useful in their role of maintaining the peace between whites and Indians. Additionally, rising shipping costs made it economically unfeasible for the Army to continue to supply Fort Scott. The fort's location necessitated the use of expensive overland transportation for resupply, as the Marmaton River was not navigable.[48] That left Fort Scott at a distinct disadvantage to posts like Fort Leavenworth, which was on the Missouri River.

On April 22, 1853, Fort Scott closed. The post return for that day simply stated "This post was this day...broken up...and the garrison put en route for Fort L'worth."[49] Ordnance Sergeant Michael McCann was left behind to watch over the mothballed fort buildings. Post sutler Hiero T. Wilson also stayed on with his family, making a living by trading with local American Indian tribes and the few white settlers of the region.[50] Wilson's continued trade with the Osage Nation likely helped keep him in business after the Army left. A description of the fledgling town of Fort Scott written later noted that in the late 1850s, "the Osages came and gave us their dances on the fort parade, which is now called the Plaza."[51]

[44] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation,* 66.
[45] Bvt. Captain A. Morrow to Major General T. S. Jesup, February 9, 1849. Transcript in vertical file located in HS-08.
[46] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation*, 67.
[47] Brvt. Cpt. A. Morrow to Gen T. S. Jesup, April 6, 1850. Transcript in vertical file located in HS-08.
[48] Susan Richards Johnson and Associates, *Historic Structures Report: Officers' Row*, 68.
[49] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation*, 38.
[50] Goodlander, *Memoirs and Recollections*,134.
[51] Goodlander, *Memoirs and Recollections*, 26.

Episode II. Bleeding Kansas and the Civil War: 1854-1865

This episode includes the years that Fort Scott transitioned into a civilian community. It begins the year after the fort was closed and ends with the conclusion of the Civil War. It includes the historical period known as Bleeding Kansas, as well as the Civil War, which lasted from 1861 to 1865. Small numbers of U.S. troops were deployed to the town of Fort Scott to quell civic unrest during Bleeding Kansas, and thousands of soldiers were in the area during the Civil War. During that time, the fledgling town of Fort Scott developed into the largest military supply center in southeast Kansas. The buildings left behind when the Army closed the fort in 1853 formed the nucleus of that new town.

Bleeding Kansas

With the conclusion of the Mexican-American War, the United States gained a vast amount of land as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The treaty annexed much of present-day Texas and set the boundary between Mexico and the United States at the Rio Grande River. In addition, Mexico gave up land in present-day New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado.[52] The addition of those lands fueled new discussions related to the issue of slavery and the balance of slave vs free states within the country. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 had admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state and banned slavery in all states north of the line roughly equal to the southern border of Missouri.[53] Efforts later arose to instead let residents of newly organized states west of the Missouri border decide the issue amongst themselves, in a process known as popular sovereignty.

After a series of unsuccessful resolutions in the late 1840s, the Compromise of 1850 allowed California to be admitted as a free state. To counter the imbalance in the free-slave state representation in the Senate, the Fugitive Slave Law was amended to include harsh consequences for those assisting runaway slaves. It also let the residents of the New Mexico and Utah territories decide to be admitted as either free or slave states. That volatile compromise held until 1854, when Senator Stephen Douglass of Illinois introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Act, a bill to organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, both of which were in what should have automatically been free territory. The bill instead proposed that the citizens of those territories be allowed to vote on the issue of slavery.[54]

In May 1855, the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed, opening up the Kansas Territory to white settlement, and making Kansas an epicenter in the growing battle over the issue of slavery.[55] With an even number of free and slave states, the U.S. Congress maintained an equilibrium on the issue of slavery. Any change to that equation was seen by both sides as potentially

[52] Robert V. Hine and John Mack Faragher, *The American West: A New Interpretive History* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2000), 212.
[53] "Primary Documents in American History: Missouri Compromise--March 6,1820," Library of Congress, Web Guides, accessed June 2, 2020, https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsp&fileName=038/llsp038.db&recNum=668
[54] Hine and Faragher, *American West,* 220.
[55] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation,* 80.

disastrous to their cause. Nebraska was expected to come into the nation as a free state, which meant if Kansas also entered as a free state, the Southern states would lose power in the halls of Congress. That provision set off a series of violent acts between pro- and anti-slavery forces across the territory that would come to be known as "Bleeding Kansas."

Sale of Government Buildings

Around the same time the Kansas-Nebraska Act was enacted, the Army made plans to auction off the buildings at Fort Scott. An advertisement in the *Kansas Weekly Herald* described several of the buildings being offered. The Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) was described as "60 feet by 37 feet containing four rooms, a loft, and a cellar." The advertisement also mentioned blacksmith shops, carpenter shops, stables, and granaries. Those buildings were likely part of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13). The advertisement also noted that the sale of the fort buildings would "not convey a title to the land on which it stands."[56] This was due to the fact that the government did not actually have a clear title to the land. At that time, it was still officially part of the New York Indian Reservation.[57]

The auction took place on April 16, 1855. A list of the auction proceeds that was prepared during the sale includes a brief description of the items that were sold, the names of the purchasers, and the sale prices.[58] Review of that list presents a clear image of the order in which the buildings were sold. Beginning with the sawmill, the auctioneers then moved to the fort proper, and sold the smaller utilitarian buildings first, then accepted bids on the more desirable larger buildings, such as the Post Hospital and the Officers' Quarters. The auction ended with furniture that had remained when the Army closed the fort. Sale prices ranged from 50 cents for "2 old Sabre blades" to $505 for the third block of Officers' Quarters. Officers' and enlisted men's quarters were among the most sought-after buildings, along with the Post Hospital and the Quartermaster's Quadrangle; each of those buildings sold for at least $200.

The buildings in the quartermaster's complex went to a variety of new owners. James T. Hill (or Kill) purchased the "Qr Mrs. & Subsistence Storehouse" (HS-12) and the "Bake House" (HS-14). (HS-14); Hill paid $134.00 and $70.00, respectively. Auction account transcripts list the buyer of those properties as James T. Kill, but a closer look at other records indicates that his last name may actually have been Hill. A review of local newspapers and deed records revealed numerous references to a James T. Hill, but no such mention of James Kill.[59] In 1858, for example, George W. Jones ran notices in the local paper for several weeks declaring that James T. Hill was his lawful agent and attorney, with authority to act on his behalf in all real estate transactions.[60] It is possible that the name Hill was erroneously misspelled as Kill in the auction record.

[56] *Kansas Weekly Herald*, March 9, 1855, np.
[57] Thompson, *Site Identification and Evaluation*, 81.
[58] "Account of Slates of Buildings and Other Public Property at Fort Scott, Kansas Territory, April 16, 1855," in Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 291-292.
[59] James T. Hill was mentioned several times in the local newspaper in the 1850s, and at least twice in deeds of sale of that time period.
[60] "Notice! Notice!" *Fort Scott Bulletin*, Aug. 5, 1858, 4. (Newspapers.com, accessed June 4, 2020.)

At the time the auction took place, the area was an unorganized part of the Kansas Territory, with no county government or local repository for real estate documents. As a result, there is a dearth of information about real estate transfers made in the late 1850s. Deed records made later, however, show that the Storehouse had changed hands by 1858 and that the Bake House had a new owner by 1861.[61]

The Quartermaster's Quadrangle may have been subdivided during that auction. A man named T. F. Whitlock bought the "Qr. M. Stable & shed, Corn Cribs & shops" (HS-13) for $405.00. The next two entries in the auction ledger document the sale of a "Blacksmith Shop & Carpenter Shop (wood)," plus "loose lumber in shop." The shops were purchased by former post sutler Hiero T. Wilson, for a total of $71.[62] The order in which those items were sold indicates that the shops, stables, and cribs were very close together, inviting speculation that the blacksmith and carpenter shops were originally part of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle. The stone building now known as HS-30 would have been a logical location for the blacksmith shop, and the carpenter shop may have been in the building or buildings originally attached to the north end of HS-30.

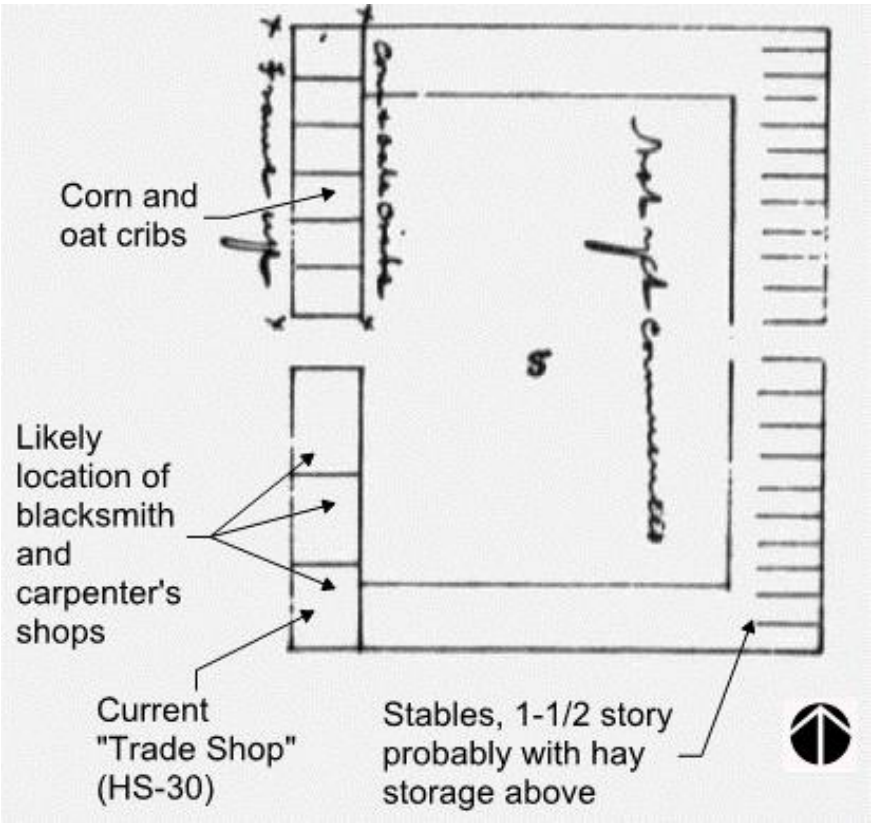


Figure 2.1.5. Excerpt of the "Plan of Fort Scott, June 1848," showing the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13). Notes added by Deb Sheals 2020.

[61] See Chapter 4 thru Chapter 10 for more information about individual property ownership.
[62] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 291-293.

Outbuildings and small structures were also included in the 1855 sale; the auction list includes smokehouses, huts, and root houses. The smokehouses were all located near the officers' quarters. Hiero T. Wilson purchased Officers' Quarters 2 (HS-02), as well as a smokehouse behind it (possibly HS-35 or HS-36). A. Hornbeck purchased Officers' Quarters 1 (HS-01) but there is no mention of a smokehouse associated with those quarters. Neither is there mention of the two carriage houses now located north of Officers' Row (HS-31 and HS-32); they were constructed later.

The Town of Fort Scott

After the auction, the former government buildings formed the nucleus of a new civilian community. In August of 1855, Bourbon County was established by an act of the Kansas Territorial Legislature. The county was named at the suggestion of Kentucky natives William Barbee and S. A. Williams, both of whom had made minor purchases at the auction.[63] The town of Fort Scott was officially incorporated the same month that Bourbon County was created. The board of trustees were Hiero T. Wilson (also a Kentucky native), A. Hornbeck, Thomas Dodge, R. G. Roberts, F. Demint (or De Wint), and Thomas B. Arnett.[64] All of those men except R. G. Roberts and Thomas Arnett had purchased items at the auction.

The creation of the new town spurred a real estate boom. The same month the town of Fort Scott was incorporated, the Wingfield Land Company was founded by C. B. Wingfield, G. W. Jones, and S. A. Williams, with the intent to develop Fort Scott into a town.[65] (Jones and Williams had each made purchases at the auction.) According to one history of Bourbon County, the Wingfield Land Company hoped to acquire the title to the land for Fort Scott under pre-emption law, since they did not hold the title to that land.[66] Before they could make much progress toward that goal, a competing land company was formed.

In 1857, the Fort Scott Town Company was organized by D. H. Weir, D. W. Holbrook, E. S. Lowman, W. R. Judson, G. W. Jones, H. T. Wilson, Norman Eddy, George A. Crawford, and T. R. Blackburn. The Fort Scott Town Company almost immediately "made conditional purchase and took possession of the claims known as the site of Fort Scott."[67] The Wingfield Land Company merged with the Fort Scott Town Company in January 1858.[68]

Subsequent legal maneuvering eroded New York Indian land rights in the region. White settlement on New York lands increased, and in June 1858 laws were changed to allow white squatters on Indian lands to acquire title to land they improved.[69] Finally, in February 1859, the Fort Scott newspaper reported that New York "Indian claims to these lands has been

[63] T. F. Robley, *History of Bourbon County, To the Close of 1865* (Fort Scott, Kansas: The Monitor Book & Printing Co., 1894), 43-44.
[64] T. F. Robley, *History of Bourbon County,* 48.
[65] T. F. Robley, *History of Bourbon County,* 71.
[66] T. F. Robley, *History of Bourbon County,* 72.
[67] T. F. Robley, *History of Bourbon County,* 72.
[68] T. F. Robley, *History of Bourbon County,* 72.
[69] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 88-89.

extinguished," but noted that details were yet to be announced.[70] Federal surveyors began surveying lands that same year, and by 1860 real estate companies in Fort Scott were advertising options for securing land warrants for "settlers on the New York Lands."[71]

The Fort Scott Town Company commissioned a survey to lay out lots and blocks in the new town, and the resulting plat was taken to St. Louis to be lithographed.[72] A plat of "the City of Fort Scott" was recorded with the Bourbon County Recorder of Deeds on Jan. 1, 1858. It included a note that it was supposed to have been filed in August 1857 (Figure 2.1.6). The new town plan retained the original configuration of the fort grounds, including the open parade ground, which was renamed Carroll Plaza. Two rows of lots were arranged around each side of the plaza. The plaza and adjacent blocks were all oriented at a 45-degree angle to the compass points, again following the layout established by the Army. An even grid of more than 140 new blocks was laid out around the east, west, and south sides of the original fort to accommodate additional development. All those blocks used the more traditional arrangement of east-west and north-south streets.

The Fort Scott Town Company began selling property in earnest in 1860. Bourbon County deed records show that many of their earliest sales were to owners of the former government buildings, who at the time did not own the land upon which their buildings were located. The original plat was later found to be inaccurate and the Town Company had it redrawn sometime before 1865.[73] As a result, some of the early deed records included descriptions of the buildings being sold as well as the legal descriptions of the associated land. That practice had the historical advantage of including information in the deeds that showed how the properties were being used at the time.

[70] *Fort Scott Democrat*, February 27, 1859, 2.
[71] *Fort Scott Democrat*, June 2, 1860, 1.
[72] "Incidents of the Early History of Fort Scott," in *Fort Scott City Directory and Business Mirror 1865-66 (Fort Scott: D.B. Emmert Publisher, 1865),* 74.
[73] "Incidents in the Early History of Fort Scott," in *City Directory and Business Mirror 1865-66,* 74.

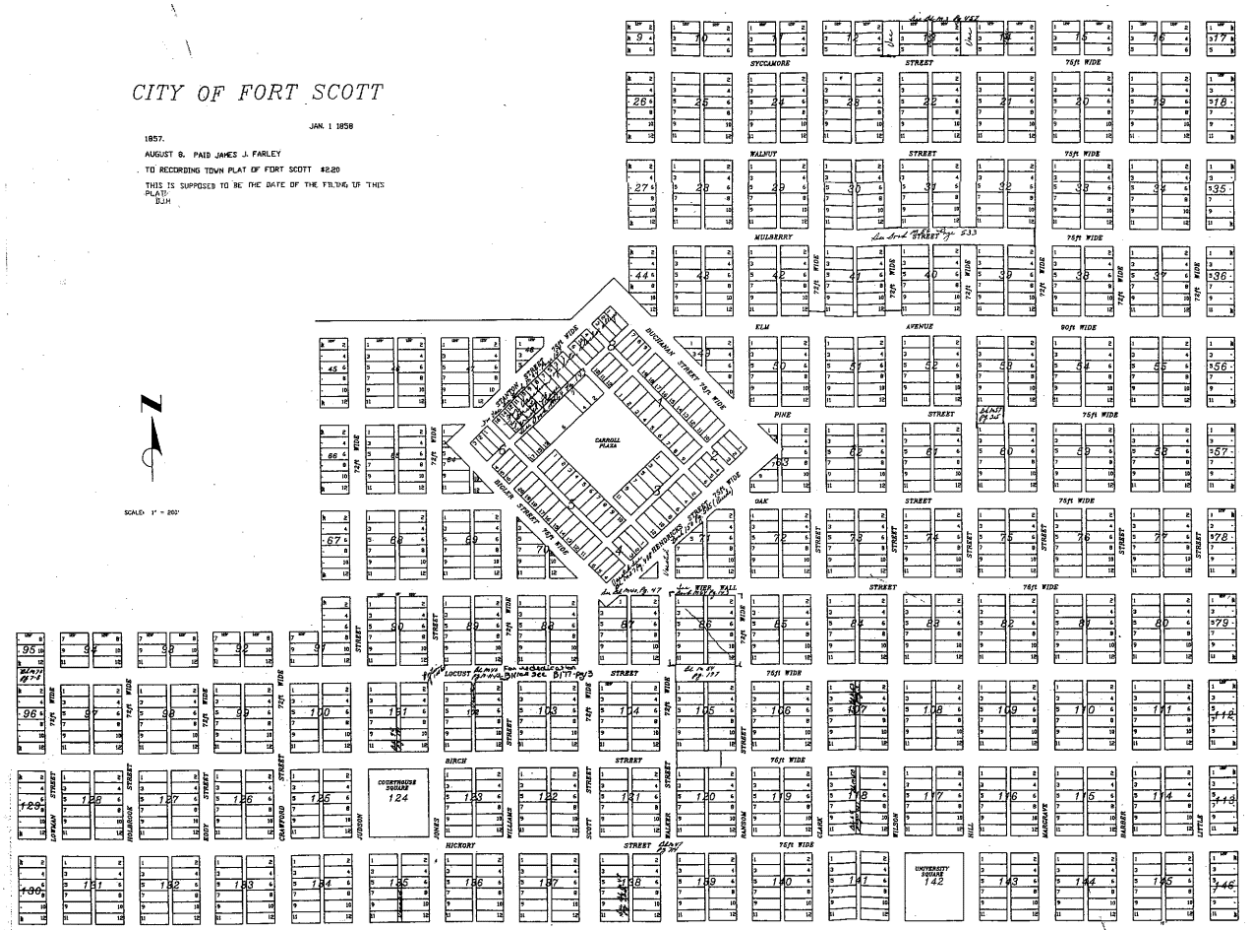


Figure 2.1.6. 1857 Plat of Fort Scott. (On file with the Bourbon County Recorder's Office.)

Quartermaster's Quadrangle: The Government Corral (HS-13)

Deeds from that time provide good information about early private uses for the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13), which came to be known as the "government corral." The first recorded deed of sale for the quadrangle was filed in 1858. That document included the following description: "Known as the government corral in said town and being on the east side of the plaza or parade therein comprising Stables, Sheds, Grain Cribs & Blacksmiths & Wood Shops thereunto attached, the said interest being the full and equal half thereof the other now occupied by J. A. [or K] Williams and formable [sic, probably meant formerly] owned and occupied by James T. Hill and George W. Jones."[74] Hill probably purchased the Quartermaster's Storehouse, the Bake House, and the adjacent Infantry Barracks (HS-06) at the auction. As noted above, he may have been erroneously listed as James Kill in the auction transcript.

That document shows that the corral had been legally partitioned into two undivided halves by 1858. It is possible that the division went back to the original auction when Whitlock bought the sheds and the corral, and Wilson purchased the blacksmith and carpenter shops. All deeds associated with the property between 1858 and 1871 refer to it only in terms of an "undivided

[74] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book A, page 17.

1/2."[75] Those deeds also indicate that the former Quartermaster's Quadrangle continued to function much as it had when under Army control, with workshops, livestock shelter, and feed storage.

The Quartermaster's Quadrangle often housed commercial livery stables in that time. A deed of sale made in 1858 described the property as "lately held and occupied by Williams & Sullivan as a livery stable."[76] That use may have continued throughout the Civil War. The 1865-66 Fort Scott City Directory shows that S. A. Oulds (Olds) was operating a "Livery and Feed Stable" at the "Rear of the Old Government Corrall (sic)" (Figure 2.1.7).[77] Samuel A. Oulds (1816-1894) was a native of Cornwall, England who moved to Fort Scott with his wife Mary in 1862.[78] He operated livery stables in the community from at least 1865 to 1880 but was based out of the old government corral for only a short time. Directories show he had relocated to the new business district by 1869.[79]

Oulds appears to have rented the former government corral for his livery business; he is not listed in any deed records associated with the property. Those deed records show that at least half of the corral property was owned by grocery keeper Dennis Sullivan.[80] Sullivan also owned the nearby former Infantry Barracks (HS-06). He was one of several people who owned those two properties together. The barracks were purchased at auction in 1855 by James T. Hill, who is also listed as having a share in the corral in 1858.[81] Later deeds show that ownership of a one-half interest in the corral was linked to ownership of the former infantry barracks into the early 1870s. Sullivan was living in the barracks in 1861, and apparently used the corral for his own stock or rented it to others.[82] It is not known if the corral housed other livery or feed stables after Oulds relocated.

[75] Bourbon County Deed Records, 1858-1875.
[76] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book A, page 40.
[77] His name was misspelled in that ad; Oulds is the correct spelling. *City Directory and Business Mirror 1865-66,* 6.
[78] "Died," *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, May 20, 1884, 3. (Obituary for Mary A Oulds.)
[79] *Fort Scott City Directory and Business Mirror 1869-70, (*Fort Scott, KS: J. Z. Culver and Co, 1869), 74.
[80] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book C, page 421 and Book E, page 458.
[81] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book A, page 40.
[82] Bourbon County Probate Records. "Last Will and Testament, Dennis Sullivan," February 18, 1861. (Ancestry.com, accessed May 5, 2020)

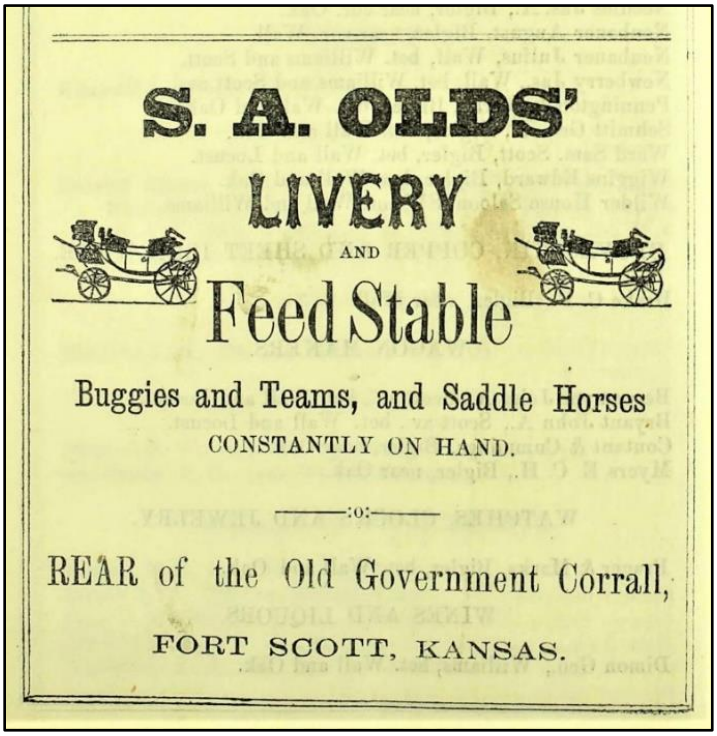


Figure 2.1.7. Advertisement for a Livery and Feed Store in the "Old Government Corrall" (HS-13). (*Fort Scott City Directory 1865-66*, 66.)

Information about the private use of the government buildings can also be found in early published descriptions of the new town. Those buildings were among the largest and most impressive buildings in the region and were often featured in descriptions of the new community. Charles W. Goodlander, a longtime local businessman and civic leader, later wrote a description of the fort grounds as they appeared when he arrived in Fort Scott in 1858. He recalled the quartermaster's complex: "At the other end of the row of officers' quarters was a one-story building, where the Lyons property now stands, called the commissary building (now HS-12)...out on the bluff on the east was a corral for the livestock of the government..."[83]

Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12)

A newspaper advertisement made the same year Goodlander wrote that description shows that the former Quartermaster's Storehouse had been converted to residential use. In February 1858, an advertisement in the *Fort Scott Bulletin* announced the sale of a "splendid Dwelling House, occupied by C. P. Bullock…commonly known as the Commissary Building" (Figure 2.1.8).[84] It is not known if Bullock owned the house at the time; there is no record of him purchasing the property from James T. Hill, who bought it in the 1855 auction, but deed records are inconclusive for this time period.

[83] Goodlander, *Memoirs and Recollections*, 9.
[84] *Fort Scott Bulletin*, February 25, 1858, 2.



Fine House for sale.

I will now offer for sale, on good terms, the splendid Dwelling House, occupied by C. P. Ballock, in the town of Fort Scott, commonly known as the Commissary building. This House contains four good rooms, together with closets, ward-robes, &c. Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain further information by calling at my office in the Land office building.

S. A. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l Land Agent.

feb 25-tf

Figure 2.1.8. Sale Advertisement for the Quartermaster's Storehouse. (*Fort Scott Bulletin*. Thursday, February 25, 1858, 2.)

The first recorded deed of sale for the Quartermaster's Storehouse dates to 1861 when the Fort Scott Town Company sold the land to Sarah M. Clough, wife of Phineas Clough. That deed shows that the Cloughs were already living in the building, stating that the purchase was of the "lot of ground on which Clough's residence now stands."[85] Phineas Clough (ca. 1819-1871) was living in Fort Scott with his family by 1860. The federal census shows that he was working as a butcher at that time and that the household included their three children as well as another married couple.[86] The Cloughs owned the property until 1865.

Post Bakery (HS-14)

Like the Quartermaster's Storehouse, the Post Bakery was converted to residential use soon after it was sold by the Army. It was mentioned by longtime resident Edward L. Marbel, who recounted a description of the town as it appeared in 1858 that was later printed in the local paper. He mentioned "the old bakery building occupied by Mr. Arnett."[87] Mr. Arnett was probably Thomas B. Arnett, who was a founding member of the Fort Scott Town Company. Thomas Arnett died in 1858; his wife Elizabeth purchased the land associated with the bakery in 1861.[88] It has been assumed that she was living in the building with her husband in 1858. Records indicate that the former bakery continued to serve as a residence well into the twentieth century.

[85] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book A, page 280.
[86] U.S. Federal Population Census, 1860.
[87] "Fort Scott in 1858," *Fort Scott Tribune and the Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, June 9, 1921, 5.
[88] Bourbon County Deed Records Deed Book E. p 393, and "Thomas B. Arnett," Ancestry.com, access June 5, 2020. https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/22029002/person/1542160846/facts?_phsrc=DXX112&_phstart=successSource

Carriage House (HS-31)

Sometime during this episode, a large new stone carriage house was constructed behind one of the former officers' quarters (HS-02) which was owned and occupied at the time by Hiero and Elizabeth Wilson.[89] It is likely that the Wilsons constructed the building soon after they bought the property in 1860. It was definitely in place by the time the property was mapped by the Sanborn Company in 1884, and the recent discovery of a Civil War-era minie ball and remnants of a sugar bowl beneath the floor of the building indicates a pre-1865 date of construction.[90] It appears that the Wilsons generally used the carriage house as an outbuilding. They may have rented it to Union officers in need of stable space for their horses during the war, and it is possible that the building also served as a makeshift residence at that time. As one report later noted, "The building would certainly have been far more comfortable than a tent."[91] The author further noted that the presence of the sugar bowl fragments suggested use by officers rather than enlisted men, who would have been less likely to carry and use a sugar bowl in wartime.

Civic Unrest

As the new town of Fort Scott grew, so did national and regional tensions relate to the issue of slavery. Kansas became a national battleground with supporters of both sides streaming into the territory to impact an upcoming vote on statehood and slavery. Clashes between the different factions were often violent. Some historians declared, "Over the next four years, the Kansas prairie became a killing field where men took sides and fought for their uncompromising beliefs."[92]

Like many areas, Fort Scott had residents on both sides of the issue. As the territory opened to new settlement there was an influx of pro-slavery forces from Missouri, and the area also had a solid contingent of free-soilers. For a time, Fort Scott's townspeople leaned toward the pro-slavery politics of the Democratic party, while residents of the surrounding countryside tended to be more heavily Republican and opposed to the concept of slavery.[93]

Over time, more free-state proponents moved into Fort Scott, and tensions within the town escalated. Two of the former government buildings facing Carroll Plaza that were operating as hotels developed into headquarters for the rival factions. The Fort Scott Hotel, which was in the original Officers' Quarters No. 1 (HS-01), was patronized by so many Republicans that it earned the nickname of the "Free-State Hotel." Directly across the Plaza, in the former Infantry Barracks (HS-07), was the Western Hotel, which became popular with pro-slavery factions.[94]

[89] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book A, pages 277-278.
[90] "Test Excavation at the Carriage House/Stable (HS-31), Fort Scott National Historic Site (FOSC)." Midwest Archeological Center Memorandum, August 12, 2009. Additional information about those investigations is on file at MWAC.
[91] "Test Excavation at the Carriage House/Stable (HS-31).
[92] Hine and Faragher, *The American West,* 220.
[93] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation*, 80.
[94] "Incidents in the Early History of Fort Scott," in *City Directory and Business Mirror 1865-66,* 74.

Tensions continued to rise. As one local historian put it a few years later "Assassinations became frequent. A reign of terror began. An appeal was made to the Government for help."[95] The Army answered those pleas for assistance by dispatching troops from Fort Leavenworth to the town of Fort Scott several times over the next few years. The troops frequently stayed just until things settled down and then returned to Fort Leavenworth only to be called out again. Violence continued off and on until February 1860, when the Kansas territorial legislature approved the "Wyandotte Constitution." [96] That act officially ended the legality of slavery in the territory and laid the groundwork for the creation of the state of Kansas. On January 29, 1861, Kansas entered the Union as a free state.[97]

That peace, however, was short-lived as the American Civil War erupted on April 12, 1861. A Fort Scott resident wrote in 1865 that the Civil War "has given the whole country at large a touch of the life our citizens were leading for many years past in Fort Scott."[98]

Civil War

During the Civil War, the U.S. Army once again established a presence in and around the town of Fort Scott. The area was considered strategic due to its proximity to secessionist-leaning Missouri, successionist Arkansas, and Confederate-controlled Indian Territory. In his original plan, General Winfield Scott intended to use the town as a supply depot for three smaller forts but later abandoned that plan. As a result, Fort Scott became what one historian described as "an outpost on the extreme western end of Union defenses stretching from the shores of the Atlantic to the prairies of Kansas.[99]

On August 19, 1861, General James H. Lane arrived at Fort Scott with a command of around 2,000 troops from Fort Leavenworth.[100] The Army formally established a headquarters in the town of Fort Scott on March 19, 1862.[101] Because the original fort buildings were no longer government property, the Army rented private property.[102] Those rentals included property scattered around the town as well as some of the former fort buildings. Buildings at the former fort that were returned to military service included the Post Hospital (HS-08), the Guardhouse (HS-09), and the Dragoon Stables (HS-10).

According to one 1863 report, the U.S. Army paid $472.83 per month in rent for buildings at Fort Scott that year; that was more than many entire original buildings sold for at the 1855 auction.[103] There is no evidence that any of the buildings in the quartermaster's complex were used in an

[95] "Incidents in the Early History of Fort Scott," in *City Directory and Business Mirror 1865-66*, 75.
[96] C. E. Cory "Slaves at Fort Scott," Address to Kansas State Historical Society, 1901, reprinted in Carolyn J. Cooper, "African Americans in the News" (Old Fort Genealogical Society, 2015), 66-71.
[97] Holder and Rothman, *Marmaton*, 93.
[98] "Incidents in the Early History of Fort Scott," in *City Directory and Business Mirror 1865-66*, 77.
[99] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation*, 115.
[100] Holder and Rothman, *Marmaton*, 105.
[101] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Courage,* 67.
[102] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Courage,* 67-68.
[103] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Courage,* 68-69.

official capacity during the Civil War, but it is likely that any livery and feed stables operating in the former government corral saw extra business from officers and visitors to the town.

The Army also constructed buildings on rented land. The new buildings included stables, offices, a prison, an icehouse, a large blacksmith shop, and four small defensive lunettes which included blockhouses. Although much of the new construction took place south of the original fort, away from the developed area of the town, some of the new buildings were located on the original fort grounds. New construction there included a wheelwright and blacksmith's complex that occupied much of Block 3, which is located just south of the original quartermaster's complex (Figure 2.1.9).[104]

As the only major post between Fort Leavenworth and the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), Fort Scott had a much larger presence in the Civil War than it had during the frontier period. One report filed in 1863 documented some 4,000 Union troops stationed in the vicinity of the town of Fort Scott during the Civil War. That is more than 20 times the frontier fort's maximum troop strength.[105]

The town of Fort Scott developed into a major military supply center. According to an 1863 article in the *Leavenworth Conservative*, the Quartermaster's Department had issued approximately 33,000 pounds of hay, and 24,600 pounds of corn just to feed the numerous livestock used for military purposes. The Quartermaster's Department was described as having one wagon shop, one carpenter shop, one harness shop, and three blacksmith shops.[106] Although the location of the main quartermaster's complex is not known, it is believed to have been on the outskirts of town, probably to the south, where wagon trains often gathered. One account in the *Fort Scott Bulletin* described a "wagon review" in the prairies south of town that included some 300 wagons.[107]

Wagon trains played a major role in Army operations in the Fort Scott area during the war. A report filed in 1862 noted that there was $2,000,000 worth of military supplies in and near the town and that they were expecting 105 wagon trains from Fort Leavenworth that week alone.[108] Those supply trains were often impressively large. Descriptions written in 1863, for example, described a train of 125 wagons arriving from Fort Gibson, as well as one containing some 600 wagons leaving Fort Scott.[109] Supply trains passed through constantly. All trains headed south from Fort Leavenworth stopped to add supplies and pick up military escorts, and wagon trains returning from Arkansas and Indian Territory often brought back wagonloads of refugees.

[104] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Courage,* 70.
[105] Walter A. Meeks, "The Role of Fort Scott, Kansas in the Civil War" (Master's Thesis, Kansas State Teachers College, 1952), 24; Thompson, *Identification & Evaluation*, 12.
[106] "Quartermaster Report Reflects Bustling Activity at Fort Scott," *Fort Scott Tribune*, January 29, 1963. (Original article published in the *Leavenworth Conservative*, January 11, 1863.)
[107] *Fort Scott Bulletin*, June 28, 1862, 3.
[108] Meeks, "The Role of Fort Scott," 19.
[109] Meeks, "The Role of Fort Scott," 22.

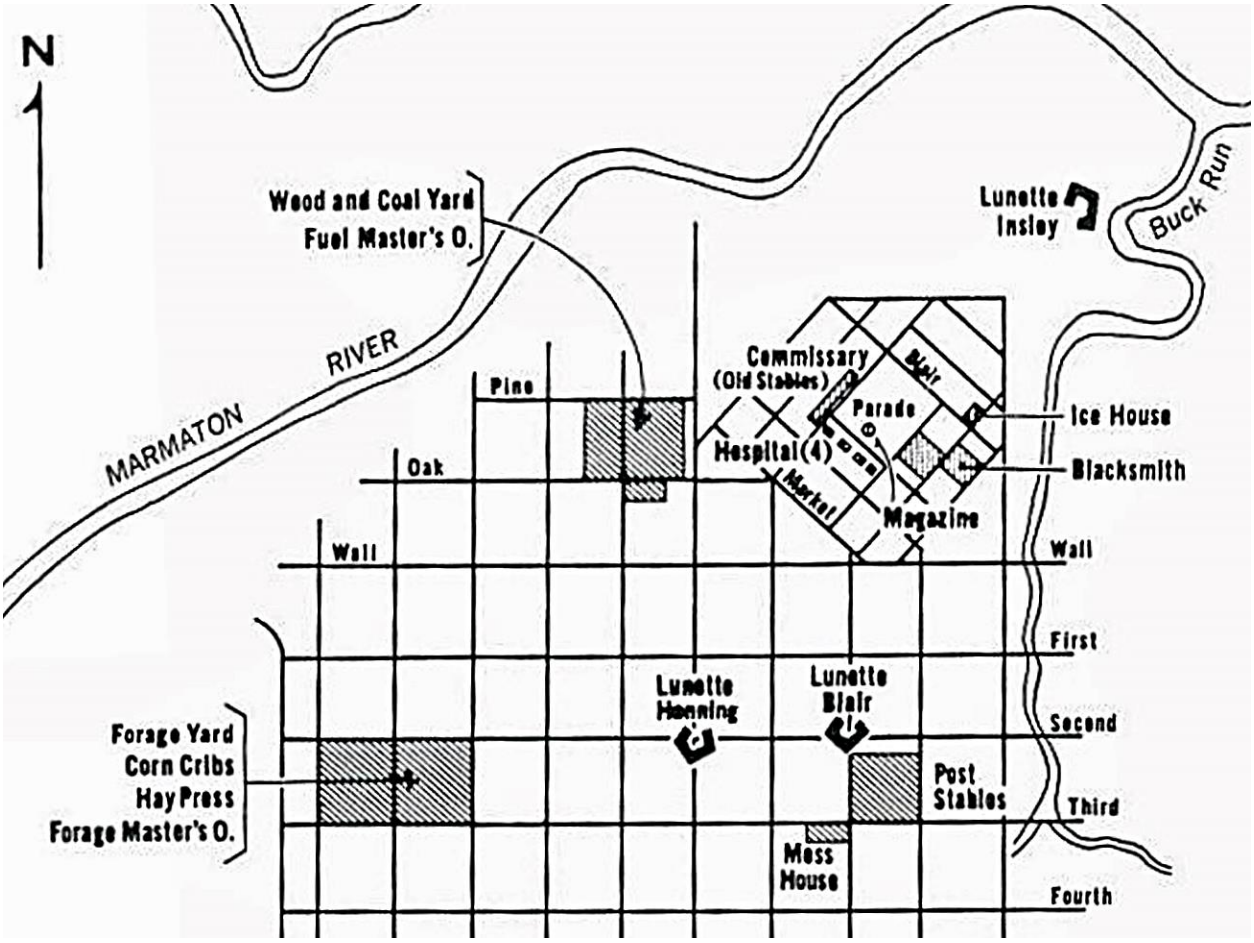


Figure 2.1.9. Map of sites and structures used during Civil War. (Erwin N. Thompson, *Fort Scott Kansas Historic Structures Report, Part I: Site Identification & Evaluation,* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967, Plate 5.)

Refugees

Fort Scott's location close to the Missouri border and the southern edge of Union territory made it a common destination for refugees. Those fleeing slave states included whites and American Indians who were displaced by the war as well as large numbers of African Americans fleeing slavery. Many of the refugees of all races were families of Union soldiers who were unable to fend for themselves. The Army routinely provided transportation to safer locations, often filling empty wagon trains that had recently delivered supplies with refugees for the return trip. In 1863, a soldier stationed in Fayetteville, Arkansas wrote in his diary that a "large train with refugees and a large number of negroes left camp this morning for Fort Scott, Kansas. Men, women, and children white and black make up the freight of the train."[110] Another account noted that in 1865, "there were more than 1,000 refugees from Missouri and Arkansas still depending on the supply depot there for support."[111]

[110] Charles Porter, *"A Journal of Events in the Life of Charles W. Porter,"* (Typescript on file at FOSC), Jan. 10, 1863, transcript page 103.
[111] Meeks, "The Role of Fort Scott," 35.

First Kansas Colored Infantry

The large concentration of black refugees in Fort Scott impacted the practice of excluding African Americans from active military service. When the Civil War began, African Americans were not eligible for official military service; they were often hired to serve as, but only as private citizens. That attitude began to change early in the war, often due to manpower shortages as much as enlightened thoughts about equality. Changes in federal legislation gradually made it legal for blacks to enlist in the Army, and soldiers stationed at Fort Scott during the war ultimately included the first African American soldiers ever mustered into service in the U.S. Military. Those soldiers were members of the First Kansas Colored Infantry, which was the first black Civil War regiment organized by a northern state.

The First Kansas Colored was established by Kansas Senator James H. Lane. Lane had a number of important positions in the 1860s. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1860.[112] In late 1861, President Abraham Lincoln appointed Lane to the rank of Brigadier General.[113] In February 1862, Lane resigned his commission as a general in order to keep his seat in the Senate, which he held until his death in 1866.[114]

After resigning his commission in 1862, Lane was appointed "commissioner of recruiting in the Department of Kansas," with authority to raise at least one brigade of volunteer troops (a brigade includes 1,500 to 4,000 troops).[115] Although that brigade was expected to include only whites, Lane took advantage of the appointment to begin recruiting black troops. He was well-aware of the influx of African Americans into Kansas since the war began and had long been advocating their inclusion in the Army. Speaking of the black emigrants in Kansas to fellow Senators, he declared "we intend to use them in fighting."[116]

Lane had two pieces of federal legislation on his side. The first was the Second Confiscation Act of 1862, which among other things authorized the president to "receive into the service…persons of African descent."[117] Lane tried to use that act as his authority to enlist black troops; the Army disagreed with that interpretation, arguing only the president could make that call, but Lane continued recruiting both whites and blacks. He even began training black troops before they could legally be mustered into federal service.

With its growing role in the Civil War in Kansas and thousands of new black residents, Fort Scott was a natural stop on Lane's recruiting tour. On August 16, 1862, then Lane spoke to a

[112] *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, Embracing Events, Institutions, Industries, Counties, Cities, Towns, Prominent Persons, Etc., Volume II*, ed. Frank W. Blackmar (Chicago: Standard Publishing Company, 1912), 593.
[113] Ian M. Spurgeon, *Soldiers in the Army of Freedom* (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 2014), 29.
[114] *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History*, 597.
[115] Spurgeon, *Army of Freedom*, 55.
[116] Spurgeon, *Army of Freedom,* 54.
[117] Spurgeon, *Army of Freedom,* 54.

large crowd in front of the Fort Scott Hotel (HS-01) on the former military parade ground.[118] That speech included an argument for black service in the Army, and some 50 black men from Fort Scott enlisted that day.[119] That same month Lane formed the First Kansas (Colored) Voluntary Infantry Regiment and began training the recruits for military service.[120]

Within just a few months, the First Kansas Colored Infantry Regiment became the first black unit to engage in combat during the Civil War. On October 26, 1862, Major Benjamin Henning, Fort Scott headquarters commander, issued orders to send a detachment of troops into Missouri to deter a band of guerillas who had been operating in Bates County. A 240-man expedition consisting mostly of black soldiers set out that same day. The next day, they set up camp around a commandeered log house dubbed "Fort Africa," and learned that there were as many as 800 pro-Confederate guerillas in the area. On October 29, the black soldiers had their first skirmish while foraging for supplies. In that initial engagement, the First Kansas Colored came away victorious in what historian Ian Spurgeon has declared "the first firefight by a black unit for the Union cause."[121]

Only a few hours later, the troops were attacked by a larger, more organized enemy force. The battle moved to a small rise near Fort Africa, Island Mound, where the outnumbered black troops fought ferociously. One white officer, Captain Richard Ward, later affirmed "I have witnessed some hard fights, but I never saw a braver sight than that handful of brave men fighting 117 men…Not one surrendered or gave up a weapon."[122] In the end, 225 African American soldiers repelled approximately 500 mounted guerillas, with a loss of only 10 Union soldiers. As Ward later observed, the Battle of Island Mound provided an answer to the "often mooted question of 'will they fight.'"[123]

Despite that success, it was several more months before black troops could legally be mustered into service. That changed on January 1, 1863, with President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. That famous decree freed enslaved persons living in Rebel states and explicitly authorized African Americans to serve in the military.[124] Just 12 days later, the Army officially accepted the First Kansas Colored Voluntary Infantry into United States services as a fighting force. They were still considered state troops until 1864 when all-black state regiments were reclassified as United States Colored Troops.[125] By then there were two Kansas regiments; the First Kansas Colored became the 79th United States Colored, and the Second Kansas Colored became the 83rd United States Colored.[126] Hundreds of black men enrolled in those two

[118] Fort Scott Bulletin, Aug 16, 1862.
[119] "War Meeting," *Fort Scott Bulletin*, August 16, 1862, 2; Spurgeon, 61.
[120] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 166.
[121] Spurgeon, *Army of Freedom,* 89.
[122] Captain Richard G. Ward, quoted in Spurgeon, *Army of Freedom*, 94.
[123] Capt. Robert Ward to Col. J. M. Williams, n.d., in Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 167.
[124] Spurgeon, *Army of Freedom,* 106.
[125] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 168.
[126] Kansas Adjutant General, *Official Military History of Kansas Regiments* (Topeka, Kansas: 1896), 407-410.

regiments during the Civil War. Many served through to the end of the war, others gave their lives to the cause.



Figure 2.1.10. Woodcut of the Battle of Island Mound, published in *Harper's Weekly*, March 14, 1863. (http://www.civilwarvirtualmuseum.org/1861-1862/african-americans-in-the-war/island-mound-engraving/)

End of the Civil War

When the war was over, many former soldiers, black and white, became citizens of the town of Fort Scott, and some spent the rest of their lives there. The influx of black refugees and Civil War veterans had a significant impact on the town, which saw a marked increase in the number of African American residents over the course of the war. In 1860, African Americans made up just 2.5% of the town's population; five years later, that percentage had jumped to 27%.[127]

After the war, the U.S. Army once again sold all its buildings at auction and left Fort Scott.[128] They left behind a changed community. Wartime activities had brought hundreds of thousands of dollars in business to the town, and Fort Scott had become, as one historical account noted, "the preeminent business center of Southeast Kansas."[129]

[127] *Buried Roots of African American Ancestry in Fort Scott, Kansas,* (Fort Scott, Kansas: Gordon Parks Center, 2007), 5.
[128] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 230-231; the auction was held on December 14, 1865.
[129] Holder and Rothman*, Post on the Marmaton,* 234.

Episode III. Railroads and Civil Rights: 1866–1873

This episode corresponds to the early years of railroad development around Fort Scott, including the last time federal troops were stationed there. The end of the Civil War brought extensive railroad development in many parts of the country, including the Fort Scott area. Railroad construction was met with violent opposition from settlers and squatters in the Cherokee Neutral Lands south of Fort Scott, prompting the War Department to once again send troops to Fort Scott. This episode's span of years differs from the "Fourth Fort Scott" time period that was identified in the 1976 National Register nomination. That period covered the years between 1870 and 1873 when the Post of Southeast Kansas was active. This episode includes postwar development and the early years of railroad growth in the region as well. Few of the buildings in the study group saw significant changes during this time.

Railroad Development

In March 1865, the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company (K&NV) was chartered by a group of Kansas City businessmen. Their goal was to build a 160-mile railroad line south along the Kansas-Missouri border from the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers to the Kansas border and into Indian Territory. For the town of Fort Scott, access to a railroad line was a way to grow the town into a regional manufacturing and transportation hub. To attract the K&NV into building through Fort Scott, a $150,000 bond was approved by voters in November 1865. After the bond issue passed, the K&NV Railroad changed its name to the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad (MRFTS&G, or Gulf, as it became known locally).[130]

The Gulf's plan to build south from the border through Indian Territory faced heavy opposition from the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson (LL&FG) and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas (MK&T) railroads. Building a railroad through that territory was subject to a series of 1866 treaties known as the Reconstruction Treaties.[131] Accordingly, the Five Civilized Tribes who lived on that land had agreed to allow one east-west railroad and one north-south railroad to be built through their lands.

Race to the Border

The Five Civilized Tribes protested plans for three railroad companies to build south on their lands. Despite lobbying efforts by the railroads, Congress upheld the terms of the Reconstruction Treaties. On July 25, 1866, the federal government approved an act that allowed the first railroad to reach Indian Territory the right to build their line through into Texas.[132] That action began a race between the three competing railroads to see who would reach the border first (Figure 2.1.11).

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[130] Donald D. Banwart, *Rails, Rivalry and Romance: A Review of Bourbon County, Kansas and Her Railroad Nostalgia* (Fort Scott, Kansas, Sekan Printing, 1982), 41.
[131] William D. Pennington, "Reconstruction Treaties," Oklahoma Historical Society, https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=RE001.
[132] Bruce W. Hoagland and Danney Goble, "Railroads, 1870-1907," in *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*, ed. Charles Robert Goins and Danney Goble (Norman, OK: The University of Oklahoma Press, 2006), 118.

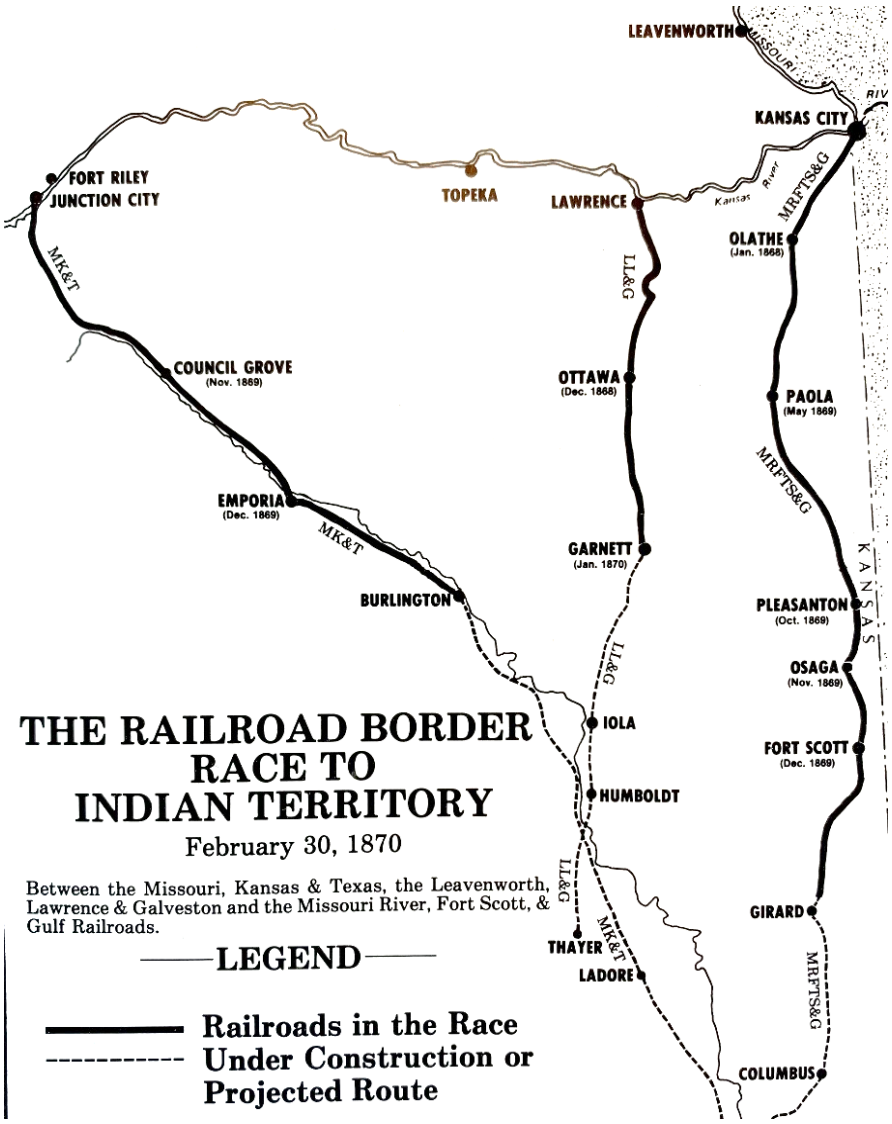


Figure 2.1.11. Map illustrating the paths of the three railroad companies competing to reach the southern border of Kansas as of February 1870. (Donald D. Banwart, *Rails, Rivalry and Romance,* Fort Scott, KS: Sekan Printing Co., 1982, 27.)

The MRFTS&G experienced numerous setbacks during the construction of the line to Fort Scott. Those issues involved disputes about acquiring land along the proposed route's right-of-way. Many settlers living on those lands had filed claims under the Preemption and Homestead Laws. In response, the railroad offered settlers the option to legitimize their claim by providing proof of their settlement prior to June 1868 and paying between $2 and $5 per acre for the land. The claims of any settler who failed to meet those requirements would not be recognized by the federal government and would instead be purchased by the railroad.[133]

[133] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 241.

Cherokee Neutral Land League

Outraged by the offer, and the government's actions, white settlers formed the Cherokee Neutral Land League in May 1869 and began attacking railroad workers and offices.[134] In one instance, Land League members threatened railroad surveyors and destroyed their equipment.[135] In response to the increasingly violent attacks on railroad workers, Kansas Governor James Harvey requested that the federal government send troops into the area to protect railroad workers and property. One company of soldiers from the 6th Infantry was soon sent to Fort Scott to help keep the peace. Despite the presence of soldiers in the area, Land League attacks on railroad workers continued. In July 1869, two railroad camps in the countryside near Fort Scott were attacked and burned.[136] In response, three more companies of 6th Infantry soldiers and one company from the 7th Cavalry were sent to southeast Kansas.[137]

Troops Return to Fort Scott

In December 1869, the War Department created the Post of Southeast Kansas.[138] Unlike the two previous times that the U.S. Army had been at Fort Scott, only a small portion of the soldiers were actually stationed in or near the town. The majority of the troops attached to the Post of Southeast Kansas were camped miles from Fort Scott in the surrounding countryside, and the Army rented only a few buildings in town.[139] With the presence of troops in the area, incidents with the Land League decreased significantly.

Fort Scott's First Railroad Lines

In December 1869, the same month that the Post of Southeast Kansas was established, the first train arrived at Fort Scott via the MRFTS&G Railroad. One account of the event noted that the freight train carried laths for the new Gulf House Hotel, which was located a few blocks east of Carroll Plaza near the new railroad line.[140]

The MRFTS&G railroad was the first of several railroads that were proposed to go through Fort Scott. Soon after the first MRFTS&G train arrived in town, a branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad (MK&T) was chartered to lay a line from Fort Scott to the western border of Kansas. In December 1870, almost one year to the day that the first freight train arrived in Fort Scott on the MRFTS&G railroad, lines from the MK&T Railroad reached Fort Scott (Figure 2.1.12). That made Fort Scott the "first town of southern Kansas to get the rails of two separate companies…"[141]

[134] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 240.
[135] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation*, 157.
[136] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton.* 240.
[137] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation*, 157.
[138] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton* 242.
[139] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton* 244.
[140] Banwart, *Rails, Rivalry and Romance,* 22.
[141] Banwart, *Rails, Rivalry and Romance,* 43.

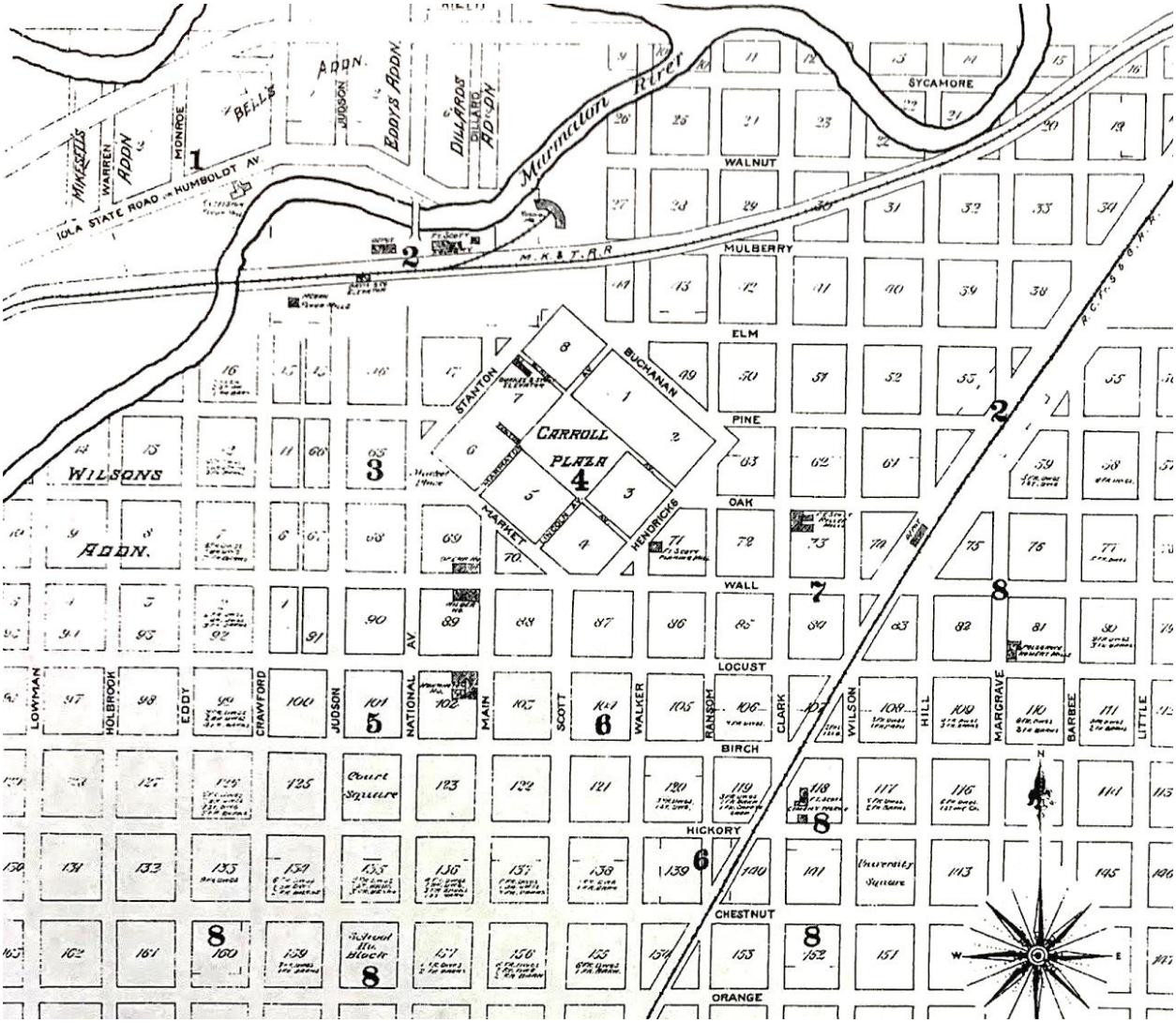


Figure 2.1.12. Excerpt from the 1884 Sanborn Map, showing the MRFTS&G (Gulf) and the MK&T Railroads through Fort Scott. The Gulf line is on the right in this image, a few blocks east of Carroll Plaza and the commercial center. The MK&T tracks are at the top, near the river. (1884 Sanborn Map of Fort Scott, Sheet 1.)

The MK&T entered Fort Scott from the northeast and proceeded west, along the south bank of the Marmaton River. Construction of the rail line included a new bridge over the Marmaton River. The main MK&T complex was located close to National Ave., just to the north of the former fort. Buildings in the complex included a foundry, turntable, stock pens, and both passenger and freight depots (Figure 2.1.13).



Figure 2.1.13. An 1878 view of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas station at Fort Scott during a flood, looking west from the general vicinity of the fort. The freight house located at the right side of the photo has been preserved and is presently located at Wall Street and Scott Avenue, just south of FOSC. (E. P. Tresslar, "High Water in June 1878," from *Views of Fort Scott and Vicinity*. University of Kansas Kenneth Spencer Research Library, Leonard Hollmann Photograph Collection, RH PH 536 22 1367.)

Historic Images: ca. 1870-1873

Although railroad development spurred additional growth in the commercial center of Fort Scott, the buildings of the study group saw few changes during Episode III. That time period did include the creation of three of the best early images of the quartermaster's complex known to exist. Together, they present a good record of the buildings as they looked just after the Civil War.

Photograph, ca. 1870

The earliest of those images is a photo taken around 1870, looking north from the roof of a downtown commercial building. (Figures 2.1.14 and 2.1.15).[142] The Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) can be seen in the background of that photograph. Most of the complex is visible except the sheds along the south, which are hidden from view behind another building. The photograph clearly shows that the government corral was built to Sword's specifications, with long narrow buildings arranged around a rectangular central corral.

The photograph also contains valuable information about the height and massing of the various components. The stable block along the east side of the corral is taller than the sheds to the north and south, approximately 1-1/2 stories overall. The photo very clearly shows the shops

[142] William G. Calhoun, *Fort Scott, A Pictorial History* (Fort Scott, KS: Sekan Printing Co., 1991), 19. That image is one of just two known photographs of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle.

and grain bins that made up the west side of the complex, including the distinctive angled wall of the grain bins in the northwest corner. The west end of the Post Bakery (HS-14) is just visible behind the grain bins. The south wall of what is now HS-30 is also visible; it bears what appears to be a painted sign that spells out FEED STABLE. That sign may have been added by S. A. Oulds, one of the last people known to run a commercial feed stable there.[143]



Figure 2.1.14. Photograph looking north from Market Street, ca. 1870. This is the most complete image of the former Quartermaster's Quadrangle known to exist. Note the open prairie landscape north of town. (FOSC 13609, RG 104, Series 8, photo 102.)

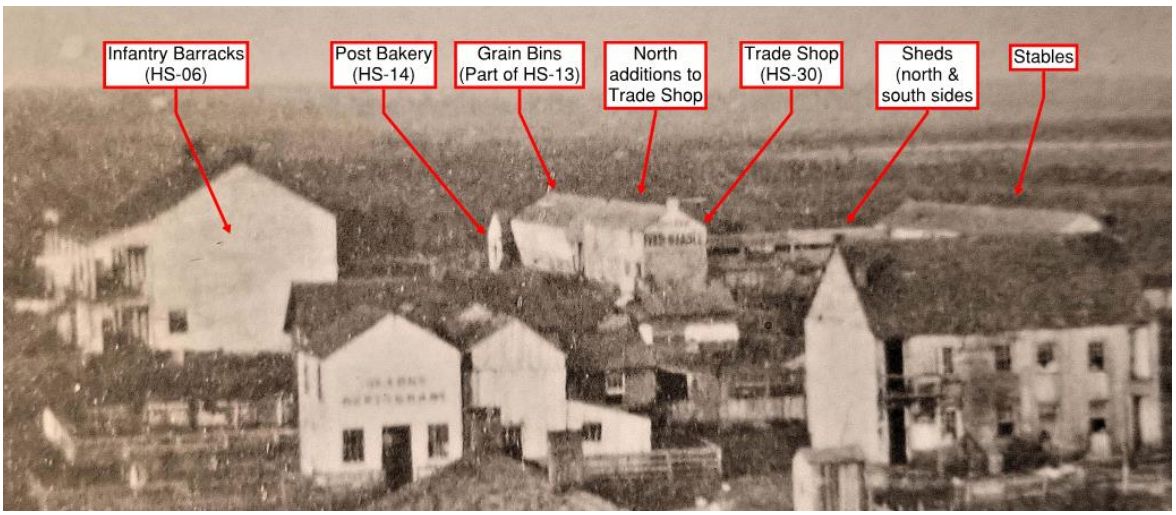


Figure 2.1.15. Detail of the 1870 view with the buildings of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) labeled. (FOSC Archives 13609, RG104, S8, Photo 102; labels added by Deb Sheals 2020.)

[143] *Fort Scott City Directory, 1865-66*, 66.

Aerial View, ca. 1871

Almost all of the study group buildings are depicted in an aerial view of the entire town that was made into a lithograph around 1871 (Figure 2.1.16). Although that drawing clearly includes inaccuracies and examples of artistic license, it does provide a useful view of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle from a different angle. The artist is facing east, which provides a view of the west gateway into the corral and the west walls of the buildings. There is also a general indication of doors or windows on the various buildings that surround the corral.

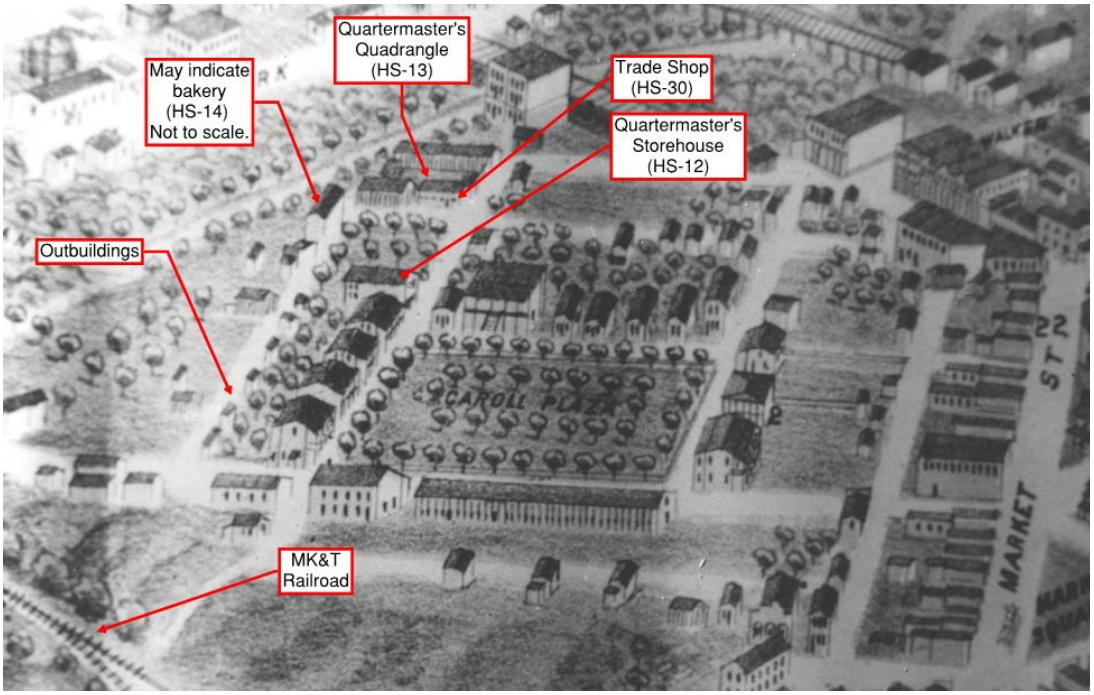


Figure 2.1.16. Excerpt from "Aerial Sketch of Old Fort Scott, 1871."
(FOSC 13609, RG 104, Series 8, photo 47.)

The aerial view also shows the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), and possibly the Post Bakery (HS-14). The Storehouse, which was not visible in the 1870 photo, has the same general configuration shown in the 1848 site plan, with a rectangular footprint and a simple gable roof. The location of the building is not quite right, however, and there is what looks like an addition on its north end that does not appear to have ever existed.

The drawing also shows a large building in the approximate location of the Post Bakery. The building shown appears to be two stories tall, with a larger footprint than the modest one-story Post Bakery that is in that general location today. (The Bakery was actually several yards east of the building in the drawing.)

Officers' Row is depicted as well, complete with outbuildings. A neat row of small buildings lines the south side of the alley behind the quarters; that row might include the stone buildings now known as HS-35 and HS-36. Finally, there is a large outbuilding north of the alley, behind HS-02

that could be the older stone carriage house (HS-31). That building shown in the sketch, has a front-gable roof, however, while the roof of the stone carriage house is side-gabled.

While the depiction of the old fort in the aerial view is not fully accurate, it does indicate that few study group buildings had seen significant changes since they were auctioned in 1855.

Photograph of Officers' Row, 1873

The final image of the group was taken by professional photographer Robert Benecke for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad (Figure 2.1.17). It is a large format photo of Officers' Row, looking east toward the quartermaster's complex. Robert Benecke was a German-born photographer who lived and worked in St. Louis in the late 1800s. He did contract work for at least two railroads in the 1870s, taking photos of views along the routes, and developing the photos in a special railcar that was fitted out with a darkroom.[144] In 1873, he created at least 14 albumen prints of views along the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.[145] That series included the photo of Officers' Row at Fort Scott.

Benecke's photo of Fort Scott is taken from the west end of Officers' Row, looking east along Blair Avenue. At the far end of the street, almost out of view, can be seen part of the south wall of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (Figure 2.1.18). That photo fills in some of the information missing from the ca. 1870 view, in which the view of that wall was obstructed by another building (Figure 2.1.14). The 1873 photo shows the entire south wall of the stable block, which has a large hatch or window in the upper gable end, and possibly a door on the first floor. It also shows a portion of the roof and wall of the south shed, which is considerably shorter than the 1-1/2 story stable block to the east.

Together, those three images present important information about the Quartermaster's Quadrangle. They are particularly valuable in that they are some of the last images ever made of the old government corral; much of the Quadrangle was demolished just one year after Benecke's visit to Fort Scott.

[144] Peter Palmquist, "Robert Benecke," *Pioneer Photographers from the Mississippi to the Continental Divide* (Stanford University Press, 2005), 102-103, (via Wikipedia, June 2020).
[145] "A suite of 14 photographs pertaining to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, 1873." Collection catalogue on *Artnet.* http://www.artnet.com/artists/robert-benecke/a-suite-of-14-photographs-pertaining-to-the-BMIx_SEMYoAC29ZYvM6WoQ2.



Figure 2.1.17. Photo by Robert Benecke for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 1873. Looking east on Officers' Row. The Quartermasters Complex is in the upper right; see detail below. (Mike Henry Collection, NPS MWRO, photo 79.)

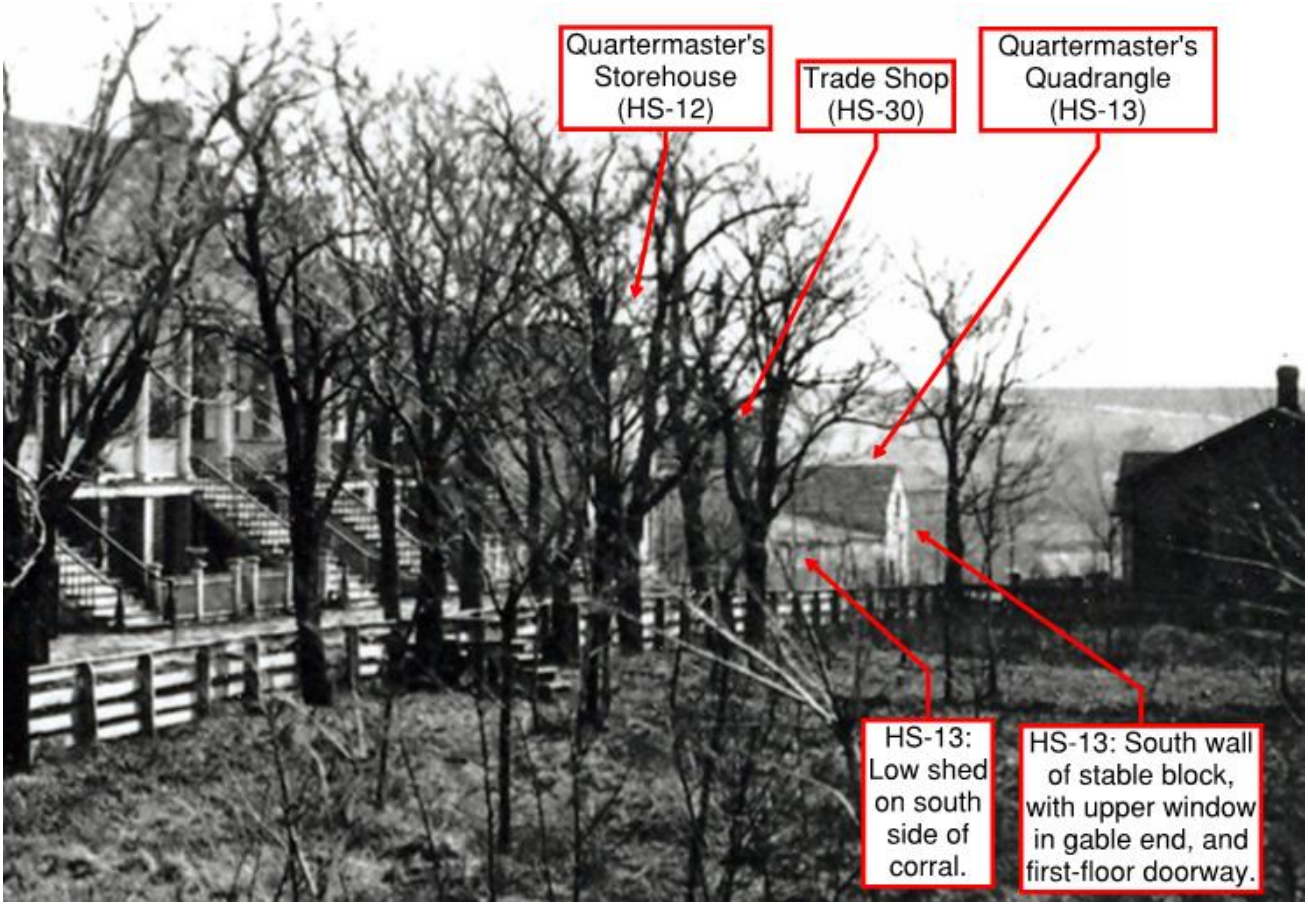


Figure 2.1.18. Detail of the Benecke Photo, with resource labels. (Mike Henry Collection, NPS MWRO, photo 79; labels added by Deb Sheals, 2020.)

End of the Post of Southeast Kansas

Incidents with the Land League, which had declined following the creation of the Post of Southeast Kansas in 1869, were all but settled in 1872 when the United States Supreme Court recognized and legitimized the claims of the railroad. With no additional legal actions available to League members, many finally sold their lands to the railroad. The Post of Southeast Kansas was dissolved on April 16, 1873. That marked the last time active-duty U.S. Army troops were stationed in Fort Scott. As historian Erwin Thompson wrote later, "Bugle calls would not again be heard echoing across the prairie."[146]

[146] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation,* 168.

Episode IV. The Town of Fort Scott: 1874-1954

This episode begins the year after the Army left Fort Scott for the last time and continues through the mid-twentieth century. It starts at the tail end of the period of significance defined for the national historic site and ends in 1954, just before the City of Fort Scott began laying the groundwork for a major restoration project. During that time period, almost all of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) was demolished, and the former Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) saw so many changes that many believed it had been replaced with a newer building. Also, one final Carriage House (HS-32) was built ca.1887.

The Town of Fort Scott

The town of Fort Scott continued to develop into a center of commerce, manufacturing, and transportation. The business district expanded south, and residential areas grew out from along the edges of that commercial development. That pattern of southward expansion left the former fort buildings at the north edge of the town, where manufacturing and transportation-related development dominated.[147]

As discussed in Episode 3, Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad (MK&T) had built a line near the Marmaton River a short distance north of the former fort grounds in 1870. The 1884 Sanborn Map shows that a flour mill and a planing mill were located east of the former fort grounds, near the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad (formerly the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad) rail line.

Between 1884 and 1888, the Fort Scott Steam Brick Works and J. S. Johnson's Brick Yard were established along the Marmaton River near the base of the bluff north of the plaza. Soon after those companies were established, they began mining clay from the nearby bluff.[148] That area became locally-known as Red Hill, given the large amount of red clay in the soil. Evidence of those activities can be seen in a ca. 1950s aerial image of the fort grounds and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Cut (Figure 2.1.19).

[147] Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," (1888); Sanborn-Perris Map Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," (1893).
[148] Susan Richards Johnson & Associates, *Cultural Landscape Report: Fort Scott National Historic Site* (Kansas City, MO: 2010), Chapter 3, page 45.



Figure 2.1.19. Aerial photo looking southwest, ca.1950s. The fort grounds are on the left, the red arrow points to the center of Carroll Plaza. The area right of the tracks is a depression formed from mining clay for brick making. (FOSC Mike Henry Collection, #13.)

Brick making was not the only activity that would irrevocably change the look of the bluff north of Officers' Row (HS-01, HS-02, and HS-04). On December 5, 1889, the *Fort Scott Daily Tribune* reported that the Missouri Pacific Railroad (MoPac) was ready to begin work on a large cut through the bluff for a rail line. That cut was to be located just a few yards from the north edge of the old fort grounds. According to the article, the MoPac had originally considered building a tunnel through the bluff but later abandoned those plans due to the cost.[149] Construction of the cut progressed quickly, and by February 1890, a local newspaper reported that work had begun on a large retaining wall at the base of the cut.[150] The Missouri Pacific Cut was finished by October of that year when the first passenger train passed through (Figure 2.1.20).[151]

[149] *Fort Scott Daily Tribune*, December 5, 1899, 8.
[150] "Railroad Notes," *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, February 15, 1890, 8.
[151] *Fort Scott Daily Monitor,* October 2, 1890, 4.



Figure 2.1.20. Photograph of the Missouri Pacific Cut looking east. Photo by Fort Scott photographer R. W. Romig. Plaza School is visible on the left. (Donald D. Banwart, *Rails Rivalry and Romance*, 184.)

Changes to the Buildings in the Study Group

By the time the Post of Southeast Kansas was dissolved in 1873, the study group buildings had been in private ownership for nearly 20 years. Yet, changes in ownership and uses for those buildings had resulted in only minor physical modifications.

Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13)

The Quartermaster's Quadrangle buildings, which was still known locally as the government corral, remained in use into the early 1870s. At least part of the property may have continued to be used as a commercial livery and feed stable after S. A. Oulds moved on. In 1871, longtime resident Phineas Clough purchased a half interest in it.[152] Clough had worked at a feed stable before and he may have bought it specifically to use as a feed stable. The 1865-66 Fort Scott City Directory entry for Clough shows he was working at a feed stable at the northwest corner of Wall and Jones (southwest of the former fort grounds), and living on Bigler Street.[153] Deed records show that Clough and his wife Sarah would have been familiar with the property; they had owned and occupied the former Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) from at least 1861 to 1865. The Cloughs were among the last owners of the former Quartermaster's Quadrangle.

The corral buildings may have served as outbuildings to residents on the former fort grounds. The property also had some ownership overlap with the former Infantry Barracks (HS-06), which possibly was a hotel around 1870. An 1870 advertisement for the "PIONEER HOUSE, on the

[152] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book M, page 495.
[153] *Fort Scott City Directory*, 1865-66, 27.

northeast side of Carroll Plaza," included rates for horses as well as humans, and notes that there was "a large quantity of hay on hand and for a sale at all times."[154] It is possible that the Pioneer House was HS-06 and that the government corral was used by guests of that establishment. The hay on offer may have been stored in the loft of the former quartermaster's stables.

Those uses were not to last. In 1874, the stables and other elements of the government corral were demolished to make way for three small houses. That construction project was described in a pair of articles published in the F*ort Scott Daily Monitor* in April and May 1874. The paper announced that "Col. Fowler" planned to build new houses that would "take the place of the old government stable, and improve the view of Fort Scott to all who enter by the Gulf road from the north." [155] The second article, written two weeks later, noted that all three houses on the site "formerly occupied by the old government corral, and 'Clough's Stable'…" were complete.[156] It is not clear when Fowler gained control of that property; deed records show that he did not have legal title until 1875 after the houses were built.[157] Phineas Clough died before that, and the final transfer may simply have been tied up in the settlement of Clough's estate.

There is evidence that Fowler used some recycled building materials for that construction project. Archeologist Thomas Barr was conducting site investigations when the houses were being demolished in the 1960s to make way for the restoration of the fort grounds. As they were being bulldozed, he noticed that some of the house timbers appeared to date to the early 1800s. In a later interview, Barr recalled that "when they were in the process of tearing down some frame structures to the east of [HS-30], in that corner, it became apparent that some of the members…were constructed out of period fort lumber."[158] Barr speculated that those timbers came from HS-03, HS-04, or HS-06, but it is more likely that they were salvaged from the stables that were torn down to make way for them. It was not unusual to see early building materials reused on the former fort grounds; at least one of the stone carriage houses located behind Officers' Row also contains recycled timbers.

Although the quartermaster's stables on the east side of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle were demolished, it appears that buildings on the west side of the complex remained in use for at least a few more years. That changed in 1877 when fire destroyed most of what was left of the corral. In August 1877, a local newspaper reported that the "old Government corn-crib…of a peculiar shape, with a narrow base…" was destroyed by fire. The paper mentioned that the crib contained corn, two tons of hay, and eight hogs. It was noted that the hogs "were in the basement squealing, but the heat was so intense that it was impossible to save them."[159] Because it is unlikely that the corn crib had a fully below-ground cellar, it may be assumed that

[154] The Pioneer House advertisement appeared in the *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, April 3, 1870, 2.
[155] *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, April 14, 1874, 4.
[156] "Improvements in the City this Spring," *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, May 1, 1874, 4.
[157] Bourbon County Deed Records, Deed Book U, page 13.
[158] Thomas P. Barr, Sr., interview by Arnold Schofield, July 21, 1987, (transcript in FOSC Archives) 6.
[159] "The Fire," *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, August 3, 1877, 4.

those hogs were in pens located in a partially in-grade lower level that was referred to as a basement.

The crib fire probably destroyed almost all the buildings remaining in the quadrangle; they were definitely gone by 1884. The 1884 Sanborn map shows that only one stone building at the southwest corner of the complex (now HS-30) was still in place (Figure 2.1.21).[160]

A few years after the fire, Alexander Fowler divided and sold the land that comprised the former Quartermaster's Quadrangle. Deeds from those sales refer to individual lots that correspond to the new houses that Fowler built. The houses later had the addresses of 203, 207, and 211 Hendricks Street, working south to north.[161] The Trade Shop (HS-30) was an outbuilding for the southern-most house.

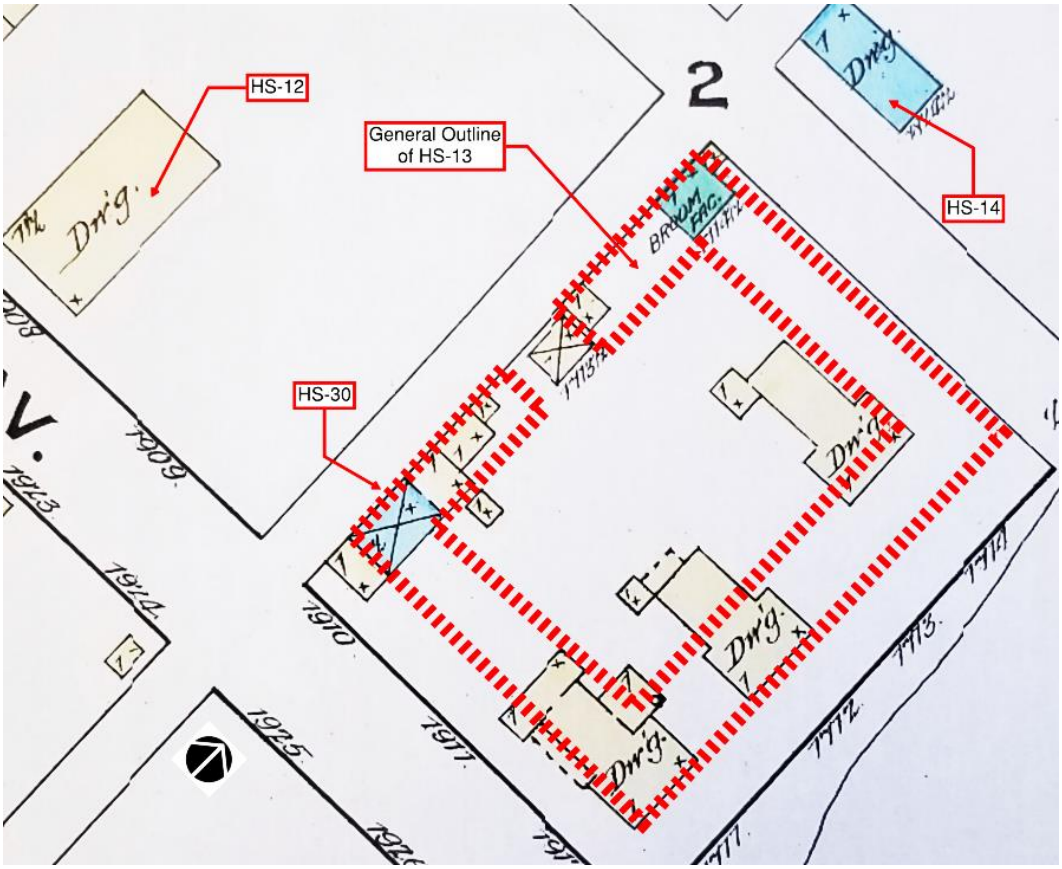


Figure 2.1.21. Sanborn Map showing three houses on the former site of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle, 1884. (Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., "Fort Scott, Kansas," sheet 4, 1884.)

Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12)

The Quartermaster's Storehouse, which became a residence soon after it was sold at auction in 1855, remained in residential use and reasonably good condition. It saw no exterior additions of

[160] Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1884, 4.
[161] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book 27, page 530; Book 34, page 89; Book 43, page 636.

note until the late 1800s, when a major remodeling occurred, possibly to accommodate a new use as a boarding house.[162]

Those changes, which took place in the late 1880s or early 1890s, transformed the appearance of the former Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12). The work included increasing the height of the front (south) part of the building to a full two stories and adding a hipped roof to that section. Door and window openings and exterior trim were also changed, and a large new porch was added to the south side of the building. Numerous interior alterations created as many as eight dwelling units. At the end of the project, the building looked much more like a Victorian-era house than an 1840s military warehouse (Figure 2.1.22.)[163]

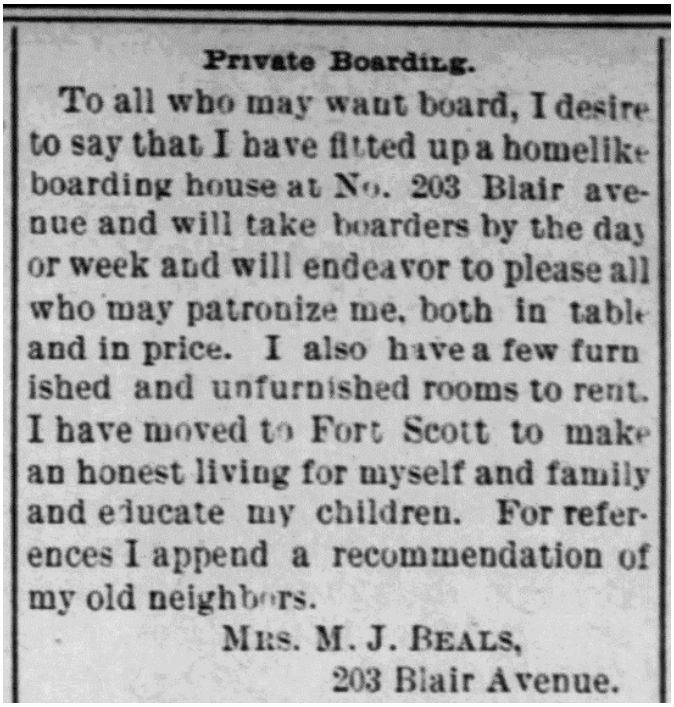


Figure 2.1.22. Photograph of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) after it was remodeled. Photo taken by James V. Dabbs, ca. 1910. The building to the left is HS-04. (FOSC 13609, Series 6, Photo 66.)

Much of that work may have been done for Mrs. M. J. Beals, who, on September 2, 1892, placed an advertisement for "Private Boarding" in a local paper (Figure 2.1.23). She wrote, "I have fitted up a homelike boarding house at No. 203 Blair avenue [sic] and will take boarders by the day or week…"[164] Deed records for the property do not mention Beals; it appears that she

[162] Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1888, 6.
[163] That photo was taken by James V. Dabbs, a local Fort Scott photographer. Dabbs was active from the late 1880s until around his death in 1918.
[164] "Private Boarding," *Fort Scott Daily Tribune and Daily Monitor*, September 2, 1892, 6.

was renting the building or otherwise associated with R. R. Murphy, who had purchased it in April 1892.[165] Sanborn maps indicate that some changes were made between 1884 and 1888, but the extent of that early work is not clear. It is possible that some changes took place in the 1880s to accommodate use as a boarding house, and Beals oversaw a larger remodeling project in 1892.



Private Boarding.

To all who may want board, I desire to say that I have fitted up a homelike boarding house at No. 203 Blair avenue and will take boarders by the day or week and will endeavor to please all who may patronize me, both in table and in price. I also have a few furnished and unfurnished rooms to rent. I have moved to Fort Scott to make an honest living for myself and family and educate my children. For references I append a recommendation of my old neighbors.

MRS. M. J. BEALS,
203 Blair Avenue.

Figure 2.1.23. Advertisement for former Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), 1892. ("Private Boarding," *Fort Scott Tribune and Daily Monitor*, September 12, 1892.)

Additional changes occurred in the 1920s. In 1921, the local newspaper reported that Mrs. Alex Livingston "contemplates making extensive improvements to her large house at 203 Blair Avenue, and all the tenants have been asked to vacate."[166] The changes apparently worked as planned; the remodeled building remained in use as a multi-family dwelling house into the mid-1960s.[167]

Post Bakery (HS-14)

Like the former Quartermaster's Storehouse, the Post Bakery saw continued use as a residence, with few known changes. The 1884 Sanborn Map has the building labeled as a dwelling. (Figure 2.1.21)[168] It saw no noticeable changes on Sanborn Maps until 1899 when that map indicated the presence of a frame cornice around the entire building. Later maps show the

[165] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book 63, page 380.
[166] *Fort Scott Daily Tribune and Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, September 15, 1921, 1.
[167] *Polk's Fort Scott City Directory* (Kansas City, MO: R. L. Polk & Co., 1962), 8.
[168] Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1884, 4.

cornice only along the east side of the building. It is not shown at all on the 1917 and 1925 Sanborn maps. However, by 1925 a 1-story frame addition was made to the back (north) wall.[169]

Carriage Houses (HS-31)

The stone carriage house built behind Officers' Row in the early 1860s continued to be used as a stable. Sanborn maps show a comparably sized frame stable attached to its west wall through the end of the century. The stone stable (HS-31) was probably associated with HS-02, and the frame section may have been associated with HS-01. In 1886, Mary Kendel bought the stone building from Hiero T. Wilson. Records show that Kendel also owned the Post Bakery (HS-14) at that time.

In 1888, the Sanborn Map shows that those two stables had different addresses that were associated with new frame houses that had recently been constructed north of them, facing Buchanan Street. The stone stable was listed as 108½ Buchanan Street; the associated house was 108 Buchanan. The adjacent frame stable was labeled as 104½ Buchanan Street.[170]

Census records from 1900 show that 108 Buchanan Street was occupied by Richard and Mary T. Drake and their six children, who were African American. The house to the west was also home to a large African American family. It is possible that members of the Drake household lived in the stone Carriage House (HS-31) at some point. The Drakes are among the few African Americans found to have direct connections to any of the study properties. Interestingly enough, the only other African American with known ties to the study group, Mary Davis, was also linked to that carriage house. Mrs. Davis was enslaved by Hiero and Elizabeth Wilson when they owned the property in the early 1860s.[171]

Carriage Houses (HS-32)

Sanborn maps also document the construction of a second stone carriage house. Between 1884 and 1888, a stone Carriage House (HS-32) was built several lots east of HS-31.[172] HS-32 is shown on the Sanborn map as a 1½ story stone stable with the address 124½ Buchanan Street, located just south of a house numbered 124 Buchanan, whose owner possibly constructed the Carriage House (HS-32).[173] It is not known if HS-32 was ever used as a residence. It is labeled as a stable on Sanborn Maps until at least 1906.[174]

Outbuildings (HS-35 and HS-36)

The stone outbuildings located behind Officers' Row continued to serve as utilitarian structures. One or both may have been used as smokehouses in the 1800s or early 1900s. Outbuilding

[169] Sanborn Map Company "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1917, 6; Sanborn Map Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1925, 4.
[170] Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1888, 3.
[171] See the section on African American history below for more information about Mary Davis.
[172] The former Post Bakery (HS-14) is labeled as a dwelling on all Sanborn Maps that were made through 1947.
[173] Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1888, 6.
[174] Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1906, 6.

(HS-35) was converted into a restroom at some point in the twentieth century. That change may have happened in the 1930s when the Officers' Quarters south of it (HS-01) was remodeled for use as a museum.[175] It was definitely a restroom by 1967; photos of the building taken then shows signs above the end doors that read "Ladies," and "Men."[176]

Recognizing History

By the turn of the 20th century, several of the buildings that were designed by Captain Swords in the 1840s had been demolished or greatly altered from their original appearance. Others were in poor physical condition.[177] The deteriorated state of the old fort remnants spurred early efforts to commemorate the site and raise awareness of its place in history. In 1914, many of the surviving historic buildings at the fort were marked with plaques by the Molly Foster Berry Chapter 100 of the Daughters of the American Revolution (Figure 2.1.24).[178] In the 1920s, a proposal to build a new school on the open site of Carroll Plaza drew strong criticism from community members. One of those citizens was Ralph Richards, a City Trustee and newspaper publisher, who argued that the plaza was an important historic space that had been open since the early days of the Army's presence at Fort Scott.[179] School planners were persuaded to build the school on a site only steps east of the plaza. That school was, ironically, named Plaza School; it replaced an earlier Plaza School located north of the fort grounds. The school was later renamed Hawkins School for a dedicated African American educator.

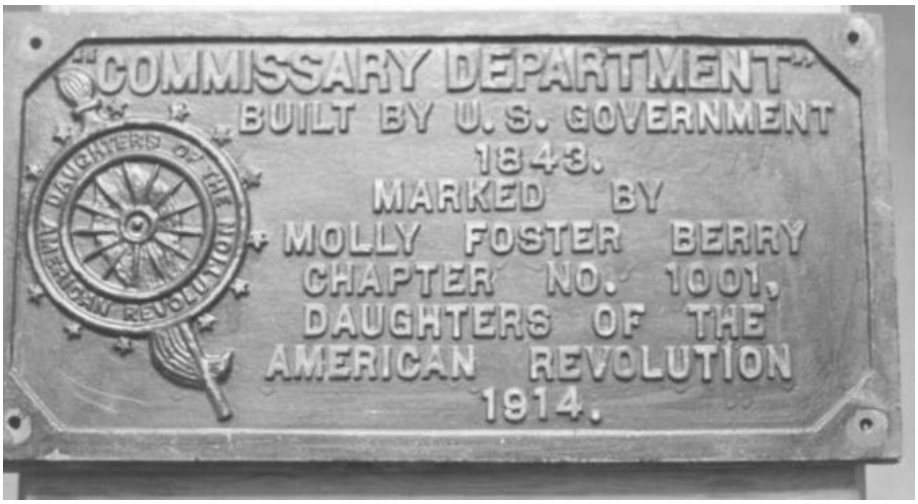


Figure 2.1.24. Plaque placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1914. (FOSC 13609, RG104, Series 8, photo 129.)

The next phase of preservation efforts involved local government and federal organizations. In 1936, the City of Fort Scott purchased Officers' Quarters No. 1, along with the stone outbuilding behind it (HS-35). The city, with assistance from the Works Progress Administration (WPA),

[175] Susan Richards Johnson and Associates, *Historic Structures Report: Officers' Row*, 87.
[176] FOSC Archives, Mike Henry Collection, Photo 22.
[177] Holder and Rothman*, Post on the Marmaton*, 249.
[178] Images of those plaques can be found in FOSC photo collection 13609 RG104 S8 Photo 109.
[179] Correspondence files, FOSC.

restored HS-01 for the Business & Professional Women's Club of Fort Scott to operate as the "Old Fort Museum."[180] The WPA sponsored other work on the former fort grounds, which included the construction of a number of stone walls, and the compilation of basic information about the town. That information was published in a tourist guide for the state of Kansas. In that guide, many of the old fort buildings were highlighted as points of interest, although none of the study buildings were individually identified.[181] Those projects helped lay the groundwork for a more targeted historical project. In the 1950s, a complex partnership of agencies and individuals began talking about bigger and better ways to celebrate the history of the frontier fort.

[180] Bourbon County Deed Records; Thompson, *Identification & Evaluation, 175.*
[181] Works Project Administration, *The WPA Guide to 1930s Kansas:* Compiled and Written by the Federal *Writers' Project of the Works Project Administration for the State of Kansas* (Kansas Department of Education, 1939; Reprint, Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1984), 192-193.

Episode V. Reconstruction and Federal Stewardship: 1955-2020

This episode corresponds to the years when local, state, and federal organizations worked together to return the former fort's core to its frontier-era appearance. It starts in 1955, when the City of Fort Scott began purchasing property around Carroll Plaza, and extends to the production of this report in 2020. That time includes successful twentieth-century attempts to restore the fort to its early appearance and to have it designated a National Historic Landmark. In 1979, ownership of the property was transferred from the City of Fort Scott to the National Park Service, which continues to own and operate the site.



Figure 2.1.25. Aerial View of Fort Scott, ca. 1950s, before restoration. The three buildings just above the "SEE OLD FORT" sign are the houses that replaced much of the original Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13). (FOSC Mike Henry Collection, Photo 12.)

Site Evaluation and Early Planning

As interest in creating a historical park on the grounds of the frontier fort began to grow, the City of Fort Scott started buying properties (Figure 2.1.25). In the 1950s, representatives from the National Park Service began discussions with the City to evaluate the site as a potential National Historic Site or Monument. Several members of the community, as well as the Fort Scott National Park Action Committee provided information on the history of Fort Scott to the

National Park Service. In addition, National Park Service Historian Ray H. Mattison visited Fort Scott in 1955 and 1957 to evaluate the site.[182]

In 1960, a report by Mattison and another National Park Service historian, Merrill J. Mattes, discussed their evaluation of the fort's significance. The report concluded that during the frontier period, Fort Scott, which had a "comparatively short existence of 12 years…was not involved in any major Indian disturbances nor was it the base of operations for any major military campaign."[183] They also noted Fort Scott's lack of involvement in any major campaigns during the Civil War. For those reasons, the National Park Service did not initially recommend National Historic Landmark designation for Fort Scott.

Congressman Joe Skubitz

Despite that setback, the project found an enthusiastic champion in 1962, when Joe Skubitz, of Frontenac, Kansas, was elected to Kansas' Fifth Congressional District. Skubitz and others were able to overcome earlier reservations and in 1964, Fort Scott was designated as a National Historic Landmark. That same year, Skubitz obtained $25,000 in federal funding for a study of the fort, the first of many installments for the project. Over his 16-year congressional tenure, Skubitz was invaluable in securing over $3.5 million in funding for the old fort's redevelopment.[184] The City of Fort Scott continued to buy properties and evaluate the grounds, and the National Park Service joined in as a technical advisor.

Following the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Fort Scott was automatically entered into the National Register of Historic Places. Soon after, an interpretive prospectus and master plan for the development of the "Fort Scott Historical Park" were completed and approved by the National Park Service. The interpretive prospectus identified the years 1842-1873 for interpretation at the site, highlighting Fort Scott's involvement in westward expansion, "Bleeding Kansas," the Civil War, and the railroad years.[185] The master plan outlined a more focused approach to restoration and interpretation, detailing objectives for the City of Fort Scott and the National Park Service, with a goal to restore the fort to "the historic period of maximum importance, 1842-1853."[186]

[182] Ray H. Mattison and Merrill J. Mattes, "Supplemental Report on the Historical Evaluation of Fort Scott," Memorandum (Omaha, NE: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1960).
[183] Mattison and Mattes, "Supplemental Report on the Historical Evaluation of Fort Scott," 8.
[184] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 250.
[185] Paul F. McCrary, *Interpretive Prospectus for Fort Scott Historical Park*, (Fort Scott, Kansas: National Park Service) 1.
[186] C. W. Gordon, "Master Plan: Fort Scott Historical Park" (Omaha, NE: National Park Service, 1967), 5.

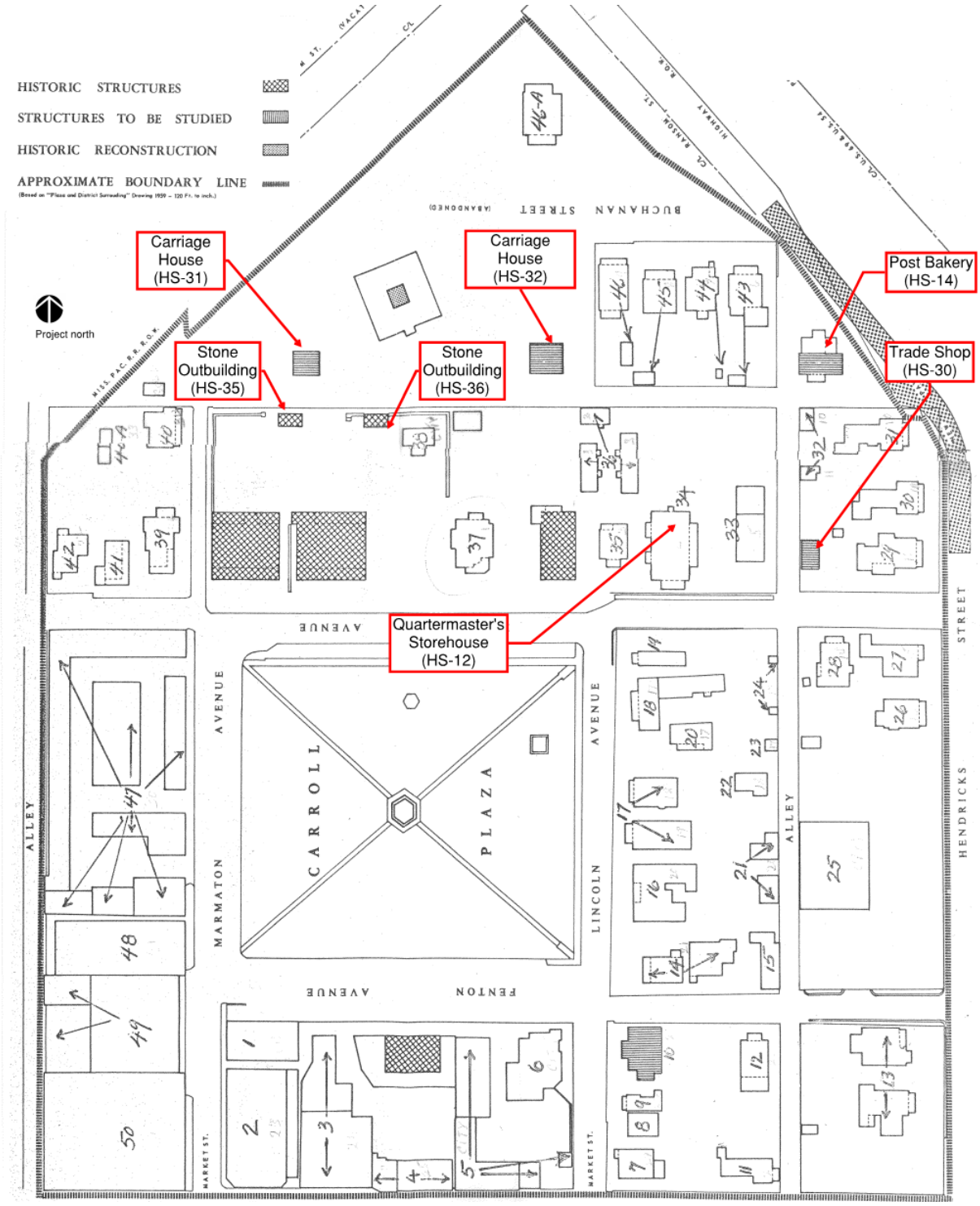


Figure 2.1.26. "Fort Scott Historical Park: Existing Site Conditions," June 1967. Note that the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) was not identified as a historic building at that time. The building to the north of HS-36 is Lunette Blair, a reconstructed blockhouse that was later moved to its current location on Skubitz Plaza. (FOSC Files.)

Many of the early decisions about fort reconstruction were guided by Lt. Wallace's 1849 map. Potential site boundaries were identified, and planners began working to identify all resources that survived from the frontier fort (Figure 2.1.26). The master plan noted that removal of "all buildings of unquestioned non-historic character in the park area will clear the way for restoring the semblance of the military post…"[187]

Early planning also called for the approximate location of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) to be marked along the ground. The Post Bakery (HS-14), as well as HS-30, HS-31, and HS-32 were all to be preserved for future study. While the 1967 master plan did not individually mention HS-35 and HS-36, it appears that they were linked to Officers Quarters No. 1 (HS-01) and Officers' Quarters No. 2 (HS-02).

Soon after the master plan and interpretive prospectus were completed, the City of Fort Scott acquired the remaining properties in the study area. Those properties included the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), the site of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13), and the stone outbuilding behind Officers' Quarters No. 2.[188]

Saving the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12)

At that time, the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) was thought to have been demolished years earlier (Figure 2.1.26). One evaluation conducted in 1967, noted that the Quartermaster's Storehouse site was "occupied by a large two-story house which occupants erroneously believe to be from the first fort era."[189] As a result of that initial determination, the master plan proposed demolishing the existing house and "denoting the approximate location of the storehouse with a low wall or similar structure."[190]

The City also received help from the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) early in the restoration project. Thomas P. Barr, a historical archeologist and the KSHS Director of Historic Properties was frequently at the site helping with the evaluation of various buildings. During one of his visits, he happened to go into the basement of what is now HS-12, which was being readied for demolition. Barr discovered that the heavy timber framing was similar to other 1840s buildings on the fort grounds. He later recalled that "two days before it was to be torn down I went down into the basement and saw those large beams and said, 'Something's wrong'…they had just wallpapered over mortise and tenon framing…You know, this was probably the best architectural evidence that we had on some of those structures."[191]

Barr consulted with other experts on site, and the demolition order was canceled. Once it was determined that the building was likely the original Quartermaster's Storehouse, a protective layer of tar paper was installed on the exterior to protect it from further deterioration pending

[187] C. W. Gordon, "Master Plan: Fort Scott Historical Park," 40.
[188] Bourbon County Deed Records.
[189] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation,* 185.
[190] C. W. Gordon, "Master Plan: Fort Scott Historical Park," 41.
[191] Thomas P. Barr, interviewed by Arnold Schofield, July 11, 1987, (transcript in FOSC archives) 5-6.

additional research. Removal of the siding later revealed that a good deal of the original framing remained in place beneath the layers of modern materials (Figure 2.1.27.)



Figure 2.1.27. Photo of HS-12 later in the restoration project, ca. 1976. The siding and porches had been removed by this time, revealing the original framing system, as well as new timbers added to raise the front roofline in the 1920s. The original framing can be identified by the use of angle braces. (FOSC 13610, RG 105, Series 6, photo 13.)

Restoring Existing Buildings

Restoration work initially focused on Officers' Row (HS-01, HS-02, and HS-04). A 1973 schedule of progress showed that work on HS-1 was in the planning stage, while HS-02 and HS-04 were both under construction (Figure 2.1.28). The schedule also indicated that no official work had been done on any of the buildings in the study group, with the exception of the protective covering that had already been installed on the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12). It should be noted that several fort buildings were only intended to be restored on the exterior, with no plans for interior restoration or visitor access.

The Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) and the Post Bakery (HS-14) were included in the second round of projects during the reconstruction of the fort. Restoration of both buildings was completed in phases. The original focus was exterior stabilization and exterior restoration. Interior restoration was funded later as second phases of work. Photographs taken ca. 1974 and 1975 show that extensive work had already been done to both buildings. Work on the Quartermaster's Storehouse included removing the second story addition, porches, and much of the siding.

NPS Structure No.	Army Designation	Scheduled by NPS	Estimated Construction Cost
HS-12	Quartermaster's Storerooms	Protective Covering	Restoration Extr. Appearance $112,000.00
HS-13	Quartermaster's Stables	Ground Outline	$5,000.00
HS-14	Bake Shop	Not Known	Restoration Extr. Appearance $21,000.00
HS-30	Butcher Shop (?)	Preserve for Study	Restoration Extr. Appearance $24,000.00
HS-31 HS-32	Stable and Carriage House	Preserve for Study	Restoration Extr. Appearance $12,000.00 $17,000.00
Not Numbered (HS-35 & 36)	Out Buildings to the Rear of HS-01 & HS-02	Not Known	$5,000.00 $5,000.00

Figure 2.1.28. Excerpt from "Fort Scott Restoration Schedule of Progress" (1973) showing status of the buildings in the study group.

The newer rear additions to the Post Bakery were removed between 1967 and 1973.[192] In 1974, gridded photos of the exterior walls were taken to guide masonry restoration. Each wall was labeled, and each stone was numbered so that they could be replaced in the same location when the walls were later rebuilt (Figure 2.1.29). Then, as part of the interior restoration, the bake oven was reconstructed using concrete blocks that were faced with red bricks.



Figure 2.1.29. Photograph of the south wall of the Post Bakery (HS-14), 1974. Note the markings on the image. (FOSC 13610, RG105, Series 7, photo 3.)

[192] Various photos of HS-14, FOSC Archives (See Appendix A.).

In 1976, an Inventory Form for the National Register of Historic Places was prepared for Fort Scott. That document summarized the work that had been performed to date (Figure 2.1.30). Exterior work on the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) was nearly complete, along with work on the Post Bakery (HS-14). The Trade Shop (HS-30), and both HS-31 and HS-32 were nearing completion.[193] The work on the two stone outbuildings behind the Officers' Row (HS-35 and HS-36) was also completed in 1976.[194]

Number	Name	Restoration Start Date	Restoration End Date	Source
HS-12	Quartermaster's Storehouse	1972*	Exterior ca. 1977 Interior 1979	1984 Historic Structures Preservation Guide, 01004-13 Photos of building
HS-13	Quartermaster's Quadrangle	N/A	N/A	N/A
HS-14	Post Bakery	1974	Porch removed ca. 1974 Exterior ca. 1975 Interior ca. 1980	2019 LCS Data Sheet Photos of building 1984 Historic Structures Preservation Guide, 01004-14
HS-30	Trade Shop	1975	Exterior ca. 1976	2019 LCS Data Sheet Holder and Rothman, "Post on the Marmaton," 371.
HS-31	Carriage House	1974	Exterior ca. 1975 Interior 1984	2019 LCS Data Sheet 1984 Historic Structures Preservation Guide, 01004-17
HS-32	Carriage House	1974	1975	2019 LCS Data Sheet 1984 Historic Structures Preservation Guide, 01004-17
HS-35	Stone Outbuilding	1974	ca. 1975	2019 LCS Data Sheet 1984 Historic Structures Preservation Guide, 01004-18
HS-36	Stone Outbuilding	1974	1976	2019 LCS Data Sheet 1984 Historic Structures Preservation Guide, 01004-19

Figure 2.1.30. Study Group restoration dates as noted in the National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form.

Archeological Studies

According to the park's foundation document, which was last updated in 2015, archeological resources are considered a Fundamental Resource and Value (FRV) for the Fort Scott National Historic Site. The foundation document describes the park's archeological sites as being in "good condition," and notes that they have "yielded a large amount of site data."[195] Much of that site data was collected via archeological investigations carried out during the early restoration efforts at the fort (Figure 2.1.31).

[193] David Arbogast, "Fort Scott Historic Area," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1976).
[194] Charles M. Shetlar, "Historic Structures Preservation Guide, Fort Scott National Historic Site" (Fort Scott, KS: National Park Service,1984), 01004-18, 01004-19.
[195] National Park Service, "Foundation Document: Fort Scott National Historic Site," 25.

Fort Scott National Historic Site: Archeological Investigations				
Project no.	Project Date	Investigator/ Author	Area Investigated	2020 Notes
1	1968, May (2 weeks)	Barr	HS-07	Projects 1-5 are the likely source of photos in FOSC collections 13120, 13121, and 13128, and 13609.
2	1968-69	Barr	HS-03, HS-04, HS-06, HS-08, HS-11, HS-33	
3	1970, Sept.	Barr	HS-08, HS-15, HS-17	
4	1971, June – Aug.	Barr	HS-06, HS-07, HS-09	
5	**1972, April – July**	**Barr**	**HS-05, 10, 13, 15, 16**	
	1973-1978	Ketchum	HS-01, HS-08, HS-09, HS-11, HS-05	All on file at KSHS
	1979	**Ketchum**	**HS-12**	**On file at KSHS, Topeka, and FOSC**
Report	**1983, April**	**Reynolds and Goode**	**Report of findings from 1968-1972 investigations by KSHS. 452 pp.**	**Good details of findings.**
6	1986, June 16 – 19	Nickel	HS-34	
7	1988, April 25-28	Richner	Gas line installation monitoring	5pp trip report
8	**1992, Nov. – Dec.**	**Clark**	**HS-12, HS-13, HS-30**	**Security system monitoring.**
Report	**1993**	**Clark**	**HS-04, HS-05, HS0-6, HS-07, HS-08, HS-09, HS-10, HS-11, HS-12, HS-13, HS-14, HS-17, HS-30, HS-31, HS-32, HS-35, HS-36**	**From NPS E-library. Good overview of findings in 1992 project. 53 pp.**
Map	**1995**	**Christopher A. Jones**	**"Archeological Base Map" based on summer of 1993 survey.**	**One-page map with materials key.**
9	1993, Sept.	Clark	HS-35 and HS-36 CLR Phase 1	
10	**1994, Aug. 29 – Sept. 9**	**Clark**	**HS-12, HS-14 CLR Phase 2**	**Emphasis on walkways and landscape features.**
11	1995, Feb. 21	Clark	Latrine behind HS-08	
12	1996, July 22 – Aug. 6	Hunt	Fire suppression waterline trench monitoring-Phase I	
13	1997, May 5 – 9	DeVore	Non-destructive techniques training	Low altitude aerial photos produced for this. (not found)
Report	**1997**	**DeVore et.al.**	**Non-destructive techniques training**	**Report at fort: REF F689 NO1D2**
14	**1997, Aug. 4 – 26**	**Stadler**	**HS-12 Fire suppression system instillation monitoring-Phase II**	
15	**1997, Dec. 8 – 1998, Jan. 9**	**Stadler**	**HS-12 Fire suppression system installation monitoring-Phase III**	
Report	**1998**	**Stadler, MWAC**	**Report on 1997-1998 Fire Suppression projects**	
16	**2002, Sept. 23 – 24**	**Scott**	**HS-12, HS-14 Electrical line trench monitoring**	**5pp archeological project report.**
Report	**2004, July**	**Clark**	**HS-14, HS-30, HS-35 vic. Summary of Investigations in 1993-95.**	**Poor quality scan. 50pp.**
Report	2005	Lykowski	Overview of Studies 1-16, 1963-2002, plus recommendations for future work.	More a recap of where and when than what found.
Trip Report	2009, July	Hunt	HS-31	Great summary of excavations done inside building w/figures.
Memo	**2009, August 12.**	**Midwest Archeological Center**	**"Test Excavation at the Carriage House/Stable (HS-31), Fort Scott National Historic Site (FOSC)."**	**Findings indicate pre-Civil War use.**
Sum. of work	2009, September	Alan Chilton	1-page summary of artifacts uncovered while replacing fence posts.	Summary mentions that a sketch map.
Trip Report	2013, Sept. 17-20	Renner	NE corner of park by highway	Shovel testing

Figure 2.1.31. Table of known archeological studies conducted at Fort Scott National Historic Site. Projects including study group resources are in bold. (Table compiled in 2020.)

Early work at the park included archeological investigations as well as building restoration. While work proceeded on Officers' Row, archeologists from the Kansas State Historical Society continued to explore the site.[196] A reconnaissance study in 1970 uncovered evidence of the bake oven in the Post Bakery (HS-14), which had been removed when it became a residence in the 1850s.[197] Other early work identified the likely footprint of the foundations of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13).[198] Test trenches in that area revealed the northwest and southeast corners of the quadrangle (Figure 2.1.32). One trench began at the southeast corner of HS-30 and ran approximately 100' east, along what would have been the south edge of the quadrangle. That trench uncovered the south stone foundation wall of the quadrangle. Another began at the northwest corner of HS-30 and ran north for 118', along what would have been the west wall of the quadrangle.[199]

Over the years, the installation of various safety and security measures have spurred additional archeological studies. Buried lines for a site-wide security system were installed in late-1992. That work consisted of trenching for cables and was monitored by Caven Clark, a National Park Service archeologist. In his report, Clark noted that while that project produced few artifacts relating to the buildings in the study group, the trenching did uncover part of a buried wall that was assumed to be part of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13).[200]

In 1993 the site's general management plan was updated. According to the plan, little had changed in the way that the buildings in the study group were used. The Quartermaster's Storehouse and the Post Bakery were still furnished and open for visitors, while most of the outbuildings were used for park storage. A Carriage House (HS-31), which was being used for storage in the late 1970s, now housed a "wheeled vehicle exhibit," and offered limited visitor access to the interior.[201] In addition to documenting the status of each building, that plan called for new interpretive wayside exhibits for the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13).[202]

Between 1997 and 1998, a fire suppression system was installed in many of the buildings. During that project, a portion of the limestone foundation of the Quartermaster's Storehouse

[196] "Thomas P. Barr," Fort Scott National Historic Site (FOSC), Oral History Interviews. Interview of Thomas P. Barr, by Arnold Schofield, July 21, 1987. Transcript on file with Fort Scott National Historical Site.
[197] Lacosta Browning Lykowski, "Fort Scott's Buried Past: An Archeological Overview of Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas" (Lincoln, NE: National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, 2005), 18, 21-22.
[198] John D. Reynolds and Diane L. Good, *Archeological Investigations at Old Fort Scott, 14B0302, Fort Scott, Kansas 1968 to 1972* (Omaha, NE: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 1983. 1983) 74-76.
[199] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 299, 311-312.
[200] Caven P. Clark, "Archeological Investigations at Fort Scott National Historic Site" (Lincoln, NE: National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, 1993), 28.
[201] United States Department of the Interior, "Fort Scott National Historic Site: General Management Plan," Omaha, NE: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 1993), 11.
[202] United States Department of the Interior, "Fort Scott National Historic Site: General Management Plan," 32.

(HS-12) was exposed. No other significant artifacts were found during that work.[203] In 2002 a small project was conducted to install electrical lines into the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) and Post Bakery (HS-14). That work also uncovered no significant archeological artifacts.[204]

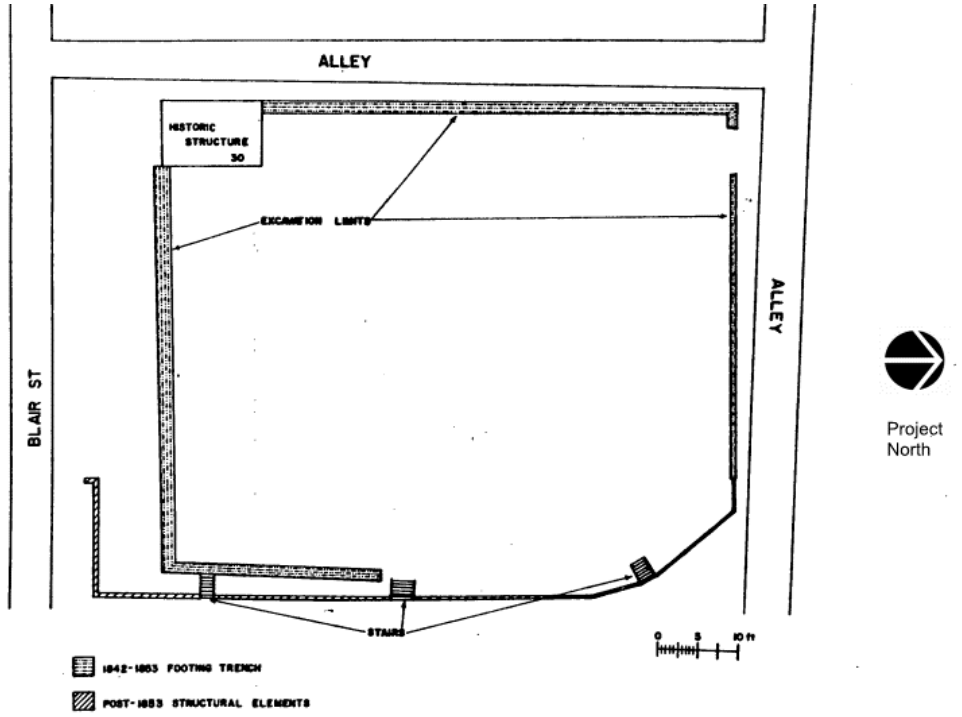


Figure 2.1.32 Footings of HS-13. From John D. Reynolds Diane L. Good, "Archeological Investigations at Old Fort Scott, 14B0302, Fort Scott, Kansas 1968 to 1972" (United States Department of the Interior, NPS Midwest Regional Office, 1983. 1983) Figure 14, 75.

In 2009 one of the last investigations at any of the study group buildings was conducted at HS-31. That project focused on the dirt floor inside the building to identify a possible construction date. The discovery of a Civil War-era minie ball and shards from a sugar bowl of roughly the same time period led to speculation that the stone carriage house was built before the end of the Civil War, and that it may have been used by at least one officer during the war. (Soldiers were too poor and transient to carry sugar bowls around with them during the war.)[205]

Today the park continues its mission to preserve archeological resources by working with advisors from the Midwest Archeological Center to identify and protect the remains of historic Fort Scott.

[203] Scott Stadler, "Archeological Monitoring, Installation of Fire Suppression System, Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas: 1997-1998" (Lincoln, NE: US Department of the Interior, Midwest Archeological Center, 1998), 7.
[204] Douglas D. Scott, "Archeological Monitoring of Electrical Line Trenches, Fort Scott National Historic Site, Kansas" (Lincoln, NE: US Department of the Interior, Midwest Archeological Center, 2002), 4.
[205] "Test Excavation at the Carriage House/Stable (HS-31), Fort Scott National Historic Site (FOSC)." Midwest Archeological Center Memorandum, August 12, 2009.

Federal Ownership

As restoration work continued, it became clear to many that the project was getting to be too large for the city to effectively administer. Charles Shetlar, one of the project architects later recalled that "the City of Fort Scott…didn't really have any experience in the operation and the maintenance of a large museum. Their museum had formerly been one building."[206] By 1978 most of the major reconstruction work had been completed or was nearing completion, and arrangements were made to give the land and all historic resources to the National Park Service.

The Fort Scott National Historic Site was established on October 19, 1978, with the passage of Public Law 95-484.[207] The following year, the City of Fort Scott transferred ownership to the National Park Service. Interior work on the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) and Bake Shop (HS-14) was completed soon after, as was work on the Trade Shop (HS-30) exterior.[208]

Federal ownership brought additional attention and resources. In 1979 the National Park Service commissioned historic furnishings reports for several buildings, including the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) and the Post Bakery (HS-14). Those reports analyzed how the buildings were likely used, and suggested items to place within each to aid interpretation. Most of the other buildings in the study group, which saw mainly exterior restoration, had limited visitor access. A 1984 historic structures preservation guide stated that the Trade Shop (HS-30), and the Stone Outbuildings (HS-35 and HS-36) were not being used at that time. The Carriage Houses (HS-31 and HS-32) were being used for on-site storage.[209]

The Fort Scott National Historic Site continues to be managed by the National Park Service. The site is recognized as a substantial contributor to the local tourism industry and attracts nearly 26,000 visitors annually.[210] The buildings in the study group constitute an important part of the interpretation of the fort and help present a complete picture of life during the frontier period.

[206] Charles M. Shetlar, interview by Arnold Schofield, May 3, 1988, (transcript in FOSC archives) 21.
[207] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 251.
[208] Charles M. Shetlar, "Historic Structures Preservation Guide," 01004-13,14,16
[209] Charles M. Shetlar, "Historic Structures Preservation Guide," 01004-16-19
[210] National Park Service, "Foundation Document: Fort Scott National Historic Site, Kansas," 5.



Figure 2.1.33. Photograph of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), ca. 1979. Note: the chimney was not yet reconstructed. The Trade Shop (HS-30) can be seen in the background, right. (FOSC 13610, RG 105, Series 6, photo 36.)

African Americans at Fort Scott

African Americans in Episode I: 1842-1853

African Americans were among the first non-native residents of Fort Scott. They were there as servants, not soldiers, and most if not all, were enslaved. At the time, African Americans could not enlist in the Army. Military leaders routinely hired free blacks to serve as laborers or deckhands, but they were not given the option of full military service. Military reports filed the same year that Fort Scott was established show that the Army had employed 106 African American deckhands and laborers that year and some 570 African Americans worked for Army engineers.[211]

Officers' Servants

Many of the first African Americans at the fort were the enslaved servants of officers stationed there. Although Kansas later entered the Union as a free state, slavery was legal in the territory until 1860.[212] Enslaved people were brought to Fort Scott by various officers, most often to work as private servants for the officers and their families.[213] Early African American residents included several people enslaved by Capt. Thomas Swords. In a letter written from Fort Scott just a few months after he transferred to the new post, Swords wrote to a friend about a possible visit to Fort Gibson: "What will you say to see me come jogging along with a wife, half a dozen negroes and sundry horses, many colts, cows &c…."[214] That letter serves as a good illustration of his household at the time.

Swords may also have had household slaves in mind when he designed the lower levels of all quarters to serve as work areas, with rooms that could also be used for servants' quarters. The lower levels of the enlisted men's barracks, for example, housed laundresses, although it appears that most of those women were white. It appears that slavery was largely confined to the officers. Historian Erwin Thompson later noted that the wives of officers at the fort "owned 'servants', and…lived a slightly unreal life of grace and ease."[215]

Other correspondence shows that Swords was not the only officer to hold slaves. In 1846, Swords wrote to General Jesup about trouble with the post forage master John Meek, whose "moral character is notoriously that of a most abandoned profligate" who had irritated every family on the post. He was known to pay inappropriate attention to female servants, and Swords wrote that "the servants to whom his attentions are being paid being all slaves."[216] Men were

[211] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 160.
[212] C. E. Cory, "Slaves at Fort Scott," address to the Kansas State Historical Society, 1901, reprinted in *African Americans in the* News, ed. Carolyn J. Cooper (Fort Scott, KS: Old Fort Genealogical Society of Southeast Kansas, Inc., 2015), 69.
[213] Edsmond J. Collins, *Footprints of African American Families in Fort Scott Kansas* (Fort Scott: SEKAN Printing, 2012), 9.
[214] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 72; Thomas Swords to Lt. Abraham Johnston, March 5, 1843, in Meyers, "Crack Post," 11.
[215] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation,* 66.
[216] Swords to Jesup, Jan. 12, 1846, QM Consolidated File, NA, RG 92, cited in Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation,* 67.

enslaved as well. Other correspondence of the time included the term "Black Hussars," which referred to enslaved African American males.[217]

Another early resident of the fort known to have held slaves was Hiero T. Wilson, a native of Kentucky, who arrived to serve as the post sutler in the fall of 1843. He is often described as the fort's first civilian resident.[218] He and his wife Elizabeth (a native of Missouri) held six slaves at the time the fort closed, and it is likely that they brought at least some when they moved to the fort in 1843. Information about the enslaved people in his household comes directly from a letter he wrote to then-Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, on May 22, 1855, requesting official permission to stay on at the fort after it was abandoned. He wrote, "I have Six Servants, & with regard to my wright [sic] to stay & security for my slave property, would be pleased to ask & have your advice."[219] Wilson is also said to have utilized the labor of others, including Ann Shatto, an enslaved woman hired out to Wilson to help operate the sutler store.[220]

Mary Davis

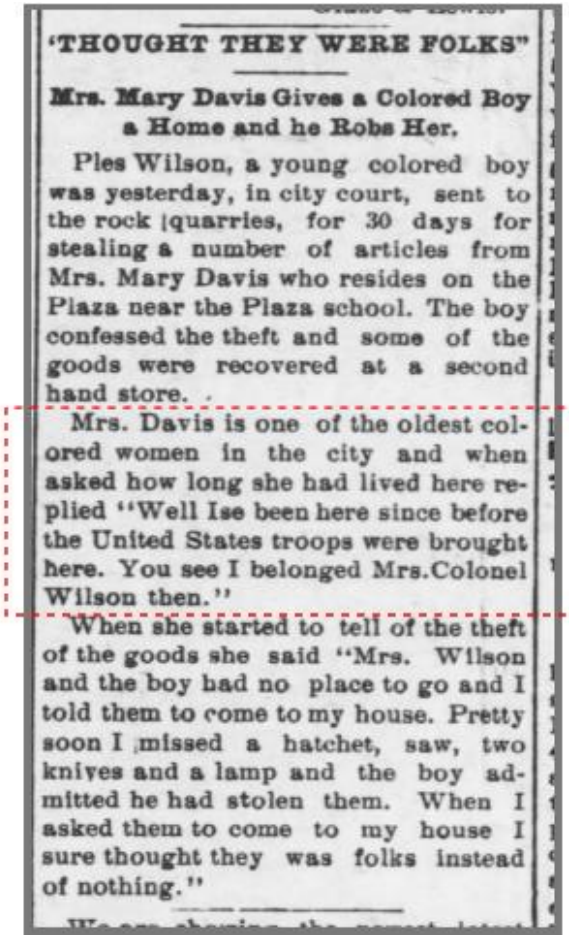
There is evidence that the Wilson family treated their enslaved servants well enough that one even returned to their household after the Civil War. In a 1902 address about slavery in the Kansas Territory, historian C. E. Cory tells the story of Mary Davis.

> "There were slaves in Fort Scott as early as 1845, and at least one of them is here yet. Aunt Mary Davis was a house-keeper for a family here for many years. After the breaking out of the war, she was sold and went away from here. After emancipation, she returned to the same family and remained for years."[221]

A review of early records shows that the household Mary Davis returned to was that of Hiero and Elizabeth Wilson. In 1901 she was interviewed by the local newspaper, which described her as Mrs. Davis, "one of the oldest colored women in the city". When the reporter asked how long she had lived in Fort Scott, she replied "Well Ise been here since before the United States troops were brought here. You see I belonged [to] Mrs. Colonel Wilson then." (Figure 2.1.34).[222] City directories show that Mary Davis was working for Elizabeth Wilson in the Wilson home at 117 Blair, which is the east side of HS-02, in the 1880s. Those records also show that Mary Davis lived on Elm Street, just north of the fort grounds, from at least 1888 to 1902.[223] She may have returned to the area after the war to be close to her sister. Historian Arnold Schofield has

[217] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation,* 68.
[218] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation*, 37.
[219] Hiero T. Wilson to Jefferson Davis, May 22, 1854 (transcript from microfilm, both on file at FOSC.)
[220] Correspondence from Arnold Schofield, retired FOSC Historian, October 2020.
[221] Carolyn J. Cooper, *African Americans in the News, Bourbon County, Kansas* (Fort Scott, KS: Old Fort Genealogical Society of Southeast Kansas, Inc., 2015), 70.
[222] "Thought They Were Folks," *Fort Scott Weekly Monitor* (Fort Scott, Kansas), 6 Mar 1901, 2.
[223] Fort Scott City Directories, 1880, 1889, and 1902. (Accessed via Ancestry, June 2020).

documented the wartime service of her sister, Mary Holt Blakey, who was a nurse at the hospital from 1862-1865.[224]



"THOUGHT THEY WERE FOLKS"

Mrs. Mary Davis Gives a Colored Boy a Home and he Robs Her.

Ples Wilson, a young colored boy was yesterday, in city court, sent to the rock quarries, for 30 days for stealing a number of articles from Mrs. Mary Davis who resides on the Plaza near the Plaza school. The boy confessed the theft and some of the goods were recovered at a second hand store.

Mrs. Davis is one of the oldest colored women in the city and when asked how long she had lived here replied "Well Ise been here since before the United States troops were brought here. You see I belonged Mrs. Colonel Wilson then."

When she started to tell of the theft of the goods she said "Mrs. Wilson and the boy had no place to go and I told them to come to my house. Pretty soon I missed a hatchet, saw, two knives and a lamp and the boy admitted he had stolen them. When I asked them to come to my house I sure thought they was folks instead of nothing."

Figure 2.1.34. Newspaper article about Mary Davis, one of the first civilian residents of Fort Scott. (Fort Scott Weekly Monitor, Mar 6, 1901, 2)

Hiero Wilson is often described as the first civilian resident of the fledgling town of Fort Scott.[225] He shares that distinction with his wife Elizabeth and their children, as well as Mary Davis and other enslaved people who were part of that first civilian household.

African Americans in Episode II: 1854-1865

The African American population of Fort Scott and the rest of the state during this episode included a mix of enslaved and free people. The Kansas Territorial Census of 1855 recorded 152 free blacks and 192 enslaved persons in the entire Territory, but at least one history of the period estimated that those numbers were larger.[226] Slavery was legal in the Kansas Territory throughout the Bleeding Kansas era, and many of the town's first citizens held slaves in the

[224] Arnold Schofield, retired FOSC Historian, October 2020. He noted that Ms. Blakey received a government pension for her work at the hospital.
[225] Goodlander, *Memoirs and Recollections*, 134
[226] C. E. Cory, "Slaves at Fort Scott," 69.

1850s. Early statutes of the Kansas Territory included a Chapter titled "An Act for the Protection of Slave Property." Referred to as the Slave Laws of 1855, that chapter made slavery legal in the territory until 1860.[227] At the same time, more and more enslaved people in other states escaped to the free soil of the Kansas Territory; Fort Scott's location just a few miles from the Missouri border made it a popular destination for those seeking freedom from bondage.

Published statistics of local demographics in the 1850s vary, but all show a mix of black and white citizens in Fort Scott and Bourbon County. According to a later history of Bourbon County, in 1857 there were 30 enslaved persons in the county.[228] The Fort Scott paper reported in 1859 that the population of the town consisted of 450 whites and 50 blacks.[229] The number of enslaved blacks was not noted in that record, but historian Erwin Thompson has postulated that most were enslaved since pro-slavery politics dominated the town at the time.[230] The Kansas census of 1860 shows a smaller percentage of African Americans in the overall population, just 64 black residents out of 2,464 overall--2.5% of the total. [231]

Records made before the Civil War include the names of just a few of the early African American residents. Ironically, some early resident names have been preserved because enslaved people were considered property more than humans at the time. As a result, transfers of "ownership" of those people were frequently recorded with the county just like the sale of real estate. One such transaction involved Lucinda, who was sold to Fort Scott resident Wiley Patterson on August 8, 1857.[232] She had been brought to the community by James and Minta Rucker, natives of Illinois. Enslaved people were also listed in probate records, which show that they were passed from one family member to the next, via wills. One will made in 1858 transferred ownership of Winnie, George, and Ann from J. M. Hart to his wife and sons.[233]

Enslaved people living on the former fort grounds include another woman named Winnie, described later as a "yellow girl" who was held by Dr. Blake Little. [234] Little owned the Officers' Quarters building (HS-04) that was located just west of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12). Thomas Arnett, who lived in the former Post Bakery (HS-14) in the 1850s, was also said to have "owned a negro;" that person's name was not found.[235]

Two of the best-known free blacks of the time were brothers. Jeff and Pete Slavins were described by Charles Goodlander as "the first free negroes who lived in Fort Scott."[236] Pete

[227] C. E. Cory, "Slaves at Fort Scott," 66.
[228] T. F. Robley, *History of Bourbon County,* 66.
[229] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation,* 83-84.
[230] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation,* 83-84.
[231] State census statistics in *Buried Roots of African American Ancestry in Fort Scott, Kansas* (Fort Scott, KS: African American History Project, 2007), 5.
[232] C. E. Cory, "Slaves at Fort Scott, 70.
[233] "Last will and testament of J. M. Hart," Bourbon County Probate Records, quoted in C. E. Cory, "Slaves at Fort Scott," 70-71.
[234] C. E. Cory, "Slaves at Fort Scott," 71.
[235] C. E. Cory, "Slaves at Fort Scott," 71.
[236] Goodlander, *Memoirs and Recollections*, 34.

Slavins opened the first barbershop in Fort Scott, which may have been located in the former Dragoon Barracks (HS-05), which housed a number of businesses in that time period. Jeff hired out as a servant and worked for George Clark for many years.

With the abolition of slavery in Kansas in 1860 and statehood in 1861, the number of free black residents began to increase. Those numbers saw a dramatic jump as Fort Scott developed into a center for refugees. A description of Fort Scott in the early 1860s written by traveler C. M Chase claimed that fifty to one hundred refugees fled westward from Missouri every day.[237] A history of Bourbon County observed that up to 1,000 people in Fort Scott at the end of the war were "refugees and indiscriminate and indescribable people, black and white who had no home or residence anywhere."[238]

The large numbers of escaped slaves from neighboring states, combined with the refugees brought to the city by the Army, overwhelmed scarce local resources. Most refugees lived in makeshift camps scattered around the community, often in miserable conditions.[239] Chase noted that "refugees and contrabands from Missouri and Arkansas" lived in a ravine near Buck Run. Buck Run, which ran just east of the fort grounds, was a spring-fed creek bordered by heavy forests.[240] The spring that fed Buck Run was covered over by crews grading for the MK&T railway in 1870; the spring stopped running soon after but the creek remained, in a diminished capacity.[241]

The refugee camp on Buck Run was likely located southeast of the fort, between what is now 1st and 6th Streets (Figure 2.1.35). That area later developed into a predominantly African American neighborhood known as Jordan Row, also called Jerden Row. Local history holds that Jordon Row "was established during the Civil War in 1862 as a 'Colored Refugee Camp' for escaped slaves from Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory (present Oklahoma)".[242] The refugees from Indian Territory were likely fleeing slavery at the hands of Cherokee Indians. Although many American Indian tribes in that area held slaves, the practice was particularly widespread among Cherokees.[243] Refugees from Indian Territory included both black and American Indian people.

First African American School

The growing black population of Fort Scott attracted the attention of northern benevolent societies, which had begun establishing schools for newly freed blacks during the Civil War. Before the war, it was illegal for enslaved persons in southern states to learn to read or write. As a result, few of the four million African Americans liberated by the end of the war came illiterate

[237] C. M. Chase, quoted in Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 148-150.
[238] Robley, *History of Bourbon County*, 208.
[239] Thompson, *Site Identification & Evaluation,* 130.
[240] Banwart, *Rails, Rivalry and Romance,* 41.
[241] Banwart, *Rails, Rivalry and Romance,* 41.
[242] *Buried Roots of African American Ancestry*, 4.
[243] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 74.

to their newfound freedom.[244] Education was considered a crucial component of the path to independence, by freedpeople as well as numerous societies that were established to provide assistance to them.

Some of the first schools created specifically for African Americans in southern states were operated by those benevolent societies. Schools for blacks began appearing in southern states even before the end of the war. As soon as Union troops gained control of territory, the northern aid societies moved in to set up schools for freedpeople.[245] Those schools, which were generally staffed by volunteers from the aid societies, routinely catered to adults as well as children.

In 1865 African Americans in Fort Scott benefitted from that movement when the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Association of Chicago decided to build a new school building for African Americans. Although freedmen's schools of the time were generally constructed only in former slave states, the Aid Association apparently felt that the large number of formerly enslaved living in Fort Scott warranted a school there.

Construction of the school began in early 1865, a few months before the official end of the war. On February 18, 1865, the *Fort Scott Daily Monitor* reported that the new school was under construction and noted the one-story frame building was "of rough workmanship, yet of neat exterior, and having a cupola and bell."[246] It was located north of Officers' Row, about two blocks north of the carriage house that is now known as HS-31.

Following the tradition for such schools, children attended classes during the day and adults attended in the evening. Reverend and Mrs. W.A. Adams operated the school, with Rev. Adams instructing children and Mrs. Adams teaching adults. By June that same year, the school was serving 160 children and 75 adults.[247]

The freedmen's school remained in operation until 1872, when the town's first public school for black students began holding classes in the former army hospital (HS-08), on the south side of Carroll Plaza. That was the first of several public schools for African Americans to operate in the community during segregation.[248]

African Americans in Episode III: 1866-1873

The post-Civil War years brought more than railroad service to the African American residents of Bourbon County. That period was marked by the passage of federal legislation that granted

[244] Gregory P. Downs, and Kate Masur. "The Era of Reconstruction, 1861-1900: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study" (Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 2017) 29.
[245] Downs and Masur, 29. "The Era of Reconstruction," 29.
[246] *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, Feb. 18, 1865, quoted in "First Black School in Fort Scott one of the first of its kind in Kansas," *Fort Scott Tribune*, Feb. 23, 1994, 2B.
[247] "Free to Learn: African American Schools at Fort Scott," Brochure, (Fort Scott, Kansas: National Park Service, ca. 2015).
[248] "Free to Learn: African American Schools at Fort Scott."

new civil rights to African Americans. In 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery forever, and on July 9, 1866, the Fourteenth Amendment declared that all persons born in the U.S., including African Americans, were citizens.[249] In 1870, the Fifteenth Amendment gave black men the right to vote, a liberty not extended to women of any race until 1920.[250]

The population of Fort Scott during that time included a large number of African Americans who had settled in the community after the war. According to the 1870 federal census, 453 African Americans made their home in Fort Scott.[251] More than half of those black residents, 245, lived in Ward 1, which included the original fort grounds.[252]

Additional information about early places of residence can be found in the 1869 Fort Scott City Directory.[253] Following standard practice, that directory used "(col'd)" in listings for African Americans, and included home addresses. A review of those entries showed that the vast majority of black residents listed in the directory lived on the "w. side of Plaza" (Figure 2.1.35).[254] Only a few were listed as residing on the east and north sides of the Plaza. The rest were scattered around the new business district located south of the original fort, except for a few who lived "north of the city."

The second most common place of residence for African Americans was in an area approximately two blocks south of the fort that faced Ransom and Walker Streets, between Locust and Birch. (Figure 2.1.35). That area later became part of the popular African American neighborhood Jordon Row. Ransom Street even came to be called "Black Main Street" by white residents of town, because it was parallel to the original Main Street (originally called Williams Street), which is located just three blocks west of Ransom.[255]

African American professions listed in the directory include numerous laborers and other unskilled positions, as well as a few more specialized trades. There were, for example, three barbers and two firemen, as well as a few carpenters and stonemasons. Occupations that may have been associated with buildings in the former quartermaster's complex included blacksmith and hostler, but it should be noted that the business listings in that same publication include neither a livery/feed stable nor a blacksmith in operation anywhere near the old government

[249] Lorenzo J. Greene, Gary R. Kremer, and Antonio F. Holland, *Missouri's Black Heritage*, (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1993), 93.
[250] Transcript of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution: Civil Rights (1868), OurDocuments.Gov, accessed August 25, 2017, https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=43&page=transcript; "Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Voting Rights (1870)," OurDocuments.Gov, accessed August 5, 2017, https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=44.
[251] 1870 U.S. Federal Population Census for Fort Scott, on Ancestry.com. Accessed Jan. 2020.
[252] Ward location are shown in an atlas map made ca. 1876, reprinted in Banwart, *Rails Rivalry and Romance*, 83.
[253] *City Directory and Business Mirror 1869-70* (Fort Scott, KS: J. Z. Culver & Co., 1869).
[254] Numerical street addresses were not yet in common use; most entries simply stated nearby street intersections or other landmarks.
[255] *Buried Roots of African American Ancestry*, 4.

corral. None of those listings indicate that any of the buildings in the study group were connected to African Americans at that time.

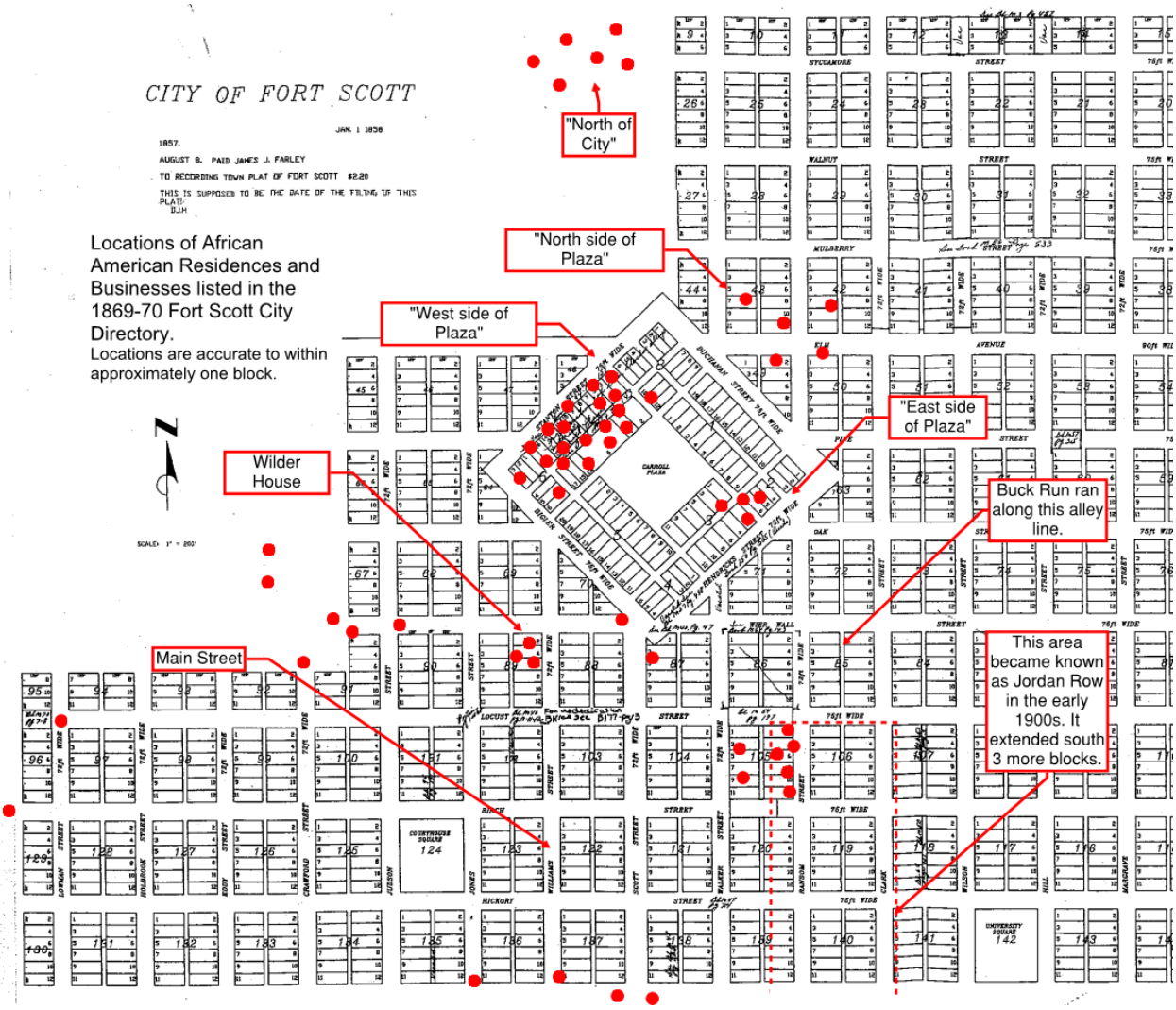


Figure 2.1.35. Map of African American residences and businesses in Fort Scott as of 1869. From listings in *Fort Scott City Directory and Business Mirror 1869-70*. (Fort Scott, KS: J. Z. Culver & Co., 1869). Notes added by Deb Sheals 2020.

Civil War Veterans

In the 1870s, Fort Scott's African American community included scores of Civil War veterans, many of whom had mustered in or out of the service at Fort Scott.[256] The black veteran population was large enough to support two black posts of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) for many years.[257] George Brown, who was later active in the GAR at Fort Scott, was

[256] Carolyn Cooper, *African American Veterans of Military Services, Bourbon County, Kansas* (Fort Scott, KS: Old Fort Genealogical Society of Southeast Kansas, Inc., 2014). This book includes brief information about scores of black Civil War veterans, as well as rolls of the two segregated black posts of the GAR.
[257] Cooper, *African American Veterans*, 107-138.

born into slavery in Bates County, Missouri, in 1843. He volunteered for the Army in 1863 and served the rest of the war. He mustered out at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, October 1, 1865.[258] He moved to Fort Scott after he left the service and spent the rest of his life there, working as a carpenter. When he died in 1936, the local paper noted that he was "Fort Scott's last surviving colored veteran of the Civil war."[259]

Many of the veterans in town had served in the First Kansas Colored, including Ruben Carey, who was living in Fort Scott before he enlisted on January 23, 1863.[260] He served in Company F until September 1865. He returned to Fort Scott after the war, where he was manufacturing barrels by 1889.[261] For many years, Carey lived just east of the fort grounds, in a one-story frame house at 110 Hendricks Street. That area appears to have developed a concentration of African American residents by the late 1880s. The 1884 Sanborn Maps shows that Carey's property was immediately west of the "African Baptist Church."[262] That church was replaced between 1899 and 1917 by a larger building owned by the Shiloh Baptist Church[263]

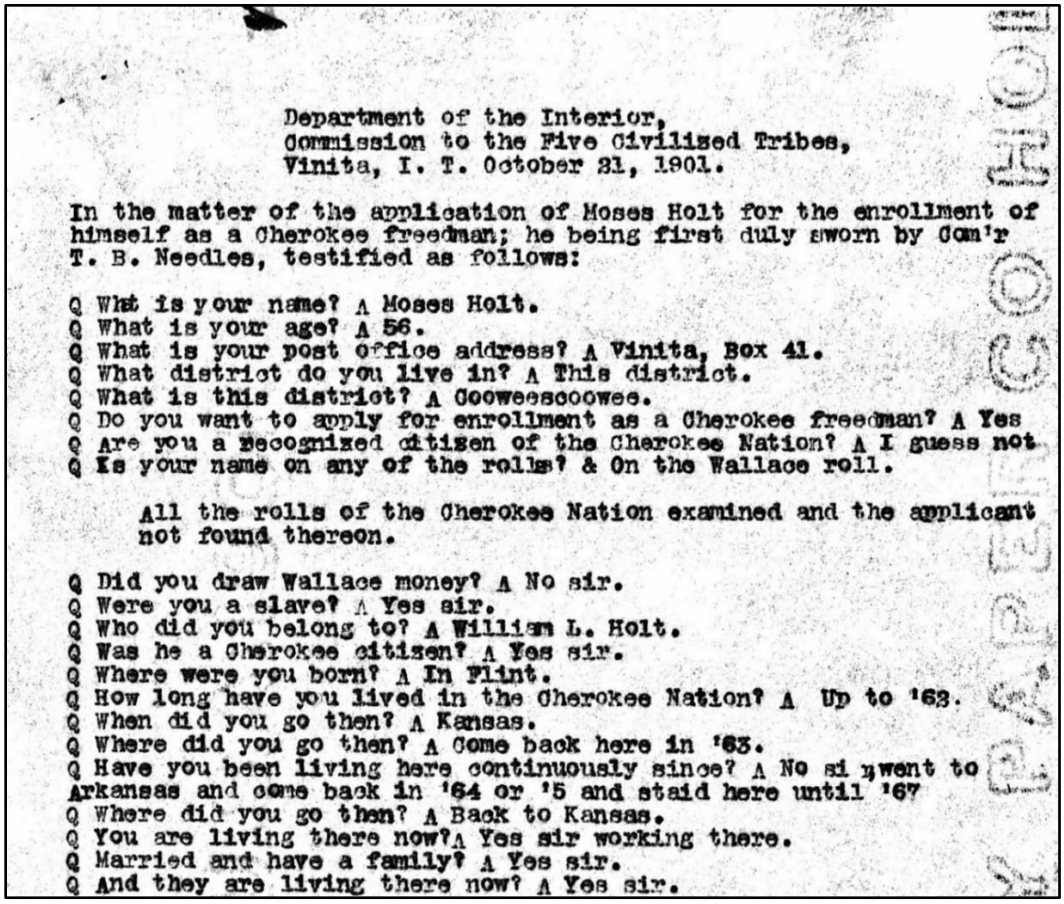
Longtime Fort Scott resident Moses Holt was another early member of the First Kansas Colored. Like most black Civil War soldiers, Holt was born into slavery. His parents had been enslaved by William and Polly Holt in Tennessee before moving to Indian Territory's Cherokee Strip, where Moses was born in 1846. After the war began, he and his sister Mary escaped to Fort Scott, where Moses enlisted and Mary served as a nurse.[264] He remained in the Army until the end of the war. He served part of that time with George Brown, and like Brown, moved to Fort Scott after the war. The two men knew each other there; Brown participated in Holt's funeral.[265]

Although it appears that Holt spent most of his life after the war in Fort Scott, he did return to Indian Territory for at least a short time at the turn of the century. Federal records show that in 1901 he was in Indian Territory, in an attempt to be certified as a Cherokee freedman (Figure 2.1.36). Former slaves who could prove they had been enslaved by Cherokees and that they returned to the Territory later were eligible for financial benefits. Holt was ultimately denied those benefits because he did not return to Indian Territory after the war. He moved back to Fort Scott soon after making that attempt.[266]

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[258] Cooper, *African American Veterans*, 12, 123.
[259] *Fort Scott Tribune*, November 7, 1936, 7, quoted in Cooper, *African American Veterans,* 12.
[260] Spurgeon, *Soldiers in the Army of Freedom*, 322.
[261] Fort Scott City Directory, 1889, (Ancestry.com, accessed April 2020), 199.
[262] Sanborn Map Company, *Sanborn Maps of Fort Scott, Kansas, 1884, sheet 4. (*Digital files accessed via Kansas University and the Greene County, Missouri Library, various dates 2019-2020. *http://0-sanborn.umi.com.www.coolcat.org/splash.html.)*
[263] Sanborn Map Company, *Sanborn Maps of Fort Scott, Kansas, 1884, 1888, 1906, 1912, 1917, 1947.*
[264] "Holt, Moses: Aged Negro Arranged for Funeral 4 Years Ahead," *Fort Scott Tribune*, June 24, 1930, transcribed in Cooper, *African Americans in the News*, 43-44.
[265] Holt, Moses: At Rest," *Fort Scott Tribune*, June 26, 1930, transcribed in Cooper, *African Americans in the News*, 43-44.
[266] "Cherokee Freedman Files for Moses Holt," Department of the Interior, Commission of the Five Civilized Tribes, 1901 (Ancestry.com, accessed March, 2020.)

Census and directory records show that he owned the house he lived in, 19 Blair Avenue, for many years. That small frame house was just two doors west of Officers' Row, on the site of the original Post Headquarters (HS-11). A newspaper article printed around 1910 indicates that he sold a good deal of whiskey out of that house, to the point that he broke a local record for having been "convicted of selling whiskey more than any man" in local records.[267]



Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Vinita, I. T. October 21, 1901.

In the matter of the application of Moses Holt for the enrollment of himself as a Cherokee freedman; he being first duly sworn by Com'r T. B. Needles, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Moses Holt.
Q What is your age? A 56.
Q What is your post office address? A Vinita, Box 41.
Q What district do you live in? A This district.
Q What is this district? A Cooweescoowee.
Q Do you want to apply for enrollment as a Cherokee freedman? A Yes
Q Are you a recognized citizen of the Cherokee Nation? A I guess not
Q Is your name on any of the rolls? A On the Wallace roll.

All the rolls of the Cherokee Nation examined and the applicant not found thereon.

Q Did you draw Wallace money? A No sir.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Who did you belong to? A William L. Holt.
Q Was he a Cherokee citizen? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you born? A In Flint.
Q How long have you lived in the Cherokee Nation? A Up to '63.
Q When did you go then? A Kansas.
Q Where did you go then? A Come back here in '63.
Q Have you been living here continuously since? A No si ɣwent to Arkansas and come back in '64 or '5 and staid here until '67
Q Where did you go then? A Back to Kansas.
Q You are living there now? A Yes sir working there.
Q Married and have a family? A Yes sir.
Q And they are living there now? A Yes sir.

Figure 2.1.36. Excerpt of an Interview with Moses Holt. Vinita, Indian Territory, October 21, 1901. Note that some of the dates he recalled appear to be inaccurate; he was in the Army until 1865. (Department of the Interior, Commission of the Five Civilized Tribes, Ancestry.com, accessed March 2020.)

Illegal whiskey sales notwithstanding, Moses Holt, who went by Mose, was well-respected in the community. When he died in 1930, the *Fort Scott Tribune* ran two relatively long articles to mark his passing. One was an obituary and the other was a description of his funeral.[268] The obituary said "Mose was a profound Bible student….Not long after coming to Fort Scott he taught himself to read, and therefore was looked up to by his people…He virtually controlled the colored vote in Fort Scott for many years."[269]

[267] Cooper, *African Americans in the News*, 33.
[268] Cooper, *African American Veterans*, 43-44.
[269] *Fort Scott Tribune* June 1930, 5, in *African American Veterans*.

Holt's funeral drew a large crowd that included "several white friends" and a number of speakers.[270] Speakers included a judge, a minister, and Professor Ernest J. Hawkins. E. J. Hawkins (1875-1946) was a highly respected African American educator who spent 55 years as a teacher, administrator, and coach in Fort Scott's black schools.[271]

First Public Schools for African Americans

As shown by the comments made at the time of Holt's death, education continued to be a priority for the black community. Records show that Fort Scott had a reasonably good record of providing public education for African Americans. The first public school for black students in Fort Scott opened in 1872, just one year after the city completed its first purpose-built school building for white students, Central School.[272] The new black public school, which replaced the Freedmen's school of 1865, was located in the former Post Hospital (HS-08). Those same rooms had been used by white students before Central School was completed.[273]

The former hospital was used as the Fort Scott Colored School from 1872-1884. During that time, it was the only black school in the community. The scores of black students who studied there included George Washington Carver, who would later become one of the best-known living scientists of any race.[274] Carver, then just 12 or 13 years old, had moved on his own to Fort Scott specifically to find a good school.[275] He lived in Fort Scott and attended school there from 1878 to 1879. While there, he supported himself by doing housework for a white grocer and taking in laundry from patrons of the Wilder House Hotel. He lived with an African American blacksmith named Felix Payne in a large frame house on South Judson Street.[276]

Plaza School

In 1884 the City of Fort Scott completed construction of the first building specifically erected to serve as a black school (Figure 2.1.37). That brick building was called the Plaza School, probably because it was close to Carroll Plaza (the original Parade Ground). Plaza School was located a short distance north of Officers' Row, at the corner of Elm and Marmaton Streets.[277] It was less than a block from the site of the Freedmen's School that was in use from 1865 to 1872 (Figure 2.1.37).

[270] "Moses Holt: At Rest," 9.
[271] Edsmond J. Collins, *Footprints of African American Families*, 208.
[272] "A Complete History of Fort Scott's School Buildings," *Fort Scott Tribune* (Fort Scott, KS) May 30, 1942.
[273] Calhoun, *Fort Scott: A Pictorial History*, 179.
[274] Gary Kremer, *George Washington Carver: A Biography,* (Santa Barbara, CA*:* Greenwood Press, 2011) 177-179.
[275] "Free to Learn: African Americans at Fort Scott."
[276] Debbie Sheals, "Thirst for Knowledge: Historic Context for the 1872 Neosho Colored School," (Diamond, MO: Carver Birthplace Association, 2018), 84.
[277] Jean L. Gilmore, "Buildings Built and Destroyed for Public Education," *Fort Scott Tribune*, November 6, 1979, 7.

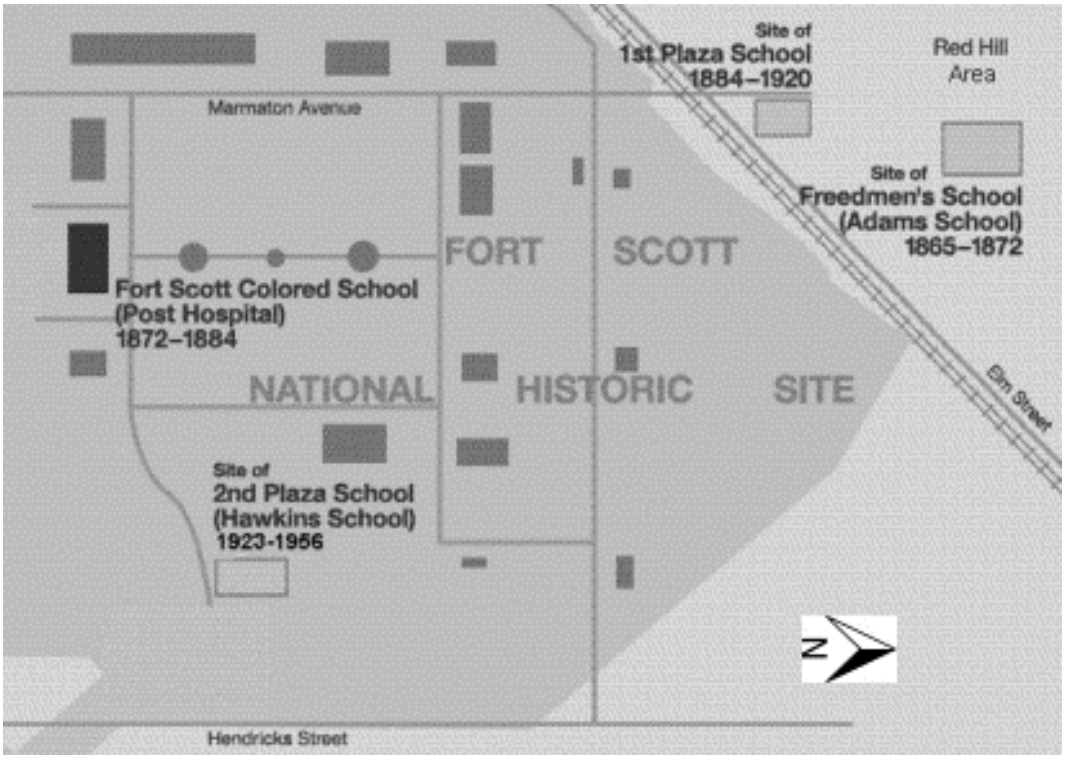


Figure 2.1.37. Map of African American Schools located on or near the grounds of the Fort Scott National Historic Site. ("Free to Learn: African American Schools at Fort Scott," Brochure, Fort Scott, Kansas: National Park Service, ca. 2015).

African Americans in Fort Scott After 1873

The African American population in Fort Scott continued to increase in the late nineteenth century. The 1900 state population census recorded 11,946 residents in Fort Scott, 1,649 of whom were African Americans--13.8% of the total. That was the largest number and the highest percentage of black residents in the city's history to date. In 2017, the population of Fort Scott was 7,813. That total included 395 African Americans, just 5% overall. [278]

The City of Fort Scott continued to maintain separate schools for African American students until city schools were desegregated in 1956. In 1887, one of three new elementary schools, Ivy School, included separate classrooms for black students. Washington School at Wall and Washington Streets, and Logan School at Fourth and Osbun Streets also accommodated African American students for many years.[279]

In 1923 the City constructed a large new brick building to serve all African American students in Grades 1-9.[280] That school was also named Plaza School, after the city's first black school.

[278] State census statistics, in *Buried Roots of African American Ancestry*, 5.
[279] "A Complete History of Fort Scott's School Buildings," *Fort Scott Tribune* (Fort Scott, KS) May 30, 1942.
[280] "Free to Learn: African Americans at Fort Scott."

Early plans called for it to be constructed in the middle of Carroll Plaza, but after public objections, it was built on the block just east of the plaza (Figure 2.1.37).

In 1946 Plaza School was renamed Hawkins School, in honor of Professor E. J. Hawkins, who had recently died. Hawkins was one of the most prominent local African Americans of his time. He taught in both Plaza Schools and was active in African American affairs for decades.[281] The Hawkins School remained in operation through the end of segregation in 1956, and it was later demolished to make way for the restoration of Fort Scott Historical Park.

Professor Hawkins taught Gordon Parks (1912-2006), who was born in Fort Scott and attended the second Plaza School as a child. Parks left Fort Scott at a young age and went on to achieve widespread fame as a photographer, author, musician, and playwright. He worked as a photographer for Life magazine from 1948 into the late 1960s. An important early assignment for *Life* in 1950 involved returning to Fort Scott to photograph and write about his early classmates at Plaza School. Although those photos did not make it to publication, they were not destroyed. In 2016 they were featured in an exhibit at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, which has an extensive collection of his early works (Figure 2.1.38).[282]



Figure 2.1.38. "Mrs. Jefferson, Fort Scott," photo by Gordon Parks, 1950. (Amanda Dalla Villa Adams, "VMFA's Gordon Parks Exhibit Explores an Important 20th Century Black Photographer," *Style Weekly,* July 19, 2016.)

Parks also returned to Fort Scott to film the movie "The Learning Tree", which was released in 1969. Many of the scenes in that movie were filmed in and around the former fort grounds. His talent and successes have long been a source of local civic pride, and in 2004, the Gordon Parks Museum and Center for Culture and Diversity was established at Fort Scott Community College to honor his legacy.

[281] "Free to Learn: African Americans at Fort Scott.
[282] Amanda Dalla Villa Adams, "VMFA's Gordon Parks Exhibit Explores an Important 20th Century Black Photographer," *Style Weekly,* July 19, 2016. https://m.styleweekly.com/richmond/vmfas-gordon-parks-exhibit-explores-an-important-20th-century-black-photographer/Content?oid=2350312.

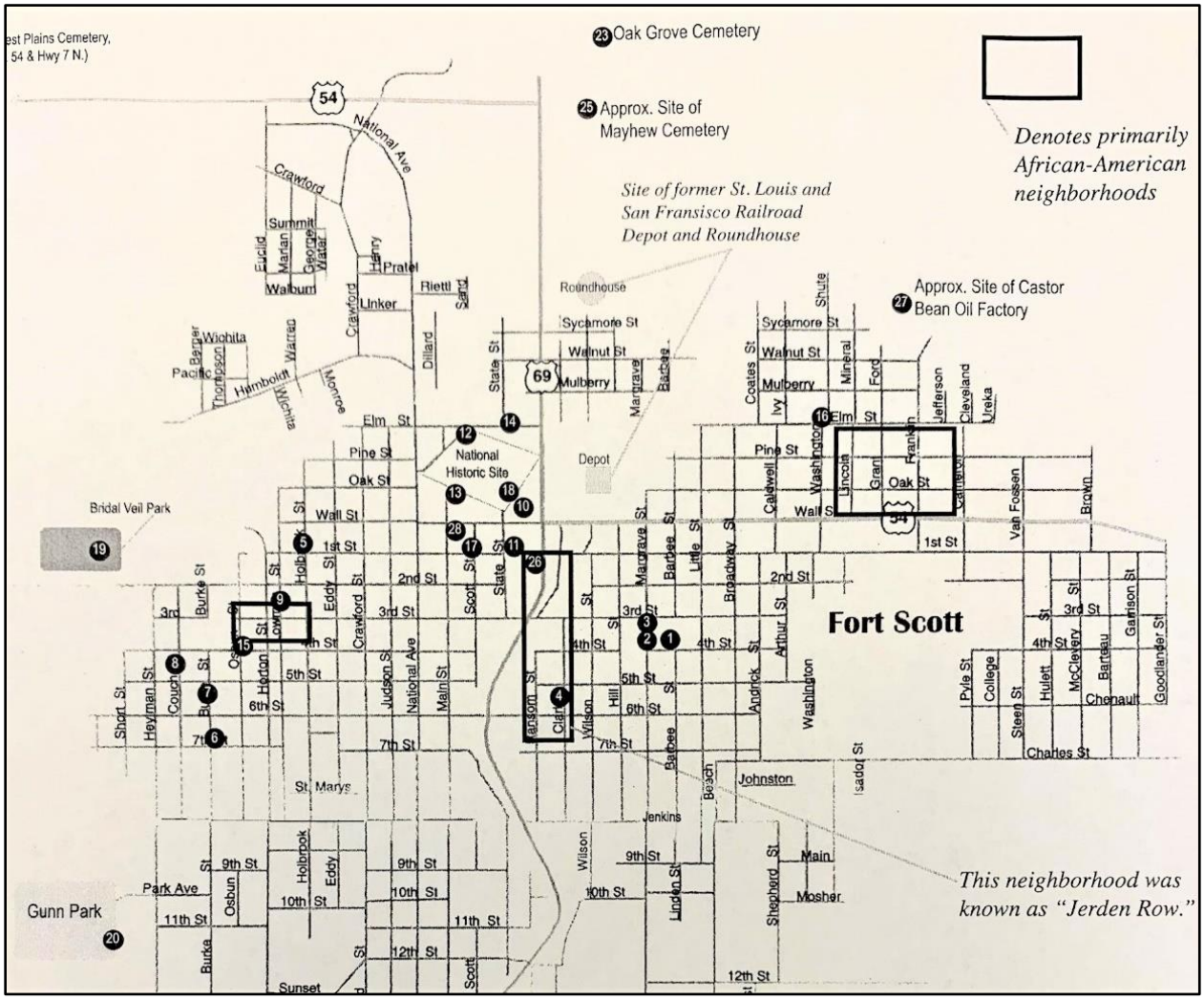


Figure 2.1.39. Map of African American Cultural Sites in Fort Scott. The location of African American neighborhoods is based upon oral history and entries in a 1923 city directory. (*Buried Roots of African American Ancestry in Fort Scott Kansas*, Fort Scott, Kansas: African American History Project, 2007, 10.)

African American History Resources

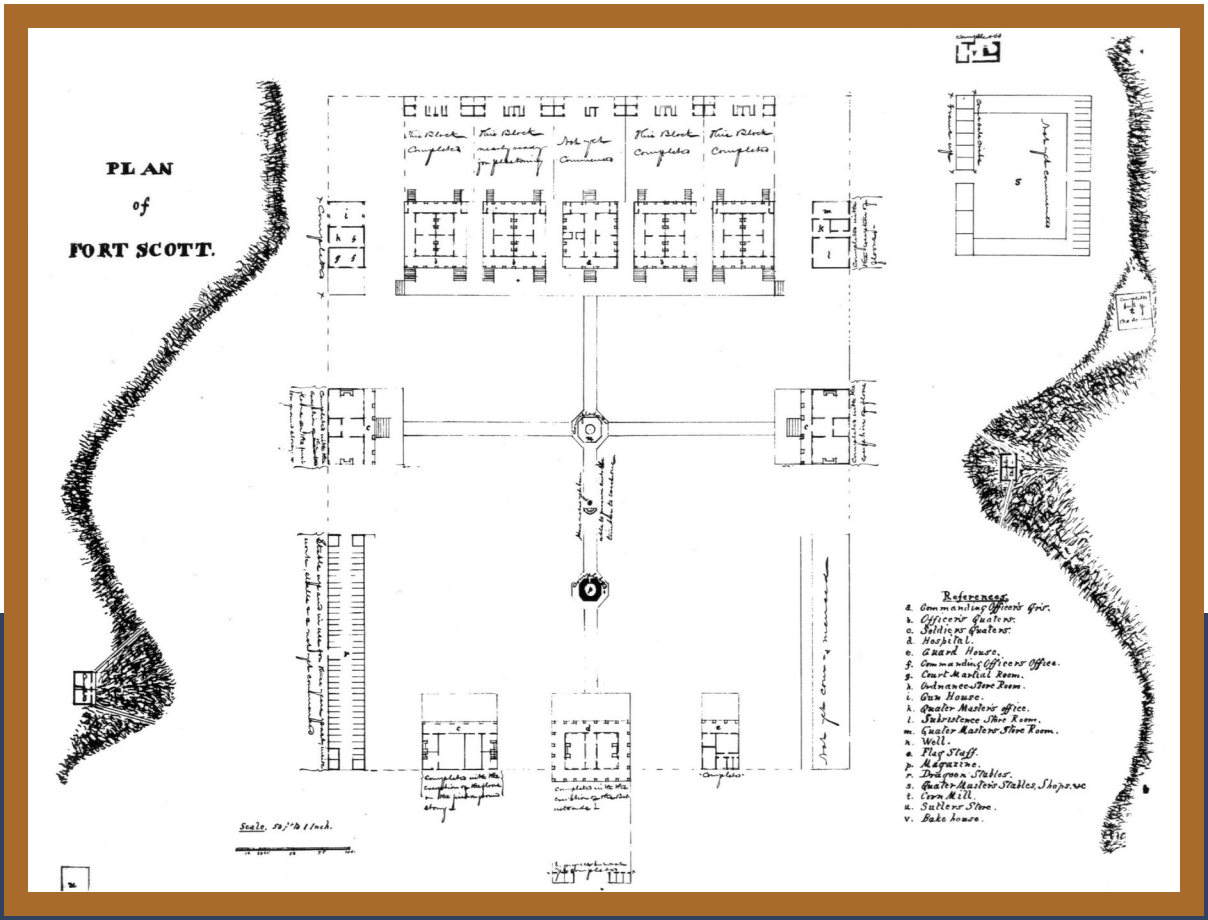
In 2007 a group of interested citizens, with the support of the Kansas Humanities Council, embarked upon the African American History Project to collect and share historical information about African Americans in Fort Scott. That project produced a booklet titled *Buried Roots of African American Ancestry in Fort Scott, Kansas*. The booklet includes a general history of the black community, along with census statistics, early photographs, and a map of African American neighborhoods and related points of interest (Figure 2.1.39). The data generated by that project is now on file at the Gordon Parks Center.[283]

The Old Fort Genealogical Society in Fort Scott also has a notable record of preserving African American history. In addition to the extensive collection of primary materials, the Society has

[283] *Buried Roots of African American Ancestry,* 3.

self-published two books that were researched and compiled by Carolyn J. Cooper: *African American Veterans of Military Services Bourbon County, Kansas* (2013), and *African Americans in the News* (2015). Each of those books includes a wealth of information about African Americans in Fort Scott, including transcripts of numerous newspaper articles and military records, with full citations to enable additional research.

African Americans have been an integral part of Fort Scott since the early 1840s. Although few direct connections between African Americans and the resources of the study group were uncovered as part of this study, black history is part of Fort Scott history and therefore relevant to all resources on the grounds of the original frontier fort.



"Plan of Fort Scott, June 1848." (George W. Wallace to T. S. Jesup, June 29, 1848, letter and plan.)

2.2 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

2.2 Architectural Context

Fort Scott Quartermaster's Complex: Appearance and Function

The quartermaster's complex at Fort Scott was a collection of utilitarian buildings located close enough to the Parade Ground to be readily accessible, but just far enough away that the workspaces did not negatively impact the formality of Officers' Row and the rest of the Parade Ground. The Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), which included the post quartermaster's office, was located closest to Officers' Row. The rest of the complex, which included the Post Bakery (HS-14), and the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13 and HS-30) was farther east, between the storehouse and the edge of a steep bluff.

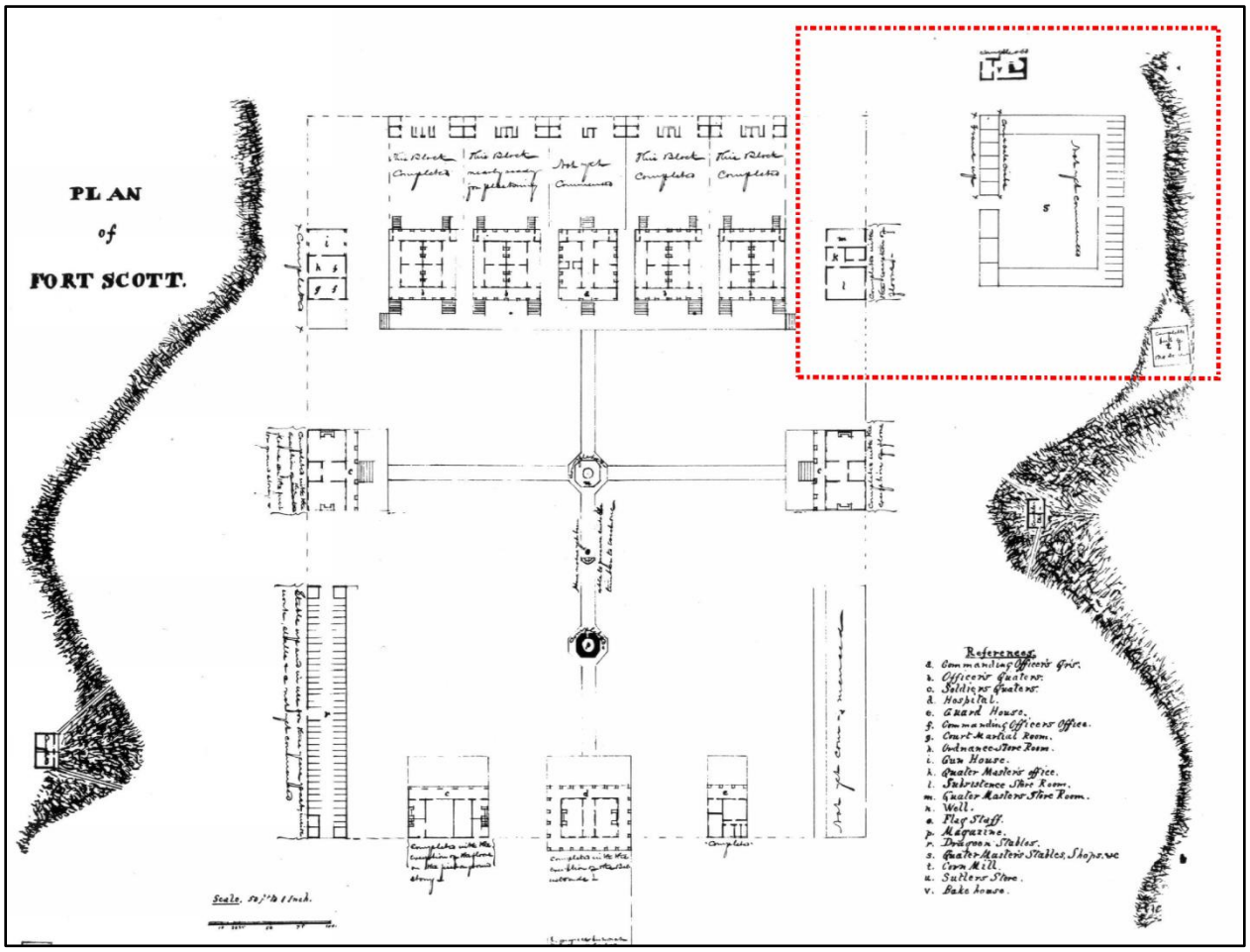


Figure 2.2.1. Map of the fort made in 1848; the location of the quartermaster's complex is indicated by the dashed red line, which was added in 2020. (Base map "Plan of Fort Scott, June 1848." George W. Wallace to T.S. Jesup, June 29, 1848, letter and plan.)

The best early depiction of the quartermaster's complex comes from the general site plan created in 1848 by Post Quartermaster George W. Wallace (Figure 2.2.1). That plan served as an update of work completed to that time, as well as documentation of the original site plan

drawn by Capt. Thomas Swords. It shows the entire quartermaster's complex, which included the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), the Post Bakery (HS-14), the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13), and a small corn mill. Wallace included a key to identify major features and added notes next to most of the buildings to show the current status of their construction (Figure 2.2.2).

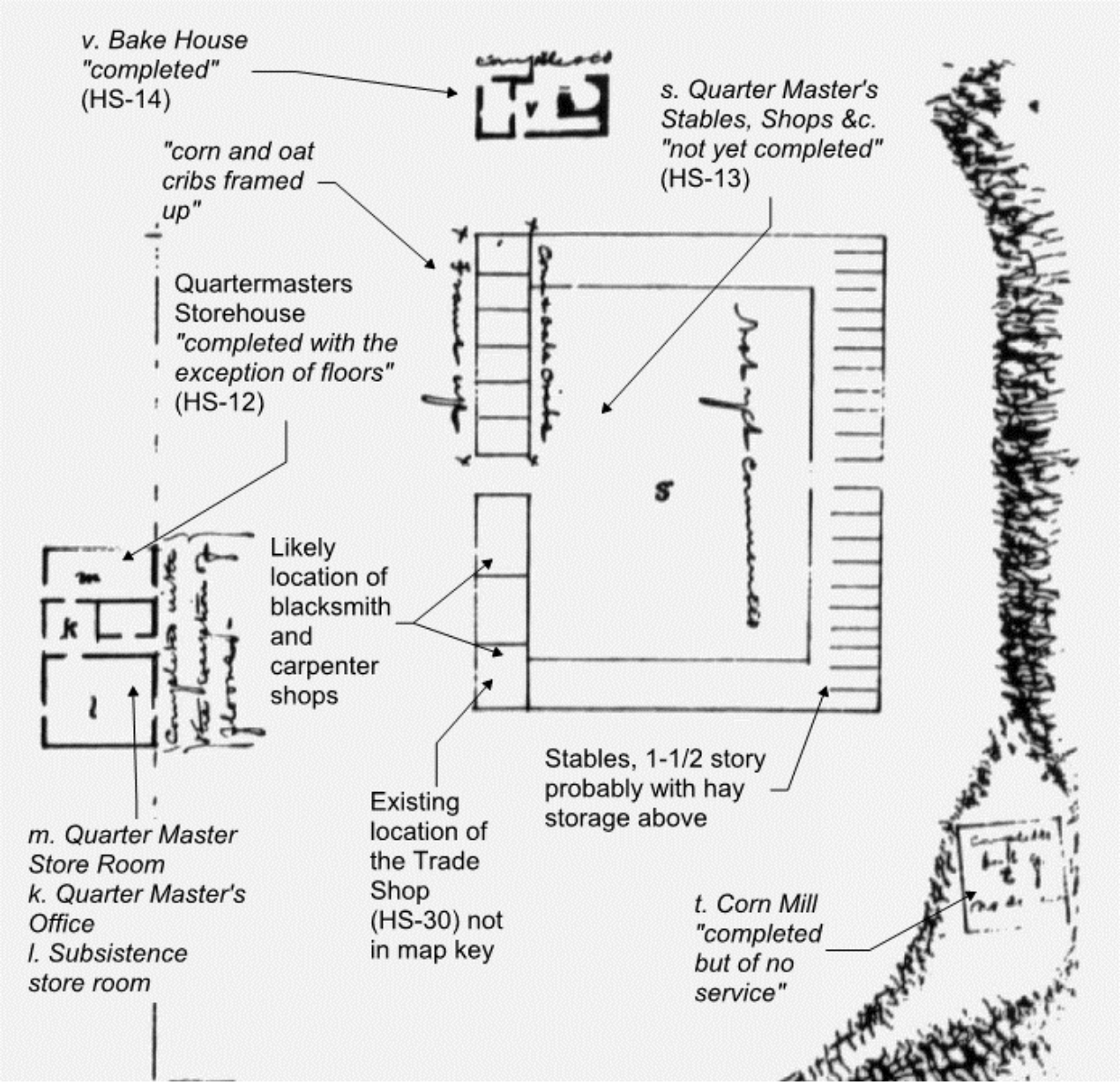


Figure 2.2.2. Excerpt of the 1848 map, showing the Quartermasters Complex. Project north is up. Words in italics are transcriptions of the original labels. Other notes were added in 2020 by Deb Sheals. (Base map: "Plan of Fort Scott, June 1848," George W. Wallace to T.S. Jesup, June 29, 1848.)

Early Functions of the Quartermaster's Complex

Quartermaster abstract records give a good indication of the day-to-day activities that the department was responsible for at Fort Scott. Early quartermaster abstracts record the amount and types of materials needed to build the fort. In addition to managing the fort's construction, the quartermaster's department was responsible for the shipment of adequate supplies to maintain the garrison's readiness.

Records show that the fort received regular shipments of goods from places such as Fort Leavenworth and Fort Wayne. One receipt from August 1842 stated that 4,389 pounds of "subsistence stores" arrived from Fort Leavenworth.[284] Later that year, the fort received a shipment of 5,830 pounds of "public stores" from Fort Wayne (located near present-day Maysville, Arkansas).[285] All of those goods, and many more, came via the Army-constructed Military Road, the sole transportation option since the Marmaton River was not navigable.

Although the 1848 plan does not show roads, they are included on a map drawn for the Army during the Civil War (Figure 2.2.3). That map was drawn primarily for military purposes, with a focus on resources used by the Army, and it should be noted that not all buildings are accurately depicted. That includes the former buildings of the quartermaster's complex, which appear as a scattered collection of individual buildings surrounded by a fence rather than the more orderly assemblage shown in other images.[286] It does, however, show the Military Road and possible paths of travel in and around the complex.

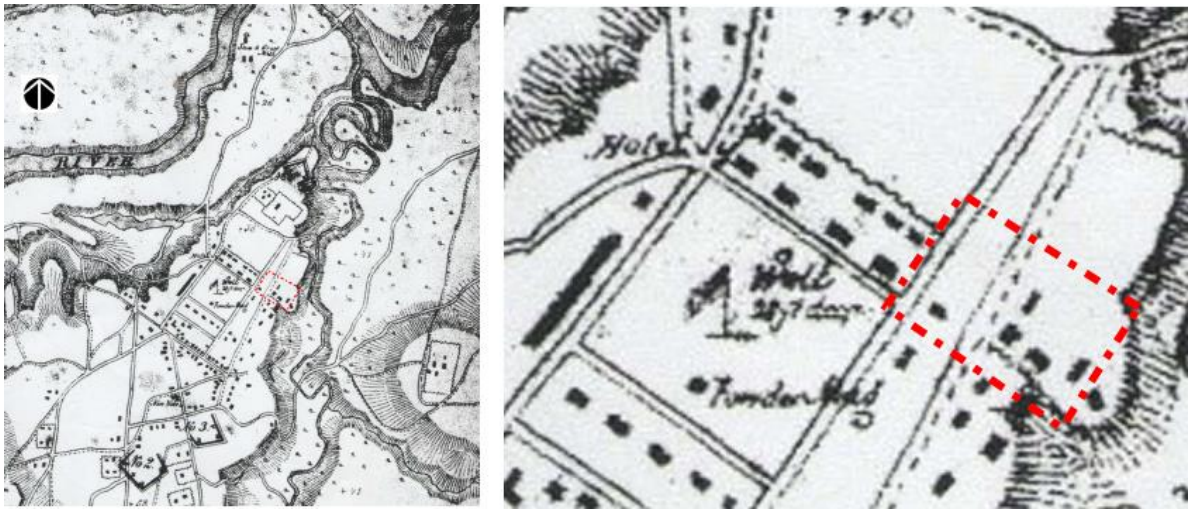


Figure 2.2.3. Excerpts of an 1863 Army map of Fort Scott. Left: Overall view. Right: Detail of former Quartermaster's Quadrangle. Secondary routes are indicated by dashed lines; wavy lines indicate fencing. (Map by Captain William Hoelcke, Army surveyor, 1863, FOSC Archives.)

[284] "Quarter master and Subsistence Abstracts of Fort Scott," Roll 1, frame 123, (FOSC Archives). Note: Although the subsistence department was separate from the quartermaster's department, it appears that the quartermaster's department was in charge of coordinating all shipments to Fort Scott.
[285] "Quarter master and Subsistence Abstracts of Fort Scott," Roll 1, frame 346, (FOSC Archives).
[286] See for example, Figure 2.1.16, "Aerial Sketch of Old Fort Scott, 1871," (FOSC 13609, RG 104, Series 8, photo 47).

From the north, the Military Road crossed the Marmaton and traced a path west of the fort before continuing south. Branches of the road led up the hillside on the west edge of the fort to access the road that ran right in front of Officers' Row, as well as other east-west roads located south of the parade ground. The map shows major roads as well as less-traveled secondary routes, which are indicated by dashed lines. A major road ran along the west side of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), and a secondary road was located between it and the entrance to the Quadrangle. It is likely that both of those roads were in use when the fort was active in the 1840s and 50s as well. The secondary road would have provided access to and from the storehouse and the quadrangle without Quartermaster wagon trains blocking traffic.

Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12)

The importance of the Quartermaster's Storehouse is reflected in Sword's decision to have it completed at an early date. That building contained four rooms on the first floor, a half-story loft, and a full stone cellar. A large room in the north end of the building was used as the quartermaster's warehouse, to store supplies needed for construction and support of ongoing operations.[287] Another large room on the south end was the commissary storehouse, which contained supplies used to feed and outfit the troops. (Each storeroom was connected to the respective sections of the cellar and loft.) In larger posts, commissary duties were handled by an Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.[288] There were a number of Assistant Commissaries at Fort Scott, beginning with Richard Ewell, a recent graduate of West Point. Later, as the post's troop strength decreased, the Quartermaster handled those duties as well.[289]

The Quartermaster's Storehouse also contained two smaller rooms, which were located between the storerooms (Figure 2.2.4). One was the Quartermaster's office, where the quartermaster oversaw construction and ongoing operations, and tracked the contents of the storerooms.[290] As noted in an early furnishing report for the building, the quartermaster "was accountable for everything that arrived, down to the last nail…"[291] The central location of the office allowed him to stay close to the storerooms to monitor comings and goings and to prevent pilfering and petty thefts from visitors to the building.

[287] Room uses were specified on a map of the fort produced in 1848, see Figure 2.1.4.
[288] United States War Department, *General Regulations for the Army of the United States* (Washington, D.C.: G.S. Gideon Printers, 1847), paragraph 104.
[289] Sally Johnson Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: Quartermaster's Storehouse – HS-12" (Fort Scott, KS: National Park Service, Fort Scott National Historic Site, 1979), 28.
[290] Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: Quartermaster Storehouse," 20.
[291] Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: Quartermaster Storehouse," 21.

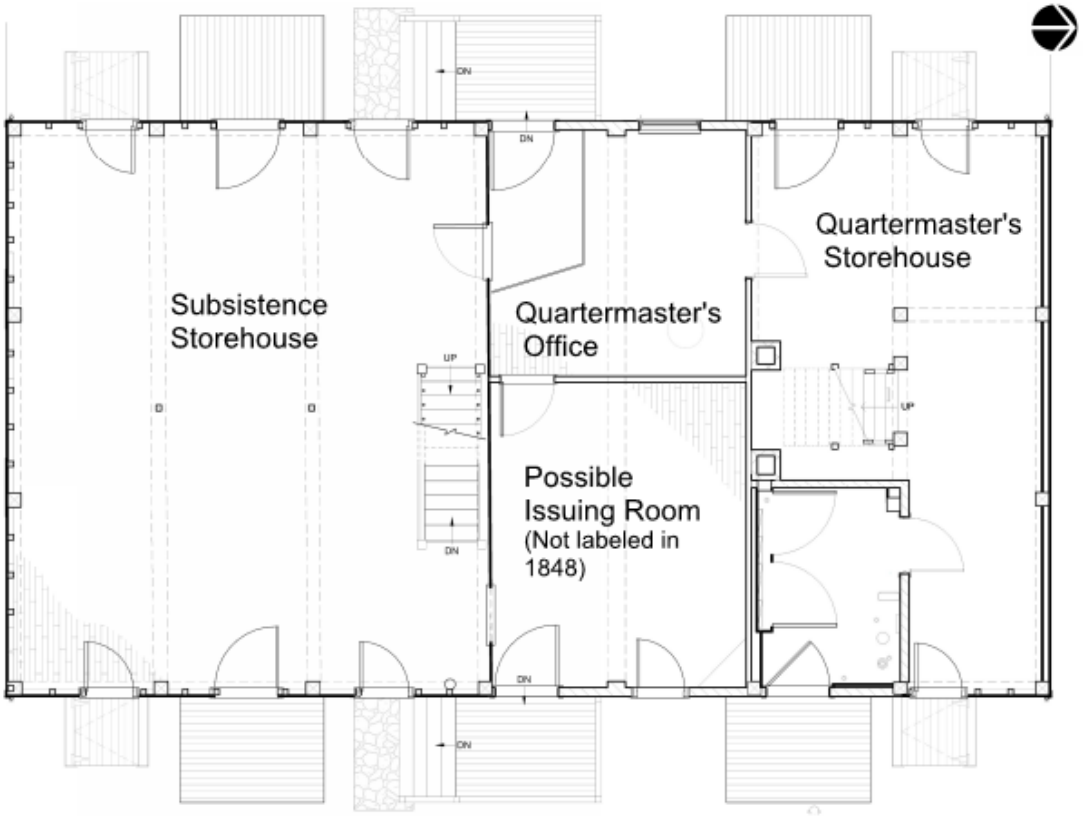


Figure 2.2.4. Current Floorplan of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), with original room names. (Plan by STRATA 2020.)

The original purpose of the fourth room is unclear. The furnishing report noted that other storehouses of the time, including one at Fort Leavenworth, sometimes contained a sleeping room occupied by the Quartermaster Sergeant.[292] Quartermaster's storehouses also sometimes included an Issuing Room, where soldiers could come to sign out supplies without having direct access to the storeroom.[293] A description of Fort Sill, which was established in 1869 in present-day Oklahoma, noted that "each store-house [quartermaster and commissary] has an office, private office, issuing room, and entry in one end."[294]

A standard plan for Commissary Storehouses that was drawn in 1870 included a small issuing room next to the office, indicating that it had become a common fixture by that time (Figure 2.2.5).[295] The size of the fourth room in the Fort Scott storehouse, paired with the multitude of other housing options at the fort, makes it more likely that the extra room was an Issuing Room or other support space rather than sleeping quarters.

[292] Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: Quartermaster Storehouse," 22.
[293] Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: Quartermaster Storehouse," 23.
[294] John S. Billings, *Circular No. 4: Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts* (Washington, D.C.: Surgeon General's Office, United States War Department, 1871; Reprint, New York: Sol Lewis, 1974), 265.
[295] A copy of the plan can be found in Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: Quartermaster Storehouse," 23.

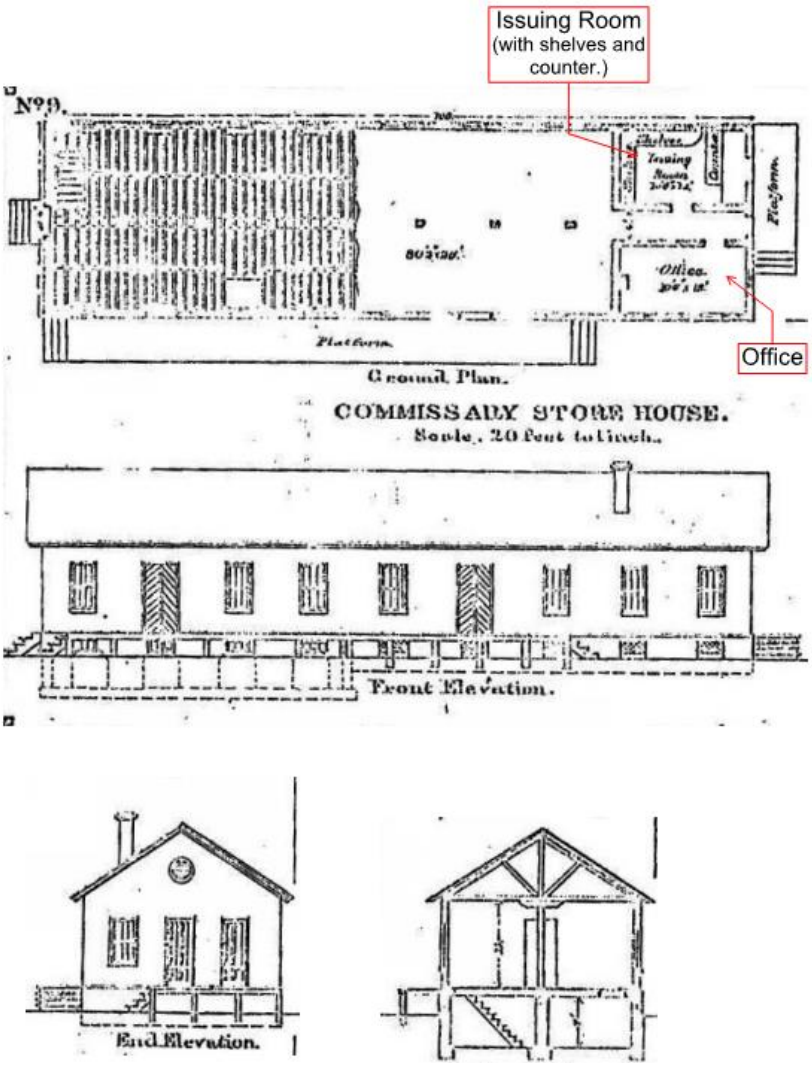


Figure 2.2.5. Standard Plan for Army Commissary Storehouses, 1870, (Sally Johnson Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: Quartermaster Storehouse – HS-12" (Fort Scott, KS: Fort Scott National Historic Site, September 1979, appendix.)

Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13)

The Quartermaster's Quadrangle, which was also called the corral in some early accounts, consisted of a rectangular open corral enclosed on all four sides by long narrow buildings. The buildings were located as described below:

- Stable, the entire east side of the corral was edged with a 1-1/2 story frame stable. The stable sheltered quartermaster's animals, and likely had space for hay storage in the loft. The stable was likely accessed from within the corral, but it also had a door or doors outside of the enclosure. There was one door on the south end wall (1873 photo), and there may also have been one in the east exterior wall (1848 plan).

- Sheds, which probably had various functions, including wagon storage, work areas, and additional stable space. The one-story sheds were located along the north and south legs of the corral.

- Workshops, most of which were probably located in 1-1/2 story buildings south of the gateway, on the west side of the corral. The 1855 auction list shows there was one carpenter shop and one blacksmith shop in the immediate vicinity.[296]

- Grain Bins, which occupied a single large building on the west side of the corral, north of the gateway. The grain bin building may have contained a central wagon drive or workshop space as well as bins.

Stables

Although the Quartermaster's Storehouse was one of the first buildings to be completed at the new fort, work on the Quartermaster's Quadrangle did not begin for several more years. Post commander Captain Sidney Burbank later wrote that by the time he left Fort Scott in the fall of 1848, the foundation had been laid for stables to house "the animals of the Quartermaster's Department."[297] Records show that the quartermaster was in charge of a variety of animals. An abstract of forage issued for the 1st quarter of 1843, for example, shows that the Quartermaster's Department had 6 horses, 13 mules, and 34 oxen.[298] Most of those animals were used to haul supplies; the quartermaster's department also maintained wagons. That excluded horses used by the dragoons, which were housed in separate stables (HS-10) that were completed in 1843.

Although he left the fort before the stable was completed, Captain Burbank believed that it was meant to be large enough to hold approximately 60 animals. Wallace's 1848 map shows only 21 stalls along the east side of the enclosure. It is possible that the stable ended up being constructed with a double row of stalls instead of the single row shown on the map; that would match the configuration of the dragoon stables, which had stalls on both sides of a wide center aisle (Figure 2.1.4 above).

It is likely that the loft above the animal stalls was used for hay storage. As one study of Army buildings noted, stables tended to be "utilitarian, long, rectangular buildings located apart from the parade ground, near the shop buildings."[299] Most period quartermaster stables were arranged with stalls on the ground floor, and space for hay storage above. This appears to have

[296] "Account of Slates of Buildings and Other Public Property at Fort Scott, Kansas Territory, April 16, 1855," in Holder and Rothman, *Marmaton*, 291-292.
[297] Erwin N. Thompson, "Fort Scott Kansas Historic Structures Report, Part II: Site Identification & Evaluation" (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Division of History, 1968), 66.
[298] "Quarter master and Subsistence Abstracts of Fort Scott," Roll 01, 3rd Quarter 1842 – 3rd Quarter 1843, Roll 1, Frame 758 (FOSC Archives).
[299] U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Seattle District, "Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans 1866-1942," (Technical Center of Expertise for Preservation of Structures and Buildings, 1997) 336.

been the case in Fort Scott as well; the stalls along the east side of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle were located in a building that had ample attic space for hay storage.

Early images of the stables show at least one opening in the gable end of the upper level, and written sources mention using that part of the barn for hay storage.[300] A similar configuration can be found in the Quartermaster's Storehouse at Fort Larned, Kansas, which incorporates the storehouse and stables into a single building that also had an oversized loft used for hay storage (Figures 2.2.6 and 2.2.7).

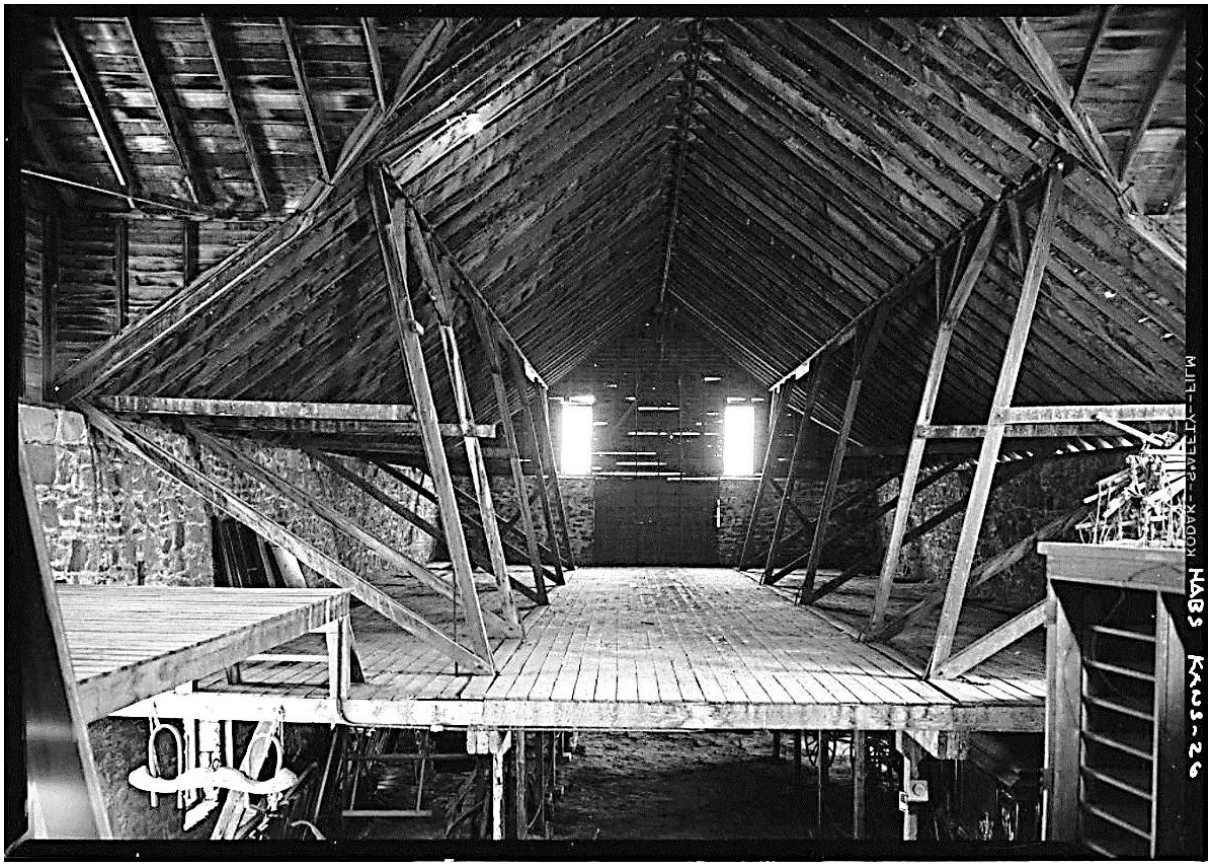


Figure 2.2.6. Loft of the Quartermaster's Storehouse and Stables at Fort Larned, Kansas. Built ca. 1865-68. (David von Riesen, "Fort Larned, Quartermaster Storehouse, Larned, Pawnee County, KS," Photograph, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS KANS, 73-LARN, 6-6, https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ks0032.photos.069995p/resource/ (accessed June 2020).

[300] Bvt. Captain A. Morrow to Major General T. S. Jesup, February 9, 1849. Transcript in vertical file located in FOSC staff library . Photo by Robert Benecke for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 1873. Looking east on Officers' Row. The Quartermasters Complex is in the upper right; see detail below. (Mike Henry Collection, NPS MWRO, photo 79.)

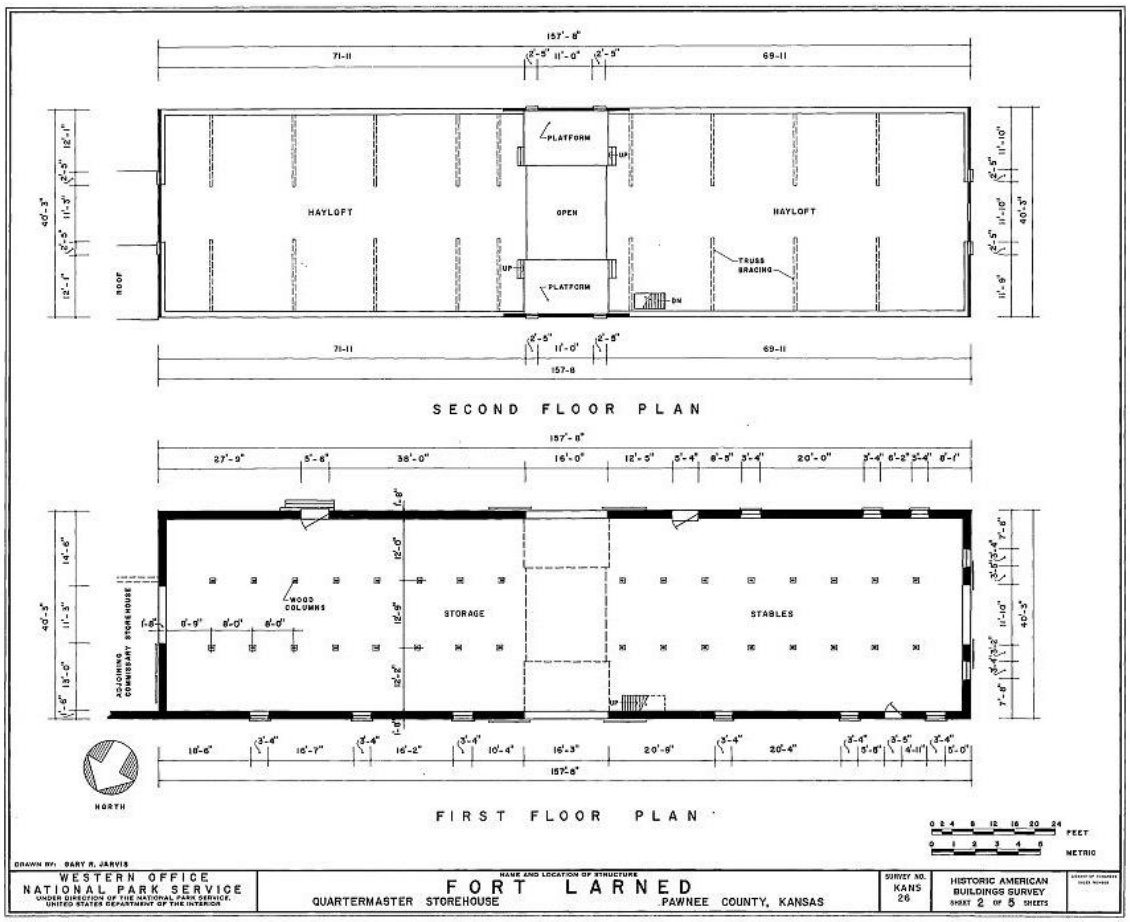


Figure 2.2.7. HABS Plan of the Quartermaster's Storehouse and Stables at Fort Larned, Kansas. Built ca. 1865-68. ("Fort Larned, Quartermaster Storehouse, Larned, Pawnee County, KS," Measured Drawing, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS KANS, 73-LARN, 6 (sheet 2 of 5), https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ks0032.sheet.00002a/resource/ (accessed June 2020).

Sheds

Extra stall space may also have been available in the one-story sheds that lined the north and south sections of the enclosure. No specific mention of those sheds was found in military records, but they were apparently completed by the time the fort closed; the 1855 auction account includes a listing for the sale of "Qr. M. Stable & shed, Corn Cribs & shops."[301] It is possible that those areas contained at least some "loafing sheds" which opened into the corral but were otherwise enclosed to offer some shelter to livestock and workers in the complex. They probably contained workshops and wagon storage as well.

Grain Cribs

The west side of the corral had two sets of buildings, separated by a wide passageway that served as a gateway into the corral. A building containing grain cribs was constructed in the area north of that gateway early in 1848. A letter written by Lieutenant Wallace in September 1847 shows the need for such a structure. Wallace asked Maj. Gen. Jesup to approve purchase

[301] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 291-293.

of forage for two companies of mounted volunteers, with a note that "I have not issued proposals for Corn and Oats as there are no cribs at this Post to store away a large quantity..."[302] Notations on the plan he issued just a few months later show that he was working to rectify that problem. His notes read "corn and oat cribs, framed up" (Figure 2.2.2 above).

Historic images show that those cribs were sizeable (Figure 2.2.8). They were taller than the nearby Post Bakery and appear to have been as wide as the surviving Trade Shop (HS-30), approximately over 15 feet. The exterior walls sloped outward from ground level and probably had gaps between the siding, all to provide maximum ventilation to the grain stored there. The building probably included an open central passageway or shop space as well, which would have provided additional air circulation to the cribs as well as extra work or storage space.

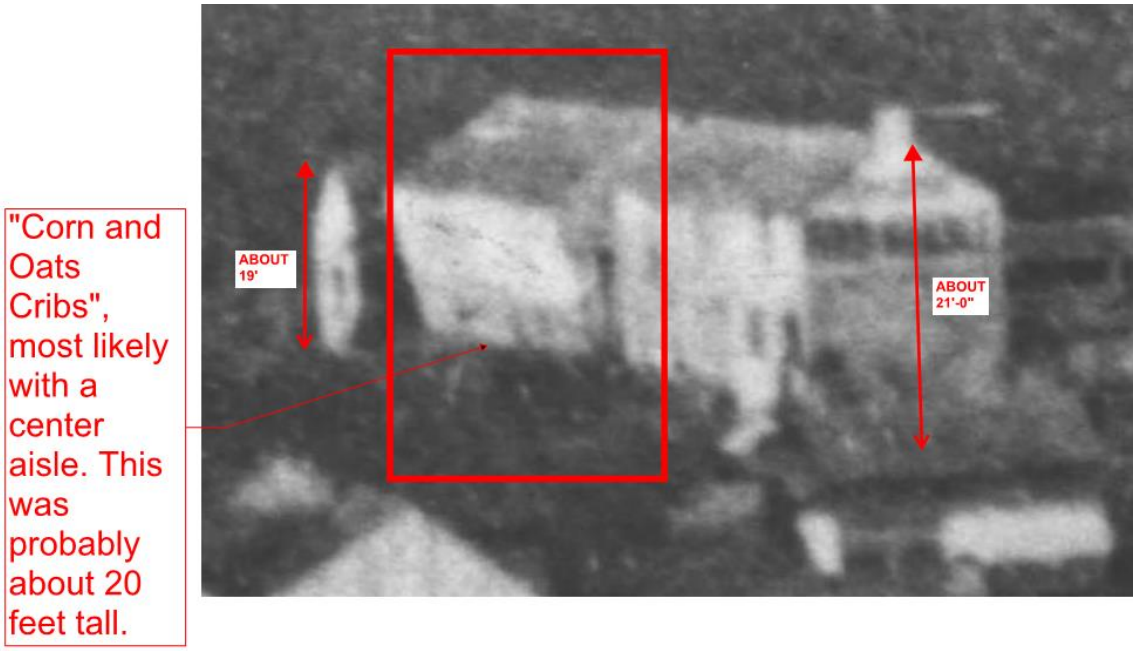


Figure 2.2.8. Detail of a photo of the grain cribs taken ca. 1870, with notes about likely dimensions. (FOSC 13609, RG 104, Series 8, photo 102, with notes added by Deb Sheals 2020).

That combination of grain cribs and a covered passageway is not unusual. As one description of the building form noted "Larger corncribs had a central aisle or driveway, for access to the ear corn, and so that a horse-drawn wagon could be driven through the building. Other cribs were filled from the outside… Inside the building were a series of slatted crib sections, for ease in handling the stored ears of corn, as well as providing the necessary interior airflow for drying. Some corncribs also had space for solid wooden bins, on the first or second level, to store oats, wheat, barley, or other grain."[303] The Historic American Buildings Survey has documented a number of early corn cribs, including several that have central aisles. The Phillips Corncrib and Granary in New Castle County, Delaware, for example, is just over 17 feet tall (compared to the

[302] Lieutenant George W. Wallace to Major General T. S. Jesup, September 23, 1847. Vertical files located in FOSC staff library.
[303] "Corncribs," *Growing Seasons*, http://www.growingseasons.com/Growing_Seasons/Corncribs.html

cribs at Fort Scott, which were approximately 20 feet tall) and 15 feet wide.[304] The crib building in Fort Scott was at least 15 feet wide. Another HABS-recorded crib in Patterson, New York, is very similar to the cribs at Fort Scott, with sloped outer walls, a gable roof, and a central aisle (Figure 2.2.9).[305]

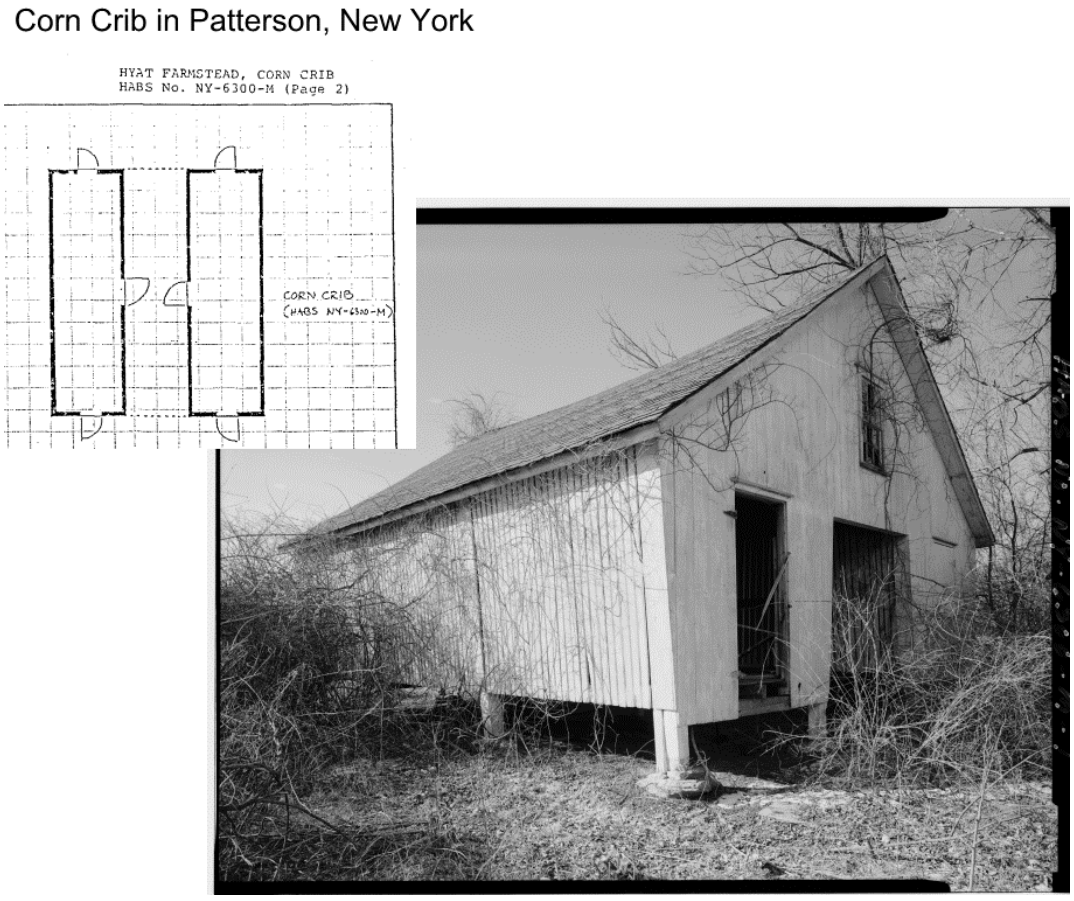


Figure 2.2.9. HABS drawing and photo of a corn crib in Patterson NY, construction date unknown. ("View to Southwest, Hayt Farmstead, Corn Crib, Route 311, Patterson, Putnam County, NY," photograph; "Hayt Farmstead, Corn Crib," measured drawings.)

Workshops

The second set of buildings along that west side of the corral were not labeled on the plan; it is likely that they held workshops. Although Wallace's plan shows either three separate buildings or one building with three rooms, it is possible that the final product included just two buildings.

[304] "Philips Corn Crib & Granary, Old Wilmington Road, Hockessin, New Castle County, DE," Measured Drawing, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS DEL, 2-HOCK.V, 5, https://www.loc.gov/pictures/search/?q=Drawing:%20de0341&fi=number&op=PHRASE&va=exact&co%20=hh&st=gallery&sg%20=%20true (accessed June 2020).

[305] "View to Southwest, Hayt Farmstead, Corn Crib, Route 311, Patterson, Putnam County, NY," Photograph, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS NY, 40-PAT, 2-M-1, https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ny1714.photos.122332p/ (accessed June 2020); "Hayt Farmstead, Corn Crib," Measured Drawing, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS NY, 40-PAT, 2-M, page 2, https://cdn.loc.gov/master/pnp/habshaer/ny/ny1700/ny1714/data/ny1714data.pdf (accessed June 2020).

One of those buildings is still in place. Now referred to as the Trade Shop (HS-30), the 1-1/2 story building is the only above-ground element of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle that has survived. An early photo of the complex shows one or two buildings of similar size attached to the north end of the Trade Shop, and the stonework on the north end of the Trade Shop is less finished than on other parts of the walls, indicating that it was originally joined to another building. (Figure 2.2.10).

Workshops in that area probably included a blacksmith and a carpenter shop when the fort was in operation. The 1855 auction account lists consecutive sales for a blacksmith shop (one of two on the grounds) and a carpenter shop, as well as "loose lumber in shop."[306] It would be logical to locate the blacksmith shop in a stone building to minimize the risk of fire, but to date, no conclusive evidence of early uses of the stone building have been discovered.

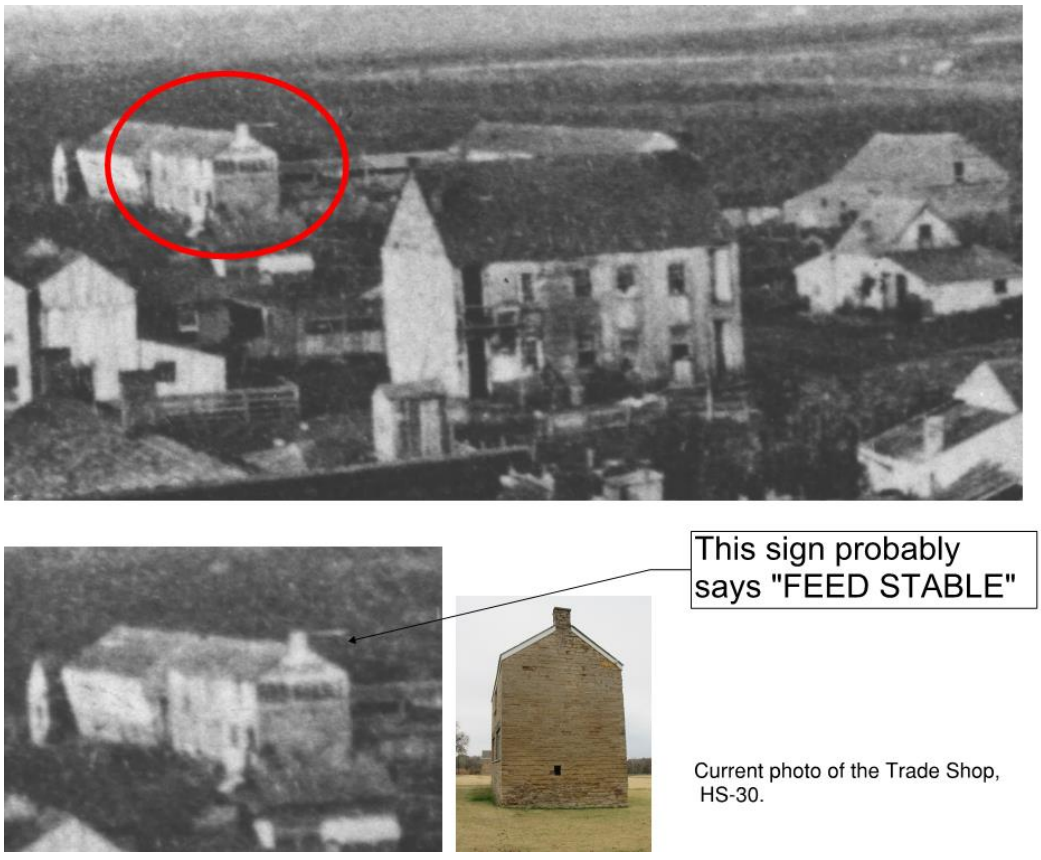


Figure 2.2.10. Historic and current photos of the early workshops in the Quartermaster's Quadrangle, looking north. (FOSC 13609, RG 104, Series 8, photo 102, with notes and current photo by Deb Sheals 2020).

[306] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 291-293.

Post Bakery (HS-14)

The Post Bakery is a small one-story stone building located just northeast of the Quartermaster's Storehouse. The 1848 plan labeled it as a "Bake House" and noted that it was "completed."[307] The building had just two rooms, the largest of which contained a massive brick oven which was used to supply bread for the garrison's enlisted force. Bread was an important staple, with army regulations calling for each soldier to be issued 18 ounces of bread per day.[308] Bakeries were considered to be essential, and quartermasters were expected to have a bakery with an oven constructed at all permanent forts.[309]

At least one other Kansas fort combined the post bakery with a mess hall. The Bakery and Mess Hall at Fort Larned is a long stone building which contains a single room for the bakery on one end, with a large open mess hall in the rest of the building (2.2.11). There was no oven in place when the building was recorded for the Historic American Building Survey in 1966; the configuration of the original oven is unclear.

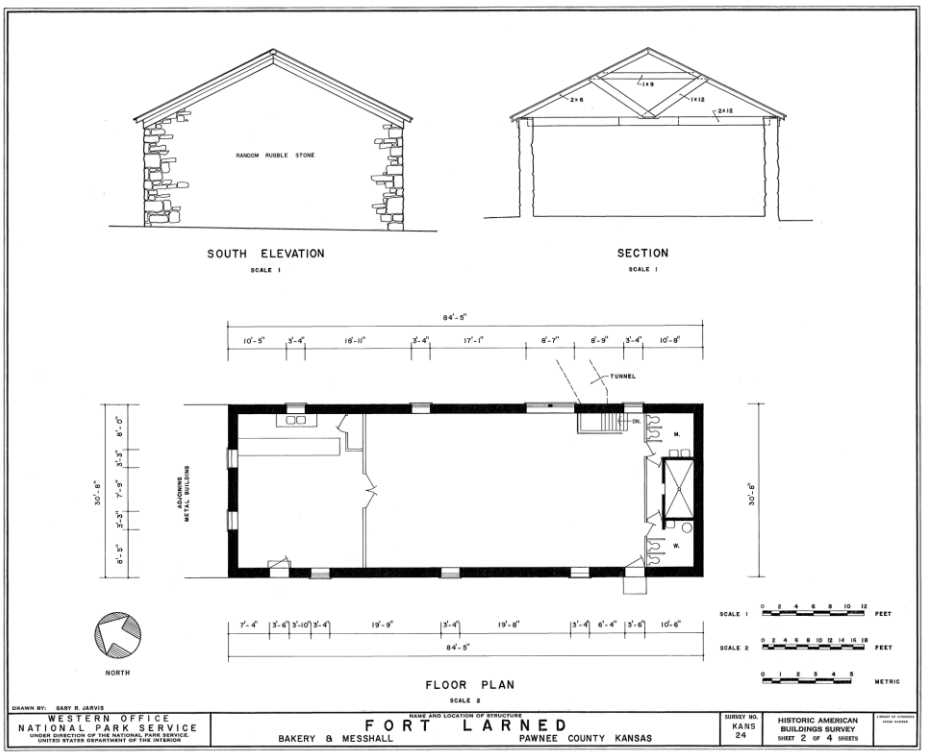


Figure 2.2.11. Bakery and Mess Hall at Fort Larned, built in 1868; the bakery is the room to the left. Restrooms on the right were probably added later. ("Fort Larned, Bakery and Mess Hall, Larned, Pawnee County, KS," Measured Drawing, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS KANS, 73-LARN, 4 (sheet 2 of 4), https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ks0029.sheet.00002a/resource/ (accessed June 2020).

[307] First Lt. Geo. W. Wallace, "Plan of Fort Scott, June 1848."
[308] Sally Johnson Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: The Bake House – HS-14," (Fort Scott, KS: National Park Service, Fort Scott National Historic Site, 1979 2.
[309] Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: The Bake House," 2.

Architectural Context: Other Frontier Forts

On the United States' western frontier, the Quartermaster's Department built forts to support the nation's objectives. In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, which declared much of the land west of the Mississippi River permanent Indian Territory.[310] In 1836, Secretary of War Lewis Cass proposed that the army should build a series of roads and forts in order to enforce the act and maintain peace between white settlers and Native Americans.[311]

Although no standard plans existed to guide fort construction, frontier forts built between the 1830s and the 1860s exhibit a number of common characteristics. According to *Army Architecture in the West*, commanders planning a fort along the western frontier were advised to select a site with "first, an abundant supply of pure water; second, wood for fuel and for building; and, third, grass for the support of public animals…"[312] Once a site was selected for a fort, plans were typically drawn by the commanding officer or the quartermaster, and were executed by soldiers stationed at the fort.[313]

During the construction process, the fort's quartermaster was responsible for supervising construction and ordering necessary building supplies.[314] The Quartermaster's Department was and remains integral to successful Army operations. When the quartermaster's department was established by the Continental Congress on June 16, 1775, it was responsible for overseeing a wide range of activities.[315]

According to *Quartermaster Support of the Army: A History of the Corps 1775-1939*, the Quartermaster General of the 18th century acted as a "chief of staff" to the commanding general.[316] In 1855, one set of regulations stated that the quartermaster's department was responsible for providing "the quarters and transportation of the army; storage and transportation for all army supplies; army clothing; camp and garrison equipage; cavalry and artillery horses; fuel; forage; straw and stationery."[317]

Site Plans

According to the 1855 regulations, the department was charged with constructing "the permanent buildings for the use of the army, as barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses,

[310] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 7.
[311] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 8.
[312] Alison K. Hoagland, *Army Architecture in the West: Forts Laramie, Bridger, and D. A. Russell, 1849-1912* (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 2004), 23.
[313] U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Seattle District, "Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans 1866-1942," 28.
[314] Erna Risch, *Quartermaster Support of the Army: A History of the* Corps (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989), 211.
[315] U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Seattle District, "Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans 1866-1942," 28.
[316] Risch, *Quartermaster Support of the Army: A History of the* Corps , 2.
[317] Regulations for the Army of the United States and for the U.S. Quartermaster's Department (1855), 3.

offices, stables."[318] Those regulations stated that "permanent buildings for the army…shall only be erected by order of the Secretary of War, and according to the plan directed by him…"[319] Officer training at West Point routinely included engineering, drafting, and design classes to ensure those officers had the training needed to fulfill those duties. Under that directive, Quartermasters and post commanders developed construction plans that were then subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Although frontier forts were designed separately and built largely by whichever troops were stationed there, they shared a number of characteristics. A review of other frontier forts established between 1827 and 1854 shows that despite a variety of locations and sizes, forts of the frontier period exhibited many similarities of arrangement and building types (Figure 2.2.12).

Fort Name (Location)	Date Established	Resources in Quartermaster Complex	Notes
Fort Riley (Kansas)	1853	Blacksmith Shop Bakery Commissary Storehouse Engine House QM (storehouse) QM Stables Stables 4 Unlabeled Buildings	Laundresses quarters located close by.
Fort Rice (North Dakota)	1864	Bake House Commissary Storehouse QM Corral QM Storehouse	Most of fort enclosed within stockade. Quartermaster and commissary storehouses located on opposite sides of parade ground. Corral located 350ft south of parade ground (outside stockade.)
Fort Larned (Kansas)	1858	Commissary Storehouse O.S. Storehouse QM Storehouse	Workshops and Bake Shop located on adjacent side of parade ground. Guardhouse is located close to the Commissary storehouse. The Corral is located southeast of the QM storehouse.
Fort Leavenworth (Kansas)	1827	Bake House Subsistence Storehouse QM Storehouse 6 Shops	From 1865 Plan of Fort and its outworks.
Fort Hays (Kansas)	1867	Corral Cavalry Stables QM Storehouse QM Office QM Stables 5 Unlabeled buildings	Bakery located near the hospital

Figure 2.2.12. Table of comparative forts. (Compiled from Sheridan, *Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri*. Table by Mason Martel, 2020.)

[318] Regulations for the Army of the United States and for the U.S. Quartermaster's Department (1855), 3.
[319] Regulations for the Army of the United States and for the U.S. Quartermaster's Department (1855), 6.

Most forts in that group had an open parade ground that was bordered by officer's quarters, soldiers' barracks, and sometimes hospitals, with more utilitarian structures located around the outer edges of the grounds. According to one history of frontier forts, the arrangement of buildings around a central parade ground made sense in an enclosed fort, where the surrounding walls gave visitors a sense of security. When forts were designed without an enclosure, the prominent buildings faced inward to a large central parade ground.[320]

Many felt that the inward-facing arrangement was less successful in forts that were not enclosed. That included Colonel George Croghan, the Army's Inspector General, who inspected Fort Scott in 1844. In his report, Croghan had several objections to the placement of buildings. The first was "that the square comprised within the fort is completely enclosed," which he felt left no room for future expansion. Croghan also objected to the absence of a formal entrance into the Fort, as well as the placement of the Dragoon Stables (HS-10) and Hospital (HS-08) directly on the Parade Ground.[321] That type of site plan was still drawing criticism nearly 40 years after Croghan's inspection. In 1881 Lieutenant Colonel Thomas M. Anderson wrote an essay examining the construction, location, and arrangement of U.S. Army forts. In that essay, Anderson criticizes the central parade ground arrangement, stating that "the visitor must enter by a back door."[322]

In many of those forts, quartermaster complexes and other work areas were located away from the parade ground. Quartermaster's and subsistence storehouses were frequently among the largest utility buildings on the grounds, as was the case at Fort Scott. Quartermaster's storehouses and offices were often located close to other buildings that were under the control of the Quartermaster's Department, such as blacksmith and carpenter shops, the post bakery, and stables for the quartermaster's work animals. Stables were sometimes integrated into open corrals edged with buildings, like the one built at Fort Scott.

The arrangement of quartermaster complexes at many frontier forts was dictated by the size of the fort. Smaller forts, such as Fort Scott, grouped quartermaster and support buildings close to one another and away from the other fort buildings. The Quartermaster's office and storehouse were nearly always located in the same building, or in adjacent buildings. Bakeries, blacksmith shops, carpenter shops, and other workshops were generally placed closer to the edge of the grounds, near the other quartermaster buildings. Stables and corrals for the quartermaster's work animals were also generally located farther away from the parade ground, often near grain cribs and forage areas at the very edge of the fort grounds.

[320] Hoagland, *Army Architecture in the West,* 36.
[321] Colonel George Croghan, *Inspection Report,* Fort Scott, July 8, 1844, Record of the Headquarters of the Army, National Archives, Record Group 108.
[322] Lieutenant Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, "Army Posts, Barracks, and Quarters," *Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United* States, Volume II (1881), 446-447.

Fort Riley, Kansas

Fort Riley, Kansas, which was established in 1853 to replace Fort Scott on the Kansas frontier, included a sizable quartermaster's complex, which was located away from the central parade ground. An 1876 plan of the fort shows the quartermaster's storehouse, commissary storehouse, and stables all located near the southwestern corner of the parade ground (Figure 2.2.13). The plan also shows several buildings labeled "work shops" that were situated at the edge of the complex. The blacksmith shop is individually identified on that plan. It was set apart from the other shops, next to a row of unidentified buildings near the stables.[323]

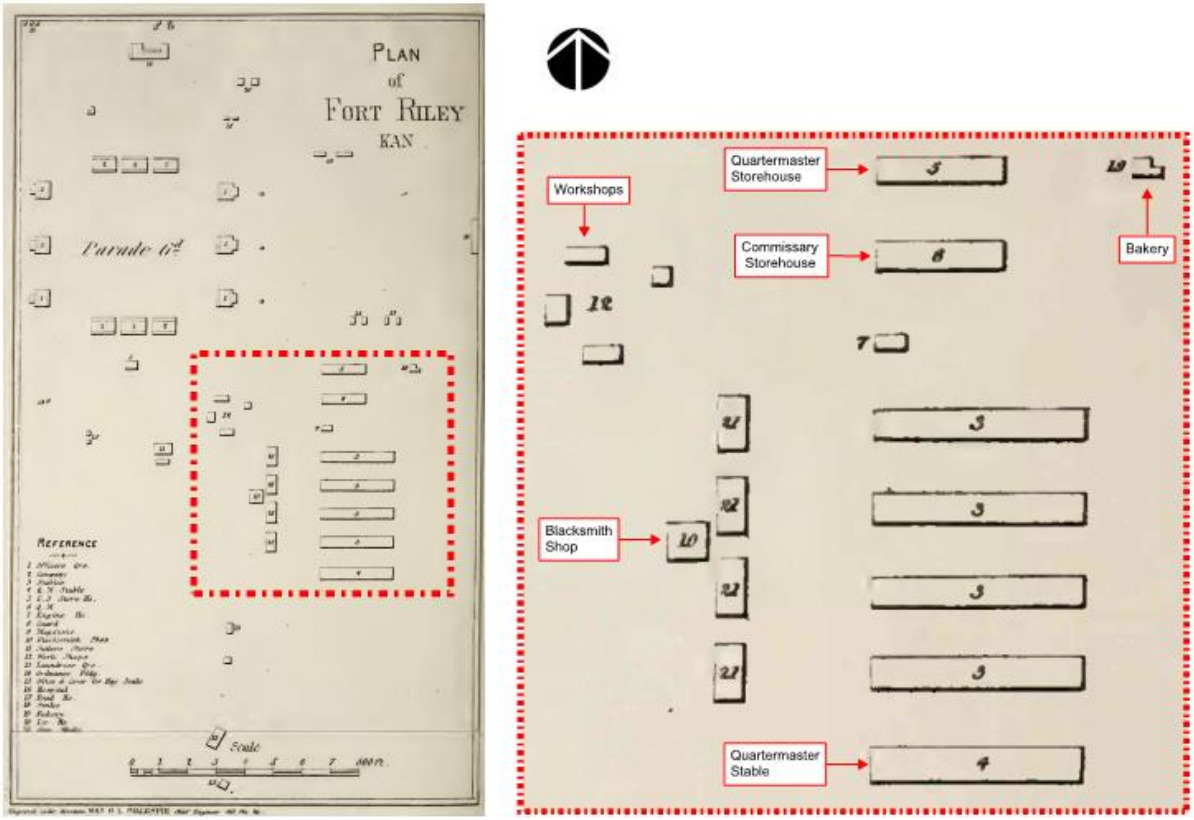


Figure 2.2.13. 1876 Plan of Fort Riley showing quartermaster's complex. Left, overall site plan, right: detail of quartermaster's complex. (*Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri*, 202.)

[323] Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, *Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri,* (Chicago: Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, 1876), 202.

Fort Rice

Fort Rice, in what later became North Dakota, was built within a stockade in 1864. An 1876 plan shows buildings were arranged around a large central parade ground within the stockade (Figure 2.2.14). Quartermaster's Department buildings were located both inside and outside of the stockade. Two rectangular quartermaster storehouses were inside the stockade, facing on the south edge of the parade ground, and there were two commissary storehouses on the opposite side of the grounds. The quartermaster's corral and corral yard were located outside of the stockade, approximately 350 feet away. The exterior complex had six buildings arranged around the perimeter of the "Post Q.M. Corral", which also included a separate "Corral Yard." A pair of large stables were adjacent to the corral.[324]

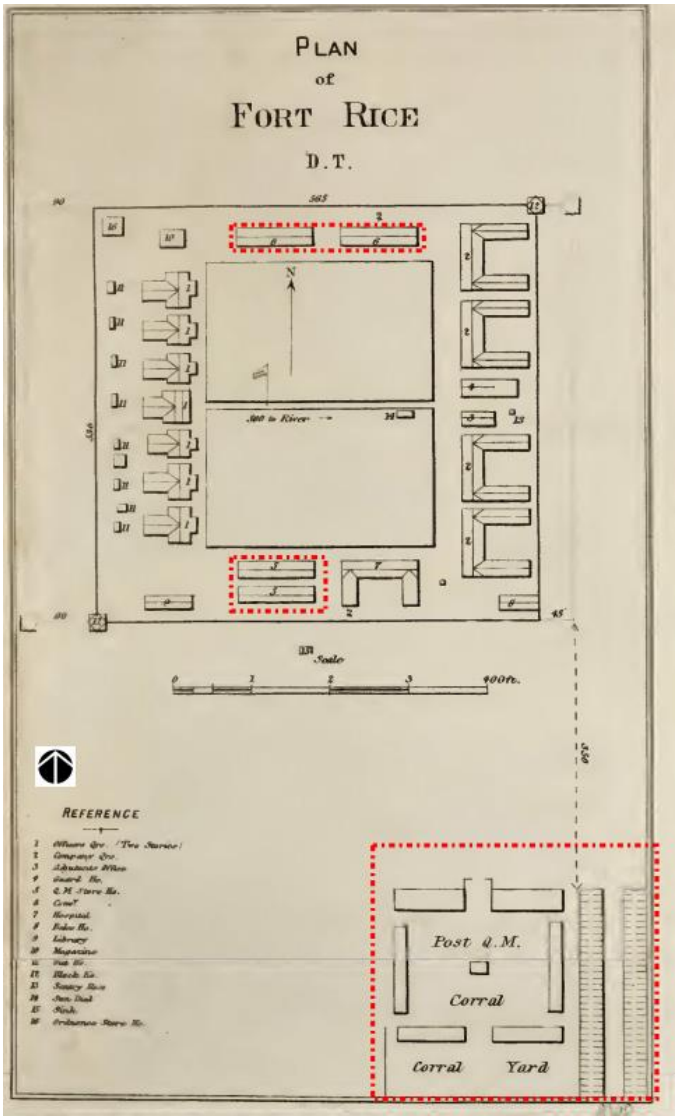


Figure 2.2.14. 1876 Plan of Fort Rice. Quartermaster's facilities are indicated with a dashed line. (*Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri*, 57.)

[324] Sheridan, *Outline Descriptions of the Posts,* 57.

Fort Larned

Fort Larned, Kansas (established 1858), deviated from the practice of placing the workshops and the quartermaster's storehouse away from the parade ground. In 1876, the quartermaster storehouse, quartermaster office, and the commissary storehouse were all located along the southeastern edge of the fort's parade ground (Figure 2.2.15). A large corral located to the south may also have been associated with the quartermaster.[325] The adjacent northeast edge of the parade ground housed one row of buildings labeled "Work Shops & Bake Ho." and a small row of buildings labeled "O. S. Store Ho." The commanding officer's quarters and the company quarters occupied the other two sides of the parade ground.

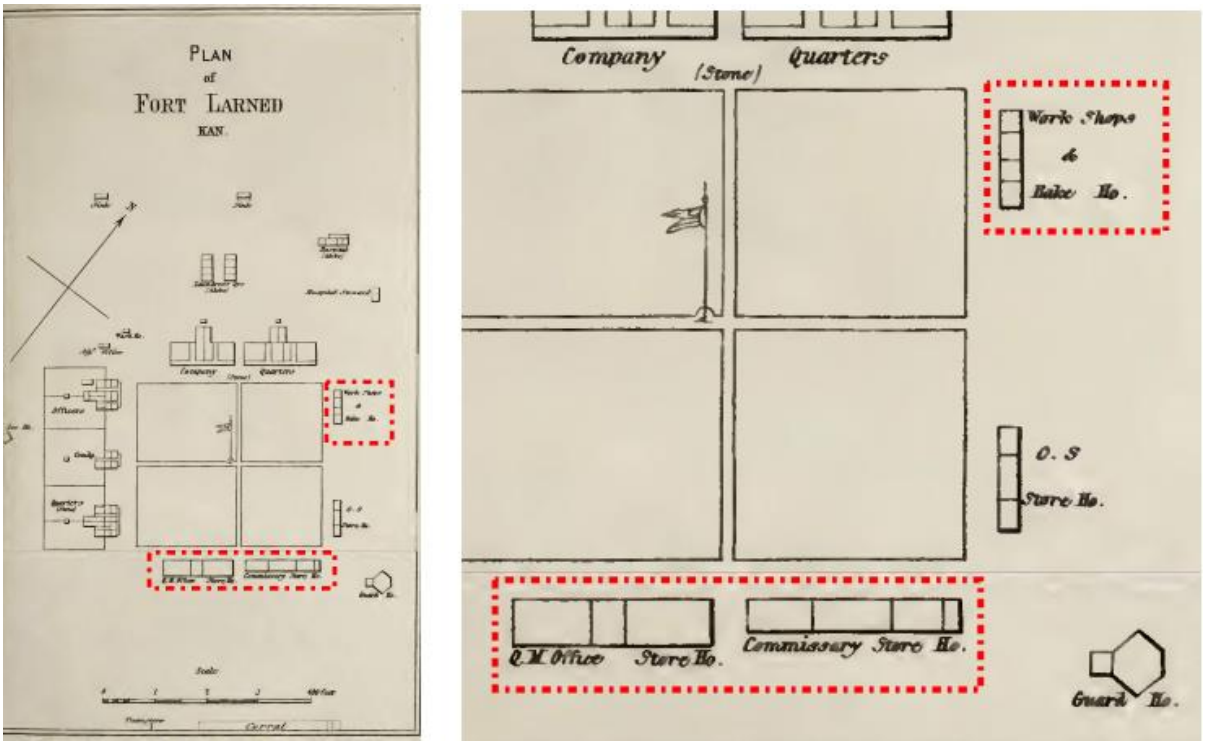


Figure 2.2.15. 1876 Plan of Fort Larned. (Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri, 217.)

Fort Leavenworth

At the time that Fort Scott was established, one of the largest and closest forts along the Military Road was Fort Leavenworth. Captain Swords was posted there before he came to Fort Scott. It is therefore quite likely that Fort Leavenworth served as a model for the plan Swords created for Fort Scott. Fort Leavenworth was established in 1827 along the Missouri River to protect traders and others traveling along the Santa Fe Trail.[326] Like many era forts, Fort Leavenworth was laid out around a large parade ground. An 1834 plan shows that the quartermaster's complex was located in the southeast corner (Figure 2.2.16). The quartermaster and subsistence storehouses were both located within the same building. That storehouse was built into a sloping hill, which

[325] Sheridan, *Outline Descriptions of the Posts,* 217.
[326] Clinton W. Kanaga, Sr., "Early-Day Fort Leavenworth, Missouri: Selected Scenes, Episodes and Facts of this Western Outpost from its Founding to the Mexican War," *Trail Guide* 1, no. 3, 1956: 7.

exposed part of the cellar. The fort's bake house was located in a separate building to the west.[327]

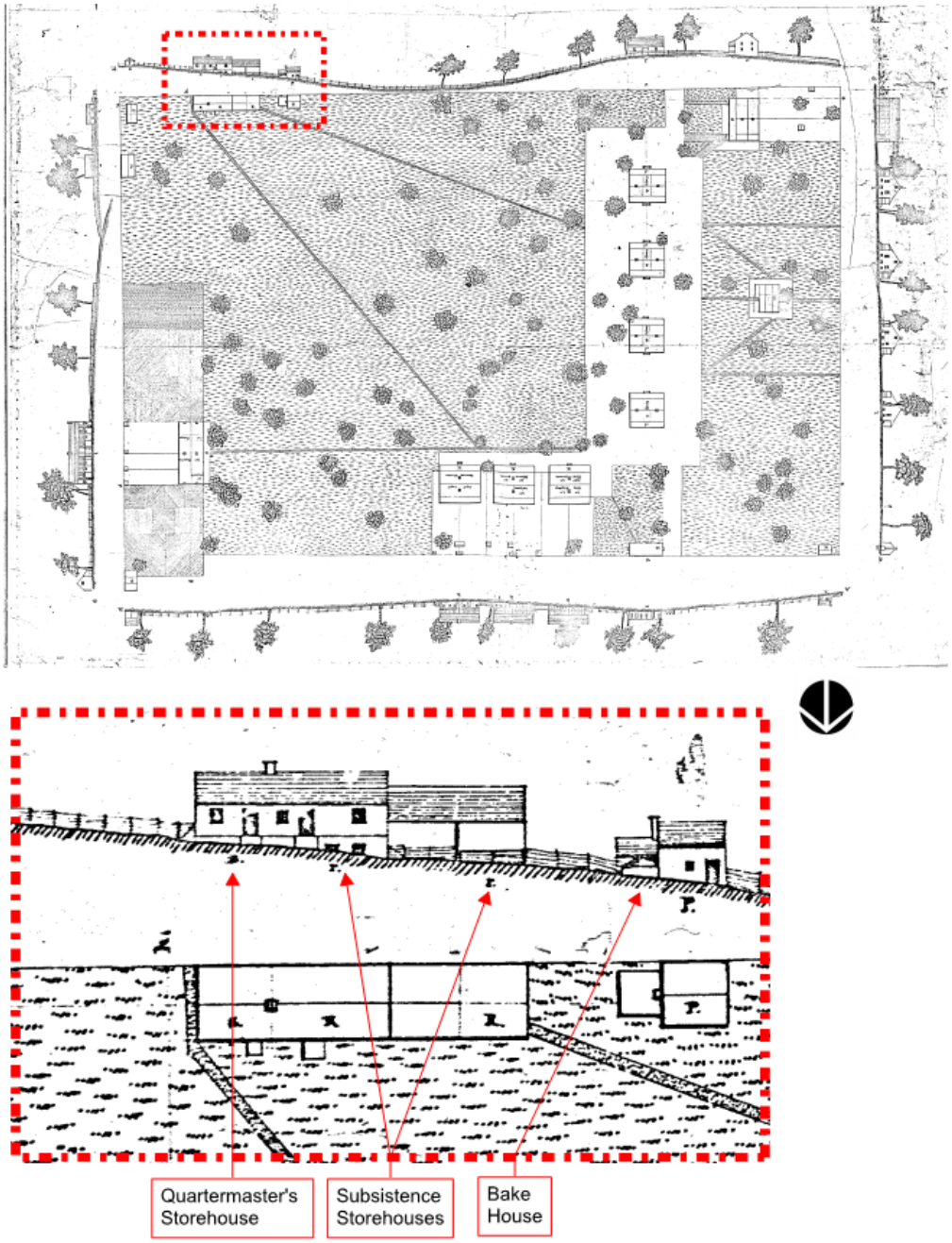


Figure 2.2.16. 1834 Plan of Fort Leavenworth showing the relationship between the quartermaster's complex and the rest of the fort. The quartermaster's complex is indicated by a red box. The officers' quarters are in the four buildings to the west (right in this image).
(Electronic file at FOSC.)

[327] "1834 Plan of Fort Leavenworth," (FOSC Archives).

Over time, Fort Leavenworth became an important supply center for many western forts. As a result, the fort was greatly expanded in the late 1830s and early 1840s. An 1865 plan shows the changes that had taken place.[328] The quartermaster and subsistence storehouses had been relocated to a complex north of the parade ground that was labeled as the "Q. M. Dept." The new storehouses occupied a single "L" shaped building, and there were six smaller workshops nearby. The post bakery and blacksmith shops are not labeled on the 1865 plan; they may have been in the nearby cluster of buildings. That complex was close to a wagon yard, a wood yard, and a corral, all of which were fenced.

Fort Hays

At Fort Hays, Kansas, which was established in 1867, the quartermaster's complex was set apart from the parade ground (Figure 2.2.17). It included a storehouse, office, workshops, and a quartermaster's corral. The corral appears to have included stables as well.[329] The commissary storehouse was located directly behind one of the company quarters, while the quartermaster storehouse was located a bit further back, near the corral.

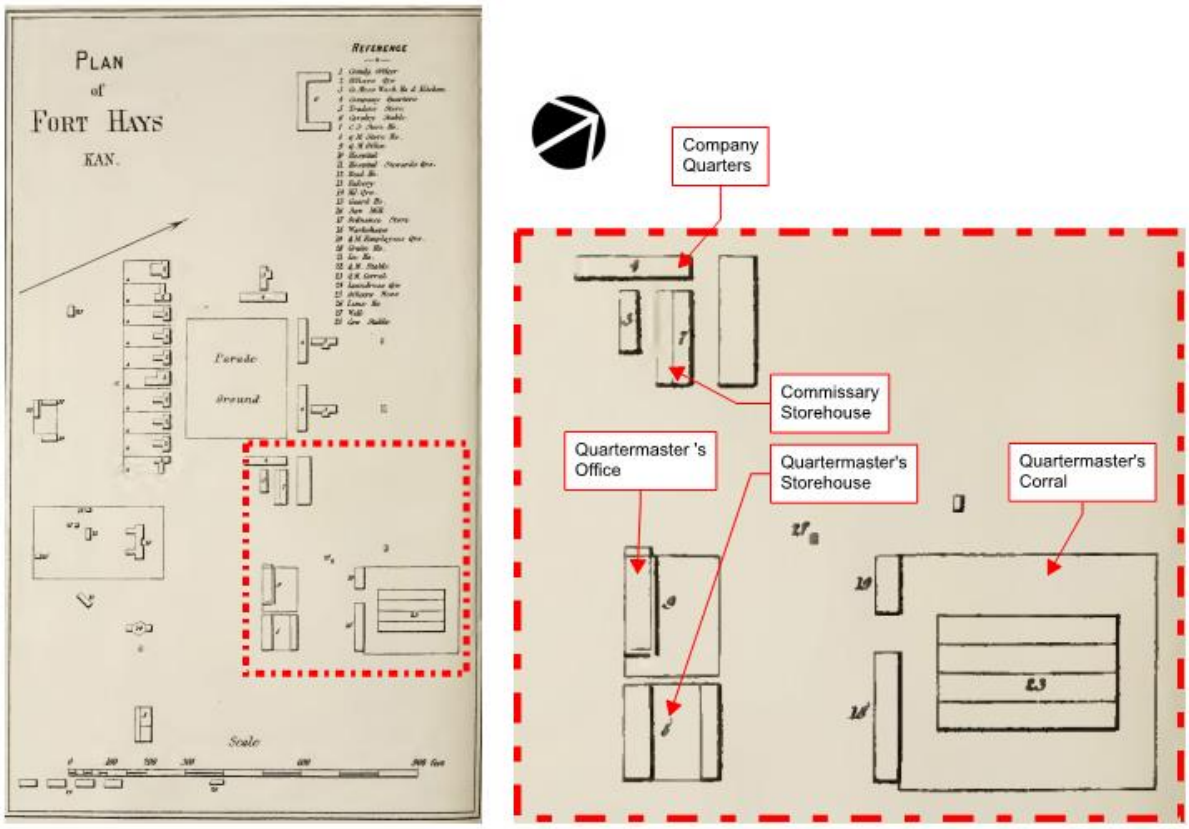


Figure 2.2.17. Detail of 1876 Plan of Fort Hays showing quartermaster's complex. (*Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri*, 212.)

[328] Billings, *Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts*, 284.
[329] Sheridan, *Outline Descriptions of the Posts,* 212.

Quartermaster's Storehouses

In addition to building and maintaining fort infrastructure, quartermasters played a pivotal role in storing and issuing supplies. On a day-to-day basis, the quartermaster was responsible for acquiring nearly everything a frontier fort needed to function.[330] One of the few things that the quartermaster was not responsible for was obtaining food for the soldiers stationed at the fort. That was the responsibility of the subsistence department. In some cases, if the fort were large enough, the subsistence department would operate a separate storehouse. If there was not sufficient need for a separate storehouse, such as at Fort Scott, the subsistence department would operate out of the quartermaster's storehouse.[331]

To secure the supplies coming into the fort, the Quartermaster's Storehouse was often one of the first buildings to be completed. That was the case at Fort Scott, where the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) was complete and in service by October 1843, just five months after the fort was established. The only other buildings that were also substantially complete at that time were the hospital, the dragoon stables, and one soldier barracks.[332]

Unlike other Fort Scott buildings, the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) includes a deep stone cellar that was accessed via the quartermaster's and commissary storerooms when new.[333] The Quartermaster's Storehouse is the only major building at Fort Scott that was constructed with a below-grade cellar. The 1855 auction account did mention two "root houses" which were likely small below-grade structures that may or may not have had a building above them.

It was common for quartermaster's storehouses to have both attic and cellar space, to maximize storage opportunities under a single roof. A standardized plan for storehouses issued by the Army in 1870 included both attic and cellar storage in a single building (Figure 2.2.5, above). An 1870 description of Fort Riley noted that "the commissary and quartermaster store-houses are two frame buildings, one story high, having basements or cellars about two-thirds their extent. The north end of each building is subdivided into several rooms designed for officers and sleeping apartments. The remaining portion constitutes one large room for storage purposes. The cellars are commodious, being well-adapted for vegetables, &c. Each building is supplied with a hoist."[334] HABS drawings of the 1868 Quartermaster's Storehouse at Fort Totten, North Dakota, show cellars below most of the brick building, which may also have housed the post bakery (Figure 2.2.18).[335]

[330] Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: Quartermaster's Storehouse," 1.
[331] Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: Quartermaster's Storehouse," 2.
[332] Capt. Thomas Swords to Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Jesup, Oct. 1, 1843. (Electronic Files); Thompson, 23.
[333] Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: Quartermaster's Storehouse," 35.
[334] Billings, *Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts*, 288.
[335] "Fort Totten, Quartermaster's Storehouse, 12 miles southwest of Devils Lake City off Route 57, Devils Lake, Ramsey County, ND," Measured Drawing, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS ND, 3-FOTO 1I (sheet 2 of 3), https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/nd0012.sheet.00002a/resource/

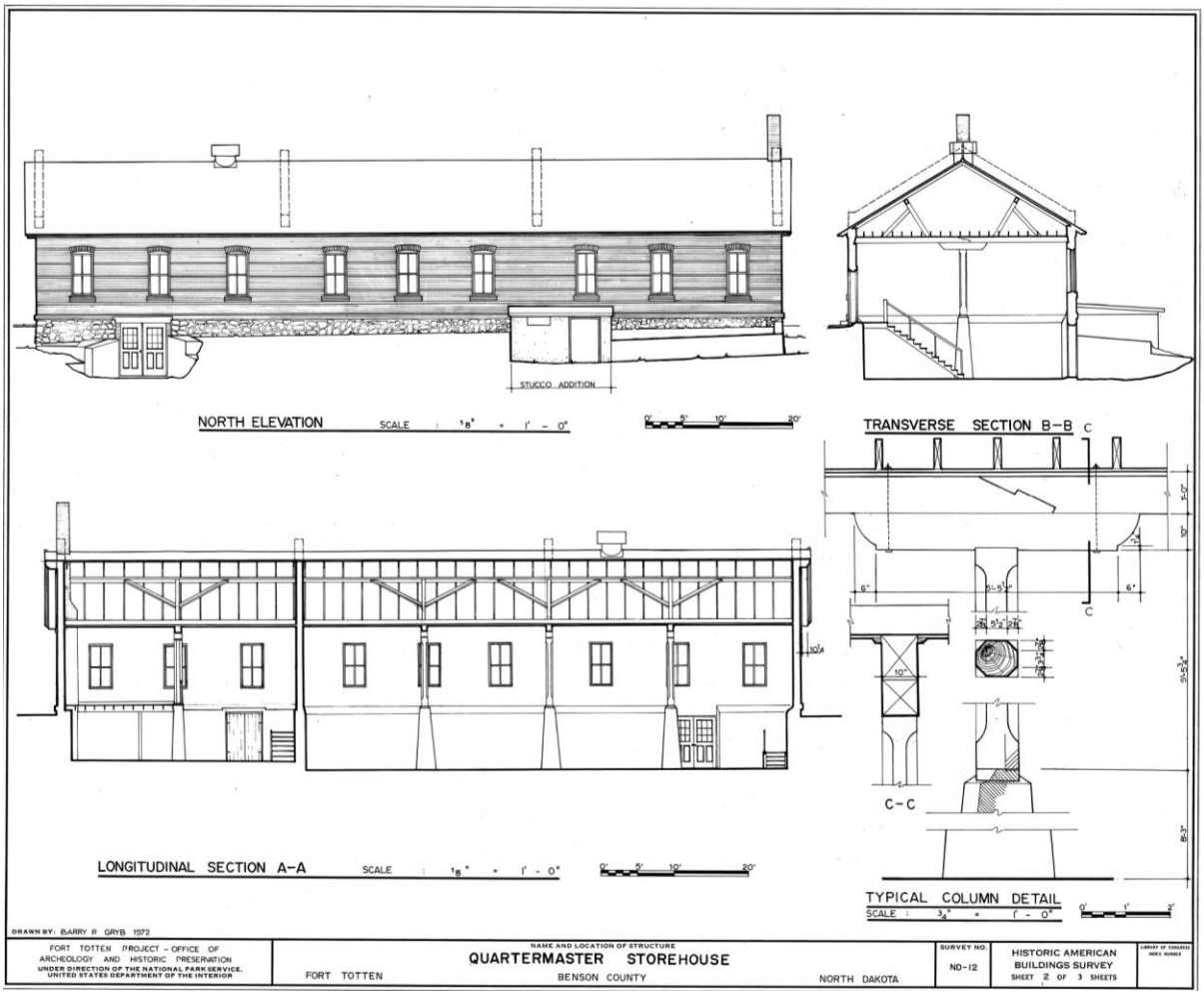


Figure 2.2.18. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Fort Totten, North Dakota. Built ca, 1868-1871. ("Fort Totten, Quartermaster's Storehouse, 12 miles southwest of Devils Lake City off Route 57, Devils Lake, Ramsey County, ND," Measured Drawing, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS ND, 3-FOTO 1I (sheet 2 of 3), https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/nd0012.sheet.00002a/resource/ (accessed June 2020.)

Corrals

Another key responsibility of the quartermaster's department was the care of animals that were used by the department. (Horses used by troops were generally housed in separate stables.) As early as 1842, the Fort Scott quartermaster's department maintained horses, mules, and oxen to haul supply wagons.[336] In most cases across the frontier, department work animals were housed within or close to the quartermaster's complex. One study noted that "Quartermaster stables and corral[s] for the animals used to transport provisions were standard components of nineteenth-century western posts."[337]

[336] "Quarter master and Subsistence Abstracts of Fort Scott," Roll 01, 3rd Quarter 1842 – 3rd Quarter 1843, Roll 1, Frame 503.
[337] U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Seattle District, "Context Study of the United States," 336.

In some instances, buildings such as stables, workshops, offices, and grain cribs were located close to the corrals and were often used to form part of the enclosure. This arrangement can be seen in plans from Fort Scott, Fort Rice, and Fort Hays (Figure 2.2.1, Figure 2.2.14, Figure 2.2.17 above).

This was true even for small stockaded forts. Corrals in Fort Cummings, New Mexico, for example, occupied nearly one-third of the area within the stockade (Figure 2.2.19). Like the Fort Scott corral, the corrals at Fort Cummings were completely enclosed except for small gateways located between buildings. The largest corral was edged by a storeroom and shop buildings on two sides, with narrow sheds along the other two sides.

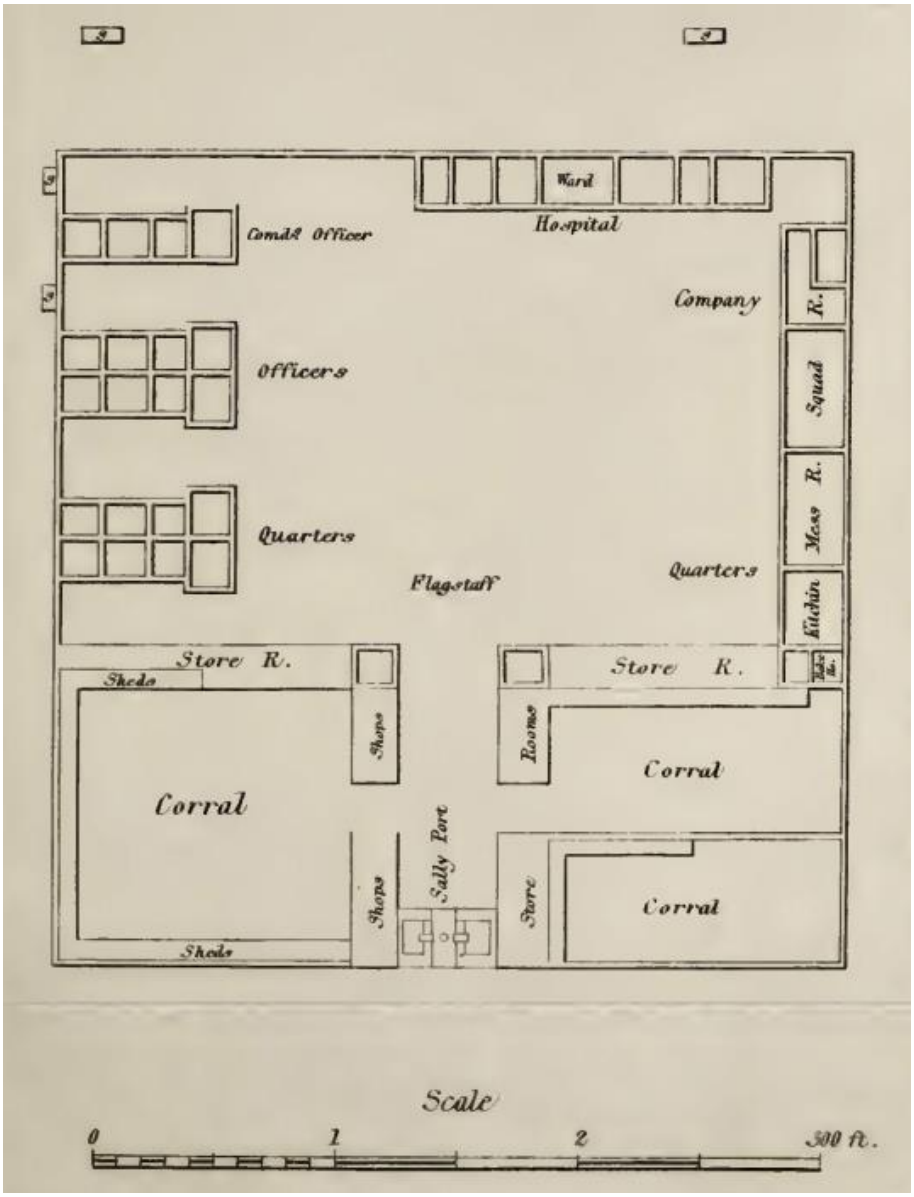


Figure 2.2.19. Fort Cummings, New Mexico, established in 1863. (Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri, 265.)

The Fort Scott Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) was probably referred to as the corral when it was under the control of the Army. Maps of other forts made in the mid-1800s frequently use the term corral for such enclosures if they are labeled at all. The word corral appears to have been used to identify the overall complex as well as the open space within the enclosure. The Fort Scott Quadrangle is known to have been called the "corral," including in county deed records, which routinely referred to the Fort Scott enclosure as the "government corral." The first deed of sale for the property described it as being "Known as the government corral in said town and being on the east side of the plaza or parade therein comprising Stables, Sheds, Grain Cribs & Blacksmiths & Wood Shops."[338]

The buildings and structures at Fort Scott National Historic Site form a grouping of historic resources that is unique to Captain Swords' "Crack Post of the Frontier." A review of other forts that were established in the mid-1800s shows that while there was no other single Army compound exactly like Fort Scott in the 1840s and 50s, the fort did exhibit many characteristics that were typical of Army forts of the time.

[338] Bourbon County Deed Records, Deed Book A, page 40, June 8, 1858.

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HS-12, After building wrap was removed, ca. 1976. (FOSC 13610, RG195, S06, Photo 13)

2.3 TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS

2.3 Timeline of Major Events

1836 President Andrew Jackson signs legislation calling for the creation of a string of military outposts along what came to be known as the Permanent Indian Frontier.[339]

1838 Fort Wayne was established in present-day Adair County Oklahoma, near the Arkansas border.[340]

1842 African Americans could not serve as soldiers in the U.S. Army but they were hired as civilian laborers. Quartermaster General Thos. Jesup reported 106 African American deckhands and laborers, and Army engineers hired 570 African Americans that year.[341]

1842 The site was known as Camp Soctt as early as April 8, 1842. The name was changed to Fort Scott in May 1842 once the fort was formally established.[342]

May. Fort Scott was established. Captain Benjamin D. Moore was placed in charge of the fort.[343]

Fort Wayne was officially closed on May 26, 1842.[344]

July. Lt. Richard S. Ewell, 1st Dragoons, became acting post quartermaster, in charge of all construction.[345]

Thomas Swords transferred from Fort Leavenworth and took over the position of quartermaster at Fort Scott.[346] Swords outlined plans for Fort Scott in an annual report. The Quartermaster's and Subsidence Storerooms would be in a building near the east corner of the proposed fort.[347]

September. George Douglass was paid $124 "for Pasturage of horses and mules during June, July, Aug, and Sept., since there was no horse stables or horse lots…"[348]

[339] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 14-20
[340] John D. May, "Fort Wayne," Oklahoma Historical Society, *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=FO047 (accessed September 2020.)
[341] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 160
[342] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Conflict and Curage*, 15.
[343] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 8.
[344] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 13.
[345] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 17.
[346] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 18.
[347] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 20.
[348] "Quarter Master and Subsistence Abstracts of Fort Scott," Roll 01, 3rd Quarter 1842 – 3rd Quarter 1843, Roll 1, Frame 151.

A sawmill was built on Mill Creek.[349]

October. Bvt. Major William M. Graham replaced Captain Moore as the commanding officer of Fort Scott.[350]

December. Plans for the site and major buildings, including the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13), were completed by Swords.

Requisition for forage for the Quartermaster's Department shows 6 horses, 11 mules, and 24 oxen in the possession of the department.[351]

1843 Sutler Hiero T. Wilson arrived in the fall of 1843. He was regarded as one of the fort's earliest civilian residents.[352] He brought his wife Elizabeth and enslaved people, including Mary Davis, who was held by his wife.

The Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) was complete enough to be occupied, as were Officers' Quarters (HS-01), the Post Hospital (HS-08), the Dragoon Stables (HS-10), and one block of soldiers' quarters.[353]

Post returns showed a garrison of 202 enlisted men and 8 officers, which was to be its largest strength as an active frontier fort.[354]

March. Abstract of forage issued for the 1st quarter 1843 indicates that the Quartermaster's Department had 6 horses, 13 mules and 34 oxen.[355]

October. Troops complete the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) and a 65-foot well.[356]

1843 July. Inspection report by Col. George Croghan, Inspector General, noted that dragoons were in their barracks (HS-05) and that the infantry would be soon (HS-06 and HS-07) although flooring was not yet complete. [357]

[349] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 19.
[350] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Courage and Conflict on the Border*, 82.
[351] "Quarter Master and Subsistence Abstracts of Fort Scott," Roll 01, 3rd Quarter 1842 – 3rd Quarter 1843, Roll 1, Frame 503.
[352] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 37.
[353] Capt. Thomas Swords to Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Jesup, Oct. 1, 1843. (Electronic Files)
[354] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 12.
[355] "Quarter Master and Subsistence Abstracts of Fort Scott," Roll 01, 3rd Quarter 1842 – 3rd Quarter 1843, Roll 1, Frame 758.
[356] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 23.
[357] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Courage and Conflict on the Border*, 20.

October. Report by Swords summarizes construction:
2 blocks of officers' quarters built--one complete except for floors, one "ready for plastering."

The Powder Magazine (HS-17) was also complete.

Three sets of soldier's barracks were finished with the exception of permanent floors; wood was being seasoned for the flooring.

300 saw logs had been sent to the mill, where they would be sawn once repairs to the mill were finished and water flow was sufficient.

Swords reported that some buildings were still needed, including a "Stable for Qr. Ms. Dept. or for an additional company of Dragoons."[358]

1845 July. Fort Scott's infantry fell below 100 enlisted men as of July 21, 1845.[359] Captain Sidney Burbank replaced Brevet Major William M. Graham as post commander.[360]

September. List of QM stores expended includes numerous building materials, with notes that they were "Expended building post". Materials used included shingles, window glass, window frame pulleys, butt hinges, cut nails, spikes, and wrought nails. List includes bar iron "used in Smith's Shop for building post and c," plus one for steel that was "used in Smith's shop for public purposes."[361]

1846 June. Swords left to serve in the Mexican-American War.[362] He was succeeded as Fort Scott Quartermaster by George W. Wallace.[363] Post returns show that the fort's strength at that time consisted of 27 to 46 enlisted men and 3 officers.[364]

1847 May. 57 new recruits arrived, resulting in 87 enlisted men. This number soon dropped again.[365]

[358] Lt. Thos. Swords AQM to Major General T. S. Jesup, Oct. 1 1844. Transcript in Vertical files located in HS-08 library.
[359] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 30.
[360] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Courage and Conflict on the Border*, 82.
[361] List of Quartermasters Store expended and worn out in Public service at Fort Scott." (Frame 111-112 Roll 3 Qt. Master and Subsistence Microfilm, Nat. Archives; transcripts on file at FOSC.) 30 Sept 1845.
[362] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 32.
[363] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Courage and Conflict on the Border*, 20.
[364] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 32.
[365] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 32.

September. Wallace wrote Maj. Gen. Jesup regarding forage for two mounted companies. In his letter, Wallace stated that "I have not issued proposals for Corn and Oats as there are no cribs at this Post to store away a large quantity…"[366]

1848 June. Wallace submitted a fort site plan with his annual report that he stated was as close as he could make it to Sword's original plan, which "has disappeared from my office." The plan indicated that work had started on an enclosure to the east of HS-12 that was labeled "Quartermaster's Stables, Shops, etc." The corn and oat cribs had been framed but were not yet completed. (HS-13) The plan also shows that all four of the officers' quarters were constructed; and only HS-02 was not complete; it was "nearly ready for plastering."[367] Outbuildings were shown behind all officers' quarters, but it is not clear if they had been built at that time.

Brevet Captain Alexander Morrow became post quartermaster in the fall of 1848. The Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13), repair shops, and flagstaff were completed.[368] He also served as acting commissary of subsistence and temporary post commander.[369]

1848, ca. Bake Shop (HS-14) completed.[370]

Quartermaster's stables under construction by fall 1848. The building was completed by February 1849.[371]

1840s Officers and their wives "owned 'servants', and…lived a slightly unreal life of grace and ease."[372]

1850 Report by Bvt Capt Morrow noted that "According to the original plan the Post is about finished."[373]

[366] Lt. G. W. Wallace to Major General T. S. Jesup, September 23, 1847. Vertical files located in HS-08 library.
[367] George W. Wallace to T.S. Jesup, June 29, 1848. Letter and Plan of Fort Scott. (Transcript and map copy, citing "Source: Roll 21, Frame 663." Folder 14374119174657408. Electronic Files, MWRO National Park Service, Omaha NE, Nov. 2009).
[368] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Courage and Conflict on the Border*, 34.
[369] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 35.
[370] Arbogast, "Fort Scott Historic Area," 7.2.
[371] Erwin N. Thompson, "Fort Scott, Kansas Historic Structures Report Part II: Historical Data Section," 66.
[372] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 66.
[373] Oliva, *Fort Scott: Courage and Conflict on the Border*, 34.

1853 April. Fort Scott closed on April 22, 1853. The last official entry reads "this post was this day... broken up... and the garrison put en route for Fort L'worth."[374]

Ordnance Sergeant Michael McCann and Sulter Hiero T. Wilson and family remained at Fort Scott. Wilson held six enslaved persons at the time of the fort's closing.[375] The Wilsons soon became founding residents of the fledgling town of Fort Scott.[376]

1855 August. Statutes of the Kansas Territory included a chapter titled "An Act for the Protection of Slave Property."[377] Referred to as the Slave Laws of 1855; they made slavery legal in the territory until 1860.

August. Bourbon County formed and the Town of Fort Scott incorporated by the Territorial Legislature.[378] (Kansas became a state in 1861.)

March. Advertisement in the *Kansas Weekly Herald* detailed several of the buildings on auction at Fort Scott. The Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) was described as being "60 feet by 37 feet containing four rooms, a loft, and a cellar." The advertisement also mentioned blacksmith and carpenter shops, stables, and granaries. (HS-13).[379]

1855 April 16. The army auctioned all Fort Scott buildings and materials. The auction proceeds were listed in sale order, which presents indications of where different resources were located. Those near the quartermaster's quadrangle include:

The "Qr Mrs. & Subsistence Storehouse" (HS-12) and "Bake House" (HS-14) were purchased by James T. Kill (Hill?), who also bought the "Company quarters east corner" (HS-06).

T. F. Whitlock bought the "Qr. M. Stable & shed, Corn Crib & shops" (HS-13). Hiero T. Wilson purchased a "Blacksmith Shop & Carpenter Shop (wood) adjacent to the "Qr M Stable," etc. (either HS-30 or separate buildings close to the Quartermaster's Quadrangle.) Wilson also purchased "loose lumber in shop" presumably from that same Carpenter Shop. [380]

[374] Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," 38.
[375] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 69, per letter from Wilson to Sec'y of War Jefferson Davis, May 22, 1855, microfilm on file at Fort Scott.
[376] C. W. Goodlander, *Memoirs and Recollections*, 134.
[377] C. E. Cory, "Slaves at Fort Scott," Address to Kansas State Historical Society, 1901, reprinted in "African Americans in the News" (Carolyn J. Cooper, Old Fort Genealogical Society, 2015), 66-71.
[378] T. F. Robley, *History of Bourbon County, Kansas to the close of 1865,* 43 and 48.
[379] *Kansas Weekly Herald*, March 9, 1855, np.
[380] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 201-293.

1855 Kansas Territorial Census records 152 free blacks and 192 enslaved persons in the entire Territory. At least one history reported the number of enslaved persons to be more than 400, considerably more than recorded in the census.[381]

1857 The Fort Scott Town Company organized and soon after "made conditional purchase, and took possession of the claims known as the site of Fort Scott." [382] The company was organized by D. H. Weir, D. W. Holbrook, E. S. Lowman, W. R. Judson, G. W. Jones, Hiero T. Wilson, Norman Eddy, George A. Crawford, and T. R. Blackburn.

1857 There were 30 slaves in Bourbon County and Fort Scott, held by families from slave states.[383] Many in Indian Territory, especially the Cherokee, held slaves in this time period.[384]

1858 February. Tensions over the issue of slavery continued to rise. As one local historian put it just a few years later, "Assassinations became frequent. A reign of terror began. An appeal was made to the Government for help."[385] The Army answered those pleas for assistance by dispatching two companies of the First U.S. Cavalry, which arrived in Fort Scott on February 26, 1858.

June. Deed of sale for land containing HS-13 includes the following description: "…and being in the Town of Fort Scott in the County of Bourbon in the Territory of Kansas known as the government corral in said town and being on the east side of the [illegible] therein comprising stables, sheds, grain cribs & blacksmiths & wood shops…"[386]

1859 A local newspaper reported that the population of Fort Scott was 450 whites and 50 blacks. Number of free blacks was not noted, but it is likely that most were enslaved.[387]

1860 February 23. Wyandotte Constitution for the Kansas Territory made slavery illegal in Kansas.[388]

Population of the city of Fort Scott estimated to be 2464. That included 64 black residents, 2.5% of the population.[389]

[381] C. E. Cory, "Slaves at Fort Scott," 69-70.
[382] T. F. Robley, *History of Bourbon County, Kansas to the close of 1865*, 72.
[383] T. F. Robley, *History of Bourbon County, Kansas to the close of 1865*, 66.
[384] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 74.
[385] "Incidents in the Early History of Fort Scott," 75.
[386] Fort Scott Deed Book A, page 18.
[387] Thompson, "Site Identification & Evaluation." 83-84.
[388] C. E. Cory, "Slaves at Fort Scott," 68.
[389] Census statistics in *Buried Roots of African-American Ancestry in Fort Scott, Kansas*, 5.

1861 January 29. Kansas entered the United States.

March. Sarah M. Clough purchased Block 1, Lot 7 (HS-12) from the Fort Scott Town Co. This is the first entry in the Fort Scott Deed Index[390]
April 1861. Civil War began.

1862 After several years of heavy African American migration into Kansas, "the overall readiness for black military service was as high in Kansas as anywhere else in the nation.[391] James H. Lane begins recruiting black men to serve in the Army.[392]

March. The U.S. Army formally established a military post and headquarters at Fort Scott, but this time they rented facilities, purchased existing resources, and constructed new buildings and structures as needed. The Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) was supposedly not used by the military.[393]

July 17. Second Confiscation Act authorized the President to "receive into the service…persons of African descent.[394] Lane tried to use this as authority to enlist black troops; President Lincoln disagreed with that interpretation, but Lane continued recruiting and training black troops, even though they could not legally be mustered into federal service.[395]

August. Lane appointed "commissioner of recruiting in the Department of Kansas," with authority to raise at least one brigade of volunteer troops.[396] (A brigade has 1,500 to 4,000 troops.)

August 16. Lane spoke to a large crowd in front of the Fort Scott Hotel (HS-01).[397] He made the argument for enlisting blacks in the Army, and other sources say he raised 50 recruits that day.[398]

1863 January 1. Emancipation Proclamation declares slaves in rebel states to be free. It did not apply to states loyal to the United States, such as Missouri. Kansas became an attractive destination for enslaved residents of Missouri who were seeking freedom, as well as those from Arkansas who were newly emancipated.

[390] Fort Scott Deed Book A, page 280.
[391] Spurgeon, *Soldiers in the Army of Freedom*, 53.
[392] Spurgeon, *Soldiers in the Army of Freedom*, 53.
[393] John D. Reynolds and Diane L. Good, "Archeological Investigations at Old Fort Scott," (Omaha, NE: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1983), 24.
[394] Quoted in Spurgeon, *Soldiers in the Army of Freedom*, 54.
[395] Spurgeon, *Soldiers in the Army of Freedom*, 53.
[396] Spurgeon, *Soldiers in the Army of Freedom*, 55.
[397] *Fort Scott Bulletin*, Aug 16, 1862.
[398] Spurgeon, *Soldiers in the Army of Freedom*, 61.

1863 A U.S. Army map of Fort Scott includes a general location of buildings then on the original fort grounds.[399]

A map by Thompson shows that the Army located a large blacksmith shop several lots south of the Quartermaster's Complex in Block 3, and there was an ice house just west of HS-30, on Lot 9, block 1. Although there is no evidence that the Army officially occupied any buildings in the original Quartermaster's complex, the proximity of the complex to buildings that were in Army use indicates at least some military use during the war, if only as a place officers and visitors could board their horses. No record was found of any African American use, although some blacks were likely employed as civilian teamsters supporting Quartermaster's operations.

1865 End of the Civil War; all military land in the area was sold at auction and the last garrison left Fort Scott.[400]

Chicago's Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Association built a school for blacks in Fort Scott. The one-room frame schoolhouse had a cupola and bell. It was built north of Officers' Row and operated until 1872.[401]

State census records indicate 1,372 residents in Fort Scott, 353 of whom were African Americans--27% of the total.[402] Up from 2.5% at the beginning of the war. The black population of the entire state was close to 12,000.[403]

1865-66 1865-66 Fort Scott city directory shows that S. A. Olds (Oulds) was operating a Livery and/or Feed Stable at the "rear of Old Government Corral."[404]

1869 Responding to continued acts of violence associated with railroad development, the War Department established the Post of Southeast Kansas headquarters in Fort Scott. [405]

1870 Federal census records show Fort Scott's population to total 4,174. 453 residents of the city were listed as Black or Mulatto. Of those, 245 lived in Ward 1, which included the former fort grounds.[406]

[399] Hoelke, Capt. W. "Map of Fort Scott and Vicinity," (U.S. Army, Fort Scott, Kansas, Jan. 28th, 1863.)
[400] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 230
[401] "Free to Learn: African American Schools at Fort Scott," park brochure.
[402] Census statistics in *Buried Roots of African-American Ancestry in Fort Scott, Kansas*, 5.
[403] Spurgeon, *Soldiers in the Army of Freedom*, 52.
[404] *Fort Scott City Directory and Business Mirror for 1865-66* (Fort Scott, KS: D. B. Emmert, 1866), 6.
[405] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 242.
[406] U.S. Census records, and summary of census statistics in *Buried Roots of African-American Ancestry in Fort Scott, Kansas*, 5.

1870, ca. Photo taken from town looking north shows the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13), including the large corn crib with angled walls. The south end of HS-30 appears to have a painted sign that reads "FEED STABLE." It is one of only two known photos of the quadrangle.[407] The other is a ca. 1873 photo of Officers' Row that includes a distance view of the south corner.[408]

1871, ca. The former fort grounds were included in a bird's eye view lithograph of the town.[409] Quartermaster's quadrangle is visible.

1872 Fort Scott Colored Public School operated on the first floor of the former Post Hospital (HS-8) from 1872 to 1884.[410]

1873 April. Army departed Fort Scott for the last time.

Photo of Officers' Row shows the south end of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle.[411] It is one of only two known photos of the sheds of the quadrangle. The other is 13609 RG104 Series 8 Photo 102.

1874 April. Newspaper reported that Colonel Fowler was building a second tenement house on Hendrick Street. The house was reportedly being built on the site of the old government stable. (Note: Last reference to corral in the deed index was 1871.) Col. Fowler was planning to have three houses built in the area.[412]

1877 Building described as an "old Government Corncrib" located northeast of the plaza caught fire. It belonged to Colonel Fowler. A newspaper account of the fire described the crib as "of peculiar shape, with a narrow base." It contained corn and two tons of hay. The newspaper also mentioned that there were eight hogs in the basement.[413]

1878 George Washington Carver moves to Fort Scott in search of better schools. He attends classes in the old hospital until witnessing a lynching in 1879. He worked at the Wilder House, and lived with African American blacksmith Felix Payne.[414]

[407] 13609 RG104 Series 8 Photo 102.
[408] Mike Henry Collection, NPS MWRO, Photo 79.
[409] 13609 RG104 Series 8 Photo 47.
[410] "Free to Learn: African American Schools at Fort Scott."
[411] Mike Henry Collection, NPS MWRO, Photo 79.
[412] *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, April 14, 1874, 4.
[413] *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, August 3, 1877, 4.
[414] Mike Henry Collection, NPS MWRO, Photo 79.

1880 Census records show 5,372 residents in Fort Scott, 1,086 of whom were African Americans--20.2% of the total.[415] That was the highest percentage to date. By 1900, it was down to 10% and in 2000 it was just 5.2%

1884 Newspaper clippings quoted in a 1959 edition of the *Fort Scott Tribune* noted that "The barracks and stables are so bad they are caving in."[416] The stables mentioned there would have been the dragoon stables since the quartermaster's stables were demolished in the 1870s.

All black 1st Plaza School opened.

1887 City built three more elementary schools this year. The Ivy Street School, located at the corner of Elm and Ivy Streets served black students for a time between 1887 and 1891.[417]

1888 Sanborn maps show HS-32 as a 1-1/2 story stable on Lot 14, B 1, with an address of 124-1/2 Buchanan Street. HS-31 had an address of 108-1/2 Buchanan Street. HS-35 is shown as two stone buildings that together have an L-shaped footprint. HS-36 has the address of 107-1/2 Blair Avenue, which was the address of the eastern side of HS-02. There was a frame shed just south of it that was about the same size.

1890 Census records 11,946 residents in Fort Scott, 1,649 of whom were African Americans--13.8% of the total. That was the largest recorded number of black residents in the city's history.[418]

Missouri Pacific Railroad constructed a deep cut along Elm Street through the bluff immediately north of Buchanan Street, behind and north of Officers' Row. That cut significantly truncated the hilltop north of the former fort grounds. Often called the Missouri Pacific Cut, it is shown in a few postcards. There was a bridge across the cut at Marmaton Street and another in the general vicinity of North Ransom Street, from which photos could be taken.[419]

[415] Census statistics in *Buried Roots*, 5.
[416] *Fort Scott Tribune*, Friday Sept 4, 1959. Clipping on file at Old Fort Genealogical Society, Fort Scott, Kansas.
[417] Jean L. Gilmore, "Buildings Built and Destroyed for Public Education," *Fort Scott Tribune* November 6 1979, 7.
[418] Census statistics in *Buried Roots*, 5.
[419] Banwart, *Rails, Rivalry and Romance,* 177-180.

1900 Census records show that the two houses associated with HS-31 that faced Buchanan Street (102 and 104 in the census, 104 and 108 on Sanborns) were both occupied by black families. Alfred and Emma Franklin along with their eight children and grandchildren were in 102. Richard and Mary T. Drake and their six children were in 104. Family members in the household might also have lived in the Carriage House (HS-31).

Moses Holt, Civil War veteran and former member of the First Kansas Colored, lived two doors west of HS-01 on Blair Avenue per census records.

1914 Many of the former fort buildings were marked with historical plaques by the Molly Foster Berry Chapter 100 of the DAR.[420]

1920s Ralph Richards, City Trustee and owner of HS-01, argued against a proposal to build a new school on Carroll Plaza. His argument, that the Plaza was an important historic space that had been open since the first days of Army occupancy, won the debate. [421]

1922 The second Plaza (later Hawkins) School completed.[422]

1936 The City of Fort Scott purchased HS-01. The Business and Professional Women's Club (BPW) restored it with help from the WPA and opened the Old Fort Museum. [423] Other WPA projects included construction of stone border walls around the Plaza.[424]

1955 August. The City of Fort Scott began acquiring property located within the original fort grounds, which included Lot 3 of Block 2 (HS-14) on August 8.[425]

1959 The Lunette Blair Blockhouse removed from Plaza.[426] Moved north of HS-03 and stayed there until ca. 1977, when it was moved to its current location on Skubitz Plaza.[427]

1964 The core of the original fort site was declared a National Historic Landmark, and the City of Fort Scott began to develop the property as a historical park.

[420] FOSC 13609, RG104, S8, photo 109.
[421] Correspondence files, FOSC.
[422] "Free to Learn: African American Schools at Fort Scott."
[423] Bourbon County Deed Records; Thompson, "Identification & Evaluation," *175.*
[424] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 337.
[425] Fort Scott Deed Book 167, page 112.
[426] Note on photo in FOSC files.
[427] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 368-69; Fort Site Survey by Gerald R. Scott, May 1967.

1965 Federal legislation decreed that federal money could be used and the National Park Service could provide technical assistance to restore/reconstruct the Fort Scott Historical Park.

1966 With passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, the original fort remnants were automatically entered into the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A map of the site made in June 1967 for the master plan shows that the following resources were extant at that time: HS-01, HS-02, HS-04, HS-08, HS-09, HS-12 (not recognized at the time as historic), HS-14, HS-30, HS-31, HS-32, HS-35, HS-36, Parade Ground, Lunette Blair.[428]

Oct. Survey of fort grounds conducted, probably by Charles Lessing.[429] There are a large number of photos of the historic fort buildings that include a man holding a measuring stick for scale.[430]

Photos shows HS-35 with "Ladies" and "Men" signs, indicating use as restrooms.[431]

1967 May 7. Fire in HS-01.[432] The fire destroyed much of the roof. It was replaced by the end of the summer.[433] Architect Charles Shetlar of Brink and Dunwoody Architects and Engineers (later Shetlar, Griffith, Shetlar) was asked to consult on needed repairs. That was the first of Shetlar's multi-year involvement with the restoration project.[434]

First Master Plan for the "Fort Scott Historical Park," and an Interpretive Prospectus were completed.

Work began on the construction of US Highway 69 immediately adjacent to the site, and Skubitz Plaza was created as a city-sponsored Urban Renewal project by razing the Market Street commercial district which had included some of the earliest extant post-fort era buildings in town.

HS-01 Restoration Drawings were prepared by the NPS, presumably to guide post-fire restoration work.

[428] C. W. Gordon, "Master Plan: Fort Scott Historical Park."
[429] FOSC 13611.
[430] FOSC 13611.
[431] FOSC Mike Henry Collection, photo 22.
[432] Notes in FOSC photo files.
[433] Charles M. Shetlar, Interview with Arnold Schofield, 4.
[434] Charles M. Shetlar, Interview with Arnold Schofield.

1967	Summer. Charles Lessig and Bill Wagner were on site to do research. Kansas State Historical Society Archeologist Thomas P. Barr was also at the park undertaking archeological investigations.[435]
1967-1972	Modern residences were cleared from the historical park grounds as part of the urban renewal process.[436]
1968-1972	Archeological site study performed by the Kansas Historical Society.[437] An investigation of HS-14 conducted by Barr uncovered evidence of the oven.
1968	Memo from "Keyman" on Fort Larned letterhead notes recent change in plans for HS-12 due to the discovery of historic fabric. Options were being explored to reconstruct it.[438]
1970, ca.	HABS drawing done of HS-14 by William J. Wagner (5 sheets). No other information included with drawings at the Library of Congress website.
1971	Contract from City of Fort Scott with John Brink and Associates to work on HS#s 01, 02, 04, 05, 08, and 12.[439]
1972	As-built drawings of many of the Officers' Row buildings were done by John E. Brink and Associates. A photo taken during rehabilitation of HS-02 showed stone under stucco on a back porch pier, which may have influenced the decision to use stone for the piers on the front porches of HS-01 and HS-02. (Historic photos show that the front piers of HS-01 and HS-03 officers' quarters were of brick.)
1973-87	Vance Kaminski served as the National Park Service project officer.[440]
1973	March. HS-35 under reconstruction, per photo.[441]
1974	Reconstruction of Guard House (HS-09) completed.[442]
	Bake House (HS-14) restoration completed.[443]
	Carriage House (HS-31), restoration completed.

[435] Charles M. Shetlar, Interview with Arnold Schofield, 5
[436] Charles M. Shetlar, Interview with Arnold Schofield, 13.
[437] Lykowski, *Fort Scott's Buried Past*, 14.
[438] Memorandum, Keyman to Regional Director, Nov. 4, 1968. (FOSC Archives, from 2010 research.)
[439] IMPF collections, FOSC 13449, Box 1 Cab 1 Dr 3.
[440] Charles M. Shetlar, Interview with Arnold Schofield, 11.
[441] FOSC 13609, RG104, S2, 62.
[442] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 345.
[443] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 358.

1974 Carriage House (HS-32) behind HS-04 restoration completed.

Restoration completed on HS-35 and HS-36, "utilizing the original fabric."[444] October 28. Change Order from Triangle Builders included final costs for HS-14, plus labor and materials to "brace up" HS-30 for additional archeological research.[445]

1974, ca. U.S. Highway 69 completed east of site.

1976 September 9. Article in *Fort Scott Tribune* includes line drawing of the bakery prior to restoration and notes that it was drawn by contract architect Bill Wagner, "one of four NPS architects here making scaled drawings to assist in the restoration of the Old Fort Area." The caption says the bakery is "one of the buildings to be preserved," which seems to indicate restoration was not yet completed.[446]

Fort Scott Historic Area was listed in the NRHP. The form summarized work done to date:

- Restoration/reconstruction complete or nearly complete for: HS-01, HS-02, HS-04, HS-07, HS-09, HS-12, HS-14, HS-30, HS-31, HS-32.
- Still under construction/reconstruction: HS-05, HS-06, HS-10, HS-11, HS-13, HS-17. Note: the NRHP form stated only that the intention was to "delineate the ground plan" to "indicate" the presence of most of these structures.
- Reconstruction not yet started: HS-15, HS-16.

1978 The Fort Scott National Historic Site was established by Congress.[447]

1979 NPS officially acquired the property and began administration of the site.

March. Historic Furnishing Report prepared for HS-12.

1980 April. Mike Henry, owner of Michael's Photography, donated a series of high quality early photos of the fort and town to the NPS.[448]

1981 Flagpole (HS-16) was installed on the Parade Ground.[449]

[444] Arbogast, "Fort Scott Historic Area," 7.3-7.4.
[445] IMPF collections, FOSC 13449,Folder 47.
[446] "Architect Sketches for Relaxation," *Fort Scott Tribune*, Sept. 9, 1976. (Clipping on file at FOSC.)
[447] Public Law 95-484, (October and November, 1978).
[448] "Old Market District," *Fort Scott Tribune*, Wednesday, April 9, 1980. (Clipping on file at the Old Fort Genealogical Society.)
[449] Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 366.

1984 Historic Structures Preservation Guide prepared for site. That report included Individual Building Data Sheets dated 1981 for all buildings on site.

1992 Fire Suppression Phase I, per plans on file with FOSC.

Installation of that system was monitored by Caven P. Clark, of MWAC. A report was prepared outlining Clark's observations of the trenching, and detailing future recommendations for archeological work.[450]

1993 Current General Management Plan developed by the NPS, per plan on file with FOSC.

1997 Fire Suppression Phase II.[451]

Fire Suppression Phase III, per plans on file with FOSC.

1999 As-built drawings of fire suppression work, per plan on file with FOSC.

2010 HSR and CLR prepared for Officers' Row by Susan Richard Johnson & Associates.

2020 HSR prepared for the Quartermaster's Complex and Outbuildings by STRATA Architecture, Inc.

[450] Caven P. Clark, "Architectural Investigations at Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas: 1992" Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 28 (Lincoln, NE: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service Midwest Archeological Center, 1993.)
[451] Scott Stadler, "Archeological Monitoring, Installation of Fire Suppression System," 1.

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View of the site looking southwest to the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) and Trade Shop (HS-30) . (STRATA 2019)

3 BUILDING CHRONOLOGY, EXISTING CONDITIONS, AND TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS OVERVIEW

Chapter 3 | Building Chronology, Existing Conditions, and Treatment Recommendations Overview

Introduction

Chapter 3 was developed to provide an introduction for the report organization for the later chapters. This Chapter addresses:

- Report and Chapter Organization
- Treatment Recommendations Introduction
- Rehabilitation Treatment Approach for the Quartermaster's Complex and Outbuildings
- Impact of Design and Construction Activities
- Hazardous Materials

Report and Chapter Organization

This HSR addresses eight sites and structures, which have unique developmental histories, existing conditions, and treatment recommendations.

- Chapter 1 provides the introduction to the HSR project and background information.
- Chapter 2 provides the Property History and Chronology of Development and Use of the overall quartermaster's complex and outbuildings.
- Chapters 4 – 10 - After much reflection, the HSR Team, along with the NPS have chosen to consolidate this information per site or building into individual Chapters, rather than by the traditional Part 1 (developmental history and existing conditions) and Part 2 (treatment). While this is a departure from traditional HSR nomenclature, this format was selected to provide a more user-friendly HSR reference document. This arrangement will allow for all of the pertinent information for a specific site or building to be consolidated into a single Chapter, rather than scattered throughout the report.

Chapters 4 through 10 are assigned to a specific site and/or building(s). Each chapter is divided into three parts.

- The first part will begin with a summary and chronology of the site or building history and development. The chronological research and evidence unique to each site or building are paramount in understanding each building's unique evolution and

inevitably, its existing conditions. A chronicle of the existing conditions of the site or building and existing condition drawings follows.

- The second part will include the treatment recommendations for the site or building, along with treatment recommendations

- The third part will include the cost estimates for the recommended maintenance, repairs, and upgrades.



Figure 3.1 Quartermaster's Complex. (STRATA 2020)

Treatment Recommendations Introduction

Fort Scott National Historic Site is located on Old Fort Boulevard in Fort Scott, Kansas. The structures including in this Historic Structures Report are either part of the quartermaster's complex or are historic outbuildings within the park's property that have not been comprehensively analyzed (Figure 3.1). The period of significance at the site is 1842 – 1873, although at least one of the buildings included in this Historic Structures Report was constructed outside of this period of significance.

Almost 100 years after the fort was decommissioned, a group of interested citizens initiated a project to restore the fort to its 1840s appearance. The City of Fort Scott would eventually purchase what historic resources remain of the original military fort, and in 1964, Fort Scott was

designated as a National Historic Landmark. It would not be until 1979 that the National Park Service acquired the title to the property. The Fort Scott National Historic Site is the heart of the Fort Scott community and a wonderful example of early involvement of the U.S Army in securing western expansion.

This chapter provides information regarding the historic treatment approaches for the quartermaster's complex, and outbuildings that applies to all of the following treatment recommendations for each Chapter of the report.
Treatment recommendations seek to preserve the historic character of the National Historic Site while providing for maintenance, life safety upgrades, accessibility modifications, and continued historic interpretation throughout the study area. The recommended treatments are separated into immediate, short term, and long term recommendations that will guide the park in preserving the historic character of the structures while providing interpretation opportunities for visitors.

The Historic Treatment goals include:

- Provide critical planning and design documentation to guide the ultimate treatment for the structures and related site.
- Provide guidance for the long-term care for these structures.
- Include recommendations for barrier-free access to those structures open to visitors.
- Address life-safety code issues for the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) and the Post Bakery (HS-14).
- Address improving visitor access to and interpretation of the fort's history.
- Evaluate the effect of treatment recommendations and proposed uses on the historic structure's integrity and appearance.

Treatment recommendations must balance the protection of the historic resources while supporting the interpretation and compatible use of the site.

This chapter begins with an explanation of the selection of ***Rehabilitation*** as the most appropriate treatment approach for the structures. This is followed by a construction impact and hazardous materials overview. The bulk of the chapter addressed the architectural, structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing disciplines, while assigning immediate, short term, and long term treatment recommendations for each site or building.

Rehabilitation Treatment Approach for Quadrangle and Outbuildings

The Secretary of the Interior (SOI) provides professional standards and guidance for treatments to historic properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Treatment recommendations for Fort Scott quartermaster's complex and outbuildings are founded upon federal standards and guidelines. The treatment of historic buildings is developed according to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, and Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings*.[1]

For buildings, the SOI defines four approaches to treatment, including Rehabilitation, Preservation, Restoration, and Reconstruction.[2] Each approach is defined and its potential appropriateness for guiding treatment of the Fort Scott Quartermaster's Quadrangle and Outbuildings is explained.

Rehabilitation (Recommended Approach)
The act or process of Rehabilitation allows repairs, alterations, and additions necessary to enable a compatible use for a property, as long as the portions or features which convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved. This approach is appropriate when depiction at one particular period of time is not required; repair or replacement of deteriorated features is necessary; or alterations or additions are needed for a new use.[3]

Rehabilitation is most appropriate for Fort Scott quartermaster's complex and outbuildings, as it provides for the protection of contributing features while allowing for changes to support increased visitation and access and response to environmental change. Rehabilitation of the quartermaster's complex and outbuildings will enhance the ability of the site to convey the historical significance and further expand upon the existing periods of interpretation. Rehabilitation of the quartermaster's complex and outbuildings is recommended with an emphasis on the preservation of extant historical features that contribute to the significance of the building. These include building design details and materials associated with the period of significance, 1842 – 1873, or the earliest historic construction of the structure.

Treatment recommendations focus on the aspects of the buildings that remain from the period of significance, or the earliest historic construction of the structure. However, the integrity of character and features are impacted by continual change throughout, and subsequent to the end of, the period of significance. This approach also allows for the rehabilitation of selected features to provide for compatible uses such as interpretation, education, environmental sustainability, and recreation. For the quartermaster's complex and outbuildings, this includes

[1] Anne E. Grimmer, The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings, (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2017).
[2] Grimmer, 2-3; and Birnbaum and Peters, 3-5.
[3] Birnbaum and Peters, 47-48.

improving accessibility, interpretive information, and stabilization of structures to support future use.

Preservation

Preservation includes applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of the contributing features of a historic property. This baseline approach focuses on stabilizing and protecting extant historic resources, rather than replacing missing elements. It is appropriate when a historic property is intact and does not require extensive repair or replacement, and when continuing or new use does not require additions or alterations. Depiction at one particular period of time is not appropriate under this approach.[4]
Although Preservation is an appropriate approach for the treatment of the Fort Scott quartermaster's complex and outbuildings, preservation does not support the site's goals to improve accessibility.

Restoration

Restoration is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period in time. This includes the Reconstruction of missing features from the target period and removal of features from all other periods. The approach can be considered only when the property's significance during a particular period of time outweighs the loss of extant elements from other historical periods; when there is substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work; and when contemporary alterations and additions are not planned.[5] Restoration is not the most appropriate management approach for the Fort Scott quartermaster's complex and outbuildings.

Reconstruction

Reconstruction is the act or process of using new construction to depict a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object as it appeared at a specific period of time in its historic location. The approach is appropriate only when the property's significance during a particular period of time outweighs the potential loss of extant features that characterize other historical periods. In addition, there must be substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work, and the work must be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.[6]

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are the criteria used to assist in the long-term preservation of historic materials and features. These standards pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass the exterior and interior of historic buildings. The Standards also encompass related landscape features and the building's site and environment.

[4] Birnbaum and Peters, 17-18.
[5] Birnbaum and Peters, 89-90.
[6] Birnbaum and Peters, 127-129.

The following Standards are to be applied to specific rehabilitation projects at the Fort Scott quartermaster's complex and outbuildings in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration operational sustainability, and economic and technical feasibility.[7] Incorporating sustainable design practices allow visitors to enjoy and safely explore the park, while safeguarding natural environment and historic cultural artifacts for future generations.[8]

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

[7] https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation.htm, accessed February 2020.
[8] https://www.nps.gov/dscw/definitionsdc_s.htm, accessed October 2020.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Impact of Design and Construction Activities

The National Historic Preservation Act - Section 106 requires that federal agencies consider the effects of the projects they carry out, approve, or fund on historic properties. Federal agencies must provide the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment on such projects prior to the agency's decision on them. Fort Scott Historic Site is a National Historic Landmark, thus work intended to take place within the site must adhere to the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110 (f). Federal agencies are to give National Historic Landmark properties special consideration in the planning and design process, to minimize direct and adverse harm to the greatest extent possible.[9]

All construction activities that may impact the grading or soils surrounding the structures or on the interior of the structures are to be closely coordinated with the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC). The Archeological advisor must consult and provide recommendations for how to avoid, protect, or mitigate archeological resource impacts. No demolition, excavation, or digging can occur without the required notifications, approvals, and documentation.

Hazardous Materials

Before work can begin, all hazardous materials should be identified and a work or abatement plan should be established. Limited mold testing by Terracon in January of 2020 in the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) found a high level of mold spores typically found in outside air. These are identified in Appendix D. While a variety of samples were taken, this was a limited testing report and did not cover all materials and surfaces throughout the interior and exterior of the Storehouse. None of the other structures were tested for hazardous materials, but it is assumed that all have some areas of lead-containing paint. Therefore, additional sampling may be required to determine the final quantities and scope of removal work.

All removal methodologies and materials should be approved by the National Park Service, prior to the start of any work. Tests for paint removal products should be conducted, offering a variety of removal mediums. The selected removal product must not affect the historic materials and must be able to be completely removed so that compatibility with new coatings will not be an issue.

[9] https://www.nps.gov/fpi/section110.html, accessed October 2020.

Historic paint sampling should be done conducted on a case-by-case basis by an experienced professional throughout the interior and exterior of the structures, prior to the removal or abatement of paint or other finishes, so that the historical record of the material is not lost. The focus of sampling should be on known original materials and not necessarily for those materials known to be from outside of the period of significance. These samples should be taken in great quantity and should be carefully catalogued and stored in the park archives. Once the finishes are removed, the evidence of historic paint layers will no longer be present. Having access to these samples may assist with analysis for future interior and exterior interpretation.

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View of the site looking west to the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) and Trade Shop (HS-30) . (STRATA 2019)

4.1 QUARTERMASTER'S QUADRANGLE (HS-13) AND TRADE SHOP (HS-30) CHRONOLOGY AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

Chapter 4 | Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) and Trade Shop (HS-30)

Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) and Trade Shop (HS-30) Chronology

Summary: The Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) was designed in 1842 by Thomas Swords and was under construction in 1848. The Quadrangle was a roughly square complex of buildings arranged around an open central corral; it was referred to as the "Government Corral" in early deed records. Many of the Quadrangle buildings were demolished before 1874, and the corn cribs were destroyed by fire in 1877.[1] The Trade Shop (HS-30) is the only surviving building that appears to have been part of the original Quartermaster's Quadrangle. The Trade Shop was one of the buildings located on the west side of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle. Other buildings included corn cribs, work sheds, stables, and workshops. After the fort was decommissioned, the corral and related buildings sold at auction to T. H. Whitlock and H. T. Wilson. Records indicate that the buildings of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle continued to be used in much the same manner under private ownership.

Later building functions included hay and grain storage, as well as shelter for pigs and horses. Deed records show that the corral was owned for a time by the same person who owned the Infantry Barracks (HS-06). An 1870 newspaper ad for the Pioneer House, a hotel or rooming house located "on the east side of Carrol Plaza" noted that they also offered boarding for horses as well as large quantities of hay.[2] It is possible that the Pioneer House was in (HS-06) and the corral was used for boarding horses and storing hay at that time. Another early account referred to it as "Clough's Stable," presumably because it was used by Phineas Clough. Clough and his wife Sarah lived in the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) in the early 1860s, and he bought a half interest in the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) in 1871.[3] By 1874, most of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle site was occupied by three one-story houses that faced east to Hendricks Street. The Trade Shop (HS-30) served as an outbuilding for one of those houses until park development began in the 1960s.

Later Uses: Williams & Sullivan Livery Stable, S. A. Oulds Livery and Feed Stable, "Clough's Stable."

Legal Description: Lots 4, 5, and 6, Block 2 of the Original Town of Fort Scott.

[1] "What we are Doing: Improvements in the City this Spring," *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, May 1, 1874, 4; "The Fire," *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, August 3, 1877, 4.
[2] The Pioneer House advertisement appeared in the *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, April 3, 1870, 2.
[3] Bourbon County Deed records, Deed Book M, page 495.

Historic Address: No known early address was found for the Quadrangle (HS-13). HS-30 was listed as 1910 Blair in 1884 and as 203-1/2 Hendricks from 1888 to 1899. The 1884 Sanborn shows that the lots had the addresses of 1111, 1112, 1113, and 1114 Hendricks (south to north). From 1889 to at least 1947, the addresses were 203, 207, and 211 Hendricks.



Figure 4.1.1. Plat map, showing location of the buildings in the study group. The Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) is shaded. (Map by STRATA, based on an 1878 plat map of the town of Fort Scott.)

HS-13 (Block 2, Lots 4, 5 & 6) and HS-30 (Block 2, Lot 6) Summary of Ownership History*				
Date	Owner		Notes	
1849	U.S. Government		Completion Date	
1855	T. F. Whitlock		Bought "Qr. M Stable & shed, Corn Crib & shops" at 1855 auction.	
1855	H. T. Wilson		Bought a blacksmith shop and a lumber shop located in or near the QM quad at 1855 auction.	
?	George W. Jones and James T. Hill (or Kill), from Whitlock (and Wilson?)		No deed on record	
1858, Jun. 8	Dennis Sullivan from George W. Jones		"1/2 Gov. Coral" (Q.C.D. Book A, page 17) *Deed says the property being sold was formerly occupied by James T. Hill and George W. Jones and indicates that the other half is occupied by J. A. (or J. K.) Williams.	
1858, Dec. 7	Bullock and Jones loaned money to Dennis Sullivan		Loaned on undivided ½ "Gov. Corral." [Deed index p. 15, Deed Book A, p. 40]	
1858 Dec. 29	S. A. and Thomas Williams Trustees for James T. Hill loaned money to H. W. Jones		Deed of Trust on undivided ½ "Gov. Corral." [Deed index p. 15, Deed Book A, p. 40]	
1859, July 2	James T. Hill from Thos. M. Williams, Trustee for H. W. Jones.		Trustee's Deed [Deed Book A, p. 54] James T. Hill bought the property at foreclosure for $500 because Jones did not pay off his debt.	
1860 May 21st	Dennis Sullivan from Geo. W. Jones		Deed for undivided ½, $1500. [Deed Book A, p. 75] Second comparable transaction with these two men; this may have been cleaning up the title.	
1866, Jan. 17	Dennis Sullivan from Fort Scott Town Co.		Undivided 1/2 Gov. Coral (W.D. Book E, page 458)	
1866, Dec. 28	John Harrington from J. Dennis Sullivan		Undivided 1/2 Lots 4, 5, and 6, plus land occupied by (HS-06). (W.D. Book C, page 421) $500	
1871, Mar. 18	Phineas Clough from Dennis Sullivan		Undivided 1/2 Gov. Coral (W.D. Book M, page 595)	
1875, Mar. 4	Alex (Alexander) Fowler from Phineas Clough		Undivided 1/2 Lots 4, 5 & 6 (Administrative D. Book U, page 13; Admin deed transfers title from deceased.)	
	Owner: Lot 4	Owner: Lot 5	Owner: Lot 6 (HS-30)	
1880, Jun. 3			Christian Hahn from Alex Fowler	Lot 6. (W.D. Book 27, page 530)+
1882, Jul. 21	A. E. Santer (?) from Alex Fowler			Lot 4. (W.D. Book 34, page 89)
1882, Nov. 3	W. H. Love from A. E. Santer			Lot 4. (W.D. Book 33, page 532)

1882, Nov. 27		Henry Baermen, Jr. from Alex Fowler		Lot 5. (W.D. Book 43, page 636)
1893, Jun. 7			J. W. Weirich from Christian Hahn	Lot 6. (W.D. Book 65, page 588)
	M. A. Love from W. H. Love			Lot 4. (W.D. Book 77, page 211)
1909, Apr. 21			W. P. Hale from John W. Weirich	Lot 6. (W.D. Book 102, page 73)
1915, Oct. 6		O. Williams		Lot 5. (W.D. Book 110, page 568)
1920, Aug. 4			E. M. Land	Lot 6. (W.D. Book 118, page 396)
1925, Dec. 14			Stella P. Rice	Lot 6. (W.D. Book 128, page 581)
1930, Jan. 23			Ralph E. Young	Lot 6. (W.D. Book 134, page 47)
1945, Nov. 1			Eli Reynolds	Lot 6. (W.D. Book 151, page 623)
1955	Jessie Kendall			Lot 4. (W.D. Book 166, page 391)
1957, Nov. 22			Don A. Van Buskirk	
1962, Aug. 13		Leonia Hetzer		Lot 5. (W.D. Book 174, page 114)
1965	City of Fort Scott			Lot 4 – part. (W.D. Book 178, page 78)
1967	Jessie Kendall/City of Fort Scott		Don A. Van Buskirk	Per 1967 Survey
1968, Feb. 15		City of Fort Scott		
1968, Jul. 9	City of Fort Scott		City of Fort Scott	Lot 4. (Book 183, page 456) Lot 5. (Book 182, page 682) Lot 6. (Book 183, page 458)
1979	National Park Service from City of Fort Scott		Shetlar, "Historic Structures Preservation Guide."	

Figure 4.1.2. Summary of Ownership History for HS-13. (From Bourbon County Deed Records, Numerical Index for Block Two City of Fort Scott, Prepared by Mason Martel, 2020).

Timeline: Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) Including Trade Shop (HS-30)

1842 December. Plans for the site and major buildings, including the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13), were completed by Quartermaster Thomas Swords.

1847 September. Lt. G. Wallace wrote Major Jesup regarding forage for two companies of Mounted Volunteers. In his letter, Wallace stated that "I have not issued proposals for Corn and Oats as there are no cribs at this Post to store away a large quantity…"[4]

1848 Site plan for Fort Scott indicated that work had started on an enclosure located east of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12). It was labeled "Quartermaster's Stables, Shops, etc." A note on the maps indicated that the "corn and oat cribs" had been framed but were not yet completed. (Figure 4.1.3)

1848, ca. Quartermaster's stables under construction by fall 1848, with an expected capacity of 60 horses. A letter written by the post quartermaster mentioned the "quartermaster stables", indicating that the work was completed by that time.[5]

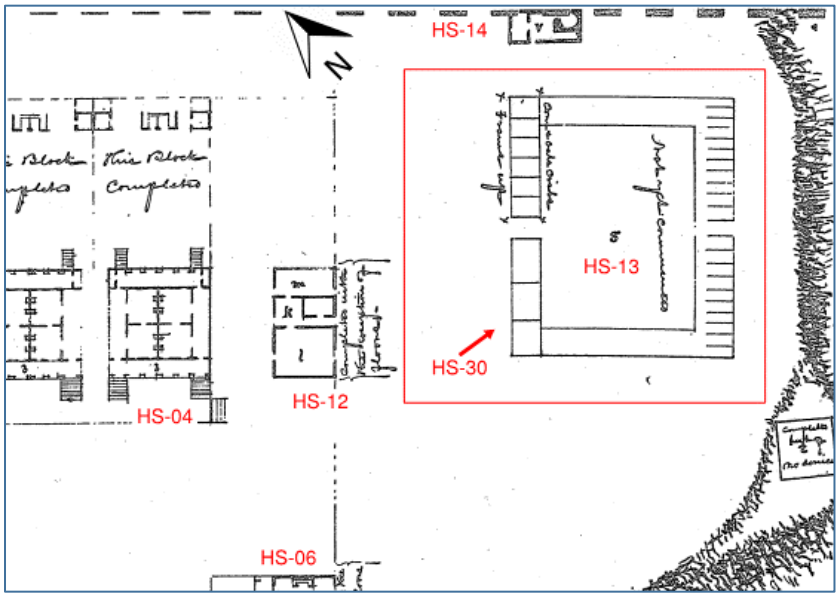


Figure 4.1.3. Excerpt from a map of the fort drawn in 1848 by Fort Quartermaster George T. Wallace. (HS-13), the Quartermaster's Quadrangle is indicated by the red box. HS-30 was part of the quadrangle; it is the only section still in existence. The "corn and oats cribs" are in the upper left corner, with a note that says, "Framed up." Stables are located to the right.
(Electronic Copy of the map supplied by MRWO National Park Service.)

[4] Lt. G. W. Wallace to Major General T. S. Jesup, September 23, 1847. Vertical files located in HS-8 library.
[5] Erwin N. Thompson, "Fort Scott, Kansas Historic Structures Report Part II: Historical Data Section," (Washington: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1968), 66.

1855 March 9. Advertisement in the *Kansas Weekly Herald* detailed several of the buildings on auction at Fort Scott. The advertisement mentioned blacksmiths and carpenters' shops, stables, and granaries (HS-13).[6]

1855 April. The Army auctioned off all Fort Scott buildings and materials. T. F. Whitlock purchased the quartermaster stable, shed, corn cribs, and shops for $405.00. The next entries in the auction list were a blacksmith shop and carpenter shop, as well as wood in the carpenter shop, all purchased by H. T. Wilson. The proximity of those entries to the Quadrangle in the list of auction proceeds indicates that they were either part of the quadrangle or located very close by.[7]

1858, ca. The Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) as it appeared around 1858 was briefly described by C. W. Goodlander in his memoirs, which were written in 1899. Goodlander stated "At the other end of the row of the officers' quarters was a one-story building, where the Lyons property now stands, called the commissary building (now HS-12). Out on the bluff on the east was a corral for the livestock of the government…" (now HS-13, underline added here for emphasis).[8]

[6] *Kansas Weekly Herald*, March 9, 1855, np.

[7] 1855 Auction Proceeds list, reprinted in Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 291-293. Note: it appears that the items described in this account were arranged geographically in the order they were sold.

[8] C. W. Goodlander, *Memoirs and Recollections,* 7.

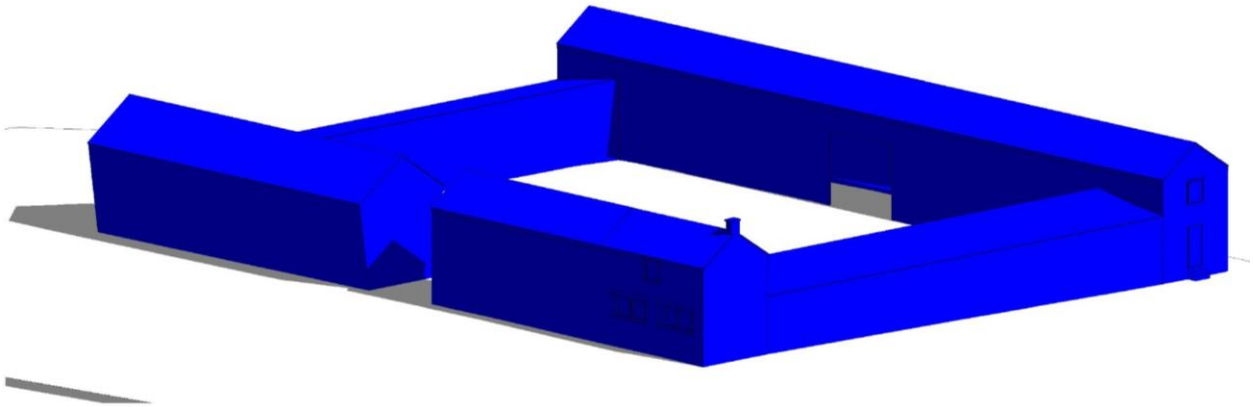


Figure 4.1.4. Conjectural massing of the (HS-13) Quartermaster's Quadrangle, ca. 1858, based on Wallace's 1848 map, the 1870 photograph of the west side of the quadrangle, and the 1873 photograph of the south side of the quadrangle.

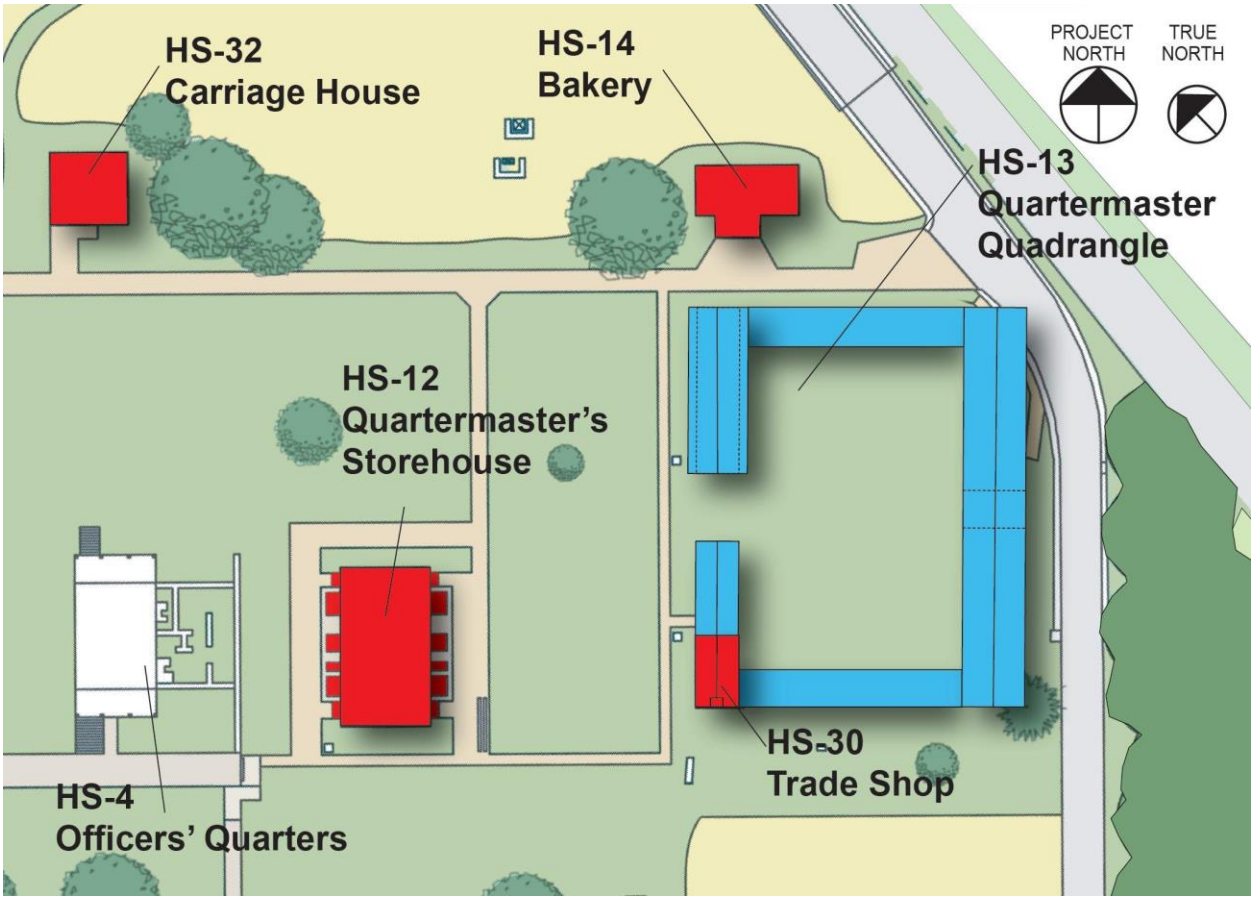


Figure 4.1.5. Conjectural plan of the (HS-13) Quartermaster's Quadrangle, ca. 1858, based on Wallace's 1848 map, the 1870 photograph of the west side of the quadrangle, and the 1873 photograph of the south side of the quadrangle.

1858 Deed of sale dated June 8, 1858, described HS-13 as being "Known as the government corral in said town and being on the east side of the plaza or parade therein comprising Stables, Sheds, Grain Cribs & Blacksmiths & Wood Shops thereunto attached, the said interest being the full and equal half thereof, the other now occupied by J. K. Williams and formable (sic, possibly meant formerly) owned and occupied by James T. Hill and George W. Jones." (See ownership history above.)

1858 June through October. George W. Jones posts multiple notices in the Fort Scott paper that James T. Hill is his lawful agent and attorney and authorized to collect rents, etc.[9]

1858 Property housed the Williams & Sullivan Livery Stable. December deed describes the property as "lately held and occupied by Williams & Sullivan as a livery stable."[10]

1862, Mar. Fort Scott was formally re-established as a military post, but this time the Army rented facilities instead of reclaiming or repurchasing existing resources. It does not appear that the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) was rented by the Army during this time. [11]

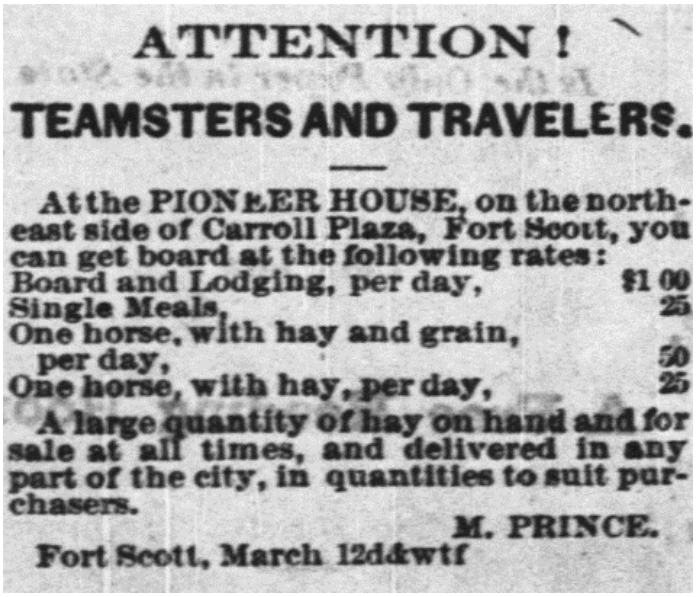
1863 Article written in the *Leavenworth Conservative* gives an account of the Civil War-era quartermaster's department at Fort Scott. Although the complex described in that article was not HS-13, the account does provide a good example of the type of activities typical of a quartermaster department of the time. The article stated that the department issued 36,000 pounds of hay, and 24,600 pounds of corn to feed the animals at the fort. That complex is described as having one wagon shop, one carpenter's shop, one harness shop, and three blacksmith shops.[12]

1865 Samuel A. Olds (Oulds) was operating a livery stable in the "rear of the Old Government Corrall (sic).[13]

[9] "Notice! Notice!" *Fort Scott Bulletin*, Aug. 5, 1858, 4. (Newspapers.com, accessed June 4, 2020.)
[10] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book A, page 40.
[11] John D. Reynolds, "Archeological Investigations at Old Fort Scott" (Omaha, NE: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1983), 24.
[12] "Quartermaster Report Reflects Bustling Activity at Fort Scott," *The Fort Scott Tribune*, January 29, 1963. (Original article published in the *Leavenworth Conservative*, January 11, 1863.)
[13] Advertisement for a Livery and Feed Store in the "Old Government Coral" (HS-13). Fort Scott City Directory 1865-66, page 66.

1866 Deeds of sale for HS-13 dated January 17 and December 28, 1866, both show that HS-13 and HS-30 were owned by the same person who owned the Infantry Barracks (HS-06); J. Dennis Sullivan and John Harrington owned them at different times between 1858 and 1871.[14] The Infantry Barracks was purchased at auction in 1855 by James Hill (or Kill), who also owned at least a part of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle for a time in the late 1850s. (See HS-13 ownership history above.)

1870 Advertisement for the "Pioneer House, on the northeast side of Carroll Plaza," run by M. Prince, offered board for people and horses, and noted there was "a large quantity of hay on hand and for sale at all times."[15] This ad likely described either the Infantry Barracks (HS-06) and HS-13, or the fourth set of Officer's Quarters (HS-04) and an outbuilding that has not survived. The 1884 Sanborn map indicates that the outbuilding behind HS-04 (HS-32) was not constructed until after 1884, and the same map shows no other outbuildings large enough to shelter horses in that area. The note about the hay also implies the use of HS-13.



ATTENTION!

TEAMSTERS AND TRAVELERS.

At the PIONEER HOUSE, on the northeast side of Carroll Plaza, Fort Scott, you can get board at the following rates:

Board and Lodging, per day,	$1 00
Single Meals,	25
One horse, with hay and grain, per day,	50
One horse, with hay, per day,	25

A large quantity of hay on hand and for sale at all times, and delivered in any part of the city, in quantities to suit purchasers.

M. PRINCE.

Fort Scott, March 12d&wtf

Figure 4.1.6. Advertisement printed in the *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, April 3, 1870, 2.

1870, ca. Photo taken from town looking north shows the quadrangle, including the large corn crib with angled walls. It is one of just two known photos of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13).[16] (See Figures 4.1.7 and 4.1.8.)

[14] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book C, page 421 and Book E, page 458.
[15] The Pioneer House advertisement appeared in the *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, April 3, 1870, 2.
[16] FOSC archives, 13609, RG104, Series 8, Photo 102.



Figure 4.1.7. Photograph Looking north from Market Street, ca. 1870. This is the most complete image of the former Quartermaster's Quadrangle known to exist. (FOSC 13609, RG 104, Series 8, photo 102.)

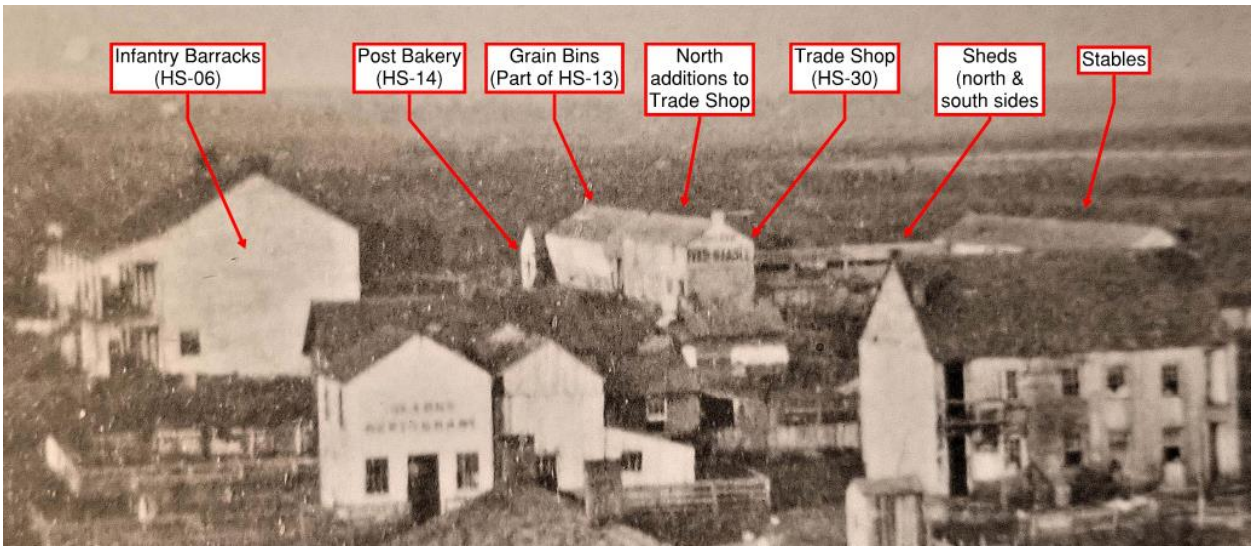


Figure 4.1.8. Detail of the 1870 view with the buildings of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) labeled. (FOSC Archives 13609, RG104, S8, Photo 102; labels added by Deb Sheals 2020.)

1871 Phineas Clough acquired an undivided ½ share of the property from Dennis Sullivan.[17] Deed records show that HS-12 was owned and occupied by Sarah and Phineas Clough from at least 1861 to 1865. (See ownership history for HS-12 above.)

1871 The Bird's Eye View shows the corral of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle surrounded by buildings.

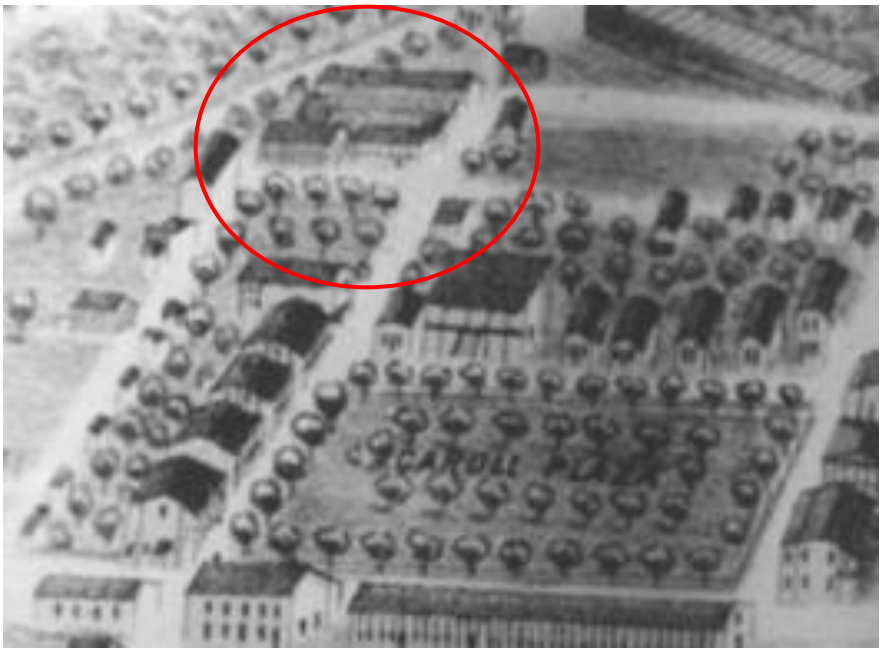


Figure 4.1.9. Detail of 1871 lithograph. Red circle indicates approximate location of HS-13. (FOSC Archives, 13609, RG104, S8, Photo 47)

1873 Photo looking east along Officers' Row includes views of the south wall of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle.[18]

[17] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book M, page 495.

[18] Photo by Robert Benecke for the Missouri Kansas and Texas Railroad, 1873. (Mike Henry Collection, NPS MWRO, photo 79.)



Figure 4.1.10. Photo by Robert Benecke for the Missouri Kansas and Texas Railroad, 1873. Looking east on Officer's Row. The quartermaster's complex is in the upper right; see detail below. (Mike Henry Collection, NPS MWRO, photo 79.)

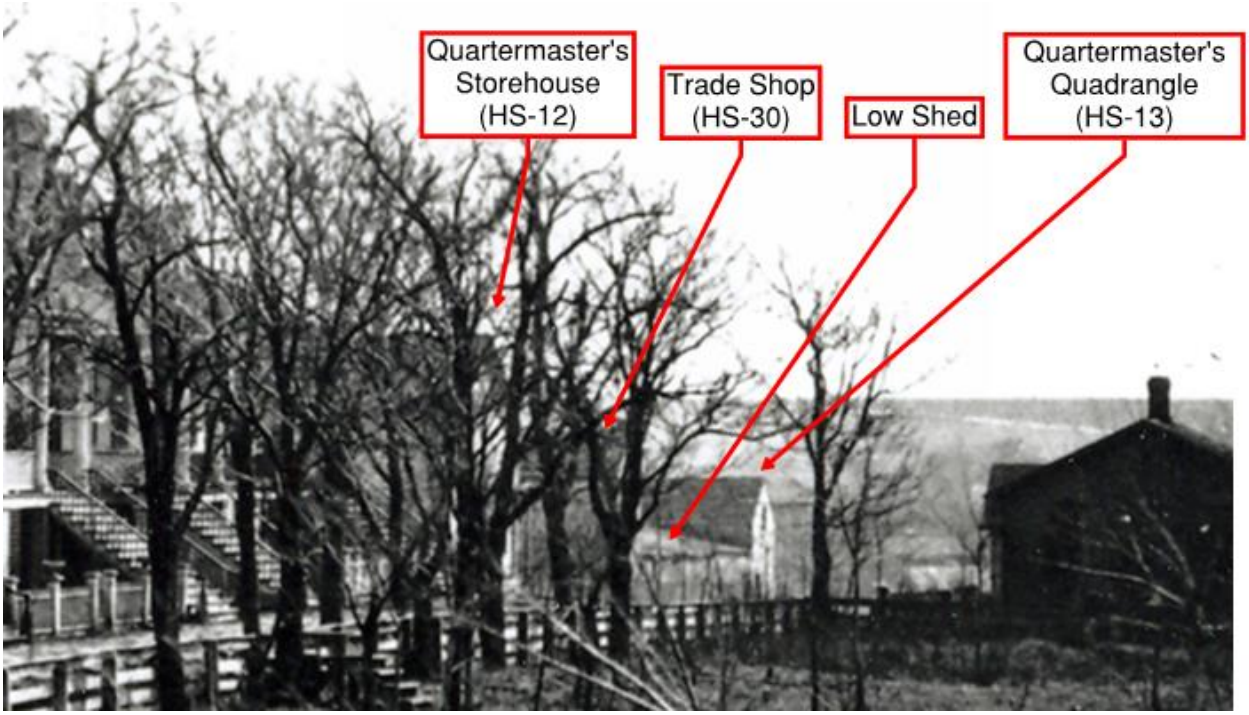


Figure 4.1.11. Detail of the Benecke Photo, with resource labels. (Mike Henry Collection, NPS MWRO, photo 79; labels added by Deb Sheals, 2020, cropped)

1874 April. The local newspaper reported that "Col. Fowler" was building a second "tenement house on Hendricks Street," and was planning one more. The paper claimed that the new houses "take the place of the old government stable, and improve the view of Fort Scott to all who enter by the Gulf road from the north." A second article in May noted that the three houses were complete and described the site as having been "formerly occupied by the old government coral, and 'Clough's Stable'."[19]

1877 A building described as the "old Government Corncrib" located northeast of the plaza was destroyed by fire. It belonged to Colonel Fowler, who had built new houses on the site of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle in 1874. A newspaper account of the fire described the crib as "of peculiar shape, with a narrow base." It contained corn and two tons of hay. The newspaper also mentioned that there were eight hogs in the "basement." Because it is unlikely that the corn crib had a fully below-ground cellar, it may be assumed that those hogs were in pens located in a partially in-grade lower level that was referred to as a basement. The fire destroyed two tons of hay.[20]

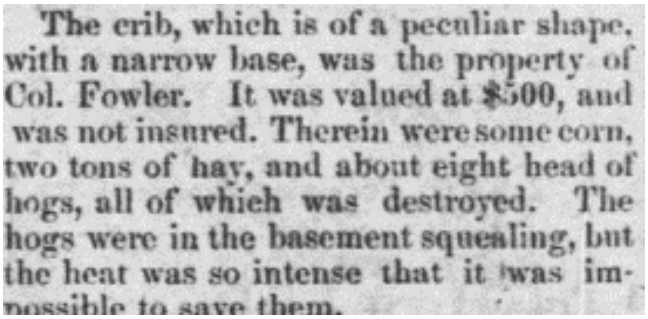

The crib, which is of a peculiar shape, with a narrow base, was the property of Col. Fowler. It was valued at $500, and was not insured. Therein were some corn, two tons of hay, and about eight head of hogs, all of which was destroyed. The hogs were in the basement squealing, but the heat was so intense that it was impossible to save them.

Figure 4.1.12. *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, August 3, 1877, 4.

1882 Broom factory likely built on Lot 4 of Block 2 (HS-13) by W. H. Love. Love had acquired the property from A. E. Santer in November 1882.[21]

1884 Sanborn map shows several small buildings along the alley behind the newer houses on Hendricks Street. Most of those buildings were frame, except for one stone building near the intersection of Blair Ave. (presumably HS-30). A building labeled as a "broom factory" in the northeast corner of the block was colored green, denoting it as a "special hazard."[22] Additions are visible to the north and south of HS-30.

[19] *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, April 14, 1874, 4; "Improvements in the City this Spring," *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, May 1, 1874, 4.
[20] *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, August 3, 1877, 4.
[21] Fort Scott Deed Book 33, page 532; "Broom Factory," *Fort Scott Daily Tribune and Daily Monitor*, June 1, 1887, 1.
[22] Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1888, 4.

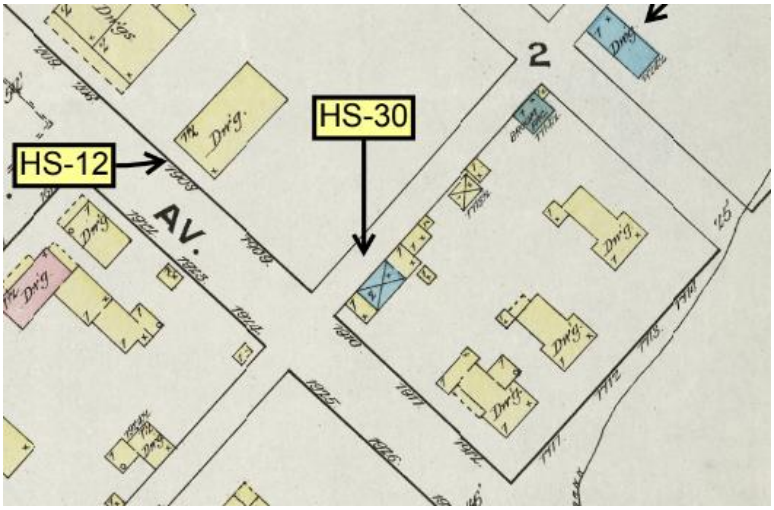


Figure 4.1.13. 1884 Sanborn, detail of map.
(Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1884)

1887 The broom factory on Lot 4, Block 2 (HS-13) was purchased and enlarged by Judge A. J. Bayless.[23]

1888 The Additions to HS-30 are visible to the north and south of the building (Figure 4.1.14).

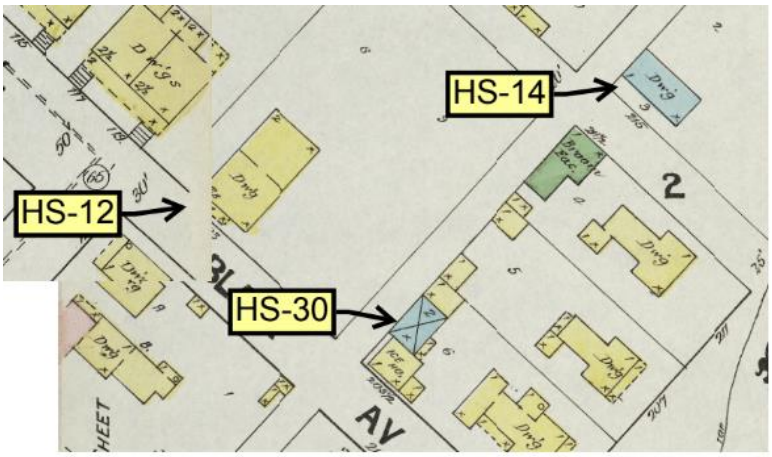


Figure 4.1.14. 1888 Sanborn, detail of map.
(Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1888)

1959 The National Historic Landmark (NHL) paperwork was completed. HS-13 and HS-30 are not listed in the NHL.

[23] "Broom Factory," *Fort Scott Daily Tribune and Daily Monitor*, June 1, 1887, 1.



Figure 4.1.15. 1893 Sanborn, detail of map.
(Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1893)

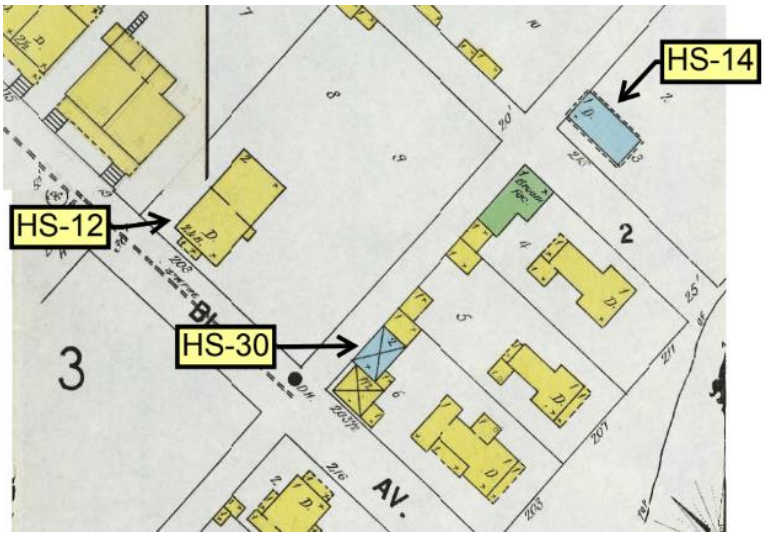


Figure 4.1.16. 1899 Sanborn, detail of map.
(Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1899)



Figure 4.1.17. 1917 Sanborn, detail of map.
(Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1917)

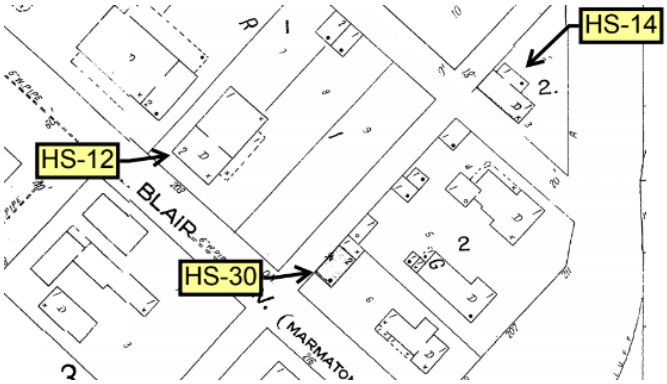


Figure 4.1.18. 1925 Sanborn, detail of map.
(Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1925)



Figure 4.1.19. 1947 Sanborn, detail of map.
(Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1947)



Figure 4.1.20. HS-30 with wood frame lean-to additions on the north, circa 1936 or 1956. (FOSC Archives 13609, RG104, S09, Photo 47)



Figure 4.1.21. Before 1959, Aerial from E. (FOSC Archives, Mike Henry Collection, Photo 10)



Figure 4.1.22. HS-13 Quartermaster's Quadrangle, before 1959, Aerial from NNE. Red arrow points to HS-30. (FOSC Archives, Mike Henry Collection, Photo 13)

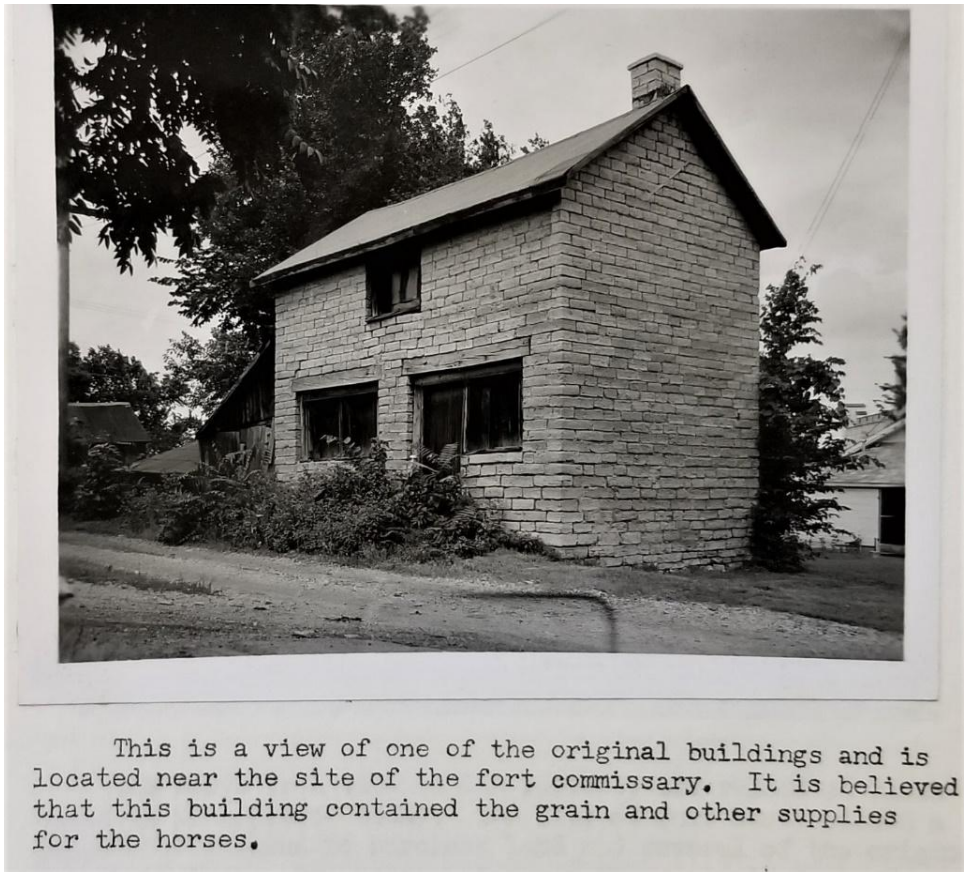


Figure 4.1.23. HS-30 around 1960 with wood frame additions.
(FOSC Archives, Monument Proposal, ca. 1960)

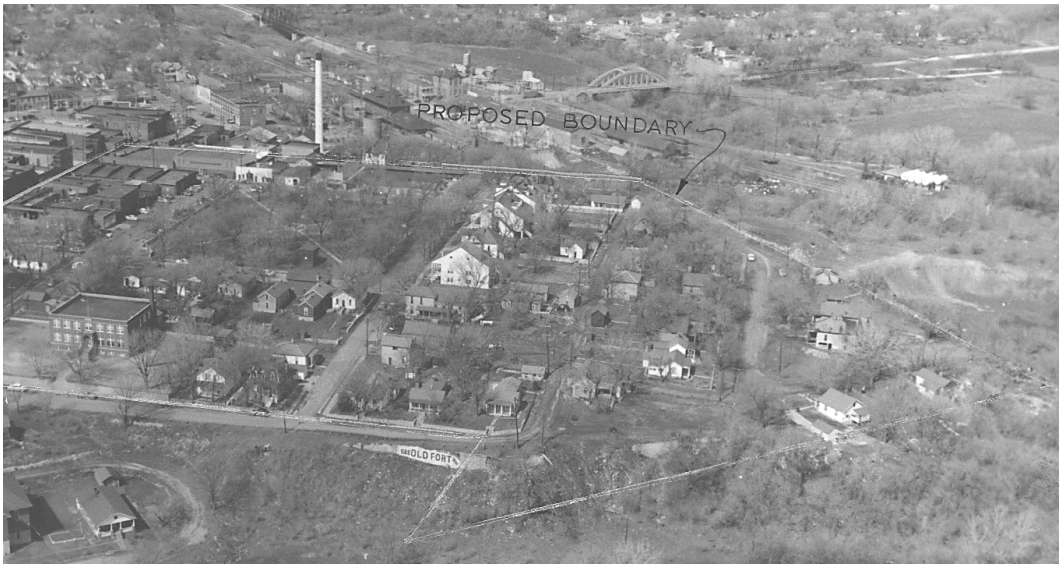


Figure 4.1.24. Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) with Trade Shop (HS-30).
(FOSC Archives 13609 RG105 S8, Photo 133)



Figure 4.1.25. HS-30 during the historic survey, 1966.
(FOSC Archives 13611 RG106, S1, Photo 46)

1968 Property acquired by the City of Fort Scott for fort restoration. Existing late period buildings and structures were removed, leaving only HS-30, which was identified as a likely blacksmith shop.[24] A historic structure report prepared that same year presented several possible origins for the building:

A. It was part of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle, even though no government records mention a stone building. This is supported by the ca. 1870 photograph of the complex, which includes buildings of this general size and shape. (Figure 4.1.7) Additionally, the south and west walls of the building which may have formed the southwest corner of the Quadrangle, feature more finely dressed stonework than the north and east walls. There is also a large section of irregular stonework on the lower east wall that corresponds to the location of the south leg of the quadrangle which was shorter than the east and west sections. (Figure 4.1.26)

B. If it was part of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle, it was the blacksmith shop listed in the 1855 auction account. It would make sense to put a blacksmith shop in a fireproof stone building.

C. It is a post Army era structure that "just happened to be located where it is." Again, the ca. 1870 photo indicates that it was there in place by that time and was, therefore, part of the original Quadrangle.

D. It is typical of buildings erected in the region for the butchering of beef. The large door on the east wall was identified as a feature that made it possible to bring large carcasses inside to be processed. The report noted that "Such a building might have been built by the post quartermaster before 1853, or later by a citizen of the town.[25] This theory is supported by the oral tradition of a meat house in the area, as well as the connection to Phineas Clough, who spent time working as a butcher.

1971 Newspaper article about a photo of the fort taken ca. 1870 included recollections of long-time resident Aubrey L. Bobbit, whose aunt operated a rooming house in one of the early fort buildings when he was a child. Bobbit recounted information he learned about the buildings of the fort visiting with early residents of the town. Although the information was third-hand, and the locations of specific buildings were vague, the account offers a glimpse into local lore as to early building functions. He described HS-13 as housing "the meat processing plant. It was the

[24] Charles Shetlar, "Historic Structures Preservation Guide, Fort Scott National Historic Site," (Fort Scott, Kansas: National Park Service, 1984), 15.
[25] Thompson, "Fort Scott Historic Structures Report, Part II," 69.

one the Army used…" and also noted that there was a building "used by the Army carpenters as a shop to make trim and doors for the fort buildings."[26] The reference to the meat plant may have instead referred to activities that took place when Phineas Clough owned the property in the early 1870s; Clough was listed as a butcher in the 1860 census.[27]

1972 Archeological investigation was performed by the Kansas State Historical Society under the direction of Thomas P. Barr. This was part of a larger project which looked at HS-05, HS-10, HS-15, and HS-16. Work at the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) included uncovering the northwest and southeast corners of the quadrangle, to identify a likely footprint.[28] More discussion of this work follows this section, in an archeological summary.



Figure 4.1.26. Photo of HS-30 before restoration, looking west towards the East Elevation, 1973. The irregular stonework of the lower left part of the wall may correspond to where the south leg of the quadrangle was connected to this building. (FOSC Archives, 13610, RG 105, S9, Photo 6.)

[26] "Memories from Boyhood Verify Early Day Fort Scott Photograph," Fort Scott newspaper clipping dated August 23, 1971, on file at the Old Fort Genealogical Society, Fort Scott, Kansas. The photo referred to in that article is FOSC Archives, 13609, RG104, S8, Photo 102.
[27] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Schedules for Fort Scott, Kansas.* 1860-1920, accessed at *http://www.ancestry.com.*
[28] Lacosta Browning Lykowski, "Fort Scott's Buried Past: An Archeological Overview of Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas*"* (Lincoln, NE: National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, 2005), 21-22; Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton*, 313.

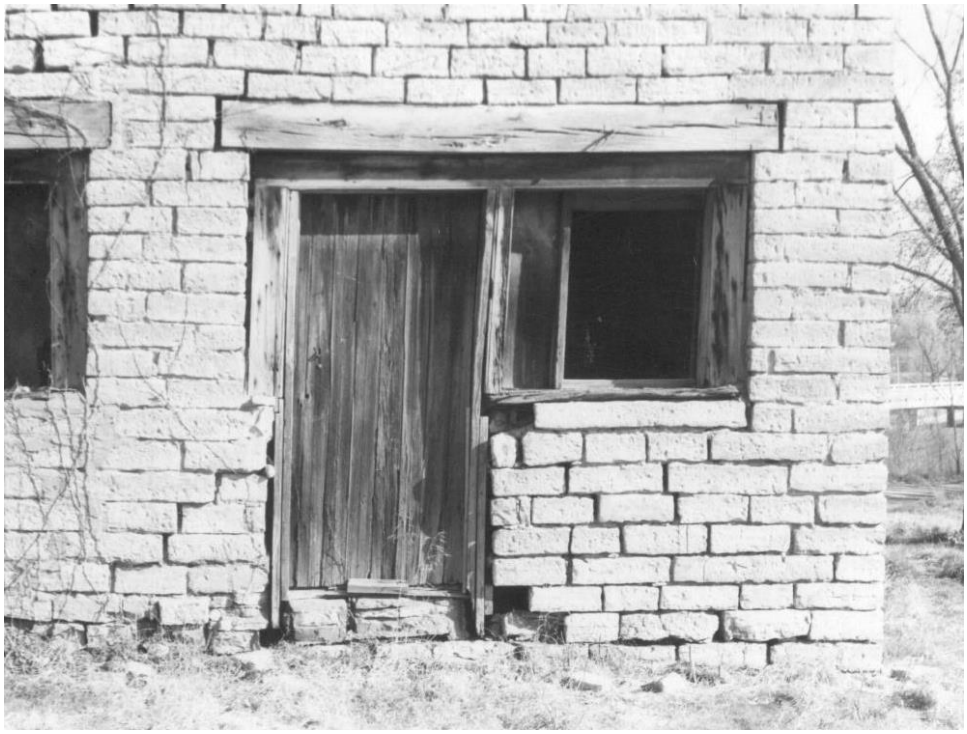


Figure 4.1.27. HS-30, West Elevation detail of door infill in the west side window, 1973.
(FOSC Archives 13610 RG105 S9, Photo 2)



Figure 4.1.28. HS-30, view of North Elevation and detail of north door surround, 1973.
(FOSC Archives 13610 RG105 S9, Photos 5 and 15)



Figure 4.1.29. HS-30, view of South and East Elevations, 1973.
(FOSC Archives 13610 RG105 S9, Photo 4)

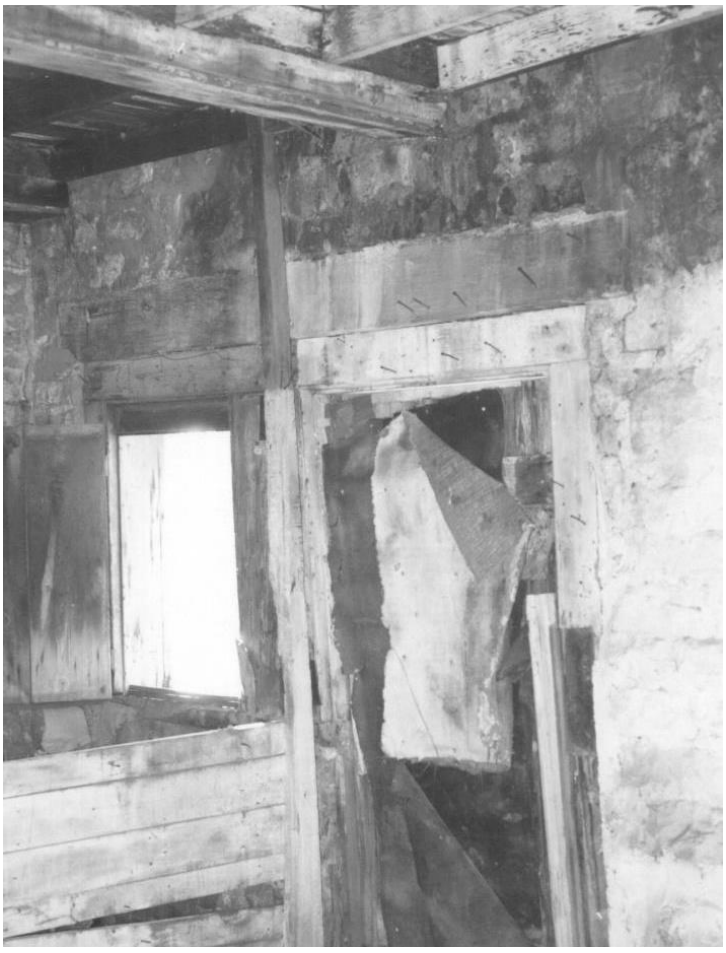


Figure 4.1.30. HS-30, view of the interior west wall and loft framing, 1973.
(FOSC Archives 13610 RG105 S9, Photo 10)

1974 HS-30 was braced on the outside and two cables were installed around the entire structure.[29]



Figure 4.1.31. Bracing is visible on the west wall, before restoration, May 1975. (FOSC Archives 14040, RG107 Ed Alberts Collection, ECA 4, Photo 4.1)

1975 The NPS approved the tentative working drawings for HS-30, with comments to be certain to include Tom Barr, archeologist, for all excavation work, they should determine paint colors after examination of the existing fabric, and they should begin work as soon as possible, as the building was deteriorating rapidly. This was to take priority over the reconstruction of HS-07.[30]

Dec 1975 The NPS requested Section 106 approval for the approval of work associated with HS-30, as well as with HS-07, and HS-12. HS-30 was noted to need emergency stabilization that would include restored exterior (removal and relaying existing stone walls and replacing damaged stone with stone quarried or

[29] Charles Shetlar, "Field Report: Shetlar Griffith Shetlar to City of Fort Scott," June 6, 1974," 1.
[30] Letter from Robert Giles to Charles Shetlar, October 17, 1975. FOSC 13450, Box 2, No Folder, 35.

available), replacing wood sheathing, framing, and roofing, which was badly deteriorated, replacing fascia and loft door, repointing all stone masonry, removal of later-period door and restoring framing and wall opening, relaying existing stone chimney, installing new lintels, installing new door and window frames and trim, reframing window where door was installed, and removing late-period masonry steps from the exterior.

1976 Vance Kaminski noted he made a site visit and repointing on HS-30 was in progress. He mentioned that work on the structure had uncovered evidence in the original fabric that conflicted with the preliminary research. This was the point of his site visit.[31]

He and Charles Shetlar finally agreed that the large opening on the east side was framed with 4"x14" members, matching the existing framing in the north doorway. They also agreed to install a single header at the east door, rather than two, side-by-side, which was more common. The stone above the doorway was either not as thick as the other walls or was corbelled out above the door. A steel angle was to be set on top of the header to help support the weight of the stone.

The beams supporting the loft floor did not seem to have been tied to the header, which presented them with another mystery.

The chimney and soot on the south wall suggested to them that this was the blacksmith shop. They thought it probably did not have a loft.

Kaminski and Shetlar requested Tom Barr to do additional 'digging' inside the structure to look for archeological evidence of its use during the Army period.

1976 November 1976. Congressman Skubitz met with the fort officials and the NPS and suggested that he wanted the fort completed by the end of his next term. Specifically, he mentioned the 'butcher shop' and that the NPS had intended to use it as an in-place exhibit, and that preservation work on this building was completed. The meeting also covered suggested work for HS-12 and HS-14, as well as other buildings on the fort.[32]

1976 Tom Barr, an archeologist from the Kansas Historical Society, consulted throughout the restoration of HS-30. HS-30 was well into restoration and nearly complete.[33]

[31] Memorandum from Vance Kaminski to Associate Regional Director, February 6, 1976. FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 3, 115-117.
[32] Trip Report from Executive Assistant to Regional Director to Regional Director, November 30, [sic 1976], FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 3, 18-20.
[33] Charles Shetlar, "Field Report: Shetlar Griffith Shetlar to City of Fort Scott," March 16, 1976, 1.

1976 Fort Scott Historic Area listed in the NRHP. The nomination summarized work done to date. Both the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) and the Trade Shop (HS-30) were identified in the NRHP.



Figure 4.1.32. Work progressing on the restoration of HS-30, ca. 1976. Note, this is the first time the restored ventilation hole is visible in the south wall of HS-30. (FOSC 13610, RG105, S9, 30)



Figure 4.1.33. Work progresses on the restoration of the east elevation. Note the east/west loft beams are in mid-air, supported with cribbing on the interior. (1976 FOSC 13609, RG104, S9, Photo 17)

1977 August 1977. The NPS wrote to Congressman Joe Skubitz to provide him with a list of priorities and costs for the Land Heritage Funds. This new list reflected new priorities, including removal of the reconstruction and research for the HS-13, Quartermaster Corral.[34]

1978 June of 1978. A report was filed that stated that HS-30 (Unidentified Stone Building) rehabilitation was completed. In interests of the building's preservation, solid shutters and doors were to be considered.[35]



Figure 4.1.34. 1979 FOSC 13609, RG 104, S9, Photo 21

1980 Restoration of the exterior of the Trade Shop (HS-30), including the shuttered openings, was nearly completed; the interior has not been restored.[36]

[34] Letter from NPS to Congressman Joe Skubitz, August 1, 1977. FOSC 13610, RG105, Box 1, Folder 30, 120-124.
[35] "Status of Development at Fort Scott Historic Site," June 15, 1978. Kenneth Krabbenhoft, FOSC Archives 13450, Box 1, 18-20.
[36] FOSC Archives 13610, RG 105, S9, photo 69, shows windows were still not covered ca. 1980. Shetlar, *Historic Structures Preservation Guide,"* states that exterior restoration was complete by 1976.



Figure 4.1.35. Aerial of the completed fort, 1980.
(FOSC Archives, Mike Henry Collection, Photo 51)

1992 November through December. A trench was dug between HS-12 and HS-30 to install a security system. That trench exposed a portion of a buried wall that was presumably part of HS-13.[37]

1993 There was a desire by park staff to remove the 20th-century concrete retaining wall at the northeast corner of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle and recontour the slope as a visual improvement to the park. It was decided to not remove the retaining wall until further archeological investigation work could be conducted between the wall and the area where the fronts of the later houses stood. It is believed that these areas may be relatively intact.[38]

2020 The Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) and the Trade Shop (HS-30) have a brief interpretation presented on a wayside exhibit on the southeast corner of HS-12. The interior of HS-30 is used for maintenance storage.

[37] Caven P. Clark, "Archeological Investigation at Fort Scott National Historic Site," 28.

[38] Clark, Caven P. "Archeological Investigations at Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas: 1992," Midwest Archeological Center, 1993, 17.

Archeological Resources Summary of HS-13 and HS-30

Archeological resources are listed in the FOSC Foundation Document as Fundamental Resources, and therefore, require a full understanding of their location, condition, and interpretation to fulfill the mission of the park.[39] The Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) area was continuously developed after the sale of the fort with significant impacts including the demolition of structures, reuse of structures, and the construction of newer private development, including single-family houses, outbuildings, retaining walls, and underground utilities. Many of these more contemporary features were removed by the City during the 1970s; however, some of these features, such as the concrete retaining wall and the stairs along the east side of the Quadrangle remain.

Archeological investigations in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1990s have focused on the identification of the location of features, such as the perimeter walls of the Quadrangle, or were conducted as part of the required monitoring for the installation of underground utilities. Future research recommendations developed by the Midwest Archeological Center in conjunction with the development of this Historic Structures Report are outlined in Chapter 4.2 Treatment Recommendations and in the Archeological Recommendations summary included in Appendix G.[40]

Archeological investigations related to the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) in 1972 were limited. They focused on test trenches to verify the existence of the rock enclosure which was thought to have surrounded the complex by revealing the limestone-lined foundation of the Quadrangle perimeter. The 2.5- foot wide trenching started at the NW corner of HS-30 and extended north approximately 118 feet. The northwest corner of the perimeter was identified, and a trench was excavated for another 7-feet to the east of the corner, revealing a 4-foot long section of the north wall foundation.[41] A second trench began at the southeast corner of HS-30 and extended 100 to the east where the southeast corner of the perimeter wall was identified. The trench was then excavated to the north approximately 54 feet. Elements of footings were found on all four sides of the Quadrangle. The resultant measurements of the perimeter of the Quadrangle would have been 142-feet north/south and 117.5-feet east/west (Figure 4.1.36).[42]

[39] See Appendix G for the Memorandum sent from the Midwest Archeological Center on August 25, 2020 with recommendations for future archeological investigations.
[40] Ibid.
[41] Reynolds, John D., "Archeological Investigations at Old Fort Scott, 14B0302, Fort Scott, Kansas 1968 to 1972," Archeology Department, Kansas State Historical Society, 73-74.
[42] Reynolds, 73-74.

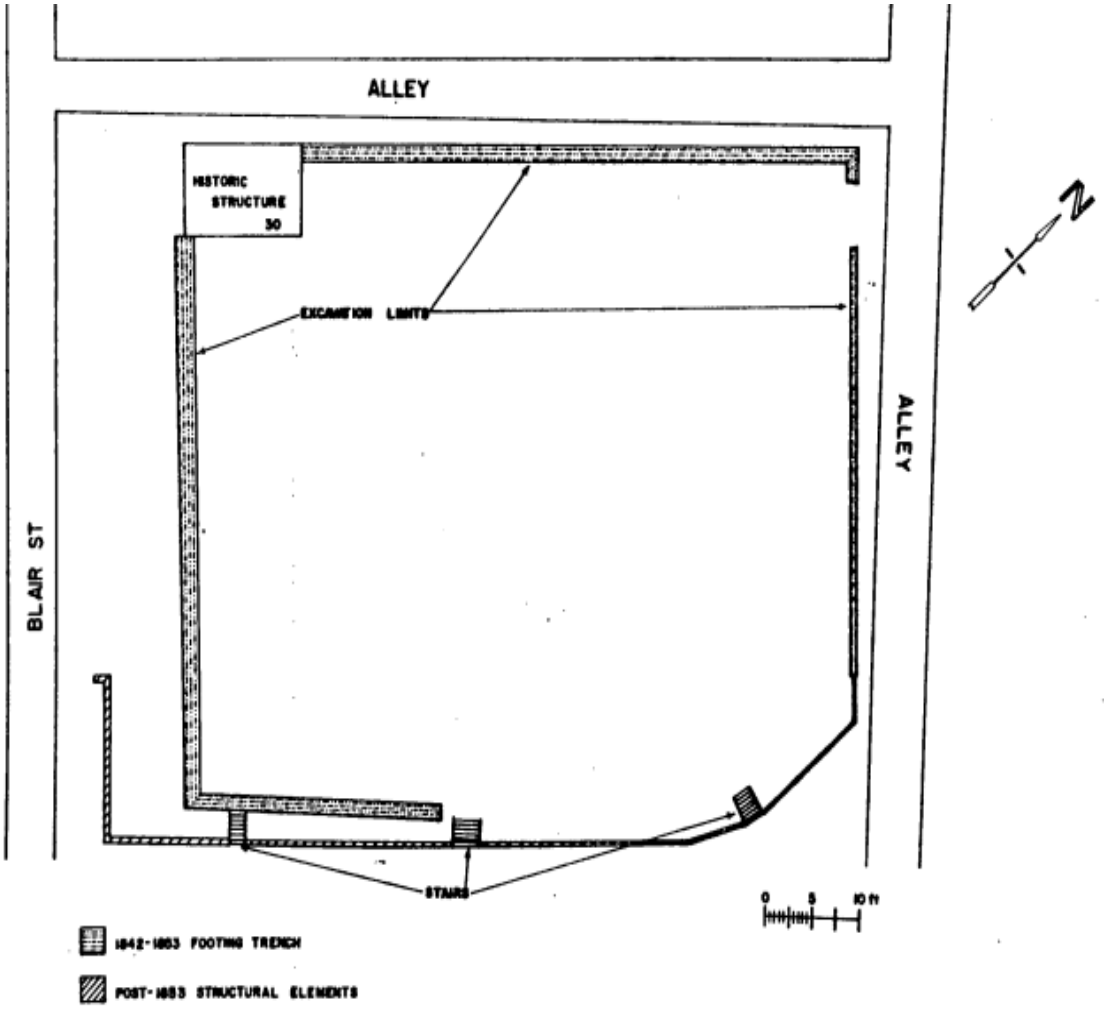


Figure 4.1.36. Map of archeological investigation at Old Fort Scott.[43]

In 1992, as part of the archeological monitoring during the installation of security trench between HS-12 and HS-30, a segment of a limestone wall, approximately 140 cm in length, running parallel to the long axis of HS-30 (to the south) was identified that tied into the original stone foundation of HS-30 (Figures 4.1.37 and 4.1.38). This feature was then protected with 25cm of recent fill and should be well preserved. This section of the limestone wall appears to indicate that it was part of the 1842 construction of HS-30. It is noted, however, that this would be outside the perimeter of the Quadrangle. The stones were roughly dressed and unmortared native limestone, at least three stones high (60 cm). Fill was removed to expose the base of the wall and a high proportion of unburned coal was found. It was believed that these findings were consistent with the use of HS-30 as a blacksmith shop. This may have been an ancillary structure related to that building use.[44]

[43] Reynolds, John D., "Archeological Investigations at Old Fort Scott, 14B0302, Fort Scott, Kansas 1968 to 1972," Archeology Department, Kansas State Historical Society, 75.
[44] Clark, Caven P. "Archeological Investigations at Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas: 1992," Midwest Archeological Center, 1993, 15.

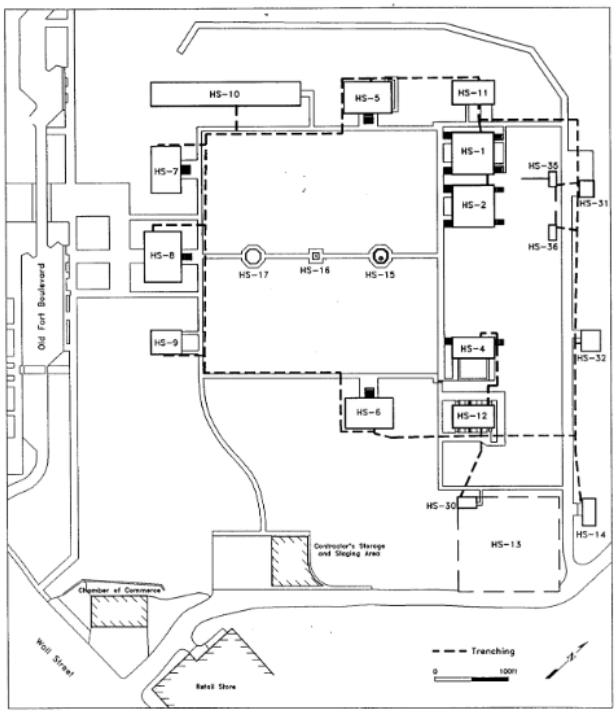


Figure 4.1.37. Map of buried security system trenches that were conducted with limited archeological monitoring in 1992.[45]



Figure 4.1.38. Photos taken during 1992 archeological investigation associated with security trenching – southwest corner of HS-30. (Caven P. Clark. "Archeological Investigations at Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas: 1992," Midwest Archeological Center, 1993, 29. Color photographs provided by Midwest Archeological Center, 39_FOSC-375_C1-12 and C1-13)

[45] Clark, Caven P. "Archeological Investigations at Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas: 1992," Midwest Archeological Center, 1993, 27.

Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) Existing Conditions



Figure 4.1.39. View of HS-13, standing in the northeast corner, looking southwest. HS-30 is in the left side of the photograph. (STRATA 2020)

The Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) is located north and east of the Parade Ground, directly east of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12). The Quadrangle is part of the larger quartermaster complex, which includes the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), the Post Bakery (HS-14), and the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) (containing the only remaining building, the Trade Shop (HS-30). The site is currently interpreted as a large, open area, anchored in the southwest corner by the Trade Shop. This portion of the fort has undergone significant changes, not only with the removal of historic buildings and later development but also had a street cut along the east and north sides of the perimeter and a large highway built adjacent to the east park boundary.

Except for the Trade Shop, the context of HS-13 is missing, making it difficult for visitors to visualize or understand without graphics show its original configuration and missing features. As stated in the *Fort Scott Cultural Landscape Report,* in addition to the missing buildings, the quadrangle is, "missing …the "buzz," or sense of life, created by … related activities and the coming and going that occurred on the road at the point of Site entry."

The grade across the Quadrangle seems to be relatively flat, but it does gradually slope to the east. Grade at the northeast corner of HS-30 is about 833.28' and drops to 828' at the east side of the site and even more at the northeast corner of the site where the road is located at 823.91.' The entire east side of the fort slopes gradually to the east, before the steep drop-off which is shown on the earliest maps. The interior corral area slopes approximately 2.25' from west to east at the stables. The north/south cross slope is relatively even, with only a slight slope down towards the north.

Overall, there is little physical or graphic support to assist visitors in understanding this critical part of daily fort life. Refer to the archeology discussion in this section for recommendations for future investigation to support interpretation.

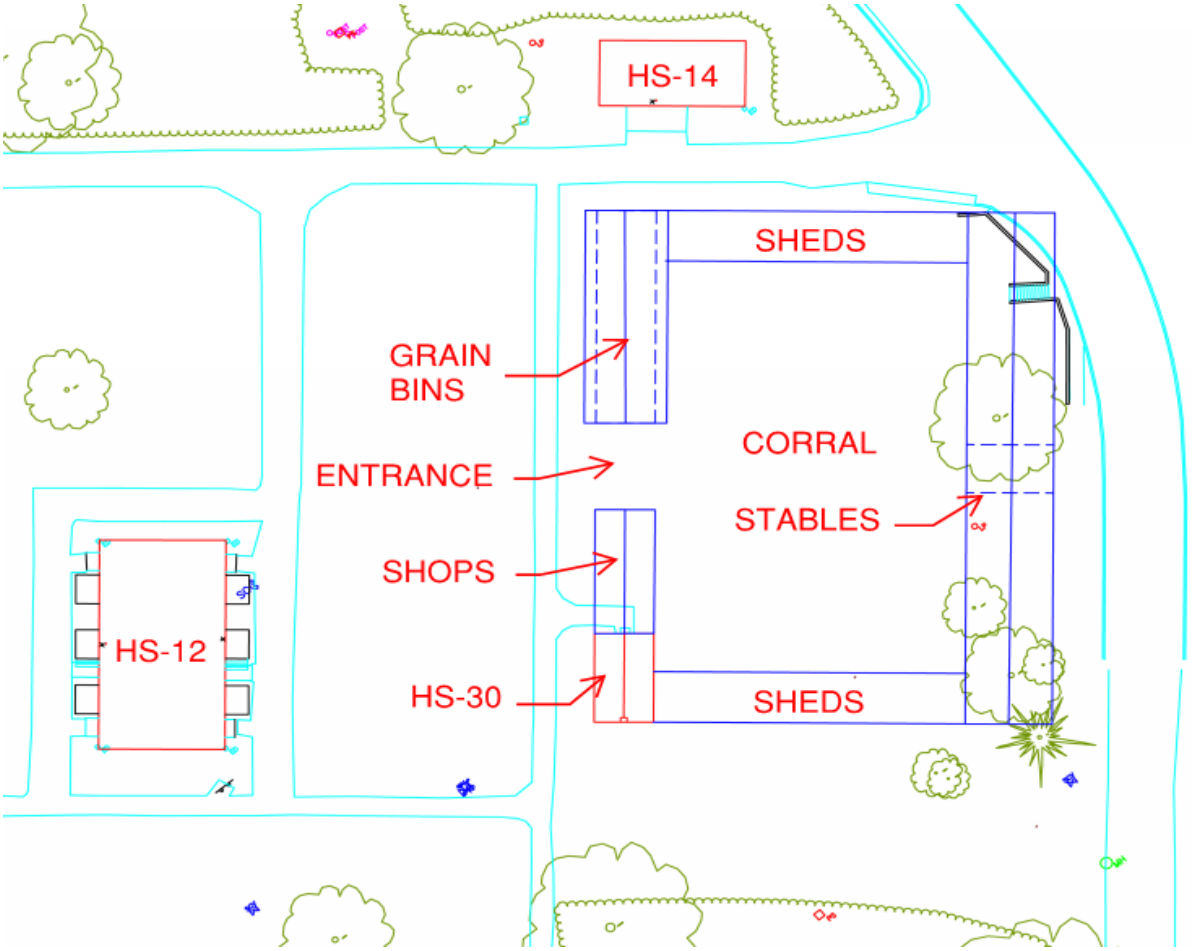


Figure 4.1.40. HS-13 Overlay with existing site features. (STRATA 2020)

Trade Shop (HS-30) Existing Conditions

Existing plans and elevations of Trade Shop (HS-30) can be found following this narrative. Required repairs and proposed treatments (narrative and drawings) can be found in the Chapter 4.2 Treatment Recommendations section of this report.



Figure 4.1.41. View of Trade Shop HS-30 looking southwest. (STRATA 2020)

The one-and-one-half story Trade Shop (HS-30) is located east of the Fort Scott Parade Grounds, just east of the Quartermaster Storehouse (HS-12). The Trade Shop is built with native limestone and is a load-bearing masonry structure resting on a stone foundation. It is believed the structure was completed during the original fort complex construction, as one of the cornerstone structures of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle designed by Thomas Sword in 1842. The Trade Shop is the only surviving building from the Quadrangle, which also housed corn cribs, work sheds, stables, and workshops. The original use of the Trade Shop is believed to be a blacksmith shop, but no finite historical documentation specifically addresses this building as the blacksmith shop. It would be assumed that the blacksmith shop would be in a stone structure, because of the susceptibility of building fires from the blacksmithing process. Without definitive evidence, further investigations are required to fully understand the history of this building.

The footprint of the Trade Shop (HS-30) is approximately 24'-7" (north/south) by 15'-5 1/2" (east/west), or 380 gross-square-feet. The building is approximately 20'-10" in height from the top of the finish floor to the underside of the roof ridge.

The walls are load-bearing masonry constructed from native limestone and a buff-colored, Portland cement mortar, with portions of the interior being repointed with gray, Portland cement mortar. A note on drawings from 1974 indicates that the building was originally pointed with mortar that contained coal fragments. Historic photographs from the 1960s compared to photographs from the 1970s reveal the majority of the exterior was repointed during the 1970s rehabilitation.

Wood rafters span east to west, creating a gabled roof that is covered in 1-inch by 3-inches (1x3) skip sheathing and topped with a wood-shingle roof. The building has no gutters or downspouts, nor signs of ever historically having gutters. There are no eave overhangs on the current roof configuration, but historic photographs, taken before the 1970s restoration show the roof had late-period eaves that extended roughly 1'-0" out from the masonry walls.

The current use is for storage with a temporary storage platform at the loft level. Large, timber beams span east to west and are roughly 10'-8 1/2" above the dirt floor. The NPS has spanned scaffolding platforms across the beams to create a temporary storage area above the floor. Historic drawings from 1974, and a photo circa 1974, show a "late-period stair" was located along the east wall to provide access to the loft space. A photograph circa 1974 shows a portion of the loft framing, depicting a wood slat floor with floor joists running north to south between the east to west large, timber beams.

The structure has two entrances of differing sizes at the lower level on the north and east elevations. At one point, the large door opening on the east side was partially infilled with stone, and a smaller, man door was installed. This man door was removed as part of the 1970s restoration, and the original opening was restored with a pair of larger doors installed. The door through the north wall is now an exterior door, but when the building was originally constructed, it would have connected to a portion of the building extension to the north side of the existing structure.

Historic photographs reveal that a door was later installed within the southern window opening on the west elevation, but it was removed during the reconstruction in the 1970s. There are two window openings similar in size on the lower level and two window openings at the loft level.

Photographs circa 1967 reveal that a series of wood-framed structures were constructed north of HS-30. A lean-to shed structure was constructed directly against the north wall. It is unknown when the structures were built. They were removed before NPS ownership. The shed structures were not part of the original Quartermaster's Quadrangle, but a later addition. Historic quadrangle complex plans show a long, connected extension to the north side of HS-30, roughly the same building height and roofline, and more than double the size of the existing HS-30 footprint. A wide entry into the interior of the Quadrangle was north of that extension, and then the large, wood-framed grain crib. The remainder of the Quadrangle, which included work sheds, stables, and workshops, is to the east of HS-30 and the grain cribs.

Trade Shop (HS-30) Existing Condition Summary

The exterior of the building is in good condition. The masonry exterior walls have minor biological growth throughout and 15% of the masonry has mortar deterioration. The exterior door hardware, including hinges and hasps, is rusty. Throughout the exterior, painting repairs are needed on all exposed wood surfaces. Nearly 5% of the roof's wood-shingles need to be replaced. At the ridge, the wood shingles need to be secured, and the existing chimney flashing has substantial rust and is not secured to the chimney. The Chimney is screened but is currently not capped. When repairing the flashing, the chimney should be capped. On the interior of the structure, 10% of the masonry walls have mortar deterioration.

Trade Shop (HS-30) Significant Character-Defining Features

Care should be taken to preserve the following significant historic features with routine maintenance and through future rehabilitation projects.

Exterior:

- Massing – One-and-one-half-stories with a gabled roof
- Basic Footprint – Rectangle
- Masonry – Native limestone
- Doors – Door openings on the north and east elevations
- Windows – Window openings on two sides of the building
- Chimney – Native limestone
- Roof – Gabled roof

Interior:

- Walls – Exposed stone walls
- Framing – Exposed wood framing

Exterior Architectural Existing Conditions

Portions of the Trade Shop (HS-30) exterior finishes and elements date to the 1970s restoration, including the door and window frames and the doors and shutters. The wood fascia and rake boards are replacements, and much of the masonry is original and has been restored. Where masonry was missing, they replaced stones that were quarried nearby.

The architectural, structural, electrical, and fire detection existing conditions are discussed in this section of the report.



Figure 4.1.42. Detail at roof. (STRATA 2020)

Roof and Fascia

Wood rafters span east/west, creating a gabled roof with the ridge running project north to south. The roof rafters are covered in 1x3 wide skip sheathing and topped with a wood shingle roof. A wood ridge cap runs the length of the roof ridge. There are no eaves on the current roof configuration, but historic photographs taken before the 1970s restoration, show that the historic roof had late-period eaves that extended roughly 1'-0" out from the masonry wall on the south gable, and the east and west eaves. No gutters or downspouts are attached to the roof. The roof is in good condition with a few areas where the nails have popped up from the ridge, causing a few of the wood-shingles to shift (Figure 4.1.42).



Figure 4.1.43. South Elevation, detail at roof ridge with nail pops. (STRATA 2020)

Many of the buildings included in the study group for this report were later modified to have projecting roof eaves. Almost all of these alterations have been able to be proven to be late-period extensions. This building also had late-period overhangs installed on the west, south, and east sides of the building. However, the original beaded oak fascia board, set directly against the masonry, was found on the west elevation and was documented in the research drawings and in a photograph (Figure 4.1.43).

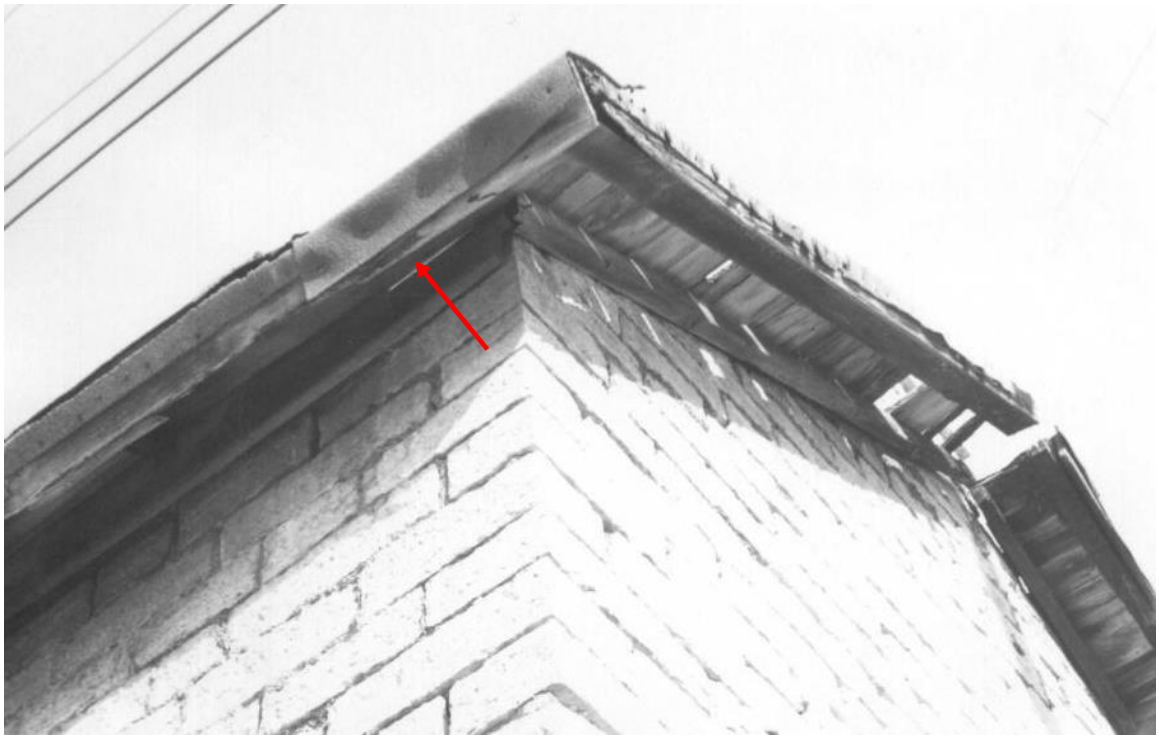


Figure 4.1.44. Detail of the late-period overhangs and the original oak fascia board, 1973. (FOSC 13610, RG105, S9, Photo 8, cropped)

Chimney

The masonry chimney is centered in the south gable and measures approximately 24-inches north to south by 17-inches east to west (Figure 4.1.44). No roof access was available at the time of the assessment, but the chimney appears in fair condition. On the north, east, and west elevations of the chimney, galvanized metal flashing has been installed. The metal flashing was not mortared into the masonry joints but was rather was caulked into place. The metal flashing has pulled away and is rusted. The chimney is screened but is not capped. Moisture within the masonry wall is likely from the open chimney flue.



Figure 4.1.45. South Elevation, detail of the flashing at the chimney. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.46. West Elevation (STRATA 2020)

West Elevation

The west elevation of Trade Shop (HS-30) is visible from the Parade Grounds (Figure 4.1.45) and faces the Quartermaster Storehouse (HS-12). This wall is constructed with native limestone pointed with buff-colored, Portland cement mortar; two window openings at the lower level; one window opening at the loft level; and the wall is topped with a wood beaded wood fascia board.

The stone pattern on the west elevation has a very consistent pattern of coursed dressed native limestone. The stones have a fairly consistent height with varying widths. The stone masonry wall is in good condition with only minor deterioration and biological growth. Throughout the base of the masonry wall, there are areas of biological growth. Vertical cracking is occurring above and below Window 100, and there is missing mortar at the base of the wall at the north end. Across the wall, one stone has a vertical hairline crack.

At the lower level, just north and south of the wall center, are Window Openings 100 and 101, large openings with two windows, both openings measures approximately 8'-5" x 4'-0." The window jambs on either side of the window opening and the window headers are 6-inches in width and have a 1/2-inch bead on the inside edge (Figure 4.1.46). The jambs and headers sit back from the exterior face of the masonry wall roughly 2-inches. The windows are divided by a 4 1/2-inches mullion that has a 1/2-inch bead on both sides of the mullion. The jambs and mullion are in good condition. The only deterioration is a minor patch of rust from an old nail on the exterior face of the northern window header. The wood sills do not have a discernable slope, and the outside face extends beyond the masonry wall face roughly 2-inches to create a drip. The wood sills are in good condition, with the south sill having a knot that is not filled with epoxy. Each window contains a single, hinged board-and-batten window shutter. They are constructed with vertical boards of varying widths and two interior horizontal battens. The shutters are fixed in place with thumb turns on the interior of the building. They do not have any permanent hardware. The window shutters are in good condition, only requiring minor paint touch-ups. A rough-sawn, wood lintel, approximately 9-inches in height, is centered over the opening and extends beyond the window openings 6-inches on either side. Both lintels have a large wood check running horizontally along the length of the lintel, but the lintels are in good condition. There is no protective coating on the exterior face of the lintel, allowing the lintel to be exposed to the elements. The 1970s construction drawings indicate that steel angles may have been installed to provide additional support. This was not able to be verified, as they would be concealed above the outer and inner wood lintels

Window 201 is centered in the top of the west wall, which measures approximately 4'-0" x 4'-0". The window jambs are 6-inches in width and have a 1/2-inch bead on the inside edge. The jambs sit back from the face of the masonry wall roughly 2-inches. The header is 1 ½-inches high and partially hidden from view by the exterior fascia board. The header and jambs are in good condition. The wood sill does not have a discernable slope, and the outside face extends past the face of the masonry wall roughly 2-inches to create a drip. The wood sill is in good condition. The window opening contains a single hinged in-swing board-and-batten window

shutter, with the vertical boards varying in widths. The shutter is installed with strap hinges and pintles driven installed at the interior side of the jambs.

Historic photographs show that a door was later installed in the north section of Window 101. To install the door, the sill was cut, and the stones below the sill were removed. The south portion of Window 101 remained intact. This door opening was removed during the 1970s restoration project and restored to its original 2-window configuration.

The original window bucks (frames) were removed during the 1970s restoration and were documented photographically. The sills appeared to have been considerably deteriorated, but the jambs, mullion, and head of the bucks were in relatively fair condition. At least one pintle was found in one of the second floor window openings, which helped to identify that the coverings were likely in-swing, hinged shutters, similar to those found in HS-12. Of note, the second floor window section on the research drawings indicate that the sill overhangs the masonry wall, but this is not what is seen in the early documentation photographs. All of the wood sills were likely set flush with the stone walls. Regardless, the restoration included sills that over-hang to provide the much-needed drip edges for the sills, which helps to prevent water from running down the walls and under the sills.



Figure 4.1.47. West elevation, detail at Window 100. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.48. West elevation, detail at Window 101. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.49. West elevation, detail at Window 201. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.50. Detail of window buck removed during restoration, 1976. (FOSC 13610, RG105, 29, 58)

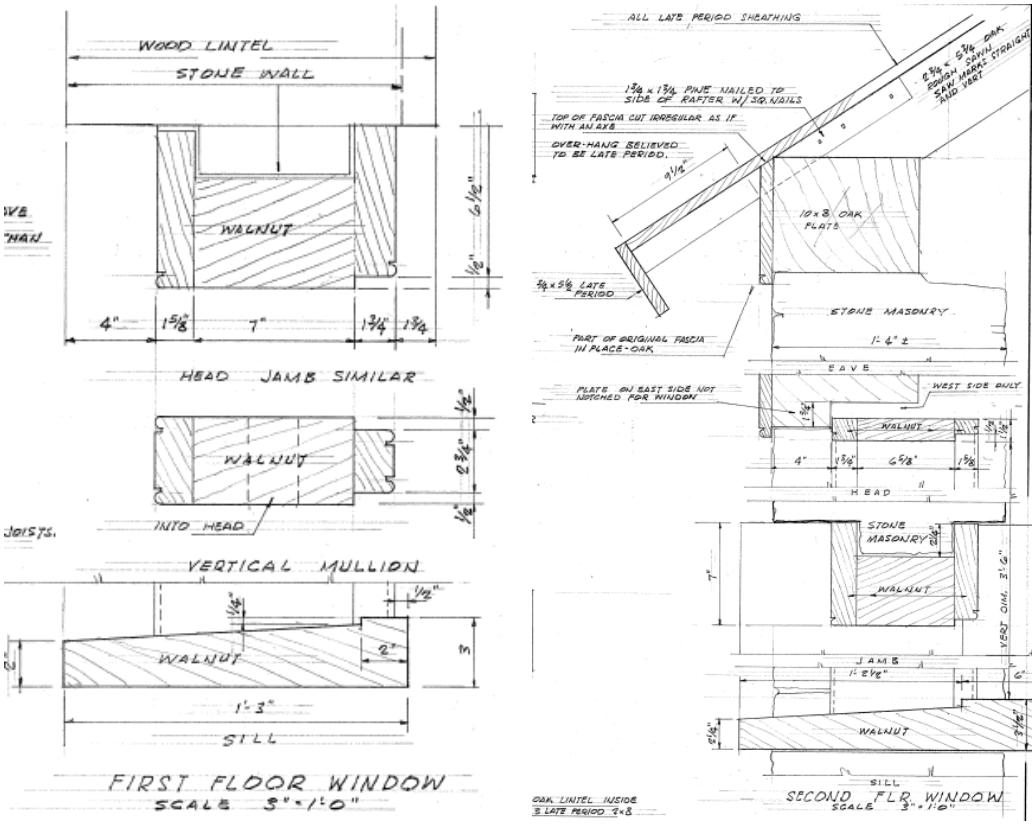


Figure 4.1.51. Research Drawings, 1st Floor and 2nd Floor Existing Window Details, 1974. Note the original oak fascia board is shown and the sill is projecting from the face of the stone wall at the second floor to create a drip. (HS-30 Research Drawings, John E. Brink and Associates, 2 sheets)

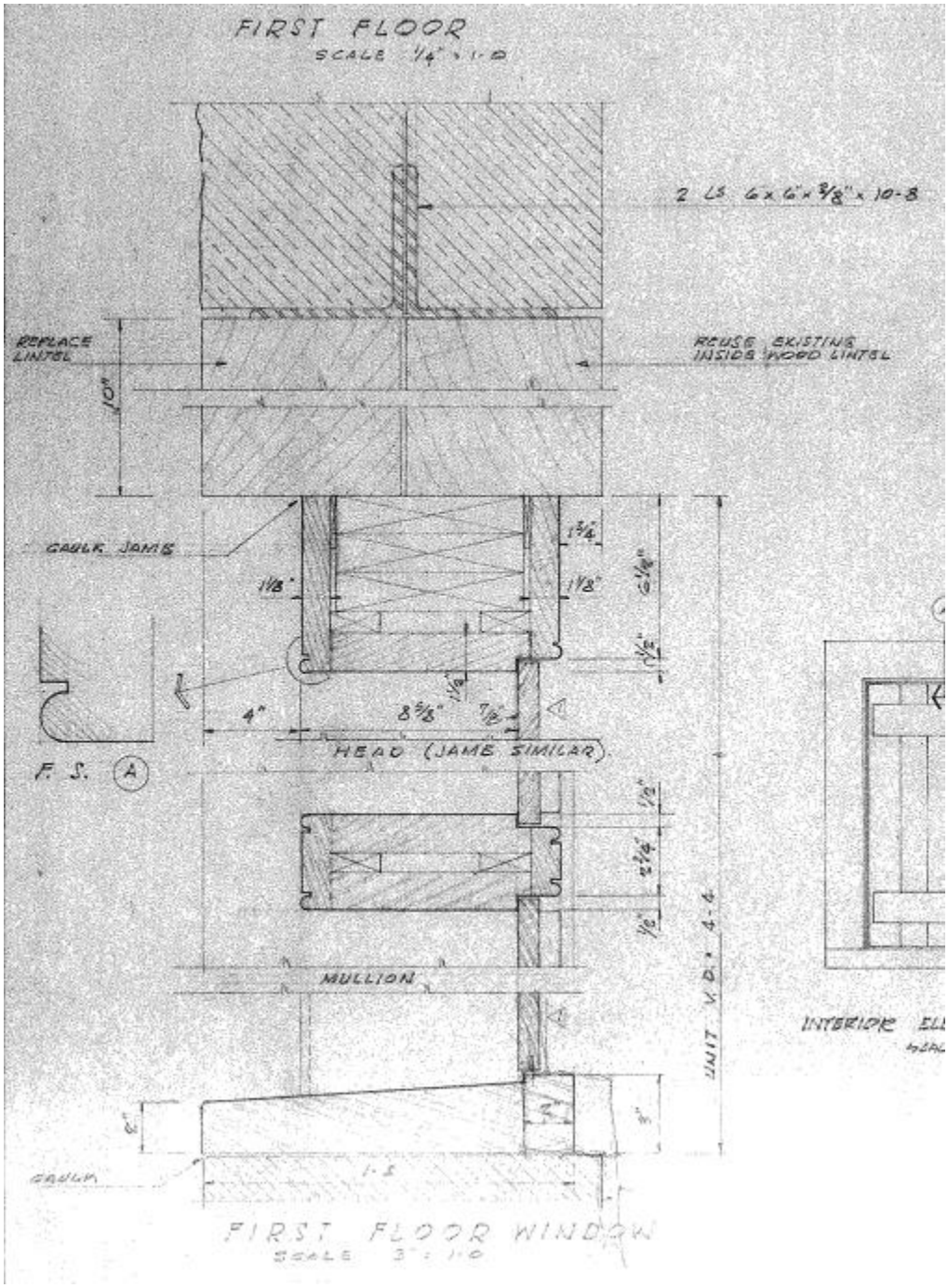


Figure 4.1.52. Restoration Drawings and Details, Revised 1978. This revised set changed the proposed windows to shutters. Note, the detail includes steel angles above the lintels and shows the sill to be flush with the stone wall. (HS-30 Restoration Drawings, 014/80027, Shetlar Griffith Shetlar, November 22, 1978, 3 sheets)



Figure 4.1.53. North elevation. (STRATA 2020)

North Elevation

The north elevation of the Trade Shop (HS-30) is the end gable wall (Figure 4.1.52). This wall is constructed with native limestone pointed with buff-colored Portland cement mortar, one door opening at the lower level, exposed ends of the roof sill beams at either end of the gable, and a wood rake board at the top of the wall. The grade has a slight slope, with the high side at the western corner and gradually sloping to the east.

Photographs circa 1967 reveal a wood lean-to shed structure constructed against the north elevation. It is unknown when the structure was removed, but the wood addition is not visible in photographs from circa 1973. When originally constructed, this elevation was not exposed to the exterior but was concealed inside a building extension that was the same size and height as HS-30. This is why the ends of the roof sill beams are exposed and why the existing rake board differs from the rake board installed on the south elevation.

The stone pattern on the north elevation is a less-refined stone masonry detailing and coursing, compared with the dressed stones on the west and south elevations. The stone wall varies with a majority of the wall stones being coursed, stacked fieldstones. Above the door opening, the stone pattern changes to a course of face-laid stones. A few random, face-laid stones are also installed above this defined course. The reasoning behind this alteration to the stone pattern is

unknown. The corner stones are slightly and unevenly recessed from the face of the north elevation, creating indentions on either side. This treatment of the corners suggests this elevation was not meant to be exposed and may have had further stone walls attaching at the corners.

The north elevation stone masonry is in good condition with only minor deterioration. Minor vertical cracking is occurring just above Door 1/100, and there is a vertical crack all along the western edge of the door jamb. At the top of the stone wall is a 4-inch rake board. The rake board is in good condition, with a small gap at the peak where the eastern board meets the western board.

Door 1/100 is centered in the wall and measures approximately 3'-6" x 7'-3." The door opening is elevated, roughly 1'-6" above grade. A movable, stone slab sits outside the door opening, acting as a step into the building. The door opens out over a wood threshold. The door opening is cased in 3-inch-wide wood trim, and the door hinges are anchored into the inside face of the western trim. The door is constructed of vertical boards and battens, with the vertical boards varying in width. The wood jamb, header, and threshold are all in good condition. A rough-sawn, wood lintel, approximately 9-inches in height and extending approximately 5-inches on either side, is centered on the door opening. The lintel is in good condition, but there is no protective coating, permitting the lintel to be exposed to the elements.



Figure 4.1.54. North elevation, detail at Door 1/100. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.55. North Elevation, detail of Door 1/100. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.56. North elevation, detail of Door 1/100 lintel. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.57. North elevation, detail of gable. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.58. East elevation. (STRATA 2020)

East Elevation

The east elevation of Trade Shop (HS-30) is the historical primary entry into the building and faced into the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (Figure 4.1.57). This wall is constructed with native limestone pointed with buff-colored, Portland cement mortar; one double-door opening at the lower level, one window opening at the loft level, and the wall is topped with a wood fascia board. At one point, the large double-door opening was infilled with stone, and a smaller door was installed. This door and the stone infill were removed during the 1970s restoration project, and a pair of hinged replica doors were installed. The grade has a slight slope with the high side at the northern corner gradually sloping to the south.

The stone pattern on the east elevation is a less-refined stone masonry detailing and coursing, compared with the dressed stones on the west and south elevations. The stone pattern on the east elevation varies with a majority of the wall stone being coursed, stacked fieldstones. This pattern differs south of Door 2/100 and roughly eight stone courses above the grade, where the stone pattern changes to a course of face-laid stones. At the top of the wall, the top third of the stone coursing appears to be built with stones that have been dressed, with roughly a consistent height and width. The reasoning behind this alteration to the stone pattern is likely because the lower part of the wall was mostly obscured with a shed and faced the interior of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle. The existing stone masonry is in good condition with only minor deterioration. Minor horizontal cracking is occurring just above Door 2/100, and there is a vertical crack just below the northern corner of the upper window opening (Figure 4.1.59). At the top of the stone wall is a beaded wood fascia board. The fascia board is in good condition.

At the lower level, just north of the wall center, is Door 2/100, the largest of the door openings measuring approximately 7'-7" x 9'-6" (Figure 4.1.58). The door opening sets off-grade roughly 2'-0" on the northern side and 1'-7" on the southern side. No exterior step or platform is provided. The door opening contains a pair of hinged doors that open out over a wood threshold. The door opening is cased in 3-inch-wide wood trim, and the door hinges are anchored into the inside face of the trim on either side of the door opening. The wood jamb, header, and threshold are all in good condition with only minor paint deterioration at the wood threshold. A rough-sawn, wood lintel approximately 9-inches in height is centered over the door and extends approximately 5-inches on either side. The lintel has a rather large wood check running horizontally along the length of the lintel, but the lintel is in good condition. There is no protective coating on the exterior face of the lintel, allowing the lintel to be exposed to the elements. Correspondence from the restoration period indicates that they may have installed steel angles across this opening, however, that was unable to be verified as it would be concealed above the outer and inner wood lintels.

Window 200, which measures approximately 4'-0" x 4'-0," is centered in the top of the wall (Figure 4.1.60). The window jambs are 6-inches in width and sit back from the face of the masonry wall roughly 2-inches. The header is 1 ½-inches and is hidden from view by the exterior fascia board. The header and jambs are in good condition. The wood sill does not have a slope, and the outside face extends past the face of the masonry wall roughly 2-inches to

create a drip. The wood sill is in good condition. The window opening contains a single hinged in-swing board-and-batten window shutter, with the vertical boards varying in widths. The shutter is installed with strap hinges and pintles driven at the interior side of the jambs.



Figure 4.1.59. East elevation, detail at Door 2/100. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.60. East elevation, detail at top south corner of Door 2/100. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.61. East elevation, detail at Window 200. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.62. East elevation, detail at south corner. This darkened area in the wall is slightly recessed and may indicate where the south foundation wall for the open sheds was connected to the building. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.63. South elevation. (STRATA 2020)

South Elevation

The south elevation of Trade Shop (HS-30) is the end-gable wall (Figure 4.1.62). This wall is constructed with native limestone pointed with buff-colored, Portland cement mortar; one opening at the lower level; a chimney centered at the peak of the wall; and a wood rake board at the top of the wall. The grade has a slight slope with the high side at the western corner and gradually sloping to the east. Photographs circa 1973 reveal that, at the time, the south elevation was void of any openings. The small ventilation opening in the wall was restored as part of the 1970s restoration.

The stone pattern on the south elevation has a very consistent pattern of coursed and dressed native limestone. The stones have a fairly consistent height with varying widths. Near the top of the wall, a few of the stones have large spalls. The stone masonry wall is otherwise in good condition. At the top of the stone wall is a beaded wood rake board. The rake board is in good condition with a few patches of visible previous epoxy repairs. At the tops of both the eastern and western rake boards, the sealant is missing between the rake board and the masonry wall.

A rectangular opening in the masonry wall is located just off-center in the wall to the west (Figure 4.1.63). The opening measures approximately 10" x 1'-2 1/2" and is elevated above grade, roughly 3'-8." The hole is covered by a recessed metal plate mortared into place roughly 5-inches in from the face of the masonry wall. This hole is barely visible in historic photographs, having been infilled with stone, but it is believed to be part of the blacksmith shop to provide ventilation for the smithy (Figure 4.1.65). To verify this theory, further investigation needs to be completed to determine the historical use of HS-30.



Figure 4.1.64. South elevation detail at base of wall. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.65. South elevation, detail of ventilation opening in the wall. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.66. HS-30, view of south elevation and detail of infill stone, 1973
(FOSC Archives 13610 RG105 S9, Photo 4)



Figure 4.1.67. South elevation, detail at chimney. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.68. Interior, looking south. Much of the interior is obscured with storage items. (STRATA 2020)

Interior Architectural Existing Conditions

The interior of Trade Shop (HS-30) measures roughly 12'-7" x 21'-8." The interior is one open room, and the interior of all four walls are exposed limestone. The majority of the interior walls appear to have been repointed with a mixture of buff-colored Portland cement mortar and gray Portland cement mortar. The floor is a dirt floor that sits roughly 12 to 15-inches below the wood threshold of Door 1/100. Historic drawings dating from 1974 indicate that there was no evidence found that a wood flooring system was ever installed and that evidence of a potential stone floor was found approximately 12-inches below the existing dirt floor. Large, timber beams span east to west and are roughly 10'-8 1/2" above the dirt floor. The NPS has spanned scaffolding platforms across two of the beams to create a temporary storage area above the floor. The building is currently used for maintenance storage, and employees access the building through the door on the north wall.

Notes on the research drawings indicate that the north two interior beams may have been installed at a later date, but that the two south beams appeared to be original construction, having been pocketed into the masonry walls. This is not able to be confirmed.

Much of the interior of the building could not be assessed due to the immovable items stored on the floor along the perimeter walls.

This building was not tested for hazardous materials as part of this study.

North Interior Wall

The north interior wall is in good condition, with only minor mortar deterioration along the base of the wall. Door 1/100 is centrally located in the wall, similar to the exterior; the door opening is topped with a rough-sawn wood lintel. The lintel is in good condition. To the west of the door opening, is a fire extinguisher mounted to the wall.

East Interior Wall

The eastern interior wall was difficult to assess due to several large items being stored against the wall, but from what was visible to the team, the wall is in good condition. A minor vertical crack in the mortar is visible just south of Door 2/100. North of the center of the wall is the double-door, Door 2/100, which unlike Door 1/100, does not have a visible rough-sawn wood lintel exposed on the interior. There are also four beams pocketed into the east wall. Historic drawings from 1974 and a photo circa 1974 indicate that a "late period stair" was located along the east wall, providing access to the loft space. A photograph circa 1974 shows a portion of the loft framing, consisting of a wood slat floor with floor joists running north to south between the east to west large timber beams. All of this framing and flooring were removed during the 1970s restoration. No evidence of the stair or loft framing was visible during the assessment.

South Interior Wall
The south interior wall was difficult to assess due to several large items being stored against the wall, but from what was visible to the team, the wall is in fair to good condition with only minor mortar deterioration. In the far, western corner is a minor vertical crack in the mortar.

Centered on the wall, roughly 9'-0" off the dirt floor is one of two chimney flue openings in the wall. The opening is screened, but brick masonry is visible. The second opening is higher in the gable of the wall and appears to have metal installed in the opening. Portions of the south wall appear to be damp, which may be caused by water infiltration at the chimney flashing and/or the lack of a cap on the chimney flue.

A ventilation hole is located in the wall near the west side of the room, several feet above the dirt floor. The hole is infilled with sheet metal and is visible on the exterior south wall. The opening is believed to be a ventilation hole, associated with the potential use of the building as a blacksmith shop. Further investigation is required to determine the provenance and use.

West Interior Wall
The west interior wall is in fair to good condition with only minor mortar deterioration. A majority of the mortar deterioration is below Window Opening 100, where vertical cracking is visible in the mortar joints. To the south of Window Opening 100, an electrical conduit box is installed.

Loft
The loft area has no flooring and there is no permanent access to this level. The loft area is defined by the large timber beams that run east to west and are pocketed into the stone walls. The majority of the interior walls appear to have been repointed with an inappropriate gray Portland cement mortar. Shuttered window openings near the top of the east and west walls and appear to be in good condition. A large timber sill beam sits atop the east and west stone walls and measuring roughly 9-inches x 9-inches. The 2x4 rafters attach to this sill beam. Rafters are connected with 2x4 collar ties. The 1x4 skipped sheathing and wood shingles are visible from below.



Figure 4.1.69. Interior east elevation, north side. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.70. Interior north and east elevation (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.71. Interior south elevation, east side (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.72. Interior south elevation, west side. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.73. Interior east elevation. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.74. Interior west elevation. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 4.1.75. Interior east elevation, detail at sill beam. (STRATA 2020)

Accessibility

Historic properties are not exempt from federal accessibility requirements. The National Park Service (NPS) utilizes the ABA Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) that have been adopted by the General Services Administration (GSA) and apply to all facilities, as well as trails, picnic and camping areas, viewing areas, and beach-access routes.

Trade Shop (HS-30) is not ABA accessible. There is no accessible route to or entry into the building. This building is not open to the public and the park does not have plans to make the building accessible to the public. No further studies were completed to develop an accessible route or entry into the building.

Structural Existing Conditions

The scope of this structural assessment included a visual observation of the Trade Shop (HS-30). Observed locations of deterioration or distress in the structural members were documented. The site assessment was performed in November of 2019 and February of 2020.

The Trade Shop (HS-30) is located approximately 100-feet to the east of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) on the Fort Scott National Historic Site (Figure 4.1.S1). It is a small rectangular one-and-one-half story limestone masonry structure with a gable roof. The long axis of the structure and the gable ridge run north/south. There is a door on the north elevation. There is a chimney integrated into the center of the south elevation that projects above the roof. There is a large double door on the east elevation and one window, and windows on the west elevation. The lintels over the doors and windows are timber and the roof has wood shingles.



Figure 4.1.S1. West and south elevation of Trade Shop (HS-30). (SEA 2019)

Foundation

The foundation for the Trade Shop could not be observed for this assessment, and no excavations were performed. The limestone masonry walls appear to extend below grade, but the depth of the foundations and their construction materials and methodologies are unknown. Nor are the foundations documented in the previous 1974 research drawings.

The interior of the structure has a dirt floor at grade, approximately even with exterior grade. Due to the presence of storage materials in the structure at the time of the assessment, no evidence, such as joist pockets, was visible to indicate that there had once been an elevated wood floor in the past.

Exterior Walls

The limestone masonry walls are approximately 18-inches thick as measured at the north door and appear to be double wythe. The west, south, and upper half of the east elevations have mostly rectangular stones laid in level bed joints. The lower half of the east and north elevations have more irregularities, with rough, uneven stone faces and areas with flagstones, or face-laid larger stones (Figure 4.1.S2). There are also some flagstones on the interior wythes of all elevations. There are some mortar joints where the mortar has cracked, especially above and around the lintels (Figure 4.1.S3). Some mortar joints were not solidly repointed, which could be considered effectively open (Figure 4.1.S4).



Figure 4.1.S2. East elevation (SEA 2019)

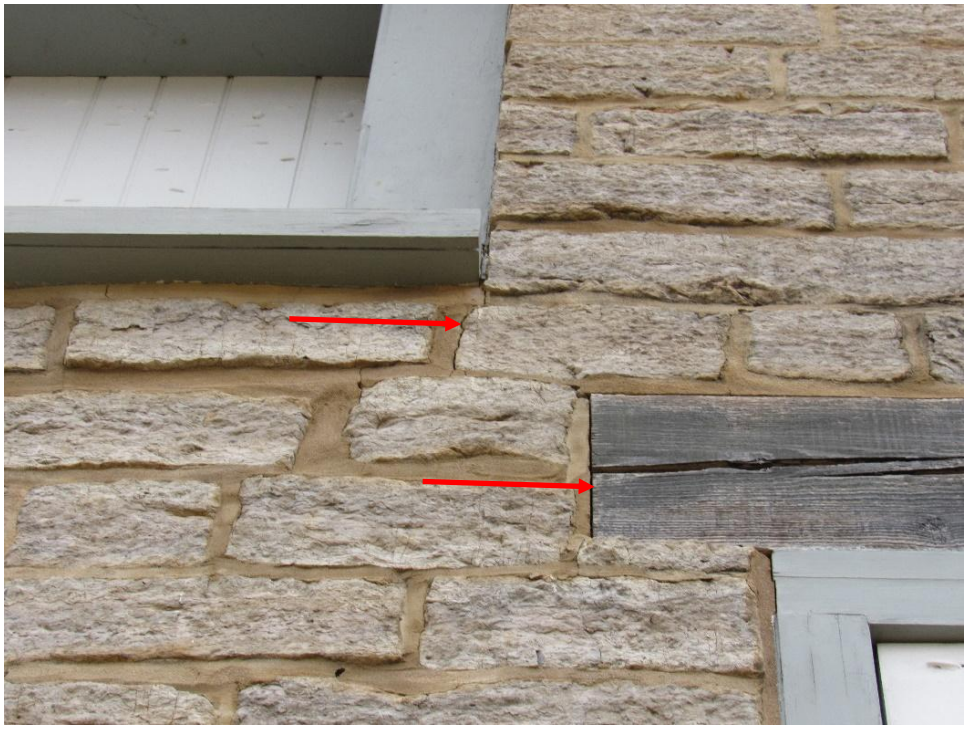


Figure 4.1.S3. Cracks at and above lintel over east door. (SEA 2019)



Figure 4.1.S4. Open mortar joint on east elevation. (SEA 2019)

There is a slight outward bulge of the entire south wall. The lowest portion of that wall also appears to be damp (Figure 4.1.S5). The upper portion of the chimney also appears to be more weathered than the rest of the masonry.



Figure 4.1.S5. South elevation. Damp area circled in red. (SEA 2019)

On the interior wythe, there are many cracked mortar joints on all the walls, especially near the window and door openings (Figure 4.1.S6). There are also cracks at or near the wall corners.

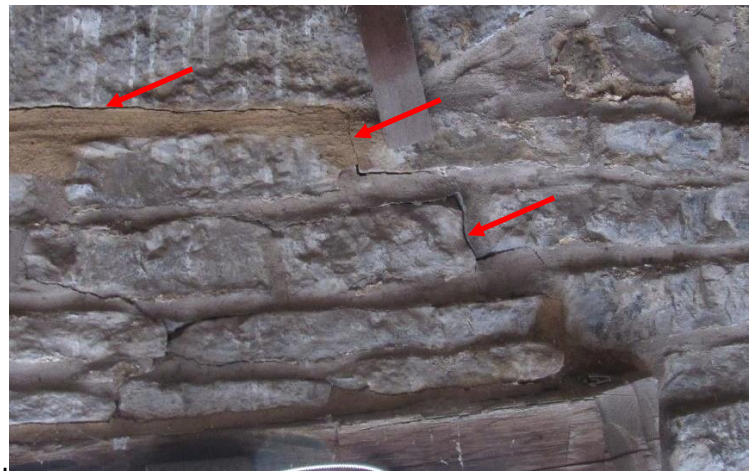


Figure 4.1.S6. Cracks over north door lintel. (SEA 2019)

The south wall has prevalent moisture staining on the interior (Figure 4.1.S7). There is an opening visible where the chimney projects through the roof that likely allows moisture intrusion. Moisture is getting into the chimney flue from above, as the chimney is not capped. The park staff have screened the chimney to prevent bats from entering the building.



Figure 4.1.S7. Looking up at moisture staining at south gable wall. (SEA 2019)

The windows and door openings have timber lintels. The wood lintels over the lower windows on the west elevation have deflected mildly, likely affected by creep. This typically results in cracks in the masonry but is not necessarily an indication that the lintel has insufficient strength to carry the wall loads above (Figure 4.1.S8). 1970s restoration drawings indicate there was to be a steel lintel installed across this window opening, concealed above the wood lintels, but this was not able to be confirmed. Over the east double doors on the interior, there is no visible lintel. The interior wythe and two loft timbers appear to be supported by the door buck (Figure 4.1.S9). It is unknown if there is a steel lintel within the masonry wall. There is no indication of a steel lintel shown in the Restoration Drawings from 1978, although it is mentioned in correspondence (see the chronology timeline).



Figure 4.1.S8. South window on west elevation. (SEA 2019)



Figure 4.1.S9. Interior masonry and loft framing bearing on door frame. (SEA 2019)

Loft Framing

Four large timbers run east/west and are evenly spaced at the loft level (Figure 4.1.S10). The northernmost and southernmost timbers are directly adjacent to the masonry walls. The timbers are pocketed into the east and west walls. There are no other joists, flooring, or other components of the loft framing. There is visible deterioration on the timbers resembling brown rot (Figure 4.1.S11). One timber was probed, and the depth of rot did not appear to be more than ¼-inch deep. Currently, the Trade Shop is being used for storage, and there are some scaffolding materials and lumber stored on the loft framing.



Figure 4.1.S10. Looking south at timber loft framing. (SEA 2019)



Figure 4.1.S11. Wood rot on side of timber, second from north. (SEA 2019)

Roof Framing

The roof framing for the trades shop consists of 2 ¾ by 5 ¾-inch rafters spaced at approximately 33-inches on center. Each set of rafters has a collar tie close to the ridge. There are eight total sets of rafters (Figure 4.1.S12). There are no apparent marks for species and grade of the rafters, however, there are quality control marks for pressure-treated lumber indicating they are of more modern construction.



Figure 4.1.S12. Looking up and south at roof framing from the loft. (SEA 2019)

In addition to the rafters, there is one joist near each gable end. It was not directly measured, but appears to be approximately 2 x 8, and is lying flat. There are no other joists present that would restrain any outward thrust forces from the roof, however, there do not appear to be indications that outward movement has occurred.

The rafters are toe-nailed to large timber sills that are on top of the masonry walls (Figure 4.1.S13). There is no visible anchorage for the sills to the masonry, meaning there is likely no means of resisting wind uplift on the roof framing.

There is no visible indication that the gable wall is connected to the roof framing.

There is ¾ by 3 ½-inch skip sheathing with 2-inch gaps, and the wood roof shingles are directly attached to the sheathing.

There is no gutter system for the structure.



Figure 4.1.S13. Rafter to sill connection, west wall. (SEA 2019)

Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing, and Fire Detection Services Existing Conditions

No existing utilities are serving the Trade Shop.

The 2018 International Building Codes, including the 2018 International Fire Code, 2018 International Plumbing Code, 2018 International Mechanical Code, 2018 International Fuel Gas Code, and the 2014 National Electrical Code (NEC) were used for the evaluation of the MEP systems.

Mechanical Systems

There are no existing mechanical systems in the Trade Shop.

Electrical Systems

There is no existing general-purpose power or lighting in the Trade Shop.

There is an existing intrusion detection (security) system installed in the Trade Shop. The main security system control panel is located in the utility room of the nearby Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12). There is a metal enclosure mounted to the interior of the wall in the southwest corner of the space that is assumed to contain the local power supply for the system. Hard-wired door and window sensors are located at each opening in the exterior wall and a hard-wired motion detector is mounted to the metal enclosure (Figure 4.1.E1. through 4.1.E3). The system appears to be fully functional.



Figure 4.1.E1. through 4.1.E3. Security system components. (Henderson 2019)

There is not an existing lightning protection system installed on the Trade Shop.

Plumbing Systems

There are no existing plumbing systems in the Trade Shop.

Fire Protection Systems

There is an existing fire alarm system installed within the Trade Shop that is fed from the main fire alarm control panel (FACP) that is located in the utility room of the nearby Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12). A smoke/heat detector is mounted to conduit up near the peak, inside the structure (Figure 4.1.F1).



Figure 4.1.F1. Smoke/heat detector. (Henderson 2019)

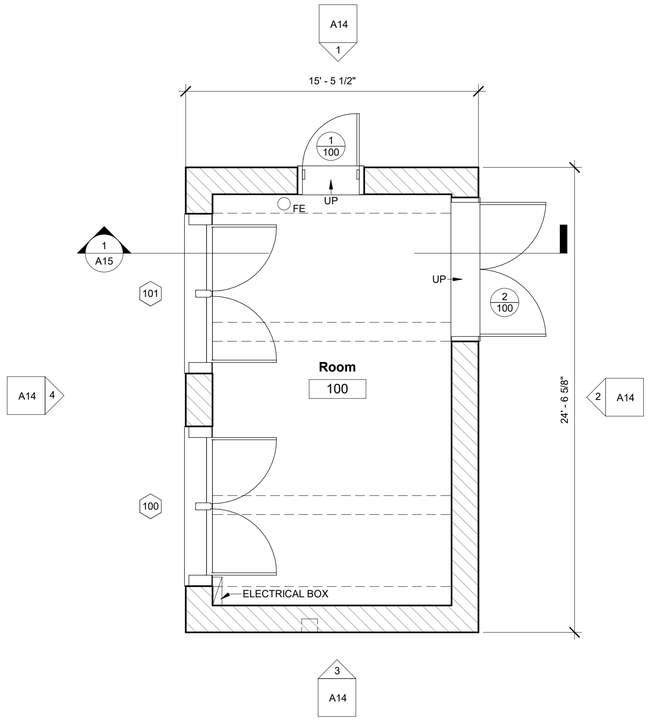
A wall-mounted horn/strobe notification appliance is mounted to the exterior of the Trade Shop, up near the roof line at the southeast corner of the structure (Figure 4.1.F2 and Figure 4.1.F3).



Figure 4.1.F2 and Figure 4.1.F3 (Henderson 2019)

There is no existing fire suppression system in the Trade Shop.

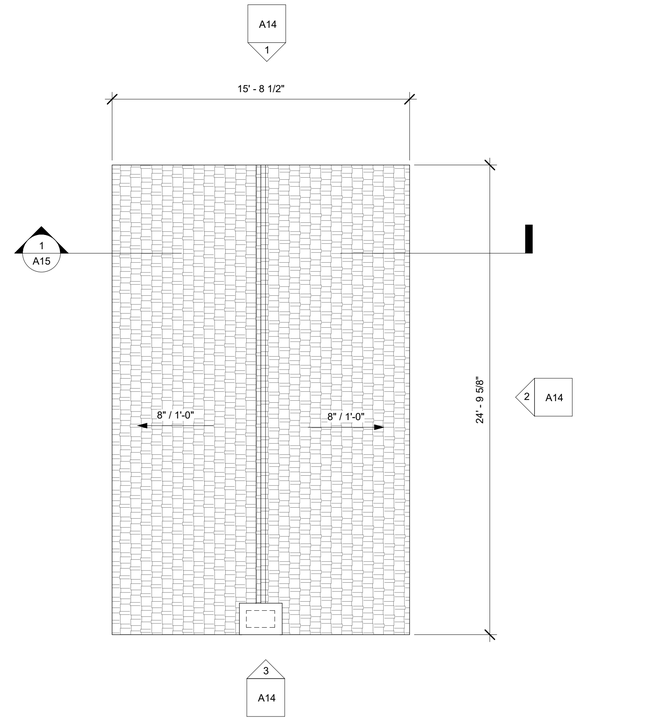
FLOOR PLAN KEY	
000 / 0	DOOR NUMBER
000	WINDOW NUMBER
000	ROOM NUMBER
	STONE WALL
	CONCRETE
	BRICK WALL
	WOOD WALL



1 FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH



2 ROOF PLAN

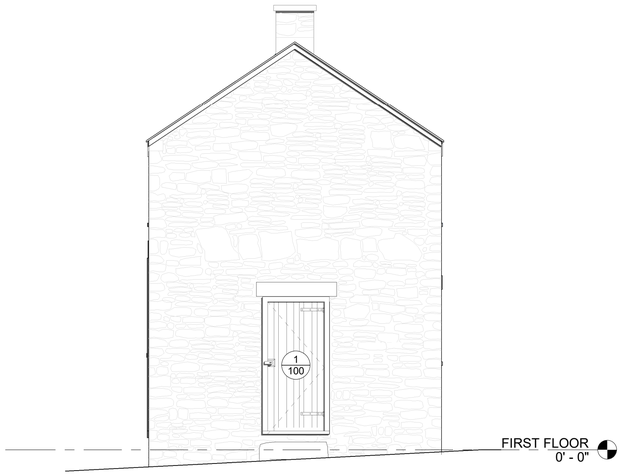
1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

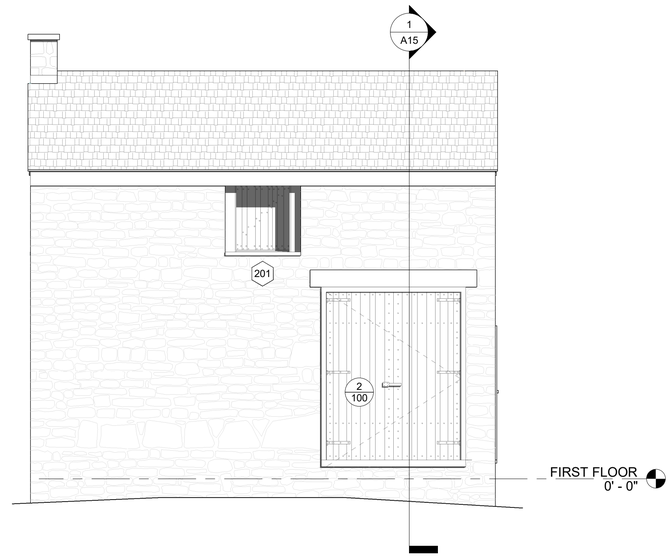
STRATA ARCHITECTURE + PRESERVATION 1701 Oak Street, Suite 100 Ph: 816.474.0900 www.strata-arch.com	DESIGNED: CA/JT CADD: CA/JT TECH. REVIEW: AG DATE: 03.09.2021	SUB SHEET NO. A13	TITLE OF SHEET EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS HS-30 TRADE SHOP FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	DRAWING NO. 471 / 80065 PMIS/PKG NO. 82631 SHEET 14 OF 31

ELEVATION KEY	
000 / 0	DOOR NUMBER
000	WINDOW NUMBER



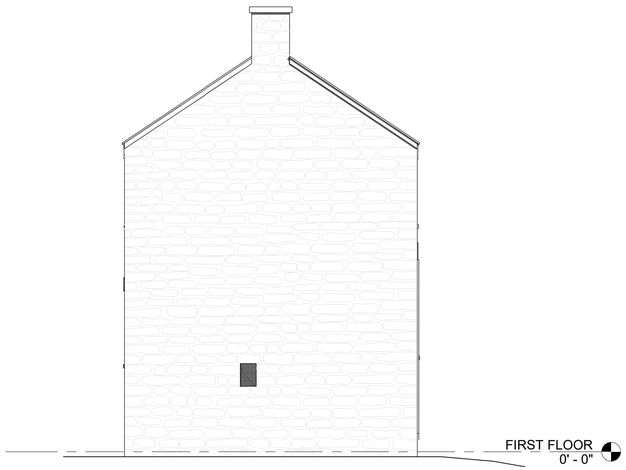
1 NORTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"



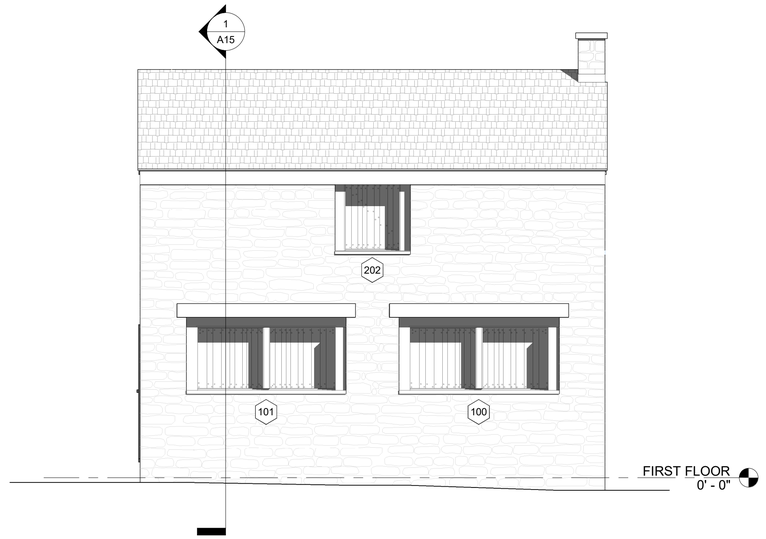
2 EAST ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"



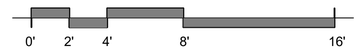
3 SOUTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"



4 WEST ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"



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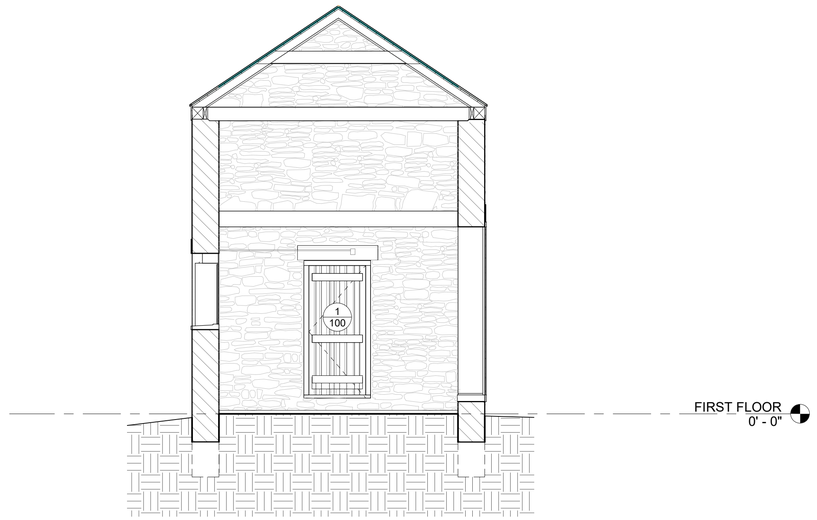
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TECH. REVIEW: AG
DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. A14

TITLE OF SHEET
EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS
HS-30 TRADE SHOP

FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING NO. 471 80065
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 15 OF 31



1 EXISTING SECTION LOOKING NORTH

1/4" = 1'-0"

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

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Suite 100
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DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. A15

TITLE OF SHEET
EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS
HS-30 TRADE SHOP

FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING NO. 471 80065
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 16 OF 31



View looking south at the Trade Shop (HS-30). (STRATA 2019)

4.2 QUARTERMASTER'S QUADRANGLE (HS-13) AND TRADE SHOP (HS-30) TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) and Trade Shop (HS-30) Treatment Recommendations



Figure 4.2.1. Northeast corner of Quadrangle, looking Southwest. (STRATA 2020)

Introduction

The Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) was a square complex of buildings arranged around an open central corral (Figure 4.2.1). Unfortunately, there is very little visible evidence of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle, except for the Trade Shop (HS-30) which is believed to have occupied the southwest corner of the quadrangle. The Quadrangle would have been full of buildings, structures, animals, supplies, and men, would have been a bustling part of the fort, making the interpretation of this nearly-void site difficult to reproduce and experience or visualize for visitors.

The Trade Shop (HS-30) currently has no general-purpose utility service (electrical or water) but does have intrusion detection (security) and fire detection systems with electrical service running to the system housing devices. The raised masonry thresholds, which are original, prevent accessible entry into the building. The original use of the Trade Shop is thought to be a blacksmith shop, but further evidence is required to support that claim.

Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) Treatment Recommendations

The Fort Scott Cultural Landscape Report encourages the archeological investigation of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle in order to assist with any future planning endeavor. The CLR recommends that missing landscape features from the period of significance can be revealed through the use of interpretive elements such as waysides, models, presentations, pamphlets, and technology-based electronic and virtual exhibits.

Several potential new interpretative concepts have been contemplated for both the Quartermaster's Quadrangle and the Trade Shop. The Trade Shop could be restored on the interior and used for period interpretation, with viewing from the open doors only (no public access). The Quartermaster's Quadrangle could be interpreted through silhouette structures outlining the known massing of the lost structures. These options were dismissed due to the significant impact that construction would have on the historic immediate site, as well as the current goals of the Park.

In the late 1960s and 1970s, many of the missing buildings throughout Fort Scott were reconstructed by the City, based on archeological evidence, historical maps, and photographs. Reconstruction of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle has been suggested as a potential long term treatment recommendation, which presents both exciting opportunities for future interpretation and also a myriad of philosophical and practical issues as to whether a reconstruction would be appropriate.

The Secretary of the Interior defines *Reconstruction* as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location. The Secretary of the Interior recommends that *Reconstruction* may be considered as a treatment: when a contemporary depiction is required to understand and interpret a property's historic value (including the re-creation of missing components in a historic district or site); when no other property with the same associative value has survived; and when sufficient historical documentation exists to ensure an accurate reproduction.

The Standards will be applied taking into consideration the economic and technical feasibility of each project:

1. Reconstruction will be used to depict vanished or non-surviving portions of a property when documentary and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture, and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.
   Response: There is simply not enough physical evidence available for an accurate reconstruction of the missing structures.

2. Reconstruction of a landscape, building, structure or object in its historic location will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those

features and artifacts that are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

Response: There is simply not enough geophysical or archeological investigation completed to support reconstruction.

3. Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features and spatial relationships.

   Response: Besides HS-30, any remaining historic materials would be below-grade.

4. Reconstruction will be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. A reconstructed property will re-create the appearance of the non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color and texture.

   Response: Reconstruction would rely heavily on conjectural design and features from other historic properties. It's not clear what the building materials or details were for the missing structures.

5. A reconstruction will be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.

   Response: It may be possible to create a more contemporary interpretation of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle, but that is not in keeping with current NPS practice at historical sites.

6. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

   Response: There is simply not enough physical evidence available for an accurate reconstruction of the missing structures

Limited archeological investigations have occurred in the area of HS-13. The scope of archeological work that has been completed is outlined in the existing conditions section of Chapter 4.1. An outline addressing potential geophysical and archeological investigation work to support the research and interpretation of HS-30 and the Quadrangle is also addressed in Chapter 4.1. Additional geophysical and archeological investigations would assist with further interpretation of the site, but it would not provide enough physical evidence for the reconstruction of missing structures. The NPS and the cultural heritage professionals have traditionally not supported the reconstruction of missing buildings because this approach can create a false sense of history. Complete reconstruction of the missing structures on the fort would provide an important missing piece of the puzzle, but there is simply not enough documentation of the original structures to promote their reconstruction.

For this study, the park determined their desire for the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) is to promote its interpretation through the design and installation of new wayside signage to highlight the research uncovered from this HSR. In the future, models and more modern

methods of utilizing electronic media may be used to further the interpretation, understanding, and uses of the Quadrangle in a three-dimensional form.

The HSR and the Midwest Archeological Center recommend providing targeted geophysical and archeological investigations within and surrounding the Quadrangle, as discussed below, as part of long-term planning efforts.

Archeological Resources Summary of HS-13 and HS-30 Future Treatment Recommendations

Long Term Treatment Recommendations

Additional targeted geophysical would provide a non-invasive investigation of potential near-surface data. Targeted ground-truthing and archaeological investigations may provide more information to determine the size, materials, use, and layout of not only the Trade Shop (HS-30) but also for additional Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13) buildings, structures, activity areas, and landscape elements in and around the Quartermaster's Complex. Further investigations were recommended in the Fort Scott Cultural Landscape Report for these same reasons and to assist with future planning and interpretation endeavors. These recommendations by the HSR Team and the Midwest Archeological Center are discussed in Appendix G.

Specific areas of interest and associated investigations that may yield important information for future interpretation may include:

A. Trade Shop HS-30 (Southwest corner) –
    a. Exterior North – Future investigations may yield information on the structures or addition(s) on the north side of HS-30. This north portion of the building can be seen in the early photographs and may have been constructed as part of the original building and later demolished. A survey of the area directly north of the building may determine the layout, potential interior or east/west bearing walls, overall dimensions, and footings for this portion of the structure. The investigation may also yield material items to help determine the use of the structure(s). Research Drawings of HS-30 completed in the mid-1970s indicate that the area extending approximately 40' north of the door appears to be covered with decomposed manure 4-inches +/- thick over an original stone floor.
    b. Exterior East - The large double-door is raised above grade enough that it was likely there was a loading platform outside the building. Exterior investigation may yield information for a potential loading dock or ramp on the east side of the building. Archeological excavations may yield evidence for the construction of the stone foundation, its depth, and its condition.
    c. Exterior South - Further investigation of the stone foundation remnant found in the southwest corner of HS-30 in 1992 may yield additional information through geophysical or archeological investigation. Is there a matching foundation at the southeast corner of HS-30? Are there further remnants to the south or other items that would suggest the overall shape or configuration of the potential

accessory addition to the south side of HS-30? Is there any archeological evidence in the area that would lend more information about what this potential structure was used for? The 1992 archeological survey mentions a high amount of unburned coal. This area may have been used for coal storage.

d. Interior - Research Drawings of HS-30 completed in 1974 indicate that they found no evidence of an original wood floor, but there appeared to be a stone floor approximately 12-inches below the present floor. Interior investigations may provide material evidence of a buried stone floor and/or of the building's use as a blacksmith shop or carpenter shop.

B. HS-13 Sheds (North and South Walls) - The lean-to sheds that are believed to have formed the south and north walls of the Quadrangle. Further investigation might yield post-hole locations for the roof supports, as well as noting what material these were (stone or wood). Information may also determine if there were partition walls and even what the uses for each shed were.

C. HS-13 – Quadrangle West Entrance – Where was the entrance located? How wide was the space between the south buildings and the grain crib(s) to the north? Was there a gate?

D. HS-13 Grain Crib(s) – Determine the potential outline of the grain crib foundations and any interior bearing footings or posts to understand the construction, size, and potential materials for the building. Which side was the main entrance? Was there a central corridor?

E. HS-13 Sheds (north and south sides of the corral) – While the exterior stone foundations were discovered, interior posts or other walls were not explored. By locating interior foundations and/or posts, the overall depth and potential spacing for stalls could be determined. Items found during exploration may also provide more answers to how these sheds or stalls were used.

F. HS-13 Stables (East Wall) – In photographs, the stables appear to mimic the width of HS-30, but due to camera perspective, it may have been wider. It is believed to have been wood-framed, based on the earliest 1848 plan. This same plan also shows there may have been a pass-through from the corral through the stables to the east, leading just outside of the quadrangle complex. The east wall of the stables has been previously identified by the stone footing. An updated investigation may yield the overall size (width to the west) of the stables by identifying potential footings, any partitions walls, the arrangement of the stables (single row or double row), and whether there was an east/west pass-through in the center of the stables.

G. HS-13 Roads/Paths and traffic patterns - Determine these within the corral and at the perimeter of the quadrangle.

H. Post-Fort Scott Neighborhood Development - While there have been houses built on the HS-13 site, the overall area is relatively unexplored for archeological features. Archeology related to the post-fort development should be evaluated along with the archeology directly related to the Fort Scott NHS period of significance.

I. Create a comprehensive GIS base map of archeological resources in the park, including the Quartermaster's Complex. This is recommended in Appendix G.

Before any ground-truthing or archeological investigation, the National Historic Preservation Act (Sections 106 and 110) requires consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Tribal Preservation Officer(s) (THPO) of affiliated tribal partners.

Trade Shop (HS-30) Treatment Recommendations

For this study, the park determined that the exterior and interior of the Trade Shop (HS-30) would be stabilized for continued use as park storage.

The proposed treatment recommendations for the Trade Shop focus on addressing the *Rehabilitation* of the building, as outlined in Chapter 3. This scope includes building stabilization, and the preservation, maintenance, and repair of building materials.

The treatment recommendations do not address interior finishes, furnishings, or interpretation.

Immediate Treatment Recommendations

1. The fire alarm system should be fully inspected and tested to verify proper operation. Any inadequacies should be addressed immediately.

Short Term Treatment Recommendation

2. Roof – In fair condition. Replace deteriorated, curled, or missing shingles, in kind. Qt: 5%

3. Chimney Flashing – Poor condition flashing to be removed. Install new galvanized flashing and step flashing to be regleted into the stone chimney.

4. Chimney Cap – Install a concealed chimney cap to prevent water infiltration into the building. A concealed or low-profile cap is recommended because historically, there was likely no cap on this chimney flue.

5. Masonry – Clean biological growth from all exterior masonry building and site walls with light detergent scrubbing and warm water.

6. Masonry – Spot repoint areas of missing mortar and repoint open cracks on exterior walls of building. Match existing mortar color, texture, and tooling. Qty: 15% of building elevations.

7. Masonry – Spot repoint areas of missing mortar and repoint open cracks on interior face of walls. Match existing mortar color, texture, and tooling. Qty: 10% of interior walls.

8. Window and Door Lintels – Windows 100 and 101 – Exterior wood timber lintels are in fair condition and are untreated. Treat timber with clear wood preservative.

9. Hardware – Restore all existing exterior hardware, including hinges and hasps. Strip existing paint, remove rust, treat with rust inhibitive primer, paint to match existing.

10. Paint – Prep, prime, and paint fascia and rake boards, window and door jambs, sills, doors, and sashes. Caulk all open seams in eaves.

11. Loft – The loft framing timbers have visible signs of decay resembling brown rot. All timbers were not fully probed and sounded for this assessment. It is recommended that the loft not be used for storage.

Long Term Treatment Recommendations

12. Refer to the archeological long-term treatments above.

13. The security system should be fully inspected and tested to verify proper operation. Any cabling or components that are not functional should be repaired or replaced

14. Install an angle on top of the masonry wall. Anchor angle to timber sill plate and top of masonry wall. Install six angles, evenly spaced, on the east and west sides.

15. Based on the Historic Property Assessment Matrix from Chapter 7, Appendix A of the National Park Service Reference Manual 58, Structural Fire Management, a fire alarm system is required for NPS-owned properties. The Trade Shop (HS-30) does have a fire alarm system. Under NPS ownership, a variance request would be required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) if no sprinkler system is installed. Reference the Historic Property Assessment Matrix below.

HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Not all NPS properties may require the same level of fire protection. Use this chart to help establish criteria for selecting different levels of protection appropriate to the significance and integrity of historic structures or collections. This chart serves as a reference guide only; it does not establish design criteria for historic structures or collection facilities. **Note:** Determining the proper fire protection for each specific application should be a collaboration between the resource manager and the Regional AHJ (process team). Depending on the complexity of the resource, the services of a fire protection engineer may be required by the process team. All final plans must be reviewed and approved by the Regional AHJ.

HOW TO USE THIS MATRIX

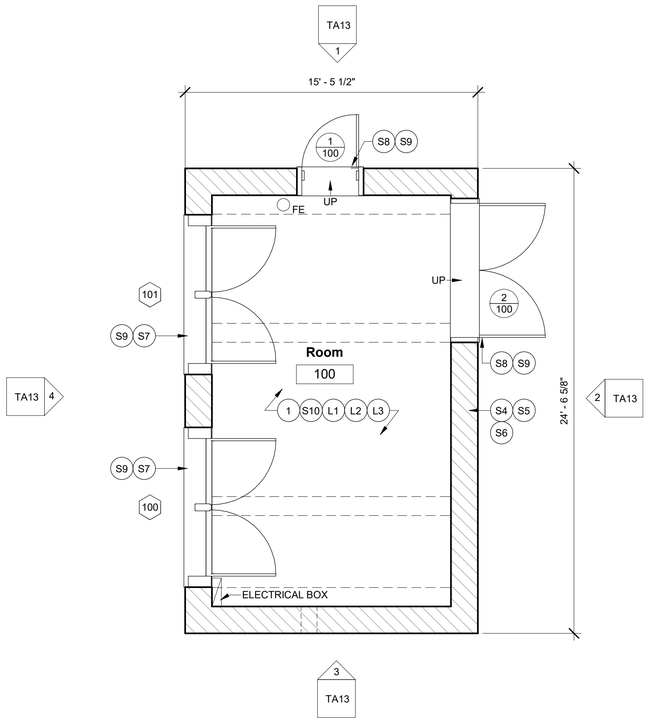
Rate each historic structure or other collections facility according to the 7 elements above, using a score of 1-5 (levels 1-5).

For a total score of:	Scoring Recommendations	
1 – 14	Fire alarm system should be considered; however, Fire Suppression System May Not Be Needed for this Structure *(variance request would be required if no system installed).*	
15 – 21	Fire alarm system required; Park may Want to Install a Fire Suppression System in this Structure *(variance request would be required if no system installed).*	21
22 – 28	Fire alarm system required; Park should Install a Fire Suppression System in this Structure *(variance request would be required if no system installed).*	
29 – 35	Fire alarm system required; Suppression System Required *(variance request would be required if no system installed).*	

HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSESSMENT MATRIX					
	LEVEL 5 (Five Points)	**LEVEL 4 (Four Points)**	**LEVEL 3 (Three Points)**	**LEVEL 2 (Two Points)**	**LEVEL 1 (One Point)**
1. Significance	National Register Eligible or part of park's enabling legislation	Nationally Significant	Regionally Significant and/or a primary park theme	Locally Significant	Common; little or no local significance, associative, design, construction, or information value.
2. Integrity	Good	Fair	Poor	Reconstruction	Little remaining historic fabric
3. Use	Exhibit Building open to the public: Self-guided tours only; may include assembly, overnight accommodation, cooking facility	Open to the public: Staff-guided tours only; controlled access; storage	Mixed Use: Public access and offices, retail, and/or storage	NPS or partner offices	Storage only
4. Location: Response	No brigade response available. No road access; developed utility service w/ topo. Access difficulties. High visitation; large crowds may impede responders.	Brigade response > 30 minutes. Rural road; reasonable topo. Access without developed utility services. Seasonal road access difficulties	Rural road access with developed utility services	Brigade response < 20 minutes. Urban access with minor vegetative or physical constraints	Brigade response <10 minute. Urban access, no vegetative or physical constraints
5. Location: Accessibility	High crime area: Perimeter easily accessible after-hours	High crime area: Perimeter not easily accessible after-hours	Low crime area: Perimeter easily accessible	Low crime area: not easily accessible	Low crime area: Secured Perimeter 24/7 or difficult to access
6. Construction Type (See *International Building Code (IBC)*, for additional information)	Type V: Wood Frame (Light Combustible Construction)	Type IV: Heavy Timber (Heavy Combustible Construction)	Type III: Masonry walls, wood floors (partial Combustible Construction)	Type II: Non-combustible (Non-combustible Construction)	Type I: Fire Resistive (Non-combustible Construction).
7. Fuel Load: Proximity	High: Adjacent, attached buildings not in owned by NPS; Forest/ grasslands in fire-prone area	High: Adjacent, attached buildings owned by NPS; OR Forest/grasslands in fire-prone area	High: Adjacent, attached buildings not in owned by NPS, OR Forest/ grasslands in fire-prone area	Adequate: Defensible space based on historic models	Not prone to fires
SCORE	10	0	6	4	1

TOTAL SCORE = 21

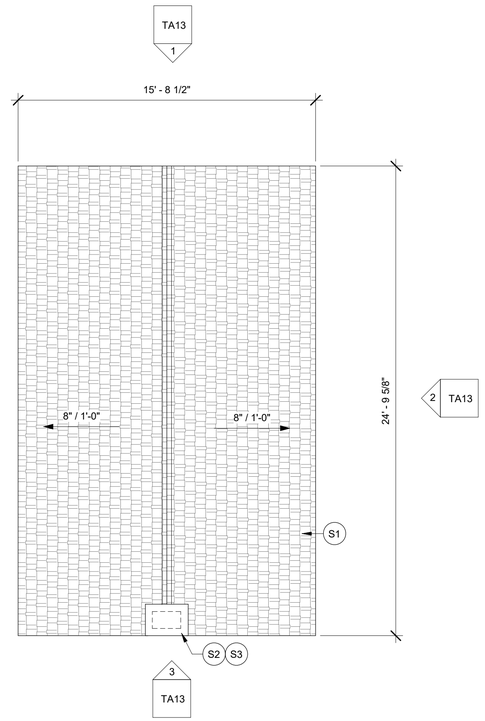
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1 TREATMENT FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH



2 TREATMENT ROOF PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

FLOOR PLAN KEY	
000 / 0	DOOR NUMBER
000	WINDOW NUMBER
000	ROOM NUMBER
	STONE WALL
	CONCRETE
	BRICK WALL
	WOOD WALL
#	DRAWING KEY NOTES

TREATMENT KEY NOTES

IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM SHOULD BE FULLY INSPECTED AND TESTED TO VERIFY PROPER OPERATION. ANY INADEQUACIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED IMMEDIATELY.

SHORT TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

S1. ROOF – IN FAIR CONDITION. REPLACE DETERIORATED, CURLED, OR MISSING SHINGLES, IN KIND. QT: 5%. REPAIR NAIL POPS.

S2. CHIMNEY FLASHING – POOR CONDITION FLASHING TO BE REMOVED. INSTALL NEW GALVANIZED FLASHING AND STEP FLASHING TO BE REGLETED INTO THE BRICK CHIMNEY.

S3. CHIMNEY CAP – INVESTIGATE TOP OF CHIMNEY. INSTALL CONCEALED CHIMNEY CAP IF NO CAP IS CURRENTLY INSTALLED.

S4. MASONRY – CLEAN BIOLOGICAL GROWTH FROM ALL EXTERIOR MASONRY BUILDING AND SITE WALLS WITH LIGHT DETERGENT SCRUBBING AND WARM WATER.

S5. MASONRY – SPOT REPOINT AREAS OF MISSING MORTAR AND REPOINT OPEN CRACKS ON EXTERIOR WALLS OF BUILDING. MATCH EXISTING MORTAR COLOR, TEXTURE, AND TOOLING. QTY: 15% OF BUILDING ELEVATIONS.

S6. MASONRY – SPOT REPOINT AREAS OF MISSING MORTAR AND REPOINT OPEN CRACKS ON INTERIOR FACE OF WALLS. MATCH EXISTING MORTAR COLOR, TEXTURE, AND TOOLING. QTY: 10% OF INTERIOR WALLS.

S7. WINDOW AND DOOR LINTELS – WINDOWS 100 AND 101 – EXTERIOR WOOD TIMBER LINTELS ARE IN FAIR CONDITION AND ARE UNTREATED. TREAT TIMBER WITH CLEAR WOOD PRESERVATIVE.

S8. HARDWARE – RESTORE ALL EXISTING EXTERIOR HARDWARE, INCLUDING HINGES AND HASPS. STRIP EXISTING PAINT, REMOVE RUST, TREAT WITH RUST INHIBITIVE PRIMER, PAINT TO MATCH EXISTING.

S9. PAINT – PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT FASCIA AND RAKE BOARDS, WINDOW AND DOOR JAMBS, SILLS, DOORS, AND SASHES. CAULK ALL OPEN SEAMS IN EAVES.

S10. THE LOFT FRAMING TIMBERS HAVE VISIBLE SIGNS OF DECAY RESEMBLING BROWN ROT. ALL TIMBERS WERE NOT FULLY PROBED AND SOUNDED FOR THIS ASSESSMENT. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE LOFT NOT BE USED FOR STORAGE.

LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

L1. PROVIDE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE BUILDING INTERIOR FLOOR AREA AND THE EXTERIOR PERIMETER OF THE BUILDING AND ADJACENT AREAS WITHIN THE QUADRANGLE. ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION MAY YIELD INFORMATION ABOUT THE BUILDING(S) OR STRUCTURES TO THE NORTH AND EAST OF HS-30 AND THE HISTORIC USE(S) OF THE EXISTING BUILDING(S) TO ASSIST WITH FURTHERING THE INTERPRETATION OF HS-30 AND THE QUARTERMASTER'S QUADRANGLE.

L2. THE SECURITY SYSTEM SHOULD BE FULLY INSPECTED AND TESTED TO VERIFY PROPER OPERATION. ANY CABLING OR COMPONENTS THAT ARE NOT FUNCTIONAL SHOULD BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED.

L3. INSTALL AN ANGLE ON TOP OF THE MASONRY WALL. ANCHOR ANGLE TO TIMBER SILL PLATE AND TOP OF MASONRY WALL. INSTALL SIX ANGLES, EVENLY SPACED, ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES

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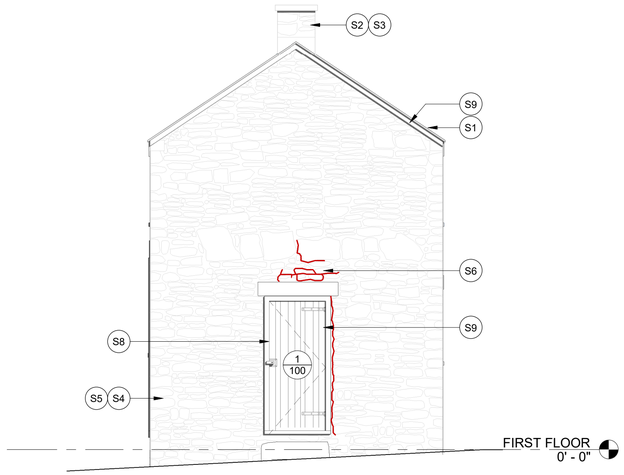
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TECH. REVIEW: AG
DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. TA12

TITLE OF SHEET
TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
HS-30 TRADE SHOP

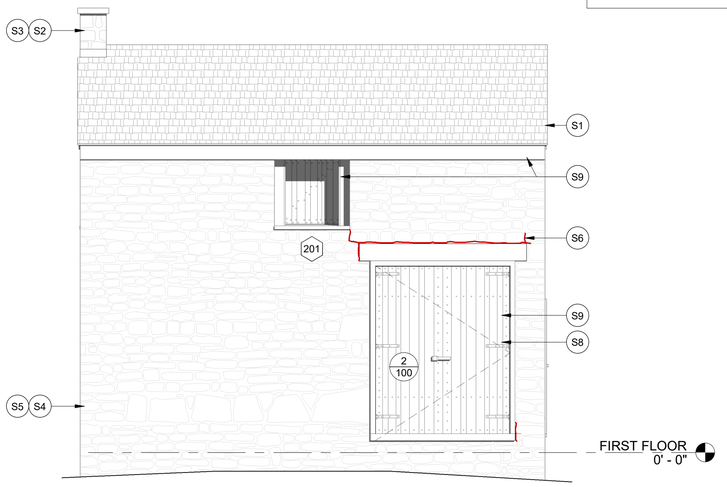
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING NO. 471 80066
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 13 OF 25



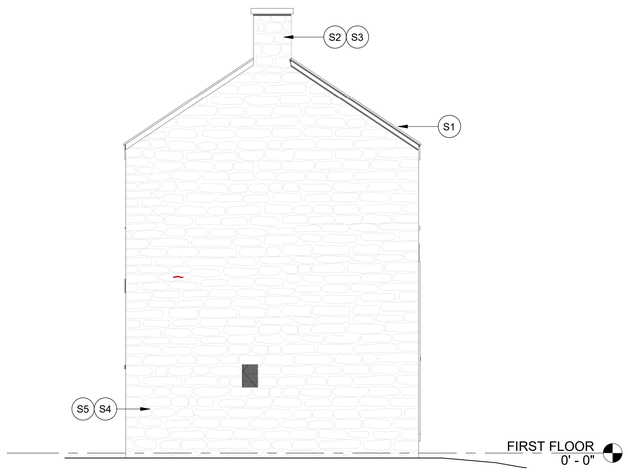
1 TREATMENT NORTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"



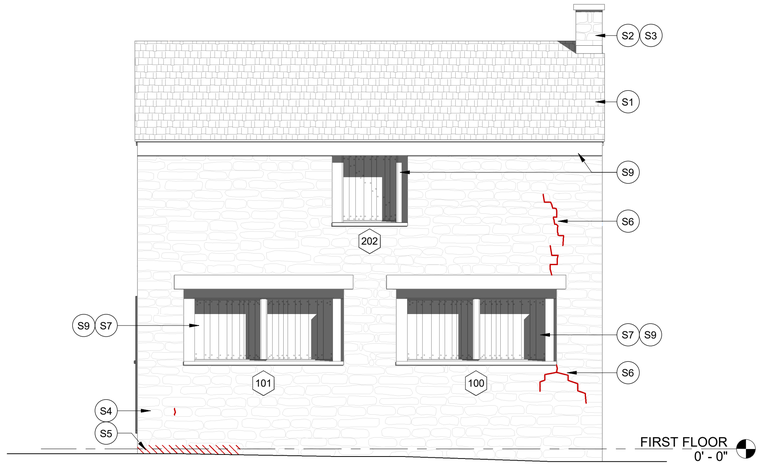
2 TREATMENT EAST ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"



3 TREATMENT SOUTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"



4 TREATMENT WEST ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

ELEVATION KEY	
000 / 0	DOOR NUMBER
000	WINDOW NUMBER
#	DRAWING KEY NOTES

TREATMENT KEY NOTES

IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM SHOULD BE FULLY INSPECTED AND TESTED TO VERIFY PROPER OPERATION. ANY INADEQUACIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED IMMEDIATELY.

SHORT TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

S1. ROOF – IN FAIR CONDITION. REPLACE DETERIORATED, CURLED, OR MISSING SHINGLES, IN KIND. QT: 5%. REPAIR NAIL POPS.

S2. CHIMNEY FLASHING – POOR CONDITION FLASHING TO BE REMOVED. INSTALL NEW GALVANIZED FLASHING AND STEP FLASHING TO BE REGLETED INTO THE BRICK CHIMNEY.

S3. CHIMNEY CAP – INVESTIGATE TOP OF CHIMNEY. INSTALL CONCEALED CHIMNEY CAP IF NO CAP IS CURRENTLY INSTALLED.

S4. MASONRY – CLEAN BIOLOGICAL GROWTH FROM ALL EXTERIOR MASONRY BUILDING AND SITE WALLS WITH LIGHT DETERGENT SCRUBBING AND WARM WATER.

S5. MASONRY – SPOT REPOINT AREAS OF MISSING MORTAR AND REPOINT OPEN CRACKS ON EXTERIOR WALLS OF BUILDING. MATCH EXISTING MORTAR COLOR, TEXTURE, AND TOOLING. QTY: 15% OF BUILDING ELEVATIONS.

S6. MASONRY – SPOT REPOINT AREAS OF MISSING MORTAR AND REPOINT OPEN CRACKS ON INTERIOR FACE OF WALLS. MATCH EXISTING MORTAR COLOR, TEXTURE, AND TOOLING. QTY: 10% OF INTERIOR WALLS.

S7. WINDOW AND DOOR LINTELS – WINDOWS 100 AND 101 – EXTERIOR WOOD TIMBER LINTELS ARE IN FAIR CONDITION AND ARE UNTREATED. TREAT TIMBER WITH CLEAR WOOD PRESERVATIVE.

S8. HARDWARE – RESTORE ALL EXISTING EXTERIOR HARDWARE, INCLUDING HINGES AND HASPS. STRIP EXISTING PAINT, REMOVE RUST, TREAT WITH RUST INHIBITIVE PRIMER, PAINT TO MATCH EXISTING.

S9. PAINT – PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT FASCIA AND RAKE BOARDS, WINDOW AND DOOR JAMBS, SILLS, DOORS, AND SASHES. CAULK ALL OPEN SEAMS IN EAVES.

S10. THE LOFT FRAMING TIMBERS HAVE VISIBLE SIGNS OF DECAY RESEMBLING BROWN ROT. ALL TIMBERS WERE NOT FULLY PROBED AND SOUNDED FOR THIS ASSESSMENT. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE LOFT NOT BE USED FOR STORAGE.

LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

L1. PROVIDE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE BUILDING INTERIOR FLOOR AREA AND THE EXTERIOR PERIMETER OF THE BUILDING AND ADJACENT AREAS WITHIN THE QUADRANGLE. ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION MAY YIELD INFORMATION ABOUT THE BUILDING(S) OR STRUCTURES TO THE NORTH AND EAST OF HS-30 AND THE HISTORIC USE(S) OF THE EXISTING BUILDING(S) TO ASSIST WITH FURTHERING THE INTERPRETATION OF HS-30 AND THE QUARTERMASTER'S QUADRANGLE.

L2. THE SECURITY SYSTEM SHOULD BE FULLY INSPECTED AND TESTED TO VERIFY PROPER OPERATION. ANY CABLING OR COMPONENTS THAT ARE NOT FUNCTIONAL SHOULD BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED.

L3. INSTALL AN ANGLE ON TOP OF THE MASONRY WALL. ANCHOR ANGLE TO TIMBER SILL PLATE AND TOP OF MASONRY WALL. INSTALL SIX ANGLES, EVENLY SPACED, ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES

.

ELEVATION DETERIORATION LEGEND

- BIOLOGICAL GROWTH / ENVIRONMENTAL STAINING
- AREA OF MISSING MORTAR
- MATERIAL LOSS
- DETERIORATED / STRUCTURALLY UNSOUND WOOD TO BE REPAIRED WITH PATCH OR DUTCHMAN REPLACEMENT, OR REMOVED AND REPLACE WITH IN-KIND MATERIALS
- IMPROPER / DEFECTIVE MORTAR JOINT
- STRUCTURAL CRACKING
- IMPROPER PATCH TO BE REMOVED
- SPALLING

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DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. TA13

TITLE OF SHEET
TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
HS-30 TRADE SHOP

FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING NO. 471 80066
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 14 OF 25



View looking northwest to the Trade Shop (HA-30) and Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) . (STRATA 2019)

4.3 QUARTERMASTER'S QUADRANGLE (HS-13) AND TRADE SHOP (HS-30) COST ESTIMATES

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT RESOURCES, LLC
Construction Costs Consulting + Estimating
11006 Parallel Pkwy Suite 200 KANSAS CITY, KS 66109 * 913-262-6715 * cmr@cmrcosts.com

Quartermaster's Complex and Outbuildings
Fort Scott, KS
Strata
Historic Structures Report Estimate 06/17/2020

DESCRIPTION		Immediate	w/ Markups	Short Term	w/ Markups	Long Term	w/ Markups
HS-30 - TRADE SHOP							
GENERAL CONDITIONS		250		2,869		350	
IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS							
1. THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM SHOULD BE FULLY INSPECTED AND TESTED TO VERIFY PROPER OPERATION. ANY INADEQUACIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED IMMEDIATELY.		1,000	1,629				
SHORT TERM RECOMMENDATIONS							
S1. ROOF – IN FAIR CONDITION. REPLACE DETERIORATED, CURLED, OR MISSING SHINGLES, IN KIND. INSTALL NEW NAILS WERE POPPED. QT: 15%				2,000	3,352		
S2. CHIMNEY FLASHING				500	838		
S3. CHIMNEY CAP				150	251		
S4. MASONRY – CLEAN BIOLOGICAL GROWTH				2,122	3,556		
S5. MASONRY – SPOT REPOINT				2,112	3,539		
S6. MASONRY – SPOT REPOINT				1,415	2,371		
S7. WINDOW AND DOOR LINTELS				300	503		
S8. HARDWARE				350	587		
S9. PAINT				2,530	4,241		
S10. THE LOFT FRAMING TIMBERS				-	-		
LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS							
L1. PROVIDE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION						-	-
L2. THE SECURITY SYSTEM						500	870
L3. INSTALL AN ANGLE ON TOP OF THE MASONRY WALL.						900	1,565
subtotal		1,250	1,629	14,347	19,238	1,750	2,435
Contractor's Fee	10%	125		1,435		175	
subtotal		1,375		15,782		1,925	
Design/Estimate Contingency	15%	206		2,367		289	
subtotal		1,581		18,150		2,214	
Escalation for Immediate Repairs	3%	47					
subtotal							
Escalation for Short-Term Repairs	6%			1,089			
subtotal							
Escalation for Long-Term Repairs	10%					221	
TOTAL		**1,629**		**19,238**		**2,435**	

DESCRIPTION	:: QUANTITY	:: UNIT $	: TOTAL

HS-30 - TRADE SHOP

IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM SHOULD BE FULLY INSPECTED AND TESTED TO VERIFY PROPER OPERATION. ANY INADEQUACIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED IMMEDIATELY.

Fire Alarm System Inspection	1 LS	1,000.00	1,000
			1,000

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT $	TOTAL
HS-30 - TRADE SHOP			
SHORT TERM RECOMMENDATIONS			
S1. ROOF – IN FAIR CONDITION. REPLACE DETERIORATED, CURLED, OR MISSING SHINGLES, IN KIND. INSTALL NEW NAILS WERE POPPED. QT: 15%			
Repair Roof'	400 SF	5.00	2,000
			2,000
S2. CHIMNEY FLASHING			
New Flashing @ Chimney	1 LS	500.00	500
			500
S3. CHIMNEY CAP			
Inspect/Repair Chimney Cap	1 LS	150.00	150
			150
S4. MASONRY – CLEAN BIOLOGICAL GROWTH			
Clean Exterior	1,415 SF	1.50	2,122
			2,122
S5. MASONRY – SPOT REPOINT			
Spot Repoint Exterior Walls	211 SF	10.00	2,112
			2,112
S6. MASONRY – SPOT REPOINT			
Spot Repoint Exterior Walls	141 SF	10.00	1,415
			1,415
S7. WINDOW AND DOOR LINTELS			
Treat Wood Lintels	2 EA	150.00	300
			300
S8. HARDWARE			
Restore Door Hardware	1 EA	350.00	350
			350
S9. PAINT			
Prep, Prime, Paint - Trim	80 LF	15.00	1,200
Prep, Prime, Paint - Doors	1 EA	150.00	150
Prep, Prime, Paint - Window Openings (including shutters)	5 EA	200.00	1,000
Prep, Prime, Paint - Gutters and Downspouts	60 LF	3.00	180
			2,530
S10. THE LOFT FRAMING TIMBERS			
no pricing required			0
			0

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT $	TOTAL
HS-30 - TRADE SHOP			
LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS			
L1. PROVIDE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION			
Archeological Investigation is recommended (no costs at this time)			0
			0
L2. THE SECURITY SYSTEM			
L1. PROVIDE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	1 LS	500.00	500
			500
L3. INSTALL AN ANGLE ON TOP OF THE MASONRY WALL.			
Install Angle at Masonry Wall	6 EA	150.00	900
			900



View looking west at the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12). (STRATA 2019)

5.1 QUARTERMASTER'S STOREHOUSE (HS-12) CHRONOLOGY AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

Chapter 5 | Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12)

Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) Chronology



Figure 5.1.1. Quartermaster's Storehouse during restoration, ca. 1976.
(FOSC 13610, RG105, S06, Photo 7)

Summary: The Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) was designed in 1842 by Thomas Swords, and finished enough to be occupied in June 1843.[1] It is a one and one-half-story, timber frame building that has a full basement. It is located near the east end of Officers' Row, between the Officers' Quarters (HS-01, HS-02, and HS-04) and the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13). It is the only building on the fort grounds that has a below-grade basement. It housed the quartermaster and subsistence departments of the post when new. The quartermaster department was in charge of supplies and buildings, and the subsistence department was in charge of feeding the troops. Rooms in the building when it was new included the Quartermaster's Storeroom, the Subsistence Storeroom, the Quartermaster's Office, and a second small room that may have served as an issuing room or a sleeping room.[2] After the fort was decommissioned, the building was converted to residential use. Deed records show that it was a residence by 1858, and it became a boarding house later in its history. Several changes were made to the house beginning in the late 1880s and extending into the 1920s. In 1921, the house underwent a major remodeling project, which included raising part of

[1] Erwin N. Thompson, "Fort Scott Kansas Historic Structures Report, Part I: Site Identification & Evaluation" (National Park Service, Division of History. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1967), 64.
[2] Sally Johnson Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: Quartermaster's Storehouse – HS-12, Fort Scott National Historic Site," (National Park Service, Fort Scott, Kansas, 1979) 22.

the roofline, adding porches, and changing patterns of fenestration. The alterations were so extensive that it was later believed that the original storehouse had been demolished.

Later Uses: The building is said to have housed a store for a short time in the 1850s, after which it became a residence.

Legal Description: Lots 7, 8, 9 of Block 1 have been associated with this building since at least 1867. Although the original town plat shows the building location as Lot 8, later maps show it as 7 and pt. of 8, and deed records also indicate it is on lot 7 or 8. Lot 9 was open space into the 1920s or 30s.

Historic Addresses: Sanborn maps indicate that this lot had the address 1908 Blair Avenue from 1884 to around 1889, and 203 Blair Ave. from 1899 to at least 1947.

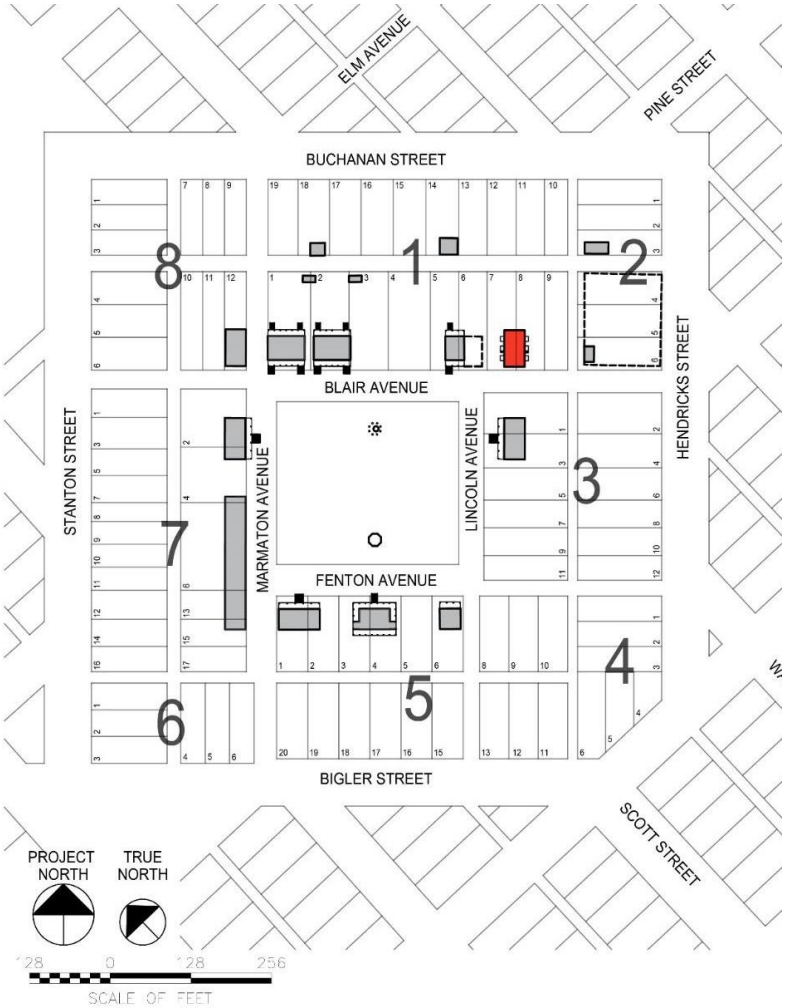


Figure 5.1.2. Plat map, showing lot numbers and the locations of the buildings in the study group. The Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) is in red.
(Map by STRATA, based on an 1878 plat map of the town of Fort Scott.)

HS-12 Summary of Ownership History (Block 1, Lot 8) Original town plat shows it as Lot 8; 1917 Sanborn shows this as L 8; later Sanborn maps and the 1967 survey show it as 7 and pt of 8.		
Date	Owner	Notes
1843	U. S. Government	Completion date
1855	James T. Hill (or Kill)	Bought "Qr. Mrs. & Subsistence Store House" at 1855 auction.
?	Hill (or Kill) to Bullock or Clough?	No deed on record
1858	C. P. Bullock occupying the house.	Per article advertising its sale.
1861, March 29	Sarah Clough from Fort Scott Town Company	Lots "supposed to be 7 and 12." Appears to have covered only the title to the land. (W.D. Book A, page 280) $200
1865, Feb. 28	T. T. Insley from F. Clough	Lots "supposed to be 7 and 12." (W.D. Book A, page 526) $1200
1866	John T. Voss from T. T. Insley	Lots 7 and possibly 12 (W.D. Book C, page 239)
1867, Mar. 20	Martin V. and Ann E. Voss from John T. Voss	First clear reference to all of the lots at the end of the block. Lots 7, 8, 9 & 12 (W.D. Book F, page 247) $2,000
1869, Feb. 27	M. V. Voss from the Fort Scott Town Co.	Lots 8 & 9 (W.D. Book H, page 297) Described as having a "68 foot front, according to the lithograph plat" of Fort Scott, Kansas… This is the deed to the rest of the land, including HS-14. $200
1869, Feb. 29.	J. S. Emmert from Martin V. Voss	Lots 7, 8 & 9 (W.D. Book H, page 298)
1869, March 5	Eliza A. Lyon and husband from J. S. Emmert & Wife	Lots 7, 8 & 9. (W.D. Book I, page 4.)
1892, Apr. 1	W. C. Gunn from A. B. Lyon	Lots 7, 8 & 9 (W.D. Book 63, page 582) $8400
1892, April 20	R. R. Murphy from W. C. Gunn	Lots 7, 8 & 9. (W.D. Book 63, page 620) $8500
1893, Jan 13	W. C. Gunn from R. R. Murphy	Lots 7, 8 & 9. (W.D. Book 65, page 380) $8,500
1894, Oct. 24	H. S. Durand from Sheriff of Bourbon Co.	Bought at sheriff's auction for $100 Lots 7, 8 & 9. (S.D. Book 71, page 147)
1899, Oct. 27	William Deets from Francis E. Durand, et. al.	Lots 7, 8 & 9 less 16 ft. off of NE side of Lot 9 (W.D. Book 80, page 522)
1913, April 28	S. Louise Livingston from Elizabeth Deets	Lots 7, 8 & 9. Bought for $2,050 (W.D. Book 108, page 354)
1914, Nov. 28	Isaac K. Hollister from Louise Livingston	Lots 7, 8 & 9. Bought for $2,500 (W.D. Book 110, page 339)
1917, June 15	Joseph K. Downing from Isaac K. Hollster	Lots 7, 8 & 9. (W.D. Book 114, page 322)
1919, Sept 17	Anna R. Cross, et al from Joseph K. Downing	Lots 7, 8 & 9. (W.D. Book 117, page 435)
1919. Nov. 20	Alex Livingston	Affidavit relating to Lots 7, 8, 9. This appears to be clearing up an issue with the chain of title.
1925, Mar 17	Mary E. Goble from Louise Livingston	Lots 7, 8 & 9. (W.D. Book 126, page 151)
1925, Mar. 17	Burton C. Stambaugh from Mary E. Goble	Lots 7, 8 & 9. (W.D. Book 126, page 152)
1928, Dec. 3	Franz Bachman from Burton Stambaugh	Lots 7, 8 & 9, less 16 feet taken for alley. (Quit Claim Deed Book 133, page 10)
1942, Dec. 5.	Lucy E. McGuire or her heirs from Marina Bachman	Lots 7, 8 & 9. (W.D. Book 146, page 47)

1948, Oct 26.	John Hetzer et. ux. from Lucy McGuire, et al	Lots 7 & 8 (W.D. Book 157, page 548)
1968, Feb. 15.	City of Fort Scott from Leonia Hetzler	Lots 7 and 8
1979	National Park Service from City of Fort Scott	Shetlar "Historic Structures Preservation Guide."

Figure 5.1.3. Summary of Ownership History for HS-12. (From Bourbon County Deed Records, Numerical Index for Block One City of Fort Scott, prepared by Mason Martel and Deb Sheals 2020).

HS-12 Timeline

1842 December. Plans for the site and major buildings, including the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12), were completed by Quartermaster Thomas Swords.

1843 Quartermasters Storeroom (HS-12) was complete enough to be occupied by June 1843.[3]

1848 Plan of the fort indicated that the Quartermaster's Storehouse was "completed with the exception of floors."[4] Flooring was the last item installed in many of the buildings.

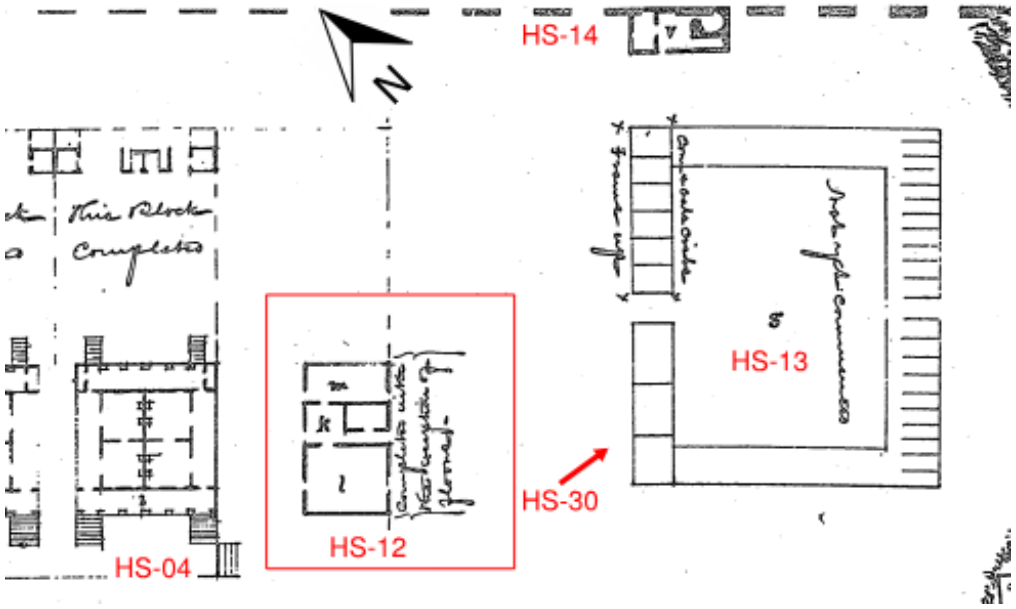


Figure 5.1.4. Excerpt of a map of the fort drawn in 1848 by Fort Quartermaster George T. Wallace. HS-12 is indicated by the red box. The note to the side says "completed with the exception of flooring." (Electronic copy of the map supplied by MRWO National Park Service.)

[3] Capt. Thomas Swords to Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Jesup, Oct. 1, 1843. (Electronic Files)

[4] Map of the fort drawn in 1848 by Fort Quartermaster George T. Wallace. (Electronic Copy of the map supplied by MRWO National Park Service.)

1855 March. An advertisement in the *Kansas Weekly Herald* described several of the buildings on auction at Fort Scott. The Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) was described as being "60 feet by 37 feet containing four rooms, a loft, and a cellar." The advertisement also mentioned the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13), which included blacksmiths [sic] and carpenters shops, stables, and granaries.[5]

1855 April. The army auctioned all Fort Scott buildings and materials. The Quartermaster's Storehouse was purchased by James T. Hill (or Kill).[6]

1855 August. Bourbon County was formed and the Town of Fort Scott was incorporated by the Territorial Legislature.[7] (Kansas became a state in 1861.) That same month the Town Company commissioned a lithograph plat of the town of Fort Scott.[8] HS-12 is located on what was shown as Lot 8, Block 1 of that plat. Deed records and later Sanborn maps show the lot lines were later adjusted; HS-12 is located on lots 7 and 8.

1858 February. An advertisement in the local paper showed that the building was serving as the residence of C. P. Bullock and that it was for sale. (Figure 2.1.8.) Bullock may have been renting the building. He is not listed in any deed records for the property.

1858, ca. The Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) as it appeared around 1858 was briefly described by C. W. Goodlander in his memoirs, which were written in 1899. Goodlander stated "At the other end of the row of the officers' quarters <u>was a one-story building, where the Lyons property now stands, called the commissary building</u>. (Underline added for emphasis.) He also described the nearby Quartermaster's Quadrangle (HS-13). "Out on the bluff on the east was a corral for the livestock of the government. And on the side of the hill was a corn mill, operated by horse power."[9]

Goodlander also noted that there were only three merchants in town when he arrived: Hiero Wilson, the former post sutler, "Old Dr. Bills", and "Blake Little."[10] Deed records show that Little owned the west part of HS-04 from October 1859 to January 1860. Goodlander may have been referring to Dr. Branham Hill when

[5] *Kansas Weekly Herald*, March 9, 1855, np.
[6] Holder and. Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton: A Historic Resource Study of Fort Scott National Historic Site* (Omaha, NE: National Park Service, MWRO, 2001) 291.
[7] T. F. Robley, *History of Bourbon County, Kansas, To the Close of 1865* (Fort Scott, KS: Monitor Book and Printing Co, 1894) 43 and 71.
[8] Bourbon County Deed Records, and copy of the Original Plat.
[9] C. W. Goodlander, *Memoirs and Recollections of the Early Days of Fort Scott* (Fort Scott, KS: Monitor Book & Printing Co., 1899), 7. Underline added here for emphasis.
[10] Goodlander, *Memoirs and Recollections,* 30.

he named "Dr. Bills" as the other merchant. Deed records show that Dr. Branham Hill owned the east part of HS-04 during that period.[11]

1860, Feb. Fort Scott Town Company was incorporated on February 27, 1860. Its members were listed as Geo. A. Crawford, W. R. Judson, Joseph Williams, E. S. Lowman, H. T. Wilson, and Norman Eddy.[12]

1861 Deed of sale for Lots 7 and 12 from Fort Scott Town Company to Sarah M. Clough. (Wife of Phineas Clough). The 1861 deed was for the "lot of ground on which Clough's residence now stands," along with a lot immediately in the rear of said residence on "lots supposed to be 7 and part of 12, Block 1."[13] There is no deed on record that shows the transfer of the building to the Cloughs; that sale likely took place before the Fort Scott Town Company commissioned a plat of the town of Fort Scott.

The 1861 deed also noted that Clough's land did not include "vacant land between said residence and the building owned by Dr. Hill." That referred to HS-04, which was owned by Dr. Branham Hill in that period.[14]

NOTE: Although the description of the lots occupied by this building is unclear in early records, a clear chain of ownership for this building has been identified, starting with the Cloughs and ending with NPS acquisition.

1862 March. Fort Scott was formally re-established as a military post, but this time the Army rented facilities instead of reclaiming or repurchasing existing resources. The Quartermaster's Storehouse was reportedly not rented by the Army during this time.[15]

1865 March. F. Clough sells T. T. Insley "lots supposed to be 7 and part of 12, Block 1."[16] Although that deed describes the sale of "the lot of ground on which the former residence of Clough stands" the higher sale price of $1200 indicates that the building was included. That transaction also noted that the sale did not include land between it and the building "of G. J. Clark." Antoinette E. Clark purchased HS-04 from B. Hill in 1863.[17]

[11] Bourbon County Deed Records, Deed Book A, p. 280, and Bourbon County Index for Lots 5 and 14, Block 1.
[12] Robley, *History of Bourbon County, Kansas,* 147.
[13] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book A, page 280.
[14] Bourbon County Deed Records, Deed Book A, p. 280, and Bourbon County Index for Lots 5 and 14, Block 1.
[15] John D. Reynolds, "Archeological Investigations at Old Fort Scott," (Omaha, NE: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1983), 24.
[16] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book A, page 526.
[17] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book B, page 228.

1867 March 20. Martin V. and Ann E. Voss bought the property from John T. Voss for $2,000. The deed for that purchase marks the first clear reference to all of the lots facing Blair at the end of the block. It included Lots 7, 8, 9 & 12.[18]

1869 March. Eliza A. Lyon purchases Lots 7, 8 & 9 in Block 1 (HS-12) from J. S. Emmert.[19]

1871 The Bird's Eye View shows a building in the location of the Quartermaster's Storehouse.

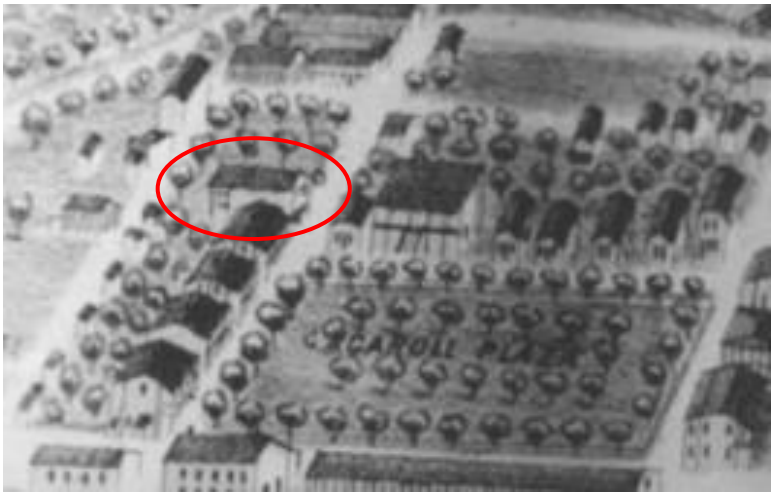


Figure 5.1.5. Detail of 1871 lithograph. Red circle indicates approximate location of HS-12.
(FOSC Archives, 13609, RG104, S8, Photo 47)

1884 Sanborn shows the rectangular plan building.

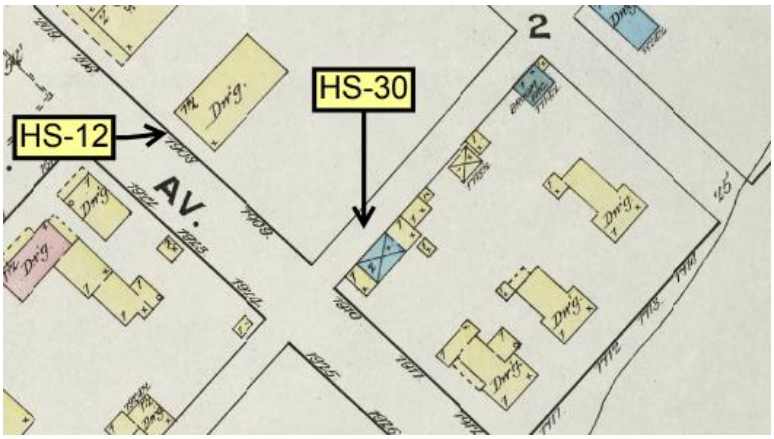


Figure 5.1.6. 1884 Sanborn, detail of map.
(Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1884)

[18] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book F, page 247.
[19] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book H, page 298.

1888 Sanborn map shows the building as a two-story frame dwelling with a one-story open porch facing Blair Ave.[20] The City Directory shows that A. B. Lyon is living there. The map indicates two major sections within the house, which may indicate a new hipped roof.

That work was the first of many changes that transformed the appearance of the former storehouse. Other changes that took place over the new few decades included increasing the height of the front (south) part of the building, changing the rooflines, adding and enlarging door and window openings, and adding Italianate detailing (Figure 5.1.9). The cumulative changes were so marked that initial plans for park development did not identify it as an original part of the fort until early framing was revealed as workers were preparing to demolish it. (See 1960s entries below.)



Figure 5.1.7. 1888 Sanborn, detail of map.
(Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1888)

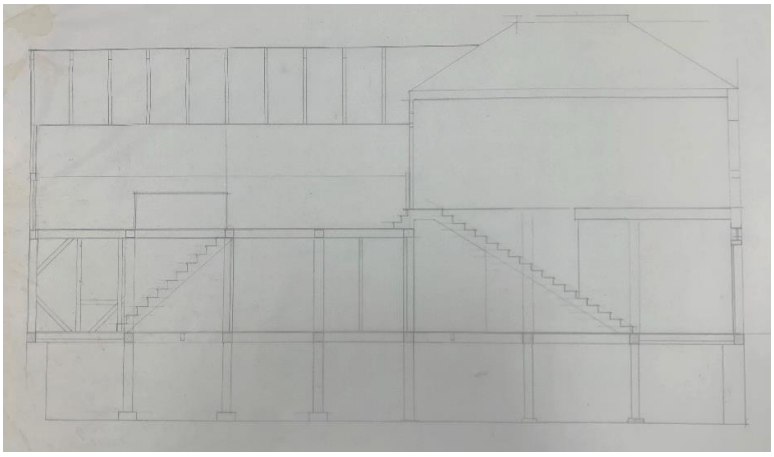


Figure 5.1.8. Section drawn through the building showing the raised floor level, walls, and roof in the south section of the building, ca. 1970. (FOSC Archives, IMPF Flat Files, no title, no date).

[20] Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," (New York: Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, 1888), 6.

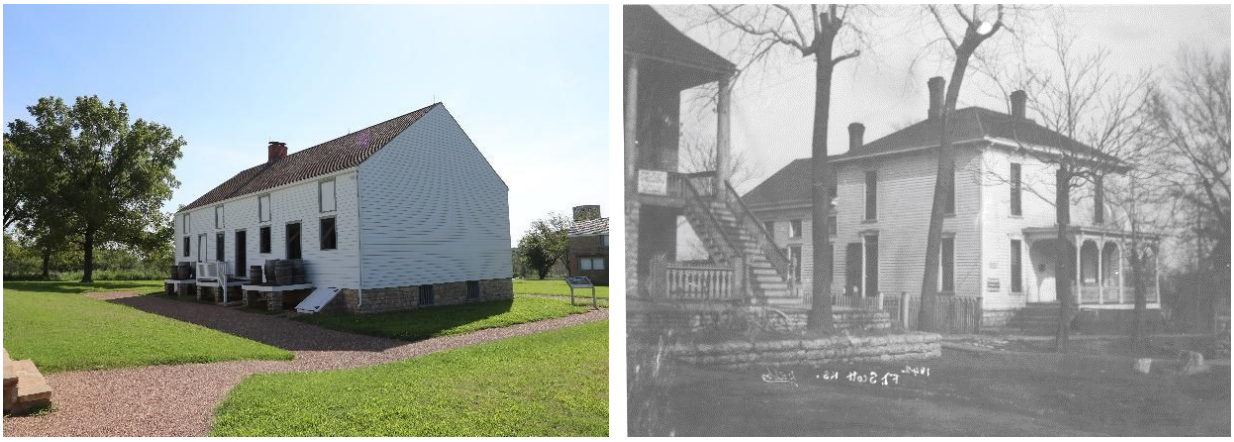


Figure 5.1.9. Photo of HS-12 as it looks today, compared to how as it looked at the turn of the century. These photos were taken from comparable vantage points.
(Left: STRATA 2019; Right: FOSC13609 Series 6, Photo 66.)

1892 April 1. W. C. Gunn purchased Lots 7, 8 & 9 in Block 1 (HS-12) from A. B. Lyon. Sale price was $8,400.[21]

1892 April 20. R. R. Murphy purchased Lots 7, 8, & 9 in Block 1 (HS-12) from W. C. Gunn. Sale price was $8,500.[22] Murphy took out a mortgage on the property with H. S. Durand soon after.

1892 September 2. An advertisement placed by Mrs. M. J. Beals stated that "I have fitted up a homelike boarding house at No. 203 Blair avenue [sic] and will take boarders by the day or week…"[23] Beals is not listed in the deed records; it appears she was renting the property or otherwise associated with R. R. Murphy.

1893 January. W. C. Gunn regained ownership of Lots 7, 8 & 9 in Block 1 (HS-12) from R. R. Murphy for $8,500. It is likely that Murphy was unable to keep up with the mortgage.[24]

1899 October. William Deets purchased Lots 7, 8 & 9 in Block 1 (HS-12) from Francis E. Durand. No sale price noted. Durand had purchased the property at a Sheriff's auction in 1894 for $100.[25] The deed included a note that 16 feet had been taken off the lots for alley improvements. A small porch was added to the east side, per the Sanborn map.

[21] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book H, page 298.
[22] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book 63, page 380.
[23] "Private Boarding," *Fort Scott Daily Tribune and Daily Monitor*, September 2, 1892, 6.
[24] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book 65, page 380.
[25] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book 80, page 522.

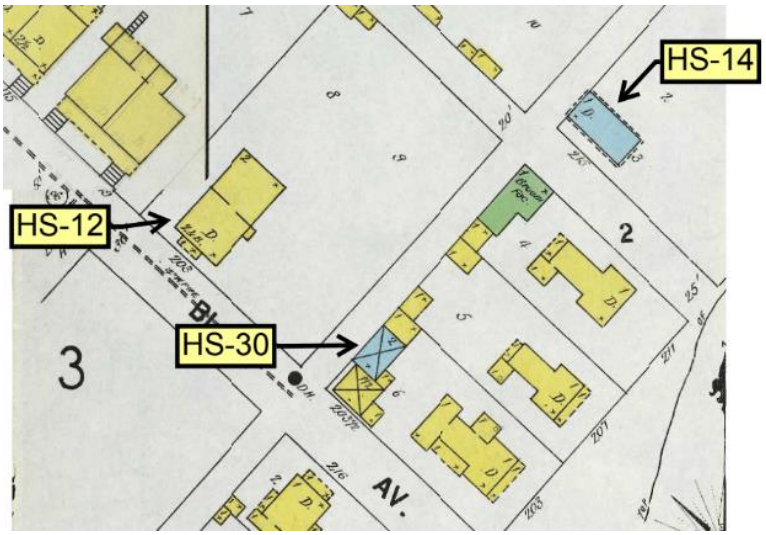


Figure 5.1.10. 1899 Sanborn, detail of map.
(Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1899)

1906 Sanborn map labels it as "Boarding", indicating it was no longer a single-family house.

1913 April. S. Louise Livingston purchased Lots 7, 8, & 9 in Block 1 (HS-12) from Elizabeth Deets for $2,050.[26]

1914 Livingston sells the property to J. K. Hollister, and although it changed hands several times over the next few years, Livingston appears to have retained some control over the property.

1916 The local paper includes an advertisement for "Two apartments of two rooms each. One single room," all located at 203 Blair. (HS-12.) No owner or operator name was given.[27]

1917 Sanborn map labels the building as "Rooms."

1921 March 21. The local newspaper reported that Mrs. Alex Livingston "contemplates making extensive improvements to her large house at 203 Blair Avenue, and all the tenants have been asked to vacate. It will be closed for repairs September 17th."[28]

Those changes included enlarging door and window openings, and adding a large new porch on the east side wall. (Reference Figure 5.1.12 – 5.1.14)

[26] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book 108, page 354.
[27] *The Fort Scott Republican*, March 21, 1916, 2.
[28] *Fort Scott Daily Tribune and Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, September 15, 1921, 1.

1925 Sanborn map shows that a narrow, rectangular porch was located along the east side of the building.[29]

The building appears to have continued to serve as rental housing after the remodeling project; an obituary for Robert A. Gray dated 1924 listed 203 Blair as his address, but deed records show that he never owned the property.

March 17, 1925. Livingston sold the property to Mary E. Goble, who sold it to Burton Stambaugh the same day. Burt C. Stambaugh was the only occupant of the house listed in the city directory for that year.[30]

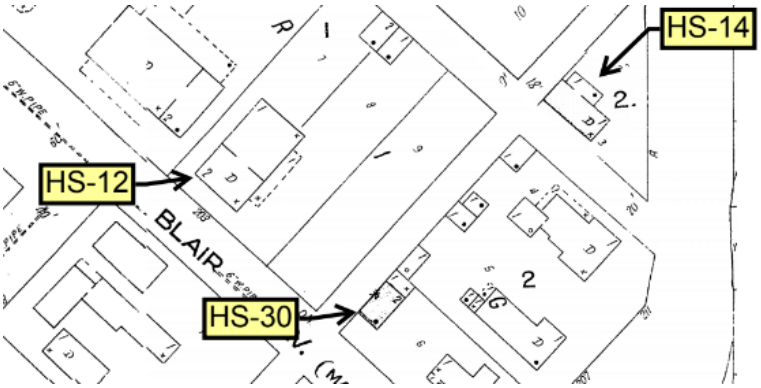


Figure 5.1.11. 1925 Sanborn, detail of map.
(Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1925)

1928 December 3. Franz Bachman bought the property from Burton Stambaugh, who had loaned him money on the same property in the past. The property remained in Bachman's family until 1942.

1947 Sanborn map labels it as "APTS."

1959 The National Historic Landmark (NHL) paperwork was completed. HS-12 was not listed in the NHL.

1962 City directory listed 8 apartments at 203 Blair.[31]

[29] Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1925, 4.
[30] *Polk's Fort Scott City Directory* (Kansas City, MO: R. L. Polk & Co., 1925), 201.
[31] *Polk's Fort Scott City Directory* (Kansas City, MO: R. L. Polk & Co., 1962), 8.

1967 Preliminary evaluation of the former fort property noted that the site of HS-12 was "occupied by a large two-story house which occupants erroneously believe to be from the first fort era."[32] A master plan that was prepared for the upcoming historical park the same year assumed the Quartermaster's Storehouse had been demolished and proposed denoting its approximate location with a low wall or similar structure.[33]



Figure 5.1.12. Field survey in 1966 shows occupants on the front porch.
(FOSC Archives 13611, RG106, Photo 25)



Figure 5.1.13. HS-12 prior to restoration.
(FOSC Archives 13610, RG105, S06, Photo 59, cropped)

[32] Thompson, "Fort Scott Kansas Historic Structures Report, Part I," 185.

[33] C. W. Gordon, "Master Plan: Fort Scott Historical Park" (Fort Scott Kansas: National Park Service, 1967), 41.



Figure 5.1.14. HS-12 prior to restoration.
(FOSC Archives 13610, RG105, S06, Photo 58, cropped)



Figure 5.1.15. The east basement wall clearly defines the window and bulkhead door openings. (FOSC 13609, RG104, S06, Photo 24)

Late 1960s Not long after the city purchased the property, plans were made to demolish the building, as it was believed to have been built in the late 19th or early 20th centuries. Representatives from the NPS and Kansas Historical Society did a precursory review of the building before its demolition. Archeologist Thomas Barr identified that the heavy framing of the exterior walls matched that of other 1840s buildings on the fort grounds and that this was indeed the original 1843 Quartermaster's Storehouse.[34]

[34] Arnold Scofield, Retired NPS Historian, Interview with Angie Gaebler, Fort Scott National Historic Site, August 2020.

1968 February 18. the City of Fort Scott acquired Lots 7 & 8 in Block 2 (HS-12) from Leonia Hetzer.[35]

Elbert Smith, NPS Historical Architect and Superintendent, stationed at Fort Larned, sent a note to the Mayor of Fort Scott that the discovery that much of HS-12 was still preserved introduced a very real problem in that there were no estimates for restoration of this building and that it would require a change to the Master Plan. He also noted that he was having signs made to mark buildings to be preserved or for further study, as well as posting 'No Trespassing' signs. They had discovered that three of the window sashes from HS-12 had been looted.[36]

1971 John E. Brink and Associates was contracted to restore HS-12. The scope was to provide the necessary plans and specifications for the building.[37]

1972 There was a concern for the rapidly deteriorating Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) and Mayor Doherty felt it was necessary to begin stabilization. He requested funds from the NPS.[38] The work was to begin right away in concurrence with the Exterior Stabilization Drawings 014/80014, dated 7/5/1972, with the exception that the porch on the south elevation was to be removed and the building felt for wall coverings was to be 90#.[39] The building was covered with protective asphaltic felt covering pending additional research.[40] When the porches were removed, the exposed wall framing was in very bad condition and completely gone in some locations.[41]

1975 The NPS engaged Tom Barr, Kansas State Historical Society archeologist, to perform preliminary investigation work of HS-12 and HS-30, at the request of Charles Shetlar. He was also to be present during excavations to advise if artifacts were uncovered.[42]

[35] Bourbon County Deed Records, Book 182, page 602.
[36] Letter from Elbert Smith to Frank Doherty, Nov 6, 1968. FOSC 13450, Box s, Folder 17, 67-69.
[37] Contract between City of Fort Scott and John E. Brink and Associates, Nov 9, 1971. FOSC 13449, Box 1, Folder 25, 28-37.
[38] Letter from Frank Doherty, Mayor, to Merrill Beal, September 25, 1972. FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 31, 112.
[39] Letter from NPS to Triangle Builders, July 7, 1972. FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 31, 114.
[40] Charles Shetlar, "Historic Structures Preservation Guide," FOSC/01004-13.
[41] Charles Shetlar, "Field Report: Shetlar Griffith Shetlar to City of Fort Scott," Sept 21, 1972. FOSC 13449, Box 1, Folder 40.
[42] Letter from Robert Giles to Charles Shetlar, October 21, 1975, FOSC 13450, Box 2, No Folder, 34.

1976 Shetlar wrote to the Mayor of Fort Scott to prioritize future work, starting with HS-12, which, while having been protected with black felt paper, was likely continuing to take on moisture and may have had active termites. It was also not an attractive display for visitors.[43]

1975-1976 Photographs taken during this time show extensive construction work on HS-12. That work included removing the roof of the second story addition. The original top beam plate, which had been cut for late period windows, was repaired. The east and west sides of the building were bowed out near the center of the structure, as much as 6-inches, due to the type of gabled roof construction. The side columns were also warped out. There was discussion about how to pull the centers back in, but they were concerned about the plumbing up the walls (this seems to be a moot point, considering they didn't keep any plumbing). Sill plates on the east side and west end of the south wall were partially replaced. The west sill plate, which was described as having been previously repaired, was replaced. Some sections of the sill were repaired by laminating the outside face. Column A-1 (NW corner) was replaced. Column A-5 was in poor condition and the outside 3-inches was replaced.[44] [45]

The west basement stone wall was excavated and removed between the areaways. The stone was relaid. The field report says the original wall was laid with relatively thin face stone (4-inches to 6-inches thick with smaller rubble type interior stone. The interior stone was laid with a reddish clay mixed with lime (Figure 5.1.16).[46]

First floor windows were uncovered and frames were found to be walnut. The field report says the "units" were not original, which likely means the sashes. The east windows had grooves in the bottom of the sills to receive the siding. The first floor west window had a later-period sill. Other existing openings had been cut through diagonal bracing and studs and therefore were not original. Original vertical studs at windows were found to be notched into the beams above and below the windows.

The north window on the east side appeared to have an original horizontal member. The center door on the east side had an original oak sill in place but had been cut off even with the outside face of the building. There was an original

[43] Letter from Charles Shetlar to John Baker, Mayor, February 10, 1976. FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 3, 114.
[44] Charles Shetlar, "Field Report: Shetlar Griffith Shetlar to City of Fort Scott," Sept 21, 1976, FOSC, 13450, Box 2, Folder 86, 3-4.
[45] Charles Shetlar, "Field Report: Shetlar Griffith Shetlar to City of Fort Scott," Aug 11, 1976, 1. FOSC 13449, Box 2, Folder 86.
[46] "Field Report," August 11, 1976, 1.

pintle on the left (north) jamb located 8-inches above the floor. The upper portion of the south jamb was in place.

The north entry door on the east elevation had an original pintle in the jamb stud, 19 ¾-inches down from the beam. The bottom pintle was broken off in the stud. The center door on the west side of the building had original walnut trim on the south inside jamb and showed hinges on the edge of the trim with 4 screw holes, similar to plank doors found in officers' quarters.[47]

Vance Kaminski later responded to Shetlar in agreement that items on the original NPS drawings were incorrect. This included that the original openings were covered by an inside shutter, fastened with a turn knob and that these did not contain windows as shown on the NPS drawings. He agreed that Door D2, if not original, should be replaced. He also directed that the wood columns in the basement were to be repaired, rather than replaced. All original fabric in the basement was to be preserved, and structural stabilization should be accomplished in a manner that would not disturb the original fabric. He also noted that while the Master Plan did not include the restoration of the interior, he cautioned that the planned restoration work should preserve the original fabric and that additional onsite studies may yield information necessary to restore the interior. Late period additions, including walls and ceilings, were allowed to be removed.[48]



Figure 5.1.16. Excavated west basement wall under construction. The historic areaways at the north and south ends of the west wall remain. (FOSC 13120, RG116, 02)

[47] "Field Report," August 11, 1976, 1.

[48] Letter from Vance Kaminski to Charles Shetlar, March 24, 1976. FOSC 13450, Box, 2, Folder 31, 109-110.

1976 Fort Scott Historic Area listed in the NRHP. The nomination summarized work done to date. Exterior restoration of HS-12 was nearly complete at that time.



Figure 5.1.17. Quartermaster's Storehouse during restoration, ca. 1976. Camera looking southeast. Removal of siding from the exterior walls revealed the early heavy timber framing, providing evidence that the building was older than first believed. (FOSC 13610, RG105, S06, Photo 09)

1976 Initial funding for HS-12 restoration was estimated to total $85,900.[49] It is not clear, but it appears that this was for the exterior only, as a letter to the Kansas Historical Society said that no restoration was planned for the interior.[50] The actual bid was for $77,725.[51]

1976 November 1976. Congressman Skubitz met with the fort officials and the NPS and suggested that he wanted the fort completed by the end of his next term. Specifically, the interior of HS-12 was to be at least partially restored to show how it was to be used as a storeroom. The NPS also suggested using the interior to show in-place exhibits of construction techniques by leaving the original interior structure exposed. No decision at this meeting was made. The meeting also covered suggested work for HS-14 and HS-30, as well as other buildings on the fort.[52]

[49] Letter from Merrill Beal to John Baker, Mayor, February 6, 1976. FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 3, 122-124.
[50] Letter from Merrill Beal to Nyle Miller, January 22, 1976. FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 3, 133.
[51] Letter from Merrill Beal to John Baker, Mayor, July 8, 1976. FOSC 13610, Box 3, Folder 11, 117.
[52] Trip Report from Executive Assistant to Regional Director to Regional Director, November 30, [sic 1976], FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 3, 18-20.

Daily Work Reports in mid-1976 says they shored beams, removed siding and cleaned the basement floor. They mention to 'machine excavate' the east side for Tom Barr, which may indicate some archeological assessment in this area. Later work summary states to 'back fill where excavated for Tom Barr.' Straps were installed on beams in the basement. They removed the existing roofing, window sashes, laid stone, and repointed. They removed the west basement wall and relaid it. They removed the chimney and non-historic interior partitions. They also mentioned rebuilding basement window frames in several reports, as well as to clean and repair existing sash (perhaps this is the Quartermaster Office window). They said they straightened the north wall and patched sills on the east wall. Redwood siding was installed.[53]

1977 Estimated cost to restore HS-12 was $59,500.00.[54]

1977 Tom Barr was not able to find any evidence of the porch or loading dock supports on either side of HS-12 during his visit in February 1977. The 6-foot depth of the platforms was chosen to allow for room to work on the dock. Also, having the steps from the porches out in front would impede wagon traffic, so they suggested side steps on the two center docks only. The other possibility was that there were continuous docks on each side with steps at one end, but because of the placement of the basement steps, this was unlikely. Shetlar requested NPS comments.[55]

Proposed changes were made to the entrance steps for HS-12, as Tom Barr had found some evidence of flagstones in the area of the steps. Therefore, the placement of the steps was to be governed by the flagstones.[56]

Land Heritage Funds provided monies for the continuation of the reconstruction of Fort Scott, as approved by Congressman Joe Skubitz. This included work for many structures. HS-12 was funded for $90,000.00 for the interior reconstruction and shared $107,000.00 with other buildings for interior furnishings.[57]

1978 After several submissions related to the interior restoration of HS-12, Restoration Drawings for HS-12 Quartermaster Storerooms issued by Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects, were approved by Thomas G. Balsanek in October 1978. The final official set of full drawings have not been located.

[53] Daily Extra Work Summary, February 6, 1979. FOSC 13610, Resource Mgmt. Box 3, 149-446.
[54] Charles Shetlar, "Field Report: Shetlar Griffith Shetlar to City of Fort Scott," May 3, 1977, 1.
[55] Letter from Charles Shetlar to Bill Dean, February 23, 1977. FOSC 13610, Resource Mgmt, Box 3, Folder 43, 6.
[56] Letter from Bill Dean to Charles Shetlar, March 21, 1977. FOSC 13610, Resource Mgmt, Box 3, Folder 43, 5.
[57] Letter form Merrill Beal to Joe Antrim, Mayor, August 19, 1977. FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 5, 32-34.

Review of the Quartermaster's Storeroom plans by Thomas Balsanek, NPS Park Planner, included comments to include fire and intrusion alarms. He also asked that they verify if there should be a 'Block and Tackle.' Shelving should be added in the issue room as well as an issue counter. He thought it was likely that such a counter existed in the hallway partition of this room.[58]

Shetlar forwarded Triangle Builders bid for $65,409.00 for the restoration of the interior of HS-12, claiming this was a fair price for this type of work, recommending they enter into a cost-plus contract.[59]

1979 The subfloor in the south storeroom was found to be rotten and required replacement. Beams on the north half were repaired. The field report suggests that "included rotted out floor beam filled with sawdust and glue." It is not clear what this statement suggests.[60] A Daily Extra Work Summary in February 1979 states that they removed the late period floor and repaired the wood floor. They also repaired beams (3/3 and 2/3), 3x5 floor joists, and a door. They cleaned and repaired existing wall boards and were noted to repair the north wall plank.[61] Steel columns were ordered in January for the basement.[62]

1979 March. Charles Shetlar sent a transmittal with 'HS-12 Partition Evidence' to the NPS Regional Office with attention to Thomas Balsanek and Harry Myers. This actual drawing has not been found.[63]

Restoration, including interior spaces, completed.[64] Historic Furnishing Report prepared by Sally Johnson Ketchum in March 1979. Exterior paint in place by 1980.[65]

1980s Dual internal corbeled chimneys were reconstructed, and steel cables were installed to reinforce attic framing.[66]

[58] Letter from Thomas Balsanek to Charles Shetlar, October 30, 1978. FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 35, 112-113.
[59] Letter from Charles Shelter to Harry Myers, November 16. 1978. FOSC 13610, Resource Mgmt, Box 3, Folder 11, 85.
[60] Charles Shetlar, "Field Report: Shetlar Griffith Shetlar to City of Fort Scott," April 12, 1979, 1. FOSC 13449, Box 2, Folder 94.
[61] Daily Extra Work Summary, February 6, 1979. FOSC 13610, Resource Mgmt. Box 3, 208-228.
[62] Transmittal from Charles Shetlar to Triangle Builders, January 31, 1979. FOSC 13610, Resource Mgmt. Box 3, Folder 11, 78.
[63] Transmittal from Charles Shetlar to Thomas Balsanek, March 9, 1979. FOSC 13610, Resource Mgmt, Box 3, Folder 43, 77.
[64] Charles Shetlar, "Historic Structures Preservation Guide," FOSC/01004-13.
[65] FOSC Archives 13609, RG 104, S2, photo 175.
[66] P. E. G. Mass, "Quartermaster Storehouse HS-12 Chimney and Stairway Restoration," United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service Midwest Regional Office, 1983. [ETIC files from Marla.]

1992 November through December. Trenches were dug for the installation of a security system at the fort. That work was monitored by archeologist Caven Clark. That project produced only a few artifacts related to HS-12.[67]

A report by Caven Clark in 1993, recounting the work from the 1992 archeological investigations indicates, "Moisture problems in HS-12 will eventually require mitigation. Similar measures at other historic structures involve installation of perforated PVC pipe around the perimeter of the foundation. This action will require archeological clearance prior to implementation. Since HS-12 is an original structure, hand excavation of test units is recommended, the placement and number of which will be determined by the location of the anticipated disturbance."[68]

Though recommended by Mr. Clark, the installation of the drainage pipe at the perimeter of the building was never completed.

1994 August 29 through September 9. Limited archeological investigation was conducted for a Cultural Landscape Report. That project focused more on landscape features and walkways than individual buildings.[69]

1998 A fire suppression system was installed throughout the fort grounds. Trenching for the system was monitored by archeologist Scott Stadler. Part of the foundation of the Quartermaster Storehouse was uncovered to run the required water and electric lines into the building. The project report stated that the uncovered foundation was built of mortared limestone blocks. No artifacts related to HS-12 were uncovered during the project.[70]

2020 The building has been furnished to reflect its early use as the Quartermasters' Storehouse and it is generally open to visitors.

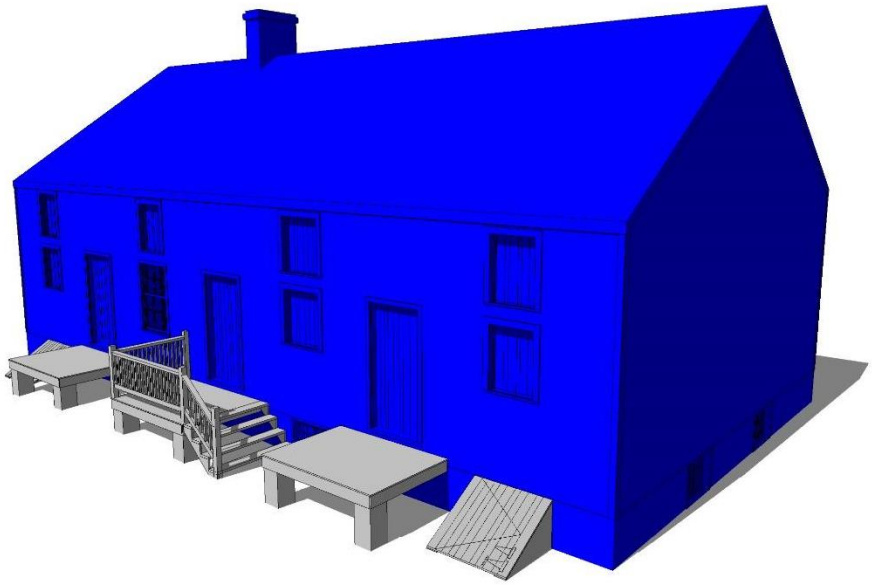
[67] Caven P. Clark, *Archeological Investigations at Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas: 1992* (Lincoln, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, 1993), 7
[68] Clark, Caven P. "Archeological Investigations at Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas: 1992," Midwest Archeological Center, 1993, 18.
[69] "Trip Report on Archeological Investigations relating to the Cultural Landscape Report, Fort Scott National Historic Site (FOSC)," Memorandum to the Assistant Regional Director, MWAC. September 15, 1994.
[70] Scott Stadler, *Archeological Monitoring, Installation of Fire Suppression System, Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County, Kansas: 1997-1998* (Lincoln, NE: US Department of the Interior, Midwest Archeological Center, 1998), 7.

Chronology Diagrams by Episode

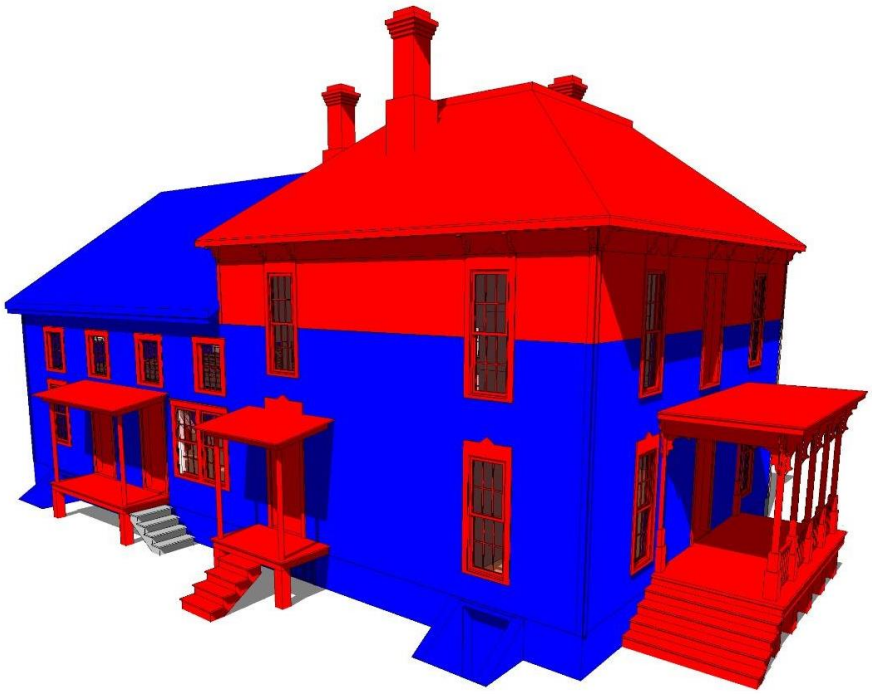
As outlined in the building chronology, the overall form of the Quartermaster's Storehouse evolved. It changed enough, that by the mid-20th century, locals believed the original 1843 storehouse had been demolished. These diagrams outline the overall changes to the exterior form.

Key –	Blue – New Construction Gray – Conjectural Red – New Construction

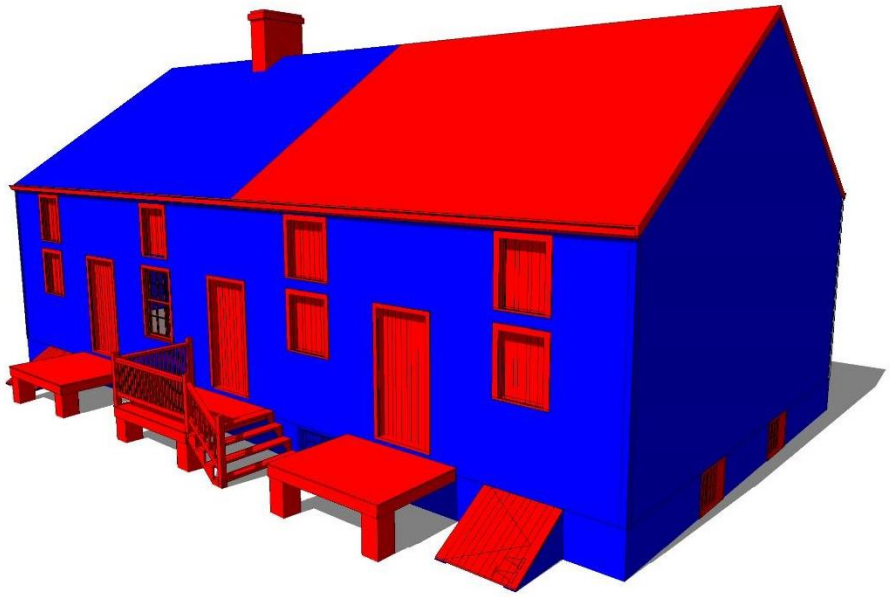
Episode I - 1854 – 1865 and Episode II - 1866 – 1873



Episode III - 1874 – 1954



Episode IIV – 1954 – 2020 - Final form by the mid-1970s



Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) Existing Conditions

Existing plans and elevations of Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) can be found following this narrative. Required repairs and proposed treatments (narrative and drawings) can be found in the Chapter 5.2 Treatment Recommendations section of this report.



Figure 5.1.18. View of Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) looking northeast. (STRATA 2020)

The one-and-a-half-story Quartermaster's Storehouse with a full basement has a rectangular footprint and is located on the northeast corner of the Fort Scott Parade Grounds and directly west of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (Figure 5.1.18). The Quartermaster's Storehouse is a heavy, timber frame structure resting on a native limestone foundation. This structure was designed in 1842 by Quartermaster Thomas Swords to house the fort's quartermaster department, and construction was finished enough to be occupied by June 1843.[71] Soon after the fort was decommissioned in 1855, the property was sold, and by 1858, deed records indicate it was being used as a residence. Between 1855 and the turn of the century, the structure was sold more than ten times and used both as a residence and as a boarding house.

Sanborn maps reveal some changes that were made to the structure. In 1888 the Sanborn map indicates that a one-story, open porch was added on the south elevation. Then, in 1921, a newspaper article reveals the residence underwent a major remodeling project, which included raising part of the roofline, adding porches, and changing patterns of fenestration.[72]

[71] Sally Johnson Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: Quartermaster's Storehouse – HS-12, Fort Scott National Historic Site," (National Park Service, Fort Scott, Kansas, 1979) 20.
[72] *Fort Scott Daily Tribune and Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, September 15, 1921, 1.

By 1967 preliminary plans were being developed by the City of Fort Scott for a historical park to celebrate the old fort area. In the 1968 historic structures report written by Erwin Thompson, it was believed that the Quartermaster's Storehouse had been demolished, and a large, two-story home had been constructed in the original place of the Storehouse. By the 1970s, the City of Fort Scott had acquired the property where Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) once sat and had made arrangements for the two-story house to be demolished. It was not until the day of demolition that timber framing hidden behind the cladding of the building was noticed. This framing style matched other buildings from the 1840s on the fort grounds, and demolition was stopped. The building was covered with protective sheathing to ensure the preservation of what remained of the original Storehouse, while arrangements could be made for a full assessment of the structure and additional research completed.

Between 1972 and 1975, the structure was assessed by Shetlar and NPS historical architects, and plans were developed for the rehabilitation of the structure. By 1975, work began on removing the second story addition from the south side of the structure, and by 1976, the exterior rehabilitation to the structure was nearly complete, bringing the Storehouse back to its original form. This rehabilitation included the reconstruction of the stone foundation wall, the removal of the open porches, removal of the non-historic fenestration, removal of the hipped roof, lowering of the walls on the south portion of the roof, and lowering of the second-story floor on the south side of the structure. The team took care to preserve any of the original material that remained.

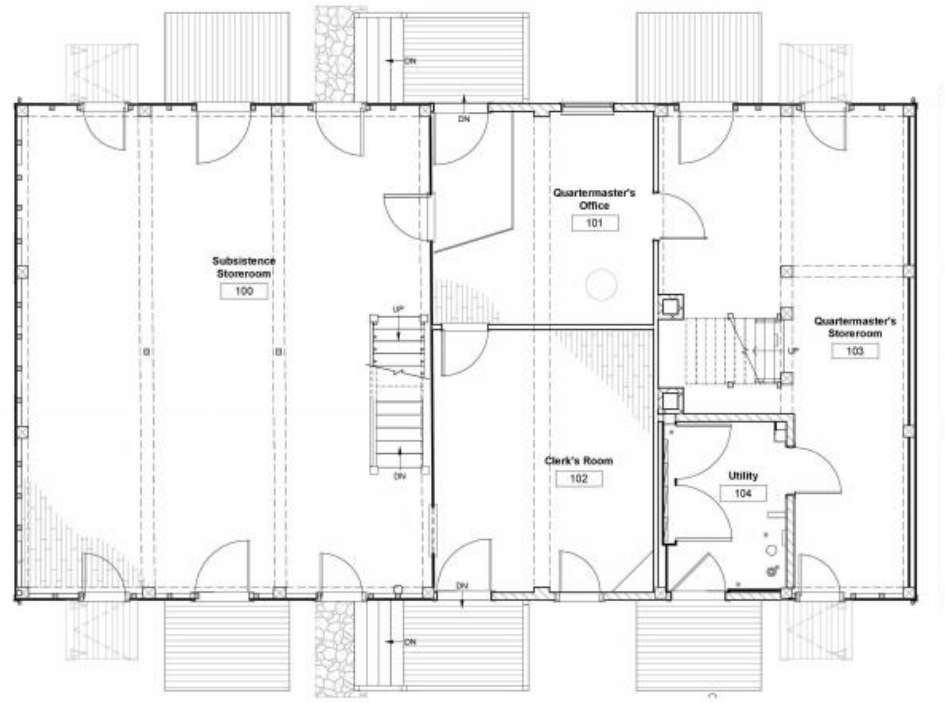
By 1979 the second phase that included the restoration of the interior was completed, and in the same year, Sally Johnson Ketchum developed a furnishing report for the structure, outlining the various historic uses of the rooms and possible furnishings. This report was used to help guide the park on the interior displays and furnishings seen today.

The present-day footprint of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) is approximately 58'-4" (north/south) by 32'-1" (east/west), or 1875 gross-square-feet per floor. The building is one-and-one-half stories tall with a native limestone foundation, timber framing, stone floors in the basement, and wood floors on the upper levels. The building is approximately 30' -9" in height from the top of the basement finish floor to the underside of the roof ridge. The structure has two visitor entrances, the primary entrance on the west elevation and the secondary entrance on the east elevation, both accessed by a short flight of stairs leading to a raised platform.

The east and west elevations mirror each other in window and door opening configuration, with four, loft-level window openings, four, first-floor window openings directly below the loft openings, three, first-floor door openings, and two basement window openings. The north elevation has no openings, and the south elevation has two basement window openings. Wood, roof rafters span east to west, creating a gabled roof that is covered in 1x4 skipped sheathing with a wood shingle roof. The building has gutters and downspouts on the east and west sides. There are no eave overhangs at the roof.



1848 Quartermaster Storehouse First Floor Floor Plan,
found on Fort Map by Sword



2020 Quartermaster Storehouse First Floor Floor Plan

Figure 5.1.19. Comparison of Quartermaster Floor Plans (STRATA 2020).

The current configuration has one, large, open room at the basement level and at the loft level, similar to what is thought to have been the original configuration. The first-floor layout slightly differs from the historic floor plan drawn by Wallace (Figure 5.1.19). The original floor plan shows the first floor divided into four rooms with a hallway. The largest room was on the south side of the building and housed the Subsistence Storeroom. North of this room, and in the middle of the building footprint, was the Quartermaster's Office on the west side and what is believed to be the Clerk's Room, or sleeping quarters, to the east. Dividing the Clerk's Room from the Subsistence Storeroom was a short hallway running east to west. On the far north side of the building was the Quartermaster's Storeroom. In the present-day plan, the

Quartermaster's Storeroom has been subdivided to provide a utility room for the electrical and fire suppression system for the building, and the hallway is no longer visible (Figure 5.1.19). The existence of the hallway was noted in Sally Johnson Ketchum's 1979 Historic Furnishing Report, referencing a sketch done by Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects.[73] The sketch depicts evidence found of the north wall partition for the hallway, indicating that the door into the Clerk's Room may have existed on the western side of the partition and that a window opening, presumed to be for a counter, was just east of the door opening. In the same report, Ketchum suggests the partition was not reconstructed due to a lack of evidence to reconstruct the partition accurately, as well as the hallway would have impacted the flow of the interior. Rather, the Clerk's Room and Hallway were left open to one another to allow more space for interpretive displays. The current space houses an encased display featuring a portion of the original lath and plaster and lighted for viewing in the northeast corner. In addition, there is an interpretive wall panel on the south wall of the room.

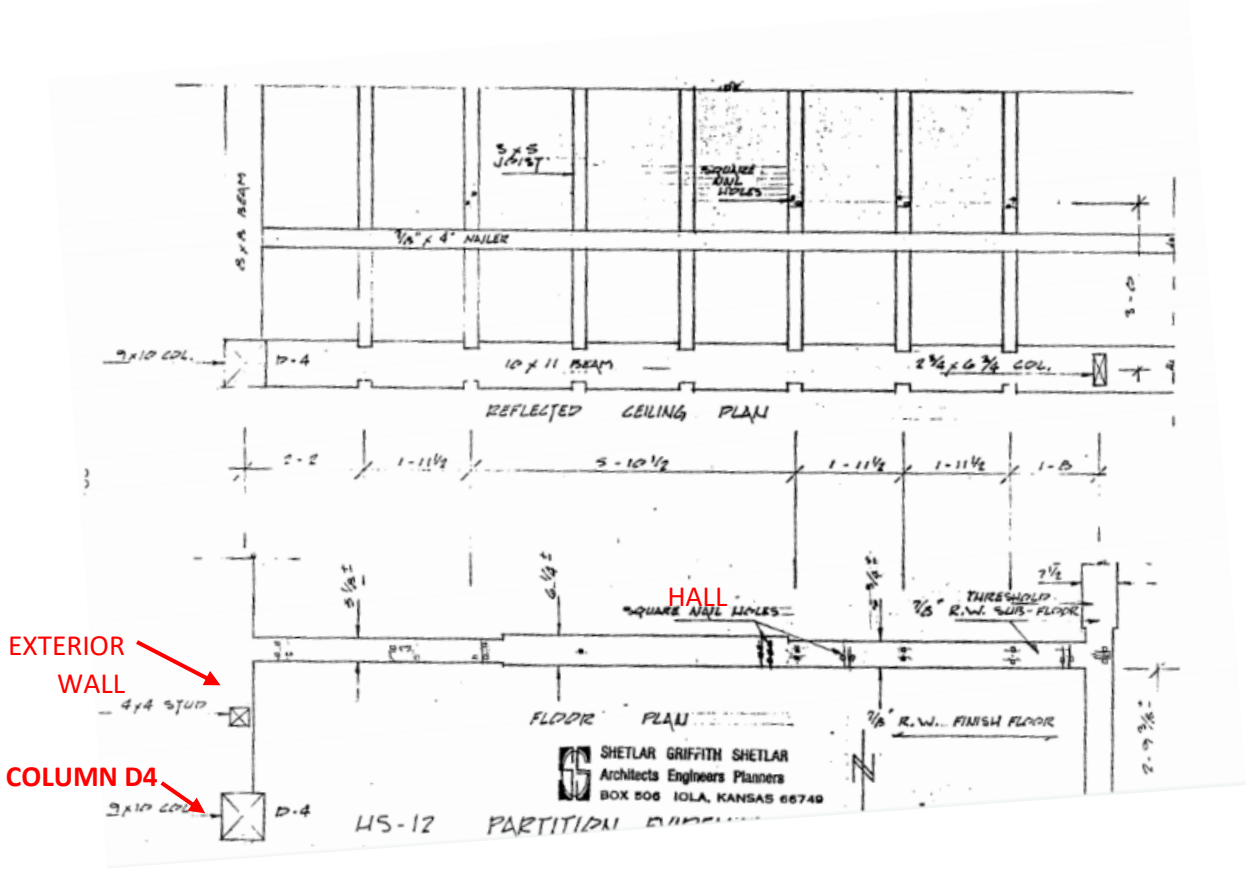


Figure 5.1.20. Shetlar's sketch of the partition wall evidence found in the Historic Furnishing Report. (Project North is down in this drawing). ("Historic Furnishing Report: Quartermaster's Storehouse – HS-12, Fort Scott National Historic Site," NPS, 1979, 23).

[73] Sally Johnson Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: Quartermaster's Storehouse – HS-12, Fort Scott National Historic Site," (National Park Service, Fort Scott, Kansas, 1979) 22-23.

An existing door in the north wall of the Clerk's Room was noted to be infilled on the 1970s restoration drawings.[74] There is no evidence found in the photographs or on the existing plan drawings that would indicate for certain that this was or was not potentially an original opening. If this room was used as an Issuing Room, then access to the Quartermaster's Storeroom to the north would surely have been required. If this was a bedroom for the quartermaster's assistant, then no access would be needed. This may warrant further investigation.

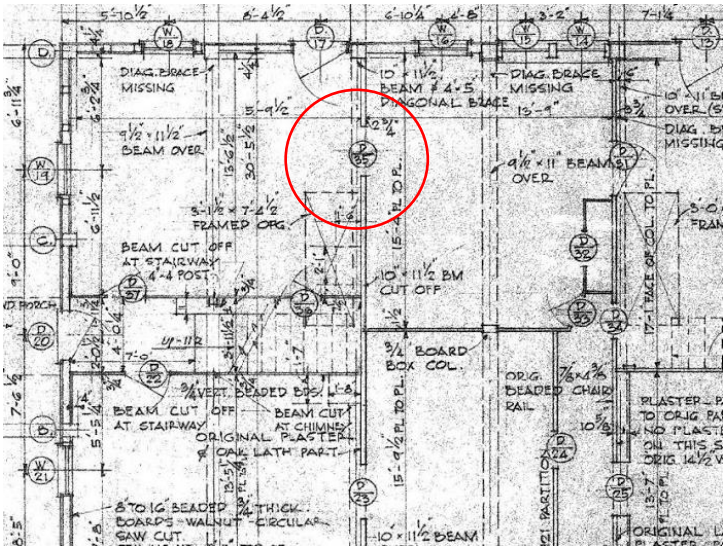


Figure 5.1.21. Red circle outlines the existing door in the north wall of the Clerk's Room 102 that was to be infilled as part of the late-1970s restoration work. (HS-12 Quartermaster Storerooms Investigation Drawing, 014/80006, March 23, 1971, Sheet 1, IMPF Flat Files)



Figure 5.1.22. Quartermaster's Storehouse during restoration, ca. 1976. Camera looking northwest. The red arrow points to the infilled door that was in the north wall of the Clerk's Room 102. (FOSC 13610, RG105, S06, Photo 17)

[74] Restoration Drawing No. 014/80014, HS-12 Quartermaster Storerooms, no date, but handwritten notes by NPS are dated 10/27/1978. FOSC Archives, IMPF Flat Files.

The Quartermaster's Office and the Clerk's Room were the only rooms in the building to be finished with lath and plaster, and very likely, the only rooms to be heated. Mortared brick nogging was installed in between the timber framing of the east and west exterior walls in both of these rooms for added heat mass insulation. This detail was also found in the exterior walls of the officers' quarters buildings, which were built about the same time.

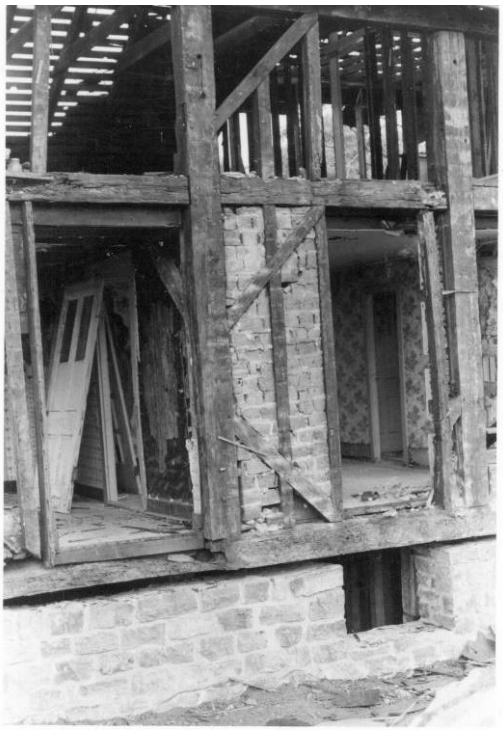


Figure 5.1.23. West wall, mortared brick nogging between columns A3 and A4 (Quartermaster's Office west wall). (FOSC Archives, 13610, RG105, S06, Photo 5)



Figure 5.1.24. East elevation between columns D3, and D4. Note the mortared brick nogging in the walls that aligns with the Clerk's Office. (FOSC 13610, RG105, S06, Photo 21

Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) Existing Condition Summary

The exterior of the building is in fair condition. Slight re-grading is required along the southwest corner of the building to direct water away from the structure. Before the re-grading, excavation is required around the whole foundation to install waterproofing and drainage. The masonry exterior foundation walls have minor biological growth, and 25% of the interior masonry foundation has deteriorated mortar. All four of the bulkhead doors have mortar deterioration, and one of the bulkhead doors has wood rot. The existing elevated entrances do not meet ABA accessibility guidelines concerning the stone walkway surface texture, and the steps into the structure do not allow visitors an accessible entry to HS-12. These ABA deficiencies require new accessible access to be constructed, as well as work to be completed at the entry steps and the entry door.

Four of the exterior doors, two of the first floor window openings, and all six of the basement windows require repairs. There are five cracked wood siding boards, and at the north elevation, the east rake board has wood rot. Several of the skirt boards on the porches have wood rot. The exterior door hardware, including hinges and hasps, is rusted. Throughout the exterior, painting repairs are needed on all exposed wood surfaces. The wood shingles need to be secured at the roof ridge, and 15% of the roof shingles are either curling or deteriorated.

On the interior of the structure, there are several areas of deterioration at the structural framing including deterioration to all the timber columns in the basement, deterioration at Column A/5 on the first floor, the north gable wall is unrestrained from moving away from the structure, and several floor joist pockets and beam connections require additional support. All three interior steps have ABA deficiencies. At the first floor, the existing floorboards have holes and in various locations, the boards are significantly worn.

Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) Significant Character-Defining Features

Care should be taken to preserve the following significant historic features with routine maintenance and through future rehabilitation projects.

Exterior

- Massing – One-and-one-half stories with a gable roof
- Basic Footprint – Rectangular
- Masonry – Native limestone foundation
- Siding – Lapped wood siding with corner boards
- Doors – Door openings in eave sides of building and wood doors
- Window Openings – Window openings in eave sides of building and at basement
- Patterns of Fenestration – Original window and door openings
- Bulkheads – Stone-walled bulkheads and wood doors at the four corners of the basement
- Roof – Wood shingle roof
- Chimney – Brick chimney

Interior

- Finished Walls and Ceiling – Plaster walls and ceilings in office spaces
- Exposed Framing – Exposed rough-timber wall framing and floor framing
- Doors – Wood doors
- Flooring – Wood floor on first floor and loft, and stone floor in basement



Figure 5.1.25. View of Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) looking southwest. (STRATA 2020)

Exterior Architectural Existing Conditions

The majority of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) exterior finishes date to the 1970s restoration of the building. Many of these reconstructed elements were based on evidence found during the initial investigation, including historic framing and finish materials that were not removed when the structure was converted to a residence. Additional work was supported from archeological investigations and experience with comparing this to other Army quartermaster's storehouses from this same period of construction.

The architectural, structural, electrical, and fire prevention systems existing conditions, as well as a brief discussion about the independent mold assessment and testing report, are discussed in this section of the report. The existing exterior conditions have been broken into two segments, to lessen repetitive descriptions. The first segment is the evaluation of building materials or elements identified on the exterior of the building, including the roof, chimney, fenestration, platforms, siding, and stone foundation. The second segment is the assessment of the exterior elevations that provides an overview of the existing conditions and identifies changes made from historic documentation.



Figure 5.1.26. West elevation, roof detail, looking east. (STRATA 2020)

Roof

Wood trusses span east/west, creating a gabled roof with the ridge running north to south (Figure 5.1.26.). The roof trusses are covered in 1x4 wide, skipped sheathing with a wood shingle roof. A wood ridge cap with lightning protection terminals runs the length of the roof. There are no overhanging eaves on the current roof configuration. Gutters and downspouts are attached to the east and west sides of the building. The roof is in fair to good condition, with roughly 15% to 20% of the wood shingles broken or missing (Figure 5.1.26.).

Chimney

Existing Chimney

The 1970s restoration of HS-12 did not include a reconstruction of the brick chimney. A separate project was undertaken by the NPS in the early 1980s to address the chimney. The existing chimney dates to circa 1983, based on construction documents found in the field.

The existing brick masonry chimney is centered on the ridge near the north third of the roof. The chimney measures approximately 18-inches by 48-inches (5.1.27.). No roof access was available at the time of the assessment, but the chimney appeared in good condition. The metal flashing that wraps the base of the chimney has minor rust spots but appears to be stable. The chimney is capped with a screened-metal cap (Figure 5.1.28.). Further investigation should be completed when repairs are made to the roof to verify the condition of the chimney cap and metal flashing.

The existing chimney projecting through the roof is a combination of two bracketed interior chimneys that are corbeled together above the collar ties in the attic and are joined to exit through a single chimney. These two chimneys served stove pipes that are located in the Quartermaster's Office 101 and the Clerk's Office 100.

Lightning protection is installed along the ridge. The system is grounded on the northeast and southwest corners of the building.



Figure 5.1.27. North elevation, detail of existing chimney. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.28. North elevation, detail at existing brick chimney, constructed ca. 1983. (STRATA 2020)

Previous Chimney

Sometime between 1921 and 1960, the existing brick chimney was down-stacked to just below the roof line but had been left intact inside the attic and on the first and second floor levels. this was a 'bracketed' chimney, which meant that the chimney was self-supported with angled bracing to the adjacent wall, in mid-air (in this case about 3'-0" off of the finished first floor). This chimney was a combination of two separate chimney structures through the first and second floors, which joined into a single chimney above the attic collar ties and exited the roof at the ridge as a single chimney.

While several of the 1970s restoration photographs show a roof patch where the chimney once exited the roof, only one photograph has been found of the chimney. The single known remaining photograph of the historic chimney(s) before its demolition was taken in the attic in 1975 (Figure 5.1.30). The photograph shows that the chimney was constructed of corbeled bricks that had been plastered near the top, likely due to earlier water damage. Between the corbeled chimneys, there appears to have been some type of angled wood support system. Unfortunately, no other documentation of these chimneys remains. Virtually no photographs were taken of the interior of the building restoration, except for photographs of the framing system.

During the 1970s building restoration, it was believed that these flues were not original, and they were indicated to be removed in the construction documents. Both of the two interior flues of the chimney were removed from the first floor through the attic. No further discussion about these chimneys has been located in any of the field reports or other 1970s correspondence related to HS-12 work.

The various 1970s documentation and restoration drawings produced by Shetlar's office concluded the following:

- There was no way the chimneys and the original east/west-oriented staircase could co-exist. The depth of the chimneys would have made the stairs nearly impassable and difficult to maneuver goods up and down. The historical architects made the call that the chimneys were not original to the 1843 construction and were to be removed. The chimneys were not even documented or shown on the first floor plan, although they were installed only 3'-0" above the first floor finished floor. However, the side elevations of these chimneys at the first floor level were drawn and are included in the documentation set of drawings. The chimneys were specifically drawn on the second floor plan and noted to be removed.

- The initial set of documents show that there were two sets of original stair openings that stacked from the basement to the first floor and the first floor to the second floor. One set of steps was to be restored in the Subsistence Storeroom in the south room of the building and the second set of stairs was to be restored in the Quartermaster's Storeroom in the north part of the building. The evidence for these openings was documented in the existing historic timber floor framing. Square openings found in the first floor ceiling framing also indicated openings for loading items into the loft in each room. No interior photographs of the restoration have been located of HS-12. With the chimneys removed, it is believed that the north set of stairs was either partially constructed to the loft or not constructed at all. It is difficult to tell from later drawings if these stairs were built to go to the basement or to the loft, or potentially to serve both levels.

- Regardless, no chimney was constructed as part of the 1970s restoration work. Finished photographs of the restoration show there was no chimney.

There is no further correspondence or information that post-dates the restoration of HS-12 in the off-site archives. No project files or correspondence have been located at the fort to indicate why the NPS restored the chimney in the early 1980s. This project would have required additional research, investigation, and a review process to undo earlier decisions made by the NPS to have the chimneys removed. An engineering firm was hired to produce construction documents to remove the restored north set of stairs and to reconstruct the brick chimneys. This proposed work was in keeping with the sparse documentation that included the research/investigation drawings from the 1970s and the single photo of the corbeled chimney in the attic. Unless additional documentation was uncovered, this information would be all the designers had to reconstruct the missing chimney.

The design of a corbeled brick chimney by today's standards requires much more structural support and consideration than it would have in the mid-19th century. The new chimneys were constructed with custom metal brackets, bracing, reinforcing, supports, and a new steel column that were not part of the original construction.

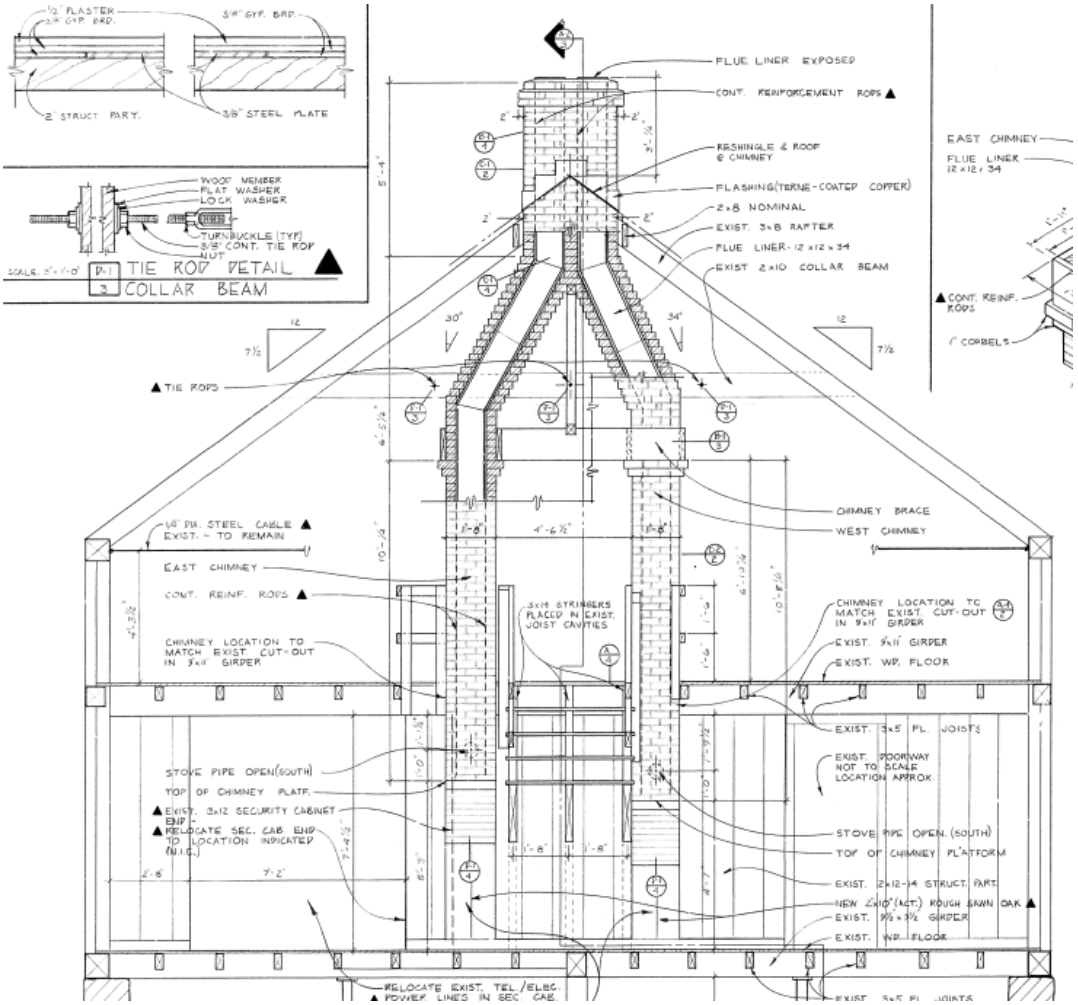


Figure 5.1.29. Detail of the new chimneys, 1983. (Quartermaster Storehouse (HS-12) Chimney and Stairway Restoration, July 20, 1983, with revisions, 4 sheets, 471/80041, ETIC)

The current dual, internal-corbeled chimney was constructed around 1983, according to the construction documents found in the archives. The chimneys begin a couple of feet above the first floor and extend up through the second floor. It is assumed that the chimneys fit into the holes that had been carved out of the east/west beam that were noted on the 1970s investigation drawings. This would have placed the new chimneys exactly where the other chimneys were located. In the loft, the chimneys join at the collar line into a single chimney with two flues and then project through the roof.

Once the chimney flue enters the building at the roof, it splits into two flues that extend down on either side of the north interior stair that spans from the first floor to the loft (Figure 5.1.29.). The chimney's brick flues stop half-way down the south first floor wall of the Quartermaster's Storeroom. On the opposite side of the wall, the north wall of the Quartermaster's Office and the north wall of the Clerk's Room, stove-pipe flues exit the wall. It is unclear if more evidence was found to identify if the current configuration was truly the historic chimney location. The current configuration is somewhat puzzling because the brick chimney flues would have impacted the historic staircase that documentation identifies as paralleling the south wall of the Quartermaster's Storeroom and spanning the first floor to the lofted space (Figure 5.1.32). Further research is required to determine if the current fireplace does match the original configuration. This might include contacting the engineering firm or engineers and park staff who worked on the reconstruction of the chimneys to determine if they had found additional evidence and to see if they might have photographs of the deconstruction and new construction work.

Without further correspondence to outline the decision to restore the two-part chimney, the mystery of its reconstruction remains unknown.



5.1.30. Photograph taken in the attic before the building restoration work. This is likely the original chimney. August 1975. (FOSC 13610, RG105, S06, Photo 52)

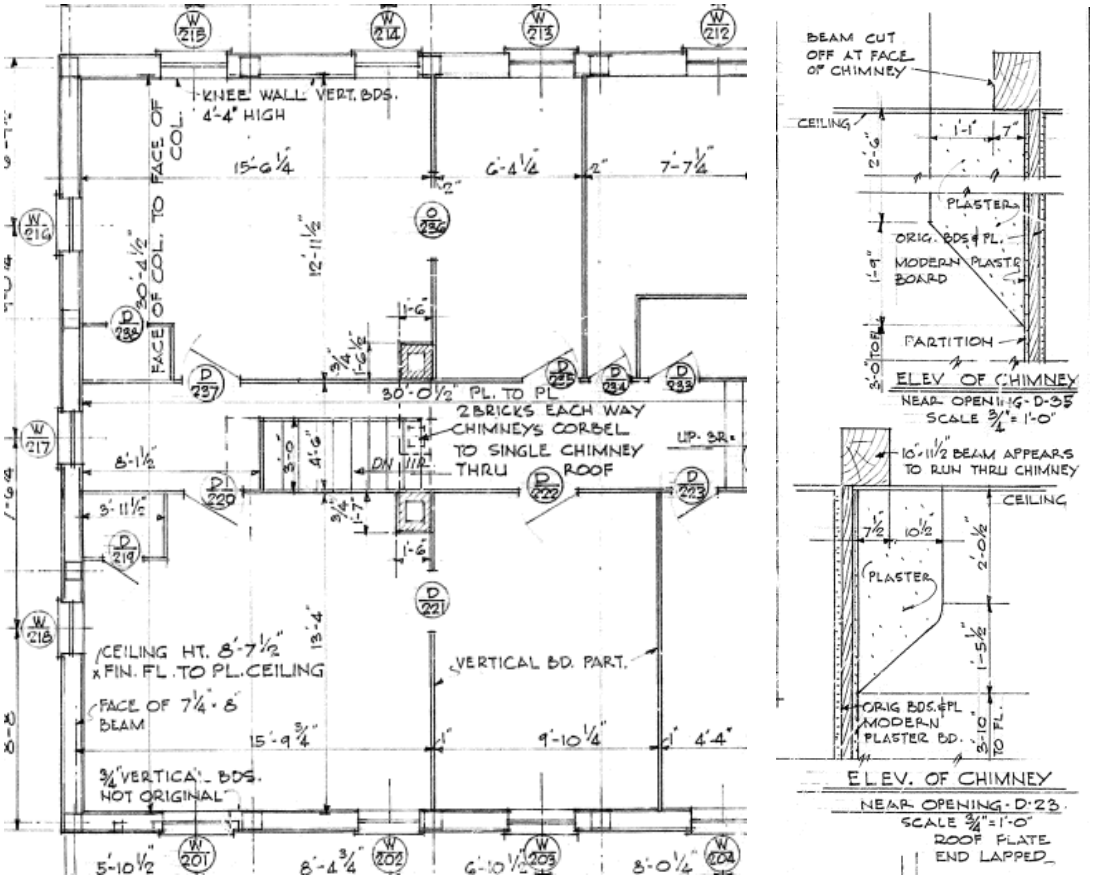


Figure 5.1.31. Details of documented chimney(s) at the second floor level (left) and side elevations of the chimneys at the first floor (right). (Quartermaster Storerooms, Mar 23, 1971, 471/80006, 1-2., National Park Service, ETIC)

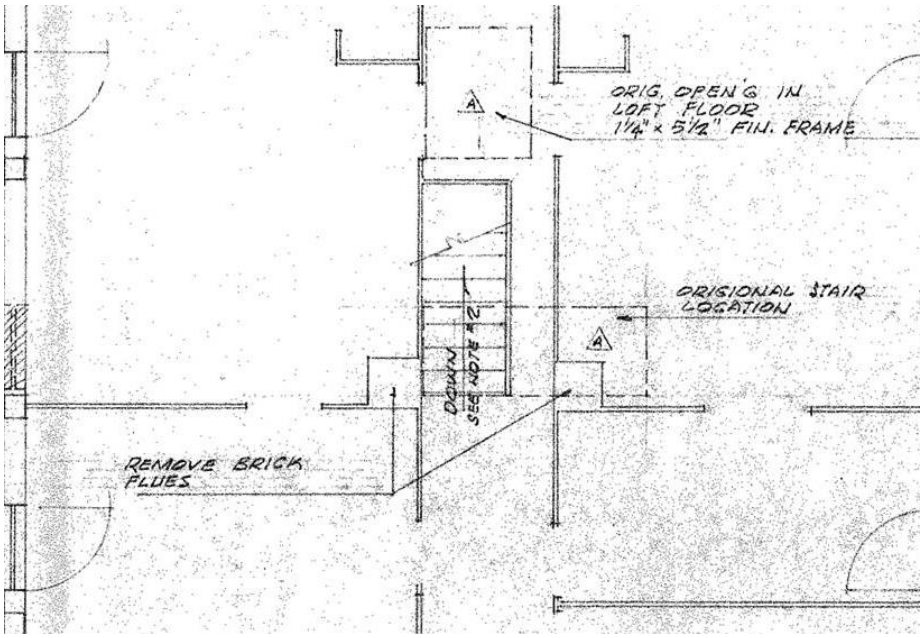


Figure 5.1.32. Excerpt from historic drawings detailing removal of the chimneys. (Date unknown)

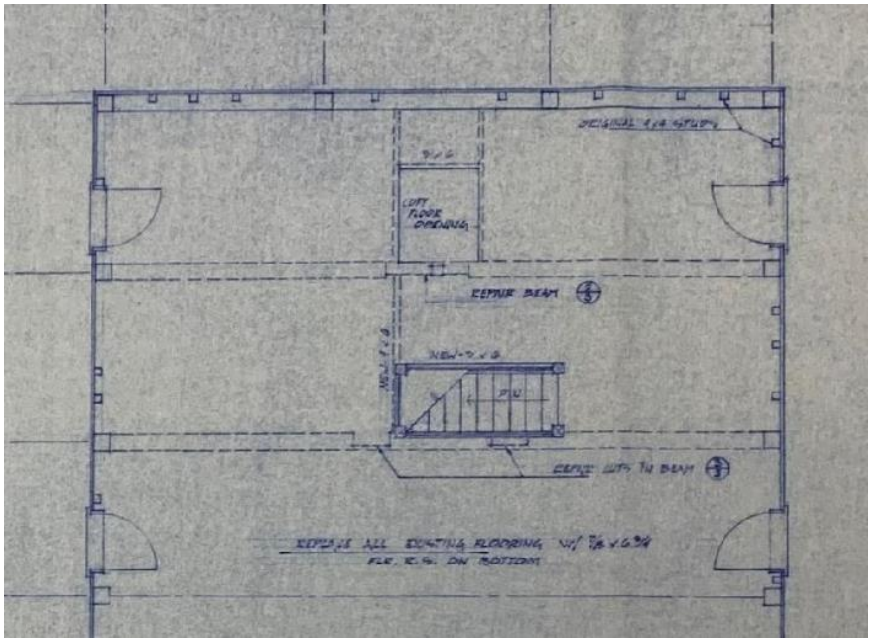


Figure 5.1.33. Excerpt from historic drawings detailing the restoration of the original staircase and infilling/repairing the beam where the chimneys had cut into the face of the beam.
(HS-12 Quartermaster Storerooms restoration drawing, Sheet 1, IMPF Flat Files, approved 1978)



Figure 5.1.34. West elevation, detail at wood siding. (STRATA 2020)

Wood Siding, Trim, and Platforms

Lapped wood siding is installed from the top of the foundation wall to the roof with 4-inch corner boards and rake/fascia boards. The wood siding is not original to the construction of the building, it is replacement siding and trim installed during the rehabilitation of the building in the 1970s or potentially from even later renovation work. The siding is applied directly to the heavy wood framing with wire cut nails. The siding appears to be taper-sawn, 6-inches cedar with a 1/2-inch butt (Figure 5.1.34.). The exposure is approximately 5-inches. Corner boards are 4-

inches wide, and the top of the walls are trimmed with a 4-inch rake/fascia board. The exterior siding and trim are painted white. The back of the siding that is exposed to the interior on the first floor is painted white. The back of the wood siding exposed in the loft is not painted. Most of the siding is in good condition. There are a few locations where there are cracked boards. These locations are noted in the elevation sections of the report.



Figure 5.1.35. Detail of the interior of wood siding in Loft. (STRATA 2020)

On the east and west elevations, there are three, raised platforms (or loading docks) with the center platform used as an entry porch with wood stairs providing access for visitors to enter the building. The porches are constructed directly outside the exterior door openings and set below first floor by approximately 5." The platforms are elevated off the ground and supported by stone columns that measure 1'-0" x 1'-0." The platforms are constructed with 2x8 joists and clad with a 2x8 rim board. Tongue and groove plank wood flooring is directly attached to the wood joists, running east to west (Figure 5.1.36.). The footprint of the platforms is roughly 8'-0" north to south and 5'-10" east to west. The platforms are in fair to good condition with paint touch-ups required at all wood components. Roughly 20% of the skirt boards require replacement due to wood rot. Specific deteriorated skirt boards are identified in the elevation sections of the report.



Figure 5.1.36. Detail at a platform on the side of the building. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.37. Detail at Door 1/101 showing the height of the entry above the porch. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.38. Detail at Door 1/101 showing the height of the entry above the porch. (STRATA 2020)

Fenestration

The window and door openings for Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) are mirrored from the east elevation to the west elevation (Figure 5.1.38). On the first floor, there are three door openings, with the primary visitor entrance centered in the wall and accessed from the entry porch. The remaining two door openings on the elevation are spaced 15'-0" north and south of the entrance door and are accessed only from the platforms. The door frames and doors were installed during the 1970s restoration. The in-swing doors open over wood thresholds, and the openings measure approximately 3'-6" x 7'-0." The thresholds are raised from the exterior platforms approximately 5-inches. The door openings are cased in 3-inch-wide wood trim at the exterior. The trim is painted light gray. All the doors have strap hinges that are anchored to the inside face of the interior rough-sawn studs that flank the door openings, except Door 1/101 on the west elevation. This door leads into the Quartermaster's Office and has butt hinges that are mortised into the inside face of the door trim. The doors are vertical board-and-batten, with each vertical board having a ¼-inch bead and the boards varying in width. The doors and trim are in good condition with minor areas of paint touch-up needed. A few of the doors require full threshold replacements, which are identified in the elevation sections of the report.

The building has three styles of windows: casement-style windows; board-and-batten window openings; and a double-hung window. Six casement windows are installed in the stone foundation, providing light into the basement -- two each on the east, west, and south elevations

(Figure 5.1.48). The casement windows measure approximately 3'-4" x 2'-0". The window openings are cased in 2-inch-wide wood trim, and the sash-butt-hinges are mortised into the inside face of the trim. The window jambs and headers are 2-inches wide and extend 6-inches back from the exterior face of the masonry wall. The headers are in good condition, and the jambs are in fair to poor condition, with several of the jambs with previous dutchman repairs and several requiring a dutchman repair or replacement. The damage to the jambs is because the windows were constructed atypically. The exterior windowsills are elevated above the bottom of the sash, allowing water to pool between the exterior face of the sash and the interior edge of the sill. This design is not typical for wood window construction and is allowing water to infiltrate into the basement below the window. Beyond the sill placement to the sash, the windowsill does not have a slope, which allows water to sit on the sill. The outside face of the sill extends out from the masonry wall roughly 1-inch, creating a drip edge. In the center of the windowsill, six, vertical, square-wood bars are set at an angle from the wall face and extend up from the sill to the window header. The majority of the hardware is in poor condition, being either rusted or broken. This deterioration impacts the park staff's ability to open the basement windows, which is necessary to provide ventilation needed to dry out the basement.

The second window type is the board-and-batten window opening. There are fifteen board-and-batten window openings located on the first floor and loft levels. These openings measure approximately 2'-8" x 3'-5". The window openings are cased in 4-inch-wide wood trim at the exterior that is painted light gray. The board-and-batten shutters are painted white and are anchored into the face of the rough-sawn studs that case the interior of the window opening. Some of the windows are anchored with butt hinges, and some are anchored with strap hinges set onto pintles. It is not clear how this decision was made. It was initially thought that the window openings that had original material were noted with strap hinges, but that theory does not pan out when reviewing the Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects drawings. The window jambs are the rough-sawn studs that vary in width, and the header is the heavy-timber top plate at both the first floor and loft level. In general, the board-and-batten window openings are in good condition. There are a few specific repairs that need to happen, which are outlined in the elevation sections of the report.

The final window type is the double-hung Window 102 found on the west elevation at the Quartermaster's Office. The Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects drawings do not specifically identify this window as original, but the drawings do indicate that the window should remain in place, and new trim should be installed. It is noted in Ketcham's furnishing report that the Quartermaster's Office would have been more finished than the other rooms, suggesting why this room has the only glazed, double-hung window. The window appears old, and one of the sashes are installed upside down, likely signaling that this sash was salvaged from another window location. Window 102 measures approximately 3'-2" x 4'-11". The window has six-over-six-lite wood sashes flanked by 3-inch-wood trim at both the interior and exterior. At the exterior, the trim and sill are painted light gray, and the sashes are painted black. In the interior, the trim and sill are stained wood.

The fenestration (door and window openings) are among the most significant character-defining features of the Quartermaster's Storehouse. While door openings are indicated in the 1848 floor plan by George Wallace, no windows are shown. A major renovation occurred in the late 1880s, and potentially more in the 1890s, based on a newspaper ad. Documentation does not provide a reference to the fenestration until 1921 when a local newspaper reported that major changes were made to the structure, including "adding and enlarging door and window openings." [75] This work likely included the installation of the double-windows separated by mullions on the first floor east and west elevations, as well as new exterior doors into the apartments. Historic photographs between 1921 and the 1960s reveal double-hung windows and paneled doors had been previously installed in various styles.

Notes on the 1972 drawings by Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects indicate that care was taken during the investigation of the building to identify window openings where original 1843 hinges or evidence of original 1843 framing was found (Figure 5.1.39). The heavy timber framing and diagonal bracing provided clues for the original locations and heights of openings. On the investigation drawings, only four window openings and one door were marked as being original. Later, that was changed to only 2 window openings (current shuttered Openings 103 and 104), and Door 1/103).

The investigation drawings from 1971 have a detail of the first floor framing details. The detail is of what is believed to be Opening 104 in the northeast corner of the first floor Quartermaster's Storeroom 103. Note, that the top pintle was in place, as well as an eye bolt. A hand-written note on this drawing (found at IMPF in the flat files) also states that both pintles were found to be in place in Opening D3 (Figure 5.1.39). This would be a surprise, as Opening D3 is the double-hung window in the west wall of the Quartermaster's Office Window 102 that was left relatively intact.

[75] *Fort Scott Daily Tribune and Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, September 15, 1921, 1.

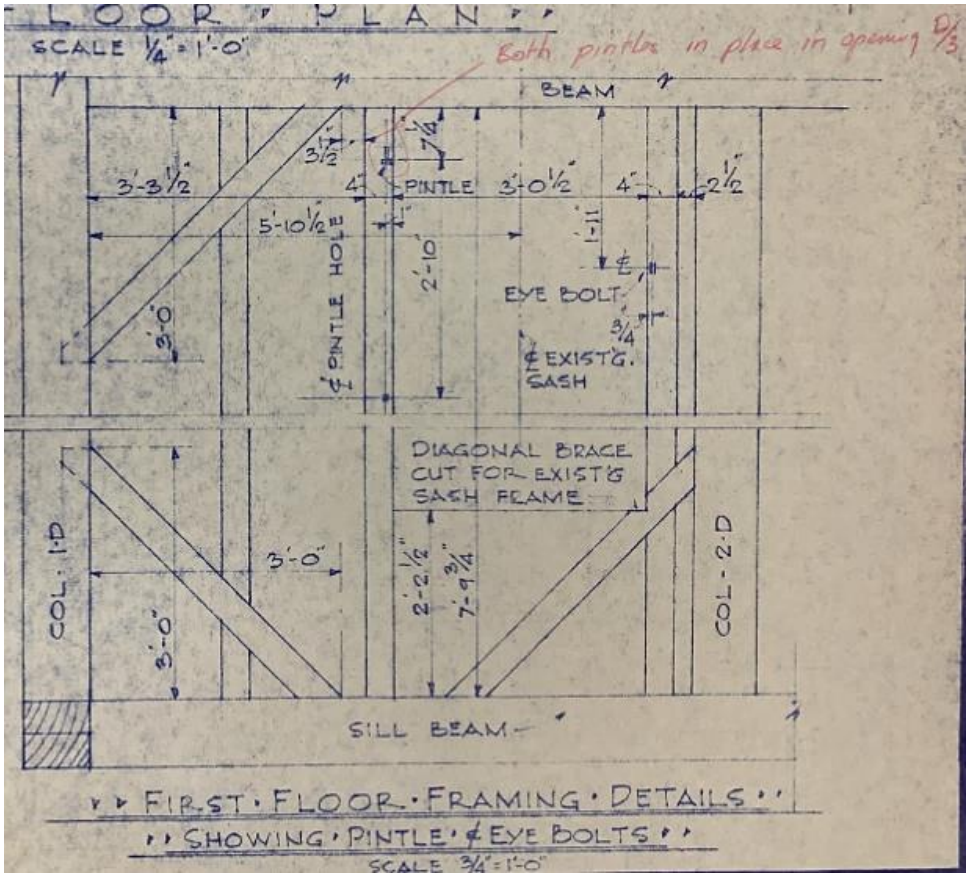


Figure 5.1.39. Detail of the first floor framing plans for evidence for current shuttered Opening 104, with a notation that the Opening D3 also had both pintles in place. (HS-12 Quartermaster Storerooms Investigation Drawing, 014/80006, March 23, 1971, Sheet 1, IMPF Flat Files)

Bulkhead Doors

Two bulkhead doors lead to the basement on both the north and south corners of the east elevation and west elevation (Figure 5.1.41). The bulkhead stone walls are constructed from native limestone and are topped with a concrete wash to create an even surface for mounting the bulkhead door. A wood trim board is anchored to the top of the stone walls with bolts. The bulkhead is covered with a board-and-batten wood door, which does not provide a full seal around the basement openings. The boards are of varying widths and have a single bead on one side of the board. The board-and-batten door panels are painted white and are anchored with strap hinges. The bulkhead doors are in fair condition. The steps into the basement are stone and have no mortar between the treads, allowing ground water to seep through the joints. Beyond consistently needing paint touch-ups, a head cap is missing at the top of the door to shed water away from the top of the door. At the base of the doors, there is a large gap between the door and the pavement. The size of the gap varies from the bulkhead door. The gap allows water and animals to enter the basement.

The original limestone bulkhead walls were present and restored as part of the 1970s reconstruction. Conditions notes suggested the stone walls were in poor condition.



Figure 5.1.40. East Elevation. (STRATA 2020)

East Elevation

The East Elevation of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) is one of the primary elevations of the building (Figure 5.1.40). This symmetrical elevation consists of a raised native limestone foundation, lapped-wood siding, 4-inch corner boards, ten window openings, three door openings, two bulkhead doors, and three raised platforms. The window openings are spread between the three levels of the building, with two windows in the basement, four window openings on the first floor, and four windows stacked directly above at the loft level. The three door openings are evenly spaced on the first floor.

This elevation is in fair to good condition with minimal deterioration. The grade is pretty consistent along the entire length of the building. The native stone foundation wall is in fair condition. At the base of the stone foundation wall, below the southern and northern raised platforms, there are areas of missing mortar (Figure 5.1.42). On either side of the center platform, there are casement-style windows (Window 004 and Window 003) in the stone foundation walls. As mentioned in the fenestration section of the report, these windows were detailed improperly, allowing water to pool between the exterior sill and the window sash. Window 003 is in good condition, beyond the sill needing to be reconstructed. Window 004 has wood rot on the lower 3-inches of both jambs.

Bulkhead doors are located at the north and south ends of the wall. The doors cover stone steps that lead to the basement. As mentioned in the bulkhead door section of this report, there are repairs consistent for all four doors, including repointing, installation of a head cap, and repainting. On the northern bulkhead door for the east elevation, several of the boards of the door have rotted, and the trim board on the north requires a full replacement. The southern bulkhead door has one board that has wood rot throughout and needs a full replacement (Figure 5.1.45).

The wood lap siding is also in good condition with only two areas of deterioration. In the lower south corner of the East Elevation siding, there is a diagonal crack spanning across two boards. Then at Door 1/102, just below the door opening and to the north side, three boards are cracked. The cracked board below the door opening sits directly on top of the raised platform, not allowing room for movement. There is also no flashing where the siding meets the raised platform (Figure 5.1.46).

The fenestration on this elevation is in fair condition with the majority of the window and door openings requiring paint touch-ups and some repairs. Window 107 requires significant repairs with the full, hinged-board-and-batten shutter severely deteriorated with a large hole through the base of the door. Door 2/100 is in poor condition, with the wood threshold having substantial wood rot throughout.

The east elevation has three raised platforms, with the center platform providing visitor access. As mentioned in the raised platform section of this report, there are repairs consistent for all six raised platforms, but the center platform on this side of the building requires additional work. A set of wood stairs extend down from the platform to a raised stone landing on the south side of the porch. Several of the wood treads have nails that have popped, causing a tripping hazard. Below the lowest tread, on the east edge, is a wood, square block. The reasoning for the block is unclear, but the block is rotted. At the top of the stairs, the newel post has wood rot at the base of the post. The handrail and stone landing do not meet ABA accessibility standards.

The east elevation has a square gutter and round downspouts at the north and south corners of the elevation. The gutter is in fair to good condition, with minor areas of rust visible. The downspouts are in good condition but are missing extensions at the base to direct water away from the building.



Figure 5.1.41. East elevation, detail at south bulkhead door. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.42. East elevation, detail at raised platform. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.43. East elevation, detail at main entrance. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.44. East elevation, detail of deterioration at stair newel post. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.45. East elevation, detail at north bulkhead. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.46. East elevation, detail of deterioration at Door 2/100 threshold. (STRATA 2020)

Photographs from the 1970s stabilization and restoration work reveal major alterations were made to this elevation since its original 1843 construction. It is believed that a majority of these alterations occurred during a renovation in the late 1880s and again in the 1920s. The historic photographs reveal the south side of the wall was raised roughly 4'-0" to 5'-0" from the historic height. Later, an open porch with a shed roof spanned roughly 10'-0" in from the south corner to

10'-0" from the north corner. The south, raised section of the wall had four double-hung windows, two on the first floor, and two on the second floor. The lower, northern portion of the wall had four, smaller, square windows at the loft level and one, large window opening on the first floor. There were two door openings, both accessed by the porch. The picture reveals that there are openings in the foundation at the current bulkhead door locations, and historic drawings circa 1972 by Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects reveal there were doors at these locations. The east elevation was transformed during the rehabilitation of this structure in the 1970s to its present-day configuration.



Figure 5.1.47. South elevation. (STRATA 2020)

South Elevation

The south elevation of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) is the end gable wall and is visible from the Parade Grounds (Figure 5.1.47). The south elevation consists of a native limestone foundation, lapped-wood siding, 4-inch corner-and-rake boards, and two pairs of casement windows at the basement level.

The grade is pretty consistent along the entire length of the elevation. This native stone foundation is in fair to good condition with minimal deterioration. The base of the stone exposed foundation wall has areas of missing mortar that span from the western corner to Window 006. Two basement Windows 005 (east) and 006 (west) are protected with square wood bars. As mentioned in the fenestration section of the report, these windows were detailed improperly, allowing water to pool between the exterior sill and the window sash (Figure 5.1.48). Beyond the

sill needing to be reconstructed, both Window 005 and Window 006 have wood-rot on the lower 3-inches of the window jambs.

The wood lap siding is in good condition, with only one cracked board located in row 13. The rake board is in good condition with a few areas on the east end where the nails have popped out from the face of the board.

Photographs from the 1970s stabilization and restoration work reveal major alterations were made to this elevation since its original 1843 construction. It is believed that a majority of these alterations occurred during a renovation in the late 1880s and again in the 1920s. The historic photographs reveal the gable end of the elevation was removed, and the wall was raised roughly 4'-0" to 5'-0" from the historic height to support a new hipped roof. An open porch with a very low, sloped roof was centered on the wall and spanned roughly 18'-0" east to west with Italianate brackets. The first floor had a double-hung window on either side of the porch, and a man-door was centered on the wall. The second floor had three double-hung windows that stacked directly above the openings below. Historic drawings by Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects reveal the basement window openings were there during this period. The south elevation was transformed during the 1970s rehabilitation of this structure to its present-day configuration.



Figure 5.1.48. South elevation, detail of wood deterioration at Window 005. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.49. West Elevation (STRATA 2020)

West Elevation

The west elevation of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) is one of the primary elevations and is highly visible from the Parade Grounds. This side of the building serves as the primary visitor entrance (Figure 5.1.49). This nearly-symmetrical elevation consists of a native limestone foundation, lapped-wood-siding, 4-inch corner boards, window openings, door openings, bulkhead doors, and three raised platforms. The window openings are spread between the three levels of the building, with two windows in the basement, four on the first floor, and four windows stacked directly above at the loft level. The three door openings are evenly spaced on the first floor level.

The west elevation wall is in fair to good condition with minimal deterioration. The grade is consistent along the entire length of the elevation, with a slight drop to the southwest corner of the building. The native stone foundation wall is in good condition, with only minor mortar deterioration near the southwest corner. On either side of the center platform, there are casement-style windows, Window 001 and Window 002, in the stone foundation walls. As mentioned in the fenestration section of the report, these windows were detailed improperly, allowing water to pool between the exterior sill and the window sash. Both windows are in good condition but require minor repointing below the sills.

At the north and south corners of the elevation are bulkhead doors, covering stone steps that lead to the basement. As mentioned in the bulkhead door section of this report, there are repairs consistent for all four doors, including repointing, installation of a head cap, and paint touch-up.

Both sides of the stone walls of the north bulkhead need to be repointed. A stone is also displaced on the north wall of the north bulkhead and needs to be reset, and the mortar cap is cracked with portions of it missing.

The wood lap siding is in good condition with only one cracked board just below Window 201. The fenestration on this elevation is in fair condition, with the majority of the window and door openings requiring paint touch-ups. Door 1/101 is in poor condition with the wood threshold having substantial wood rot throughout.

The west elevation has three raised platforms, with the center platform acting as a porch providing access to the main entrance to the building. As mentioned in the raised platforms section of this report, there are repairs consistent for all six raised platforms, but the northern and southern platforms on this side of the building require additional work. The west and south skirt boards on both platforms have wood rot and require a full replacement.

The west elevation has a square gutter and round downspouts at the north and south corners. The gutter is in fair to good condition, with minor areas of rust visible. The downspouts are in good condition but are missing extensions to direct water away from the foundation.

Photographs from the 1970s stabilization and restoration work reveal major alterations were made to this elevation since its original 1843 construction. It is believed that a majority of these alterations occurred during a renovation in the late 1880s and again in the 1920s. The historic photographs reveal the south side of the wall was raised roughly 4'-0" to 5'-0" from the historic height to support a new hipped roof on the south end of the building (Figure 5.1.16). Later, two small open porches with shed roofs were constructed over two door openings.

The south raised section of the wall had three double-hung windows, one on the first floor and two on the second floor (Figure 5.1.13). A door was located on the northern side of the south raised section of the wall. The fenestration configuration in 1924 is very similar to the configuration photographed in the 1960s, with the addition of a porch at the door. The lower, northern portion of the wall changed its configuration from the turn-of-the-century picture to the 1960s picture. In the 1960s, there are seven windows and two door openings accessed by a porch. Three of the windows are double-hung windows on the first floor, and four of the windows are smaller, square windows at the loft level. The 1924 image is at an angle that makes it difficult to tell if there are any door openings at the section of the wall, but it appears to only be windows. Historic drawings circa 1972 by Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects reveal there were two doors at the basement level locations, on the north and south corners of the wall, and one window just north of the center of the wall. No doors were covering the basement bulkhead stair openings. The south door is vaguely visible in the 1960s photograph. The west elevation was transformed during the 1970s rehabilitation of this structure to its present-day configuration.



Figure 5.1.50. West elevation, detail at the southern bulkhead door. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.51. West elevation, detail at the southern raised platform. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.52. West elevation, detail at central raised platform. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.53. West elevation, detail at central raised platform. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.54. North elevation. (STRATA 2020)

North Elevation

The north elevation of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) is the end gable wall (Figure 5.1.54). The north elevation consists of a native limestone foundation, lapped wood siding, and 4-inch corner-and-rake boards. There are no door or window openings. Photographs from the 1960s reveal that at one point, window openings and a door opening were on this elevation that dated to late 19th-century and early 20th-century renovations.

This stone foundation wall is in good condition with minimal deterioration. The grade is high at the center of the wall and has a gradual downslope to the east and west corners. Throughout the base of the stone foundation wall, there are areas of missing mortar.

The wood-lap siding is also in good condition with only two cracked boards. One cracked board is located on row 15 from the base, and the other is located in row 23. The rake board is in fair condition with wood-rot visible on the end of the eastern board. Further investigation is required to determine if the full board is deteriorated.



Figure 5.1.55. North elevation, detail at foundation. (STRATA 2020)

Interior Architectural Existing Conditions

The interior of the Quartermaster's Storehouse is three stories, including the basement, first floor, and loft. The majority of the interior was restored during the 1970s rehabilitation of the structure, with much of the structural framing dating back to the original 1843 construction.

Basement

The basement area is one large, open space that has four bulkhead doors, six windows, and one interior stairway leading to the first floor. The footprint of the room inside the stone foundation walls is approximately 56'-3" (north/south) by 30'-1" (east/west) with a height of 7'-6" to the underside of the first floor decking. This is the only building on the property to have a basement, and it is believed that the basement was needed to help store perishables for the fort. It is not known how the basement was used during the residential period of the structure, but Sally Johnson Ketcham's Historic Furnishing Report indicates that before the 1970s restoration, the basement reflected much of the original construction. Ketcham noted that the floor and walls were stone, and broad beams and supports were visible. It is known from drawings and photographs that during the 1970s, the west basement was mostly down-stacked and rebuilt.

A majority of the basement is roped-off, so visitors only have access to a small area at the base of the stairs. The basement is accessed by an internal staircase located in the Quartermaster's Storeroom 100. The narrow, 36-inch-wide stair runs east/west. The staircase dates to the 1970s

restoration of the structure and does not meet current building code. The risers vary from 8-inches to 10-inches in height with open risers. The treads are approximately 10-inches by 7/8-inch thick with a 1-inch nosing. At the base of the stair are 6-inches x 6-inches poplar newel posts resting on a stone step. The stone step is 7 ½-inches off the basement floor. Attached to either newel post is a poplar handrail. The stairs measure 34-inches between the handrails. The handrail is 32-inches from the top of the stair and measures 2-inches x 2 ¼-inches with a rounded top side. Attached to the underside of the handrail are square, poplar balusters measuring 1¼-inches square, spaced roughly 9-inches apart. The risers, handrails, and baluster spacing are non-conforming to code with regards to dimensions, graspability, and required extensions. The head height clearance at the base of the stair to the underside of the first-floor structure is 6'-4". The basement staircase is in good condition, but together with the non-conforming riser heights and lack of adequate lighting, the stairs can be difficult to navigate.

There are stone bulkhead stairs on the north and south sides of both the east and west walls. The stairs lead to the exterior and are covered by slanted wood doors. The bulkhead doors are addressed in the exterior section of this report. Mortar is not visible between the stones on the stairs, and water appears to be seeping between the joints of the steps, causing some of the moisture issues in the basement. Portions of these stairs are likely original and were restored and repaired during the 1970s restoration.

The basement floor is stone, and the flooring is uneven and is slippery due to continuous moisture and biological growth. The stones were reset during the 1970s rehabilitation. The low point in the basement is in the southwest corner. The flooring is in fair condition with a majority of the issues due to moisture. Some of the moisture collection on the floors is coming from the walls and the stairs leading to the bulkheads, but additional water is coming from hydrostatic pressure under the basement floor. The Park is currently addressing the moisture issue by opening the basement windows during the day to allow natural air to move through the basement. Although the air movement is helping, it is not enough to drastically reduce the humidity and moisture in the basement to stop the biological growth or the musky smell from impacting the basement environment.

The walls of the basement are constructed from native limestone. The walls are in fair condition with deterioration seen in mortar loss and water infiltration. The majority of the mortar loss is at the bottom row of stone. In the southwest corner, there is also some mortar deterioration from the floor to half-way up the wall. During the assessment of the basement in early 2020, water infiltration was very apparent, with water visibly saturating the bottom half of the wall in various locations. Although some water is entering through the gaps in the stone steps at the bulkhead doors, it is believed that a significant amount of the water infiltrating the basement is due to the exterior downspouts not having long enough extensions to move the water away from the foundation walls.

On the north wall, in the east corner of the basement, the electrical service enters the building, and a conduit runs from the north wall to just below the Utility Room 104 on the first floor. On

the east wall, just south of the northern bulkhead door, are two large pipes. The northern pipe is the auxiliary drain, and just south of that pipe is where the firewater service pipe enters the building. A second, low-voltage conduit box is located on the west wall, just south of the northern bulkhead door. All services entering the building are visible to visitors that enter the basement. These services are further discussed in the MEP section of this report.

The first-floor structure and underside of the first-floor wood subflooring is exposed throughout the Basement. A hewn-timber beam runs north to south, down the center of the basement. Large, hewn-timber columns support the beams. The bases of several of the wood columns are taking on water, causing deterioration and require Dutchman repairs. East and west of the timber columns, on the north side of the basement, are steel posts. The moisture in the basement is beginning to impact the base of the columns, causing minor rust to develop. These structural deficiencies, along with a few other issues with the first-floor framing, are highlighted further in the structural section of the report.

On the north side of the ceiling, the framing for the original interior stair is visible. It is not clear if this stairway was initially reconstructed during the 1970s restoration and later removed, or if it was never reconstructed.



Figure 5.1.56. Interior basement, east wall. Note, the darkened stone near the corner and base of the wall signifies the west soil outside the walls from the downspouts draining against the building. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.57. Interior basement, south wall. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.58. Interior basement, east wall. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.59. Interior basement, detail of interior stairs. (STRATA 2020)

First Floor

The first floor serves as the main entry into the Quartermaster's Storehouse, with two primary visitor entrances. One visitors' entrance is centered on the east wall and the other is centered on the west wall. The first floor is currently divided into five rooms: Subsistence Storeroom 100, Quartermaster's Office 101, Clerk's Room 102, Quartermaster's Storeroom 103, and Utility Room 104. Visitors currently have access to the Subsistence Storeroom 100, Quartermaster's Office 101, and Clerk's Room 102. The visitor has limited visibility into the Quartermaster's Storeroom 103.

Historically, all supplies for the fort moved through the Quartermaster's Storehouse, as well as all rations consumed by men on the fort. The function made the Quartermaster's Storehouse one of the chief structures for the fort, and the first floor was the primary floor of function for the quartermaster department for the fort. This floor was originally divided into four rooms, potentially with a hallway. The layout was similar to the current layout consisting of Subsistence Storeroom 100, Quartermaster's Office 101, Clerk's Room 102, and Quartermaster's Storeroom 103. The potential hallway was located on the south side of the current Clerk's Room and connected the western entrance door to the Quartermaster's Office. This room configuration was significantly altered once the structure was converted to a Victorian-era residence in the late 1880s.

Subsistence Storeroom 100

The Subsistence Storeroom occupies the south side of the first floor, with two exterior shuttered openings and one exterior door on the west wall and two shuttered openings and one exterior door on the east wall. The footprint of the room is approximately 26'-8" (north/south) by 31'-11" (east/west) with a ceiling height of 8'-4 ½" to the underside of the second floor decking.

When the Quartermaster's Storehouse was converted to a Victorian-era residence, the entire ceiling structure was raised, and this room was divided into five spaces, including a small foyer with a new staircase. A section of the building showing the level changes is shown in the Chronology Section of this chapter (pages 5.1.21-5.1.22). The main entrance for the house was centered on the south wall with a new exterior porch. The present-day configuration of the first floor reflects the original Subsistence Storeroom layout, with the entire room open, allowing for visitors to roam throughout the space.

The Storeroom consists of wood flooring 3/4-inch thick by 5-inch wide sawn boards running east to west. Much of the flooring is believed to date to the original 1843 construction of the structure. The floorboards rest on a subfloor of sawn boards measuring roughly 7/8-inch thick. There are a few areas where the floor has been patched with unfinished sheet metal patches and a few areas where the wood floor 'gives,' due to structural deficiency addressed in the structural section of the report. There are no baseboards installed. The floor is in fair condition with several of the patches and soft spots causing tripping hazards for visitors.

The interior walls are exposed rough-sawn wood studs and hand-hewn columns located roughly every 8'-0". The studs and columns are set on top of a timber sill beam. At the base and top of each column, is diagonal, wood bracing, mortised into the top and bottom beams. Along the south wall, there are a few locations where the diagonal, wood bracing was removed, revealed by the exposed mortise openings in the adjacent timbers. At both the eastern and western corners of the south wall, the interior corner of the column has been chamfered. It is believed the chamfer was created when the structure was converted to a Victorian residence, to allow for the newly framed-out rooms to be squared off once the lath and plaster were installed. The walls are uninsulated, and the inside face of the exterior wood siding is exposed. Both the interior face of the siding and the heavy-timber framing are painted white. The interior wall framing is in good to fair condition. The sill beam on the east side of the room has some deterioration, and column A5 has severe deterioration at the base of the column. Both structural deficiencies are discussed in the structural section of this report.

The northern, interior partition wall is original and is constructed of full-height, vertical, 1-inch, thick-sawn boards of varying widths between 8-inches and 9 ½-inches. Within the north wall, there are two interior door openings. Door opening 3/100 is on the eastern side of the wall that opens into the Clerk's Room 102. The door opening is trimmed with 2-inch wood trim that is flush with the wall face on either side of the wall. The opening does not have a door, although there is evidence of door hinges on the trim. A worn, wood threshold sits at the base of the door opening. It appears that the door opening is original.

On the western side of the north wall is Door 4/100, a door opening that was visible on the 1848 Wallace plan of the building. The door opening contains a board-and-batten wood door that swings into the Subsistence Storeroom. It is noted on the 1972 drawings done by Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects that the door frame and door are replacements.

The reconstructed stacked stairs to the basement and loft space are centered on and run parallel to the north wall. They were reconstructed in the original framed openings as part of the 1970s restoration of the structure. The basement stair condition is noted in the basement section of the chapter. The existing stairs from the first floor to the loft do not meet the current building code. The risers are made of oak wood and are roughly 8 ½-inches, and the oak treads are 10-inches by 7/8-inch thick, with a 1-inch nosing. At the base of the stair, are 6-inches x 6-inches poplar-wood newel posts. Attached to either newel post is a poplar-wood handrail. The stairs measure 34-inches between the handrails. The handrail is 32-inches from the top of the stair and measures 2-inches x 2 ¼-inches with a rounded top side. Attached to the underside of the handrail are square, poplar-wood balusters measuring 1 ¼-inches x 1 ¼-inches, spaced roughly 9-inches apart. The risers, handrails, and baluster spacing are non-conforming to code with regards to dimensions, graspability, and required extensions. The top of the stairs is currently caged, allowing visitors limited visibility of the loft but no loft access. Visitors must stand on the stairs to view the loft, and there is no landing at the top to turn around and return down the staircase.

The second-floor structure and underside of the second-floor wood flooring are visible throughout the Subsistence Storeroom. All the exposed ceiling framing is new and dates to the 1970s restoration and is painted white. A hatch is framed into the center of the south side of the ceiling. This hatch is a reconstruction, based on the evidence found in the floor framing in the Quartermaster's Storeroom on the north side of the building and also of loft hatches found in other existing quartermaster storehouse models that allowed movement of goods between the upper loft storage and the storeroom. Sprinkler heads are visible throughout the ceiling, projecting through the second-floor wood flooring.



Figure 5.1.60. Subsistence Storeroom 100, looking north. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.61. Subsistence Storeroom 100, looking southeast. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.62. Details of staircases to the loft and to the basement. (STRATA 2020)

Quartermaster's Office 101

The Quartermaster's Office is located in the center of the structure and occupies the western side of the first floor, with one exterior double-hung, one wood window, and one exterior door in the west wall. The footprint of the room is approximately 14'-4" (north/south) by 13'-9" (east/west) with a finished ceiling height of 7'-7." This room served as the main office for the Quartermaster for the fort. Thus, Sword finished his office as nicely as he had the other offices, using plastered walls and chair rails.[76] When the Quartermaster's Storehouse was converted to a Victorian-era residence, this room was divided into two spaces, including a small room on the north and a hallway running east to west on the south. The present-day configuration reflects the original Quartermaster's Office layout, with a majority of the room partitioned off with low glass walls to keep visitors from accessing the entire room.

The present-day Quartermaster's Office consists of wood flooring 3/4-inch thick by 5-inch-wide sawn boards running east to west. A majority of the wood flooring is believed to date to the 1843 construction of the structure. The floorboards rest on a subfloor. The floor is in fair condition with a majority of the deterioration occurring at the space traversed by visitors between the main entrance, Door 1/101, and Door 4/100 that leads into Subsistence Storeroom 100. There is a 9-

[76] Sally Johnson Ketchum, "Historic Furnishing Report: Quartermaster's Storehouse – HS-12, Fort Scott National Historic Site," (National Park Service, Fort Scott, Kansas, 1979) 39.

inch baseboard with a ½-inch bead at the top installed on all four walls. Based on notes found on the Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects 1972 drawings, it was noted that portions of the baseboard are original, while some of the baseboards were replicated to match the original.

The walls are covered with non-original metal lath and plaster and a 4 ½-inches wood chair rail located 32-inches off the finish-floor. The chair rail is installed throughout the room. The plaster walls are in good condition. Based on notes found on the Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects 1972 drawings, it was noted that portions of the chair rail are original, while some of the chair rail was replicated to match the original. At the top of the western wall is a simple wood, trim board measuring 7/8-inch thick. A photograph in the historic photos collection shows a picture of a section of the original chair rail and hand-split lath over what appears to be the vertical board wall. This photograph is very likely taken in the southwest corner of the Quartermaster's Office. The window in the west wall may have been added in the 1920s, as one of a pair of windows installed in this wall of this room. The photograph, taken by Architect Charles Shetlar in August of 1975 states the following "chair rail and hand-split lath and split lath under this window except under apron which has ruff lath suggesting window probably not original." This note suggests that the wall below the window is original split lath. This is perplexing because this is where the current entry Door 1/101 from the west side of the building is located. This note, along with the hand-written note suggesting that the original pintles found on D3, make one take a harder look at the locations of the door and window in the west wall of this room. Unfortunately, the photographs available do not provide any further evidence to support these suggestions.



Figure 5.1.63. Ca. 1975 photograph of a section of original chair rail, likely in the Quartermaster's Office 101, in the southwest corner. (FOSC 13610, RG105, S06, Photo 48)

Centered on the west wall is a hand-hewn column. Roughly 4-inches of the hand-hewn timber column protrudes out from the wall and is encased with ¾-inch-thick wood trim that has a 5/8-inch bead at either vertical edge. Directly across from the hewn-timber column, on the east wall, is a similar column casing that is installed to the face of the plaster wall. Based on historic drawings done by Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects, the eastern column casing is hiding a non-original 5-inches x 6 ½ -inches wood column.

Just west of center, on the north wall, is Door 2/103, a door opening that was visible on the Wallace 1848 plan. The door opening contains a board-and-batten wood door that swings into the Quartermaster's Storeroom. Historic documentation does not indicate the origin of the door, but it is believed that the door frame is older and possibly original. The board-and-batten door and door stops are replacements. On the southern side of the east wall, is Door 2/102, a door opening that was visible on the 1848 floor plan. The door opening contains a board-and-batten wood door that swings into the Clerk's Room. It is believed that the door frame and door are replacements.

The ceiling is non-original metal lath and plaster. A hewn-timber beam spans east to west between the two columns mentioned above. The beam protrudes below the plaster ceiling, roughly 4-inches. Sprinkler headcovers are flush with the plaster ceiling. The plaster ceiling is in good condition.



Figure 5.1.64. Quartermaster's Storeroom 101, looking west. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.65. Quartermaster's Storeroom 101, looking east. (STRATA 2020)

Clerk's Room 102

The Clerk's Office is located in the center of the structure and occupies the eastern side of the first floor, with one exterior shuttered opening and one exterior door on the east wall. The footprint of the room is approximately 14'-4" (north/south) by 16'-11" (east/west) with a finished ceiling height of 7'-8." Visitors can access the room by entering the east, exterior access door, or through the door opening from the Subsistence Storeroom to the south. Visitors have full access to the Clerk's Room, which is not furnished per the period of significance, but rather is being used as an exhibit space.

This room may have been subdivided to be a hallway (south side) and a separate smaller room. The purpose of this room was not specified on the 1848 plan, but it is believed that this room served as either the Clerk's Office or an issue room that would allow supplies to be issued out to soldiers without allowing them access to the storerooms.

When the Quartermaster's Storehouse was converted to a Victorian-era residence, this room was converted to a single room and included a small closet in the southwest corner. The present-day configuration does not reflect the original configuration depicted in Wallace's 1848 floor plan, but rather is a single, open room. The decision by the NPS in the 1970s to keep this room as a single space and not to construct the hallway was for several reasons. First, the architects did not feel they had enough evidence of the original wall or the confirmation of the use of the room. Second, if the hallway had been constructed, it would have been very tight for visitor access and most definitely would not have met ABA accessibility clearance standards.

The present-day Clerk's Office consists of wood flooring 3/4-inch thick by 5-inch wide, sawn boards running east to west. The floorboards rest on a subfloor. Portions of the flooring appear to date to the original 1843 construction of the structure, although one of the boards has been replaced, and is the possible location of the original interior partition wall subdividing the space into a hallway and smaller room.[77] The floor is in fair to poor condition with a majority of the deterioration occurring at the space traversed by visitors between the exterior entrance, Door 1/102, and Door 2/102 that provides visual access to the Quartermaster's Office. A severe area of deterioration can also be found along the north wall towards the west side. There is a 9-inch baseboard, with a ½-inch bead at the top, installed on all four walls. Based on notes found on the Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects 1972 drawings, it was noted that portions of the baseboards are original, while some of the baseboards were made to match the original.

The walls are covered with non-original metal lath and plaster and a 4 ½-inch wood, chair rail located 32-inches off the finish-floor. The chair rail is installed throughout the room. The plaster walls are in good condition. Historic drawings do not indicate any original chair rail remained in this room, and it is believed that the chair rail is replicated to match the original chair rail found in the Quartermaster's Office. At the top of the eastern wall is a simple wood trim board measuring. A hand-hewn column is centered on the east wall. Roughly 4-inches of the timber column protrudes out from the wall and is encased with ¾-inch thick, wood trim with a 5/8-inch bead at either vertical edge. Directly across from the hewn-timber column, on the west wall, is a similar column casing that is installed on the face of the plaster wall. Based on historic drawings, the western column casing is hiding a non-original 5-inches x 6 ½ -inches wood column. Just west of center, on the north wall, an abandoned flue pipe for a free-standing stove remains in the wall. The flue is not indicated on the historic drawings and is believed to have been added during the restoration of the Storehouse or later. In the northeastern corner is a corner display cabinet that highlights the original, hand-split wood lath and plaster that was found during the restoration. It is the only portion of the original plaster and lath that remains in the building.

The ceiling is non-original metal lath and plaster. A hand-hewn timber beam spans east to west between the two columns hidden in the walls. The beam projects below the plaster ceiling, roughly 4 inches. Sprinkler headcovers are flush with the plaster ceiling. In the northwest corner, abandoned wires are exposed from an old security device. Overall, the plaster ceiling is in good condition.

[77] This floorboard appears to be a more recent replacement. Inquiries will be made to determine if it is in curatorial or museum storage, as this floorboard is where a majority of the evidence for the potential hallway wall was found.



Figure 5.1.66. Clerk's Room 102, looking east. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.67. Clerk's Room 102, looking west. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.68. Clerk's Room 102, northeast at the display of historic building methodology. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.69. Clerk's Room 102, detail of deteriorated wood at the door opening. (STRATA 2020)

Quartermaster's Storeroom 103

The Quartermaster's Storeroom occupies the northern side of the first floor, with one exterior shuttered opening and one exterior door on the west wall, and one exterior shuttered opening on the east wall. The footprint of the room is approximately 15'-10" (north/south) by 31'-11" (east/west) with a ceiling height of 8'-4 ½" to the underside of the second floor decking. Historically, this portion of the first floor would have been a large, open room and housed all the tools and building material used to build and maintain the fort, as well as all other supplies for the soldiers. The 1848 Wallace plan depicted this as a single room spanning east to west. Drawings from the 1970s indicate that the historic stair would have run parallel to the south wall. The present-day configuration has sub-divided the room to house Utility Room 104 in the southeast corner, which was constructed when the fire suppression and alarm systems were installed in the building.

When the Quartermaster's Storehouse was converted to a Victorian-era residence, this room was divided into three spaces, including a small hallway centered on the space and running north to south, with a non-original stair leading to the loft level. The present-day stair configuration resembles the Victorian-era stair location. The Quartermaster's Storeroom cannot be accessed by visitors and is only visible from the Quartermaster's Office.

The present-day storeroom consists of wood flooring 3 1/2-inches wide running east to west. The flooring is not original, and drawings indicate it was installed in the 1970s restoration. The floorboards rest on a subfloor of sawn boards measuring roughly 7/8-inch thick. The flooring is in good condition.

The interior walls are exposed, rough-sawn wood studs and hand-hewn columns located roughly every 8'-0." The studs and columns sit on top of a heavy-timber sill beam. At the base and top of each column is diagonal, wood bracing. The walls are uninsulated, and the inside face of the exterior wood siding is exposed on both the east and west walls. Both the interior face of the siding and the heavy-timber framing are painted white. The interior wall framing is in good to fair condition.

The interior of the north wall is clad with horizontal 5/8-inch to ½-inch thick tongue-and-groove beaded siding with varying widths between 5-inches and 18-inches. The siding is installed on the interior face of the wood studs. As indicated on the Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects 1972 drawings, much of the siding appears to be original to the 1843 construction, with portions of the missing siding infilled during the 1970s restoration. Some of it may have been relocated during the restoration project and reinstalled.

The staircase to the loft is centered on the south wall and runs north/south. This staircase dates to a later 1983 construction project that included removal of the existing staircase in this area and construction of this new staircase and flanking brick chimneys. The stairs run perpendicular to the south wall and do not meet the current building code. The risers vary from 8 1/4-inches to 9 5/8-inches with open risers. The treads are approximately 8-inches by 1 1/2-inches thick, with

a 1-inch nosing. The hand railings are 1 ½-inches x 3 ½-inches (2x4) oriented with the narrow side up. A second rail is located 8-inches directly below the top handrail. The hand railing is 33-inches from the top of the stair. The risers, handrails, and tread spacing are non-conforming to code with regards to dimensions, graspability, and required extensions. The stairs are currently only accessible to employees of the park for access to the loft.

The second-floor structure and underside of the second-floor wood flooring are visible throughout the Quartermaster's Storeroom. The ceiling beam running along column line 2 has a large split on the west side of the beam. This structural deficiency is discussed in the structural section of this report. Most of the exposed ceiling framing appears to be mostly original with only a handful of replacement joists. The structure is painted white. A hatch is framed into the center of the north side of the ceiling. This hatch is believed to be original, based on notes found on the Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects 1972 drawings and Sally Johnson Ketcham's Historic Furnishing Report. The hatch would have allowed for the movement of goods between the upper loft storage and the storeroom. Sprinkler heads are visible throughout the ceiling, projecting through the second-floor wood flooring. Beyond the structural deficiency mentioned, the ceiling framing is in good condition.



Figure 5.1.70. Quartermaster's Storeroom, looking northeast toward the loft stairs. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.71. Quartermaster's Storeroom, looking west towards Door 1/03. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.72. Quartermaster's Storeroom, looking west towards Shuttered Opening 103. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.73. Quartermaster's Storeroom, looking east towards Shuttered Opening 104. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.74. Quartermaster's Storeroom, looking south up the staircase to the loft (left) and up to the loading access in the ceiling (right). (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.75. Quartermaster's Storeroom, detail of the northwest corner where the north wall is clad in what appear to be original sheathing boards. (STRATA 2020)

Utility Room 104

The small utility room in the southeast corner of the Quartermaster's Storeroom was constructed ca. 1998 when the new fire-suppression and fire-alarm equipment was installed. The footprint of the room is approximately 7'-9" (north/south) by 10'-11" (east/west) with the interior door located on the west side of the north wall. The interior partition walls are constructed with a full-height, wood, framing-wall system, and the room has a finished ceiling. The flooring matches the 3 ½-inches-wide wood flooring in the Quartermaster's Storeroom.

The electrical service enters from below the flooring in the southwest corner of the room and feeds a panelboard mounted on the south wall. The fire-alarm panel is located next to the electrical panelboard and is enclosed in a small, wooden closet/cabinet built into the south wall. The fire-suppression riser is located along the east side of the north wall. More information about the systems within the Utility Room is located under the MEP section of this report.





Figure 5.1.76. Views of the mechanical room. (STRATA 2020)

Loft

The loft is accessed from the set of stairs located in the Quartermaster's Storeroom. This loft houses the first-floor, sprinkler branch-pipes and in the northeast corner of the loft, the security-system-terminal-block is housed. More information about these systems is included in the MEP section of this report. Beyond what is currently being housed, the park plans to install displays around the south set of stairs leading from the Subsistence Storeroom, to provide interpretation for how the loft was used and to hide the sprinkler system piping.

The loft is one large room with two sets of stairways entering from both storerooms on the first floor. The south staircase is used for loft access, while the north staircase has a metal cage around it to allow visitors from below to view the loft, but not to enter the loft. There were two loading hatches framed into the floor and eight shuttered window openings - four in each the east and west walls. The shuttered openings are located in the knee walls and more information can be found on them in the fenestration section of this report.

The footprint of the room is approximately 56'-7" (north/south) by 30'-5" (east/west). The collar ties are approximately 9'-0" above the floor, and the height of the ridge is approximately 10'-11" above the floor. Historically, the room would have provided additional storage for the Quartermaster's Storeroom and the Subsistence Storeroom. There are no known historic drawings of the loft space before the production of the 1970s restoration drawings. As indicated in the Quartermaster's Storeroom section of this report, the 1970s drawings indicate that the historic north stair leading to the loft would have run parallel to the southern wall of the Quartermaster's Storeroom.

When the Quartermaster's Storehouse was converted to a Victorian-era residence, this space was divided into multiple rooms and the floor structure in the south half of the building was raised roughly 1'-6", to allow for higher ceilings on the first floor. The southern section of the floor structure has been restored to the original height, but notches are still visible at the hand-hewn columns, indicating the loft's previous floor structural locations.

The present-day storeroom consists of wood flooring 6 1/2-inches wide x 7/8-inch thick boards running east to west. The flooring is non-original, and drawings indicate it was installed in the 1970s restoration. The floorboards rest directly on the loft floor joists. The flooring is in good condition.

The interior walls are exposed, rough-sawn wood studs and hand-hewn columns located roughly every 8'-0". The columns extend from the first floor, and the rough-sawn wood studs sit on top of a heavy-timber sill beam. At the top of each column, is diagonal wood bracing. The walls are uninsulated and the inside face of the exterior wood siding is exposed. Unlike the exposed framing in the first-floor storerooms, the exposed framing is not painted. Throughout the loft space, holes remain on the columns from the lath and plaster installed when the structure was converted to a residence. In general, the wall framing is in good to fair condition. Minor discrepancies are further discussed in the structural section of the report.

At the top of the east and west knee walls, sits a 7 ½-inch x 9 inch exposed top plate beam. Installed in several locations along the top plate beam is structural cabling to help alleviate outward thrust, which is discussed further in the structural section of the report. Directly on top of the top plate beam rests 2 ½-inches x 8 ½-inches rough-sawn rafters. The rafters in the south half of the roof are replacement rafters installed during the restoration of the structure in the 1970s. Many of the original rafters remain in the north half, although several have been sistered with newer rafters. Each set of rafters has a 6-inch collar-beam wood-tie roughly 9'-0" off the

finish floor. Exposed at the roof is the underside of the 1x4 skipped sheathing and wood shingles. The roof is in good condition.

Metal tension rods span the loft to lend support to the top beams, which were noted as expanding outward during the 1970s restoration project. These tension rods, along with the fire suppression piping laid out through the floor, make it difficult to traverse the loft safely.

The chimneys in the north portion of the attic were reconstructed, along with the stair to the first floor Quartermaster's Storeroom in 1983.



Figure 5.1.77. View of the loft, looking northwest. The south staircase is in the foreground. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.78. View of the loft and chimneys, looking southwest. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.79. Views of the loft, looking south. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.80. Views of the loft timber framing details with a combination of historic 1843 timbers and 1970s supplemental framing and repairs. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 5.1.81. Detail of the loft chimneys, looking northeast. (STRATA 2020)

Accessibility

Historic properties are not exempt from federal accessibility requirements. The National Park Service (NPS) utilizes the ABA Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) that have been adopted by the General Services Administration (GSA) and apply to all facilities, as well as trails, picnic and camping areas, viewing areas, and beach-access routes.

Accessibility for the general public and federal employees is addressed in this section of the report. This study includes an assessment of the existing accessibility conditions, as access to the Quartermaster's Storehouse, entrance into the structure, and within the structure. Accessibility of exhibits and interpretive elements within the Quartermaster's Storehouse is not addressed in this scope of work.

The Quartermaster's Storehouse is currently not accessible to visitors with mobility disabilities. With a raised first floor, visitors can only gain access by traversing the wood stairs at the east and west porch entrances. The exterior stair risers, handrails, and baluster spacing are non-

conforming to code with regards to dimensions, graspability, and required extensions. The exterior stairs lead to a raised platform that is not level with the interior first floor, requiring visitors to step up to enter the building. Both entry doors do meet ABA requirements by having a raised threshold that is over the allowable height.

Once the visitor enters the west side of the building, the glass partition wall installed to block visitors' access to the full Quartermaster's Office, creates a squeezed clearance in front of Door 4/100. The frames for both interior doors 4/100 and 3/100 are more than the required 32-inches clear, meeting ABA door width requirements for access. Accessibility is not provided to the basement and loft levels. Per ABAAS F202.5 for qualified historic buildings, an accessible route shall not be required to stories located above or below the accessible story. However, programmatic access is required for all programs provided on all floors.

In 2014 an accessibility study*, Accessible Routes, and Surface Park Asset Investigation and Recommendations Report*, was completed. The purpose of the report was to document existing deficiencies and areas of concern noted in the Fort Scott National Historic Site Accessibility Assessment Report (FOSC AAR October 2012); assess the existing site conditions and surrounding context; and provide recommended design solutions for each unique, designated element with noted deficiencies. The entrance into the Quartermaster's Storehouse was studied in the report. Two solutions were highlighted in the report of the Storehouse. The first solution was an elevated platform that worked with the existing topography to the west of the Storehouse. The second solution was a 45'-0" ramp on the north elevation that wrapped around to the west, providing access to Door 1/101. The accessible design solutions outlined in this report are no longer the desired designs for the Quartermaster's Storehouse and other options are explored in the Treatment Section of this report.

Mold Assessment

Due to the presence of visible mildew and biological growth in the damp basement, Terracon Consultants, Inc. were contracted to conduct a limited mold assessment report for the basement of HS-12, which was conducted on November 5, 2019. The full report may be found in Appendix D. The purpose of the assessment was to identify biogrowth. The work included visual assessment of water intrusion, moisture damage and/or biogrowth. Assessment included one spore trap air sample collected from the interior of the basement and one sample outside of the building for comparison. Six bulk samples by surface tape lift were collected from surfaces inside the building. One sample was taken from the basement floor where there was visible biological growth for biological testing.

Building surfaces can provide a source of food for mold, and water is the limiting factor to minimize its growth. Based on the Terracon report, they advise that when visible mold and water-damaged building materials are observed, it indicates a need to conduct the additional assessment, cleaning, and/or remediation to minimize potential mold-related issues.

The soft green material that resembles moss was growing on the stones in the floor in the southwest portion of the basement. This was sampled and was found to contain bacteria, fungi, and diatoms (algae).

The air sample inside the basement tested for indoor mold spore concentration. The basement sample contained similar mold types to those found outside, but the concentration was over 4x the outside sample. The tape lift samples from the wood structure showed a wide variety of mold types, including 8 which were considered to be fruiting or hyphae, which indicates active mold growth. These types of mold are identifying with decaying plant matter, soil, decaying lumber, and wood materials. Others are commonly associated with moisture-damaged building materials.

The interior mold concentration is from active mold growth due to continuous water infiltration and lack of air exchanges in the basement.

Structural Existing Conditions

The scope of this structural assessment included a visual observation of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12). Observed locations of deterioration or distress in the structural members were documented. Samples of select wood structural members, including one joist in the basement (first floor framing) and one second floor framing joist, were obtained and sent for wood identification. This identification was performed so that the strength of the particular species of existing members could be estimated. Structural calculations were also performed to provide an opinion of the appropriate loading capacity for certain structures. The wood testing information is included in Appendix E. The site assessment was performed in November of 2019 and February of 2020.

The Quartermaster's Storehouse (Figure 5.1.S1) is a one-and-one-half-story wood timber frame structure, constructed in 1843. It has a full cellar, limestone foundation walls, and a gable roof with the ridge running north and south. There is clapboard siding, shingle roofing, and a brick chimney that extends out of the peak of the gable roof. The east and west elevations are almost symmetrical, matching in approximate layout and number of windows and doors. The north and south gable ends are largely featureless.



Figure 5.1.S1. West and south elevation of Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12). (SEA 2019)

Foundation Walls and Basement

The basement floor of the structure is approximately 4-feet below exterior grade and may be accessed via one of four exterior cellar doors or an interior central stair. The basement floor is uneven flagstone paving, which is missing in some places. The basement walls are limestone masonry, laid in a roughly-coursed pattern. The walls are approximately 21-inches wide and have two to two-and-a-half wythes.

There is evidence of moisture staining on the walls, especially below exterior grade. There also appears to be efflorescence on miscellaneous portions of the masonry walls. In general, the basement is very damp and musty; the paving and dirt or sand between the paving stones is visibly wet (Figure 5.1.S2). According to park personnel, the previous rainfall event was 6-days before the on-site assessment, but the basement is reportedly perpetually wet.



Figure 5.1.S2. Looking north in the basement. (SEA 2019)

In the basement, there are six heavy timber columns along the centerline of the structure, at various spacings from 7 to 10 feet. Five of these columns have visibly been repaired at the base. At one column base, the paving stones were removed to observe the condition of the foundation. The post extends through the paving and bears on a shallow concrete footing. The base of the columns, where replaced, have visible moisture staining and are affected by wood rot (Figure 5.1.S3). The steel column is visibly pitted (Figure 5.1.S4).



Figure 5.1.S3. Base of column at Gridline 6, easily penetrated with screwdriver. (SEA 2019)

There are also six steel columns in the basement, located in the north and central portions of the structure. Shallow excavations were performed at the bases of two steel columns. At the column in the northeast corner of the structure a concrete footing was located, but it was not in contact with the column baseplate. The baseplate did not have visible anchorage, and there was a gap between the plate and the concrete below (Figure 5.1.S4).



Figure 5.1.S4. Base of steel column in northeast corner of structure. (SEA 2019)

At the column in the northwest corner, a concrete footing was also revealed. Here, there were anchors visible between the baseplate and the concrete, and the plate had solid bearing on the footing (Figure 5.1.S5).

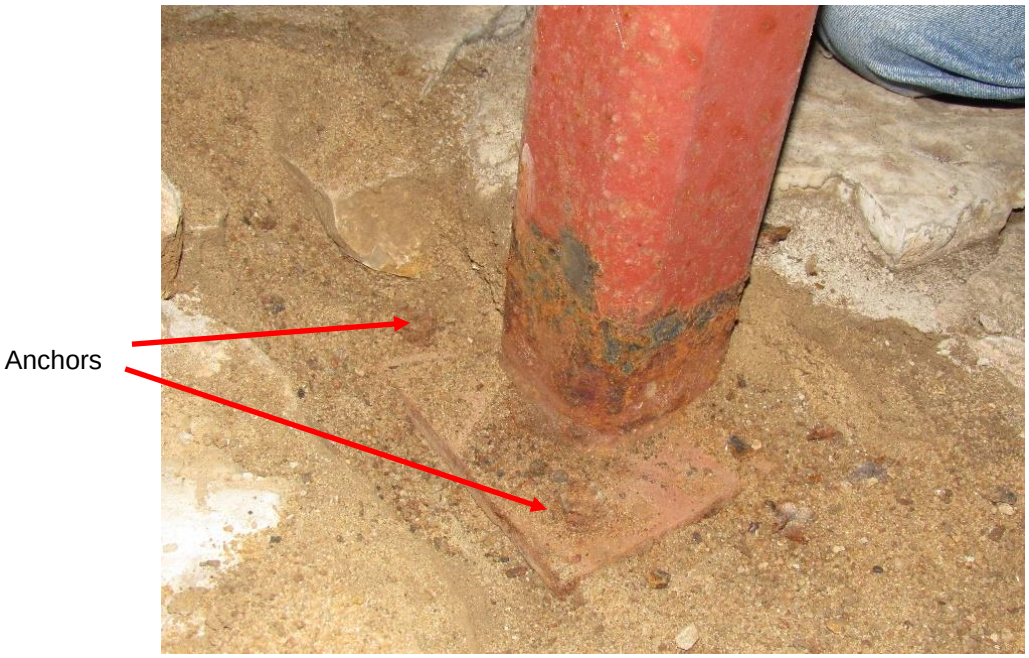


Figure 5.1.S5. Base of steel column in northwest corner of structure. (SEA 2019)

The excavations were performed at these locations because of the rust pack that is visible at the base of the steel posts. Upon excavation, the corrosion on the posts did not appear to extend much below the flagstones. Removal of the rust pack in places showed some pitting present on the steel, but the overall loss of section is not significant enough to deem replacement at this time.

On the exterior, the masonry for the basement walls is exposed above grade. Here the mortar joints are visibly open at grade in some places (Figure 5.1.S6). There is no apparent cracking in the other mortar joints that would indicate differential settlement of the structure.



Figure 5.1.S6. Open mortar joints in masonry at grade, east elevation. (SEA 2019)

Exterior Walls

The exterior walls are framed with heavy timber. The sill plates and columns are large, approximately 9 to 11 ½-inch square, with smaller timber studs and kicker braces between. There are large columns at the corners of the structure and six intermediate columns on both the east and the west elevation. The north and south elevations each have two intermediate columns. The sill plates bear directly on the masonry foundation wall, with the columns presumably tenoned into the plates. The columns are continuous to the bottom of the sill plate for the roof framing. There is also a wall plate around the perimeter of the structure at the second floor framing level. An older construction photo taken circa 1976 best shows the wall framing configuration (Figure 5.1.S7).

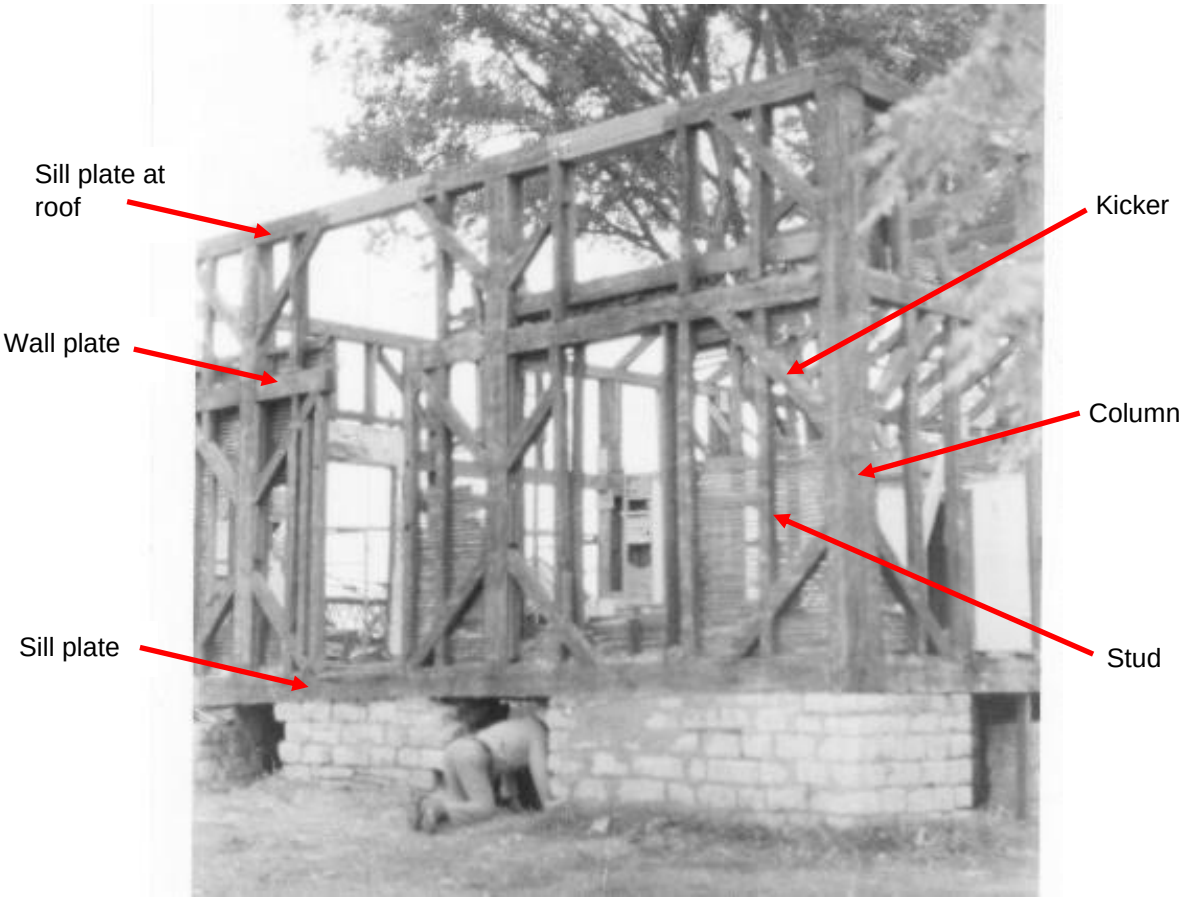


Figure 5.1.S7. South gable end. (FOSC Archives)

The wall framing is exposed on the interior for most of the structure; only the two central rooms and the north wall on the first level have wall finishes over the framing. The framing has visibly been modified or repaired in several locations. Some exposed studs and kickers are visibly newer, and the sill plate at the roof has newer timber sections spliced in (Figure 5.1.S8). There are also some empty mortise joints and dowel holes. Several older kickers have also been notched to accommodate the previous, taller windows.



Figure 5.1.S8. Spliced portions of sill beam at roof, newer studs. (SEA 2019)

The condition of the wall framing varies; most members appear solid, and some have localized deterioration (Figure 5.1.S9).

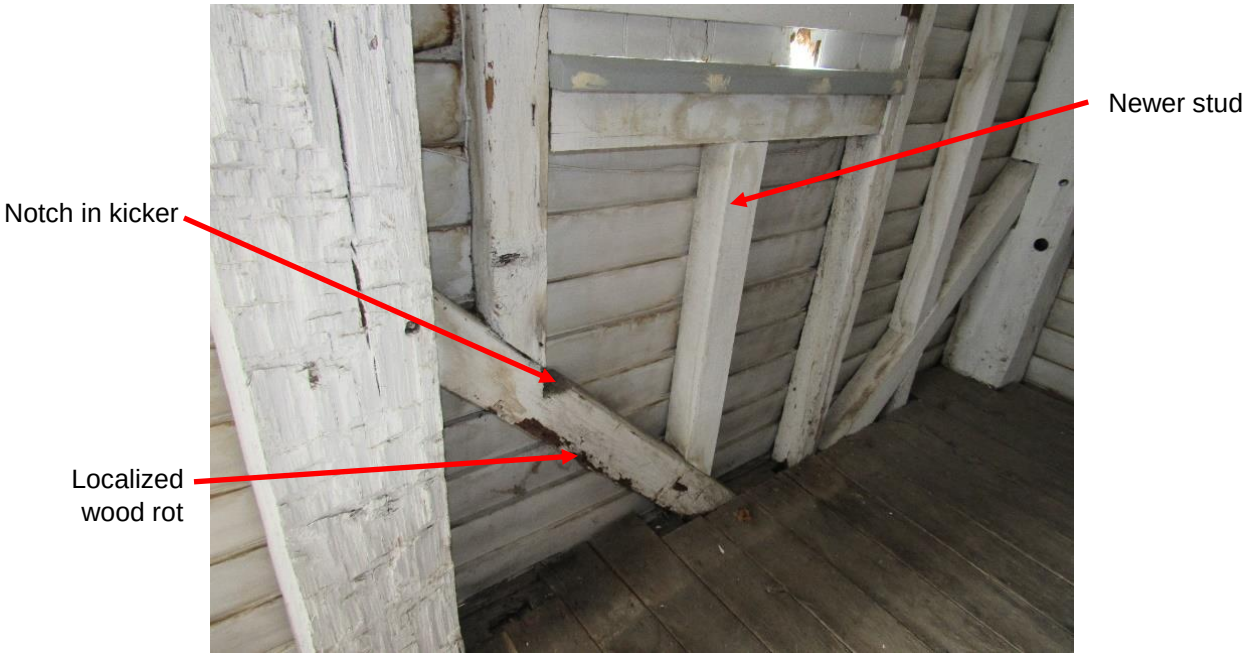


Figure 5.1.S9. Base of east wall, south end of structure. (SEA 2019)

One abandoned mortise joint in a column on the north wall was probed and visibly rotted or deteriorated (Figures 5.1.S10 and 5.1.S11).



Figure.5.1.S10. Screwdriver penetrating rotted wood in column, north elevation. (SEA 2019)



Figure 5.1.S11. Close-up detail of mortise in column, north elevation. (SEA 2019)

The north gable wall also appears to be tilting outwards. A four foot level was held against the column at the first floor and measured to be about 1 ¼-inch out of plumb, or about 1.5-degrees (Figure 5.1.S12).



Figure 5.1.S12. Four foot level held against north column, looking west. (SEA 2019)

The movement of the wall outwards is also evident on the second floor framing, where the joists have partially pulled out of the pockets in the wall plate (Figure 5.1.S13). The joist connections have no positive mechanical connections to the wall plate, allowing for unrestrained movement of the gable wall away from the structure.

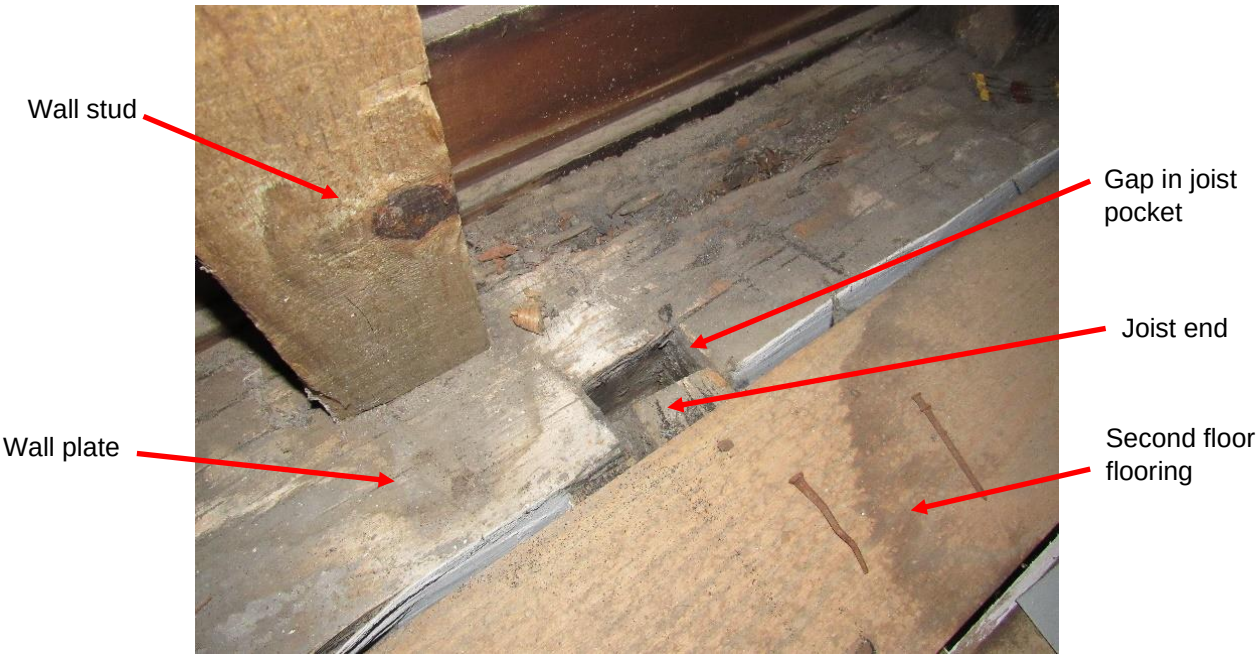


Figure 5.1.S13. Looking down at north wall plate, joist pocket. (SEA 2019)

One column on the west wall is deteriorated completely through at the base (Figure 5.1.S14). At least one other column shows some deterioration at the base, but not as severe.



Figure 5.1.S14. Base of column at west elevation. (SEA 2019)

The column in the northeast corner of the south room has a large check (Figure 5.1.S15). It could not be confirmed if it extends completely through and if the member is split.



Figure 5.1.S15. Column at east elevation. (SEA 2019)

The tops of some columns in the attic space are also deteriorated (Figure 5.1.S16).



Figure 5.1.S16. Top of column at sill plate, screwdriver penetrating. (SEA 2019)

The column in the northeast corner of the east central room has a portion of wall exposed showing mortared brick nogging between the columns and wall framing on the exterior (Figure 5.1.S17).



Figure 5.1.S17. Cut-away showing wall interior at east elevation and intersecting interior wall. (SEA 2019)

The exterior cladding for the walls is wood siding. Overall, there are no significant outward signs of deterioration in the siding. However, the east and west walls appear to be slightly concave, bowing out at the top. A plumb line was held against the siding at the second level of the west elevation and the bottom of the line was a few inches from the lowest siding piece.

The connections for the sill plates at the roof level were observed at the corners of the structure. There are gaps in these connections, where the plates tie together, indicating movement. At one connection, the gap was measured to be about 1-inch. A review of old construction photographs circa 1976 shows that this condition is longstanding (Figures 5.1.S18 and 5.1.S19).



Figure 5.1.S18. Sill plates at roof level, southeast corner. (FOSC Archives)



Figure 5.1.S19. Sill plates and rafter connection, southeast corner. (SEA 2019)

A string line was run along the east sill plate at the roof level to verify the apparent outward movement of the wall. The string was held at the gable ends, a short distance from the east plate. Measurements from the plate to the string were taken at each rafter. The measurements show that the sill plate is bowing out as much as 3 ¼-inches in relation to the gable ends. Efforts have been implemented in the past to restrict continued movement at the sill plates. Horizontal braces, in the form of 1 ½ by 7 ¼-inch boards, have been installed in the corners (Figure 5.1.S20).



Figure 5.1.S20. Horizontal brace, northeast corner. (SEA 2019)

The outward movement of the top of the east and west walls has also been restrained by the addition of tension cables in the attic (Figure 5.1.S21).



Figure 5.1.S21. Tension cables attached at sill plate. (SEA 2019)

There are six total tension cables at the east and west sill plates, spanning across the attic space. Each wire is located at or near the columns. The ¼-inch in diameter steel cables have turnbuckles and are very taught. There are no indications of pull out where the eyelet anchors go into the sill plates.

The configuration of the roof framing contributes to the outward movement of the east and west walls. The roof rafters load the top of the wall with a gravity load downward and a horizontal thrust force outward. The tension cables restrain the outward thrust component of those forces. Each set of rafters is like two legs of a triangle; the cables provide the third leg to complete the triangle shape and balance the internal forces.

First Floor Interior Framing

The framing for the first floor is comprised of heavy timber beams and relatively smaller joists (Figure 5.1.S22). The beams run east/west along the column lines, and north/south along the center of the structure. At both the northernmost and southernmost bays, there are two beams instead of a central beam, and these beams line up with the two columns for the gable ends. The beam sizes were spot-checked in comparison to the first floor framing plan from 1971, and the sizes were consistent where checked. The beams vary in size from approximately 8 to 10-inches square and the joists were typically around 3 by 6-inches. One wood sample was taken from a first floor joist to identify the species, which was found to be in the white oak group.



Figure 5.1.S22. First floor framing configuration, looking north. (SEA 2019)

The beams have lap connections over the central columns. The joists are notched and pocketed into the beams. The framing around the stairs has small mortise and tenon connections. There have been steel bent plates added at several beam and joist connections (Figure 5.1.S23).



Figure 5.1.S23. Typical steel bent plate connection at beam. (SEA 2019)

Many of the tenon connections were probed to check for deterioration. Most were difficult to probe but show moisture staining which would indicate possible rot. A couple of connections were found to be rotted where probed (Figure 5.1.S24).



Figure 5.1.S24. Rotted connection probed with screwdriver. (SEA 2019)

One joist near the northeast corner of the structure has some mild insect damage, in the form of small holes. It is unknown if the infestation is active. (Figure 5.1.S25).



Figure 5.1.S25. Apparent insect damage at joist. (SEA 2019)

Three joists at the southwest corner of the structure have no bearing at the south sill plate and are floating (Figure 5.1.S26). The floor above this area is noticeably spongy.

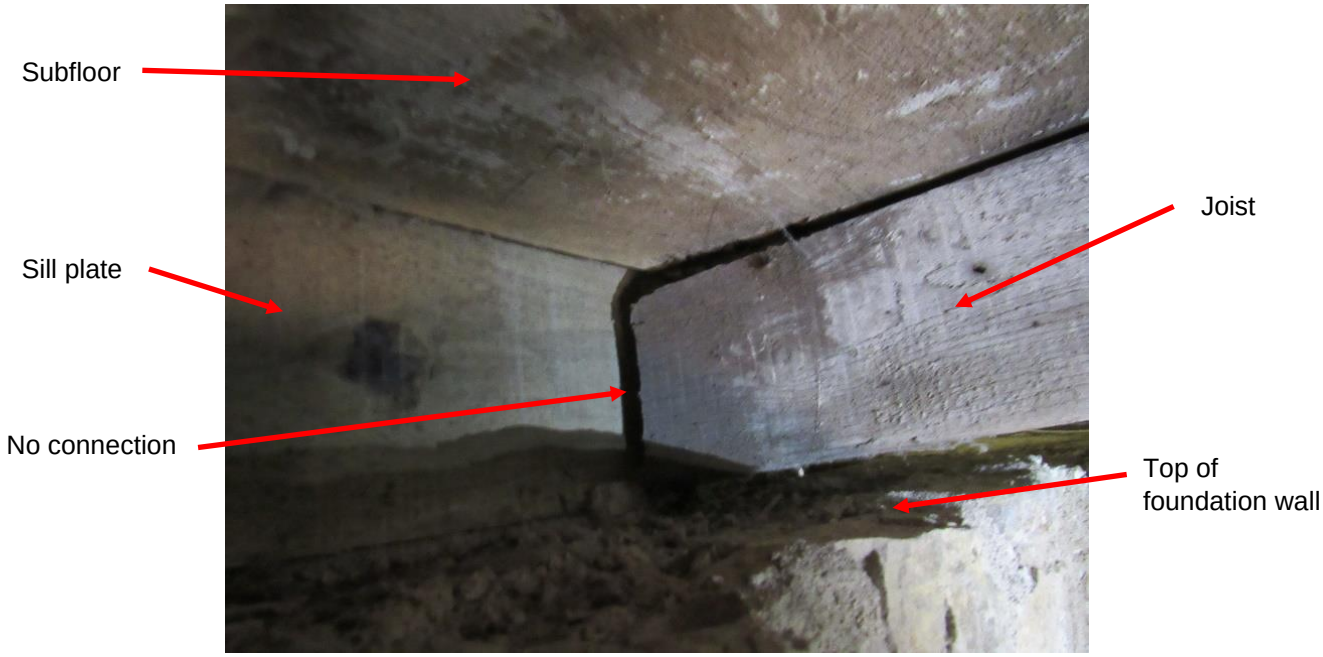


Figure 5.1.S26. Floating joist in southwest corner of structure. (SEA 2019)

The east/west beam below the chimney (Gridline 2) is visibly rotated. The angle of the steel plates and the grout pad at the connection to the sill plate suggest that this issue has been longstanding (Figure 5.1.S27). The next beam to the south is also rotated but not as much.

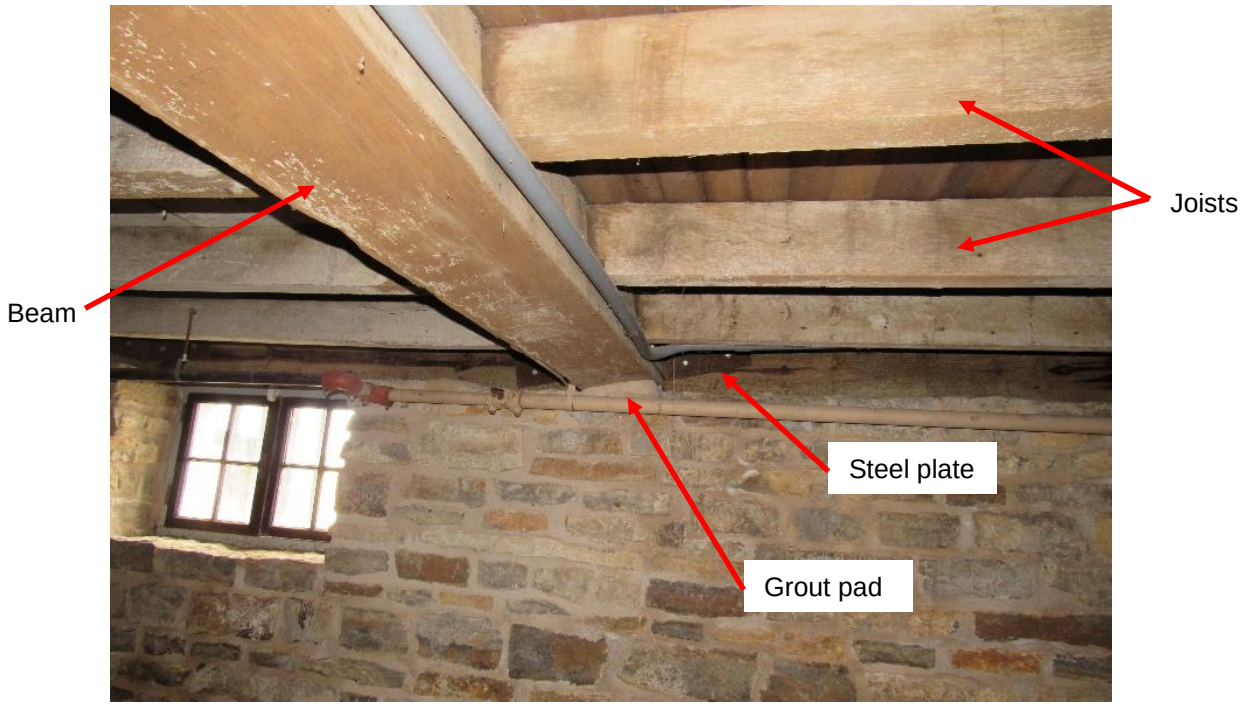


Figure 5.1.S27. Rotated beam along Gridline 3, looking west. (SEA 2019)

There is visible deterioration on the sill plate near the northeast corner of the basement (Figure 5.1.S28).



Figure 5.1.S28. Rotted sill plate, east elevation. (SEA 2019)

The first floor flooring has a subfloor that is ⅞ to 1-inch thick tongue and groove and finish floor that is also ⅞ to 1-inch thick boards. Both the subfloor and finish floor run eas/ west.

Second Floor Interior Framing

The framing for the second floor is mostly exposed to view from below, except for in the central rooms, where there is a finished plaster ceiling. The framing is similar in construction to the first floor, with some exceptions; the east/west beams typically have kicker braces down to the exterior columns. During the late 1880s Victorian-era remodel, the second floor structure in this section of the building was raised approximately 1-6" to allow for increased ceiling height on the first floor. In the 1970s restoration, the framing was replaced at its original level, and therefore, the second floor framing in the southern portion of the structure is visibly newer (Figure 5.1.S29). A wood joist was sampled to identify the species and was found to be in the yellow pine group.



Figure 5.1.S29. Second floor framing configuration, south portion of structure. (SEA 2019)

The newer framing in the south portion shows no signs of distress or deterioration. Checks in beams do not appear to go all the way through (Figure 5.1.S30). The beams are connected at the walls with mortise and tenon connections and there are steel plates at many of these connections.



Figure 5.1.S30. Checking in newer beam. (SEA 2019)

There is some moisture staining present on some of the framing (Figure 5.1.S31).



Figure 5.1.S31. Moisture staining on second floor framing. (SEA 2019)

While there is no visible distress or deterioration in the newer framing, there are several problematic connections for the joists. While most joists have large tenons, the joists at the stair opening and two joists at the south wall have very small tenons (Figure 5.1.S32). This may diminish the load-carrying capacity of the joists.



Figure 5.1.S32. Small tenon connection at stair opening. (SEA 2019)

The beams tying into the south wall also have problematic connections. There is no positive bearing in the mortise (Figure 5.1.S33).



Figure 5.1.S33. Small tenon connection on joist and open mortise connection, south wall. (SEA 2019)

Drawings for the Quartermaster's Storehouse dated 1971 show connection details for the beams (Figure 5.1.S34). The details show ⅞-inch diameter pins, or dowels, to keep the beams from pulling out of the connection. The connections, as constructed, do not appear to have the clearance necessary to install dowels into the interior beam as designed. This likely necessitated the installation of the steel bent plates. The function of the dowels and the plates is to restrict movement in the horizontal direction, not to transfer vertical gravity loads. Without solid bearing in the mortise joint, gravity loads are transferred improperly. This can affect the load-carrying capacity of the beams.

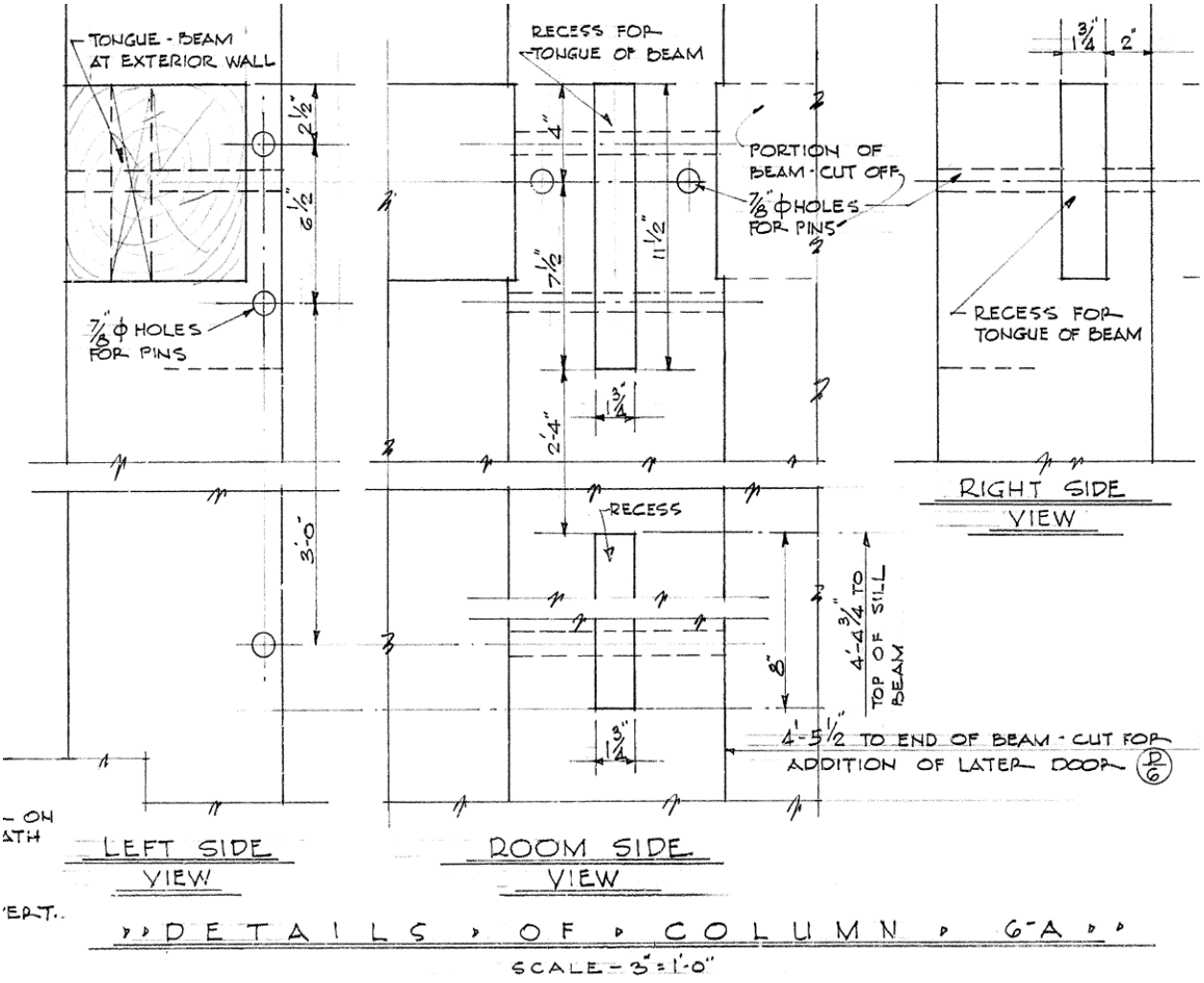


Figure 5.1.S34. Beam connection detail. (1971 Restoration Drawings)

In the northern portion of the second floor framing, the members are much older. One connection for a beam into the wall has especially deteriorated. The beam is split at mid-height and there is a threaded rod and plate installed, possibly to sandwich the beam together. The tenon connection to the wall plate was probed and found to be rotted (Figures 5.1.S35 and 5.1.S36).

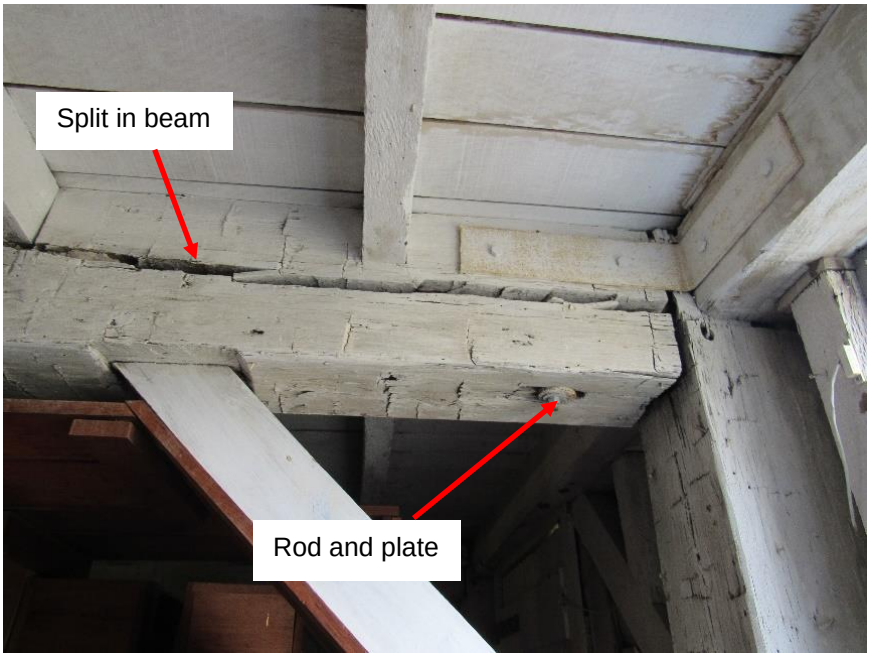


Figure 5.1.S35. Split beam at west wall, Gridline 2. (SEA 2019)



Figure 5.1.S36. Connection probed with screwdriver. (SEA 2019)

There are steel plates added at this connection, however, they were likely installed to prevent the beam from pulling away from the wall. The connection plates are not intended to transfer gravity loads from the beam to the column.

The second floor framing in the northernmost bay appears out of level, sloping down to the south. In the next bay, the slope of the floor was measured at the stairs to be 1 5/8-inch over 4 feet, or about 2 degrees.

The cause for the sloping could not be identified at the time of the assessment, but it is possible that the support beams subsided over time due to the deterioration of the central columns in the basement. Continued downward movement may have been restricted by repairs to the column bases in the basement and the addition of the steel columns. The significant weight from the chimneys may have also contributed to the downward movement.

The flooring for the second floor is ¾ by 6 ½-inch boards running east/west. There is no subfloor. The floor boards have some visible water staining, especially near the low exterior doors. Daylight is visible through the doors and they are not weatherproof (Figure 5.1.S37).



Figure 5.1.S37. Moisture staining on second floor. (SEA 2019)

Roof Framing

The roof framing for the structure has relatively newer rafters (Figure 5.1.S38). The rafters vary in size from 2 ¾ to 3-inches thick by 7 ½ to 8-inches deep. The rafter frames are spaced approximately 36-inches on center and feature a pressure-treated stamp. There are also collar ties, about 1 by 8, located halfway up each frame. The rafters bear on the sill plate at the top of the wall and are toenailed down. There is no ridge beam.



Figure 5.1.S38. Roof framing, looking northwest. (SEA 2019)

The northern half of the structure also retains the older roof rafters, largely abandoned, next to the newer ones. Several of the older rafters are warped, burned, cracked, and rotted (Figure 5.1.S39). The rafters are sagging below the existing roof line, yet some of the older rafters also appear to be connected in places and may be providing some amount of support.



Figure 5.1.S39. Older rafters, some burned, alongside newer rafters. (SEA 2019)

The northernmost rafter frame is older; there are no new rafters at the gable end (Figure 5.1.S40). The older rafters here have shims to support the skip sheathing and roofing.



Figure 5.1.S40. North gable end frame. (SEA 2019)

From the exterior, the roof ridge appears straight, and there does not appear to be signs of disrepair in the roofing shingles.

Chimney

Two brick chimneys are located in the north portion of the structure. One chimney is connected to a cast iron stove, the other chimney does not have a stove. The separate chimneys are parallel and combine in the attic, exiting the roof as a single chimney (Figure 5.1.S41). The chimneys are not original to the structure, constructed in 1983.



Figure 5.1.S41. Chimney in attic. (SEA 2019)

According to the 1983 drawings, the chimneys are supported by steel plates within the interior walls on the first level. The plates are 8-feet 8 ½-inches tall, 4-feet wide, ⅜-inch thick, and attached to beams at the second and first floor framing.

The wall containing the steel plates are visibly out of plumb. A four-foot level was held against the wall to show that the wall appears to be leaning north, approximately ½-inch over 4-feet (Figure 5.1.S42).



Figure 5.1.S42. Wall out of plumb. (SEA 2019)

The attachments for the plate to the first floor framing beam are visible in the basement. The plates are not flush with the beam and the anchors have some surface corrosion (Figures 5.1.S43 and 5.1.S44).



Figure 5.1.S43. Steel plates in basement. (SEA 2019)



Figure 5.1.S44. Looking up at plates connected to beam. (SEA 2019)

In the attic space, the two brick chimneys are corbelled and merge in the attic space. There are no signs of brick deterioration or open joints here. There is some moisture staining on the south side of the wood bracketing, indicating a possible or previous leak around the flashing where the chimney goes through the roof (Figure 5.1.S45).



Figure 5.1.S45. Moisture staining on wood at chimney. (SEA 2019)

The top portion of the chimney was observed from the ground (Figure 5.1.S46). There are no visible signs of deterioration or open joints.



Figure 5.1.S46. Chimney projecting from roof, looking northeast. (SEA 2019)

Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing, and Fire Protection Services Existing Conditions

Existing utilities to the Quartermaster's Storehouse include electrical, telephone, water, and gas. There is no existing sanitary or cable/data service to the building.

The 2018 International Building Codes, including the 2018 International Fire Code, 2018 International Plumbing Code, 2018 International Mechanical Code, 2018 International Fuel Gas Code, and the 2014 National Electrical Code (NEC) were used for the evaluation of the MEP systems.

Mechanical Systems

The are no existing mechanical systems in the Quartermaster's Storehouse.

Electrical Systems

The existing electrical service for the Quartermaster's Storehouse is fed from a grade-mounted utility transformer that is located on the northeast side of Buchanan St, directly northeast of the Quartermaster's Storehouse (Figure 5.1.E1). A below-grade service lateral runs from this transformer to a meter and CT cabinet that is mounted to a Unistrut assembly located approximately 15 feet southwest of the transformer (Figures 5.1.E2 and 5.1.E3).



Figure 5.1.E1. Utility Transformer serving structures at northeast corner of site. (Henderson 2019)



Figures 5.1.E2 and 5.1.E3. Electrical service entrance equipment. (Henderson 2019)

From the meter and CT cabinet, power is distributed to service disconnects for multiple structures, including HS-12. The HS-12 service disconnect is rated for 200-amps at 240-volt, single phase and is mounted to the same Unistrut assembly as the meter and CT cabinet (Figures 5.1.E2 and 5.1.E4). The service entrance equipment is connected to a ground rod located directly below the unitstrut assembly (Figure 5.1.E5). From the service disconnect, power is routed below grade and enters through the basement wall and up to a panelboard that is located in a closet off of the utility room in the Quartermaster's Storehouse (Figure 5.1.E6 through 5.1.E8).



Figure 5.1.E4. HS-12 Electrical Service Disconnect. (Henderson 2019)



Figure 5.1.E5. Connection to ground rod at service entrance. (Henderson 2019)





Figures 5.1.E6 and 5.1.E7. Electrical service conduits entering basement. (Henderson 2019)



Figure 5.1.E8. Main Electrical panelboard. (Henderson 2019)

The utility room is located near the northeast corner of the structure on the main level. The panelboard is rated for 200 amp at 240-volt, single phase and has a 200-amp main circuit breaker and has space for a total of 30 branch circuit breakers. The electrical service provider is Westar Energy. A submeter has been installed adjacent to the panelboard to monitor power usage of the building (Figures 5.1.E8 and 5.1.E9). There are no general-purpose receptacles in the Storehouse except for one duplex GFCI type receptacle that is installed adjacent to the fire riser air compressor (Figure 5.1.E10).



Figure 5.1.E9. Electrical Submeter. (Henderson 2019)



Figure 5.1.E10. GFCI Duplex Receptacle. (Henderson 2019)

There is also a 50A, 125/250V (NEMA 14-50R) receptacle that is surface mounted in the corner of the utility room. This is fed from a 70-amp, 2-pole circuit breaker in the panelboard that is currently turned off (Figures 5.1.E11 and 5.1.E12). The only permanently installed lighting in the Storehouse is a surface mounted 2-lamp fluorescent strip light that is mounted to the ceiling in the utility room (Figure 5.1.E13). There is also a wall-mounted, motion operated, 2-lamp halogen fixture at the base of the stairs leading up to the attic (Figure 5.1.E14).




Figures 5.1.E11 and 5.1.E12. 50A receptacle and associated circuit breaker in panel. (Henderson 2019)



Figure 5.1.E13. Surface-mounted strip light in utility room. (Henderson 2019)



Figure 5.1.E14. Wall-mounted motion operated light. (Henderson 2019)

There is an existing Inovonics intrusion detection (security) system installed in the Quartermaster's Storehouse. The main security system control panels are located in the utility room on the main level (Figure 5.1.E15). There is a large metal enclosure located in the attic that houses the terminal block that all of the downstream security system components connect back to (Figure 5.1.E16).



Figure 5.1.E15. Main security system panels. (Henderson 2019)

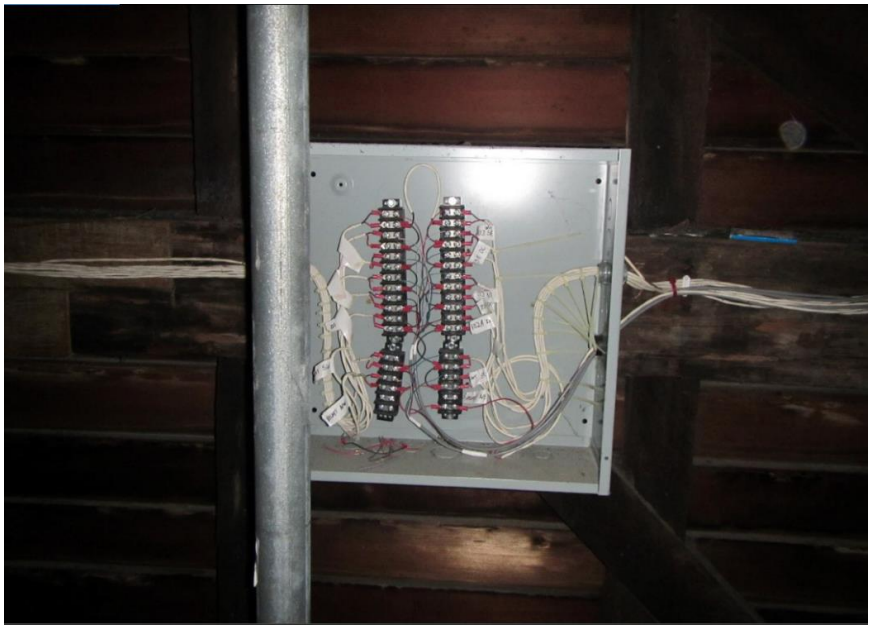


Figure 5.1.E16. Security system terminal block. (Henderson 2019)

System components consist of hard-wired door and window sensors at each opening in the exterior wall as well as hard-wired motion detectors on the main level and in the basement (Figures 5.1.E17 through 5.1.E20). The system appears to be fully functional.



Figures 5.1.E17 through 5.1.E20. Security system components. (Henderson 2019)

There are two large metal enclosures in the basement and each one houses a small low voltage Leviton enclosure. The enclosures have termination blocks with numerous audio/video equipment connections. Enclosure #1 is located on the southeast wall of the basement and has three 2-inch conduits exiting the bottom of the enclosure and penetrating through the exterior wall of the basement to below grade, with multiple large cables passing through (Figures 5.1.E21 through 5.1.E24).



Figures 5.1.E21 through 5.1.E24. Low Voltage Enclosure #1 and cables/conduits. (Henderson 2019)

Enclosure #2 is located on the northwest wall of the basement and also has three 2-inch conduits exiting the bottom of the enclosure and penetrating through the exterior wall of the basement to below grade, but with only a single large cable passing through (Figures 5.1.E25 through 5.1.E28).



Figures 5.1.E25 through 5.1.E28. Low Voltage Enclosure #2 and cables/conduits. (Henderson 2019)

There is an existing lightning protection system installed on the Quartermaster's Storehouse. Air terminals are located on the peak of the roof (four total) and mounted to two sides of the fireplace (Figures 5.1.E29 and 5.1.E30).



Figures 5.1.E29 and 5.1.E30. Lightning protection air terminals. (Henderson 2019)

Conductors connect from the air terminals to downleads that run down the exterior of the house in two locations that presumably connect to below-grade ground rods (Figures 5.1.E31 and 5.1.E32).




Figures 5.1.E31 and 5.1.E32. Lighting protection downlead and ground rod connection. (Henderson 2019)

Plumbing Systems

Water service is provided to the Quartermaster's Storehouse via below-grade piping for the fire sprinkler system. Refer to Fire Protection Systems section below.

Fire Protection Systems

There is an existing fire alarm system installed within the Quartermaster's Storehouse. The main fire alarm control panel (FACP) is located in the same closet off of the utility room where the electrical panelboard is located (Figure 5.1.F1). The FACP is a Simplex 4100ES addressable panel that serves multiple structures, including HS-1, HS-2, HS-4, HS-5, HS-6, HS-7, HS-8, HS-10, HS-12, and HS-14.



Figure 5.1.F1. Main Fire Alarm Control Panel. (Henderson 2019)

A ceiling-mounted heat/smoke detector is installed in every room on the main level. There are also two heat detectors mounted to the structure in both the basement and attic spaces (Figures 5.1.F2 and 5.1.F3). A wall-mounted horn/strobe notification appliance is mounted to the exterior of the Storehouse, up near the roof line at the southwest corner of the structure (Figures 5.1.F4 and 5.1.F5).




Figures 5.1.F2 through 5.1.F3. Heat/Smoke Detectors. (Henderson 2019)




Figures 5.1.F4 and 5.1.F5. Exterior mounted fire alarm horn/strobe. (Henderson 2019)

There is an existing fire suppression system installed within the Quartermaster's Storehouse. The fire water service is served by a 6-inch steel pipe that enters through the southeast wall in the basement of the structure, near the northeast corner (Figure 5.1.F6).

The main fire entry line in the basement is protected from freezing by wrapped fiberglass insulation. There is also heat trace installed on this line that is controlled and monitored by a Thermon ambient thermostat that is mounted to the basement structure (Figures 5.1.F7 and 5.1.F8). The incoming water line extends up to the main level to the fire sprinkler riser that is located in the utility room (Figures 5.1.F7 and 5.1.F9).

The fire sprinkler system is a dry pipe system that has an integral air compressor (Figure 5.1.F9 and 5.1.F10). The air compressor located at the fire riser keeps the system piping full of air until a sprinkler is activated, at which time the water is released into the pipes to extinguish the fire.



Figure 5.1.F6. Fire Water Service pipe entering basement. (Henderson 2019)





Figures 5.1.F7 and 5.1.F8. Heat Trace Controller for Fire Water Service piping. (Henderson 2019)



Figures 5.1.F9. Fire Sprinkler Riser. (Henderson 2019)



Figures 5.1.F10. Fire Sprinkler System Air Compressor. (Henderson 2019)

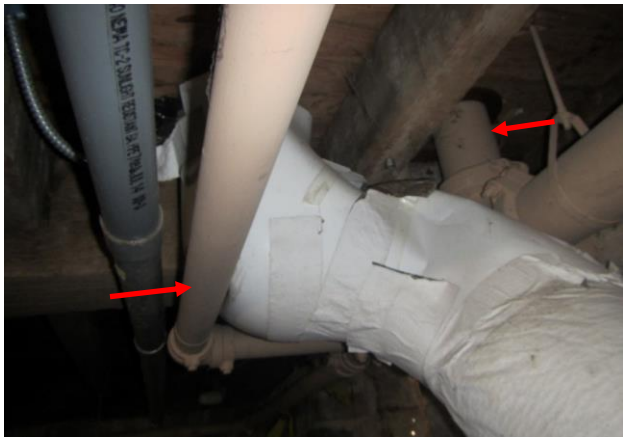
On the exterior of the structure, near the water entry point, there is Siamese connection to provide an auxiliary point of connection for the fire department to connect to and provide the system with supplemental water as needed. The Siamese connection extends just above grade (Figures 5.1.F11 and 5.1.F12).





Figures 5.1.F11 and 5.1.F12. (Henderson 2019)

The pipe from the Siamese connection enters the basement adjacent to the main fire water entry point and extends up to the riser above (Figures 5.1.F13 and 5.1.F14).

Figures 5.1.F13 and 5.1.F14. (Henderson 2019)

There is an auxiliary drain located in the northeast corner of the building, near the main water entry (Figure 5.1.F15).



Figure 5.1.F15. (Henderson 2019)

The Storehouse has full sprinkler coverage throughout. The main level rooms that have exposed structure are covered by pendent style sprinklers that extend down past the bottom of the exposed beams (Figures 5.1.F16 and 5.1.F17). The main level rooms that have finished ceilings are covered by concealed type sprinklers (Figures 5.1.F18 and 5.1.F19).




Figures 5.1.F16 and 5.1.F17. Pendent sprinklers in rooms with exposed beams. (Henderson 2019)




Figures 5.1.F18 and 5.1.F19. Concealed sprinklers in rooms with finished ceilings. (Henderson 2019)

The basement of the Storehouse is covered by exposed sidewall sprinklers mounted directly to the exposed branch sprinkler lines that route along the perimeter of the basement (Figures 5.1.F20 and 5.1.F21). The attic is covered by upright sprinklers mounted directly to the exposed branch sprinkler lines that are routed up near the roof (Figures 5.1.F22 and 5.1.F23).




Figures 5.1.F20 and 5.1.F21. Branch sprinkler piping and sprinklers in basement. (Henderson 2019)




Figures 5.1.F22 and 5.1.F23. Branch sprinkler piping and upright sprinklers in attic. (Henderson 2019)

Sprinkler piping is also routed along the floor of the attic space to feed the sprinklers on the main level below (Figures 5.1.F24 and 5.1.F25).




Figures 5.1.F24 and 5.1.F25. Branch piping in attic serving sprinklers on main level. (Henderson 2019)

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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

QUARTERMASTER'S COMPLEX AND OUTBUILDINGS
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

FORT SCOTT, KS

EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS



HS-13 QUARTERMASTER'S COMPLEX LOOKING WEST (STRATA 2019)

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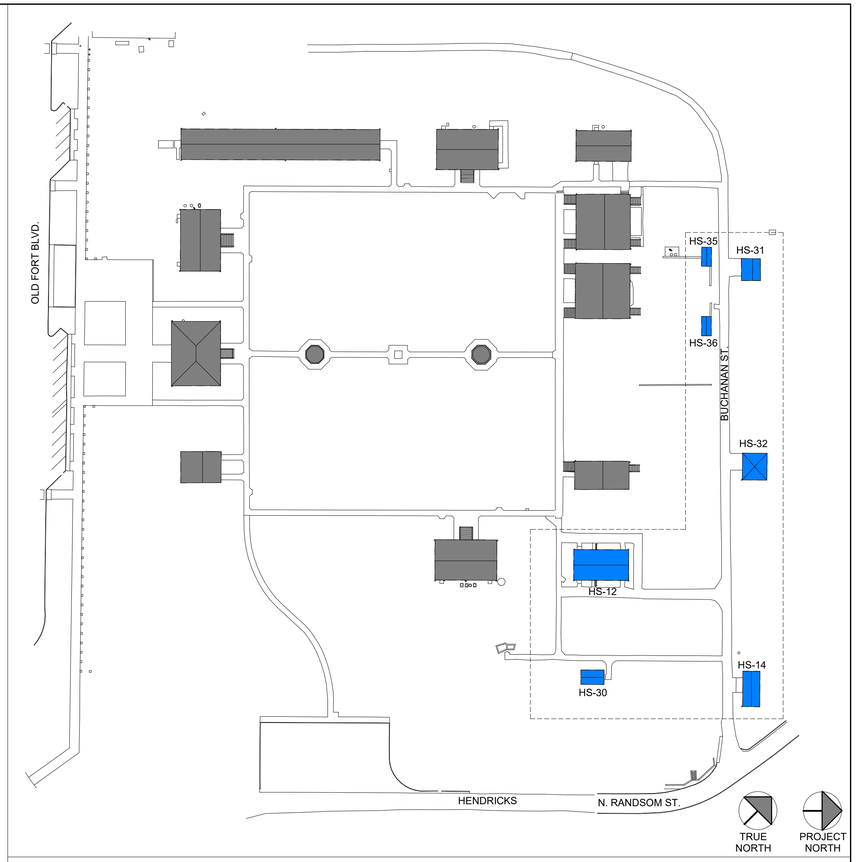
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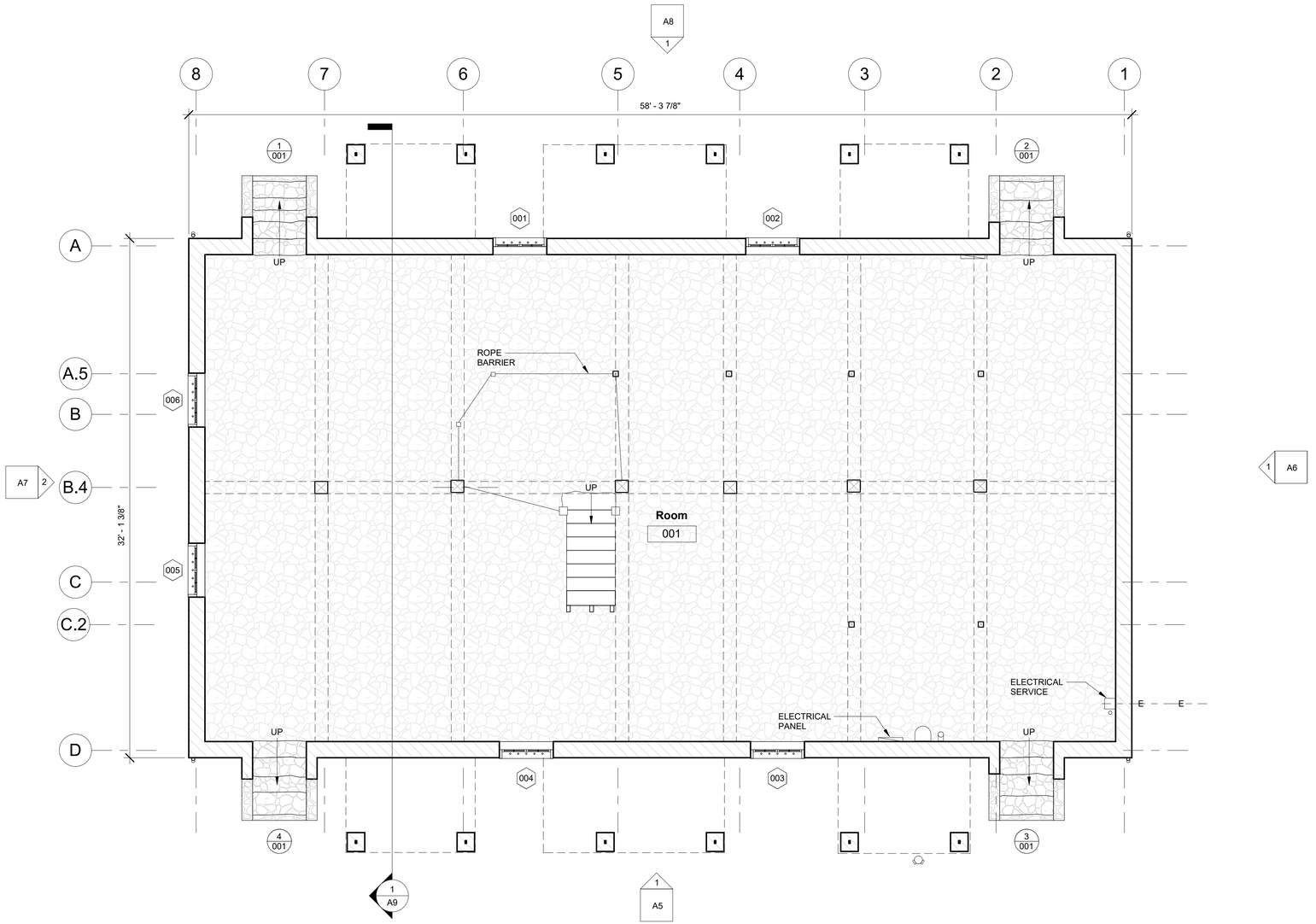
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FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS

	HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DENVER SERVICE CENTER	TITLE OF SHEET EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS COVER QUARTERMASTER'S COMPLEX AND OUTBUILDINGS FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE REGION MIDWEST · COUNTY BOURBON · STATE KANSAS	DRAWING NO. 471 80065 PMIS/PKG NO. 82631 SHEET 01 OF 31



FLOOR PLAN KEY

- 000 / 0 — DOOR NUMBER
- 000 — WINDOW NUMBER
- 000 — ROOM NUMBER
- STONE WALL
- CONCRETE
- BRICK WALL
- WOOD WALL

1 BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

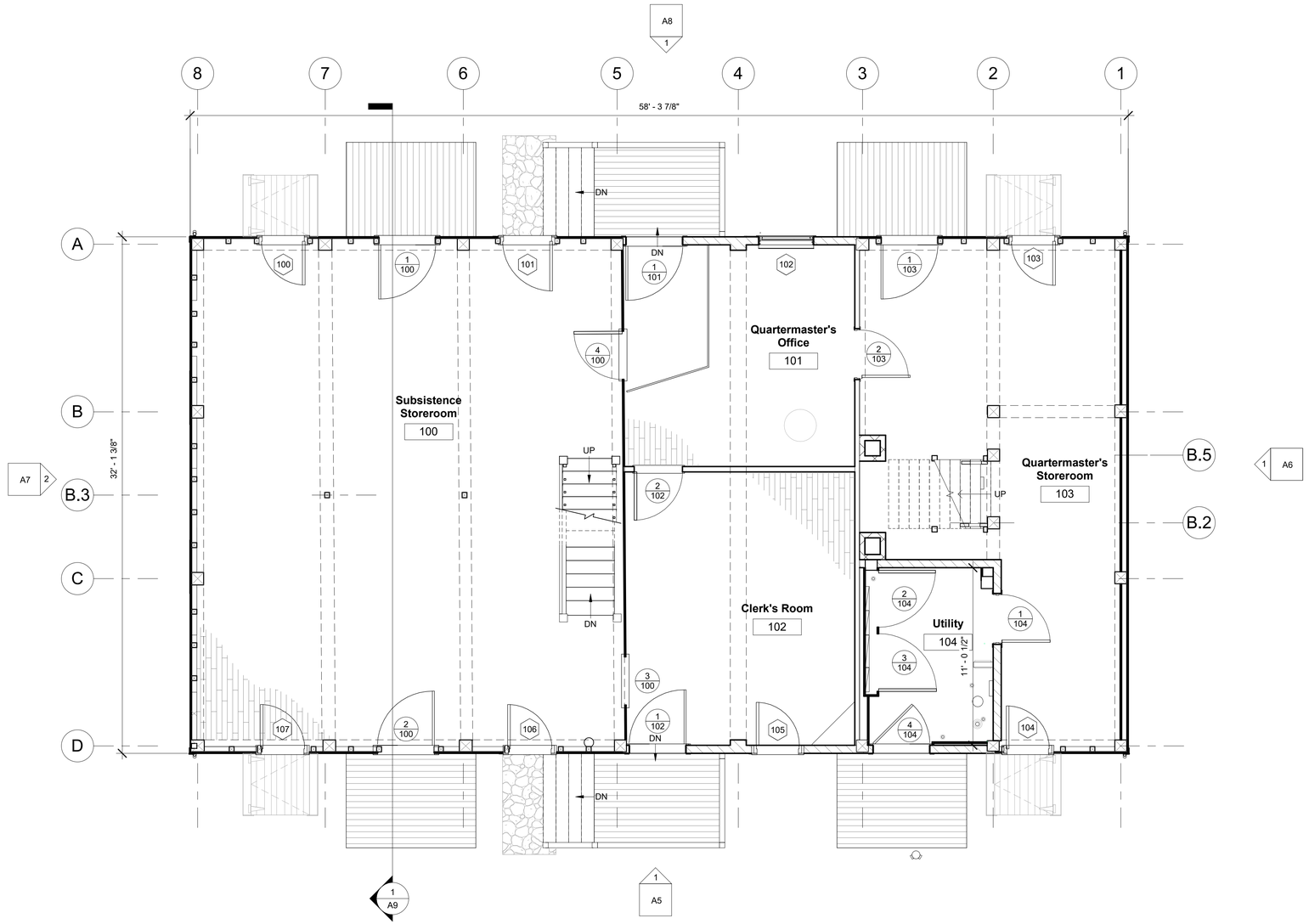
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SUB SHEET NO. A1

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EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS
HS-12 QUARTERMASTER'S STOREHOUSE
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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SHEET 02 OF 31



1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

FLOOR PLAN KEY

- DOOR NUMBER
- WINDOW NUMBER
- ROOM NUMBER
- STONE WALL
- CONCRETE
- BRICK WALL
- WOOD WALL

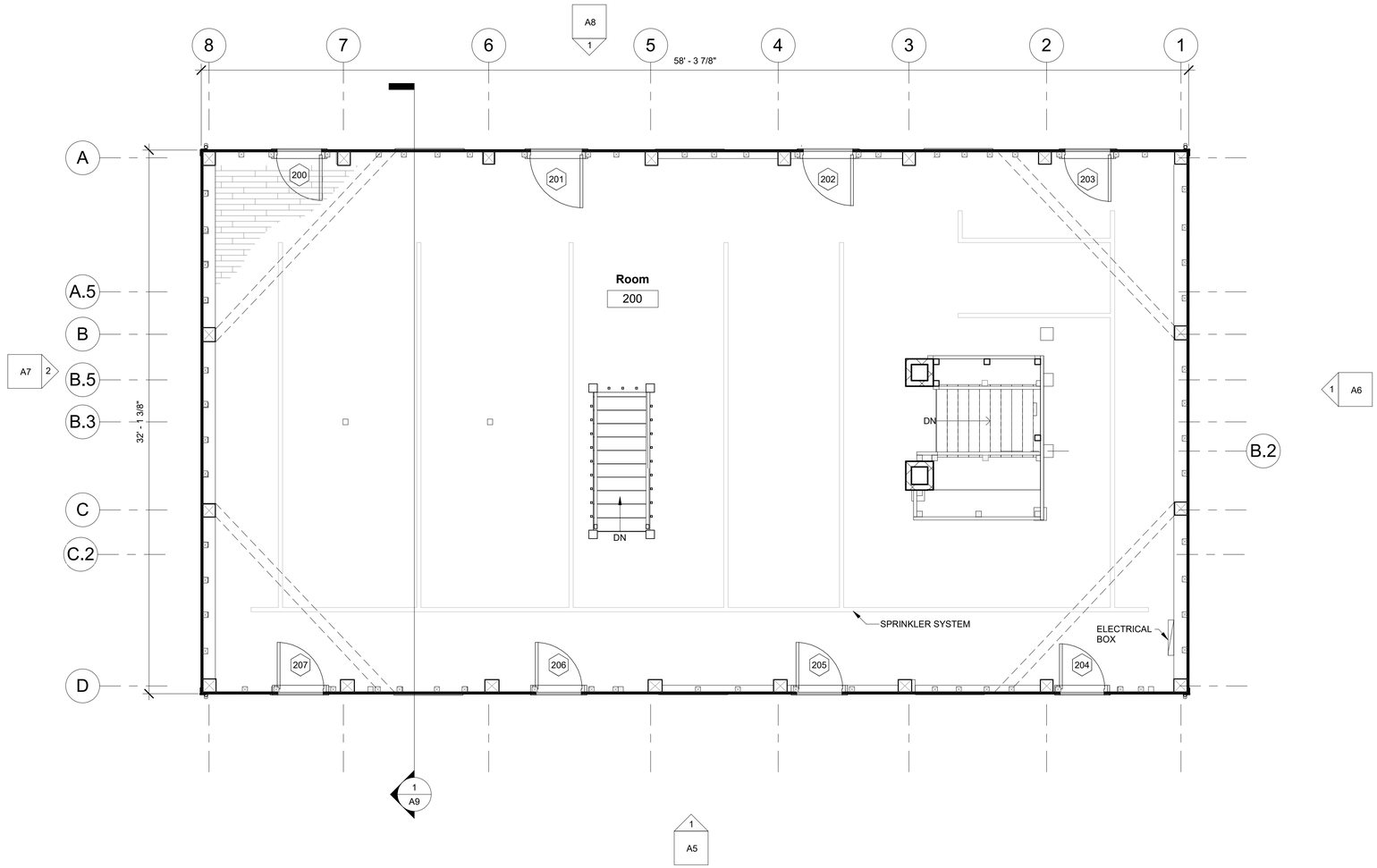
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FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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1 LOFT FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

FLOOR PLAN KEY

- 000 / 0 — DOOR NUMBER
- 000 — WINDOW NUMBER
- 000 — ROOM NUMBER
- STONE WALL
- CONCRETE
- BRICK WALL
- WOOD WALL

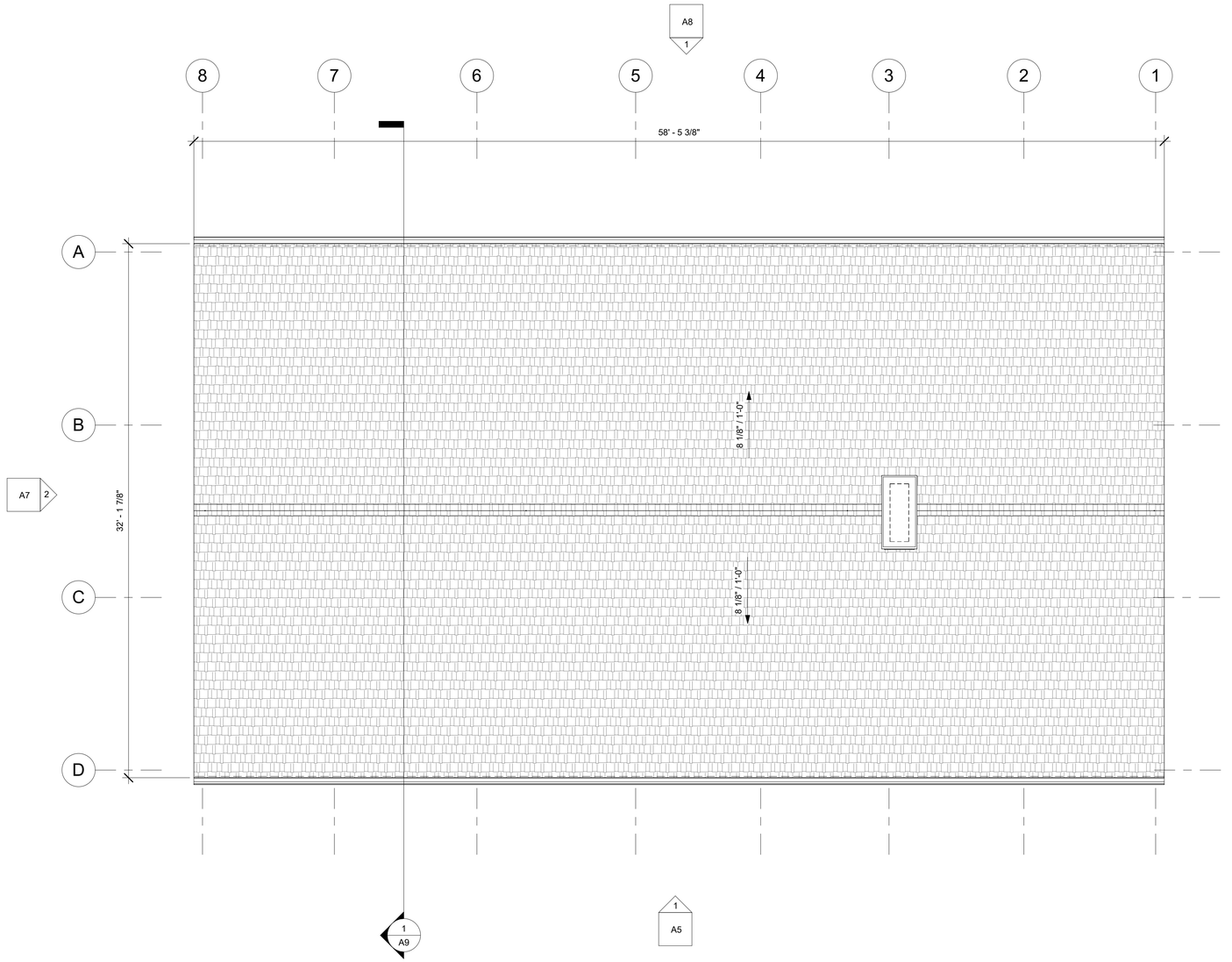
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1 ROOF PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

FLOOR PLAN KEY

- 000 / 0 — DOOR NUMBER
- 000 — WINDOW NUMBER
- 000 — ROOM NUMBER
- STONE WALL
- CONCRETE
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- WOOD WALL

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FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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ELEVATION KEY	
000 / 0	DOOR NUMBER
000	WINDOW NUMBER



1 EAST ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

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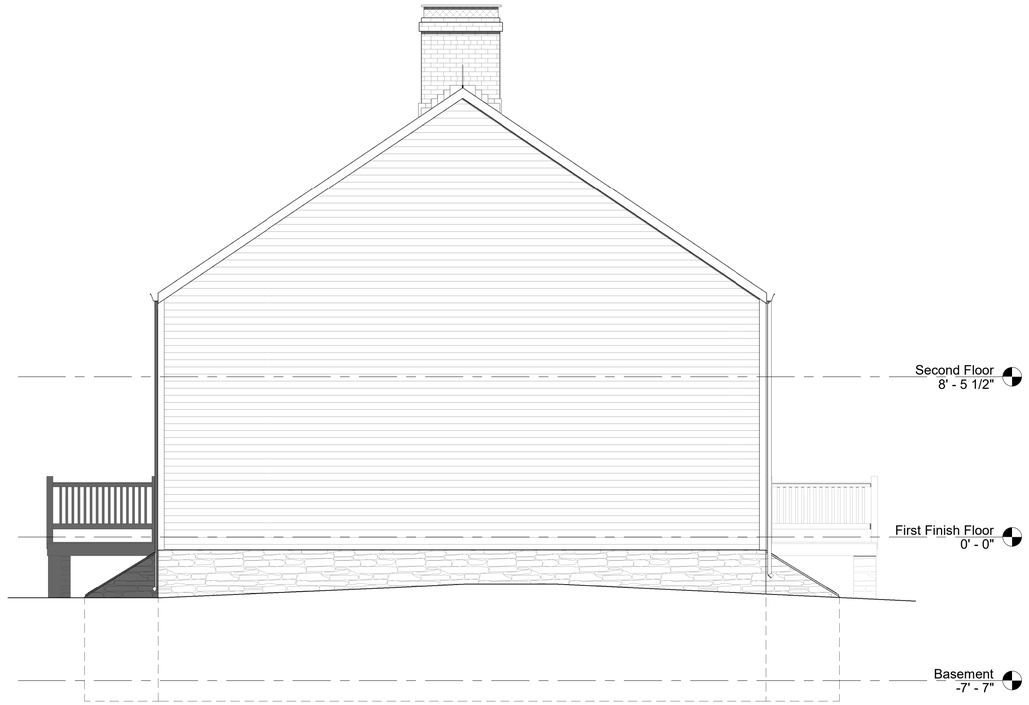
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SUB SHEET NO. A5

TITLE OF SHEET
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ELEVATION KEY	
000 / 0	DOOR NUMBER
000	WINDOW NUMBER



1 NORTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

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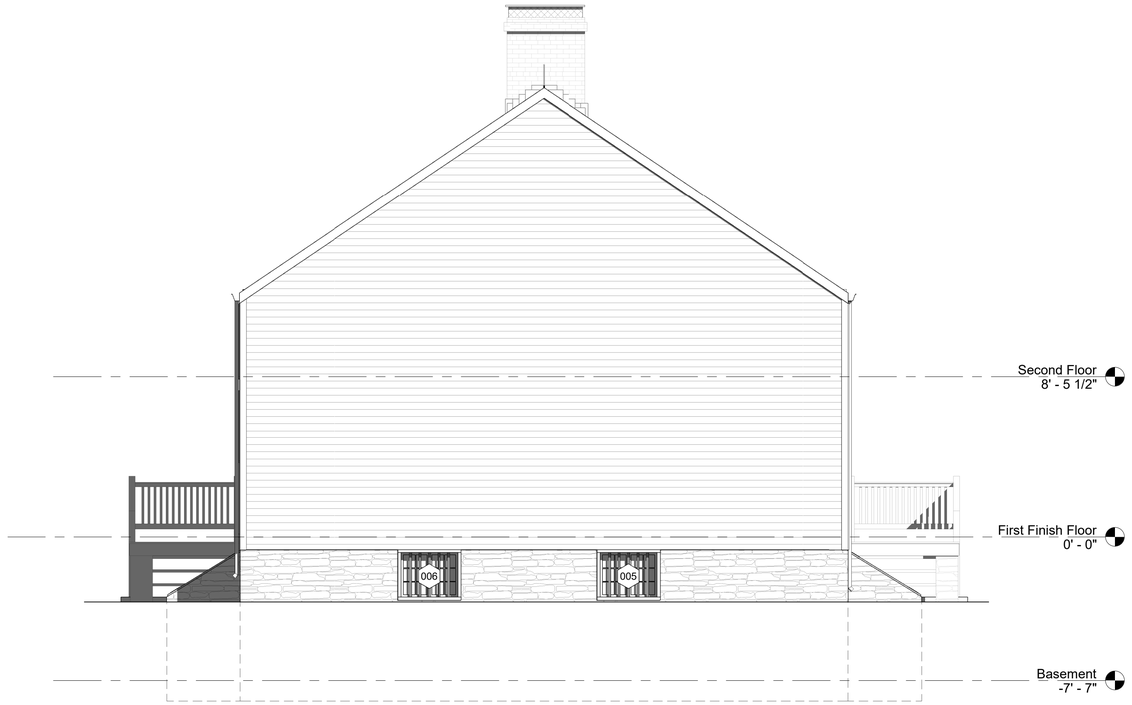
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ELEVATION KEY	
000 / 0	DOOR NUMBER
000	WINDOW NUMBER



2 SOUTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

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ELEVATION KEY	
000 / 0	DOOR NUMBER
000	WINDOW NUMBER



1 WEST ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

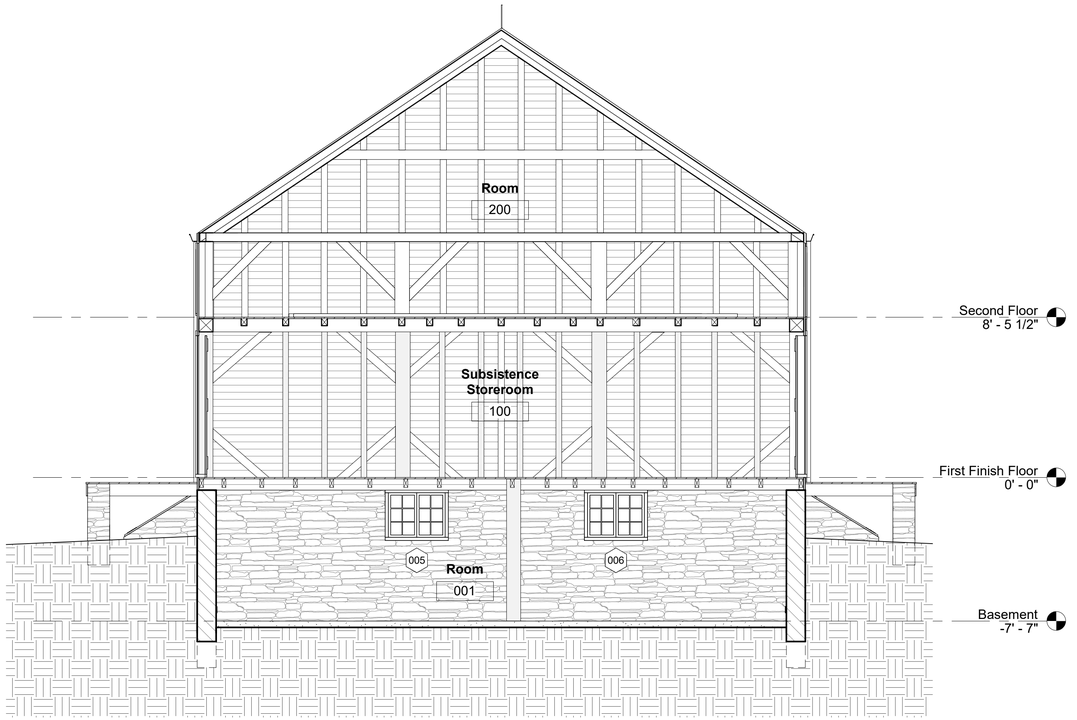
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1 EXISTING SECTION LOOKING SOUTH

1/4" = 1'-0"

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

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FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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View looking south in the Subsistence Storeroom in the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12). (STRATA 2019)

5.2 QUARTERMASTER'S STOREHOUSE (HS-12) TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) Treatment Recommendations



Figure 5.2.1. West elevation. (STRATA 2020)

The Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) was the lifeline of the fort, housing the Quartermaster's Department that provided the supplies for construction and maintenance of the fort, handled all supplies for the soldiers, and also housed the Subsistence Department that provided the rations to feed the individuals stationed and working at the fort. The Storehouse has provided interpretive opportunities for visitors to learn about the importance of the Quartermaster's Storehouse and how materials were transported, stored, and rationed to keep the fort functioning. The Storehouse is open during the operational hours of the fort and visitors are given self-guided access to portions of the structure.

Because the Storehouse provides visitor services for interpretation and access, the building is required to meet current life safety and building code requirements, as well as provide accessibility to those with mobility impairments. The Storehouse is in fair condition and requires some significant repairs, including foundation waterproofing, structural framing repairs, and the installation of a new ABA compliant ramp to provide visitor access to and around the building.

The Storehouse currently has utility services including electrical, telephone, water, and fiberoptics for the alarm system. There is no existing sanitary or cable/data service to the building.

The proposed treatment recommendations for the Storehouse focus on addressing the *Rehabilitation* of the building, as outlined in Chapter 3.

This proposed scope of rehabilitation work for the Quartermaster's Storehouse includes:

- *Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard* (ABAAS or ABA) accessibility through the site and first floor of the Storehouse.
- Life-safety and building code issues.
- Building stabilization.
- Preservation, maintenance, and repair of building materials.
- Providing visitor services in keeping with the historic character of the building and the fort.

The treatment recommendations do not address furnishings or interpretation.

Building Code / Life Safety

Existing code and life safety of the Storehouse (HS-12)
The Quartermaster's Storehouse is currently used as a Museum.

References:
International Existing Building Code (IEBC) 2012
International Building Code (IBC) 2012
Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard (ABAAS or ABA)

Current Use or B (Museum), 2-Stories plus a basement (Section 304)
No Change of Use Proposed

Construction Type VI (Section 602.2)

Fire Alarm with Smoke Detection provided throughout
Sprinklers provided throughout

Gross Square Footage

Basement	1,860 sf
First Floor	1,860 sf
Second Floor	1,860 sf
Total	5,580 sf

The basement and first floor are partially occupied by visitors. The unoccupied spaces in the basement, first floor, and loft are partitioned off to keep out visitors with either moveable barriers or chicken wire, and accessible by park staff only.

Occupant load for the building, per IBC (Table 1004.1.2) –

Basement (Building Services)	1515 sf / 300 sf	= 5 persons
Basement (Accessible to Visitors)	100 sf / 30 sf	= 3 persons
First Floor (Building Services)	793 sf / 300 sf	= 3 persons
First Floor (Accessible to Visitors)	930 sf / 30 sf	= 31 persons
Loft (Building Services)	1625 sf / 300 sf	= 5 persons
Loft (Accessible to Visitors)	50 sf / 30 sf	= 2 persons

Means of Egress – Per IEBC Table 1012.4, the use group is equal or less hazard; therefore, the means of egress can stay the same.

Exit Signage is not required for spaces requiring only one exit, but it is recommended to post Exit signage at the first floor, second floor, and basement levels, per Section 1011.

Provide fire extinguishers within seventy-five feet of all parts of the building.

The building is currently not ABAAS accessible. Per 1104.4, Exception 1, the building is not required to have an accessible route to the basement or loft levels, due to the small size of the floorplate accessible to the visitors, being less than 3,000 square feet.

Allowable travel distance is 75 feet from the basement or the loft space. In both instances, the visitor is within 30'-0" to an exit.

Accessibility Evaluation

Accessibility for the general public and museum staff is addressed in this section. The Storehouse Existing Conditions addressed the existing accessible issues, while this section provides evaluation and recommendations for addressing accessibility deficiencies. One option explored includes providing access from the exterior sidewalk to one of the entry doors on the east side of the building (Doors 2/100 or 1/102) and through the portions of the first floor currently open to visitors. Accessibility of exhibits and interpretive elements within the Storehouse is not addressed in this scope of work.

Currently, guests and staff enter the Storehouse by climbing a set of exterior wood stairs to a raised platform outside of the building and entering the Storehouse through either the central door on the west or east elevation. The exterior platform is several feet above existing grade, and the first floor of the Storehouse is another 5-inches in height above the platform. Issues

associated with this approach are discussed in more detail in the Existing Conditions section of this report in Chapter 3. Once inside the building, there are several locations identified that present ABA accessibility deficiencies; these are also outlined in the Existing Conditions. Currently, visitors with wheelchairs or persons with more severe mobility impairments who cannot utilize stairs cannot access the Storehouse. Fort staff has made it a priority to have the first floor accessible for all visitors.

ABA Relevant Standards:

- Beveled thresholds allow a change of level of ½-inch (¼-inch vertical and ¼-inch beveled). In no case may the combined change in level exceed ½-inch.
- Turning space shall be 60-inches in diameter.
- The clear width of walking surfaces shall be 36-inches, except they may be permitted to be reduced to 32-inches at doors. This 32-inches is measured from the face of the door in the 90 degrees open position and the stop at the jamb.

Exterior Stairs: The exterior stair risers and handrails are non-conforming to code with regards to dimensions, graspability, and required extensions.

- Install new handrails to existing wood guardrails that meet ABA standards.
- Reconstruct existing exterior stairs to meet ABA riser height requirements.
- Reinstall existing stone landing at the base of stairs to be flush with the adjacent chip and seal sidewalk. Replace existing stones with smooth stones that meet ABA standards

Raised platforms: The exterior stairs lead to a raised platform that is not level with the interior first floor, requiring visitors to step up to enter the building. Both of the existing entry doors do meet ABA width requirements, but they fail to meet the threshold allowable height.

- Review Accessible Options A, B1, and B2 for proposed options for providing access to the first floor for disabled visitors by raising the height of the exterior platform to allow for an ABA acceptable entry into the building.

Door Clearances: The glass partition wall installed to block visitors' access to the full Quartermaster's Office, creates a squeezed clearance in front of Door 4/100. The location of Door 1/102 places the handle side of the door directly next to an interior door.

- Review Accessible Options A, B1, and B2 for the proposed relocation of the half-height barrier wall, which will provide the needed door clearance at door 4/100. Door 1/102 will remain open during hours of operation, which eliminates the requirement for visitors to operate the door.

Accessible Access to the Basement and Loft: Accessible access is not provided to the basement and loft levels.

- Per ABAAS F202.5 for qualified historic buildings, an accessible route shall not be required to stories located above or below the accessible story. However, programmatic access is required for all programs provided on all floors.

Context of Accessibility Design within Historic Properties
The following information is available from the Access Board's website.

Historic properties are not exempt from federal accessibility requirements. The National Park Service (NPS) utilizes the ABA Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) that have been adopted by the General Services Administration (GSA) and apply to all facilities, as well as trails, picnic and camping areas, viewing areas, and beach-access routes.

The current standards are to apply to facilities designed, built, altered, or leased with federal funds. These standards were developed and passed into law in 1968 and apply to national parks. For guidance on specific standards, assistance is provided by the United States Access Board (https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-aba-standards/guide-to-the-aba-standards), which includes diagrams and animations.

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504) is another law that requires compliance with access standards with a broader scope than ABA's. Compliance with access standards is required for facilities undergoing alteration or retrofitting existing facilities.

The ABA guidelines do provide some exceptions specific to existing facilities. The standards apply directly to the altered areas and additions. There are no retrofit mandates. However, Section 504, which addresses access to federally funded programs may necessitate retrofits even where no alterations are planned. This act also requires accommodations for employees with disabilities in the federal sector. Waivers or modifications can be granted in unique circumstances if compliance is exceptionally problematic. Facilities that met the standards that were in effect at the time of its construction or rehabilitation are not required to be brought into compliance with the latest edition of the ABA. However, any new alterations or additions must comply with current ABA Standards.[78]

Alterations to Qualified Historic Facilities, per F202.5, provides specific provisions for qualified facilities that are "listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places." The Fort Scott National Historic Site is listed as a National Historic Register, and therefore, these provisions apply. The standard requirements for alterations apply for historic buildings, with several exceptions where compliance with the ABAAS standards would threaten or destroy the historic integrity or significance of the building, as determined by the State Historic Preservation Office or Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. These exceptions generally apply to accessible routes, entrances, and toilet rooms.

[78] https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-aba-standards/guide-to-the-aba-standards/chapter-1-using-the-ada-standards-2, accessed 6/5/2020.

- **Vertical Access**: Access to stories above or below the accessible story is not required (F206.2.3, Ex. 7)
- **Accessible Route**: One route is required from a site arrival point to an accessible entrance (F206.2.1, Ex. 1)
- **Public Entrance:** One public entrance is required to be accessible (if that would also threaten the historic significance, access can be provided to a non-public entrance, but a notification or remote monitoring system is required for locked entrances) (F206.4, Ex. 2).

Proposed Accessible Route and Modifications

Several options for accessibility have been explored for the Storehouse through the years. In 2014, an accessibility study of the fort proposed several options for accessible entry to the first floor of the Storehouse. This study is contemplating additional options. In addition to ramps, which are very long and obtrusive, exterior lifts were also explored. The park was very clear that this building is not staffed and that visitors explore this building on self-guided tours. Proposed solutions must not include options that require staff to operate. Due to the requiring staffing to operate exterior lifts and increased maintenance requirements from exterior exposure, the option for an exterior lift was dismissed. An addition to the building was also deemed inappropriate. Several options for low-maintenance, exterior ramps were explored requiring as few alterations to the existing historic and exterior fabric as possible. The goal is for the ramp to be as contemporary and inconspicuous in design as possible.

Three accessible routes were studied from the sidewalk, into the building, and through the first floor of the Storehouse. These potential accessible routes are shown in the figures below.

Accessible Route Option A

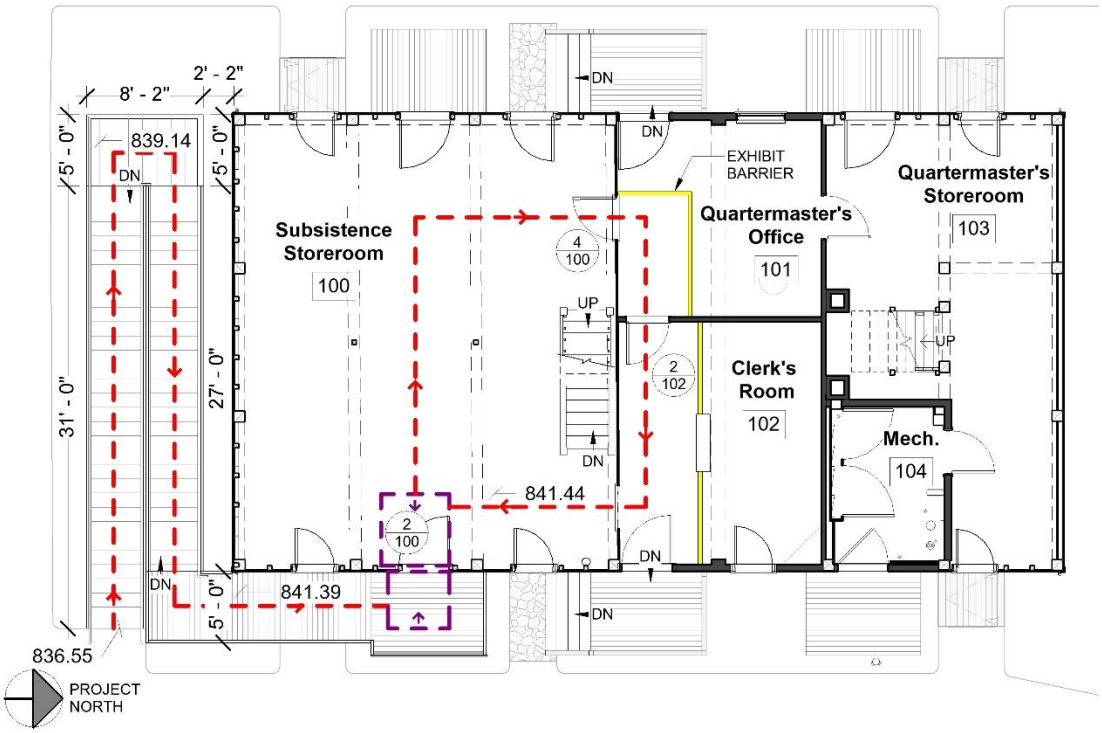


Figure 5.2.2. Option A - Accessible Route through buildings and site



Figure 5.2.3. Option A – rendering looking northwest

Option A proposed modifications include:

- ABA-compliant accessibility would be provided to Door 2/100 through the construction of a new ramp, porch platform, and modifications to the existing exterior, south platform on the east elevation (Figure 5.2.3.). All visitors to the building would be entering through this door. This new ramp would be constructed of galvanized steel for longevity painted white with composite floor boards. The guardrails at the upper portion of the ramp are proposed to be exterior-grade stainless steel cable rails attached to vertical steel posts painted white. The handrail at the lower portion of the ramp is stainless steel or brushed aluminum and mounted to vertical steel posts. The ramp will be constructed on the south side of the Storehouse and set roughly 2'-0" away from the structure. Small steel posts set on concrete footings will support the ramp. The top landing of the ramp will be located at the southeast corner of the Storehouse, and the top landing of the ramp will flow into the existing south platform. Modifications will need to be made to the existing south platform to raise the finish floor to be just below the interior first floor. The existing wood threshold at Door 2/100 with significant wood rot will be replaced and a new threshold will be installed that meets ABA standards. The modification of the wood platform requires removal of ca. 1970s deck. Archeological investigations and monitoring may be recommended before or during any ground disturbance related to the installation of this option.

- The Visitor interior route will be altered slightly by altering the visitor half-height barrier wall in Room 101 to allow visitors to pass through Door 2/102 to create a circular path through the first floor. ABA access will be provided in Rooms 100, 101, and 102 only.

- As part of this option, reconstruction of the missing wall that once divided Room 102, is shown. The new wall would contain an issuing counter.

- Option A is will provide access to most of the first floor. However, the ramp is very large and will be highly visible from the Parade Ground.

Accessible Route Option B1

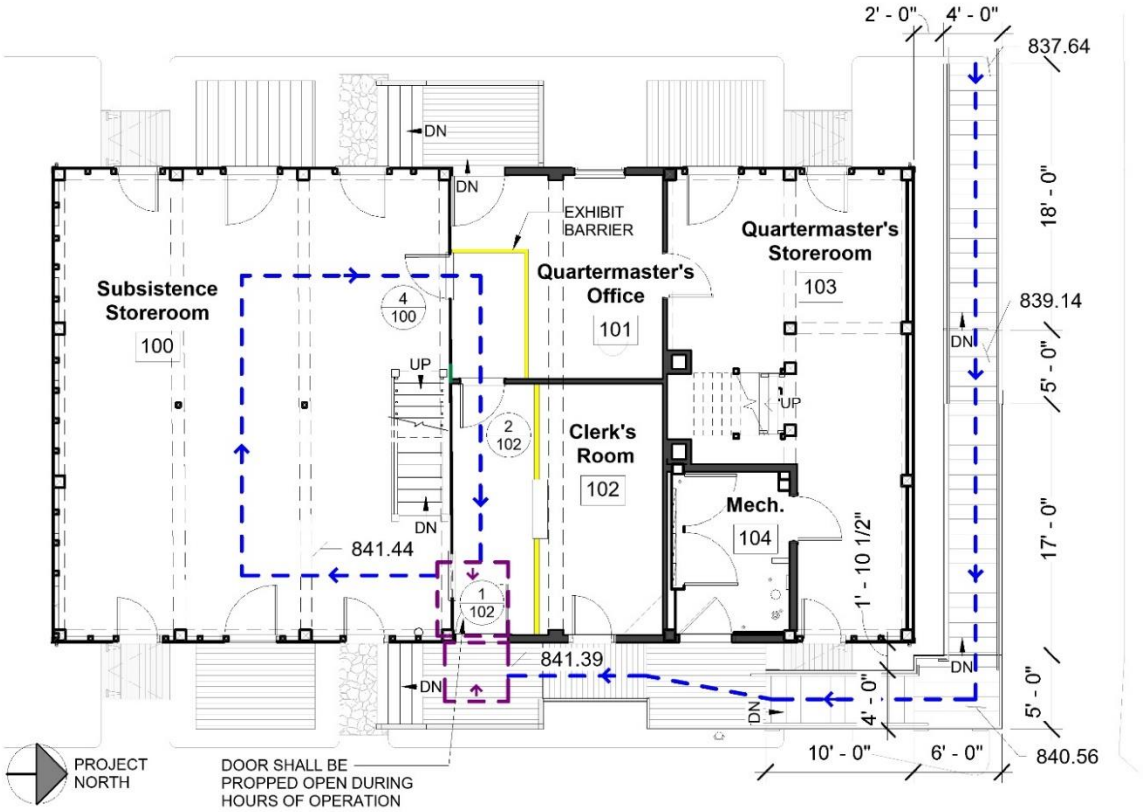


Figure 5.2.4. Option B1 - Accessible Route through buildings and site



Figure 5.2.5. Option B1– rendering looking southwest

Option B1 proposed modifications include:

- ABA-compliant accessibility would be provided to Door 1/102 through the construction of a new ramp, porch platform, and modifications to the existing exterior north platform and central platform on the east elevation (Figure 5.2.5.). All visitors to the building would be entering through this door. Option B1 ramp will not have switchbacks, but does require the sloped portion of the ramp to turn the northeast corner of the building. This new ramp would be constructed of galvanized steel for longevity painted white with composite floor boards. The guardrails at the upper portion of the ramp are proposed to be exterior-grade stainless steel cable rails attached to vertical steel posts painted white. The handrail at the lower portion of the ramp is stainless steel or brushed aluminum and mounted to vertical steel posts. The ramp will be constructed on the north side of the Storehouse and set roughly 2'-0" away from the structure. Small steel posts set on concrete footings will support the ramp. The ramp will turn the east corner of the north elevation and the top landing will be the existing north platform. Modifications will need to be made to the existing north platform to raise the finish floor to be just below the interior first floor. A smaller platform will span between the existing north platform and the existing central platform. Modifications will need to be made to the existing central platform including raising the finish floor to be just below the interior first floor, removal of a section of the north wood guardrail, and new steps will have to be built to accommodate the raised height of the platform. The existing wood threshold at Door 1/102 will be replaced and a new threshold will be installed that meets ABA standards. The modification of the wood platforms requires removal of the ca. 1970s deck. Archeological investigations and monitoring may be recommended before or during any ground disturbance related to the installation of this option.

- The Visitor interior route will be altered slightly by altering the visitor half-height barrier wall in Room 101 to allow visitors to pass through Door 2/102 to create a circular path through the first floor. ABA access will be provided in Room 100, 101, and 102 only.

- Door 2/102 currently does not meet ABA approach clearances. The door will remain in the open position during times of operation, which eliminates visitor requirements to operate the door.

- As part of this option, reconstruction of the missing wall the once subdivided Room 102, is shown but is not required. The new wall would contain an issuing counter.

- Option B1 will provide access to most of the first floor. This ramp is very large, and the end of the ramp projects past the west face of the building, making it visible from the Parade Ground.

Accessible Route Option B2

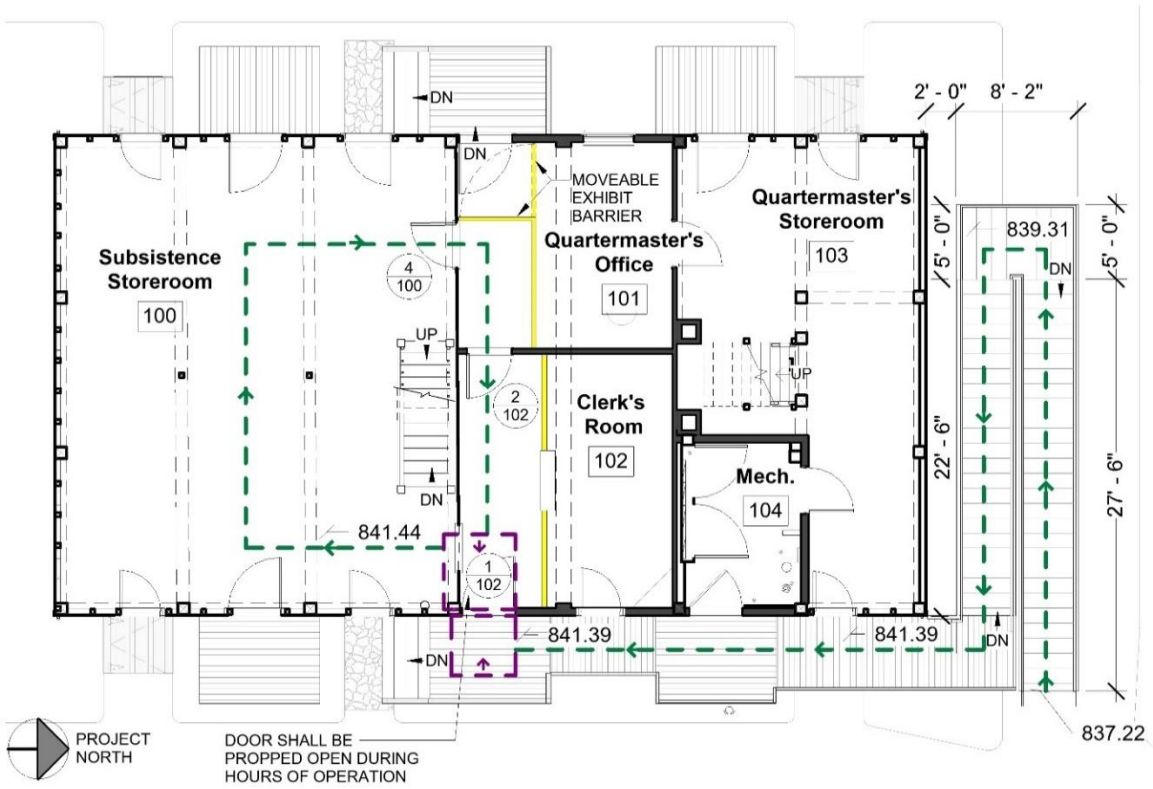


Figure 5.2.6. Option B2 - Accessible Route through buildings and site



Figure 5.2.7. Option B2– rendering looking southwest

Option B2 proposed modifications include:

- ABA-compliant accessibility would be provided to Door 1/102 through the construction of a new ramp, porch platform, and modifications to the existing exterior north platform and central platform on the east elevation (Figure 5.2.7.). All visitors to the building would be entering through this door. Option B2 is very similar to Option B1, but this option has switchbacks, which eliminates the sloped portion of the ramp turning the northeast corner of the building, while also eliminating the ramp projecting in front of the west side of the building. This new ramp would be constructed of galvanized steel for longevity painted white with composite floor boards. The guardrails at the upper portion of the ramp are proposed to be exterior-grade stainless steel cable rails attached to vertical steel posts painted white. The handrail at the lower portion of the ramp is stainless steel or brushed aluminum and mounted to vertical steel posts. The ramp will be constructed on the north side of the Storehouse and set roughly 2'-0" away from the structure. Small steel posts set on concrete footings will support the ramp. The top landing of the ramp will be located at the northeast corner of the Storehouse, and the top landing of the ramp will flow into the existing north platform. Modifications will need to be made to the existing north platform to raise the finish floor to be just below the interior first floor. A smaller platform will span between the existing north platform and the existing central platform. Modifications will need to be made to the existing central platform including raising the finish floor to be just below the interior first floor, removal of a section of the north wood guardrail, and new steps will have to be built to accommodate the raised height of the platform. The existing wood threshold at Door 1/102 will be replaced and a new threshold will be installed that meets ABA standards. The modification of the wood platforms requires the removal of ca. 1970s deck. Archeological investigations and monitoring may be recommended before or during any ground disturbance related to the installation of this option.

- The Visitor interior route will be altered slightly by altering the visitor half-height barrier wall in Room 101 to allow visitors to pass through Door 2/102 to create a circular path through the first floor. ABA access will be provided in Room 100, 101, and 102 only.

- Door 2/102 currently does not meet ABA approach clearances. The door will remain in the open position during times of operation, which eliminates the visitor requirement to operate the door.

- As part of this option, reconstruction of the missing wall the once subdivided Room 102, is shown but is not required. The new wall would contain an issuing counter.

- Option B2 will provide access to most of the first floor. This ramp is very large, but with the switchback, the ramp will not be visible from the Parade Ground.

Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) Treatment Recommendations

A detailed scope of work, including architectural, structural, mechanical, plumbing, and electrical work follows. This work is categorized by:

- *General Scope of Work* – Work that applies to the entire project and all phases of work.

- *Immediate Treatment Recommendations* – Work that is recommended to be completed immediately, as there are potentially life safety or hazardous concerns to be addressed that may affect the long term preservation of the structures.

- *Short Term Treatment Recommendations* – Work that is recommended to complete the desired programming and upgrades for the buildings within the next 1-2 years. The recommendations help stabilize the building and create a watertight building envelope. These recommendations address the majority of the known needed maintenance and repair issues of the building. The recommendations do not address all of the desired upgrades to the building.

- *Long Term Treatment Recommendations* – Work that is recommended to complete the desired programming and upgrades for the buildings within the next 2-10 years. Some of these long term recommendations present major infrastructure upgrades, such as the installation or repairs to structural members. Planning for the Long Term Treatment Recommendations should begin immediately. It is assumed that the work will need to be phased to accommodate for required design and for potential funding availability.

General Scope of Work

A. All repairs and construction work performed for this structure and the surrounding site shall be performed in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, specifically for *Rehabilitation*.

B. Concrete and wood repairs or new materials to be installed shall be impressed with a permanent, inconspicuous date stamp, 'NPS Year.' Every effort should be made for these to be on the back side of a finished item and not visible.

C. Paint throughout the exterior and interior of the building was not tested as part of this report. All paint is assumed to contain lead unless tested to prove otherwise. Contractors must take all precautions, per the State of Kansas laws, when working with painted historic trim and other building components.

D. Any excavation work on the site, including excavations outside the basement of the Storehouse, shall be performed in close coordination with NPS archeologists.
    - All ground-disturbing activities in and around the foundation of the building need to be precisely indicated in project planning documents to

be reviewed by archeologists before implementation. While previous archeological excavations have taken place on the site, not all areas have been previously excavated. Additional archeological excavations may be required if any proposed components of the project are placed outside of the location of previous excavations.

E. Any items removed during rehabilitation work should be closely documented before removal and inventoried by the fort curator.

Immediate Treatment Recommendations

1. Downspouts – Install extensions on all four downspouts to direct water away from the building.

2. Re-grade – Spot re-grade at the southwest corner to add additional soil to create a positive slope away from the building. Seed new soil. This was recommended in the Cultural Landscape Report.

3. Perform an insect inspection. Note there were suspect areas in the Loft, west rafters, fourth and fifth from the north wall.

4. Electrical system - the service entrance and building grounding system should be tested to ensure all connections are secure and that the system is code compliant.

5. Electrical system - the labeling of the main panelboard circuits should be updated to match current conditions. Any unused circuit breakers should be switched to the off position and labeled as spare.

6. Electrical system - all uncovered enclosures or boxes should have covers installed to avoid damage to the conductors / cables and/or potential injury to park staff or patrons.

7. Electrical system - the security system should be more clearly labeled to indicate what structures are fed from the main panel located in the storehouse. Any duplicate / conflicting labeling should be removed.

Short Term Treatment Recommendations

8. Roof – In good condition. Replace deteriorated, curled, or missing shingles, and repair nail pops. Qty: 15%

9. Gutters – Inspect gutters for required repairs. Note, gutter on the east elevation has some rust. Repair, prep, prime, and paint.

10. Chimney – Appears to be in good condition. When re-roofing, inspect chimney cap condition and flashings and repair, as required.

11. Wood Siding – Repair split or cracked siding in full-lengths on the north, east, south, and west elevations. Prep, prime, and paint. Qty: 5.

12. Rake Board – North elevation, east rake board, replace in kind. Prep, prime, and paint. Qty. 20 LF

13. Wood Siding at Porches – Remove existing siding resting on porch floors. Install new galvanized flashing to prevent water from entering the building. Install replacement siding, in kind, and hold up above porch floor by ½-inch. Prep, prime, and paint new siding. Qty: 6 porches, approximately 50 LF.

14. Excavation, Waterproofing, Drainage, and Grading –
    a. Excavate foundation to install footing drain to daylight (southeast of the building). Install Bentonite waterproofing on stone walls and rock chimney to drain the water to new perforated perimeter footing drains. Drain to daylight.

    b. Before installing Bentonite, spot repoint the foundation walls, as required. Quantity – Repoint 100% of below-grade south, east, and north elevations and spot repoint west elevation, as required. Utilize Type N mortar.

    c. Install new downspout boots at four downspouts into the footing drain.

    d. Re-grade perimeter of building site to create positive drainage away from the building, concentrating on the west side of the lot. This will include lowering and reconstructing the sidewalk that runs along the west side of the building.

    e. Install swale along the west and south sides of the sidewalk with French drain to daylight to assist in catching sheet flow rainwater before it gets to the perimeter of the building.

    f. Provide shoring required to support loading platforms and porches during foundation work.

    g. Work will require removal and reconstruction of the exterior wooden platform steps with ABA-compliant handrails.

h. Work will require removal of the exterior stone landing(s) at the platform steps, which are currently tripping hazards. Install new ABA-compliant stone walkways to create a new landing.

15. Bulkheads – Qty: 4
    a. Repoint side walls of the bulkhead doors.

    b. Replace cracked mortar cap at the entry to the northwest bulkhead.

    c. Remove doors and install new head trim with flashing to prevent water infiltration at the doors. Reinstall modified doors to fit the shorter opening.

    d. Repair wood rot by replacing deteriorated NE bulkhead door.

    e. Repoint all interior walls and treads.

    f. Install stone curb(s) at top of steps to infill gap between grade and the bulkhead door(s).

    g. Reuse the existing hardware. Restore/repair hardware, as required.

16. Masonry – Clean biological growth from all exterior masonry walls and piers with light detergent scrubbing and warm water.

17. Masonry – Interior Basement – Replace missing stone on east wall, south of the northeast bulkhead door.

18. Masonry – Interior Basement – Spot repoint bottom two feet of the perimeter walls.

19. Doors 2/100, 1/101, 1/102, and 4/104 – Replace deteriorated wood door sills and jambs and exterior trim, in kind. Note ABA-accessibility is required at either Door 1/102 or 2/100, depending on the option taken to address accessible entry.

20. Opening 107 – Replace deteriorated sill and board and batten interior shutter, in kind. Reuse existing hardware. Prep, prime, and paint all materials.

21. Window 102 – Replace bottom rail in Window 102. Reglaze window and restore both sashes. Prep, prime, and paint. Note: this window consists of two upper sashes that have been installed as an upper and lower sash, so the bottom sash appears to be upside down and does not have a tall bottom rail.

22. Porches – Replace skirt boards on porches, in kind. Prep, prime, and paint. Qty: 32 LF

23. Basement Windows – Replace all sills and jambs. Construct with new detail to prevent water infiltration below in-swing sashes. Provide new window sashes. Provide new hardware to match the existing. Qty. 6

24. Painting – Prep, prime, and paint all siding, doors, trim, window openings, sashes, shutters, gutters, and downspouts.

25. Basement Mold Remediation – Contract with a qualified mold remediation company, once all foundation waterproofing is addressed. Remove mold from all wood surfaces in the basement and treat wood with a clear but breathable inhibitor to prevent future mold growth. Clean the basement stone floor.

26. Lighting at Basement Steps – Install concealed small LED light to wash the base of the stairs.

27. Basement Stair Railing – Remove existing railing system and install new ABA-compliant railing and handrail system.

28. First Floor Wood Flooring –
    - Option 1 - Replace existing floorboards that have holes, are worn or are cracked that are in the path of travel. Remove and replace entire length of board, carefully salvaging the historic board. Label indiscreetly on the end of the board for curatorial storage. Install replica, aged and worn board, also labeled indiscreetly on the end of the board with the date of installation.

    - Option 2 – Infill holes and imperfections in the wood flooring in the path of visitor travel covered with an indoor/outdoor woven carpet with a natural, breathable backing.

29. Option - Install a replica issuing counter and partition walls and entry door to reconstruct Issuing Room 102. Remove the existing display case and lighting in the northeast corner of the room and expose the wall construction for visitors to see.

30. Accessibility –

    Accessibility to and around HS-12 is important for all visitors to experience the building. Currently, there is no accessible entry to allow access to the first floor. Options for access must consider that tours are self-guided, and park

staff cannot be relied upon to provide mechanical or other types of concealed access to the building.

The park desires to provide access to the first floor of the building for all visitors. Visitors with no mobility impairments may be able to climb the stairs to the Loft and view interpretive storage displays from a landing at the top of the stair, but they will not be able to walk around the Loft. The loft is filled with low-height, structural cable-ties and exposed piping for the fire suppression system. Access to the basement will also be possible for visitors with no mobility impairments to view the original basement and potential interpretive storage displays located in the space.

Recommended treatment options include:

a. Reconfigure the entry around and into the building to provide an ABA-compliant entrance on the east side for all visitors.

b. See exterior entrance Ramp Options A and B along with potential patterns of travel (presented in the Accessibility Section above). The ramps are proposed to be constructed of painted galvanized steel with a composite decking walking surface. Railings are painted galvanized balusters with stainless steel cable railing and stainless steel or brushed aluminum handrail.
    - Option A includes a new ABA-compliant ramp on the south side of the building, with the main entry through the south door on the east elevation, Door 2/100.
    - Option B includes a new ABA-compliant ramp on the north side of the building and a new deck spanning between the north and center loading docks, with the main entry through the center door on the east elevation, Door 1/102.

c. Barrier-free access will be provided in Room 100, 101, and 102 only.

d. Consider altering the visitor partitions in Room 101 to allow visitors to pass through Door 2/102 to create a circular path through the first floor.

31. Loft Access for Interpretation –
    a. Remove the chicken wire from the top of the south Loft stairs.

    b. Reconfigure railing and handrail to be ABA-compliant for visitors to peer into the Loft.

c. Provide a landing, approximately 25-feet square with wood railings to prevent visitors from accessing the Loft. Park staff will provide light-weight, interpretive storage displays in the Loft adjacent to the south stair.

d. Install a concealed LED spotlight to wash the steps. Install concealed LED spotlights to highlight displays.

32. North Loft Stair – Add ABA-compliant handrail on both sides of the stair.

33. East Exterior Stair Railing – Install new ABA-compliant handrail and stair.

34. Exterior Stone Landing – Remove existing stone walkway and replace with ABA-compliant stones that are flush to the chip and seal walkway.

Long Term Treatment Recommendations

35. Foundation –
    a. At all six steel posts in basement, remove existing flagstones and excavate as required to expose baseplates. Clean posts and plates of surface corrosion and apply protective galvanic coating. If no grout pad or anchorage is present, as is the case at the post in the northeast corner, install grout below baseplate and provide anchorage to footing. Anchors shall be ½-inch diameter threaded rods with 6-inch embedment into existing footing, epoxied in place. Four anchors total per baseplate, use all hot dip galvanized hardware.

    b. Repair base of rotted timber columns in basement. Remove existing flagstones and excavate as required to expose concrete footing. Provide shoring for beams as necessary to remove and replace bottom portion of column. Remove existing rotted repairs and replace in kind. Install replacement portion of column tight to existing column and reinforce connection with galvanized steel plates on either side of column. Care must be taken not to damage adjacent construction with shoring system or during repair. Do not jack additional load into structure.

36. Wall Framing –
    a. Remove and replace the base of column at west elevation, first level (Column A/5). Provide shoring to adjacent beams before starting work. Care must be taken not to damage adjacent construction with shoring system or during repair. Do not jack additional load into structure. Temporarily remove siding, flooring, or wall finishes as necessary to facilitate repair, working closely with park personnel. Remove rotted portion of column and replace, creating a butt joint between the old and new portions of column. Install replacement portion of column tight to

existing column and reinforce connection with galvanized steel plates on either side of column.

b. The north gable wall is unrestrained from moving away from the structure. One option to reduce the possibility of continued movement outward would be to reinforce the connections at the second floor framing. There is currently no mechanical connections present for the joists and possibly the beams as well. Steel bent plates should be installed on either end of most of the joists and beams at the northernmost bay. The bent plates would be similar in size and shape to the bent plates already installed in several locations for the floor framing. The new plates may not be able to be installed at the joists near the stairs, due to steel plates along the beam already in place. Alternatively, remediation measures could be performed in the attic space. Installation of boards in the north/south direction, on top of the flooring, rigidly connecting the wall plate to the interior beam at the next gridline.

c. Park facilities management staff have mentioned there were previous reports of deterioration of the second floor beam under second floor Opening 206. A piece of siding has been replaced under this opening; however, the visible portions of the beam from the interior appear to be in good condition. It is possible that there is deterioration in the face of the beam, closer to the outer wall, which is currently obscured. Our team was unable to assess if this deterioration was still present, or if a repair had previously been made.

37. First Floor Interior Framing
    a. All joist pockets and beam connections should be tested and probed for deterioration. Where deteriorated, additional supports should be installed. For joists, a steel joist hanger may be installed. Due to the non-uniform sized of joists, these joist hangers would likely be custom fabricated. Hangers would be galvanized and mounted on the face of the beams, similar to those commonly used in modern construction. Where beam connections have deteriorated, a steel bracket or angle seat should be installed below the connection. The bracket would be a steel bent plate, with a vertical component anchored to the top of the column, and the horizontal component supporting the underside of the beam.

    b. The three floating joists in the southwest corner of the structure should be shimmed as needed to be tight to the subfloor. Since these beams are directly above the top of the foundation wall, hardwood shims may be installed between the top of the wall and the bottom of the joists.

c. Analysis was performed for a typical floor joist and a typical beam for the first floor framing. A joist was identified as a species of White Oak, and for analysis, all joists and beams for the first level were analyzed as White Oak. The maximum live load capacity for the first level, which is limited by the beams, is **45 psf**. This analysis assumes that all members are White Oak, grade No. 1 or better, in good condition. This also assumes that repairs are performed as discussed here and all joist pockets and beam connections are probed and repaired as needed. For comparison, the International Building Code (IBC) in table 1607.1 *Minimum Uniformly Distributed Live Loads…* requires design loads of 40 psf for classrooms, hotel rooms, and hospital patient rooms.

38. Second Floor Interior Framing
    a. The open mortise joints at the columns on the south gable wall should be filled. Hardwood blocks should be tightly fitted into the openings to provide positive bearing for the beam connection. Blocks should fill the open joint, to the back of the opening.

    b. The beam connection near the northwest corner of the structure has severely deteriorated. A steel bracket or angle seat should be installed below the connection. The bracket would be a steel bent plate, with a vertical component anchored to the top of the column, and the horizontal component supporting the underside of the beam.

    c. Since the south portion of the second floor framing is visibly different than the rest of the framing, a sample was taken from a joist and identified as a species in the yellow pine group. Typical joists and beams were analyzed and the maximum live load capacity for the second level is **42 psf**. This analysis assumes that the joists and beams are Southern Pine, grade No. 1 or better, and in good condition

39. Based on the Historic Property Assessment Matrix from Chapter 7, Appendix A of the National Park Service Reference Manual 58, Structural Fire Management, a fire alarm system and sprinkler system is required for this NPS-owned property. The Storehouse (HS-12) does have a fire alarm system and sprinkler system. Reference Historic Property Assessment Matrix below.

HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Not all NPS properties may require the same level of fire protection. Use this chart to help establish criteria for selecting different levels of protection appropriate to the significance and integrity of historic structures or collections. This chart serves as a reference guide only; it does not establish design criteria for historic structures or collection facilities. **Note:** Determining the proper fire protection for each specific application should be a collaboration between the resource manager and the Regional AHJ (process team). Depending on the complexity of the resource, the services of a fire protection engineer may be required by the process team. All final plans must be reviewed and approved by the Regional AHJ.

HOW TO USE THIS MATRIX

Rate each historic structure or other collections facility according to the 7 elements above, using a score of 1-5 (levels 1-5).

For a total score of:	**Scoring Recommendations**	
1 – 14	Fire alarm system should be considered; however, Fire Suppression System May Not Be Needed for this Structure *(variance request would be required if no system installed).*	
15 – 21	Fire alarm system required; Park may Want to Install a Fire Suppression System in this Structure *(variance request would be required if no system installed).*	
22 – 28	Fire alarm system required; Park should Install a Fire Suppression System in this Structure *(variance request would be required if no system installed).*	26
29 – 35	Fire alarm system required; Suppression System Required *(variance request would be required if no system installed).*	

HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSESSMENT MATRIX					
	LEVEL 5 (Five Points)	**LEVEL 4 (Four Points)**	**LEVEL 3 (Three Points)**	**LEVEL 2 (Two Points)**	**LEVEL 1 (One Point)**
1. Significance	National Register Eligible or part of park's enabling legislation	Nationally Significant	Regionally Significant and/or a primary park theme	Locally Significant	Common; little or no local significance, associative, design, construction, or information value.
2. Integrity	Good	Fair	Poor	Reconstruction	Little remaining historic fabric
3. Use	Exhibit Building open to the public: Self-guided tours only; may include assembly, overnight accommodation, cooking facility	Open to the public: Staff-guided tours only; controlled access; storage	Mixed Use: Public access and offices, retail, and/or storage	NPS or partner offices	Storage only
4. Location: Response	No brigade response available. No road access; developed utility service w/ topo. Access difficulties. High visitation; large crowds may impede responders.	Brigade response > 30 minutes. Rural road; reasonable topo. Access without developed utility services. Seasonal road access difficulties	Rural road access with developed utility services	Brigade response < 20 minutes. Urban access with minor vegetative or physical constraints	Brigade response <10 minute. Urban access, no vegetative or physical constraints
5. Location: Accessibility	High crime area: Perimeter easily accessible after-hours	High crime area: Perimeter not easily accessible after-hours	Low crime area: Perimeter easily accessible	Low crime area: not easily accessible	Low crime area: Secured Perimeter 24/7 or difficult to access
6. Construction Type (See *International Building Code (IBC)*, for additional information)	Type V: Wood Frame (Light Combustible Construction)	Type IV: Heavy Timber (Heavy Combustible Construction)	Type III: Masonry walls, wood floors (partial Combustible Construction)	Type II: Non-combustible (Non-combustible Construction)	Type I: Fire Resistive (Non-combustible Construction).
7. Fuel Load: Proximity	High: Adjacent, attached buildings not in owned by NPS; Forest/ grasslands in fire-prone area	High: Adjacent, attached buildings owned by NPS; OR Forest/grasslands in fire-prone area	High: Adjacent, attached buildings not in owned by NPS, OR Forest/ grasslands in fire-prone area	Adequate: Defensible space based on historic models	Not prone to fires
SCORE	15	4	3	4	0

TOTAL SCORE = 26

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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

QUARTERMASTER'S COMPLEX AND OUTBUILDINGS
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

FORT SCOTT, KS

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS



HS-13 QUARTERMASTER'S COMPLEX LOOKING WEST (STRATA 2019)

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00 COVER

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TS5 TREATMENT STRUCTURAL FRAMING PLAN

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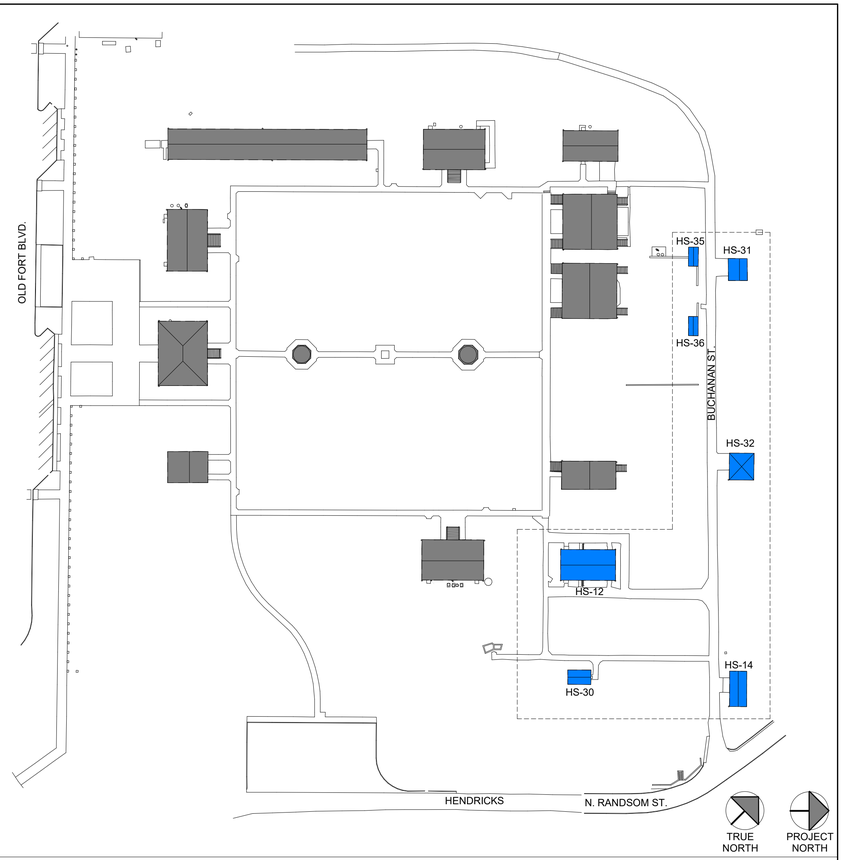
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HS-35 OUTBUILDING

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TA24 TREATMENT ELEVATIONS



FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS

	HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DENVER SERVICE CENTER	TITLE OF SHEET TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS COVER QUARTERMASTER'S COMPLEX AND OUTBUILDINGS FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE REGION MIDWEST · COUNTY BOURBON · STATE KANSAS	DRAWING NO. 471 80066 PMIS/PKG NO. 82631 SHEET 01 OF 25

FLOOR PLAN KEY

- 000 / 0 — DOOR NUMBER
- 000 — WINDOW NUMBER
- 000 — ROOM NUMBER
- STONE WALL
- CONCRETE
- BRICK WALL
- WOOD WALL
- # — DRAWING KEY NOTES

TREATMENT KEY NOTES

IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. DOWNSPOUTS – INSTALL EXTENSIONS ON ALL FOUR DOWNSPOUTS TO DIRECT WATER AWAY FROM THE BUILDING.
2. RE-GRADE – SPOT RE-GRADE AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER TO ADD ADDITIONAL SOIL TO CREATE POSITIVE SLOPE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING. SEED NEW SOIL.
3. PERFORM AN INSECT INSPECTION. NOTE THERE WERE SUSPECT AREAS IN THE LOFT WEST RAFTERS, FOURTH AND FIFTH FROM THE NORTH WALL.
4. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SERVICE ENTRANCE AND BUILDING GROUNDING SYSTEM SHOULD BE TESTED TO ENSURE ALL CONNECTIONS ARE SECURE AND THAT THE SYSTEM IS CODE COMPLIANT.
5. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE LABELING OF THE MAIN PANELBOARD CIRCUITS SHOULD BE UPDATED TO MATCH CURRENT CONDITIONS. ANY UNUSED CIRCUIT BREAKERS SHOULD BE SWITCHED TO THE OFF POSITION AND LABELED AS SPARE.
6. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - ALL UNCOVERED ENCLOSURES OR BOXES SHOULD HAVE COVERS INSTALLED TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE CONDUCTORS / CABLES AND/OR POTENTIAL INJURY TO PARK STAFF OR PATRONS.
7. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SECURITY SYSTEM SHOULD BE MORE CLEARLY LABELED TO MORE CLEARLY INDICATE WHAT STRUCTURES ARE FED FROM THE MAIN PANEL LOCATED IN THE STOREHOUSE. ANY DUPLICATE / CONFLICTING LABELING SHOULD BE REMOVED.

SHORT TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

S1. ROOF – IN GOOD CONDITION. REPLACE DETERIORATED, CURLED, OR MISSING SHINGLES, IN KIND. QTY: 15%. REPAIR ALL NAIL POPS.

S2. GUTTERS – INSPECT GUTTERS FOR REQUIRED REPAIRS. NOTE: EAST ELEVATION HAS SOME RUST. REPAIR, PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT.

S3. CHIMNEY – APPEARS TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION. WHEN RE-ROOFING, INSPECT CHIMNEY CAP AND FLASHING CONDITION AND REPAIR AS REQ.

S4. WOOD SIDING – REPAIR SPLIT OR CRACKED SIDING IN FULL LENGTHS ON THE NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, AND WEST ELEVATIONS. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY: 5.

S5. RAKE BOARD – NORTH ELEVATION, EAST RAKE BOARD, REPLACE IN KIND. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY. 20'-0" LF

S6. WOOD SIDING AT PORCHES – REMOVE EXISTING SIDING RESTING ON PORCH FLOORS. INSTALL NEW GALVANIZED FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER FROM ENTERING INTO THE BUILDING. INSTALL REPLACEMENT SIDING, IN KIND, AND HOLD UP ABOVE PORCH FLOOR BY ½-INCH. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT NEW SIDING. QTY: 6 PORCHES, APPROXIMATELY 50 LF.

S7. EXCAVATION, WATERPROOFING, DRAINAGE, AND GRADING –
- A. EXCAVATE FOUNDATION TO INSTALL FOOTING DRAIN TO DAYLIGHT (SOUTHEAST OF THE BUILDING). INSTALL BENTONITE WATERPROOFING ON STONE WALLS AND ROCK CHIMNEY TO DRAIN THE WATER TO FOOTING DRAINS.
- B. PRIOR TO INSTALLING BENTONITE, SPOT REPOINT THE FOUNDATION WALLS, AS REQUIRED. QUANTITY – REPOINT 100% OF BELOW-GRADE SOUTH, EAST, AND NORTH ELEVATIONS AND SPOT REPOINT WEST ELEVATION, AS REQUIRED. UTILIZE TYPE N MORTAR.
- C. INSTALL NEW DOWNSPOUT BOOTS AT FOUR DOWNSPOUTS INTO THE FOOTING DRAIN.
- D. RE-GRADE PERIMETER OF BUILDING SITE TO CREATE POSITIVE DRAINAGE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING, CONCENTRATING ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE LOT. THIS WILL INCLUDE LOWERING AND RECONSTRUCTING THE SIDEWALK THAT RUNS ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF THE BUILDING.
- E. INSTALL SWALE ALONG THE WEST AND SOUTH SIDES OF THE SIDEWALK WITH FRENCH DRAIN TO DAYLIGHT TO ASSIST IN CATCHING SHEET FLOW RAINWATER BEFORE IT GETS TO THE PERIMETER OF THE BUILDING.
- F. PROVIDE SHORING REQUIRED TO SUPPORT LOADING PLATFORMS AND PORCHES DURING FOUNDATION WORK.
- G. WORK WILL REQUIRE REMOVAL AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WOODEN STEPS WITH ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAILS.
- H. WORK WILL REQUIRE REMOVAL OF THE STONE LANDING(S), WHICH ARE CURRENTLY TRIPPING HAZARDS. INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT STONE WALKWAY TO BE LEVEL WITH THE EXISTING CHIP AND SEAL WALKWAYS.

S8. BULKHEADS – QTY: 4
- A. REPOINT SIDE WALLS OF THE BULKHEAD DOORS.
- B. REPLACE CRACKED MORTAR CAP AT THE ENTRY TO THE NORTHWEST BULKHEAD.
- C. REMOVE DOORS AND INSTALL NEW HEAD TRIM WITH FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER INTRUSION AT THE DOORS. REINSTALL MODIFIED DOORS TO FIT THE SHORTER OPENING.
- D. REPAIR WOOD ROT BY REPLACING DETERIORATED NE BULKHEAD DOOR.
- E. REPOINT ALL INTERIOR WALLS AND TREADS.
- F. INSTALL STONE CURB(S) AT TOP OF STEPS TO INFILL GAP BETWEEN GRADE AND THE BULKHEAD DOOR(S).
- G. REUSE THE EXISTING HARDWARE. RESTORE / REPAIR HARDWARE, AS REQUIRED

S9. MASONRY – CLEAN BIOLOGICAL GROWTH FROM ALL EXTERIOR MASONRY WALLS AND PIERS WITH LIGHT DETERGENT SCRUBBING AND WARM WATER.

S10. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – REPLACE MISSING STONE ON EAST WALL SOUTH OF THE NORTHEAST BULKHEAD DOOR.

S11. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – SPOT REPOINT BOTTOM TWO FEET OF THE PERIMETER WALLS.

S12. DOORS 2/100, 1/101, 1/102, AND 4/104– REPLACE DETERIORATED WOOD DOOR THRESHOLDS AND JAMBS AND EXTERIOR TRIM, IN KIND. NOTE ABA-ACCESSIBILITY IS REQUIRED AT EITHER DOOR 1/102 OR 2/100, DEPENDING ON THE OPTION TAKEN TO ADDRESS ACCESSIBLE ENTRY.

S13. OPENING 107 – REPLACE DETERIORATED SILL AND BOARD AND BATTEN INTERIOR SHUTTER, IN KIND. REUSE EXISTING HARDWARE. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT ALL MATERIALS.

S14. WINDOW 102 – REPLACE BOTTOM RAIL IN WINDOW 102. RE-GLAZE WINDOW AND RESTORE BOTH SASHES. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. NOTE: THIS WINDOW CONSISTS OF TWO UPPER SASHES THAT HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AS AN UPPER AND LOWER SASH, SO THE BOTTOM SASH APPEARS TO BE UPSIDE DOWN AND DOES NOT HAVE A TALL BOTTOM RAIL.

S15. PORCHES –
- A. REPLACE SKIRT BOARDS ON PORCHES, IN KIND. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY: 32 LF

S16. BASEMENT WINDOWS – QTY. 6
- A. REPLACE ALL SILLS AND JAMBS. CONSTRUCT WITH NEW DETAIL TO PREVENT WATER INFILTRATION BELOW IN-SWING SASHES. PROVIDE NEW WINDOW SASHES. PROVIDE NEW HARDWARE TO MATCH EXISTING.

S17. PAINTING – PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT ALL SIDING, DOORS, TRIM, WINDOW OPENINGS, SASHES, SHUTTERS, GUTTERS, AND DOWNSPOUTS.

S18. BASEMENT MOLD REMEDIATION – CONTRACT WITH A QUALIFIED MOLD REMEDIATION COMPANY ONCE ALL FOUNDATION WATERPROOFING IS ADDRESSED. REMOVE MOLD FROM ALL WOOD SURFACES IN THE BASEMENT AND TREAT WOOD WITH A CLEAR BUT BREATHABLE INHIBITOR TO PREVENT FUTURE MOLD GROWTH. CLEAN THE BASEMENT STONE FLOOR.

S19. LIGHTING AT BASEMENT STEPS – INSTALL CONCEALED SMALL LED LIGHT TO WASH THE BASE OF THE STAIRS.

S20. BASEMENT STAIR RAILING – REMOVE EXISTING AND INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT RAILING AND HANDRAIL SYSTEM.

S21. FIRST FLOOR WOOD FLOORING –
- A. OPTION 1 - REPLACE EXISTING FLOOR BOARDS THAT HAVE HOLES, ARE WORN, OR ARE CRACKED THAT ARE IN THE PATH OF TRAVEL. REMOVE AND REPLACE ENTIRE LENGTH OF BOARD, CAREFULLY SALVAGING THE HISTORIC BOARD. LABEL INDISCREETLY ON THE END OF THE BOARD FOR CURATORIAL STORAGE. INSTALL REPLICA, AGED AND WOOD BOARD, ALSO LABELED INDISCREETLY ON THE END OF THE BOARD WITH THE DATE OF INSTALLATION.
- B. OPTION 2 – INFILL HOLES AND IMPERFECTIONS IN THE WOOD FLOORING IN THE PATH OF VISITOR TRAVEL COVERED WITH AN INDOOR/OUTDOOR WOVEN CARPET WITH A NATURAL, BREATHABLE BACKING.

S22. ACCESSIBILITY – (REFERENCE OPTIONS A, B1, AND B2, AND TREATMENT WRITE-UP)
ACCESSIBILITY TO AND AROUND HS-12 IS IMPORTANT FOR ALL VISITORS TO EXPERIENCE THE BUILDING. CURRENTLY, THERE IS NO ACCESSIBLE ENTRY TO ALLOW ACCESS TO THE FIRST FLOOR. OPTIONS FOR ACCESS MUST CONSIDER THAT TOURS ARE SELF-GUIDED, AND PARK STAFF CANNOT BE RELIED UPON TO PROVIDE MECHANICAL OR OTHER TYPES OF CONCEALED ACCESS TO THE BUILDING.

THE PARK DESIRES TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE BUILDING FOR ALL VISITORS. VISITORS WITH NO MOBILITY IMPAIRMENTS MAY BE ABLE TO CLIMB THE STAIRS TO THE LOFT AND VIEW INTERPRETIVE STORAGE DISPLAYS FROM A LANDING AT THE TOP OF THE STAIR, BUT THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO WALK AROUND THE LOFT. THE LOFT IS FILLED WITH LOW-HEIGHT, STRUCTURAL CABLE-TIES AND EXPOSED PIPING FOR THE FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM. ACCESS TO THE BASEMENT WILL ALSO BE POSSIBLE FOR VISITORS WITH NO MOBILITY IMPAIRMENTS TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL BASEMENT AND POTENTIAL INTERPRETIVE STORAGE DISPLAYS LOCATED IN THE SPACE.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT OPTIONS INCLUDE:
- A. RECONFIGURE THE ENTRY AROUND AND INTO THE BUILDING TO PROVIDE AN ABA-COMPLIANT ENTRANCE ON THE EAST SIDE FOR ALL VISITORS.
- B. SEE EXTERIOR ENTRANCE RAMP OPTIONS A, B1 AND B2 ALONG WITH POTENTIAL PATTERNS OF TRAVEL. THE RAMPS ARE PROPOSED TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF PAINTED GALVANIZED STEEL WITH A COMPOSITE DECKING OR ACCOYA WOOD WALKING SURFACE. RAILINGS ARE PAINTED GALVANIZED BALUSTERS WITH STAINLESS STEEL CABLE RAILING AND A STAINLESS STEEL OR BRUSHED ALUMINUM HANDRAIL.
- C. OPTION A INCLUDES A NEW ABA-COMPLIANT RAMP ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE BUILDING, WITH THE MAIN ENTRY THROUGH THE SOUTH DOOR ON THE EAST ELEVATION, DOOR 2/100.
- D. OPTION B INCLUDES A NEW ABA-COMPLIANT RAMP ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE BUILDING AND A NEW DECK SPANNING BETWEEN THE NORTH AND CENTER LOADING DOCKS, WITH THE MAIN ENTRY THROUGH THE CENTER DOOR ON THE EAST ELEVATION, DOOR 1/102.
- E. ABA ACCESS WILL BE PROVIDED IN ROOM 100, 101, AND 102 ONLY.
- F. CONSIDER ALTERING THE VISITOR PARTITIONS IN ROOM 101 TO ALLOW VISITORS TO PASS THROUGH DOOR 2/102 TO CREATE A CIRCULAR PATH THROUGH THE FIRST FLOOR.

S23. LOFT ACCESS FOR INTERPRETATION –
- A. REMOVE THE CHICKEN WIRE FROM THE TOP OF THE SOUTH LOFT STAIRS.
- B. RECONFIGURE RAILING AND HANDRAIL TO BE ABA-COMPLIANT FOR VISITORS TO PEER INTO THE LOFT.
- C. PROVIDE A LANDING, APPROXIMATELY 25-FEET SQUARE WITH WOOD RAILINGS TO PREVENT VISITORS FROM ACCESSING THE LOFT. PARK STAFF WILL PROVIDE LIGHT-WEIGHT, INTERPRETIVE STORAGE DISPLAYS IN THE LOFT ADJACENT TO THE SOUTH STAIR.
- D. INSTALL A CONCEALED LED SPOTLIGHT TO WASH THE STEPS. INSTALL CONCEALED LED SPOTLIGHTS TO HIGHLIGHT DISPLAYS.

S24. NORTH LOFT STAIR – ADD ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAIL ON BOTH SIDES OF THE STAIR.

S25. EAST EXTERIOR STAIR RAILING – INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAIL AND STAIRS.

S26. EXTERIOR STONE LANDING – REMOVE EXISTING STONE WALKWAY AND REPLACE WITH ABA -COMPLIANT STONES THAT ARE FLUSH TO THE CHIP AND SEAL WALKWAY.

27. INSTALL A REPLICA ISSUING COUNTER AND LOW PARTITION WALL IN CLERK'S ROOM 102. REMOVE THE EXISTING DISPLAY CASE AND LIGHTING IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE ROOM AND EXPOSE THE WALL CONSTRUCTION FOR VISITORS TO OBSERVE.

LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

L1. FOUNDATION – AT ALL SIX STEEL POSTS IN BASEMENT, REMOVE EXISTING FLAGSTONES AND EXCAVATE AS REQUIRED TO EXPOSE BASE PLATES. CLEAN POSTS AND PLATES OF SURFACE CORROSION AND APPLY GALVANIC COATING. IF NO GROUT PAD OR ANCHORAGE IS PRESENT, AS IS THE CASE AT THE POST IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER, INSTALL GROUT BELOW BASE PLATE AND PROVIDE ANCHORAGE TO FOOTING. ANCHORS SHALL BE ½-INCH DIAMETER THREADED RODS WITH 6-INCH EMBEDMENT INTO EXISTING FOOTING, EPOXIED IN PLACE. FOUR ANCHORS TOTAL PER BASE PLATE. USE ALL HOT DIP GALVANIZED HARDWARE.

L2. REPAIR BASE OF ROTTED TIMBER COLUMNS IN BASEMENT. REMOVE EXISTING FLAGSTONES AND EXCAVATE AS REQUIRED TO EXPOSE CONCRETE FOOTING. PROVIDE SHORING FOR BEAMS AS NECESSARY TO REMOVE AND REPLACE BOTTOM PORTION OF COLUMN. REMOVE EXISTING ROTTED REPAIRS AND REPLACE IN KIND. INSTALL REPLACEMENT PORTION OF COLUMN TIGHT TO EXISTING COLUMN AND REINFORCE CONNECTION WITH G GALVANIZED STEEL PLATES ON EITHER SIDE OF COLUMN. CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO DAMAGE ADJACENT CONSTRUCTION WITH SHORING SYSTEM OR DURING REPAIR. DO NOT JACK ADDITIONAL LOAD INTO STRUCTURE.

L3. WALL FRAMING – REMOVE AND REPLACE THE BASE OF COLUMN AT WEST ELEVATION, FIRST LEVEL (COLUMN A/5). PROVIDE SHORING TO ADJACENT BEAMS PRIOR TO STARTING WORK. CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO DAMAGE ADJACENT CONSTRUCTION WITH SHORING SYSTEM OR DURING REPAIR. DO NOT JACK ADDITIONAL LOAD INTO STRUCTURE. TEMPORARILY REMOVE SIDING, FLOORING, OR WALL FINISHES AS NECESSARY TO FACILITATE REPAIR, WORKING CLOSELY WITH PARK PERSONNEL. REMOVE ROTTED PORTION OF COLUMN AND REPLACE, CREATING A BUTT JOINT BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW PORTIONS OF COLUMN. INSTALL REPLACEMENT PORTION OF COLUMN TIGHT TO EXISTING COLUMN AND REINFORCE CONNECTION WITH GALVANIZED STEEL PLATES ON EITHER SIDE OF COLUMN.

L4. WALL FRAMING – THE NORTH GABLE WALL IS UNRESTRAINED FROM MOVING AWAY FROM THE STRUCTURE. ONE OPTION TO REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF CONTINUED MOVEMENT OUTWARD WOULD BE TO REINFORCE THE CONNECTIONS AT THE SECOND FLOOR FRAMING. THERE IS CURRENTLY NO MECHANICAL CONNECTIONS PRESENT FOR THE JOISTS AND POSSIBLY THE BEAMS AS WELL. STEEL BENT PLATES SHOULD BE INSTALLED ON EITHER END OF MOST OF THE JOISTS AND BEAMS AT THE NORTHERNMOST BAY. THE BENT PLATES WOULD BE SIMILAR IN SIZE AND SHAPE TO THE BENT PLATES A ALREADY INSTALLED IN SEVERAL LOCATIONS FOR THE FLOOR FRAMING. THE NEW PLATES MAY NOT BE ABLE TO BE INSTALLED AT THE JOISTS NEAR THE STAIRS, DUE TO STEEL PLATES ALONG THE BEAM ALREADY IN PLACE. ALTERNATIVELY, REMEDIATION MEASURES COULD BE PERFORMED IN THE ATTIC SPACE. INSTALLATION OF BOARDS IN THE NORTH SOUTH DIRECTION, ON TOP OF THE FLOORING, RIGIDLY CONNECTING THE WALL PLATE TO THE INTERIOR BEAM AT THE NEXT GRIDLINE.

L5. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – ALL JOIST POCKETS AND BEAM CONNECTIONS SHOULD BE TESTED AND PROBED FOR DETERIORATION. WHERE DETERIORATED, ADDITIONAL SUPPORTS SHOULD BE INSTALLED. FOR JOISTS, A STEEL JOIST HANGER MAY BE INSTALLED. DUE TO THE NON-UNIFORM SIZED OF JOISTS, THESE JOIST HANGERS WOULD LIKELY BE CUSTOM FABRICATED. HANGERS WOULD BE GALVANIZED AND MOUNTED ON THE FACE OF THE BEAMS, SIMILAR TO THOSE COMMONLY USED IN MODERN CONSTRUCTION. WHERE BEAM CONNECTIONS ARE DETERIORATED, A STEEL BRACKET OR ANGLE SEAT SHOULD BE INSTALLED BELOW THE CONNECTION. THE BRACKET WOULD BE A STEEL BENT PLATE, WITH A VERTICAL COMPONENT ANCHORED TO THE TOP OF THE COLUMN, AND THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT SUPPORTING THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BEAM.

L6. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE THREE FLOATING JOISTS IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE STRUCTURE SHOULD BE SHIMMED AS NEEDED TO BE TIGHT TO THE SUBFLOOR. SINCE THESE BEAMS ARE D DIRECTLY ABOVE THE TOP OF THE FOUNDATION WALL, HARDWOOD SHIMS MAY BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE WALL AND THE BOTTOM OF THE JOISTS.

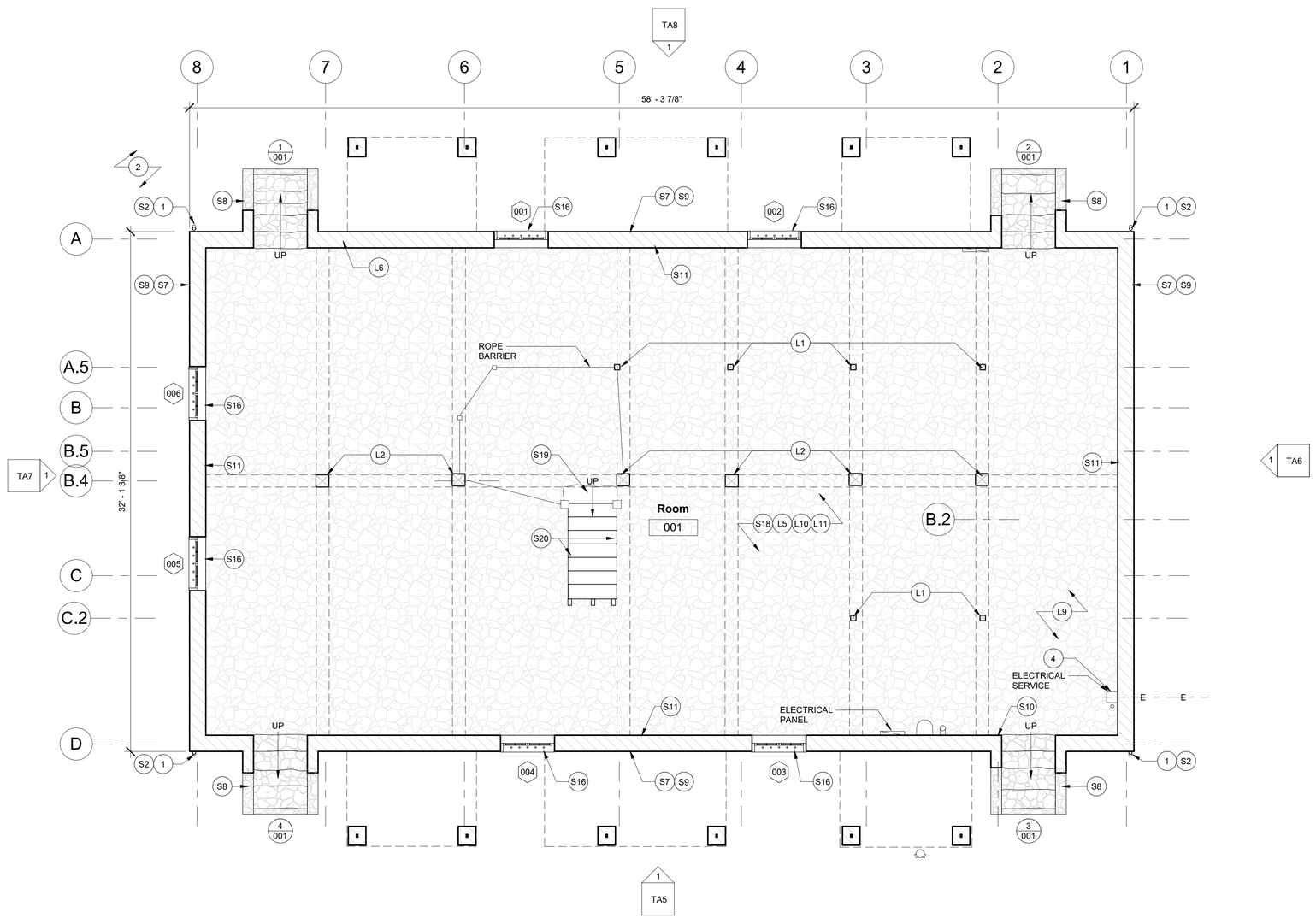
L7. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE OPEN MORTISE JOINTS AT THE COLUMNS ON THE SOUTH GABLE WALL SHOULD BE FILLED. HARDWOOD BLOCKS SHOULD BE TIGHTLY FITTED INTO THE OPENINGS TO PROVIDE POSITIVE BEARING FOR THE BEAM CONNECTION. BLOCKS SHOULD COMPLETELY FILL THE OPEN JOINT, TO THE BACK OF THE OPENING.

L8. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE BEAM CONNECTION NEAR THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE STRUCTURE IS SEVERELY DETERIORATED. A STEEL BRACKET OR ANGLE SEAT SHOULD BE INSTALLED BELOW THE CONNECTION. THE BRACKET WOULD BE A STEEL BENT PLATE, WITH A VERTICAL COMPONENT ANCHORED TO THE TOP OF THE COLUMN, AND THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT SUPPORTING THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BEAM.

L9. EXHAUST SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE BASEMENT TO PREVENT HUMIDITY LEVELS FROM REACHING THE DEW POINT. A HUMIDITY SENSOR SHOULD BE INSTALLED TO AUTOMATICALLY TURN ON THE EXHAUST FAN TO MAINTAIN THE DESIRED RANGE. ONE OPTION WOULD BE TO RUN AN EXHAUST DUCT FROM THE BASEMENT UP TO THE ATTIC WITH AN INLINE EXHAUST FAN LOCATED IN THE UTILITY ROOM ON THE MAIN LEVEL. THE DUCT IN THE ATTIC COULD BE ROUTED TO ONE OF THE EXISTING DOORS IN THE ATTIC THAT COULD BE CONVERTED TO A LOUVER.

L10. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GENERAL-PURPOSE GFCI RECEPTACLES BE ADDED AS NECESSARY. AT A MINIMUM, ONE SHOULD BE ADDED IN THE BASEMENT AND ONE IN THE ATTIC FOR MAINTENANCE PURPOSES.

L11. ALL NEW POWER AND LIGHTING BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING WITHIN THE BUILDING WILL BE COPPER CONDUCTORS ROUTED IN EMT CONDUIT. MC CABLE MAY BE UTILIZED FOR BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING AS A COST SAVING ALTERNATIVE. WHERE BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING CAN'T BE CONCEALED IN WALLS, SURFACE MOUNTED RACEWAY SHALL BE UTILIZED. ROUTING OF ANY REQUIRED SURFACE MOUNTED RACEWAY SHALL BE CLOSELY COORDINATED WITH THE ARCHITECT AND OWNER TO AVOID DISRUPTING THE HISTORICAL APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE.



1 TREATMENT BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

STRATA ARCHITECTURE + PRESERVATION
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DESIGNED: CA/JT
CADD: CA/JT
TECH. REVIEW: AG
DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. TA1

TITLE OF SHEET
TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
HS-12 QUARTERMASTER'S STOREHOUSE
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING NO. 471 / 80066
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 02 OF 25

FLOOR PLAN KEY

- 000 / 0 — DOOR NUMBER
- 000 — WINDOW NUMBER
- 000 — ROOM NUMBER
- STONE WALL
- CONCRETE
- BRICK WALL
- WOOD WALL
- # — DRAWING KEY NOTES

TREATMENT KEY NOTES

IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. DOWNSPOUTS – INSTALL EXTENSIONS ON ALL FOUR DOWNSPOUTS TO DIRECT WATER AWAY FROM THE BUILDING.
2. RE-GRADE – SPOT RE-GRADE AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER TO ADD ADDITIONAL SOIL TO CREATE POSITIVE SLOPE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING. SEED NEW SOIL.
3. PERFORM AN INSECT INSPECTION. NOTE THERE WERE SUSPECT AREAS IN THE LOFT, WEST RAFTERS, FOURTH AND FIFTH FROM THE NORTH WALL.
4. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SERVICE ENTRANCE AND BUILDING GROUNDING SYSTEM SHOULD BE TESTED TO ENSURE ALL CONNECTIONS ARE SECURE AND THAT THE SYSTEM IS CODE COMPLIANT.
5. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE LABELING OF THE MAIN PANELBOARD CIRCUITS SHOULD BE UPDATED TO MATCH CURRENT CONDITIONS. ANY UNUSED CIRCUIT BREAKERS SHOULD BE SWITCHED TO THE OFF POSITION AND LABELED AS SPARE.
6. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - ALL UNCOVERED ENCLOSURES OR BOXES SHOULD HAVE COVERS INSTALLED TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE CONDUCTORS / CABLES AND/OR POTENTIAL INJURY TO PARK STAFF OR PATRONS.
7. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SECURITY SYSTEM SHOULD BE MORE CLEARLY LABELED TO MORE CLEARLY INDICATE WHAT STRUCTURES ARE FED FROM THE MAIN PANEL LOCATED IN THE STOREHOUSE. ANY DUPLICATE / CONFLICTING LABELING SHOULD BE REMOVED.

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- C. REMOVE DOORS AND INSTALL NEW HEAD TRIM WITH FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER INTRUSION AT THE DOORS. REINSTALL MODIFIED DOORS TO FIT THE SHORTER OPENING.
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- A. OPTION 1 - REPLACE EXISTING FLOOR BOARDS THAT HAVE HOLES, ARE WORN, OR ARE CRACKED THAT ARE IN THE PATH OF TRAVEL. REMOVE AND REPLACE ENTIRE LENGTH OF BOARD. CAREFULLY SALVAGING THE HISTORIC BOARD. LABEL INDISCREETLY ON THE END OF THE BOARD FOR CURATORIAL STORAGE. INSTALL REPLICA, AGED AND WOOD BOARD, ALSO LABELED INDISCREETLY ON THE END OF THE BOARD WITH THE DATE OF INSTALLATION.
- B. OPTION 2 – INFILL HOLES AND IMPERFECTIONS IN THE WOOD FLOORING IN THE PATH OF VISITOR TRAVEL COVERED WITH AN INDOOR/OUTDOOR WOVEN CARPET WITH A NATURAL, BREATHABLE BACKING.

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ACCESSIBILITY TO AND AROUND HS-12 IS IMPORTANT FOR ALL VISITORS TO EXPERIENCE THE BUILDING. CURRENTLY, THERE IS NO ACCESSIBLE ENTRY TO ALLOW ACCESS TO THE FIRST FLOOR. OPTIONS FOR ACCESS MUST CONSIDER THAT TOURS ARE SELF-GUIDED, AND PARK STAFF CANNOT BE RELIED UPON TO PROVIDE MECHANICAL OR OTHER TYPES OF CONCEALED ACCESS TO THE BUILDING.

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- A. RECONFIGURE THE ENTRY AROUND AND INTO THE BUILDING TO PROVIDE AN ABA-COMPLIANT ENTRANCE ON THE EAST SIDE FOR ALL VISITORS.
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- E. ABA ACCESS WILL BE PROVIDED IN ROOM 100, 101, AND 102 ONLY.
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- A. REMOVE THE CHICKEN WIRE FROM THE TOP OF THE SOUTH LOFT STAIRS.
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27. INSTALL A REPLICA ISSUING COUNTER AND LOW PARTITION WALL IN CLERK'S ROOM 102. REMOVE THE EXISTING DISPLAY CASE AND LIGHTING IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE ROOM AND EXPOSE THE WALL CONSTRUCTION FOR VISITORS TO OBSERVE.

LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

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L3. WALL FRAMING – REMOVE AND REPLACE THE BASE OF COLUMN AT WEST ELEVATION, FIRST LEVEL (COLUMN A/5). PROVIDE SHORING TO ADJACENT BEAMS PRIOR TO STARTING WORK. CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO DAMAGE ADJACENT CONSTRUCTION WITH SHORING SYSTEM OR DURING REPAIR. DO NOT JACK ADDITIONAL LOAD INTO STRUCTURE. TEMPORARILY REMOVE SIDING, FLOORING, OR WALL FINISHES AS NECESSARY TO FACILITATE REPAIR, WORKING CLOSELY WITH PARK PERSONNEL. REMOVE ROTTED PORTION OF COLUMN AND REPLACE, CREATING A BUTT JOINT BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW PORTIONS OF COLUMN. INSTALL REPLACEMENT PORTION OF COLUMN TIGHT TO EXISTING COLUMN AND REINFORCE CONNECTION WITH GALVANIZED STEEL PLATES ON EITHER SIDE OF COLUMN.

L4. WALL FRAMING – THE NORTH GABLE WALL IS UNRESTRAINED FROM MOVING AWAY FROM THE STRUCTURE. ONE OPTION TO REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF CONTINUED MOVEMENT OUTWARD WOULD BE TO REINFORCE THE CONNECTIONS AT THE SECOND FLOOR FRAMING. THERE IS CURRENTLY NO MECHANICAL CONNECTIONS PRESENT FOR THE JOISTS AND POSSIBLY THE BEAMS AS WELL. STEEL BENT PLATES SHOULD BE INSTALLED ON EITHER END OF MOST OF THE JOISTS AND BEAMS AT THE NORTHERNMOST BAY. THE BENT PLATES WOULD BE SIMILAR IN SIZE AND SHAPE TO THE BENT PLATES A ALREADY INSTALLED IN SEVERAL LOCATIONS FOR THE FLOOR FRAMING. THE NEW PLATES MAY NOT BE ABLE TO BE INSTALLED AT THE JOISTS NEAR THE STAIRS, DUE TO STEEL PLATES ALONG THE BEAM ALREADY IN PLACE. ALTERNATIVELY, REMEDIATION MEASURES COULD BE PERFORMED IN THE ATTIC SPACE. INSTALLATION OF BOARDS IN THE NORTH SOUTH DIRECTION, ON TOP OF THE FLOORING, RIGIDLY CONNECTING THE WALL PLATE TO THE INTERIOR BEAM AT THE NEXT GRIDLINE.

L5. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – ALL JOIST POCKETS AND BEAM CONNECTIONS SHOULD BE TESTED AND PROBED FOR DETERIORATION. WHERE DETERIORATED, ADDITIONAL SUPPORTS SHOULD BE INSTALLED. FOR JOISTS, A STEEL JOIST HANGER MAY BE INSTALLED. DUE TO THE NON-UNIFORM SIZED OF JOISTS, THESE JOIST HANGERS WOULD LIKELY BE CUSTOM FABRICATED. HANGERS WOULD BE GALVANIZED AND MOUNTED ON THE FACE OF THE BEAMS, SIMILAR TO THOSE COMMONLY USED IN MODERN CONSTRUCTION. WHERE BEAM CONNECTIONS ARE DETERIORATED, A STEEL BRACKET OR ANGLE SEAT SHOULD BE INSTALLED BELOW THE CONNECTION. THE BRACKET WOULD BE A STEEL BENT PLATE, WITH A VERTICAL COMPONENT ANCHORED TO THE TOP OF THE COLUMN, AND THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT SUPPORTING THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BEAM.

L6. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE THREE FLOATING JOISTS IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE STRUCTURE SHOULD BE SHIMMED AS NEEDED TO BE TIGHT TO THE SUBFLOOR. SINCE THESE BEAMS ARE D DIRECTLY ABOVE THE TOP OF THE FOUNDATION WALL, HARDWOOD SHIMS MAY BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE WALL AND THE BOTTOM OF THE JOISTS.

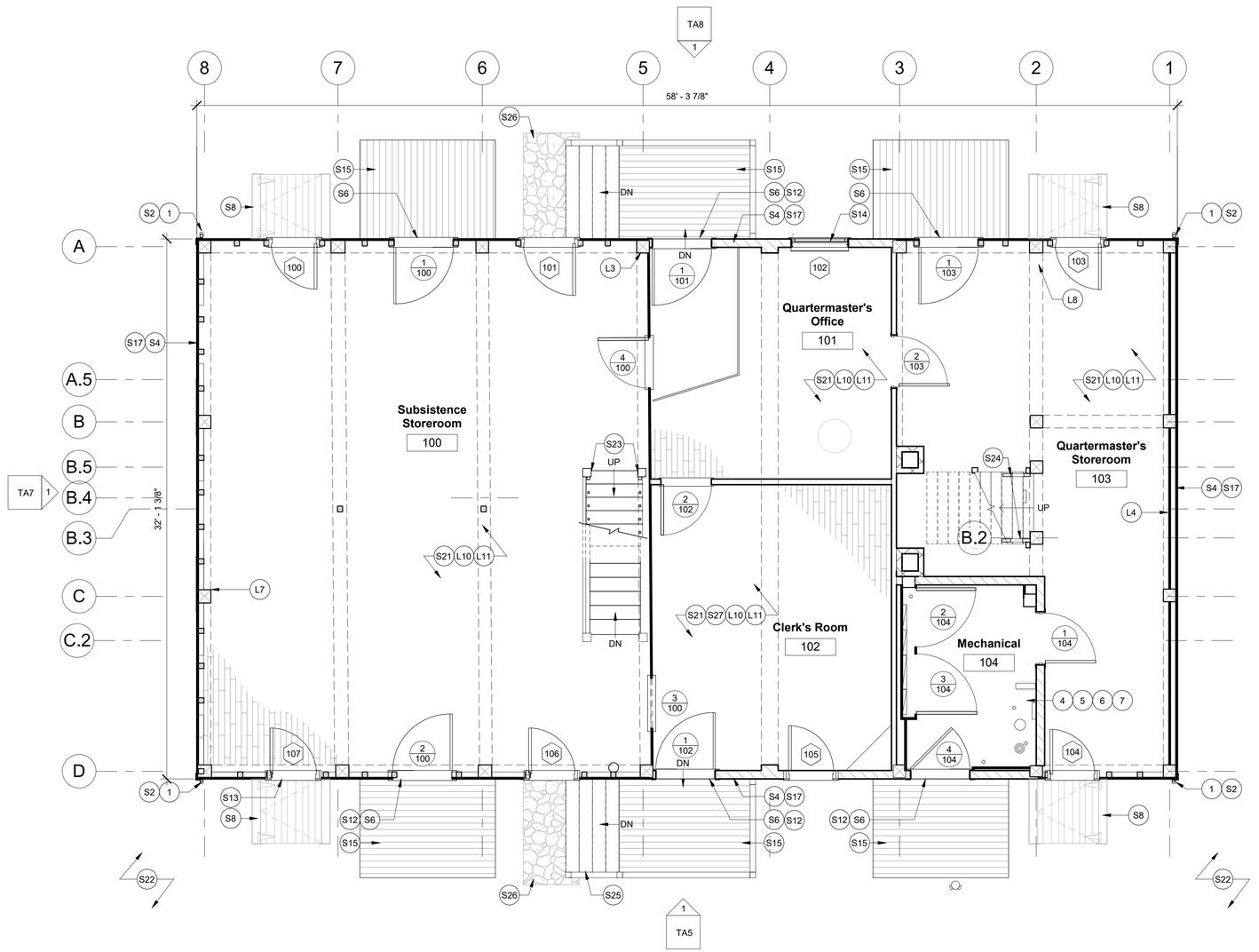
L7. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE OPEN MORTISE JOINTS AT THE COLUMNS ON THE SOUTH GABLE WALL SHOULD BE FILLED. HARDWOOD BLOCKS SHOULD BE TIGHTLY FITTED INTO THE OPENINGS TO PROVIDE POSITIVE BEARING FOR THE BEAM CONNECTION. BLOCKS SHOULD COMPLETELY FILL THE OPEN JOINT, TO THE BACK OF THE OPENING.

L8. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE BEAM CONNECTION NEAR THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE STRUCTURE IS SEVERELY DETERIORATED. A STEEL BRACKET OR ANGLE SEAT SHOULD BE INSTALLED BELOW THE CONNECTION. THE BRACKET WOULD BE A STEEL BENT PLATE, WITH A VERTICAL COMPONENT ANCHORED TO THE TOP OF THE COLUMN, AND THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT SUPPORTING THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BEAM.

L9. EXHAUST SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE BASEMENT TO PREVENT HUMIDITY LEVELS FROM REACHING THE DEW POINT. A HUMIDITY SENSOR SHOULD BE INSTALLED TO AUTOMATICALLY TURN ON THE EXHAUST FAN TO MAINTAIN THE DESIRED RANGE. ONE OPTION WOULD BE TO RUN AN EXHAUST DUCT FROM THE BASEMENT UP TO THE ATTIC WITH AN INLINE EXHAUST FAN LOCATED IN THE UTILITY ROOM ON THE MAIN LEVEL. THE DUCT IN THE ATTIC COULD BE ROUTED TO ONE OF THE EXISTING DOORS IN THE ATTIC THAT COULD BE CONVERTED TO A LOUVER.

L10. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GENERAL-PURPOSE GFCI RECEPTACLES BE ADDED AS NECESSARY. AT A MINIMUM, ONE SHOULD BE ADDED IN THE BASEMENT AND ONE IN THE ATTIC FOR MAINTENANCE PURPOSES.

L11. ALL NEW POWER AND LIGHTING BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING WITHIN THE BUILDING WILL BE COPPER CONDUCTORS ROUTED IN EMT CONDUIT. MC CABLE MAY BE UTILIZED FOR BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING AS A COST SAVING ALTERNATIVE. WHERE BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING CAN'T BE CONCEALED IN WALLS, SURFACE MOUNTED RACEWAY SHALL BE UTILIZED. ROUTING OF ANY REQUIRED SURFACE MOUNTED RACEWAY SHALL BE CLOSELY COORDINATED WITH THE ARCHITECT AND OWNER TO AVOID DISRUPTING THE HISTORICAL APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE.



1 TREATMENT FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

STRATA ARCHITECTURE + PRESERVATION
1701 Oak Street, Suite 100
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DESIGNED: CA/JT
CADD: CA/JT
TECH. REVIEW: AG
DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. TA2

TITLE OF SHEET
TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
HS-12 QUARTERMASTER'S STOREHOUSE
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING NO. 471 80066
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 03 OF 25

FLOOR PLAN KEY

- 000 / 0 — DOOR NUMBER
- 000 — WINDOW NUMBER
- 000 — ROOM NUMBER
- STONE WALL
- CONCRETE
- BRICK WALL
- WOOD WALL
- # — DRAWING KEY NOTES

TREATMENT KEY NOTES

IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. DOWNSPOUTS – INSTALL EXTENSIONS ON ALL FOUR DOWNSPOUTS TO DIRECT WATER AWAY FROM THE BUILDING.
2. RE-GRADE – SPOT RE-GRADE AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER TO ADD ADDITIONAL SOIL TO CREATE POSITIVE SLOPE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING. SEED NEW SOIL.
3. PERFORM AN INSECT INSPECTION. NOTE THERE WERE SUSPECT AREAS IN THE LOFT, WEST RAFTERS, FOURTH AND FIFTH FROM THE NORTH WALL.
4. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SERVICE ENTRANCE AND BUILDING GROUNDING SYSTEM SHOULD BE TESTED TO ENSURE ALL CONNECTIONS ARE SECURE AND THAT THE SYSTEM IS CODE COMPLIANT.
5. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE LABELING OF THE MAIN PANELBOARD CIRCUITS SHOULD BE UPDATED TO MATCH CURRENT CONDITIONS. ANY UNUSED CIRCUIT BREAKERS SHOULD BE SWITCHED TO THE OFF POSITION AND LABELED AS SPARE.
6. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - ALL UNCOVERED ENCLOSURES OR BOXES SHOULD HAVE COVERS INSTALLED TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE CONDUCTORS / CABLES AND/OR POTENTIAL INJURY TO PARK STAFF OR PATRONS.
7. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SECURITY SYSTEM SHOULD BE MORE CLEARLY LABELED TO MORE CLEARLY INDICATE WHAT STRUCTURES ARE FED FROM THE MAIN PANEL LOCATED IN THE STOREHOUSE. ANY DUPLICATE / CONFLICTING LABELING SHOULD BE REMOVED.

SHORT TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

S1. ROOF – IN GOOD CONDITION. REPLACE DETERIORATED, CURLED, OR MISSING SHINGLES, IN KIND. QTY: 15%. REPAIR ALL NAIL POPS.

S2. GUTTERS – INSPECT GUTTERS FOR REQUIRED REPAIRS. NOTE: EAST ELEVATION HAS SOME RUST, REPAIR, PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT.

S3. CHIMNEY – APPEARS TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION. WHEN RE-ROOFING, INSPECT CHIMNEY CAP AND FLASHING CONDITION AND REPAIR AS REQ.

S4. WOOD SIDING – REPAIR SPLIT OR CRACKED SIDING IN FULL LENGTHS ON THE NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, AND WEST ELEVATIONS. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY: 5.

S5. RAKE BOARD – NORTH ELEVATION, EAST RAKE BOARD, REPLACE IN KIND. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY. 20'-0" LF

S6. WOOD SIDING AT PORCHES – REMOVE EXISTING SIDING RESTING ON PORCH FLOORS. INSTALL NEW GALVANIZED FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER FROM ENTERING INTO THE BUILDING. INSTALL REPLACEMENT SIDING, IN KIND, AND HOLD UP ABOVE PORCH FLOOR BY ½-INCH. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT NEW SIDING. QTY: 6 PORCHES, APPROXIMATELY 50 LF.

S7. EXCAVATION, WATERPROOFING, DRAINAGE, AND GRADING –
- A. EXCAVATE FOUNDATION TO INSTALL FOOTING DRAIN TO DAYLIGHT (SOUTHEAST OF THE BUILDING). INSTALL BENTONITE WATERPROOFING ON STONE WALLS AND ROCK CHIMNEY TO DRAIN THE WATER TO FOOTING DRAINS.
- B. PRIOR TO INSTALLING BENTONITE, SPOT REPOINT THE FOUNDATION WALLS, AS REQUIRED. QUANTITY – REPOINT 100% OF BELOW-GRADE SOUTH, EAST, AND NORTH ELEVATIONS AND SPOT REPOINT WEST ELEVATION, AS REQUIRED. UTILIZE TYPE N MORTAR.
- C. INSTALL NEW DOWNSPOUT BOOTS AT FOUR DOWNSPOUTS INTO THE FOOTING DRAIN.
- D. RE-GRADE PERIMETER OF BUILDING SITE TO CREATE POSITIVE DRAINAGE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING, CONCENTRATING ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE LOT. THIS WILL INCLUDE LOWERING AND RECONSTRUCTING THE SIDEWALK THAT RUNS ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF THE BUILDING.
- E. INSTALL SWALE ALONG THE WEST AND SOUTH SIDES OF THE SIDEWALK WITH FRENCH DRAIN TO DAYLIGHT TO ASSIST IN CATCHING SHEET FLOW RAINWATER BEFORE IT GETS TO THE PERIMETER OF THE BUILDING.
- F. PROVIDE SHORING REQUIRED TO SUPPORT LOADING PLATFORMS AND PORCHES DURING FOUNDATION WORK.
- G. WORK WILL REQUIRE REMOVAL AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WOODEN STEPS WITH ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAILS.
- H. WORK WILL REQUIRE REMOVAL OF THE STONE LANDING(S), WHICH ARE CURRENTLY TRIPPING HAZARDS. INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT STONE WALKWAY TO BE LEVEL WITH THE EXISTING CHIP AND SEAL WALKWAYS.

S8. BULKHEADS – QTY: 4
- A. REPOINT SIDE WALLS OF THE BULKHEAD DOORS.
- B. REPLACE CRACKED MORTAR CAP AT THE ENTRY TO THE NORTHWEST BULKHEAD.
- C. REMOVE DOORS AND INSTALL NEW HEAD TRIM WITH FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER INTRUSION AT THE DOORS. REINSTALL MODIFIED DOORS TO FIT THE SHORTER OPENING.
- D. REPAIR WOOD ROT BY REPLACING DETERIORATED NE BULKHEAD DOOR.
- E. REPOINT ALL INTERIOR WALLS AND TREADS.
- F. INSTALL STONE CURB(S) AT TOP OF STEPS TO INFILL GAP BETWEEN GRADE AND THE BULKHEAD DOOR(S).
- G. REUSE THE EXISTING HARDWARE. RESTORE / REPAIR HARDWARE, AS REQUIRED

S9. MASONRY – CLEAN BIOLOGICAL GROWTH FROM ALL EXTERIOR MASONRY WALLS AND PIERS WITH LIGHT DETERGENT SCRUBBING AND WARM WATER.

S10. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – REPLACE MISSING STONE ON EAST WALL, SOUTH OF THE NORTHEAST BULKHEAD DOOR.

S11. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – SPOT REPOINT BOTTOM TWO FEET OF THE PERIMETER WALLS.

S12. DOORS 2/100, 1/101, 1/102, AND 4/104– REPLACE DETERIORATED WOOD DOOR THRESHOLDS AND JAMBS AND EXTERIOR TRIM, IN KIND. NOTE ABA-ACCESSIBILITY IS REQUIRED AT EITHER DOOR 1/102 OR 2/100, DEPENDING ON THE OPTION TAKEN TO ADDRESS ACCESSIBLE ENTRY.

S13. OPENING 107 – REPLACE DETERIORATED SILL AND BOARD AND BATTEN INTERIOR SHUTTER, IN KIND. REUSE EXISTING HARDWARE. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT ALL MATERIALS.

S14. WINDOW 102 – REPLACE BOTTOM RAIL IN WINDOW 102. RE-GLAZE WINDOW AND RESTORE BOTH SASHES. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. NOTE: THIS WINDOW CONSISTS OF TWO UPPER SASHES THAT HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AS AN UPPER AND LOWER SASH, SO THE BOTTOM SASH APPEARS TO BE UPSIDE DOWN AND DOES NOT HAVE A TALL BOTTOM RAIL.

S15. PORCHES –
- A. REPLACE SKIRT BOARDS ON PORCHES, IN KIND. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY: 32 LF

S16. BASEMENT WINDOWS – QTY. 6
- A. REPLACE ALL SILLS AND JAMBS. CONSTRUCT WITH NEW DETAIL TO PREVENT WATER INFILTRATION BELOW IN-SWING SASHES. PROVIDE NEW WINDOW SASHES. PROVIDE NEW HARDWARE TO MATCH EXISTING.

S17. PAINTING – PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT ALL SIDING, DOORS, TRIM, WINDOW OPENINGS, SASHES, SHUTTERS, GUTTERS, AND DOWNSPOUTS.

S18. BASEMENT MOLD REMEDIATION – CONTRACT WITH A QUALIFIED MOLD REMEDIATION COMPANY ONCE ALL FOUNDATION WATERPROOFING IS ADDRESSED. REMOVE MOLD FROM ALL WOOD SURFACES IN THE BASEMENT AND TREAT WOOD WITH A CLEAR BUT BREATHABLE INHIBITOR TO PREVENT FUTURE MOLD GROWTH. CLEAN THE BASEMENT STONE FLOOR.

S19. LIGHTING AT BASEMENT STEPS – INSTALL CONCEALED SMALL LED LIGHT TO WASH THE BASE OF THE STAIRS.

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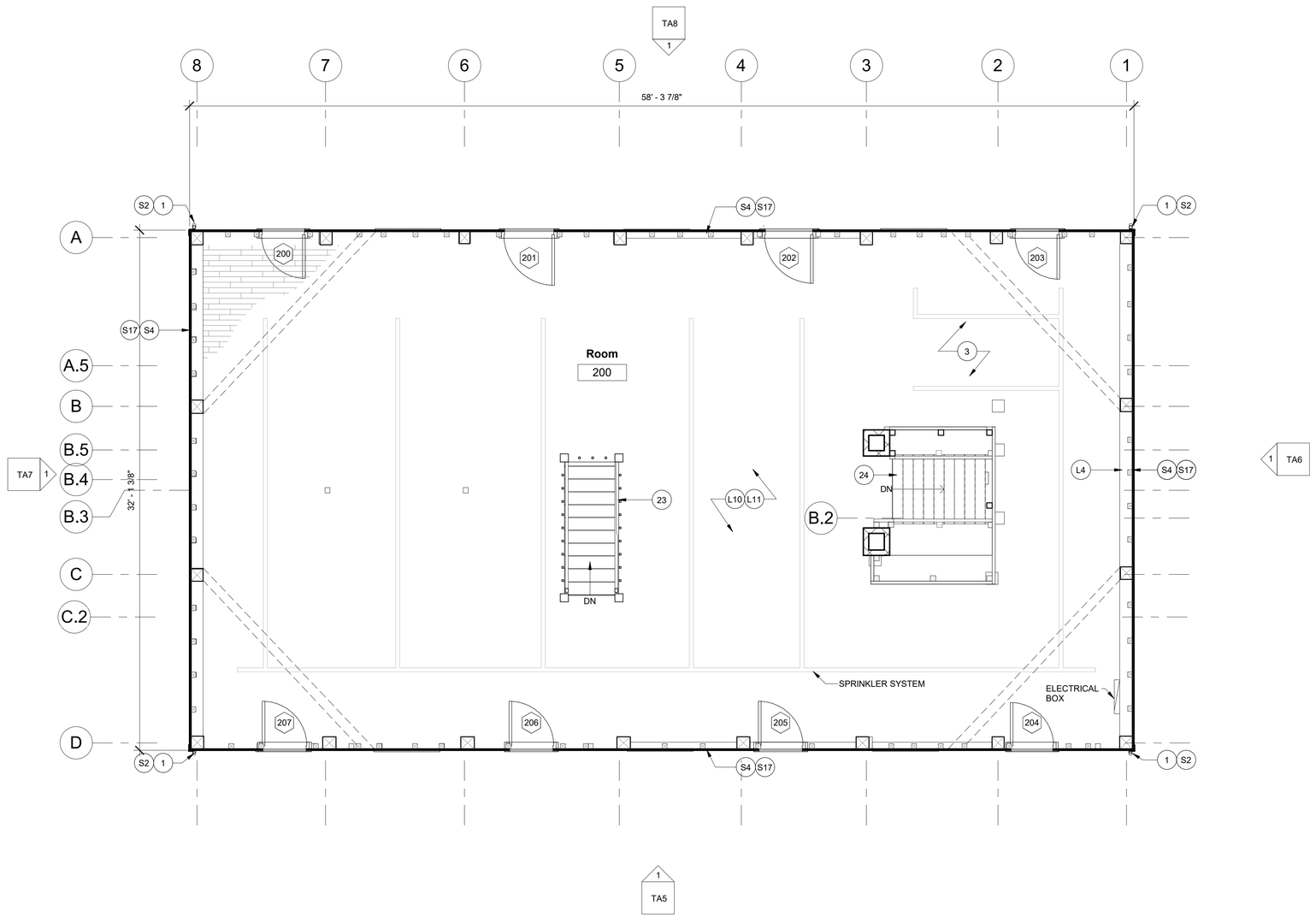
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L11. ALL NEW POWER AND LIGHTING BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING WITHIN THE BUILDING WILL BE COPPER CONDUCTORS ROUTED IN EMT CONDUIT. MC CABLE MAY BE UTILIZED FOR BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING AS A COST SAVING ALTERNATIVE. WHERE BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING CAN'T BE CONCEALED IN WALLS, SURFACE MOUNTED RACEWAY SHALL BE UTILIZED. ROUTING OF ANY REQUIRED SURFACE MOUNTED RACEWAY SHALL BE CLOSELY COORDINATED WITH THE ARCHITECT AND OWNER TO AVOID DISRUPTING THE HISTORICAL APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE.



1 TREATMENT LOFT PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

STRATA ARCHITECTURE + PRESERVATION
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www.strata-arch.com

DESIGNED: CA/JT
CADD: CA/JT
TECH. REVIEW: AG
DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. TA3

TITLE OF SHEET
TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
HS-12 QUARTERMASTER'S STOREHOUSE
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING NO. 471 80066
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 04 OF 25

FLOOR PLAN KEY

- 000 / 0 — DOOR NUMBER
- 000 — WINDOW NUMBER
- 000 — ROOM NUMBER
- STONE WALL
- CONCRETE
- BRICK WALL
- WOOD WALL
- # — DRAWING KEY NOTES

TREATMENT KEY NOTES

IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. DOWNSPOUTS – INSTALL EXTENSIONS ON ALL FOUR DOWNSPOUTS TO DIRECT WATER AWAY FROM THE BUILDING.
2. RE-GRADE – SPOT RE-GRADE AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER TO ADD ADDITIONAL SOIL TO CREATE POSITIVE SLOPE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING. SEED NEW SOIL.
3. PERFORM AN INSECT INSPECTION. NOTE THERE WERE SUSPECT AREAS IN THE LOFT, WEST RAFTERS, FOURTH AND FIFTH FROM THE NORTH WALL.
4. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SERVICE ENTRANCE AND BUILDING GROUNDING SYSTEM SHOULD BE TESTED TO ENSURE ALL CONNECTIONS ARE SECURE AND THAT THE SYSTEM IS CODE COMPLIANT.
5. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE LABELING OF THE MAIN PANELBOARD CIRCUITS SHOULD BE UPDATED TO MATCH CURRENT CONDITIONS. ANY UNUSED CIRCUIT BREAKERS SHOULD BE SWITCHED TO THE OFF POSITION AND LABELED AS SPARE.
6. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - ALL UNCOVERED ENCLOSURES OR BOXES SHOULD HAVE COVERS INSTALLED TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE CONDUCTORS / CABLES AND/OR POTENTIAL INJURY TO PARK STAFF OR PATRONS.
7. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SECURITY SYSTEM SHOULD BE MORE CLEARLY LABELED TO MORE CLEARLY INDICATE WHAT STRUCTURES ARE FED FROM THE MAIN PANEL LOCATED IN THE STOREHOUSE. ANY DUPLICATE / CONFLICTING LABELING SHOULD BE REMOVED.

SHORT TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

S1. ROOF – IN GOOD CONDITION. REPLACE DETERIORATED, CURLED, OR MISSING SHINGLES, IN KIND. QTY: 15%. REPAIR ALL NAIL POPS.

S2. GUTTERS – INSPECT GUTTERS FOR REQUIRED REPAIRS. NOTE: EAST ELEVATION HAS SOME RUST, REPAIR, PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT.

S3. CHIMNEY – APPEARS TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION. WHEN RE-ROOFING, INSPECT CHIMNEY CAP AND FLASHING CONDITION AND REPAIR AS REQ.

S4. WOOD SIDING – REPAIR SPLIT OR CRACKED SIDING IN FULL LENGTHS ON THE NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, AND WEST ELEVATIONS. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY: 5.

S5. RAKE BOARD – NORTH ELEVATION, EAST RAKE BOARD, REPLACE IN KIND. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY. 20'-0" LF

S6. WOOD SIDING AT PORCHES – REMOVE EXISTING SIDING RESTING ON PORCH FLOORS. INSTALL NEW GALVANIZED FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER FROM ENTERING INTO THE BUILDING. INSTALL REPLACEMENT SIDING, IN KIND, AND HOLD UP ABOVE PORCH FLOOR BY ½-INCH. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT NEW SIDING. QTY: 6 PORCHES, APPROXIMATELY 50 LF.

S7. EXCAVATION, WATERPROOFING, DRAINAGE, AND GRADING –
- A. EXCAVATE FOUNDATION TO INSTALL FOOTING DRAIN TO DAYLIGHT (SOUTHEAST OF THE BUILDING). INSTALL BENTONITE WATERPROOFING ON STONE WALLS AND ROCK CHIMNEY TO DRAIN THE WATER TO FOOTING DRAINS.
- B. PRIOR TO INSTALLING BENTONITE, SPOT REPOINT THE FOUNDATION WALLS, AS REQUIRED. QUANTITY – REPOINT 100% OF BELOW-GRADE SOUTH, EAST, AND NORTH ELEVATIONS AND SPOT REPOINT WEST ELEVATION, AS REQUIRED. UTILIZE TYPE N MORTAR.
- C. INSTALL NEW DOWNSPOUT BOOTS AT FOUR DOWNSPOUTS INTO THE FOOTING DRAIN.
- D. RE-GRADE PERIMETER OF BUILDING SITE TO CREATE POSITIVE DRAINAGE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING, CONCENTRATING ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE LOT. THIS WILL INCLUDE LOWERING AND RECONSTRUCTING THE SIDEWALK THAT RUNS ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF THE BUILDING.
- E. INSTALL SWALE ALONG THE WEST AND SOUTH SIDES OF THE SIDEWALK WITH FRENCH DRAIN TO DAYLIGHT TO ASSIST IN CATCHING SHEET FLOW RAINWATER BEFORE IT GETS TO THE PERIMETER OF THE BUILDING.
- F. PROVIDE SHORING REQUIRED TO SUPPORT LOADING PLATFORMS AND PORCHES DURING FOUNDATION WORK.
- G. WORK WILL REQUIRE REMOVAL AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WOODEN STEPS WITH ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAILS.
- H. WORK WILL REQUIRE REMOVAL OF THE STONE LANDING(S), WHICH ARE CURRENTLY TRIPPING HAZARDS. INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT STONE WALKWAY TO BE LEVEL WITH THE EXISTING CHIP AND SEAL WALKWAYS.

S8. BULKHEADS – QTY: 4
- A. REPOINT SIDE WALLS OF THE BULKHEAD DOORS.
- B. REPLACE CRACKED MORTAR CAP AT THE ENTRY TO THE NORTHWEST BULKHEAD.
- C. REMOVE DOORS AND INSTALL NEW HEAD TRIM WITH FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER INTRUSION AT THE DOORS. REINSTALL MODIFIED DOORS TO FIT THE SHORTER OPENING.
- D. REPAIR WOOD ROT BY REPLACING DETERIORATED NE BULKHEAD DOOR.
- E. REPOINT ALL INTERIOR WALLS AND TREADS.
- F. INSTALL STONE CURB(S) AT TOP OF STEPS TO INFILL GAP BETWEEN GRADE AND THE BULKHEAD DOOR(S).
- G. REUSE THE EXISTING HARDWARE. RESTORE / REPAIR HARDWARE, AS REQUIRED

S9. MASONRY – CLEAN BIOLOGICAL GROWTH FROM ALL EXTERIOR MASONRY WALLS AND PIERS WITH LIGHT DETERGENT SCRUBBING AND WARM WATER.

S10. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – REPLACE MISSING STONE ON EAST WALL, SOUTH OF THE NORTHEAST BULKHEAD DOOR.

S11. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – SPOT REPOINT BOTTOM TWO FEET OF THE PERIMETER WALLS.

S12. DOORS 2/100, 1/101, 1/102, AND 4/104– REPLACE DETERIORATED WOOD DOOR THRESHOLDS AND JAMBS AND EXTERIOR TRIM, IN KIND. NOTE ABA-ACCESSIBILITY IS REQUIRED AT EITHER DOOR 1/102 OR 2/100, DEPENDING ON THE OPTION TAKEN TO ADDRESS ACCESSIBLE ENTRY.

S13. OPENING 107 – REPLACE DETERIORATED SILL AND BOARD AND BATTEN INTERIOR SHUTTER, IN KIND. REUSE EXISTING HARDWARE. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT ALL MATERIALS.

S14. WINDOW 102 – REPLACE BOTTOM RAIL IN WINDOW 102. RE-GLAZE WINDOW AND RESTORE BOTH SASHES. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. NOTE: THIS WINDOW CONSISTS OF TWO UPPER SASHES THAT HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AS AN UPPER AND LOWER SASH, SO THE BOTTOM SASH APPEARS TO BE UPSIDE DOWN AND DOES NOT HAVE A TALL BOTTOM RAIL.

S15. PORCHES –
- A. REPLACE SKIRT BOARDS ON PORCHES, IN KIND. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY: 32 LF

S16. BASEMENT WINDOWS – QTY. 6
- A. REPLACE ALL SILLS AND JAMBS. CONSTRUCT WITH NEW DETAIL TO PREVENT WATER INFILTRATION BELOW IN-SWING SASHES. PROVIDE NEW WINDOW SASHES. PROVIDE NEW HARDWARE TO MATCH EXISTING.

S17. PAINTING – PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT ALL SIDING, DOORS, TRIM, WINDOW OPENINGS, SASHES, SHUTTERS, GUTTERS, AND DOWNSPOUTS.

S18. BASEMENT MOLD REMEDIATION – CONTRACT WITH A QUALIFIED MOLD REMEDIATION COMPANY ONCE ALL FOUNDATION WATERPROOFING IS ADDRESSED. REMOVE MOLD FROM ALL WOOD SURFACES IN THE BASEMENT AND TREAT WOOD WITH A CLEAR BUT BREATHABLE INHIBITOR TO PREVENT FUTURE MOLD GROWTH. CLEAN THE BASEMENT STONE FLOOR.

S19. LIGHTING AT BASEMENT STEPS – INSTALL CONCEALED SMALL LED LIGHT TO WASH THE BASE OF THE STAIRS.

S20. BASEMENT STAIR RAILING – REMOVE EXISTING AND INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT RAILING AND HANDRAIL SYSTEM.

S21. FIRST FLOOR WOOD FLOORING –
- A. OPTION 1 - REPLACE EXISTING FLOOR BOARDS THAT HAVE HOLES, ARE WORN, OR ARE CRACKED THAT ARE IN THE PATH OF TRAVEL. REMOVE AND REPLACE ENTIRE LENGTH OF BOARD. CAREFULLY SALVAGING THE HISTORIC BOARD. LABEL INDISCREETLY ON THE END OF THE BOARD FOR CURATORIAL STORAGE. INSTALL REPLICA, AGED AND WOOD BOARD, ALSO LABELED INDISCREETLY ON THE END OF THE BOARD WITH THE DATE OF INSTALLATION.
- B. OPTION 2 – INFILL HOLES AND IMPERFECTIONS IN THE WOOD FLOORING IN THE PATH OF VISITOR TRAVEL COVERED WITH AN INDOOR/OUTDOOR WOVEN CARPET WITH A NATURAL, BREATHABLE BACKING.

S22. ACCESSIBILITY – (REFERENCE OPTIONS A, B1, AND B2, AND TREATMENT WRITE-UP)
ACCESSIBILITY TO AND AROUND HS-12 IS IMPORTANT FOR ALL VISITORS TO EXPERIENCE THE BUILDING. CURRENTLY, THERE IS NO ACCESSIBLE ENTRY TO ALLOW ACCESS TO THE FIRST FLOOR. OPTIONS FOR ACCESS MUST CONSIDER THAT TOURS ARE SELF-GUIDED, AND PARK STAFF CANNOT BE RELIED UPON TO PROVIDE MECHANICAL OR OTHER TYPES OF CONCEALED ACCESS TO THE BUILDING.

THE PARK DESIRES TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE BUILDING FOR ALL VISITORS. VISITORS WITH NO MOBILITY IMPAIRMENTS MAY BE ABLE TO CLIMB THE STAIRS TO THE LOFT AND VIEW INTERPRETIVE STORAGE DISPLAYS FROM A LANDING AT THE TOP OF THE STAIR, BUT THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO WALK AROUND THE LOFT. THE LOFT IS FILLED WITH LOW-HEIGHT, STRUCTURAL CABLE-TIES AND EXPOSED PIPING FOR THE FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM. ACCESS TO THE BASEMENT WILL ALSO BE POSSIBLE FOR VISITORS WITH NO MOBILITY IMPAIRMENTS TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL BASEMENT AND POTENTIAL INTERPRETIVE STORAGE DISPLAYS LOCATED IN THE SPACE.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT OPTIONS INCLUDE:
- A. RECONFIGURE THE ENTRY AROUND AND INTO THE BUILDING TO PROVIDE AN ABA-COMPLIANT ENTRANCE ON THE EAST SIDE FOR ALL VISITORS.
- B. SEE EXTERIOR ENTRANCE RAMP OPTIONS A, B1 AND B2 ALONG WITH POTENTIAL PATTERNS OF TRAVEL. THE RAMPS ARE PROPOSED TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF PAINTED GALVANIZED STEEL WITH A COMPOSITE DECKING OR ACCOYA WOOD WALKING SURFACE. RAILINGS ARE PAINTED GALVANIZED BALUSTERS WITH STAINLESS STEEL CABLE RAILING AND A STAINLESS STEEL OR BRUSHED ALUMINUM HANDRAIL.
- C. OPTION A INCLUDES A NEW ABA-COMPLIANT RAMP ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE BUILDING, WITH THE MAIN ENTRY THROUGH THE SOUTH DOOR ON THE EAST ELEVATION, DOOR 2/100.
- D. OPTION B INCLUDES A NEW ABA-COMPLIANT RAMP ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE BUILDING AND A NEW DECK SPANNING BETWEEN THE NORTH AND CENTER LOADING DOCKS, WITH THE MAIN ENTRY THROUGH THE CENTER DOOR ON THE EAST ELEVATION, DOOR 1/102.
- E. ABA ACCESS WILL BE PROVIDED IN ROOM 100, 101, AND 102 ONLY.
- F. CONSIDER ALTERING THE VISITOR PARTITIONS IN ROOM 101 TO ALLOW VISITORS TO PASS THROUGH DOOR 2/102 TO CREATE A CIRCULAR PATH THROUGH THE FIRST FLOOR.

S23. LOFT ACCESS FOR INTERPRETATION –
- A. REMOVE THE CHICKEN WIRE FROM THE TOP OF THE SOUTH LOFT STAIRS.
- B. RECONFIGURE RAILING AND HANDRAIL TO BE ABA-COMPLIANT FOR VISITORS TO PEER INTO THE LOFT.
- C. PROVIDE A LANDING, APPROXIMATELY 25-FEET SQUARE WITH WOOD RAILINGS TO PREVENT VISITORS FROM ACCESSING THE LOFT. PARK STAFF WILL PROVIDE LIGHT-WEIGHT, INTERPRETIVE STORAGE DISPLAYS IN THE LOFT ADJACENT TO THE SOUTH STAIR.
- D. INSTALL A CONCEALED LED SPOTLIGHT TO WASH THE STEPS. INSTALL CONCEALED LED SPOTLIGHTS TO HIGHLIGHT DISPLAYS.

S24. NORTH LOFT STAIR – ADD ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAIL ON BOTH SIDES OF THE STAIR.

S25. EAST EXTERIOR STAIR RAILING – INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAIL AND STAIRS.

S26. EXTERIOR STONE LANDING – REMOVE EXISTING STONE WALKWAY AND REPLACE WITH ABA -COMPLIANT STONES THAT ARE FLUSH TO THE CHIP AND SEAL WALKWAY.

27. INSTALL A REPLICA ISSUING COUNTER AND LOW PARTITION WALL IN CLERK'S ROOM 102. REMOVE THE EXISTING DISPLAY CASE AND LIGHTING IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE ROOM AND EXPOSE THE WALL CONSTRUCTION FOR VISITORS TO OBSERVE.

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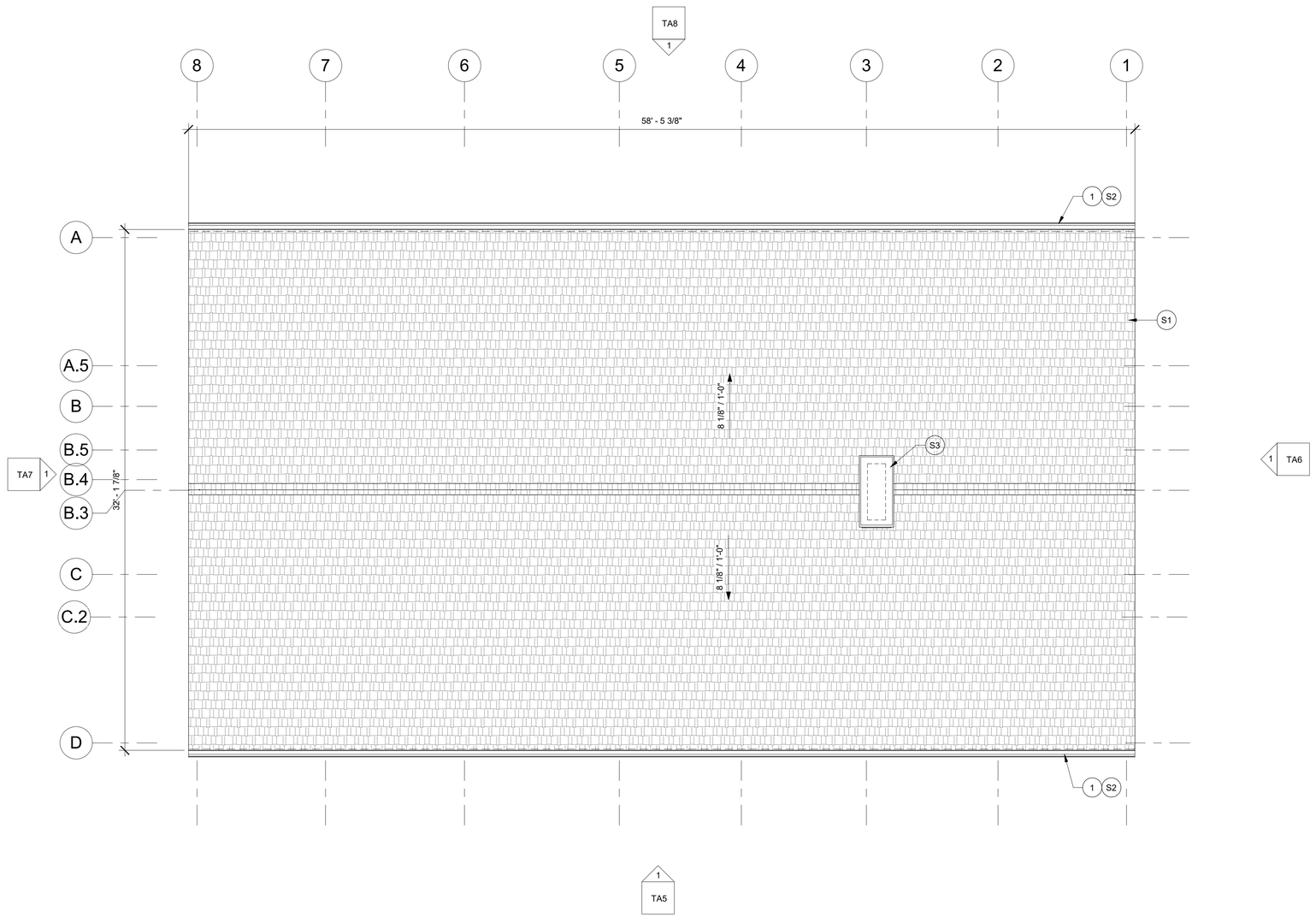
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L11. ALL NEW POWER AND LIGHTING BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING WITHIN THE BUILDING WILL BE COPPER CONDUCTORS ROUTED IN EMT CONDUIT. MC CABLE MAY BE UTILIZED FOR BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING AS A COST SAVING ALTERNATIVE. WHERE BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING CAN'T BE CONCEALED IN WALLS, SURFACE MOUNTED RACEWAY SHALL BE UTILIZED. ROUTING OF ANY REQUIRED SURFACE MOUNTED RACEWAY SHALL BE CLOSELY COORDINATED WITH THE ARCHITECT AND OWNER TO AVOID DISRUPTING THE HISTORICAL APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE.



1 TREATMENT ROOF PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

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DESIGNED: CA/JT
CADD: CA/JT
TECH. REVIEW: AG
DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. TA4

TITLE OF SHEET
TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
HS-12 QUARTERMASTER'S STOREHOUSE
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING NO. 471 / 80066
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 05 OF 25

ELEVATION KEY

- 000 / 0 — DOOR NUMBER
- 000 — WINDOW NUMBER
- # — DRAWING KEY NOTES

TREATMENT KEY NOTES

IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. DOWNSPOUTS – INSTALL EXTENSIONS ON ALL FOUR DOWNSPOUTS TO DIRECT WATER AWAY FROM THE BUILDING.
2. RE-GRADE – SPOT RE-GRADE AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER TO ADD ADDITIONAL SOIL TO CREATE POSITIVE SLOPE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING. SEED NEW SOIL.
3. PERFORM AN INSECT INSPECTION. NOTE THERE WERE SUSPECT AREAS IN THE LOFT, WEST RAFTERS, FOURTH AND FIFTH FROM THE NORTH WALL.
4. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SERVICE ENTRANCE AND BUILDING GROUNDING SYSTEM SHOULD BE TESTED TO ENSURE ALL CONNECTIONS ARE SECURE AND THAT THE SYSTEM IS CODE COMPLIANT.
5. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE LABELING OF THE MAIN PANELBOARD CIRCUITS SHOULD BE UPDATED TO MATCH CURRENT CONDITIONS. ANY UNUSED CIRCUIT BREAKERS SHOULD BE SWITCHED TO THE OFF POSITION AND LABELED AS SPARE.
6. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - ALL UNCOVERED ENCLOSURES OR BOXES SHOULD HAVE COVERS INSTALLED TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE CONDUCTORS / CABLES AND/OR POTENTIAL INJURY TO PARK STAFF OR PATRONS.
7. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SECURITY SYSTEM SHOULD BE MORE CLEARLY LABELED TO MORE CLEARLY INDICATE WHAT STRUCTURES ARE FED FROM THE MAIN PANEL LOCATED IN THE STOREHOUSE. ANY DUPLICATE / CONFLICTING LABELING SHOULD BE REMOVED.

SHORT TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

S1. ROOF – IN GOOD CONDITION. REPLACE DETERIORATED, CURLED, OR MISSING SHINGLES, IN KIND. QTY: 15%. REPAIR ALL NAIL POPS.

S2. GUTTERS – INSPECT GUTTERS FOR REQUIRED REPAIRS. NOTE: EAST ELEVATION HAS SOME RUST. REPAIR, PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT.

S3. CHIMNEY – APPEARS TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION. WHEN RE-ROOFING, INSPECT CHIMNEY CAP AND FLASHING CONDITION AND REPAIR AS REQ.

S4. WOOD SIDING – REPAIR SPLIT OR CRACKED SIDING IN FULL LENGTHS ON THE NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, AND WEST ELEVATIONS. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY: 5.

S5. RAKE BOARD – NORTH ELEVATION, EAST RAKE BOARD, REPLACE IN KIND. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY. 20'-0" LF

S6. WOOD SIDING AT PORCHES – REMOVE EXISTING SIDING RESTING ON PORCH FLOORS. INSTALL NEW GALVANIZED FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER FROM ENTERING INTO THE BUILDING. INSTALL REPLACEMENT SIDING, IN KIND, AND HOLD UP ABOVE PORCH FLOOR BY ½-INCH. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT NEW SIDING. QTY: 6 PORCHES, APPROXIMATELY 50 LF.

S7. EXCAVATION, WATERPROOFING, DRAINAGE, AND GRADING –
- A. EXCAVATE FOUNDATION TO INSTALL FOOTING DRAIN TO DAYLIGHT (SOUTHEAST OF THE BUILDING). INSTALL BENTONITE WATERPROOFING ON STONE WALLS AND ROCK CHIMNEY TO DRAIN THE WATER TO FOOTING DRAINS.
- B. PRIOR TO INSTALLING BENTONITE, SPOT REPOINT THE FOUNDATION WALLS, AS REQUIRED. QUANTITY – REPOINT 100% OF BELOW-GRADE SOUTH, EAST, AND NORTH ELEVATIONS AND SPOT REPOINT WEST ELEVATION, AS REQUIRED. UTILIZE TYPE N MORTAR.
- C. INSTALL NEW DOWNSPOUT BOOTS AT FOUR DOWNSPOUTS INTO THE FOOTING DRAIN.
- D. RE-GRADE PERIMETER OF BUILDING SITE TO CREATE POSITIVE DRAINAGE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING, CONCENTRATING ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE LOT. THIS WILL INCLUDE LOWERING AND RECONSTRUCTING THE SIDEWALK THAT RUNS ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF THE BUILDING.
- E. INSTALL SWALE ALONG THE WEST AND SOUTH SIDES OF THE SIDEWALK WITH FRENCH DRAIN TO DAYLIGHT TO ASSIST IN CATCHING SHEET FLOW RAINWATER BEFORE IT GETS TO THE PERIMETER OF THE BUILDING.
- F. PROVIDE SHORING REQUIRED TO SUPPORT LOADING PLATFORMS AND PORCHES DURING FOUNDATION WORK.
- G. WORK WILL REQUIRE REMOVAL AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WOODEN STEPS WITH ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAILS.
- H. WORK WILL REQUIRE REMOVAL OF THE STONE LANDING(S), WHICH ARE CURRENTLY TRIPPING HAZARDS. INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT STONE WALKWAY TO BE LEVEL WITH THE EXISTING CHIP AND SEAL WALKWAYS.

S8. BULKHEADS – QTY: 4
- A. REPOINT SIDE WALLS OF THE BULKHEAD DOORS.
- B. REPLACE CRACKED MORTAR CAP AT THE ENTRY TO THE NORTHWEST BULKHEAD.
- C. REMOVE DOORS AND INSTALL NEW HEAD TRIM WITH FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER INTRUSION AT THE DOORS. REINSTALL MODIFIED DOORS TO FIT THE SHORTER OPENING.
- D. REPAIR WOOD ROT BY REPLACING DETERIORATED NE BULKHEAD DOOR.
- E. REPOINT ALL INTERIOR WALLS AND TREADS.
- F. INSTALL STONE CURB(S) AT TOP OF STEPS TO INFILL GAP BETWEEN GRADE AND THE BULKHEAD DOOR(S).
- G. REUSE THE EXISTING HARDWARE. RESTORE / REPAIR HARDWARE, AS REQUIRED

S9. MASONRY – CLEAN BIOLOGICAL GROWTH FROM ALL EXTERIOR MASONRY WALLS AND PIERS WITH LIGHT DETERGENT SCRUBBING AND WARM WATER.

S10. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – REPLACE MISSING STONE ON EAST WALL, SOUTH OF THE NORTHEAST BULKHEAD DOOR.

S11. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – SPOT REPOINT BOTTOM TWO FEET OF THE PERIMETER WALLS.

S12. DOORS 2/100, 1/101, 1/102, AND 4/104– REPLACE DETERIORATED WOOD DOOR THRESHOLDS AND JAMBS AND EXTERIOR TRIM, IN KIND. NOTE ABA-ACCESSIBILITY IS REQUIRED AT EITHER DOOR 1/102 OR 2/100, DEPENDING ON THE OPTION TAKEN TO ADDRESS ACCESSIBLE ENTRY.

S13. OPENING 107 – REPLACE DETERIORATED SILL AND BOARD AND BATTEN INTERIOR SHUTTER, IN KIND. REUSE EXISTING HARDWARE. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT ALL MATERIALS.

S14. WINDOW 102 – REPLACE BOTTOM RAIL IN WINDOW 102. RE-GLAZE WINDOW AND RESTORE BOTH SASHES. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. NOTE: THIS WINDOW CONSISTS OF TWO UPPER SASHES THAT HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AS AN UPPER AND LOWER SASH, SO THE BOTTOM SASH APPEARS TO BE UPSIDE DOWN AND DOES NOT HAVE A TALL BOTTOM RAIL.

S15. PORCHES –
- A. REPLACE SKIRT BOARDS ON PORCHES, IN KIND. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY: 32 LF

S16. BASEMENT WINDOWS – QTY. 6
- A. REPLACE ALL SILLS AND JAMBS. CONSTRUCT WITH NEW DETAIL TO PREVENT WATER INFILTRATION BELOW IN-SWING SASHES. PROVIDE NEW WINDOW SASHES. PROVIDE NEW HARDWARE TO MATCH EXISTING.

S17. PAINTING – PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT ALL SIDING, DOORS, TRIM, WINDOW OPENINGS, SASHES, SHUTTERS, GUTTERS, AND DOWNSPOUTS.

S18. BASEMENT MOLD REMEDIATION – CONTRACT WITH A QUALIFIED MOLD REMEDIATION COMPANY ONCE ALL FOUNDATION WATERPROOFING IS ADDRESSED. REMOVE MOLD FROM ALL WOOD SURFACES IN THE BASEMENT AND TREAT WOOD WITH A CLEAR BUT BREATHABLE INHIBITOR TO PREVENT FUTURE MOLD GROWTH. CLEAN THE BASEMENT STONE FLOOR.

S19. LIGHTING AT BASEMENT STEPS – INSTALL CONCEALED SMALL LED LIGHT TO WASH THE BASE OF THE STAIRS.

S20. BASEMENT STAIR RAILING – REMOVE EXISTING AND INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT RAILING AND HANDRAIL SYSTEM.

S21. FIRST FLOOR WOOD FLOORING –
- A. OPTION 1 - REPLACE EXISTING FLOOR BOARDS THAT HAVE HOLES, ARE WORN, OR ARE CRACKED THAT ARE IN THE PATH OF TRAVEL. REMOVE AND REPLACE ENTIRE LENGTH OF BOARD, CAREFULLY SALVAGING THE HISTORIC BOARD. LABEL INDISCREETLY ON THE END OF THE BOARD FOR CURATORIAL STORAGE. INSTALL REPLICA, AGED AND WOOD BOARD, ALSO LABELED INDISCREETLY ON THE END OF THE BOARD WITH THE DATE OF INSTALLATION.
- B. OPTION 2 – INFILL HOLES AND IMPERFECTIONS IN THE WOOD FLOORING IN THE PATH OF VISITOR TRAVEL COVERED WITH AN INDOOR/OUTDOOR WOVEN CARPET WITH A NATURAL, BREATHABLE BACKING.

S22. ACCESSIBILITY – (REFERENCE OPTIONS A, B1, AND B2, AND TREATMENT WRITE-UP)
ACCESSIBILITY TO AND AROUND HS-12 IS IMPORTANT FOR ALL VISITORS TO EXPERIENCE THE BUILDING. CURRENTLY, THERE IS NO ACCESSIBLE ENTRY TO ALLOW ACCESS TO THE FIRST FLOOR. OPTIONS FOR ACCESS MUST CONSIDER THAT TOURS ARE SELF-GUIDED, AND PARK STAFF CANNOT BE RELIED UPON TO PROVIDE MECHANICAL OR OTHER TYPES OF CONCEALED ACCESS TO THE BUILDING.

THE PARK DESIRES TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE BUILDING FOR ALL VISITORS. VISITORS WITH NO MOBILITY IMPAIRMENTS MAY BE ABLE TO CLIMB THE STAIRS TO THE LOFT AND VIEW INTERPRETIVE STORAGE DISPLAYS FROM A LANDING AT THE TOP OF THE STAIR, BUT THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO WALK AROUND THE LOFT. THE LOFT IS FILLED WITH LOW-HEIGHT, STRUCTURAL CABLE-TIES AND EXPOSED PIPING FOR THE FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM. ACCESS TO THE BASEMENT WILL ALSO BE POSSIBLE FOR VISITORS WITH NO MOBILITY IMPAIRMENTS TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL BASEMENT AND POTENTIAL INTERPRETIVE STORAGE DISPLAYS LOCATED IN THE SPACE.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT OPTIONS INCLUDE:
- A. RECONFIGURE THE ENTRY AROUND AND INTO THE BUILDING TO PROVIDE AN ABA-COMPLIANT ENTRANCE ON THE EAST SIDE FOR ALL VISITORS.
- B. SEE EXTERIOR ENTRANCE RAMP OPTIONS A, B1 AND B2 ALONG WITH POTENTIAL PATTERNS OF TRAVEL. THE RAMPS ARE PROPOSED TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF PAINTED GALVANIZED STEEL WITH A COMPOSITE DECKING OR ACCOYA WOOD WALKING SURFACE. RAILINGS ARE PAINTED GALVANIZED BALUSTERS WITH STAINLESS STEEL CABLE RAILING AND A STAINLESS STEEL OR BRUSHED ALUMINUM HANDRAIL.
- C. OPTION A INCLUDES A NEW ABA-COMPLIANT RAMP ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE BUILDING, WITH THE MAIN ENTRY THROUGH THE SOUTH DOOR ON THE EAST ELEVATION, DOOR 2/100.
- D. OPTION B INCLUDES A NEW ABA-COMPLIANT RAMP ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE BUILDING AND A NEW DECK SPANNING BETWEEN THE NORTH AND CENTER LOADING DOCKS, WITH THE MAIN ENTRY THROUGH THE CENTER DOOR ON THE EAST ELEVATION, DOOR 1/102.
- E. ABA ACCESS WILL BE PROVIDED IN ROOM 100, 101, AND 102 ONLY.
- F. CONSIDER ALTERING THE VISITOR PARTITIONS IN ROOM 101 TO ALLOW VISITORS TO PASS THROUGH DOOR 2/102 TO CREATE A CIRCULAR PATH THROUGH THE FIRST FLOOR.

S23. LOFT ACCESS FOR INTERPRETATION –
- A. REMOVE THE CHICKEN WIRE FROM THE TOP OF THE SOUTH LOFT STAIRS.
- B. RECONFIGURE RAILING AND HANDRAIL TO BE ABA-COMPLIANT FOR VISITORS TO PEER INTO THE LOFT.
- C. PROVIDE A LANDING, APPROXIMATELY 25-FEET SQUARE WITH WOOD RAILINGS TO PREVENT VISITORS FROM ACCESSING THE LOFT. PARK STAFF WILL PROVIDE LIGHT-WEIGHT, INTERPRETIVE STORAGE DISPLAYS IN THE LOFT ADJACENT TO THE SOUTH STAIR.
- D. INSTALL A CONCEALED LED SPOTLIGHT TO WASH THE STEPS. INSTALL CONCEALED LED SPOTLIGHTS TO HIGHLIGHT DISPLAYS.

S24. NORTH LOFT STAIR – ADD ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAIL ON BOTH SIDES OF THE STAIR.

S25. EAST EXTERIOR STAIR RAILING – INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAIL AND STAIRS.

S26. EXTERIOR STONE LANDING – REMOVE EXISTING STONE WALKWAY AND REPLACE WITH ABA -COMPLIANT STONES THAT ARE FLUSH TO THE CHIP AND SEAL WALKWAY.

27. INSTALL A REPLICA ISSUING COUNTER AND LOW PARTITION WALL IN CLERK'S ROOM 102. REMOVE THE EXISTING DISPLAY CASE AND LIGHTING IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE ROOM AND EXPOSE THE WALL CONSTRUCTION FOR VISITORS TO OBSERVE.

LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

L1. FOUNDATION – AT ALL SIX STEEL POSTS IN BASEMENT, REMOVE EXISTING FLAGSTONES AND EXCAVATE AS REQUIRED TO EXPOSE BASE PLATES. CLEAN POSTS AND PLATES OF SURFACE CORROSION AND APPLY GALVANIC COATING. IF NO GROUT PAD OR ANCHORAGE IS PRESENT, AS IS THE CASE AT THE POST IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER, INSTALL GROUT BELOW BASE PLATE AND PROVIDE ANCHORAGE TO FOOTING. ANCHORS SHALL BE ½-INCH DIAMETER THREADED RODS WITH 6-INCH EMBEDMENT INTO EXISTING FOOTING, EPOXIED IN PLACE. FOUR ANCHORS TOTAL PER BASE PLATE. USE ALL HOT DIP GALVANIZED HARDWARE.

L2. REPAIR BASE OF ROTTED TIMBER COLUMNS IN BASEMENT. REMOVE EXISTING FLAGSTONES AND EXCAVATE AS REQUIRED TO EXPOSE CONCRETE FOOTING. PROVIDE SHORING FOR BEAMS AS NECESSARY TO REMOVE AND REPLACE BOTTOM PORTION OF COLUMN. REMOVE EXISTING ROTTED REPAIRS AND REPLACE IN KIND. INSTALL REPLACEMENT PORTION OF COLUMN TIGHT TO EXISTING COLUMN AND REINFORCE CONNECTION WITH G GALVANIZED STEEL PLATES ON EITHER SIDE OF COLUMN. CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO DAMAGE ADJACENT CONSTRUCTION WITH SHORING SYSTEM OR DURING REPAIR. DO NOT JACK ADDITIONAL LOAD INTO STRUCTURE.

L3. WALL FRAMING – REMOVE AND REPLACE THE BASE OF COLUMN AT WEST ELEVATION, FIRST LEVEL (COLUMN A/5). PROVIDE SHORING TO ADJACENT BEAMS PRIOR TO STARTING WORK. CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO DAMAGE ADJACENT CONSTRUCTION WITH SHORING SYSTEM OR DURING REPAIR. DO NOT JACK ADDITIONAL LOAD INTO STRUCTURE. TEMPORARILY REMOVE SIDING, FLOORING, OR WALL FINISHES AS NECESSARY TO FACILITATE REPAIR, WORKING CLOSELY WITH PARK PERSONNEL. REMOVE ROTTED PORTION OF COLUMN AND REPLACE, CREATING A BUTT JOINT BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW PORTIONS OF COLUMN. INSTALL REPLACEMENT PORTION OF COLUMN TIGHT TO EXISTING COLUMN AND REINFORCE CONNECTION WITH GALVANIZED STEEL PLATES ON EITHER SIDE OF COLUMN.

L4. WALL FRAMING – THE NORTH GABLE WALL IS UNRESTRAINED FROM MOVING AWAY FROM THE STRUCTURE. ONE OPTION TO REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF CONTINUED MOVEMENT OUTWARD WOULD BE TO REINFORCE THE CONNECTIONS AT THE SECOND FLOOR FRAMING. THERE IS CURRENTLY NO MECHANICAL CONNECTIONS PRESENT FOR THE JOISTS AND POSSIBLY THE BEAMS AS WELL. STEEL BENT PLATES SHOULD BE INSTALLED ON EITHER END OF MOST OF THE JOISTS AND BEAMS AT THE NORTHERNMOST BAY. THE BENT PLATES WOULD BE SIMILAR IN SIZE AND SHAPE TO THE BENT PLATES A ALREADY INSTALLED IN SEVERAL LOCATIONS FOR THE FLOOR FRAMING. THE NEW PLATES MAY NOT BE ABLE TO BE INSTALLED AT THE JOISTS NEAR THE STAIRS, DUE TO STEEL PLATES ALONG THE BEAM ALREADY IN PLACE. ALTERNATIVELY, REMEDIATION MEASURES COULD BE PERFORMED IN THE ATTIC SPACE. INSTALLATION OF BOARDS IN THE NORTH SOUTH DIRECTION, ON TOP OF THE FLOORING, RIGIDLY CONNECTING THE WALL PLATE TO THE INTERIOR BEAM AT THE NEXT GRIDLINE.

L5. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – ALL JOIST POCKETS AND BEAM CONNECTIONS SHOULD BE TESTED AND PROBED FOR DETERIORATION. WHERE DETERIORATED, ADDITIONAL SUPPORTS SHOULD BE INSTALLED. FOR JOISTS, A STEEL JOIST HANGER MAY BE INSTALLED. DUE TO THE NON-UNIFORM SIZED OF JOISTS, THESE JOIST HANGERS WOULD LIKELY BE CUSTOM FABRICATED. HANGERS WOULD BE GALVANIZED AND MOUNTED ON THE FACE OF THE BEAMS, SIMILAR TO THOSE COMMONLY USED IN MODERN CONSTRUCTION. WHERE BEAM CONNECTIONS ARE DETERIORATED, A STEEL BRACKET OR ANGLE SEAT SHOULD BE INSTALLED BELOW THE CONNECTION. THE BRACKET WOULD BE A STEEL BENT PLATE, WITH A VERTICAL COMPONENT ANCHORED TO THE TOP OF THE COLUMN, AND THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT SUPPORTING THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BEAM.

L6. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE THREE FLOATING JOISTS IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE STRUCTURE SHOULD BE SHIMMED AS NEEDED TO BE TIGHT TO THE SUBFLOOR. SINCE THESE BEAMS ARE D DIRECTLY ABOVE THE TOP OF THE FOUNDATION WALL, HARDWOOD SHIMS MAY BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE WALL AND THE BOTTOM OF THE JOISTS.

L7. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE OPEN MORTISE JOINTS AT THE COLUMNS ON THE SOUTH GABLE WALL SHOULD BE FILLED. HARDWOOD BLOCKS SHOULD BE TIGHTLY FITTED INTO THE OPENINGS TO PROVIDE POSITIVE BEARING FOR THE BEAM CONNECTION. BLOCKS SHOULD COMPLETELY FILL THE OPEN JOINT, TO THE BACK OF THE OPENING.

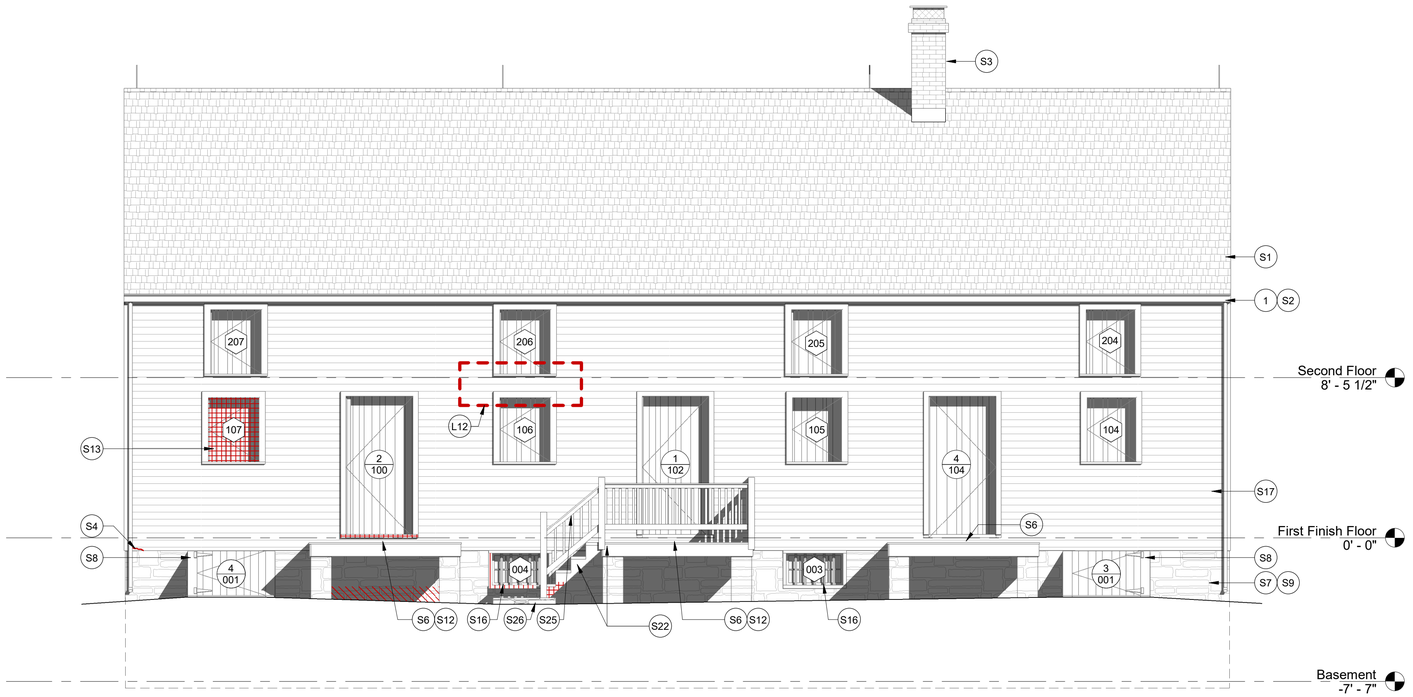
L8. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE BEAM CONNECTION NEAR THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE STRUCTURE IS SEVERELY DETERIORATED. A STEEL BRACKET OR ANGLE SEAT SHOULD BE INSTALLED BELOW THE CONNECTION. THE BRACKET WOULD BE A STEEL BENT PLATE, WITH A VERTICAL COMPONENT ANCHORED TO THE TOP OF THE COLUMN, AND THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT SUPPORTING THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BEAM.

L9. EXHAUST SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE BASEMENT TO PREVENT HUMIDITY LEVELS FROM REACHING THE DEW POINT. A HUMIDITY SENSOR SHOULD BE INSTALLED TO AUTOMATICALLY TURN ON THE EXHAUST FAN TO MAINTAIN THE DESIRED RANGE. ONE OPTION WOULD BE TO RUN AN EXHAUST DUCT FROM THE BASEMENT UP TO THE ATTIC WITH AN INLINE EXHAUST FAN LOCATED IN THE UTILITY ROOM ON THE MAIN LEVEL. THE DUCT IN THE ATTIC COULD BE ROUTED TO ONE OF THE EXISTING DOORS IN THE ATTIC THAT COULD BE CONVERTED TO A LOUVER.

L10. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GENERAL-PURPOSE GFCI RECEPTACLES BE ADDED AS NECESSARY. AT A MINIMUM, ONE SHOULD BE ADDED IN THE BASEMENT AND ONE IN THE ATTIC FOR MAINTENANCE PURPOSES.

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L12. PARK MAINTENANCE STAFF HAVE REPORTED THAT THERE MAY BE DETERIORATION OF THE BEAM IN THIS LOCATION, BELOW OPENING 206. FROM BELOW, THE BEAM APPEARS TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION. HOWEVER, THERE IS SIDING REPLACEMENT IN THIS LOCATION THAT MAY INDICATE PREVIOUS REPAIR. IF WORK WERE TO PROGRESS IN THIS AREA IN THE FUTURE, CONSULT WITH AN ARCHITECT AND/OR ENGINEER TO INSPECT THE FACE OF THIS BEAM IF IT'S UNCOVERED, TO DETERMINE THE POTENTIAL EXTENT OF DETERIORATION AND POTENTIAL REPAIR.



1 TREATMENT EAST ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

ELEVATION DETERIORATION LEGEND

- BIOLOGICAL GROWTH / ENVIRONMENTAL STAINING
- AREA OF MISSING MORTAR
- MATERIAL LOSS
- DETERIORATED / STRUCTURALLY UNSOUND WOOD TO BE REPAIRED WITH PATCH OR DUTCHMAN REPLACEMENT, OR REMOVED AND REPLACE WITH IN-KIND MATERIALS
- IMPROPER / DEFECTIVE MORTAR JOINT
- STRUCTURAL CRACKING
- IMPROPER PATCH TO BE REMOVED
- SPALLING

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TITLE OF SHEET
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FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING NO. 471 / 80066
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 06 OF 25

ELEVATION KEY

000/0 DOOR NUMBER

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1. DOWNSPOUTS – INSTALL EXTENSIONS ON ALL FOUR DOWNSPOUTS TO DIRECT WATER AWAY FROM THE BUILDING.
2. RE-GRADE – SPOT RE-GRADE AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER TO ADD ADDITIONAL SOIL TO CREATE POSITIVE SLOPE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING. SEED NEW SOIL.
3. PERFORM AN INSECT INSPECTION. NOTE THERE WERE SUSPECT AREAS IN THE LOFT, WEST RAFTERS, FOURTH AND FIFTH FROM THE NORTH WALL.
4. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SERVICE ENTRANCE AND BUILDING GROUNDING SYSTEM SHOULD BE TESTED TO ENSURE ALL CONNECTIONS ARE SECURE AND THAT THE SYSTEM IS CODE COMPLIANT.
5. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE LABELING OF THE MAIN PANELBOARD CIRCUITS SHOULD BE UPDATED TO MATCH CURRENT CONDITIONS. ANY UNUSED CIRCUIT BREAKERS SHOULD BE SWITCHED TO THE OFF POSITION AND LABELED AS SPARE.
6. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - ALL UNCOVERED ENCLOSURES OR BOXES SHOULD HAVE COVERS INSTALLED TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE CONDUCTORS / CABLES AND/OR POTENTIAL INJURY TO PARK STAFF OR PATRONS.
7. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SECURITY SYSTEM SHOULD BE MORE CLEARLY LABELED TO MORE CLEARLY INDICATE WHAT STRUCTURES ARE FED FROM THE MAIN PANEL LOCATED IN THE STOREHOUSE. ANY DUPLICATE / CONFLICTING LABELING SHOULD BE REMOVED.

SHORT TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

S1. ROOF – IN GOOD CONDITION. REPLACE DETERIORATED, CURLED, OR MISSING SHINGLES, IN KIND. QTY: 15%. REPAIR ALL NAIL POPS.

S2. GUTTERS – INSPECT GUTTERS FOR REQUIRED REPAIRS. NOTE: EAST ELEVATION HAS SOME RUST. REPAIR, PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT.

S3. CHIMNEY – APPEARS TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION. WHEN RE-ROOFING, INSPECT CHIMNEY CAP AND FLASHING CONDITION AND REPAIR AS REQ.

S4. WOOD SIDING – REPAIR SPLIT OR CRACKED SIDING IN FULL LENGTHS ON THE NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, AND WEST ELEVATIONS. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY: 5.

S5. RAKE BOARD – NORTH ELEVATION, EAST RAKE BOARD, REPLACE IN KIND. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY. 20'-0" LF

S6. WOOD SIDING AT PORCHES – REMOVE EXISTING SIDING RESTING ON PORCH FLOORS. INSTALL NEW GALVANIZED FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER FROM ENTERING INTO THE BUILDING. INSTALL REPLACEMENT SIDING, IN KIND, AND HOLD UP ABOVE PORCH FLOOR BY ½-INCH. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT NEW SIDING. QTY: 6 PORCHES, APPROXIMATELY 50 LF.

S7. EXCAVATION, WATERPROOFING, DRAINAGE, AND GRADING –
- A. EXCAVATE FOUNDATION TO INSTALL FOOTING DRAIN TO DAYLIGHT (SOUTHEAST OF THE BUILDING). INSTALL BENTONITE WATERPROOFING ON STONE WALLS AND ROCK CHIMNEY TO DRAIN THE WATER TO FOOTING DRAINS.
- B. PRIOR TO INSTALLING BENTONITE, SPOT REPOINT THE FOUNDATION WALLS, AS REQUIRED. QUANTITY – REPOINT 100% OF BELOW-GRADE SOUTH, EAST, AND NORTH ELEVATIONS AND SPOT REPOINT WEST ELEVATION, AS REQUIRED. UTILIZE TYPE N MORTAR.
- C. INSTALL NEW DOWNSPOUT BOOTS AT FOUR DOWNSPOUTS INTO THE FOOTING DRAIN.
- D. RE-GRADE PERIMETER OF BUILDING SITE TO CREATE POSITIVE DRAINAGE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING, CONCENTRATING ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE LOT. THIS WILL INCLUDE LOWERING AND RECONSTRUCTING THE SIDEWALK THAT RUNS ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF THE BUILDING.
- E. INSTALL SWALE ALONG THE WEST AND SOUTH SIDES OF THE SIDEWALK WITH FRENCH DRAIN TO DAYLIGHT TO ASSIST IN CATCHING SHEET FLOW RAINWATER BEFORE IT GETS TO THE PERIMETER OF THE BUILDING.
- F. PROVIDE SHORING REQUIRED TO SUPPORT LOADING PLATFORMS AND PORCHES DURING FOUNDATION WORK.
- G. WORK WILL REQUIRE REMOVAL AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WOODEN STEPS WITH ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAILS.
- H. WORK WILL REQUIRE REMOVAL OF THE STONE LANDING(S), WHICH ARE CURRENTLY TRIPPING HAZARDS. INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT STONE WALKWAY TO BE LEVEL WITH THE EXISTING CHIP AND SEAL WALKWAYS.

S8. BULKHEADS – QTY: 4
- A. REPOINT SIDE WALLS OF THE BULKHEAD DOORS.
- B. REPLACE CRACKED MORTAR CAP AT THE ENTRY TO THE NORTHWEST BULKHEAD.
- C. REMOVE DOORS AND INSTALL NEW HEAD TRIM WITH FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER INTRUSION AT THE DOORS. REINSTALL MODIFIED DOORS TO FIT THE SHORTER OPENING.
- D. REPAIR WOOD ROT BY REPLACING DETERIORATED NE BULKHEAD DOOR.
- E. REPOINT ALL INTERIOR WALLS AND TREADS.
- F. INSTALL STONE CURB(S) AT TOP OF STEPS TO INFILL GAP BETWEEN GRADE AND THE BULKHEAD DOOR(S).
- G. REUSE THE EXISTING HARDWARE. RESTORE / REPAIR HARDWARE, AS REQUIRED

S9. MASONRY – CLEAN BIOLOGICAL GROWTH FROM ALL EXTERIOR MASONRY WALLS AND PIERS WITH LIGHT DETERGENT SCRUBBING AND WARM WATER.

S10. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – REPLACE MISSING STONE ON EAST WALL, SOUTH OF THE NORTHEAST BULKHEAD DOOR.

S11. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – SPOT REPOINT BOTTOM TWO FEET OF THE PERIMETER WALLS.

S12. DOORS 2/100, 1/101, 1/102, AND 4/104– REPLACE DETERIORATED WOOD DOOR THRESHOLDS AND JAMBS AND EXTERIOR TRIM, IN KIND. NOTE ABA-ACCESSIBILITY IS REQUIRED AT EITHER DOOR 1/102 OR 2/100, DEPENDING ON THE OPTION TAKEN TO ADDRESS ACCESSIBLE ENTRY.

S13. OPENING 107 – REPLACE DETERIORATED SILL AND BOARD AND BATTEN INTERIOR SHUTTER, IN KIND. REUSE EXISTING HARDWARE. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT ALL MATERIALS.

S14. WINDOW 102 – REPLACE BOTTOM RAIL IN WINDOW 102. RE-GLAZE WINDOW AND RESTORE BOTH SASHES. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. NOTE: THIS WINDOW CONSISTS OF TWO UPPER SASHES THAT HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AS AN UPPER AND LOWER SASH, SO THE BOTTOM SASH APPEARS TO BE UPSIDE DOWN AND DOES NOT HAVE A TALL BOTTOM RAIL.

S15. PORCHES –
- A. REPLACE SKIRT BOARDS ON PORCHES, IN KIND. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY: 32 LF

S16. BASEMENT WINDOWS – QTY. 6
- A. REPLACE ALL SILLS AND JAMBS. CONSTRUCT WITH NEW DETAIL TO PREVENT WATER INFILTRATION BELOW IN-SWING SASHES. PROVIDE NEW WINDOW SASHES. PROVIDE NEW HARDWARE TO MATCH EXISTING.

S17. PAINTING – PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT ALL SIDING, DOORS, TRIM, WINDOW OPENINGS, SASHES, SHUTTERS, GUTTERS, AND DOWNSPOUTS.

S18. BASEMENT MOLD REMEDIATION – CONTRACT WITH A QUALIFIED MOLD REMEDIATION COMPANY ONCE ALL FOUNDATION WATERPROOFING IS ADDRESSED. REMOVE MOLD FROM ALL WOOD SURFACES IN THE BASEMENT AND TREAT WOOD WITH A CLEAR BUT BREATHABLE INHIBITOR TO PREVENT FUTURE MOLD GROWTH. CLEAN THE BASEMENT STONE FLOOR.

S19. LIGHTING AT BASEMENT STEPS – INSTALL CONCEALED SMALL LED LIGHT TO WASH THE BASE OF THE STAIRS.

S20. BASEMENT STAIR RAILING – REMOVE EXISTING AND INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT RAILING AND HANDRAIL SYSTEM.

S21. FIRST FLOOR WOOD FLOORING –
- A. OPTION 1 - REPLACE EXISTING FLOOR BOARDS THAT HAVE HOLES, ARE WORN, OR ARE CRACKED THAT ARE IN THE PATH OF TRAVEL. REMOVE AND REPLACE ENTIRE LENGTH OF BOARD, CAREFULLY SALVAGING THE HISTORIC BOARD, LABEL INDISCREETLY ON THE END OF THE BOARD FOR CURATORIAL STORAGE. INSTALL REPLICA, AGED AND WOOD BOARD, ALSO LABELED INDISCREETLY ON THE END OF THE BOARD WITH THE DATE OF INSTALLATION.
- B. OPTION 2 – INFILL HOLES AND IMPERFECTIONS IN THE WOOD FLOORING IN THE PATH OF VISITOR TRAVEL COVERED WITH AN INDOOR/OUTDOOR WOVEN CARPET WITH A NATURAL, BREATHABLE BACKING.

S22. ACCESSIBILITY – (REFERENCE OPTIONS A, B1, AND B2, AND TREATMENT WRITE-UP)
ACCESSIBILITY TO AND AROUND HS-12 IS IMPORTANT FOR ALL VISITORS TO EXPERIENCE THE BUILDING. CURRENTLY, THERE IS NO ACCESSIBLE ENTRY TO ALLOW ACCESS TO THE FIRST FLOOR. OPTIONS FOR ACCESS MUST CONSIDER THAT TOURS ARE SELF-GUIDED, AND PARK STAFF CANNOT BE RELIED UPON TO PROVIDE MECHANICAL OR OTHER TYPES OF CONCEALED ACCESS TO THE BUILDING.

THE PARK DESIRES TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE BUILDING FOR ALL VISITORS. VISITORS WITH NO MOBILITY IMPAIRMENTS MAY BE ABLE TO CLIMB THE STAIRS TO THE LOFT AND VIEW INTERPRETIVE STORAGE DISPLAYS FROM A LANDING AT THE TOP OF THE STAIR, BUT THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO WALK AROUND THE LOFT. THE LOFT IS FILLED WITH LOW-HEIGHT, STRUCTURAL CABLE-TIES AND EXPOSED PIPING FOR THE FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM. ACCESS TO THE BASEMENT WILL ALSO BE POSSIBLE FOR VISITORS WITH NO MOBILITY IMPAIRMENTS TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL BASEMENT AND POTENTIAL INTERPRETIVE STORAGE DISPLAYS LOCATED IN THE SPACE.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT OPTIONS INCLUDE:
- A. RECONFIGURE THE ENTRY AROUND AND INTO THE BUILDING TO PROVIDE AN ABA-COMPLIANT ENTRANCE ON THE EAST SIDE FOR ALL VISITORS.
- B. SEE EXTERIOR ENTRANCE RAMP OPTIONS A, B1 AND B2 ALONG WITH POTENTIAL PATTERNS OF TRAVEL. THE RAMPS ARE PROPOSED TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF PAINTED GALVANIZED STEEL WITH A COMPOSITE DECKING OR ACCOYA WOOD WALKING SURFACE. RAILINGS ARE PAINTED GALVANIZED BALUSTERS WITH STAINLESS STEEL CABLE RAILING AND A STAINLESS STEEL OR BRUSHED ALUMINUM HANDRAIL.
- C. OPTION A INCLUDES A NEW ABA-COMPLIANT RAMP ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE BUILDING, WITH THE MAIN ENTRY THROUGH THE SOUTH DOOR ON THE EAST ELEVATION, DOOR 2/100.
- D. OPTION B INCLUDES A NEW ABA-COMPLIANT RAMP ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE BUILDING AND A NEW DECK SPANNING BETWEEN THE NORTH AND CENTER LOADING DOCKS, WITH THE MAIN ENTRY THROUGH THE CENTER DOOR ON THE EAST ELEVATION, DOOR 1/102.
- E. ABA ACCESS WILL BE PROVIDED IN ROOM 100, 101, AND 102 ONLY.
- F. CONSIDER ALTERING THE VISITOR PARTITIONS IN ROOM 101 TO ALLOW VISITORS TO PASS THROUGH DOOR 2/102 TO CREATE A CIRCULAR PATH THROUGH THE FIRST FLOOR.

S23. LOFT ACCESS FOR INTERPRETATION –
- A. REMOVE THE CHICKEN WIRE FROM THE TOP OF THE SOUTH LOFT STAIRS.
- B. RECONFIGURE RAILING AND HANDRAIL TO BE ABA-COMPLIANT FOR VISITORS TO PEER INTO THE LOFT.
- C. PROVIDE A LANDING, APPROXIMATELY 25-FEET SQUARE WITH WOOD RAILINGS TO PREVENT VISITORS FROM ACCESSING THE LOFT. PARK STAFF WILL PROVIDE LIGHT-WEIGHT, INTERPRETIVE STORAGE DISPLAYS IN THE LOFT ADJACENT TO THE SOUTH STAIR.
- D. INSTALL A CONCEALED LED SPOTLIGHT TO WASH THE STEPS. INSTALL CONCEALED LED SPOTLIGHTS TO HIGHLIGHT DISPLAYS.

S24. NORTH LOFT STAIR – ADD ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAIL ON BOTH SIDES OF THE STAIR.

S25. EAST EXTERIOR STAIR RAILING – INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAIL AND STAIRS.

S26. EXTERIOR STONE LANDING – REMOVE EXISTING STONE WALKWAY AND REPLACE WITH ABA -COMPLIANT STONES THAT ARE FLUSH TO THE CHIP AND SEAL WALKWAY.

27. INSTALL A REPLICA ISSUING COUNTER AND LOW PARTITION WALL IN CLERK'S ROOM 102. REMOVE THE EXISTING DISPLAY CASE AND LIGHTING IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE ROOM AND EXPOSE THE WALL CONSTRUCTION FOR VISITORS TO OBSERVE.

LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

L1. FOUNDATION – AT ALL SIX STEEL POSTS IN BASEMENT, REMOVE EXISTING FLAGSTONES AND EXCAVATE AS REQUIRED TO EXPOSE BASE PLATES. CLEAN POSTS AND PLATES OF SURFACE CORROSION AND APPLY GALVANIC COATING. IF NO GROUT PAD OR ANCHORAGE IS PRESENT, AS IS THE CASE AT THE POST IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER, INSTALL GROUT BELOW BASE PLATE AND PROVIDE ANCHORAGE TO FOOTING. ANCHORS SHALL BE ½-INCH DIAMETER THREADED RODS WITH 6-INCH EMBEDMENT INTO EXISTING FOOTING, EPOXIED IN PLACE. FOUR ANCHORS TOTAL PER BASE PLATE. USE ALL HOT DIP GALVANIZED HARDWARE.

L2. REPAIR BASE OF ROTTED TIMBER COLUMNS IN BASEMENT. REMOVE EXISTING FLAGSTONES AND EXCAVATE AS REQUIRED TO EXPOSE CONCRETE FOOTING. PROVIDE SHORING FOR BEAMS AS NECESSARY TO REMOVE AND REPLACE BOTTOM PORTION OF COLUMN. REMOVE EXISTING ROTTED REPAIRS AND REPLACE IN KIND. INSTALL REPLACEMENT PORTION OF COLUMN TIGHT TO EXISTING COLUMN AND REINFORCE CONNECTION WITH G GALVANIZED STEEL PLATES ON EITHER SIDE OF COLUMN. CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO DAMAGE ADJACENT CONSTRUCTION WITH SHORING SYSTEM OR DURING REPAIR. DO NOT JACK ADDITIONAL LOAD INTO STRUCTURE.

L3. WALL FRAMING – REMOVE AND REPLACE THE BASE OF COLUMN AT WEST ELEVATION, FIRST LEVEL (COLUMN A/5). PROVIDE SHORING TO ADJACENT BEAMS PRIOR TO STARTING WORK. CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO DAMAGE ADJACENT CONSTRUCTION WITH SHORING SYSTEM OR DURING REPAIR. DO NOT JACK ADDITIONAL LOAD INTO STRUCTURE. TEMPORARILY REMOVE SIDING, FLOORING, OR WALL FINISHES AS NECESSARY TO FACILITATE REPAIR, WORKING CLOSELY WITH PARK PERSONNEL. REMOVE ROTTED PORTION OF COLUMN AND REPLACE, CREATING A BUTT JOINT BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW PORTIONS OF COLUMN. INSTALL REPLACEMENT PORTION OF COLUMN TIGHT TO EXISTING COLUMN AND REINFORCE CONNECTION WITH GALVANIZED STEEL PLATES ON EITHER SIDE OF COLUMN.

L4. WALL FRAMING – THE NORTH GABLE WALL IS UNRESTRAINED FROM MOVING AWAY FROM THE STRUCTURE. ONE OPTION TO REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF CONTINUED MOVEMENT OUTWARD WOULD BE TO REINFORCE THE CONNECTIONS AT THE SECOND FLOOR FRAMING. THERE IS CURRENTLY NO MECHANICAL CONNECTIONS PRESENT FOR THE JOISTS AND POSSIBLY THE BEAMS AS WELL. STEEL BENT PLATES SHOULD BE INSTALLED ON EITHER END OF MOST OF THE JOISTS AND BEAMS AT THE NORTHERNMOST BAY. THE BENT PLATES WOULD BE SIMILAR IN SIZE AND SHAPE TO THE BENT PLATES A ALREADY INSTALLED IN SEVERAL LOCATIONS FOR THE FLOOR FRAMING. THE NEW PLATES MAY NOT BE ABLE TO BE INSTALLED AT THE JOISTS NEAR THE STAIRS, DUE TO STEEL PLATES ALONG THE BEAM ALREADY IN PLACE. ALTERNATIVELY, REMEDIATION MEASURES COULD BE PERFORMED IN THE ATTIC SPACE. INSTALLATION OF BOARDS IN THE NORTH SOUTH DIRECTION, ON TOP OF THE FLOORING, RIGIDLY CONNECTING THE WALL PLATE TO THE INTERIOR BEAM AT THE NEXT GRIDLINE.

L5. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – ALL JOIST POCKETS AND BEAM CONNECTIONS SHOULD BE TESTED AND PROBED FOR DETERIORATION. WHERE DETERIORATED, ADDITIONAL SUPPORTS SHOULD BE INSTALLED. FOR JOISTS, A STEEL JOIST HANGER MAY BE INSTALLED. DUE TO THE NON-UNIFORM SIZED OF JOISTS, THESE JOIST HANGERS WOULD LIKELY BE CUSTOM FABRICATED. HANGERS WOULD BE GALVANIZED AND MOUNTED ON THE FACE OF THE BEAMS, SIMILAR TO THOSE COMMONLY USED IN MODERN CONSTRUCTION. WHERE BEAM CONNECTIONS ARE DETERIORATED, A STEEL BRACKET OR ANGLE SEAT SHOULD BE INSTALLED BELOW THE CONNECTION. THE BRACKET WOULD BE A STEEL BENT PLATE, WITH A VERTICAL COMPONENT ANCHORED TO THE TOP OF THE COLUMN, AND THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT SUPPORTING THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BEAM.

L6. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE THREE FLOATING JOISTS IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE STRUCTURE SHOULD BE SHIMMED AS NEEDED TO BE TIGHT TO THE SUBFLOOR. SINCE THESE BEAMS ARE D DIRECTLY ABOVE THE TOP OF THE FOUNDATION WALL, HARDWOOD SHIMS MAY BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE WALL AND THE BOTTOM OF THE JOISTS.

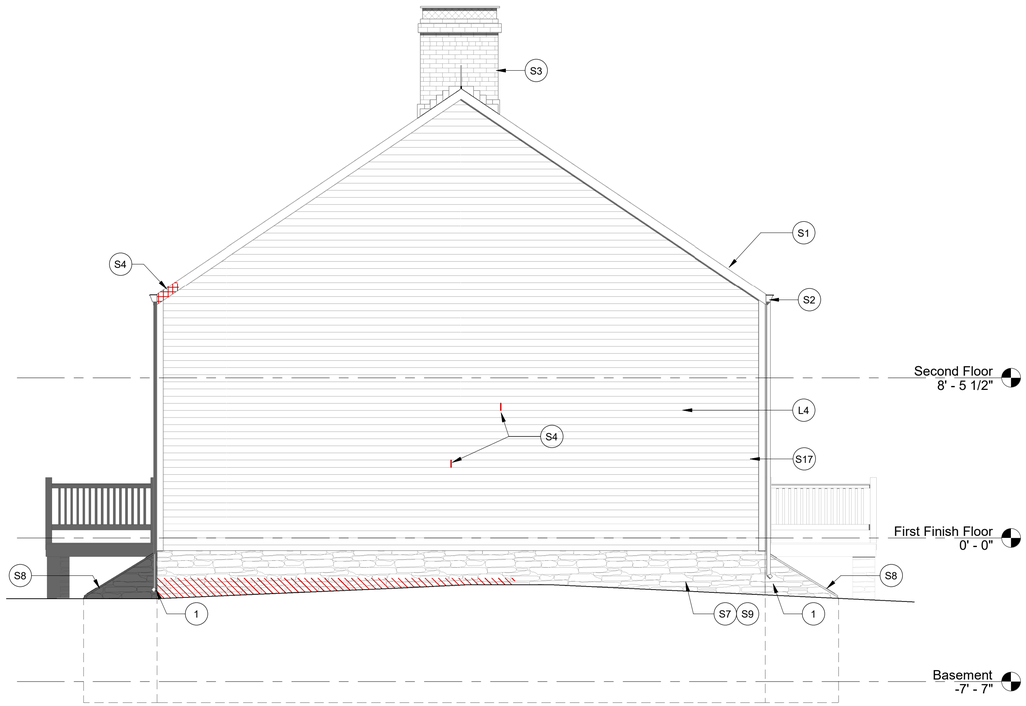
L7. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE OPEN MORTISE JOINTS AT THE COLUMNS ON THE SOUTH GABLE WALL SHOULD BE FILLED. HARDWOOD BLOCKS SHOULD BE TIGHTLY FITTED INTO THE OPENINGS TO PROVIDE POSITIVE BEARING FOR THE BEAM CONNECTION. BLOCKS SHOULD COMPLETELY FILL THE OPEN JOINT, TO THE BACK OF THE OPENING.

L8. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE BEAM CONNECTION NEAR THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE STRUCTURE IS SEVERELY DETERIORATED. A STEEL BRACKET OR ANGLE SEAT SHOULD BE INSTALLED BELOW THE CONNECTION. THE BRACKET WOULD BE A STEEL BENT PLATE, WITH A VERTICAL COMPONENT ANCHORED TO THE TOP OF THE COLUMN, AND THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT SUPPORTING THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BEAM.

L9. EXHAUST SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE BASEMENT TO PREVENT HUMIDITY LEVELS FROM REACHING THE DEW POINT. A HUMIDITY SENSOR SHOULD BE INSTALLED TO AUTOMATICALLY TURN ON THE EXHAUST FAN TO MAINTAIN THE DESIRED RANGE. ONE OPTION WOULD BE TO RUN AN EXHAUST DUCT FROM THE BASEMENT UP TO THE ATTIC WITH AN INLINE EXHAUST FAN LOCATED IN THE UTILITY ROOM ON THE MAIN LEVEL. THE DUCT IN THE ATTIC COULD BE ROUTED TO ONE OF THE EXISTING DOORS IN THE ATTIC THAT COULD BE CONVERTED TO A LOUVER.

L10. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GENERAL-PURPOSE GFCI RECEPTACLES BE ADDED AS NECESSARY. AT A MINIMUM, ONE SHOULD BE ADDED IN THE BASEMENT AND ONE IN THE ATTIC FOR MAINTENANCE PURPOSES.

L11. ALL NEW POWER AND LIGHTING BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING WITHIN THE BUILDING WILL BE COPPER CONDUCTORS ROUTED IN EMT CONDUIT. MC CABLE MAY BE UTILIZED FOR BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING AS A COST SAVING ALTERNATIVE. WHERE BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING CAN'T BE CONCEALED IN WALLS, SURFACE MOUNTED RACEWAY SHALL BE UTILIZED. ROUTING OF ANY REQUIRED SURFACE MOUNTED RACEWAY SHALL BE CLOSELY COORDINATED WITH THE ARCHITECT AND OWNER TO AVOID DISRUPTING THE HISTORICAL APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE.



1 TREATMENT NORTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

ELEVATION DETERIORATION LEGEND

- BIOLOGICAL GROWTH / ENVIRONMENTAL STAINING
- AREA OF MISSING MORTAR
- MATERIAL LOSS
- DETERIORATED / STRUCTURALLY UNSOUND WOOD TO BE REPAIRED WITH PATCH OR DUTCHMAN REPLACEMENT, OR REMOVED AND REPLACE WITH IN-KIND MATERIALS
- IMPROPER / DEFECTIVE MORTAR JOINT
- STRUCTURAL CRACKING
- IMPROPER PATCH TO BE REMOVED
- SPALLING

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DESIGNED: CA/JT
CADD: CA/JT
TECH. REVIEW: AG
DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. TA6

TITLE OF SHEET
TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
HS-12 QUARTERMASTER'S STOREHOUSE
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING NO. 471 80066
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 07 OF 25

ELEVATION KEY	
000 / 0	DOOR NUMBER
000	WINDOW NUMBER
#	DRAWING KEY NOTES

TREATMENT KEY NOTES

IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. DOWNSPOUTS – INSTALL EXTENSIONS ON ALL FOUR DOWNSPOUTS TO DIRECT WATER AWAY FROM THE BUILDING.
2. RE-GRADE – SPOT RE-GRADE AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER TO ADD ADDITIONAL SOIL TO CREATE POSITIVE SLOPE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING. SEED NEW SOIL.
3. PERFORM AN INSECT INSPECTION. NOTE THERE WERE SUSPECT AREAS IN THE LIGHT CONST RAFTERS, FOURTH AND FIFTH FROM THE NORTH WALL.
4. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SERVICE ENTRANCE AND BUILDING GROUNDING SYSTEM SHOULD BE TESTED TO ENSURE ALL CONNECTIONS ARE SECURE AND THAT THE SYSTEM IS CODE COMPLIANT.
5. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE LABELING OF THE MAIN PANELBOARD CIRCUITS SHOULD BE UPDATED TO MATCH CURRENT CONDITIONS. ANY UNUSED CIRCUIT BREAKERS SHOULD BE SWITCHED TO THE OFF POSITION AND LABELED AS SPARE.
6. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - ALL UNCOVERED ENCLOSURES OR BOXES SHOULD HAVE COVERS INSTALLED TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE CONDUCTORS / CABLES AND/OR POTENTIAL INJURY TO PARK STAFF OR PATRONS.
7. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SECURITY SYSTEM SHOULD BE MORE CLEARLY LABELED TO MORE CLEARLY INDICATE WHAT STRUCTURES ARE FED FROM THE MAIN PANEL LOCATED IN THE STOREHOUSE. ANY DUPLICATE / CONFLICTING LABELING SHOULD BE REMOVED.

SHORT TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

S1. ROOF – IN GOOD CONDITION. REPLACE DETERIORATED, CURLED, OR MISSING SHINGLES, IN KIND. QTY: 15%. REPAIR ALL NAIL POPS.

S2. GUTTERS – INSPECT GUTTERS FOR REQUIRED REPAIRS. NOTE: EAST ELEVATION HAS SOME RUST. REPAIR, PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT.

S3. CHIMNEY – APPEARS TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION. WHEN RE-ROOFING, INSPECT CHIMNEY CAP AND FLASHING CONDITION AND REPAIR AS REQ.

S4. WOOD SIDING – REPAIR SPLIT OR CRACKED SIDING IN FULL LENGTHS ON THE NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, AND WEST ELEVATIONS. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY: 5.

S5. RAKE BOARD – NORTH ELEVATION, EAST RAKE BOARD, REPLACE IN KIND. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY. 20'-0" LF

S6. WOOD SIDING AT PORCHES – REMOVE EXISTING SIDING RESTING ON PORCH FLOORS. INSTALL NEW GALVANIZED FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER FROM ENTERING INTO THE BUILDING. INSTALL REPLACEMENT SIDING, IN KIND, AND HOLD UP ABOVE PORCH FLOOR BY ½-INCH. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT NEW SIDING. QTY: 6 PORCHES, APPROXIMATELY 50 LF.

S7. EXCAVATION, WATERPROOFING, DRAINAGE, AND GRADING –
- A. EXCAVATE FOUNDATION TO INSTALL FOOTING DRAIN TO DAYLIGHT (SOUTHEAST OF THE BUILDING). INSTALL BENTONITE WATERPROOFING ON STONE WALLS AND ROCK CHIMNEY TO DRAIN THE WATER TO FOOTING DRAINS.
- B. PRIOR TO INSTALLING BENTONITE, SPOT REPOINT THE FOUNDATION WALLS, AS REQUIRED. QUANTITY – REPOINT 100% OF BELOW-GRADE SOUTH, EAST, AND NORTH ELEVATIONS AND SPOT REPOINT WEST ELEVATION, AS REQUIRED. UTILIZE TYPE N MORTAR.
- C. INSTALL NEW DOWNSPOUT BOOTS AT FOUR DOWNSPOUTS INTO THE FOOTING DRAIN.
- D. RE-GRADE PERIMETER OF BUILDING SITE TO CREATE POSITIVE DRAINAGE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING, CONCENTRATING ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE LOT. THIS WILL INCLUDE LOWERING AND RECONSTRUCTING THE SIDEWALK THAT RUNS ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF THE BUILDING.
- E. INSTALL SWALE ALONG THE WEST AND SOUTH SIDES OF THE SIDEWALK WITH FRENCH DRAIN TO DAYLIGHT TO ASSIST IN CATCHING SHEET FLOW RAINWATER BEFORE IT GETS TO THE PERIMETER OF THE BUILDING.
- F. PROVIDE SHORING REQUIRED TO SUPPORT LOADING PLATFORMS AND PORCHES DURING FOUNDATION WORK.
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- H. WORK WILL REQUIRE REMOVAL OF THE STONE LANDING(S), WHICH ARE CURRENTLY TRIPPING HAZARDS. INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT STONE WALKWAY TO BE LEVEL WITH THE EXISTING CHIP AND SEAL WALKWAYS.

S8. BULKHEADS – QTY: 4
- A. REPOINT SIDE WALLS OF THE BULKHEAD DOORS.
- B. REPLACE CRACKED MORTAR CAP AT THE ENTRY TO THE NORTHWEST BULKHEAD.
- C. REMOVE DOORS AND INSTALL NEW HEAD TRIM WITH FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER INTRUSION AT THE DOORS. REINSTALL MODIFIED DOORS TO FIT THE SHORTER OPENING.
- D. REPAIR WOOD ROT BY REPLACING DETERIORATED NE BULKHEAD DOOR.
- E. REPOINT ALL INTERIOR WALLS AND TREADS.
- F. INSTALL STONE CURB(S) AT TOP OF STEPS TO INFILL GAP BETWEEN GRADE AND THE BULKHEAD DOOR(S).
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S21. FIRST FLOOR WOOD FLOORING –
- A. OPTION 1 - REPLACE EXISTING FLOOR BOARDS THAT HAVE HOLES, ARE WORN, OR ARE CRACKED THAT ARE IN THE PATH OF TRAVEL. REMOVE AND REPLACE ENTIRE LENGTH OF BOARD, CAREFULLY SALVAGING THE HISTORIC BOARD. LABEL INDISCREETLY ON THE END OF THE BOARD FOR CURATORIAL STORAGE. INSTALL REPLICA, AGED AND WOOD BOARD, ALSO LABELED INDISCREETLY ON THE END OF THE BOARD WITH THE DATE OF INSTALLATION.
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RECOMMENDED TREATMENT OPTIONS INCLUDE:
- A. RECONFIGURE THE ENTRY AROUND AND INTO THE BUILDING TO PROVIDE AN ABA-COMPLIANT ENTRANCE ON THE EAST SIDE FOR ALL VISITORS.
- B. SEE EXTERIOR ENTRANCE RAMP OPTIONS A, B1 AND B2 ALONG WITH POTENTIAL PATTERNS OF TRAVEL. THE RAMPS ARE PROPOSED TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF PAINTED GALVANIZED STEEL WITH A COMPOSITE DECKING OR ACCOYA WOOD WALKING SURFACE. RAILINGS ARE PAINTED GALVANIZED BALUSTERS WITH STAINLESS STEEL CABLE RAILING AND A STAINLESS STEEL OR BRUSHED ALUMINUM HANDRAIL.
- C. OPTION A INCLUDES A NEW ABA-COMPLIANT RAMP ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE BUILDING, WITH THE MAIN ENTRY THROUGH THE SOUTH DOOR ON THE EAST ELEVATION, DOOR 2/100.
- D. OPTION B INCLUDES A NEW ABA-COMPLIANT RAMP ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE BUILDING AND A NEW DECK SPANNING BETWEEN THE NORTH AND CENTER LOADING DOCKS, WITH THE MAIN ENTRY THROUGH THE CENTER DOOR ON THE EAST ELEVATION, DOOR 1/102.
- E. ABA ACCESS WILL BE PROVIDED IN ROOM 100, 101, AND 102 ONLY.
- F. CONSIDER ALTERING THE VISITOR PARTITIONS IN ROOM 101 TO ALLOW VISITORS TO PASS THROUGH DOOR 2/102 TO CREATE A CIRCULAR PATH THROUGH THE FIRST FLOOR.

S23. LOFT ACCESS FOR INTERPRETATION –
- A. REMOVE THE CHICKEN WIRE FROM THE TOP OF THE SOUTH LOFT STAIRS.
- B. RECONFIGURE RAILING AND HANDRAIL TO BE ABA-COMPLIANT FOR VISITORS TO PEER INTO THE LOFT.
- C. PROVIDE A LANDING, APPROXIMATELY 25-FEET SQUARE WITH WOOD RAILINGS TO PREVENT VISITORS FROM ACCESSING THE LOFT. PARK STAFF WILL PROVIDE LIGHT-WEIGHT, INTERPRETIVE STORAGE DISPLAYS IN THE LOFT ADJACENT TO THE SOUTH STAIR.
- D. INSTALL A CONCEALED LED SPOTLIGHT TO WASH THE STEPS. INSTALL CONCEALED LED SPOTLIGHTS TO HIGHLIGHT DISPLAYS.

S24. NORTH LOFT STAIR – ADD ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAIL ON BOTH SIDES OF THE STAIR.

S25. EAST EXTERIOR STAIR RAILING – INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAIL AND STAIRS.

S26. EXTERIOR STONE LANDING – REMOVE EXISTING STONE WALKWAY AND REPLACE WITH ABA -COMPLIANT STONES THAT ARE FLUSH TO THE CHIP AND SEAL WALKWAY.

27. INSTALL A REPLICA ISSUING COUNTER AND LOW PARTITION WALL IN CLERK'S ROOM 102. REMOVE THE EXISTING DISPLAY CASE AND LIGHTING IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE ROOM AND EXPOSE THE WALL CONSTRUCTION FOR VISITORS TO OBSERVE.

LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

L1. FOUNDATION – AT ALL SIX STEEL POSTS IN BASEMENT, REMOVE EXISTING FLAGSTONES AND EXCAVATE AS REQUIRED TO EXPOSE BASE PLATES. CLEAN POSTS AND PLATES OF SURFACE CORROSION AND APPLY GALVANIC COATING. IF NO GROUT PAD OR ANCHORAGE IS PRESENT, AS IS THE CASE AT THE POST IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER, INSTALL GROUT BELOW BASE PLATE AND PROVIDE ANCHORAGE TO FOOTING. ANCHORS SHALL BE ½-INCH DIAMETER THREADED RODS WITH 6-INCH EMBEDMENT INTO EXISTING FOOTING, EPOXIED IN PLACE. FOUR ANCHORS TOTAL PER BASE PLATE. USE ALL HOT DIP GALVANIZED HARDWARE.

L2. REPAIR BASE OF ROTTED TIMBER COLUMNS IN BASEMENT. REMOVE EXISTING FLAGSTONES AND EXCAVATE AS REQUIRED TO EXPOSE CONCRETE FOOTING. PROVIDE SHORING FOR BEAMS AS NECESSARY TO REMOVE AND REPLACE BOTTOM PORTION OF COLUMN. REMOVE EXISTING ROTTED REPAIRS AND REPLACE IN KIND. INSTALL REPLACEMENT PORTION OF COLUMN TIGHT TO EXISTING COLUMN AND REINFORCE CONNECTION WITH G GALVANIZED STEEL PLATES ON EITHER SIDE OF COLUMN. CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO DAMAGE ADJACENT CONSTRUCTION WITH SHORING SYSTEM OR DURING REPAIR. DO NOT JACK ADDITIONAL LOAD INTO STRUCTURE.

L3. WALL FRAMING – REMOVE AND REPLACE THE BASE OF COLUMN AT WEST ELEVATION, FIRST LEVEL (COLUMN A/5). PROVIDE SHORING TO ADJACENT BEAMS PRIOR TO STARTING WORK. CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO DAMAGE ADJACENT CONSTRUCTION WITH SHORING SYSTEM OR DURING REPAIR. DO NOT JACK ADDITIONAL LOAD INTO STRUCTURE. TEMPORARILY REMOVE SIDING, FLOORING, OR WALL FINISHES AS NECESSARY TO FACILITATE REPAIR, WORKING CLOSELY WITH PARK PERSONNEL. REMOVE ROTTED PORTION OF COLUMN AND REPLACE, CREATING A BUTT JOINT BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW PORTIONS OF COLUMN. INSTALL REPLACEMENT PORTION OF COLUMN TIGHT TO EXISTING COLUMN AND REINFORCE CONNECTION WITH GALVANIZED STEEL PLATES ON EITHER SIDE OF COLUMN.

L4. WALL FRAMING – THE NORTH GABLE WALL IS UNRESTRAINED FROM MOVING AWAY FROM THE STRUCTURE. ONE OPTION TO REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF CONTINUED MOVEMENT OUTWARD WOULD BE TO REINFORCE THE CONNECTIONS AT THE SECOND FLOOR FRAMING. THERE IS CURRENTLY NO MECHANICAL CONNECTIONS PRESENT FOR THE JOISTS AND POSSIBLY THE BEAMS AS WELL. STEEL BENT PLATES SHOULD BE INSTALLED ON EITHER END OF MOST OF THE JOISTS AND BEAMS AT THE NORTHERNMOST BAY. THE BENT PLATES WOULD BE SIMILAR IN SIZE AND SHAPE TO THE BENT PLATES A ALREADY INSTALLED IN SEVERAL LOCATIONS FOR THE FLOOR FRAMING. THE NEW PLATES MAY NOT BE ABLE TO BE INSTALLED AT THE JOISTS NEAR THE STAIRS, DUE TO STEEL PLATES ALONG THE BEAM ALREADY IN PLACE. ALTERNATIVELY, REMEDIATION MEASURES COULD BE PERFORMED IN THE ATTIC SPACE. INSTALLATION OF BOARDS IN THE NORTH SOUTH DIRECTION, ON TOP OF THE FLOORING, RIGIDLY CONNECTING THE WALL PLATE TO THE INTERIOR BEAM AT THE NEXT GRIDLINE.

L5. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – ALL JOIST POCKETS AND BEAM CONNECTIONS SHOULD BE TESTED AND PROBED FOR DETERIORATION. WHERE DETERIORATED, ADDITIONAL SUPPORTS SHOULD BE INSTALLED. FOR JOISTS, A STEEL JOIST HANGER MAY BE INSTALLED. DUE TO THE NON-UNIFORM SIZED OF JOISTS, THESE JOIST HANGERS WOULD LIKELY BE CUSTOM FABRICATED. HANGERS WOULD BE GALVANIZED AND MOUNTED ON THE FACE OF THE BEAMS, SIMILAR TO THOSE COMMONLY USED IN MODERN CONSTRUCTION. WHERE BEAM CONNECTIONS ARE DETERIORATED, A STEEL BRACKET OR ANGLE SEAT SHOULD BE INSTALLED BELOW THE CONNECTION. THE BRACKET WOULD BE A STEEL BENT PLATE, WITH A VERTICAL COMPONENT ANCHORED TO THE TOP OF THE COLUMN, AND THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT SUPPORTING THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BEAM.

L6. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE THREE FLOATING JOISTS IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE STRUCTURE SHOULD BE SHIMMED AS NEEDED TO BE TIGHT TO THE SUBFLOOR. SINCE THESE BEAMS ARE D DIRECTLY ABOVE THE TOP OF THE FOUNDATION WALL, HARDWOOD SHIMS MAY BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE WALL AND THE BOTTOM OF THE JOISTS.

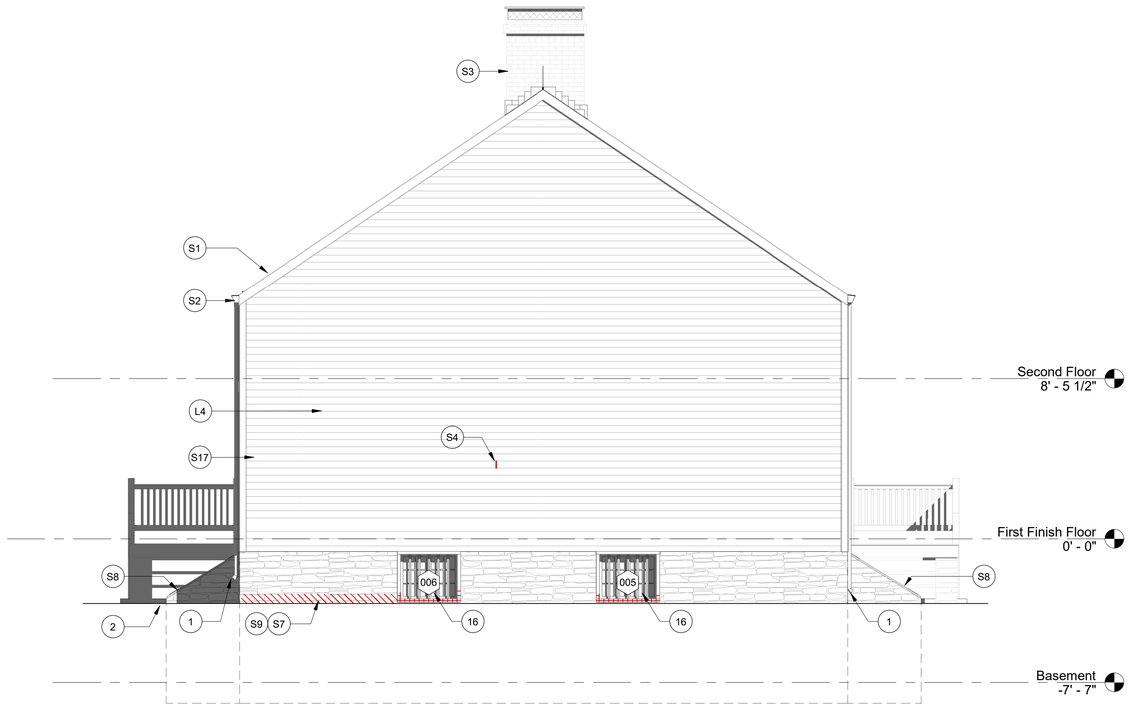
L7. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE OPEN MORTISE JOINTS AT THE COLUMNS ON THE SOUTH GABLE WALL SHOULD BE FILLED. HARDWOOD BLOCKS SHOULD BE TIGHTLY FITTED INTO THE OPENINGS TO PROVIDE POSITIVE BEARING FOR THE BEAM CONNECTION. BLOCKS SHOULD COMPLETELY FILL THE OPEN JOINT, TO THE BACK OF THE OPENING.

L8. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE BEAM CONNECTION NEAR THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE STRUCTURE IS SEVERELY DETERIORATED. A STEEL BRACKET OR ANGLE SEAT SHOULD BE INSTALLED BELOW THE CONNECTION. THE BRACKET WOULD BE A STEEL BENT PLATE, WITH A VERTICAL COMPONENT ANCHORED TO THE TOP OF THE COLUMN, AND THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT SUPPORTING THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BEAM.

L9. EXHAUST SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE BASEMENT TO PREVENT HUMIDITY LEVELS FROM REACHING THE DEW POINT. A HUMIDITY SENSOR SHOULD BE INSTALLED TO AUTOMATICALLY TURN ON THE EXHAUST FAN TO MAINTAIN THE DESIRED RANGE. ONE OPTION WOULD BE TO RUN AN EXHAUST DUCT FROM THE BASEMENT UP TO THE ATTIC WITH AN INLINE EXHAUST FAN LOCATED IN THE UTILITY ROOM ON THE MAIN LEVEL. THE DUCT IN THE ATTIC COULD BE ROUTED TO ONE OF THE EXISTING DOORS IN THE ATTIC THAT COULD BE CONVERTED TO A LOUVER.

L10. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GENERAL-PURPOSE GFCI RECEPTACLES BE ADDED AS NECESSARY. AT A MINIMUM, ONE SHOULD BE ADDED IN THE BASEMENT AND ONE IN THE ATTIC FOR MAINTENANCE PURPOSES.

L11. ALL NEW POWER AND LIGHTING BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING WITHIN THE BUILDING WILL BE COPPER CONDUCTORS ROUTED IN EMT CONDUIT. MC CABLE MAY BE UTILIZED FOR BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING AS A COST SAVING ALTERNATIVE. WHERE BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING CAN'T BE CONCEALED IN WALLS, SURFACE MOUNTED RACEWAY SHALL BE UTILIZED. ROUTING OF ANY REQUIRED SURFACE MOUNTED RACEWAY SHALL BE CLOSELY COORDINATED WITH THE ARCHITECT AND OWNER TO AVOID DISRUPTING THE HISTORICAL APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE.



1 TREATMENT SOUTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

ELEVATION DETERIORATION LEGEND

- BIOLOGICAL GROWTH / ENVIRONMENTAL STAINING
- AREA OF MISSING MORTAR
- MATERIAL LOSS
- DETERIORATED / STRUCTURALLY UNSOUND WOOD TO BE REPAIRED WITH PATCH OR DUTCHMAN REPLACEMENT, OR REMOVED AND REPLACE WITH IN-KIND MATERIALS
- IMPROPER / DEFECTIVE MORTAR JOINT
- STRUCTURAL CRACKING
- IMPROPER PATCH TO BE REMOVED
- SPALLING

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DESIGNED: CA/JT
CADD: CA/JT
TECH. REVIEW: AG
DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. TA7

TITLE OF SHEET
TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
HS-12 QUARTERMASTER'S STOREHOUSE
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING NO. 471 / 80066
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 08 OF 25

ELEVATION KEY	
000 / 0	DOOR NUMBER
000	WINDOW NUMBER
#	DRAWING KEY NOTES

TREATMENT KEY NOTES

IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. DOWNSPOUTS – INSTALL EXTENSIONS ON ALL FOUR DOWNSPOUTS TO DIRECT WATER AWAY FROM THE BUILDING.
2. RE-GRADE – SPOT RE-GRADE AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER TO ADD ADDITIONAL SOIL TO CREATE POSITIVE SLOPE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING. SEED NEW SOIL.
3. PERFORM AN INSECT INSPECTION. NOTE THERE WERE SUSPECT AREAS IN THE LOFT, WEST RAFTERS, FOURTH AND FIFTH FROM THE NORTH WALL.
4. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SERVICE ENTRANCE AND BUILDING GROUNDING SYSTEM SHOULD BE TESTED TO ENSURE ALL CONNECTIONS ARE SECURE AND THAT THE SYSTEM IS CODE COMPLIANT.
5. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE LABELING OF THE MAIN PANELBOARD CIRCUITS SHOULD BE UPDATED TO MATCH CURRENT CONDITIONS. ANY UNUSED CIRCUITS BREAKERS SHOULD BE SWITCHED TO THE OFF POSITION AND LABELED AS SPARE.
6. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - ALL UNCOVERED ENCLOSURES OR BOXES SHOULD HAVE COVERS INSTALLED TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE CONDUCTORS / CABLES AND/OR POTENTIAL INJURY TO PARK STAFF OR PATRONS.
7. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM – THE SECURITY SYSTEM SHOULD BE MORE CLEARLY LABELED TO MORE CLEARLY INDICATE WHAT STRUCTURES ARE FED FROM THE MAIN PANEL LOCATED IN THE STOREHOUSE. ANY DUPLICATE / CONFLICTING LABELING SHOULD BE REMOVED.

SHORT TERM RECOMMENDATIONS

S1. ROOF – IN GOOD CONDITION. REPLACE DETERIORATED, CURLED, OR MISSING SHINGLES, IN KIND. QTY: 15%. REPAIR ALL NAIL POPS.

S2. GUTTERS – INSPECT GUTTERS FOR REQUIRED REPAIRS. NOTE: EAST ELEVATION HAS SOME RUST, REPAIR, PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT.

S3. CHIMNEY – APPEARS TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION. WHEN RE-ROOFING, INSPECT CHIMNEY CAP AND FLASHING CONDITION AND REPAIR AS REQ.

S4. WOOD SIDING – REPAIR SPLIT OR CRACKED SIDING IN FULL LENGTHS ON THE NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, AND WEST ELEVATIONS. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY: 5.

S5. RAKE BOARD – NORTH ELEVATION, EAST RAKE BOARD, REPLACE IN KIND. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY. 20'-0" LF

S6. WOOD SIDING AT PORCHES – REMOVE EXISTING SIDING RESTING ON PORCH FLOORS. INSTALL NEW GALVANIZED FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER FROM ENTERING INTO THE BUILDING. INSTALL REPLACEMENT SIDING, IN KIND, AND HOLD UP ABOVE PORCH FLOOR BY ½-INCH. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT NEW SIDING. QTY: 6 PORCHES, APPROXIMATELY 50 LF.

S7. EXCAVATION, WATERPROOFING, DRAINAGE, AND GRADING –
- A. EXCAVATE FOUNDATION TO INSTALL FOOTING DRAIN TO DAYLIGHT (SOUTHEAST OF THE BUILDING). INSTALL BENTONITE WATERPROOFING ON STONE WALLS AND ROCK CHIMNEY TO DRAIN THE WATER TO FOOTING DRAINS.
- B. PRIOR TO INSTALLING BENTONITE, SPOT REPOINT THE FOUNDATION WALLS, AS REQUIRED. QUANTITY – REPOINT 100% OF BELOW-GRADE SOUTH, EAST, AND NORTH ELEVATIONS AND SPOT REPOINT WEST ELEVATION, AS REQUIRED. UTILIZE TYPE N MORTAR.
- C. INSTALL NEW DOWNSPOUT BOOTS AT FOUR DOWNSPOUTS INTO THE FOOTING DRAIN.
- D. RE-GRADE PERIMETER OF BUILDING SITE TO CREATE POSITIVE DRAINAGE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING, CONCENTRATING ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE LOT. THIS WILL INCLUDE LOWERING AND RECONSTRUCTING THE SIDEWALK THAT RUNS ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF THE BUILDING.
- E. INSTALL SWALE ALONG THE WEST AND SOUTH SIDES OF THE SIDEWALK WITH FRENCH DRAIN TO DAYLIGHT TO ASSIST IN CATCHING SHEET FLOW RAINWATER BEFORE IT GETS TO THE PERIMETER OF THE BUILDING.
- F. PROVIDE SHORING REQUIRED TO SUPPORT LOADING PLATFORMS AND PORCHES DURING FOUNDATION WORK.
- G. WORK WILL REQUIRE REMOVAL AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WOODEN STEPS WITH ABA-COMPLIANT HANDRAILS.
- H. WORK WILL REQUIRE REMOVAL OF THE STONE LANDING(S), WHICH ARE CURRENTLY TRIPPING HAZARDS. INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT STONE WALKWAY TO BE LEVEL WITH THE EXISTING CHIP AND SEAL WALKWAYS.

S8. BULKHEADS – QTY: 4
- A. REPOINT SIDE WALLS OF THE BULKHEAD DOORS.
- B. REPLACE CRACKED MORTAR CAP AT THE ENTRY TO THE NORTHWEST BULKHEAD.
- C. REMOVE DOORS AND INSTALL NEW HEAD TRIM WITH FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER INTRUSION AT THE DOORS. REINSTALL MODIFIED DOORS TO FIT THE SHORTER OPENING.
- D. REPAIR WOOD ROT BY REPLACING DETERIORATED NE BULKHEAD DOOR.
- E. REPOINT ALL INTERIOR WALLS AND TREADS.
- F. INSTALL STONE CURB(S) AT TOP OF STEPS TO INFILL GAP BETWEEN GRADE AND THE BULKHEAD DOOR(S).
- G. REUSE THE EXISTING HARDWARE. RESTORE / REPAIR HARDWARE, AS REQUIRED

S9. MASONRY – CLEAN BIOLOGICAL GROWTH FROM ALL EXTERIOR MASONRY WALLS AND PIERS WITH LIGHT DETERGENT SCRUBBING AND WARM WATER.

S10. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – REPLACE MISSING STONE ON EAST WALL, SOUTH OF THE NORTHEAST BULKHEAD DOOR.

S11. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – SPOT REPOINT BOTTOM TWO FEET OF THE PERIMETER WALLS.

S12. DOORS 2/100, 1/101, 1/102, AND 4/104– REPLACE DETERIORATED WOOD DOOR THRESHOLDS AND JAMBS AND EXTERIOR TRIM, IN KIND. NOTE ABA-ACCESSIBILITY IS REQUIRED AT EITHER DOOR 1/102 OR 2/100, DEPENDING ON THE OPTION TAKEN TO ADDRESS ACCESSIBLE ENTRY.

S13. OPENING 1/07 – REPLACE DETERIORATED SILL AND BOARD AND BATTEN INTERIOR SHUTTER, IN KIND. REUSE EXISTING HARDWARE. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT ALL MATERIALS.

S14. WINDOW 102 – REPLACE BOTTOM RAIL IN WINDOW 102. RE-GLAZE WINDOW AND RESTORE BOTH SASHES. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. NOTE: THIS WINDOW CONSISTS OF TWO UPPER SASHES THAT HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AS AN UPPER AND LOWER SASH, SO THE BOTTOM SASH APPEARS TO BE UPSIDE DOWN AND DOES NOT HAVE A TALL BOTTOM RAIL.

S15. PORCHES –
- A. REPLACE SKIRT BOARDS ON PORCHES, IN KIND. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. QTY: 32 LF

S16. BASEMENT WINDOWS – QTY. 6
- A. REPLACE ALL SILLS AND JAMBS. CONSTRUCT WITH NEW DETAIL TO PREVENT WATER INFILTRATION BELOW IN-SWING SASHES. PROVIDE NEW WINDOW SASHES. PROVIDE NEW HARDWARE TO MATCH EXISTING.

S17. PAINTING – PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT ALL SIDING, DOORS, TRIM, WINDOW OPENINGS, SASHES, SHUTTERS, GUTTERS, AND DOWNSPOUTS.

S18. BASEMENT MOLD REMEDIATION – CONTRACT WITH A QUALIFIED MOLD REMEDIATION COMPANY ONCE ALL FOUNDATION WATERPROOFING IS ADDRESSED. REMOVE MOLD FROM ALL WOOD SURFACES IN THE BASEMENT AND TREAT WOOD WITH A CLEAR BUT BREATHABLE INHIBITOR TO PREVENT FUTURE MOLD GROWTH. CLEAN THE BASEMENT STONE FLOOR.

S19. LIGHTING AT BASEMENT STEPS – INSTALL CONCEALED SMALL LED LIGHT TO WASH THE BASE OF THE STAIRS.

S20. BASEMENT STAIR RAILING – REMOVE EXISTING AND INSTALL NEW ABA-COMPLIANT RAILING AND HANDRAIL SYSTEM.

S21. FIRST FLOOR WOOD FLOORING –
- A. OPTION 1 - REPLACE EXISTING FLOOR BOARDS THAT HAVE HOLES, ARE WORN, OR ARE CRACKED THAT ARE IN THE PATH OF TRAVEL. REMOVE AND REPLACE ENTIRE LENGTH OF BOARD, CAREFULLY SALVAGING THE HISTORIC BOARD. LABEL INDISCREETLY ON THE END OF THE BOARD FOR CURATORIAL STORAGE. INSTALL REPLICA, AGED AND WOOD BOARD, ALSO LABELED INDISCREETLY ON THE END OF THE BOARD WITH THE DATE OF INSTALLATION.
- B. OPTION 2 – INFILL HOLES AND IMPERFECTIONS IN THE WOOD FLOORING IN THE PATH OF VISITOR TRAVEL COVERED WITH AN INDOOR/OUTDOOR WOVEN CARPET WITH A NATURAL, BREATHABLE BACKING.

S22. ACCESSIBILITY – (REFERENCE OPTIONS A, B1, AND B2, AND TREATMENT WRITE-UP)
ACCESSIBILITY TO AND AROUND HS-12 IS IMPORTANT FOR ALL VISITORS TO EXPERIENCE THE BUILDING. CURRENTLY, THERE IS NO ACCESSIBLE ENTRY TO ALLOW ACCESS TO THE FIRST FLOOR. OPTIONS FOR ACCESS MUST CONSIDER THAT TOURS ARE SELF-GUIDED, AND PARK STAFF CANNOT BE RELIED UPON TO PROVIDE MECHANICAL OR OTHER TYPES OF CONCEALED ACCESS TO THE BUILDING.

THE PARK DESIRES TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE BUILDING FOR ALL VISITORS. VISITORS WITH NO MOBILITY IMPAIRMENTS MAY BE ABLE TO CLIMB THE STAIRS TO THE LOFT AND VIEW INTERPRETIVE STORAGE DISPLAYS FROM A LANDING AT THE TOP OF THE STAIR, BUT THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO WALK AROUND THE LOFT. THE LOFT IS FILLED WITH LOW-HEIGHT, STRUCTURAL CABLE-TIES AND EXPOSED PIPING FOR THE FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM. ACCESS TO THE BASEMENT WILL ALSO BE POSSIBLE FOR VISITORS WITH NO MOBILITY IMPAIRMENTS TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL BASEMENT AND POTENTIAL INTERPRETIVE STORAGE DISPLAYS LOCATED IN THE SPACE.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT OPTIONS INCLUDE:
- A. RECONFIGURE THE ENTRY AROUND AND INTO THE BUILDING TO PROVIDE AN ABA-COMPLIANT ENTRANCE ON THE EAST SIDE FOR ALL VISITORS.
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L3. WALL FRAMING – REMOVE AND REPLACE THE BASE OF COLUMN AT WEST ELEVATION, FIRST LEVEL (COLUMN A/5). PROVIDE SHORING TO ADJACENT BEAMS PRIOR TO STARTING WORK. CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO DAMAGE ADJACENT CONSTRUCTION WITH SHORING SYSTEM OR DURING REPAIR. DO NOT JACK ADDITIONAL LOAD INTO STRUCTURE. TEMPORARILY REMOVE SIDING, FLOORING, OR WALL FINISHES AS NECESSARY TO FACILITATE REPAIR, WORKING CLOSELY WITH PARK PERSONNEL. REMOVE ROTTED PORTION OF COLUMN AND REPLACE, CREATING A BUTT JOINT BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW PORTIONS OF COLUMN. INSTALL REPLACEMENT PORTION OF COLUMN TIGHT TO EXISTING COLUMN AND REINFORCE CONNECTION WITH GALVANIZED STEEL PLATES ON EITHER SIDE OF COLUMN.

L4. WALL FRAMING – THE NORTH GABLE WALL IS UNRESTRAINED FROM MOVING AWAY FROM THE STRUCTURE. ONE OPTION TO REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF CONTINUED MOVEMENT OUTWARD WOULD BE TO REINFORCE THE CONNECTIONS AT THE SECOND FLOOR FRAMING. THERE IS CURRENTLY NO MECHANICAL CONNECTIONS PRESENT FOR THE JOISTS AND POSSIBLY THE BEAMS AS WELL. STEEL BENT PLATES SHOULD BE INSTALLED ON EITHER END OF MOST OF THE JOISTS AND BEAMS AT THE NORTHERNMOST BAY. THE BENT PLATES WOULD BE SIMILAR IN SIZE AND SHAPE TO THE BENT PLATES A ALREADY INSTALLED IN SEVERAL LOCATIONS FOR THE FLOOR FRAMING. THE NEW PLATES MAY NOT BE ABLE TO BE INSTALLED AT THE JOISTS NEAR THE STAIRS, DUE TO STEEL PLATES ALONG THE BEAM ALREADY IN PLACE. ALTERNATIVELY, REMEDIATION MEASURES COULD BE PERFORMED IN THE ATTIC SPACE: INSTALLATION OF BOARDS IN THE NORTH SOUTH DIRECTION, ON TOP OF THE FLOORING, RIGIDLY CONNECTING THE WALL PLATE TO THE INTERIOR BEAM AT THE NEXT GRIDLINE.

L5. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – ALL JOIST POCKETS AND BEAM CONNECTIONS SHOULD BE TESTED AND PROBED FOR DETERIORATION. WHERE DETERIORATED, ADDITIONAL SUPPORTS SHOULD BE INSTALLED. FOR JOISTS, A STEEL JOIST HANGER MAY BE INSTALLED. DUE TO THE NON-UNIFORM SIZED OF JOISTS, THESE JOIST HANGERS WOULD LIKELY BE CUSTOM FABRICATED. HANGERS WOULD BE GALVANIZED AND MOUNTED ON THE FACE OF THE BEAMS, SIMILAR TO THOSE COMMONLY USED IN MODERN CONSTRUCTION. WHERE BEAM CONNECTIONS ARE DETERIORATED, A STEEL BRACKET OR ANGLE SEAT SHOULD BE INSTALLED BELOW THE CONNECTION. THE BRACKET WOULD BE A STEEL BENT PLATE, WITH A VERTICAL COMPONENT ANCHORED TO THE TOP OF THE COLUMN, AND THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT SUPPORTING THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BEAM.

L6. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE THREE FLOATING JOISTS IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE STRUCTURE SHOULD BE SHIMMED AS NEEDED TO BE TIGHT TO THE SUBFLOOR. SINCE THESE BEAMS ARE D DIRECTLY ABOVE THE TOP OF THE FOUNDATION WALL, HARDWOOD SHIMS MAY BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE WALL AND THE BOTTOM OF THE JOISTS.

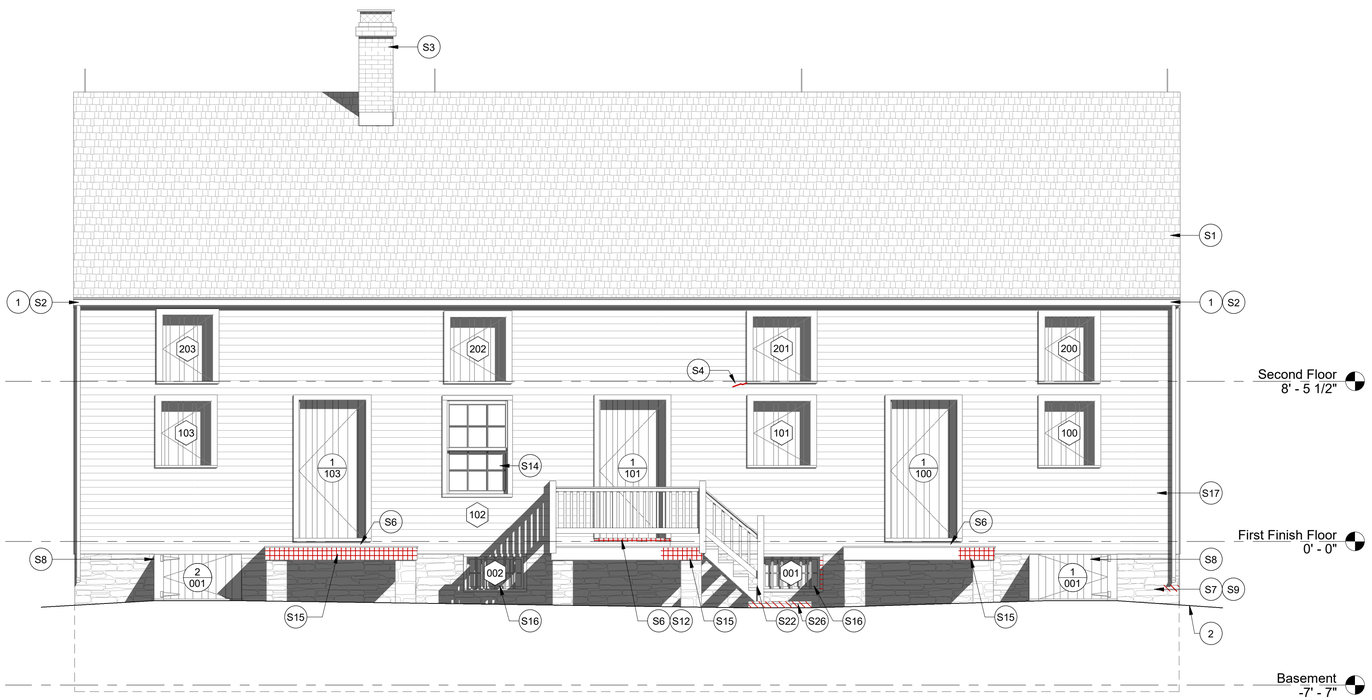
L7. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE OPEN MORTISE JOINTS AT THE COLUMNS ON THE SOUTH GABLE WALL SHOULD BE FILLED HARDWOOD BLOCKS SHOULD BE TIGHTLY FITTED INTO THE OPENINGS TO PROVIDE POSITIVE BEARING FOR THE BEAM CONNECTION. BLOCKS SHOULD COMPLETELY FILL THE OPEN JOINT, TO THE BACK OF THE OPENING.

L8. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING – THE BEAM CONNECTION NEAR THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE STRUCTURE IS SEVERELY DETERIORATED. A STEEL BRACKET OR ANGLE SEAT SHOULD BE INSTALLED BELOW THE CONNECTION. THE BRACKET WOULD BE A STEEL BENT PLATE, WITH A VERTICAL COMPONENT ANCHORED TO THE TOP OF THE COLUMN, AND THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT SUPPORTING THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BEAM.

L9. EXHAUST SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE BASEMENT TO PREVENT HUMIDITY LEVELS FROM REACHING THE DEW POINT. A HUMIDITY SENSOR SHOULD BE INSTALLED TO AUTOMATICALLY TURN ON THE EXHAUST FAN TO MAINTAIN THE DESIRED RANGE. ONE OPTION WOULD BE TO RUN AN EXHAUST DUCT FROM THE BASEMENT UP TO THE ATTIC WITH AN INLINE EXHAUST FAN LOCATED IN THE UTILITY ROOM ON THE MAIN LEVEL. THE DUCT IN THE ATTIC COULD BE ROUTED TO ONE OF THE EXISTING DOORS IN THE ATTIC THAT COULD BE CONVERTED TO A LOUVER.

L10. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GENERAL-PURPOSE GFCI RECEPTACLES BE ADDED AS NECESSARY. AT A MINIMUM, ONE SHOULD BE ADDED IN THE BASEMENT AND ONE IN THE ATTIC FOR MAINTENANCE PURPOSES.

L11. ALL NEW POWER AND LIGHTING BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING WITHIN THE BUILDING WILL BE COPPER CONDUCTORS ROUTED IN EMT CONDUIT. MC CABLE MAY BE UTILIZED FOR BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING AS A COST SAVING ALTERNATIVE. WHERE BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING CAN'T BE CONCEALED IN WALLS, SURFACE MOUNTED RACEWAY SHALL BE UTILIZED. ROUTING OF ANY REQUIRED SURFACE MOUNTED RACEWAY SHALL BE CLOSELY COORDINATED WITH THE ARCHITECT AND OWNER TO AVOID DISRUPTING THE HISTORICAL APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE.



1 TREATMENT WEST ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

ELEVATION DETERIORATION LEGEND

- BIOLOGICAL GROWTH / ENVIRONMENTAL STAINING
- AREA OF MISSING MORTAR
- MATERIAL LOSS
- DETERIORATED / STRUCTURALLY UNSOUND WOOD TO BE REPAIRED WITH PATCH OR DUTCHMAN REPLACEMENT, OR REMOVED AND REPLACE WITH IN-KIND MATERIALS
- IMPROPER / DEFECTIVE MORTAR JOINT
- STRUCTURAL CRACKING
- IMPROPER PATCH TO BE REMOVED
- SPALLING

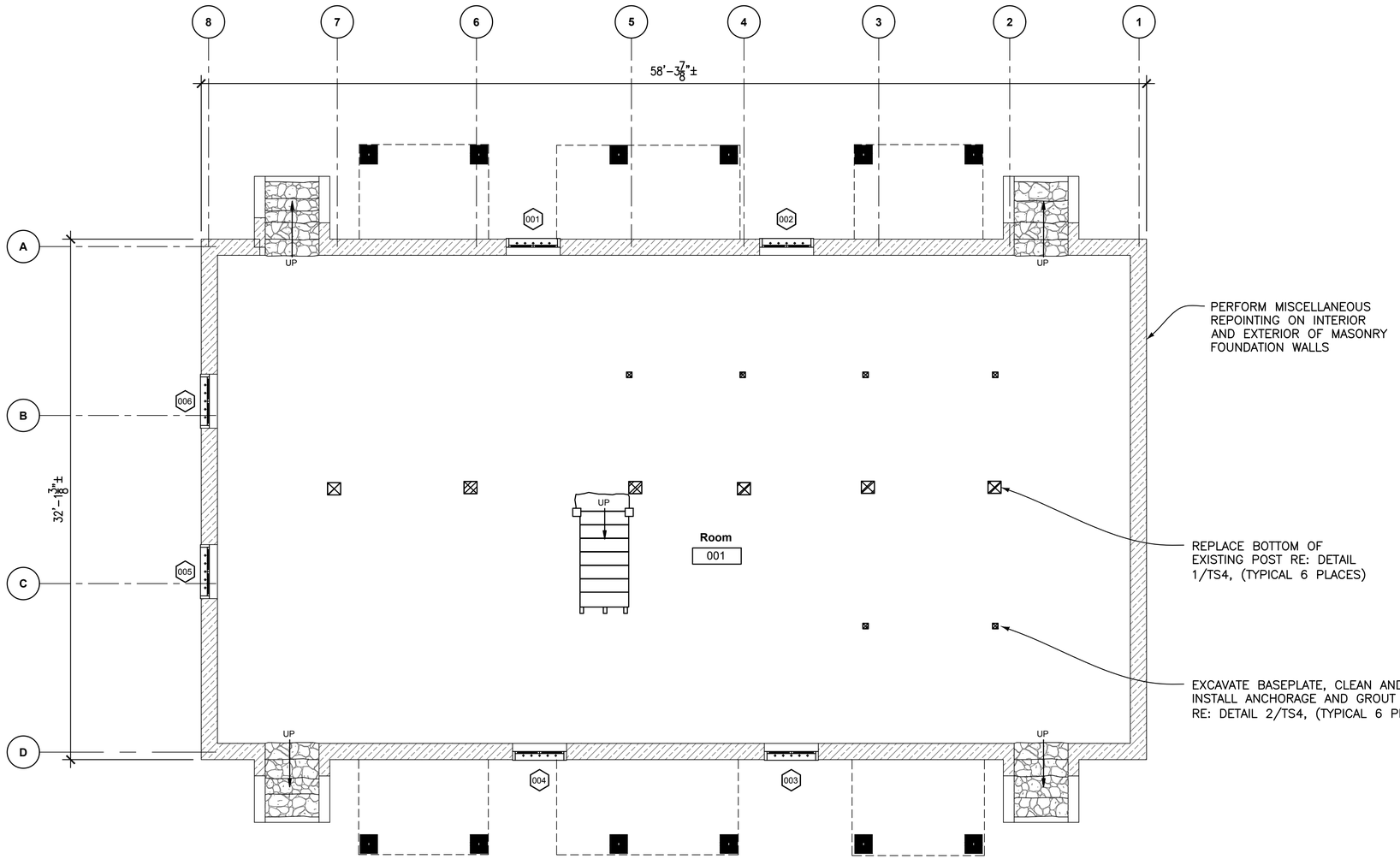
STRATA ARCHITECTURE + PRESERVATION
1701 Oak Street, Suite 100
Ph: 816.474.0900
www.strata-arch.com

DESIGNED: CA/JT
CADD: CA/JT
TECH. REVIEW: AG
DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. TA8

TITLE OF SHEET
TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
HS-12 QUARTERMASTER'S STOREHOUSE
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING NO. 471 / 80066
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 09 OF 25



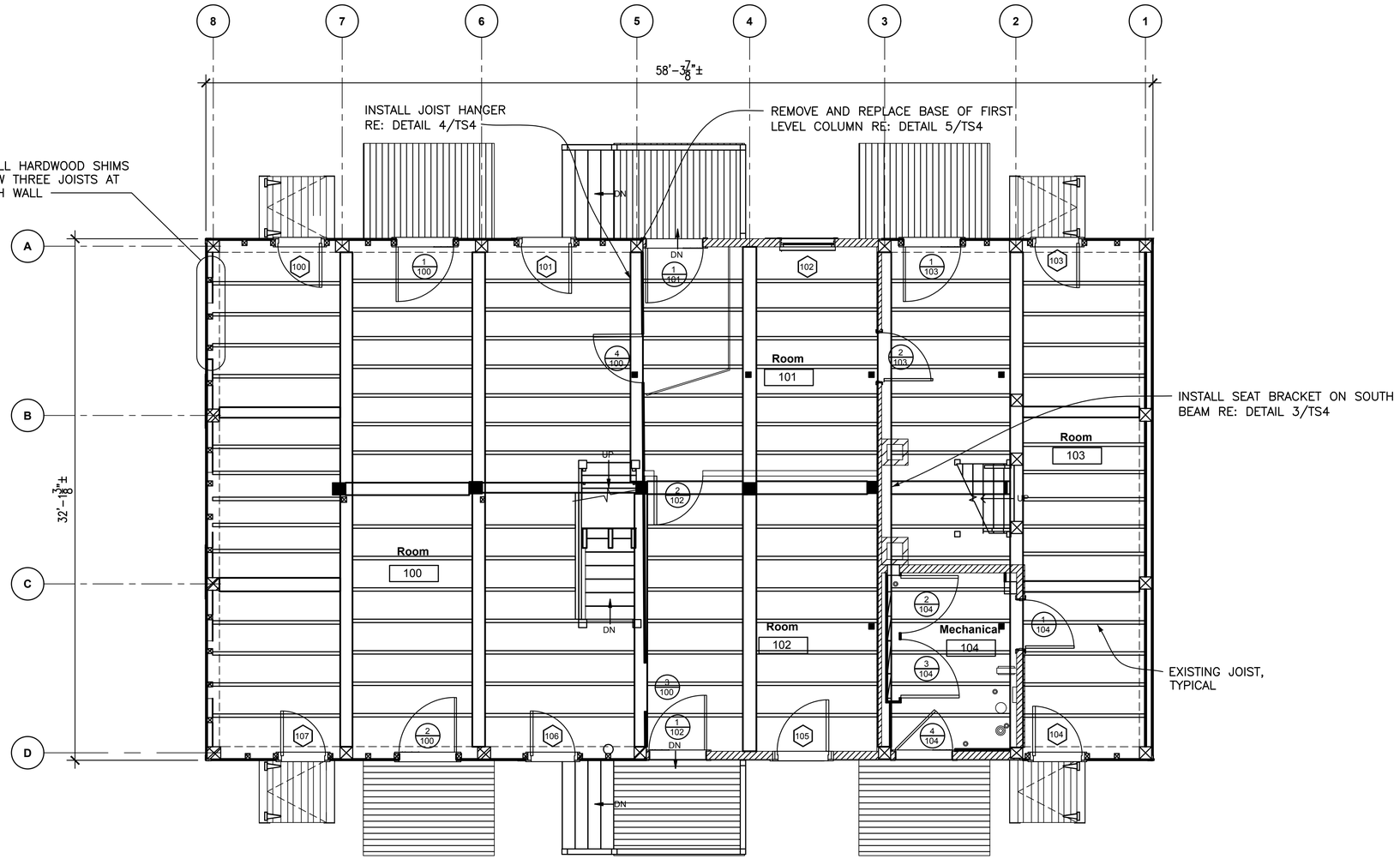
1 / TS1 BASEMENT PLAN

1/4"=1'-0"

4 0 4 8

SCALE OF FEET

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES, INC. 1000 Walnut Suite 1570 KC, MO 64106 Ph. 816-421-1042 www.seassociates.com	DESIGNED: PDS CADD: LEF TECH. REVIEW: PDS DATE: 03.09.2021	SUB SHEET NO. TS1	TITLE OF SHEET TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS HS-12 QUARTERMASTER'S STORAGE FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	DRAWING NO. 471 / 80066 PMIS/PKG NO. 82631 SHEET 1 OF 6



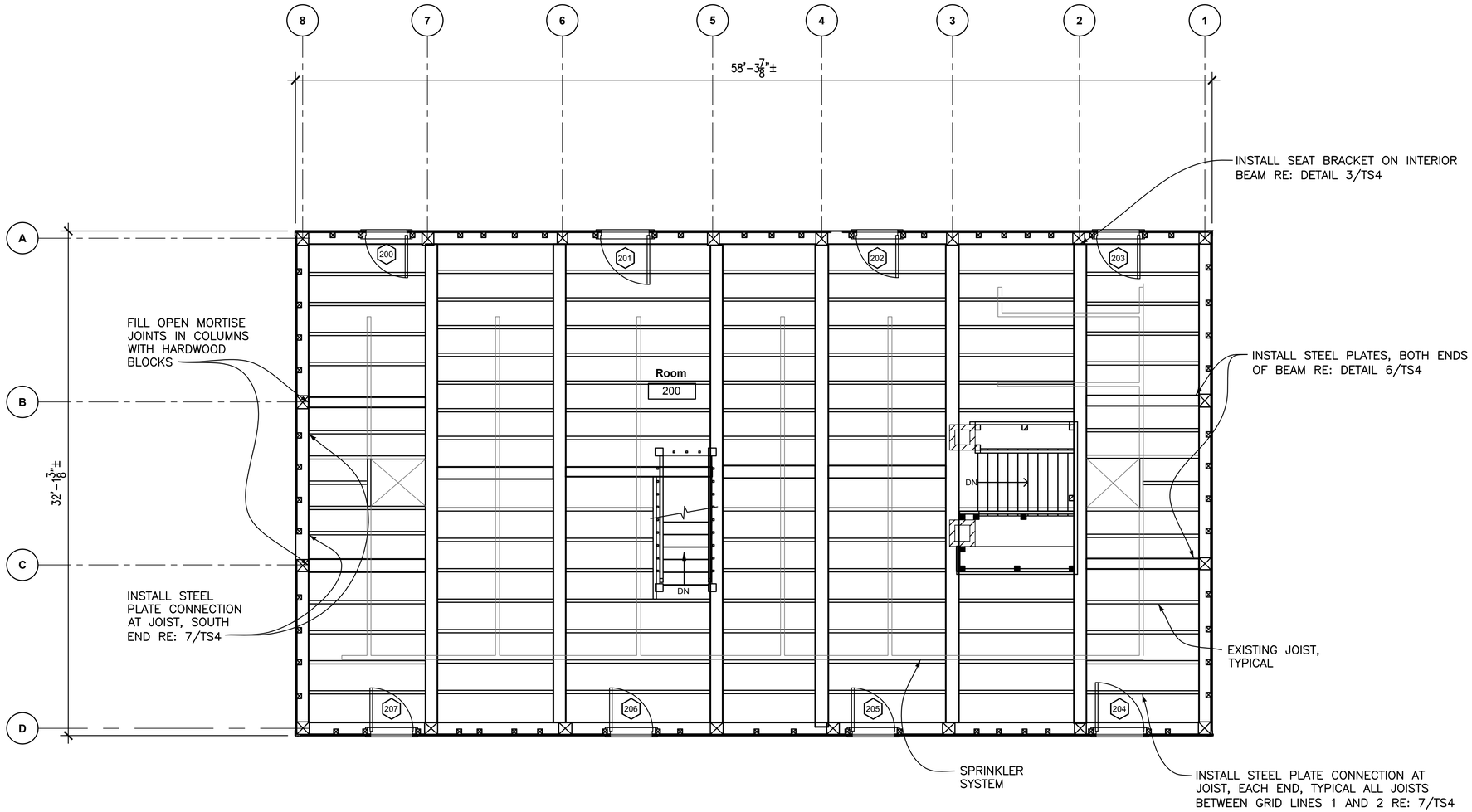
1 / TS2 FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

1/4"=1'-0"

4 0 4 8

SCALE OF FEET

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1 / TS3 SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

1/4"=1'–0"

4 0 4 8

SCALE OF FEET

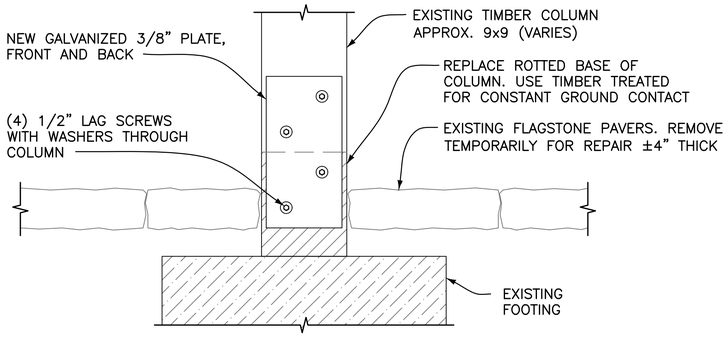
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES, INC.
1000 Walnut Suite 1570
KC, MO 64106
Ph. 816-421-1042
www.seassociates.com

DESIGNED: PDS
CADD: LEF
TECH. REVIEW: PDS
DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. TS3

TITLE OF SHEET
TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
HS-12 QUARTERMASTER'S STORAGE
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

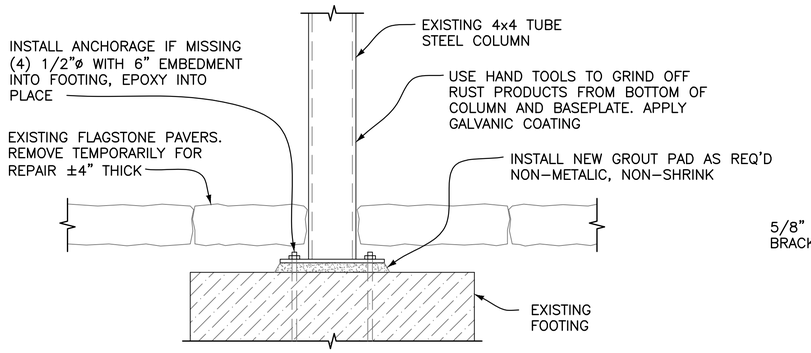
DRAWING NO. 471 / 80066
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 3 OF 6



NOTE: SHORE FRAMING ABOVE AS REQUIRED. DO NOT JACK LOAD INTO STRUCTURE

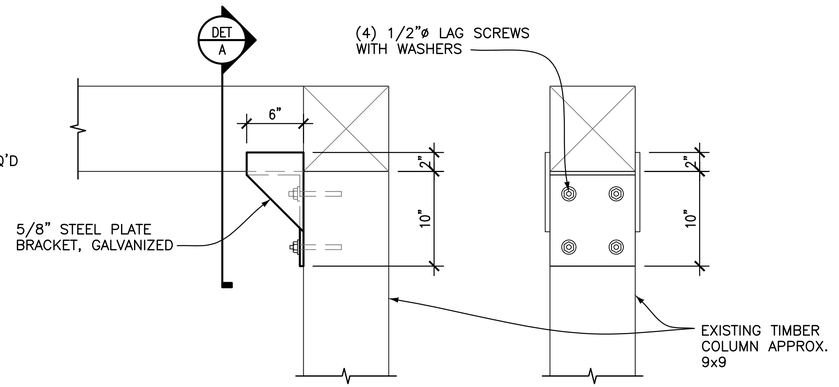
1 TS4 REPLACE BOTTOM OF COLUMN

1 1/2"=1'-0"



2 TS4 STEEL POST REPAIRS

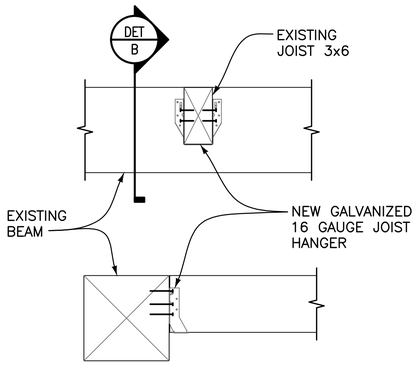
1 1/2"=1'-0"



DETAIL A

3 TS4 SEAT BRACKET

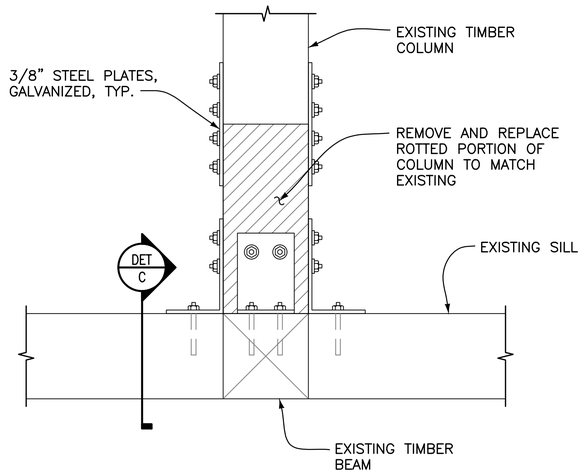
1 1/2"=1'-0"



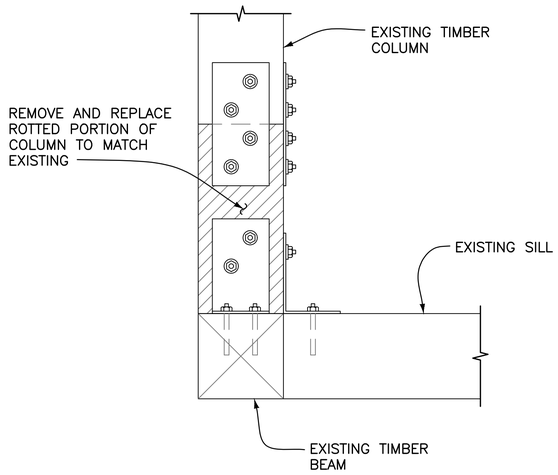
DETAIL B

4 TS4 JOIST HANGER

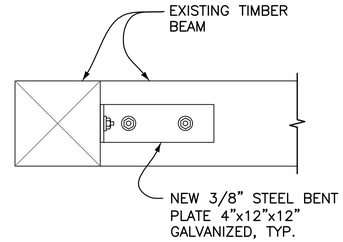
1 1/2"=1'-0"



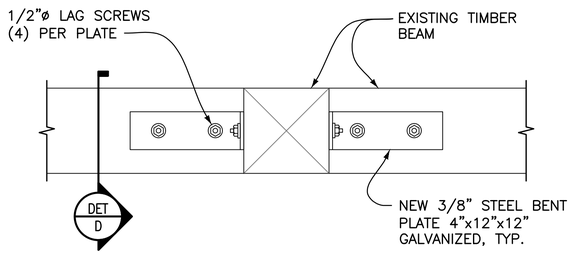
NOTE: ALL FASTENERS ARE 1/2"ø LAG SCREWS WITH WASHERS. SHORE FRAMING ABOVE AS REQUIRED. DO NOT JACK LOAD INTO STRUCTURE



DETAIL C – SIDE VIEW



DETAIL D – SIDE VIEW

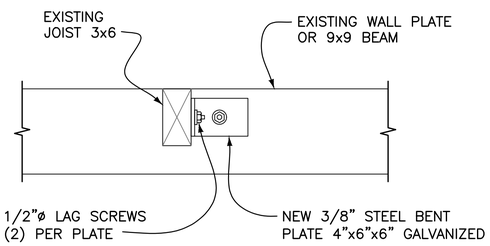


5 TS4 COLUMN REPLACEMENT AT FIRST LEVEL

1 1/2"=1'-0"

6 TS4 STEEL PLATE CONNECTION AT BEAM

1 1/2"=1'-0"



7 TS4 STEEL PLATE CONNECTION AT BEAM

1 1/2"=1'-0"

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TECH. REVIEW: PDS
DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. TS4

TITLE OF SHEET
TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
HS-12 QUARTERMASTER'S STORAGE
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING NO. 471 80066
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 4 OF 6



View looking south at one of the porches on the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12). (STRATA 2019)

5.3 QUARTERMASTER'S STOREHOUSE (HS-12) COST ESTIMATE

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT RESOURCES, LLC
Construction Costs Consulting + Estimating
11006 Parallel Pkwy Suite 200 KANSAS CITY, KS 66109 * 913-262-6715 * cmr@cmrcosts.com

Quartermaster's Complex and Outbuildings
Fort Scott, KS
Strata
Historic Structures Report Estimate 06/17/2020

DESCRIPTION	Immediate	w/ Markups	Short Term	w/ Markups	Long Term	w/ Markups
HS-12 - QUARTERMASTER'S STORAGE						
GENERAL CONDITIONS	888		81,957		8,656	
IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS						
1. DOWNSPOUTS – INSTALL EXTENSIONS ON ALL FOUR DOWNSPOUTS TO DIRECT WATER AWAY FROM THE BUILDING.	500	814				
2. RE-GRADE – SPOT RE-GRADE AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER TO ADD ADDITIONAL SOIL TO CREATE POSITIVE SLOPE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING. SEED NEW SOIL.	1,000	1,629				
3. PERFORM AN INSECT INSPECTION. NOTE THERE WERE SUSPECT AREAS IN THE LOFT, WEST RAFTERS, FOURTH AND FIFTH FROM THE NORTH WALL.	500	814				
4. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SERVICE ENTRANCE AND BUILDING GROUNDING SYSTEM SHOULD BE TESTED TO ENSURE ALL CONNECTIONS ARE SECURE AND THAT THE SYSTEM IS CODE COMPLIANT.	500	814				
5. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE LABELING OF THE MAIN PANELBOARD CIRCUITS SHOULD BE UPDATED TO MATCH CURRENT CONDITIONS. ANY UNUSED CIRCUIT BREAKERS SHOULD BE SWITCHED TO THE OFF POSITION AND LABELED AS SPARE.	200	326				
6. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - ALL UNCOVERED ENCLOSURES OR BOXES SHOULD HAVE COVERS INSTALLED TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE CONDUCTORS / CABLES AND/OR POTENTIAL INJURY TO PARK STAFF OR PATRONS.	650	1,059				
7. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SECURITY SYSTEM SHOULD BE MORE CLEARLY LABELED TO MORE CLEARLY INDICATE WHAT STRUCTURES ARE FED FROM THE MAIN PANEL LOCATED IN THE STOREHOUSE. ANY DUPLICATE / CONFLICTING LABELING SHOULD BE REMOVED.	200	326				
SHORT TERM RECOMMENDATIONS						
S1. ROOF – IN GOOD CONDITION. REPLACE DETERIORATED, CURLED, OR MISSING SHINGLES, IN KIND. QTY: 15%			1,392	2,333		
S2. GUTTERS – INSPECT GUTTERS FOR REQUIRED REPAIRS. NOTE, EAST ELEVATION HAS SOME RUST. REPAIR, PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT.			580	972		
S3. CHIMNEY – APPEARS TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION. WHEN RE-ROOFING, INSPECT CHIMNEY CAP CONDITION AND REPAIR, AS REQUIRED.			150	251		
S4. WOOD SIDING – REPAIR SPLIT OR CRACKED SIDING IN FULL LENGTHS ON THE NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, AND WEST ELEVATIONS. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT.			625	1,048		
S5. RAKE BOARD – NORTH ELEVATION, EAST RAKE BOARD, REPLACE IN KIND. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT.			1,300	2,179		
S6. WOOD SIDING AT PORCHES – REMOVE EXISTING SIDING RESTING ON PORCH FLOORS. INSTALL NEW GALVANIZED FLASHING TO PREVENT WATER FROM ENTERING INTO THE BUILDING. INSTALL REPLACEMENT SIDING, IN KIND, AND HOLD UP ABOVE PORCH FLOOR BY ½-INCH. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT NEW SIDING.			2,500	4,190		
S7. EXCAVATION, WATERPROOFING, DRAINAGE, AND GRADING			42,853	71,826		
S8. BULKHEADS			8,510	14,264		
S9. MASONRY – CLEAN BIOLOGICAL GROWTH FROM ALL EXTERIOR MASONRY WALLS AND PIERS WITH LIGHT DETERGENT SCRUBBING AND WARM WATER.			6,480	10,861		
S10. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – REPLACE MISSING STONE ON EAST WALL, SOUTH OF THE NORTHEAST BULKHEAD DOOR.			250	419		
S11. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – SPOT REPOINT BOTTOM TWO FEET OF THE PERIMETER WALLS.			2,880	4,827		
S12. DOORS 2/100 AND 1/101 AND 1/102 4/104– REPLACE DETERIORATED WOOD DOOR SILLS AND JAMBS AND EXTERIOR TRIM, IN KIND. NOTE ABAACCESSIBILITY IS REQUIRED AT EITHER DOOR 1/102 OR 2/100, DEPENDING ON THE OPTION TAKEN TO ADDRESS ACCESSIBLE ENTRY.			600	1,006		
S13. OPENING 107 – REPLACE DETERIORATED SILL AND BOARD AND BATTEN INTERIOR SHUTTER, IN KIND. REUSE EXISTING HARDWARE. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT ALL MATERIALS.			1,325	2,221		
S14. WINDOW 102 – REPLACE BOTTOM RAIL IN WINDOW 102. RE-GLAZE WINDOW AND RESTORE BOTH SASHES. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT. NOTE: THIS WINDOW CONSISTS OF TWO UPPER SASHES THAT HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AS AN UPPER AND LOWER SASH, SO THE BOTTOM SASH APPEARS TO BE UPSIDE DOWN AND DOES NOT HAVE A TALL BOTTOM RAIL.			2,050	3,436		
S15. PORCHES			640	1,073		
S16. BASEMENT WINDOWS			14,100	23,633		
S17. PAINTING			18,232	30,560		
S18. BASEMENT MOLD REMEDIATION			26,136	43,807		
S19. LIGHTING AT BASEMENT STEPS			350	587		
S20. BASEMENT STAIR RAILING			4,500	7,543		
S21. FIRST FLOOR WOOD FLOORING - OPTION 1			46,400	77,772		
S21. FIRST FLOOR WOOD FLOORING - OPTION 2			13,095	21,949		
S22. ACCESSIBILITY - RAMP A			41,613	69,748		
S22. ACCESSIBILITY - RAMP B1			29,605	49,622		
S22. ACCESSIBILITY - RAMP B2			38,356	64,289		
S23. LOFT ACCESS FOR INTERPRETATION			6,584	11,036		
S24. NORTH LOFT STAIR			4,950	8,297		
S25. EAST EXTERIOR STAIR RAILING			1,650	2,766		
S26. REMOVE EXISTING STONE WALKWAY AND REPLACE WITH STONES			2,373	3,978		
S27. INSTALL REPLICA ISSUING COUNTER			7,750	12,990		
LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS						
L1. FOUNDATION					6,300	10,958
L2. REPAIR BASE OF ROTTED TIMBER COLUMNS IN BASEMENT.					6,300	10,958
L3. WALL FRAMING					1,150	2,000
L4. WALL FRAMING					3,000	5,218
L5. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING					12,600	21,916
L6. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING					225	391
L7. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING					600	1,044
L8. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING					250	435
L9. EXHAUST SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE BASEMENT TO PREVENT HUMIDITY LEVELS FROM REACHING THE DEWPOINT.					3,500	6,088
L10. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GENERAL-PURPOSE GFCI RECEPTACLES BE ADDED AS NECESSARY.					700	1,218
L11. ALL NEW POWER AND LIGHTING BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING WITHIN THE BUILDING WILL BE COPPER CONDUCTORS					-	-
subtotal	4,438	5,782	409,786	549,482	43,281	60,226
Contractor's Fee 10%	444		40,979		4,328	
subtotal	4,881		450,765		47,609	
Design/Estimate Contingency 15%	732		67,615		7,141	
subtotal	5,613		518,380		54,751	
Escalation for Immediate Repairs 3.0%	168					
subtotal						
Escalation for Short-Term Repairs 6.0%			31,103			
subtotal						
Escalation for Long-Term Repairs 10.0%					5,475	
TOTAL	**5,782**		**549,482**		**60,226**	

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT $	TOTAL
HS-12 - QUARTERMASTER'S STORAGE			
IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS			
1. DOWNSPOUTS – INSTALL EXTENSIONS ON ALL FOUR DOWNSPOUTS TO DIRECT WATER AWAY FROM THE BUILDING.			
Install Extension	4 EA	125.00	500
			500
2. RE-GRADE – SPOT RE-GRADE AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER TO ADD ADDITIONAL SOIL TO CREATE POSITIVE SLOPE			
Spot Regrade	1 LS	750.00	750
Seed Disturbed	1 LS	250.00	250
			1,000
3. PERFORM AN INSECT INSPECTION. NOTE THERE WERE SUSPECT AREAS IN THE LOFT, WEST RAFTERS, FOURTH AND FIFTH FROM THE NORTH WALL.			
Insect Inspection	1 LS	500.00	500
			500
4. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SERVICE ENTRANCE AND BUILDING GROUNDING SYSTEM SHOULD BE TESTED TO ENSURE			
Electrical Inspection	1 LS	500.00	500
			500
5. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE LABELING OF THE MAIN PANELBOARD CIRCUITS SHOULD BE UPDATED TO MATCH			
Label Panelboard	1 LS	200.00	200
			200
6. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - ALL UNCOVERED ENCLOSURES OR BOXES SHOULD HAVE COVERS INSTALLED TO AVOID			
Install Covers	10 EA	65.00	650
			650
7. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - THE SECURITY SYSTEM SHOULD BE MORE CLEARLY LABELED TO MORE CLEARLY INDICATE			
Label Panelboard	1 LS	200.00	200
			200

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT $	TOTAL
HS-12 - QUARTERMASTER'S STORAGE			
SHORT TERM RECOMMENDATIONS			
S1. ROOF – IN GOOD CONDITION. REPLACE DETERIORATED, CURLED, OR MISSING SHINGLES, IN KIND. QTY: 15%			
Repair Roof'	278 SF	5.00	1,392
			1,392
S2. GUTTERS – INSPECT GUTTERS FOR REQUIRED REPAIRS. NOTE, EAST ELEVATION HAS SOME RUST. REPAIR, PREP,			
Repair Gutters	116 LF	5.00	580
			580
S3. CHIMNEY – APPEARS TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION. WHEN RE-ROOFING, INSPECT CHIMNEY CAP CONDITION AND			
Inspect/Repair Chimney Cap	1 LS	150.00	150
			150
S4. WOOD SIDING – REPAIR SPLIT OR CRACKED SIDING IN FULL LENGTHS ON THE NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, AND WEST			
Repair Siding/Prep/Prime/Paint	5 EA	125.00	625
			625
S5. RAKE BOARD – NORTH ELEVATION, EAST RAKE BOARD, REPLACE IN KIND. PREP, PRIME, AND PAINT.			
Repair Rake Board/Prep/Prime/Paint	20 LF	65.00	1,300
			1,300
S6. WOOD SIDING AT PORCHES – REMOVE EXISTING SIDING RESTING ON PORCH FLOORS. INSTALL NEW GALVANIZED			
Remove Siding	50 LF	5.00	250
Install Flashing	50 LF	15.00	750
Install Replacement Siding	50 LF	25.00	1,250
Prep/Prime/Paint Siding	50 LF	5.00	250
			2,500
S7. EXCAVATION, WATERPROOFING, DRAINAGE, AND GRADING			
Excavate Foundation	60 CY	25.00	1,500
Install Bentonite Waterproofing	540 SF	8.00	4,320
Install Frain Tile	225 LF	8.00	1,800
Spot Repoint Foundation Walls	900 SF	10.00	9,000
Install Downspout Boots	4 EA	150.00	600
Backfill and Regrade Perimeter of Building	200 SY	15.00	3,000
Remove and install new Sidewalk	232 SF	10.00	2,320
Install French Drain	113 LF	25.00	2,813
Shoring @ Loading Platforms and Porches	10 EA	1,500.00	15,000
Remove and Reconstruct Wood Steps	8 Trea	125.00	1,000
New ABA-Compliant Handrails	12 LF	125.00	1,500
			42,853
S8. BULKHEADS			
Repoint Side walls of the Bulkhead doors	4 EA	350.00	1,400
Replace Cracked Mortar Cap	1 EA	250.00	250
Remove Doors	4 EA	65.00	260
Install New head Trim Flashing	4 EA	125.00	500
Re-install Modified Doors	4 EA	150.00	600
Repair wood rot at NE Bulkhead Door	1 EA	300.00	300
Repoint all Interior Walls and Treads	4 EA	350.00	1,400
Install Stone Curbs	4 EA	650.00	2,600
Restore Hardware	4 EA	300.00	1,200
			8,510
S9. MASONRY – CLEAN BIOLOGICAL GROWTH FROM ALL EXTERIOR MASONRY WALLS AND PIERS WITH LIGHT DETERGENT SCRUBBING AND WARM WATER.			
Clean Exterior Masonry Walls	1,080 SF	6.00	6,480
			6,480

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT $	TOTAL
HS-12 - QUARTERMASTER'S STORAGE			
S10. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – REPLACE MISSING STONE ON EAST WALL, SOUTH OF THE NORTHEAST			
Replace Missing Stone	1 EA	250.00	250
			250
S11. MASONRY – INTERIOR BASEMENT – SPOT REPOINT BOTTOM TWO FEET OF THE PERIMETER WALLS.			
Repoint Interior Stone Walls	360 SF	8.00	2,880
			2,880
S12. DOORS 2/100 AND 1/101 AND 1/102 4/104– REPLACE DETERIORATED WOOD			
Replace Deteriorated Door Sills	4 EA	150.00	600
			600
S13. OPENING 107 – REPLACE DETERIORATED SILL AND BOARD AND BATTEN			
Replace Sill	1 EA	150.00	150
Replace Wood Shutter	1 EA	850.00	850
Restore and Re-install Hardware	1 EA	125.00	125
Prep, Prime and Paint	1 EA	200.00	200
			1,325
S14. WINDOW 102 – REPLACE BOTTOM RAIL IN WINDOW 102. RE-GLAZE WINDOW AND RESTORE BOTH SASHES. PREP,			
Replace Bottom Rail	1 EA	150.00	150
Reglaze Window	1 EA	350.00	350
Restore Sashes	2 EA	650.00	1,300
Prep, Prime and Paint	1 EA	250.00	250
			2,050
S15. PORCHES			
Replace Skirt Boards	32 LF	15.00	480
Prep, Prime and Paint	32 LF	5.00	160
			640
S16. BASEMENT WINDOWS			
Replace Sill and Jamb	6 EA	450.00	2,700
New Window Sashes	12 EA	650.00	7,800
New Window Shades	6 EA	125.00	750
New Hardware	6 EA	225.00	1,350
Prep, Prime and Paint	6 EA	250.00	1,500
			14,100
S17. PAINTING			
Prep, Prime, Paint - Siding and Trim	2,717 SF	5.00	13,586
Prep, Prime, Paint - Doors	6 EA	150.00	900
Prep, Prime, Paint - Window Openings (including shutters)	16 EA	200.00	3,200
Prep, Prime, Paint - Gutters and Downspouts	182 LF	3.00	546
			18,232
S18. BASEMENT MOLD REMEDIATION			
Mold Remediation	1 LS	15,000.00	15,000
Treat Wood Surfaces in Basement	1,856 SF	5.00	9,280
Clean Basement Stone Floor	1,856 SF	1.00	1,856
			26,136
S19. LIGHTING AT BASEMENT STEPS			
Install Small LED Light @ Stairs	1 EA	350.00	350
			350
S20. BASEMENT STAIR RAILING			
Remove Existing Railing and Install New Compliant Railing	30 LF	150.00	4,500
			4,500

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT $	TOTAL
HS-12 - QUARTERMASTER'S STORAGE			
S21. FIRST FLOOR WOOD FLOORING - OPTION 1			
Salvage and Label Floor Boards and Install Replica Flooring as needed	1,856 SF	25.00	46,400
			46,400
S21. FIRST FLOOR WOOD FLOORING - OPTION 2			
Infill Holes	1,856 SF	1.50	2,784
Install Carpet	206 SY	50.00	10,311
			13,095
S22. ACCESSIBILITY - RAMP A			
Ramp Foundations	20 EA	100.00	2,000
Ramp Framing and Decking	346 SF	45.00	15,557
Ramp Handrails and Guard Rails	160 LF	150.00	24,056
			41,613
S22. ACCESSIBILITY - RAMP B1			
Ramp Foundations	16 EA	100.00	1,600
Ramp Framing and Decking	229 SF	45.00	10,301
Ramp Handrails and Guard Rails	118 LF	150.00	17,704
			29,605
S22. ACCESSIBILITY - RAMP B2			
Ramp Foundations	20 EA	100.00	2,000
Ramp Framing and Decking	327 SF	45.00	14,716
Ramp Handrails and Guard Rails	144 LF	150.00	21,640
			38,356
S23. LOFT ACCESS FOR INTERPRETATION			
Remove Chicken Wire	121 SF	2.00	241
New Compliant Railing	20 LF	165.00	3,318
New Landing	25 SF	65.00	1,625
New Spotlight	4 EA	350.00	1,400
			6,584
S24. NORTH LOFT STAIR			
New Compliant Railing	30 LF	165.00	4,950
			4,950
S25. EAST EXTERIOR STAIR RAILING			
New Compliant Railing	10 LF	165.00	1,650
			1,650
S26. REMOVE EXISTING STONE WALKWAY AND REPLACE WITH STONES			
Remove Stone Landings and Install ABA Compliant Aggregate Walkway	47 SF	50.00	2,373
			2,373
S27. INSTALL REPLICA ISSUING COUNTER			
Install Replica Issuing Counter	1 EA	6,500.00	6,500
Remove Existing Display Case and Expose Construction	1 LS	1,250.00	1,250
			7,750

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT $	TOTAL
HS-12 - QUARTERMASTER'S STORAGE			
LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS			
L1. FOUNDATION			
Remove Flagstones, Excavate, Backfill and Re-install Flagstone after work is complete	6 EA	200.00	1,200
Clean and Seal Baseplates	6 EA	150.00	900
Install Grout below Plate	6 EA	200.00	1,200
Install Anchors	24 EA	125.00	3,000
			6,300
L2. REPAIR BASE OF ROTTED TIMBER COLUMNS IN BASEMENT.			
Remove Flagstones, Excavate, Backfill and Re-install Flagstone after work is complete	6 EA	200.00	1,200
Shoring	6 EA	500.00	3,000
Remove Rotted Repairs and Install New Repair	6 EA	350.00	2,100
			6,300
L3. WALL FRAMING			
Remove and Replace base of column	1 EA	500.00	500
Remove and Reinstall existing siding and flooring as needed	1 EA	300.00	300
Shoring	1 EA	350.00	350
			1,150
L4. WALL FRAMING			
Reinforce connections at 2nd floor framing	20 EA	150.00	3,000
			3,000
L5. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING			
Install New Custom Joist Hangars @ Joist Pockets	36 EA	350.00	12,600
			12,600
L6. FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING			
Shim Floating Joists	3 EA	75.00	225
			225
L7. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING			
Fill open Mortise Joints	4 EA	150.00	600
			600
L8. SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR FRAMING			
Install New Connector at NE corner	1 EA	250.00	250
			250
L9. EXHAUST SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE BASEMENT TO PREVENT HUMIDITY LEVELS FROM REACHING THE DEWPOINT.			
Install Exhaust Fan with Humidity Sensor	1 EA	3,500.00	3,500
			3,500
L10. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GENERAL-PURPOSE GFCI RECEPTACLES BE ADDED AS NECESSARY.			
Install GFCI Receptacles	2 EA	350.00	700
			700
L11. ALL NEW POWER AND LIGHTING BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING WITHIN THE BUILDING WILL BE COPPER CONDUCTORS			
costs included in any electrical item listed above		-	0
			0



View looking east at the oven in the Post Bakery (HS-14). (STRATA 2019)

6.1 POST BAKERY (HS-14) CHRONOLOGY AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

Chapter 6 | Post Bakery (HS-14)

Post Bakery (HS-14) Chronology



Figure 6.1.1 South wall of Bakery in 1974. Note the larger stones scattered throughout the wall. (FOSC Archive 13610, RG105, Series 7, Photo 3)

Summary: The Post Bakery (HS-14), was designed by Thomas Swords in 1842, and completed by 1848. It operated as the Post Bakery from the time it was built until the fort was decommissioned in 1853. It does not appear to have been used by the Army during the Civil War. It was converted to residential use at an early date and served in that capacity until the fort was redeveloped in the late 1960s. Archeological work conducted in the early period of historic site redevelopment uncovered the outline of the original oven, which was probably removed when the building became a residence. Restoration was completed ca. 1980.

Later Uses: It was a residence by 1858 and continued in that function until it was purchased by the City of Fort Scott for park development in 1955.

Legal Description: Lot 3, Block 2 of the Original Town of Fort Scott. Lots 1-3 of Block 2 were part of the same parcel from at least 1861 to 1955.

Historic Address: In 1884 the address appears to have been 1814½ Buchanan Street, and the address for Lot 3 where it faces Ranson Street was 1115. In 1888 the address changed to 214 Ranson Street. From 1917 to 1947 or later the only indication of an address on Sanborn maps was the letter A.

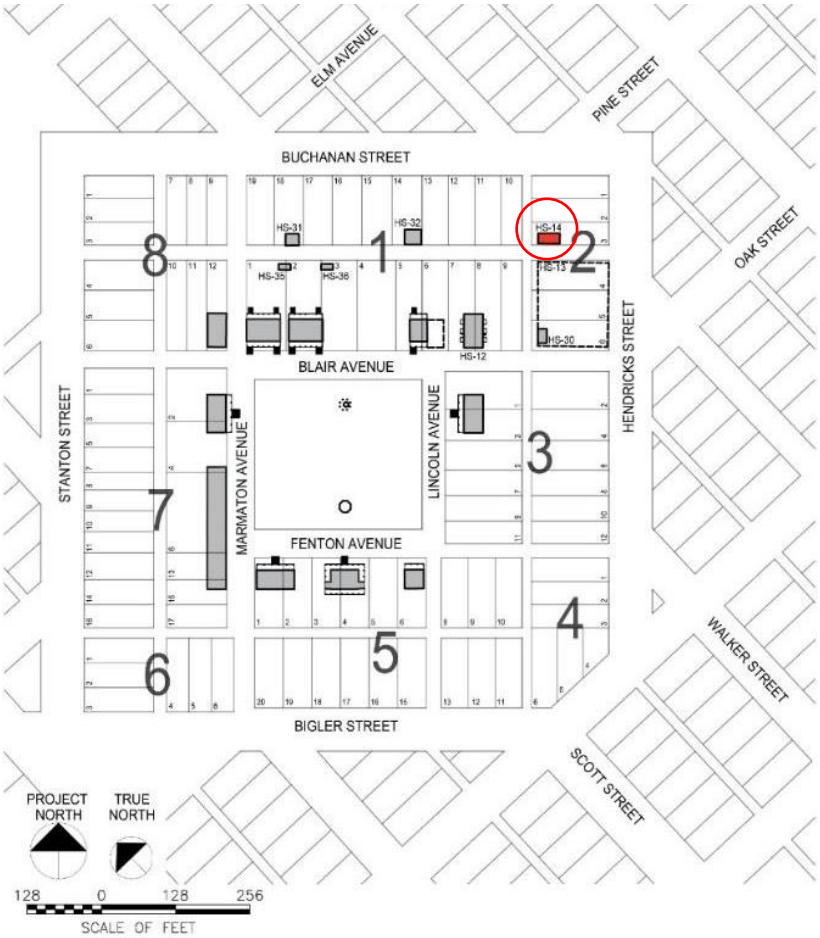


Figure 6.1.2. Plat map, showing location of the buildings in the study group. The Post Bakery (HS-14) is shaded. (Map by STRATA, based on an 1878 plat map of the town of Fort Scott.)

HS-14 Summary of Ownership History (Block 2, Lots 1-3; the building is on Lot 3.)		
Date	Owner	Notes
1848, ca.	U.S. Government	Completion date
1855	James Hill (or Kill)	Public Auction of "Bake House"
--	Fort Scott Town Co. from Hill (or Kill)	No deed on file
1861, Mar. 29	Elizabeth Arnett from Fort Scott Town Co.	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (W.D. Book E, page 393)
1872, June 26	Bourbon County from W. L. Hull	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (Tax Deed Book P, page 551)
1878, Nov. 6	Mary W. Kendel from W. L Hull	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (QCD Book R, page 370)
1887, Aug. 13	Robert B. Price from Mary Kendel	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (W.D. Book 52, page 35)
1899, Jan. 12	M. R. Dearth from R. B. Price	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (W.D. Book 77, page 441)
1904, Mar. 26	John Wallace from M. R. Dearth	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (W.D. Book 92, page 28)
1913, Apr. 26	Harriet Stiers from John Wallace	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (W.D. Book 109, page 109)
1944, Jun. 6	Lottie B. McBride from Harriet Stiers	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (W.D. Book 151, page 70)
1945, Nov. 10	Floyd Edward Wagner from Lottie McBride	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (W.D. Book 149, page 687)
1946, Jul. 8	Ralph D. Ruby from Floyd Edward Wagner	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (W.D. Book 152, page 327)
1946, Aug. 5	Albert R. Powell from Ralph D. Ruby et.ux.	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (W.D. Book 152, page 358)
1951, Dec. 27	John T. Crain from Albert R. Powell	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (W.D. Book 164, page 153)
1952, Jan. 22	Dollie B. Ruby from John T. Crain	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (W.D. Book 163, page 172)
1953, Jul. 30	R. J. Edward from Dollie B. Ruby	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (W.D. Book 164, page 539)
1955, Aug. 8	City of Fort Scott from R. J. Edward	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (W.D. Book 167, page 112)
1979	National Park Service from the City of Fort Scott	Shetlar, "Historic Structures Preservation Guide."

Figure 6.1.3. Summary of Ownership History for HS-14. (From Bourbon County Deed Records, Numerical Index for Block Two City of Fort Scott, Prepared by Mason Martel, 2020.)

HS-14 Timeline

1842 December. Plans for the site and major buildings, including the Post Bakery (HS-14), were completed by Quartermaster Thomas Swords.

1848, ca. Site plan of the fort indicated that the Post Bakery was completed (Figure 6.1.4). A later source claimed that at one point in its history the bakery furnished the fort with approximately 2,000 loaves of bread a day. That number is likely high unless the bakery was in use during the Civil War when more troops were in the area. The highest number of troops stationed there when the fort was active was 208, and the average daily ration per man in the 1800s was 18 oz. of bread per day.[1]

[1] Baker and Dougherty, "Fort Scott Historical Park," 16; Sally Ketchum, "Historic Furnishings Report: HS-14," 3.

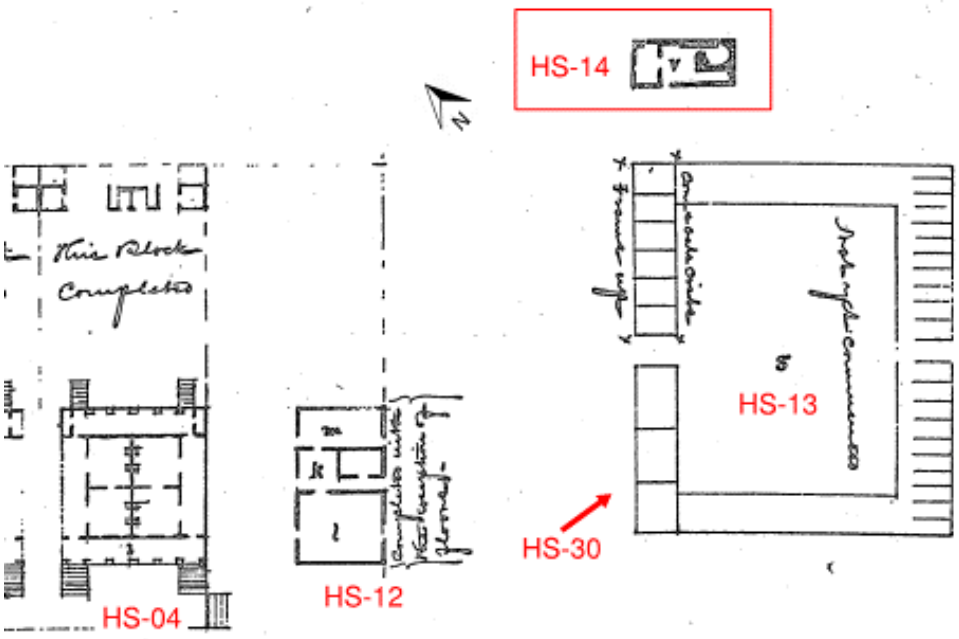


Figure 6.1.4. Excerpt of a map of the fort drawn in 1848 by Fort Quartermaster George T. Wallace. Labels added in 2020 by Deb Sheals. HS-14, the Post Bakery, is indicated by the red box. The circular structure in the room to the right is the oven.
(Electronic Copy of the map supplied by MRWO National Park Service.)

1855 The Army auctioned off all Fort Scott buildings and materials. The Post Bakery was purchased by James Hill (or Kill), who also made a number of other purchases, including the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) and Company Quarters (HS-06).

1858 E. L. Marbel's description of the fort as it appeared in 1858 mentioned "the old corral and the old bakery building occupied by Mr. Arnett."[2] Mr. Arnett was probably Thomas B. Arnett, who was a founding member of the Fort Scott Town Company. It is not clear if Arnett occupied the corral too or just the bakery. He does not show up in any deed records for the corral.

1861 Land sold to Elizabeth Arnett by the Fort Scott Town Company. The building appears to have been part of that transaction, although it is not known when it was transferred from Hill (or Kill) to the Town Company. (Hill was not a member of the company.)

[2] "Fort Scott in 1858," *Fort Scott Tribune and the Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, June 9, 1921, 5.

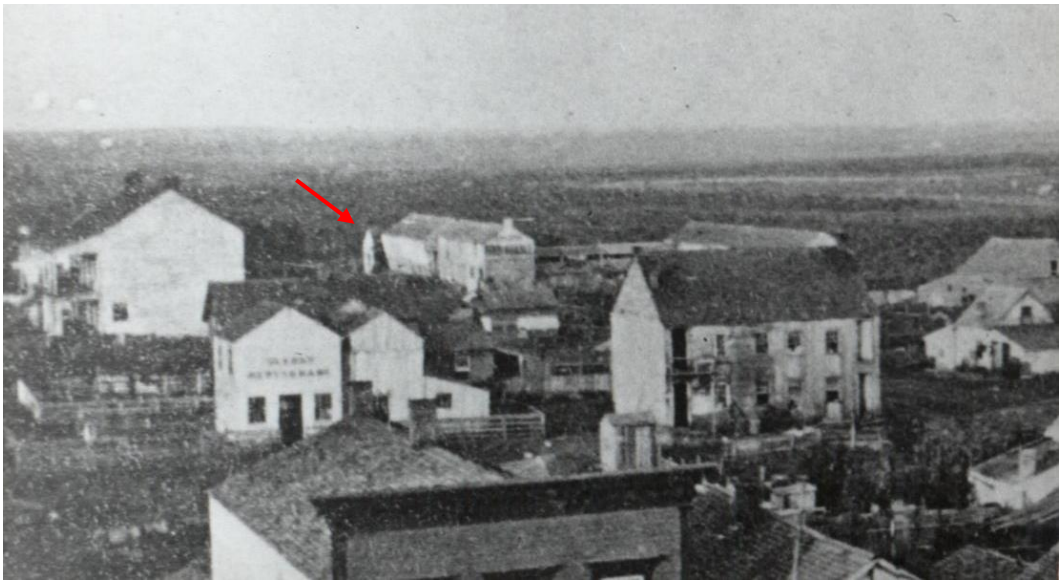


Figure 6.1.5. Circa 1870 view of Quartermaster Quad. The red arrows point to what is believed to be the west side of the Post Bakery (HS-14). (FOSC Archives, Mike Henry Collection, Photo 45)

1872 Bourbon County gains possession of the property from W. L. Hull, through a tax deed. (See ownership history above.) There are no deeds on file to show how it was transferred from Arnett to Hull.

1884 Sanborn map depicts the Post Bakery as a one-story stone dwelling with a rectangular footprint. It is labeled as a dwelling on all Sanborn maps made through 1947. Address appears to be 1814½ Buchanan Street. Address for Lot 3 facing Ranson Street was 1775.[3]

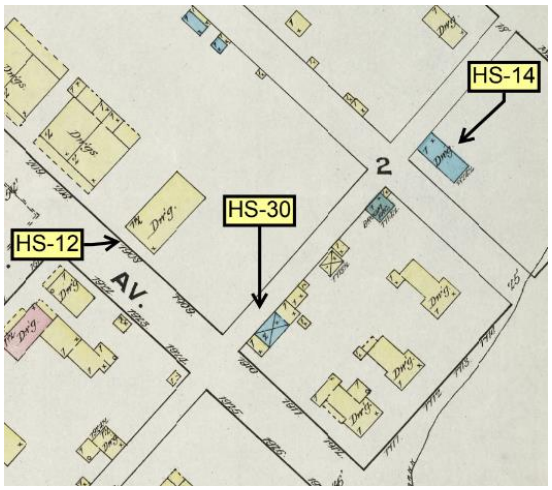


Figure 6.1.6. 1884 Sanborn, detail of map.
(Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1884)

[3] Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1884, 4.

1888 Address changed to 215 Ranson, per Sanborn map.[4]

1893 Sanborn map shows that the east ends of Lots 1, 2, and 3 are all cut short by the edge of the bluff.

1899 Dashed lines on the Sanborn map indicate a frame cornice around the building.[5] Note: On maps in later years, the cornice is only located along the east side.

1906 Sanborn map shows a single window in the west end wall. [6] The same map shows window locations in other masonry buildings nearby. It is the first of the series to do so. The map also shows the cornice only on the east wall.

1910, ca. Photo of the building taken by photographer J. V. Dabbs shows no porch or rear addition.[7] This is the earliest known photograph of the bakery up close.



Figure 6.1.7. Ca. 1910 photograph of the Post Bakery, looking northeast. (FOSC Archives, Mike Henry Collection, IMPF)

[4] Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1884, 6.
[5] Sanborn-Perris Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1899, 6.
[6] Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1906, 6.
[7] William Calhoun, *Fort Scott, A Pictorial History* (Fort Scott, KS: Sekan Printing Co., 1991), 9.

1917 Sanborn map shows a single window each in the north, south and west walls.[8] A small one-story frame outbuilding is shown behind the stone building, on Lot 2. It was the only outbuilding on the small block to be shown on Sanborn maps made from 1884 to 1947. The only indication of an address is the letter A along Ransom Street. The A marking was included on maps in 1925 and 1947 as well.

1925 Sanborn map shows a one-story addition to the north (back) wall, but lacks indication of windows or cornice.[9] Photos of the building taken before restoration in the 1960s show that it also had an open porch on the front (south) wall that appeared to date to the early 1900s, but that feature was never depicted on Sanborn maps. The 1925 map also indicates that improvements to Ranson Street to the south had greatly reduced the size of the lots. The frame outbuilding shown in 1917 was gone.

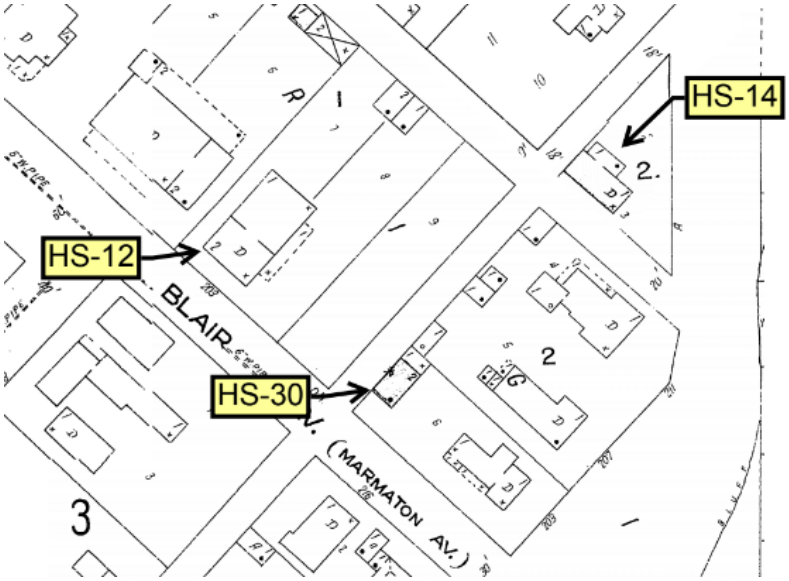


Figure 6.1.8. 1925 Sanborn, detail of map.
(Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1925)

1955 Property purchased by the City of Fort Scott. (See ownership history above.)

1959 The National Historic Landmark (NHL) paperwork was completed. HS-14 is listed in the NHL.

[8] Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1917, 6.
[9] Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, "Fort Scott, Kansas," 1925, 3.



Figure 6.1.9. View of Fort Scott, looking southwest. The red circle is the Post Bakery with rear additions, before 1959. (FOSC Archives, Mike Henry Collection, Photo 13)



Figure 6.1.10. Photograph of the Post Bakery included in the Mayor's Fort Scott Historical Committee, "Proposed Historical Monument: Fort Scott, Kansas." This was prepared for the National Park Service, circa 1960. (FOSC Archives, Monument Proposal, ca. 1960)

1966 Photographs taken during initial site investigations show the frame entry porch on the south wall. The image also shows a portion of the addition to the rear.[10]



Figure 6.1.11. Photograph of the Post Bakery during historic survey work, October 1966. A portion of the rear addition is visible in the back of the property. The front porch is about ready to fall in. (FOSC Archives 13611, RG106 Photo 28, cropped)



Figure 6.1.12. Photograph of the Post Bakery, looking west, ca. 1967. The front porch never appears in the Sanborn maps. (FOSC Archives, RG104, S08, Photo 89, cropped)

[10] FOSC Archives, 13611, RG106, Photo 28.



Figure 6.1.13. The porch has been demolished or has fallen in, ca. 1967.
(FOSC 13611, RG106, S07, Photo 29, cropped)



Figure 6.1.14. West elevation, circa 1967. (FOSC 13611, RG106, S07, Photo 50, cropped)

1968 The 1968 Historic Structure Report noted that the building was in generally poor condition, except for the wood floor, which was in good shape and covering any evidence of the bake oven.[11]

Field notes from the investigation work show a sketch of the north beam that spanned the ribbon windows. It had been cut for a late-period door opening.[12] This was the case for both the south and north walls.

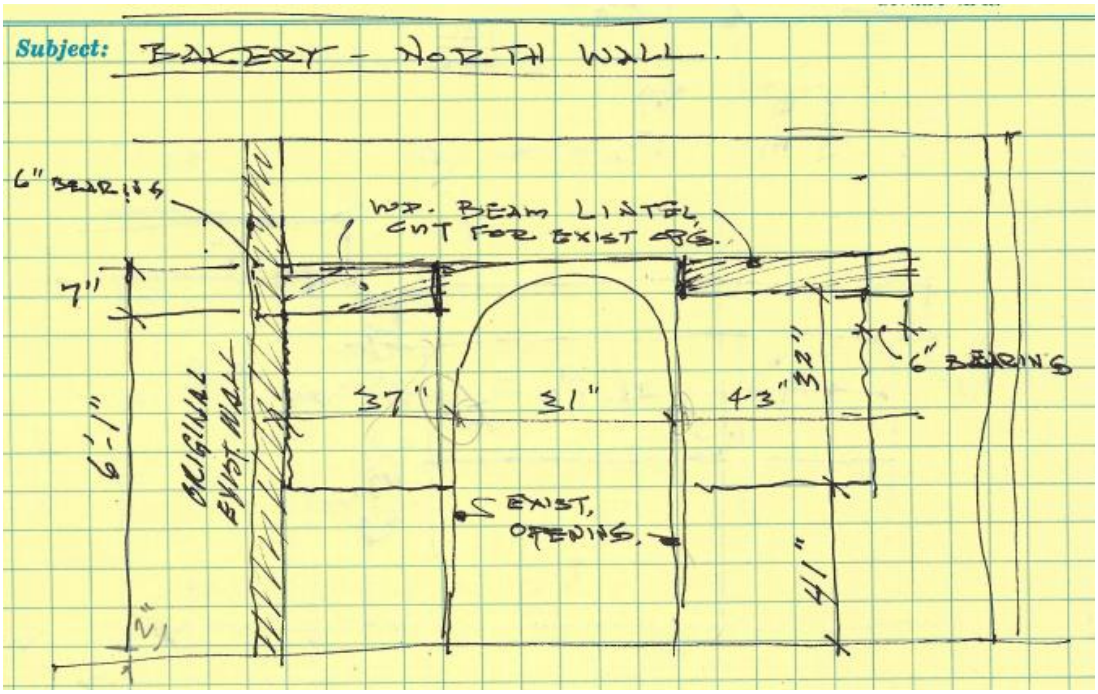


Figure 6.1.15. Sketch of the north wall of the Bakery (HS-14) showing the long beam cut for the late-period door opening that led into the addition. (FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 28, 3)

1968-1972 Archeological study of the site performed by the Kansas Historical Society.[13]

1970 A joint archeological investigation of HS-14 was conducted with the Kansas State Historical Society and the National Park Service. This investigation was focused on HS-06, HS-08, HS-15, and HS-17; however, a reconnaissance investigation uncovered evidence of the bake oven in HS-14 (Figure 6.1.16).[14]

Field Notes from Tom Barr indicate there were 2x6 floor joists to the south of the oven area for a 4'-10" width. The stone foundation is outlined with dimensions shown to be about 10'-5" N/S and 12'-7"+ E/W.[15]

[11] Thompson, "Fort Scott Historic Structures Report: Part II," 72.
[12] Sketch, author unknown, Bakery (HS-14), no date. FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 28, 3.
[13] Lykowski, *Fort Scott's Buried Past*, 14.
[14] Lykowski, *Fort Scott's Buried Past*, 18.
[15] Sketch by Tom Barr, Bakery (HS-14), no date. FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 28, 4.

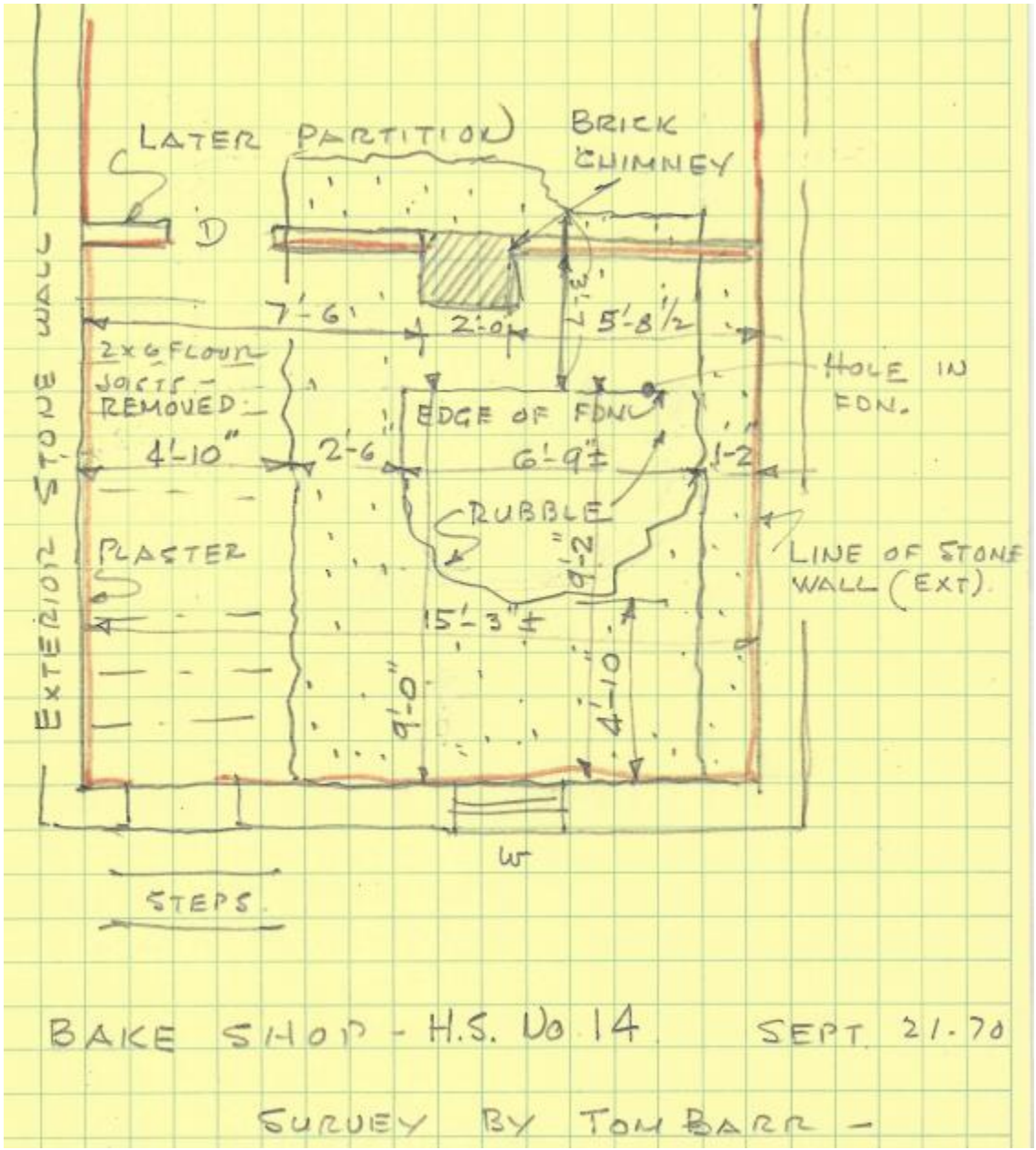


Figure 6.1.16. Sketch of the Post Bakery (HS-14). (FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 28, 4)

1972, ca. FOSC Archives includes five sheets of HABS drawings of the Post Bakery that document the existing conditions of the building and the investigation by the historical architects. The drawings show the outline of the foundation for the bake oven. Those drawings were prepared by William Wagner, AIA, who was contracted to provide the research for this building. The drawings are signed and approved by Vance Kaminski, NPS. While these are not dated, they likely date to

the mid-1970s.[16] These drawings provided the basis for the Restoration Drawings completed in 1979.

The drawings show the physical evidence found during the investigation work that assisted with the restoration of the Post Bakery. Notes include the original partition wall, original window and door trim and alterations, flooring documentation, and stone condition.

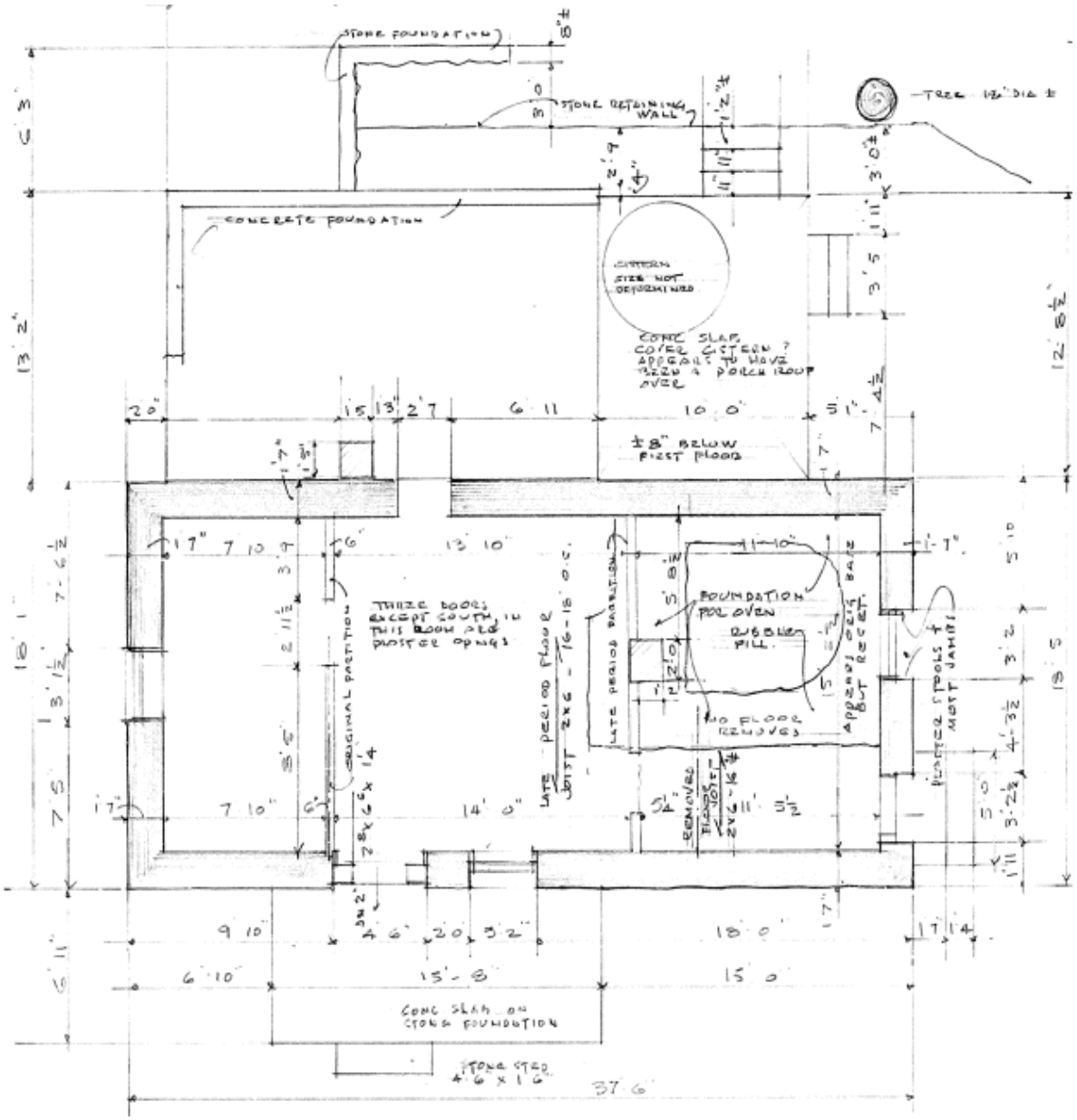


Figure. 6.1.17. First Floor Plan, HABS Drawing, ca. mid-1970s. (FOSC Archives, Flat File in HS-1)

[16] FOSC Archives, Flat File in HS-01, Fort Scott HS-14 Bake Shop, Bourbon County, Kansas, Historic American Buildings Survey, 471-27,000, no date, 1-5.



Figure 6.1.18. West and south elevations, 1974. Photograph from Charles Shetlar notes that there is asphalt paper on the roof for protection, and the window and doors were gone or broken.
(FOSC Archive 13610, RG105, Series 7, Photo 1)



Figure 6.1.19. North and west elevations, 1974.
Photograph from Charles Shetlar notes that the location of the addition is visible and the roof is shingled.
(FOSC Archive 13610, RG105, Series 7, Photo 2)



Figure 6.1.20. East elevation, ca. 1974. (FOSC Archive 13610, RG105, Series 7, Photo 54, cropped).



Figure 6.1.21. South elevation, May 1974. Stone elevation is gridded for dismantling and reconstruction. This photograph shows the original front door buck with mortise and tenons at the corners. (FOSC Archive 13610, RG105, Series 7, Photo 7)

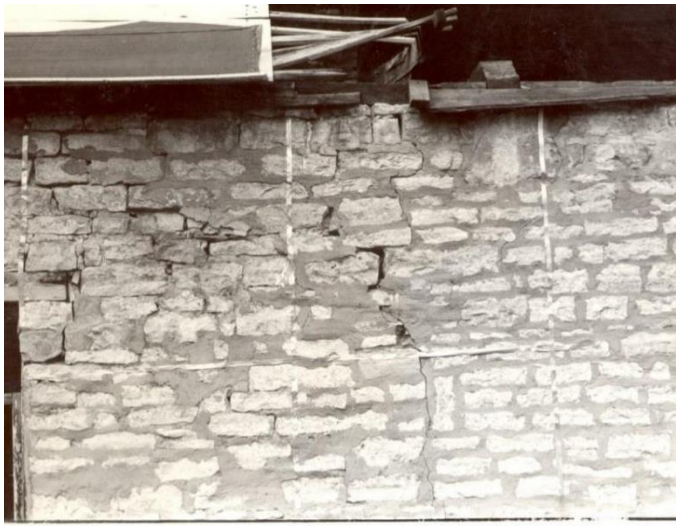


Figure 6.1.22. South elevation, May 1974. Stone elevation is gridded for dismantling and reconstruction. This detail also shows the original ceiling rafter and sill plate.
(FOSC Archive 13610, RG105, Series 7, Photo 15)



Figure 6.1.23. South elevation, March 1974. This photograph shows the detail of the original sill plate (blue arrow), original rafter (red arrow), and late-period outlooker framing (yellow arrow) nailed to the original rafter to create the late-period roof overhangs. (FOSC Archives, RG105, S07, Photo 38)



Figure 6.1.24. South elevation, May 1974. Stone elevation is gridded for dismantling and reconstruction. (FOSC Archive 13610, RG105 Series 7, Photo 3, cropped)

1972-74 Some exterior restoration work completed.[17]
Drawings by John E. Brink Associates were approved by the NPS on May 10, 1974, with work starting May 21, 1974.[18][19]

1974 April. On or around April 10, 1974, approximately one-quarter of the roof was blown off the Post Bakery (HS-14). The east corner of the stone wall appears to have moved outward at this time. A letter from Charles Shetlar to the Mayor, John Baker, suggested they needed to negotiate an agreement with Triangle Buildings and start reconstruction as soon as possible. He was concerned a delay could result in further damage and expense.[20]

1974 Work towards the restoration of the bakery proceeded. The east wall appeared to be sliding down the hill. In May, the contractor gridded and photographed the stone masonry on the south and east elevations and a portion of the north

[17] Charles Shetlar, *Historic Structures Preservation Guide: Fort Scott National Historic Site* (Fort Scott, Kansas, National Park Service, 1984), 01004-14 says exterior work was completed in 1972; Holder and Rothman, *Post on the Marmaton,* 358, put that work being completed in 1974. It appears that most of the work was actually done after 1976.
[18] Office Notes, Charles Shetlar Files, FOSC 13610, Resource Mgmt, Box 4, 4.
[19] Restoration Drawing No. 014/80023, HS-14 Bake Shop, John E. Brink Associates, April 24, 1974, 2 sheets. FOSC Archives, IMPF Flat Files. With hand-written approval and notes from Vance Kaminski dated May 10, 1974.
[20] Letter form Charles Shetlar to Leonard Volz and Vance Kaminski, April 24, 1974. FOSC 13610, Resource Mgmt, Box 4, 82.

elevation. Walls were bowed and severely cracked. The south and east walls were dismantled and rebuilt, with block and brick as the interior back up.[21] The north wall was repointed and stabilized in place. The goal was to salvage exterior stones and reinstall them in the original locations.[22] Walls were two wythes with the interior being an unfinished fieldstone, so the focus for the salvaging and reinstallation was solely on the exterior stones. The remainder of the building was repointed in small areas. The foundation under the east wall was rebuilt, and extra concrete was added to counteract future sliding.[23]

Stonework on the west wall was in poor condition with almost no mortar remaining. The inside face was removed and replaced with concrete block and/or brick.[24]

A cistern located north of the house was infilled. The entire roof structure was removed due to its poor condition and replaced with contemporary truss framing.[25] [26] Roofing was #1 Royal Shingles.[27] New lintels were installed. The existing brick chimney was not original and was removed in its entirety and a new foundation was poured.[28]



Figure 6.1.25. South and east walls, 1974 from the files of Charles Shetlar. The exterior stone was restored and the chimney was in place. (FOSC Archive 13610, RG105 Series 7, Photo 58)

[21] Charles Shetlar, "Field Report: Shetlar Griffith Shetlar to City of Fort Scott," June 20, 1974, FOSC 13610 Resource Mgmt, Box 4, 74.
[22] Charles Shetlar, "Field Report: Shetlar Griffith Shetlar to City of Fort Scott," June 6, 1974, 1.
[23] "Field Report," June 20, 1974, 74.
[24] "Field Report," June 20, 1974, 74.
[25] "Field Report," June 6, 1974, 1.
[26] Daily Work Summary, HS-14, May 28, 1974. FOSC 13610, Box 3, 73.
[27] Invoice from Schutte Lumber Company for HS-14, FOSC 13610, Box 3, 14.
[28] "Field Report," June 20, 1974, 74.

Mid-1970s There are no eave overhangs on the current roof configuration, but historic photographs reveal that prior to the rehabilitation of the structure in the 1970s, the roof did have eaves that appear to extend roughly 1'-0" out from the masonry walls. During the 1970s building assessment by William Wagner, it was discovered that the original roof rafters had late-period roof rafters scabbed onto the original roof joists with wire nails. This discovery revealed that the eave overhangs were not original.[29] Therefore, the exterior restoration did not include roof overhangs on any of the elevations.

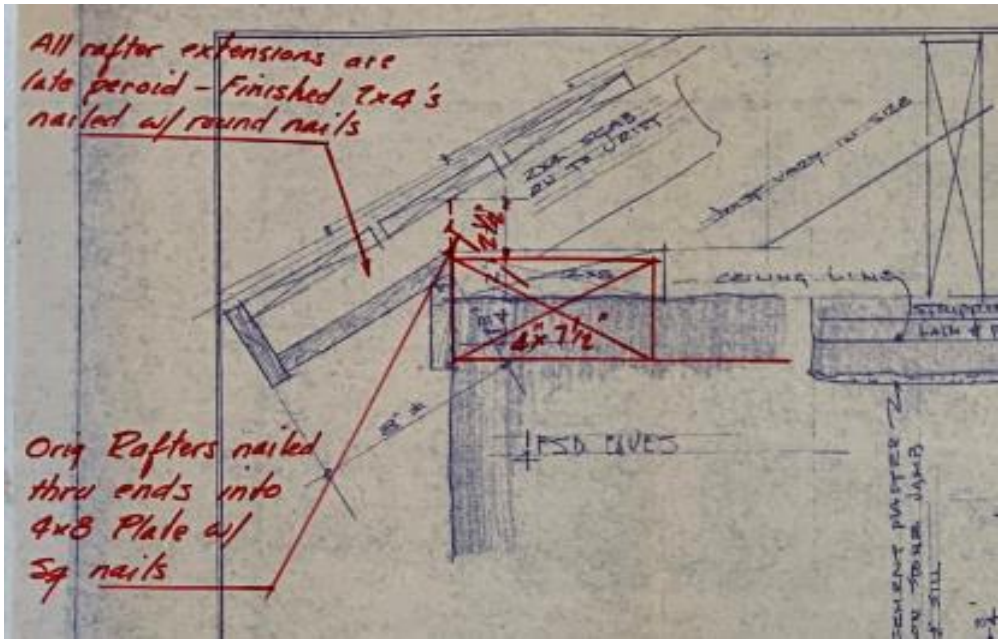
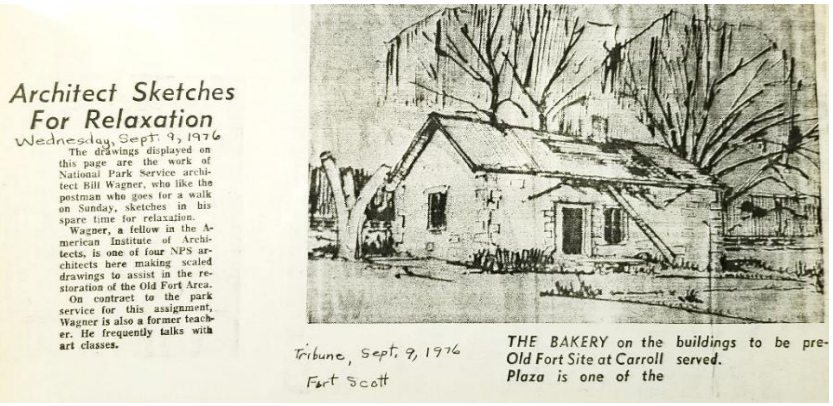


Figure 6.1.26. Roof Overhangs, detail at rafter scab on historic roof joist. This was a later correction to the HABS drawings, likely by William Wagner or Vance Kaminski. (FOSC Archives, Red Notes over HABS Drawings, IMPF Flat Files, undated)

1976 Sept. 9. Article in *Fort Scott Tribune* includes a drawing of the bakery before restoration and notes that it was drawn by NPS architect Bill Wagner, "one of four NPS architects here making scaled drawings to assist in the restoration of the Old Fort Area." The caption says the bakery is "one of the buildings to be preserved," which indicates minimal work to date on the building.[30]

[29] William Wagner's notes over HABS drawings, IMPF Flat Files, undated. Original Drawings, HS-14 Bake Shop, Fort Scott, Bourbon County, Kansas, Historical American Buildings Survey, 471/27000, not dated. 5 sheets. FOSC Flat Files, HS-1.

[30] "Architect Sketches for Relaxation," *Fort Scott Tribune*, Sept. 9, 1976, n.p. (Clipping in "1965-75" Scrapbook on file at FOSC.)



Architect Sketches For Relaxation

Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1976

The drawings displayed on this page are the work of National Park Service architect Bill Wagner, who like the postman who goes for a walk on Sunday, sketches in his spare time for relaxation.

Wagner, a fellow in the American Institute of Architects, is one of four NPS architects here making scaled drawings to assist in the restoration of the Old Fort Area.

On contract to the park service for this assignment, Wagner is also a former teacher. He frequently talks with art classes.

Tribune, Sept. 9, 1976
Fort Scott

THE BAKERY on the Old Fort Site at Carroll Plaza is one of the buildings to be preserved.

Figure 6.1.27. Sketch of the bakery before restoration, by NPS architect Bill Wagner. ("Architect Sketches for Relaxation," *Fort Scott Tribune*, Sept. 9, 1976.)

1976 By November 1976, Congressman Skubitz met with the fort officials and the NPS and suggested that he wanted the fort completed by the end of his next term. Specifically, the interior of HS-14 to be restored. The meeting also covered suggested work for HS-12 and HS-30, as well as other buildings on the fort.[31]

1976 Fort Scott Historic Area listed in the NRHP. The nomination summarized work done to date. The 1974 reconstruction of HS-14 is identified in the NRHP.

1977 In late December, Thomas Barr, Historic Sites Archeologist with the Kansas State Historical Society, met with Charles Shetlar to confer about the ongoing work at Fort Scott. One of the building sites they toured was the bakery. See Figure 6.1.16 above, which may be the sketch done by Thomas Barr when he was on site during the initial investigation work.

> *…where some earth altering and fabric disruption had transpired in that area where the ovens are to be reconstructed. This process had exposed a number of stones dry laid on bed and butting up to the bearing wall on the north elevation of the structure. The first course was laid directly on a basal bed of shale and then brought up to the proper elevation on the interior of the structure. There was no evidence to suggest a rubble core fill or the collapsing of an oven. It is my opinion that this below grade configuration is not that of a cellar, but rather a floor stabilizer to support the weight of the ovens or other baking devices situated in this sector of the bakery.*[32]

1977 NPS engaged William Wagner to provide research and drawings for the reconstruction of the interior of the bakery.[33]

[31] Trip Report from Executive Assistant to Regional Director to Regional Director, November 30, [sic 1976], FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 3, 18-20.
[32] Letter from Thomas Barr to Kenneth Krabbenhoft, January 4, 1978. FOSC 13610, Box 3, Folder 15, 81.
[33] Letter from Charles Shetlar to William Wagner, August 5, 1977. FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 5, 47

1978 A letter from Kenneth Krabbenhoft, NPS to William Wagner, architect, describes the archeologist Tom Barr's opinion concerning the dry stone wall under the bakery floor. The NPS concurred with Barr's assessment that the placement of stones was probably a shoring up method rather than rubble fill in a basement. The NPS asked that William's plans be changed to reflect this.[34]

Shetlar Griffith Shetlar sends tentative working drawings for the interior work for the bakery for review to the NPS. Physical evidence showed the oven was constructed separately from the exterior walls. Shetlar believed William Wagner's dimensions for the chimney were incorrect. Shetlar believed the chimney dimensions at the ceiling to be 4'-4" x 2'-8" and 2'-8" square through the roof. The letter references the oven at Fort Wayne was used as a base plan, with modifications, including using the 1864 standard for coal ovens that Wagner had previously recommended. The letter also states that the stone floor spanned the entirety of the east portion of the room to about 13 feet from the east wall.[35]

1977 Land Heritage Funds provided monies for the continuation of the reconstruction of Fort Scott, as approved by Congressman Joe Skubitz. This included work on many structures. HS-14 was funded for $50,000 for the interior reconstruction and shared $107,00 with other buildings for interior furnishings.[36]

1979 Historic Furnishings Report for the bakery notes that "excavations of Tom Barr, Historic Sites Archeologist at the Kansas Historical Society…determined the original oven and other evidence.[37]

1979 May 2, 1979, Restoration Drawings No. 471/80023 finalized for the Restoration of the Bake Shop (HS-14) by Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects, which included four sheets of restoration drawings and details for windows, doors, millwork, and the detailed reconstruction of the oven.[38] Separate drawings were developed for the heating and electrical systems. HS-14 was outfitted with a small electric heater in the attic and had two supply grilles and two return grilles.[39]

[34] Letter from Kenneth Krabbenhoft, January 6, 1978. FOSC 13610 Resource Mgmt, Box 3, Folder 15, 80.
[35] Letter from Charles Shetlar to Thomas Balsanek, December 11, 1978, FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 35, 28-29.
[36] Letter from Merrill Beal to Joe Antrim, Mayor, August 19, 1977. FOSC 13450, Box 2, Folder 5, 32-34.
[37] Ketchum, "Historic Furnishings Report: The Bake House," Acknowledgements section n.p.
[38] Restoration Drawings Bake Shop (HS-14), 471/80023, May 2, 1979. Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects. FOSC Flat Files, HS-1.
[39] Heating and Electrical Plan, HS-11 & HS-14, Shetlar Griffith Shetlar Architects, M1, date not legible. IMPF Flat Files.

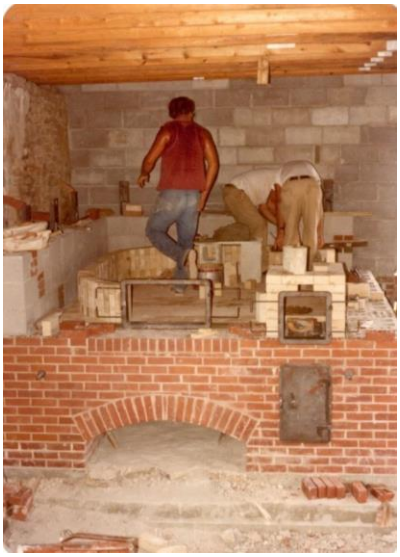


Figure 6.1.28. Progress on oven reconstruction,1979. (FOSC Archive 13610, RG105 Series 7, Photo 65)

1980 Interior restoration of the Post Bakery was completed. Interior work included the construction of a fully functional bread oven.[40] The walls were painted with thick paint to simulate whitewash. Earlier correspondence for other fort building restoration suggested using flat, off-white paint towards the yellow side with silica-jel added to offset the self-leveling of the paint in order to produce brush marks.[41] The final inspection was made on April 14, with the final contract price for restoration costing $49,117.47, which was over $12,000 under budget.[42]

1992 A trench was dug between HS-14 and HS-32 as part of a larger project to install a security system in several buildings at the park. That work was monitored by archeologist Caven Clark.[43]

1993 Fire detection system added to the building.

1994 August 29 through September 9. Limited archeological investigation was conducted for a Cultural Landscape Report. That project focused more on landscape features and walkways more than individual buildings.[44]

2020 Building being used as a living history exhibit, with demonstrations of military baking techniques.

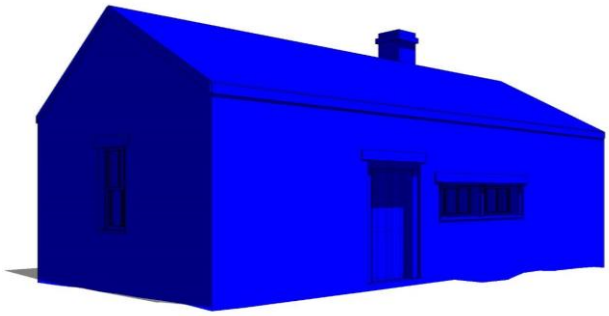
[40] Charles Shetlar, *Historic Structures Preservation Guide,* 01004-14. This notes only that the interior restoration was finished in 1980, but does say the building was fully restored by 1984.
[41] Letter from Vance Kaminski to Charles Shetlar, July 14, 1976, Drawer 2, 1.
[42] Letter from Charles Shetlar to Thomas Balsanek, April 30, 1980, FOSC 13449, Box 2, Folder 104, 11.
[43] Caven P. Clark, "Archeological Investigations at Fort Scott National Historic Site", 9.
[44] "Trip Report on Archeological Investigations relating to the Cultural Landscape Report, Fort Scott National Historic Site (FOSC)," Memorandum to the Assistant Regional Director, MWAC. September 15, 1994.

Chronology Diagrams by Episode

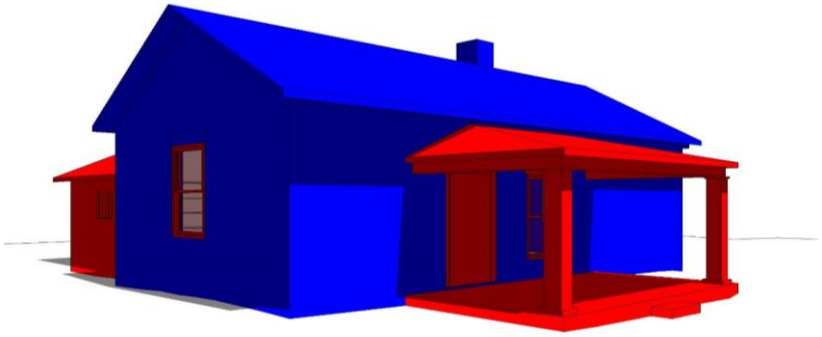
As outlined in the building chronology, the overall form of the Post Bakery evolved with additions to the north and south and fenestration changes on the south, east, and north elevations. These diagrams outline the overall changes to the exterior form.

Key – Blue – New Construction
Gray – Conjectural
Red – New Construction

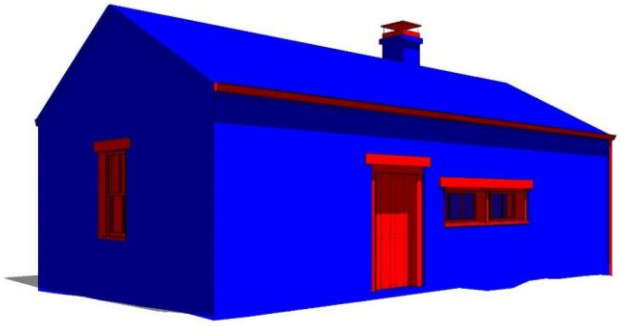
Episode I - 1854 – 1865 and Episode II - 1866 – 1873



Episode III - 1874 – 1954



Episode IIV – 1954 – 2020 - Final form by the mid-1970s



Post Bakery (HS-14) Existing Conditions

Existing plans and elevations of Post Bakery (HS-14) can be found following this narrative. Required repairs and proposed treatments (narrative and drawings) can be found in the Chapter 6.2 Treatment Recommendations section of this report.



Figure 6.1.29. View of Post Bakery (HS-14) looking project northeast. (STRATA 2020)

The one-story Post Bakery (HS-14) is located northeast of the Fort Scott Parade Ground, northeast of the Quartermaster Storehouse (HS-12), and just north of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle. The Post Bakery is a native limestone masonry structure resting on a stone foundation. This structure was designed by Thomas Swords and was constructed by 1848. Soon after the fort was decommissioned and the property was sold, it is believed the Bake Shop was converted to a residence. It is unclear the exact date the structure was converted, but Sanborn Maps indicate that by 1884 the structure was being used as a dwelling.

The footprint of the Post Bakery (HS-14) is approximately 18'-2" (north/south) by 37'-8" (east/west), or 685 gross-square-feet. The building is one-story tall with stone footings multi-wythe stone and masonry exterior walls. The exterior masonry is characteristic of other masonry structures on the fort. However, this building exhibits a combination of stone-laying patterns, using both dressed, horizontally-laid stones and face-laid, larger stones at the corners and scattered throughout the building. This unique type of stonework is visible on the east side of HS-30 and also on HS-36.

The interior is two rooms with a mix of wood and stone floors over a concrete slab. The ceiling is constructed of plaster over metal lath that is anchored to the underside of the roof trusses. There is a shallow attic space that is accessed by an access hatch located in the ceiling of Issue Room 101. The building is approximately 16' -6" in height from the top of the first finished floor to the underside of the roof ridge. The roof is gabled, with the ridge running east to west. Early Sanborn Maps indicate that in the 1880s the Post Bakery was a simple, rectangular footprint, similar to what is seen today. By 1925, Sanborn Maps reveal a smaller, rectangular addition connected to the north side of the building. By 1950, aerial photos of Fort Scott show further additions and a porch off of the back of the building. Photographs from 1966 show a porch on the south elevation with two square columns and a hipped roof.

The structure has one entrance on the south elevation. Photos from 1974 indicate a second door opening was later installed through the east elevation, where the present-day window opening is located. Based on physical evidence, this door opening was converted to a window opening during the 1970s rehabilitation.

There are four window openings of varying sizes. Photos from 1974 reveal a late-period window opening was installed on the north side of the east elevation. Based on physical evidence, this opening was infilled during the 1970s restoration.

The exterior walls are constructed from two wythes of native limestone with buff, Portland cement mortar. Some sections of the walls were completely reconstructed, utilizing CMU and brick for the interior wythe and original, salvaged stones on the exterior. Other sections of the walls were repaired or only partially reconstructed. The mortar mixture is unknown at this time.

Modern wood roof trusses dating to the 1970s restoration span north to south, creating a gabled roof that is covered in 1"x3" skip sheathing and topped with a wood shingle roof. The building has modern painted gutters and downspouts on the north and south elevations.

There are no eave overhangs on the current roof configuration, but historic photographs reveal that before the restoration of the structure in the 1970s, the roof did have eaves that appear to extend roughly 1'-0" out from the masonry walls. The 1970s building revealed that the eave overhangs were not original.

Post Bakery (HS-14) Existing Condition Summary

The exterior of the building is in good to fair condition. Slight re-grading is required along the north and south sides of the building to direct water away from the structure. The masonry exterior walls have minor biological growth throughout and there is a line of roofing tar that requires removal along the north elevation. At the exterior masonry walls, twenty-three stones have hairline vertical cracks and 15% of the masonry deteriorated mortar. The existing stone walkway outside the building entrance does not meet ABA accessibility guidelines concerning the surface texture, and the step into the structure does not allow visitors accessible entry to HS-14. These ABA deficiencies require work to be completed at the walkway and the front door.

All four windows are deteriorated, allowing water to infiltrate into the exterior walls, which has resulted in damage to interior plaster, wire lath, and millwork. The exterior door hardware, including hinges and hasps, is rusted. Throughout the exterior, painting repairs are needed on all exposed wood surfaces. The wood shingles need to be secured at the roof ridge, and 15% of the roof shingles are either curling or deteriorated.

On the interior of the structure, there is significant plaster damage, requiring approximately 25% of the plaster and lath to be repaired. There are abandoned mechanical vents in the plaster ceiling and equipment in the attic that are no longer used and can be removed. The interior flooring is in good condition, but there is a height variation between the wood plank flooring and the stone flooring, which is causing a tripping hazard.

Post Bakery (HS-14) Significant Character-Defining Features

Care should be taken to preserve the following significant historic features with routine maintenance and through future rehabilitation projects.

Exterior:

- Massing – One-story with a gable roof
- Basic Footprint – Rectangular
- Masonry – Native limestone
- Fenestration – Door and window openings
- Roof – Gabled, wood shingle roof

Interior:

- Finish Walls and Ceiling – Plaster walls and ceiling (finishes not original)
- Bakery Equipment – Built-in brick oven (not original)
- Flooring – Wood floor and stone floor (not original)

Exterior Architectural Existing Conditions

Portions of the Post Bakery exterior finishes and elements are reconstructions from the 1970s building restoration. The replications were based on evidence found from framing and finish material that was not removed when the structure was converted to a residence.

The architectural, structural, electrical, mechanical, and fire detection existing conditions are discussed in this section of the report.

Roof

Wood trusses span north/south creating a gabled roof with the ridge running project east to west. The roof trusses are covered in 1x3 skipped sheathing with a wood shingle roof. A wood ridge cap runs the length of the roof. There are no eaves on the current roof configuration. As noted in the chronology, the roof did have overhangs before the 1970s restoration, but

assessments completed by William Wagner revealed that the overhangs were late-period. Painted, modern gutters and downspouts are attached to the north and south sides of the building. The roof is in fair to good condition, with roughly 15% of the wood-shingles broken or missing (Figure 6.1.30).

A brick masonry chimney that measures approximately 2'-0" square, is located just east of the center of the roof. No roof access was available at the time of the assessment, but the chimney appeared in good condition from grade. The metal flashing that wraps the base of the chimney appears to be galvanized and has minor rust spots but appears to be fully attached to the roof and the chimney. Further investigation should be completed when repairs are made to the roof to verify the condition of the chimney and metal cap with spark arrestor.



Figure 6.1.30. South Elevation, detail at roof. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 6.1.31. North Elevation, detail at chimney. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 6.1.32. South Elevation. (STRATA 2020)

South Elevation

The south elevation of Post Bakery (HS-14) is the main façade of the building and faces the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (Figure 6.1.32). The south elevation consists of native limestone masonry construction, one door opening, and one window opening.

Photos dating from the 1960s and 1970s reveal a different window configuration compared to the present-day "ribbon" window opening. These photographs show a single double-hung window, just east of the door. During the 1970s rehabilitation of the structure, drawings from William Wagner reveal that during the assessment of the structure, a 10-inch beam was discovered in the south wall (Figure 6.1.33). Evidence indicated the beam was a header for an earlier ribbon window and had been sawn through to install a taller window. Likely, this major alteration occurred sometime after the Post Bakery was converted into a residence. The same treatment was done to the ribbon windows that were originally on the north elevation of the building, where the wood lintel and sill were cut to install a door opening to the later addition.

The 1960s photographs more clearly show the outline of the stone infill where the original ribbon windows were located. After the 1970s restoration, a large portion of the stones in this area were removed and rebuilt due to deterioration and a slight bow in the wall, thereby erasing the early evidence of the original window masonry opening. The arrangement and configuration of the windows in HS-14 is a critical discussion point for the restoration of this building, and it appears the historical architects, William Wagner, Charles Shetlar, and Vance Kaminski, along with archeologist Thomas Barr, were able to perform these investigations and find this evidence.

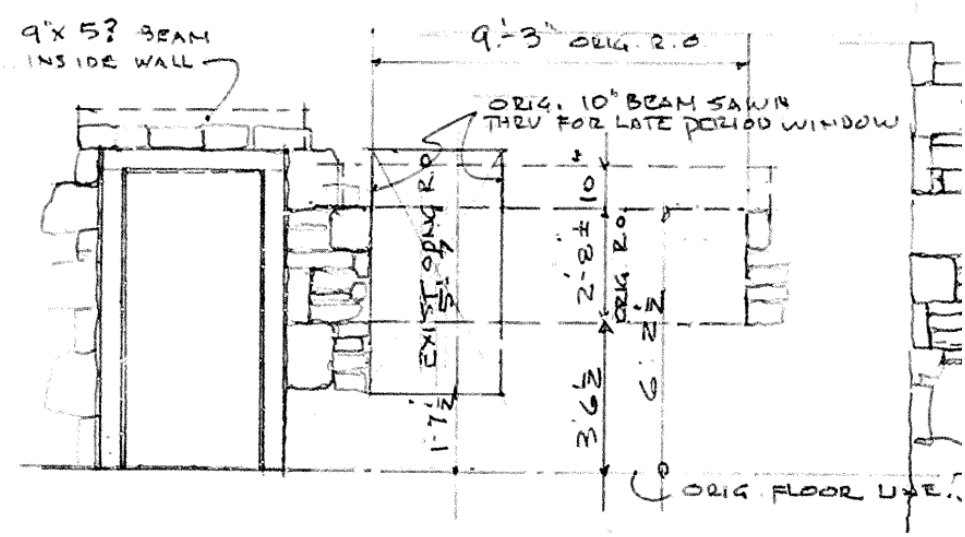


Figure 6.1.33. South elevation investigation notes. (HS-14 Bake Shop, Fort Scott, Bourbon County, Kansas, Historic American Buildings Survey, 471/27000, not dated. 5 sheets. FOSC Flat Files, HS-1.)

The stone walkway has an uneven surface and does not meet ABA accessibility requirements at the main (south) entry Door 1/100 into the building. This stone walkway is not original but it approximates the outline of the earlier concrete porch in this location that was built over a stone foundation. This walkway was constructed as part of the 1970s building restoration.



Figure 6.1.34. South elevation, detail at Door 1/100. (STRATA 2020)

This masonry wall is in fair to good condition. The grade has a gradual downslope from the west corner to the east. At the eastern corner, the grade is deteriorated along the base of the wall, directing the water towards the structure. Mortar is missing along the base of the wall, and across the entire elevation, there are fourteen stones with hairline cracks. At the western side of

the window opening, both top and bottom, are minor vertical cracks in the mortar, as well as just east of the window opening. At the west corner, there is a vertical crack that almost spans from the base of the wall to the top.

The main entry Door 1/100 is just west of the center of the elevation. The masonry opening measures approximately 4'-5" x 7'-5" and is elevated above the stone walkway approximately 5-inches. The inswing door opens over a wood threshold. The door opening is cased in 6-inch wide wood replica buck frame with a 1/2-inch bead on the inside edge. The door is vertical board and batten, with the vertical boards varying in width. The wood frame and header are all in good condition. The wood threshold and door are in fair condition with wood and paint deterioration at both. A rough-sawn wood lintel, approximately 7-inches in height and extending beyond the window opening 6-inches on either side, spans the door opening. The lintel is in good condition, but there is no protective coating, permitting the lintel to be exposed to the elements.

The rise at the door threshold to enter into the building, along with the uneven stone walkway, do not meet ABA accessibility requirements.



Figure 6.1.35. South Elevation, detail at Door 2/100. (STRATA 2020)

Window Opening 100 is east of the entry door and consists of a large masonry opening with two window sashes divided by a thick mullion. The ribbon window opening measures approximately 9'-2" x 2'-6." The window jambs on either side of the window opening and the window header are 4-inches in width and have a 1/2-inch bead on the inside edge. The jambs and header are recessed from the exterior face of the masonry wall roughly 2-inches. The windows are divided by a 4 ½-inch mullion that has a 1/2-inch bead on both sides of the mullion. The eastern jamb, header, and mullion are in good condition, minus some minor paint deterioration. The western jamb is in fair condition with wood and paint deterioration at the base of the jamb. The wood sills do not have a slope or drip edge, with the outside face aligning with the face of the masonry wall. The wood sills are in poor condition, with wood rot and paint deterioration throughout. Beyond the sill deterioration, the sill is elevated above the bottom of the sash, allowing water to pool between the exterior face of the sash and the interior edge of the sill. This design is not typical and is allowing water to infiltrate into the wall below the window. Damage is visible on the interior face of the wall.



Figure 6.1.36. South Elevation, detail at Window 100. (STRATA 2020)

Each opening contains a single hinged sash with three vertical muntins creating a 4-lite sash. The window sashes sit at the interior edge of the wood sills and jambs. The sashes open in, as an awning type of operation, and the interior hinges are mortised into the window header. The sashes are in fair condition, with cracking throughout the glazing putty and substantial paint deterioration. A rough-sawn wood lintel, approximately 7-inches in height and extending 4-inches on either side, is centered over the opening. The lintel is in good condition. There is no protective coating on the exterior face of the lintel, allowing the lintel to be exposed to the elements.

A round downspout connects to the box-style gutter at the southeast corner of the building. The connection of the gutter to the downspout has failed, allowing water to run down the face of the downspout, which is causing rust all along the downspout. There is no extension on the downspout, allowing the water to drain directly against the building. The gutter and downspout are in fair condition, both having visible paint deterioration.



Figure 6.1.37. South elevation, detail at southeast corner. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 6.1.38. West elevation (STRATA 2020)

West Elevation

The west elevation of the Post Bakery (HS-14) consisted of a gabled native limestone masonry wall and one double-hung window opening (Figure 6.1.38).

The upper portion of the masonry gable wall was reconstructed in the 1970s, utilizing an interior wythe of CMU and brick and the existing historic stone for the outer wythe. This work is visible in the attic. This masonry wall is in good condition with minimal deterioration. The grade has a gradual slope down from the south corner to the north. Along the southern half of the wall, the grass is missing, exposing the landscaping fabric from a French drain that reportedly surrounding the building. Beyond minor mortar deterioration around the window opening, missing mortar, and vertical cracks, two stones have minor hairline cracks. The painted wood rake board is in fair to good condition with minimal paint deterioration and mortar loss all along the bottom edge.

Window 101, a double-hung window that is centered in the wall, measures approximately 5'-1" x 3'-6." The jambs and header are 2-inches in width and are recessed from the exterior face of the masonry wall roughly 1-inch. The jambs and header are in good condition, minus minor paint deterioration. The parting beads on each side of the jamb are in poor condition with wood-rot throughout. The outside face of the wood sill extends out from the face of the masonry wall roughly 2-inches to create a drip. The wood sill is in fair condition with a small chunk missing from the top. Although the sill is in fair condition, the design is atypical. The interior sill is flush with the exterior sill, with almost no noticeable slope, and a 1-inch wide by 3/8-inch tall wood stop board is nailed down on top of the interior sill. This configuration means there are seams both where the stop board meets the interior sill and where the interior sill meets the exterior sill, which allows water into the core of the wall and the building.

Both the upper and lower sashes are 2-lites and are in poor condition. The supper ash has already been repaired with metal brackets at the bottom corners, and the sash has visible deterioration of the wood and glazing putty. The lower sash has significant wood deterioration throughout. A rough-sawn wood lintel, approximately 7-inches in height and extending 4-inches on either side, is centered on the window. A minor wood check runs horizontally along the length of the lintel, but the lintel is in good condition. There is no protective coating on the exterior face of the lintel, allowing the lintel to be exposed to the elements.



Figure 6.1.39. West elevation, detail at Window 101. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 6.1.40. North elevation. (STRATA 2020)

North Elevation

The north elevation of Post Bakery (HS-14) is the back of the building and is not visible from the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (Figure 6.1.40). The north elevation consists of native limestone masonry construction and one window opening.

The 1970s restoration plans called for the reconstruction of portions of the wall; however, correspondence shows that the NPS chose to repair and repoint in small sections to preserve this wall.

Photos dating from the 1960s and 1970s reveal a different window configuration compared to the present-day "ribbon" window opening. These photographs show a single door opening just west of the center of the wall, which led to an addition that was once attached to the north elevation. In these historic photographs, the present-day window configuration is not visible. During the 1970s rehabilitation of the structure, drawings from William Wagner reveal that during the assessment of the structure, a 7-inch beam was discovered in the north wall (Figure 6.1.41). Evidence indicated the beam was a header for an earlier ribbon window and had been sawn through to install the door opening through the north wall. The same treatment was done to the ribbon windows that were originally on the south elevation of the building, where the wood lintel and sill were cut to install a taller, but narrower double-hung window opening.

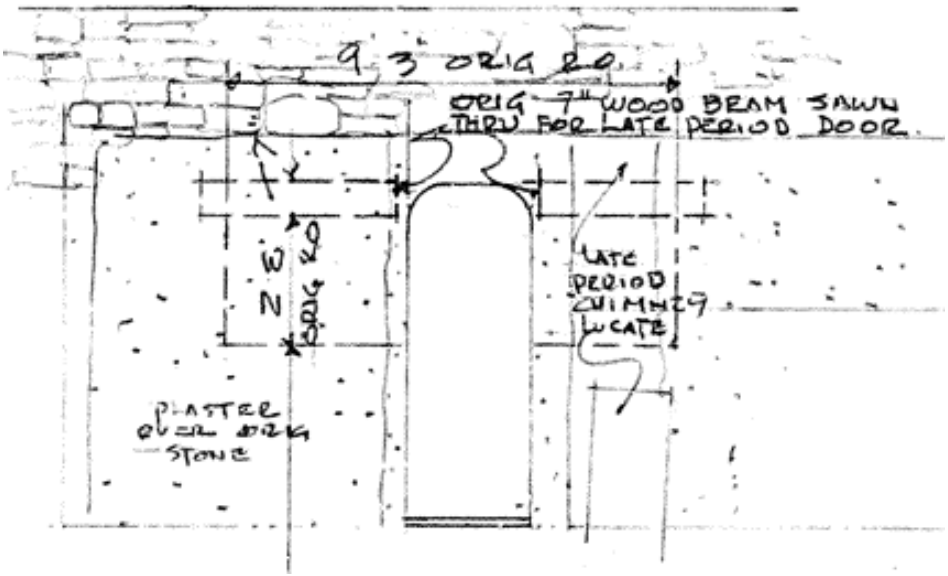


Figure 6.1.41. North elevation investigation notes. (HS-14 Bake Shop, Fort Scott, Bourbon County, Kansas, Historic American Buildings Survey, 471/27000, not dated. 5 sheets. FOSC Flat Files, HS-01.)

This masonry wall is in good condition with minimal deterioration. The grade has a gradual downslope from the west corner to the east. Along the base of the wall, a slight swale has developed funneling water against the building (Figure 6.1.44). It is believed that this channel has developed along the route of an existing foundation drain that was installed during the 1970s rehabilitation (Figure 6.1.42). Likely, the foundation drain would now be full of silt if it was

installed as noted on the drawing below. The assessment team does not know where the drain daylights. Some of the plastic sheeting may be exposed in the northeast corner of the building.

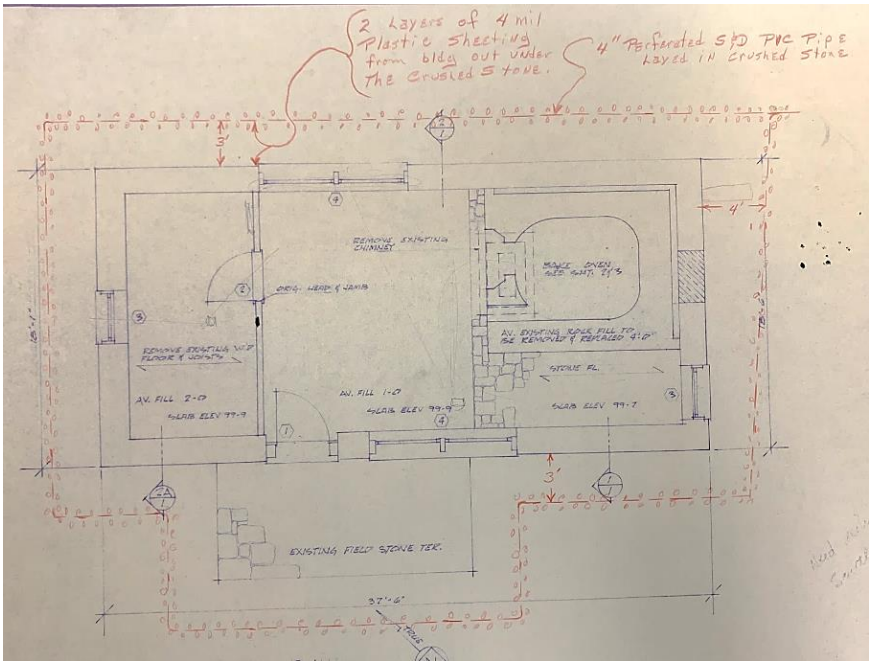


Figure 6.1.42. Drawing of potential existing foundation drain. (Unknown Author, hand-written notes on Shetlar Griffith Shetlar 1979 drawings)

Just west of the center of the wall is Window Opening 102, a large opening with two windows. The window opening measures approximately 9'-2" x 2'-6". The window jambs on either side of the window opening and the window header are 4-inches in width and have a 1/2-inch bead on the inside edge. The jambs and header sit back roughly 2-inches from the exterior face of the masonry wall. The windows are divided by a 4 ½-inch mullion that has a 1/2-inch bead on both sides of the mullion. The jambs, header, and mullion are in good condition, minus some minor paint deterioration. The only deterioration is a minor patch of rust from an old nail on the exterior face of the northern window header. The wood sills do not have a slope. The outside face extends past the masonry wall face roughly 2-inches. The wood sills are in good condition. Although the sills are in good condition, the sills are elevated above the bottom of the sash, allowing water to pool between the exterior face of the sashes and the interior edge of the sills. This design is not typical and is allowing water to infiltrate into the wall below the window. Damage is visible on the interior of the wall.

Each window contains a single hinged sash with three vertical muntins creating a 4-lite sash. The window sashes sit at the interior edge of the wood sill and jambs. The sashes open in, as an awning type of operation, and the interior hinges are mortised into the window header. The sashes are in fair condition with cracked glazing putty and substantial paint deterioration. A rough-sawn wood lintel, approximately 7-inches in height and extending 4-inches on either side, is centered over the opening. The lintel is in good condition. There is no protective coating on the exterior face of the lintel, allowing the lintel to be exposed to the elements.



Figure 6.1.43. North Elevation, detail of Window 103. (STRATA 2020)

A round downspout in the northeast corner connects to the gutter. The gutter to downspout connection has slipped, and the downspout needs to be raised and reconnected to the gutter. There is no extension on the downspout, allowing the water to drain directly against the building and deteriorating the soil in this area. The gutter and downspout are in fair condition, with both needing paint touch-ups.



Figure 6.1.44. North side of the building, looking at the downspout and swale at potential existing foundation drain. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 6.1.45. East elevation. (STRATA 2020)

East Elevation

The east elevation of the Post Bakey (HS-14) is the end gable wall and is not visible from the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (Figure 6.1.45). The east elevation consists of a gabled, native limestone masonry wall and one window opening.

The entire east wall was carefully labeled and dismantled during the 1970s exterior restoration project. The wall was severely bowed with a foundation that appeared to be slipping down the hillside. A section of the foundation was reportedly replaced, although there are no details of this work. The original stone was gridded and salvaged and supposedly reinstalled in original locations, where possible. The wall was reconstructed with an interior wythe of CMU and brick construction, and only the exterior wythe of stones was reinstalled. This is evidenced in the attic, where the CMU is visible at the gable.

Photographs from 1974 show there was a door opening where the existing window opening is located. These photographs also show a double-hung window opening just north of the center of the wall. Evidence found during the initial investigation showed that the existing door was originally a window and that the other window opening was a later addition and not original.

This masonry wall is in good condition with minimal deterioration. The grade has a gradual slope down from the south corner to the north. Along the base of the northern side of the wall, a slight swale has developed which is funneling water against the building. Soil and grass have eroded at this corner of the building, exposing a rip in the landscaping fabric and exposing the gravel backfill. Beyond minor mortar deterioration at the base of the wall, four stones have minor hairline cracks. The painted wood rake board is in good condition with mortar loss all along the bottom edge.



Figure 6.1.46. Northeast corner with exposed plastic sheeting and rock at supposed existing foundation drain. (STRATA 2020)

Window 103 is located near the south edge of the wall and is a double-hung window that measures approximately 5'-1" x 3'-6." The jambs and header are 2-inches in width and recessed from the exterior face of the masonry wall roughly 1-inch. The jambs and header are in good condition. The parting beads on each side of the jamb are in poor condition with wood rot throughout. The outside face of the wood sill extends out roughly 2-inches from the face of the masonry wall. The wood sill is in poor condition with wood-rot, checking, and paint deterioration throughout. At Window 103, the interior sill is flush with the exterior sill, and a 1-inch x 3/8-inch tall wood stop board is nailed to the top of the interior sill. This configuration means there are seams both where the stop meets the interior sill and where the interior sill meets the exterior sill, which allows water into the core of the wall and the building.

Both the upper and lower sash are 2-lites. The upper sash is in fair condition with the deterioration of the glazing putty and the paint. The lower sash is in poor condition, with significant wood deterioration throughout the sash. A rough-sawn wood lintel, approximately 7-inches in height and extending 4-inches on either side, is centered above the window. A large wood check runs horizontally along the length of the lintel, but the lintel is in good condition. There is no protective coating on the exterior face of the lintel, allowing the lintel to be exposed to the elements.



Figure 6.1.47. East elevation, detail of deterioration at Window 103. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 6.1.48. East elevation, Window 103 detail of deterioration. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 6.1.49. Interior North Elevations. (STRATA 2020)

Interior Architectural Existing Conditions

The interior of Post Bakery (HS-14) is roughly 684 gsf and is divided into two rooms, the Bakery Room 100 and Issue Room 101. The exterior walls are double-wythe stone, or stone and concrete masonry units with metal lath and plaster finishes. The painted finish coat has a vertical brush texture throughout the interior.

The interior trim throughout is walnut with a natural finish. In both rooms, the walls are trimmed with an 8-inch tall baseboard that has a 1/2-inch bead at the top of the baseboard. The window openings and exterior door opening are trimmed out with 3/4-inch thick walnut jambs and header. The window openings have a 1-inch thick sill that is rounded at the interior face and projects out past the plaster wall 1-inch.

The painted wood threshold at the exterior Door 1/100 measures roughly 10" x 2 ½", is sloped toward the exterior, and is beveled on both the interior and exterior face. The threshold is nearly 1 ½-inches above the finished floor of the interior, making this not only a tripping hazard but also not ABA compliant.

Only the interior door opening, Door 2/200, has trim mounted on the face of the wall. The door opening is surrounded by 3-inch walnut trim that has a 1/2-inch bead at the interior edge. A 3/8-inch high wood threshold is installed at Door 2/200.

The floor is predominantly wood planks running east to west that are nailed into wood sleepers which may be installed over a concrete slab. The east side of Bakery Room 100 has a flat stone floor and is elevated roughly 1-inch above the wood floor. A built-in brick masonry oven is located in the northeast corner of the room. This reproduction oven was constructed during the 1970s restoration project. Room 101 is fully open to visitors for viewing. Visitors are only allowed partial access to Issue Room 101, as there is a moveable glass and wood low wall that is anchored to the floor on one side.

Bakery Room 100

In Bakery Room 100 is approximately 15'-0" X 26'-1" overall, or 390 sf. The north interior wall is in fair to poor condition with substantial deterioration below Window 102. Below the window opening, the paint is bubbling, the plaster is delaminating, and there is a large bow in the lower part of the wall. As identified in the exterior assessment, the construction of the Window 102 sill and sash is atypical. The exterior windowsill is elevated above the bottom of the sash, allowing water to pool between the exterior face of the sash and the interior edge of the sill and is allowing water to infiltrate into the wall.

The east wall is in fair condition with minor plaster deterioration. A crack has formed along the seam where the ceiling meets the wall. Plaster is deteriorated below Window 103, as well as at the top of the wall where the ceiling and the wall meet. As identified in the exterior assessment, the construction of the sill at Window 103 is atypical. The interior sill is flush with the exterior sill and a 1-inch wide by 3/8-inch tall wood stop is nailed on top of the interior sill, allowing water to infiltrate into the wall.

The south wall is in fair to poor condition with substantial deterioration below Window 100 and between the window and Door 1/100. A large, horizontal crack extends from below the window opening west to the door frame. The metal lath and plaster below this crack have failed and are pulling away from the wall. Rusted metal lath was visible during the assessment. As identified in the exterior assessment, the construction of the sill and sash at Window 100 is atypical. The exterior windowsill is elevated above the bottom of the sash, allowing water to pool between the exterior face of the sash and the interior edge of the sill and water to infiltrate into the wall. On the eastern side of the south wall, there three wood nailer boards that are inset into the plaster wall. The purpose of these nailer boards is unknown, as discussed in the Furnishings Report.

The west wall is in good condition. Door 2/100 connects Bakery Room 100 to Issue Room 101. The door opening measures approximately 3'-2" x 6'-10" with a wood threshold at the floor.



Figure 6.1.50. Interior south wall. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 6.1.51. Interior, detail of Door 2/100 lintel. (STRATA 2020)

Issue Room 101

The Issue Room 101 is approximately 15'-0" X 7' 11 1/2" overall, or 120 sf. The north and east walls are in good condition. On the east wall, just south of Door 2/100, is an electrical panel inset into the plaster wall. Just below the electrical panel is the building alarm panel, surface mounted. South of the electrical panel is a wall-mounted, abandoned thermostat. The electrical panel, alarm panel, and thermostat are shielded from view by Door 2/100, which remains open, against the east wall, to allow visitors viewing access to Room 101.

The south wall is in fair condition with a large vertical crack in the plaster. The crack is located in the western corner. Just east of the crack is a large, electrical conduit panel. A conduit feed is coming from the floor and extends up to the ceiling. Where the conduit is emerging from the floor, there is a cutout in the wood floor. A concrete slab is visible through this cut-out, which may be installed throughout the first floor.

The west wall is in poor condition. Throughout the base of the wall, the metal lath and plaster are failing and are pulling away from the wall. Just north of Window 101, there is a bow in the base of the wall, suggesting that the metal lath might be expanding, causing the plaster to detach from the wall. As identified in the exterior assessment, the construction of the sash and sill at Window 101 is atypical. The interior sill is flush with the exterior sill and a 1-inch wide by 3/8-inch tall wood stop is nailed on top of the interior sill. This design is allowing water to infiltrate into the wall. Further investigation is required to determine if the damage throughout the wall is due to the construction of the windowsill, or if there are greater structural concerns.



Figure 6.1.52. Interior, south wall of Issue Room 101. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 6.1.53. Interior, west wall of Issue Room 101. The lower section of the wall below and surrounding the window is bowing and deteriorated. It is difficult to illustrate in a photograph. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 6.1.54. Interior, east wall of Issue Room 101. (STRATA 2020)

Built-in Oven

The original oven was removed when the structure was converted to a residence. Archeological investigations in the 1970s uncovered the oven foundation, which guided the design and reconstruction of the oven. The present-day oven is a working reconstruction of what the fort oven may have resembled.

The brick oven is built into the northwest corner of Bakery Room 100. The south and west sides of the oven are visible to the visitor. The south side of the oven extends up from the finish floor 8'-0," roughly 2'-4" shy of the ceiling. The south wall is coated in plaster and trimmed with an 8-inch tall baseboard that has a 1/2-inch bead at the top of the baseboard. The top of the plaster wall is rough, giving the appearance that some of the plaster has fallen off. Three vertical, cast iron stays with tie rods are installed along the face of the walls, helping to strengthen the wall from the outward thrust forces created by the arched tops inside the oven.

The west side of the oven is exposed brick that extends to the ceiling, except for the south side of the wall, which corbels down to meet the top of the south oven wall. There are four openings on the west side of the oven. Just north of the center, are two larger openings, both framed with arched brick lintels. The openings are stacked with the lower opening's base being the floor and the upper opening 1'-9" above the lintel of the lower opening. The lower opening is roughly 4'-0" x 1'-4", and is designed as storage for wood. The lower opening extends back to the east exterior wall. The upper opening is recessed from the face of the brick, with the brick sidewalls of the opening stepping in towards a cast iron door. The upper opening is the oven. Damper controls for the furnace flue are located north and south of the oven opening.

Two smaller openings that are covered with cast iron doors are south of the arched openings. The two openings are stacked, one directly over the other. The lower opening is the larger of the two, measuring 1'-3" x 2'-0, and provides access to the ash pit. The upper opening is roughly 1'-3" x 1'-5" and provides access to the oven furnace.



Figure 6.1.55. Interior front of oven. (STRATA 2020)

The attic is accessed through a small hatch in the ceiling of the Issuing Room 101. The attic shows that all of the construction (truss, skipped sheathing, and even the end gable walls) date to the 1970s restoration project. Blown-in insulation is installed throughout the attic. An electrical furnace is installed in the center of the attic to provide heating for the first floor. The staff does not recall using this system, as it reportedly created condensation issues.



Figure 6.1.56. Interior, northwest corner of Attic. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 6.1.57. Interior, looking east in Attic. (STRATA 2020)



Figure 6.1.58. Interior, Looking northeast at chimney in Attic. (STRATA 2020)

Accessibility

Historic properties are not exempt from federal accessibility requirements. The National Park Service (NPS) utilizes the ABA Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) that have been adopted by the General Services Administration (GSA) and apply to all facilities, as well as trails, picnic and camping areas, viewing areas, and beach-access routes.

Accessibility for the general public and federal employees is addressed in this section of the report. This study includes an assessment of the existing accessibility conditions, as access to the Post Bakery, entrance into the structure, and within the structure. Accessibility of exhibits and interpretive elements within the Post Bakery is not addressed in this scope of work.

The Post Bakery is currently not accessible to visitors with mobility impairments. An exterior stone walkway leading to Door 1/100, provides visitors access to the bakery. The non-historic stone walkway has an uneven surface that creates a tripping condition and does not meet ABA accessible standards for sidewalk surfaces. The finished floor of the Post Bakery is 4-inches above existing grade and the top of the threshold is 6 ¼-inches above existing grade. Visitors must step up to the wood threshold and then down nearly 2-inches to the interior wood flooring. The entry Door 1/100 does meet ABA width requirements, but the raised threshold that is over the allowable height means the door does not meet ABA accessible standards.

Once inside the building several items are not ABA compliant, including the uneven transition between the interior stone hearth flooring and the wood flooring, causing a tripping hazard. There are also clearance issues with Door 1/101. The width of Door 1/101 meets ABA requirements, but the glass visitor barrier installed in Room 101 creates a compressed clearance in front of Door 1/101 and does not provide enough space for an ABA compliant turning clearance. The wood threshold at Door 1/101 does meet ABA standards.

Structural Existing Conditions

The scope of this structural assessment included a visual observation of the Post Bakery (HS-14).

The Post Bakery (HS-14) is in the northeastern corner of the Fort Scott National Historic Site, facing the Quartermasters Quadrangle. It is a small rectangular single-story limestone masonry structure with a gable roof. There is one door on the south elevation and windows on all four elevations. The shingled wood roof has the ridge running east to west, and a brick chimney for the oven projects from the east side of the north roof slope (Figure 6.1.S1).



Figure 6.1.S1. South elevation of the Post Bakery (HS-14). (SEA 2019)

Foundation

The foundation for the Post Bakery could not be observed for this assessment, and no excavations were performed. The limestone masonry walls appear to extend below grade, but the depth of the foundations and their construction materials and methodologies are unknown. The previous 1970s HABS drawings for this structure do not indicate any foundation information.

The Restoration Drawings dated 1979 show a typical section through the existing stone masonry walls and note that the foundation walls are thicker below grade, extending down more than 4-feet, but the details for the footings is not noted. The drawings indicate that a 4-inch thick

reinforced concrete slab was installed within the footprint of the bakery, which bears on the thicker foundation walls (Figure 6.1.S2).

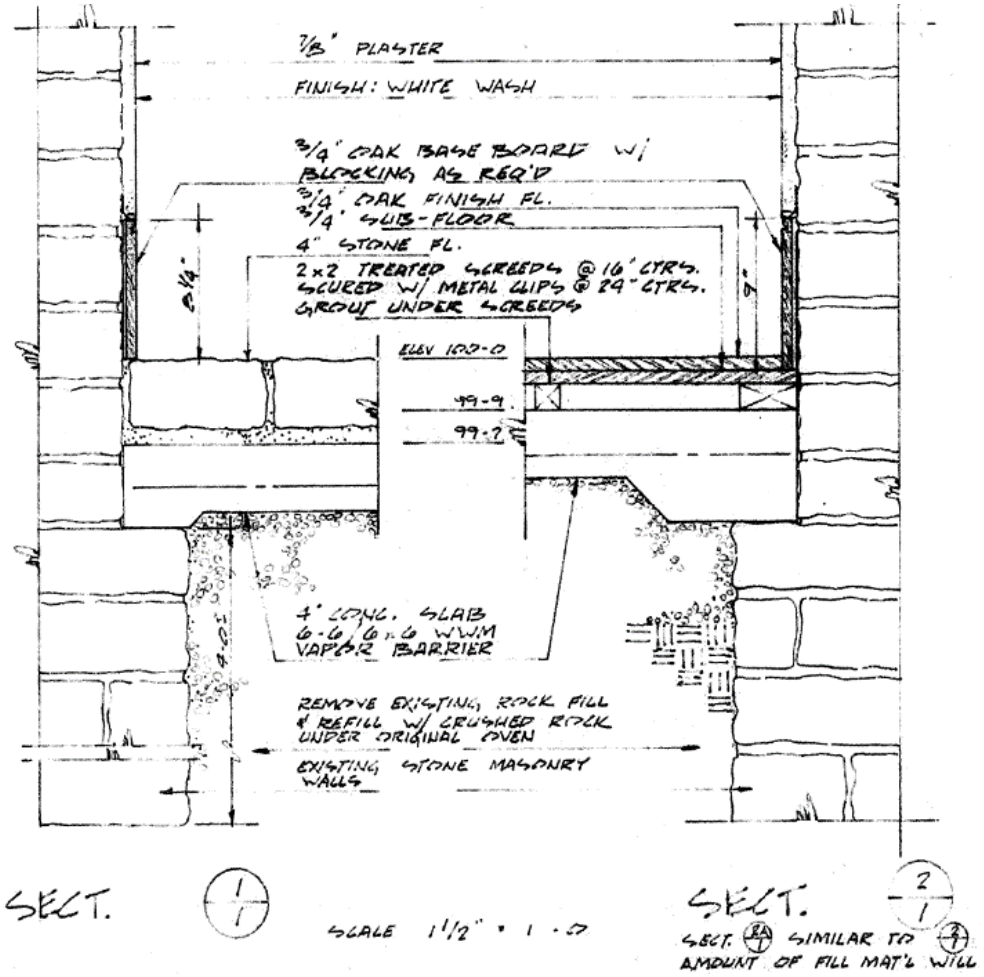


Figure 6.1.S2. Section cut through bakery foundation. (1979 Restoration Drawings)

The drawings also show that the oven itself has a 1'-6"- thick reinforced concrete slab foundation.

The hearth extension and floor area to the south of the oven have mortared flagstones. The remainder of the bakery has wood flooring. The Restoration Drawings show the flooring is ¾-inch oak finish floor over ¾-inch sub-floor, nailed to wooden battens over the concrete slab (Figure 6.1.S3).



Figure 6.1.S3. View of oven and flooring. (SEA 2019)

Exterior Walls

The exterior walls are limestone masonry in a roughly coursed pattern with face-laid stones in miscellaneous areas, near openings, and at the corners.

There are typically open joints at the interface of the wood window casings and the masonry.

There is vertical hairline cracking near the west corner of both the north and south elevations, suggesting differential movement of the west gable wall (Figure 6.1.S4). The west wall also appears to be bulging outward.



Figure 6.1.S4. Northwest corner of bakery, hairline cracking in red. (SEA 2019)

The interior portion of the exterior walls are plastered and painted. There is water staining and paint peeling in several places, especially below the windows (Figure 6.1.S5).



Figure 6.1.S5. Water staining and paint peeling under north window. (SEA 2019)

There is a large crack in the plaster on the south wall between the window and the door. Here the plaster has moved out ⅞-inch from the face of the interior door casing (Figure 6.1.S6).



Figure 6.1.S6. Large crack in plaster between south window and door. (SEA 2019)

There is rusted sheet metal visible just under the south window stool, which is completely corroded in places, indicating moisture intrusion at the windows has been a longstanding problem.

Looking at the interior portion of the west wall, the bulging of the wall outward is visible (Figure 6.1.S7).



Figure 6.1.S7. Four foot level against base of interior west wall. (SEA 2019)

In the attic space, the interior wythe of the east and west gable walls are a combination of CMU and brick (Figure 6.1.S8). It is unknown if the other walls are similarly constructed. It is also unknown if there is any reinforcing in the CMU or if there are ties connecting the wythes of masonry.



Figure 6.1.S8. Interior wythe of west gable end as viewed in attic space. (SEA 2019)

Bake Oven

The bake oven is very large, taking up approximately one-quarter of the Bakery Room 100, and is situated in the northeast corner of the structure. The oven is rectangular; the west face of the oven is constructed of red brick in a running bond, and the south face of the oven has painted plaster over masonry (Figure 6.1.S9). There are four tie rods visible on the west face and three cast iron bars with six total tie rods on the south face.



Figure 6.1.S9. West face of oven, red arrows to tie rods. (SEA 2019)

Some bricks appear to be more contemporary replacement bricks based on color and surrounding mortar. There are hairline cracks through some of the newer replacement mortar and through some of the bricks (Figure 6.1.S10).

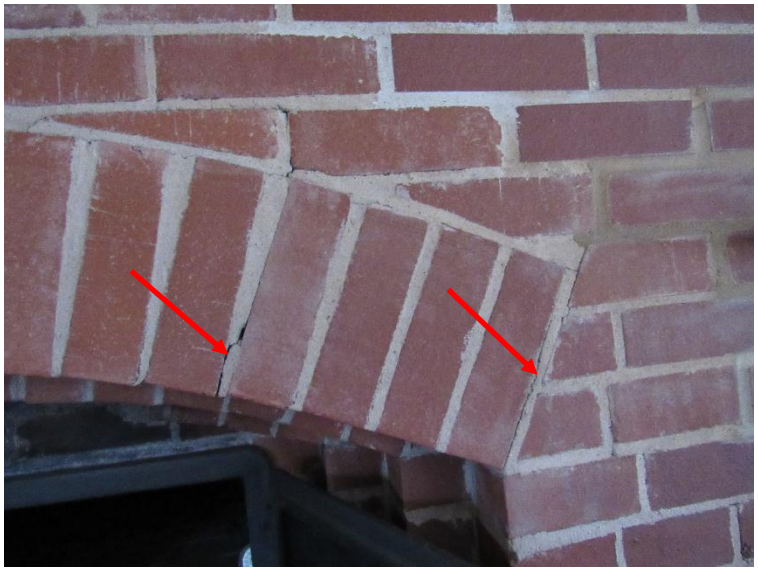


Figure 6.1.S10. Cracking in brick oven mortar joints. (SEA 2019)

Some of the replacement bricks are slightly bulged outward, proud of the face of the rest of the bricks (Figure 6.1.S11).

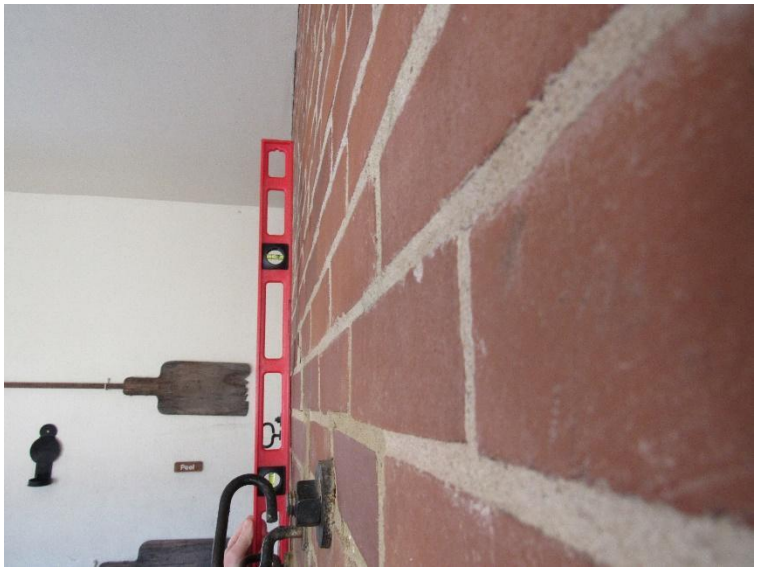


Figure 6.1.S11. Level held against projecting bricks at west face of oven. (SEA 2019)

There is a gap at the corner between the brick and the plaster (Figure 6.1.S12). The gap widens higher up.



Figure 6.1.S12. Gap at southwest corner of oven. (SEA 2019)

A portion of the chimney is visible in the attic space; however, it could not be observed up close for this assessment.

The chimney extends a few feet above the roof line. As observed from the ground, the brick and mortar appeared to be solid. The sheet metal flashing at the roofline appears loose and partially corroded (Figure 6.1.S13).



Figure 6.1.S13. North face of brick chimney above roofline. (SEA 2019)

Roof Framing

The attic space is accessed by a small opening in the ceiling of the west room. The roof frames are king trusses spaced at approximately 23-inches on center and are constructed of modern 2x4 lumber (Figure 6.1.S14).



Figure 6.1.S14. Looking east at roof framing in attic. (SEA 2019)

The top of wall connections were covered by the attic insulation and could not be observed for this assessment.

The roofing is skip sheathing and shingles. There are small glints of daylight visible through the shingles. From the exterior, the shingles look warped, loose, and deteriorated (Figure 6.1.S15).



Figure 6.1.S15. South slope of roof. (SEA 2019)

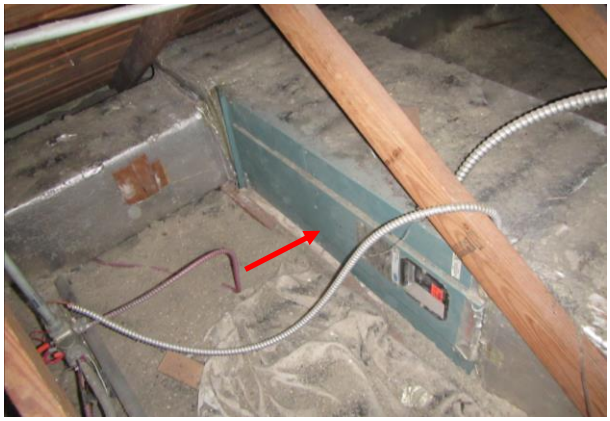
Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing, and Fire Detection Services Existing Conditions

Existing utilities to the Post Bakery include electrical and fire alarm services.

The 2018 International Building Codes, including the 2018 International Fire Code, 2018 International Plumbing Code, 2018 International Mechanical Code, 2018 International Fuel Gas Code, and the 2014 National Electrical Code (NEC) were used for the evaluation of the MEP systems.

Mechanical Systems

There is an existing duct heater located in the attic that is no longer functional (Figures 6.1.M1 and 6.1.M2).




Figures 6.1.M1 and 6.1.M2. Duct Heater in Attic. (Henderson 2019)

Supply ducts from the heater are wrapped with fiberglass insulation and extend over to two ceiling-mounted diffusers that are mounted near the main entry door and in the adjacent room (Figures 6.1.M3 through 6.1.M6).






Figures 6.1.M3 through 6.1.M6. Supply Diffusers. (Henderson 2019)

Return ducts from the heater are wrapped with fiberglass insulation and extend over to ceiling-mounted return grilles in the opposite ends of the rooms where the supply diffusers are located (Figures 6.1.M7 through 6.1.M10).



Figures 6.1.M7 through 6.1.M10. Return ducts and grilles. (Henderson 2019)

Electrical Systems

The existing electrical service for the Post Bakery is fed from the same utility service as the Quartermaster's Storehouse. Refer to the Quartermaster's Storehouse (HS-12) section of the report for additional information regarding the utility service equipment.

The HS-14 service disconnect is rated for 60-amps at 240-volt, single-phase and is mounted to the same Unistrut assembly as the meter and CT cabinet (Figures 6.1.E1 and 6.1.E.2).



Figures 6.1.E1 and 6.1.E2. HS-14 Electrical Service Disconnect (Henderson 2019)

From the service disconnect, power is routed below grade to a wall-mounted pull box on the main level and then up to a pull box that is located in the attic of the bakery to serve the existing duct heater that is no longer in service (Figures 6.1.E3 through 6.1.E6).



Figures 6.1.E3 through 6.1.E6. Conduits and pull boxes for power to duct heater. (Henderson 2019)

The conductors have been cut inside the pull box and are no longer in use (Figure 6.1.E7).

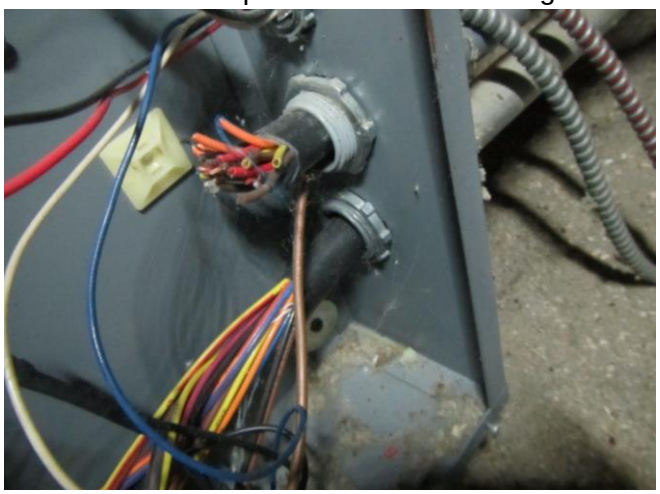


Figure 6.1.E7. Conductors cut and no longer in use. (Henderson 2019)

There is an existing intrusion detection (security) system installed in the Post Bakery. The main security system control panel is located in the utility room of the nearby Quartermaster's Storehouse. Components of the system include a hard-wired door sensor at the main door into the structure as well as wall-mounted hard-wired motion detectors in each room (Figures 6.1.E8 through 6.1.E10). The system appears to be fully functional.



Figures 6.1.E8 through 6.1.E10. Security System Components. (Henderson 2019)

There is not an existing lightning protection system installed on the Trade Shop.

Plumbing Systems

No plumbing systems exist in the Post Bakery.

Fire Protection Systems

An existing fire alarm system is installed in the building that is fed from the main fire alarm control panel (FACP) that is located in the utility room of the nearby Quartermaster's Storehouse. A ceiling-mounted smoke/heat detector is located in each room (Figures 6.1.F1 and 6.1.F2).




Figures 6.1.F1 and 6.1.F2. Smoke/Heat Detectors. (Henderson 2019)

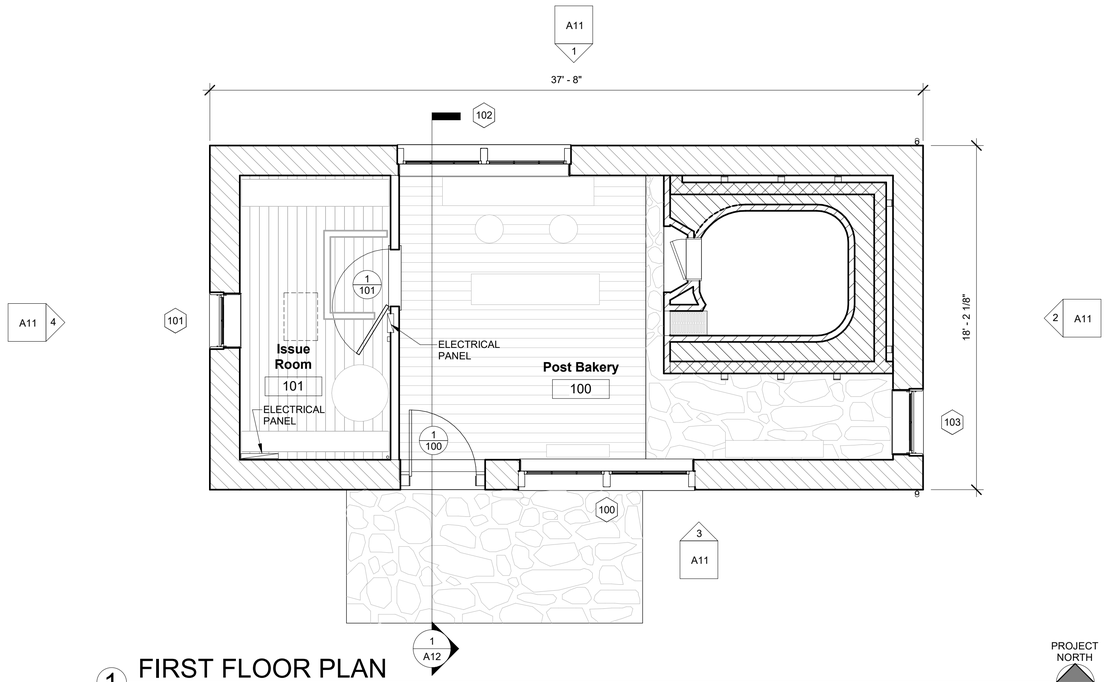
A wall-mounted horn/strobe notification appliance is mounted to the exterior of the bakery, up near the roof line at the southwest corner of the structure (Figures 6.1.F3 and 6.1.F4).




Figures 6.1.F3 and 6.1.F4. Exterior Fire Alarm Horn/Strobe. (Henderson 2019)

No fire suppression system exists in the bakery.

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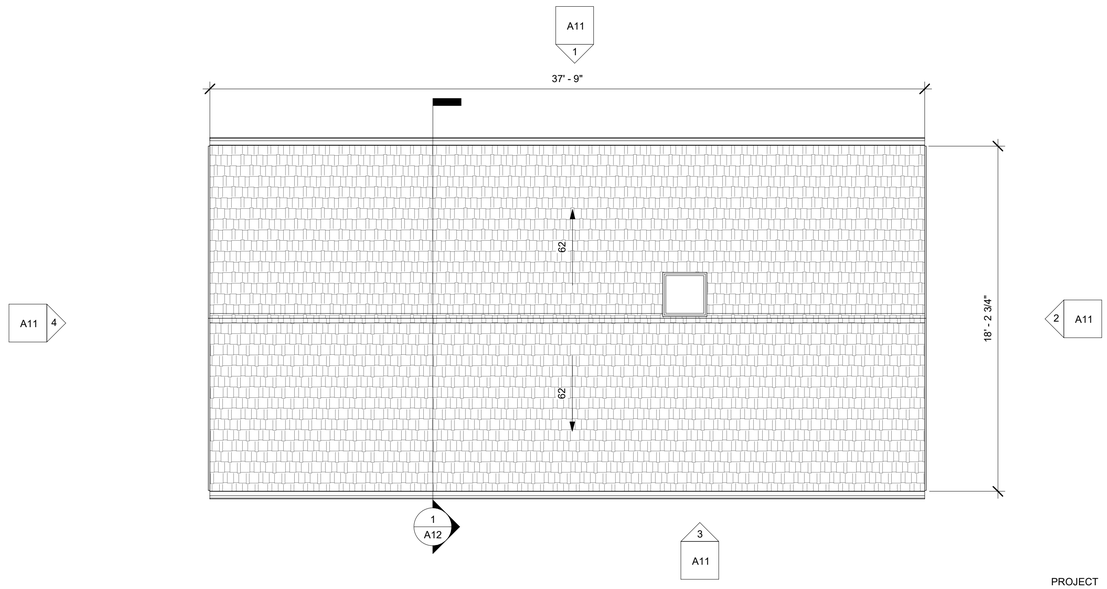


1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'



2 ROOF PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

FLOOR PLAN KEY

- 000/0 DOOR NUMBER
- 000 WINDOW NUMBER
- 000 ROOM NUMBER
- STONE WALL
- CONCRETE
- BRICK WALL
- WOOD WALL

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CADD: CA/JT
TECH. REVIEW: AG
DATE: 03.09.2021

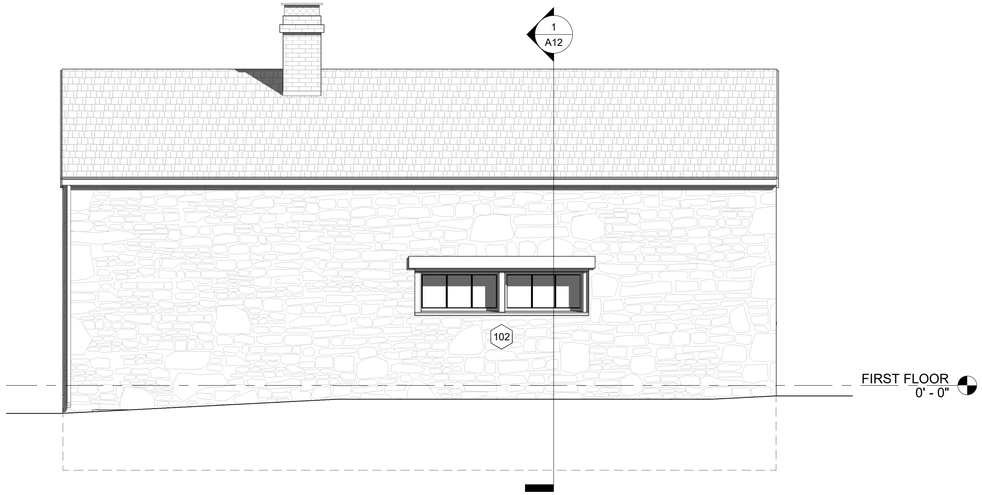
SUB SHEET NO. A10

TITLE OF SHEET
EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS
HS-14 POST BAKERY

FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

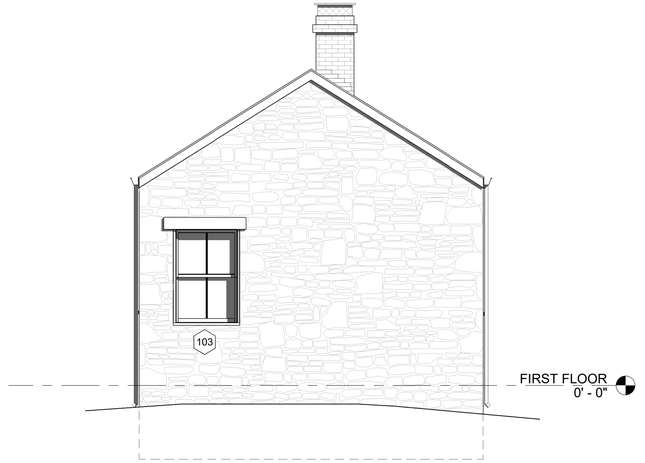
DRAWING NO. 471 80065
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 11 OF 31

ELEVATION KEY	
000 / 0	DOOR NUMBER
000	WINDOW NUMBER



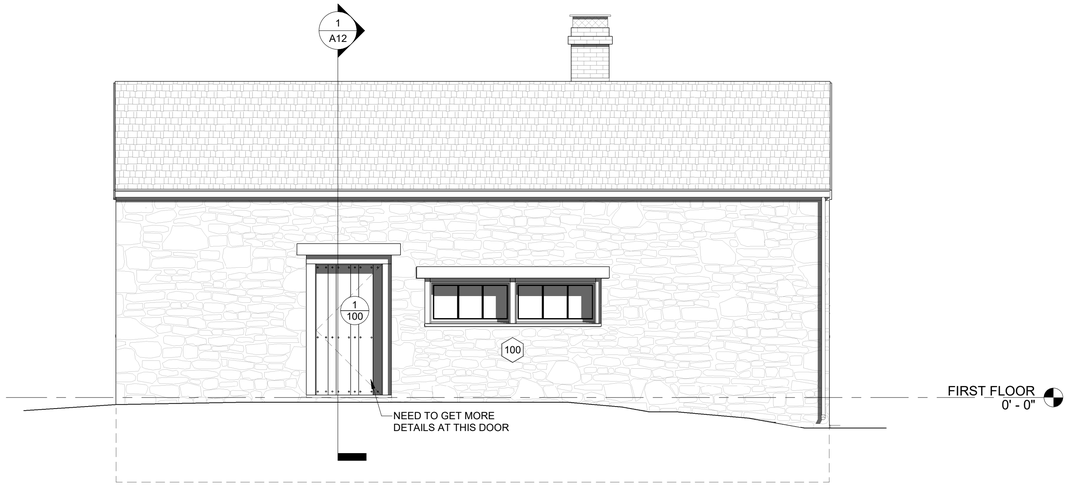
1 NORTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"



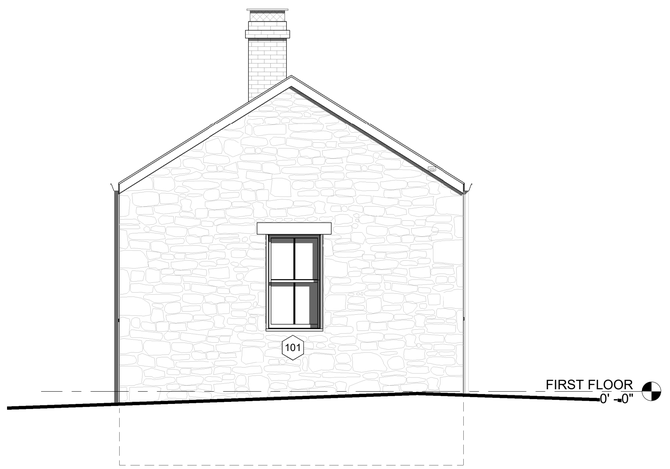
2 EAST ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"



3 SOUTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"



4 WEST ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

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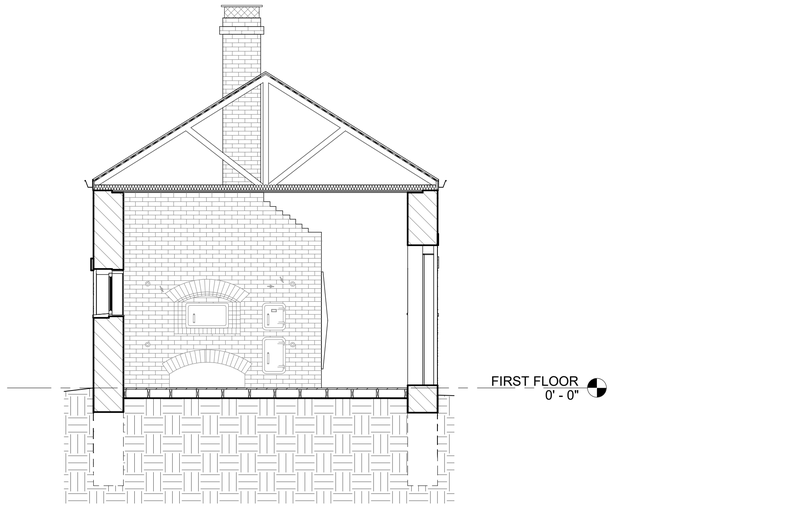
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CADD:	CA/JT
TECH. REVIEW:	AG
DATE:	03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. A11

TITLE OF SHEET
EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS
HS-14 POST BAKERY

FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING NO.	471 / 80065
PMIS/PKG NO.	82631
SHEET	12 OF 31



1 EXISTING SECTION LOOKING EAST

1/4" = 1'-0"

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

STRATA ARCHITECTURE + PRESERVATION 1701 Oak Street, Suite 100 Ph: 816.474.0900 www.strata-arch.com	DESIGNED: CA/JT CADD: CA/JT TECH. REVIEW: AG DATE: 03.09.2021	SUB SHEET NO. A12	TITLE OF SHEET EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS HS-14 POST BAKERY FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE	DRAWING NO. 471 80065 PMIS/PKG NO. 82631 SHEET 13 OF 31



View looking north at the Post Bakery (HS-14). (STRATA 2019)

6.2 POST BAKERY (HS-14) TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Post Bakery (HS-14) Treatment Recommendations



Figure 6.2.1. South elevation. (STRATA 2020)

The Post Bakery (HS-14) is a rectangular limestone masonry structure just north of the Quartermaster's Quadrangle (Figure 6.2.1). Designed by Thomas Swords in 1842, the building was operated as the fort's post bakery from 1848, until the fort was decommissioned in 1852. Soon after, the structure was converted into a residence. By the 1980s restoration was completed, converting the structure back to a working bakery. The Post Bakery is now used for period bakery interpretation, with visitors having access to a portion of the interior of the building.

The Post Bakery currently has a partial, general-purpose utility service (electrical), as well as a fire detection system and an intrusion detection (security) system. At one point there was a functioning heating system, but it is no longer operational and the duct heater has been abandoned in place. The building does not have plumbing, data, or working mechanical systems.

The raised wood threshold at the main entrance Door 1/100 is a 1970s reproduction and prevents accessible entry into the building.

The current goal of the park is to continue to use the Post Bakery as an interpretive space that meets ABA guidelines, focusing on addressing the *Rehabilitation* of the building, as outlined in Chapter 3.

The proposed treatment recommendations for the rehabilitation of the Post Bakery include:

- *Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard* (ABAAS or ABA) accessibility through the site and interior of the Post Bakery.
- Life-safety and building code issues.
- Building stabilization.
- Preservation, maintenance, and repair of building materials.
- Providing visitor services in keeping with the historic character of the building and the fort.

The treatment recommendations do not address interior furnishings or interpretation.

Building Code / Life Safety

Existing code and life safety of the Post Bakery (HS-14)
The Quartermaster's Storehouse is currently used as a Museum.

References:
International Existing Building Code (IEBC) 2012
International Building Code (IBC) 2012
Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard (ABAAS or ABA)

Current Use or B (Museum), 1-Story (Section 304)
No Change of Use Proposed

Construction Type IIB (Section 602.2)

Fire Alarm with Smoke Detection provided throughout
There is no sprinkler system provided

Gross Square Footage

First Floor	684 sf
Total	684 sf

The interior of the Post Bakery is partially occupied. The unoccupied spaces are partitioned off to visitors with a moveable barrier.

Occupant load for the building, per IBC (Table 1004.1.2) –

First Floor Room 101 (Building Services)	105 sf / 300 sf	= 1 persons
First Floor Room 101 (Accessible to Visitors)	15 sf / 30 sf	= 1 persons
First Floor Room 100 (Accessible to Visitors)	264 / 30 sf	= 9 persons

Means of Egress – Per IEBC Table 1012.4, the use group is equal or less hazard; therefore, the means of egress can stay the same.

Exit Signage is not required for spaces requiring only one exit.

Provide fire extinguishers within seventy-five feet of all parts of the building.

The building is currently not ABAAS accessible due to the elevated front entrance.

Accessibility Evaluation

Accessibility for the general public and museum staff is addressed in this section of the report. The Post Bakery Existing Conditions addressed the existing accessible conditions, while this section provides evaluation and recommendations for addressing accessibility deficiencies. This portion of the report considers access from the exterior sidewalk through Door 1/100 and portions of the interior that are open to visitors. Accessibility of exhibits and interpretive elements within the Storehouse is not addressed in this scope of work.

Currently, visitors and staff enter the Post Bakery by traversing over an uneven stone walkway and stepping up, and over, the elevated threshold of the main entry Door 1/100. The finished floor of the Post Bakery is 4" above the existing grade and the top of the threshold is 6 ¼" above the existing grade. Issues associated with this approach are discussed in more detail in the Existing Conditions section of this report in Chapter 3. Once inside the building, several items are not ABA compliant, including entry into the building, uneven interior floor transitions, and turning clearances. The major ABA deficiency is that wheelchair-bound visitors and those with mobility impairments cannot gain access to the Post Bakery building. The goal of the fort staff is to have the Post Bakery accessible for all visitors.

ABA Relevant Standards:

- Beveled thresholds allow a change of level of ½-inch (¼-inch vertical and ¼-inch beveled). In no case may the combined change in level exceed ½-inch.
- Turning space shall be 60-inches in diameter.
- The clear width of walking surfaces shall be 36-inches, except they may be permitted to be reduced to 32-inches at doors. This 32-inches is measured from the face of the door in the 90 degrees open position and the stop at the jamb.

Entry Door and Threshold: The exterior stone walkway is not level with the interior first floor, requiring visitors to step up to enter the building. Door 1/100 does meet ABA width requirements but fails to meet the threshold allowable height.

- Review Accessible options proposed access to the interior of the structure by re-grading the south elevation just outside the door, re-lay the non-historic stone walkway to follow the new slope, and install a new ABA compliant wood threshold.
- Reinstallation of the stone walkway shall meet ABA accessibility guidelines with regards to the surface texture and gaps between stones.

Interior Stone Flooring: Transitions between the interior stone hearth and adjacent wood flooring is uneven, resulting in tripping hazards along this intersection.

- Re-lay existing stone hearth and floor to be flush with wood floor. This may require replacement of some stones with similar stones that have a more even texture.

Door Clearances: The glass visitor barrier installed to block visitors' access to Room 101 interferes with Door 1/101 approach clearance requirements and does not provide enough space for an ABA compliant turning clearance.

- Review two options for relocation of the half-height barrier wall. Option A includes the installation of a new glass barrier within the door opening to eliminate visitors from accessing Room 101. Option B includes the installation of a rail barrier on the north side of the room and a rail barrier on the south side of the room, providing protection of museum objects and allowing visitor access to the entire center of the room and ample space for the required ABA-compliant turning radius.

Context of Accessibility Design within Historic Properties
The following information is available from the Access Board's website.

Historic properties are not exempt from federal accessibility requirements. The National Park Service (NPS) utilizes the ABA Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) that have been adopted by the General Services Administration (GSA) and apply to all facilities, as well as trails, picnic and camping areas, viewing areas, and beach-access routes.

The current standards are to apply to facilities designed, built, altered, or leased with federal funds. These standards were developed and passed into law in 1968 and apply to national parks. For guidance on specific standards, assistance is provided by the United States Access Board (https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-aba-standards/guide-to-the-aba-standards), which includes diagrams and animations.

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504) is another law that requires compliance with access standards with a broader scope than ABA's. Compliance with access standards is required for facilities undergoing alteration or retrofitting existing facilities.

The ABA guidelines do provide some exceptions specific to existing facilities. The standards apply directly to the altered areas and additions. There are no retrofit mandates. However, Section 504, which addresses access to federally funded programs may necessitate retrofits even where no alterations are planned. This act also requires accommodations for employees with disabilities in the federal sector. Waivers or modifications can be granted in unique circumstances if compliance is exceptionally problematic. Facilities that met the standards that were in effect at the time of its construction or rehabilitation are not required to be brought into compliance with the latest edition of the ABA. However, any new alterations or additions must comply with current ABA Standards.[45]

Alterations to Qualified Historic Facilities, per F202.5, provides specific provisions for qualified facilities that are "listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places." The Fort Scott National Historic Site is listed as a National Historic Register, and therefore, these provisions apply. The standard requirements for alterations apply for historic buildings, with several exceptions where compliance with the ABAAS standards would threaten or destroy the historic integrity or significance of the building, as determined by the State Historic Preservation Office or Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. These exceptions generally apply to accessible routes, entrances, and toilet rooms.

- **Accessible Route**: One route is required from a site arrival point to an accessible entrance (F206.2.1, Ex. 1)
- **Public Entrance:** One public entrance is required to be accessible (if that would also threaten the historic significance, access can be provided to a non-public entrance, but a notification or remote monitoring system is required for locked entrances) (F206.4, Ex. 2).

Proposed Accessible Route and Modifications
An accessible route was studied from the sidewalk to the interior of the Post Bakery. This analysis and the required modifications are shown in the figures below.

[45] https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-aba-standards/guide-to-the-aba-standards/chapter-1-using-the-ada-standards-2, accessed 6/5/2020.

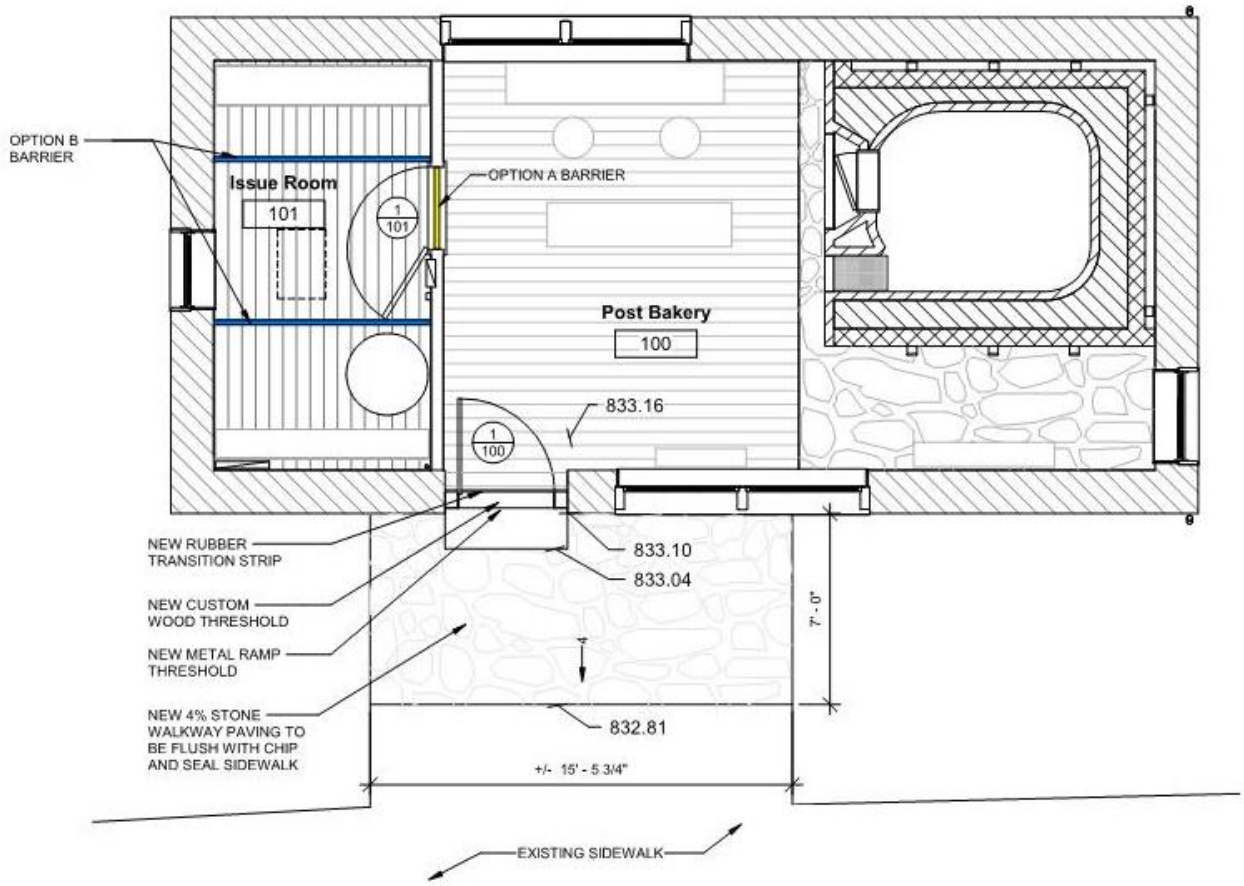


Figure 6.2.2. Accessible route through building and site.

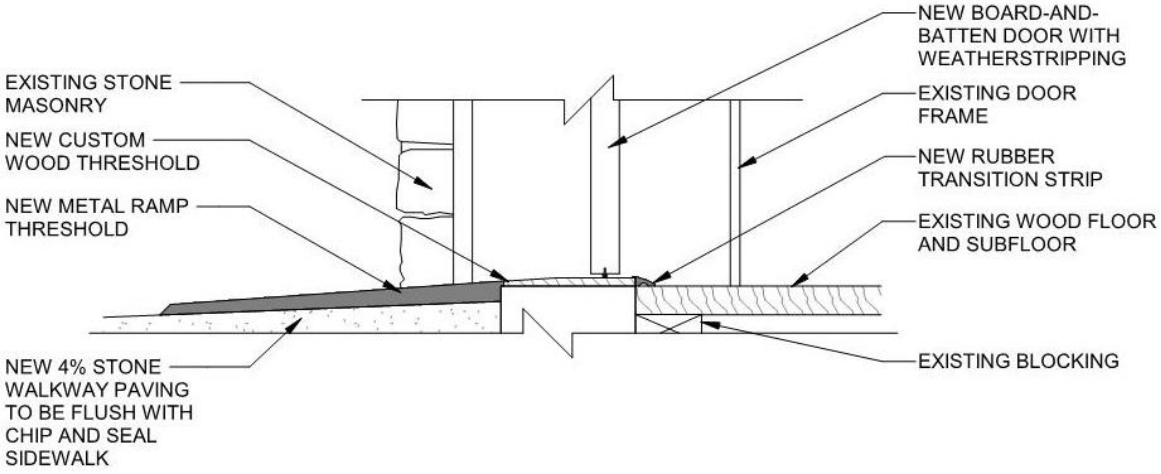


Figure 6.2.3. Sill detail for modifications to door sill.

Front Entry Modifications:

- ABA-compliant accessibility would be provided to Door 1/100 through the re-grading of the walkway approach to the building to create a 4% slope from the front entry door to the chip and seal sidewalk. The existing stone walkway shall be replaced with a stone walkway that meets the surface requirements set by ABA. A metal ramp threshold will need to be installed between the wood threshold and stone walkway, to make-up the ¾" rise that remains. The accessible route will require the 1970s wood sill at Door 1/100 to be replaced with a new wood sill that is ABA compliant. The modifications to the wood sill will recreate a large door opening, which will require the existing board-and-batten door to be reconstructed.

Post Bakery (HS-14) Treatment Recommendations

A detailed scope of work, including architectural, structural, mechanical, plumbing, and electrical work follows. This work is categorized by:

- *General Scope of Work* – Work that applies to the entire project and all phases of work.

- *Immediate Treatment Recommendations* – Work that is recommended to be completed immediately, as there are potentially life safety or hazardous concerns to be addressed that may affect the long term preservation of the structures.

- *Short Term Treatment Recommendations* – Work that is recommended to complete the desired programming and upgrades for the buildings within the next 1-2 years. The recommendations help stabilize the building and create a watertight building envelope. These recommendations address the majority of the known needed maintenance and repair issues of the building. The recommendations do not address all of the desired upgrades to the building.

- *Long Term Treatment Recommendations* – Work that is recommended to complete the desired programming and upgrades for the buildings within the next 2-10 years. Some of these long term recommendations present major infrastructure upgrades, such as the installation or repairs to structural members. Planning for the Long Term Treatment Recommendations should begin immediately. It is assumed that the work will need to be phased to accommodate for required design and potential funding availability.

General Scope of Work

A. All repairs and construction work performed for this structure and the surrounding site shall be performed in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, specifically for *Rehabilitation*.

B. Concrete and wood repairs or new materials to be installed shall be impressed with a permanent, inconspicuous date stamp, 'NPS Year.' Every effort should be made for these to be on the back side of a finished item and not visible.

C. Paint throughout the exterior and interior of the building was not tested as part of this report. All paint is assumed to contain lead unless tested to prove otherwise. Contractors must take all precautions, per the State of Kansas laws, when working with painted historic trim and other building components.

D. Any excavation work on the site, including excavations at Bakery's foundation, shall be performed in close coordination with NPS archeologists.
   - All ground-disturbing activities in and around the foundation of the building need to be precisely indicated in project planning documents to be reviewed by archeologists before implementation. While previous archeological excavations have taken place on the site, not all areas have been previously excavated. Additional archeological excavations may be required if any proposed components of the project are placed outside of the location of previous excavations.

E. Any items removed during rehabilitation work should be closely documented before removal and inventoried by the fort curator.

Immediate Treatment Recommendations

1. Grade – Infill large hole in grade north of the building.

2. The service entrance and building grounding system should be tested to ensure all connections are secure and that the system is code compliant.

3. The fire alarm system should be fully inspected and tested to verify proper operation. Any inadequacies should be addressed immediately.

Short Term Treatment Recommendations

4. Grade – Excavate perimter drain to replace drain installed in the 1970s. Drain to daylight. Seed new soil.

5. Grade – Spot re-grade at southeast corner where erosion has occurred due to the downspout draining. Infill with soil and plant grass seed.

6. Grade – Spot re-grade at the southwest corner where erosion has occurred. Re-grade enough of the perimeter to slope all grade on the west and south sides of this corner of the building to drain away from the building.

7. Stone Walkway – The existing stone walkway does not meet ABA accessibility guidelines with regard to the surface texture. Remove existing stone walkway and install new ABA-compliant stone walkway. Before reinstallation, re-grade to allow for a 4% slope from the Post Bakery entry door to the chip and seal sidewalk.

8. Roof – In fair condition. Replace deteriorated, curled, or missing shingles, in kind. Install new nails were popped. Qt: 15%

9. Downspouts – Install new downspout brackets into mortar joints, and install downspout extensions at SE and NE corner to drain water away from the building. Or, install downspouts into boots to drain directly into the perimeter drain. Qty: 2 extensions.

10. Masonry – Clean biological growth from all exterior masonry walls with light detergent scrubbing and warm water.

11. Masonry – Clean roof tar from north wall exterior masonry.

12. Masonry – Spot repoint areas of missing mortar and repoint open cracks on exterior walls of the building. Match existing mortar color, texture, and tooling. Qty: 15% of building elevations.

13. Masonry – Install dispersed hydrated lime injections into large cracks in existing historic stones to prevent further deterioration from freeze/thaw cycles. Qty: 23 locations.

14. Masonry – Epoxy repair incipient spall on north elevation stone. Qty: 1 location.

15. Masonry – Install mortar at joint between fascia and rake boards and stone walls. Qty: Building perimeter.

16. Window and Door Lintels – Exterior wood timber lintels are in fair condition and are untreated. Treat timber with tinted wood preservative.

17. Hardware – Restore existing exterior door hardware (hasp). Remove rust, treat with rust inhibitive primer, paint, or clear coat to match existing.

18. Door 1/100 – Remove existing door. Salvage existing hardware. Construct new oak board and batten door to match new door opening height. Remove existing non-compliant wood threshold and replace with new ABA-compliant threshold for access.

19. Window 103 (east wall double hung) (not an original window) – Replace parting beads, replace bottom sash (reuse existing restoration glass) with new bulb weatherstripping in bottom of bottom rail, replace glazing putty in upper sash, replace sill, replace brick molding on sides of window opening, install period-appropriate sash lock. All materials to replicate existing materials in dimension, profile, and installation.

20. Window 101 (west wall double hung) (original window opening) – Replace parting beads, repair upper sash (replace meeting rail, if required), replace bottom rail of lower sash with new bulb weatherstripping in bottom of lower rail, replace glazing putty, epoxy repair sill, install period-appropriate sash lock. All materials to replicate existing materials in dimension, profile, and installation.

21. Windows 100 and 102 (north and south walls) – Sashes have deteriorated. Restore sashes, install new glazing putty.

22. Paint – Prep, prime, and paint fascia and rake boards, window sashes, window and door jambs, sills, door, and. Paint gutters and downspouts. Paint interior of windows, to match existing finishes.

23. Stone Flooring - Re-lay existing stone hearth and floor to be flush with wood floor

24. Interior Plaster Walls – Investigate west wall of Issuing Room 101 where plaster and lath are separated from the stone wall. Remove a portion of the wire lath and plaster finish for investigation. Miscellaneous repointing of the exterior masonry should be performed and monitored for continued movement. Any repairs to the interior of the structure involving removal of lath and plaster wall finish should be combined with an evaluation of the interior wythe of masonry. The overall condition of the masonry should be documented, including any indications of movement and identifications of deterioration mechanisms.

Long Term Treatment Recommendations

25. Windows 100 and 102 (North and South Walls) – Existing windows are from the 1970s and were not detailed to drain water or prevent water infiltration to the building interior. Remove existing sashes, mullions, jambs, and sills. Reconstruct window frames and sashes to allow for water to drain from the sills, per detail below.

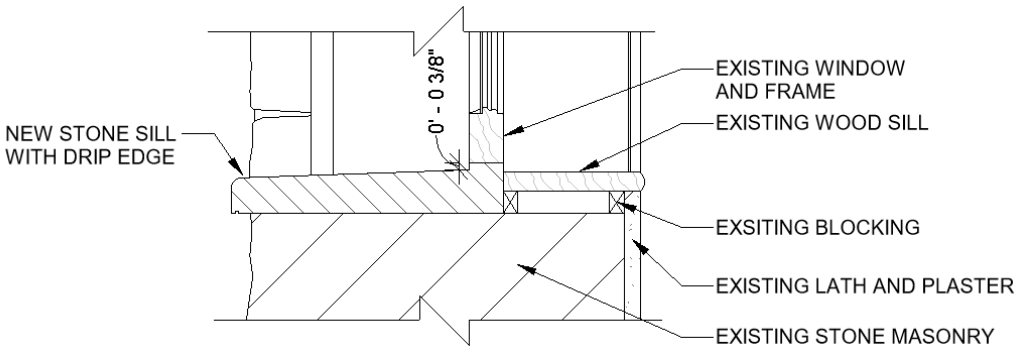


Figure 6.2.4. Replacement sash detail. (STRATA 2020)

26. Chimney Flashing – When next cycle of re-roofing occurs, install new galvanized flashing and step flashing to be regleted into the brick chimney

27. Interior Plaster Walls – Once windows are restored and water-tight, remove existing deteriorated interior metal lath and plaster finishes under windows and surrounding wall areas to expose the stone walls. Install new metal lath and plaster finishes to match and leave a small space for expansion and contraction of the metal lath at material transition.

28. Plaster Walls – Repair crack in the southwest corner of the Issuing Room 101.

29. Plaster Ceilings – Remove unused mechanical vents and other penetrations and repair lath and plaster, in kind.

30. Painting – Paint the interior of the bakery (walls and ceilings) after plaster repairs are completed. Match existing textured paint finish.

31. The brick oven has had some movement, as shown by cracks and localized bulging in the brickwork. It is recommended that any cracks or broken bricks be replaced as needed, and the oven should be periodically observed for continued movement. If continued movement occurs, it may be necessary to install additional tie rods to restrain further movement. Any installation of tie rods would require partial deconstruction of the oven and selective demolition of the exterior walls.

32. The existing conductors serving the duct heater, the duct heater, and all accessories should be removed and discarded.

33. The security system should be fully inspected and tested to verify proper operation. Any cabling or components that are not functional should be repaired or replaced.

34. Based on the Historic Property Assessment Matrix from Chapter 7, Appendix A of the National Park Service Reference Manual 58, Structural Fire Management, a fire alarm system is required for NPS-owned properties. The Post Bakery (HS-14) does have a fire alarm system. Under NPS ownership, a variance request would be required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) if no sprinkler system is installed. The Post Bakery (HS-14) currently does not have a sprinkler system. Reference Historic Property Assessment Matrix below.

HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Not all NPS properties may require the same level of fire protection. Use this chart to help establish criteria for selecting different levels of protection appropriate to the significance and integrity of historic structures or collections. This chart serves as a reference guide only; it does not establish design criteria for historic structures or collection facilities. **Note:** Determining the proper fire protection for each specific application should be a collaboration between the resource manager and the Regional AHJ (process team). Depending on the complexity of the resource, the services of a fire protection engineer may be required by the process team. All final plans must be reviewed and approved by the Regional AHJ.

HOW TO USE THIS MATRIX

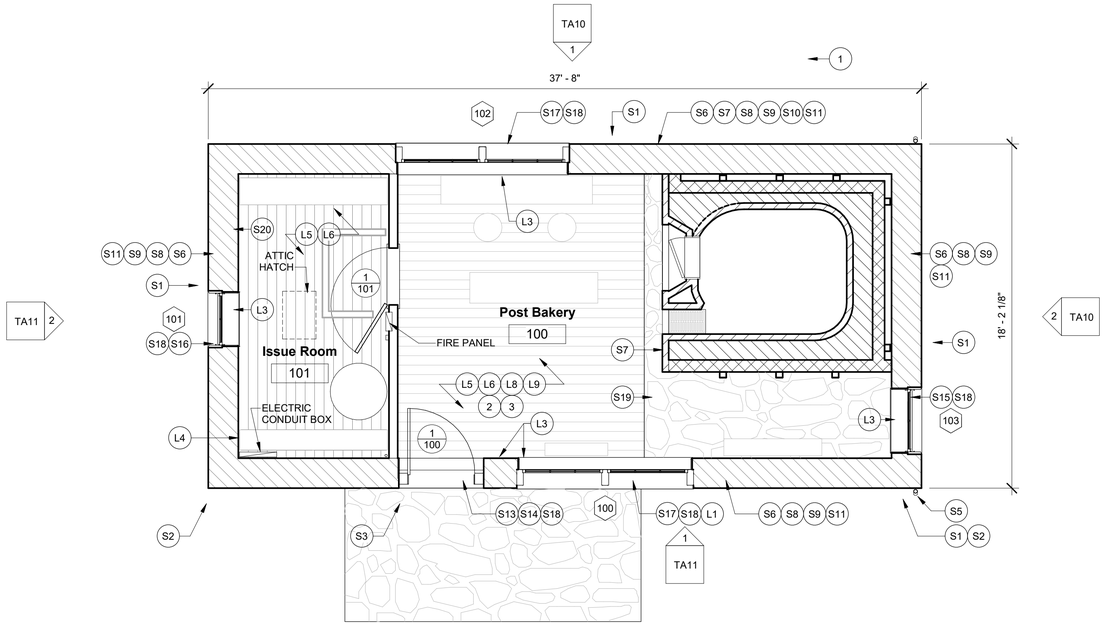
Rate each historic structure or other collections facility according to the 7 elements above, using a score of 1-5 (levels 1-5).

For a total score of:	**Scoring Recommendations**	
1 – 14	Fire alarm system should be considered; however, Fire Suppression System May Not Be Needed for this Structure *(variance request would be required if no system installed).*	
15 – 21	Fire alarm system required; Park may Want to Install a Fire Suppression System in this Structure *(variance request would be required if no system installed).*	
22 – 28	Fire alarm system required; Park should Install a Fire Suppression System in this Structure *(variance request would be required if no system installed).*	25
29 – 35	Fire alarm system required; Suppression System Required *(variance request would be required if no system installed).*	

HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSESSMENT MATRIX					
	LEVEL 5 (Five Points)	**LEVEL 4 (Four Points)**	**LEVEL 3 (Three Points)**	**LEVEL 2 (Two Points)**	**LEVEL 1 (One Point)**
1. Significance	National Register Eligible or part of park's enabling legislation	Nationally Significant	Regionally Significant and/or a primary park theme	Locally Significant	Common; little or no local significance, associative, design, construction, or information value.
2. Integrity	Good	Fair	Poor	Reconstruction	Little remaining historic fabric
3. Use	Exhibit Building open to the public: Self-guided tours only; may include assembly, overnight accommodation, cooking facility	Open to the public: Staff-guided tours only; controlled access; storage	Mixed Use: Public access and offices, retail, and/or storage	NPS or partner offices	Storage only
4. Location: Response	No brigade response available. No road access; developed utility service w/ topo. Access difficulties. High visitation; large crowds may impede responders.	Brigade response > 30 minutes. Rural road; reasonable topo. Access without developed utility services. Seasonal road access difficulties	Rural road access with developed utility services	Brigade response < 20 minutes. Urban access with minor vegetative or physical constraints	Brigade response <10 minute. Urban access, no vegetative or physical constraints
5. Location: Accessibility	High crime area: Perimeter easily accessible after-hours	High crime area: Perimeter not easily accessible after-hours	Low crime area: Perimeter easily accessible	Low crime area: not easily accessible	Low crime area: Secured Perimeter 24/7 or difficult to access
6. Construction Type (See *International Building Code (IBC)*, for additional information)	Type V: Wood Frame (Light Combustible Construction)	Type IV: Heavy Timber (Heavy Combustible Construction)	Type III: Masonry walls, wood floors (partial Combustible Construction)	Type II: Non-combustible (Non-combustible Construction)	Type I: Fire Resistive (Non-combustible Construction).
7. Fuel Load: Proximity	High: Adjacent, attached buildings not in owned by NPS; Forest/ grasslands in fire-prone area	High: Adjacent, attached buildings owned by NPS; OR Forest/grasslands in fire-prone area	High: Adjacent, attached buildings not in owned by NPS, OR Forest/ grasslands in fire-prone area	Adequate: Defensible space based on historic models	Not prone to fires
SCORE	15	0	6	4	0

TOTAL SCORE = 25

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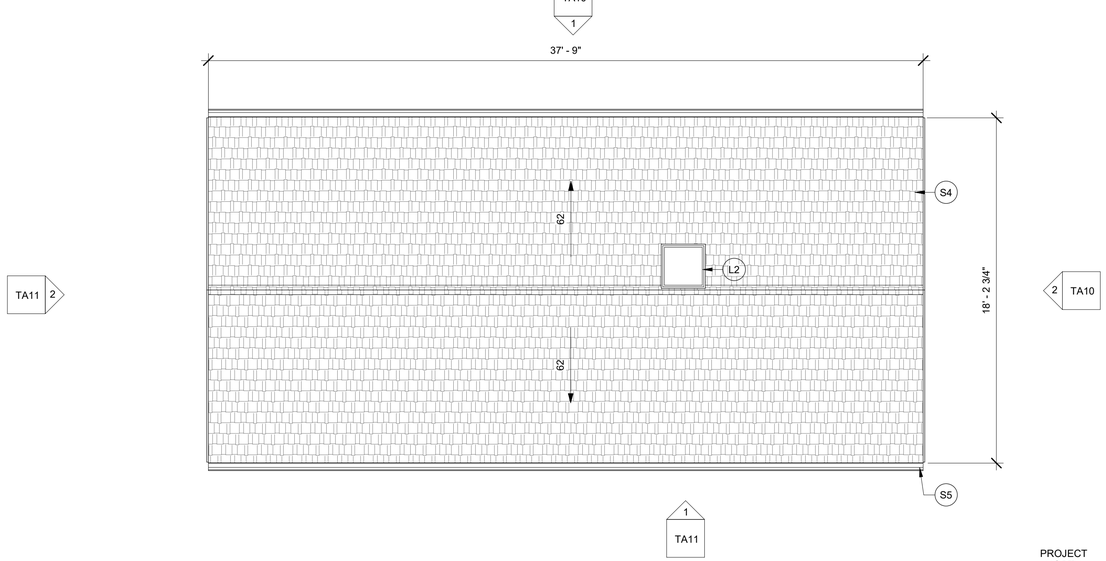


1 TREATMENT FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'



2 TREATMENT ROOF PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

0' 2' 4' 8' 16'

FLOOR PLAN KEY	
000 / 0	DOOR NUMBER
000	WINDOW NUMBER
000	ROOM NUMBER
	STONE WALL
	CONCRETE
	BRICK WALL
	WOOD WALL
#	DRAWING KEY NOTES

TREATMENT KEY NOTES

IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. GRADE – INFILL LARGE HOLE IN GRADE NORTH OF BUILDING.
2. THE SERVICE ENTRANCE AND BUILDING GROUNDING SYSTEM SHOULD BE TESTED TO ENSURE ALL CONNECTIONS ARE SECURE AND THAT THE SYSTEM IS CODE COMPLIANT.
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S1. GRADE – EXCAVATE FOUNDATION TO REPLACE FOOTING DRAIN INSTALLED IN THE 1970S. SEED NEW SOIL.

S2. GRADE – SPOT RE-GRADE AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER WHERE EROSION HAS OCCURRED. RE-GRADE ENOUGH OF THE PERIMETER TO SLOPE ALL GRADE ON THE WEST AND SOUTH SIDES OF THIS CORNER OF THE BUILDING TO DRAIN AWAY FROM THE BUILDING.

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S14. DOOR 1/100 – REMOVE EXISTING DOOR. SALVAGE EXISTING HARDWARE. CONSTRUCT NEW OAK BOARD AND BATTEN DOOR TO MATCH NEW DOOR OPENING HEIGHT. REMOVE EXISTING NON-COMPLIANT WOOD THRESHOLD AND REPLACE WITH NEW THRESHOLD TO COMPLY WITH ABA STANDARDS FOR ACCESS.

S15. WINDOW 103 (EAST WALL DOUBLE HUNG) (NOT AN ORIGINAL WINDOW) – REPLACE PARTING BEADS, REPLACE BOTTOM SASH (REUSE EXISTING RESTORATION GLASS) WITH NEW BULB WEATHERSTRIPPING IN BOTTOM OF BOTTOM RAIL, REPLACE GLAZING PUTTY IN UPPER SASH, REPLACE SILL, REPLACE BRICK MOLDING ON SIDES OF WINDOW OPENING, INSTALL PERIOD-APPROPRIATE SASH LOCK. ALL MATERIALS TO REPLICATE EXISTING MATERIALS IN DIMENSION, PROFILE, AND INSTALLATION.

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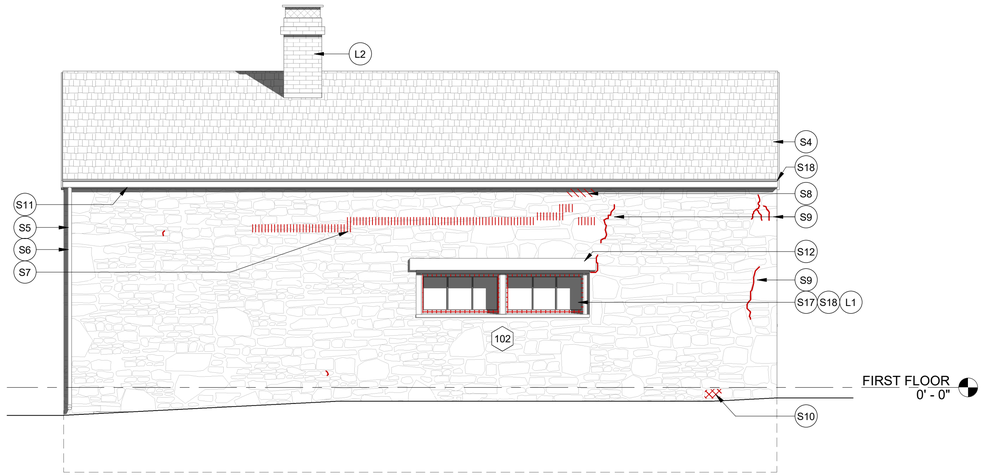
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CADD: CA/JT
TECH. REVIEW: AG
DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. TA09

TITLE OF SHEET
TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
HS-14 POST BAKERY
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

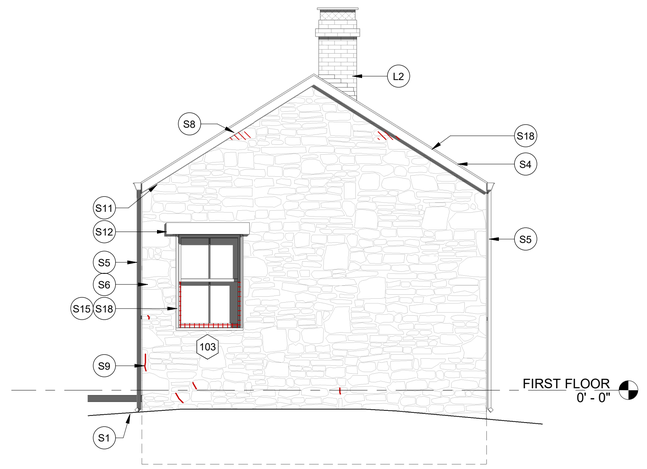
DRAWING NO. 471 / 80066
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 10 OF 25

ELEVATION KEY	
000 / 0	DOOR NUMBER
000	WINDOW NUMBER
#	DRAWING KEY NOTES



1 TREATMENT NORTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"



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ELEV

BIOLOGICAL GROWTH / ENVIRONMENTAL STAINING	IMPROPER / DEFECTIVE MORTAR JOINT
AREA OF MISSING MORTAR	STRUCTURAL CRACKING
MATERIAL LOSS	TAR / NON-ENVIRONMENTAL STAINING
DETERIORATED / STRUCTURALLY UNSOUND WOOD TO BE REPAIRED WITH PATCH OR DUTCHMAN REPLACEMENT, OR REMOVED AND REPLACE WITH IN-KIND MATERIALS	SPALLING

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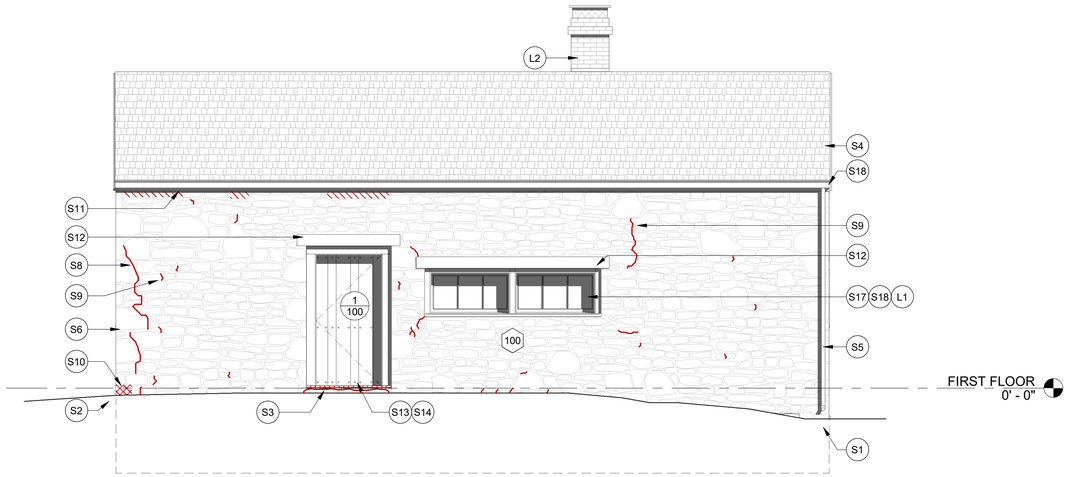
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TECH. REVIEW: AG
DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. TA10

TITLE OF SHEET
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HS-14 POST BAKERY
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

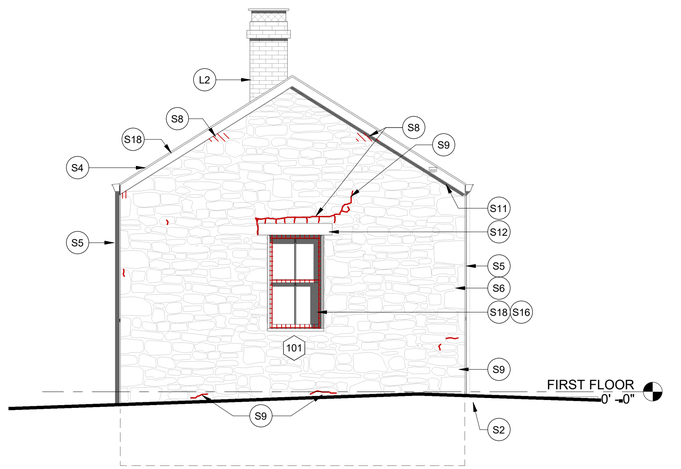
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PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 11 OF 25

ELEVATION KEY	
000 / 0	DOOR NUMBER
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L5. PLASTER CEILINGS – REMOVE UNUSED MECHANICAL VENTS AND OTHER PENETRATIONS AND REPAIR LATH AND PLASTER, IN KIND.

L6. PAINTING – PAINT INTERIOR OF BAKE HOUSE (WALLS AND CEILINGS) AFTER PLASTER REPAIRS ARE COMPLETED. MATCH EXISTING TEXTURED PAINT FINISH.

L7. THE BRICK OVEN HAS HAD SOME MOVEMENT, AS SHOWN BY CRACKS AND LOCALIZED BULGING IN THE BRICKWORK. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ANY CRACKS OR BROKEN BRICKS BE REPLACED AS NEEDED AND THE OVEN BE PERIODICALLY OBSERVED FOR CONTINUED MOVEMENT. IF CONTINUED MOVEMENT OCCURS, IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO INSTALL ADDITIONAL TIE RODS TO RESTRAIN FURTHER MOVEMENT. ANY INSTALLATION OF TIE RODS WOULD REQUIRE PARTIAL DECONSTRUCTION OF THE OVEN AND SELECTIVE DEMOLITION TO THE EXTERIOR WALLS.

L8. THE EXISTING CONDUCTORS SERVING THE DUCT HEATER SHOULD BE REMOVED AND DISCARDED.

L9 THE SECURITY SYSTEM SHOULD BE FULLY INSPECTED AND TESTED TO VERIFY PROPER OPERATION. ANY CABLING OR COMPONENTS THAT ARE NOT FUNCTIONAL SHOULD BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED.

ELEV

BIOLOGICAL GROWTH / ENVIRONMENTAL STAINING	IMPROPER / DEFECTIVE MORTAR JOINT
AREA OF MISSING MORTAR	STRUCTURAL CRACKING
MATERIAL LOSS	TAR / NON-ENVIRONMENTAL STAINING
DETERIORATED / STRUCTURALLY UNSOUND WOOD TO BE REPAIRED WITH PATCH OR DUTCHMAN REPLACEMENT, OR REMOVED AND REPLACE WITH IN-KIND MATERIALS	SPALLING

STRATA ARCHITECTURE + PRESERVATION
1701 Oak Street, Suite 100
Ph: 816.474.0900
www.strata-arch.com

DESIGNED: CA/JT
CADD: CA/JT
TECH. REVIEW: AG
DATE: 03.09.2021

SUB SHEET NO. TA11

TITLE OF SHEET
TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
HS-14 POST BAKERY
FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING NO. 471 / 80066
PMIS/PKG NO. 82631
SHEET 12 OF 25



View looking north at the site and Post Bakery (HS-14). (STRATA 2019)

6.3 POST BAKERY (HS-14) COST ESTIMATE

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT RESOURCES, LLC
Construction Costs Consulting + Estimating
11006 Parallel Pkwy Suite 200 KANSAS CITY, KS 66109 * 913-262-6715 * cmr@cmrcosts.com

Quartermaster's Complex and Outbuildings
Fort Scott, KS
Strata
Historic Structures Report Estimate 06/17/2020

DESCRIPTION		Immediate	w/ Markups	Short Term	w/ Markups	Long Term	w/ Markups
HS-14 - POST BAKERY							
GENERAL CONDITIONS		625		9,155		3,814	
IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS							
1. GRADE – INFILL LARGE HOLE IN GRADE NORTH OF BUILDING.		500	814				
2. THE SERVICE ENTRANCE AND BUILDING GROUNDING SYSTEM SHOULD BE TESTED TO ENSURE ALL CONNECTIONS ARE SECURE AND THAT THE SYSTEM IS CODE COMPLIANT.		1,000	1,629				
3. THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM SHOULD BE FULLY INSPECTED AND TESTED TO VERIFY PROPER OPERATION. ANY INADEQUACIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED IMMEDIATELY.		1,000	1,629				
SHORT TERM RECOMMENDATIONS							
S1. GRADE				750	1,257		
S2. GRADE				750	1,257		
S3. STONE WALKWAY				4,000	6,705		
S4. ROOF – IN FAIR CONDITION. REPLACE DETERIORATED, CURLED, OR MISSING SHINGLES, IN KIND. INSTALL NEW NAILS WERE POPPED. QT: 15%				513	860		
S5. DOWNSPOUTS				400	670		
S6. MASONRY – CLEAN BIOLOGICAL GROWTH FROM ALL EXTERIOR MASONRY BUILDING WITH LIGHT				2,112	3,539		
S7. MASONRY – CLEAN ROOF TAR FROM NORTH WALL EXTERIOR MASONRY.				750	1,257		
S8. MASONRY – SPOT REPOINT				2,112	3,539		
S9. MASONRY – CRACK REPAIR				2,875	4,819		
S10. MASONRY – EPOXY REPAIR INCIPIENT SPALL ON NORTH ELEVATION STONE.				350	587		
S11. MASONRY – INSTALL MORTAR				2,750	4,609		
S12. WINDOW AND DOOR LINTELS				1,050	1,760		
S13. HARDWARE				350	587		
S14. DOOR 1/100				2,000	3,352		
S15. WINDOW 103				1,250	2,095		
S16. WINDOW 101				1,250	2,095		
S17. WINDOWS 100 AND 102				1,700	2,849		
S18. PAINT				3,342	5,602		
S19. STONE FLOORING				3,317	5,560		
S20. INTERIOR PLASTER WALLS				5,000	8,381		
LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS							
L1. WINDOWS 100 AND 102						3,500	6,088
L2. CHIMNEY FLASHING						500	870
L3. INTERIOR PLASTER WALLS						2,400	4,175
L4. PLASTER WALLS						150	261
L5. PLASTER CEILINGS						1,250	2,174
L6. PAINTING						4,333	7,536
L7. THE BRICK OVEN						1,500	2,609
L8. THE EXISTING CONDUCTORS SERVING THE DUCT HEATER SHOULD BE REMOVED AND DISCARDED.						125	217
L9 THE SECURITY SYSTEM						1,500	2,609
subtotal		3,125	4,072	45,775	61,380	19,072	26,539
Contractor's Fee	10%	313		4,578		1,907	
subtotal		3,438		50,353		20,979	
Design/Estimate Contingency	15%	516		7,553		3,147	
subtotal		3,953		57,906		24,126	
Escalation for Immediate Repairs	3%	119					
subtotal							
Escalation for Short-Term Repairs	6%			3,474			
subtotal							
Escalation for Long-Term Repairs	10%					2,413	
TOTAL		**4,072**		**61,380**		**26,539**	

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT $	TOTAL
HS-14 - POST BAKERY			
IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS			
1. GRADE – INFILL LARGE HOLE IN GRADE NORTH OF BUILDING.			
Infill Hole and Re-seed	1 IS	500.00	500
			500
2. THE SERVICE ENTRANCE AND BUILDING GROUNDING SYSTEM SHOULD BE TESTED TO ENSURE ALL CONNECTIONS ARE SECURE AND THAT THE SYSTEM IS CODE COMPLIANT.			
Test Grounding System and make needed repairs	1 LS	1,000.00	1,000
			1,000
3. THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM SHOULD BE FULLY INSPECTED AND TESTED TO VERIFY PROPER OPERATION. ANY INADEQUACIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED IMMEDIATELY.			
Fire Alarm System Inspection	1 LS	1,000.00	1,000
			1,000

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT $	TOTAL
HS-14 - POST BAKERY			
SHORT TERM RECOMMENDATIONS			
S1. GRADE			
Spot Regrade @ South East Corner	1 LS	500.00	500
Seed Disturbed	1 LS	250.00	250
			750
S2. GRADE			
Spot Regrade @ South West Corner	1 LS	500.00	500
Seed Disturbed	1 LS	250.00	250
			750
S3. STONE WALKWAY			
Remove Stone Walkway and install new stone walkway	80 SF	50.00	4,000
			4,000
S4. ROOF – IN FAIR CONDITION. REPLACE DETERIORATED, CURLED, OR MISSING SHINGLES, IN KIND. INSTALL NEW NAILS WERE POPPED. QT: 15%			
Repair Roof'	103 SF	5.00	513
			513
S5. DOWNSPOUTS			
Install New Downspout Brackets	2 EA	75.00	150
Install New Downspout Extensions	2 EA	125.00	250
			400
S6. MASONRY – CLEAN BIOLOGICAL GROWTH FROM ALL EXTERIOR MASONRY BUILDING WITH LIGHT			
Clean Exterior	1,408 SF	1.50	2,112
			2,112
S7. MASONRY – CLEAN ROOF TAR FROM NORTH WALL EXTERIOR MASONRY.			
Clean Tar From North Wall	1 LS	750.00	750
			750
S8. MASONRY – SPOT REPOINT			
Spot Repoint Exterior Walls	211 SF	10.00	2,112
			2,112
S9. MASONRY – CRACK REPAIR			
Install Dispersed Hydrated Lime Injections into Large Cracks	23 EA	125.00	2,875
			2,875
S10. MASONRY – EPOXY REPAIR INCIPIENT SPALL ON NORTH ELEVATION STONE.			
Epoxy Repair	1 EA	350.00	350
			350
S11. MASONRY – INSTALL MORTAR			
Install Mortar at Joint between Fascia and Rake Boards	110 LD	25.00	2,750
			2,750

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT $	TOTAL
HS-14 - POST BAKERY			
S12. WINDOW AND DOOR LINTELS			
Treat Wood Lintels	7 EA	150.00	1,050
			1,050
S13. HARDWARE			
Restore Door Hardware	1 EA	350.00	350
			350
S14. DOOR 1/100			
Remove Door and Salvage Hardware (re-install on new door)	1 EA	350.00	350
New Wood Door and Threshold	1 EA	1,650.00	1,650
			2,000
S15. WINDOW 103			
Restore Window	1 EA	1,250.00	1,250
			1,250
S16. WINDOW 101			
Restore Window	1 EA	1,250.00	1,250
			1,250
S17. WINDOWS 100 AND 102			
Restore Sashes and install New Glazing Putty	2 EA	850.00	1,700
			1,700
S18. PAINT			
Prep, Prime, Paint - Trim	112 LF	15.00	1,680
Prep, Prime, Paint - Doors	1 EA	150.00	150
Prep, Prime, Paint - Window Openings (including shutters)	6 EA	200.00	1,200
Prep, Prime, Paint - Gutters and Downspouts	104 LF	3.00	312
			3,342
S19. STONE FLOORING			
Relay Stone Flooring	74 SF	45.00	3,317
			3,317
S20. INTERIOR PLASTER WALLS			
Investigate West Wall	1 LS	5,000.00	5,000
			5,000

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT $	TOTAL
HS-14 - POST BAKERY			
LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS			
L1. WINDOWS 100 AND 102			
Reconstruct Windows	2 EA	1,750.00	3,500
			3,500
L2. CHIMNEY FLASHING			
New Flashing @ Chimney	1 LS	500.00	500
			500
L3. INTERIOR PLASTER WALLS			
Remove Lath and Plaster under Windows	120 SF	5.00	600
Install New lathe and Plaster	120 SF	15.00	1,800
			2,400
L4. PLASTER WALLS			
Repair Crack In Plaster Wall	1 EA	150.00	150
			150
L5. PLASTER CEILINGS			
Remove Unused Vents and Repair Laster	1 LS	1,250.00	1,250
			1,250
L6. PAINTING			
Paint Interior Walls	1,557 SF	1.50	2,335
Paint Ceiling	666 SF	3.00	1,998
			4,333
L7. THE BRICK OVEN			
Monitor and Repair Brick Oven	1 LS	1,500.00	1,500
			1,500
L8. THE EXISTING CONDUCTORS SERVING THE DUCT HEATER SHOULD BE REMOVED AND DISCARDED.			
Remove Conductors	1 LS	125.00	125
			125
L9 THE SECURITY SYSTEM			
Inspect Security System and make needed repairs	1 LS	1,500.00	1,500
			1,500