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Ulysses S. Grant National HIstoric Site
St. Louis, Missouri



Cultural Landscape Report
Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site

July 2024

Historic Architecture and Landscapes Program, Midwest Region

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White Haven

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site

St. Louis, Missouri

Cultural Landscape Report

July 2024

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Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site &

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St. Louis, Missouri

Cultural Landscape Report

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Introduction

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INTRODUCTION

Management Summary

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is a unit of the National Park Service located in St. Louis, Missouri. President George H. W. Bush signed a congressional bill establishing the park on October 2, 1989. Public Law 101-106 called upon the National Park Service to preserve and interpret White Haven, a historic home that had previously been lived in and owned by Ulysses S. Grant. This legislation stated that the National Park Service would preserve the home and remaining 9.65 acres "for the benefit and inspiration of all Americans."[1] White Haven was described as "a key property associated with the life of General and later President Ulysses S. Grant and the life of First Lady Julia Dent Grant, knowledge of which is essential to understanding, in the context of mid-nineteenth-century American history, his rise to greatness, his heroic deeds and public service, and her partnership in them."[2] The park interprets the core of a larger 862-acre site established during the antebellum period when every White family, including the Grants, relied on enslaved labor at White Haven. Julia Dent Grant mentions in her Personal Memoirs that the enslaved persons at White Haven had left the property by the time she and her children arrived for a visit in the summer of 1864. Ulysses S. Grant acquired White Haven from the Dent family after the Civil War and owned it until shortly before his death in 1885. The National Park Service administers the property as a historic site that examines who Grant was as a person and the characteristics that defined his identity within the context of his entire life, including his service to the country as the victorious U.S. Army general who saved the Union during the Civil War, and as 18th President of the United States (Figure 1-1).

In the interest of preserving the property's significant historic resources while also addressing several contemporary challenges, the National Park Service engaged a consultant team in 2022 led by Raths, Raths & Johnson, Inc. (RR&J) that included Liz Sargent HLA (LSHLA) and Rivanna Archaeological Services, LLC (RAS), to prepare a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. Additionally, Prairie Engineers was engaged to prepare a boundary and site survey to ensure the team had accurate information about the composition of the property.

In providing guidance to the CLR team for the focus of the project, the National Park Service identified several goals, issues, and concerns related to managing and interpreting the historic landscape to be addressed[3] that included:

- Restoring historic character impacted as a result of the loss of a number of large canopy trees
- Enhancing the visitor experience by expanding accessibility and visitor use within the property as a whole
- Addressing impacts from stormwater runoff entering the park from neighboring properties.

[1] Public Law 101-106, 101st Congress, An Act To provide for the establishment of the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes. Available at "Public Law 101-106," *Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Missouri,* https://www.nps.gov/ulsg/learn/management/public-law-101-106.htm (accessed January 28, 2024).
[2] Public Law 101-106.
[3] National Park Service, "Provision, Architect/Engineer Contract Design Services, White Haven Cultural Landscape Report, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site," (December 14, 2021), 2.



FIGURE 1-1. Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, view towards the historic dwelling precinct, August 2022. (Source: all photographs by authors unless otherwise noted)

At a broad scale, the CLR is anticipated to help contribute to and expand the understanding of the history of the property and the cultural landscape. The CLR also articulates the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) significance of the property and identifies the features contributing to its significance and interpretive potential. The understanding of the property's history, significance, and key historic features serves as the basis for well-grounded treatment strategies that support long-term management of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site cultural landscape, including addressing National Park Service goals, issues, and concerns related to the resource protection and visitor enjoyment of the property.

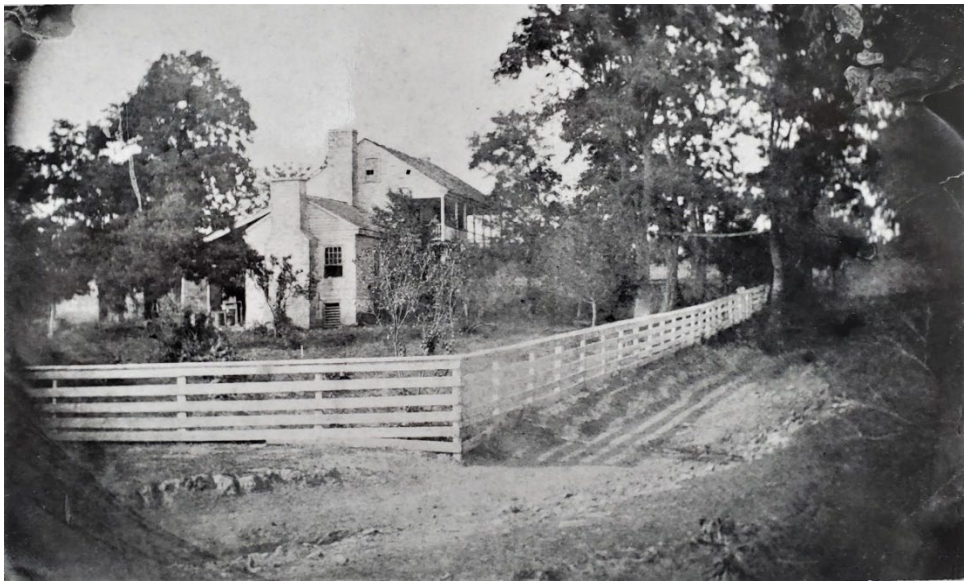


FIGURE 1-2. The earliest known photograph of White Haven, ca. 1860, shows the Main House, a white board fence surrounding the dwelling precinct, and several large shade trees and other plantings. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site archives)

Historical Summary

The history of White Haven farm has been previously articulated in several studies prepared by the National Park Service and others. The CLR draws from these sources, while also undertaking additional research to further explore the physical evolution of the property over time, resulting in a deep understanding of the connections between the land and the lifeways of its residents. The fuller site history comprises the next chapter of this CLR. Below is a brief overview of the property's history based on information developed in support of National Register listing and documentation of the property in a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) prepared for White Haven Farm in 2008.

Early European American settlement of land overlooking Gravois Creek that would later become part of White Haven farm was acquired in 1796 by Hugh Graham. Graham's tract, which measured approximately 800 arpents (roughly 675 acres), was acquired from the Spanish government. Graham made few improvements to the property and on September 6, 1799, deeded the property to Jacques (who was also known as James) Mackay in exchange for land on the Missouri River. By 1808, Jacques Mackay had sold a portion of the tract to his brother-in-law, William L. Long. It was Long who built the first dwelling on the property.

In 1808, Long married Elizabeth Sappington, daughter of John Sappington, a Revolutionary War veteran and prominent early settler of the region. The couple initially lived in a cabin on the property while Long began to build a more commodious dwelling in 1816. Long, however, never completed the dwelling, but rather sold the property to Theodore Hunt. It was Hunt who completed the structure in 1818. The Hunts remained at White Haven until 1820, when they sold the property to "Colonel" Frederick Dent, a businessman from St. Louis. The sale was completed in 1821.

White Haven initially served as a summer home for Frederick Fayette Dent and his wife Ellen Wrenshall Dent while Frederick continued to operate his business in the city. As the Dent family grew, Frederick decided to relocate to the country property because White Haven offered both more space for the family

and the opportunity for him to invest his energies in farming, which he enjoyed more than mercantile life.[4] The Dents moved to the property full-time in 1827. Frederick Dent named the property White Haven based on another family property located in Maryland. The Dents had eight children, one of whom died in infancy. Julia Dent, who would later marry Ulysses S. Grant, was the fifth child and oldest daughter. The other children were named John, George, Frederick, Louis, Ellen, Mary, and Emily (who was known as Emma.

The Dent's third son, Frederick Tracy Dent, graduated from West Point in 1843. Among his classmates was Hiram Ulysses Grant, who had mistakenly been listed on his registration paperwork by the Congressman from his area, Thomas Hamer, as "Ulysses S. Grant." After graduating, Grant was assigned to Jefferson Barracks, located south of the city of St. Louis, and 5 or 6 miles from White Haven. Frederick Dent likely extended an invitation to Grant to visit White Haven during their final year at West Point, after Grant received his assignment with the 4th U.S. Infantry. It was through one of his visits that Grant met Julia Dent in February 1844. Upon learning of his company's impending transfer out of St. Louis in May 1844, Grant asked Julia to marry him. The couple would endure a four-year engagement while Grant was stationed in Louisiana and Texas for several years before the Mexican American War began in 1846, and then spent time in Mexico during the war. The Grants were married on August 22, 1848, at the Dent's city home in St. Louis at Fourth and Cerre Streets while Grant was afforded a two-month leave of absence at the conclusion of the war.

Following the wedding, the Grants went on a honeymoon, and were in Detroit by November 1848 for Grant's subsequent army assignment. They stayed in the St. Louis area and at White Haven for a brief time before heading to Detroit. The Grants were later transferred to an army post in New York after Michigan. While Julia accompanied Grant to these posts, she returned to White Haven in 1850 for the birth of their first of four children, Frederick Dent Grant. When Grant was stationed in California in 1852, Julia moved to White Haven to be with her family. On the way back to White Haven, Julia gave birth to the Grant's second child, Ulysses Jr., while traveling through Ohio.

In the summer of 1854, Grant resigned from the army and returned to settle down with his wife, children, and in-laws at White Haven. The Grants initially lived in the Main House at White Haven (Figure 1-2). By July 1855, the couple was living in Wish-ton-Wish, a cottage belonging to Julia's brother Louis that was located about a half mile to the south of the White Haven Main House. After Grant completed construction of a log cabin that became known as Hardscrabble on an 80-acre property, located 1 mile to the north, which had been given to Julia by her father as a wedding gift in 1848, the couple relocated to the home.

Julia's mother died a few months after they moved into Hardscrabble. Frederick Dent moved to his city home following his wife's death as Ulysses assumed responsibility for overall management of the White Haven property. Grant's primary objective was to make a concerted effort to make the farm profitable. After moving back into the house at White Haven, Grant leased Hardscrabble to tenant farmers, while helping farm the 200 acres of cultivated land already in production by his father-in-law. Due to a poor year for crops in 1857 and a nationwide depression that year, followed by poor weather conditions in 1858, Grant found that farming at White Haven could not meet his financial needs. In the fall of 1858, he auctioned off his livestock and farm implements and rented out the fields. In January 1859, Grant began to work in town with a Dent cousin, Harry Boggs, as part of a real estate partnership. While he worked in St.

[4] Julia Dent Grant, *The Personal Memoirs of Julia Dent Grant [Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant]*, J. John W. Simon, ed. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1975), 42–43.

Louis during the week, he traveled back to White Haven every weekend until March, at which time Julia and the children joined him in town. Unfortunately, Grant also found it difficult to be successful as a bill collector and soon gave up on the real estate partnership. While in St. Louis, Grant visited the St. Louis Courthouse on March 29, 1859, and wrote a manumission paper legally freeing William Jones from slavery. Jones is considered to have been the last enslaved person owned by a U.S. president.[5] Grant also applied, unsuccessfully, for the position of St. Louis County Engineer, and briefly worked at the U.S. Customshouse. During this period, the Grants moved into two additional residences.

In 1860, the Grants left St. Louis so Ulysses could work for his father's leather goods store in Galena, Illinois. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he offered his services to the Governor of Illinois to command the 21st Illinois Volunteers. Grant's importance to the outcome of the Civil War is legendary, and would later lead to his being elected President of the U.S.

Although Grant never again lived in St. Louis, he visited often. Around 1865, he began to purchase parcels of the Dent property and divided them among members of the family. By 1868, as he became the Republican nominee for U.S. President, Grant had acquired much of the original Dent property. Planning for his eventual retirement, Grant instructed his farm manager to build a large horse barn and to acquire some stock, intending to return to Missouri when his public duty was over and raise horses. Grant remained in office until 1877, after which he and Julia began a world tour. They did not return to live at White Haven, however, but instead moved to New York based on the fact that the farm was not financially sustainable. Three of the Grant's four children were also living in New York City when they returned to the United States, suggesting that they also wanted to be close to family.

Son Ulysses Jr. became involved in a banking venture in New York with a partner, forming the firm of Grant and Ward. Ulysses Sr. received a loan for $150,000 from William Henry Vanderbilt in order to provide a personal loan to Ward. White Haven was used as partial collateral on the personal loan. When the firm went bankrupt on May 6, 1884, Ward fled the country with the loan. Grant insisted on repaying the debt even though Vanderbilt offered a number of alternatives. Grant eventually turned over all of his and Julia's real property, with the exception of their New York house, as well as a great deal of memorabilia to satisfy his personal debt to Vanderbilt. White Haven was valued at $60,000 in the transaction that resulted in 646 acres of White Haven being transferred to Vanderbilt on April 15, 1885. A few months later, on July 23, 1885, Grant died of throat cancer.

In 1888 Vanderbilt sold the property to Luther H. Conn, a real estate agent in St. Louis. Conn used the property as a summer house which he called "Grant Wood." Adolphus Busch acquired a 213-acre parcel from Conn in 1903 and moved Grant's Hardscrabble log cabin to this parcel. The log cabin remains standing in this location today. Busch used his land to establish an elaborate estate which he called "Grant's Farm." In 1905, Conn sold 15 acres surrounding the Main House to a development company, which planned to build an amusement park, intending to capitalize on the associations of the property with Grant and its location immediately adjacent to the station of the Carondelet and Kirkwood Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. White Haven was saved from this fate by Albert Wenzlick, another St. Louis realtor, who received the property by foreclosure in 1913 along with 105 adjacent acres, establishing a property totaling 160 acres.

[5] National Park Service, "William Jones, Ulysses S Grant National Historic Site," https://www.nps.gov/people/william-jones.htm (accessed January 28, 2024).

Like Conn before him, Wenzlick used the Main House primarily during the summer. He updated the property by adding electricity and plumbing, as well as recreational features and amenities and plantings. Albert Wenzlick died in 1937. The property was inherited by his son Delbert, who decided to make White Haven his permanent home in 1940. That year he had the Main House and adjacent buildings recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey, and then proceeded to make careful repairs and alterations to the property. Wenzlick also subdivided the property and in the 1950s and 1960s, the surrounding pastures were platted and developed with suburban ranch houses.[6]

Delbert Wenzlick began exploring the possibility of selling the property in the 1970s. Wenzlick understood the historical value of the White Haven property and was interested in possibly selling it to a public entity such as St. Louis County Parks to serve as a public amenity. Delbert Wenzlick passed away shortly after beginning discussions with St. Louis County Parks in January 1979 regarding the future of White Haven. Soon after his death, Delbert's son, Bill Wenzlick, signaled his willingness to either sell the property to a preservation group or consider offers from developers due to his financial liability in retaining ownership. In the meantime, a representative of St. Louis County Parks, Esley Hamilton, began to research the history of the property and preparation of a National Register nomination as a way to encourage preservation. His work led to the property being listed in the National Register on April 3, 1979. Hamilton also later prepared documentation seeking National Historic Landmark (NHL) designation for White Haven. Despite these recognitions, Wenzlick continued to explore the potential for the property to undergo development, indicating in 1985 that he had reached out to the Anheuser-Busch brewing company about a possible sale.[7]

To address the ongoing threat, preservation advocates established "Save Grant's White Haven, Inc." in 1985. The group promoted the idea of public ownership that would lead to protection of the property. Expressing interest in the property were the Missouri State Parks department and the National Park Service. Meeting to discuss purchasing options in March 1985 were Wayne Kennedy, Director of St. Louis County Parks, John Karel, Director of Missouri State Parks, and Jerry Schober, Superintendent of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (now Gateway Arch National Park).[8] Also during this period, National Park Service Chief Historian Edwin C. Bearss visited White Haven to determine its potential for inclusion in the National Park System and prepared a study completed in 1986.

As a result of the advocacy promoted by Save Grant's White Haven, Inc., which included fund raising, designing public programming to educate local residents about the history of the property, and soliciting support from county, state, and federal agencies, St. Louis County purchased the property for $510,000 from the Wenzlicks in 1986. A portion of the funds for the acquisition were provided in the form of a loan by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, while the remainder was raised through issuance of a county bond. Following the purchase, White Haven was jointly owned and cared for by St. Louis County and the State of Missouri.[9] In 1986, White Haven was designated an NHL; a plaque was unveiled at the house to commemorate the listing in 1989.

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[6] National Park Service, "White Haven Cultural Landscape Report," 3–5.
[7] Nick Sacco, "Historic Preservation From the Grassroots: A History of Save Grant's White Haven," *Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Missouri,* https://www.nps.gov/ulsg/learn/historyculture/the-story-of-save-grant-s-white-haven.htm (accessed January 28, 2024).
[8] Sacco, "Historic Preservation From the Grassroots."
[9] National Park Service, *Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Long-Range Interpretive Plan* (2011), 3.

The county and state continued to jointly manage the property through the 1980s. On October 2, 1989, President George H.W. Bush signed legislation authorizing the establishment of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. This modified an earlier proposal to name the property "White Haven National Historic Site." St. Louis County Parks transferred ownership and management of the property to the National Park Service once Jefferson National Expansion Historical Association paid off the remaining debt on the property. White Haven has been extensively restored and rehabilitated to its 1875 appearance since the National Park Service assumed administrative responsibility for the property.

Scope of Work and Methodology

Scope of Work

Cultural Landscape Reports serve as the principal treatment document and primary tool for long-term management of cultural landscapes. CLRs provide both short- and long-term strategies for the preservation of highly significant landscapes by articulating the nature and rate of change of landscape features over time. The CLR guides management and treatment decisions about a landscape's physical attributes, biotic systems, occupation, and use by providing a clear understanding of the acceptable levels of change before landscape integrity is compromised. CLRs provide park management with an assessment of the character-defining features of the cultural landscape and specific treatment recommendations designed to ensure the preservation of these significant resources. At the same time, the CLR is intended to guide the development of an appropriate treatment strategy and plan for managing the historic property including accommodating visitor use and access.

CLRs are divided into two parts. Part 1 of the CLR provides historic and existing conditions documentation, analyzes the significance of the property, and identifies landscape features contributing to significance. Part 2 of the CLR provides guidance for future management in the form of a treatment plan.

The CLR for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site includes completion of both Parts 1 and 2. The statement of work provided to the project team by the National Park Service identifies the following tasks to be completed in support of the CLR:

- Summarize the prehistoric/historic activities in the St. Louis area to convey how they influenced today's landscape at the site.

- Document the current physical conditions at White Haven to identify ongoing resource threats and resulting impacts, such as tree inventory, drainage (and erosion) patterns, deferred maintenance, and external impacts from the surrounding neighborhood and Grant's Farm.

- Identify opportunities for accommodating universally accessible visitor amenities such trails, walkways, and outdoor gathering spaces.

- Provide a topographic base map for the site and supplement the existing GIS database by providing a cultural landscape layer.

- Integrate cultural landscape recordation effort with service-wide Facility Maintenance Software System (FMSS) data; review and update as needed the existing crosswalk table; create work order

narratives and metrics that can be entered into FMSS to implement the selected preferred treatment option at the conclusion of the project. Use Landscape Lines #17 to guide preparation of these submittals.

- Assess landscape integrity and identify contributing features and attributes. Include a list of resource threats and clearly define desired resource condition related to the historic landscape. Provide possible approaches for mitigating those threats or state the eventual impact on this condition.

- Propose recommendations for site treatment that protect subsurface and surface resources and are compliant with Guidelines for Facilities and Buildings (ADAAG/ABAAS).[10]

Methodology

The CLR for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site has been prepared in accordance with guidance offered in the most recent versions of various federal standards documents, executive orders, policies and guidelines, as well as applicable state, local, and national building and life safety codes, including:

- *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques (1998)*
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (1996)*
- NPS Management Policies (2006)
- NPS Director's Order 10A: *Design and Construction Drawings*
- NPS Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resources Management (1998)*
- NPS Director's Order 77—Reference Manual 77: *Natural Resource Management*
- Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS)
- National Register Bulletin: *Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Rural Historic Landscapes*
- National Register Bulletin: *How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*
- National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*
- National Register Bulletin: *Telling the Stories: Planning Effective Interpretive Programs for Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places*
- *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Sections 106 and 110*.

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

Kick-off Team Conference Call

The CLR project team first met by virtual meeting on June 29, 2022, to discuss the project scope, the initial site visit, and background research and data collection. Those in attendance represented National Park

[10] National Park Service, "White Haven Cultural Landscape Report," 6.

Service Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, and the RR&J project team. Attending the meeting were the following team members:

National Park Service Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5:

- Leah Edwards, Contracting Officer's Representative/Project Manager

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site

- Nathan Wilson, ULSG Park Superintendent
- Julie Northrip, ULSG Interpretation/Education/Volunteer Program Manager
- Nick Sacco, ULSG, Cultural Resource Program Manager
- Cody Sims, ULSG, Facility Manager

Raths, Raths & Johnson Project Team

- Lurita Blank, Project Manager / Architect (RR&J)
- Gloria Frank, Project Engineering Staff (RR&J)
- Liz Sargent, Historical Landscape Architect (LSHLA)
- Jane Jacobs, Historical Landscape Architect (LSHLA)
- Ben Ford, Archaeologist (Rivanna Archaeological Services)
- Ted Vahle, Surveyor, (Prairie Engineers)

Background Research and Data Collection

After the project kick-off meeting, CLR project team members began to collect documents and other materials pertaining to the project and the site, including archival documentation available online through the Library of Congress, reports and studies prepared previously associated with the property, and materials available electronically from the Integrated Resource Management Applications (IRMA) Portal and the National Park Service History eLibrary. Collected planning documents for the site included *Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Assessment* (1993), *Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Historic Resource* Study (1993), *Ulysses S. Grant General Management Plan and Environmental Assessment* (1995), *Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site: The Farm on the Gravois; Historic Structures Report* (1999), *Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Long-Range Interpretive Plan* (2011), *Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Foundation Document* (2016), and *Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Inventory,* (2008, rev. 2021) and *Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archeological Overview and Assessment* (2004).

On Site Start-up Meeting

On August 29, 2022, project team members met on site with National Park Service personnel at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site visitor center to initiate work on the CLR. Present at the meeting were Nathan Wilson *(ULSG Park Superintendent),* Julie Northrip (*ULSG Park Interpretive Chief and Volunteer Program Manager,* and CLR team members, Lurita Blank *(RR&J Project Manager and Historic Architect),* Gloria Frank *(RR&J Engineering Staff),* Benjamin P. Ford *(RAS, Archaeologist and Historian),* Jane Jacobs *(Liz Sargent HLA, Historical Landscape Architect),* and Kevan Klosterwill *(Liz Sargent HLA, Landscape Architect)* (Figure 1-3).

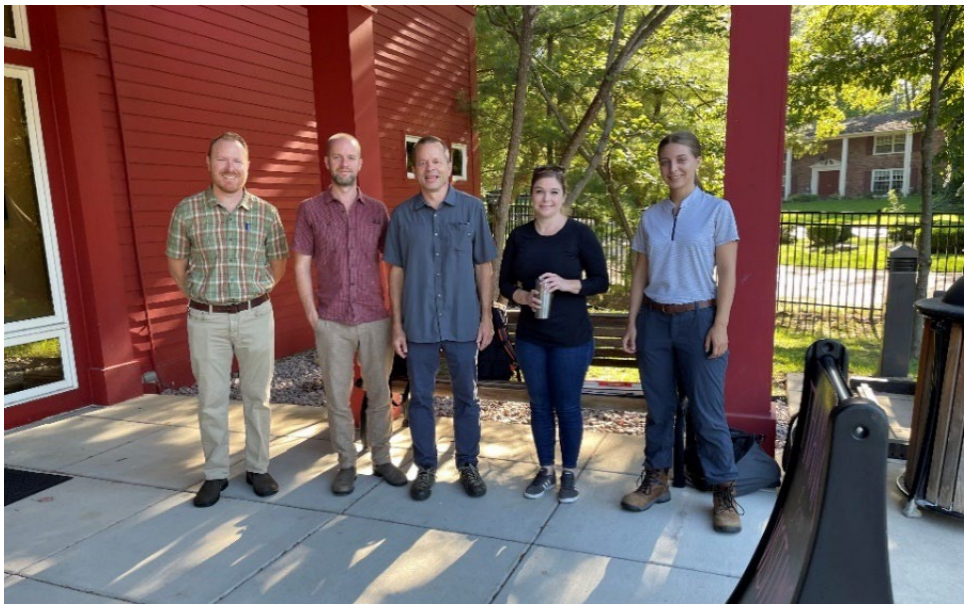


FIGURE 1-3. Team members gathered at the front entrance to the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site visitor center before the start-up meeting and field investigations.

The project start-up meeting focused on several topics, including research materials available for review by the team during the site visit, field investigation procedures, lines of communication, and the project schedule. Additional informal communications and discussions occurred over the course of the site visit with Nathan, Julie, Nick Sacco *(Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, Park Ranger)* and Cody Sims *(Ulysses S. Grant Historic Site Facilities Manager)*.

During the start-up meeting, and subsequent discussions during site investigations, park personnel also conveyed an overview of specific issues to be considered by the CLR, including:

- Circulation and main house accessibility for mobility challenged visitors,
- Site drainage and specific problem areas associated with severe weather events,
- Interpretive opportunities,
- Potential programming for the largely under-utilized open space with large canopy trees,
- Vegetation management,
- External impacts from the surrounding neighborhood and Grant's Farm,
- Proper management and preservation policies regarding historic structures,
- Park management procedures and challenges,
- Development of treatment options that are consistent with resource protection, ongoing maintenance and management and address identified site impacts and opportunities.

Field Investigations

As part of the site visit conducted on August 29–31, 2022, CLR team members conducted preliminary field investigations to document landscape resources associated with the site. Following the start-up meeting, the team conducted the site work with the assistance of park personnel. In preparation for field

investigations, the team compiled field maps using the site survey prepared by Prairie Engineers as part of the project contract. Over the course of two days, team members photographed primary and representative landscape features (Figure 1-4), both cultural and natural, and annotated draft base maps with observations about materials, resource condition, and corrections to the survey base map if necessary. Where the mapping was lacking in detail, team members prepared sketch maps that were later used to enhance the survey files and existing conditions site maps.



FIGURE 1-4. View from the Main House porch past the Stone Building toward the Ice House and Chicken House taken during field investigations, 2022.

Historical Landscape Documentation and Site Physical History

The CLR project team members conducted research at the park during the August 2022 site visit. The focus of research was compiling and reproducing all materials related to Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site available at the park. Research in primary and secondary sources was conducted by landscape historians in the park archival collection. Park personnel provided the team with complete access to the archives and equipment for scanning historical photos and documents. Following the site visit, considerable online research was also conducted in both federal and Missouri repositories.

Historical studies and sources that proved particularly useful in preparing the developmental history included Alan O'Bright and Kristen Marolf's "The Farm on the Gravois, Historic Structure Report" (1999); Kimberly Little's "Ulysses S. Grant's White Haven: A Place Where Extraordinary People Came to Live Ordinary Lives, 1796–1885, Historic Resource Study" (1993); John Y. Simon, ed. *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*; John Y. Simon, ed. *The Personal Memoirs of Julia Dent Grant* (1975); John Marszalek, ed. *The Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant* (2017); Nick Sacco's research on enslaved African Americans who lived and worked at White Haven published in journals and on Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site website; and the extensive collection of historic images, photographs, newspaper articles, maps, and

plans and the *Save Grant's White Haven* collection at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site archival collection.

The Site History is organized chronologically into a series of discrete historic periods defined by notable events relevant to the National Historic Site, each illustrated with historic images, photographs, maps, and period plans that depict the evolution of the property over time.

Historic Period Plan Preparation

Project team members prepared historic base maps of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site to represent the property during phases of its evolution to the present. The team developed the maps, referred to as historic period plans, by registering historic mapping sources with existing conditions information; thus, preparation of the existing conditions base map preceded work on the historical base maps. The project team then used primary source materials such as aerial photographs, ground photographs, and written descriptions of the property to prepare the period plans. These cartographic diagrams depict the property in a series of snapshot moments in history. The period plans are rendered at a consistent scale to facilitate comparison of site development and conditions over time.

Evaluation of Significance

The Site History chapter of the CLR includes an evaluation of the significance of the property based on National Register criteria. White Haven farm was listed in the National Register on April 3, 1979, while the Main House was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) on June 23, 1986. The significance evaluation included in the existing nomination as expanded using the guidance afforded in National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* served as the basis for evaluating significance of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. A CLI prepared by the National Park Service in 2008 and revised in 2009 and 2021, expands on the list of contributing features. This recommendation was reviewed, and concurrence provided by the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in 2009.

Comparative Analysis of Historic and Existing Conditions

The existing conditions documentation forms the basis for a comparative analysis, which evaluates to what degree the park landscape reflects its character and composition during the periods of significance identified in Chapter 2 of the CLR. Comparison of the contemporary landscape with historic conditions helps to identify features that contribute to the National Register significance of the park, and to an understanding of its historic integrity. Preparation of existing conditions documentation followed the procedural guidance of the National Park Service *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*, including the use of the landscape characteristics to organize information. Specific landscape characteristics addressed in the CLR are:

- Natural Systems and Features
- Responses to Natural Resources
- Spatial Organization
- Land Uses
- Vegetation

- Circulation
- Buildings and structures
- Views and Vistas
- Small-scale Features
- Archeological Sites

The existing conditions documentation also provides condition assessment information for each landscape feature using a rating system. Ratings of Good, Fair, Poor, and Unknown were applied to the landscape features. Where appropriate the ratings were annotated with specific condition-related observations made in the field.

The team prepared the analysis, evaluation of significance, and assessment of integrity following the guidance afforded in several National Register bulletins. The analysis focused on extant features, their dates of origin, and their evolution over time. The three primary goals of the comparative analysis were to understand which features survive from the period of significance; establish the basis for an integrity assessment; and provide an understanding of the similarities and differences between historic and existing conditions to serve as the basis for the development of a well-grounded treatment plan for the cultural landscape.

Identification of Contributing and Non-contributing Resources

Taking into consideration the date of origin and integrity of each feature, the team identified contributing, non-contributing, non-contributing but compatible, and missing resources associated with Ulysses S/ Grant National Historic Site. Contributing features are those that survive from the period of significance. Non-contributing features originated after the period of significance, have lost integrity, or do not relate to a specific area of significance or significant historic context. Non-contributing but compatible resources are those that do not contribute to the significance of the site but at the same time do not diminish the overall historic character of the property. Missing features are resources known or thought to have existed during the period of significance that are no longer evident, except possibly in the archeological record. The existing Conditions Documentation & Analysis chapter provides a table of features associated with each specific landscape characteristic for the site. Each table includes feature identification information such as current and other historic names, historic structure numbers, CRIS numbers where applicable, the date of origin of the feature, notes related to changes that have occurred over time, and an assessment regarding whether the feature contributes to the significance of the property.

Assessment of Integrity

The CLR assesses the overall integrity of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site in accordance with the seven aspects—location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association—discussed in National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* Integrity is assessed to determine whether the characteristics and features that defined it during the period of significance are present, retain their historic qualities and convey their historic associations. Historic landscapes must retain integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This information comprises part of the analysis and evaluation section of the study.

Treatment

The CLR culminates in a treatment plan that provides preservation strategies and specific recommendations for the long-term management of the cultural landscape based on its significance, existing condition, and use. The CLR treatment plan includes a discussion of the overall management objectives for the historic landscape as documented in planning studies or other management documents. The treatment plan addresses the issues, concerns, and needs identified by National Park Service park and regional personnel during meetings conducted over the course of the project as well as feedback received by the park from any stakeholders and or visitors to the site. The treatment plan is supported by the identification of implementation projects that prioritize and coordinate treatment recommendations into a series of discrete tasks. The implementation projects are conveyed in a format similar to PMIS so that they can be easily transferred to FMSS work orders, where applicable.

Description of the Study Area

The CLR study area encompasses the 9.65-acre property that comprises Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. The property, located at 7400 Grant Road, is edged to the west, north, and east by a suburban neighborhood southwest of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in southern St. Louis County (Figures 1-5 and 1-6). The property is edged to the south by Grant Road north of its intersection with Gravois Road and south of its intersection with Watson Road. Edging the property on two sides is the municipality and residential subdivision known as Grantwood Village. Also edging the property is a neighboring subdivision belonging to the City of Crestwood. To the south of Grant Road is Grant's Farm, a wildlife park and popular tourist attraction operated by Anheuser-Busch Companies, InBev until fall of 2021. At that time, five members of the Busch Family (collectively referred to as "The Busch Family Group") bought out InBev and have since served as sole operators and managers of Grant's Farm. A local newspaper stated that Anheuser-Busch In-Bev "will remain deeply connected as one of the long-term premier sponsors" of Grant's Farm. The 280-acre wildlife park encompasses approximately 217 acres of the original White Haven Farm sold to Adolphus Busch in 1903 by Luther Conn. Located between the park and Grant Road is the former rail line associated with the Kirkwood-Carondelet Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad constructed in 1872 (Figure 1-7). The line was later abandoned, and the track removed in the 1990s. It has since been converted into a publicly accessible hiking and biking route by Great Rivers Greenway, known as Gravois Greenway: Grant's Trail. The trail extends for 12.4 miles with plans for further expansion in the future. The Great Rivers Greenway is responsible for managing the trail alongside St. Louis County. The trail provides one way to access Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

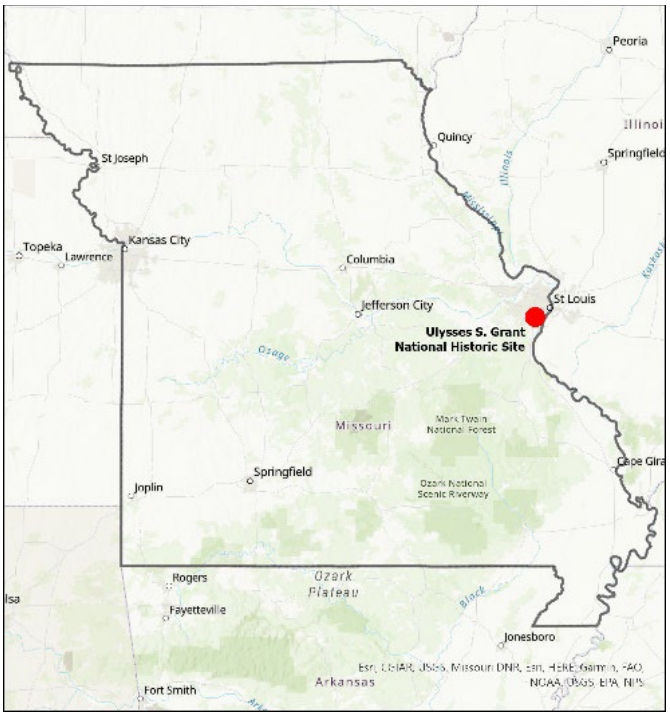


FIGURE 1-5. Location of the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site within the state of Missouri and southern St. Louis County. (Source: Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Missouri DNR, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS)

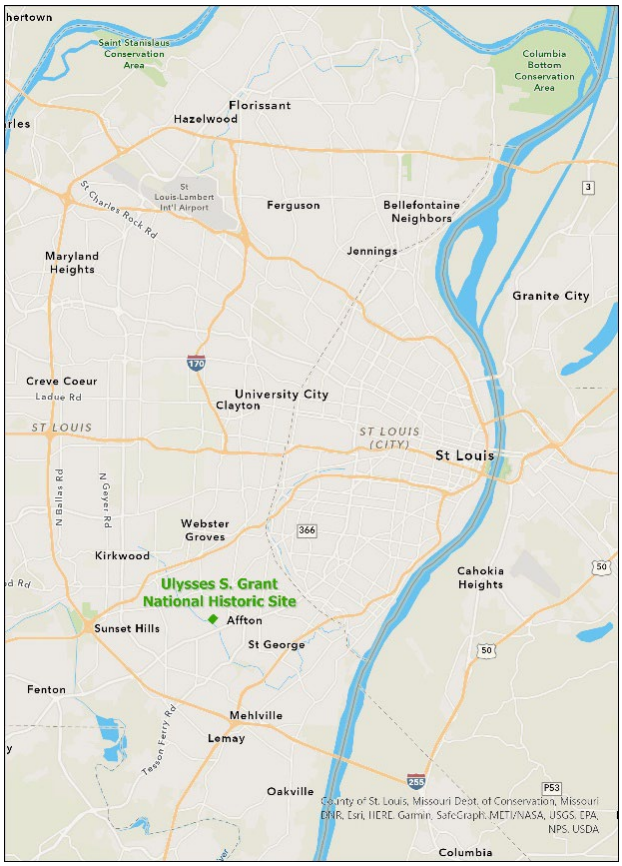


FIGURE 1-6. Location of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site southwest of the greater St. Louis city area. (Source: County of St. Louis, Missouri Dept. of Conservation, Missouri DNR, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPS, NPS, USDA).



FIGURE 1-7. Aerial view of the site boundary of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site within the context of the neighboring communities and circulation systems. (Source: Esri, USDA FSA, Source Esri, MAXAR, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community, County of St. Louis, Missouri Dept. of conservation, Missouri DNR, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Safegraph, Geotechnologies, Inc., METI/NASA, USGS, EPS, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA

Set within the property are several historic farm features as well as park amenities that support visitor needs. The historic elements include five buildings—White Haven, also referred to as the Main House (HS-1), a Stone Building (Summer Kitchen/Laundry) (HS-2), Barn/Museum (HS-3), Ice House (HS-4), and Chicken House (HS-5). There is also a section of the road that once led to White Haven. This Historic Trace (HS-8) leads to a Flagstone Walkway (HS-6) also present during the Grant period of ownership. Located within the dwelling precinct there is also the historic Main House Cistern (HS-7). Helping to convey historic character is a white board fence around the dwelling precinct that the National Park Service reconstructed in 2005 (Figure 1-8).

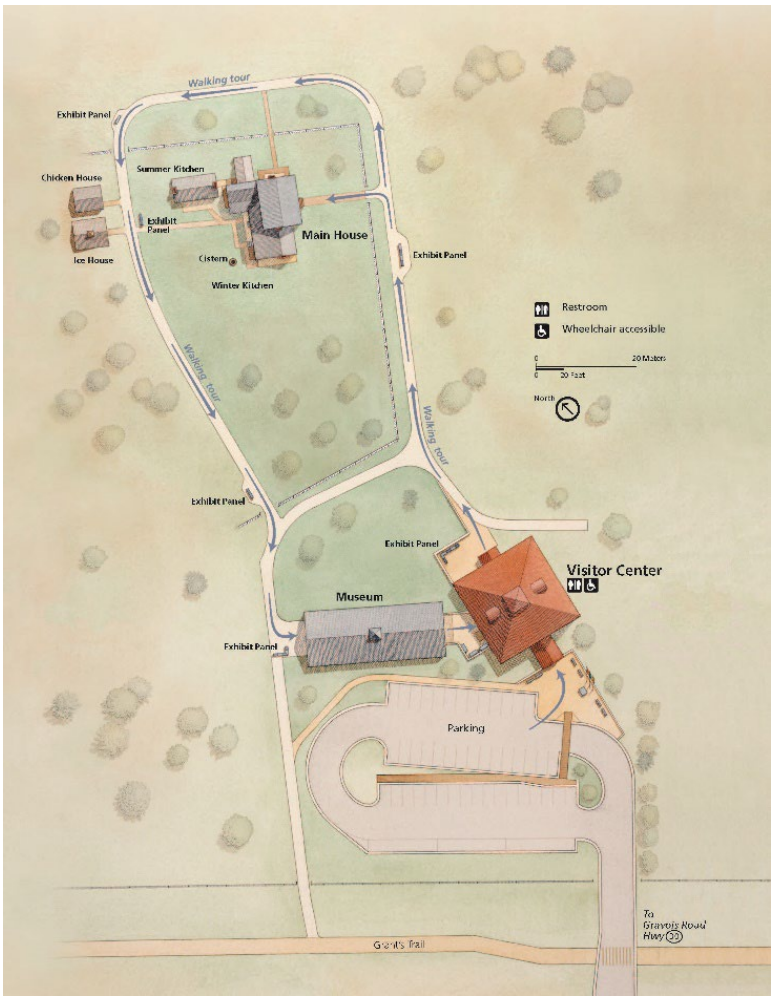


FIGURE 1-8. Historic farm features and park amenities are present on the site today (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archives)

Also present on the property are later additions related to twentieth- and twenty-first century residential and park use, including the visitor center and a maintenance building, stone retaining wall, concrete block retaining wall, site furnishings, fencing, and wayside exhibits strategically placed along a system of interpretive walkways. Much of the property is park-like and composed of mown turf with scattered shade trees.

Summary of Findings

White Haven's Main House was listed in the National Register on April 3, 1979, and designated a National Historic Landmark on June 23, 1986. Based on current listings, the property is significant at the national level under Criterion B for its association with Ulysses S. Grant in the areas of Exploration/Settlement, Military, and Politics/Government, and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The period of significance associated with the listed property includes 1808 for construction of the house and 1843 to 1885 for the years that Grant was associated with the property. It is now understood that the house was not constructed until 1818.

Research completed on behalf of the CLR suggests that the National Park Service consider expanding the existing National Register nomination to include significance under Criterion A in the area of African American heritage for the role in farm operations played by enslaved African American laborers and the fact that Grant freed the one person that he held in bondage in 1859. As of 2024, the National Park Service Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5 office was in the process of updating the nomination to reflect this information.

Since being acquired by the federal government in 1989, White Haven has been extensively restored and rehabilitated to its 1875 appearance by the National Park Service. As a result, the property maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There is, however, some diminished integrity in the areas of setting and feeling due to the proximity of the surrounding suburban development and due to the intensity of use at the Grant's Farm wildlife park across Grant Road. Several historic features survive from the period of significance, including five buildings, a cistern, and two circulation features.

Based on review of the 1995 General Management Plan (GMP), the property is significant for several important associations that merit interpretation to the public:

- White Haven is the place where Ulysses S. Grant, future Commanding General of the United States Army during the Civil War and 18th President of the United States, and his wife, future first Lady Julia Dent Grant, began and developed a long, loving and mutually dependent marital partnership that encouraged and sustained both of them throughout their lives.

- White Haven provided a sense of home and stability for Ulysses S. and Julia Grant and their children, even as Grant's military, political, and financial standing changed dramatically over the years.

- Grant's experiences and long-term associations with the people and the world of White Haven greatly influenced his personality, character, ambition, and later careers.

- White Haven, a Missouri farming estate with an enslaved workforce and family members who disagreed profoundly over slavery, secession, and other critical issues of the day, serves as a social and economic microcosm illustrating the nation's complexity and divisiveness during the antebellum, Civil War, and Reconstruction years.[11]

Based on consultation with National Park Service park and regional personnel, the CLR team was tasked with addressing the following park management goals issues and concerns:

- Circulation and main house accessibility for mobility challenged visitors
- Site drainage and specific problem areas associated with severe weather events
- Interpretive opportunities
- Potential programming for the largely under-utilized open space with large canopy trees

[11] National Park Service, *Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site General Management Plan and Environmental Assessment* (1995), 17–18.

- Vegetation management
- External impacts from the surrounding neighborhood and Grant's Farm
- Proper management and preservation policies regarding historic structures
- Park management procedures and challenges
- Development of treatment options that are consistent with resource protection, ongoing maintenance and management and address identified site impacts and opportunities

Given the need to address contemporary issues such as enhancing accessibility and interpretation, the CLR team recommended rehabilitation as the overarching treatment approach and strategies that are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

The CLR also presents an overall concept or vision for treatment that guides all of the recommendations and guidelines presented in the Treatment chapter. The concept for treatment indicates that Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is significant as a key property associated with the life of General and later President Ulysses S. Grant, and the life of First Lady Julia Dent Grant. Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is an important historic resource that merits careful protection and preservation. Goals for stewardship of the property include balancing protection of the site's cultural and natural resources with the provision of public access and interpretation, while undertaking long-term preservation and protection of resources contributing to the historic character and significance of the property.

The treatment plan provides recommendations for appropriate care of significant historic buildings and structures, as well as vegetation, some of which contributes to the significance of the property and some of which threatens the condition or integrity of historic resources. The recommendations consider long-term ecological sustainability and sustainable land management practices, with inclusion of information about these practices provided to the public in interpretive programming of the site's cultural landscape.

The treatment plan also provides recommendations for the care, management, and maintenance of the numerous trees within the Park. The CLR recommends that existing trees be retained to the extent possible, while being managed and maintained for the safety of visitors and protection of historic buildings and structures. Regular evaluation of trees for care needs is also recommended. The CLR also recommends that wherever possible the National Park Service replace existing trees in kind unless the species poses a threat in some way to the site, visitors, or the environment.

Also considered in the treatment plan is the potential to improve current circulation systems by ensuring that all walks and entrances into buildings available to the public meet Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS). Recommendations also suggest that accessibility compliance is extended to wayside exhibits and site furnishings.

Finally, the treatment plan provides a conceptual design for the introduction of proposed new programmatic elements intended to enhance stormwater management, site access through the establishment of new walks and trails, and protection of historic views by ensuring that incompatible views along the Park boundary and of the maintenance area are adequately screened.

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Site History

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Site History

Introduction

This site history traces the evolution of the White Haven cultural landscape from our understanding of the earliest evidence of human activity and use,[12] to the present time (2024). The site history is generally organized into a series of continuous chronological periods. Major events, cultural adaptations, and/or physical changes typically mark the divisions between periods. The site history narrative describes cultural use and activity of the landscape principally through the lens of physical development, with social history providing context for the composition and character of the landscape imprints in evidence today. The site history focuses on the role that the environment, including geologic features, soils, landform and topography, water resources, and plant communities, has played in shaping human activity and life within the area for thousands of years. The environment provides the framework for understanding historical development and human activity within the region today.

Historic maps, plans, and aerial and ground photographs are used to illustrate the narrative. Also supporting the narrative is a series of historical era period plans, or historical base maps. The period plans are analytical diagrams prepared by the CLR team to convey changes within the landscape at a similar scale and using consistent rendering techniques in order to facilitate an understanding of physical change over time.

The periods that organize the narrative include:

I. Native American History (15,000 BCE–1800s CE)[13]
   a. PaleoIndian Period (15,000–8,500 BCE)
   b. Archaic Period (8,500–500 BCE)
   c. Woodland Period (500 BCE–950 CE)
   d. Mississippian Period (950–1400 CE)
   e. Protohistoric Period (1400–1800s CE)
II. French Louisiana, the Founding of St. Louis, and Early European Settlement (1680s–1803)
III. The Graham and Mackay Tract (1796–1808)
IV. The Long and Hunt Period of Occupation (1811–1820)
V. Development of White Haven under Dent And Grant Family Occupation (1820–1862)
VI. Ulysses S. and Julia D. Grant as Active Owners of White Haven (1862–1876)
VII. Ulysses S. Grant Absentee Ownership, Death, and Sale of White Haven (1876–1888)
VIII. White Haven Partition and Development (1888–1913)
IX. Albert Wenzlick Tenure (1913–1940)
X. Delbert Wenzlick Tenure (1940–1979)

[12] The terms Indigenous, Native, and Native American are used throughout this document to refer to the earliest occupants of North America. The term Tribe and Tribal Nation are used to refer to the current Federally recognized, and non-Federally recognized, Native communities that possess some level of association with the region. The term Indian Territory is used to describe an historical geographical region, defined by the U.S. Government, to which many Native peoples were forcibly removed.
[13] CE and BCE, Common Era and Before Common Era, are used throughout this document to refer to time notations.

XI. Preserving White Haven (1979–1990)
XII. National Park Service Ownership (1990–2024)

Native American History (15,000 BCE–1800s CE)

Native Americans have lived in Missouri and the greater Midwest for at least 15000 years. Dhegiha Siouan speaking tribes, including the Osage, Kaw, Omaha, Ponca and Quapaw tribes, and their ancestors, have lived on traditional lands incorporating what is now parts of Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Illinois east of the Mississippi in the Ohio River Valley, and Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana west of the Mississippi River. In particular, and by 900 – 1000 CE, Dhegiha Siouan speaking tribes permanently settled in Cahokia and St. Louis and their vicinity establishing a civilization that flourished for several hundred years. Native American occupation and ties to what is now St. Louis, and its broader area extends back thousands of years, and it is only after the arrival of the first Europeans, and subsequently the U.S. Government, that they were forcibly removed from their traditional lands through a series of treaties, Congressional Acts, and military actions. Throughout this document, material, linguistic and oral historical evidence will be presented that will document the Native American presence in Ulysses S. Grant National historic site and the broader St. Louis vicinity.

Archeologists traditionally organize the Indigenous cultural history of Missouri and the greater Midwest into five major chronological periods, PaleoIndian, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian and Protohistoric, with the second and third periods each possessing early, middle and late subdivisions. The chronological periods are defined by both diagnostic artifact types and by broad patterns of settlement, subsistence, technology and socio-cultural organization that have been developed from decades of ethnological and archeological research throughout the broader Midwest region (Table 2-1).

Cultural Period	*Chronology*
PaleoIndian	15,000–8,500 BCE
Archaic	8,500–500 BCE
Woodland	500 BCE–950 CE
Mississippian	950–1400 CE
Protohistoric	1400–1800s CE

TABLE 2-1. Indigenous Cultural Periods and Chronology.

PaleoIndian Period (15,000–8,500 BCE)

Occupation of the broader Mississippi River basin was initiated by Indigenous peoples during the PaleoIndian period, a cultural period defined by significant environmental change of the Late Pleistocene epoch (12900–11700 BCE) and continuing into the Holocene epoch (11700 BCE–1950 CE). During the Late Pleistocene, paleoclimate data document a significant period of warming and drying, followed by a shorter cold cycle. Following the Late Pleistocene, the Holocene was characterized by a warm and moist

period, followed by a warm and dry period, and then a cooler and moister period. The Pleistocene and Holocene warming and drying led to a reduction and receding of North American glaciers. In addition, during the Late Pleistocene what is now the Mississippi River in southeastern Missouri abandoned its historic western location and moved eastward into its present course.[14]

Most PaleoIndian sites identified in Missouri are non-habitation kill and processing sites, or isolated finds of single artifacts or artifact clusters. Because of this, the traditional interpretation of PaleoIndian subsistence is that they were primarily small band megafauna hunters following the seasonal migration of large game. However, taken as a whole, variations in tool kit assemblages including lithic flakes, scrapers, smaller blades, and adzes suggest a more nuanced understanding of PaleoIndian subsistence, particularly during the later Dalton phase in the Holocene epoch. In particular, Meltzer and Smith have argued that Paleoindian subsistence also included the hunting of small- to medium-sized mammals as well as limited gathering of seasonally available flora. Remains of Late Pleistocene mammals found in Missouri include mammoth, mastodon, bison, musk ox, ground sloth, bears and camel. The Rodgers Shelter Dalton phase site (23BE125) in Benton County, Missouri has documented animal remains of elk, deer, rabbit, raccoon, squirrel, beaver, woodchuck, turkey, rat, coyote, swan and crow as well as snake, turtle, and fish. By the end of the PaleoIndian period, although documented sites in the St. Louis vicinity are limited, material culture remains show that humans had moved into all areas of what would become Missouri.[15]

Material culture recovered at PaleoIndian sites in Missouri is composed nearly exclusively of lithic tools. The Clovis point is a distinctive small to large fluted lanceolate point capable of bringing down large game. Folsom points, smaller than their Clovis predecessors, are also fluted and lanceolate in form. Dalton points are a term for a broad range of small to large lanceolate triangular-shaped points with a flared or wide concave base, finely worked and often possessing serrated edges.[16]

PaleoIndian material culture has been recovered from throughout Missouri. However, according to Chapman there is a distinct concentration of Clovis and Folsom points adjacent to the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and on bluffs overlooking them. By 1974 Saint Louis County possessed the greatest number of recorded Clovis points in Missouri.[17] Only a few PaleoIndian sites have been identified in the St. Louis vicinity including the Martens Site (23SL222), and the Kimmswick Site (23JE02). One Dalton period site, composed of an isolated find from a terrace adjacent to Gravois Creek,[18] has been identified adjacent to the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. No PaleoIndian sites have been identified within the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site project area.

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[14] Michael J. O'Brien and W. Raymond Wood, *The Prehistory of Missouri* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1998), 44–50, 60–66.
[15] O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 51–53, 89–96; David J. Meltzer and Bruce D. Smith, "Paleoindinan and Early Archaic Subsistence Strategies in Eastern North America," in Foraging, Collection and Harvesting: Archaic Period Subsistence and Settlement in the Eastern Woodland, Sarah J. Neusius, ed. Center of Archaeological Investigations, Occasional Paper No. 6. (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University, 1985), 1–30; Timothy Schilling, "An Archeological Overview and Assessment of the CAR2015 Project at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial," Midwest Archeological Center, Archeological Report No. 1 (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 2014), 3–4.
[16] O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 55–57, 66–69, 73–86; Schilling, "Archeological Overview and Assessment," 3.
[17] C.H. Chapman, *The Archaeology of Missouri, Volume I* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1975); O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 57–58.
[18] Douglas D. Scott, Karin M. Roberts and Vergil E. Noble, "Under White Haven: An Archeological Overview and Assessment of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri," Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 89. (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 2004), 7.

Landscape Characteristics

PaleoIndian people organized themselves into small bands that practiced a highly mobile subsistence strategy, hunting big and small game but also scavenging and harvesting plant materials. PaleoIndian lifeways transitioned into a broader and more diverse hunting and gathering strategy during the Dalton phase utilizing greater plant and animal resources by the Holocene epoch. PaleoIndian sites in Missouri are limited in number and are predominantly found clustered on low ridges overlooking and adjacent to the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

Archaic Period (8,500–500 BCE)

The warming and drying of the Late Pleistocene continued into the Holocene rendering the broad spread of a deciduous forest environment, composed predominantly of oak and hickory trees, east of the Great Plains. However, a cooler and moister period gradually set in by the Late Holocene Epoch. By the beginning of the Archaic period, Missouri possessed an essentially modern environment composed of trees, plants, grasses and animals recognizable today. Grasses were predominant in the north and west, oak and hickory forests in the Ozark Highlands, and more diversified forests in the river valleys. Bison, antelope, and rabbit populated the grasslands, while deer, squirrel and other medium to small sized mammals occupied forest lands.[19]

The Archaic period is typically divided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods with differing characteristics in subsistence, sedentism, and material culture. Archaic period material culture in Missouri is composed of a significant variety of morphologically different lithic tools including contracting lanceolate points, and smaller non-lanceolate corner and side-notched stemmed points. Fired clay objects, generally small spheres, are also found on Late Archaic period sites.[20]

Archaic period sites are found across the entirety of Missouri in numerous physiological contexts including open-air, rock shelters and caves. Throughout the Early and Middle Archaic periods, sites are typically found only on river terraces and other lowland features. However, during the Late Archaic period, sites are typically located on levees, ridge slopes and ridge tops overlooking major river valleys. Evidence of cultural features implicating a more permanent settlement, such as storage pits and burials, suggests that during the Late Archaic period sites began to be occupied for longer periods presumably with an associated more limited seasonal range.[21]

Subsistence during the Archaic period appears to have reflected the changes in fauna and flora brought on by warmer and drier environmental conditions. Small band hunting and gathering defined existence, with Archaic peoples following the availability of plant and animal resources throughout the season. Although bison were hunted during the Archaic, a broader range of small to medium sized mammals were also sought. The presence of grinding stones directly implicates a greater reliance on gathering of seasonally available plant materials and the processing of plants, nuts, berries, and seeds. Storage and cooking pits are also frequently found at Middle and Late Archaic period sites.[22]

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[19] O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 65–66, 101–107, 165–167.
[20] O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 117–149; Schilling, "Archeological Overview and Assessment," 4–5.
[21] O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 165–167; Schilling, "Archeological Overview and Assessment," 4–5.
[22] Schilling, "Archeological Overview and Assessment," 4.

Archaic period sites found within the St. Louis vicinity include the Barrington Site dating from the Early to Middle Archaic period. Archaic period sites found in the vicinity of the CLR study area include an isolated find containing a single point.[23] No Archaic period sites have been documented within the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

Landscape Characteristics

Adapting to a warmer and drier climate, Archaic peoples practiced a more diversified subsistence strategy than their PaleoIndian predecessors. Organized into small bands, Archaic people hunted small to large-sized mammals and other animals and visited seasonally available resources gathering and harvesting a variety of plants including nuts and seeds. Habitation sites were generally small; activity complexes within sites, including storage and fire pits and grinding stones, document processing of raw materials and plant resources.

Woodland Period (500 BCE–950 years CE)

The Woodland period is characterized by continued warm and moist conditions, favorable for intensified horticulture and continued population growth. The Woodland period is typically divided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods with differing characteristics in subsistence, sedentism, and material culture. Sites are found in all parts of Missouri and far outnumber their Archaic predecessors. The frequency of Woodland period sites in Missouri suggests a gradual growth in Indigenous populations leading to increased sedentism, a greater focus on localized resources, domestication of specific plants, and a greater reliance on agriculture in the Late Woodland period. Trade goods found at Missouri Woodland period sites also document regional interaction with other Midwest cultures. In particular, the presence of limited quantities of Hopewell tradition material culture suggests a broad and continued trade network that facilitated the exchange of goods and social interaction of peoples. It is also during the Middle Woodland period that burial mounds are first identified in the central Mississippi Valley, predominantly located along bluffs overlooking river valleys.[24]

A variety of lithic tools were utilized in the Woodland period including stemmed broadspear points, contracting stem points, and side and corner notched stemmed points. The advent of the bow and arrow led to a proliferation of small dart and arrow points. Perhaps the best indicator for Woodland period sites is ceramics. Thick-walled, cordmarked, and fabric impressed sand and grit tempered pottery with vessels generally possessing flat bottoms is representative of the Early Woodland period. Highly decorated ceramics of the Havanna tradition and other types, including stamped, impressed, punctate, and incised grit, sand and limestone-tempered pottery, with predominantly convex or conical bases are characteristic of the Middle to Late Woodland periods.[25]

Prolific faunal and floral remains have been recovered from Woodland period sites in Missouri. Fauna was composed of small to medium sized mammals such as deer and squirrel, and aquatic species such as waterfowl, fish, and bivalves. Seeds and nuts were also a large part of the Woodland diet. Flora remains including goosefoot, erect knotweed, nightshade, maygrass, marsh elder, and little barley, as well as

[23] Scott, Roberts and Noble, "Archeological Overview and Assessment," 7.
[24] O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 216–218, 232–238; Schilling, "Archeological Overview and Assessment," 5.
[25] O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 171–192, 232–241; Schilling, "Archeological Overview and Assessment," 5.

gourds, squash and sunflower. By about 750 CE, maize rose to prominence as the dominant horticultural staple in Late Woodland period diets. The predominance of these faunal and floral resources suggests a highly intensive and choreographed procurement strategy centered on seasonally available local plants and animals.[26]

Beginning in the Middle Woodland period, ca. 200–400 CE, Dhegiha Siouan[27] speaking peoples centered in the Ohio River Valley, including those who would become the Osage, Omaha, Ponca, Kaw and Quapaw tribes, began migrating down the Ohio River towards its confluence with the Mississippi River. At this point, the Quapaw separated from the larger group and continued to migrate further southward down the Mississippi River. Subsequently and ca. 400–500 CE, the larger Dhegiha Siouan group migrated northward up the Mississippi River Valley ultimately settling in what would become St. Louis and its broader vicinity. Dhegiha tribes who settled in the St. Louis vicinity, including the Osage, Omaha, Ponca, and Kaw practiced a subsistence focused hunting and gathering regimen supplemented by horticultural production. Ranging over a broad area, the Dhegiha Siouan tribes utilized the tall grass prairie in what is now Missouri north and west of St. Louis as well as the Ozark woodland plateaus, hunting small to large mammals including bison, and gathering seed, nut, root and fruits. Dhegiha Siouan tribes also practiced horticulture focusing on beans, squash, and subsequently maize. During the late Woodland period, and ca. 900–1000 CE, the Omaha and Ponca tribes separated and migrated further northward out of the St. Louis vicinity.[28]

Several Woodland period sites have been identified in the general vicinity of the National Historic Site including a Middle Woodland site (23SL059) composed of ceramics and lithics, an Archaic - Woodland period site (23SL058) composed of points and ceramics, and a Late Woodland site (23SL057) composed of ceramics and lithic blades. All of these Woodland period sites were located on Gravois Creek and within 1.5 miles of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. No Woodland period sites have been identified within Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.[29]

Landscape Characteristics

Increased population and a highly diversified hunting and gathering practice drove Woodland peoples to utilize and settle all ecological zones in what would become Missouri. Dhegiha Siouan peoples established

[26] O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 209–211.
[27] The Dhegiha Siouan language is one of four major language subgroups of Siouan speakers with historical origins in the Ohio River Valley including the Mississippi Valley Siouan, Ohio Valley Siouan, Missouri River Siouan, and Mandan. Over time these four subgroups became distinct populations. The Dhegiha Siouan people likely emerged as a distinct subgroup ca. ca. 200 – 600 CE. See Dr. Andrea A. Hunter, "Linguistic," *The Osage Nation*, Osage Cultural History, https://www.osagenation-nsn.gov/who-we-are/historic-preservation/osage-cultural-history (accessed May 2, 2024).
[28] Dr. Andrea A. Hunter, "Ancestral Osage Geography." *The Osage Nation*, Osage Cultural History, https://www.osagenation-nsn.gov/who-we-are/historic-preservation/osage-cultural-history (accessed May 2, 2024); Dr. Andrea A. Hunter, "Linguistic," *The Osage Nation*, Osage Cultural History, https://www.osagenation-nsn.gov/who-we-are/historic-preservation/osage-cultural-history (accessed May 2, 2024); Dr. Andrea A. Hunter, "Oral Tradition and Historical Evidence," *The Osage Nation*, Osage Cultural History, https://www.osagenation-nsn.gov/who-we-are/historic-preservation/osage-cultural-history (accessed May 2, 2024); Dr. Andrea A. Hunter, "Osage Cultural Heritage in the Ozarks," presentation to the University of Missouri AgroForestry Department, 2021, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cp9Tw-WFZP4 (accessed May 2, 2024); Dr. Andrea A. Hunger, "The Osage Nation: A Brief History," Presentation to Rogers State University, January 31, 2018, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BBGQT-eXNWg (accessed May 2, 2024).
[29] Scott, Roberts and Noble, "Archeological Overview and Assessment," 7.

small and large settlements that were generally located on bluffs overlooking river valleys. By the late Woodland period increased horticulture, particularly the staple maize, supported more permanent settlements frequently characterized by burial mounds and large-scale architecture. Trails were established linking settlements with natural and cultural resources and points beyond the St. Louis vicinity. Long-distance trade, implied through the presence of regional goods, documents continued interaction and social relationships with Indigenous peoples from the greater Midwest.

Mississippian Period (950–1400 CE)

The small to large settlements established in the late Woodland period by the Dhegiha Siouan speaking tribes, including those who would become the Osage, Omaha, Ponca, and Kaw tribes, reached a cultural fluorescence ca. 900–1000 CE. For the next several hundred years, the Osage and Kaw tribes established a broad based settlement centered at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers in both present day Illinois and Missouri. It is estimated that at its peak the greater Cahokia population may have numbered 20,000. Scholars have called this significant era of social, cultural, and political coalescence the Mississippian period.[30]

The beginning of the Mississippian period is characterized by several significant cultural indicators including 1) significant changes in technology and material culture; 2) agricultural production dominated by maize; 3) a broad and interrelated exchange network; 4) increased social and political complexity; and 5) an increase in social differentiation.[31] Scholars have identified the presence of many contemporaneous large centers of population containing numerous large mounds within the American Bottom as a complex but decentralized socio-political and religious entity known as greater Cahokia.[32]

Mississippian settlements were composed of both isolated smaller residential hamlet and village sites focused on farming and centered in the hinterlands on smaller tributaries, as well as larger nuclear centers of population located adjacent to major drainages complete with palisades and large-scale architecture implying the presence of political power, social hierarchy and differentiation. Construction of small to large earthen mounds is most emblematic of the Mississippian culture in the St. Louis vicinity and the broader Mississippi Valley. In particular, the St. Louis Mound group was a significant concentration of earthen mounds located in what would become downtown St. Louis. Although mapped and photographed in the nineteenth century, the St. Louis Mound group no longer exists. During the demolition of one large earthen mound, the Big Mound, skeletal remains and a burial chamber were identified.[33]

Mississippian settlements continued to be located in rich, alluvial bottom lands adjacent to agricultural fields. Rock shelters and caves continued to be utilized, however small-sized single or multiple-family

[30] Hunter, "Ancestral Osage Geography."
[31] O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 251.
[32] Timothy R. Pauketat and Thomas E. Emerson, eds., *Cahokia: Domination and Ideology in the Mississippian World* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1997), 250–256; Thomas Emerson, "The Apple River Mississippian Culture of Northwestern Illinois," in *Cahokia and the Hinterlands: Middle Mississippian Cultures of the Midwest*, Thomas E. Emerson and R. Barry Lewis, eds. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1991), 179–181. The American Bottom is considered the flood plain of the Mississippi River from approximately St. Louis, south to the confluence of the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers.
[33] O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 284–288; Schilling, "Archeological Overview and Assessment," 5–6; Patricia Cleary, "The Destruction of the Big Mound: Possessing and Defining Native American Places in Early St. Louis," 11–14. *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 113, No. 1 (October 2018): 1–21.

houses composed of circular to oval and square-shaped post in ground structures are also documented. Numerous activity areas including storage and cooking pits and hearth areas are also found associated with Mississippian sites. Burial structures, including small mounds and crypts, and their material culture provide information on social differentiation within Indigenous communities.[34]

Ceramics during the Mississippian period witnessed a change in manufacture with shell-tempered ware introduced alongside traditional sand, grit, and limestone temper. Vessel forms too underwent a diversification from traditional deep containers and bowls to shouldered and necked bowls and jars and handled pots. Effigy pots, resembling heads or bodies of humans, birds, fish, amphibians, and other animals are also found in the Mississippian period. Ceramics finishes differed in that burnished and slip-decorated ware are prevalent, and less frequently polychrome painted ware also begin to appear.[35]

Lithic assemblages continue to be dominated by small triangular points including corner and side notched stemmed varieties. However lithic artifacts associated with agriculture such as large-bladed hoes, also appear. Adzes, celts, and manos and metates appear with frequency on Mississippian sites. Items of personal adornment, including decorative shell beads and necklaces, were manufactured. Animals and plants consumed and processed were similar to the Woodland period. Hunting trips ranging into the tall grass prairie and Ozark highland woodland and forest targeted bison, deer, and other mammals and amphibians. These hunting trips occurred several times during the year and provided both food and hides essential for survival. Native seeds, nuts, fruits and roots continued to be gathered and processed. Domesticates, particularly pumpkin, squash and corn, became increasingly important to the Mississippian diet. Where large populations were concentrated, agricultural production was intensified. The increase of storage pits and granaries in Mississippian sites also appears to support the inference of a more densely populated region and increased agricultural production.[36]

The Kaw were the last Dhegiha Siouan speaking tribe to migrate from the St. Louis vicinity during the Mississippian period, doing so ca. 1200 CE, and moving further west up the Missouri River. The Osage were the last tribe to remain in the St. Louis vicinity. However by about 1300 CE, the Osage too began migrating westward, moving away from the St. Louis vicinity.[37] Although the reasons for greater Cahokia's population decline are debated, including climate change, environmental degradation, decreased soil fertility, and increasing regional competition, it is clear from archeological evidence that between 1200 and 1400 CE the Mississippian culture had diminished to the point that the population was significantly reduced.

The St. Louis vicinity was a socio-economic, political and religious center of Mississippian culture established by the Dhegiha Siouan speaking peoples. The numerous earthen mounds and public spaces documented by Europeans during the late eighteenth to nineteenth centuries suggest the socio-cultural and political importance of this locality within greater Cahokia. No Mississippian sites have been identified within the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[34] O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 267.
[35] O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 256–259, 297–313.
[36] O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 296–297, 313–314.
[37] Hunter, "Ancestral Osage Geography."

Landscape Characteristics

Dhegiha Siouan speaking occupation of the greater Cahokia area including the St. Louis vicinity in the post-900 CE period marked the advent of a significant culture defined by complex yet decentralized socio-economic and religious polities, monumental architecture, intensified agriculture, and a prolific material heritage. Clusters of earthen mounds, palisaded villages, and more densely settled communities were supported by rich alluvial bottomlands where maize and other staple crops were intensively cultivated. More isolated settlements also extended into the hinterlands north, west and south of what is now St. Louis. The increased regional population led to an intensification of all environments and the plant and animal resources they contained. Dhegiha Siouan speaking tribes in the St. Louis vicinity regularly interacted with large communities in what is now Illinois, as well as Indigenous peoples in the broader Midwest.

Protohistoric Period (1400 CE–1800s)

Map 2-1. Regional context of Native American occupation and use.

As previously noted, by about 1300 CE, the Osage began to migrate westward through the Missouri River Valley. Osage oral history records that at this time they gradually established settlements along the Missouri River, and after moving further south, ultimately settled along the Osage River.[38]

It is not yet clear if greater Cahokia was completely abandoned during the Protohistoric period. Recent archeological research into fecal stanol molecules recovered from core samples in Horseshoe Lake, an oxbow of the Mississippi River located just east of St. Louis in Illinois, has documented the population collapse of the Horseshoe Lake watershed ca. 1400 CE, the repopulation of Horseshoe Lake watershed between ca. 1500–1650 CE, and the subsequent decline in population ca. 1700–1800 CE.[39] If the population increases and decreases documented in the Horseshoe Lake watershed can be used as a regional model, then similar population fluctuations might be expected to have occurred west of the Mississippi and in the St. Louis vicinity. This would then suggest that while the Native American population during the Protohistoric period in the St. Louis vicinity was certainly reduced when compared to the Mississippian period, Indigenous people were still present perhaps occupying smaller settlements or utilizing the natural resources in the broader region.

The remaining population of indigenous peoples in the vicinity of St. Louis would likely have continued to practice a subsistence hunting and gathering strategy supplemented by limited horticulture. Settlements would likely have been smaller in size than the previous Mississippian period and located predominantly on drainages. As a highly mobile society, hunting and gathering activities would have ranged broadly focusing on seasonal resources and habitats that provided reliable floral and faunal resources. A less intensive horticulture would have continued to rely on the production of native squash, pumpkin and beans, and non-native maize. Protohistoric indigenous peoples also engaged in regional trade with other Native peoples who continued to utilize the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and significant transportation corridors. Although they had migrated further west to settlements on the

[38] Hunter, "Oral Tradition and Historical Evidence."
[39] A. J. White, Samuel E. Munoz, Sissel Schroeder, and Lora R. Stevens, "After Cahokia: Indigenous Repopulation and Depopulation of the Horseshoe Lake Watershed, AD 1400 – 1900," 264-268. *American Antiquity*, Vol 85, No. 2 (April 2020): 263-278. Fecal stanol molecules are produced in the human gut and can be present in soil for thousands of years.

Missouri and Osage rivers, the Osage continued to utilize the Mississippi and Missouri River valleys passing through the St. Louis vicinity on hunting and gathering expeditions and to trade with other native peoples.

At the beginning of the Protohistoric period, and ca. 1350 CE, a chronologically distinct cultural complex termed the Oneota, began to move into the northern half of what is now Missouri from the Great Lakes region. The Oneota were composed of numerous Siouan-speaking peoples and their descendants are believed to be Oto, Missouria, Winnebago, and Ioway tribes. In the upper Mississippi River Valley, the Oneota culture is characterized by its distinct ceramic ware, globular jars with round bases, necks with outward flaring rims, and frequently with two or more lug handles. Decoration, in the form of incised, stippled motifs, generally appear on the upper portion of the vessel. Lithic tools continue the tradition of small triangular points but include celts, scrapers, manos and metates. Burnished tobacco pipes, carved from catlinite (pipestone), and often decorated with animal effigies appear with frequency.[40]

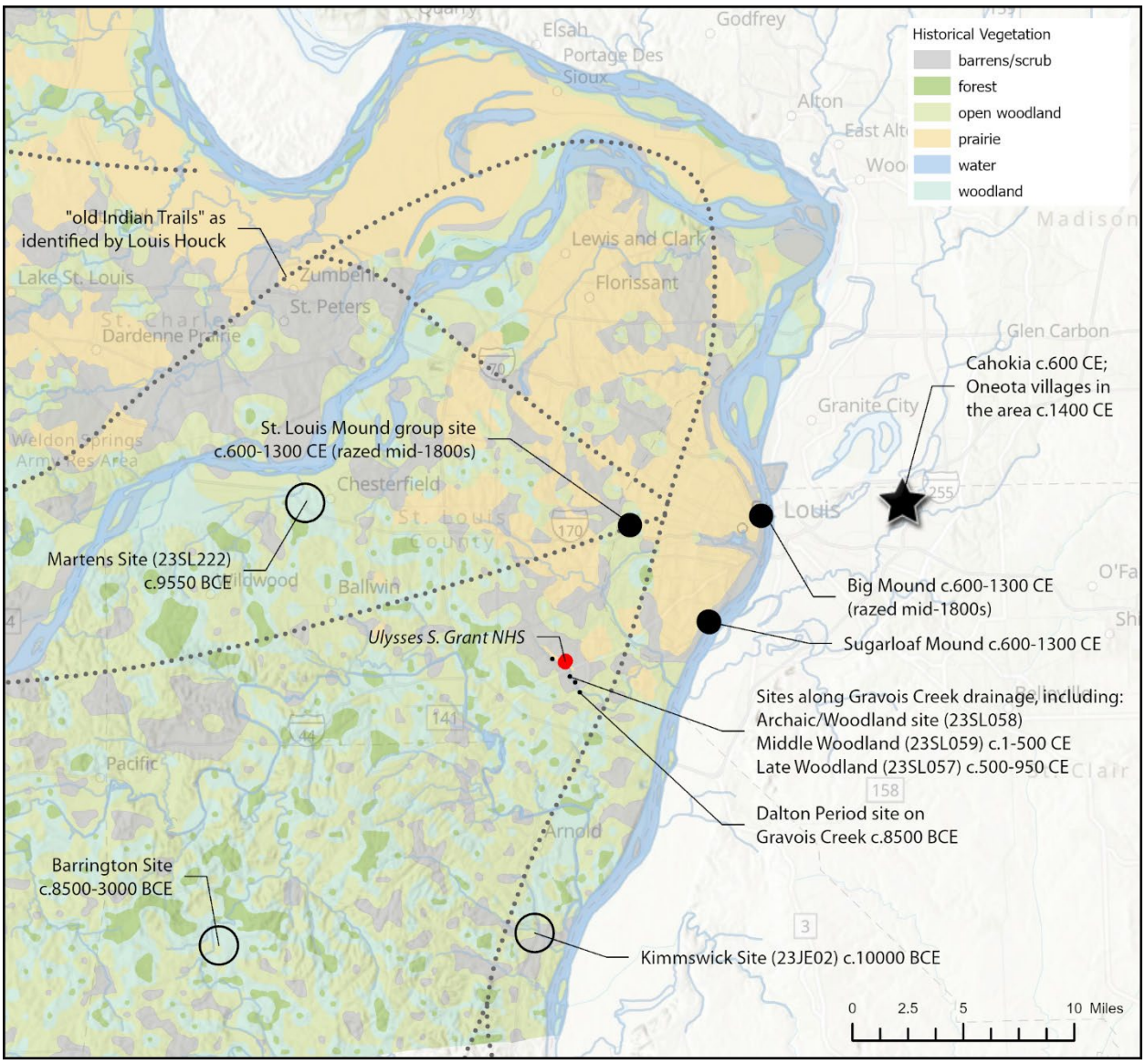
Oneota sites are typically small villages and hamlets located along major drainages. Residences were generally small and composed of a variety of forms small including square, rectangular or ovoid-shaped structures, constructed out of wood and earth. The Oneota practiced horticulture and engaged in regional trade. Native ceramics and trade goods, as well as post-contact European goods, also appear in Oneota sites from the 1700s onwards.[41]

Because Oneota sites are limited to the northern and western portions of Missouri few have been identified in the vicinity of St. Louis. No Protohistoric period sites have been identified within Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

Landscape Characteristics

Protohistoric indigenous people continued to practice diversified hunting and gathering, and planting maize and other staple crops. No longer focused on the former Mississippian urban center that would become St. Louis, Protohistoric settlements were smaller and more dispersed than their Mississippian predecessors and characterized by hamlets and villages composed of numerous residences and predominantly focused adjacent to major drainages. Protohistoric indigenous people would have continued to utilize trails leading to natural and cultural resources utilized in their livelihood and first developed during the late Woodland period by Dhegiha Siouan speaking tribes.

[40] "Otoe & Missouria: Five Hundred Years of History," *The Otoe Missouria Tribe*, https://www.omtribe.org/who-we-are/culture/history/ (accessed January 4, 2023); O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 350-352.
[41] O'Brien and Wood, *Prehistory of Missouri*, 346-347, 352; Schilling, "Archaeological Overview and Assessment," 6.



MAP 2-1. Regional context of Native American occupation and use. (Source: Christina Osborn)

French Louisiana, the Founding of St. Louis and Early European Settlement (1680s–1803)

Map 2-2. Regional context of early European American occupation and use.

By the second quarter of the sixteenth century, the French had established their first colonies, termed New France, in North America. Expanding inland from Nova Scotia, exploration up the St. Lawrence River led to the establishment of Quebec and Montreal, and the initiation of trade relations with Native Americans. The desire for animal pelts to meet European demand led to the continued expansion in the seventeenth century into the Great Lakes region and the Mississippi, Ohio, and Illinois River Valleys. Over time, the French traders and merchants came to depend upon Indigenous peoples to acquire, process and transport furs to convenient European outposts.

By the mid-seventeenth century, alliances and trade relationships with Indigenous people living within the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri river basins was well established. Due to the lucrative fur trade within the broader Midwest region, as well as increased competition with English traders, in 1682 France claimed a massive swath of land they called 'La Louisiane.' This territory extended from what is now the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, and from the Appalachian Mountains to the Rocky Mountains.

Designed to control regional trade with indigenous people and to govern a small but growing community of French trading outposts, in 1720 Fort de Chartres was constructed on the eastern bank of the Mississippi in present day Illinois. The Missouri and Mississippi River valleys were significant trade routes established by Native Americans well before the arrival of the first Europeans. The placement of Fort de Chartres was strategic in that it sought to monopolize European trade with Indigenous people, a lucrative exchange that at least initially benefitted both parties. Originally constructed as a small wooden palisade but subsequently damaged by flooding, the fortification was reconstructed as a larger limestone structure in the mid-eighteenth century. During the second half of the eighteenth century, Fort de Chartres served as the administrative and military center for the Upper Louisiana province of New France (Figure 2-1).[42]



FIGURE 2-1. Map of the "Pais de Illinois," showing the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers in New France, 1717. (Source: Bibliotheque Nationale, Cabinet des Estampes, Paris, France)

[42] Joseph Wallace, "Fort De Chartres - Its Origin, Growth and Decline," Publication No. 8 of the Illinois State Historical Library. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1903* (Springfield: Philips Bros., 1904), 105–111.

Following the British victory in the French and Indian War, in 1762 all of French Louisiana west of the Mississippi was ceded to Spain in a secret agreement at the Treaty of Fontainebleau. A year later in 1763, French Louisiana east of the Mississippi was ceded to the British in the Treaty of Paris which formally ended the war. Spain would govern the land west of the Mississippi, named 'Alta Luisiana,' from 1762 to 1801.

Throughout the third quarter of the eighteenth century, European permanent settlement on the west side of the Mississippi began to spread. Areas settled first by Europeans tended to be located near springs and drainages and contain broad areas suitable for agriculture, more often than not areas that had been previously cleared and used as productive fields by Dhegiha Siouan tribes during the late Woodland and Mississippian periods. By the mid-eighteenth century at the latest, the small farming community of St. Genevieve was founded by French-Canadian families on the west bank of the Mississippi River near its confluence with the Kaskaskia River. In 1767 the farming community of Carondelet was also founded by Clement De Lore de Treget on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River. A network of trails and roads linking these small European settlements utilized pre-existing routes first established by Dhegiha Siouan tribes during the late Woodland and Mississippian periods.[43]

In 1763 the Governor of Louisiana granted to New Orleans residents and fur-traders Gilbert Antoine de St. Maxent and Pierre Laclede a six-year monopoly on trade and commerce with Native Americans residing in the vicinity of the Missouri River and the left bank of the Mississippi River. Following a survey of the region, in February of 1764 St. Maxent, Laclede and Auguste Chouteau, founded the trading post of Saint Louis.[44]

The small trading post, conveniently located on the west bank of the Mississippi just downriver from the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, was established by the French but was located in territory governed by Spain. As a lucrative commerce, fur trade dominated the early years of St. Louis. Traders either spent most of their season travelling to regional tribes including the Osage, Missouri, Kansas, Otoe, Panimaha and Pawnee to trade for pelts, or waiting in St. Louis for the tribes to make their annual trading trip to St. Louis. Throughout the late eighteenth-century competition also increased with the British who had begun expanding into the Missouri River region. In the Spring of 1780 the British, in concert with Sauk and Fox warriors and other Native American allies, led an attack on St. Louis. Although many French settlers surrounding the heavily fortified town were captured, the Spanish Lt. Governor successfully repelled the attack.[45]

Following the American Revolution, migration of settlers to areas east of the Mississippi, newly governed by the United States, increased. In 1787 Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance, a law that prohibited the practice of slavery in all U.S. territories north of the Ohio River. As a result, many French owners of enslaved African Americans moved west of the Mississippi into Spanish territory. St. Louis too began to grow both as a regional center of the fur trade but also as a thriving residential community. Under Spanish

[43] Kimberly S. Little, "Ulysses S. Grant's White Haven: A Place Where Extraordinary People Came to Live Ordinary Lives, 1796–1885. Historic Resource Study" (St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, 1993), 6.
[44] William R. Swagerty, ed., and Martin P. Schipper, comp., "Papers of the St. Louis Fur Trade" (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society, 1991) xiii–xiv. Saint Louis was named after the former King of France (Louis IX, 1226–1270) who was canonized in 1297.
[45] James Neal Primm, *Lion of the Valley: St. Louis, Missouri, 1764 – 1980*, Third Edition (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society Press, 1998), 38–43; Swagerty and Schipper, "Papers of the St. Louis Fur Trade," xiv; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resource Study," 9.

rule, St. Louis continued to encourage the fur trade, serving as a major commercial destination for groups travelling west, but also fostering limited agriculture and production of cash crops in areas surrounding the town. By 1804 the town consisted of 163 residences, 33 constructed of stone, and 130 of log.[46]

Between 1800 and 1801, Spain officially ceded the upper portion of Alta Luisiana to France in the Treaty of San Ildefonso and the Treaty of Aranjuez. In April of 1803, the United States purchased from France approximately 530,000,000 acres known as the Louisiana Purchase and encompassing land from all or portions of what are now fifteen states. The western borders of the Louisiana Purchase were settled in 1819 by the Adams-Onis Treaty, and the northern borders were set as the 49th parallel by Treaty of 1818 with England.

Shortly following the Louisiana Purchase, President Thomas Jefferson authorized the exploration and mapping of the new western lands. In May of 1804 Captain Meriwether Lewis and Second Lieutenant William Clark, along with a small expedition, left southern Illinois and proceeded up the Missouri River. After encountering the Pacific Ocean, Lewis and Clark returned in late 1806. In advance of their desire to push the opening up and American settlement of lands west of the Mississippi River, the U.S. Government negotiated a treaty with the Osage Indians in 1808. The Treaty of Fort Clark, signed at an early nineteenth-century trading post and military fortification near Sibley, Missouri, ceded all Osage land east of the fort and north of the Arkansas River including St. Louis and its vicinity to the United States. In return, the Osage received only $1,200, the guarantee of a trading relationship, access to a blacksmith, and protection from the U.S. Government.[47] Forced removal of the Osage from Missouri and adjacent United States territories continued throughout the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Subsequent United States treaties with the Osage in 1818 and 1825 ceded additional Osage lands including all of their land within present day Missouri and Arkansas for goods, livestock, and money. As a result, the Osage Indians were removed to lands in present day Kansas.[48]

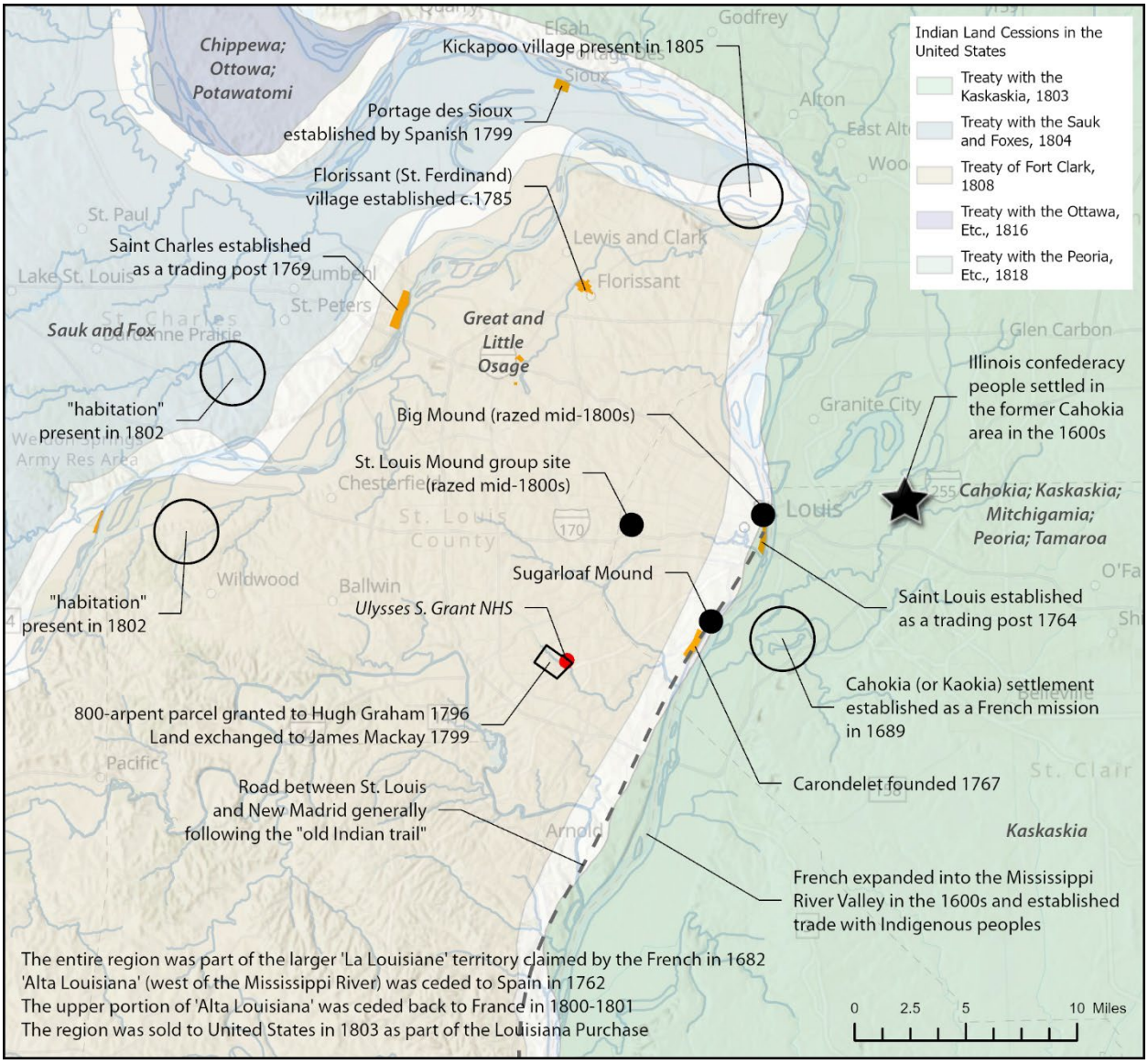
Faced with pressure from white southerners and the strong desire to acquire Indigenous lands in Georgia and other southern states, Congress passed, and President Andrew Jackson signed, the Indian Removal Act in May of 1830. Throughout the 1830s, the Act forced Indigenous peoples living in the southeastern United States to move to newly established lands west of the Missouri River, into present day Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska, a broad area that included much of the former Missouri territory, but that excluded the states of Missouri and Iowa, and which was subsequently called Indian Territory.[49]

Landscape Characteristics

Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth century the broader St. Louis vicinity, and the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers in particular, was occupied by limited numbers of Native Americans and European fur traders. Building on established trade relationships, these parties continued to

[46] Primm, *Lion of the Valley*, 15–34, 63; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resource Study," 3–9.
[47] "Treaty with the Osage, 1808." Tribal Treaties Database, Oklahoma State University Libraries, https://treaties.okstate.edu/treaties/treaty-with-the-osage-1808-0095 (accessed January 8, 2024).
[48] "Treaty with the Osage, 1818." Tribal Treaties Database, Oklahoma State University Libraries, https://treaties.okstate.edu/treaties/treaty-with-the-osage-1818-0167 (accessed January 8, 2024); "Treaty with the Osage, 1825." Tribal Treaties Database, Oklahoma State University Libraries, https://treaties.okstate.edu/treaties/treaty-with-the-osage-1825-02417 (accessed January 8, 2024).
[49] Over time, and as a result of several organic acts that established new territories, Indian Territory was reduced in size until in 1890 it was contained in within what would become Oklahoma.

exchange fur and European goods and arms with one another. Small, fortified trading posts were also established on major rivers. With the establishment of St. Louis in 1764, and its gradual growth throughout the late eighteenth century, paths and informal roads originally established by Dhegiha Siouan speaking tribes, and linking the trading post with points north, west and south continued to be utilized and expanded upon. Settlement in rural clusters outside of and surrounding St. Louis were fostered through land grants by the Spanish government. Primary lands chosen for settlement and agricultural production by Europeans were often the same productive soils first cleared and tended by Dhegiha Siouan tribes. These small communities practiced a limited form of agriculture and animal husbandry that focused just as much on subsistence as market production.



MAP 2-2. Regional context of Early American occupation and use. (Source: Christina Osborn)

The Graham and Mackay Tract (1796–1808)

Map 2-3. Period Plan: 1796–1820

Throughout its late eighteenth-century tenure, the Spanish Colonial Government regularly issued land grants to encourage settlement of rural Alta Luisiana, a power which generally fell to the Governor. Some of the first land grants to be obtained in the vicinity of St. Louis were likely located in prime agricultural soils and was land that was cleared and cultivated by Dhegiha Siouan tribes, including the Osage, Omaha, Ponca, and Kaw, during the late Woodland and Mississippian periods. In 1796 an 800-arpent parcel[50] straddling what would become known as Gravois Creek was issued to Hugh Graham. Over time, Graham's grant came to be known as the Gravois settlement. [51]

Little is known about Hugh Graham or his short tenure on the Gravois parcel. Given the location of his land approximately eight miles southwest of St. Louis, the presence of a year-round drainage and surrounding native prairie grassland, Graham most likely acquired it for agricultural purposes, farming as much land as he could manage. Even if it was not a permanent residence for him, Graham likely constructed small residential log structures or cabins on his Gravois lands to facilitate seasonal crop production and management of livestock and grasslands. Graham may not have been the only individual who settled on his land. Evidence suggests that at least two other individuals, George Crump and John Murphy, may also have resided on and farmed portions of Graham's Gravois lands as tenants.[52]

Hugh Graham left his Gravois land in September of 1799, exchanging his 800 arpent parcel with James Mackay for land along the Missouri River. Shortly after his acquisition of Graham's land, Mackay married Isabella Long and permanently settled on the Gravois parcel. In addition, between 1802 and 1803, Mackay also purchased additional land and improvements from the former tenants Crump and Murphy.[53]

That Mackay and Isabella Long settled on the Gravois parcel seems clear. An 1800 plat of Mackay's Gravois land notes the presence of a 'habitation' located in the vicinity of Gravois Creek, and also that the prairie was being farmed at this time (Figure 2-2). An inventory and appraisal of Mackay's estate in 1822 notes that in addition to a variety of livestock including horses, cows, sheep and pigs, Mackay also enslaved eleven African Americans composed mostly of young women. These enslaved individuals farmed the land and performed domestic tasks for the Mackays while they were living on the Gravois.[54]

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[50] 800 arpents is equivalent to approximately 675 acres. One arpent = 0.844789 acre.
[51] Alan W. O'Bright and Kristen R. Marolf, "The Farm on the Gravois, Historic Structures Report" (St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, 1999), 2.51; Esley Hamilton, prep., "White Haven" National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form. (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service: 1985), 8–9; Mark Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site" (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1993), 13; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 3, 10–12.
[52] Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 22; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 12; Walter A. Schroeder, *Presettlement Prairie of Missouri*, Natural History Series No. 2. (Jefferson City: Missouri Department of Conservation, 1981), 15–18.
[53] Hamilton, "White Haven," 8–10; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.17–2.20, 2.51; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 12, 16–18. Little notes that the Long family had come to the St. Louis area between 1796–1797.
[54] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 10, 19.

By 1807 at the latest Isabella Long's family, including her father John and mother Elizabeth as well as her brother William Lindsay, had moved to Mackay's Gravois land. It is not clear whether the extended Long family lived with the Mackays or resided elsewhere on the property. Only a year later in 1808, James Mackay had gifted or sold his 800-arpent Gravois parcel to his brother-in-law William Lindsay Long and his new bride Elizabeth Sappington.[55]

Landscape Characteristics

The 800-arpent land grant issued to Hugh Graham on Gravois Creek initiated the first documented European settlement containing the area that would become Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. Over the next twelve years Graham and his successor James Mackay initiated the construction of a small residence and support structures and the clearing of land. A small 'habitation' was constructed out of local materials along a road to St. Louis where it crossed the Gravois Creek. Predominantly native prairie grassland, the Graham grant would have served ideally as pasture lands for livestock and would have been relatively easy to clear and plant. Mackay enslaved African Americans who provided the labor to construct the Gravois Creek structures and clear and tend the land.

[55] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.51; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 20–21; Hamilton, "White Haven," 8–10. No deed or transfer of sale is known to document this transaction. Elizabeth Sappington was the daughter of John and Jemima Sappington, near neighbors to the Longs.

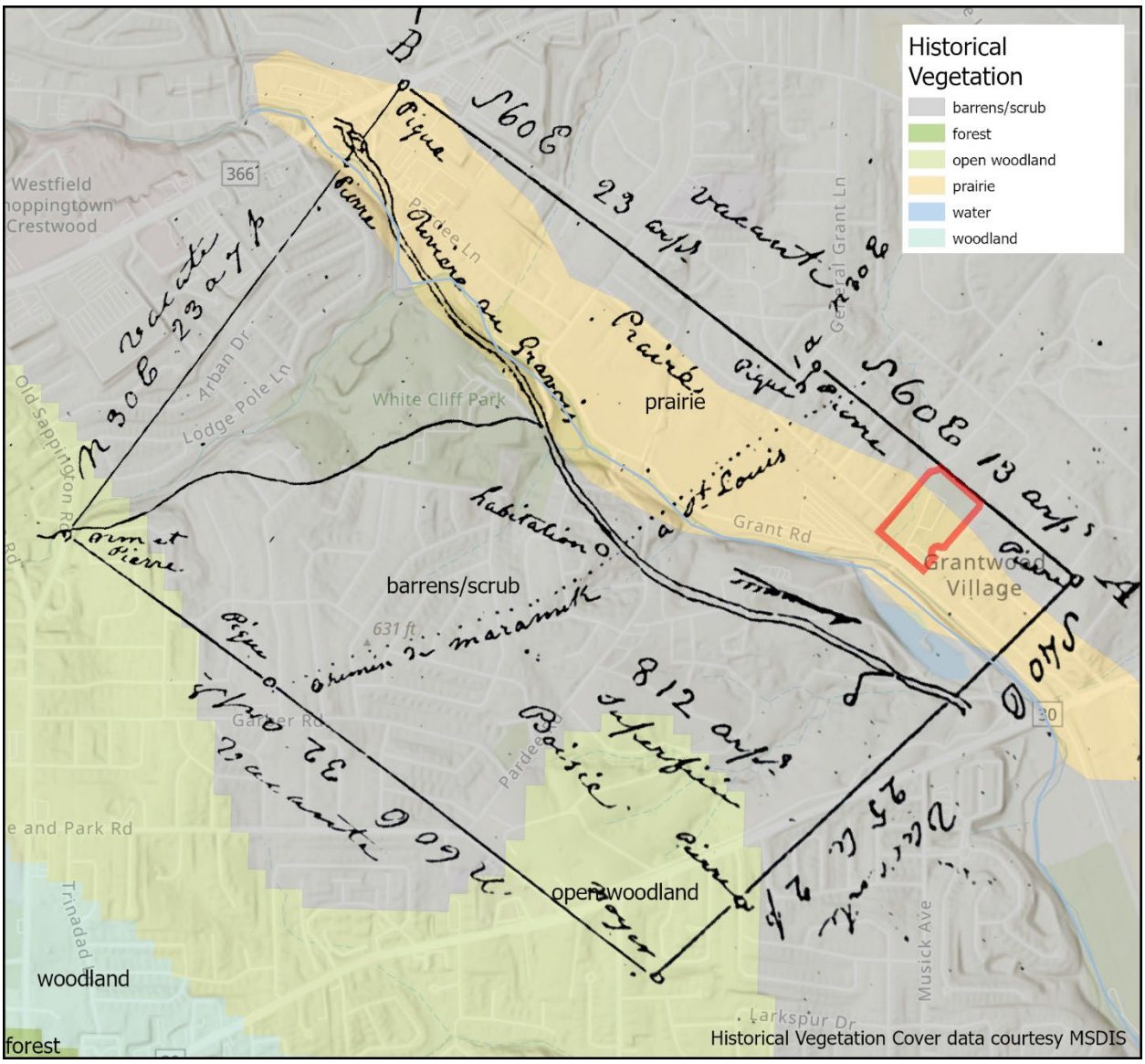


FIGURE 2-2. Detail, Survey No. 876, showing the Graham–Mackay 800 arpent grant on either side of Gravois Creek, with vegetation interpreted by the authors. Note the location of the road to St. Louis and the 'habitation' site. Certificat d'Arpentage, Don Santiago McKay, April 30, 1800. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

The Long and Hunt Period of Occupation (1811–1820)

Map 2-3. Period Plan: 1796–1820

It is assumed that the family of William Lindsay Long and Elizabeth Sappington Long resided in the pre-existing cabins that were present on the property, all of which likely dated to the Graham and Mackay tenure. In 1811 Long conducted an exchange with Mackay in which each received 167 arpents (approximately 141 acres). The deed recording the exchange notes that William Long resided on "about two or three acres north-west of the Prairie Spring." The Prairie Spring is believed to be spring located

along the northern border of the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. This likely places the Long family residential core near the current boundary of the National Historic Site.[56]

Shortly after Long's acquisition of the Mackay Gravois land, in late 1812 the Louisiana Territory was renamed the Missouri Territory. As a result, St. Louis was established as the territorial capital and St. Louis County was organized as one of five original counties.

Sometime between 1816 and 1817, William Lindsay Long began the construction of a new residence on his lands. The residence (HS-1) was a two-story frame structure, two rooms wide and one room deep, with wood shingle roof and a limestone foundation composed of both full basement and crawlspace, and gable end chimneys.[57]

Although Long began the residential structure, he likely did not complete it. In March of 1818 he sold his Gravois residence and 167-arpents to Theodore and Ann L. Hunt. Long and his family moved only eight miles west where he ultimately founded Fenton, Missouri. A January 1818 letter from Ann Hunt to her father J. B. C. Lucas reported the sale and noted that the new residence was not yet finished.[58]

> Mr. Hunt has bought Wm. Long's farm on the Gravois, which we intend removing to on the first of April – It is about 3 miles from Wilson O. Hunts mill, it has 50 acres of land, and in good fence 10 acres of which, is meadow, and a small crops of wheat, in the round; a new frame house 36 feet by 20, two stories high – galleries up and down in front, finished all but, the flooring, chimneys and plastering. A new hewn log barn 20 feet by 20 with sheds all round, 14 feet wide – also several good log cabins. There is also a very fine spring near the house. And the riviere and gravois run through the tract about 150 yards from it [sic].[59]

Presumably, the Hunts finished the interior of their residence in early 1818, prior to moving in. Ann Hunt also notes the presence of a new log barn, with associated sheds, and 'several' good log cabins. It is presumed that because the barn was new it was also constructed by William Lindsay Long. The barn is believed to be a hip-roofed structure which stood in the vicinity of the ca. 1914 Caretaker's Cottage. It would have served to house horses and cattle and may be the same 'stable' listed in an 1846 advertisement that offered the sale of White Haven and the 1875 Frank Leslie illustration depicting a barn-like structure in this location. The cabins, however, may have been several decades old dating to the Mackay and Graham tenure.[60]

Ann Hunt also reported that the Long property was fairly well developed. Approximately 50 acres had been cleared, 10 of which were 'in good fence,' with some in meadow and small fields of wheat. The 1818 agreement and deed of sale for the property also stipulated that Long was required to clear and fence an additional 50 acres. If completed by Long, then the farm would have possessed about 100 acres of cleared

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[56] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 21–22; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.51–2.52.
[57] Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 22; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 21; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.52, 2.70–2.73. Dendrochronology performed on White Haven documents that trees used in its construction were harvested between Spring 1817 and Spring 1818, although it is believed that the stone foundation may have been started in 1816.
[58] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.52.
[59] Ann Lucas Hunt to J. B. C. Lucas, January 28, 1818. Ms. on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.70.
[60] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.70, 7.9–7.10.

land with 60 acres fenced. Likewise, approximately 30 to 40 acres would have been kept as woodland.[61] Informal circulation corridors, composed of dirt and/or gravel roads, were likely developed throughout the Long and Hunt property during this period, likely linking the Main House and support structures with the Barn and agricultural complex as well as Gravois Creek and other regional roads.

Between 1818 and 1820, the Hunts completed an approximately 14 by 22-foot two-room wing or addition abutting the north end of the main residence. The addition possessed two rooms, one small and one large, with a stone chimney in the east side of the larger room.[62]

Both the Longs and Hunts could not have built the residence and outbuildings at the Gravois, nor farmed and maintained the extensive fenced land without the labor of enslaved African Americans. Enslaved African Americans likely assisted in the construction of the ca. 1816–1818 main residence, the stable or barn and other associated structures, and the ca. 1818–1820 northern addition. Likewise enslaved African Americans also performed agricultural tasks such as clearing land, preparing fields, planting and harvesting crops. Sometime between 1814 and 1817, Theodore Hunt purchased three enslaved individuals (Wallace, Andrew, and Lydia), and two additional enslaved individuals (Loutette and her child Adie) with another partner. The 1830 U.S. Census for Missouri records that Theodore Hunt owned a total of four enslaved African Americans, two men and two women. Because the numbers of enslaved African Americans owned by Theodore Hunt ca. 1817 (3) and 1830 (4) are similar, it implies that he may have also enslaved a similar number of individuals between 1818 and 1820 during which he and his family resided on the Gravois.[63]

The Hunts tenure at their Gravois farm lasted only two years. The Panic of 1819 led to a nationwide economic crisis entailing bankruptcies of financial institutions, a lack of access to money, and a market crash. Like many other American citizens, the Hunts suffered as well and were ultimately forced to sell their Gravois residence and 184 arpents (approximately 155 acres) of land in June of 1820. The purchasers were Frederick and Ellen Wrenshall Dent.[64]

Landscape Characteristics

Although occupying the Gravois for only a relatively short nine years, the Longs and Hunts were the first to extensively develop the land within the current Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site property. Shortly after their arrival on the property the Longs likely resided in the Graham-Mackay cabins. By 1816–1817 however, a new two-story frame residence (HS-1) was constructed adjacent to Prairie Spring along with a new log barn or stable. Several cabins, presumably necessary outbuildings and possibly dwellings for enslaved African Americans, may also date to the Graham-Mackay tenure on the property (Figures 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7, and 2-8). The Longs had also accomplished the clearing of the domestic core surrounding the Main House, fenced approximately 50 acres, and planted 10 acres of land in

[61] Hamilton, "White Haven," 8–10; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 22, 28.
[62] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.73–2.79; Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 14, 22. The northern wing or addition constructed by the Hunts was demolished ca. 1940.
[63] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 21–22; Pamela K. Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven: Essays on the People and the Property. Historic Resource Study, Phase II" (St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, 1999), 183; *Fifth U.S. Census, 1830*. Population Statistics, City of St. Louis Lower Wards, 1830. Unfortunately, the 1810 and 1820 U.S. Census for Louisiana and Missouri territories was destroyed, and no records exist documenting the number of free or enslaved inhabitants in either the Long or Hunt households.
[64] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resource Study," 29, 36–37; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.55.

meadow and wheat. The construction of a barn, and the fencing of meadow lands, implies that the Longs and Hunts likely had numerous livestock. A northern addition to William Long's residence was constructed between 1818 and 1820 by Theodore and Anne Hunt.

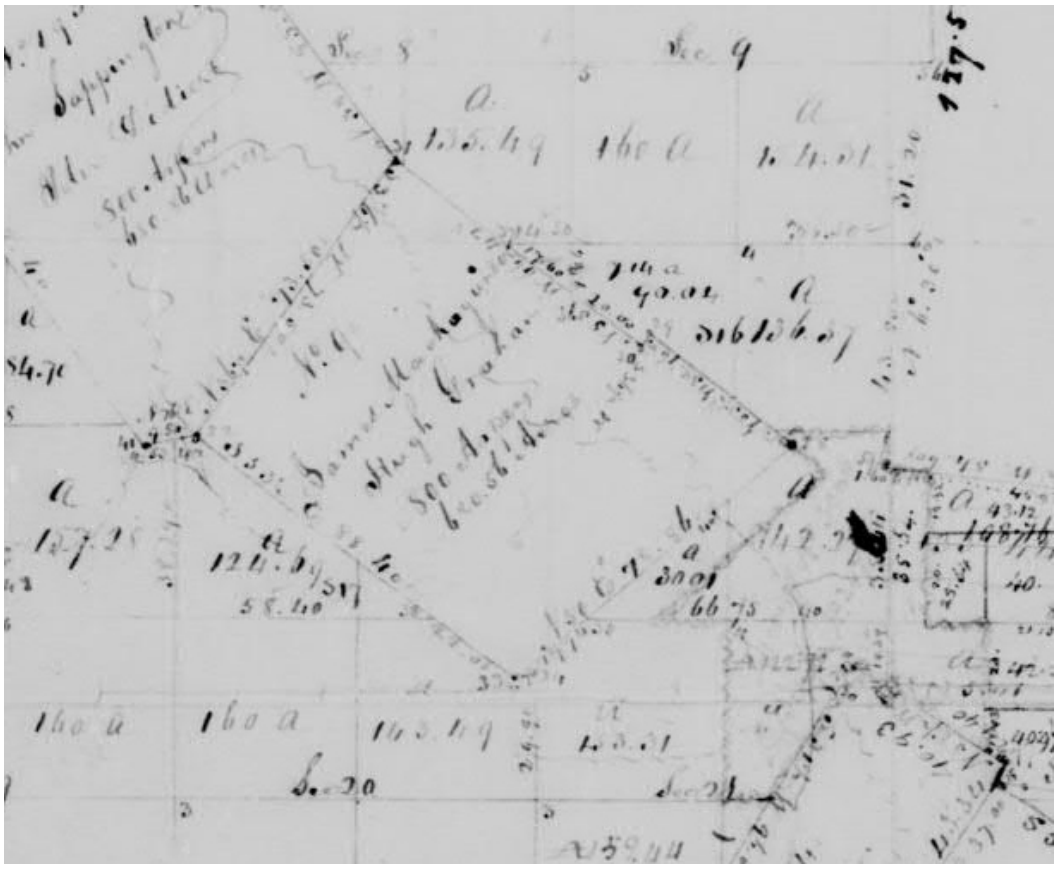


FIGURE 2-3. Detail, plat showing Township 44 N, Range 6 E and Survey No. 9 confirmed to James Mackay via Hugh Graham. (Source: General Land Office, 1825)

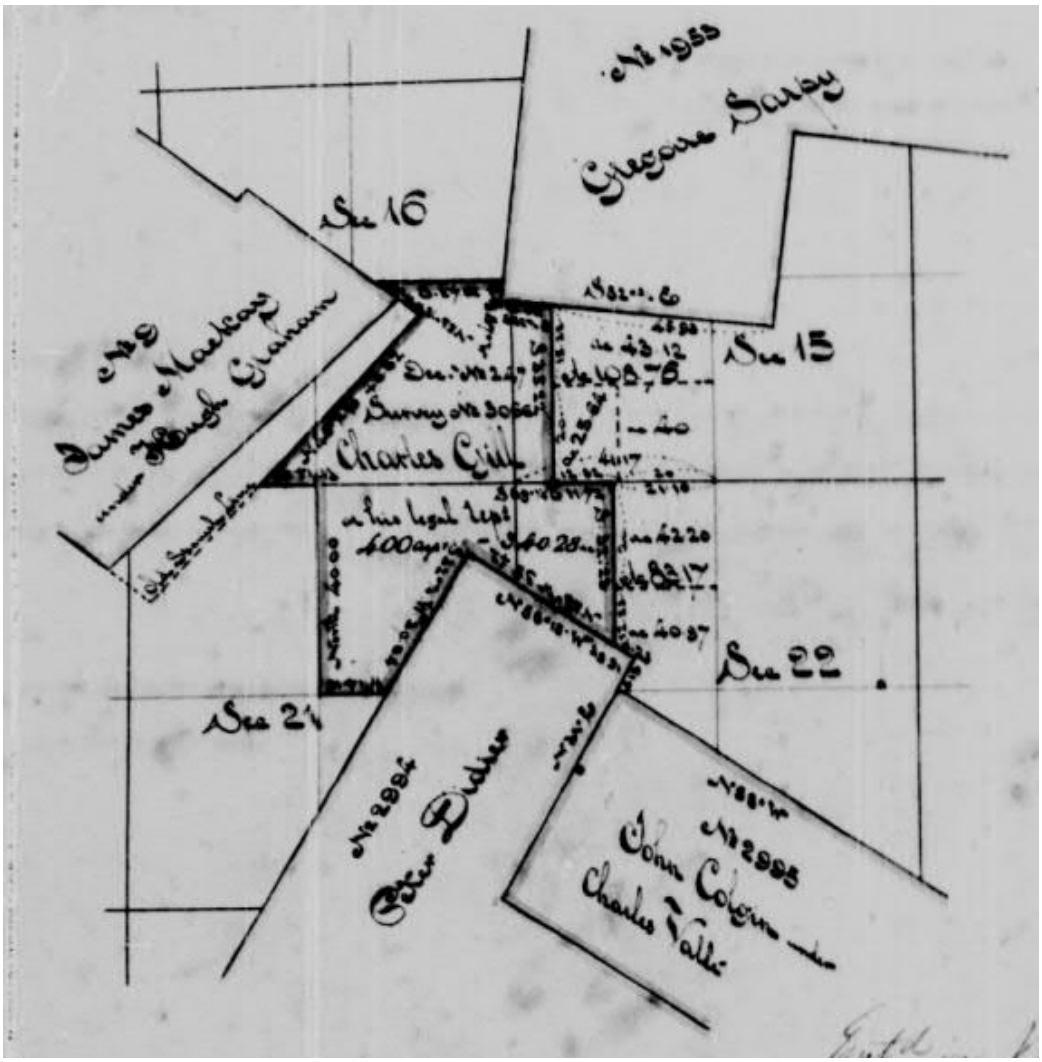


FIGURE 2-4. Detail, plat showing Township 44 N, Range 6 E and southeastern portion of Survey No. 9 confirmed to James Mackay via Hugh Graham (in upper left), 1842. Note the labelling of the 'old survey line,' at the southeast end of the parcel. This additional 100 acres would be the subject of a dispute between Frederick Dent and the Township of Carondelet in 1845. (Source: General Land Office)

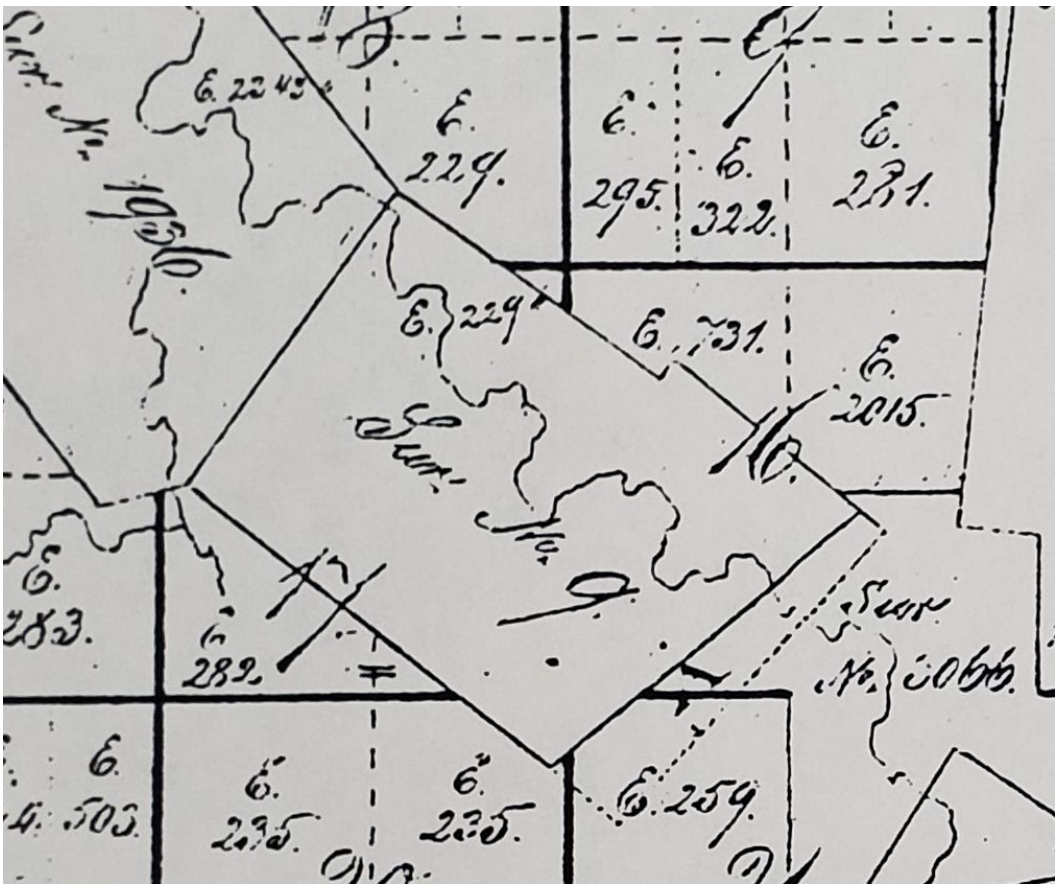


FIGURE 2-5. Detail, plat showing Township 44 N, Range 6 E and Survey No. 9 confirmed to James Mackay via Hugh Graham, 1846. Note the dashed line representing the additional 100 acres claimed by Frederick Dent and disputed by the Township of Carondelet. (Source: General Land Office)

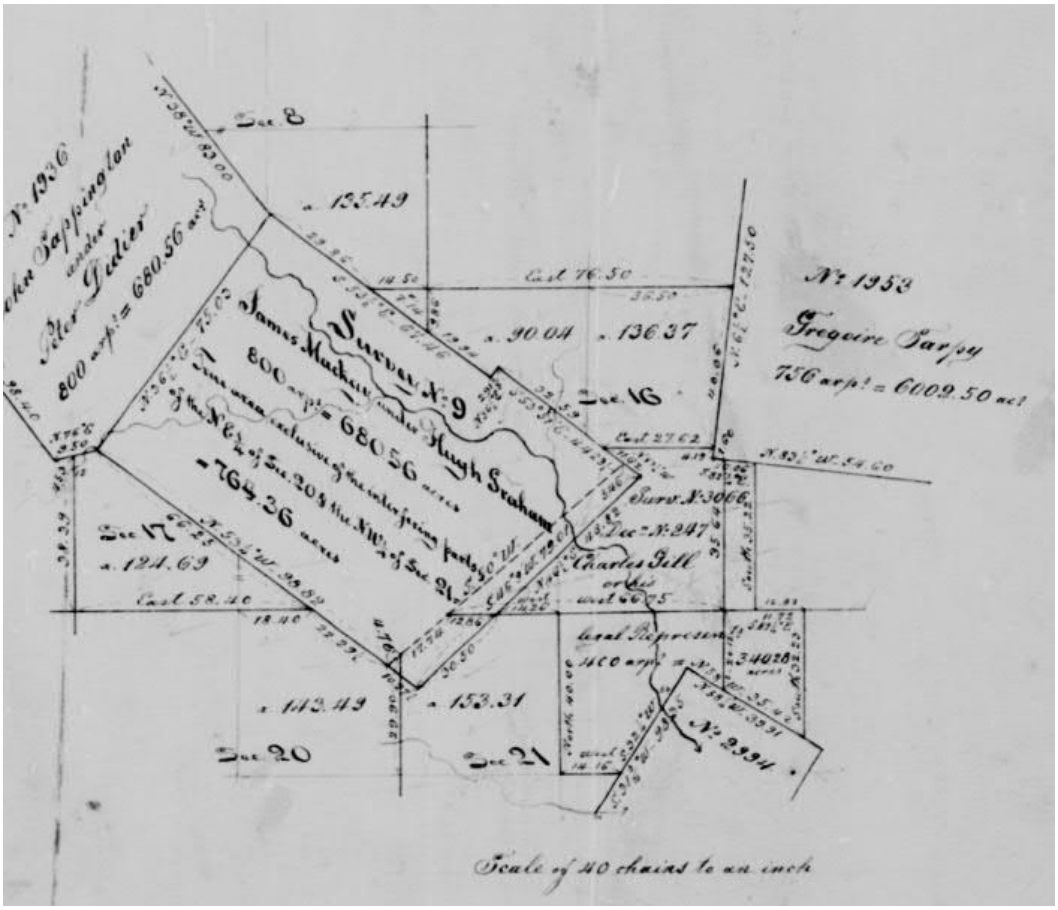


FIGURE 2-6. Detail, plat showing portion of Township 44 N, Range 6 E and Survey No. 9 confirmed to James Mackay via Hugh Graham (center left), 1854. Note the sliver of land representing the additional 100 acres claimed by Frederick Dent and disputed by the Township of Carondelet. Text within the parcel states that the land originally granted was 680.56 acres and that the additional lands claimed by Frederick Dent made the total 764.36 acres. (Source: General Land Office)

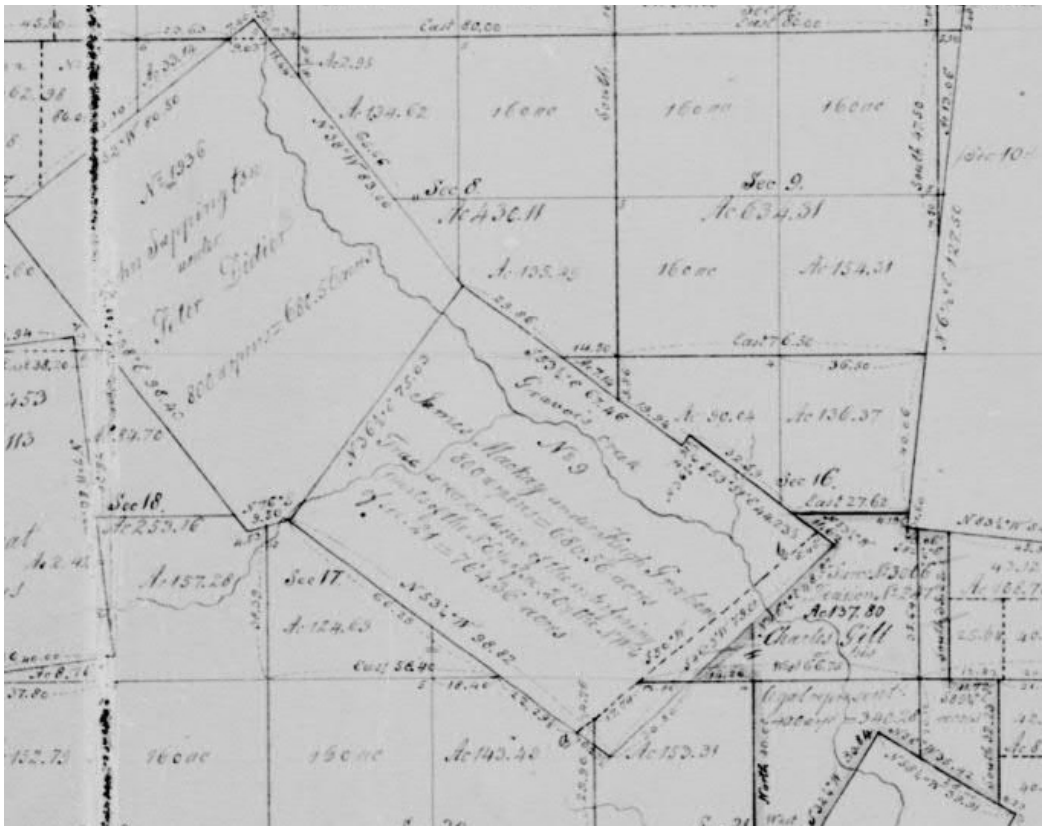


FIGURE 2-7. Detail, plat showing Township 44 N, Range 6 E and Survey No. 9 confirmed to James Mackay via Hugh Graham (center bottom), 1854. Note the sliver of land representing the additional 100 acres claimed by Frederick Dent and disputed by the Township of Carondelet. Text within the parcel states that the land originally granted was 680.56 acres and that the additional lands claimed by Frederick Dent made the total 764.36 acres. (Source: General Land Office)

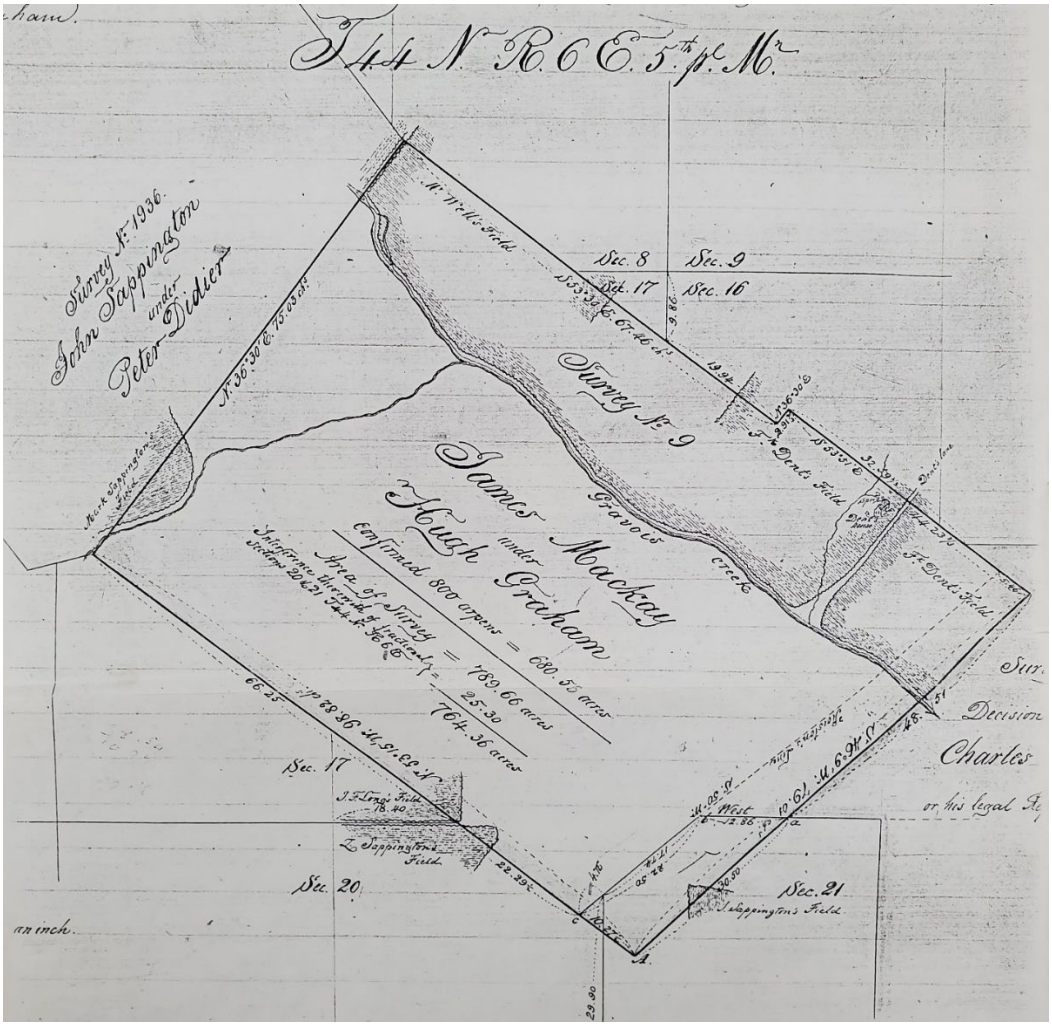
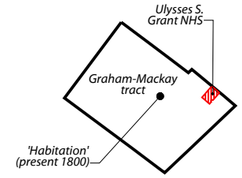


FIGURE 2-8. Detail plat showing Survey No. 9 confirmed to James Mackay via Hugh Graham, 1854. Note the presence of the 'Dent House' and entrance drive fronting Gravois Creek at extreme right. (Source: Clerk's Office, St. Louis County, St. Louis, Missouri).

Legend

- Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site boundary
- Stream
- Building/structure



A spring was located behind the house, approximately in this vicinity

Surrounding prairie likely cleared and served as pastured land during the Mackay tenure (1799–1811) and farmed by enslaved African Americans; there may have been timber or log structures in this vicinity

Hunt constructed an addition between 1818 and 1820

Long began construction of a two-story frame residence 1816-1817; residence completed by Hunt early 1818

House, addition, and barn likely constructed by enslaved African Americans

Modern boundary of Ulysses S. Grant NHS

Possible alignment of Prairie Spring

Domestic core surrounding the residence cleared during Long tenure (1811–1818)

[location of Long's fence unknown]

Approximate location of the log barn and associated sheds described in Ann Hunt's 1818 letter to her father

Rivière au Gravois

Note: Although no Indigenous sites have been located within the boundaries of ULSG, Indigenous groups are known to have been active in the vicinity for thousands of years. Several sites identified along Gravois Creek suggest the area may have been farmed prior to European settlement.

N

0 50' 100' 200'

Map 2-3. Period Plan, 1796–1820

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, Cultural Landscape Report

Development of White Haven under Dent and Grant Family Occupation (1820–1862)

Map 2-4. Period Plan: 1820–1862

Frederick Dent's purchase of 184 arpents of land from Theodore Hunt was finalized in early 1821. At the time of his purchase, Frederick Dent was a local St. Louis merchant and land speculator. Between 1820 and 1827 the Dent's permanent residence was in St. Louis, the commercial center for the region, and a location they chose most likely to better manage Frederick's business and investments. Throughout the first seven years of their ownership the Dent's used their Gravois property, named White Haven after a family plantation in Maryland, as a summer residence.[65]

Shortly after the Dent's purchase of White Haven, in March of 1820 the U.S. Congress reached a compromise agreement which was designed to maintain the pre-Louisiana purchase balance between the number of states which permitted slavery and those that did not. The agreement allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state, and Maine to enter as a free state. On August 10, 1821, Missouri became the 24th state.

By 1827, the Dents had begun residing at White Haven on a permanent basis.[66] It is during this first period of permanent occupation of White Haven that many documented improvements to the Main House were completed including construction of the west wing and a rear porch. Support structures completed during this period included the Stone Building (HS-2), the Ice House (HS-4), and a rubble stone spring house. This flurry of new construction and improvements to existing facilities was most likely a response to a growing Dent family which by 1827 consisted of five children.[67]

Dendrochronological evidence documents that logs used to construct the western wing were harvested sometime between 1832 and 1835. Likewise other physical evidence suggests that the interior of the western wing was not plastered until late 1838 at the earliest. The western wing is heavy timber construction, composed of vertical logs, bearing on a timber sill, which are still visible in a ca. 1915 photograph included with the early HABS collection. This construction method is distinctly different from the more conventionally framed Main House and shares some characteristics with *poteaux-sur-sole* (meaning 'posts on a sill') structures, a building type derived from French Colonial vernacular architecture common in the Mississippi River Valley area during the eighteenth century. Other characteristics of this wing, such as the pole roof framing, use of a ridge board, and the lack of infill (bousillage) between the logs, among other features, are more consistent with mid-nineteenth-century framing methods. *Poteaux-sur-sol* construction declined in use in the nineteenth century but did continue as late as the 1840s.[68] Al O'Bright has suggested that the west wing may in fact have been constructed as a free-standing cabin elsewhere on the property ca. mid-1830s, and then moved and joined to the Main

[65] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 37; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.55, 2.57. Julia Dent Grant also noted that her mother Ellen did not like White Haven and preferred living in St. Louis. See Julia Dent Grant, *The Personal Memoirs of Julia Dent Grant [Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant]*. John W. Simon, ed. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1975), 43.
[66] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 37; Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, [need page number].
[67] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.79–2.88; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 37–38.
[68] National Park Service, *Ste. Genevieve Final Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment*, 10, 77. (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2016).

House sometime between 1835 and 1840.[69] Whether a relocated structure or newly built on the site, the hybrid construction represents an interesting influence of regional vernacular practices blended with building techniques more contemporary to the time.

A rear porch and new roof to the Theodore Hunt addition, as well as numerous changes to the interior layout and circulation of the Main House, were also completed in the 1830s.[70] Early twentieth-century photographs of the rear of the White Haven residence also document the presence of a buried cistern adjacent to the southwest corner of the western wing. The cistern, constructed of brick and pargeted on the interior, may have been connected to one or more downspouts and would likely have contained non-potable water. The cistern is believed to date to the second quarter of the nineteenth-century Dent family occupation of White Haven.[71]

A large double-pen limestone structure, Stone Building (HS-2), measuring approximately 18 by 33 feet and containing two rooms and two gable-end chimneys, was constructed adjacent to the northwest corner of the main residence sometime in the pre-1840 period. Based on its materials and location adjacent to the Main House, Stone Building (HS-2) likely served as a support structure, possibly a summer kitchen where enslaved African Americans may have worked, but also possibly doubling as a residential space for enslaved labor. Material evidence also suggests that there may have been a laundry present within the structure.[72] An approximately 18 by 23-foot limestone Ice House (HS-4), constructed into a hillside northwest of the Main House, was also completed during this period.[73] A limestone spring house, of unknown dimensions but possibly corresponding in size to the Ice House, and most likely located on the south bank of the Prairie Spring, was also constructed. The non-extant Spring House is believed to have been constructed sometime in the Dent tenure, possibly prior to the mid-nineteenth century, and may in fact be the 'dairy house' referred to in the 1846 advertisement offering White Haven for sale.[74]

Sometime between 1840 and 1868, a single-story wood framed eastern (northeastern) wing or addition was constructed onto the Main House. The wing does not appear in the ca. 1840 painting of White Haven (Figure 2-9) but is present in an image produced in 1868 (refer to Figure 2-13). Because the eastern wing was demolished in 1940, O'Bright and Marolf suggest that it was either constructed before Dent's financial problems began in 1843, or perhaps sometime prior to Ellen Wrenshall Dent's death in 1857.[75]

[69] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.80–2.81, 2.83. O'Bright notes that moving structures was a common practice during this period and was generally less expensive than building a new structure.
[70] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.83–2.88.
[71] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 7.3.
[72] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 3.21–3.23.
[73] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 5.10–5.12, 5.21. This structure has also historically been referred to as a spring house and smoke house.
[74] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 7.18–7.19.
[75] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.88–2.91.



FIGURE 2-9. "White Haven, the House in Which and Where I Was Born – August 29, 1816." Photograph of a ca. 1880 albumen print of a ca. 1840 painting of White Haven. (Source: Missouri Historical Society)

The earliest known image of White Haven is a copy of a painting believed to have been produced ca. 1840 (Figure 2-9). The image shows the White Haven domestic core from the northeast and depicts the main residence, the Theodore Hunt addition, the western wing, the Stone Building, and the Ice House. The ca. 1840 painting is also the first to show the location and style of fencing that surrounded the domestic core. The image depicts a picket fence surrounding the residence on all sides with a central gate and walk leading to the front entrance. Additional picket fences bound the Stone Building and Ice House and extend upslope in a northeast direction an unknown distance. By 1860 at the latest, this fencing surrounding the domestic core was replaced by a board fence as depicted in a ca. 1860 photograph (Figure 2-10).[76]

[76] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.6, 2.79, 7.11–7.12; Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 31.

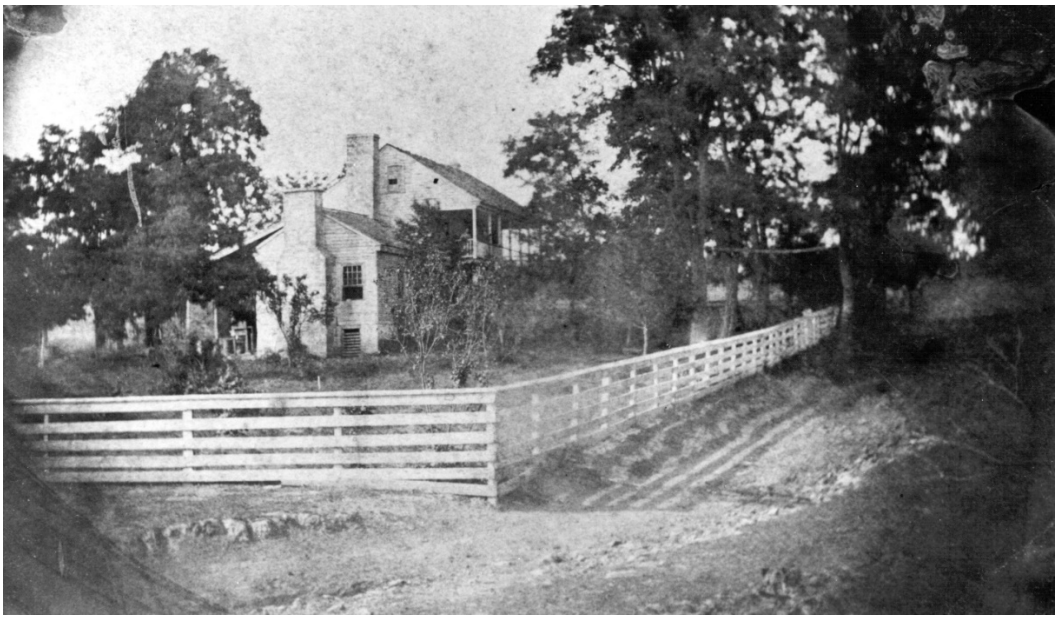


FIGURE 2-10. Photograph of the Main House at White Haven taken from the southwest, ca. 1860. Note the board fence and heavily eroded dirt and gravel road encircling it. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

Beginning in the early 1840s, Frederick Dent entered into an extended period of personal debt from which he never ultimately recovered. In 1843 he borrowed $5,000 from one David Irvin and as collateral placed the entire White Haven property in trust to ensure repayment of the principal and interest. Although he paid the annual interest on the loan through 1854, Dent also considered the sale of the Gravois property. In 1845 Dent also became involved in a dispute with the Township of Carondelet. The dispute stemmed from the fact that the Spanish Governor and U.S. Land Office acknowledged that Hugh Graham had been granted 800 arpents (approximately 675 acres), however Graham and Mackay had actually utilized and improved 775 acres which they transferred in future deeds of sale. The additional 100 acres that was ultimately transferred to Frederick Dent lay on the eastern end of his parcel. Perhaps as a result of lingering effect of the nationwide Panic of 1837, his personal financial struggles, and his legal debate with the Township of Carondelet, in the summer of 1846, Dent placed an advertisement in the *Missouri Republican* announcing the sale of White Haven and several other farms and significant acreage in its vicinity.[77]

> *Improved and Unimproved Land for Sale* – The subscriber offers for sale the following property in St. Louis County, viz: WHITE HAVEN FARM, situated on the Gravois road, ten miles from the city, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood, containing 400 acres, three hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, with a commodious frame dwelling containing nine rooms, a large stable, negro quarters, smoke and dairy houses of stone, together with all out-buildings, barns, & c. that can be desired on a well-improved farm. WHITE HAVEN is well watered as a stock farm, having the Gravois Creek running through it in addition to several fine springs. – Frederick Dent.[78]

[77] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 40–42; Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 130–131. Little notes that ultimately the land dispute between Frederick Dent and the Township of Carondelet was settled in Dent's favor in the mid-nineteenth century, however Dent did have to repurchase a small portion of the land in question.
[78] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 41; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.57. See "Improved and Unimproved Land for Sale," *Missouri Republican*, August 5, 1846. Photocopy of newspaper article on

While Dent did not end up selling White Haven in 1846, the advertisement is unique in that it generally describes the farm and its facilities, providing a glimpse of how it may have appeared about midway through the Dent family tenure (1820–1865). The advertisement notes that the Dent property was partly improved (e.g., composed of cleared and/or cultivated land), and partly unimproved (e.g., composed of wooded land), and that it was well watered. Beyond the residence, described as a nine-room frame dwelling, the farm also contained numerous agricultural support structures such as a large stable, a smoke house, a dairy (spring) house, and numerous 'negro quarters.'

Sometime in the late 1840s, and most likely between 1847 and 1849, the Dent family moved back to St. Louis and rented a townhouse there. The reason for their move is unclear, but it is likely that Frederick Dent leased the White Haven farm to generate additional income in a time of financial need.[79]

Like other St. Louis County farmers, during the pre-Emancipation period Frederick Dent operated a productive farm that raised livestock and provided subsistence foodstuffs for consumption that supported both free and enslaved residents, as well as cash crops and other goods that could be sold on the larger regional market, predominantly in St. Louis but also points south. Typical livestock raised on the Dent farm included cattle, pigs, milk cows, and chickens. The cash crops of wheat and corn dominated agricultural production. However, fields were also devoted to other grains and fodder such as barley, oats, rye and hay. Julia Dent Grant recalled that her father "had all the first and best improvements in farm machinery such as the first thresher; people came from far and near to see it working. He had one of the first reapers, fine-blooded horses, short-horned Durhams [cattle], Berkshire and Chinese hogs, imported fowls; in fact, everything that could be obtained." She also recalled that White Haven also possessed "very fine orchards of peaches, apples, apricots, nectarines, plums, cherries, grapes and all of the then rare small fruits."[80]

The agricultural census for 1850 records that Frederick Dent owned 890 acres of land, 250 of which were improved. The unimproved acreage was likely kept in wood. Growing up during this period, Julia Dent Grant described the forests at White Haven as possessing "a wealth . . .in game. . . .It was no unusual sight to see from two to five wild deer bounding across the fields near our house. Foxes also were numerous. . . .Rabbits and squirrels with all other small game abounded; wild turkeys were plentiful, as were also the wild geese, ducks, white and blue cranes, pheasants, grouse . . . . quail, woodcock, plover and wild doves." Migrating pigeons also abounded. In 1850, White Haven's improved land produced 100 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of oats, hay, as well as potatoes, and a variety of fruits. The value of livestock at White Haven was $600 and included horses (5), cattle (20), milk cows (14), pigs (35) and oxen.[81]

In late 1856, Ellen Wrenshaw Dent had become quite sick with a respiratory illness believed to be tuberculosis. Although she made a brief recovery in December of 1856, she died on January 14, 1857, at

file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[79] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 41; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.57.

[80] Pamela K. Sanfilippo, "Agriculture in Antebellum St. Louis. A Special History Study" (St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, n.d.), 8–20; Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 33, 43.

[81] *Seventh U.S. Census, 1850*. Productions of Agriculture, St. Louis County, Missouri. No record could be found for Frederick Dent in the 1860 Missouri Agricultural Census; Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 45–46.

White Haven. She was buried at an unknown location at White Haven.[82] By late 1857, a national panic involving domestic bank closures and declining prices for agricultural products impacted farmers and financial institutions across the United States. The decline in international purchases of American grains led to declining domestic prices for wheat and other cash crops. The panic most likely affected what Frederick Dent could realize for his marketable grains in late 1857. Sometime between January of 1857 and March of 1858, Frederick Dent left White Haven and moved to his residence in St. Louis. Although no clear connection can be made, in June of 1858 Frederick Dent mortgaged the 862-acre White Haven for a second time to secure a loan of $4,800.00 from Harry Boggs.[83]

Although likely pre-dating the Dent tenure, the specific location and orientation of vehicular circulation within White Haven is first documented in the mid-nineteenth century through historic images. A ca. 1840 painting of White Haven (refer to Figure 2-9) documents the presence of an informal road passing to the east, and in front of, the Main House. This entrance corridor likely linked with Gravois Creek and other roads to the south, as well as extending north to points outside of his property. This is likely the same road corridor that is depicted in an 1854 plat (refer to Figures 2-6, 2-7, and 2-8) and a ca. 1860 photograph (refer to Figure 2-10). Although not documented during this period, a small informal east-west oriented side road likely connected the entrance drive with the stable and agricultural complex. Formal treatment of pedestrian circulation was likely limited to the fenced area surrounding the Main House. The 1840 painting documents a formal limestone path linking the front of the residence with a gate in the fence. Likewise, limestone path and curbing were archeologically identified in 1995 linking the Stone Building with the Main House.[84]

By 1861, Frederick Dent's numerous financial obligations had finally overwhelmed him. Due to non-payment, and in order to satisfy a deed of trust for a mortgage, the entire 862-acre White Haven farm was sold by Harry Boggs's trustee, J. G. McClellan. White Haven was purchased for $4,226.92, the balance of the loan, by John C. Dent, Frederick and Ellen's eldest son. It is likely that between 1861 and 1866, John C. Dent rented out the farm. In 1861, an individual identified only as 'Old Man Rush' was living in the Main House and farming the larger White Haven farm. Likewise, five years later in 1866, a man named Kesserling was living at White Haven, and likely renting a portion if not all of the land.[85]

The Dent Family and Enslaved African Americans at White Haven

The White Haven farm could not have been created or maintained without the labor of enslaved African Americans. Although a Marylander by birth, Frederick Dent's daughters recalled that he clearly envisioned himself as a 'southern planter' and operated his farm as an "old-fashioned 'down South befo'

[82] "Died," *Missouri Republican*, January 15, 1875. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, "Ellen Wrenshall Dent," https://www.nps.gov/people/ellen-wrenshall-dent.htm (accessed January 8, 2024). Ellen Wrenshaw Dent's body was exhumed from White Haven and moved to Bellefontaine Cemetery in 1873 shortly after the death of Frederick Dent. Ellen's daughter Mary E. Dent, who died sometime after 1850 was also buried at White Haven. See "The Late Judge Dent. His Remains to Arrive Here Saturday," *The St. Louis Republican* (December 17, 1873).
[83] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 121.
[84] James E. Price and Mary Jane Hastings, "A Report on the 1995 Excavations at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri" (Columbia: University of Missouri, 1998), 6–7.
[85] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 121, [add page number]; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, September 4, 1867. John Y. Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Volume 17 (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press), 314.

de wah' sort of place." Frederick Dent brought at least two enslaved individuals, Hester and Bob, with him from Maryland to Missouri, and from his arrival in St. Louis ca. 1816 to Emancipation in 1865, Frederick Dent enslaved many African Americans. The U.S. Population Census statistics for St. Louis County, Missouri for 1830 and 1840 record that Dent owned 18 enslaved men, women and children, and 13 enslaved men, women and children respectively all of whom lived and worked at White Haven (Table 2-2).[86]

Year	*Totals*	*M -10*	*M 10-24*	*M 24-36*	*F -10*	*F 10-24*	*F 24-36*	*F 36-55*
1830	18	5	1	2	4	2	3	1
1840	13	1	4	1	4	2	1	n/a

TABLE 2-2. Enslaved African Americans Living and Working at White Haven, 1830–1840.

Although tax records for St. Louis County in 1849 document that Frederick Dent was taxed on only seven enslaved individuals, the 1850 U.S. Census for St. Louis County, Missouri recorded a total of 17 enslaved men women and children living and working at the White Haven farm and 13 enslaved individuals at his St. Louis residence. A decade later in 1860, the U.S. Census recorded only seven enslaved individuals living and working at White Haven (Table 2-3).[87]

Year	*Totals*	*M 1-10*	*M 11-20*	*M 21-30*	*M 31-40*	*F 1-10*	*F 11-20*	*F 21-30*	*F 31-40*	*F 51-60*
1850	17	3	1	3	1	5	1	2	n/a	1
1860	7	1	n/a	3	n/a	1	n/a	1	1	n/a

TABLE 2-3. Enslaved African Americans Living and Working at White Haven, 1850–1860.

Adult and youth enslaved African Americans performed both domestic chores and seasonal agricultural work at White Haven. Providing animal and plant products for farm consumption and regional sale was arduous labor that included preparing fields through grubbing, plowing and harrowing, sowing and planting crops and pastures, and harvesting (reaping, picking) and processing (threshing, drying, husking milling, preserving) crops and vegetables. Farm animals required constant care moving them to and from pasturage, caring for the young, cleaning pens, and collecting milk, eggs and other consumable and marketable products.[88] Small gardens too were established and maintained by enslaved African

[86] Emma Dent Casey, "When Grant Went A-Courting. By His Wife's Sister," 2–3. Undated manuscript in the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri; Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 34, 41; *Fifth U.S. Census, 1830*. Population Statistics, St. Louis County, Missouri; *Sixth U.S. Census, 1840*. Population Statistics, St. Louis County, Missouri.
[87] *Seventh U.S. Census, 1850*. Slave Inhabitants for St. Louis County, Missouri; *Eighth U.S. Census, 1860*. Slave Inhabitants for St. Louis County, Missouri; Tax Book 1849, St. Louis City and County, A–K, in Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 247. The discrepancies in numbers of enslaved African Americans recorded in these records may be accounted for by Frederick Dent hiring out individuals. The 1850 census records that an unidentified 35-year-old enslaved male was emancipated by Frederick Dent, presumably sometime in the decade between 1840 and 1850.
[88] Sanfilippo, "Agriculture in Antebellum St. Louis," 8–20.

Americans for their own consumption. Julia Dent Grant recalled that she frequently received fresh produce such as apples, melons and strawberries as gifts from White Haven's enslaved laborers.[89] Farm animals and agricultural produce grown by enslaved African Americans was supplemented annually through the purchase of herring, as well as other products that could not be produced at White Haven including tobacco, molasses, and whiskey.[90] As previously noted, White Haven and its surrounding vicinity contained an abundance of wildlife that both its White and Black residents relied upon. Enslaved African Americans supplemented their White Haven diet through hunting. During the annual southern migration of pigeons in the fall and winter, enslaved families would head down to the valleys and bottomlands where the birds would roost and shoot and gather them by the hundreds.[91]

Although Frederick Dent owned his enslaved African Americans outright, he also gifted enslaved individuals to his three daughters. As Emma Dent Casey recalled in the early twentieth century,

> The Dents had owned slaves from the date of their settlement in this country. At the time I was growing up my father owned about thirty slaves, of all sizes and sexes. Either at birth, or as we grew older, he gave to each of his three girls three negroes. These, with parcels of the homestead which he gave us as his bridal present, were supposed to be our lot. When Julia was born father gave her the girl Eliza, little ginger-colored Julia Ann, and Dan, who was about the most polished specimen of human ebony you ever saw. They were to serve her as maid, cook and house boy. My sister Nelly, who afterward became Mrs. Sharp, had Phyllis, Susy, and John. As for me, I was given Mary, my old nurse, Lucy, Louise and Jeff. Thus, we were each provided with our slaves.[92]

In addition to daily chores, enslaved children were also the regular playmates of the Dent children. Both Julia and Emma recalled playing with enslaved children given to them by their father. Julia noted that during her early school days Kitty, her nurse and an enslaved maid that served Ellen Dent, "would carry me sometimes" to and from the rural schoolhouse. Describing their enslaved playmates as 'dusky trains,' 'my little maids,' or 'darky playmates,' even as children Julia and Emma implemented an established relationship of power and authority over their Black friends, a relationship that was based on race.[93]

Many enslaved men, women and children who lived and labored at White Haven during the Dent tenure are known either through the recollections of Julia and Emma, through interviews and narratives conducted with former enslaved individuals after the death of Ulysses S. Grant in 1885, or through other primary source documents. Julia recalled several enslaved men who labored at White Haven including Charles, Bob, Willis, William and Jim. At least two of these men may have had wives and families living

[89] Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 34.
[90] Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 34.
[91] Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 45–46.
[92] Casey "When Grant Went A-Courting," 19–20. Dent neglected to record any deeds reflecting these gifts of enslaved individuals to his children. It was only much later in 1862 that Frederick Dent agreed to the 'sale' of these same enslaved individuals that were originally gifted to his children.
[93] Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 36–37; Casey, "When Grant Went A-Courting," 3. Sacco has accurately described Julia's *Memoirs* as a 'romanticized apologia for slavery,' and it is in this light that it needs to be interpreted. While Julia's recollections provide significant information about White Haven and enslaved African Americans in the pre-Emancipation period, it is important to understand that as a white woman who owned enslaved African Americans, her experiences must be examined within the context of slavery, an explicit relationship of power and authority defined by the color of one's skin. See Nick Sacco, "Julia Dent Grant's Personal Memoirs as a Plantation Narrative," *The Journal of the Civil War Era*, July 20, 2021, journalofthecivilwarera.org/2021/07/Julia-dent-grants-personal-memoirs-as-a-plantation-narrative/ (accessed November 9, 2022).

outside of White Haven in the broader Gravois region. Julia recalled Charles and Willis requesting additional foodstuffs so that they could 'go home' to see their wives, a likely reference to a spouse living on a nearby property.[94] Bob was likely an older enslaved man, referred to as 'Old Bob,' and likely one of two individuals who made the trip west with the Dents from Maryland to Missouri Territory. Julia recalled that Bob's responsibility at White Haven was to start the fires in the house each morning, a task likely reflecting his advanced age. In addition, Julia remembered that Bob was quite 'spiritual' and would often 'get religion,' walking to a remote location not too far from the White Haven residence and sing hymns and spirituals. An enslaved man of Bob's age is not reflected in the Dent household in the 1840 U.S. Census, and it may be that he had died by that date.[95]

Julia's most direct relationships with enslaved individuals that worked at White Haven were most likely the four individuals she named in her Personal Memoirs: Dan, Eliza, Jule, and John. These enslaved individuals were directly associated with her care and support and would have played a crucial role in her daily life in the pre-Emancipation years. Other enslaved individuals also regularly interacted with Julia. An enslaved woman named Kitty was Ellen's maid but also served as Julia's nurse. "I had my nurse, dear old black Kitty, and Nelly [Emma] had Rose, a pretty mulatto." Another two young girls who used to play with Julia were "Anne (my special maid) and Susanna."[96]

Henrietta Jones was an enslaved woman enslaved by Frederick Dent. While little is known about Henrietta, she likely spent much of her youth and early adult life working at White Haven. When Frederick's son George moved to California in 1852, Henrietta was forced to move with him. As California was a free state, it is not clear what Henrietta's status was for the years between 1852 and 1865.[97]

Mary Henry was an African American woman enslaved by Frederick Dent. According to Mary, following the death of Frederick's wife Ellen, she 'kept house' for the Dent family. Mary Henry was born "a year or two" before Julia and would likely have been a playmate. [98] Mary Robinson, also a playmate of Julia's, became the cook for White Haven. As Julia recalled, "…our table, well, mammy, black Mary, was an artist. Such loaves of beautiful snowy cake, such plates full of delicious Maryland biscuit, such exquisite custards and puddings, such omelettes, gumbo soup, and fritters – these were mammy's specialty [sic]."[99]

Jule, also referred to as Julia, Julia Ann, or Black Julia, was one of three enslaved children given to Julia Dent by her father. Julia Dent Grant stated that Jule was "my nurse and maid." Following the Grant's move to St. Louis in 1859, the enslaved individuals belonging to Julia Dent were brought with them. Over the course of the late 1850s and into the early 1860s, Julia Dent Grant recalled that "I nearly always had Jule with me as nurse." While in St. Louis, the Grants hired out Julia Dent Grant's four enslaved individuals, including Jule, before travelling to Galena, Illinois, a free state, in 1860. Julia Dent Grant

[94] Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 35.
[95] Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 41–43; Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 192–193; "Old Bob," Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, https://www.nps.gov/people/old-bob.htm (accessed November 1, 2022).
[96] Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 36. Anne, or Ann, was one of the enslaved girls given to Julia. Susanna was likely 'Susy,' one of the enslaved girls given to her sister Nelly.
[97] "Henrietta Jones," Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, https://www.nps.gov/people/henrietta-jones.htm (accessed November 1, 2022). On a visit to California, Julia and U.S. Grant were reintroduced to Henrietta, or Henny.
[98] "Mary Henry," *Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site*, https://www.nps.gov/people/mary-henry.htm (accessed November 1, 2022).
[99] "Mary Robinson," *Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site*, https://www.nps.gov/people/mary-robinson.htm (accessed November 1, 2022); Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 40.

returned to St. Louis and White Haven in November of 1861 and Jule again accompanied her as nurse travelling to and from Missouri to visit Ulysses over the next three years. However, on a trip back to St. Louis to visit her sick son Fred in early 1864, Jule escaped enslavement, running away while she and Julia Dent Grant were in Louisville. Julia recalled the event, noting "At Louisville, my nurse (a girl raised at my home) left me, as I suppose she feared losing her freedom if she returned to Missouri. . . .I regretted this as she was always a favorite of mine. However she married soon afterwards."[100]

Enslaved African Americans living and working at White Haven most likely resided in purposefully built quarters, or cabins. Several sources document that there were numerous 'cabins' located an unknown distance 'behind' the Main House. Emma Dent Casey recalled that ". . .some little distance behind the house were the stables and pens for the stock, and flanking these on either side were the eighteen cabins where our slave people lived." Grant himself also recalled that in 1867 there were "about a dozen cabins," presumably the same ones recalled by his sister-in-law. These cabins were presumably constructed of log and likely consisted of one to two rooms with windows and at least one chimney and fireplace.[101] Some enslaved African Americans may also have resided closer to the Main House, possibly working and living in the second quarter of the nineteenth-century two-room Stone Building or summer kitchen. This structure likely functioned to support the needs of the Main House, possibly functioning as a kitchen.[102]

Although Frederick Dent had given each of his daughters three to four enslaved African Americans, he had never issued a deed formalizing these gifts. From the mid-nineteenth century onwards however, Dent's increasing indebtedness ultimately drove him to sell some of these same gifted enslaved African Americans to his children. In February of 1862, Ulysses wrote to Julia telling her that Jefferson, Louisa, Kitty and Lucy had been sold to Emma for $2,000. "Your father sent Emma a bill of sale for the negroes he gave her. To avoid a possibility of any of them being sold he ought to do the same with the balance."[103]

President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. The Proclamation stated that all enslaved individuals held in states 'in rebellion' and not under control of U.S. forces, were free. Because Missouri had been under the control of the Federal Government since late 1861, the Emancipation Proclamation did not apply to enslaved African Americans living there. It was not until January of 1865 when delegates to the Missouri Constitutional Convention formally abolished slavery within the state.

The enslaved African Americans living and working at White Haven did not wait until 1865 to obtain their freedom. After returning from New York to St. Louis in January of 1864, Julia and her children stayed at

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[100] "Jule," *Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site*, https://www.nps.gov/people/jule.htm (accessed November 1, 2022); Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 82–83, 105, 126. Hiring out enslaved individuals, selling their labor to other persons or entities for a set period of time, was a common practice in the larger South and other states where slavery was practiced. Ulysses and Julia would have received payment for the labor of their four enslaved individuals.
[101] Casey, "When Grant Went A-Courting," 2; Ulysses S. Gant to William Elrod, January 15, 1867, in Leroy H. Fisher, ed., "Grant's Letters to his Missouri Farm Tenants," 28. *Agricultural History*, Vol. 21 (January 1947): 25–42; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, January 18, 1867, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Volume 17: 28.
[102] Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 188; Sanfilippo, "Slavery at White Haven," 3. Ms. on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri; "Scene of Gen. Grant's Courtship – A Hidden Spot of Interest." *St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat*, December 8, 1916. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri.
[103] Ulysses S. Grant to Julia Dent Grant, May 16, 1862, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 5: 123–124; Sanfilippo, "Slavery at White Haven," 4.

Wish-ton-Wish, the residence built and owned by her brother. Only in passing did she note in recollections that upon her arrival at White Haven, "…our colored people had all left, but their places were readily filled by German and French men and women, who were most excellent substitutes. …We had a great deal of company, and then it was we missed the old family servants. That was the first time we felt that there was trouble in entertaining, much as we enjoyed it."[104]

Ulysses S. Grant and Julia Dent – Courtship and Marriage

Hiram Ulysses Grant was born on April 27, 1822, in Point Pleasant, Ohio, a small town on the Ohio River, and raised in Georgetown, Ohio, a stop on the Underground Railroad. Grant's parents, Hannah Simpson and Jesse Root Grant, were antislavery. Only four years later, on January 26, 1826, the first daughter to Ellen Wrenshall and Frederick Dent, Julia Boggs Dent, was born. Julia's father, Frederick Dent, was an enslaver and plantation owner.[105]

Broader international events ultimately set Grant on his future military path. On Grant's fourteenth birthday, and following a six-month long revolution, in April of 1836 Texas declared its independence from Mexico. Three years later in 1839, Hiram Ulysses Grant enlisted in the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. His appointment letter to West Point mistakenly identified him as Ulysses S. Grant, and Grant kept the name. Grant's roommate in his final year at West Point was Frederick T. Dent. Grant's first appointment was as a Second Lieutenant with the U.S. Fourth Infantry at the Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, Missouri. It was through Frederick T. Dent, and visiting the White Haven, that Grant was first introduced to Julia Dent in early 1844.[106]

Grant's courtship of Julia became quite frequent in 1844 and was fondly remembered.

> As I found the family congenial my visits became frequent. There were at home, besides the young men, two daughters, one a school miss of fifteen, the other a girl of eight or nine. There was still an older daughter of seventeen, who had been spending several years at boarding-school in St. Louis, but who, through school, had not yet returned home. She was spending the winter in the City with connections, the family of Colonel John O'Fallon, well known in St. Louis. In February she returned to her country home. After that I do not know but my visits became more frequent; they certainly did become more enjoyable. …We would often take walks, or go on horseback to visit the neighbors, until I became quite well acquainted in that vicinity.[107]

In late Spring of 1844, the Fourth Infantry was assigned to Camp Salubrity in Louisiana in anticipation of defending a future annexation of Texas. Grant made a trip to White Haven and announced his removal from St. Louis to Julia. Grant recalled that prior to his leaving he and Julia agreed on their future together. "It was definitely understood that at a convenient time we would join our fortunes, and not let the removal of a regiment trouble us." Nearly a year later, in March of 1845 Congress voted to annex Texas.[108]

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[104] Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 131.
[105] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 37–38, 49, 184.
[106] John F. Marszalek, ed., *The Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant. The Complete Annotated Edition* (Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2017), 28; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 58–65. U.S. Troops were stationed at Jefferson Barracks as it was a relatively training and supply station and was readily accessible to Texas via the Mississippi River.
[107] Marszalek, ed., *Personal Memoirs*, 28.
[108] Marszalek, ed., *Personal Memoirs*, 29–31, 36.

After reportedly asking for Julia's hand during leave in May of 1844, Grant and Julia agreed to marry sometime prior to February of 1846 but had not yet received the consent of Julia's father Frederick Dent.[109] Grant spent the next two years with the Army ultimately participating in the war with Mexico and an assault on Mexico City. In July of 1848 he returned to the United States and he and Julia Dent were married in St. Louis on August 22, 1848.[110]

Following their marriage, Ulysses and Julia left White Haven and over the next three years resided in both Detroit, Michigan and Sackett's Harbor, New York where Grant was stationed. Julia returned to White Haven only to give birth to their first child, Frederick Dent, in 1850. Grant applied for and received a four-month leave of absence in June of 1850 to be with Julia and his son Frederick. When the Fourth Infantry and Grant were moved to Panama and then California, Julia moved back to White Haven permanently to be with her family, staying there between the Spring of 1852 and the Spring of 1854. In July of 1852, Julia gave birth to Ulysses S. Grant Jr.[111]

On April 11, 1854, Ulysses S. Grant accepted his promotion to Captain of the Fourth Infantry. However, the years apart were difficult on the young married couple and Ulysses and Julia missed each other, and Grant particularly missed his growing family. On the same day as his promotion, Grant also submitted a letter of resignation from the Army. His resignation was accepted, along with a two-month leave of absence, and Grant left California to return to St. Louis and White Haven in early May of 1854.[112]

Ulysses S. Grant as a Farmer

Grant arrived at White Haven in the summer of 1854 and readily admitted the difficulty of the tasks that lay before him. "I rejoined my family, to find in it a son whom I had never seen, born while I was on the isthmus of Panama. I was now to commence at the age of thirty-two, a new struggle for our support. My wife had a farm near St. Louis, to which we went, but I had no means to stock it. A house had to be built also."[113]

Grant immediately took on the required tasks of clearing and planting land, and subsequently building a new residence for his new family. As a son-in-law, Grant likely helped out on the larger White Haven farm as he could, participating in agricultural activities such as clearing, planting and harvesting. Frederick Dent had also provided each of his children with a large parcel of land contained within the boundaries of White Haven. Julia's parcel, along with Frederick's, George's and Ellen's, was located at the north end of the White Haven property in the southwest quadrant of Section 9, outside and north of the current Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site property. Shortly after his arrival, Grant began to clear portions of Julia's allotment, an 80-acre parcel covered predominantly in wood. The felled trees were used for a

[109] Casey, "When Grant Went A-Courting," 14–15; Ulysses S. Grant to Julia Dent, February 7, 1846, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 72–74; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 74.
[110] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 74–82; Marszalek, ed., *Personal Memoirs*, 133.
[111] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 85–90; Ulysses S. Grant to Bvt. Maj. Oscar F. Winship, June 14, 1850, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 194; Ulysses S. Grant to Julia Dent Grant, July 15, 1852, in Simon, ed. *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 248-249.
[112] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 95–97; Marszalek, ed., *Personal Memoirs*, 146.
[113] Marszalek, ed., *Personal Memoirs*, 146–147.

variety of purposes including to make fencing for the cleared land, sold to regional mines, and also consumed and sold as firewood.[114]

Between the summer of 1854 and October of 1856, Julia and Ulysses resided on White Haven at both the Main House and at Wish-ton-wish, a residence constructed by Julia's brother Lewis in the late 1840s. [115] In the Spring of 1855, however, Ulysses began the construction of a new residence on Julia's 80-acre inheritance. Grant's white neighbors and enslaved African Americans are reported to have helped him build the new residence, particularly over a three-day period when the structure was raised and set in place. Although completed in September, the Grants moved into the structure, named Hardscrabble, in October of 1856. Hardscrabble was a log structure placed on a stone foundation and composed of two two-story wings connected by a dog trot (Figure 2-11).[116]

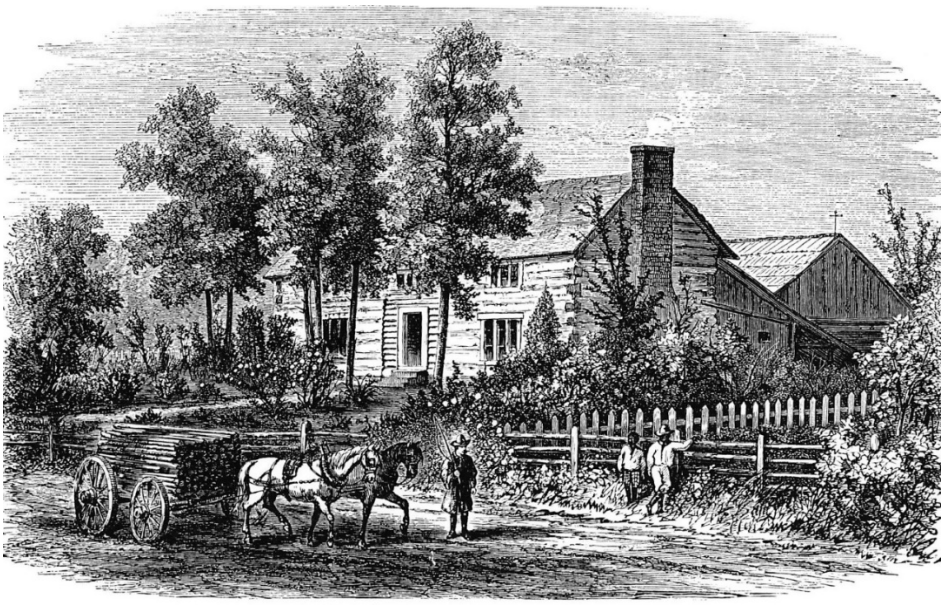


FIGURE 2-11. "Hardscrabble, Built by Capt. Grant." (Source: Albert D. Richardson, *A Personal History of Ulysses S. Grant*, 1868)

In the Spring of 1855, Grant also began to prepare and plant newly cleared fields. From the beginning, Grant's goal as a farmer was to both provide for his family and to grow and sell marketable produce. In December of 1856 following the completion of Hardscrabble, he wrote to his father detailing both his successes and hardships as a farmer.[117]

> Every day I like farming better and I do not doubt but that money is to be made at it. So far I have been laboring under great disadvantages but now that I am on my place, and shall not have to build next summer I think I shall be able to do much better. This year . . .I planted twenty [bushels of potatoes] however and have sold 225 bushels and have about 125 on hand, besides all that I have used. Next summer I shall plant what is left of them

[114] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 102; John Y. Simon, "Grant at Hardscrabble," 192–193. *Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society*, Vol. 36 (1979): 191–201.
[115] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 110–113
[116] Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 78–79; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 111–112; Simon, "Grant at Hardscrabble," 195–196.
[117] Simon, "Grant at Hardscrabble," 194.

> and buy about fifty bushels of choise seed besides. I have in some twenty five acres of wheat that looks better, or did before the cold weather, than any in the neighborhood. My intention is to raise about twenty acres of Irish potatoes, on new ground, five acres of sweet potatoes, about the same of early corn, five or six acres of cabbage, beets, cucumber pickles & mellons and keep a wagon going to market evry day. This last year my place was not half tended because I had but one span of horses, and one hand, and we had to do all the work of the place, living at a distance too [Wish-ton-wish], all the hawling for my building [Hardscrabble], take wood to the city for the support of my family. Since the 1st of April my teams have earned me about fifty dollars per month independent of doing my own work [sic].[118]

Grant went on to note that in 1857 he would likely have to "neglect" his farm in order "to make a living," before becoming independent. He then asked his father for a $500 loan which he stated would "no doubt . . .be a great advantage to me."[119] Two months later in February of 1857 Grant again wrote his father asking for financial assistance. The letter describes the conditions, both materially and financially, under which Grant farmed.

> Spring is now approaching when farmers require not only to till the soil, but to have the wherewith to till it, and to seed it. For two years I have been compelled to farm without either of these facilities, confining my attention therefore principally to oats and corn: two crops which can never pay. . . .I want to vary the crop a little and also to have implements to cultivate with. To this end I am going to make the last appeal to you. . . .It is always usual for parents to five their children assistance in beginning life, . . .and what I ask is not much. . . .With this sum [$500] I can go on and cultivate my ground for marketing and raise no more grain than is necessary for my own use. I have now in the ground twenty-five acres of wheat with the view of getting in that much meadow; . . .I am getting ten or twelve acres more cleared this winter which will turn off about 300 cords of wood that will be valuable next summer and winter; but the choping has to be paid for now. The fact is, without means, it is useless for me to go on farming, and I will have to do what Mr. Dent has given me permission to do; sell the farm and invest elsewhere [sic].[120]

It is not known if Jesse Grant ever responded to his son's requests for a loan, or if he ever sent Grant $500.

Following the death of Julia's mother Ellen in January of 1857, the Grants left Hardscrabble and moved back to White Haven's Main House to assist Frederick Dent with the management of the larger farm.[121]

In an August of 1857 letter to his sister Mary, Grant's description of crop yields characterized the tenuous nature of an agricultural livelihood. "My hard work is now over for the season with a fair prospect of being remunerated in everything but the wheat. My wheat, which would have produced from four to five hundred bushels with a good winter, has yielded only seventy-five. My oats were good, and the corn, if not injured by frost this fall, will be the best I ever raised. My potato crop bids fair to yield fifteen hundred

[118] Ulysses S. Grant to Jesse Root Grant, December 28, 1856, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 334–335.
[119] Ulysses S. Grant to Jesse Root Grant, December 28, 1856, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 334–335; Samuel C. Mahaney, "Every Day I Like Farming Better" *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 114, No. 4 (July 2020): 296.
[120] Ulysses S. Grant to Jesse Root Grant, February 7, 1857, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 336–337.
[121] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 115–116.

bushels or more. Sweet potatoes, melons and cabbages are the only other articles I am raising for market. In fact, the oats and corn I shall not sell."[122]

By 1858, Ulysses and Julia had rented their Hardscrabble property and its adjoining lands to allow Grant to focus fully on Frederick Dent's White Haven property. In another letter to his sister Mary in March of 1858, Grant noted that he had a large farm. "You are aware, I believe, that I have rented out my place and have taken Mr. Dents. There is about 200 acres of ploughed land on it and I shall have, in a few weeks, about 250 acres of woods pasture fenced up besides. Only one side of it and a part of another has to be fenced to take the whole of it in and the rails are all ready." Grant's intention for White Haven was to plant 20 acres of potatoes, 20 acres in corn, 25 acres in oats, 50 acres in wheat, and keeping 25 acres in meadow, clover and Hungarian grass. Perhaps implying the extensive nature of his commitment to farm White Haven and his tempered optimism, Grant also stated, "I do not leave the farm except in cases of urgent necessity. . . .The Spring has opened finely for farming and I hope to do well but I shall wait until the crops are gathered before I make any predictions, . . .before they are got into market, and the money realized upon them."[123]

Unlike other farmers who may have only managed the extensive work to be accomplished, Grant actively led and participated in the difficult physical labor. In the late nineteenth century Mary Robinson, a formerly enslaved cook at White Haven, recalled Grant's work ethic upon his return to White Haven. "I have seen many farmers, but I have never saw one that worked harder than Mr. Grant. He plowed, split rails, and drove his own team. In fact, he had two horses called Bill and Tom which he prized so highly that he would never allow anyone but himself to drive them. I saw he was very fond of all kinds of domestic animals."[124] Although likely biased in her view, Julia Dent Grant too looked favorably on Grant's accomplishments farming Hardscrabble and White Haven. "Ulys was really very successful at farming. His crops yielded well – that is, much better than papa's, but not as much as he anticipated from his calculations on paper."[125] Emma Dent too described Ulysses' work ethic in a positive light. "He worked early and late; his crops were put in always at the right time and cultivated at the right time; they turned out better than the crops of his neighbors. . . .He was not ashamed of rough work on the farm, and, in fact, he liked it. Grant turned farmer after he left the army, not because he couldn't do anything else, but because he wanted to be a farmer."[126] In looking back on his farming days at White Haven during his Presidency, Grant is reported to have said "those were happy days; for I was doing the best I could to support my family."[127]

By the fall of 1858, Frederick Dent and Ulysses S. Grant made the decision to cease farming at White Haven. The combination of Grant's persistent illness, the inability to generate enough income to meet their financial obligations, and an offer from Ulysses' father to come join him in business in Kentucky, all contributed to this decision. In a letter to his father, Grant described their joint decision. "Mr. Dent and myself will make a sale this fall and get clear of all the stock on the place, and then rent out the cleared land and sell about 400 acres of the north end of the place. As I explained to you, this will include my

[122] Ulysses S. Grant to Mary Grant, August 22, 1857, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 338.
[123] Ulysses S. Grant to Mary Grant, March 21, 1858, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 340–341.
[124] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 102–105; "An Interview with Mary Robinson, Formerly Enslaved at White Haven," Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, https://www.nps.gov/articles/an-interview-with-mary-robinson-formerly-enslaved-at-white-haven.htm (accessed November 1, 202).
[125] Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 77.
[126] Casey, "When Grant Went A-Courtin'," 21.
[127] J.T. Headley, *The Life and Travels of General Grant* (Philadelphia: Hubbard Bros., 1879), 43.

place." In Grant's Memoirs however, he describes the decision to leave farming in a different light noting the long work that he had put into the effort but also an illness that likely restricted his ability to contribute to and manage the required work. "I worked very hard, never losing a day because of bad weather, and accomplished the object in a moderate way. If nothing else could be done I would load a cord of wood on a wagon and take it to the City for sale. I managed to keep along very well until 1858, when I was attacked by fever and ague. I had suffered very severely and for a long time from this disease, while a boy in Ohio. It lasted now over a year, and while it did not keep me in the house, it did interfere greatly with the amount of work I was able to perform. In the Fall of 1858, I sold out my stock, crops and farming utensils at auction, and gave up farming."[128]

The Grants and Enslaved African Americans at White Haven

While he was raised by parents who opposed slavery and grew up in a free state and a community in southwestern Ohio that subsequently became a stop on the Underground Railroad, Grant married into family that enslaved African Americans and spent a good bit of time living in the slave state of Missouri. On his visits to the Dent family and White Haven as a White guest prior to his marriage, enslaved individuals cooked for him and provided for all his needs. During the years that he and Julia resided at Hardscrabble and White Haven, Grant was thoroughly enmeshed within the system of slavery, relying on enslaved individuals to provide labor for him and to serve within his and Julia's household. Given the seeming juxtaposition of his upbringing in Ohio and his early adult life in St. Louis, Grant seemed to carve out his own middle ground on slavery. In a wide-ranging letter to his father in August of 1862, Grant briefly outlined his position on slavery. "I have no hobby of my own with regard to the negro, either to effect his freedom or to continue his bondage. If Congress pass any law and the President approves, I am willing to execute it." A year later in an oft-noted letter to the staunch abolitionist Sen. Elihu Washburne in August of 1863, Grant tried to reassure the Senator of his motives, reflectively noting "I never was an Abolitionest, not even what could be called anti slavery, but I try to judge farely & honestly and it become patent to my mind early in the rebellion that the North & South could never live at peace with each other except as one nation, and that without Slavery [sic]."[129]

Indeed, scholars have noted that Grant was fully aware that his move to White Haven in 1854 placed him within a plantation system and an economy based on the labor of enslaved individuals. Likewise, he was clearly willing to participate in and benefit from that forced labor.[130] Julia's sister, Emma Dent, also noted Grant's willingness to participate in and benefit from slavery. "And although I know that he was opposed to human slavery as an institution, I do not think that he was at any time a very rank abolitionist, or that he opposed it so violently that the acceptance of Julia's slaves had to be forced upon him."[131]

Upon his marriage, Grant also gained the labor and servitude of the then enslaved teens to young adults given to Julia by her father. According to Emma Dent, "…at her marriage Julia, of course, brought her

[128] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 258; Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 80; Ulysses S. Grant to Jesse Root Grant, October 1, 1858, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 344; Marszalek, ed., *Personal Memoirs*, 147; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 117–118. Jesse Root Grant's offer to his son to join him in business in Covington, Kentucky never materialized.
[129] Ulysses S. Grant to Jesse Root Grant, August 3, 1862, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 5: 263–264; Ulysses S. Grant to Elihu Washburne, August 30, 1863, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 9: 217–218.
[130] Nicholas W. Sacco, "'I Never Was an Abolitionist.' Ulysses S. Grant and Slavery, 1854–1863," 415. *Journal of the Civil War Era*, Volume 9 (September 2019): 410–437.
[131] Emma Dent Casey, "When Grant Went A-Courtin'," 20.

…[enslaved] to Captain Grant."[132] From 1854 onwards these individuals, Eliza, Jule, John and Dan were part of the Grant household at White Haven and labored for the benefit of their White owners.[133] While living at White Haven with Julia, enslaved individuals helped Grant build their first residence, Hardscrabble. While John and Dan likely assisted Grant in clearing land, cutting and hauling logs on a regular basis and constructing the residence, the Grants also received assistance from the larger White and Black neighbors during their three-day raising of their new home.[134] John and Dan were also often sent to St. Louis with a wagon to sell firewood harvested from Ulysses and Julia's 80-acre parcel. As Emma Dent recalled, "his negroes cut the wood and he often sent one of them to the city with a load to sell to the families of Mr. Blow and Mr. Bernard."[135]

Sometime between 1854 and 1858 Grant purchased from his father-in-law, Frederick Dent, an enslaved man named William Jones. Although no document supports a specific date when this purchase was made, the fact remains that Ulysses S. Grant acknowledged the purchase only in the spring of 1859. Very little information exists on what tasks Jones may have performed laboring for Grant, but it is assumed that he assisted him in the establishment, maintenance and upkeep of the 80-acre Hardscrabble parcel including clearing land, building his residence, and preparing, planting and harvesting crops. In March of 1859, prior to his family's move to St. Louis, Grant signed a certificate of manumission freeing William Jones, "aged about thirty-five years, and about five feet seven inches in height and being the same slave purchased by me of Frederick Dent."[136]

Enslaved men and women also helped Grant improve their land and plant and harvest marketable crops. As Emma Dent noted, the 80-acre parcel given to Julia "was good land, and with the aid of the three slaves which father had given Julia they had no fear of not earning a living." [137] Although as previously noted, Grant performed much of the farm labor himself, he could not have been successful without the assistance of enslaved labor. As Emma Dent noted, "he had Dan to help him, and in busy seasons he hired other help, but the bulk of the work he did himself."[138] In a December of 1856 letter to his father, Grant noted that he had only had the assistance of 'one hand,' during the calendar year, likely a reference to an enslaved man, possibly Dan.[139]

In early 1857 when the Grants moved from Hardscrabble to White Haven to assist Frederick Dent after the death of his wife Ellen, Ulysses took over management of the day-to-day operation of the larger farm. In this capacity, Grant supervised the enslaved African Americans owned by Frederick Dent. In a letter to his sister Mary Grant in the spring of 1858, Grant noted that "I now have three negro men, two hired by the year and one of Mr. Dents, which, with my own help, I think, will enable me to do farming pretty well, with assistance in harvest." One of the two enslaved men hired by Grant in 1858 was named George. George, part of the estate of Francis S. Sublette, was hired for the year by Grant for the sum of $116.35. It

[132] Emma Dent Casey, "When Grant Went A-Courtin'," 20.
[133] Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 80–81.
[134] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 103–104, 111–112; Hamlin Garland, *Ulysses S. Grant, His Life and Character* (New York: Doubleday & McClure Co., 1898), 133.
[135] Casey, "When Grant Went A-Courtin'," 20–21; Simon, "Grant at Hardscrabble," 194.
[136] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 124; Manumission of William Jones, March 29, 1859, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 347; Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 198–199.
[137] Emma Dent Casey, "When Grant Went A-Courtin'," 19.
[138] Emma Dent Casey, "When Grant Went A-Courtin'," 21.
[139] Ulysses S. Grant to Jesse Root Grant, December 28, 1856, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 343.

is believed that the enslaved man referred to as 'one of Mr. Dents,' may have been William Jones.[140] During the summer of 1858, many of the White and Black residents of White Haven became sick with typhoid. Grant noted that in addition to the members of his own family, "some seven of the negroes have been sick."[141]

While Grant never mentioned his own relationship with the enslaved individuals living at White Haven who labored for him, secondary sources note that he was a poor farm manager, at least by the standards of the slave state of Missouri. A popular biographer of Grant's noted that "the use of slaves on the farm . . .was a source of irritation and shame to Grant. Jefferson Sappington told me that he and Grant used to work in the fields with the blacks. He said with glee, 'Grant was helpless when it came to making slaves work,' and Mrs. Boggs corroborated this. 'He was no hand to manage negroes,' she said. 'He couldn't force them to do anything. He wouldn't whip them. He was too gentle and good tempered and besides he was not a slavery man." [142] Hamlin later summarized, "he seldom talked politics, but his neighbors all considered him a Northern man in feeling and education. They suspected an opposition to slavery. Whatever his real wish in the matter, he acquiesced to the extent of making use of the negroes left in his charge."

In March of 1859, when Ulysses and Julia moved to a rented house in St. Louis following his partnership with Harry Boggs, the four enslaved African Americans given to Julia by her father, Eliza, Jule, John and Dan, were brought with them. As Julia recalled, "we had sold our farm, horses, farming implements, and crops. The four slaves we kept." With the exception of 1860 when they were hired out, these enslaved African Americans remained a part of the Grant household for the next few years. In a letter to his father Grant noted Julia's reluctance to travel because "she could not go without a servant and she was afraid that landing so often as she would have to do in free states she might have some trouble."[143] Upon the initiation of war and Grant's second term of service in the Army, as well as the fact that Frederick Dent had begun to sell the enslaved individuals he had given to his daughters, Grant wrote to Julia in 1862 describing his mixed emotions about his wife's enslaved men and women and presaging the end of the 'rebellion.' "I would not give anything for you to have any of them [enslaved African Americans] as it is not probable we will ever live in a slave state again but would not like to see them sold under the hammer."[144]

In August of 1859 Grant formalized the transaction selling their 80-acre Hardscrabble parcel to Joseph White. The deed of sale, with Frederick Dent as the grantor, entailed an exchange of property where White received Hardscrabble, and the Grants received White's residence in St. Louis and several promissory notes. White was also required to pay off the mortgage on his residence.[145]

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[140] Ulysses S. Grant to Mary Grant, March 21, 1858, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 340–341; "Ulysses S. Grant, Slavery, and the 'Hiring Out System' in St. Louis," *Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site*, https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/ulysses-s-grant-slavery-and-the-hiring-out-system-in-st-louis.htm (accessed November 1, 2022).
[141] Ulysses S. Grant to Mary Grant, September 7, 1858, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 343.
[142] Garland, *U.S. Grant, His Life and Character*, xiii–xiv, 137. It is understood that Garland sought to characterize Grant in a positive light in his dealings with enslaved African Americans.
[143] Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 80–81; Ulysses S. Grant to Jesse Root Grant, March 12, 1859, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 345–346; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 118–120.
[144] Ulysses S. Grant to Julia Dent Grant, May 16, 1862, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 5: 123–124; Sanfilippo, "Slavery at White Haven," 4.
[145] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 121.

The Grants in St. Louis, Missouri, and Galena, Illinois (1859–1861)

Between 1859 and 1860, Ulysses and Julia and their family moved from White Haven to St. Louis to join the firm of Boggs and Grant, and then moved on to Galena, Illinois to join his family's leather goods store managed by his younger brothers, Simpson and Orville, in mid-1860. As previously noted, and prior to moving to the free state of Illinois, Ulysses and Julia rented out the four enslaved individuals, Eliza, Jule, John and Dan, given to her by her father.[146]

On April 12, 1861, the South Carolina militia began firing on Fort Sumter, a federally held fortification located in the Charleston, South Carolina harbor. Two days later on April 14, 1861, after succumbing to continuous bombardment, the federal forces stationed at Fort Sumter evacuated and surrendered to the South Carolina militia. By mid-April of 1861 Grant had begun attending meetings about the war in Galena and was leading and drilling volunteers. A month later, on May 24, 1861, Ulysses S. Grant offered his services to the U.S. Government "until the close of the War, in such capacity as may be offered. I would say that in view of my present age, and length of service, I feel myself competent to command a Regiment if the President, in his judgement, should see fit to entrust one to me." Shortly thereafter, Grant was appointed Colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteer Regiment by the Governor of Illinois, Richard Yates.[147]

Landscape Characteristics

During the Dent tenure between 1820 and 1865, White Haven came under full development. In addition to the construction of additions to the Main House, as well as numerous new outbuildings and support structures, significant acreage was improved and utilized for growing crops and livestock pasture. Several acres of orchards had also been planted. These crop fields, pastures, and orchards were also likely fenced. The domestic core surrounding the Main House was also fenced, most likely to keep wandering livestock out and to define and bound specific functional areas. Circulation was composed of at least one north-south oriented road linking the east façade of the Main House with Gravois Creek to the south and points north, as well as a secondary road connected to it leading to the barn and agricultural complex. Pedestrian paths, composed of articulated flat stone, are documented linking the front of the residence with a gate in the fencing, as well as archeologically identified paths and paving in more heavily utilized functional spaces to the rear or west of the residence. By the mid-nineteenth century, historic images also document the intentional selection and cultivation of large shade trees surrounding the residence and support structures. Sometime between 1850 and 1857, Mary E. Dent and Ellen Wrenshall Dent were buried at an unknown location at White Haven.

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[146] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 118–131; Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 80–81; Marszalek, ed., *Personal Memoirs*, 150.

[147] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 131, 150–155, 158–159; Ulysses S. Grant to Jesse R. Grant, April 21, 1861, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 2: 6–7; Ulysses S. Grant to Col. L. Thomas, Adjt. Gen. U.S.A, May 24, 1861, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 2: 35–36; Sacco, "I Never was an Abolitionist," 427–428.

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Legend

- Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site boundary
- Stream
- Farm road
- Footpath
- Fence
- Building/structure
- Tree potentially present during this period
- Other vegetation (not extant 2024)

Log cabins [possibly enslaved quarters] "behind" the Main House *[exact size and location unknown]*

A spring house was constructed between 1820 and 1840 *[exact size and location unknown]*

Ice House constructed between 1820 and 1840

Dent's field likely farmed by enslaved African Americans

Possible alignment of Prairie Spring

Stone Building constructed between 1820 and 1840

East wing constructed between 1846 and 1868

to fields and orchard

Possible location of orchard

Black oak potentially dating to 1829

Approximate location of the vegetable garden

Rear porch and new roof for the Hunt addition constructed between 1835 and 1840

Formal stone path to house, present by about 1840 *[exact alignment unknown]*

Cistern

Split log fence marking field boundary c.1840

Rear porch roof extended between 1840 and 1860

Main House

Picket fence present by about 1840, replaced by board fence c.1860 *[approximate location shown]*

Modern boundary of Ulysses S. Grant NHS

Black oaks potentially dating to the 1850s

West wing constructed of vertical logs between 1835 and 1840; possibly constructed as a free-standing cabin elsewhere on the property in the mid-1830s, relocated and joined to primary residence

Approximate location of dirt and gravel lane, present by about 1840

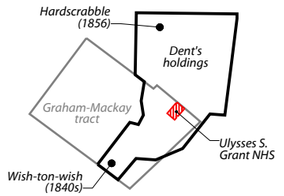
Limestone cistern or "barn well" possibly associated with log barn

Approximate location of the log barn present in 1818; potentially the "stable" described in the 1846 sale advertisement

Dent's field likely farmed by enslaved African Americans

Gravois Creek

to Gravois Road



Note: burial locations not depicted

N

0 50' 100' 200'

Map 2-4. Period Plan, 1820–1862

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, Cultural Landscape Report

Ulysses S. and Julia D. Grant as Active Owners of White Haven (1862–1876)

Map 2-4. Period Plan: 1820–1862 and Map 2-5. Period Plan: 1862–1888

Generalship and Presidency (1861–1877)

Over the course of five years Ulysses S. Grant's service in the U.S. Army saw him rise from Colonel to Brigadier-General, to Major-General in the U.S. Volunteers, commanding numerous districts and leading assaults on Confederate held territory. From Major-General he rose to Lieutenant-General leading to the Confederate surrender at Appomattox, Virginia. Following the war, Grant was promoted to General of the U.S. Army on July 25, 1866, commanding all Federal forces. He would hold the position of General of the U.S. Army until he was sworn in as President of the United States in early 1869. Although Grant's military commitments in Tennessee and Mississippi kept him constantly travelling, Julia and their children would occasionally join him in military camp.[148]

As Grant began to assume more responsibility with his rising rank, and as he began to personally encounter formerly enslaved African Americans with greater regularity, he also began to comment to friends and relatives about "the doom of slavery," the aim of the war, and his views on African Americans. Although frequently brief in substance, these comments reflect Grant's changing views towards enslaved, and later newly freed African Americans. In a May of 1861 letter to his father, Grant perceived slavery, and enslaved African Americans, as a problem that would work itself out through warfare, or though armed revolution. Following the repeated arrival of significant numbers of 'contraband' in a Mississippi camp, in a late summer of 1862 letter to his sister Mary, Grant reflected on both the initiative and risk taking of freedmen noting the impact of attrition that their escape would have on the south. "Their institution [enslaved African Americans] are beginning to have ideas of their own and every time an expedition goes out more or less of them follow in the wake of the army and come into camp. I am using them as teamsters, Hospital attendants, company cooks & c. thus saving soldiers to carry the musket. I don't know what is to become of these poor people in the end but it [is] weakening the enemy to take them from them. . . .The rebels will have a good time getting in their crops this Fall."[149]

Particularly during the 1862-1863 period, the number of formerly enslaved African Americans that escaped to relative safety behind Federal lines increased dramatically. The large number of individuals seeking refuge in military encampments created practical problems of housing and feeding the influx of dependent families, and logistical problems of drawing labor and supplies from the U.S. troops and in some cases prohibiting military advancements. Although abiding by existing laws regarding the treatment of 'contraband,' in late 1862 Grant came up with a unique solution: the creation of semi-permanent encampments for freedmen and their families. Grant envisioned a practical model where enslaved individuals would live in abandoned houses of former Confederates and get paid for working in the fields of abandoned southern plantations harvesting valuable agricultural products such as corn, wheat and

[148] "Ulysses S. Grant Military Service," *Ulysses S. Grant Presidential Library*, https://www.usgrantlibrary.org/usgrant/military (accessed November 29, 2022); Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 166–167.
[149] Ulysses S. Grant to Jesse Root Grant, May 6, 1861, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 2: 20–22; Ulysses S. Grant to Mary Grant, August 19, 1862, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 5: 310–311; Ulysses S. Grant to Frederick Dent, April 19, 1861, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 2: 3–4.

other comestibles as well as valuable cash crops including tobacco and cotton. The work of contraband families would be supervised by Federal authorities. To turn his idea from vision to reality, Grant appointed Chaplain John Eaton to supervise the development and implementation of the plan. Although Grant's encampments certainly helped aid freedmen and their families, the entrenched racism of many U.S. officers, and over time the overcrowded work and living conditions and made life difficult.[150]

By 1863, however, several events that would have a profound influence on Ulysses S. Grant occurred in rapid succession. On January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation that freed all enslaved people in states not under the control of Federal forces. Several months later in late May of 1863, the War Department created the Bureau of Colored Troops.[151] Ulysses S. Grant, then Major-General of the U.S. Army, wrote to President Lincoln confirming his support for the War Department's order, and noting his efforts to recruit new volunteers. "I have given the subject of arming the negro my hearty support. This, with the emancipation of the negro, is the heavy blow yet given the Confederacy. . . .There has been great difficulty in getting able bodied negroes to fill up the colored regiments. . . .I am now however sending two expeditions . . .that I expect will bring back a large number [of recruits.] I have ordered recruiting officers to accompany these expeditions."[152] By late August of 1863, Grant firmly expressed his belief to Senator Washburne that the United States needed to be reunified, and that while he did not consider himself an abolitionist, he knew that slavery needed to be abolished.[153]

Following the surrender at Appomattox in April of 1865, and as commander of the U.S. Army, Grant assumed a direct role in the military enforcement of Federal laws designed to protect newly emancipated African Americans, as well as enforce Freedmen's Bureau directives. In March of 1865 Congress had established the Bureau for the Relief of Freemen and Refugees, or the Freedmen's Bureau. The bill enabled the Freedmen's Bureau to care for newly emancipated African Americans through the provisioning of food, clothing, housing and necessary medical treatment.[154] Grant personally sought to find out about relationships between Blacks and Whites, and actively sought to extend the influence of the Army in enforcement of all Federal laws. In late November of 1865 Grant initiated a trip through the greater South, visiting Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia to see first-hand conditions on the ground and to better understand problems that had arisen. The report of his trip stated the necessity of a continued military force within former Confederate states to maintain law and order, and the need for the continued presence of the Freedmen's Bureau. Passed by Congress in the beginning of

[150] "General Grant and the Creation of Contraband Camps During the Vicksburg Campaign," Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/general-grant-and-the-creation-of-contraband-camps-during-the-vicksburg-campaign.htm (accessed November 27, 2023).
[151] "The United States Colored Troops," *American Battlefield Trust*, https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/united-states-colored-troops#:~:text=On%20May%2022%2C%201863%2C%20the,States%20Colored%20Troops%2C%20or%20USCT (accessed November 29, 2022).
[152] Ulysses S. Grant to Abraham Lincoln, August 23, 1863, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 9: 195–196.
[153] Ulysses S. Grant to Jesse Root Grant, August 3, 1862, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 5. 263–264; Ulysses S. Grant to Elihu Washburne, August 30, 1863, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 9: 217–218.
[154] "Freedmen's Bureau Acts of 1865 and 1866," *Senate Historical Office, United States Senate*, https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/generic/FreedmensBureau.htm#:~:text=On%20March%203%2C%201865%2C%20Congress,including%20newly%20freed%20African%20Americans (accessed November 29, 2022). The bill establishing the Freedmen's Bureau was extended and expanded on February 15, 1866. President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on April 16, 1865, a month after signing the Freedmen's Bureau Act.

the year, in December of 1865 the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution abolishing slavery in the United States was ratified by the states. Upon returning to Washington, D.C., in December of 1865 Grant ordered his territorial field officers in the south to forward to him regular lists of racially motivated outrages. A month later he ordered the military to protect newly freed African Americans and Freedmen's Bureau agents. Following the passage of the Civil Rights Act in April of 1866, a bill extending citizenship and rights to all, and prohibiting deprivation of these rights "on the basis of race, color, or prior condition of slavery or involuntary servitude," in mid-1866 Grant again issued an order requiring the U.S. Army to enforce civil rights for all citizens. On June 13, 1866, Congress passed the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Ratified by the states a month later, the 14th Amendment defined citizenship as "all persons born or naturalized in the United States," and forbid all states from making any law that denied "any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."[155]

Over the next two years, and between 1867 and 1868, Congress passed several Acts subsequently named the Reconstruction Acts. These Acts were designed to spell out what was required of former Confederate states to rejoin the Union, specifically targeting military control districts, the passage of new constitutions, and the ratification of the 13th and 14th Amendments.[156]

Grant's rise in national popularity, his prominent military role in actively enforcing Civil Rights, and his increasing political power in Washington, D.C., led to his nomination as the Republican candidate for President on May 21, 1868. Grant was elected President of the United States on November 3, 1868. He would go on to serve two terms as President between March of 1869 and March of 1877. Immediately after taking office, Grant urged the states to ratify the 15th Amendment passed by Congress in February of 1869. The 15th Amendment, which prevented states from denying male citizens the right to vote, was ratified in March of 1870 and signed by President Grant.

While the passage and ratification of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments guaranteed citizenship and rights to newly freed African Americans on paper, groups of private and public individuals had formed in many states to blunt these Acts and conduct organized terror campaigns focused on intimidating African Americans from realizing these rights. In response, and between 1870 and 1871, Congressed passed several Enforcement Acts, known as the Force Acts, which prohibited individuals and groups from violating citizens constitutionally granted rights.[157] In mid-1870, President Grant signed an Act creating the Department of Justice as the Federal entity that was assigned all civil and criminal cases concerning the United States. Grant also initiated a more active role in fighting the all-too-common racial atrocities committed by the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). Using evidence from a report on KKK activities, in April of 1871 Congress passed and President Grant signed the third Enforcement Act, known as the Ku Klux Klan Act, which enabled criminal penalties and allowed the Federal Government to step in and try cases when local officials refused to act.[158]

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[155] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 206–209. In passing the Civil Rights Act of 1866, Congress overrode a veto from then President Andrew Johnson.
[156] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 211, 214.
[157] "The Enforcement Acts of 1870 and 1871," *Senate Historical Office, United States Senate*, https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/generic/EnforcementActs.htm#:~:text=In%20its%20first%20effort%20to,intention%20of%20violating%20citizens'%20constitutional (accessed November 29, 2022.
[158] "President Grant Takes on the Ku-Klux-Klan," Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, 2022, https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/president-grant-takes-on-the-ku-klux-klan.htm (accessed November 29).

Although introduced in 1870, Congress only passed the Civil Rights Act in February of 1875, and President Grant signed the bill a month later. The bill guaranteed all citizens access to public schools, churches, cemeteries, and theaters regardless of race, and also prohibited states and localities from barring a person from serving on a jury because of their race.[159]

By May of 1875 President Grant had become mired in a scandal involving the collection of taxes for distillery licenses and production. First coming to public notice in mid-1875, the illegal practices began in the early 1870s in St. Louis. Inspectors and revenue collectors were bribed with money and in return would issue tax stamps when taxes had not been paid and ignore excess production. Formal criminal investigations extended to Grant's close friends, relatives and administration officials and, although President Grant was never implicated, he too came under suspicion.[160] By the end of his second term, the Whiskey Ring scandal had overwhelmed Grant's personal life and tarnished his Presidential legacy.

Reacquisition of White Haven Lands (1862–1868)

Between 1862 and 1867, Ulysses and Julia struggled to repossess their 80-acre Hardscrabble parcel. Joseph White, the then owner, had stopped making payments on it and had also stopped making mortgage payments on the St. Louis home he had given the Grants in exchange. Finally, in February of 1863, White's default on the payments due on Hardscrabble led to its sale at auction. Julia purchased the property for $1,000. Unbeknownst to Grant however, Julia then rented Hardscrabble again to White for a two-year period. By January of 1865 Grant had filed suit against White for non-payment of rent. After several years in court, and a decision by the Missouri Supreme Court, the Grants were finally able to evict White in 1867.[161]

In the second half of 1863 the Grants began a five-year long effort to re-purchase the White Haven lands formerly owned by Frederick Dent. As the entire 862-acre White Haven farm was now owned by John C. Dent through his purchase in 1861, the Grants had to acquire deeds from both John and his siblings. In May and September of 1863, Ulysses and Julia acquired 120 acres of former White Haven lands including the 80-acre Hardscrabble parcel, and approximately 40 acres of the Wish-ton-Wish parcel (Figure 2-12) formerly owned by Julia's brother Lewis.[162]

[159] "Landmark Legislation: Civil Rights Act of 1875," *Senate Historical Office, United States Senate*, https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/generic/CivilRightsAct1875.htm#:~:text=The%20bill%20guaranteed%20all%20citizens,schools%2C%20churches%2C%20and%20cemeteries (accessed November 29, 2022).
[160] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 251–253.
[161] Marshall D. Hier, "*Grant vs. White*: The Battle for Hardscrabble," 35-39. *The St. Louis Bar Journal*, Vol. 65, No. 4 (Spring 2019); Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 168, 225; Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 132–134.
[162] Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 133; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 221–222.



FIGURE 2-12. "Wishtonwish – Dent Farm." (Source: Albert D. Richardson, *A Personal History of Ulysses S. Grant*, 1868)

In the Spring of 1865, as owner of White Haven, John C. Dent began to sign over the lands promised to his brothers and sisters by their father Frederick Dent. Simultaneously Grant began to reassemble much of the lands composing White Haven from Frederick Dent, John C. Dent, and his siblings. In December of 1866 he purchased 287 acres straddling Gravois Creek from John C. Dent. He negotiated with David Irvin to pay off Frederick Dent's $5,000 debt taken out in 1843. In January of 1867 Grant also bought out Emma's, George's, and Fred's interests in White Haven. By October of 1868, Grant had repurchased the entire 862 acres formerly owned by Frederick Dent.[163]

Managing White Haven from Washington, D.C. (1868–1875)

Ulysses and Julia repurchased the White Haven lands for several reasons. The property, of course, was sentimental to Julia as the place where she grew up (Figure 2-13). It was also sentimental to the couple as the place where they first met and where Ulysses courted Julia. But with Lee's surrender at Appomattox in 1865, Grant had also begun to form an interest in farming the property again. In a late 1866 letter to his

[163] Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 135–136; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 222–226.

father, Grant wrote "It is my intention to stock it [White Haven] in a small way and keep about three men on it to put the place in meadow and to cultivate it but very little beyond the orchards. There is about twenty acres or more young orchard and with a few acres set out in strawberries and other small fruit the principle work will be marketing hay and fruit and hauling manure to replace what is taken off the ground [sic]." He also noted that he intended to hire William Elrod to manage the property. "I believe Ellrod is honest and will do what I tell him [sic]."[164]

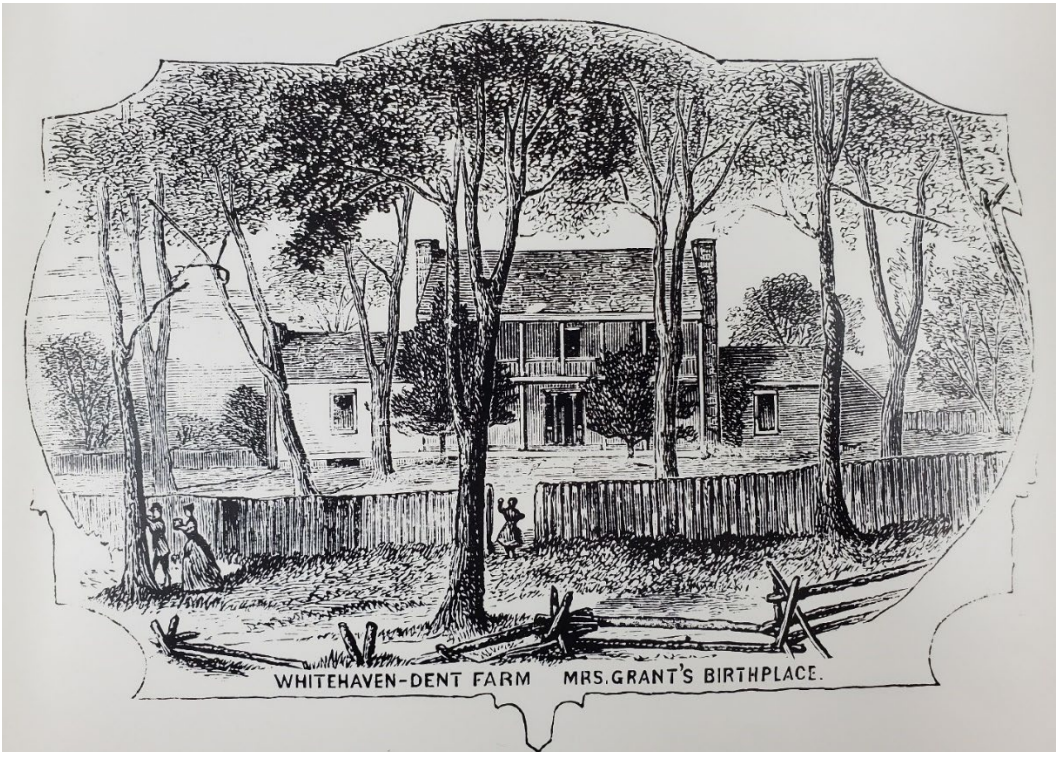


FIGURE 2-13. "White Haven – Dent Farm. Mrs. Grant's Birthplace." (Source: Albert D. Richardson, *A Personal History of Ulysses S. Grant*, 1868)

Between 1865 and 1868, Grant's national popularity, his rising political power, and their occupancy of numerous homes gifted by grateful communities mostly kept the family away from White Haven.[165] Getting his new farm manger, William Elrod, to White Haven after he had consolidated the Dent family lands was more difficult than Grant imagined. Despite Grant's attempts to evict him, the Hardscrabble tenant Joseph White was not compelled to leave until the spring of 1867. Likewise, there was an existing tenant living at White Haven proper who had a lease through the end of the year. As Grant described it in January of 1867, "this leaves me with two ends of the farm on one of which there is no cleared land except what is in orchard, the other is occupied by Mr. White who has kept me out of the place for eight years."[166]

[164] Ulysses S. Grant to Jesse Root Grant, November 7, 1866, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Volume 16: 375. William Elrod was related to Ulysses S. Grant and was the husband of Sarah Simpson, the daughter of Grant's uncle.
[165] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Survey," 226.
[166] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, January 15, 1867, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 17: 27.

William Elrod and his family did not arrive at White Haven until March of 1867 where they resided in the Hardscrabble residence. In a February of 1867 letter to Elrod, Grant informed him of his initial plans for the farm that involved clearing additional lands for pasture and expanding the existing orchards previously established by the Dent family. "I will hire as many men with their own teams to come and break up land and get the whole place in meadow at once. After that there will be no land to cultivate but orchards and my idea is that three men will be sufficient to keep the year round. Many more will have to be hired in harvest and probably in fruit picking."[167] Grant's desire was to grow marketable fruits and farm products that would provide a reliable annual income from their sale in St. Louis, and to develop enough grass land to support the horses and stock he wanted to raise. "All [of the income] that comes off of it [the farm] however I want to expend on it."[168] A survey of the property was prepared ca. 1869–1877 (Figure 2-14), while a drawing of the house appeared in an illustrated journal in 1871 (Figure 2-15).

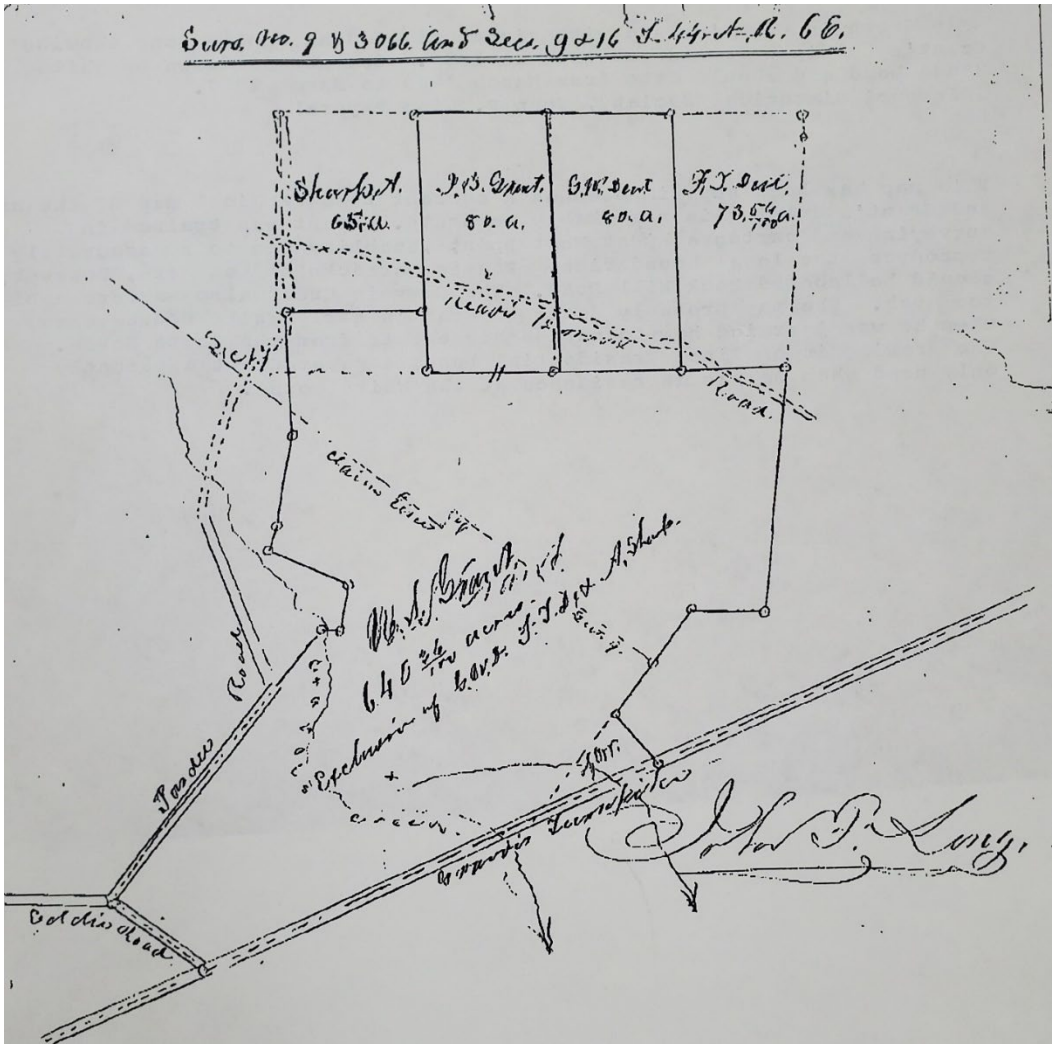


FIGURE 2-14. Survey of 640 acres of land held by U.S. Grant and adjacent parcels held by the heirs of Frederick Dent. Ulysses S. Grant, ca. 1869–1877. (Source: John F. Long Papers, Missouri Historical Society)

[167] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, February 2, 1867, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 17: 28–29; Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 163–164; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 259.
[168] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, October 2, 1867, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 18: 7–8.



FIGURE 2-15. "The Old Dent Homestead on President Grant's Farm, Near St. Louis." (Source: *Every Saturday: An Illustrated Journal,* 1871)

Following Elrod's arrival at White Haven, Grant reiterated his two primary goals. "I have no special direction to give you, with regard to farming, further than you have already received with the exception that I want you to bear in mind that I want to get all the ground in grass as soon as it can be got rich enough, except what will be in fruit. I will put from 25 to 40 acres in fruit as soon as we get possession of the whole place." In preparation for his stock farm, Grant also asked Elrod to pursue the completion of fencing for the boundary of his property as well as its division into fields and lots. "I also want to get, as soon as I can, all the land fenced, the outside fence with board. . . .[using cedar board] you can then make plank fence, as far as they will go, on the outer line of the farm where you think."[169]

Lastly Grant also noted his desire to put up appropriate housing for horses and cattle for the stock farm. "In the course of next year I hope to be able to put up good stabling on the place you will occupy and to commence the raising of good stock." Later in 1867 he again wrote to Elrod, "I will not have a barn built until I go out and locate it and give the plans. I want a good one and with accommodations for quite a number of horses and other stock [sic]." The barn, originally located just outside of the present National Historic Site property at the southern end of Fernald Drive, was not erected until ca. 1868–1869. Built purposefully to stable Grant's horses and other stock, historic images of the barn document that it was a large three bay structure with a center aisle and frame stables on each long side, a cupola, and large doors on the gable ends (Figure 2-16). Wings and dormers were added to the barn by Grant sometime after its initial construction, possibly in the early 1870s. Grant's barn joined the extant log barn or stable likely erected ca. 1818 at the end of the Long family tenure. A buried limestone cistern with pargeted interior in this location most likely dates to the nineteenth century and may be associated with the ca. 1818 log barn and stable, or the Grant-constructed horse barn. This area would come to be the center of livestock housing throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The horse and cow barn is believed to be the only substantial structure constructed at White Haven during Grant's ownership of the property. In addition to the late nineteenth-century [ca. 1870] construction of the Chicken House (HS-5) north of and adjacent to the Ice House (HS-4), O'Bright and Marolf do note that 'Room 4,' a small addition to the

[169] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, March 31, 1867, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 17: 94.

north façade of the western wing may have been constructed during the Elrod tenure as it may appear on the 1875 Frank Leslie illustration of White Haven.[170]



FIGURE 2-16. "Missouri – President Grant's Farm Near St. Louis." Top image shows the broader landscape of White Haven, bottom right shows the Grant Barn, and bottom left shows Wish-ton-wish destroyed by fire. (Source: *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, 1875)

In addition to the construction of his new Barn, Grant also ordered the demolition of several small 'cabins' at White Haven. In early 1867, Grant wrote to Elrod "Besides a number of cabins on my place, which by the way I have directed shall be pulled down, there are three good houses [Wish-ton-wish, Hardscrabble, and White Haven]." Only a few days later, he again noted the same cabins describing them in a bit more detail. "There are also about one dozen log cabins on the place which I have directed to be torn down as soon as you go out. One or two of them can be moved and put up so as to give you additional room. They have windows, doors, floors & c. so that it would take but a short time, with help, to make you quite comfortable." These cabins are believed to be the quarters where enslaved African Americans may have lived. Although the precise location of the cabins is not known, they were likely located a short distance 'behind' the Main House. It is not clear if these structures were located within the current boundary of the National Historic Site, or how many of them may have been demolished or disassembled and relocated in 1867.[171]

[170] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, March 31, 1867, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 17: 94; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, November 21, 1867, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 18: 33; Ulysses S. Gant to William Elrod, February 28, 1871, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 21: 205–206; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.93, 4.12–4.13, 6.1, 6.8–6.9, 7.9–7.10. The Grant Barn was moved into the southeastern corner of the existing National Historic Site ca. 1963 to accommodate proposed residential development.

[171] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, January 15, 1867, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 17: 27; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, January 18, 1867, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 17: 28.

Shortly after William Elrod moved into the Main House at White Haven in 1868, Grant initiated a three-year insurance policy on the property. The $2,000 policy, taken out with the Home Insurance Company of New York on November 16, 1871, insured the "two story wood dwelling including kitchen and office adjoining," and their contents against loss or damage by fire.[172]

Almost immediately Grant began to purchase purebred horses and cows from various locations to stock his White Haven farm. Upon engaging in these farm related activities Grant wrote his agent in St. Louis, Charles W. Ford, expressing a nostalgia for a simpler life. "Now that I have commenced farming there [White Haven] I feel an interest in being on my farm as much as possible."[173] In the spring of 1867 Grant purchased "four mares worth from 8 to 10 thousand dollars, all of them very fast, two to have colts this Spring and Summer, and all four of them next Spring, from the finest trotters in the East." Through the spring of 1868, Grant instructed Elrod on the breeding and care of his horses. "I went yesterday to make arrangements for shipping two horses to you. If I can send them they will probably start from here about Monday next." As someone intimately familiar with horses and breeding, bloodlines were important to Grant. "Have all three of my mares put to a blooded horse. What one I leave entirely to your own judgement. If *Legal Tender* is standing I think it would be well to try him again, but I am not particular. I have two colts here, one of which I hope to raise for a stallion to put on my farm. I also have one in Wisconsin to raise for the same purpose, both well bred both on Sire and dam side [sic]."[174]

Other purebred livestock also captured Grant's attention. In order to build up his dairy herd, in early 1868 Grant urged Elrod to purchase more cows. "When you can it will be well to increase the number of cows on the place, so as to make butter or milk an object." Although Elrod did not purchase cows locally, between 1869 and 1871 Grant purchased a number of Alderney bulls and heifers, a type of dairy cow from the British Channel islands. "Keep the Alderney stock pure and make butter from their milk. They give but little milk but that is very rich and makes butter which will usually bring 25 pr. ct. more than common butter." Grant also experimented with raising sheep, keeping well over one hundred sheep at White Haven between 1869 and 1872 before abandoning the effort. In March of 1872 he instructed Elrod, "I would have none on hand next winter." A limited number of hogs were kept for the personal consumption of the farm manager, his employees, and the Grant family.[175]

As Grant continued to purchase purebred livestock, his farm manager continued to work on fencing the White Haven property. In a May of 1868 letter to Elrod, Grant noted the completion of fences at White

[172] "Policy No. 6177, Home Insurance Company, New York." General U.S. Grant, November 16, 1868. Ms. on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.
[173] Ulysses S. Grant to Charles Ford, April 30, 1867, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 17: 137–138; Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 158–162.
[174] Ulysses S. Grant to Charles Ford, March 24, 1867, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 17: 90; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, March 10, 1868, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol.;18: 188–189 Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, April 28, 1868, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 18: 236; Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 168–174.
[175] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, March 10, 1868, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 18: 188–189; 167–168; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, September 4, 1868, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 19: 30–31; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, October 23, 1870, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 20: 323–324; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, October 26, 1870, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 20: 326–327; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, February 28, 1871, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 21: 205–206; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, March 15, 1872, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 23: 51–52; Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 167–168.

Haven. "I am pleased to know you have the farm all enclosed! After a while we will have stock enough to eat all the grass."[176]

In late 1867 Ulysses learned that a new road [now Grant Road] had been constructed paralleling and north side of Gravois Creek and linking with what was to become Gravois Road on the east (Figure 2-17). "I was aware that a new road had been made up Gravois Creek but supposed it to be far enough from the bank to admit of a fence between the road and the creek. If this is not the case, and you propose to build the fence I spoke of, I would put the plank fence North of the road and take the rails from there to the South side of the creek."[177]

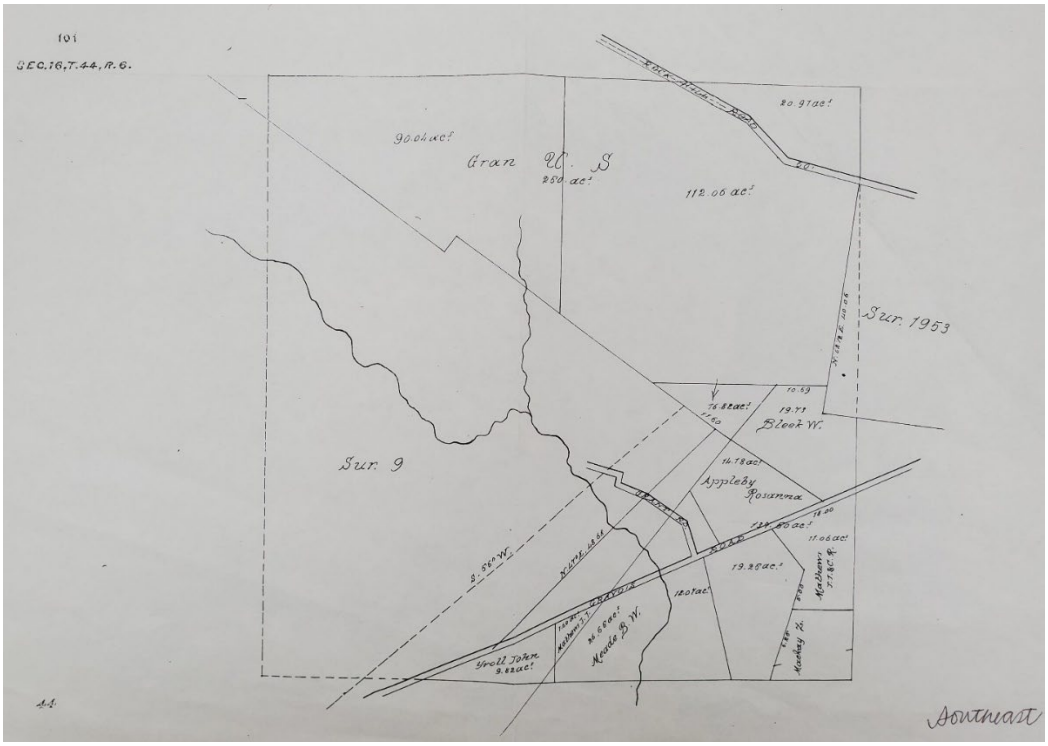


Figure 2-17. Detail, plat showing Township 44 N, Range 6 East and the southeast portion of Survey No. 9, Gravois Creek, and the vicinity of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. St. Louis County Plat Book No. 28, 44. J. P. Guzman, C.E., 1876. (Source: Missouri Historical Society)

Vehicular circulation within White Haven also may have changed during the period between 1866 and 1876. Whereas during the Dent tenure in the pre-Emancipation period, there was only one entrance drive passing in front of and east of the Main House, during the Grant tenure the ca. 1875 Frank Leslie illustration documents the presence of an informal secondary road, likely composed of dirt and gravel, extending west of and to the rear of the Main House and terminating in the vicinity of the Stone Building. Where it crossed a narrow ravine, a simple, flat wooden bridge spanned the intermittent drainage. The same image also documents post and rail fencing surrounding the domestic core including the residence and wings, Stone Building and Ice House, as well as demarcating that Barn and agricultural complex, and newly constructed road adjacent to and north of Gravois Creek (refer to Figure 2-16).

[176] Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 162–163.
[177] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, November 21, 1867, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 18: 32–33.

In addition to the new macadamized road following Gravois Creek, the Missouri Pacific Railroad completed the construction of their new line, the Carondelet and Kirkwood Branch, in 1872. Upon Grant's request, the 100-foot wide right of way ran through White Haven proper. In April of 1872 Grant wrote to Chares W. Ford summarizing his agreement with the railroad. "For my own part I proposed, as soon as the road was spoken of, to give the right of way wherever my land was touched, both on the farm and near Carondelet, and to give five acres off the farm for a depot. Since that, at the suggestion of Mr. Hays, I agreed to make the depot grounds twenty acres." Nearing completion in the summer of 1872, the Carondelet branch of the Pacific Railroad was described as "– now graded and ready for use – passes through the homestead tract, along the east bank of the creek, and within two hundred yards of the house. It occupies ten acres of the land." A station and water tank were noted to be constructed adjacent to the line opposite Grant's barns.[178]

Cash crops grown at White Haven consisted predominantly of wheat and corn. However, Grant also instructed Elrod to plant grasses that would improve his pastures and support his horses and cattle. By mid-1868, all of the tenants had been removed from White Haven and Grant intended to plant their lands "in oats and clover. . . .If they are rich enough, you can put in wheat and timothy this fall." Grant also experimented with seed varieties, sending his farm manager wheat seed in the summer of 1870. During the winter, livestock were fed on carrots and turnips.[179]

As a farmer, Grant was aware that the productivity of his crops and pasture land depended upon the productivity of his soils. Grant practiced standard soil fertilization methods of the period. In addition to spreading manure on the fields, Grant also manufactured lime to be used on his fields. White Haven's lime kiln was likely constructed in late 1871. Grant had sent Elrod money to build "a good sized one," suggesting a location near Gravois Creek. A year later in March of 1872 Grant enquired of Elrod if any lime had yet been used on the fields as he was curious to hear of the effect it would have on clover.[180]

In addition to the numerous varieties of fruit trees that dated to the Dent family occupation of the property, Grant also planned to expand the existing orchards at White Haven. While grapes were grown for consumption of the farm during the Dent tenure, Grant was interested in growing varietals of grapes that could be sold in St. Louis to make wine. Winemaking and grape growing had a long history in Missouri, and with the arrival of German immigrants with wine-making skills, regional production took off.[181] In late 1868, Elrod had begun clearing additional land for grape vines. Grant advised him to acquire additional grapes in the spring and continue their planting "as far as profitable." Grant also recommended

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[178] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.64; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 260; "White Haven. The Farm of President Grant," *The Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), July 28, 1872. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; "The President's Farm," *Milwaukee Times*, March 18, 1874. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; Ulysses S. Grant to Charles W. Ford, April 6, 1872, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 23: 60; "The Farm of President Grant, Near St. Louis, Mo.," *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, October 16, 1875; Anonymous, "Notes regarding Missouri Pacific Railroad," np. Ms. on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[179] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, May 27, 1868, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 18: 263; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 260; Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 163–165.

[180] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 7.16; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, July 8, 1871, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 22: 57; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, March 15, 1872, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 23: 51–52.

[181] Patrick Byers, et al, ed., "Growing Grapes in Missouri," MS-29. (Mountain Grove, Missouri: State Fruit Experiment Station, Missouri State University, 2003), 1.

planting an additional acre of Catawba, a grape he deemed marketable. In 1870 Grant again encouraged Elrod to expand the grape vineyards. "As it is now getting to be about time to commence Spring work I will state a few things I want done on the farm. I want you to continue getting out grapes until as much of the field in front of the house as is suited to that purpose is filled up. I would not put out many this year, and would be careful that all that you do set out are well done." Elrod also planted Concord grapes at White Haven, a grape that Grant subsequently discouraged. ". . .After visiting the farm I visited a wine sellar in the city. It has changed my theory entirely. I find that the Concord grape has no market now, as a wine grape, and to raise more than you have now set out will probably prove a loss. At your convenience some time find out just what grape will find a ready market and plant none other [sic]."[182]

In addition to making White Haven a self-sustaining stock farm, Grant was also interested in preserving and enhancing its beauty. On several occasions, Grant instructed Elrod to manage his woodlands, preserving as much as possible and cutting and clearing trees only as required. "You understand that I want to be very careful of the timber not for the intrinsic value the timber will have thereafter, but because I want the wood land for ornament. I want the whole of it cleared out ultimately so as to leave the remaining trees about the right distance apart to grow thriftily and to look well." Likewise, even though it was old and producing less, Grant requested that Elrod leave the old Dent orchard "near your house [White Haven], . . .I want kept particularly whether it bears good fruit or not."[183]

By late 1870 the removal of all tenants, the various improvements in fencing and cleared land, and the expansions of orchard and pasture land that had been accomplished by Elrod culminated in a visible transformation of White Haven. As Grant noted, "the farm is in fine condition, much better than I ever saw. Elrod has 75 acres of corn which will average more than 50 bushels to the acre. Now, while he is not busy, two of his hands are making $100 pr. week with his thrashing machine around the immediate neighborhood [sic]."[184]

The 1870 Census of Agriculture reflected the productivity of Elrod's efforts. In that year White Haven was composed of 300 acres of improved land and 360 acres of unimproved land and was valued at $66,000. Grant's farm produced 30 tons of hay, 2,000 bushels of Indian corn, 1,200 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of Irish potatoes and 50 bushels of sweet potatoes. His dairy cows produced 900 pounds of butter. Livestock on the farm included 11 horses, 8 dairy cows and 5 cattle, 130 sheep and 30 pigs valued at $2,150.[185]

Shortly following Grant's election to the presidency in November of 1868, the national media became interested in his pre-military life, and particularly his time spent at White Haven as a farmer. Throughout the first half of the 1870s, many newspapers sent reporters to visit White Haven, and in the process described it in some detail. The former Dent residence at White Haven was described as having "two stories, with five rooms. A porch has since been added. The windows are small, the glass being eight by ten inches – the largest size made of that day. The house stands on the side of a hill sloping westward, within two or three hundred yards of the Gravois, and near a large spring. The old 'Spanish trace,' or road,

[182] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, August 24, 1868, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 19: 30–31; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, March 27, 1870. in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 20: 127–128; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, August 24, 1870. in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 20: 259–260; Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 164.
[183] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, October 2, 1867, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 18: 7–8; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, August 24, 1870, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 20: 259–160.
[184] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, August 18, 1870, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 20: 224–225.
[185] *Ninth U.S. Census, 1870*. Productions of Agriculture, Carondelet Township, St. Louis County, Missouri.

leading from St. Louis to Ste. Genevieve, ran within a few feet of the door, which fronts to the south. It is now a private road, having been abandoned for public use when the present Gravois road was located. The old trace runs through a narrow lane in front of the mansion, and is shaded at this part by rows of black locusts planted fifty years ago." When asked about the residence, the farm manager William Elrod replied, "I repaired the house a spell ago, . . .and Mrs. Grant gave orders to have it looking as it used to when she was a girl, near as we could. So I didn't change the general appearance of it any."[186]

Beyond the Main House, visitors to White Haven described its transformation from a run-down farm to its present improved state. "Mr. Elrod has had charge of the farm for five years. He found it in a dilapidated condition – barns and outhouses decayed, . . .fields overgrown with weeds, roads washed into gullies, and everything sadly 'out of kilter.' He has gradually brought order out of chaos, and by the time the owner is ready to take personal possession, in 1877, the place will be restored to the ancient beauty and fertility." Other structures at White Haven noted to have been constructed during the Grant tenure included "a cattle barn for forty head of cattle, a stable for the same number of horses, a carriage-shed, corn crib, etc. The cattle and horse stables are substantial plank structures, with capacious hay lofts, stalls, etc." A well and cistern were also located in the vicinity of the Barn and stables.[187]

The larger farm and its lands were generally described as productive and bountiful. ". . .The land is hilly and has become somewhat impoverished by long cultivation, but still produces excellent crops. The wheat, oats, rye, timothy, & c. recently harvested, yielded well, while the corn is very promising, and will yield at least 50 bushels to the acre. . . .The bottom lands are narrow but very productive, and the hills are well adapted to the culture of the grape, fruit & c." ". . .The farm – or plantation we might say, consists of . . .a remarkably fertile soil, fenced off in pastures, meadows, plow land, and wood lots, about the same as other farms of this size. "There are 114 acres in corn, which will yield fifty bushels to the acre; forty acres of timothy; twenty-five acres clover; thirty acres Hungarian and one acre of mangel wurtzel; sixty acres of oats; thirty five acres of rye."[188]

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[186] "St. Louis – A Visit to the Wine-Cellar and President Grant's Farm," *Every Saturday: An Illustrated Journal,* November 25, 1871. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; "White Haven. The Farm of President Grant," *The Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), July 28, 1872. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.; "Grant's Famous Farm. What the President Knows about Farming, Grazing and Horse-Breeding," *Sacramento Daily Union*, Vol. 43, No. 6657, August 3, 1872. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. Note: The Spanish Trace, or 'Kings Road,' did not run through the current Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[187] "White Haven. The Farm of President Grant," *The Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), July 28, 1872. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; "President Grant's Farm. Destruction of the Residence by Fire," *Missouri Republican*, February 22, 1873. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[188] "The President's Farm," *Milwaukee Times*, March 18, 1874. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.; "White Haven. The Farm of President Grant," *The Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), July 28, 1872. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

The south facing vineyards at White Haven were located north of the residence and described as entailing 3.5 acres where William Elrod was raising "several varieties of grapes, all bearing abundantly this year." A total of four orchards including peaches and apples, "some of the apple trees are old and very large."[189]

By early 1874 Grants efforts at breeding stock were clearly visible and his pure-blooded horses and cattle were noted by nearly all who visited. "This model farm is stocked by the President, with fifty-seven head of horned animals, mostly blooded stock, consisting of Holsteins, Alderneys &c., and some forty head of horses, of all ages, from yearlings to eight-year-old, mostly 'thorough breds,' . . .which are as fine animals as any one would wish to see [sic]."[190]

However, in 1873 several events, both local and national, precipitated the decline of Grant's efforts at farming White Haven. In early February of 1873 Wish-ton-wish, the residence constructed by Julia's brother, was demolished in a fire. "The country residence of President Grant, on his farm on the Gravois road, was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was a commodious brick house, two-stories in height and was known as 'Wish-ton-Wish.' It commenced burning at noon yesterday, and was in ruins at 4 o'clock." Mr. Peter Simms, a tenant, was occupying the residence when it was destroyed.[191] By mid-1873, Grant had also made the decision to let William Elrod go. Grant had begun to become disappointed with Elrod's failure to make White Haven self sustaining. In addition, Elrod had requested additional pay which Grant had agreed to, "should the farm become self-sustaining and yield an income." By the fall of 1873 Grant brought on Nathaniel Carlin to replace Elrod, conveying to him that "everything there is required for the use of the farm, or for feeding the stock," and instructing him on the tasks that needed to be accomplished, and on what to plant and how to train and breed horses. Carlin continued to manage White Haven, but he was also let go in October of 1875, presumably because the money spent on the farm exceeded the budget and expectations of Grant.[192]

The greatest impact on the operation and management of White Haven farm however was the national Panic of 1873. Initiated by the September of 1873 collapse of a single bank instrumental in funding railroad expansion, bankruptcies of other banks and railroads followed leading to a national depression and significant unemployment. Crop prices plummeted and business in general, and farming in particular, became more difficult. On a national level, the economic depression continued into the late 1870s. Perhaps because of the impending national depression, in October of 1873 Grant wrote to Nathaniel Carlin telling him that he anticipated abandoning raising cattle. "You are at liberty to sell all the calves you

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[189] "White Haven. The Farm of President Grant," *The Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), July 28, 1872. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; "Grant's Famous Farm. What the President Knows about Farming, Grazing and Horse-Breeding," *Sacramento Daily Union*, Vol. 43, No. 6657, August 3, 1872.; "The Farm of President Grant, Near St. Louis, Mo.," *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, October 16, 1875. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[190] "The President's Farm," *Milwaukee Times*, March 18, 1874; "Grant's Famous Farm. What the President Knows about Farming, Grazing and Horse-Breeding," *Sacramento Daily Union*, Vol. 43, No. 6657, August 3, 1872; "The Farm of President Grant, Near St. Louis, Mo.," *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, October 16, 1875.

[191] "President Grant's Farm, Destruction of the Residence by Fire," *Missouri Republican*, February 22, 1873. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[192] Ulysses S. Grant to Nathaniel Carlin, October 27, 1873, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 24: 234 notes; Ulysses S. Grant to Nathaniel Carlin, November 28, 1873, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 24: 257–259; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 260; Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 154, 159–161.

can, at good prices, and also cows from time to time. . . .It is my intention to get out of cattle entirely in the Spring [1874]."[193]

Despite his decision to get out of the livestock business, Grant did continue to maintain and care for White Haven. In mid-1874 the Grants had the White Haven residence painted Paris Green, a color that was very popular during the late nineteenth century.[194]

A year later, in the fall of 1875, Grant first mentioned his intention to sell White Haven and quit farming. Although White Haven did not sell, Grant's stock and farming equipment was sold at auction in September of 1875.[195] The combination of the national depression's impact on White Haven and its profitability, as well as the family's desire to be closer to their children on the east coast, influenced Grant's decision to abandon his passion for farming and livestock breeding. Anticipating his and Julia's return from a world tour, in an 1879 letter to Elihu Washburne Grant conveyed his feeling of homelessness. "I am both homesick and dread going home. I have no home but must establish one after I get back. I do not know where."[196]

Landscape Characteristics

Under Ulysses S. Grant's tenure, White Haven was transformed from a pre-Emancipation diversified plantation, to a post-Emancipation horse and cattle breeding operation and market farm. Grant and his farm managers repaired and renovated many existing buildings, demolished the former Dent-era cabins for enslaved African Americans, and constructed a new, large horse and cattle barn. Cutting through White Haven, a new macadamized road on the north side of Gravois Creek, and subsequently the line of the Missouri and Pacific Railroad were constructed. A new secondary road within White Haven was also laid out leading to the rear or western façade of the residence. Fields were primarily kept in meadow for livestock, however limited fields of corn and wheat were cultivated, and the Dent-era fruit orchards expanded, and new grape vineyards planted. In addition, White Haven lands were re-fenced including the expanded barn complex, meadows and pastures, and bounding the new macadamized road and the Missouri and Pacific Railroad line. Ulysses S. Grant continued to manage the vegetation surrounding the Main House selectively keeping mature trees and an old orchard, while thinning but not clear cutting wooded lands within the larger farm.

[193] Ulysses S. Grant to Nathaniel Carlin, October 27, 1873, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 24: :233–234.
[194] "Why is White Haven Painted Green?" Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, https://www.nps.gov/articles/why-is-white-haven-painted-green.htm#:~:text=In%201874%2C%20during%20the%20Grant,and%20June%20of%20that%20year (accessed November 27, 2023).
[195] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 260; Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 155–156, 174; "The Farm of President Grant, Near St. Louis, Mo.," *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, October 16, 1875.
[196] Ulysses S. Grant to Elihu S. Washburne, April 4, 1879, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 29: 113-114.

Ulysses S. Grant Absentee Ownership, Death, and Sale of White Haven (1876–1888)

Map 2-5. Period Plan: 1862–1888

With the sale of his stock and farming equipment in November of 1875, Ulysses S. Grant made the decision to lease the White Haven property. John F. Long, a family friend, served as his agent in St. Louis. Immediately following his presidency, and during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the Grant family never settled down. Writing to John F. Long just before he left the White House, Grant confided in having no permanent plans. "I have no plans laid either as to where we will go, or how long remain absent. . . .I have scarcely thought of where I will make my home on my return." After spending just a few months in Galena, Illinois, in May of 1877 the Grants went on a two-year long world tour, visiting over twenty countries in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa, only returning to the United States in the fall of 1879. Upon arrival in California, the Grants then spent time in San Francisco and Sacramento. The Grants then moved on to St. Augustine, Florida in January of 1880, and from there to the Cuba and Mexico.[197]

Although Grant had hoped to lease his White Haven farm "in lots of from five to twenty acres – to suit tenants – for a period of ten years, for market garden purposes," or eventually sell it for the benefit of his children, he and his agent leased the entire property to Henry and Elizabeth C. Leis in 1877 (Figure 2-18). The Leis family would end up renting White Haven for just over a decade, between 1877 - 1888. The Leis family had moved to Missouri in 1870 and by 1873 Henry Leis was listed as a carpenter for the Missouri-Pacific Railroad in a St. Louis directory, and by 1880 when the Leis family had moved to White Haven the U.S. Census recorded his occupation as 'dairyman.' Henry Leis continued the tradition of farming at White Haven, raising dairy cattle there as well as "dapple gray horses" for Adolphus Busch.[198]

[197] Ulysses S. Grant to John F. Long, January 28, 1877, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 28: 142; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 263–270. During her stay in Sacramento, Julia Grant was visited by Henrietta [Henny] Jones, a former enslaved woman at White Haven.

[198] Ulysses S. Grant to John F. Long, December 25, 1879, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 29: 338; Gladys F. Walker, Ellen F. Monaghan, and Vivian F. Israel, *Farley – Leis Family, With Related Lines*, 48–50. Ms. in Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 260, 277; Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 157–158; *Tenth U S Census, 1880*. Population Statistics, St. Louis County, Carondelet Township, Missouri. It is not clear if Grant rented White Haven in 1876, however by 1877 the Leis were leasing the entire property.



FIGURE 2-18. Leis family on front porch of White Haven, ca. 1877–1888. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

The 1880 U.S. Census of Agriculture documents that Henry Leis rented the White Haven farm, then composed of 270 acres of improved land, 160 acres tilled, and 110 acres in meadow or orchard and vineyard. Leis had two laborers working for him who were paid $340 over the course of the year. Leis held 5 horses, 51 milk cows, 2 pigs, and 150 chickens and other poultry. His dairy operation produced over 22,000 gallons of milk, 400 pounds of butter, and 600 dozen eggs in 1879, valued at several thousand dollars. In addition, Leis farmed a quarter acre of Irish potatoes. The total value of Leis' marketable produces for 1879 was $3,750.00.[199]

Exhausted from their travelling, homesick, and despairing of ever finding a place that they could call home again, Ulysses and Julia finally moved to a permanent home in New York City in 1881.[200] Shortly before his settling in New York, Grant had made up his mind to sell White Haven. In several letters to his agent John F. Long, Grant expressed his growing desire to rid himself of the Dent family property. "My mind is made up to sell all my Mo. property as soon as I can get a fair price. I want the money placed where it will give me an income for my own benefit. My children are all settled and doing well enough to be entirely independent of me."[201]

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[199] *Tenth U.S. Census, 1880*. Productions of Agriculture, St. Louis County, Carondelet Township, Missouri.
[200] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 271; Ulysses S. Grant to Elihu Washburne, April 4, 1879, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 29: 113–114.
[201] Ulysses S. Grant to John F. Long, December 25, 1879, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 29: 338; Ulysses S. Grant to John F. Long, November 12, 1880, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 30: 76–77; Ulysses S. Grant to John F. Long, December 16, 1881, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 30: 314.

By 1881 Grant had accepted an offer to serve as the president of the Mexican Southern Railroad. Shortly thereafter, Grant and Julia invested $100,000 in a Wall Street banking firm established by their son, Ulysses [Buck] Grant and a colleague Ferdinand Ward. Over the course of three years between 1881 and 1884, the Grants investment paid regular dividends. However unbeknownst to the Grants and their son, his partner was committing fraud using the same financial securities to back multiple loans. In May of 1884, a bank that Buck Grant and Ferdinand Ward did business with needed a loan to cover their deposits. Buck asked his father for a loan and Grant turned to his friend William H. Vanderbilt. Vanderbilt lent Grant $150,000 which was then forwarded to his son for the bank's use. The bank collapsed anyway two days later, and Buck and his father found out that Ward had directed an elaborate Ponzi scheme that swindled the Grants, and many others, of their life savings. Ward fled the United States but was eventually captured and served time in jail.[202]

Embarrassed by his losses, Grant mortgaged nearly all of his property, including White Haven, and numerous other material items of value to Vanderbilt to cover the loan. In April of 1885, the Grants formally deeded to William H. Vanderbilt's agent, William J. Van Arsdale, White Haven and the accompanying 646 acres. Upon realizing that she would never own her family farm again, Julia Dent Grant recalled that "it well-nigh broke my heart. My tears fell thick and fast; I could not help it." It is assumed that between 1885 and 1888 William H. Vanderbilt continued to lease White Haven to the then current tenant, the Henry Leis Family.[203]

In late 1884, Grant was diagnosed with throat cancer. In the same year, he was approached by Samuel Clemens to publish his memoirs through Charles L. Webster and Company. Grant agreed to publish though Webster and Company, and over the next several months struggled to finish his memoirs. On July 20, 1885, he completed them. Only three days later on July 23, 1885, Ulysses S. Grant died. Grant was subsequently buried in Riverside Park in Manhattan, New York.[204] Images of his home at White Haven appeared in accounts of his life that appeared after Grant's death (Figures 2-19 and 2-20).

Landscape Characteristics

The Leis family continued to utilize White Haven primarily as a livestock farm. Very little new construction or changes in circulation during this period have been documented. Leis' dairy business likely meant that fields were kept in meadow, frequently planted and enriched, and fences maintained.

[202] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 271–272.
[203] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 273, 277; Julia Dent Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, 161.
[204] Marszalek, ed., *Personal Memoirs*, xix–xxii; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 273–275.

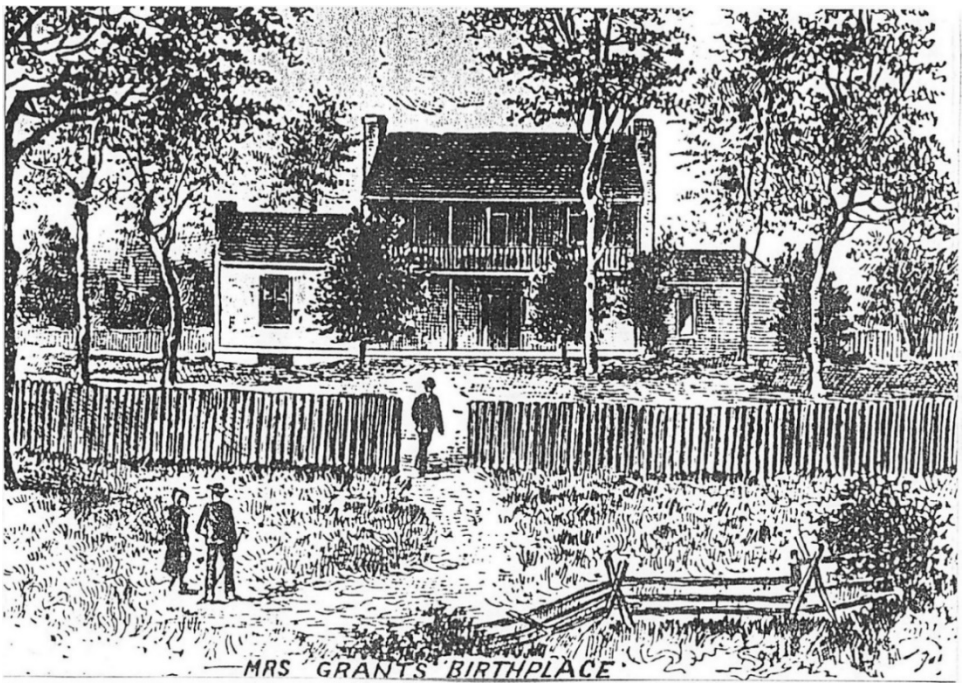


FIGURE 2-19. "Mrs. Grant's Birthplace." (Source: Herman Dieck, *Life and Public Services of General Ulysses S. Grant*, 1885)



FIGURE 2-20. "White Haven." (Source: *St. Louis Republican*, 1885)

Legend

- Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site boundary
- Stream
- Farm road
- Paved road
- Railroad
- Footpath
- Fence
- Building/structure
- Tree potentially present during this period
- Other vegetation (not extant 2024)

About twelve small log cabins [possibly enslaved quarters] "behind" the Main House ordered demolished c.1867 *[exact size and location unknown]*

Spring house *[exact size and location unknown]*

Chicken House constructed late 1800s

Revision made to Ice House prior to 1875

A small addition was constructed on the western wing by 1875

Road to the back of the house present by 1875

Possible alignment of Prairie Spring

Stone Building

East wing completed by 1868

Main House painted Paris Green mid-1874

Split log fencing

Cistern

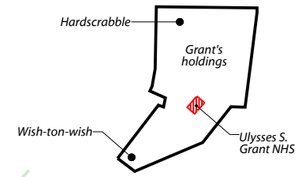
"Rows of black locusts" present along the lane in front of the house

Trees present in 1888, according to the 2015 tree survey

Modern boundary of Ulysses S. Grant NHS

Grant directed the "field in front of the house" to be planted with grapes 1870

Old Dent orchard retained



100' right of way

Carondelet and Kirkwood Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad completed in 1872

Flat wooden bridge spanning ravine present by 1875

Entrance lane shifted

Shed

Cow barn present by 1865

Limestone cistern or "barn well" possibly associated with Grant's barn

Horse and stock barn erected under Grant's direction c.1868-1869; wings and dormers added early 1870s

Macadamized road constructed by late 1867

Gravois Creek

Note: burial locations not depicted

N

0 50' 100' 200'

Map 2-5. Period Plan, 1862–1888

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, Cultural Landscape Report

White Haven Partition and Development (1888–1913)

Map 2-6. Period Plan: 1888–1913

The estate of William H. Vanderbilt sold the then 750-acre White Haven property to Luther H. Conn in June of 1888. Newspaper articles covering the sale noted that the former president's property possessed "a system of fine stables and barns." Conn was a former Captain in the Confederate Army. Upon his acquisition of White Haven, Conn renamed the property 'Grantwood,' in honor of Ulysses S. Grant. Like his predecessor, Conn appreciated fine horses and cattle and desired to make Grantwood a successful stock farm.[205]

During the course of Conn's ownership of Grantwood, both Julia and several of her children visited the former Dent homestead. In the Spring of 1894 Julia Grant visited White Haven following a trip to St. Louis. An article describing the visit noted that Luther Conn had "greatly improved the place, which he has converted into an extensive stock farm. The old Dent mansion and other valuable landmarks have been carefully preserved in their original state, a fact which is highly appreciated by Mrs. Grant." In particular, Julia Grant also noted that "while there had been many changes and improvements made about the farm and the neighborhood, still it was the same old place that she once knew and loved so well.[206] Although little is recorded of his impressions, in May of 1903 Frederick Dent also visited Grantwood.[207] Julia Dent Grant died in 1902 and was buried next to her husband in Riverside Park, NY. Sometime between 1891 and 1913, the deteriorating Stone Building (HS-2) was adapted as a shed with the addition of a new frame side and roof.

Grantwood was a summer residence for Conn and his family. In addition to making Grantwood a premier horse breeding farm, Conn also farmed the property likely leasing it to tenants or hiring a manager and farmhands. A general description of Grantwood in late summer of 1899 documented the agricultural nature of the broader property. "To obtain a glimpse of this farm in its present, beautifully kept state is well worth a trip to the country. Nature has been prodigal of her gifts, supplying it well with clear, spring-fed lakes, timber-fringed streams and many other picturesque spots. And its broad fields of standing corn and swaying grain amply attest the splendid cultivation it has received. It is a tract embracing not less than 600 acres of the fairest land in St. Louis County" (Figures 2-21, 2-22, and 2-23).[208]

[205] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 277; "Grant's Farm Sold," June 22, 1888. Photocopy of unidentified newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.
[206] "Mrs. Grant at her Old Home." *Galena Daily Gazette*, May 21, 1894. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.
[207] "On the Old Dent Farm." *The St. Louis Republic*, May 5, 1903. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.
[208] "Where Grant Courted Julia Dent." *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, August 13, 1899. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.



FIGURE 2-21. "Dent's Home, St. Louis Co., 1890." Emil Boehl, photographer, 1890. (Source: Missouri Historical Society)



FIGURE 2-22. [Stone summer kitchen on grounds of White Haven, St. Louis County, Missouri]. May 29, 1891. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, cph 3c13024 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3c13024)



FIGURE 2-23. Photograph, looking north, showing the front of the Main House at White Haven, ca. 1900. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

Over the course of nearly two decades, Conn gradually sold off portions of the then 750-acre Grantwood farm. Only a year after his purchase, in 1889 Conn sold off nearly 132 acres to Henry J. Weber, a parcel

that contained Hardscrabble. However, Conn retained the right to the Hardscrabble cabin for two years, and in 1891 he sold the historic structure to Edward Joy for $5,000. Joy disassembled Hardscrabble and moved it to Webster Groves located four miles north of White Haven. After a stay at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, the Hardscrabble cabin was again purchased by August A. Busch in 1907. Busch moved the log structure to his summer estate in St. Louis County, a 213-acre parcel which he had purchased from Conn in 1903.[209]

In the last decade of the nineteenth century, and as Conn sold off large portions of Grantwood, there was a growing concern within the Union Civil War Veterans community that Ulysses S. Grant's White Haven property should be rescued from development and saved as a National Park. "There have been suggestions among surviving veterans of the Union Army that the estate ought to be saved from the subdivision into small tracts that will ultimately be its fate, if left to private ownership, by making it a national park as a perpetual memorial of General Grant, and a visiting spot for his countrymen."[210]

In 1905 Conn sold the core of Grantwood, totaling 438.14 acres including the Main House, to James G. Hughes a real estate developer associated with the St. Louis Development Corporation. Over the next two years Grantwood was sold several times, ending up in the hands of the Grant Park Land Company. Because of its railroad access, the Grant Park Land Company intended to make the former Grant residence an amusement park. Over time however a lack of funds ultimately led to the abandonment of this project.[211] Between 1905 and 1913 Margerie Felice, a granddaughter of Delbert Wenzlick, recalled that during this period White Haven was utilized by the City of St. Louis to shelter mules used to pull wagons for garbage collection. "The ground was pockmarked from the hoofs of the City's garbage-wagon mules being pastured there [sic]." It is likely that the City of St. Louis arranged a lease with the St. Louis Development Corporation to use the barns and available pasture land during this period.[212] A map of the Grant Park Land Company produced in 1907 documents the presence of three discrete areas or spheres at White Haven: 1) a domestic core containing the Main House, Stone Building, and Ice House and Chicken House; 2) a barn lot complex adjacent to and north of the railroad and containing the Grant-constructed Barn, and a nineteenth-century stable and corn house, and 3) a garden space adjacent to and north of the domestic core. Each of these spheres was self-contained and enclosed by fencing. The entrance drive that passed east of the Main House also extended north of and outside of the Grant Park Land Company's parcel (Figure 2-24).

[209] Simon, "Hardscrabble," 200–201; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 278; "Grant's Log Cabin.' *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, December 3, 1889. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.
[210] Howard L. Conrad, ed., *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri* (New York: The Southern History Company, 1901), 88. As cited in O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.66.
[211] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 278.
[212] Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 17, 58.

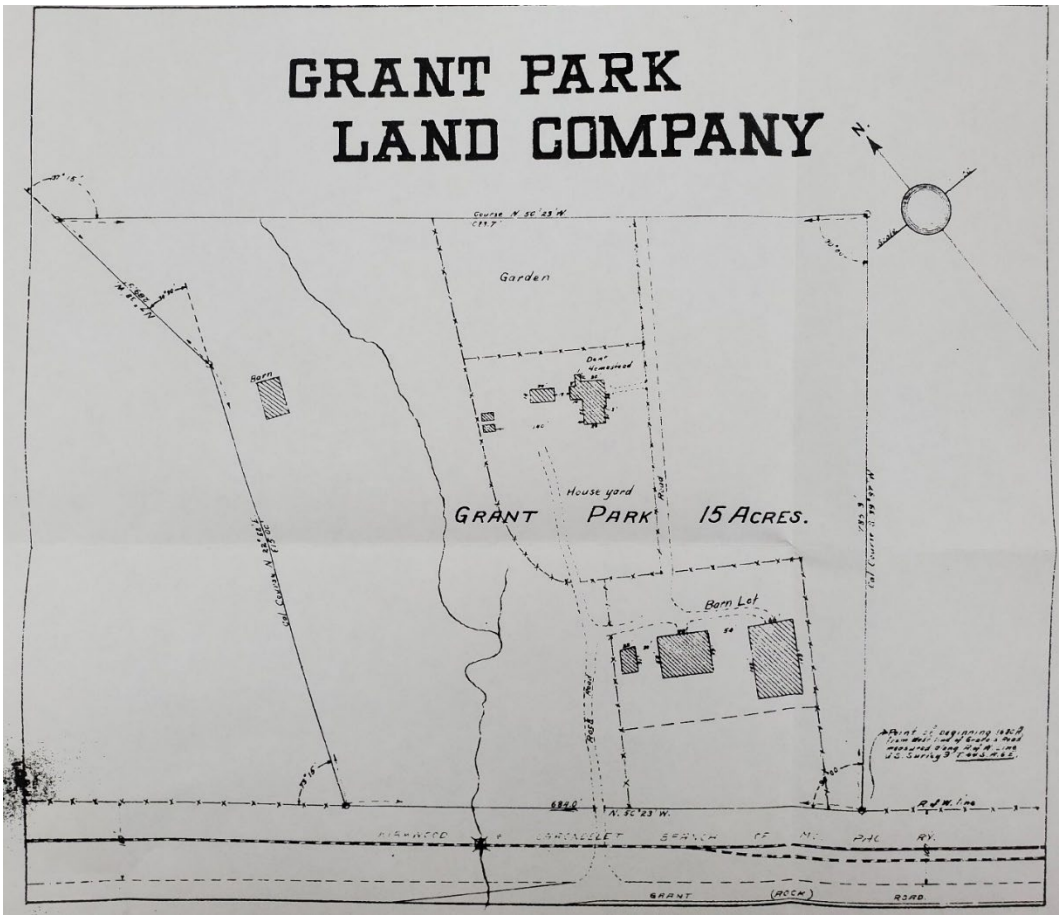


FIGURE 2-24. Plat of the 15-acre Grant Park showing structures in the domestic complex, and barn and stable complex. Grant Park Land Company, 1907. Plat Book 8, Page 74. (Source: Clerk's Office, St. Louis County, St. Louis, Missouri)

Realizing that the Grant Park amusement grounds would not come to fruition, in 1913 the Grant Park Land Company sold the Main House at White Haven and an accompanying 15 acres to Albert Wenzlick, also a real estate dealer. Wenzlick also purchased an additional 105 acres adjoining the White Haven core to the north from the Grant Park Land Company. According to an article announcing the sale, Wenzlick purchased White Haven "for a country home," and intended to move there as soon as possible.[213]

Landscape Characteristics

The transitional period between the late nineteenth and early twentieth century is one in which White Haven was not maintained as well as during the preceding periods. Initially Luther Conn continued its use as a stock farm, raising purebred horses and cattle. It is assumed that during this period the broader farm was leased, and the field system and fencing were maintained to support the livestock. By the early twentieth century however, after White Haven was sold to the Grant Park Land Company, the parcel entered a period of decline. No one was living on the property or maintaining the structures and it is likely

[213] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 278; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.67; "A. Wenzlick Buys the Old Dent Home." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, January 11, 1914. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

that they fell into disrepair quickly. By the time White Haven was reduced to 15 acres in 1913, photographs document that the domestic core was in shambles.

Legend

- Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site boundary
- Stream
- Farm road
- Paved road
- Railroad
- Footpath
- Fence
- Building/structure
- Tree potentially present during this period
- Other vegetation (not extant 2024)

Approximate location of barn structure present on 1907 Grant Park Land Company survey

Spring house ruins *[exact size and location unknown]*

Stone Building had partially collapsed, west wall repaired with wood framing and gable roof replaced with shed roof by 1913; building used as a shed

Possible location of the old orchard

Ice House

Chicken House

Small room addition and canopy roof constructed by 1913

Cistern partially covered by canopy roof

Garden

Trees present in 1913, according to 2015 tree survey

Main House

Approximate alignment of Prairie Spring

Entry walk paved with flagstones by about 1890

Fence enclosing house yard

Modern boundary of Ulysses S. Grant NHS

100' right of way

Carondelet and Kirkwood Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad

Dirt drive

Stable or cow barn

Shed

Barn well

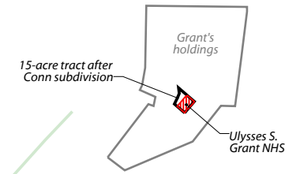
Conn sold off portions of the former White Haven property between 1888 and 1905

Fence enclosing barn lot

Grant barn

Gravois Creek

Grant Road



Note: burial locations not depicted

N

0 50' 100' 200'

Map 2-6. Period Plan, 1888–1913

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, Cultural Landscape Report

Albert Wenzlick Tenure (1913–1940)

Map 2-7. Period Plan: 1913–1990

Like others before him, Albert Wenzlick intended to use White Haven as a summer residence. The 15-acre core of White Haven was in rough shape after having been neglected by the previous owners of the property. The Main House had not been lived in for several years and the grounds were not maintained. Photographs taken from several angles in 1913, when Albert Wenzlick acquired White Haven, document a run-down domestic core with the Main House in need of repair, and numerous outbuildings in a shabby or collapsed state. Debris from demolished structures littered the grounds (Figures 2-25, 2-26, 2-27, and 2-28).



FIGURE 2-25. Photograph, looking north-northeast, showing the Main House at White Haven, 1913. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)



FIGURE 2-26. Photograph, looking north, showing the front of the Main House at White Haven, 1913. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)



FIGURE 2-27. Photograph, looking east, showing the rear of the Main House at White Haven, 1913. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)



FIGURE 2-28. Photograph, looking east, showing the rear yard of White Haven including the Main House, Ice House, and Chicken House, 1913. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

Shortly following his purchase, Wenzlick's White Haven property was generally described in early 1914. "Adjoining the residence is an old stone building, one side of which has caved in (refer to Figure 2-31). . . .and the large barn which he [Gen. Grant] built, remains, its timber is all mortised and the cost of the material [--] estimated now at about $5,000. Other barns and buildings are on the place. The residence is still in good condition being of wood, in old colonial style." Wenzlick's hopes for cleaning up the larger landscape were also noted. "He expects to retain the residence and in a short time a landscape gardener will begin remodeling the grounds." The immediate environs of the residence were also described as densely vegetated. "The surroundings are beautified with old trees. An avenue of long-grown woods leads to the house and in the surrounding greenery is an old pear tree [sic]."[214]

To accomplish the undertaking of restoring White Haven, Albert Wenzlick hired Charles B. Davis, a local handyman. Davis initially moved to White Haven and resided in the Main House. Immediate and necessary repairs undertaken by Charles Davis to the Main House to make it habitable included replacing the stone foundation and sills in the eastern façade of the original core. Likewise, Wenzlick re-roofed the structure adding three new dormers in the process, and extended the western edge of the Hunt addition porch and screened it in. Upgrades to residential systems included new electrical, water supply and waste

[214] "A. Wenzlick Buys the Old Dent Home." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, January 11, 1914. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. The Stone Building, or summer kitchen, had been repaired with frame vertical siding and a shed roof before Wenzlick acquired the property in 1913. By 1913 however it was in significant disrepair.

systems, as well as a new buried fuel storage tank located west of and adjacent to the house, and a gravity water heating system.[215]

In 1914, Davis constructed a cottage on the southern extremity of the property near the Grant-constructed Barn. The cottage was a one-and-a-half-story structure intentionally built to serve as a residence for the Davis family. A septic tank serving the cottage was also constructed approximately 60 feet west of the structure and just west of the entrance drive. The Davis family would reside here between 1914 and 1937.[216]

The progress that Albert Wenzlick and Charles Davis had made in restoring White Haven was noted during a visit to the property in December of 1916 by Mrs. John C. Dent, the wife of Julia Dent Grant's brother. "So faithfully all the old landmarks have been maintained, and even restored when destroyed. . . .Mrs. Dent visited the smokehouse, which is a deep cellar, the good country hams and bacon hanging on huge beams level with the ground. Down the hill are the ruins of the springhouse, the nearest substitute for an icechest which the times allowed. . . .Mr. Wenzlick is planning to rebuild the springhouse as nearly as possible on its old lines. . . .The large barn, which was built by Gen. Grant, is now used in part for a garage by the Wenzlicks, and partly for their electric light plant, besides affording a home for the cows and horses. This barn is built for time and eternity.[217]

Beyond the main residence Wenzlick directed, and Davis constructed, numerous additional structures and landscape features, some of which were purely functional, others aesthetically pleasing. Structures built by Davis in the 1913 to 1938 period include a corn crib adjacent to the original location of the Grant Barn, a pig pen or pigsty also adjacent to the southwest corner of the original Grant Barn, a substantial sized chicken house, located approximately 40 yards east of the extant Chicken House (HS-5), a chicken coop described as a post in the ground structure with wire netting surround adjacent to the original Grant Barn.[218] A small, 12-foot square frame summer cottage, most likely built ca. 1930, was constructed for Albert's sister Ruth Abbott. The structure was located east of the Stone Building and was used by Ruth for meditation.[219]

Most likely to reduce periodic flooding on the White Haven property, sometime between 1913 and 1937 Davis changed the direction of Prairie Creek in the southern portion of White Haven property, rerouting its circuitous and winding route through this area to a new, straight ditched location along the western property boundary and through a new culvert underlying the railroad line. A buried terra cotta drain line, most likely dating to the same period and oriented in an east-west direction, drained the driveway south of the residence as well as other portions of the property, and emptied into the new alignment of Prairie Creek. As previously noted, numerous new utility systems in the Main House and cottage required the

[215] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.97–2.98.
[216] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 7.7 – 7.9. The Cottage was also known as the caretaker's quarters, tenant house, or 'little' house. Additions to the original 1914 structure, made sometime in the immediate post-World War II period, include a garage and connecting breezeway, and a bedroom wing addition built in the 1970s.
[217] "Scene of Gen. Grant's Courtship – A Hidden Spot of Interest." *St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat*, December 8, 1916. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.
[218] Weekly, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 17–18; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 7.6–7.7, 7.16. Each of these farm-related or animal structures was removed between the late 1930s to early 1940s.
[219] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 7.19–7.20.

installation of buried and above ground utility lines, including gas lines, electrical lines and supporting poles, telephone lines and supporting poles, and water service lines feeding these structures.[220]

Surrounding the Main House, a variety of trees and shrubs were planted, new garden beds adjacent to structures and along paths were established, and an arbor was constructed over the front walk and adjacent to the east side of the Main House (Figures 2-29 and 2-30). A small, kidney shaped pond was constructed in a fenced garden southeast of the residence and south of the entrance drive. By 1930, a new post and decorative woven wire fence lined the front or east yard of White Haven. Recreational locales included a tennis court east of the original location of the Grant Barn. The tennis courts were subsequently turned into horse-shoe pits. By ca. 1930, Davis had constructed a stone barbecue pit located approximately 30 feet west of the Ice House, a cast concrete pedestal just west of the Main House, and a small stone wishing well in the west front lawn of the Main House. About the transition from the first to second quarter of the twentieth century a wooden foot bridge, of rustic design, was constructed across Prairie Creek in an as-of-yet identified location. Lastly, two brick pillars, on each flanking the western entrance to White Haven, were constructed in the late 19-teens to early 1920s.[221]



FIGURE 2-29. Photograph, looking southwest, showing front of the Main House at White Haven, ca. 1920s. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

[220] Weekly, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 18, 43–44, 64; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.67, 7.10–7.11.
[221] Weekly, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 18; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 7.5–7.6, 7.14, 7.16, 7.20–7.21.



FIGURE 2-30. Photograph, looking northwest, showing the front of the Main House at White Haven, 1927. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

In addition to his role as caretaker of White Haven, Charles Davis also farmed the 15-acre core of the property and possessed a small herd of cattle which he grazed in the adjacent fields. Likely constructed in association with the requirements of his cattle, a concrete dam was built on Prairie Creek southwest of the Ice House, and board and rail fencing throughout the property were replaced with woven wire fencing.[222] At some point during the Albert Wenzlick tenure, and likely due to the advent of the automobile and the heavy use of the property by the caretaker Charles Davis, the southern entrance road was paved in concrete.[223]

Wenzlick's reputation as the preserver of White Haven, and by proxy, the memory of Ulysses S. Grant was reinforced over the first few decades of his ownership of the property. Numerous visitors to the property were given tours of the residence and grounds and regularly remarked on both his accomplishments and his future plans for the estate. "…The summer home of Albert Wenzlick, whose delight today is to care for the old buildings and other treasures on the estate, to keep them preserved in as good condition and appearance as possible and to extend greetings and courtesies to whoever cares to call and see this relic of a great American." It is also during the Albert Wenzlick tenure that stories about the function and use of certain structures gained traction, fueled by visits to the property from Dent family members. In particular, and from 1916 onwards, the Stone Building (Figure 2-31) located northwest of the residence, was recalled by Mrs. John C. Dent as a 'quarter' for all of the enslaved African Americans living at White Haven. "The slave quarters are still almost as the Dents and Grants left them, at the back of the house. …The slave quarters were largely in one big house, with lower rooms and attics

[222] Weekly, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 17–18.
[223] Weekly, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 63; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 7.4.

above." Although inaccurate, this narrative persisted through the Albert and Delbert Wenzlick occupation of the property. "Back from the slave quarters may be seen the ruins of the spring house. . . .Not possible to restore it [the spring] for service. A newer spring house stands further up the hill and nearer to the main house." Visitors to White Haven in the first half of the twentieth century continued to note the numerous large trees surrounding the residence. "…One of the features of the beautiful grounds surrounding the living portion of the estate is a huge elm tree that spreads the grace of its branching foliage over a tremendous space and mounts into the air as through searching for the clouds themselves. It stands near the barn and is visible from two sides of the dwelling. Its girth, as measured a few weeks ago, is some 12 or 13 feet."[224] Images of the Barn and Main House illustrate the character of these buildings during this period (Figures 2-32, 2-33, 2-34, 2-35, and 2-37). A 1937 aerial photograph of the property confirms the heavily wooded nature of the domestic core (Figure 2-36).

Albert Wenzlick's business experience was as a St. Louis real estate developer. In the second quarter of the twentieth century, he turned his attention to the land surrounding White Haven. In 1920 Wenzlick purchased 80 acres to the north of White Haven from Luther Conn. A decade later in 1930, he announced the development of this 80-acre parcel. The new suburban housing development was located near the intersection of South Laclede Station Road and Rock Hill Road and would become known as Whitehaven Forest.[225]

Albert Wenzlick died in 1937. Over the course of several years the Albert Wenzlick estate was finally settled. Delbert Wenzlick, the son of Albert and Emma, purchased White Haven from his father's estate in 1940.[226]

Landscape Characteristics

Through the efforts of Albert Wenzlick and his caretaker Charles Davis, during the first half of the twentieth century, White Haven received a comprehensive renovation, upgrade and modernization. The Main House was stabilized, architectural elements were repaired and restored, and new utility systems and modern amenities were constructed. New structures built included a Caretaker's Cottage, garage, and septic tank near the Grant Barn and a small summer cottage north of the Main House. Additional smaller landscape features constructed during this period included a pond, gate posts at the southern end of the property, a wishing well, and a wooden foot bridge. Post and woven wire replaced previous fencing throughout the property. Recreational features including a tennis court and horseshoe pit were constructed in the vicinity of the Grant Barn. Lastly, the southern entrance road was paved in concrete.

Significant improvements were made to the landscape surrounding the Main House. Frame arbors, formal planting beds bordering the residence, entrance path, and fence surrounding the domestic core were established. Prairie Creek was straightened and moved to a new location along the western

[224] "The Home in which Gen. Grant Courted and Lived is Still a Staunch Structure." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat Magazine*, November 4, 1928. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; "Scene of Gen. Grant's Courtship – A Hidden Spot of Interest." *St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat*, December 8, 1916. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.
[225] Hamilton, "White Haven," 8–9; "Ulysses S. Grant and White Haven: A Timeline," Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/ulysses-s-grant-and-white-haven-a-timeline.htm (accessed December 6, 2022).
[226] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.67–2.68.

boundary of the parcel. Albert Wentzel also continued to maintain the dense canopy of trees surrounding the Main House, replacing dead ones and planting new ones, as necessary.

Charles Davis continued the agricultural tradition at White Haven by maintaining a small herd of cattle. He kept them in a barn on the property and grazed them in the low-lying fields west of Prairie Creek. New structures built in the barn complex included a pigsty, corn crib, and chicken house and coop.



FIGURE 2-31. Photograph, looking south-southeast, showing the Stone Building and rear of the Main House at White Haven, 1928. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

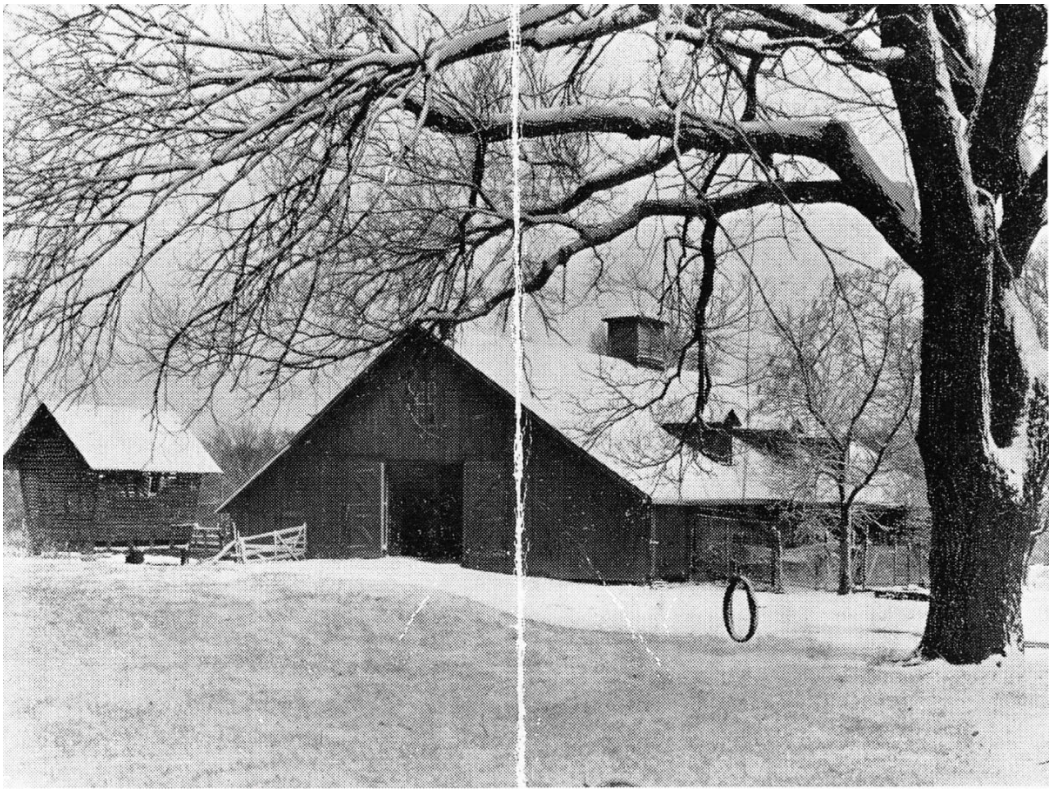


FIGURE 2-32. Photograph, looking south, showing the Grant-constructed Barn in its original location, n.d. [ca. 1920s?]. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)



FIGURE 2-33. Photograph, looking south-southwest, showing the Grant-constructed Barn in its original location, n.d. [ca. 1920s?]. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)



FIGURE 2-34. Photograph, looking west, showing the front yard of the Main House at White Haven, n.d. [1930s?]. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)



FIGURE 2-35. Photograph, looking southwest, showing the north yard of the Main House at White Haven, n.d. [1930s?]. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)



FIGURE 2-36. Aerial photograph of the vicinity of White Haven in 1937. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)



FIGURE 2-37. Photograph, looking east, showing the rear of the Main House at White Haven, 1938. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

Delbert Wenzlick Tenure (1940–1979)

Map 2-7. Period Plan: 1913–1990

Unlike other previous owners, in 1940 Delbert Wenzlick decided to make White Haven a permanent residence. In advance of his move to White Haven, Delbert undertook a substantial renovation of most of the structures on the property. Whereas his father preserved and restored most of the older structures on the property, Delbert demolished aging and deteriorated buildings and structures and initiated substantial modernizations and upgrades to existing structures and systems. In the early 1940s, he demolished the ca. 1818–1820 Hunt addition, the ca. 1846–1848 eastern wing addition, and the ca. 1835–1840 rear porch. In the location of the former Hunt addition, a new breezeway was constructed joining the Main House to the Stone Building. Likewise in the location of the former rear porch, a new kitchen was constructed. Additional improvements to the residence included the excavation of a basement beneath the pre-1875 HABS Room 4 and pre-1903 HABS Room 5 to create a new apartment.[227]

During Wenzlick's renovations to White Haven, the Historic American Buildings Survey [HABS] was able to document the residence and adjacent structures as the work progressed. These photographs and accompanying drawings provide a base level of recordation of both the pre-1940 residence and adjacent outbuildings, the ongoing restoration work, and the completed renovation (Figures 2-38 through 2-55).[228]



FIGURE 2-38. Photograph, looking west, showing the front of the Main House at White Haven, ca. 1940s. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

[227] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.68–2.69, 2.98–2.100.
[228] "White Haven, 7400 Grant Road, Affton, St. Louis County, MO." HABS MO 1150, *Historic American Buildings Survey* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1940).



FIGURE 2-39. Photograph, looking northwest, showing the front of the Main House at White Haven. Lester Jones, July 18, 1940. HABS MO, 95-AFT.V,1--1. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. Digital ID – hhh mo0057.photos.098147p)



FIGURE 2-40. Photograph, looking southwest, showing the north façade of the Main House at White Haven. Lester Jones, July 18, 1940. HABS MO, 95-AFT.V,1--2. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. Digital ID – hhh mo0057.photos.098148p)



FIGURE 2-41. Photograph, looking east-northeast, showing the west façade of the Main House at White Haven. Lester Jones, July 18, 1940. HABS MO, 95-AFT.V,1--3. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. Digital ID – hhh mo0057.photos.098149p)



FIGURE 2-42. Photograph, looking north, showing the south façade of the Main House at White Haven. Lester Jones, July 18, 1940. HABS MO, 95-AFT.V,1--4. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. Digital ID – hhh mo0057.photos.098150p)



FIGURE 2-43. Photograph, looking northwest, showing the south and east façades of the Main House at White Haven. Lester Jones, July 18, 1940. HABS MO, 95-AFT.V,1--5. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. Digital ID – hhh mo0057.photos.098151p)



FIGURE 2-44. Photograph, looking northeast, showing the west façade of the Main House at White Haven. Lester Jones, July 18, 1940. HABS MO, 95-AFT.V,1--6. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. Digital ID – hhh mo0057.photos.098152p)



FIGURE 2-45. Photograph, looking northeast, showing the west façade of the Main House at White Haven. Lester Jones, July 18, 1940. HABS MO, 95-AFT.V,1--7. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. Digital ID – hhh mo0057.photos.098153p)



FIGURE 2-46. Photograph, looking southwest, showing the north façade of the Main House at White Haven. Lester Jones, July 18, 1940. HABS MO, 95-AFT.V,1--8. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. Digital ID – hhh mo0057.photos.098154p)



FIGURE 2-47. Photograph, looking northwest, showing the front of the Main House at White Haven, ca. 1940s. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)



FIGURE 2-48. Photograph, looking northwest, showing the front of the Main House at White Haven, n.d. [ca. 1940s]. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)



FIGURE 2-49. Photograph, looking east, showing the west façade of the Stone Building. Lester Jones, July 18, 1940. HABS MO, 95-AFT.V.1B—2. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. Digital ID – hhh mo1854.photos.186499p)



FIGURE 2-50. Photograph, looking southwest, showing the north façade of the Stone Building, Lester Jones, July 18, 1940. HABS MO, 95-AFT.V.1B—2. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. Digital ID – hhh mo1854.photos.186498p)



FIGURE 2-51. Photograph, looking north, showing the east facades of the Ice House (left) and Chicken House (right). Lester Jones, July 18, 1940. HABS MO, 95-AFT.V.1A—1. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. Digital ID – hhh mo1744.photos.037937p)

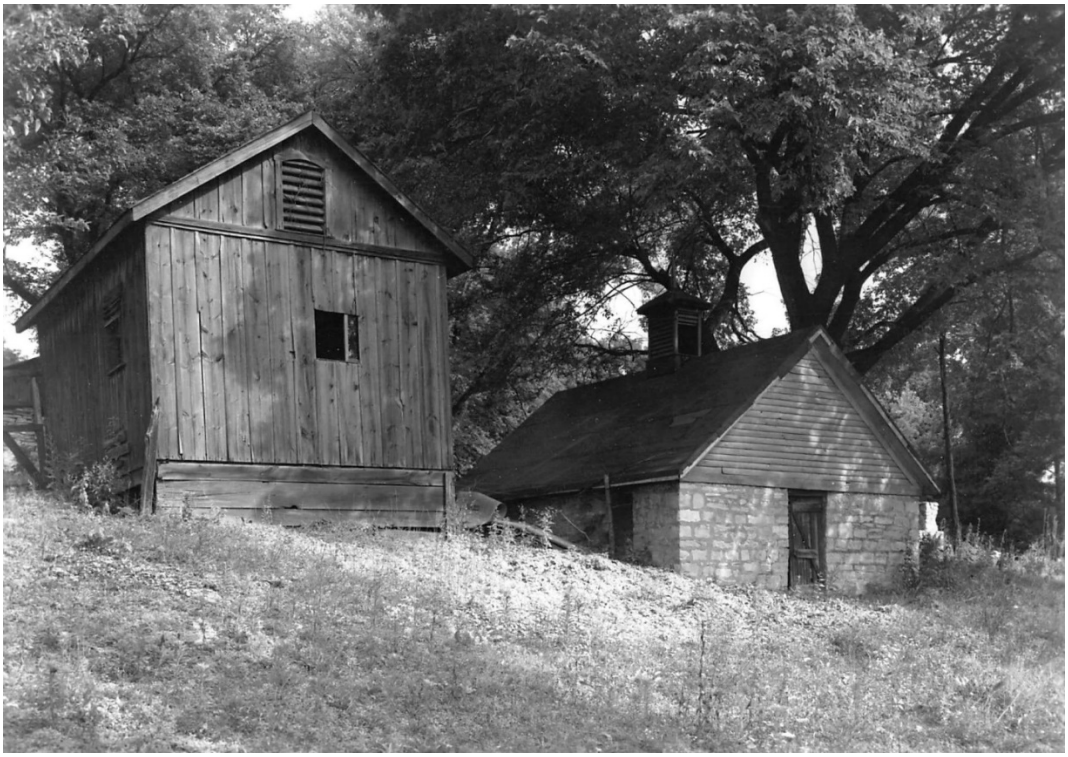


FIGURE 2-52. Photograph, looking south-southeast, showing the west facades of the Ice House (right) and Chicken House (left). Lester Jones, July 18, 1940. HABS MO, 95-AFT.V.1A—2. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. Digital ID – hhh mo1744.photos.313813p)



FIGURE 2-53. Photograph, looking northeast, showing the Grant-constructed Barn in its original location. Lester Jones, July 18, 1940. HABS MO, 95-AFT.V.1C—2. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. Digital ID – hhh mo1775.photos.313814p)



FIGURE 2-54. Photograph, looking southwest, showing the Grant-constructed Barn in its original location. Lester Jones, July 18, 1940. HABS MO, 95-AFT.V.1C—1. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. Digital ID – hhh mo1775.photos.037938p)



FIGURE 2-55. Photograph showing the interior of the Grant-constructed Barn in its original location. Lester Jones, July 18, 1940. HABS MO, 95-AFT.V.1C—3. (Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs. Digital ID – hhh mo1775.photos.313815p)

The substantial changes made to White Haven by Delbert Wenzlick were widely covered in regional newspapers. Wenzlick was reported to be "restoring the old home to its original state. More recent extraneous additions are being ripped out, foundations are being strengthened, and the grounds will be laid out anew. While the work is under way and some of the interesting old structure is exposed, the Historic American Buildings Survey of the federal government is making a study and permanent record of the building. . . .The record will be preserved in the Library of Congress."[229]

Only a decade after finishing his initial renovations to the residence, Delbert Wenzlick continued work on the residence as well as other adjacent outbuildings. About 1950, Wenzlick excavated beneath the living room turning what was a low crawlspace into a full basement, and also excavated a new crawlspace beneath the mechanical room. Sometime in the 1950s the decade-old kitchen was expanded to the north and a new breakfast room was created. Excavation of a new crawlspace underneath the kitchen also occurred.[230]

The ca. 1835–1840 Stone Building, which had stood in ruins throughout the late nineteenth century, was converted to a shed with the addition of a frame cover sometime between 1891 and 1913, and subsequently repurposed and reconstructed as a two-bay garage sometime after 1947 by Delbert

[229] "White Haven, Grant's Old Home, Being Restored to Original State." *St. Louis Star Times*, July 23, 1940. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.
[230] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.99, 2.100.

Wenzlick (Figure 2-56 and 2-57). A new addition to it northeast, a single-story frame gable-roof workshop placed perpendicular and connected to the garage, was also constructed in the same period.[231]



FIGURE 2-56. Photograph, looking north-northwest, showing the Stone Building during restoration by Delbert Wenzlick, 1947. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

[231] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 3.23–3.25; Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 64, 66.



FIGURE 2-57. Photograph, looking north, showing the Stone Building during restoration by Delbert Wenzlick, 1947. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

Analysis of historic maps and aerial photographs document that circulation within White Haven changed dramatically during the third quarter of the twentieth century. It is likely that the existing southern drive was extended in a circuitous loop around the northern end of the domestic to connect with the garage and workshop and pass just east of and adjacent to the Ice House and Chicken House (ca. 1947 to 1955). A new northern entrance drive was also constructed, most likely concurrent with the development of Whitehaven Forest to the northeast and connected the garage and workshop with what is now Whitehaven Drive (ca. 1955 to 1962). Both the loop drive and northern entrance drive were also paved during this period.

Additional landscape features constructed during the early 1950s included a flag staff located in the west yard of the main residence, and two brick and concrete fountains, one located just north of the garage and east of the workshop that served air conditioning in the workshop, and a second located southeast of the main residence that served air conditioning in the structure.[232] It was also during this period that a plat was prepared illustrating the subdivision of the Wenzlick estate (Figure 2-58).

[232] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 7.12, 7.14.

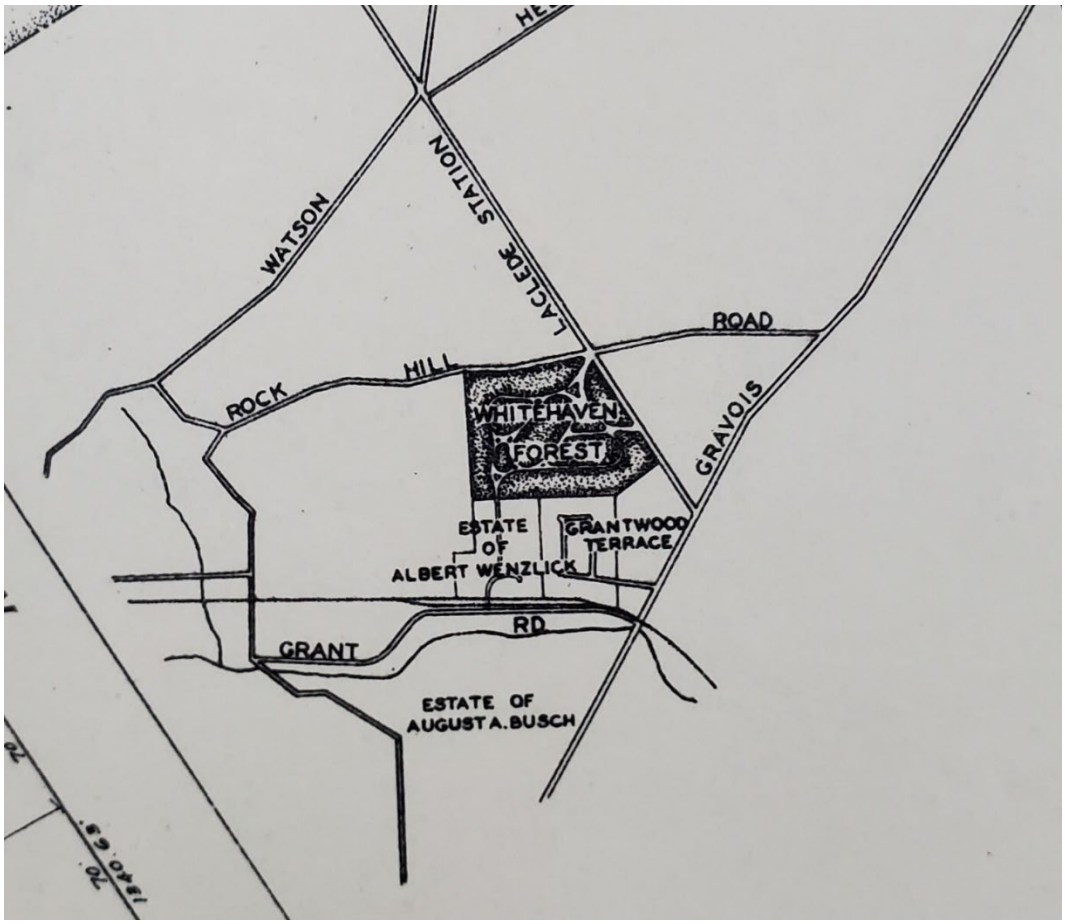


Figure 2-58. Detail, "Whitehaven Forest." Plat showing location of subdivision and Albert Wenzlick estate, ca. 1950. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

Examination of a 1955 aerial photograph showing the White Haven property documents an approximately 75 by 75-foot area composed of long and narrow semi-circular-shaped polygons with short and narrow rectangular-shaped polygons. The area is laid out approximately 100 feet northeast of the main residence just beyond the entrance drive. The polygons in the aerial photograph appear bright white and their geometric design and narrow width suggest they may be a formal garden composed of numerous rectangular and semi-circular beds (Figure 2-59). Although subsequent aerial photographs taken in 1966, 1970 and 1981 do not show these same shapes explicitly, traces of vegetation most likely reflecting plants, shrubs or trees do appear to possess the semi-circular shape. The landscape feature is likely a formal garden developed sometime in the early 1950s and maintained by the Wenzlick family. The location of these new garden beds appears to be in the same location of an area designated as 'garden' space in the 1907 Grant Park Land Company map (refer to Figure 2-24), and the same location as the Grant and Dent-era vineyards. Plats were also prepared that show the configuration of the area around the property in 1962 (Figures 2-60 and 2-61).

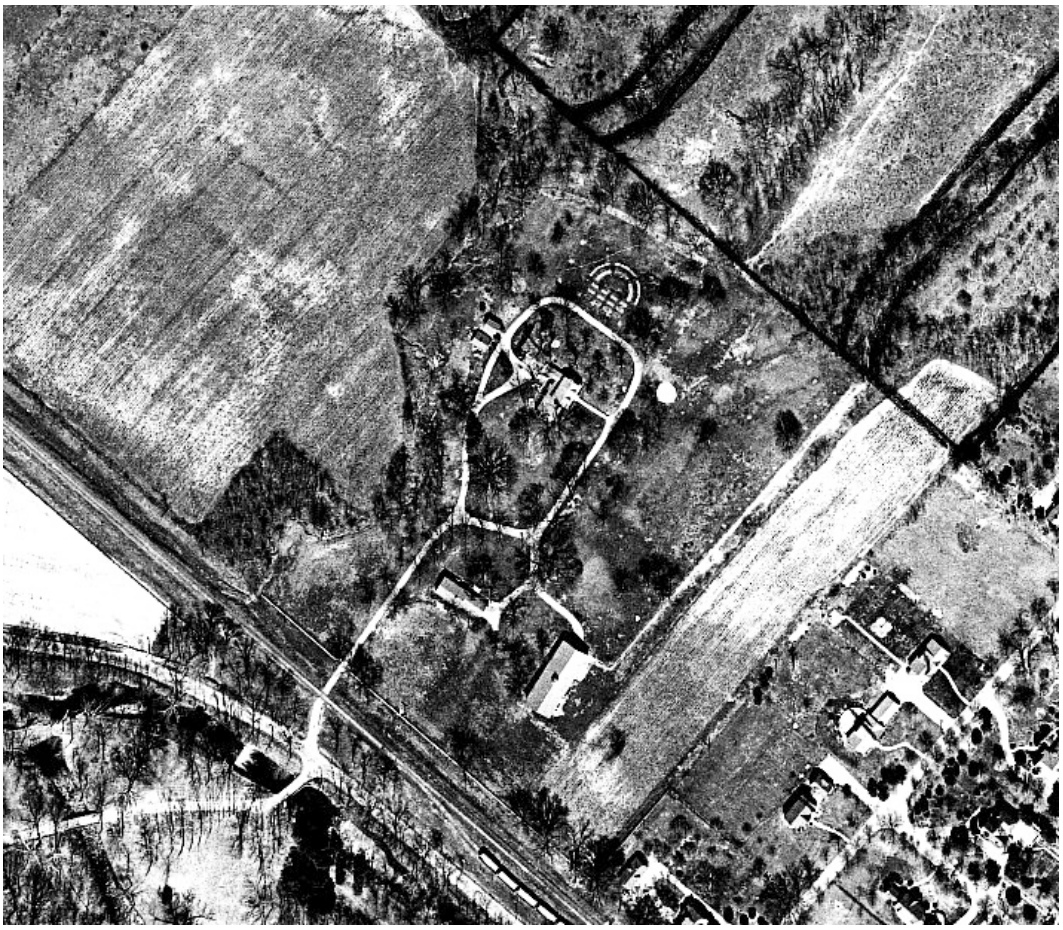


FIGURE 2-59. Aerial photograph showing the vicinity of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site in 1955. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

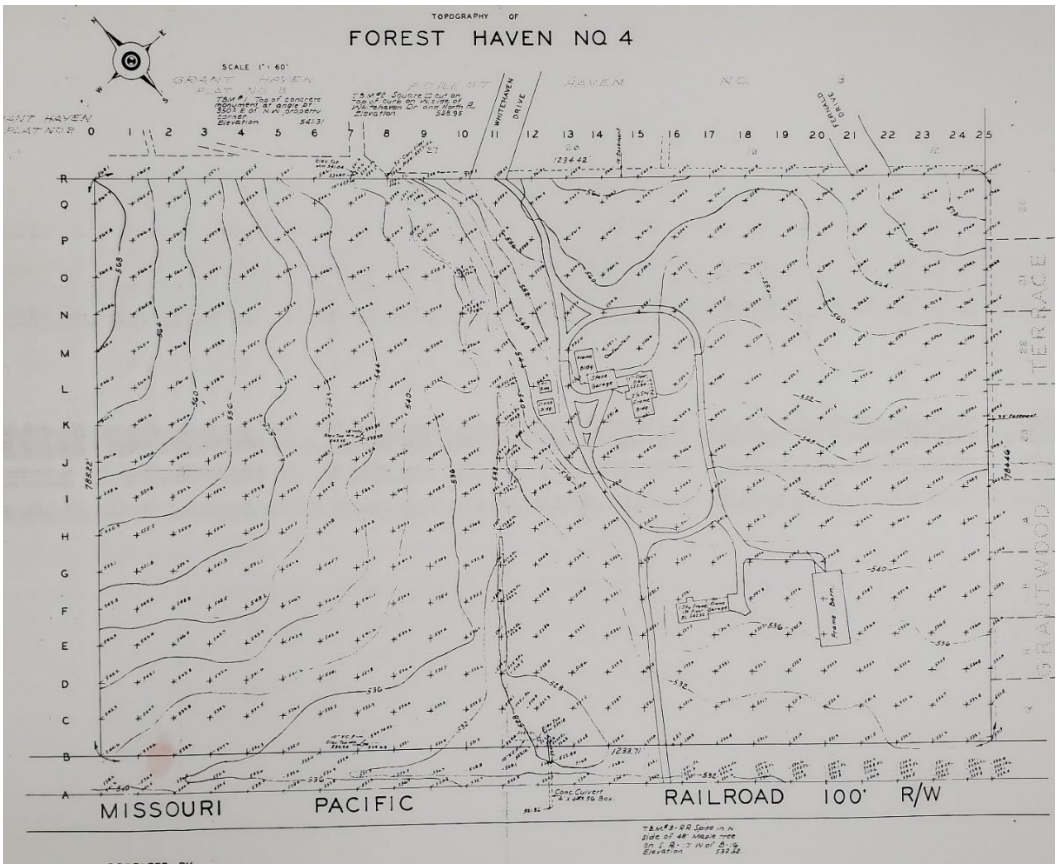


FIGURE 2-60. "Topography of Forest Haven No. 4." Plat showing location of White Haven property and extant structures and landscape features. Joyce Company, January 1962. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

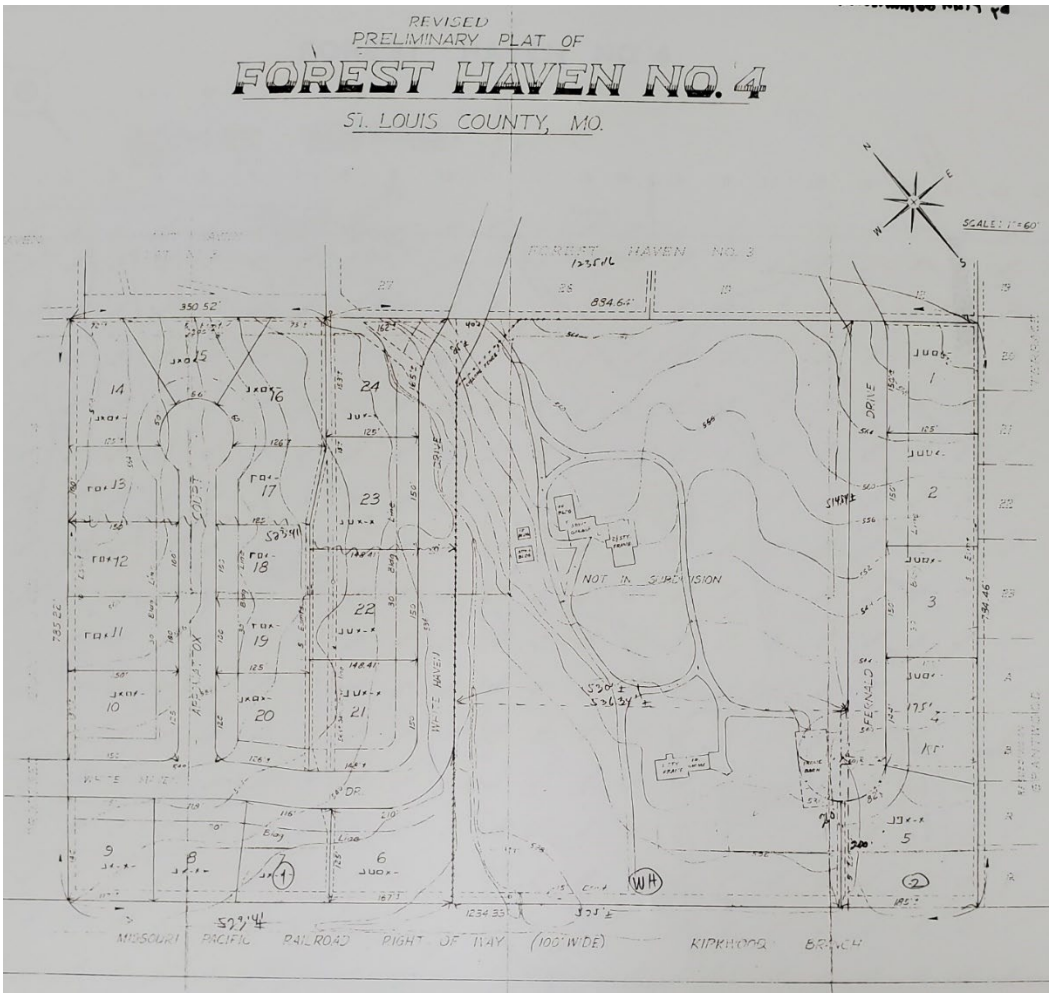


FIGURE 2-61. "Revised Preliminary Plat of Forest Haven No. 4, St. Louis County, MO." Plat showing subdivisions east and west of White Haven. Joyce Company, July 1962. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

In 1960 the husband of Marjorie A. Felice, Louis Felice, died. Marjorie was a cousin of Delbert Wenzlick's. Following his death, his cremains were sent to White Haven to be interred there. It is not known where on the property his cremains were buried.[233]

Sometime in the 1960s, the northern extension of Prairie Creek running through White Haven was diverted underground and into a concrete culvert. The undergrounding of Prairie Creek at this location, was initiated to help prevent the flooding of Whitehaven Drive and adjoining private properties.[234]

By 1962 the lands adjacent to and northwest and southeast of White Haven were being subdivided as phase four of the Forest Haven development. As part of the development plans two new roads, White Haven Drive and Fernald Drive, were laid out adjacent to and northwest and southeast of White Haven. At the southern terminus to Fernald Drive, a new turnaround circle was proposed. St. Louis developer the Joyce Company purchased several acres from Delbert Wenzlick to accommodate the new turnaround.

[233] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 7.14.
[234] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 7.10; Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 36.

Because the new turnaround overlapped with the Grant-constructed frame Barn, Delbert Wenzlick decided to move the historic structure. In mid-1963, a team of professional movers secured, stabilized, and lifted the Barn, pulling it with trucks approximately 150 feet to the west. The Grant-constructed Barn was rotated 90 degrees and located immediately south of the Caretaker's Cottage fronting the north side of the railroad line (Figures 2-62 through 2-67).



FIGURE 2-62. Barn moving, 1963. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)



FIGURE 2-63. Barn moving, 1963. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)



FIGURE 2-64. Barn moving, 1963. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)



FIGURE 2-65. Barn moving, 1963. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)



FIGURE 2-66. Barn moving, 1963. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)



FIGURE 2-67. Barn moving, 1963. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

Like his father, Delbert Wenzlick was interested in the long-term preservation of White Haven and was aware of its potential significance to Missouri and the nation. He was also interested in keeping the historic property publicly accessible. In an effort to sell White Haven, in 1976 Delbert Wenzlick entered into negotiations with August A. Busch Jr., owner of the adjacent Grant's Farm property acquired in 1903. The discussion to purchase White Haven proceeded to a point where a price was agreed upon but went no further. In order to facilitate a transfer of the White Haven property that would have less of a tax burden, Wenzlick set up White Haven as a corporation, an entity which expired in 1978. Following this, he established title to White Haven in the 'Delbert S. Wenzlick Trust.' When the negotiations with the Busch family fell through, in early January of 1979 Wenzlick initiated contact with the St. Louis County Parks and Recreation Department to see if they were interested in purchasing the property to facilitate its use as a public historical park. The County Parks & Recreation Department also agreed to assist Delbert in listing the White Haven property on the National Register of Historic Places.[235]

During a tour of White Haven, on January 12, 1979, Delbert Wenzlick died of a heart attack. Newspaper accounts of Wenzlick's life report that he had wanted White Haven to be "sold for historic preservation after his wife's death." His cremains were buried at White Haven in front of the Main House. Delbert's

[235] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 278–279; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.68–2.69.

wife Ann continued to reside at White Haven for several months. The main residence remained vacant for the next few years.[236]

Landscape Characteristics

Delbert Wenzlick undertook a nearly comprehensive effort to restore, as well as modernize and upgrade the existing facilities at White Haven. In the 1940s he demolished the Hunt addition, eastern wing and rear porch, and constructed a new breezeway, a new kitchen room, and excavated new basement space at the Main House. A decade later, he reconstructed and repurposed the Stone Building as a two-bay garage, built a new frame workshop adjacent to it, expanded the new kitchen, and excavated additional basement space. In 1963 the Grant-constructed Barn was moved approximately 150 feet west from its original location to a new location adjacent to the Caretaker's Cottage.

In addition to maintaining the existing gardens and flower beds, new geometric garden beds were laid out northeast of the Main House. The northern end of Prairie Creek was diverted into a culvert, and several new small landscape features were added including two brick-constructed fountains, and a flag pole. New circulation features included the completion of a circular vehicular loop surrounding the Main House, and between 1955 and 1962 a new northern entrance to White Haven. Two burials occurred at White Haven, the interment of the cremains of Louis Felice ca. 1960, and the cremains of Delbert Wenzlick in 1979. The location of the remains of Louis Felice is unknown.

Preserving White Haven (1979–1990)

Map 2-7. Period Plan: 1913–1990

With the death of Delbert Wenzlick, and following an extended dispute between his heirs, in order to facilitate the sale of the property the Wenzlick family formed a corporation called the 'U.S. Grant's White Haven, Inc.' Harold 'Bill' Wenzlick, son of Delbert and Ann Wenzlick, was appointed as its agent.[237]

As initiated by Delbert Wenzlick in early 1979, the effort to nominate White Haven to the National Register of Historic Places was led by Esley Hamilton, an employee of St. Louis County Parks and Recreation Department. In April of 1979, White Haven was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.[238] Six years later in June of 1986, White Haven residence was designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior.[239]

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[236] Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 278; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.69, 7.14; "Delbert S. Wenzlick Rites Held." *St. Louis Globe-Examiner*, January 16, 1979. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; "D. S. Wenzlick Estate Valued at $1,040,219." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, January 16, 1979. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[237] Nick Sacco, "Historic Preservation From the Grassroots: A History of Save Grant's White Haven," Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, National Park Service, https://www.nps.gov/ulsg/learn/historyculture/the-story-of-save-grant-s-white-haven.htm (accessed December 8, 2022); Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 279.

[238] Hamilton, prep., "White Haven."

[239] Norma Tynes, "White Haven Earns Landmark Status." *Press Journal*, July 2, 1986. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

Noting that the White Haven property was "a tremendous liability for the estate [of Delbert Wenzlick]," in September of 1979 Bill Wenzlick announced that the historic property would be put up for sale. "We [Wenzlick family] would love to see it preserved just as it is," he noted, but emphasized that they were open to all offers.[240] Although many local preservation-minded individuals and groups were concerned and sought to preserve the White Haven property from development, efforts to secure the funds required to purchase it for the sake of preservation began only in 1981. In April of that year, a group of businessmen led by Frank Budetti sought to raise the nearly $1 million in private funds. The goal of the group was to purchase the property, then turn it over to St. Louis County with the stipulation that it be used as a public historic site. Simultaneously St. Louis County began work on preparing for its acceptance, when offered.[241]

Over the next few years, the property sat empty and continued to deteriorate. Fears of excessive maintenance costs, and the steep asking price discouraged serious offers. In addition, fundraising for the private purchase of White Haven was not proceeding quickly. In June of 1981, Bill Wenzlick again said that he would prefer to see White Haven sold to St. Louis County but that he would consider offers from developers as well. The property "has been a white elephant for the two years since his father died. He says he has neither time nor money to keep up the grounds, plantation home, barn, caretaker's cottage, smoke and ice house."[242]

By December of 1984 White Haven was still owned by the estate of Delbert Wenzlick. U.S. Representative Dick Gephardt visited St. Louis at the end of the year and was given a tour of the property by the Superintendent of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the Gateway Arch, Esley Hamilton, and Dent family descendants. Preservation of the property received strong support from both St. Louis County and Representative Gephardt, and both agreed to work towards its acquisition.[243]

In 1985 Bill Wenzlick contacted Grant's Farm and the Anheuser-Busch Company one more time to see if they were interested in purchasing White Haven. They were not. As sale to a developer became more and more probable, both private and government efforts to save White Haven intensified. In early 1985 local, state and federal park officials met to discuss the future of White Haven. Although St. Louis County, Missouri State Parks, and Jefferson National Expansion Memorial supported the preservation of White Haven and agreed to pursue the means of acquiring it, little progress was made.[244] During a meeting of Affton Historical Society, St. Louis County Historic Buildings Commission, and other preservation-

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[240] Charlene Prost, "Preservation Sought: Grant's House for Sale." *St. Louis Post-Dispatc*h, September 2, 1979. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[241] Charlene Bry, "Businessmen seek money to purchase Grant's Home." St. Louis Globe-Democrat, April 15, 1981. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[242] "White Haven: Historic Treasure Up for Sale." *South County Journal*, June 17, 1981. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[243] Norma Tynes, "Gephardt Tours White Haven." *South County Journal*, December 19, 1984. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; "Ulysses S. Grant and White Haven: A Timeline."

[244] Norma Tynes, "Park Directors Discuss Means of Acquiring White Haven." *South County Journal*, March 6, 1985. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; Robert J. Wehling, "New Push to Preserve Grant's Home." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Mach 25, 1985. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

minded citizens, on March 29, 1985, the organization 'Save Grant's White Haven' was formed. A formal non-profit of the same name led by Jack Goldman and Jeannine Cook was established in June of 1985. The purpose of Save Grant's White Haven was to "work for the preservation of White Haven."[245]

Over the next year and a half, Save Grant's White Haven began holding local and regional meetings to bring attention to their cause. In addition, grant applications and fundraising events raised nominal funds in support of the purchase and preservation of White Haven. Negotiations with County and State level offices to purchase White Haven also continued. Given the widespread public support for preserving White Haven, in March of 1986 the Missouri Department of Natural Resources announced that it would extend an interest free 10-year loan to Save Grant's White Haven in the amount of half of the 'fair market value' of the property. The loan would come from their historic revolving fund. At about that time Bill Wenzlick had also reduced the sale price of White Haven to $750,000, although he had received continued interest from developers to pay the original asking price of one million dollars. The White Haven property was appraised at $475,000 in 1985, however Wenzlick contested that the true value was much more.[246]

Following a commitment from an anonymous donor to fund the remaining portion of the purchase price of White Haven, in May of 1986 Save Grant's White Haven made an offer of $475,000 to the Wenzlick family for the purchase of the historic property. Although the offer was rejected, Delbert's widow Ann suggested that the family might be willing to come down in price as long as the organization had made its best offer. A month later Save Grant's White Haven made a second offer of $510,000 to the Wenzlick family.[247]

In early July of 1986, the $510,000 offer made by Save Grant's White Haven was accepted by the Wenzlick family. A press conference announcing the deal was held at White Haven on July 5, 1986. However, while details were being negotiated and a contract was drawn up, the anonymous donor backed out on their commitment. With a deadline to produce the second half of the funds nearing, on September 29, 1986, St. Louis County Executive Gene McNary announced that the county would step in and agree to fund the remaining amount through a bond approved the previous month.[248]

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[245] Norma Tynes, "Committee Formed to Save Grant's Historical White Haven." *South Side Journal*, April 3, 1985. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; Norma Tynes, "Non-Profit Corporation Formed in Effort to Save White Haven." *South Side Journal*, April 24, 1985. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; "Ulysses S. Grant and White Haven: A Timeline;" Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Survey," 279; Save Grant's White Haven, "By-Laws of Save Grant's White Haven, Inc.," Ms. on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[246] Sacco, "Historic Preservation From the Grassroots;" Norma Tynes, "Funding Announcement Wins 'Critics' Praise at Grant Exhibit." *Press Journal*, March 12, 1986. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; Joan Little, "White Haven Group is Favored." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, March 13, 1986. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[247] Sacco, "Historic Preservation From the Grassroots;" Joan Little, "$475,000 Offer Made to Buy Grant's Home." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, May 8, 1986. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; George Landau, "Group Raises Offer for Grant's Home." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, June 18, 1986. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[248] Sacco, "Historic Preservation From the Grassroots;" Norma Tynes, "Heirs of White Haven Accept Bid." *South Side Journal*, July 9, 1986. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site' George Landau, "Purchase of Grant's White Haven Yet

Federal support for the acquisition of White Haven was led by Missouri's elected officials. In July of 1986 Representative Dick Gephardt and Senators John Danforth and Thomas Eagleton wrote a letter supporting the acquisition of White Haven by the U.S. Government. Their support, however, was contingent upon the outcome of a feasibility study to be completed by the National Park Service. In response to the letter of support, in mid-September of 1986 National Park Service Chief Historian Edwin Bearss visited White Haven and inspected its facilities. In addition to touring each historic structure, Bearss noted that that White Haven was of national significance due to its association with Ulysses S. Grant, particularly the pre-Civil War years that formed his strength and character, and regional significance due to the architecturally significant residence dating to the French colonial period. He further stated that White Haven was one of the most significant historic sites in the St. Louis vicinity. He ultimately recommended that the National Park Service "assume a position of leadership in the preservation and interpretation of White Haven," and particularly urged a Park Service role in the management of the site.[249]

In December of 1986, following the recommendation of Executive Gene McNary, the St. Louis County Council approved a bill to fund half of the $510,000 offer for the purchase of White Haven. Signing of the final papers, and a formal celebration of all parties involved, took place at White Haven on December 22, 1986. White Haven was now jointly owned by St. Louis County and the State of Missouri.[250]

Throughout 1987 Save Grant's White Haven held several fundraising events in an effort to contribute to the cost of repair and maintenance of White Haven. In April, the public was invited to an open house held at White Haven. Tickets sold to the event raised approximately $10,000. Over the course of 1987 - 1988 sales of White Haven Blanc, a wine grown by Mount Pleasant Winery, also raised additional monies.[251]

In the Spring of 1987 St. Louis County retained local architectural historian William Bodley Lane as restoration architect to oversee preliminary plans for restoring White Haven to the mid-nineteenth century. Following a period of research on the history of the residence and an in-depth examination oof the structure, in September of 1987 Lane issued an Interim Report. The report confirmed that the residence was in good condition but that it needed stabilization to prevent continued deterioration. Lane

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to Get Started." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, September 4, 1986. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; Margaret Gillerman, "County Will Purchase Ulysses Grant's Home." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, September 30, 1986. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[249] Norma Tynes, "Architecture Experts Examine White Haven." *Fenton Journal*, September 17, 1986. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; Chief Historian Bearss and Chief Preservation Technician Askins to Director, National Park Service, October 1, 1986. Ms. on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[250] Sacco, "Historic Preservation From the Grassroots;" Margaret Gillerman, "County Celebrates Official Purchase of Grant's House," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, December 23, 1986. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; Norma Tynes, "White Haven's Acquisition Caps Two Years of Effort," *South County Journal*, December 25, 1986. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[251] Sacco, "Historic Preservation From the Grassroots;" Phyllis B. Librach, "1,000 Get Look at White Haven," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, April 13, 1987. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; Marcia L. Koenig, "Wine May Help Restore Grant's Home," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, November 12, 1987. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

outlined several repairs including interior and exterior painting, repair of gutters and downspouts, repointing of the central chimney, as well as spot repairs on the roof that he recommended if full restoration was to be several years off.[252]

Given the enormous, anticipated expense associated with the full restoration and long-term maintenance and operation of White Haven, St. Louis County began to increase pressure on the National Park Service to acquire, preserve and manage White Haven. In December of 1987 County Executive Gene McNary met with Secretary of the Interior Donald P. Hodel and raised the issue. McNary had committed to funding the initial restoration expenses if the National Park Service would receive the property and agree to its future operation. Although Superintendent Jerry Schober of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial supported the acquisition and management of White Haven, Hodel was not encouraging noting the "competition for limited funds" within the National Park Service.[253]

In the summer of 1988, Senator John Danforth came to White Haven and announced that he would draft and support a bill in Congress that would transfer the historic property to the National Park Service. "I have no doubt that this will be enacted into law and that the National Park Service will restore, preserve and maintain this site in the future." The bill proposed by Danforth would accommodate the property transfer, landscaping, the restoration of the structure to period condition, and the maintenance and staffing of the site. Danforth also praised the community members and local and regional government that helped to save the property. The bill, Senate Resolution 518 – White Haven National Historic Site, was introduced to Congress by Senators Danforth and Bond in October of 1988, and reintroduced in March of 1989. A similar bill, House Resolution 1529, was introduced by Congressman Gephardt in the House of Representatives in March of 1989.[254]

William Bodley Lane issued his final report on the White Haven property in August of 1988. Lane recommended removing all of the 'modern' intrusions installed by the Wenzlick family between 1914 and 1985, and that the structure be restored to ca. 1913. In addition, he reported on a dendrochronological study completed by the University of Missouri that dated the timber from the west wing as cut between 1832 and 1835, and timber from the original core as cut by 1817.[255]

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[252] Sacco, "Historic Preservation From the Grassroots;" Barbara G. Friedman, "History Preserved," *Gravois-Watson Times*, April 17, 1987. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; Tony Brock, "Restoration Plans Begin for Grant's White Haven," *Gravois-Watson Times*, June 25, 1987. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; William Bodley Lane, "Interim Report, White Haven Preservation Plan," Ms. on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[253] Sacco, "Historic Preservation From the Grassroots;" Mark Schlinkmann, "McNary Wants U.S. to Operate Grant's Home," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, December 10, 1987. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[254] Sacco, "Historic Preservation From the Grassroots;" Brad Herrick, "Danforth Calls for White Haven National Park," *Gravois-Watson Times*, July 29 – August 4, 1988. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; Gail Harkavy, "Senators propose making White Haven National Historic Site," *South Side Journal*, October 19, 1988. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

[255] William Bodley Lane, "Final Report – White Haven Preservation Plan," August 24, 1988. Ms. on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

In an effort to stabilize the historic residence and prepare it for eventual transfer to the National Park Service, in October of 1988 St. Louis County entered into a contract with a firm to perform basic and limited cleaning, painting and carpentry repair work on White Haven.[256]

Although local preservationists and elected Congressional officials were swiftly moving towards the acquisition of White Haven by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior officials were reluctant to support the effort. During hearings in the House of Representatives in May of 1989, Deputy Director of the National Park Service Herbert S. Cables cited the expense of restoration and the annual costs of operation and maintenance in his refusal to support the acquisition of the property. In addition, he suggested that the National Park Service would undertake a study on 'management alternatives' for the historic property prior to any decision to acquire it. Private citizens too complicated the hearings by suggesting that the Hardscrabble cabin also be acquired due to its significance to Grant and his family. Undeterred, Representative Gephardt and other subcommittee members anticipated that the bill would be approved.[257]

Congressional authorization for the acquisition of White Haven by the National Park Service moved swiftly in the summer of 1989. The House of Representatives passed Representative Gephardt's bill, House Resolution 1529, on June 20, 1989. An important modification to the original bill was that the site should be named 'Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.' Following its passage, Gephardt noted that "this legislation will preserve one of the most historic sites in the St. Louis area and enable future generations to learn about the life of the Union General and president, Ulysses S. Grant." Following the August 1989 approval by a Senate committee, in September 12, 1989, the U.S. Senate also approved Senate Resolution 518. The bill then went to President George H. W. Bush's desk where he signed Public Law 101-106 establishing Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site on October 2, 1989 (Figure 2-68).[258]

[256] Jack Goldman, "Senate Bill Introduced for Historic White Haven," *Gravois-Watson Times*, December 2 – 8, 1988. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.
[257] Sacco, "Historic Preservation From the Grassroots;" Robert L. Koenig, "No Haven," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, May 10, 1989. Photocopy of newspaper article. on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.
[258] Sacco, "Historic Preservation From the Grassroots;" Karen L. Koman, "Takeover of White Haven by U.S. Approved in House," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, June 21, 1989. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; Robert L. Koenig, "White Haven: Next Stop is White House," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, September 14, 1989. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; Virgil Tipton, "White Haven Finally A Historic Site," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, October 4, 1989. Photocopy of newspaper article on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.



FIGURE 2-68. Photograph, looking west-northwest, showing front of the Main House at White Haven, 1989. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

Public Law 101-106 stated that Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site was established "in order to preserve and interpret for the benefit and inspiration of all Americans a key property associated with the life of General and later President Ulysses S. Grant and the life of First Lady Julia Dent Grant, knowledge of which is essential to understanding, in the context of mid-nineteenth-century American history, his rise to greatness, his heroic deeds and public service, and her partnership in them." As subsequently defined in the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Foundation Document, the purpose of the park "is to educate and inspire this and future generations about the lives and legacy of Ulysses S. Grant, Julia Dent Grant, the enslaved African Americans, and other residents by preserving and interpreting White Haven within the context of American History." Differentiating it from other properties associated with Ulysses S. Grant, and at the core of its significance, the Foundation Document further stated that White Haven "is the only place where Grant lived alongside enslaved African Americans. Grant's experiences with enslaved African Americans are crucial to understanding his views as the general who won the Civil War and as a president who championed Civil Rights."[259] Evidence to the contrary however documents that Grant clearly did spend considerable time with enslaved African Americans. During his military deployments in Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, it was common for officers and soldiers to bring enslaved African Americans to serve as personal servants and cooks. In an 1844 letter written while he was encamped in Louisiana, Grant

[259] "An Act to provide for the establishment of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes," *Public Law 101-106*, 101st Congress. 103 Stat. 677, https://www.congress.gov/101/statute/STATUTE-103/STATUTE-103-Pg677.pdf (accessed December 12, 2022); National Park Service, "Foundation Document. Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site" (St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, 2016), 4–5.

noted that "our meals are cooked in the woods by servants that know no more about culinary matters than I do myself." In addition, in an 1845 letter to Julia Dent, Grant admitted that "I have a black boy to take along as my servant that has been in Mexico. He speaks English, Spanish and French I think he may be very useful where we are going."[260]

Although Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site had been established, the remaining debt from the ten-year interest free loan extended to St. Louis County from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources still had to be paid off. In late 1989, Jerry Schober with Save Grant's White Haven negotiated an agreement with the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial whereby the proceeds from the gift shop, along with additional private donations, would be used to pay off the loan debt of $255,000. By mid-1990 the debt was retired and on June 12, 1990, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site was transferred to the National Park Service (Figure 2-69).[261]



FIGURE 2-69. Photograph, looking west, showing the front of the Main House at White Haven, 1990. Save White Haven. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

Landscape Characteristics

Between 1979 and 1990 no permanent resident was living at White Haven. The Wenzlick family performed basic maintenance on the buildings and grounds during the period in which the Delbert Wenzlick estate owned the property. Periodic inspections of the property and its facilities by Save White

[260] Ulysses S. Grant to Mrs. George B. Bailey, June 6, 1844, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 28; Ulysses S. Grant to Julie Dent, July 6, 1845, in Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 49.
[261] Sacco, "Historic Preservation From the Grassroots."

Have and its consultants also occurred. Limited restoration work including carpentry and painting was carried out at the Main House in 1988. No significant documented changes to White Haven's buildings and structures, landscape features, vegetation, or circulation are known to have occurred during this period.

National Park Service Ownership (1990–2024)

Map 2-8. Period Plan: 1990–2024

At the time the legislation passed, the property was jointly owned and cared for by St. Louis County and the State of Missouri. In 1990, the NPS began to pay off the debt owed to the state over a four-year period. This resulted in transfer of ownership of the property to the federal government by 1994. At the time St. Louis County and the State of Missouri acquired the property, it contained several elements added during Wenzlick family ownership. These features included a caretaker's cottage and nearby well and cistern, a concrete driveway extending toward the Main House from Grant Road, marked at the property boundary by brick gate posts and lined with overhead electric lights, an asphalt driveway leading into the property from Whitehaven Drive, a fence with gates at Fernald Drive, a brick walk extending to the driveway from the Barn, which had been relocated to the southern property boundary at the time residential development occurred along Fernald Drive, a brick septic tank, culverts and pipes associated with drainage, the remains of a concrete dam along the creek, a flagpole, sundial and pedestal, small and large cooling fountains, an arbor, barbecue pit, chicken coop, corn crib, cow barn, pig pen, spring house ruins, a tennis court, and wishing well. There was also a stone quarry site (Figure 2-70).[262]

[262] Mark Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site" (National Park Service, 1993); Federal Highway Administration, "Engineering Study: Ulysses S. Grant National History Site, St. Louis, Missouri" (Sterling, Virginia: Federal Highway Administration, Eastern Lands Highway Division, 1991), unpaginated.

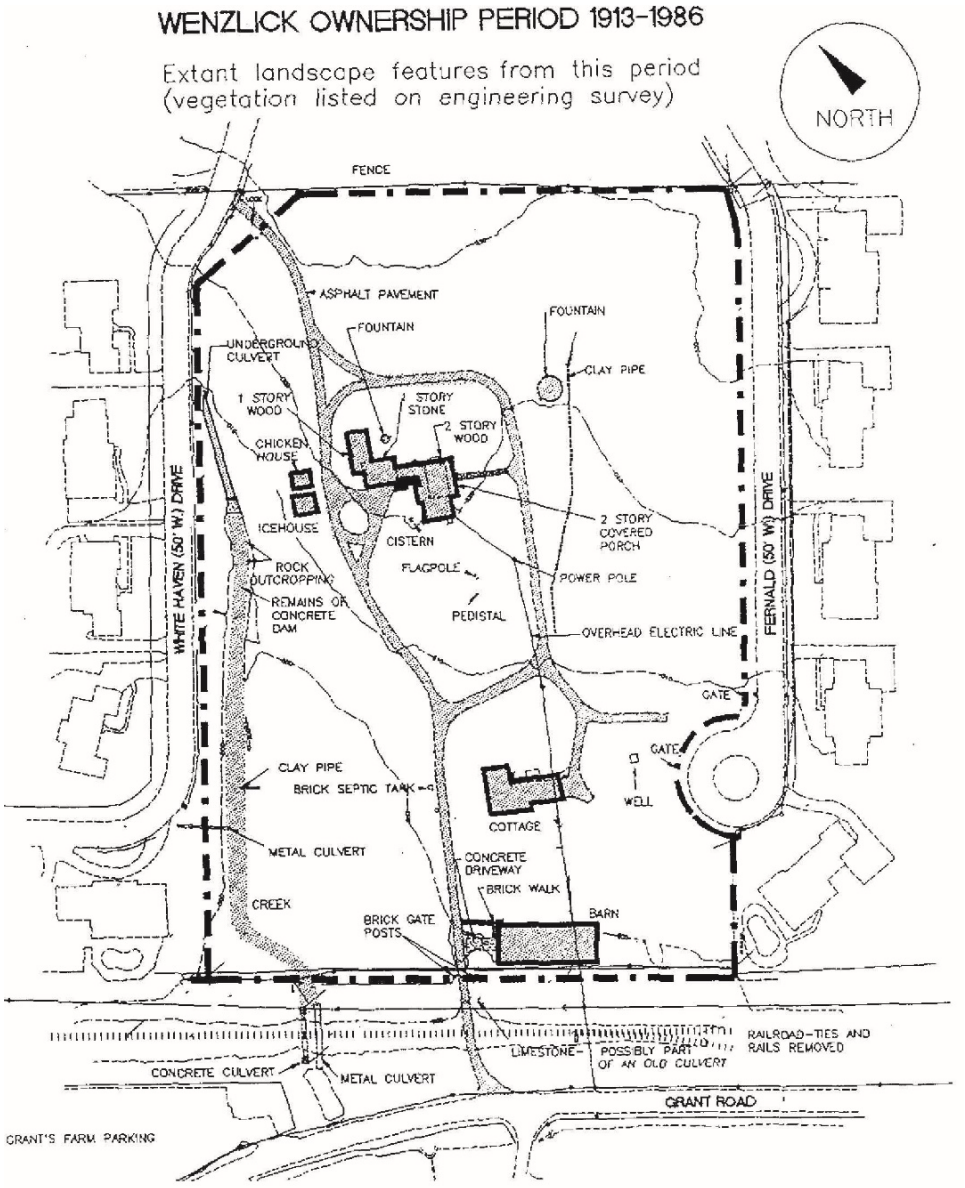


FIGURE 2-70. Plan in the 1993 Cultural Landscape Assessment showing the features surviving from the Wenzlick period. (Source: Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment,"63)

Among the first challenges NPS personnel faced was how to accommodate the visitor service, administrative, housing, and maintenance needs of a unit of the National Park System. While these issues were studied, the NPS provided public access to the property by appointment. Initial efforts to accommodate park needs entailed utilizing the existing caretaker's cottage and a non-historic portion of the Stone Building for administrative offices and converting an apartment in the Barn into a visitor contact space.[263] Over the next four or five years, the NPS would add property boundary fencing, mark the park with identity signage (Figure 2-71), and add a maintenance facility.

[263] National Park Service, "Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Newsletter," Vol. 1 (Fall 1993), 4.



FIGURE 2-71. An early park identity sign, undated, ca. 1990s. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection)

While the NPS worked to address park needs at White Haven, land to the south of the property underwent a significant change when the Missouri Pacific Railroad ceased running trains along the line between Grant Road and the park property in 1990. The following year, a local non-profit organization involved in providing public opportunities for walking and biking in St. Louis known as Trailnet acquired the right-of-way for the rail line corridor with a goal of establishing a new trail. The railroad removed the tracks and ties in front of White Haven in 1993.[264] Soon thereafter, in 1994, Trailnet opened an initial segment of the trail to the east of the property.[265]

Through the mid-1990s, NPS personnel undertook several planning studies, archeological investigations, and design of temporary improvements to support access to and use of the site. Documenting the site was considered a key starting point to establishing appropriate preservation strategies. In 1991, NPS park and regional personnel completed a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recordation project, preparing measured drawings of the Main House (Figure 2-72) and Stone Building, Barn, and Shed.[266]

[264] National Park Service, "White Haven Farm, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Inventory" (2008, rev. 2009), 30.
[265] Laura Stark, "Grant's Trail, Missouri," *Rails-to-Trails Conservancy* (November 1, 2012), http://www.railstotrails.org/trailblog/2012/november/01/grants-trail-missouri/ (accessed January 28, 2024).
[266] Historic American Buildings Survey, "White Haven, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site," HABS No. MO-1150, MO-1150A, MO-1150B (1991), 1. The Shed is assumed to be the Chicken House.

This project was completed as an addendum to earlier work conducted in 1940, which "only superficially documented the structure."[267]

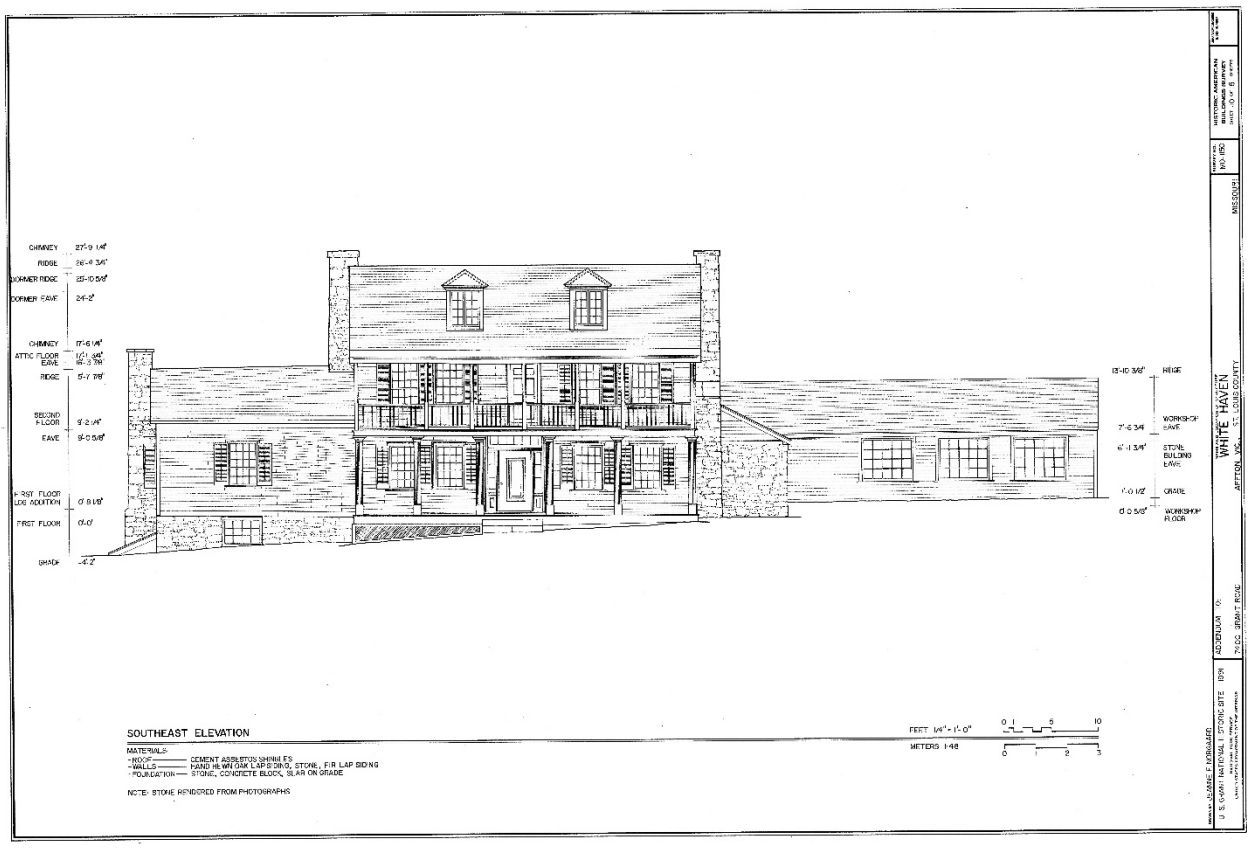


FIGURE 2-72. Elevation of the Main House, 1991. (Source: HABS, MO-1150)

Also conducted in 1991 were initial archeological investigations of various areas of the property where development to accommodate park needs was anticipated, such as around the Main House and the Stone Building and the sites of potential parking areas, in order to avoid disturbance of any belowground resources.[268] In 1992, archeologists conducted remote sensing work across the property. This was followed in 1993 by further investigations of potential parking sites.[269]

To address historic documentation, the NPS also completed a historic resource study and a cultural landscape assessment for the property in 1993.[270] The latter proposed two levels of treatment for the landscape, with rehabilitation as the primary approach, and restoration where sufficient documentation was available to support it. Rehabilitation treatments would accommodate visitor access and

[267] National Park Service, "HABS/HAER Annual Report" (1991), 67.
[268] Vergil E. Noble, "A Report on the 1991 Excavation at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri" (Lincoln, Nebraska: NPS Midwest Archeological Center, 1997).
[269] Noble, "A Report on the 1991 Excavation at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site," 13.
[270] Kimberly Scott Little, "Ulysses S. Grant's White Haven: A Place Where Extraordinary People Came to Live Ordinary Lives, 1796-1885, Historic Resource Study, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, Missouri" (National Park Service, 1993); Mark Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site" (National Park Service, 1993.

interpretation. The cultural landscape assessment anticipated that a higher level of restoration might be possible as additional data emerged through future study and investigation.[271]

Based on the archeological investigations, the park identified a location where a temporary visitor parking area could be sited to accommodate visitors until more permanent infrastructure was established. Around 1994, the park constructed the temporary parking area east of the Barn (Figure 2-73).[272] Soon thereafter, an earlier property fence was replaced ca. 1995–1996 with a metal fence composed of vertical pickets supported by posts and rails near the top and bottom.[273]

[271] Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site," 8.
[272] National Park Service, "Temporary Gravel Parking Lot Detail; Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site," Drawing 357/80,017, 1 sheet, 1994.
[273] National Park Service, "Perimeter Fence Replacement Site Plan; Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site," Drawing 357/80,018, 1 sheet, August 1995.

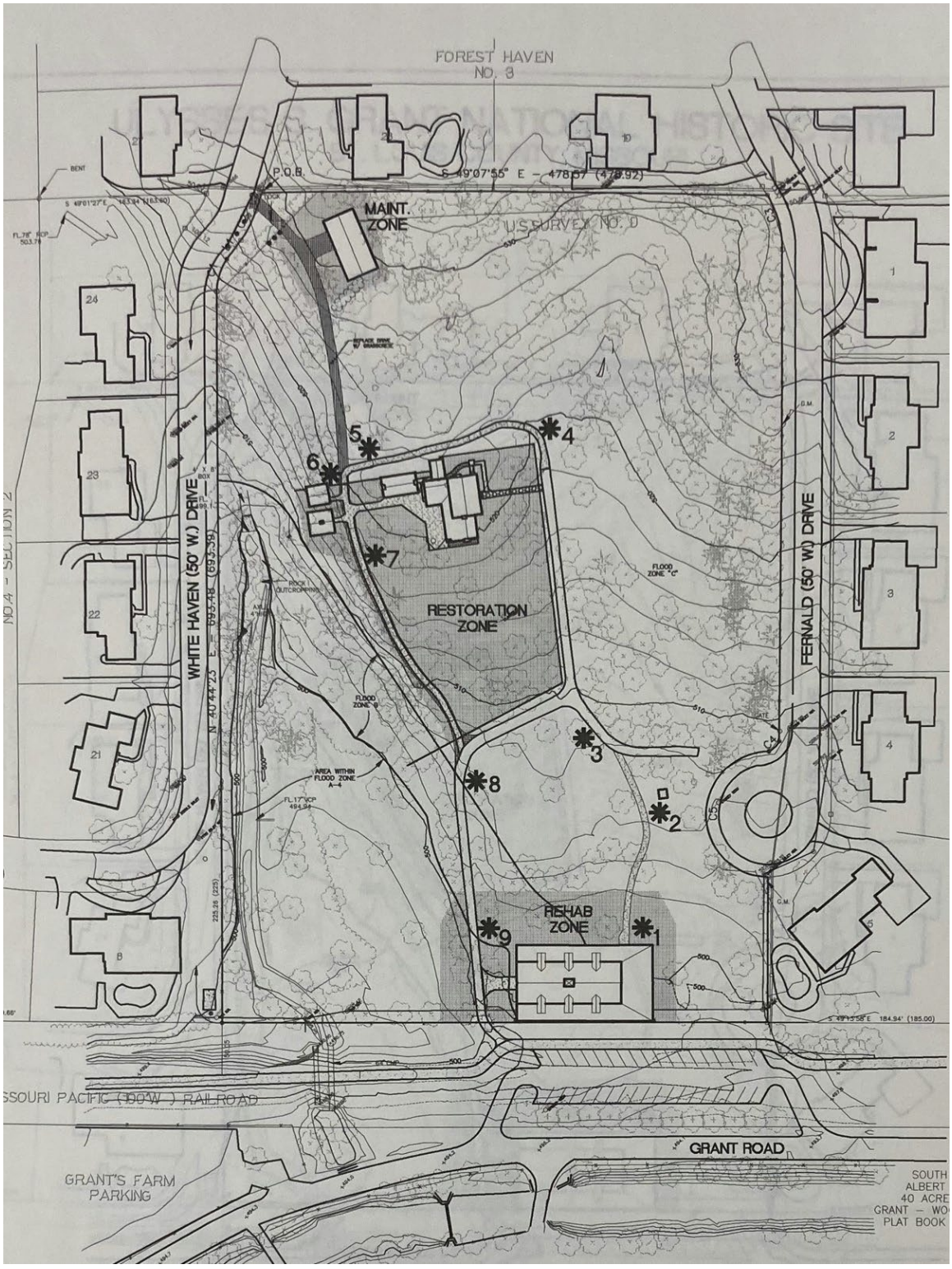


FIGURE 2-73. Proposed preservation zoning concept for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, undated, ca. 1990s, showing rehabilitation around the Barn, restoration of the dwelling precinct, and a new maintenance facility near Whitehaven Drive. The concept drawing also shows the proposed route of an interpretive path and exhibit locations. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection)

In 1995, the proposed restoration of the dwelling precinct features began in earnest, proceeding incrementally over the next five years. The first buildings tackled were the Main House, Stone Building, Ice House, and Chicken House.[274] Work on the buildings was preceded by archeological investigations and completed with archeological monitoring during construction phases. While the work was conducted, masons worked behind the house within a yard surrounded by temporary fencing to protect public safety. The NPS conducted additional archeological investigations in July 1997, focusing on areas north, west, and south of the house where elements like a new maintenance facility and drainage improvements were proposed.[275] Additional investigations were conducted over the course of several years in support of planned restoration activities.[276]

To highlight work completed to date, the park held a celebration on April 26, 1998, featuring in particular the restored exterior of the Main House while updating the public on other ongoing projects.[277] It was also in 1998 that the NPS built a new maintenance building along the north service entrance into the property from Whitehaven Drive. The design of the new building was intended to help it blend with the low-slung ranch homes of the surrounding neighborhood, with vehicle bays and windows evoking a brick house with attached garage.[278] Associated with the maintenance building was a CMU retaining wall. Additional restoration work completed in 1998 included the Chicken House, which was painted green as part of the targeted restoration period of the 1870s.[279] The following year, the NPS installed drains to the north of the Main House to address drainage problems by diverting water to the west and the nearby creek.[280]

Controversy arose in 1998 when both the community of Crestwood as well as neighboring Grantwood Village attempted to annex the White Haven property. This followed substantial debate between the two communities, each of which wanted control of the then unincorporated property. While Crestwood desired to annex a broader unincorporated area, Grantwood Village was specifically interested in the NPS site for its historical associations to their community. The conflict was of interest to park officials, who were concerned over how the respective municipalities would provide services. The controversy was dubbed "The Battle of White Haven" in local news articles. Ultimately, Grantwood Village annexed White Haven, while many other properties went to Crestwood.[281]

In 2000, as the initial campaign of restoration and rehabilitation projects was nearing completion, the NPS began making plans to provide tours of the interior of the Main House for the public by the following spring. At the same time, park staff began to look more closely at developing a permanent visitor center to

[274] Joan Little, "Renovations at U.S. Grant's White Haven Are Nearly Done," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (June 1, 2000).
[275] Karin M. Roberts and James E. Price, "Report on the 1997 Archeological Investigations at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri" (Lincoln, Nebraska: National Park Service Midwest Archeological Center, 2009), 51.
[276] National Park Service, "Archeological Investigations Conducted at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, MO" (Lincoln, Nebraska: National Park Service Midwest Archeological Center, May 2014).
[277] Patrick Murphy, "Visitors to See Green at White Haven Celebration," *South County Ties* (April 24, 1998).
[278] National Park Service, "Schematic Design, Maintenance Shop; Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site." May 9, 1996.
[279] Douglas D. Scott, Karin M. Roberts, and Vergil E. Noble, "Under White Haven: An Archeological Overview and Assessment of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri" (Lincoln, Nebraska: National Park Service Midwest Archeological Center, 2004), 18; Joan Little, "White Haven Returns to Former Green Glory," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (April 20, 1998).
[280] National Park Service, "Construct Drainage System, Main House (HS-1), Ulysses S. Grant NHS." Drawing 357/80,044, 1 sheet, January 22, 1999.
[281] Joan Little, "Park Service Agrees: White Haven Part of Grantwood Village," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (May 4, 1998).

replace use of the caretaker's cottage. One option called for rehabilitating the historic Barn for this purpose. Early design concepts suggested the project proceed with the Barn in its current location, supported through construction of a new visitor parking area in the former railroad right-of-way. This concept was limited by the fact that the NPS did not own the right-of-way.

Instead, in October 2001 Trailnet completed an extension of Grant's Trail in front of White Haven, a project that had been delayed due to push-back from neighbors and construction issues.[282] With the trail in place, the NPS efforts to establish a formal entrance into the park from Grant Road became more complicated due to outside ownership of the railroad right-of-way that required the agency to obtain an easement from Trailnet and Grant's Farm Manor, Inc. in 2003 for access.[283] This also complicated initial proposals for a new visitor parking area.

While the NPS studied these issues, restoration work continued throughout the early 2000s. In 2001, work on the Main House continued with interior restoration. An accessible walk to the front of the house was also constructed that year. Restoration of the Ice House was also completed in 2001 in conjunction with installation of a new flagstone walkway. Work similarly continued on restoration of the Stone Building.[284] In 2002, the north wall of the building was stabilized.[285] Also that year, NPS staff drafted plans for reconstructing the porch on the rear of the Main House.[286] It was also in 2002 that the NPS built new walkways to the rear of the Main House and Stone Building to facilitate public access.[287]

With plans in place, construction began on a new $4 million visitor center, Barn museum, and parking area at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site in 2003 (Figure 2-74). The design called for construction of a new parking area at the south end of the property in the location where the Barn was sited, which necessitated moving the Barn further into the site. When relocated, the Barn sat adjacent to and west of the new visitor center, which was designed as a hipped roof structure with cupola. The architecture of the building was reminiscent of agricultural structures depicted in early images of White Haven. Accompanying these new features was construction of a new interpretive path edged by wayside exhibits that connected the property to Grant's Trail to the south.[288]

[282] N.a. "Grant's Trail Extension Opens Near White Haven," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (October 25, 2001).
[283] National Park Service, Draft "Easement Agreement" (January 2003).
[284] "Superintendent's Annual Narrative Report, Fiscal Year 2001, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site," 1.
[285] Scott, Roberts, and Noble, "Under White Haven," 23.
[286] National Park Service, "Construct Canopy, Main House (HS-1), Ulysses S. Grant NHS" Drawing 357/80052, 1 sheet, June 27, 2002).
[287] National Park Service, "Install Pavement; Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site." Drawing 357/80,051-A, 1 sheet, May 28, 2002.
[288] Quinn Evans Architects, *Interpretive Center and Administrative Offices, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site* (Ann Arbor, Michigan: National Park Service, 2003).



FIGURE 2-74. The new visitor center during construction, ca. 2004. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection)

The new visitor center opened in 2005, following two years of construction activity that had ranged across half of the property and involved the removal of the caretaker's cottage and nearby well.[289] Associated with the project was installation of new features like a geothermal field in front of the Main House.[290] The most dramatic element of the construction process may have been the relocation of the Barn, which entailed lifting the building by crane and setting it onto a new foundation (Figure 2-75).

[289] "Superintendent's Annual Narrative Report, Fiscal Year 2005, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site."
[290] Quinn Evans Architects, *Interpretive Center and Administrative Offices.*



FIGURE 2-75. Relocation of the Barn involved lifting it by crane and placing It atop a new foundation, ca. 2003. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection)

As the visitor center project wrapped up, park staff planned and undertook additional work around the site. In 2005, they constructed a dry-laid retaining wall along the edge of the interpretive path near the junction with the maintenance access drive.[291] NPS staff prepared plans for a reconstructed outhouse for interpretive purposes, but the concept remains unrealized. Completed soon after the construction of the new interpretive path was the reconstruction of a white board fence at the junction of the dwelling precinct based on review of historic documentation. The new park features were highlighted at a Grand Opening event held on June 16, 2007.[292]

Beginning in 2008, the park began to conduct several studies of Grant-related resources, both on-site and nearby. In 2008, the NPS completed a cultural landscape inventory that addressed that property as a whole and considered how landscape features might contribute to its significance beyond the documentation available in National Register and NHL nominations.[293] The NPS also explored a better understanding of the historic farm property associated with Grant, including the 273-acre property across Grant Road known as Grant's Farm that once contained Grant's Hardscrabble Cabin and the site of Wish-ton-Wish in 2010, with an eye to potentially expanding the park. The study, however, recommended against expanding the park to include these other properties in their entirety, but suggested further study of a more limited acquisition of the Grant-related portions of the property, if

[291] "Superintendent's Annual Narrative Report, Fiscal Year 2005, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site."
[292] "Ulysses S. Grant Historic Site to Hold Grand Opening," *Webster-Kirkwood Times* (June 15, 2007).
[293] National Park Service, "White Haven Farm, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Inventory."

there were interest from the owners.[294] In 2010, NPS archeologists also investigated the area around the winter kitchen, in anticipation of finally reconstructing the porch canopy there.[295]

Over time, the visitor center, located at the bottom of a long slope, has suffered from flooding, particularly at the rear door. To address the problem, the NPS enlisted an engineering firm to study the site's drainage and recommend improvements beginning in 2012. The study concluded that a detention basin to the north, a swale, a berm, and piping would be needed to slow and divert the water around the visitor center. A shallow berm was constructed along the sidewalk adjacent to the visitor center in response to this study.[296]

The NPS commissioned this CLR in 2022 in support of establishing a baseline of information with which to begin planning management strategies for further addressing stormwater and vegetation management, among other goals.

[294] Ruth Heikkenen, "Grant's Farm: Preliminary Boundary Adjustment Evaluation Reconnaissance Study" (Omaha, Nebraska: National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 2010), 4–5, 36.
[295] Albert M. LeBeau, "Trip Report to Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site for Testing of HS-18994 the Dent-Grant House Back Porch Extension" (Lincoln, Nebraska: National Park Service Midwest Archeological Center, July 29, 2010).
[296] HDR Engineering, Inc., "Site Drainage Improvements Study: Final Basin of Design Report, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site" (October 2012, rev. January 2013, February 2013).

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Significance Evaluation

The National Register of Historic Places

The National Register, authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation. The National Register is part of a national program of the National Park Service (NPS) that coordinates and supports public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archaeological resources.[297] Listing in the National Register is based on evaluation of the significance of the property using established criteria.

National Register Criteria for Evaluation

In order for a property to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register, it must possess significance under one of four criteria. The Criteria for Evaluation for listing in the National Register state:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
>
> A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D. That has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, the Criteria for Evaluation identify the following Criteria Considerations:

> Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years are not considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties *will qualify* if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:
>
> a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

[297] National Park Service, "National Register of Historic Places," https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm (accessed January 28, 2024).

b. A building or structure removed from its original location, but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or

d. A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.[298]

Summary of the National Register Status of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site

White Haven was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 3, 1979, while the Main House was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) on June 23, 1986. The NHL designation is important as the program recognizes exceptional aspects of American history and culture. Eligible properties must be determined to be of national significance with a high degree of integrity. While all properties designated an NHL are also listed in the National Register, of the approximately 90,000 National Register-listed properties, only about 2,500 are designated NHLs.

Based on the National Register and NHL designations, White Haven is significant at the national level under Criterion B for its association with Ulysses S. Grant in the areas of Exploration/Settlement, Military, Politics/Government, and Social History, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the White Haven Main House as an example of pioneer architecture. The period of significance indicated in the National Register documentation includes 1808, presumably for construction of the house, and 1843 to 1885 for the years that Grant was involved in owning and oversight of the property.[299] Features listed as contributing to the property, described as "of historic interest," are indicated as the Main House, a former slave quarters (now a garage) and currently referred to as the Stone Building, a shed, smokehouse, and Barn. The nomination lists the former caretaker's cottage, dating from the twentieth century, as non-contributing.

There are three trees on the property that are discussed in the National Register nomination based on information conveyed by Delbert Wenzlick, who noted a ginkgo northeast of the house and two lindens

[298] U.S. Government, Title 36, Part 60, "The National Register Criteria for Evaluation," *Code of Federal Regulations*.
[299] Esley Hamilton, St. Louis Co. Dept. of Parks & Recreation, National Register of Historic Places nomination "White Haven" (US Department of the Interior, April 1979, #79003205), and National Historic Landmark documentation (June 1986); as summarized in National Park Service, "White Haven Farm, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Inventory," (2008, rev. 2009), 8 of 58, from Asset Metadata available on NPS.gov.

south of the house as potentially presented to the former president and Mrs. Grant on their World Tour from 1877 to 1879, with the ginkgo from Japan and the lindens from Germany. Presently, there is a ginkgo believed to have been planted in 1882 based on a 2015 tree survey performed using International Society of Arboriculture protocols. Current documentation suggests that Mr. Wenzlick's information is anecdotal and that there are no trees on the property that survive from the Grant period of significance.

A CLI prepared by the NPS in 2008 and revised in 2009 expands on the list of contributing features to include the Flagstone Walkway, Historic Trace, Main House Cistern, and Stone Building (Summer Kitchen/Laundry). This recommendation was reviewed, and concurrence provided by the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in 2009. The CLI also indicated that the linden trees were no longer extant as of 2008.

Statement of Significance

Based on research completed on behalf of the CLR, the significance evaluation as expanded in the 2008 CLI appears consistent with the findings of this study.

The significance statement notes the following:

> Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is significant and listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B and C for its association with Ulysses S. Grant and as an example of pioneer architecture. Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site was authorized by Public Law 101-106 (October 2, 1989) "To preserve and interpret for the benefit and inspiration of all Americans a key property associated with the life of General and later President Ulysses S. Grant and the life of First Lady Julia Dent Grant, knowledge of which is essential to understanding, in the context of mid-nineteenth century American history, his rise to greatness, his heroic deeds and public service, and her partnership in them." The period of significance, 1843-1885, covers the time when Ulysses S. Grant was associated with the property. The main house (White Haven) is a National Historic Landmark.
>
> In 1796 Hugh Graham obtained a tract of land of about 800 acres on Gravois Creek from the Spanish government. On Sept. 6, 1799, he deeded this property to Jacques Mackay in exchange for land on the Missouri River. Jacques Mackay sold a portion of the tract to his brother-in-law, William L. Long, by 1808. This was the property on which Long was to build White Haven.
>
> In 1808 Long married Elizabeth Sappington, daughter of John Sappington, a Revolutionary War veteran and prominent pioneer settler. They lived in a cabin on the property while he began construction on White Haven in 1816. Long never lived in or finished the house and sold the property to Theodore Hunt who completed the structure in 1818. The Hunt's remained at White Haven until 1820 when they sold the property to "Colonel" Frederick Dent, and they moved northwest of St. Louis. White Haven served as a summer home for the Dents. Frederick already had a home in town from where he could conduct his business, but he liked the country as an escape from the city's heat and as more space for his children. The Dent family moved to the home permanently in 1827 with their five children: Julia Dent being the youngest at that time.
>
> Frederick Dent's son, Frederick Tracy Dent graduated from West Point in 1843. One of his classmates was Hiram Ulysses Grant, mistakenly registered as 'Ulysses S. Grant' with the 'S.' standing for Simpson, his mother's maiden name. Grant was first assigned to

Jefferson Barracks, less than five miles from White Haven, and was soon introduced to Frederick T. Dent's family. It was through Frederick T. Dent that Ulysses S. Grant met his future wife Julia Dent (Frederick's sister) in 1844. Upon learning of his company's impending transfer in 1845, Grant asked Julia to marry him. They were engaged for four years while Grant was stationed in Mexico for the Mexican War. They were married on August 22, 1848, during a two-month leave of absence at the conclusion of the war.

The property was the focal point in Ulysses' and Julia's lives for four decades. The young couple lived there briefly following their marriage before transferring to New York and Michigan army posts. Julia did return to White Haven for the birth of their first of four children, Frederick Dent Grant, in 1850. She also stayed at White Haven without Grant from 1852 to 1854 while he was stationed in California. Their second child, Ulysses Jr, was born in Ohio in 1852. In the summer of 1854, Grant resigned from the army and returns to settle down with his in-laws at White Haven. At first, he and Julia lived in the main house while Grant cleared the 80 to 100 acres about a mile to the north that Frederick Dent (Julia's father) had given to them. By July of 1855, they were living in Wish-ton-Wish, the cottage belonging to Julia's brother, Louis, located about a half mile south of the main house. They stayed there until Grant finished the log house he called Hardscrabble.

Julia's mother died only a few months after they moved into Hardscrabble, and the Grants moved back to White Haven and lived with Frederick Dent. Grant leased Hardscrabble and farmed Dents 200 plowed acres. The 1857 crop had been poor, and Grant's fortunes were further adversely affected by the nationwide depression and severe freeze that occurred on June 5, 1858. Later that summer young Frederick contracted typhoid, the slaves became ill, and Grant himself contracted an "ague" which afflicted him alternately with chills and fever (malaria?). Due to the difficult economic times, in the fall of that year, he gave up farming, and began auctioning horses and implements and to rent the fields. In January 1859 he began to work in town with a Dent cousin, Harry Boggs, where they ran a real estate partnership. He walked back and forth every weekend until March when Julia joined him in town. Grant was not successful as a bill collector either and, giving up on the real estate partnership; he left St. Louis for his father's leather goods store in Galena, Illinois, in 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he was drafted by the Governor to command the 21st Illinois Volunteers.

Grant never again lived in St. Louis, though he visited often, and for a time planned to return to White Haven. Around 1865, he began to purchase various parts of the Dent property, which had been divided among other members of the family. He completed the majority of this consolidation by 1868, as he was beginning his second term as President. In preparation for his retirement, he instructed the farm's caretaker to build a large horse barn and to acquire some stock. When his public duty was over, he would go to Missouri and raise horses. The plan to return to the area was aborted, however, either due to the emergence of the Whiskey Ring scandal in 1875, which lead to the exposure and arrest of several Republican politicians close to Grant, or due to his desire to remain close to the children after the Grant's returned from their world tour.

His son, Ulysses Jr., entered into a banking venture in New York; forming the firm of Grant and Ward. Ward had received a personal loan from Grant Sr. for $150,000 from William Henry Vanderbilt, using the White Haven property as collateral. The business went bankrupt on May 6, 1884, and Ward fled the country with the loan. Grant insisted on repaying the debt even though Vanderbilt offered a number of alternatives, and he ultimately turned over all of his and his wife's real property (with the exception of the New York House) as well as a great deal of memorabilia to satisfy his son's debts. White

Haven was valued at $60,000 in this transaction. A little more than a year later, on July 23, 1885, Grant died of throat cancer.

White Haven was associated with Ulysses S. Grant more intimately and over a longer period of time than any other house, including his house in Galena, Illinois, which is now a National Historic Landmark. Although he suffered from hard times at White Haven, it continued to represent to him his love for his wife Julia and their family, his time spent as a farmer, and his retirement plans of becoming a horse breeder.

Grant had given William Henry Vanderbilt 750 acres of the White Haven farm on May 17, 1884. In 1888 the property was sold to Luther H. Conn, a real estate agent in St. Louis. Conn used the place as a summer house which he called "Grant Wood." In 1903, Conn sold the southwestern 217 acres to Adolphus Busch, who used the land to establish an elaborate estate which he called "Grant's Farm." The Hardscrabble log house was moved three times to stand in its current location on the Busch estate. In 1905, Conn sold the fifteen acres surrounding his country house to a development company, which planned to build an amusement park thereby capitalizing on the associations of the place and its location immediately adjacent to the station of the Carondelet and Kirkwood Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. White Haven was saved from this fate by Albert Wenzlick, another St. Louis realtor, who received the property by foreclosure in 1913 along with 105 adjacent acres for a total of 160 acres owned by Wenzlick. Like Conn before him, Wenzlick used the main house during the summer and had previously lacking amenities installed such as electricity and plumbing. He also continued the process of subdivision which resulted in the eventual reduction of the property to its present 9.65 acres.

Albert Wenzlick died in 1937 and in 1940 his son Delbert decided to make White Haven his permanent home. He had the house and adjacent buildings recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey and then proceeded to make careful repairs and alterations. In the 1950s and 1960s, the surrounding pastures were platted and developed with suburban ranch houses. Delbert Wenzlick died in 1979 but the National Park Service would not acquire the site until June 1990 when the State of Missouri and St. Louis County jointly transferred the property to the United States of America.

The White Haven Farm has been extensively restored and rehabilitated to its 1875 appearance since it was acquired by the National Park Service. As a result, the property maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There is, however, some diminished integrity in the areas of setting and feeling due to the close proximity of the surrounding suburban development and due to the intensity of use at Grant's Farm across the road.

The farm that is now Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is located on land that was originally part of White Haven and was owned by Grant completely from 1868 until 1884, and even before then, he had lived on the site with his wife Julia Dent Grant. Original materials from the period of significance can be found in the basement of the main house, the attic, the fireplaces, and in the interior of the barn. The extant structures help to convey the integrity of the site as the farmstead that influenced the lives of Ulysses S. Grant and Julia Dent Grant, whose associations with the site give it its significance.[300]

[300] National Park Service, Cultural Landscapes Inventory: "White Haven Farm, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site" (2008), 21–23.

However, consideration of available documentation also suggests that the NPS consider amending the existing National Register nomination to address several inconsistencies with contemporary nominations and to formally include the recommendations from the CLI. The recommendations for amending the nomination include the following:

- Expand the historical narrative in the nominations. Include recent scholarship and consider the contribution of enslaved laborers to the operation of White Haven during the Dent/Grant period of ownership.
- Update the inventory, description, and assessment of contributing and non-contributing resources to include the Flagstone Walkway, Main House Cistern, Stone Building, and Historic Trace as contributing to the significance of the property, and removing the caretaker's cottage, which has been removed since the nomination was prepared.
- Consider identifying significance in the area of Exploration/Settlement under Criterion A, which is not addressed as such in the earlier nominations.
- Clarify that significance in the areas of Military and Social History and Politics/Government pertain to the property's relationship with Ulysses S. Grant. Also consider whether the property meets the NHL criteria as the property most strongly associated with a nationally significant figure in American history.
- Consider the eligibility of the property under Criterion D for historic archeology based on review of the archeological investigations completed to date. Examination of the Archeological Overview and Assessment suggests that such an evaluation has not yet been performed. Further evaluation under Criterion D will require the preparation of research design and research questions.

Existing Conditions Documentation & Analysis

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Existing Conditions Documentation & Analysis

Introduction

This chapter describes, through narrative text, photographs, labeled base mapping, and analytical diagrams, the current conditions and extant landscape features associated with White Haven, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, and its setting. Landscape features present within the property (refer to Map 3-1) are documented in accordance with the characteristics identified in National Park Service CLR guidance documents, such as *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*. The existing conditions documentation forms the basis for a comparative analysis, which evaluates to what degree the park landscape reflects its character and composition during the periods of significance identified in the previous chapter (refer also to Appendix A. CLR-FMSS Crosswalk Table). Comparison of the contemporary landscape with historic conditions helps to identify features that contribute to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) significance of the park, and to an understanding of its historic integrity. These qualities are important considerations that help to structure the treatment chapter.



FIGURE 3-1. View toward the Stone Building (left) and the southwest façade of the Main House (right), 2022.

This chapter is comprised of four sections. The first section—Environmental Context and Setting—depicts the character and configuration of the landscape surrounding the park. The second section—Overall Park Composition—describes the park landscape as a whole. The third section—Documentation

and Assessment by Landscape Characteristic—depicts the current condition and historic evolution of extant landscape features, organized, as noted, by landscape characteristic. For each landscape characteristic a summary table indicates relevant features on the property and an assessment regarding whether they contribute to the significance of the property. The fourth section assesses the integrity of the landscape based on the information developed as part of the Documentation and Assessment by Landscape Characteristic section.

Information is organized into a series of landscape characteristics, which are the tangible and intangible aspects of a property that collectively convey its historic character and aid in the understanding of its cultural importance.[301] They range from large-scale land use patterns and relationships to site details and materials. The following nine landscape characteristics are used to document White Haven:

- **Natural systems and features** are the environmental resources and qualities that have influenced the development and physical form of a landscape. They include the underlying landform and topography, soils, and water resources, as well as attendant native plant communities. **Responses to natural resources** are examples of cultural responses to environmental conditions and associated natural features. They include such observances as the methods and materials used to construct and site buildings and structures, land uses relating directly to available resources, and storm water management practices.

- **Spatial organization** reflects the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create space.

- **Land uses** are the principal cultural activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize it, and are often derived from site-specific environmental conditions.

- **Vegetation** includes the deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous plants that have been introduced in a landscape by cultural activities.

- **Circulation** includes the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute the systems of movement in a landscape.

- **Buildings** are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape. **Structures** are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activities.

- **Views** are locations that afford expansive and panoramic prospects of the landscape and can be either naturally occurring or designed. **Vistas** are deliberate directed views often meant to orient the gaze to a linear feature or focal point.

- **Small-scale features** are landscape elements providing detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in a landscape. Utilities are addressed within this landscape characteristic.

[301] Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports; Contents, Processes, and Techniques* (Washington: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1998).

- **Archeological sites** are the traces or deposited artifacts in a landscape, evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features.[302]

Environmental Context and Setting

Physiography, Geology, and Hydrology

St. Louis County is on the eastern border of Missouri at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The county contains parts of two physiographic provinces—the west-county area, in the Salem plateau of the Ozarks, and the remainder within the Dissected Till Plains. The topography, except for the floodplains adjacent to the major rivers, varies from gently rolling to rugged, with the greatest relief occurring in the west-county and along the bluffs of the river valleys.[303]

The bedrock geology in St. Louis County consists of essentially flat-lying sedimentary formations, mostly limestone and dolomite. Almost all of the bedrock formations in St. Louis County have been covered by extensive deposits of windblown silt (loess) derived from the floodplain of the Missouri River during glacial time. The most important mineral resources of St. Louis County are the limestone products. The Plattin and Kimmswick Formations and the St. Louis Limestone are extensively used for concrete aggregate, cement, road stone, and agricultural lime (Figure 3-2).[304]

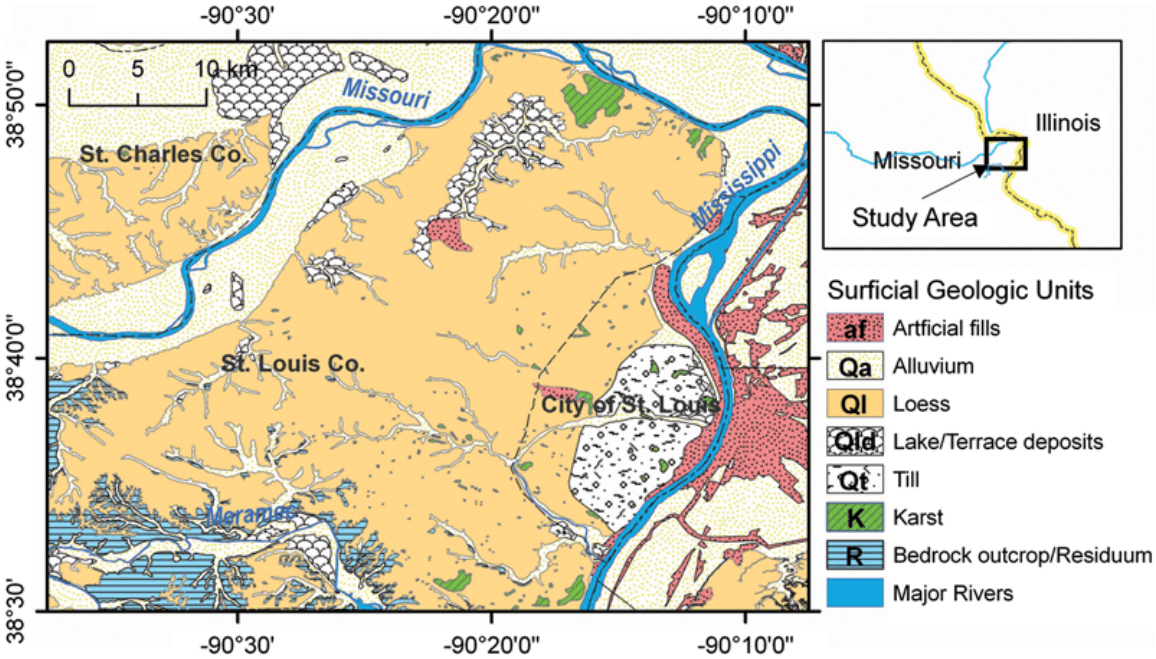


FIGURE 3-2. Map of St. Louis area showing generalized surficial geologic units (Source: David J. Rogers, adapted from Schultz, 1993, Grimley and Phillips, 2006, and Grimley, 2009).

Ground water is obtained from two principal sources in St. Louis County and is quite variable in both quantity and quality. Large quantities of water are available from the alluvium of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Meramec rivers. Bedrock aquifers are present in the extreme southwestern part of the county where

[302] Page, Gilbert, and Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports; Contents, Processes, and Techniques,* 53.
[303] Edwin E. Lützen and Rockaway, Jr., *Missouri Geological Survey and Water Resources,* 1971, 4.
[304] Lützen and Rockaway, Jr., *Missouri Geological Survey and Water Resources,* 5.

potable water is available to a depth of approximately 800 feet. However, throughout much of St. Louis County potable groundwater supplies are available from Mississippian limestones only to a depth of approximately 100 feet above sea level. This groundwater is subject to pollution, because sinkholes, open crevices, and enlarged bedding plane allow surface water to enter the aquifers.[305]

St Louis County is in a seismic zone designated the "Illinois Basin-Ozark Dome." It is north of the more active New Madrid zone. The Illinois Basin-Ozark Dome zone includes parts of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Arkansas. USGS says irregular but moderately frequent earthquakes can be expected in this region. Moderate damaging earthquakes strike every 10 to 20 years, with small earthquakes happening once or twice each year.[306]

Resilience to Natural Hazards

The Midwest has seen the greatest increase (42%) in the heaviest precipitation events in recent decades, as temperatures have risen due to changes to the climate. More extreme precipitation events like this are expected in the future as the planet continues to warm. "Storm water management systems and other critical infrastructure in the Midwest are already experiencing impacts from changing precipitation patterns and elevated flood risks," according to the National Climate Assessment, a comprehensive government report on the impacts of climate change in the United States. [307]

Parks and historic sites across the state of Missouri, including Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site generally see the effects of climate change as it relates to frequency, velocity, and extreme flooding conditions that occur and cause damage to the landscape, streams, and site facilities. Other extreme weather events, such as straight-line winds, ice storms and tornadoes are also increasing in frequency. All have cumulative effects on ecosystems, particularly vegetation. Impacts include changing bloom times, especially early blooming; increased invasive species including garlic mustard and bush honeysuckle; plant diseases; and changes in tree or plant succession.[308]

Cultural Context and Setting

Ulysses S. Grant National Historical Site is located within St. Louis County, Missouri, approximately 14 miles from downtown St. Louis. The property falls within Section 16, Township 44N, Range 6E, as well as U.S. Survey 9, a tract retained from early Spanish claims platted in the area that does not conform to the township and range system. The property also falls within the 7.5 Minute Webster Groves quadrangle map of the U.S. Geological Survey as photo-revised in 1974 and photo inspected in 1979. The Historic Site lies in close proximity to Gateway Arch National Park, the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail, the Mississippi River and Grant's Farm located south of the site, across Grant Road. Drainage associated with the property flows into Gravois Creek, a stream that empties a few miles to the northeast into the River

[305] Lützen and Rockaway, Jr., *Missouri Geological Survey and Water Resources,* 5.
[306] U.S. Geological Survey, Earthquake Hazards, "2018 Long-Term National Seismic Hazard Map" (U.S. Geological Survey, 2018), https://www.usgs.gov/media/images/2018-long-term-national-seismic-hazard-map (accessed January 31, 2024).
[307] Henson and Masters, *Record Rain in St. Louis Is What Climate Change Looks Like,* https://yaleclimateconnections.org/2022/07/record-rain-in-st-louis-is-what-climate-change-looks-like/ (accessed January 23, 2023).
[308] Groshong, Stanis, Morgan, *Climate Change Impacts in Missouri State Parks: Perceptions from Engaged Park Users,* 12–15, https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2213078018300501 (accessed January 23, 2023).

Des Peres, a tributary of the Mississippi River. The river serves as the boundary between the states of Missouri and Illinois. St. Louis is sited along the river as well.

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is edged by Grant Road, a local route that connects two arterials—County Roads 30 and 366—extending northeast/southwest. Both lead towards the city of St. Louis. Also located to the north of the property is Interstate 44, which intersects Interstate 270 west of the property. Nearby cultural attractions include the St. Louis Zoo, Tower Grove Park, City Garden Sculpture Park, Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail, and Gateway Arch National Park. Across the Mississippi River in Illinois another cultural site of interest is Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site (Figure 3-3).

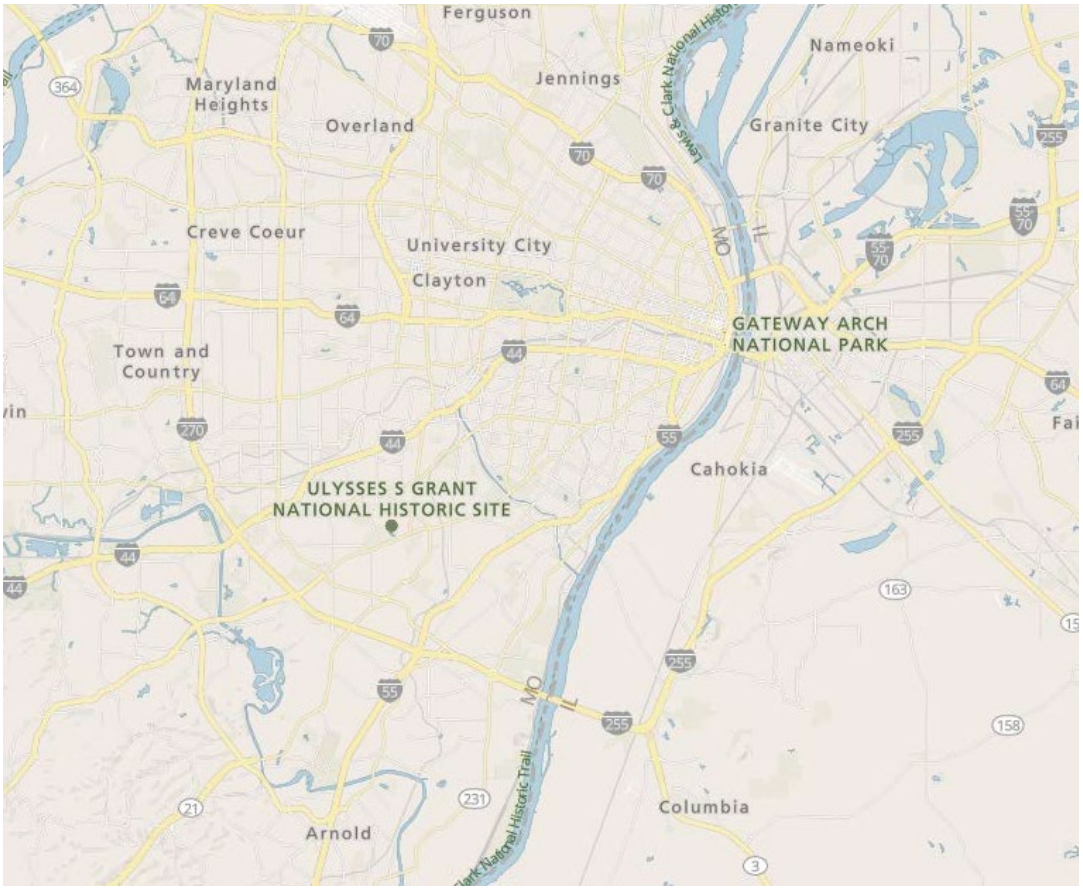


FIGURE 3-3. Map showing the location of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site and its proximity to Gateway Arch National Park, the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail, and the Mississippi River. (Source: National Park Service, https://www.nps.gov/ulsg/planyourvisit/maps.htm)

Overall Park Composition

Map 3-1. Existing Conditions and Feature Assessments.

The core of White Haven Farm, comprised of the dwelling precinct and nearby outbuildings, is preserved and interpreted as part of the 9.65-acre Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. The property, as owned by the Dent and Grant families, once extended over more than 850 acres. However, much of the former farm has been developed as residential housing subdivisions, such as Grantwood Village, and a wildlife park to

the south of Grant Road known as Grant's Farm, which is owned by The Busch Family Group, the sole operators and managers (Figure 3-4).



FIGURE 3-4. View north across Grant Road to the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site from the entrance to Grant's Farm spanning Gravois Creek, 2022.

Visitors arrive at the park by automobile via Grant Road, and by foot or by bicycle along Grant's Trail, a 12.4-mile-long rails-to-trails corridor, both located to the southwest of the park. Access to the property for administrative and maintenance purposes also occurs from Whitehaven Drive to the north. The property is edged by Whitehaven Drive and ranch-style residences to the north and west, and Fernald Drive and ranch-style residences to the east.

The park is organized into three zones arranged north to south. The northern portion of the site contains the park maintenance building, associated parking, and materials and equipment storage. The central portion of the site is the White Haven dwelling precinct that contains the Main House, Stone Building, Ice House, and Chicken House, all connected by flagstone walks (Figure 3-5). The southern portion of the site is devoted to a visitor parking area and the park visitor center and museum. The museum is housed in a rehabilitated Grant-constructed Barn moved to its current location when the visitor center was built in 2003–2005.

The park's visitor entrance arises from Grant Road as a two-way, two-lane drive that extends to a parking area adjacent to the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site visitor center and museum. The parking area is arranged with bays to either side of a central driving aisle that loops around to a second double-loaded bay of parking. The road then rejoins the entrance drive. In front of the visitor center is a paved landing that provides access to the building.



FIGURE 3-5. White Haven dwelling precinct that contains the Main House, Stone Building, Ice House, and Chicken House, all connected by flagstone walks, 2022.



FIGURE 3-6. The visitor center and Barn exhibit a vernacular and agricultural character due to the historical architectural detailing**,** 2022.

The visitor center and surrounding landscape evoke a feeling of early twenty-first century postmodern architectural design due to their bold color palette and eclectic blend of contemporary geometry. At the

same time, the visitor center and barn exhibit a vernacular and agricultural character due to the historical architectural detailing. This juxtaposition is also expressed in the overall composition of the new structure and the rehabilitated barn, along with new and historic landscape patterns and material changes (Figure 3-6). This feeling continues within the historic core through the use of large architectural stone kiosks and benches, which edge the interpretive walkway. The interpretive walkway provides pedestrian access to the property from Grant's Trail. It leads to a loop that encircles the dwelling precinct, with a spur that extends north from the visitor center. The path is also edged by tree plantings, turf, and wayside exhibits (Figure 3-7).



FIGURE 3-7. The interpretive walkway leads from Grant's Trail and the visitor center around the perimeter of the dwelling precinct. The walkway is edged with wayside exhibits and benches, 2022.

A white board fence marks passage into the dwelling precinct and historic core of the property from the interpretive walkway. This section of the path follows the Historic Trace of a lane that served the property during the Grant period. The interpretive walkway provides access to a Flagstone Walkway extending toward the entrance to the Main House, a route that also follows a historic circulation system. A gate limits access to the historic house without a guide. For those not taking a tour, there is a path around the north side of the house that allows visitors to bypass the interior while also offering views of the surrounding landscape. Additional walks lead to the other buildings. Except for the requirement of a staff guide to enter the Main House, visitors can experience the property as part of a self-guided tour. The National Park Service has restored the four buildings located within the historic core to the year 1875, when Grant was president. The reconstructed board fence and Flagstone Walkway support this feeling, along with the extensive stands of trees and turf, which evoke a pastoral sensibility.

Connecting to the path system at the north end is a paved access road associated with the park's maintenance building. The road also connects to Whitehaven Drive and is used by park personnel to address maintenance needs. A gate can be used to limit pedestrian access along this route when the park is closed.

Overall, the land associated with the park unit descends in a southerly direction, sloping gently toward Gravois Creek, located south of Grant Road. A tributary creek flows through the park along its northwestern boundary edged by Whitehaven Drive. Meadow grasses occur along the creek. Extensive groves of trees, some dating to the Grant and Dent period of ownership and others planted later, are present around the historic core. The trees provide a visual screen or buffer to limit views of the surrounding mid-twentieth-century streets and residential subdivisions (Figure 3-8).



FIGURE 3-8. View of trees that help to screen views of surrounding development, 2022.

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Legend

- Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site boundary
- 1' Contours
- Stream
- Building/structure
- Fence
- Paved circulation
- Deciduous tree
- Coniferous tree
- Easement

Note: for species information and potentially historic trees see Map 3-2. Existing Trees 2024

Whitehaven Drive

Prairie Creek (NC)

Perimeter fence (black) (NC)

Maintenance access road and north entrance gate (NC)

Chicken House (HS-05) **(C)**

Concrete block retaining wall (NC)

Exhibit panel/bench (NC)

Ice House (HS-04) **(C)**

Stone retaining wall (NC)

Perimeter fence (white) (NC)

Exhibit panel (NC)

Rock swale (NC)

Interpretive walkway (NC)

Stone Building (HS-02) **(C)**

Storage

Exhibit panel/ bench (NC)

Barn/Museum (HS-03) **(C)**

Cistern (HS-07) **(C)**

Exhibit panel/bench (NC)

Pedestrian gate (NC)

Maintenance Building (NC)

White Haven Main House (HS-01) **(C)**

North access to Main House (accessible wood plank walkway) (NC)

Flagstone walkway (HS-06) **(C)**

Former route of Historic Trace

East access to Main House

Grant's Trail

Grant Road

Bus/RV parking (NC)

Perimeter fence (black) (NC)

Rain garden (NC)

Exhibit panel/bench (NC)

Historic Trace (HS-08) adapted with concrete surfacing **(C)**

Park identity sign (NC)

Visitor Center (NC)

Reconstructed board fence (NC)

South entrance plaza (NC)

Perimeter fence (black) (NC)

South entrance gate (NC)

Vehicular parking (2 accessible spaces) (NC)

Wood privacy fence (NC)

Fernald Drive

0 30' 60' 120'

N

Base dwg: Prairie Engineers "Existing Boundary and Site Survey," 8/16/2022

Map 3-1. Existing Conditions 2024

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, Cultural Landscape Report

Documentation by Landscape Characteristic

Natural Systems and Features and Responses to Natural Resources

Refer to Table 3-1.

Summary

The Ulysses S. Grant National Historical Site sits in a mid-slope along a ridge that separates the Gravois Creek watershed from tributaries of the River Des Peres. The sloped topography declines toward the southwest and a stream that empties into Gravois Creek to the south of Grant Road. The southwest corner of the property falls within the Gravois Creek floodplain and is subject to flooding. Since the period when the property was developed as White Haven Farm, grading has been undertaken to redirect stormwater away from built features of the dwelling precinct, and to accommodate new utility lines. The stream has been redirected in several locations and now flows in a relatively straight line along the western property boundary, while the stream formerly meandered to the east. Evidence of the underlying native geology has occurred in the form of rock outcroppings along the stream channel. A spring was at one time located north of the Main House and may have supported original siting of the building. It no longer flows. Wells and cisterns were established on the property in several locations over time. One of the cisterns remains and is interpreted within the dwelling precinct today.

Several landscape features postdate the Grant period and constitute responses to natural resources. They include the use of culverts, pipes, drainage ditches, and swales to manage stormwater runoff and drainage issues; topographic modifications around the buildings in response to lack of adequate drainage; and grading to accommodate buildings, circulation, and plantings throughout the landscape.

Historic Conditions

From the period of early European American settlement in the late eighteenth century, Gravois Creek has been a focal point of settlement and the White Haven Farm property. Prior to acquisition of the land by the Dent family in 1821, owners of the property, who engaged in the fur trade, built a dwelling on the sloped terrain above Gravois Creek and east of the stream sometimes referred to as Prairie Creek. A spring was present behind the house that likely supported the early water needs of the residents.

By the 1810s, the property was being cultivated while much of the surrounding area was in the process of being settled, cleared, and cultivated by the 1820s. Settlement and agricultural use of the land would have begun to alter the vegetative composition and character of the landscape, with the loss of prairie as well as forest that had previously edged many of the stream corridors.

The Dents developed the property that was later known to Ulysses S. Grant upon his marriage to Julia Dent in 1848. The Grants subsequently lived at White Haven Farm, with Ulysses involved in farming a portion of the plantation and establishing a homestead that became known as Hardscrabble.

Ownership of the property changed hands several times between 1885 and 1913, when the Wenzlick family acquired White Haven. Three generations of Wenzlicks oversaw the property between 1913 and 1986. During this time, the property underwent several changes that included rerouting Prairie Creek to the northwest, adding a dam and exposing rock outcroppings, adding new circulation routes and a perimeter fence and gates, relocating the Barn, adding drainage features to control water flow, and adding

two cooling fountains near the Main House. Although many of these changes are no longer in evidence, the rerouting of the creek and addition of drainage features remain alterations to property hydrology that are present today.

Existing Conditions

Geology. The White Haven property is underlain by Mississippian-era geologic deposits that include St. Louis limestone and Salem and Warsaw formations. Warsaw materials typically exhibit interbedded shales and limestones that are subject to karst formation. Much of the underlying bedrock material sits below a layer of loess of eolian origin. Loess is a fine-grained material created by glacial action on geologic substrates that is later deposited by winds. Loess occurs in thin lenses on relatively flat hilltops and as colluvium on valley floors.[309]

Surficial geology in the area around White Haven consists of alluvium in the Gravois Creek floodplain, with loess dominant in upland areas. Depth to bedrock in the vicinity ranges from 5 to 10 meters. Some karst topography is present in the area, with larger pockets along Gravois Creek and smaller instances in the surrounding uplands.[310]

Upslope portions of the park property are underlain by St. Louis limestone. Typically, 100 to 250 feet thick, this geologic unit contains layers of limestone, dolomite, and shale. Bedrock associated with the property's lower slopes and Gravois Creek belongs to the Cherokee Group, which includes cycles of sandstone, siltstone, shale, clay, and coal.[311]

Soils. The site is composed of two major soil types: Winfield-Urban land complex and Wilbur silt loam. These two soil types divide the site roughly evenly, with Winfield soils occurring to the northeast within the upland areas, and Wilber silt loams found in the lower-lying areas to the southwest, in the vicinity of Gravois Creek and the stream flowing across the site. Wilbur silt loam soils are well-drained floodplain soils, whose parent material is silty alluvium, and have minimal risk for erosion. Winfield-Urban land complex soils are moderately well-drained hillside or ridgetop soils, whose parent material is loess.

The Winfield soils are broken down into further subcategories based on their relationship to the slopes on the site. The erosion risk increases with the steepness of the slopes associated with these soils. Winfield soils can be classified as suitable farmland of statewide importance.[312] Due to the extent of disturbance that has occurred, however, the Winfield soils are also classed as an urban soils complex, reflecting the disturbance that has occurred due to suburbanization, road and infrastructure development, and the introduction of fill, rubble, and other materials. The construction of the nearby rail line, adjacent roadways, culverts and other drainage infrastructure have likely impacted the actual composition of soils on site, including the addition of fill that occurred with many of these efforts.

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[309] Douglas D. Scott, Karin M. Roberts, and Vergil E. Noble, "Under White Haven: An Archeological Overview and Assessment of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri" (Lincoln, Nebraska: National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, 2004), 3.

[310] Jae-won Chung and J. David Rogers, "Seismic Site Classifications for the St. Louis Urban Area," *Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America* 102, no. 3 (June 2012): 982–84, https://doi.org/10.1785/0120110275 (accessed January 31, 2024).

[311] R.W. Harrison, *Bedrock Geologic Map of the St. Louis 30' X 60' Quadrangle, Missouri and Illinois* (U.S. Geological Survey, 1997).

[312] This description of soils is derived from the U.S. Geological Survey Web Soil Survey, which provides customized soil reports for user-identified areas of interest across the US. The soil report used to prepare this section was generated on November 2, 2022, from https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm.

Landform and topography. White Haven falls within an area characterized as a dissected uplands hilltop.[313] Generally, the property sits within an area of rolling uplands etched by drainages. Elevations associated with the White Haven property generally range from 510 to 520 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), although the landform declines towards the southwest, reaching an elevation below 500 feet AMSL.

The Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site property slopes down consistently from the northeast to southwest before dropping steeply on its northwestern edge toward a small stream that flows south from the ridge, crossing the west corner of the property. The Main House is situated on a small finger of the rolling slope overlooking the stream and Gravois Creek. The southwestern edge of the property extends toward the floodplain of Gravois Creek.

At the northwestern edge of the property, where it borders the adjacent Whitehaven Drive, there is a steep rise separating the stream from the street above (Figure 3-9). Portions of the property exhibit evidence of substantial regrading. This is most evident around the visitor parking lot and Barn, particularly along the west end of the building where there is substantial mounding. To the north of the Barn is a rain garden, established through excavation.



FIGURE 3-9. View from the northwest corner of the site and the drop in topography toward the stream, 2022.

[313] Vergil E. Noble, "A Report on the 1991 Excavations at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri," Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 49 (Lincoln, Nebraska: National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, 1997), 7.

Hydrology. Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is situated on a rise overlooking the upper reaches of Gravois Creek, which flows southeast before turning northeast toward its confluence with the River des Peres, joining it just upstream from its confluence with the Mississippi. Gravois Creek is located across Grant Road south of the Historic Site. The southwest corner of the property falls within an active floodplain.

The small stream, sometimes referred to as Prairie Creek, crosses the park along its western margin, flowing south to join Gravois Creek below Grant Road. The creek passes through two culverts as it enters and exits the property at Whitehaven Drive and the former railroad bed. Both were established concurrently with the rerouting of the stream corridor during the twentieth century (Figure 3-10).[314]



FIGURE 3-10. Prairie Creek passes through two culverts as it enters and exits the property at Whitehaven Drive, 2022.

The stream is fed by a 9.7 watershed area, 4.9 acres of which are intercepted by stormwater infrastructure, and 4.8 acres of which flow onto the site. The present-day infrastructure is not sufficient to address the flow associated with larger storms, leading to occasions where ponding can occur.[315] The visitor center is sited within the path of overland flow and sometimes experiences flooding at its north entrance. The National Park Service has constructed a berm to block and redirect the flow east around the building and into the adjacent street via high-density polyethylene (HDPE) piping (Figure 3-11).

[314] Mark Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site" (National Park Service, 1993), 64.
[315] HDR Engineering, Inc., "Site Drainage Improvements Study: Final Basin of Design Report, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site," February 2013, 8–9.



FIGURE 3-11. Efforts to alleviate flooding at the south entrance to the visitor center, 2022.

Other stormwater infrastructure found onsite includes stormwater catch basins located to either side of the visitor center's north entrance that direct water into a 12-inch round concrete pipe (RCP) and directly into a rain garden behind the Barn (Figure 3-12).



FIGURE 3-12. View east toward the rain garden downslope from the Barn/museum, 2022.

From the rain garden, stormwater flows via 12-inch RCP beneath the interpretive walkway to the west, and discharges into a rock swale within the stream floodplain. Catch basins also capture stormwater in the parking area and direct the water via 12-inch RCP into the stream floodplain. Additional catch basins north of the Main House direct stormwater west to a point behind the Chicken House.

Assessment

Current geology, soils, landform and topography, and hydrology on the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site continue to approximate conditions present during the period of significance. The drainage of the stream was redirected during the twentieth century. Currently this drainage appears to flow directly toward Gravois Creek, but an 1875 image of the farm suggests this drainage may have turned southwest at that time, flowing into the stream above its confluence with Gravois Creek. The image suggests a substantial enough flow to require a wooden bridge. Clay drainage pipes and filling in the 1900s likely altered its flow substantially.[316] Due to the extent of these changes, the stream has lost integrity.

Grading to address stormwater management and accommodate post-Grant-period developments has also diminished the integrity of landform and topography, particularly along the southern edge of the property where the visitor center and parking area are located today, along with the northern corner where the maintenance building is located.

A spring once used by the Dent family and referred to as Prairie Spring no longer flows. There is an interpreted cistern near the Main House. A well and cistern were formerly associated with the Barn and a caretaker's cottage no longer extant. These features are believed to have been lost when the Barn was moved, and the caretaker's cottage razed.[317]

[316] Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 66–67.
[317] Noble, "A Report on the 1991 Excavations at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site," 7.

Feature	CRIS-HS Record Number	CRIS-CLI Feature Number	Date of Origin	Alterations	Contributing Status
Natural Systems and Features and Responses to Natural Resources					
Geology	N/A	N/A	By period of significance		Contributes to the historic setting
Soils	N/A	N/A	By period of significance		Contributes to the historic setting
Landform and topography	N/A	N/A	By period of significance	Grading has altered the landform and topography of the stream corridor and the landscape in the vicinity of the visitor center and parking area	Contributes to the historic setting
Prairie Creek	N/A	N/A	By period of significance	Extensive alterations including the re-routing of the flow have led to a loss of integrity	Non-contributing to the historic setting, compatible
Use of culverts, pipes, drainage ditches, and swales to manage stormwater	N/A	N/A	20th century	Corrugated black plastic pipe at downspouts, catch basins	Non-contributing, compatible (except black corrugated pipes at downspouts)
Topographic modifications around the buildings to address drainage	N/A	N/A	20th century		Non-contributing, compatible
Grading to accommodate buildings, circulation features, and plantings	N/A	N/A	20th century		Non-contributing, compatible
Rain garden to accommodate stormwater near the visitor center	N/A	N/A	Post 2005		Non-contributing, compatible

TABLE 3-1. Assessment of Natural Systems and Features and Responses to Natural Resources.

Spatial Organization

Refer to Table 3-2.

Summary

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is currently composed of three primary zones or character areas: the visitor center; dwelling precinct; and maintenance area. This division of the property dates to National Park Service administration of the Park since 1998 when the maintenance area was constructed, and 2005 when the visitor center was built, and the Barn relocated. The groves and stands of trees that edged these developed areas help to screen twentieth-century suburban development from view within the park. These likely also date to the twentieth century.

The dwelling precinct, composed of the Main House, Stone Building, Chicken House, and Ice House, and connected by walks, continues to reflect the character of the zone present during the Grant period.

The Park property is delineated with a metal fence. This ownership pattern is also a twentieth-century introduction.

Historic Conditions

Early development of the property occurred during the 1810s, with construction of the current Main House on the slope of a hillside overlooking Gravois Creek. A log barn is believed to have stood southeast of the house prior to acquisition of the property by the Dents in 1821. The property may have been open prairie, with trees edging the meandering stream corridor to the west of the house and Gravois Creek to the south.



FIGURE 3-13. Detail, engraving from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, 1875, showing the arrangement of features at White Haven. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site archives)

During the Dent and Grant ownership period of 1821 to 1865, the farm was expanded to include a vertical log building attached to the earlier long house, a Stone Building to the northwest, and an Ice House on the hillside overlooking the stream. A straight lane extended northeast through the property from the area where Grant Road currently exists near Gravois Creek, passing the front of the Main House, with a walk meeting the lane at a T-intersection and leading to the front door of the house. Fencing appears to have marked the dwelling precinct, potentially to exclude livestock from the yard (Figure 3-13).

After 1865, further additions to the property included a Barn to the south of the house, a realignment of the southern section of the lane, potentially due to the introduction of a rail line that paralleled Gravois Creek south of the Barn, a Chicken House to the north of the Ice House, and cistern and well features in association with the Main House and the Barn.

During the twentieth century, the Wenzlicks formalized circulation on the property, extending new roads around the dwelling precinct, adding a caretaker's cottage near the Barn, and adding garden features around the dwelling precinct, while fencing the 9.65-acre parcel that survived suburban development of land to the north, west, and east. The new road system subsequently connected to Whitehaven Drive, built as part of the adjacent residential development, in the northern corner of the property. The Barn was relocated to the southern property line when the residential development to the east and Fernald Drive were completed.

The maintenance building was added in 1998, during National Park Service administration of the property. It is located along the road leading to Whitehaven Drive. The caretaker's cottage was razed, and the Barn was moved north to align with a new visitor center, located north of a new visitor parking area by 2005.

Existing Conditions

Fencing demarcating the property. Fencing and adjacent streets clearly demarcate Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site from the surrounding suburban landscape, creating a defined park-like landscape that is green and open, and larger in size than the adjacent houses and yards. The National Park Service erected the current fencing in ca. 1995–1996 to replace property fencing erected by the Wenzlicks. The current property configuration, marked by this fencing, dates to the twentieth century and is not consistent with that present during the Grant period of significance (Figure 3-14).



FIGURE 3-14. A metal fence, painted black, marks the property boundary, 2022.

Zoning of the property into three developed areas. The developed areas associated with the property are arranged into three clearly demarcated zones. The visitor center and barn create a keen sense of separation between the parking and arrival areas and the historic core of the dwelling precinct to the north. A wood board fence delineates entry into the historic core. Screened from view by trees and other plantings is the maintenance building and associated work yard, located near the northern corner of the property. This developed area dates to 1998.

Tree groves. A substantial portion of the park property contains extensive groves and rows of trees. Most of these groves appear to date to the twentieth century. The groves help to screen views of nearby residential development that are not compatible with the historic character of the dwelling precinct.

Dwelling precinct. The dwelling precinct located at the center of the property continues to reflect historic spatial conditions. The four historic buildings that form the precinct—the Main House, Stone Building, Chicken House, and Ice House—survive from the period of significance. The National Park Service has restored the buildings to their appearance ca. 1875, reconstructed a perimeter board fence, and rehabilitated the historic walk system. Visitors approach the precinct along the Historic Trace on the exposed aggregate concrete interpretive walkway (Figure 3-15).



FIGURE 3-15. The rehabilitated Historic Trace is used as an interpretive walkway that parallels the reconstructed perimeter board fence and brings visitors to the dwelling precinct, 2022.

The Main House Cistern is also a historic feature that survives within the precinct. Groves of trees to the east help to screen views of adjacent suburban residential properties. The gravel access drive leading to the maintenance building diminishes the integrity of this composition.

Also diminishing integrity within the dwelling precinct is the stream to the west. The stream has been rerouted since the period of significance and loss of tree canopy along the stream has reduced the screening that helped to limit non-historic views of this feature.

Assessment

Four primary patterns of spatial organization are present today on the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site property. Of these, only the dwelling precinct is consistent with that present during the period of significance. The other three—fencing demarcating the property boundary, zoning of the property into three developed areas, and tree groves—postdate the period of significance and do not contribute to its significance.

Feature	CRIS -HS Record Number	CRIS-CLI Feature Number	Date of Origin	Alterations	Contributing Status
Spatial Organization					
Fencing demarcating the property boundary	N/A	N/A	Ca. 1960s; 1995–1996		Non-contributing, not compatible
Zoning of the property into three developed areas	N/A	N/A	Ca. 1998–2005		Non-contributing, compatible
Tree groves	N/A	N/A	Nineteenth and twentieth centuries		Contributing; with portions added by later owners non-contributing, compatible
Dwelling precinct	N/A	N/A	1818; 1830s; 1840s; ca. 1870–1875	1998 restoration of several buildings	Contributing

TABLE 3-2. Assessment of Spatial Organization.

Land Uses

Refer to Table 3-3.

Summary

Contemporary land uses associated with Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site relate directly to the property's role as a unit of the National Park System. Land uses represented on the property today include administration, maintenance, museum/educational/interpretive, and visitor services. Beginning in the 1990s, these uses replaced earlier residential and agricultural uses. During the Grant period of significance, the property was used for both residential and agricultural purposes. Later, during the Wenzlick era, agricultural uses were phased out.

Historic Conditions

During the 1810s, the White Haven property was initially developed with a residential structure, left uncompleted, by William Lindsay Long between 1816 and 1817. Long sold the property in 1818 to Theodore and Ann Hunt. The property appears to have already been well developed as an agricultural enclave based on a description provided by Ann Hunt:

> Mr. Hunt has brought Wm. Long's farm on the Gravois, which we intend removing to on the first of April – It is about 3 miles from Wilson O. Hunts mill, it has 50 acres of land, and in good fence 10 acres of which, is meadow, and a small crops of wheat, in the round; a new frame house 36 feet by 20, two stories high – galleries up and down in front, finished all but, the flooring, chimneys and plastering. A new hewn log barn 20 feet by 20 with sheds all round, 14 feet wide – also several good log cabins. There is also a very fine

> spring near the house. And the riviere and gravois run through the tract about 150 yards from it [sic].[318]

The Hunts completed the house prior to moving in in 1818, later adding an addition completed in 1820. They likely also built the new log barn. Neither the Longs nor the Hunts could have built the residence and outbuildings or farmed and maintained the extensive land without the labor of enslaved African Americans. Enslaved African Americans likely assisted in the construction of the buildings while also performing agricultural tasks such as clearing land, preparing fields, planting and harvesting crops. Sometime between 1814 and 1817, Theodore Hunt purchased three enslaved individuals (Wallace, Andrew, and Lydia), and two additional enslaved individuals (Loutette and her child Adie) with a partner. Because of the economic Panic of 1819, the Hunts suffered a financial setback and were forced to sell the farm in 1820. The sale to Frederick Dent, a St. Louis merchant and land speculator, was completed in 1821.

The Dents initially used the property as a summer residence. By 1827, however, the Dents had begun residing at White Haven and initiated work on several improvements, including construction of the west wing of the Main House, a rear porch, the Stone Building, Ice House, and a spring house.[319] By 1840, a white picket fence surrounded the residence, and a central gate and walk led to the main entrance into the dwelling. Additional picket fencing surrounded the Stone Building and Ice House and extended upslope in a northeasterly direction.[320]

Based on records such as the agricultural census, Frederick Dent operated a productive farm that raised livestock and provided subsistence foodstuffs for consumption as well as cash crops and other goods that could be sold on the larger regional markets in St. Louis and points south. Livestock raised on farms during the antebellum period generally included cattle, pigs, milk cows, and chickens. Wheat and corn, which were considered reliable cash crops, dominated agricultural production. Many farms also devoted fields to other grains and fodder such as barley, oats, rye, and hay to ensure diversification in uncertain climatic conditions. Julia Dent Grant recalled that her father "had all the first and best improvements in farm machinery such as the first thresher; people came from far and near to see it working. He had one of the first reapers, fine-blooded horses, short-horned Durhams [cattle], Berkshire and Chinese hogs, imported fowls; in fact, everything that could be obtained." She also recalled that White Haven also possessed "very fine orchards of peaches, apples, apricots, nectarines, plums, cherries, grapes and all of the then rare small fruits."[321]

Ulysses S. Grant met Julia Dent while visiting White Haven Farm in 1844. The couple married in 1848. Due to a financial downturn, the Dents placed an advertisement in the *Missouri Republican* announcing the sale of White Haven in 1846. The announcement described the character and features associated with the property, noted as located along the "Gravois road":

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[318] Ann Lucas Hunt to J. B. C. Lucas, January 28, 1818. Ms. on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection, St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; Alan W. O'Bright and Kristen R. Marolf, *The Farm on the Gravois; Historic Structures Report; Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri* (National Park Service, 1999), 2.70.

[319] O'Bright and Marolf, *Farm on the Gravois*, 2.79–2.88; Kimberly Scott Little, *Ulysses S. Grant's White Haven: A Place Where Extraordinary People Came to Live Ordinary Lives, 1796–1885; Historic Resource Study, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, Missouri* (National Park Service, 1993, 37–38.

[320] O'Bright and Marolf, *Farm on the Gravois*, 2.6, 2.79, 7.11–7.12; Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 31.

[321] Pamela K. Sanfilippo, "Agriculture in Antebellum St. Louis. A Special History Study" (St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, n.d.), 8 – 20; Simon, ed., *Personal Memoirs*, 33, 43.

> *Improved and Unimproved Land for Sale* – The subscriber offers for sale the following property in St. Louis County, viz: WHITE HAVEN FARM, situated on the Gravois road, ten miles from the city, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood, containing 400 acres, three hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, with a commodious frame dwelling containing nine rooms, a large stable, negro quarters, smoke and dairy houses of stone, together with all out-buildings, barns, & c. that can be desired on a well-improved farm. WHITE HAVEN is well watered as a stock farm, having the Gravois Creek running through it in addition to several fine springs. – Frederick Dent.[322]

Dent subsequently leased the farm property and the family moved to a townhouse in St. Louis between 1847 and 1849. They returned to live on the farm in 1850.

Like the Hunts before them, the Dents operated the farm by relying on the labor of enslaved individuals. Although tax records for St. Louis County in 1849 document that Frederick Dent was taxed on only seven enslaved individuals, the 1850 U.S. Census for St. Louis County, Missouri recorded a total of seventeen enslaved men, women and children living and working at the White Haven Farm. The census also records another thirteen enslaved individuals under Dent's name for his city home in the 2nd Ward of St. Louis, bringing the total number to thirty. A decade later in 1860, the U.S. Census recorded seven enslaved individuals living and working at White Haven.[323] Enslaved African Americans living and working at White Haven most likely resided in purposefully built quarters, or cabins. Several sources document that there were numerous 'cabins' located an unknown distance 'behind' the primary residence.

During this time, Ulysses served in the U.S. Army. Until the early 1850s, the Grants lived where Ulysses was stationed, including Detroit, Michigan, and Sackett's Harbor, New York. In 1850, their first child, Frederick Dent Grant, was born. While with the 4th U.S. Infantry, Grant traveled through Panama en route to the West, initially landing in San Francisco. From there, the regiment was stationed at Fort Vancouver (then known as Columbia Barracks) in present-day Washington State, from September 20, 1852, until being transferred and reporting for duty at Fort Humbolt on January 4, 1854.[324] In an effort to meet his family responsibilities, Grant resigned from the U.S. Army on April 11, 1854. Grant then returned to New York City to close out his affairs before moving to White Haven with Julia during the summer of 1854.

Ulysses then began farming portions of the 862-acre plantation and built a house for his family that became known as Hardscrabble, working both on the larger farm owned by his father-in-law, and an 80-acre parcel provided to Julia at the north end of White Haven. In the Spring of 1855, Grant began to prepare and plant the newly cleared fields on this land. From the beginning, Grant's goal as a farmer was to both provide for his family and to grow and sell marketable produce. Unfortunately, with little means, Grant struggled financially. After Ellen Dent died in 1857, the Grants left Hardscrabble and moved back to White Haven, helping Frederick Dent to manage the larger farm, and later renting out their Hardscrabble property. Due to several factors that likely included the fact that the income from farming at

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[322] Little, *White Haven, Historic Resources Study*, 41; O'Bright and Marolf, *Farm on the Gravois*, 2.57. See also *Missouri Republican*, August 5, 1846.

[323] Seventh U.S. Census, 1850. Slave Inhabitants for St. Louis County, Missouri; Eighth U.S. Census, 1860. Slave Inhabitants for St. Louis County, Missouri; Tax Book 1849, St. Louis City and County, A–K. In Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 247. The discrepancies in numbers of enslaved African Americans recorded in these records may be accounted for by Frederick Dent hiring out individuals. The 1850 census records that an unidentified 35–year-old enslaved male was emancipated by Frederick Dent, presumably sometime in the decade between 1840 and 1850.

[324] *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: xxxviii–xxxix.

White Haven could not meet Frederick Dent's financial obligations and an offer from Ulysses' father to come join him in business in Kentucky, the Grants made the decision to cease farming White Haven soon thereafter. In fall 1858, Grant sold his livestock, crops, and farming utensils at auction and gave up farming.[325]

Grant, raised by anti-slavery parents, nonetheless understood that farming at White Haven would be conducted in conjunction with a slave-holding family in the slave state of Missouri. In fact, upon his marriage, Grant gained the labor and servitude of the enslaved persons given to Julia by her father. ."[326] From 1854 onwards these individuals, Eliza, Julia Ann, John, and Dan were part of the Grant household at White Haven and labored for the benefit of their white owners.[327] These individuals helped to build Hardscrabble, clear land, cut wood for sale, and other tasks. Sometime between 1854 and 1858 Grant purchased from his father-in-law, Frederick Dent, an enslaved man named William Jones. Jones likely assisted with the various tasks associated with maintenance and upkeep of the 80-acre Hardscrabble parcel including clearing land, building his residence, and preparing, planting and harvesting crops. In March of 1859, prior to his family's move to St. Louis, Grant signed a certificate of manumission freeing William Jones.[328]

White Haven remained in Dent and Grant family ownership until 1885, although after the Civil War, land was increasingly rented out to tenant farmers. Farming remained an important land use associated with the property through the nineteenth and into the twentieth century. During the twentieth century, the Wenzlicks developed much of the farm as residential subdivisions and used the present-day property as an estate, adding plantings and other features, along with a caretaker's house. However, the property continued to be farmed. The caretaker, Charles Davis, possessed a small herd of cattle which he grazed in the adjacent fields. A concrete dam was built along Prairie Creek, likely to water these cattle, while board and rail fencing was replaced with woven wire fencing for the same reason.[329] Agricultural use of the property ceased during the mid-twentieth century. Residential use continued until the 1990s when the National Park Service completed adapting the property as a unit of the National Park System. At that time, several park-related land uses were introduced that remain present in 2023.

[325] O'Bright and Marolf, *Farm on the Gravois*, 258; Simon, ed., *Personal Memoirs*, 80; Ulysses S. Grant to Jesse Root Grant, October 1, 1858. *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 344; Marszalek, ed., *Personal Memoirs*, 147; Little, *White Haven, Historic Resources Study*, 117–118. Jesse Root Grant's offer to his son to join him in business in Covington, Kentucky never materialized.
[326] Emma Dent Casey, "When Grant Went A-Courtin'," 20.
[327] Simon, ed., *Personal Memoirs*, 80–81.
[328] Little, *White Haven, Historic Resources Study*, 124; Manumission of William Jones, March 29, 1859. *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 347; Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 198–199.
[329] Weekly, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 17–18.



FIGURE 3-16. Visitors are afforded interpretation along the interpretive walkway throughout the site, within the Barn/museum, and the visitor center, 2022.

Existing Conditions

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site functions as an interpreted historic site today as a unit of the National Park System. Visitors and visitor services are accommodated through such amenities as a parking area and visitor center. Interpretation is afforded within the visitor center, the adjacent Barn/museum and an interpretive walkway that leads through the property to provide information about several historic features and the site's associations with Ulysses S. Grant (Figure 3-16). To address the needs of the site, a small maintenance area is located at the north end of the property, consisting of a maintenance building and outdoor materials and equipment storage (Figure 3-17).



FIGURE 3-17. The maintenance building and storage facility is located on a high point in the northwest area of the site, 2022.

Former land associated with White Haven immediately adjacent to the property to the northwest, northeast, and southeast are residential neighborhoods developed during the mid-twentieth century, while to the southwest is Grant's Trail, a multi-use recreational trail that occupies a former railbed (Figure 3-18). Beyond the trail and Grant Road to the south is Grant's Farm, a recreational attraction that features historic structures and zoo-like exhibits administered by Anheuser Busch and referred to as the Busch family home since 1903.



FIGURE 3-18. The multi-use recreational Grant's Trail looking east from the main entrance drive to the property, 2022.

Assessment

Present-day land uses, which include administrative, museum/educational/interpretive, maintenance, and visitor services, postdate the period of significance for the property and are non-contributing. Historic land uses, notably residential and agricultural, are no longer occurring and are thus characterized as missing today.

Feature	CRIS-HS Record Number	CRIS-CLI Feature Number	Date of Origin	Alterations	Contributing Status
Land Uses					
Administrative	N/A	N/A	Post 1990		Non-contributing, compatible
Agricultural	*N/A*	*N/A*	*1840s*		*Missing*
Museum/educational/ interpretive	N/A	N/A	Post 1990		Non-contributing, compatible
Maintenance	N/A	N/A	Post 1990		Non-contributing, not compatible
Residential	*N/A*	N/A	*1840s*		*Missing*
Visitor services	N/A	N/A	Post 1990		Non-contributing, compatible

TABLE 3-3. Assessment of Land Uses.

Vegetation

Refer to Map 3-2 and Tables 3-4 and 3-5.

Summary

The White Haven property features several hundred trees on the grounds. The tree plantings are primarily located in a large grove that surrounds the dwelling precinct.

Tree surveys have been completed on the property that help to identify the dates of origins of the plantings and support planning initiatives associated with maintaining the groves. Although most of them appear to have been planted since the Wenzlick family acquired the property in 1913, several may date to the period of significance. These include trees potentially[330] present at the time Ulysses S. Grant became involved in the property—black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) 1875, black oaks (*Quercus velutina*) 1829, 1850, 1852, 1876, Allegheny chinquapin *(Castanea pumila)* 1869, northern red oak *(Quercus rubra)* 1871, Japanese pagoda *(Styphnolobium japonicum)* 1872, white oak *(Quercus alba)* 1872, and ginkgo *(Ginkgo biloba)* 1882. (Refer to Map 3-2. Existing Trees 2024)

Latin Name	Common name	Estimated Planting Year	Tree ID from 2015 Tree Survey
Quercus velutina	Black oak	1829	285
Quercus velutina	Black oak	1850	247
Quercus velutina	Black oak	1852	261
Castanea pumila	Allegheny chinquapin	1869	367
Quercus rubra	Northern red oak	1871	524
Styphnolobium japonicum	Japanese pagoda	1872	138
Quercus alba	White oak	1872	281
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	1875	368
Quercus velutina	Black oak	1876	148
Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	1882	128

TABLE 3-4. Historic trees and estimated planting dates.

In addition to the potential Grant period trees, there are numerous trees on the property that date to the late 1800s or first half of the twentieth century. Clusters of trees on the margins on the property dating from the 1950s to the present are clustered on the edges of the site, suggesting regrowth of native species or naturalization of exotics. Several later specimens of the Japanese pagoda tree, for instance, are likely self-planted. Notable trees of later vintage include a large Southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) near the maintenance building, a stand of ginkgo trees near the visitor center, several Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) along the southeastern edge of the property, and a number of bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). The last of these are among the tallest trees on the property.[331]

[330] Tree ages were calculated during the 2015 Tree Survey using the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) formula to estimate tree ages, and the dates of the trees listed here have not been confirmed with core testing.
[331] VerticalGeo Solutions, Inc. and DJM Ecological Services, "Tree Assessment, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, MO," June 10, 2015.

Since the National Park Service began administering the property, several trees have become hazardous or died and have had to be removed. A detention basin northeast of the barn was erected in 2005 to alleviate stormwater flooding. The rain garden as seen today was not planted until 2016. Around the visitor center are ornamental plantings of shrubs and perennials, largely composed of native species, planted since 2005. There are also prairie-meadow like areas along the northwestern margin of the property planted in the fall of 2019. After the 2015 Tree Survey was completed for the site, approximately 180 trees sustained damage affecting tree health and required approximately 130 of those trees to be cut down and removed from the site. The tree damage is believed to be a result of a 2016 herbicide application by a third-party contractor hired to treat and remove invasive vegetation, primarily bush honeysuckle and wintercreeper, throughout the site. Although tree damage and subsequent removal occurred in several locations, the most concentrated tree damage and loss happened in the north and west section of the site between the creek and the historic trace.

Historic Conditions

Those involved in farming the property overlooking Gravois Creek converted existing prairie land into productive crop fields, pasture, and meadow for hay production. Trees growing along the creek and tributary stream were likely cut over for construction materials and fuel by residents. During the Dent and Grant period of ownership, the residents are known to have also planted orchards of fruit trees, as well as grape vines for consumption and wine making.

Grant is known to have been interested in vegetation for its aesthetic beauty. On several occasions, Grant established plans for how to manage his woodlands, preserving as much as possible and cutting and clearing trees only as required: "You understand that I want to be very careful of the timber not for the intrinsic value the timber will have thereafter, but because I want the wood land for ornament. I want the whole of it cleared out ultimately so as to leave the remaining trees about the right distance apart to grow thriftily and to look well."[332]

During the Wenzlick period of ownership, the property was described early on as follows: "The surroundings are beautified with old trees. An avenue of long-grown woods leads to the house and in the surrounding greenery is an old pear tree."[333] The Wenzlicks extensively improved their property. During the 1910s and 1920s, a variety of trees and shrubs were planted around the Main House (Figure 3-19), while new garden beds were added adjacent to the other structures and along the paths that the family established. An arbor was constructed over the front walk and adjacent to the east side of the primary residence. A small, kidney shaped pond was constructed in a fenced garden southeast of the residence and south of the entrance drive.

[332] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, October 2, 1867. *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 18: 7–8; Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, August 24, 1870. *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 20: 259–160.
[333] "A. Wenzlick Buys the Old Dent Home." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (January 11, 1914). Ms. on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection.



FIGURE 3-19. Large trees around the Main House, Ice House, and Chicken House in 1913. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site archives)

Visitors to White Haven during the first half of the twentieth century often remarked on the numerous large trees surrounding the residence (Figure 3-20). "…One of the features of the beautiful grounds surrounding the living portion of the estate is a huge elm tree that spreads the grace of its branching foliage over a tremendous space and mounts into the air as through searching for the clouds themselves. It stands near the barn and is visible from two sides of the dwelling. Its girth, as measured a few weeks ago, is some 12 or 13 feet."[334]

The Wenzlicks may have developed a formal garden sometime in the early 1950s based on review of aerial photography. This feature is no longer extant.

The National Park Service has added ornamental plantings around the visitor center and the rain garden behind the Barn/museum since 2005.

[334] "The Home in which Gen. Grant Courted and Lived is Still a Staunch Structure." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat Magazine* (November 4, 1928); "Scene of Gen. Grant's Courtship – A Hidden Spot of Interest." *St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat* (December 8, 1916). Both are on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection.



FIGURE 3-20. Large trees around the Main House in 1940. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site archives)

Existing Conditions

The dominant character of vegetation at Ulysses Grant National Historic Site is a park-like landscape composed of mown turf under groves, rows, and clumps of trees (Figure 3-21). The diversity of species present gives the canopy an arboretum-like character.



FIGURE 3-21. View northeast toward the grove of trees outside the board fence near the Main House, 2022.

Around the visitor center are ornamental plantings of shrubs and perennials, largely composed of native species. Areas along the northwestern edge of the property feature a prairie-like composition of perennial forbs and grasses, with scattered trees.

The tree canopy surrounding the Historic Site includes a variety of trees, both native and non-native shade and ornamental species. There are a few trees located in close proximity to the house and within the board fence. Species include post oak *(Quercus stellata),* northern red oak, and black oak *(Quercus velutina)*. The tree plantings are denser to the east and south of the dwelling precinct (Figure 3-22).



FIGURE 3-22. Large shade trees in close proximity to the Main House and associated buildings include Northern red oak, post oak, and black oak, 2022.

A tree survey and assessment for the site was completed in 2015 and included a comprehensive survey of all trees greater than 4 inches DBH (diameter at breast height). Five hundred and forty-four unique trees were inventoried on the property. Forty-two unique species of trees were documented in various ages and health. The 2015 survey also found a number of invasive species on the site. The extent of the invasives made access difficult to the trees targeted for survey. Approximately 130 of the surveyed trees were subsequently removed from the site due to damage believed to be caused by herbicide application meant to control invasive species. In 2019, a Tree Core Study sampled eight standing trees, a few of which were already dead. None of the ten trees potentially dating to the period of significance (see Table 3-4) were included in the core study. The core study casts doubt on the accuracy of the estimated planting years calculated during the 2015 study due to the fact that the estimated and actual years were so far off. Trees that had been estimated as planted in 1862, 1887, and 1852 were found to actually date to 1945, 1978, and 1940. The Cultural Landscape Inventory (2008 updated in 2021) mistakenly identified bald cypress trees currently on the site as dawn redwoods. Dawn redwood was not identified in the 2015 Survey and was not verified by fieldwork for this CLR.

The quality of the turf under the groves of trees is variable, with patchy and eroded coverage in areas facing stormwater erosion or deep shade. The turf is composed of a weedy assortment of grasses and broadleaf species, such as violets (*Viola sp.)*, creeping Charlie (*Glechoma sp.)*, and wild strawberry (*Fragraria virginiana*), typical of lawn areas not actively maintained beyond mowing. Lawn areas in the sunnier portions of the site feature a more robust grass growth, although broadleaf weeds are also present. Most of the trees are not mulched (Figure 3-23).



FIGURE 3-23. The turf condition under the groves of trees is variable, with patchy and eroded coverage in shaded areas and more lush green growth in open sunny areas, 2022.

The northwestern edge of the property along the stream is currently dominated by prairie-like cover. The area was formerly covered more heavily with trees but featured an understory of invasives. The National Park Service undertook removal of the invasives, which also led to the loss of many of the trees. Grasses and forbs have grown up in the area treated for invasives. Prairie species observed here during a late summer site visit include ragweed (*Ambrosia sp.)* and cup plant (*Silphium perfoliatum*). Saplings of tree species, including black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) and hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) were also present, especially near the stream and culvert, and thus out of reach of mowing equipment. Park staff maintain a mown buffer between the meadow stand and the perimeter fence (Figure 3-24).

The area around the visitor center, Barn/museum, and parking area includes ornamental plantings reflected of modern native planting design strategies. Red maples (*Acer rubrum*) are the primary tree species in the parking area. Rows of redbud trees (*Cercis canadensis*) flank the visitor center entrance, though some have begun to obscure the façade of the building and associated infrastructure (Figure 3-25). Shrubs planted around the entrance plaza and plaza linking the barn and visitor center include chokeberry (Aronia sp.) and dwarf variety of sumac (*Rhus aromatica*) as well as native perennials such as cup plant and prairie dock (*Silphium terebinthinaceum*). The rain garden to the north of the barn features a mix of hydric soil conditions, and plants such as cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), aromatic aster (*Aster oblongifolius*), joe pye weed (*Eutrochium purpureum*), purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*), gray

headed coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*), palm sedge (*Carex muskingumensis*), swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*), amsonia (*Amsonia tabernaemontana*), and butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*).



FIGURE 3-24. A mowed buffer is maintained between the meadow stand and the perimeter fence, 2022.

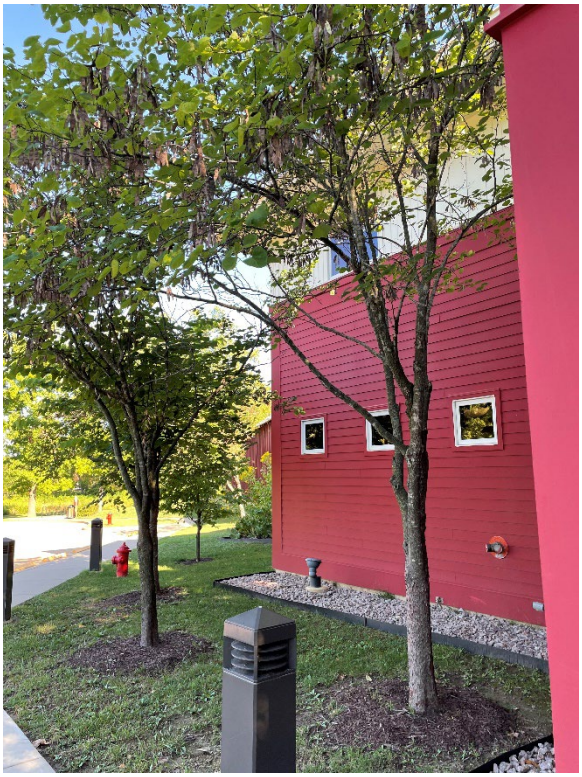


FIGURE 3-25. Redbud trees are planted between the visitor center and the entrance plaza and sidewalk. Tree growth obscures the building and interferes with infrastructure, 2022.

Maintenance records provide an important understanding of how vegetation on the property has changed since the 1990s. In 2005 for example, the Superintendent's Annual Narrative indicates that park staff maintained the cultural landscape by performing twenty-two complete mowing and trimming cycles, removing five hazardous or dead trees, pruning fifty-three, and removing five stumps.[335]

Assessment

Trees identified as potentially present during the Grant period of significance include: four black oaks dating to 1829, 1850, 1852, 1876, one Allegheny chinquapin dating to 1869, one northern red oak dating to 1871, one Japanese pagoda dating to 1872, one white oak dating to 1872, one black walnut dating to 1875, and one ginkgo dating to 1882. The Grants reportedly received three trees as gifts from foreign leaders during a world tour taken after Grant left office as President of the United States in 1877–1879 and planted them at White Haven. It has not been possible to confirm through research or sources the gifting of the three trees to the Grants. They included a ginkgo northwest of the house and two lindens south of the house. The lindens do not survive. Turf present is also consistent with conditions within the dwelling precinct during the period of significance.

The remaining vegetation on the property postdates the Grant period of significance.

Feature	CRIS-HS Record Number	CRIS-CLI Feature Number	Date of Origin	Alterations	Contributing Status
Vegetation					
Ten trees potentially present by 1885	N/A	Ginkgo-121855	Ca. 1829-1882 (not confirmed by core sampling)		Contributing
Trees planted after 1885	N/A	Dawn redwoods-121863	Post 1885		Non-contributing, compatible
Turf	N/A	N/A	Present by the period of significance		Non-contributing, compatible
Ornamental plantings	N/A	N/A	Ca. 1913–2002		Non-contributing, compatible
Meadow in the northwestern corner of the property	N/A	N/A	2000s		Non-contributing, compatible
Lindens given to the Grants by German officials	N/A	*121861*	*Ca. 1877–1879*		*Missing*
Fruit tree orchards	N/A	N/A	*Ca. 1840s*		*Missing*
Grape vines	N/A	N/A	*Ca. 1850s*		*Missing*
Crop fields	N/A	N/A	*Ca. 1820s*		*Missing*

TABLE 3-5. Assessment of Vegetation.

[335] Superintendent's Annual Narrative, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, FY 2005.

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Note: does not include trees planted since 2015 or trees that measured smaller than 4" DBH in 2015

An	*Acer negundo*	*Box elder*
Ar	*Acer rubrum*	*Red maple*
Asa	*Acer saccharinum*	*Silver maple*
Asc	*Acer saccharum*	*Sugar maple*
CAi	*Carya illinoinensis*	*Pecan*
CSp	*Castanea pumila*	*Allegheny chinquapin*
CTs	*Catalpa speciosa*	*Northern catalpa*
CEo	*Celtis occidentalis*	*Common hackberry*
CRc	*Cercis canadensis*	*Redbud*
COf	*Cornus florida*	*Flowering dogwood*
D sp	*Diospyros*	*Persimmon*
Gb	*Ginkgo biloba*	*Ginkgo*
Io	*Ilex opaca*	*American holly*
JUn	*Juglans nigra*	*Black walnut*
JNv	*Juniperus virginiana*	*Eastern red cedar*
Ls	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	*Sweet gum*
MAg	*Magnolia grandiflora*	*Southern magnolia*
MAs	*Magnolia soulangeana*	*Saucer magnolia*
MOa	*Morus alba*	*White mulberry*
Ns	*Nyssa sylvatica*	*Black gum*
PCa	*Picea abies*	*Norway spruce*
PCp	*Picea pungens*	*Colorado blue spruce*
PNr	*Pinus resinosa*	*Red pine*
PNst	*Pinus strobus*	*Eastern white pine*
PNsy	*Pinus sylvestris*	*Scots pine*
POd	*Populus deltoides*	*Eastern cottonwood*
PRs	*Prunus serotina*	*Black cherry*
Qa	*Quercus alba*	*White oak*
Qi	*Quercus imbricaria*	*Shingle oak*
Qp	*Quercus palustris*	*Pin oak*
Qr	*Quercus rubra*	*Northern red oak*
Qs	*Quercus stellata*	*Post oak*
Qv	*Quercus velutina*	*Black oak*
Rp	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	*Black locust*
Sj	*Styphnolobium japonicum*	*Japanese pagoda*
TAd	*Taxodium distichum*	*Bald cypress*
TIc	*Tilia cordata*	*Little leaf linden*
Ua	*Ulmus americana*	*American elm*

Existing trees potentially dating to the period of significance 1843-1885 (10)

Trees removed since 2015 survey (170)

Deciduous tree (314)

Evergreen tree (70)

0 30 60 120 Feet

Map 3-2. Existing Trees 2024

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, Cultural Landscape Report

Circulation

Refer to Table 3-6.

Summary

Circulation patterns on the site have changed over the years with each owner and with the movement, addition, and removal of structures and site features, but two paths have integrity of location. Two circulation features follow historic routes and were present during the Grant period. These include the Historic Trace, the route of the lane that extended across the property past the dwelling precinct, and the Flagstone Walkway leading to the front door of the Main House. The Historic Trace has been included in the visitor circulation route leading from the visitor center to the dwelling precinct and surfaced for accessibility with exposed aggregate concrete. The Flagstone Walkway has likely been reset over the years. Portions of the remainder of the visitor interpretive walkway follow a road system established by the Wenzlicks. There is also a portion of the interpretive walkway that connects to Grant's Trail to the south. It also links to pedestrian circulation associated with the visitor parking area.

There are also walks connecting the various buildings to provide access for visitors that date to ca. 2002–2005, and the maintenance access road from Whitehaven Drive, which is a modification of a road built by the Wenzlicks. While there was likely circulation present within the dwelling precinct historically, little is known about the configuration or materials associated with such circulation.

Historic Conditions

White Haven Farm occupied a mid-slope position on a hillside overlooking Gravois Creek. The 1846 advertisement of the property for sale as listed by Frederick Dent referred to the property as located on Gravois Road, indicating the presence of a road to the south of the house. During the Dent period of ownership this road or lane extended past the house in a direct line northeast from the vicinity of Gravois Creek. The lane, also referred to as the old 'Spanish trace,' led from St. Louis to Ste. Genevieve.

The early Gravois Road appears to have been replaced with a new macadamized route in late 1867 (the present-day Grant Road) that extended parallel to and north of Gravois Creek. Grant noted at the time, "I was aware that a new road had been made up Gravois Creek but supposed it to be far enough from the bank to admit of a fence between the road and the creek. If this is not the case, and you propose to build the fence I spoke of, I would put the plank fence North of the road and take the rails from there to the South side of the creek."[336] With the completion of the new road, the lane became a private road through White Haven. The lane remained a key component of the property through the Grant and Dent periods of ownership. In the 1870s, Grant noted: "The old trace runs through a narrow lane in front of the mansion and is shaded at this part by rows of black locusts planted fifty years ago."[337]

Arising from the lane was a walk that connected directly with the front entrance of the Main House. The walk passed through a gate in the fence that contained the dwelling precinct. It is not known what material was used to surface the walk as initially established.

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[336] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, November 21, 1867. *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 18: 32–33.
[337] "St. Louis – A Visit to the Wine-Cellar and President Grant's Farm," *Every Saturday: An Illustrated Journal,* November 25, 1871; "White Haven. The Farm of President Grant." *The Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), July 28, 1872; "Grant's Famous Farm. What the President Knows about Farming, Grazing and Horse-Breeding." *Sacramento Daily Union*, Vol. 43, No. 6657, August 3, 1872.

In 1872, another new circulation feature was added along the creek near the property, the Carondelet and Kirkwood Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The lane was realigned to allow for passage across, with the southern section moved to the northwest, while the section near the house remained in its original location. The railroad line remained in use well into the twentieth century but was later abandoned. In 1993, the railroad tracks and ties were removed. Trailnet later established a publicly accessible rails-to-trails walkway along the former railroad bed corridor. The trail was extended south of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site in 2001.

During the Wenzlick era, with the advent of the automobile, the driveway was extended to the northern end of the property, while a road was built to encircle the Main House and Stone Building. A spur led to the caretaker's cottage built in 1913 and the Barn. As a result of the residential subdivision that occurred on former White Haven property to the north, west, and east, two new roads were built adjacent to the property—Whitehaven Drive and Fernald Drive. The terminus of Fernald Drive was built as a turnaround circle. Its construction required acquisition of land where the historic Barn was located. Delbert Wenzlick decided to move the historic structure to allow for construction of the new road. In mid-1963, a team of professional movers secured, stabilized, and lifted the barn, pulling it with trucks approximately 150 feet to the west. The Grant-constructed barn was rotated 90 degrees and located immediately south of the caretaker's cottage fronting the north side of the railroad line. The driveway was extended to Whitehaven Drive. Based on the heavy use of the property by the caretaker Charles Davis, the northern entrance road was paved in asphalt and the southern entrance road was paved in concrete.[338] Use of the Flagstone Walkway leading to the front of the house continued during this period (Figure 3-26).



FIGURE 3-26. View towards the Main House along the Flagstone Walkway, 1940. (Source: HABS, 1940)

As described during the initial period of National Park Service ownership, the private drive continued to encircle the Main House and Stone Building, while connecting the property to Grant Road to the south and Whitehaven Drive to the north. The road was described as a residential driveway, generally narrow and insufficient for two-way traffic associated with public use. Although Whitehaven Drive access was

[338] Weekly, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 63; O'Bright and Marolf, *Farm on the Gravois*, 7.4.

closed to the public following acquisition of the property by the federal government, it was retained for fire protection equipment egress. During the 1990s, the National Park Service built a temporary twenty-car gravel parking lot southeast of the historic Barn to accommodate visitors.[339]

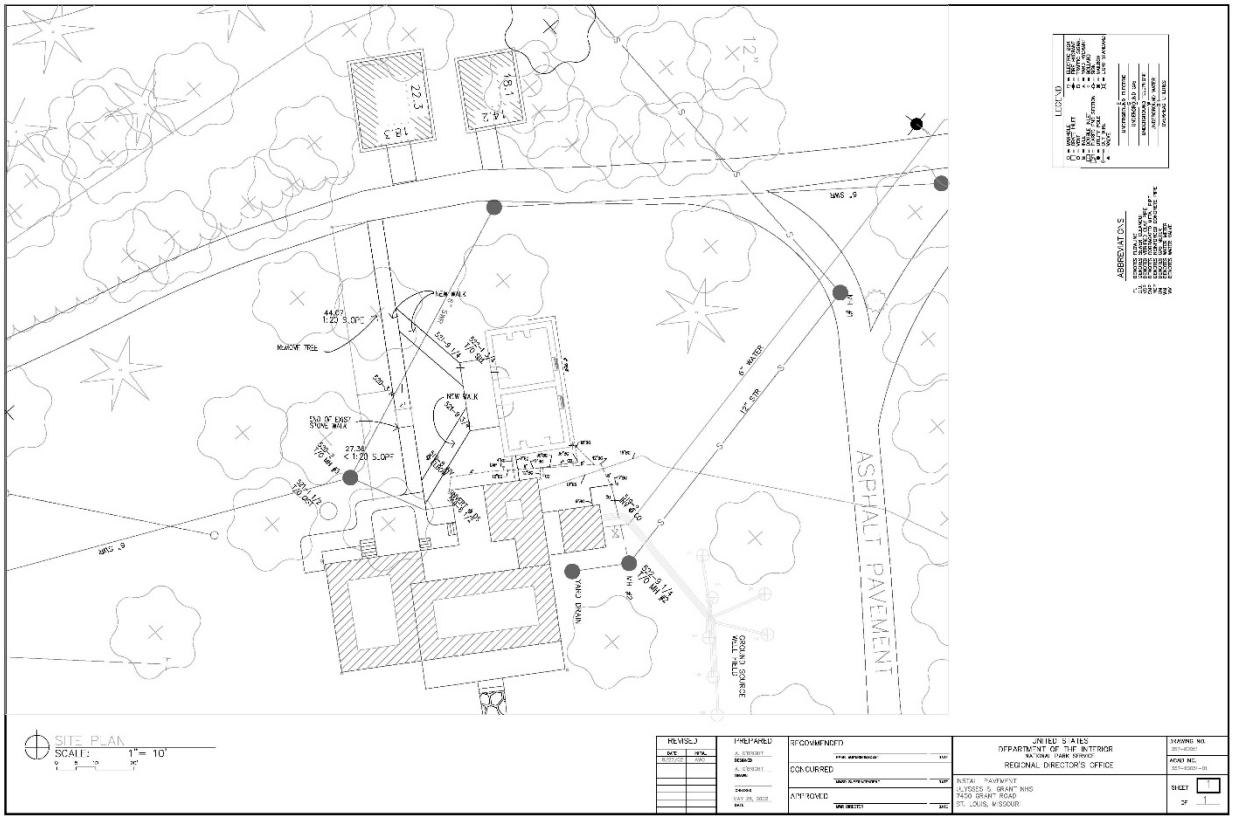


FIGURE 3-27. Plans prepared by the National Park Service to establish walks to accommodate visitors within the dwelling precinct, 2022. (Source: National Park Service, "Install Pavement; Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site," Drawing 357/80)

Beginning in 2003, the National Park Service undertook extensive improvements on the property to further accommodate visitors. The entrance drive from Grant Road was widened and extended to a commodious visitor parking area located just south of a new visitor center and Barn/museum complex by 2005. Also built in association with these improvements was a new interpretive walkway that led into the property from Grant's Trail to the south, connected with the visitor parking area and the front entrance into the visitor center, and continued to the dwelling precinct. A side walkway connected with a second walkway that extended north from the visitor center to the dwelling precinct, following a portion of the Historic Trace. This walkway system followed the alignment of the Wenzlick-era driveway as it encircled the Main House and Stone Building. It also provided access to the historic Flagstone Walkway and other pathways completed to allow for passage among and between the historic buildings within the dwelling precinct. These walks and paths were added or rehabilitated ca. 2002–2005 (Figure 3-27).

[339] National Park Service, "Ulysses S. Grant NHS 1997–2002 Strategic Plan" (Summer 1997), 8.

Existing Conditions

Vehicular Circulation

The main vehicular entrance access drive to Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is located along Grant Road, adjacent to the south boundary of the site. The 25-foot-wide concrete entrance drive leads north from Grant Road to the large visitor parking area and the south entrance plaza to the visitor center. The entrance drive crosses Grant's Trail on the former railroad bed and provides visitors with views of the hike/bike trail corridor to the east and west. The historic site identity sign is located west of the entrance drive at the intersection with Grant Road (Figure 3-28).



FIGURE 3-28. Entrance drive from Grant Road to the parking area and visitor center, 2022.

At the northwest edge of the historic site, a second vehicular access drive leads from Whitehaven Road to the maintenance and storage facilities and parking area. The concrete drive is 10-feet-wide and expands to a larger concrete parking area. The expanded space is 40-feet-long and 35-feet-wide. A concrete walkway connects this area to the interpretive walkway northwest of the dwelling precinct. The connecting walkway is 6-feet-wide with a smooth concrete surface, contrasting to the exposed aggregate paving of the interpretive walkway (Figure 3-29).

The parking area for the visitor center consists of a one-way loop entrance and exit road that leads to the upper lot with two bay perpendicular parking and access to the north entrance plaza. This section of the car park contains twenty-five regular vehicle spaces and two accessible spaces. As the loop continues it leads to the south section of the parking area containing perpendicular parking for seventeen regular spaces and parallel parking providing three spaces for recreational vehicles or buses. Wheel stops are provided in all the standard and accessible vehicular spaces. A 5-foot-wide concrete sidewalk is adjacent to the south parking bay and leads across the loop drive providing visitor access to the south entrance plaza (Figure 3-30).



FIGURE 3-29. Entrance drive from Grant Road to the maintenance facility and storage, 2022.



FIGURE 3-30. Visitor center parking lot with access to the south entrance plaza, the visitor center and Barn/museum, 2022.

The south entrance plaza extends 50 feet south from the visitor center and is adjacent to the northeast corner of the parking lot which includes the two accessible parking spaces. There is no curb cut from the accessible spaces that would lead directly to the front door of the visitor center, requiring mobility challenged visitors to enter from the loop road accessible route to the entrance plaza. The entrance plaza

contains three flagpoles, lighting, and visitor amenities (Figure 3-31). The vehicular circulation features are in good condition.



FIGURE 3-31. Visitor center entrance plaza with accessible route across the parking lot loop road to the building door, 2022.

Interpretive walkway. As part of the site improvements by National Park Service in 2004–2005, the perimeter interpretive walkway was constructed in association with the visitor center and Barn/museum complex. The interpretive walkway provides access to the historic site from the small plaza at the north entrance of the visitor center. It continues north to an intersection where the walkway splits with a spur leading north and one leading west. This is the area of the walkway that includes the Historic Trace within the current visitor circulation route (Figure 3-32).



FIGURE 3-32. The interpretive walkway leads from the north entrance to the visitor center to the dwelling precinct, 2022.

The north spur forms a loop around the entire perimeter of the dwelling precinct and eventually intersects the walkway as it leads south past the Barn/museum and the parking area. A small plaza connects this section of the walkway with the west façade of the Barn/museum. Further south, a 5-foot-wide concrete sidewalk intersects with the interpretive walkway forming a small, expanded area containing visitor amenities. The intersecting sidewalk connects the interpretive walkway west of the parking area to the south entrance plaza of the visitor center. The interpretive walkway continues south past the parking area and through the south perimeter fence and gate connecting with Grant's Trail. The interpretive walkway can also be accessed from the concrete parking area and connecting sidewalk associated with the maintenance building complex (Figure 3-33).

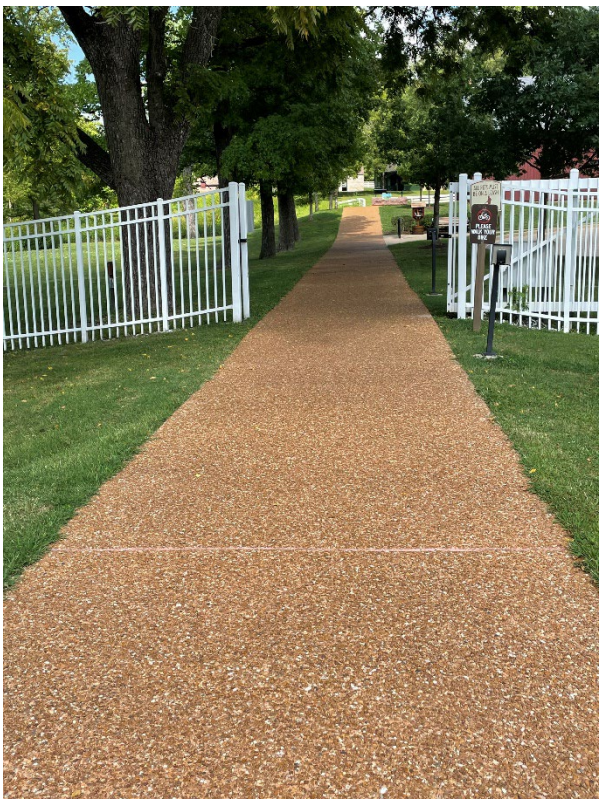


FIGURE 3-33. The interpretive walkway extends south past the barn and parking area providing access to the historic site from Grant's Trail, 2022.

The interpretive walkway is designed and constructed to meet accessibility requirements and to provide visitors physical access to the entire site and to a variety of interpretative features including the Barn/museum and numerous wayside exhibits edging the walkway. The walkway surface is paved with exposed aggregate concrete and varies in width from 6 feet to 8 feet depending on location. As the walkway intersects with smaller spur trails and small plazas associated with the north entrance to the visitor center and the west end of the Barn/museum, its size and shape varies. The interpretive walkway is edged by tree plantings, turf, and wayside exhibits and is in good condition.

Dwelling precinct walkways. Pedestrian access to the dwelling precinct is provided by three separate walkways that can be accessed from the interpretive walkway that circumvents the Historic Site. Relative to the Main House, access points are provided at the southeast, northeast, and the northwest. At present, guided tours of the Main House enter from the east walkway. Visitors pass through the main gate associated with the white perimeter board fence to access the Flagstone Walkway and climb two stone steps to the porch and front entrance of the Main House (Figure 3-34). The flagstone walkway is 5-feet-wide and extends 50 feet to the base of the stone steps. The walkway is in good condition.



FIGURE 3-34. Tours of the Main House enter through the fence gate and access the Flagstone Walkway to the front steps, porch and entrance to the dwelling, 2022.

The northeast pedestrian access to the Main House consists of a wood plank walkway with wood edging. It was constructed to provide the only accessible route to the Main House (Figure 3-35). The walkway leads to the northeast elevation of the Main House, where it forms a T-intersection. Visitors can turn northwest to access the east wing or turn southeast to enter the front porch of the house at its north end. The wood plank walkway is 3-feet-wide with wood edging adding 1 inch on either side of the accessible route. The clear width changes to 5 feet where the walkway turns toward the main porch. The walkway is in fair to good condition (Figure 3-36).



FIGURE 3-35. The accessible entrance to the Main House is a wood plank walkway with wood edging and leads to the northeast elevation of the dwelling, 2022.



FIGURE 3-36. Visitors can turn southeast to enter the front porch where the clear width of the boardwalk changes from 3-feet to 5 feet, 2022.

A flagstone walkway is present west of the Main House, connecting the rear porch to the perimeter interpretive walkway (Figure 3-37). Two additional walkways intersect this walkway, one provides access

to the Stone Building, and one extends south toward the entrance to the winter kitchen. The flagstone walkway leading to the stone building is 4-feet-wide and the other leading to the winter kitchen is between 4 feet, 6 inches and 5 feet, 6 inches in width. Location of a porch post within in an isolated area of the paving diminishes the width of the path to 2 feet, 10 inches (Figure 3-38).



FIGURE 3-37. The Flagstone Walkway connects the rear porch of the Main House to the interpretive walkway, 2022.

Northwest of the Main House, two short walkways provide visitor access to the Ice House and the Chicken House. Each walkway is constructed of wood planking and edge boards. The entrance walkways are 4 feet, 6 inches wide and 12 feet long. Both walkways feature trench drains near the doorways to capture water runoff preventing water damage to the structures (Figure 3-39).



FIGURE 3-38. The Flagstone Walkways leads to the entrance to the winter kitchen and the adjacent cistern, 2022.



FIGURE 3-39. Wood plank walkways provide access to the Ice House and the Chicken House from the interpretive walkway, 2022.

Accessibility conditions

The walkways at Ulysses S. Grant National historic site typically conform to ADA/ABAAS for slope and cross-slope of walking surfaces. However, there are a few exceptions. Non-compliant locations are

limited and can be upgraded with minor repairs to meet accessibility standards. The maximum cross-slope of 2 percent is exceeded at the following locations:

- Ramps leading from the interpretive walkway to the Chicken House and the Ice House
- Walkway leading to the winter kitchen
- Walkway landing at the Stone Building
- Walkways near interpretive signage at the west end of the interpretive walkway, northwest of the Main House
- Wood plank walkway leading to the east wing at the Main House
- Walkway leading to a bench southeast of the visitor center

The maximum running slope of 5 percent is exceeded at the following locations:

- Walkway at the west end of the parking lot between the existing bicycle rack and the landing at the west end of the Barn/museum
- Flagstone walkway leading to the Main House near the perimeter board fence gate
- Flagstone path leading to the Stone Building

The walkways typically conform to the mandated accessibility standard of 36-inch clear width, except at the rear of the Main House where the porch post obstructs the walkway to the winter kitchen (Figure 3-40).



FIGURE 3-40. Wood pole associated with the back porch of the Main House obstructs access to the steps and winter kitchen, 2022.

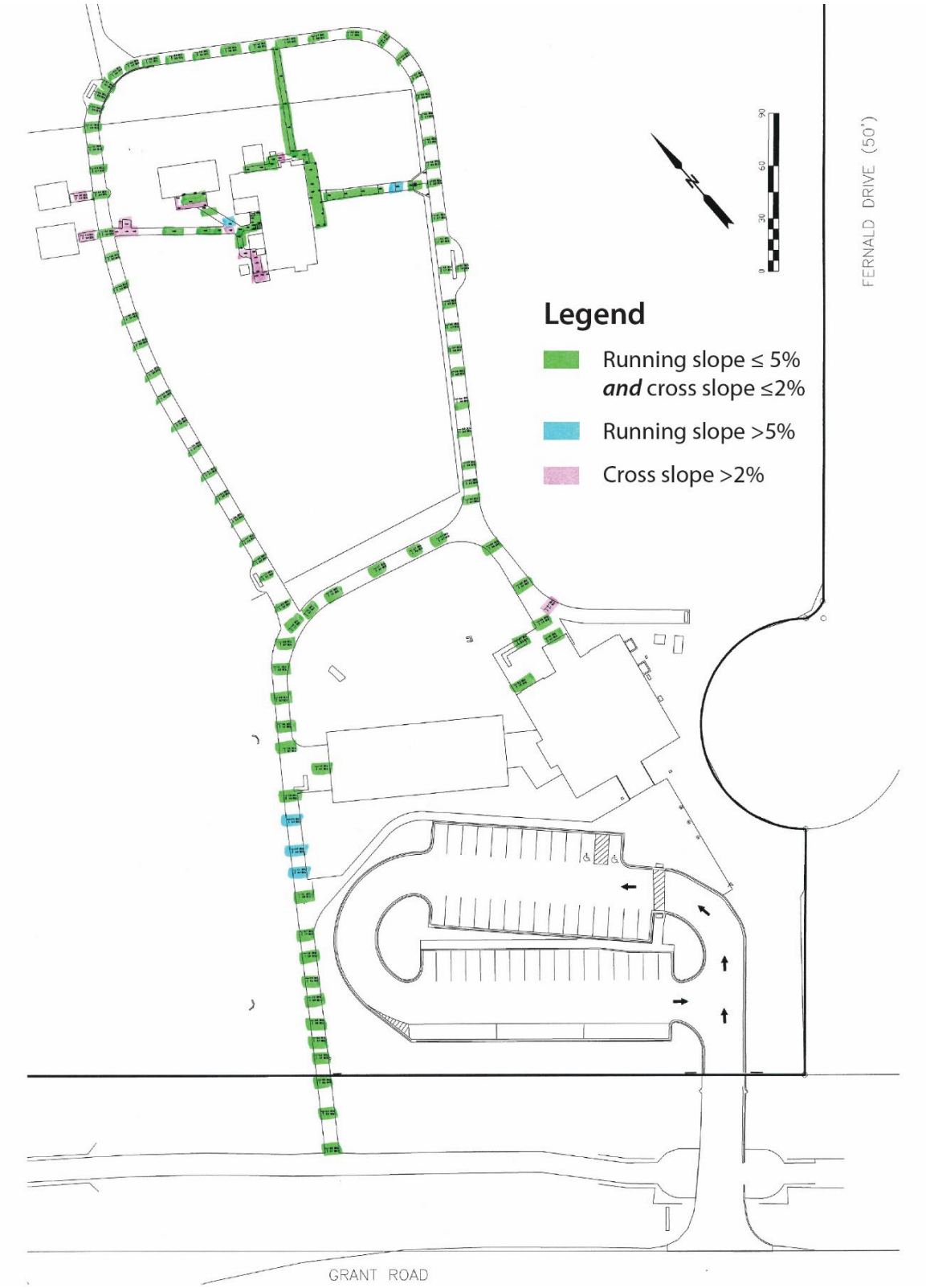


FIGURE 3-41. Slope analysis for the interpretive walkway and dwelling precinct walkways, 2022.

Assessment

There are two historic circulation features that date to the Grant period of significance. These include the section of the Historic Trace that extends from near the visitor center to the dwelling precinct. The Historic Trace (HS-8) leads to the other – the Flagstone Walkway (HS-6) that provides access through the perimeter board fence to the front entrance of the Main House.

The remaining circulation features postdate the Grant period of significance and are non-contributing.

Feature	CRIS-HS Record Number	CRIS-CLI Feature Number	Date of Origin	Alterations	Contributing Status
Circulation					
Visitor access road (FHW-0900) and parking area	N/A	N/A	2003–2005		Non-contributing, not compatible
Maintenance access road (FHW 0901) and parking	N/A	N/A	Ca. 1962	1998	Non-contributing, compatible
Entrance plaza	N/A	N/A	2003–2005		Non-contributing, not compatible
Visitor center and Barn/museum plaza	N/A	N/A	2003–2005		Non-contributing, compatible
Interpretive walkway	N/A	N/A	2003–2005		Non-contributing, compatible
Accessible boardwalk	N/A	N/A	Ca. 2001		Non-contributing, compatible
Historic Trace (H-8)	70117	121839	By 1840s	2002–2003 adapted for visitor use with surfacing using exposed aggregate concrete	Contributing
Flagstone Walkway leading to front porch of the Main House (HS-6)	70115	121841	A walk existed in this location in the 1840s although the surfacing material is not known. By 1890, it had been partially paved with flagstones	Between 1913 and 1937 the majority of the flagstone paving was installed; the walk has been rehabilitated for accessibility since the 1990s	Contributing
Flagstone walks to the Ice House and rear of the Main House and Stone Building	N/A	N/A	2001–2002		Non-contributing, compatible

TABLE 3-6. Assessment of Circulation.

Buildings and Structures

Refer to Table 3-7.

Summary

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is located on land that was originally part of White Haven Farm, property owned by the Dent and Grant families between 1821 and 1885. A dwelling house and outbuildings were built on the property prior to acquisition by the Dents ; the core of the Main House dates to this early period of site occupation (ca. 1818). Five historic buildings survive on the property with sufficient integrity from the period of significance to contribute to its significance: the Main House (HS-1), Barn (HS-3), Stone Building (HS-2), Ice House (HS-4), and Chicken House (HS-5). The National Park Service extensively rehabilitated and restored the historic buildings between 1995 and 2002 to their 1875 appearance.

White Haven (the Main House) was designated a National Register of Historic Places as "one of the most distinguished examples of pioneer architecture" in the state of Missouri. Later scholars have acknowledged that the phrase "pioneer architecture" is somewhat vague and not well aligned with the sophisticated construction and design of the Main House, which is better described as being in the Greek Revival style with eclectic elements and later compatible alterations.

The underlying structure of the southwest wing of the house was built with vertical logs, in fashion of the French Colonial structures of the region; this wing is believed to have been built in the 1830s, possibly as a stand-alone structure that was added to the house shortly thereafter. The Barn dates to 1870 and was built by Ulysses S. Grant's employees at his direction and probably with based on his design. It has been moved within the property at least twice: the first relocation was in 1962 to accommodate residential subdivision of adjacent land, and the second in 2005 to its current location when it was rehabilitated for use as museum space connected to the park visitor center. The Stone Building is often referred to as a summer kitchen and laundry; this building may have housed enslaved persons during the antebellum period. The Ice House and Chicken House are believed to have been constructed during the late nineteenth century.

Two additional buildings are located on the property—the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Visitor Center and the park maintenance building. The visitor center was completed in 2005 and the maintenance building in 1998. Two other buildings—a caretaker's residence dating to 1913–1914 and a workshop built in 1940—were removed by the National Park Service in 1999–2000.

Structures present on the property include a concrete block wall that likely dates to construction of the maintenance building and a dry laid stone retaining wall built in 2005. The stone wall was reconstructed in fall 2021 due to its previous poor condition.

Historic Conditions

The earliest form of the Main House was the two-story building constructed by William Lindsey Long (referred to as the Long house) dating to 1818. A single-story addition at the northwest is believed to have been added by the home's second owners, Theodore and Anne Lucas Hunt, between 1818 and 1820, referred to as the Hunt addition. The Dent family owned this property between 1821 and 1866. During Dent ownership, additions including the west wing (ca. 1838), the rear porch, Stone Building, Ice House, and possibly the east wing (1840–1868) were completed (Figures 3-42 and 3-43).



FIGURE 3-42. Image of the Main House looking much as it does today but without the rear porch enclosed, ca. 1860. (Source: ULSG Archives)



FIGURE 3-43. The Main House from the south, showing Room 4 to the left of the stone masonry chimney (ca. 1875) Room 1 (1830s), constructed of vertical logs, is centered on the stone chimney, 2022.

During Grant ownership of the property in 1866–1885, Grant ordered the construction of new stables, barns, a lime kiln, fences, and other outbuildings. It is not known whether all of the outbuildings proposed

for construction by Grant were realized; however, the current Barn on the site is believed to date to the time of Grant's ownership. At the southwest corner of the house, an area of the open porch was enclosed during the period of Grant's presidency while the home was leased for use by tenants (ca. 1875). (Figures 3-43 and 3-44).

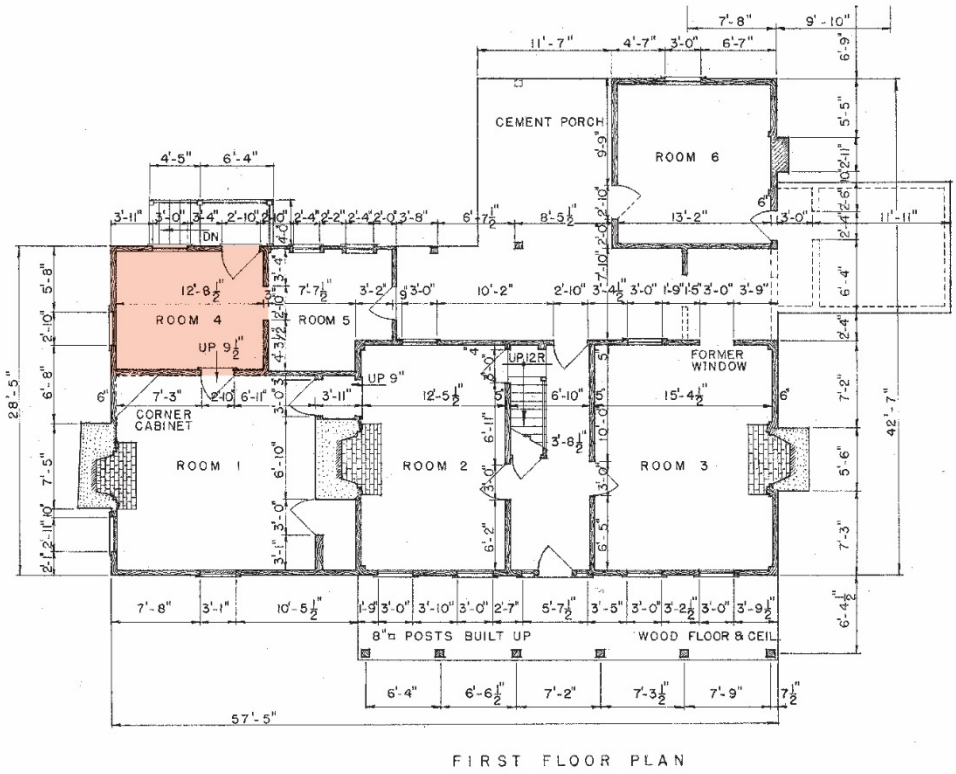


FIGURE 3-44. Floor plan of Main House from the 1940 HABS drawings showing Room 4 highlighted in red. (Source: HABS, 1940, with red highlighting added by authors).

In 1885, the property was deeded to William Vanderbilt, who owned the property for three years. The next owner of the property, Luther Conn, owned the property from 1888 until 1905, and the property was sold four times within the next year. Albert Wenzlick purchased the property in 1913 and his son Delbert Wenzlick next purchased the property in 1940. Room 5 in the HABS documentation (ca. 1875–1919) likely dates either to the later Grant ownership period or the earlier Wenzlick ownership, as the intermediate owners are not believed to have altered the house. The Hunt addition and east wing were demolished in 1940. In 1986, St. Louis County and the State of Missouri purchased the property under condition that ownership of the property would eventually be transferred to the National Park Service; this transfer was completed in 1990. The Main House has been restored to its appearance in 1875 during the time of Grant's presidency.

The Stone Building located northwest of the site is visible in several engravings dating to the time of Grant's presidency. When the Stone Building was photographed in 1938, the roof had partially collapsed. The building was extensively renovated in the 1940s. Under National Park Service ownership, the Stone Building was restored to its 1875 appearance.

The Barn was ordered to be constructed by Grant to house his horses. The original location of the barn is now occupied by a cul-de-sac on Fernald Drive located to the southeast of the current visitor center. In

1962, when developments to the residential neighborhood surrounding the site were constructed, the barn was moved to align with Grant Road at the location of the visitor center parking lot. The barn was documented by HABS in 1991 and moved to its current location during the construction of the visitor center, parking lot, and other improvements to the park.

An engraving published in Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper* dating to 1875 appears to show the Ice House in its current location, along the slope toward the creek, although it is possible that the Ice House was present at an earlier date (Figure 3-45).



FIGURE 3-45. Engraving sketch by William Staergel in Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*, depicts the Main House, Stone Building, and the Ice House within the Grant Farm site. The lower right image depicts the barn also seen in the farm engraving. The image on the bottom left is labeled "Ruins of Former residence."

A building known as the caretaker's cottage was built ca. 1914 between the relocated Barn and the Main House at the base of the hill. It was originally a bungalow with one and a half stories and a north-facing porch. The top floor was destroyed by fire during World War II. The house was later remodeled as a one-story dwelling and converted to rental property. During the remodeling, which took place during or just after World War II, a breezeway and garage were added to the building. A bedroom wing was added in the 1970s.[340]

Existing Conditions

Main House (HS-1). The Main House has been designated as an NHL. It is a two-story wood frame Greek Revival House with eclectic elements and later compatible alterations, with an attic and partial cellar. Multiple single-story additions were constructed over time starting in the 1820s to the original 1818 core dwelling. These included a single-story addition at the northwest believed to have been added by the home's second owners, Theodore and Anne Lucas Hunt, between 1818 and 1820, referred to as the Hunt addition. During Dent ownership between 1821 and 1866, additions included the west wing (ca. 1838), the rear porch, and possibly the east wing (1840–1868).

[340] Noble, "Under White Haven," 2.

The building foundations are limestone, cast-in-place concrete, and concrete block. The wood siding is currently painted two shades of green to match the home's 1875 appearance. A wood shingle roof features stone chimneys at second-story roof gable ends. A two-story covered porch is attached at the southeast of the house (Figures 3-46 and 3-47).



FIGURE 3-46. East elevation of the Main House as seen from the interpretive walkway, 2022.



FIGURE 3-47. West elevation of the Main House including the south elevation of the Stone Building, 2022.

Stone Building (Summer Kitchen/Laundry) (HS-2). The Stone Building (also referred to as the Summer Kitchen and Laundry), is believed to have been built in the 1840s. By 1900 the building had partially collapsed, as indicated in historic photographs of the building, such as HABS documentation prepared in 1940. In 1998, the National Park Service restored the Stone Building to its 1875 appearance. The Stone Building consists of a stone foundation and walls with side-gabled roof. Stone chimneys are present at each gable end and a stone partition wall separates the structure into northwest and southeast halves. The building is currently in good condition and is used for interpretive programs. (Figures 3-48 and 3-49).



FIGURE 3-48. North elevation of the Stone Building as it appeared in the 1940 HABS documentation. (Source HABS, 1940)



FIGURE 3-49. North elevation of the Stone Building as it appears today, 2022.

Barn/museum (HS-3). The wood-frame Barn/museum, also referred to historically as a stable, is the largest structure on the site. The Barn was initially constructed in 1870. It was relocated within the property to allow for residential development of adjacent land, and partially altered as part of the move. In 2005, it was moved again and rehabilitated to serve as a museum connected to the newly-constructed visitor center.

The building features ten bays (stalls), the walls of which are typically punctuated with three-lite windows. The Barn has a gable roof with synthetic wood-look shingles and cupola. A loft space is in the upper story beneath the gable roof. A modern door has been added at the east façade to provide visitor access to the interpretive exhibits inside the building (Figure 3-50). The building is in good condition.



FIGURE 3-50. North elevation of the Barn/museum with the modern door providing visitor access to the interpretive exhibits (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historical Site Archives), 2022.

Ice House (HS-4). According to paint analysis performed for the 1999 Historic Structures Report, the Ice House door is believed to have been salvaged from the Hunt addition and built in the 1840s. The Ice House was in poor condition when the property was acquired by the National Park Service. Based on an HSR prepared for the building, it was restored in the late 1990s to serve an interpretive function within the dwelling precinct. The building has limestone rubble foundation walls, with a light-frame gable roof. The gable end walls feature red-painted horizontal wood clapboard siding. The building is in good condition (Figures 3-51 and 3-52).

Chicken House (HS-5). The Chicken House is believed to have been built during the late nineteenth century and has been relocated from its original location to its current position adjacent to the Ice House. Based on an HSR prepared for the building, it was restored in the late 1990s to serve an interpretive function within the dwelling precinct. As part of the restoration, the main south-facing door was replaced (Figures 3-51 and 3-52). The Chicken House is a light-frame wood structure supported by a combination of stone and log foundations, evident of several alterations to the foundations over time. The building measures 14 feet x 17 feet and is sheathed in red-painted vertical wood siding. The building foundations are sheathed in red-painted horizontal siding. The building is in good condition.



FIGURE 3-51. East elevations of the Ice House and the Chicken House as they appeared in the 1940 HABS documentation. (Source HABS, 1940)



FIGURE 3-52. East elevations of the Ice House and the Chicken House as they appear today, 2022.

Ulysses S. Grant National Historical Site Visitor Center. The visitor center was completed in 2005 and is typically the first stop in the visitor experience of the site. The modern two-story wood-frame structure features a prominent rooftop monitor above its square plan and is in good condition (Figures 3-53 and 3-54).



FIGURE 3-53. South entrance to the visitor center and associated entrance plaza, 2022.



FIGURE 3-54. North entrance to the visitor center and associated entrance plaza. Interpretive tours begin at the north entrance plaza, 2022.

Maintenance building. The maintenance building, a brick single-story structure constructed in 1998 upslope and architecturally east of the Main House, was designed to be compatible with both the historic

setting of the park and the surrounding suburban neighborhood. The 1998 building serves as the park maintenance facility and is in good condition. Visitors who enter the site from the north pedestrian entrance along Whitehaven Drive walk past the maintenance building on their way to connecting circulation and features of the site. The building is partly screened from view along other pedestrian walkways within the site by vegetation at its south and east elevations (Figure 3-55).



FIGURE 3-55. Maintenance building and storage facility looking southeast from the park entrance drive from Whitehaven Road, 2022.

Concrete block retaining wall. Sections of concrete block wall are found in the vicinity of the maintenance building. The wall was likely built around the same time as the maintenance building in 1998. The larger section is located on the north side of the maintenance building, near the shed addition, and is two to three courses in height, plus capstones. The wall then wraps around the maintenance building, where it is covered by a shed roof added onto that structure. Another section of block wall, without capstones, edges a utility vault just outside the maintenance gate. The wall is generally in good condition, however there are areas where the blocks are loose, and capstones are missing (Figure 3-56).



FIGURE 3-56. Concrete block retaining wall in the vicinity of the maintenance facility, 2022.

Dry laid stone retaining wall. A dry laid stone retaining wall is located nearby, edging the intersection of the maintenance area path and the interpretive walkway. The wall was built in 2005. It was reconstructed in fall 2021 due to its poor condition. Although the wall's dry laid appearance was replicated, it was built using construction adhesive for durability. Exposed adhesive was concealed with replacement stone. The wall varies in height as the path cuts through the slope, with stepped stones allowing it to return to grade on the low end (Figure 3-57).



FIGURE 3-57. The dry laid stone retaining wall edges the intersection of the maintenance area path and the interpretive walkway, 2022.

Assessment

Five historic buildings survive with sufficient integrity from the period of significance to contribute to the significance of the property: the Main House, Stone Building, Barn/museum, Ice House, and Chicken House. The two later buildings—the visitor center and maintenance building—are later additions that are non-contributing, as are the two wall structures.

Feature	CRIS-HS Record Number	CRIS-CLI Feature Number	Date of Origin	Alterations	Contributing Status
Buildings and Structures					
White Haven (Main House) (HS-1)	70110	121801	1818	Additions: 1818-1820; ca. 1838; 1840–1868	Contributing
Stone Building (Summer Kitchen/Laundry) (HS-2)	70111	121827	1840s	Restored 1998	Contributing
Barn (Stable) (HS-3)	70112	121821	1870	1962 moved and altered; 2005 moved and rehabilitated for use as a museum	Contributing
Ice House (HS-4)	70113	121833	1840s	Restored ca. 1998	Contributing
Chicken House (HS-5)	70114	121835	Late nineteenth century	Restored ca. 1998	Contributing
Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Visitor Center	N/A	137140	2003–2005		Non-contributing, compatible
Maintenance building	N/A	121831	1998		Non-contributing, compatible
Breezeway	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Addition to Davis cottage*	*Demolished post 1999*	*Missing*
Workshop	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Later addition to Davis cottage*	*Demolished after 1999*	*Missing*
Enslaved workers quarters	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Grant period*		*Missing*
Wish-ton-wish	*N/A*	*N/A*	*1850s*	*Destroyed by fire in 1873*	*Missing*
Charles Burton Davis cottage	*N/A*	*N/A*	*1914*	*1945–1946 remodeled; demolished post 1999*	*Missing*
Cow Barn	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Predates Grant-constructed Barn*		*Missing*
Hay Barn and Stable	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Possible Grant period*	*Demolished 1921–1923*	*Missing*
Corn Crib	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Possible Grant period*		*Missing*
Privies	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Possible Grant period*		*Missing*
Stone retaining wall	N/A	N/A	2005		Non-contributing, compatible
Concrete block retaining wall	N/A	N/A	1998		Non-contributing, compatible

TABLE 3-7. Assessment of Buildings and Structures

Views and Vistas

Refer to Table 3-8.

Summary

Internal circulation patterns at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site have changed over time with each owner and with the movement, addition, and removal of structures and site features. Two walkways and the views from these walkways have integrity of location, setting and association. The historic routes were present during the Grant period and include the Historic Trace, the route of the lane that extended across the property past the dwelling precinct, and the Flagstone Walkway leading to the front door of the Main House. These circulation routes remain today in their original locations and with viewsheds intact to the Main House and from the Main House to the surrounding landscape. In 1872, another new circulation feature was added along the creek near the property, the Carondelet and Kirkwood Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The railroad was removed and subsequently became the alignment for Grant's Trail. The alignment corridor and viewsheds east and west of the railroad bed retain integrity of location and association.

Impacts to historic viewsheds within the site resulted from the changes over time in land use, relocation of the original Barn, changes in circulation patterns, and changes in vegetation. Significant changes occurred with National Park Service development of the historic site after 1999. During the 1950s and 1960s, views from the site were impacted by the development and alteration of Whitehaven Drive and Fernald Drive and the associated plans for new suburban neighborhoods.

Historic Conditions

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is located on land that was originally part of White Haven Farm, property owned by the Dent and Grant families between 1821 and 1885. A dwelling house and outbuildings were built on the property prior to acquisition by the Dents. The core of the Main House dates to this early period of site occupation. Views to the Main House were established throughout this period from constructed walkway systems. The Historic Trace and the Flagstone Walkway to the Main House remain today in their original locations and with viewsheds intact to the Main House and from the Main House to the surrounding landscape (Figures 3-58 and 3-59). Agricultural land uses, including orchards, were visible from the front porch of the Main House. The original Barn and other structures were also part of the historic setting of the farm, with views to and from the Main House. In mid-1962, a team of professional movers secured, stabilized, and lifted the barn, pulling it with trucks approximately 150 feet to the west. The Grant-constructed barn was rotated 90 degrees and located immediately south of the caretaker's cottage fronting the north side of the railroad line. In 2005 the barn was moved for a third time and became an interpretive museum next to the visitor center. Viewsheds to and from the original Barn were impacted over time due to changes in location, land use, circulation, and vegetation. Viewsheds were also impacted by construction of the visitor center and other site features and amenities. Views from the site were impacted by the development of adjacent neighborhoods and changes in vegetation along the boundary of the historic site.

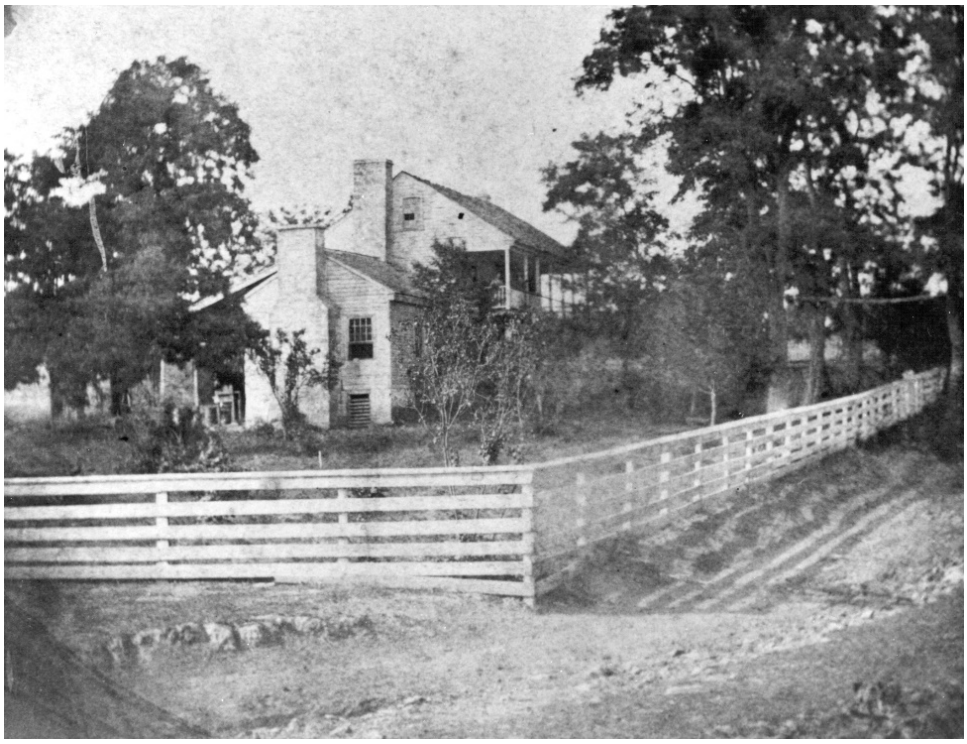


FIGURE 3-58. View toward the Main House along the Historic Trace, 1860. (Source: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archives).



FIGURE 3-59. View toward the Main House along the Historic Trace, now the exposed aggregate concrete interpretive walkway leading from the visitor center environs, 2022.

The Carondelet and Kirkwood Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad line corridor was in use well into the twentieth century, but later abandoned. In 1993, the railroad tracks and ties were removed. Trailnet later established a publicly accessible rails-to-trails walkway along the line. The trail was extended south

of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site in 2001. Historic views remain at the entrance to the site looking east and west along Grant's Trail. The historic transportation land use of the corridor alignment retains integrity and the views east and west along the trail at the entrance to the historic site are contributing features to the significance of the site. Impacts to the viewsheds are due to changes over time in vegetation, circulation, and constructed features along the west perimeter boundary of the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site (Figure 3-60).



FIGURE 3-60. View west along Grant's Trail corridor from the visitor center entrance drive, 2022.

Existing Conditions

The overall character of views at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is generally consistent, due to the relative uniformity of landform and vegetation throughout much of the property. Scattered trees produce filtered background views while leaving foregrounds generally open and allowing the architectural features of the property to stand out (Figure 3-61). Views are somewhat open, with few vistas constrained by architecture or plantings. In some cases, changes in management or storage of materials have eroded the cohesiveness of the appearance of this park-like scene, resulting in interruptions or intrusions into the park's viewsheds.

The parking area, visitor center, and Barn/museum dominate views from Grant Road and are somewhat obscured by the presence of fencing and Grant's Trail, which provide a modest buffer for the property. From Whitehaven Drive to the northwest, views into the property are quite prominent, as the historic structures are situated on a rise above the street, allowing them to peek out through the vegetation, even at the height of summer growth. From the northern maintenance and pedestrian entrance along Whitehaven Drive, the initial view into the property is focused on the maintenance building and adjacent equipment and materials storage. Views from Fernald Drive are generally open, with the Main House visible across the depression that flows through this portion of the property.



FIGURE 3-61. Scattered trees throughout the site provide filtered background views so architectural features can be the focus of the viewshed, 2022.

Views from the historic core are filtered somewhat by the surrounding trees. However, the visual presence of adjacent twentieth-century ranch-style houses is modulated by the density of trees and the relative elevation. Views to the southeast generally feel more park-like due to the gentle rise here, which hides some of the houses. However, houses to the northwest are sited below the Main House and adjacent interpretive walkway and fewer trees are present. These houses have more of an impact on the viewshed (Figure 3-62).



FIGURE 3-62. Scattered trees help diminish viewsheds to the residential dwellings along Whitehaven Drive, west of the dwelling precinct within the perimeter wood fence, 2022.

Views to Grant Road are screened from the historic core by the Barn/museum and visitor center. Views west of the entrance plaza and parking area are toward Grant's Farm, which is heavily wooded along the roadway, which parallels Gravois Creek.

Focused vistas north from the Barn/museum and visitor center are toward the dwelling precinct with surrounding white board perimeter fencing (Figure 3-63).



FIGURE 3-63. Viewshed from the Barn/museum and visitor center area toward the dwelling precinct, 2022.

The view south from the maintenance area access road emphasizes the Stone Building. Looking toward the Main House, the board fence, gate, and Flagstone Walkway center on the front door, creating a symmetrical view. Looking east from the front porch, the view is open, with the geothermal field creating an open lawn surrounded by trees. While houses are visible in the distance, the slope and trees obscure these structures. From the rear porch of the house, the view is somewhat enclosed to the north and west, as the various outbuildings create a courtyard-like feeling. This view is open to the southwest, however. Looking north from the historic core of the park, elements of the maintenance area are visible, including the rear shed porch addition and adjacent brush pile.

Assessment

Four historic viewsheds survive with sufficient integrity from the period of significance to contribute to the significance of the property—the view from the Historic Road Trace from outside the wood perimeter fence looking northwest to the Main House, the view of the Main House along the Flagstone Walkway and steps, the view east from the front entrance and porch of the Main House to the landscape inside and outside the wood perimeter fence, and the views east and west along Grant's Trail. Changes in land use and vegetation over time have impacted features within view of the dwelling precinct. The changes, however, have not sufficiently diminished integrity of feeling and setting such that they retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the historic site. The current Grant's Trail corridor is on the site of the former railroad bed and retains the historic alignment. The views within the trail corridor have been altered due to changes in circulation, land use, and vegetation but retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the historic site.

Current internal views at the site are generally open and there are unobstructed views to the Forest Haven neighborhood across Whitehaven Drive, west of the historic site.

Feature	CRIS-HS Record Number	CRIS-CLI Feature Number	Date of Origin	Alterations	Contributing Status
Views and Vistas					
View from the Historic Road Trace (interpretive walkway) to the Main House	N/A	N/A	1860	Vegetation changed over time	Contributing
Vista to the Main House from the Historic Trace (interpretive walkway) along the flagstone entrance walk and steps	N/A	N/A	1840s	Vegetation changed over time	Contributing
View east of the entrance of the Main House to the landscape both inside and outside the wood perimeter fence	N/A	N/A	1840s	Land use and buildings within the viewshed changed over time.	Contributing
Viewsheds east and west along Grant's Trail	N/A	N/A	Construction of the Rail Line (1872)	Buildings, circulation, land use, and vegetation changed over time.	Contributing
View from the Visitor Center entrance plaza to the entrance of Grant's Farm across Whitehaven Drive	N/A	N/A	Construction of the Visitor Center and Plaza (2004–2005)	Screening of Grant's Farm along Grant Road	Non-contributing, compatible
Views from the historic site to surrounding neighborhoods	N/A	N/A	Construction of surrounding roads and neighborhoods	Vegetation in the viewshed change over time.	Non-contributing and not compatible
Views from surrounding Whitehaven Drive and Fernald Drive into the fenced boundary of the historic site	N/A	N/A	Construction of surrounding roads and houses.	Vegetation in the viewshed change over time.	Non-contributing, compatible

TABLE 3-8. Assessment of Views and Viewsheds.

Small-scale Features

Refer to Table 3-9.

Summary

The majority of the small-scale features located on the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site property have been added since the 1990s and support park administration, visitor service, and interpretive needs. These range from a perimeter fence to wayside exhibits, benches, trash receptacles, and flagpoles.

One feature—the Main House Cistern (HS-7)—survives from the period of significance and is contributing. Believed to date to the Grant and Dent period of ownership, the Main House Cistern was restored by the National Park Service in 2008. The board fence associated with the dwelling precinct was reconstructed by the National Park Service based on historic documentation. While not contributing, it is an important part of the interpretation of the historic dwelling precinct.

Other historic small-scale features that were known to have existed on the property include a well located near the original site of the Barn that has been covered by the visitor center, and a second cistern, potentially established in 1818 to serve a log cabin, which was removed with the caretaker's cottage by the National Park Service.

Historic Conditions

Among the early small-scale features associated with the property was fencing established by the Long and/or Hunt families prior to Dent acquisition of the farm. As noted in a letter penned in 1818 by Ann Hunt to her father notes the presence of fencing around crop fields:

> Mr. Hunt has bought Wm. Long's farm on the Gravois, which we intend moving to on the first of April – It is about 3 miles from Wilson O. Hunts mill, it has 50 acres of land, and in good fence 10 acres of which, is meadow, and small crops of wheat, in the round. . .[341]

The Hunt's 1818 agreement and deed of sale for the property also stipulated that Long was required to clear and fence an additional 50 acres. If this stipulation were met, the farm would have possessed about 100 acres of cleared land with 60 acres fenced.[342]

Fencing is also evident in association with the White Haven Farm property during Dent and Grant ownership based on drawings and photographs. The earliest known image of White Haven is a copy of a painting believed to have been produced ca. 1840. The image shows the White Haven domestic precinct from the northeast and shows a white picket fence surrounding the residence with a central gate and walk leading to the Main House entrance from the lane. Additional picket fences surround the Stone Building and Ice House and extend upslope in a northeast direction an unknown distance.[343] Wood for fencing was procured from wood lots on the property. Grant also writes about fencing erected on his Hardscrabble property during the mid-1850s to his sister Mary: "You are aware, I believe, that I have

[341] Ann Lucas Hunt to J. B. C. Lucas, January 28, 1818. Ms. on file at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Archival Collection. St. Louis: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.70.
[342] Hamilton, "White Haven," 8–10; Little, "White Haven, Historic Resources Study," 22 and 28.
[343] O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 2.6, 2.79, 7.11–7.12; Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 31.

rented out my place and have taken Mr. Dents. There is about 200 acres of ploughed land on it, and I shall have, in a few weeks, about 250 acres of woods pasture fenced up besides. Only one side of it and a part of another has to be fenced to take the whole of it in and the rails are all ready."[344]

In the 1860s, Grant directed his farm manager, William Elrod, on what needed to be done based on his plans. In preparation for establishing a stock farm, Grant also asked Elrod to pursue the completion of fencing for the boundary of his property as well as fields and lots. "I also want to get, as soon as I can, all the land fenced, the outside fence with board. . . .[using cedar board] you can then make plank fence, as far as they will go, on the outer line of the farm where you think."[345] In a May 1868 letter to Elrod, Grant noted the completion of fences at White Haven. "I am pleased to know you have the farm all enclosed! After a while we will have stock enough to eat all the grass."[346]

Additionally, in late 1867 Ulysses learned that a new road [now Grant Road] had been constructed north of Gravois Creek and wrote Elrod about additional fencing needs: "I was aware that a new road had been made up Gravois Creek but supposed it to be far enough from the bank to admit of a fence between the road and the creek. If this is not the case, and you propose to build the fence I spoke of, I would put the plank fence North of the road and take the rails from there to the South side of the creek."[347]

Later, during Wenzlick ownership, several small-scale features were added to the property. These included a fenced garden southeast of the Main House and south of the entrance drive. By 1930, the Wenzlicks had added a new post and decorative woven wire fence along the east yard, built a tennis court east of the original location of the Grant Barn that was later turned into horse-shoe pits, a stone barbecue pit approximately 30 feet west of the Ice House, a cast concrete pedestal with a sundial just west of the Main House, and a small stone wishing well in the west front lawn. Around the same time, a wooden foot bridge, of rustic design, was constructed across Prairie Creek in an as-of-yet unidentified location. Additionally, two brick pillars were added to flank the western entrance to White Haven in the late 1910s to early 1920s.[348]

During the 1950s, a flagpole and two circular holding ponds used to cool parts of the Main House in the years immediately preceding modern air conditioning were added.[349] One was located just north of the garage and east of the workshop, the other was southeast of the Main House. Electric lights were added along the driveway by the Wenzlicks as well as an arbor. All of these features were documented and removed during the restoration process of the 1990s.[350]

[344] Ulysses S. Grant to Mary Grant, March 21, 1858. *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 1: 340–341.
[345] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, March 31, 1867. *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 17: 94.
[346] Sanfilippo, "The Grants and White Haven," 162–163.
[347] Ulysses S. Grant to William Elrod, November 21, 1867. *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 18: 32–33.
[348] Weekly, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 18; O'Bright and Marolf, "Farm on the Gravois," 7.5–7.6, 7.14, 7.16, 7.20–7.21.
[349] Noble, "Under White Haven," 2.
[350] Noble, "Under White Haven," 2.

Existing Conditions

Main House Cistern (HS-7). The Cistern is located southwest of the winter kitchen attached to the Main House. The Cistern is thought to date to the nineteenth century based on construction style. It was used as a water source until the early part of the twentieth century (Figure 3-64).[351]



FIGURE 3-64. The reconstructed Cistern is adjacent to the small flagstone walkway associated with the entrance to the winter kitchen and back porch of the Main House, 2022.

Board Fence and Gate. White-painted board fencing, designed to reflect historic fences shown in early photographs and drawings of the property, define three sides of the dwelling precinct. The fence features five courses of horizontal boards and a top rail. It is approximately 4 feet high with 8-foot panels. A double gate, located in a slight indentation in the alignment of the fence, controls access to the house. A sign discourages visitors from visiting the house without a guide. Another gate on the northeast side of the fence provides access for those reaching the house via the accessible boardwalk. Two additional double gates, located at either end of the path leading along the west side of the property, are typically left open to pedestrian and cyclist through-traffic. The fence ends near each of these gates after a short additional section and is open to the creek along its southwestern side.

This fence, while evocative of the historic fence, deviates from its original course. Some early images suggest the fence was likely tied into the Stone Building (summer kitchen). Others suggest additional fencing extended beyond the current north corner of the fence. Its southwestern section may also have been located in a slightly different position, perhaps farther north, when a gully ran through this area;

[351] Noble, "Under White Haven," 2.

however, the skewed perspective and stylized character of these representations makes discerning the original configuration challenging (Figure 3-65).[352]



FIGURE 3-65. A reconstructed board fence surrounds the dwelling precinct, with a gate that provides access to the Main House and other features east and north of the dwelling, 2022.

[352] Weekley, "Cultural Landscape Assessment," 33, 43.

Perimeter fence and gates. There are several fence types on the site, which serve to limit access both into the property and to guide visitors around the historic structures. Metal fencing is used for the northwest, northeast, and southwest sides of the site boundary. The fencing is composed of vertical pickets, with a single bottom rail and two top rails (Figure 3-66). A black metal vehicular gate provides access to the maintenance area and is operated via a keypad along the driveway. Another smaller gate composed of two hinged panels is located along Fernald Drive.



FIGURE 3-66. Black metal fencing along the west boundary of the site adjacent to Whitehaven Road. West side of the road is lined with residential dwellings, 2022.

The section of metal fence along Grant's Road is similar in design to the metal fencing edging the rest of the property but is painted white. A double vehicular gate marks the main access point into the property and a keypad to operate the gate is located along the entrance drive. A second, smaller gate of the same design is located at the exposed aggregate concrete walkway leading into the site from Grant's Trail (Figure 3-67).

Other fencing not associated with Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site also directly impacts or edges the Historic Site's landscape. Where the drive into the parking lot crosses Grant's Trail, several sections of rail fencing have been erected (Figure 3-68). Rather than split rails and posts, the fence is composed of consistently sized concrete members. These likely were installed by the trail managers and are found elsewhere along that corridor. A wooden privacy fence, erected on the lot to the northeast, is visible from the parking lot, and screens views of a pool in the residential backyard.



FIGURE 3-67. The section of the white metal fence is along Grant's Road with a double vehicular gate at the main access route to the site, 2022.



FIGURE 3-68. Concrete fence has been erected in sections along Grant's Trail at the entrance to the site, 2022.

Benches. Several types of benches are present at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, all of which reflect the contemporary design of the site's park facilities. The most significant of these is a modular stone bench with integrated interpretive panels. These consist of large red [granite/stone] blocks, with rustic sides and polished tops of varying height and width. Larger blocks are used to form straight or L-shaped bench sections, with larger blocks serving as mounting points for wayside interpretive signs. Six of these stations are located along the **interpretive walkway** in site-specific configurations. Refer to Chapter 4 for discussion of accessibility of both the granite bench and the associated wayside sign. (Figure 3-69).



FIGURE 3-69. Modular stone bench with integrated interpretive panel located along the interpretive walkway near the Main House, 2022.

Other seating includes black metal benches with wooden seats and backs, located at four plaza spaces around the parking lot and visitor center. These are of a consistent design. Another black metal bench with recycled plastic slats sits at the end of the dead-end path leading east from the north side of the visitor center. A long wood picnic table for use by park staff is located north of the maintenance building. At least one accessible bench is provided by the patio/rain garden.

Trash receptacles. Trash receptacles are primarily located in the plazas around the visitor center, with one additional can installed adjacent to the interpretive station east of the Main House. All the receptacles share the same design—round with a black domed metal top. The sides consist of a black metal frame and wooden vertical slats. Pet waste stations are located outside the perimeter fence on Fernald and Whitehaven Drives. A small dumpster is positioned in the paved area in front of the maintenance building. A single smoker's outpost sits in the plaza on the north side of the visitor center.

Bicycle racks. Two bicycle racks are furnished at either end of the parking area. At the east end, near the entrance to the visitor center is a moveable bike rack composed of black and wood-toned recycled plastic. A black metal bicycle rack mounted into the sidewalk is in the small plaza at the west end of the property.

Planter and "Little Free Library." A small barrel-style planter and a "Little Free Library" with cedar shingle roof and board and batten siding evoking the nearby barn are in the small plaza marking the intersection of two walkways west of the parking lot (Figure 3-70).



FIGURE 3-70. The small plaza at the intersection of the interpretive walkway and the sidewalk leading to the visitor center contains the typical bench, trash receptacle, and bike rack associated with the site, 2022.

Signage. The park identity sign is located along Grant Road, just west of the entrance drive. The sign is faced with limestone veneer, with a limestone panel containing the park name and address. It is roughly thirteen feet wide and four feet tall. A bed of gravel mulch contained by metal edging frames the base of the sign (Figure 3-71).



FIGURE 3-71. The park identification sign located west of the entrance drive. 2022.

Smaller signs throughout the property guide visitors. A sign at the entrance to the parking lot lists park hours. At the west end of the parking lot is a small sign asking visitors to "Please Enter the Site Through the Visitor Center." Another at the Main House gate provides guidelines for "House Access." An additional sign in the parking lot states that "This place belongs to and is preserved by the American people."

Lighting. Several styles of lighting are present in the park at various scales. The parking lot is illuminated by square fixtures on black posts. At the base of several of these posts are signs stating, "National Park Service Visitor Parking Only — Violators may be ticketed or towed." Pedestrian lighting along sidewalks in the parking area consists of black metal posts with pyramidal tops. They contain bulbs shielded by horizontal slats. The interpretive trails are lined with low down lighting composed of green metal-domed fixtures that rise only a few inches above the ground.

Flagpoles and **retired flag drop box.** The visitor center entrance plaza features three metal flagpoles of consistent height, and a drop box for retired flags is located nearby. The main entrance plaza also contains benches and trash receptacles. All site furnishings throughout the site are in good condition.

Utilities. The stream flowing across the property conveys stormwater from both within and beyond the property. An inlet from Whitehaven Drive conveys stormwater into the stream. Three stormwater collection systems serve the property. One collects water from the north side of the Main House and around the maintenance building and conveys it to a point behind the chicken house through a combination of steel and PVC pipes. A second is a foundation drainage system serving the south end of the Main House that collects ground water and rainwater from the gutters/downspouts. The PVC system surrounds the perimeter of the house. Drain lines merge near the cistern and connect to a single drain line that extends across the lawn to the southwest and conveys to a point on the hillside southwest of the Ice House. A third system serves the area north of the visitor center, conveying stormwater via RCP first into a rain garden and then to the stream floodplain, where a rock swale armors the outflow. An additional ditch and pipe have also been installed to convey stormwater water away from the north entrance of the visitor center.

Sanitary sewer lines serving the property's buildings generally run from north to south. One line leads from the maintenance building south to the Main House and then to a main sewer line that runs across the southwestern edge of the property. A second line runs from the visitor center along the north side of the barn, turning southwest to parallel the first line to the sewer main.

Geothermal fields support air conditioning functions for both the visitor center and maintenance building. The geothermal field for the visitor center is in the open area east of the Main House. An additional geothermal field is located east of the maintenance building. Electrical infrastructure includes a transformer and a generator located east of the visitor center. A utility vault is adjacent to the maintenance entrance to the property. Mechanical equipment is clustered east of the visitor center, including an electrical box and meter, generator, and end exterior units for ductless mini-split systems.

Assessment

Most of the small-scale features at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site are of relatively recent origin and were erected by the National Park Service to accommodate park administration, visitor service needs, and provide interpretation to the public. The exceptions are the Main House Cistern, believed to date to the Grant period, and the wooden board fence around the dwelling precinct, reconstructed by the National Park Service based on historic documentation.

Feature	CRIS-HS Record Number	CRIS-CLI Feature Number	Date of Origin	Alterations	Contributing Status
Small-scale Features					
Main H. Cistern (HS-7)	70116	121843	Ca. 1913	Restored 2008	Contributing
Wood board fence	N/A	N/A	Ca. 1860	Reconstructed	Non-contributing, compatible
Perimeter fence and gates	N/A	N/A	Ca. 1995–1996		Non-contributing, not compatible
Benches	N/A	N/A	Post 1990		Non-contributing, compatible
Trash receptacles	N/A	N/A	Post 1990		Non-contributing, compatible
Lighting	N/A	N/A	Post 1990		Non-contributing, compatible
Signage	N/A	N/A	2003–2005		Non-contributing, compatible
Bicycle racks	N/A	N/A	2003–2005	Metal, wooden	Non-contributing, metal not c, wood c
Postal drop box	N/A	N/A	Post 1990		Non-contributing, compatible
Planter and Little Free Library	N/A	N/A	Post 1990		Non-contributing, compatible
Flagpoles	N/A	N/A	2003–2005		Non-contributing, compatible
Utilities	N/A	N/A	Post 1990		Non-contributing, not compatible
Well	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Wenzlick era*	*Covered by NPS*	*Missing*
Cistern near the Grant Barn	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Possible Grant period*	*Removed by NPS*	*Missing*
Brick gate posts	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Ca. 1910s–1920s*	*Removed by NPS*	*Missing*
Fencing	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Ca. 1920s; 1960s*	*Removed by NPS*	*Missing*
Flagpole	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Ca. 1950s*	*Removed by NPS*	*Missing*
Cooling fountains (2)	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Ca. 1950s*	*Removed by NPS*	*Missing*
Sundial pedestal	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Ca. 1920s*	*Removed by NPS*	*Missing*
Arbor	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Ca. 1950s*	*Removed by NPS*	*Missing*
Barbecue pit	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Ca. 1920s*	*Removed by NPS*	*Missing*
Tennis court	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Ca. 1920s*	*Replaced by horseshoe pits*	*Missing*
Horseshoe pits			*Ca. 1920s*	*Removed by NPS*	*Missing*
Electric lights along driveway			*Ca. 1950s*	*Removed by NPS*	*Missing*
Wishing well			*Ca. 1920s*	*Removed by NPS*	*Missing*
Footbridge across Prairie Creek			*Ca. 1920s*	*Removed by NPS*	*Missing*

TABLE 3-9. Assessment of Small-scale Features

Archeological Research and Sites

Archeological Research

Archeological research has been conducted within and adjacent to Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site since 1991. While much of the archeological research within the National Historic Site has been undertaken by the Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska, several projects were accomplished in partnership with the University of Missouri at Columbia and Lindenwood University in St. Charles.

Broadly defined, the archeological research undertaken within Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site has had two goals. Between 1991 and 2010 archeological investigations were largely conducted in support of architectural restoration efforts at the main residence and supporting structures, as well as in support of site-wide development plans such as construction of new buildings, roads, parking lots and utilities. Likewise, a limited number of archeological projects have been undertaken to answer specific research-oriented questions.

Research in Support of Architectural Restoration

Research undertaken in support of proposed future architectural restoration efforts was conducted by archeologists from the Midwest Archeological Center and the University of Missouri in coordination with Architect Alan O'Bright and other park staff. Much of this archeological research was conducted within or adjacent to four structures, the main residence and its additions (HS-1), the stone structure (summer kitchen) (HS-2), the ice house (HS-4) and chicken house (HS-5).

The main residence at White Haven (HS-1) has received the most attention. Archeological excavation has occurred within or adjacent to this historic structure and its additions under its front porch, in the vicinity of the east wing, adjacent to the chimney stacks and in the vicinity of the Hunt wing in 1991[353]; under the front porch, in the vicinity of the Hunt wing, adjacent to the south wall of the winter kitchen cellar, and in the west kitchen cellar in 1995[354]; and the back porch in 2010.[355]

The stone structure, or summer kitchen (HS-2), has also received a considerable amount of archeological excavation. Investigations occurred within and adjacent to the stone structure in the interior of the structure in 1991,[356] in a large midden adjacent to the east exterior wall in 1995,[357] in the same large midden in 1997,[358] comprehensive excavation within the historic structure in 1999,[359] and on the northern end of the interior of the structure in 2002.[360]

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[353] Vergil E. Noble, "A Report on the 1991 Excavations at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri," Midwest Archeological Center, Technical Report No. 49 (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 1997).
[354] Price and Hastings, "Report on the 1995 Excavations."
[355] Albert M. LeBeau III, "Trip Report to Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site for Testing of HS-18994 the Dent-Grant House Back Porch Extension" (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 2010).
[356] Noble, "Report on the 1991 Excavations," 14–24.
[357] Price and Hastings, "Report on the 1995 Excavations," 4–6.
[358] James E. Price, "Report of Archeological Investigations at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, 23SL657, St. Louis, Missouri" (Columbia: University of Missouri, 1998), 2; Karin M. Roberts and James E. Price, "Report on the 1997 Archeological Investigations at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri" Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 120. (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 2009), 9–39.
[359] Douglas D. Scott, "Archeological Investigations of the Ice House and the Summer Kitchen / Stone Building at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri," Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 69. (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 2001), 8, 13–29.
[360] Douglas D. Scott, "Documentation of Foundation at the North end of the Summer Kitchen (HS-2), Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis County, Missouri" (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 2002), 2–3.

The chicken house (springhouse / smokehouse) (HS-5) and ice house (HS-5) have also received limited archeological research. In 1998 archeological excavation and monitoring of construction activities was conducted at the chicken house in support of the installation of new concrete piers beneath the outbuilding.[361] A year later, in 1999, numerous excavation units were placed within and adjacent to the exterior façade of the ice house prior to its restoration.[362]

Research Associated with Site-Wide Development Plans

Since the National Park Service acquired Ulysses S. Grant National Historical Site, it has been planning for the development of the property to accommodate vehicles, new visitor and administrative facilities, and new maintenance facilities.

In 1991 two potential areas were examined for future development as visitor parking lots. Shovel test pits and larger units were excavated in alternate 1 located west of the entrance drive and adjacent to the railroad tracks and alternate 2 located east of the entrance drive and also adjacent to the railroad tracks. A subsequent geophysical study involving proton magnetometer and soil resistivity survey was also performed in both areas in 1992 to determine if subsurface anomalies were present. A limited ground-truthing study involving the excavation of several units over the location of previously identified subsurface anomalies occurred in both alternates 1 and 2 in 1993.[363]

At the north end of the park, archeological trenching and excavation occurred in 1997 in a broad 20 by 20-meter area proposed for development as a National Park Service maintenance building and parking area located east of the north gate entrance and drive.[364]

In 2002 geophysical and archeological investigations consisting of a magnetometer survey, shovel testing and limited large unit excavation were undertaken in the proposed area for the relocation of the Grant-constructed Barn (HS-3).[365] A year later in 2003, the demolition of the Wenzlick cottage and barn well was monitored by archeologists from the Midwest Archeological Center.[366]

In advance of the construction of a buried conduit to facilitate the drainage of groundwater surrounding the main residence, in 1995 limited large unit excavation was conducted in a linear corridor leading from the main residence downslope and southwest of the historic structure.[367]

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[361] Douglas D. Scott, Karin M. Roberts, and Vergil E. Noble, "Under White Haven: An Archeological Overview and Assessment of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri," Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 89. (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 2004), 18.
[362] Scott, "Archeological Investigations at the Ice House and the Summer Kitchen / Stone Building," 31–38.
[363] Noble, "Report on the 1991 Excavations," 10–13; Vergil E. Noble, "Trip Report, Ulysses S. Grant, June 7 – 255, 1993" (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 1993), 1–3.
[364] Price, "Report of Archeological Investigations at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, 23SL657," 3; Roberts and Price, "Report on the 1997 Archeological Investigations," 51–58.
[365] Douglas D. Scott, "Archeological Investigations for the Barn Relocation at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri" Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 78. (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 2002), 7–9.
[366] Douglas D. Scott, "Archeological Monitoring of the Initial Visitor Center Construction Episode, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis County, Missouri" (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 2003).
[367] Scott, Roberts and Noble, "Archeological Overview and Assessment," 11–12; Price and Hastings, "Report on the 1995 Excavations," 20–22.

Pre-construction archeological shovel testing and limited large unit excavation was also conducted on the slope northeast of the chicken house in 1997 in advance of the installation of a new power line paralleling and west of the north entrance drive.[368]

Additional Archeological Research

Because material evidence for a gravel surfaced historic road corridor was identified on a slope southwest of the main residence in 1995, two years later additional trenching and limited large unit excavation was conducted on the same slope but further west. The goal of these investigations was to relocate the historic road corridor and document its condition, route and orientation.[369]

During the barn relocation archeological investigations in 2000, work was also initiated in an attempt to locate post-holes associated with a board fence known to have surrounded the White Haven residence in the nineteenth century. In two areas southwest and southeast of the main residence, soils were mechanically stripped in an attempt to identify the historic fence alignment.[370]

A year later in 2001, additional archeological investigations were conducted to the rear of the stone structure to search for more fence locations as well as privy pits. A ground penetrating radar survey was conducted over a large area north-northeast of the stone structure. This was followed by numerous mechanically excavated trenches that removed the topsoil from the project area to search for deeply buried features.[371]

Although not within Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, in 2004 a geophysical survey was conducted in the locations of the former Dent-Grant period sites of Wish-ton-wish at Grant's Farm, and the original location of Hardscrabble at St. Paul's Churchyard.[372]

Geophysical survey was again conducted within the yard of, and surrounding the north, west and south sides of the White Haven main residence in 2014. The goal of the geophysical survey was to identify potentially significant buried anomalies using ground penetrating radar, magnetic susceptibility, and electrical resistivity.[373]

Lastly, in a joint agreement with the National Park Service, in 2018 Lindenwood University faculty and students conducted archeological investigations over a large area in the southwest corner of the property, south of the ice house and west of the Visitor Center and parking lot. A metal detector survey was conducted, a total of 238 shovel test pits were dug, and three large units were excavated. The goal of the

[368] Price, "Report of Archeological Investigations at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, 23SL657," 3; Roberts and Price, "Report on the 1997 Archeological Investigations, 41–50."
[369] Price, "Report of Archeological Investigations at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, 23SL657," 3–5; Roberts and Price, "Report on the 1997 Archeological Investigations," 59–70.
[370] Scott, "Archeological Investigations for the Barn Relocation," 9.
[371] Douglas D. Scott, "Searching for the Elusive Latrine: Archeological Investigations int eh Backyard of the Summer Kitchen, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site" (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 2001).
[372] Steven L. De Vore, "Geophysical Investigations at Two Residences Associated with Ulysses S. Grant in St. Louis County, Missouri," Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 100 (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 2007).
[373] Steven De Vore, "Trip Report – Geophysical Investigations of the White Haven Yard at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri" (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 2014), 2–3.

survey was to examine an area that was recently cleared of invasive vegetation for cultural deposits and features.[374]

Archeological Resources

The entirety of the 9.65-acre Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is considered a single archeological site (23SL765). Over the course of three decades of archeological research, many significant archeological resources have been identified. Archeological resources identified within Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site are broadly representative of European American, African American, and Native American occupation of White Haven.

Significant archeological resources associated with the main residence and its additions at White Haven (HS-1) include the identification of several limestone piers suggesting an earlier configuration underneath the front porch,[375] as well as remnant limestone foundation elements and a builder's trench believed to be associated with the ca. 1818–1820 Hunt addition and an adjacent limestone walkway with curbing linking the stone structure with the main residence.[376] Investigations adjacent to the rear porch of the main residence identified two post holes most likely associated with an earlier porch configuration.[377] Perhaps of primary significance to the Main House, in 1995 the entire floor of the ca. 1838 cellar winter kitchen was excavated. The cellar is believed to have served as a workplace for enslaved African Americans and would have been heavily utilized during the pre-Emancipation period. Significant archeological features identified within the cellar winter kitchen include a builder's trench adjacent to the fireplace most likely associated with the original construction of the cellar, two clay platforms in front of the fireplace believed to have once supported a stone hearth apron, a mud joist mold associated with a former timber element in front of the fireplace, and numerous molds left in the soils by timber sleeper joists. A significant amount of material culture was recovered from the excavation of the cellar winter kitchen. Concentrations of artifacts were identified in a midden located in the southeastern portion of the cellar. Material culture types recovered from within the cellar included animal bone, domestic ceramics and glassware, as well as buttons and marbles, indicative of the presence of children as well as specific activities conducted in the kitchen. Two potential caches, locations where a significant number of artifacts were recovered in a concentrated area, were identified. One cache consisted of large pieces of refined earthenware and porcelain ceramics. A second concentration of tightly bundled artifacts located on the sub wall ledge of the cellar included animal bone, a fork, knife and spoons, buttons, a marble, a whetstone, a thimble, glass drawer knobs, brass doorknobs, and Native American chert core, scraper, and basal portion of a point. Although it is not known why these artifacts were placed in the cellar, it is likely that they were placed there by enslaved African Americans, and it is possible that one or both caches may have social or religious symbolism.[378]

A significant amount of research was conducted both within and adjacent to the stone structure (summer kitchen) (HS-2) over a period of a decade. Architectural features identified associated with the stone structure include the documentation of the original western and northern foundations, evidence for an interior dividing wall, and both interior chimneys and aprons. Exterior to the structure, and adjacent to its

[374] Steve J. Dasovich, "Results of the 2018 Phase One Survey and Test Unit Excavations at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site" (St. Charles, Missouri: Department of Anthropology / Sociology, Lindenwood University, 2021), 2–3.
[375] Noble, "A Report on the 1991 Excavations," 33; Price and Hastings, "A Report on the 1995 Excavations," 7–8.
[376] Price and Hastings, "A Report on the 1995 Excavations," 6–7.
[377] LeBeau III, "Trip Report," 2.
[378] Price and Hastings, "A Report on the 1995 Excavations," 8–18.

northeast façade, a deep and broad trash midden containing significant quantities of artifacts was identified. Material culture recovered from within the stone structure may be characterized as a ca. second to third quarter of the nineteenth-century domestic refuse and included ceramic and glass tableware, animal bone, buttons, thimbles, straight pins, smoking pipes and numerous personal items. Native American material culture was limited to non-diagnostic chert flakes and debitage. Material culture recovered from the exterior midden was a predominantly nineteenth-century assemblage and included architectural artifacts, domestic ceramics and glass tableware, glass bottles, animal bone, and personal items such as buttons, beads, a safety pin, a crucifix, and quantities of Native American Burlington chert flakes, some of which had been retouched.[379]

During pre-construction excavation and monitoring of the restoration of the chicken house (HS-5) a largely twentieth-century material culture assemblage was recovered. Likewise, during restoration of the ice house (HS-4), the structure was found to possess a packed earth floor and contain limited quantities of material culture including glass bottles, undecorated redware flowerpot fragments, a glass butter churn, most of which dated to the transitional late nineteenth to early twentieth century.[380]

Comprehensive geophysical survey, shovel testing and limited large unit excavation in advance of the move of the Grant-constructed Barn and construction of the new Visitor Center occurred within the historic barn complex. In addition to limited quantities of architectural material culture recovered from the broad project area, an 18-inch-wide and 39-foot-long east-west and north-south limestone foundation, and several limestone piers were identified. The remnant limestone foundation and piers are believed to be associated with the early nineteenth-century cow barn in this location. During archeological monitoring of the construction of the Visitor Center, the brick-constructed barn well (HS-9) was documented to be approximately 20 feet deep. The upper portion of the barn well was demolished during construction of the Visitor Center. Immediately west of the barn well was a pargeted clay-lined cistern located adjacent to the Cottage foundation. The cistern is believed to be associated with the ca. early nineteenth-century cow barn. A twentieth-century trash pit, most likely associated with the ca. 1940 burning of the second story of the Cottage was also identified.[381]

Lastly, a late nineteenth-century road corridor was identified extending north from the railroad line towards the rear of the main residence and between it and the icehouse and chicken house. Identified in two locations over a three-year period, the 3-meter-wide roadbed was defined by significant quantities of small-sized water-worn gravel rutted with wagon wheel tracks and possessing a drainage ditch on each side.[382]

Native American material culture at White Haven has been recovered from within historic structures and throughout the larger landscape. This collection is composed predominantly of non-diagnostic chert

[379] Noble, "A Report on the 1991 Excavations," 14–24; Price and Hastings, "A Report on the 1995 Excavations," 4–6; Price, "Report of Archeological Investigations at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, 23SL657," 2; Roberts and Price, "Report on the 1997 Archeological Investigations," 9–39; Scott, "Archeological Investigations of the Ice House and the Summer Kitchen / Stone Building," 12–29; Scott, "Documentation of Foundation at the North end of the Summer Kitchen (HS-2)," 2–3.
[380] Scott, Roberts, and Noble, "Archeological Overview and Assessment" 18, 20; Scott, "Archeological Investigations of the Ice House and the Summer Kitchen / Stone Building," 30–38.
[381] Noble, "A Report on the 1991 Excavations," 10–13; Scott, "Archeological Investigations for the Barn Relocation," 7–11; Scott, Roberts and Noble, "Archeological Overview and Assessment," 23–24.
[382] Price and Hastings, "A Report on the 1995 Excavations," 20–22; Price, "Report of Archeological Investigations at the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, 23SL657," 3–4; Roberts and Price, "Report on the 1997 Archeological investigations," 60–83.

flakes, shatter, and debitage. Diagnostic material culture was limited and included two cores, a weathered and irregular biface, a point preform, and a point base. In some areas of investigation, particularly the parking lot alternatives examined in the early 1990s, the contexts were found to have been disturbed by previous construction and/or demolition of historic buildings. The relatively broad distribution of the predominantly chert materials, however, confirms a Native American component to the White Haven archeological site, and documents the occupation of the property and the broader local landscape, and the long-term use of its resources by Indigenous people.[383]

Impacts to Archeological Resources

Archeological resources within the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site are only likely to be impacted by continued park development. Visitors to the property have little or no impact on buried archeological resources. Continued assessment of future park projects, and associated mitigation of these efforts, will ensure the identification, documentation and protection of all archeological resources.

Assessment of Integrity

According to the National Register, integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance and the authenticity of its historic identity as a result of the survival of physical characteristics present during the period of significance. Historic integrity is the composite of seven qualities or aspects, which include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Historic properties either retain integrity or they do not. Retention of a majority of the qualities or aspects of integrity is necessary for a property to convey its significance. However, not all seven qualities need to be present for a property to retain integrity.[384]

In assessing the historic integrity of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, consideration has been paid to understanding the character and composition of the property during the primary period of significance that occurred between 1843-1885, the years Grant was involved in owning and oversight of the property, through review of historic documentation, including photographs, maps, and aerial images. The property also possesses integrity for the period of significance pertaining to construction of the Main House (1818) due to its ongoing presence and historic appearance.

Based on the assessment of the criteria for evaluation, relevant areas of significance, and historic and existing conditions, White Haven, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site possesses sufficient integrity for the primary period of significance to convey its important historical associations with Ulysses S. Grant. Since 1990, the National Park Service has worked to restore and rehabilitate the property to reflect its appearance in 1875. As a result, the property maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Features that help to convey these associations include five historic buildings, a cistern, the Historic Road Trace, Flagstone Walk, the reconstructed board fence, views and vistas from the Historic Road Trace and the Main House entrance, the spatial organization of the dwelling precinct, as well as a broad turf areas and numerous large canopy trees.

Changes postdating the period of significance that diminish the integrity of the property include the residential development associated with Whitehaven Drive and Fernald Drive that frame the present-day

[383] Noble, "A Report on the 1991 Excavations, 12; Roberts and Price, "Report on the 1997 Archeological Investigations at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, St. Louis, Missouri," 96.
[384] National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44.

property to the north and south, the addition of park maintenance facilities (1998), the visitor center (2003-2005) and associated parking, along with relocation of the Grant-era Barn(2006), and installation of metal perimeter fencing, walks, site furnishings, signage and lighting.

Assessment by Aspects of Integrity

Location

Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or the landscape where the historic event occurred.

The Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site cultural landscape retains integrity of location. The historic dwelling precinct contains the majority of the features known to have existed during the period of significance and remains in its original location. White Haven (Main House) was constructed in 1818, while the remaining buildings in the precinct were constructed on or after 1827 when the Dents took up residence at White Haven. The park interprets the core of the larger 862-acre Missouri farming estate established during the antebellum period that relied on the labor of enslaved persons until after the Civil War and remained in Grant and Dent ownership until 1885.

Design

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

The elements that comprise the dwelling precinct and core of the historic property retain integrity of design collectively as well as individually as they continue to convey the qualities and characteristics of their original design. In part, this is a result of efforts conducted by the National Park Service since 1990 to restore the buildings through the removal of additions and other changes that occurred after the period of significance. The spatial organization of the dwelling precinct cluster within the larger landscape also remains substantially unchanged since the period of significance. Despite changes to circulation related to the adaptation of the property for visitors, including the introduction of parking and walkways, and the loss of vegetation that characterized the property during the period of significance, particularly south and west of the dwelling precinct, the landscape retains integrity of design.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of the cultural landscape.

Although surrounding land use patterns have changed over time, Ulysess S. Grant National Historic Site retains integrity of setting due to the ongoing presence of environmental features such as geology, soils, landform, topography, and hydrology that characterized the site during the period of significance. The core dwelling precinct is situated on a rise overlooking the upper reaches of Gravois Creek, which flows southeast before turning northeast toward its confluence with the River des Peres, joining it just upstream from its confluence with the Mississippi. Gravois Creek is located across Grant Road south of the Park property. It remains an important component of site hydrology today. The southwest corner of the property falls within an active floodplain. Diminishing integrity of setting to a great degree are residential subdivisions along both roadways that form the boundary of the site along with grading and drainage efforts associated with stormwater management both on and near the Park property that have occurred

since the period of significance, particularly in the area where the visitor center and parking area are located today.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during the particular period(s) of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form the cultural landscape.

The Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site also retains integrity of materials due to the ongoing presence of original building materials related to the Main House and the nearby outbuildings, along with historic tree plantings. Trees identified as potentially present during the Grant period of significance include four black oaks dating to 1829, 1850, 1852, 1876; an Allegheny chinquapin dating to 1869; a northern red oak dating to 1871; a Japanese pagoda tree and white oak dating to 1872; a black walnut dating to 1875; and a ginkgo dating to 1882. While the Historic Road Trace remains a feature of the cultural landscape that follows a historic alignment, the surfacing material has been updated by the National Park Service to accommodate visitors. The Flagstone Walkway that provides access through the perimeter board fence to the front entrance of the Main House, however, retains historic materials. Otherwise, National Park Service administration of the property has resulted in the introduction of several new materials, such as brick used in the construction of the maintenance building and the use of concrete block and dry stacked stone to build nearby retaining walls. These non-historic additions diminish the property's integrity of materials.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history or prehistory.

The Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site cultural landscape retains integrity of workmanship, particularly with respect to White Haven (the Main House) itself. The house has been designated an NHL, which assumes the property possesses a high degree of integrity. The core of the Main House continues to reflect the eclectic Greek Revival style of architecture as originally designed and enclosing a braced frame, heavy timber structure requiring a high degree of craftsmanship to construct. The building features a French Colonial addition that dates to the 1830s. Distinct examples of historic workmanship are also reflected in the architecture of the historic outbuildings surrounding the Main House. Repairs and alterations by the National Park Service to the buildings' exteriors have been consistent with the original designs and have enhanced rather than diminished the integrity of workmanship.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a cultural landscape.

The Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site cultural landscape possesses integrity of association due to the direct connections that can continue to be made between site features and Ulysses S. Grant, his wife Julia Dent Grant, and her family. Through the presence of buildings, structures, and landscape features within the historic core of the once larger plantation, the National Park Service administers the property as a historic site that provides a deeper understanding of the 18th President of the United States and victorious U.S. Army General who helped to save the Union during the Civil War by interpreting Grant's life prior to these periods of public service.

Feeling

Feeling is a cultural landscape's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time.

The Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site cultural landscape retains integrity of feeling as a result of the ongoing presence of historic features that characterized the property during the period of significance. The property continues to convey the evolution of the landscape between 1827, when the Dents first resided at White Haven and initiated work on several improvements, including construction of the west wing of the Main House, a rear porch, the Stone Building, Ice House, and a spring house, and 1885 when the Grant and Dent families sold the property. By 1840, a white picket fence surrounded the residence and a central gate and walk led to the main entrance into the dwelling. These surviving features help to evoke the aesthetic of the nineteenth-century plantation and farm. Elements contributing to the integrity of feeling include historic buildings, the spatial organization with the dwelling precinct, cultural vegetation, views and vistas to and from historic features, and the presence of historic materials.

Treatment

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TREATMENT

Introduction

Treatment is a preservation strategy for long-term management of a historic property, intended to direct physical work on the landscape so that the distinguishing characteristics and features that contribute to the significance of the property are preserved. This treatment plan has been prepared to provide the National Park Service with an overall vision for the cultural landscape of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. The plan is intended to guide and support long-term management and interpretation of the property and its significant historic resources. The plan is composed of treatment guidelines, recommendations, and a treatment concept plan with new programming elements and planning level cost estimates related to the suggestions for future implementation.

The treatment plan addresses stewardship of historic natural and cultural resources associated with the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site in accordance with federal guidelines. The treatment plan has also been developed based on the assumption that both natural and cultural resources merit careful stewardship and conservation strategies, which may at times suggest the need for research and archeological investigation.

The treatment plan also responds to the specific management issues, concerns, and objectives conveyed to the CLR team in the project statement of work and by park and regional National Park Service personnel.

The treatment plan is divided into six sections.

1. **Park Management Goals, Issues, and Concerns** describes the desired conditions identified in the project statement of work, the project start-up meeting, the treatment options workshop, and reviews of the CLR drafts.

2. **Recommended Treatment Approach** presents the four approaches recognized by the Secretary of the Interior for treating historic properties, and identifies the approach recommended for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site as part of this CLR.

3. **General Management and Design Guidelines for Treatment** provides an overarching set of guidelines that applies to all resource management activities conducted within the property.

4. **Treatment Concept** conveys the overarching vision or concept for landscape treatment within the park to meet the National Park Service issues, goals, and concerns identified as part of this project.

5. **Treatment Recommendations** provides cultural landscape treatment recommendations that identify the individual actions required to address the park's management goals, issues, and concerns.

6. **Treatment Concept Plan** identifies proposed new programming elements for the site for future implementation, once additional recommended research, investigation, documentation, and planning efforts are completed. The treatment concept plan is supported by planning level estimates of probable cost.

Park Management Goals, Issues, and Concerns

The management goals, issues, and concerns to be addressed by this treatment plan were identified in two ways—in the project statement of work prepared by the National Park Service in December 2021 and during a project start-up meeting held on August 29, 2022, at the park. The meeting was attended by park and regional personnel and members of the CLR team. Additional management goals, issues, and concerns were gleaned from field investigations, review of previously prepared planning and inventory documents, and a treatment options workshop held on April 14, 2023. The primary issues to be addressed by the treatment plan included the following:

- Circulation and main house accessibility for mobility challenged visitors (Figure 4-1)
- Site drainage and specific problem areas associated with severe weather events
- Interpretive opportunities
- Potential programming for the largely under-utilized open space with large canopy trees
- Vegetation management
- External impacts from the surrounding neighborhood and Grant's Farm
- Proper management and preservation policies regarding historic structures
- Park management procedures and challenges
- Development of treatment options that are consistent with resource protection, ongoing maintenance and management and address identified site impacts and opportunities



FIGURE 4-1. Existing condition of accessible walkway to the Main House.

Recommended Treatment Approach

The four treatment approaches recognized by the Secretary of the Interior for historic properties were considered in conjunction with the park's objectives in developing this CLR to determine the approach most suitable for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

The four treatment approaches include: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Described in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Properties* as forming "the philosophical basis for responsible preservation practice and enable long-term preservation of a landscape's historic features, qualities, and materials," the approaches are defined as follows:

Preservation: the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic property. Includes stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features.

Rehabilitation: the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Restoration: the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by removing features from other periods in its history and reconstructing missing features from the restoration period.

Reconstruction: the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the

purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.[385]

Recommended Treatment Approach for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site

Based upon the park's need to meet current and projected future interpretive, functional, and management goals, **rehabilitation** is recommended as the most appropriate overarching treatment approach for the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site cultural landscape. Because rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property, this approach allows for protection of the site's historic character and resources while carefully addressing the need for limited enhancement of interpretive opportunities and circulation routes, ecological maintenance and restoration, and the improvement of visitor amenities.

As part of rehabilitation, the stabilization, protection, and preservation of historic and natural resources are assumed even when new uses are accommodated. Areas of the landscape that are particularly sensitive to change and disturbance, such as sites of known and potential archeological resources, should be treated with great care. In general, this CLR recommends preservation of archeological resources unless a compelling research question or informational need justifies disturbance or excavation, or mitigation to accommodate unavoidable change as necessary.

In considering the other treatment alternatives recognized by the Secretary of the Interior for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site cultural landscape, the CLR found them inappropriate for the following reasons:

Preservation is not in keeping with National Park Service goals for universal accessibility and associated changes to the landscape to accommodate contemporary needs.

Restoration and **reconstruction** are not practical because they assume, as a prerequisite, that sufficient documentation exists to accurately portray a lost historic condition. At this time, it does not appear that there are documentary sources detailed enough to support comprehensive restoration or reconstruction of the associated features present at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site during the period of significance because insufficient documentation is available to accurately portray missing conditions.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The following section summarizes the standards for rehabilitation espoused by the Secretary of the Interior for historic properties. The ten basic principles that comprise the standards are intended to help preserve the distinctive character of a site while allowing for reasonable change to meet new needs. The standards (36 CFR Part 67) apply to historic properties of all periods, locations, sizes, conditions, and uses. These standards create a baseline of guidance to which intended changes to the historic landscape must be compared. These standards are neither technical nor prescriptive but promote responsible preservation practices. They include:

- A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

[385] Page, Gilbert, and Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports,* 82.

- The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

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

- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

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

- Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

- Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

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

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

General Management and Design Guidelines for Treatment

The following section provides general guidelines for the treatment of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site intended to support the rehabilitation approach and the treatment recommendations provided later in the chapter. The guidelines are used in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation cited above and in connection with each of the proposed landscape treatments included later in this report. They also relate to a philosophy of cultural landscape treatment based on *The Secretary of the Interior's standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* with *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes,* Preservation Brief 36, and a comprehensive view of the property.[386] The guidelines should be used when planning for all landscape change.

[386] See also Charles A. Birnbaum, ASLA, Preservation Brief 36: "Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes" (National Park Service, 1996), https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/36-cultural-landscaapes.htm (accessed December 10, 2023); National Park Service, "Standards for Rehabilitation," https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/treatment-rehabilitation.htm (accessed December 10, 2023); and National Park Service, "Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes, The Approach,"

Role of Preservation Specialists

- Undertake all treatment projects under the direction of appropriate specialists, including historical landscape architects, historical architects, archeologists, natural resource management specialists, qualified technicians, and artisans.

- Evaluate all proposed new uses in consultation with a historical landscape architect and other appropriate professionals.

Documentation

- Document, through drawings, photographs, and notes, all changes and treatments made to the historic landscape. Consider the use of the most current cartographic technology in documentation efforts, including digital scanning, which might also be used to support interpretation.

- Maintain records of treatment and preserve documentation according to professional archival standards.

Sustainability

- Institute cultural and natural resource treatment and maintenance methods that are environmentally and culturally sensitive and sustainable over the long term.

- Minimize areas of disturbance, earth grading and compaction, and drainage pattern alteration.

- When introducing any new intervention, consider limiting the extent of grading involving cut and fill, particularly cut which has the potential to disturb belowground archeological resources and information potential.

- Implement the least-intrusive measures and those involving stabilization first, and subsequently proceed to the more invasive, as necessary.

- Emphasize landform-based solutions, including grading over hardscape solutions, such as retaining walls, to address concerns relating to circulation, drainage, and new construction.

- Take into consideration the life cycle costing of materials, including their long-term wearing capacity and maintenance costs, when evaluating options. Always consider materials that are non-toxic, durable, long-lived, and low maintenance.

New Design and Construction

- Avoid adding new features or altering existing features in ways that adversely affect the landscape's historic character. New construction should be limited to the least impactful

https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/rehab/approach.htm (accessed December 20, 2023).

alterations and additions necessary to accommodate visitor access, interpretation, and management of the property. This might include pedestrian and interpretive systems such as walkways and unobtrusive wayside exhibits, and informational, identity, and regulatory sign systems.

- Ensure that new or altered features are as unobtrusive as possible while allowing for accessibility and meeting safety codes and regulations.

- Undertake sufficient study and recordation of landscape features requiring modification, repair, or replacement before work is performed to protect research and interpretive values.

- Retain and maintain historic materials, features, finishes, construction techniques, spaces, and spatial relationships when changes to the cultural landscape are considered.

- Design and site new additions or alterations to the landscape in such a way that they do not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the cultural landscape. Design all new additions and alterations to be a product of their time, and compatible with the historic resources in materials, size, scale, proportion, and massing. Differentiate new work from existing historic resources.

- Design and site new additions and alterations to the landscape in such a way that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the cultural landscape would be unimpaired.

- Repair, rather than replace, deteriorated historic features. When replacement is recommended due to severely deteriorated conditions, the replacement feature should be designed based on all available archeological, documentary, and/or physical evidence. New replacement features should match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.

- Design new features, systems, and programs to be as accessible as possible for the widest audience.

- Minimize the visual and physical impacts of visitor access facilities on cultural resources and natural systems. Develop the least-intrusive visitor access improvements possible.

- Avoid the use of chemical or physical treatments that cause damage to cultural resources and natural systems. Undertake the surface cleaning of structures using the gentlest means possible.

Interpretation

- Develop an interpretive program that addresses cultural resources, natural systems, and their interrelationships, as well as layers of landscape history.

- Establish new waysides in the least intrusive manner possible to fulfill proposed new interpretive goals.

- Provide an alternative means for interpretation, such as a visitor center exhibit, for those features located in areas that cannot be made universally accessible or where new interpretive features would be a visual intrusion.

- Minimize the visual and physical impacts of interpretive facilities on cultural resources and natural systems. Develop the least intrusive interpretive improvements possible.

- Develop interpretive programs and media to be as accessible as possible for the widest range of visitors.

Natural Systems and Features

- Encourage best management practices (BMPs), integrated pest management (IPM), and soil and erosion control measures in all maintenance and management practices in order to minimize water pollution and degradation of natural systems.

- Promote the health and viability of native vegetative cover in all management and maintenance practices and ensure that any plants installed on site are suited to local soil and moisture conditions.

- Evaluate the potential impact on wildlife habitat prior to undertaking any construction or removal project.

- Avoid altering the habitats of rare, threatened, or endangered species or species of special concern.

Land Uses

- Monitor and regulate use of the landscape to minimize immediate and long-term damage to natural and cultural resources.

- Avoid land use activities, permanent or temporary, which threaten or impair known or potential archeological resources.

- Limit, monitor, and control access to areas that are vulnerable to damage from human access or use.

- Consider equally both natural and cultural features in treatment and land use decisions.

Vegetation

- Evaluate the management and maintenance needs of historic vegetation by identifying the species and age of communities and plantings and evaluating their condition.

- Protect and maintain historic vegetation by appropriately applying non-destructive methods of care employing daily, seasonal, and cyclical tasks.

- Address the need to rejuvenate historic vegetation by corrective pruning, fertilizing, soil aeration, and propagating important historic individuals for in-kind replacement.

- Utilize maintenance practices that respect the inherent form, habit, color, texture, and other characteristics of historic vegetation.

- Design new vegetation features to be compatible with the historic character of the landscape.

Buildings and Structures

- Avoid conjectural reconstruction of historic buildings and structures.

- Repair and maintain historic buildings and structures in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

- Protect historic buildings and structures during work on adjacent landscape features.

Circulation

- Carefully consider the impact of proposed new circulation systems on natural and cultural resources.

- Minimize the visual impacts of any proposed pedestrian access systems.

- Construct new circulation systems in as minimal a fashion as possible to access points of interest.

Small-scale Features

- Keep the number of contemporary small-scale features to the minimum required for visitor and staff comfort and safety.

- Erect the minimal number of signs possible for identity, directional, interpretive, and regulatory needs.

- Incorporate site furnishings within the site that are compatible with the character of the property in terms of concept as well as materials, finishes, and accessibility.

- Develop a plan for site furnishings that identifies the style and products appropriate for use within the property.

Archeological Resources

- Protect and preserve archeological resources in place. If such resources must be disturbed, undertake mitigation measures such as recovery, curation, documentation, and interpretation.

- Limit the use of destructive techniques, such as archeological excavation, for situations where information is anticipated to support critical research, interpretation, and management goals.

Treatment Concept

The section that follows is intended to convey the overarching vision or concept for landscape treatment at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site (Figure 4-2).



FIGURE 4-2. Ranger tours begin at the visitor center and visitors are escorted north to the dwelling precinct and the Main House and surrounding buildings.

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is significant as a key property associated with the life of General and later President Ulysses S. Grant, and the life of First Lady Julia Dent Grant. The National Park Service administers the property as a historic site that examines who Grant was as a person and the characteristics that defined his identity within the context of his life, including his service to the country as the victorious U.S. Army General who helped to save the Union during the Civil War and the 18th President of the United States. The Historic Site is a significant historic resource that merits careful protection and preservation. As the steward of the property, the National Park Service intends to balance protection of the site's cultural and natural resources with the provision of public access and interpretation (Figure 4-3).



FIGURE 4-3. Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site contains both cultural and natural resources that need protection while providing enhancements to the visitor experience.

Since being transferred to the Federal Government from 1990-1994, White Haven has been extensively restored and rehabilitated to its 1875 appearance by the National Park Service. As a result, the property maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There is, however, some diminished integrity in the areas of setting and feeling due to the proximity of the surrounding suburban development and due to the intensity of use at Grant's Farm across Grant Road. Several historic features survive from the period of significance, including five buildings, a cistern, and two circulation features. The house, outbuildings, and some circulation features possess integrity of design, materials, and workmanship for the period due to preservation efforts conducted by the National Park Service since the 1990s. The primary goal of treatment of the cultural landscape at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is long-term preservation and protection of these resources, which contribute to the historic character and significance of the property.

The treatment plan provides recommendations for appropriate care of significant historic buildings and structures, as well as vegetation, some of which contributes to the significance of the property and some of which threatens the condition or integrity of historic resources. The recommendations provided herein are considered with long-term ecological and economic sustainability in mind, and with the understanding that treatment of the cultural landscape balances natural and cultural resource management within a broader framework of sustainable land management practices. Efforts conducted by the National Park Service to address landscape management with ecological principles should be considered for inclusion in interpretive programming for the site's cultural landscape.

Recommendations also focus on the care, management, and maintenance of the large number of trees occupying the cultural landscape of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. The trees should be retained to the extent possible and managed and maintained for the safety of visitors and protection of historic buildings and structures. Trees should be evaluated regularly by a certified arborist to determine whether they pose a hazard to site features or visitors, with appropriate pruning or removal to follow. Replacement in kind should be considered where trees are removed. Given the impacts of tree loss, this area will take many years to mature into a healthy woodland. Accordingly, ongoing maintenance to support tree establishment and foster healthy stand growth, including trimming, pruning, and thinning may occasionally be required. The streamside location may also make this area more susceptible to colonization by invasive woody species, which will require removal. In the interim period prior to the establishment of a full canopy, occasional mowing of perennial forbs and grasses in this area may be required to support the health of these vegetative covers (Figure 4-4).



FIGURE 4-4. Many mature trees grace the cultural landscape and require protection, management, and maintenance.

The treatment plan provides recommendations to enhance the visitor experience through a proposed new circulation route and interpretive programming. Associated with circulation and access to buildings, there are strategic Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS)-compliant recommendations to ensure accessibility is provided to the greatest extent possible for all visitors to Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. Accessibility compliance is expanded to include interpretive wayside exhibits and site furnishings, specifically the granite stone benches that also function as a base for interpretive waysides.

Lastly, the treatment plan provides a conceptual plan with proposed new programming elements intended to provide interventions relating to stormwater management in order to better protect site infrastructure, expanded circulation and interpretation to enhance the visitor experience, a comprehensive approach to buffering the site with woodland vegetation, establishing riparian plant

communities along the existing creek, and providing additional plantings to softly screen around the maintenance area and utility equipment adjacent to the visitor center. The conceptual plan carefully addresses these needs in such a way as to limit the impacts on significant cultural and natural resources.

Treatment Recommendations

General Recommendations

Refer to Maps 4-1. General Treatment of Historic Features.

Protect and maintain all contributing cultural landscape features in good condition. Initiate an annual monitoring program to evaluate the condition of historic features, such as the buildings and structures and the trees on the site. Record the results and use them to plan for necessary corrective actions.

Features include:

- White Haven (Main House) (HS-1)
- Stone Building (Summer Kitchen/Laundry (HS-2)
- Barn/Stable (HS-3
- Ice House (HS-4)
- Chicken House (HS-5)
- Flagstone Walkway leading to front porch of the Main House (HS-6)
- Main House Cistern (HS-7)
- Wood Board Fence (Non-contributing , compatible)
- Trees present before 1885
- View from the Historic Road Trace to the Main House
- Vista from the Historic Road Trace along the flagstone entrance walk and steps
- View east of the Main House entrance from landscape inside and outside the wood board perimeter fence
- Spatial organization of the dwelling precinct

Accessibility Recommendations

- Refer to the accessibility analysis of the circulation system within the precinct dwelling and along the interpretive walkway (Pages 3-48 through 3-49 and Figure 3-41). The walkways at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site typically conform to ABAAS guidelines for slope and cross-slope of walking surfaces (Table 4-1). However, there are a few exceptions. Non-compliant locations are limited and can be upgraded with minor repairs to meet accessibility standards. Below are *Accessible Route Design Standards* developed by the National Park Service Denver Service Center.

  > The Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) Advisory F104.1.1 states “Construction and Manufacturing Tolerances – Where a [ABAAS] requirement is a minimum or a maximum dimension that does not have two specific minimum and

maximum end points,. . ..it would be good practice to specify a dimension less than the required maximum (or more than the required minimum) by the amount of the expected field or manufacturing tolerance. . .."

The American Concrete Institute (ACI-117.1R-14, 5.8.2.1) recommends the following design strategy to meet accessibility standards, "The general practice is to specify a dimension less than the required maximum. . .." See ACI design slope and cross-slope recommendations in the table below.

The Denver Service Center (DSC) requires designs for slopes and cross-slopes to be in accordance with the table below - see DSC Design Requirements. This requirement considers construction tolerances in order to meet ABAAS post construction.

- Ensure that walkways conform to the mandated minimal accessibility standard of 36-inch- clear width. This is the minimal width and provides minimal space for visitors to walk side by side and for adequate turn-around space for visitors in wheelchairs.

DSC DESIGN SLOPE / CROSS-SLOPE REQUIREMENTS		
	ABAAS Construction Maximums Plus or Minus 0 Construction Tolerance	**Denver Service Center Design Requirements** ACI Recommendations
Ramps	1:12 = 8.33%	1:13.3 = 7.5% MAX
Walking Surfaces	1:20 = 5.00%	1:25 = 4.0% MAX
Parking	1.48 = 2.00%	1:66.6 = 1.5% MAX
'Level Areas' e.g., landings, parking access aisles, turning spaces, etc.	1.48 = 2.00%	1:66.6 = 1.5% MAX
Cross-Slope	1.48 = 2.00%	1:66.6 = 1.5% MAX

TABLE 4-1. Accessibility slope requirements for landscape circulation.

Main House Walkways

North Accessible Path

- The accessible path of entry to the historic site is via an elevated wood plank walkway to the north of the Main House. Where the walkway passes by the large black oak, the tree roots have begun to displace the east side of the walkway. The walkway supports can be releveled without disturbing the oak tree (Figure 4-5).



Figure 4-5. Elevated plank walkway to the north of the Main House. The roots of the black oak tree to the east have started to displace the walkway.

Breezeway

- Upon reaching the Main House from the north, the walkway offers paths east to the front door or west to a small breezeway between the Main House and the north addition. In the west breezeway, the walkway abruptly ends with an unsecured drop-off to grade of approximately 1 foot. Since the breezeway is only 3-feet-wide, there is an insufficient turning radius for many wheelchairs and motorized chairs, resulting in a dead-end condition where a mobility challenged visitor may have difficulty returning to the main path or may become stuck and unable to return unaided.

- Signage should be provided indicating a dead-end, non-accessible area, or the breezeway should have a pedestrian barricade (Figure 4-6).



Figure 4-6. The composite deck walkway leading northwest dead ends and currently does not allow for wheelchair turn around.

Front Walkway and Steps

- From the main paved path, the circulation to the Main House is provided via a flagstone walkway leading to the front porch. One section of the walkway slightly exceeds the maximum permissible running slope, meaning slope parallel to the path of travel. This section can be removed, the paver base releveled, and the flagstones reinstalled to bring the slope back into compliance.

  The front porch is accessed from the east by two stone steps. The steps are of uneven height and not in compliance with accessibility or building code requirements for stairs. Currently, there is no handrail. Because the stone steps are a contributing feature to the house, they should be preserved in place. A simple, free standing metal or wood railing should be installed to provide visitors with some support for navigating the uneven treads. A free-standing railing is reversible and would have a minimal visual impact on the resource (Figure 4-7).



Figure 4-7. The Flagstone Walkway and stone steps on the east side of the Main House.

Winter Kitchen Walkway

- At the west side of the Main House, flagstone walkways connect to the west porch and to the winter kitchen, located below grade under the west wing. Both the running slope and cross slope, meaning the slope perpendicular to the path of travel or "side to side," in this area exceed the maximum percentages allowed by ABAAS of 5 percent and 2 percent, respectively. Additionally, a porch column obstructs the walkway (Figure 4-8). The flagstones at this location can be lifted and the paver base releveled to bring the slopes back into compliance. The flagstone paving should also be extended to the west of the porch columns to create an unobstructed landing where interpretive information for the winter kitchen could be provided (Figure 4-9).



Figure 4-8. The Flagstone Walkway with the porch column obstructing the path of travel on the west side of the house near the winter kitchen.



Figure 4-9. The Flagstone Walkway at the winter kitchen, looking south.

Currently, there is no accessible entry to the winter kitchen, and creating one would require new construction and alterations to the west side of the house that would likely have an adverse effect on

the resource. Printed or other static interpretive information can be provided, which would improve the experience for all visitors, particularly when the historic house is not open to tours.

Another option for providing an alternate way for visitors to experience the winter kitchen would be to add a fixed viewing window to the door on the west side of the house. The flagstone paving can be extended along the west wall to provide an accessible path to the winter kitchen door, where visitors would be able to look directly into the kitchen space. The paving would create minimal visual impact on the house, but mounted interpretive materials should be installed on the west side to maintain the viewshed from the main circulation (Figure 4-10).



Figure 4-10. The west end of the house, with a view of the door to the winter kitchen.

Stone House Walkway

- At the Stone House, the flagstone path forms a landing or patio on the south side of the building that connects to the west side of the Main House. This patio dates to the 2001 rehabilitation work. The outside edge of the patio exceeds cross-slope requirements of 2 percent, likely due to natural settling of the paver base. The existing pavers at the patio should be lifted and the base releveled to eliminate the non-compliant cross-slope issues; additional releveling of the flagstone walkway towards the Main House may also be required to bring the circulation path into full compliance with accessibility standards (Figure 4-11).



Figure 4-11. View west from the rear porch towards the Stone House and patio.

Ice House Walkway

- The circulation to the Ice House is connected to the north-south paved path and the flagstone paths on the west side of the Main House with an elevated, wood plank walkway that allows visitors to view the entry door of the Ice House. The crossing of the east-west and north-south circulations have multiple points where the existing walkways are not ABAAS compliant due to exceeding a maximum permissible cross-slope of 2 percent.

  Both the existing flagstone path and the board plank walkway date to the 2001 rehabilitation of the Ice House and Stone Building. At the flagstone path, the existing pavers should be lifted, and the base releveled to eliminate the non-compliant cross-slope issues. At the board plank walkway, the supporting structure should be replaced or releveled to eliminate the cross-slope. The slope parallel with the path of travel is generally compliant and should be preserved to maintain the performance of the trench drain in the walkway, which protects the Ice House from surface runoff (Figure 4-12). As an alternative, consider replacement of the plank walkway with exposed aggregate concrete to match the interpretive walkway. This would provide for future surface material flexibility and potentially improved accessibility.



Figure 4-12. View west toward the Ice House and the elevated wood plank walkway to the building.

Chicken House Walkway

- Similar to the Ice House, the wood plank elevated walkway dates to the 2001 rehabilitation. The existing wood plank walkway appears to have been constructed over an early wood walkway, which is approximately 12 inches lower than the current elevation. The existing walkway has cross-slope conditions that exceed the 2 percent permissible by accessibility standards. The supporting structure should be replaced or releveled to eliminate the cross-slope issues. The slope parallel with the path of travel is generally compliant and should maintain the slope to the trench drain in front of the Chicken House entry door (Figure 4-13).



Figure 4-13. Elevated wood plank walkway to the Chicken House.

Site Furnishings

- Explore options for the granite benches and associated wayside interpretive signage. Currently the granite benches prevent wheelchair users from close inspection of the interpretive waysides. The granite block is not considered accessible seating. Options for accessible benches are shown below, designed to provide wheelchair access for companion seating and single benches, similar to existing benches provided at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site (Figure 4-14). Accessible benches should have seats that are 42 inches long minimum and 20 inches deep minimum and 24 inches deep maximum.



Figure 4-14. Materials for any new site furnishings should reflect the historic character of the site while providing accessibility and safety for all visitors to Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. (Source: https://www.terraboundsolutions.com/product/traditional-ada-park-benches)

Buildings and Structures Recommendations

Main House

The Main House has undergone multiple alterations and phases of rehabilitation over the last four decades under ownership by the National Park Service. Much of the exterior porch on the rear of the house was reconstructed during the 2001 work, but the front porch and stairs are original to the house.

The house exterior is generally in good (serviceable) condition. Wood siding and painted surfaces are generally intact. Some warping of the wood siding was observed on the front and north walls; the warping was minor and likely attributable to the age of the siding boards. The boards appeared serviceable, and these areas should be inspected regularly for any signs of water or pest infiltration.

Isolated areas of mortar deterioration were observed at the masonry foundation along the south side of the front porch and south exterior wall. These areas should be repointed with a compatible lime-based mortar and tooled to match the existing joints. Isolated areas of mortar joints at the upper parts of both chimneys also appear to require repointing. Some regrading of the soil at the southeast corner of the front porch is recommended to address an area of backslope that directs water toward the foundation.

The wood shake roofing appeared to be in good condition, with minor age-related deterioration in the form of warped shakes. Some areas of the roof, particularly those slopes that are shaded by the large trees surrounding the house, biological growth (likely algae or moss) was observed on the shakes. The biological growth should be cleaned to protect the serviceability of the wood shakes. A surface-applied water repellant treatment for the shakes can also be considered, which if performed on a 2-to-5-year cycle as needed, will significantly extend the service life of the roofing without affecting the appearance. Gutters and downspouts appeared to be functional. The roofing should be inspected quarterly for any signs of missing or loose shakes and the interior thoroughly inspected for signs of water infiltration. The gutters should be cleaned no less than twice annually—in the fall before winter and again in late spring or early summer. When possible, observe gutters during heavy rains to determine if any areas of overflow are occurring, which may indicate a clogged gutter or downspout (Figure 4-15).



Figure 4-15. View toward the southeast corner of the front porch of the Main House, showing deterioration of masonry joints and the backslope of the grade.

Stone House

The Stone House was altered and later partially reconstructed during the twentieth century. It was heavily rehabilitated during the 2001 work at the property. The exterior stone walls are generally in good (serviceable) condition. Some deterioration of mortar joints and the limestone masonry is present at grade along the sides and rear of the structure, likely due to backslope and washout of the grade along the foundation. These areas should be repointed, and the soil regraded to encourage water to flow away from the building. Gutters should be considered, particularly on the rear of the building to minimize soil erosion along the foundation. Deteriorated mortar joints at the upper portion of the chimney should also be repointed. The wood siding at the gable ends, wood trim, and wood shake roofing all appear to be in good condition. The structure should be inspected no less than quarterly for any envelope or masonry maintenance or repairs that may be needed (Figure 4-16).



Figure 4-16. Side and rear walls of the Stone House, showing deterioration of the mortar joints at grade.

Ice House

The Ice House is generally in good (serviceable) condition. Wood siding and painted surfaces are intact; wood shake roofing was installed in summer of 2021; and the stone foundation walls are in good condition. The structure should be inspected no less than quarterly for any envelope or masonry maintenance or repairs that may be needed (Figure 4-17).

Chicken House

The Chicken House is generally in good (serviceable) condition. Wood siding and painted surfaces are intact, and the wood shake roofing was installed in 2021. The stone foundations walls are in good condition. The structure should be inspected no less than quarterly for any envelope or masonry maintenance or repairs that may be needed (Figure 4-18).



Figure 4-17. The Ice House is generally in good (serviceable) condition. Wood siding and painted surfaces are intact.



Figure 4-18. The Chicken House is generally in good (serviceable) condition. Wood siding and painted surfaces are intact.

Barn

The historic Barn was relocated to its current location in 2005, and generally appeared to be in serviceable (good) condition. The exterior walls are painted board-and-batten siding and may have been repainted within the last few years. The wood and painted surfaces are generally intact, with some areas of localized

wear and paint loss at the monitor. Localized repainting to match the existing is recommended. Additionally, splashing water from the roofing is contributing to accelerated wear of the paint along the bottom edge of the siding, which will require repainting on a more frequent schedule.

Mortar joints at the masonry veneer on the foundation appeared sound. The roofing is wood shingle; some age-related conditions were observed on the shingles, including minor warping, but the shingles generally appeared to be in good condition. No missing or loose shingles were observed. The barn does not have gutters or downspouts. Adding gutters would minimize the deterioration of the siding and rafter tails but consideration should be made if gutters would have an adverse effect on the structure.

The structure should be inspected no less than quarterly for any envelope maintenance or repairs that may be needed, particularly for any loose or missing wood shingles. Where the wood siding is very close to grade, particularly at the gable end walls, regularly inspect the bottom ends of the boards for signs of paint loss or deterioration (Figure 4-19).



Figure 4-19. Localized areas of paint loss are visible at the monitor and rear exterior wall of the Barn.

Maintenance Building

The twentieth-century maintenance building at the north side of the property is a small frame house with a hipped roof. The structure generally appeared to be in serviceable (good) condition, without deterioration of the brick veneer or asphalt shingles. The gutters should be cleaned no less than twice annually – in the fall before winter and again in late spring or early summer. When possible, observe gutters during heavy rains to determine if any areas of overflow are occurring, which may indicate a clogged gutter or downspout. The structure should be inspected no less than quarterly for any envelope or masonry maintenance or repairs that may be needed (Figure 4-20).



Figure 4-20. The twentieth century maintenance building at the north side of the property is a small frame house with a hipped roof and the structure generally appeared to be in serviceable (good) condition.

Visitor Center

The visitor center was constructed in 2005 and also generally appeared to be in serviceable (good) condition. The exterior walls are wood siding, which have been repainted red at some point after the original construction; the wood and painted surfaces are generally intact. The roofing is pre-finished standing-seam, architectural metal panel and appeared to be in good condition. Gutters and downspouts appeared to be functional. Doors and windows also generally appeared to be functional and in good condition. Where areas of water infiltration into the main level and basement were reported by park staff, they appeared to be related to surface runoff and site drainage issues and not failures of the envelope systems.

The visitors center has less tree cover than other buildings on the property. But the gutters should still be cleaned no less than twice annually – in the fall before winter and again in late spring or early summer. When possible, observe gutters during heavy rains to determine if any areas of overflow are occurring, which may indicate a clogged gutter or downspout (Figure 4-21).

The structure should be inspected no less than quarterly for any envelope maintenance or repairs that may be needed.



Figure 4-21. The exterior walls are wood siding, which have been repainted red at some point after the original construction; the wood and painted surfaces are generally intact.

Vegetation Recommendations

- Request a new Tree Core Study to include samples of the ten trees that are potentially from the period of significance. Refer to the Vegetation Section of Chapter 3, and *Map 3-2. Vegetation Map* for the list of tree species for sampling and their location within the cultural landscape of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

- Consider removing the redbud trees along the south entrance façade of the visitor center. In their present location they will continue to block the security cameras and potentially interfere with other aspects of the building. Since the groundcover or turf grass does not thrive under the trees, and the trees require mulching, the maintenance of the bed is more labor intensive (Figure 4-22). The trees should be replaced with layered shrub plantings requiring only routine cyclical maintenance. Species may include chokeberry (Aronia sp.) and dwarf variety of sumac (*Rhus aromatica*) as well as native perennials such as cup plant and prairie dock (*Silphium terebinthinaceum*). These plantings already exist around the visitor center and barn/museum area of the site. Other possibilities include pepperbush *(Clethra alnifolia)*, winterberry holly *(Ilex verticillata)*, and Virginia sweetspire *(Itea virginica)*.



Figure 4-22: New layered shrub plantings are an option after removal of the redbud trees. Native species are preferred with the tallest layer not to exceed five feet. Lower layers should edge the concrete walkway.

Small-scale Features Recommendations

- Manage and maintain the metal perimeter fence that secures the site.

- Consider placement of HVAC equipment in the least obtrusive location where it does not interfere with the viewsheds in and around the dwelling precinct or obstruct any walkways around the buildings. One option locates the equipment between the southeast façade of the Stone Building and the northwest façade of the Main House. Vegetative screening may be necessary for any location to diminish the impact of the utilities on the cultural landscape and within the viewsheds from the interpretive walkway.

- Protect, manage, and maintain the existing wood board fence, designed to reflect the historic fence. Maintain its current form and alignment and avoid expanding the fence into other areas of the historic site that might disrupt the visitor experience during large outdoor events or concerts.

- Manage and maintain the park identity sign on Grant Road. Visibility of the identity sign is impacted by the smaller regulatory signs within the viewshed. Also, the white gravel does not provide enough contrast to the stone material used for the sign. Consider removing the gravel around the base and installing a low compact evergreen groundcover. The green plant material will contrast with the stone and define the base of the granite sign, providing better visibility as vehicles approach from either direction. Low maintenance plantings in this area will stabilize the entire bed and prevent erosion (Figure 4-23).

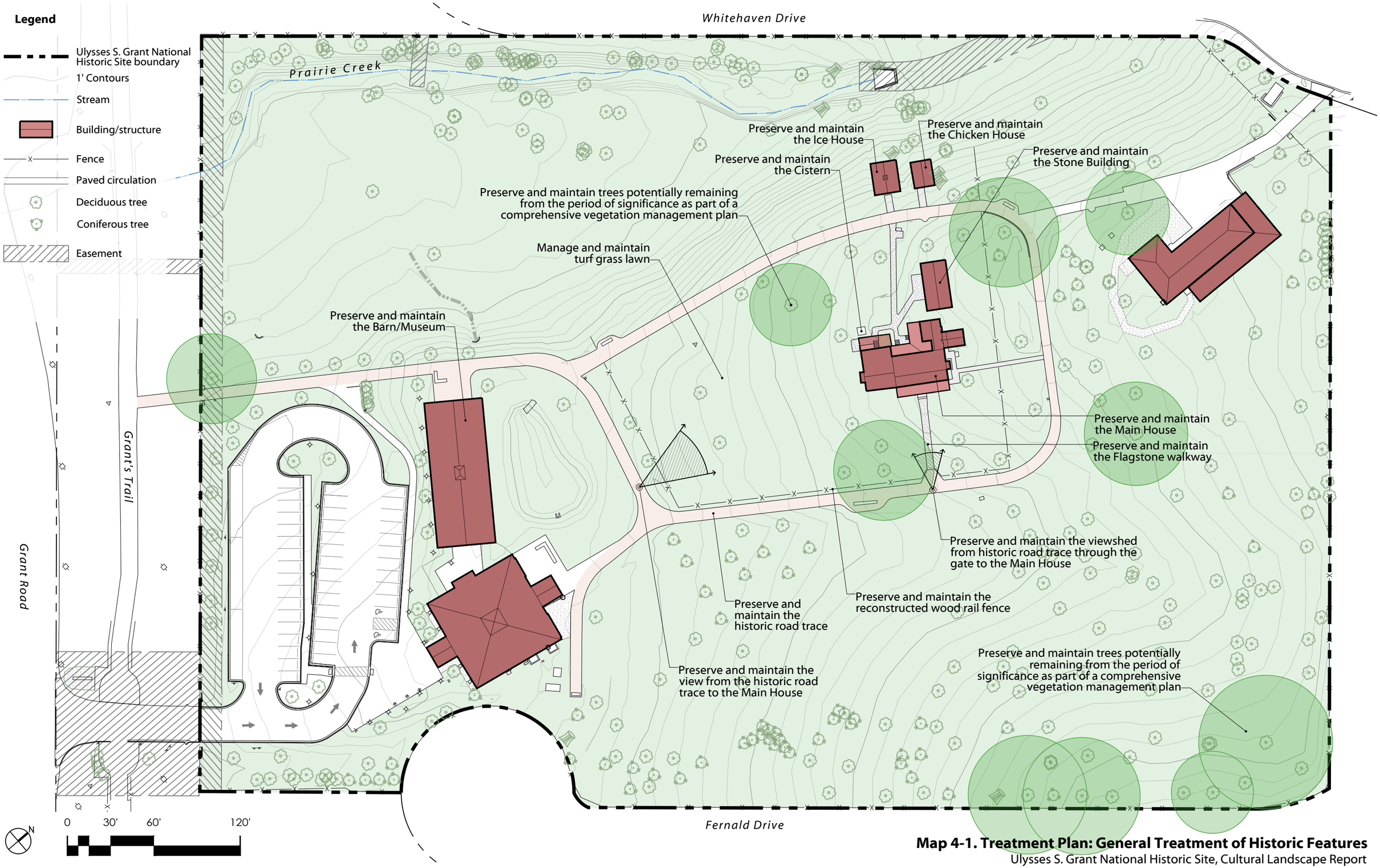


Figure 4-23. Install low evergreen shrubs or groundcover within the bed and replace the metal edging along its perimeter. Plants will enhance the visibility of the sign and stabilize the soil within the bed.

Archeological Recommendations

- Conduct archaeological and hydrologic investigations to determine the location of the prairie spring and associated spring house, likely located in the northern portion of the site in the vicinity of the existing creek. (Refer to Period Plan Maps 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3 for a possible location as determined by the historical narrative research developed as part of this CLR). If found, consider interpretive themes that reference both the development of the spring house in the pre-Grant period of occupation, as well as potential use of this resource by indigenous populations. As described in the existing conditions section of the CLR, the spring is no longer flowing and the general location north of the Prairie Creek culvert is covered with dense prairie-like vegetation.

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Map 4-1. Treatment Plan: General Treatment of Historic Features
Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Concept Related to Proposed New Programmatic Elements

Refer to Map 4-2. Treatment Plan: Proposed New Programmatic Elements)

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site functions in many ways as a community greenspace, with cyclists and pedestrians often passing through the space. This use was likely spurred by the 2001 construction of Grant's Trail, which is the only pedestrian infrastructure along this section of Grant Road. Increasing knowledge about other areas and factors associated with the site and changing approaches to interpretation have also brought about a need to provide additional infrastructure. These recommendations build on previous improvements to the park, following the material and formal language already established to ensure a cohesive visitor experience that complements the historic structures.

New Interpretive Trail

The most significant recommendation for the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site cultural landscape is the creation of an additional interpretive trail along the western edge of the site. In addition to providing full access to the Ice House and creek, this trail would also provide opportunities for additional waysides and passive space for picnicking and gathering. The trail should be similar in treatment and materials to the existing interpretive circulation system, rather than introducing an entirely new set of elements, while still maintaining enough differentiation to support wayfinding along the primary interpretive loop and highlight its cues to the historic road traces on the property.

The route would begin at a small plaza at the north end of the main walkway, at its intersection with the maintenance driveway. This node could be reconfigured to allow for relocation of the existing stone bench and wayside further west. Departing from the plaza, the new circulation route would slowly descend toward the creek, with a switchback facilitating a gentle change of grade. To reduce impacts on the adjacent slope, low walls or curbs on some segments could be used. Material options for these walls include the same stone used in the stone benches, or in the existing retaining wall at the plaza. Where these walls or curbs are located on the downhill side of the trail, they should include a handrail for visitor safety. The walkway itself should be 5 to 6 feet wide, providing ample room for passing and lingering. As it proceeds down the hill, it should maintain a maximum grade of 5 percent.

As the proposed trail approaches the rear of the Ice House and Chicken House, it widens out to provide room for a wayside plaza, and access to the lower level of the Ice House. The wayside and bench in this location should be designed to match the scale and materials of the existing features in the park. A low wall on the downhill side of this plaza will help to frame the space and orient visitors toward the structures. The concrete or stabilized compacted gravel path should be set off from the Ice House to protect the historic stone foundation. Level access into the Ice House can be provided through a band of pavers over a sand setting bed. This section of the trail should be surrounded by a restored riparian buffer, resulting in an immersive woodland that is sheltered from adjacent housing (recommended tree species for this buffer are outlined below).

As the trail proceeds south, it reaches an intersection. One trail segment returns to the primary interpretive trail loop, maintaining a slope of less than 5 percent. The trail segment provides access to return either to the historic structures or the visitor center, while discouraging cutting through the

revegetated buffer areas nearby. The other leg proceeds down the hill, with an accessible ramp. The ramp should be 6 feet wide and maintain a 1:12 slope. Curbing and low walls, matching other elements along the trail, help reduce the ramp's impact on the existing grade. At each switchback, the route expands to a circular overlook, providing additional space to pass or linger. The upper landing looks out over the adjacent lawn area, while the lower one provides views to the stream.

The trail then returns to grade, and wraps an open lawn area, available for informal play and gathering. Two wayside sites along this leg of the trail provide opportunities to interpret agricultural history and ecological context. It also offers opportunities for interpretation of tribal history in the area and the domestic role of enslaved people at White Haven and within the wider context of the St. Louis area. Interpretation in this location could also reference housing for enslaved peoples associated with the site, that likely existed to the west. An additional interpretive wayside or memorial marker, located in a more prominent area of the site, such as the interpretive node east of the Main House or the interpretive node in the northwest plaza of the visitor center, could contain the specific and well documented names and stories of the enslaved people at White Haven. Prairie plantings between the lawn and trail would provide a visual buffer from the lawn and upper path. The plantings, laced with mowed paths, could also provide an opportunity for interpreting native perennial species and ecology.

Close to the parking area, a new plaza would provide space for picnicking and gathering. The trail would again split, with an accessible route to the parking area, and stairs returning to the barn museum. Cheek walls for the stairs should be constructed of matching materials to walls and curbing elsewhere on the trail.

Where an existing drainage outfall empties into the proposed lawn, an extension of the current 12-inch round concrete pipe is recommended. A new vault may be required to reduce the elevation of the pipe extension as it passes under the proposed stairs and plaza. Removal of the existing rock-lined channel can be accomplished as this new infrastructure is installed. Surrounding the lawn area, additional buffers will create a sense of enclosure and screen adjacent residential areas and the berm formed by the former railroad that now hosts Grant Trail, edged by a tall metal fence.

Stormwater Improvements

The eastern side of the property is impacted by stormwater issues associated with the gentle drainageway that flows across this area, and historically travelled south of the Main House and joined the perennial stream to the west. Development both on and off the site has changed the character of this flow, and there is now no clear path for the water to travel. A previous engineering study recommended the construction of the small earthen berm and the rain garden adjacent to the barn, reflecting the ongoing desire to understand and address this issue.

Stormwater impacts occurring downslope near the visitor center are the result of upstream development along Fernald Drive, and particularly the construction of a driveway immediately to the north of the site, providing access to the southernmost house on the west side of Fernald Drive. This driveway edges the northeastern perimeter fence. While a stormwater inlet located along the curb to the south of the driveway should gather water flowing along the roadway, the gentle roll curb and curb cut for the driveway cause water to spill over onto ULSG property rather than traveling into the storm drain. While a large detention basin located inside the fence in the northeast area of the park could address the problem, it is recommended that the National Park Service conduct further investigation in partnership with the

local street department about ways to divert this water back into the stormwater inlet installed to capture it (Figure 4-24).



FIGURE 4-24. View looking south from Fernald Drive to the northeast area of the park, showing the stormwater drain (at left), driveway (center front), and washing mulch (center back). (Source: Google Drive Street View, 2023)

Though it is generally considered a best practice to treat as much stormwater onsite as possible, in this case, the current condition is the result of an upstream deficiency. The least invasive tactic in terms of area of the property impacted, may be to construct a small diversion channel or inlet onsite that can direct water via a concrete pipe back into the stormwater system at the existing drain point (Figure 4-25). Another option to explore is reconstruction of the curb and driveway to ensure positive drainage toward the existing inlet.



FIGURE 4-25. Examples of less invasive tactics in the landscape that may be used to direct water due to the upstream deficiency of the stormwater system affecting the northeast corner of the site. (Source: https:// https://www.stormwaterpa.org/basin_retrofit/assets/img/photos/C/C-Aiden-Lair-Upper-Basin-before-retrofit-mostly-turf-grass.jpg)

Regardless of how upstream issues are treated, the visitor center itself is under-protected, and is still at the bottom of a watershed covering several acres within the site's fence line. The small berm has provided some relief but is not an especially resilient structure, nor is it capable of handling larger rainfall events. A deeper turf basin, excavated below the existing sidewalk elevation, can provide a more robust diversion and detention structure. This feature should include a drainage inlet that moves water underneath the

existing sidewalk into the rain garden, reintegrating this portion of the site's drainage into the overall hydrologic structure of the site.

The basin itself need not be a purely functional intervention but can be designed as an unobtrusive complement to the park's existing interpretive feature. Gentle steps, rendered in the same stone used to construct the park's benches and waysides, can serve as an informal amphitheater, allowing groups to sit and gather or hear presentations by park staff and volunteers (Figure 4-26).

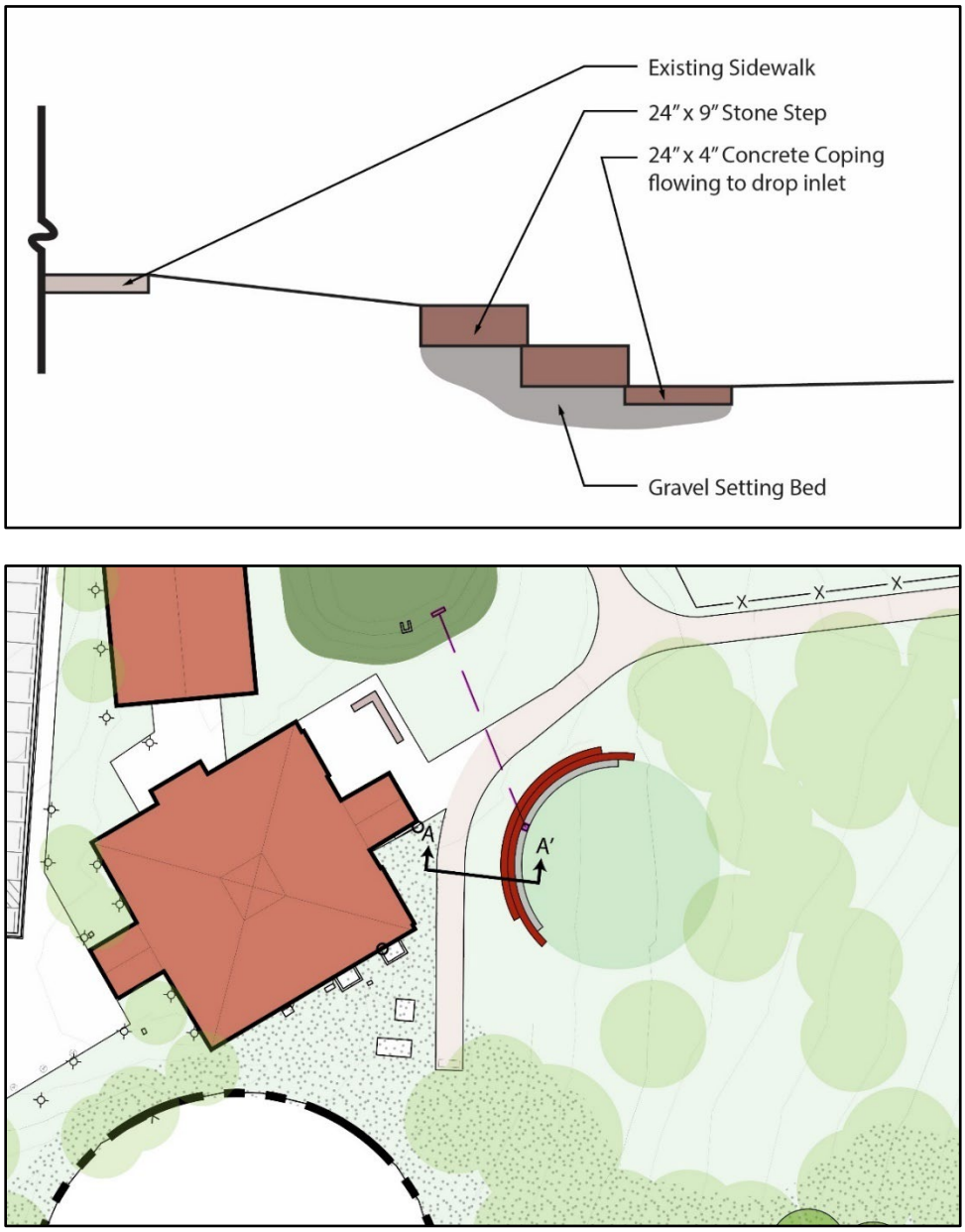


FIGURE 4-26. Conceptual section showing a proposed stormwater detention feature adjacent to the visitor center. Below is an illustration of the location of the section looking north. (Source: LSHLA, 2024)

Maintenance Area

Within the maintenance area, both the structure and its adjacent circulation are visually intrusive and incompatible with the character of the historic precinct around the Main House. The brick ranch style building and the varied surfaces are in close proximity to the adjacent interpretive walkway loop, creating a strong presence that distracts from the interpretive goals for Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. To respond to these challenges and enhance the functionality of the park's maintenance area, a new maintenance shed is proposed, replacing the existing structure, and consolidating working areas out of sight behind the building.

The maintenance area's existing shed space at the rear of the building should be reconfigured to allow access only from the north side of the building, reducing the visual impact of the current gravel circulation route around the structure from the main walkways and the dwelling precinct. Constructing a new accessway would require removal and reconstruction of the existing retaining wall.

The proposed shed structure is 28 feet in width and 44 feet in length and opens from a paved area on the north side but closed on the south side. It would accommodate storage of tools, materials, and equipment. An outdoor materials storage area, approximately 12 feet by 24 feet in size, could also be incorporated to the north, hidden from the main house by the maintenance building. Composed of concrete storage bays, this structure would house wood debris, mulch, rock, soil, or other materials as needed.

The shed space would be enclosed with board and batten siding or other rustic materials that are more compatible with the character of the historic property. Similarly, the siding on the maintenance building could be changed to render it more compatible with the character of the historic site. The scale and spacing of the historic barn could be used as inspiration for the new cladding. Upon completion, these structures should be painted in a neutral color such as dark brown, gray, or green, which will blend with adjacent vegetation. A cement fiber board product may also be considered, which resembles the scale of a board and batten or lap siding pattern but is impregnated with color and requires less overall maintenance.

After removal of the existing gravel route around the building, the area should be revegetated with the goal of screening the maintenance area from the historic areas of the site. Areas in front of the maintenance building currently surfaced with gravel could be replanted with turf or buffer plantings (Figure 4-27).



FIGURE 4-27. Recommended improvements for the maintenance area. (Source: LSHLA, 2024)

Buffer Plantings

The St. Louis area is located at the edge of USDA hardiness zones 6b and 7a, in the "River Hills" EPA Level IV ecoregion. This region features dissected topography and forested hills along the floodplains of the region's major rivers. Across this landscape, plant communities can vary based on hydrology. This diversity offers inspiration for the riparian and upland woodland buffers proposed for the site.

Two general planting strategies should be considered for these two buffer areas. The first involves installation of larger plant materials, such as pot-grown or balled and burlapped nursery stock. This approach will allow for more obvious planting in the short to medium term, and a greater level of control over planting design. Limitations may include cost and maintenance. Plant material selection may also be limited by nursery availability, both in terms of species and genetic diversity of varieties.

The second strategy involves planting bare root saplings. Installed at a much higher density, these trees are allowed to compete, and many may die, but those that survive will more resemble a natural forest condition in their growth habit. These trees are more likely to be a genetically diverse, wild-type population, and a greater diversity of regionally native species may be available from government sources,

such as the Missouri Department of Conservation. Because bare root trees are typically more vigorous growers than potted trees, some species may also catch up to container-grown nursery stock within the first ten years of growth. Challenges to this method of planting can include protecting fragile saplings during initial periods of growth, especially adjacent to high traffic areas (Figure 4-28).

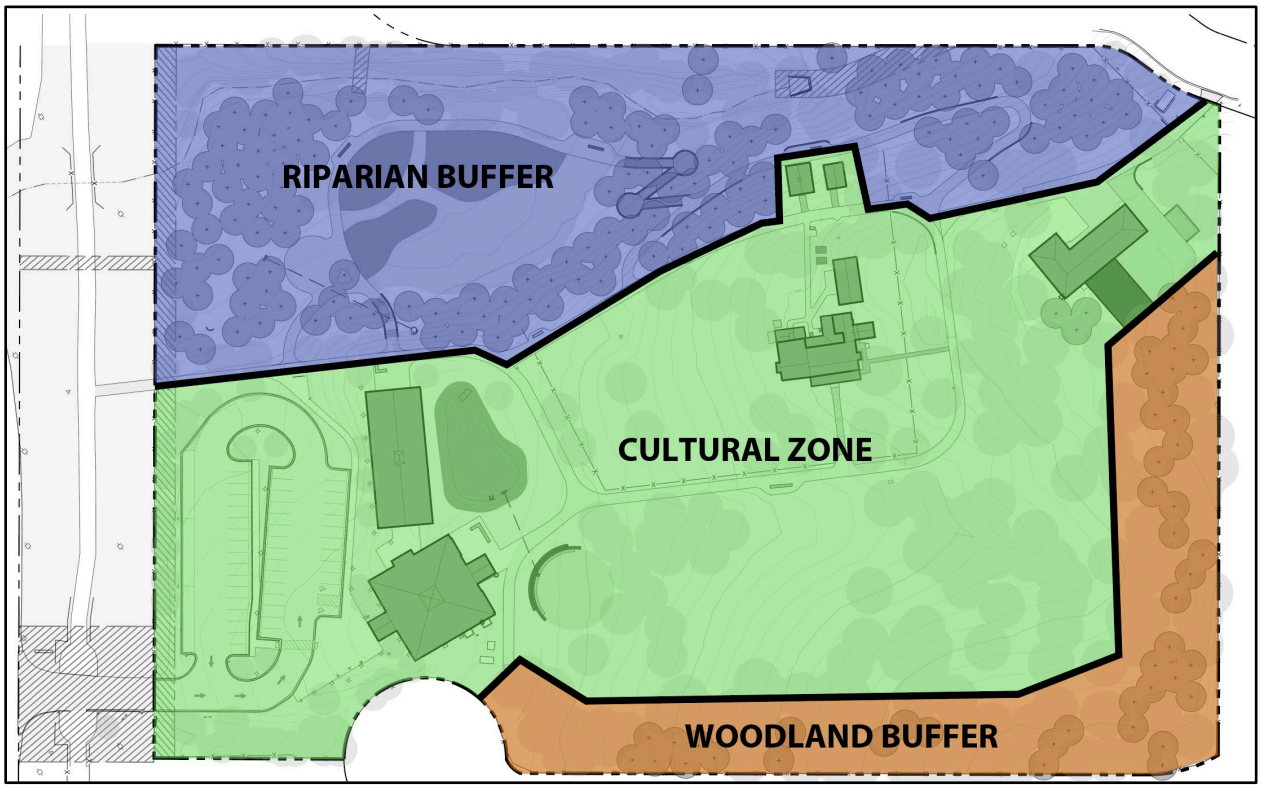


FIGURE 4-28. Proposed site organization based on vegetation land cover types, including riparian buffer along the creek, woodland buffer along the southern and eastern boundaries, and a cultural zone where plants are selected for their historical associations. (Source: LSHLA, 2024)

Riparian Buffer

Flanking the stream that edges the western border of the site, this area offers the opportunity to plant species more tolerant of wetter soils. Missouri-native canopy tree species recommended for this area include:

- Boxelder *(Acer negundo)*
- Black maple *(Acer nigrum)*
- Silver maple *(Acer saccharinum)*
- Sugar maple *(Acer saccharum)*
- River birch *(Betula nigra)*
- Blue beech *(Carpinus caroliniana)*
- Shellbark hickory *(Carya laciniosa)*
- Sugarberry *(Celtis laevigata)*
- Hackberry *(Celtis occidentalis)*
- Kentucky coffee tree *(Gymnocladus dioicus)*

- Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)
- Eastern cottonwood *(Populus deltoids)*
- Bur oak *(Quercus macrocarpa)*
- Swamp white oak *(Quercus michauxii)*
- Northern red oak *(Quercus rubra)*
- Black willow *(Salix nigra)*
- Basswood *(Tilia Americana)*
- American elm *(Ulmus Americana)*

Small trees and shrubs recommended include:

- Blue beech *(Carpinus caroliniana)*
- Buttonbush *(Cephalanthus occidentalis)*
- Rough-leaved dogwood *(Cornus drummondii)*
- Possumhaw *(Ilex decidua)*
- Spicebush *(Lindera benzoin)*
- Common ninebark *(Physocarpus opulifolius)*
- Black elderberry *(Sambucus nigra)*

These species should be interplanted within the existing matrix of perennial plantings.

Given the impacts of tree loss, this area will take many years to mature into a healthy woodland. Accordingly, ongoing maintenance to support tree establishment and foster healthy stand growth, including trimming, pruning, and thinning may occasionally be required. The streamside location may also make this area more susceptible to colonization by invasive woody species, which will require removal. In the interim period prior to the establishment of a full canopy, occasional mowing of perennial forbs and grasses in this area may be required to support the health of the cover.

Woodland Buffer

Encompassing areas on the eastern side of the site, the woodland buffer ranges from mid-slope to more upland sites, which may feature progressively drier soils. Missouri-native canopy tree species recommended for this area include:

- Red maple *(Acer rubrum)*
- Ohio buckeye *(Aesculus glabra)*
- Pecan *(Carya illinoinensis)*
- Shagbark hickory *(Carya ovata)*
- Black walnut *(Juglans nigra)*
- Black cherry *(Prunus serotina)*
- Wafer ash *(Ptelea trifoliata)*
- White oak *(Quercus alba)*
- Post oak *(Quercus stellata)*
- Black oak *(Quercus velutina)*
- Sassafras *(Sassafras albidum)*

Underplanting of smaller trees and large shrubs can aid in screening adjacent residential areas. These plantings can occur along edges between areas intended to be mowed and those to be naturalized, or in the midst of larger trees in mulched areas. Species to consider include:

- Common serviceberry *(Amelanchier arborea)*
- Eastern redbud *(Cercis canadensis)*
- Dogwood *(Cornus florida)*
- Cockspur hawthorn *(Crataegus crus-galli)*
- Downy hawthorn *(Crataegus mollis)*
- Eastern wahoo *(Euonymus atropurpureus)*
- Ozark witch hazel *(Hamamelis vernalis)*
- Possumhaw *(Ilex decidua)*
- American hophornbeam *(Ostrya virginiana)*
- Wild plum *(Prunus americana)*
- Kentucky viburnum *(Viburnum molle)*
- Southern black haw *(Viburnum rufidulum)*

The ground plane within the woodland buffer area—between areas retained as turf and the perimeter fence—should be seeded with a mix of perennial species and strains suitable for the region and mulched. Maintenance should be limited to trimming and pruning to mitigate safety concerns or improve stand growth or removal of invasive species, but otherwise, the area should be allowed to naturalize.

Screen Plantings

Immediately east of the visitor center is an area that is currently dominated by mechanical equipment. The seating area at the end of the adjacent path is dominated by the presence of this infrastructure. Located only a few feet from the path in an area of relative shade, the large utility boxes are difficult to fully screen. The area is also impacted by runoff from upslope areas.

Inland sea oat *(Chasmanthium latifolium)* is a native grass species that can address many of these challenges and produce a relatively effective vegetative buffer. Potential growth to five feet in height, this species is also attractive in winter, remaining relatively erect and holding its seedheads throughout the season. Other comparatively low-growing groundcover species, such as Canada anemone *(Anemone canadensis)* sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*) and bur sedge (*Carex grayi*), which also have some tolerance for moister soils, can populate out this planting zone. Black chokeberry *(Aronia melanocarpa)* and pagoda dogwood *(Cornus alternifolia)* are a large shrub and small tree that offer some structure to the planting. This planting can be extended into the adjacent woodland buffer as far as desired to the south and north, creating a sense of continuity when viewed from the canopied lawn areas beyond.

To maintain the inland sea oats, clumps can be cut back each year in late winter before spring growth emerges. The plant can spread by seeds and rhizomes and may need to be weeded out if it spreads beyond the desired area (Figure 4-29).



FIGURE 4-29. Suggested plantings to screen mechanical equipment located adjacent to the visitor center (Source: LSHLA, 2024).

Interpretive Garden

Staff at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site have expressed a desire to offer space for educational herb and vegetable plantings in the vicinity of the main house available for use by volunteer groups. The area between the main interpretive trail and the summer kitchen is suitable for this purpose. It is close to the kitchen, but not in the immediate view of and from the historic buildings.

These beds should be designed with unobtrusive materials. Stone edging, set flush with the existing grade, can serve to define the garden, without introducing new forms or material that are incompatible with the context. When operating the garden, consideration should be given to using more rustic wood materials for trellises or poles, rather than modern items such as steel t-posts, wire fencing, or dimensional lumber.

Wayside Signage

Wayside panels mounted on the existing stone benches can present accessibility challenges, preventing users in wheelchairs from fully approaching. To address these issues while preserving the overall character of the park, the waysides can be modified or relocated. Modifications to the waysides could include adjustments to the mounting bracket structure, extending the panels forward and adjusting their height to allow improved access. Alternatively, new wayside structures could be placed in front of the benches to allow closer approach. In both cases, care should be taken to ensure a clear accessible route around the bench structure (Figures 4-30 and 4-31).



Figure 4-30. Proposed strategy for presenting wayside exhibits by mounting them on a stone base. (Source: https://acadiaonmumind.com/2017/07/physically-disabled-persons-praise-question-access-dia/)



FIGURE 4-31. Example of an accessible wayside exhibit adjacent to a concrete walkway that works for all visitors. (Source: *Wayside Exhibits: A Guide to Developing Outdoor Interpretive Exhibits,* Harper's Ferry Design Center, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/hfc/waysides.htm)

CLR-FMSS Crosswalk Table for CLR Treatment

The treatment recommendations included above have been organized as a series of future implementation projects or tasks into Table 4-2. CLR-FMSS Crosswalk Table for CLR Treatment that follows. Estimates of probable cost support an understanding of task implementation in the final section of the document.

Whitehaven Drive

Grant's Trail

Grant Road

Fernald Drive

Accessible ramp
Low walls and curbs
Wayside opportunities
Prairie planting
Picnic plaza
Stormwater pipe extension

8% Max

5% Max

5% Max

Ice House access & wayside
Interpretive garden beds
Relocate wayside

Maintenance shed
Access drive
Materials storage

Stormwater pipe
Low steps
Turf detention basin
Buffer plantings around utilities

Stormwater diversion opportunity

0 30' 60' 120'

N

DRAFT

Map 4-2. Treatment Plan: Proposed New Programmatic Elements
Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, Cultural Landscape Report

Estimates of Probable Costs Related to Implementation of Treatment Tasks

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Class A Construction Cost Estimate

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project:	Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report
Park:	Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
Park Apha:	ULSG
PMIS:	TBD
Estimate Date:	rev. 8/30/24
Prepared By:	Robert Svoboda (rev. Lurita Blank)
Company:	CCS International
Address:	1815 S. MEYERS ROAD, SUITE 1070
City, State Zip:	OAKBROOK TERRACE, IL 60181
Phone:	(630) 678-0808

BACKGROUND SUPPORTING MATERIAL (Scope of Work):

Preferred treatment alternate and treatment recommendations for the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report. CCS used the recommendations as included in the CLR and supplemental information from the architect.

SOURCE OF COST DATA:

CCS used historic data along with RS Means cost data book.

ESTIMATE ASSUMPTIONS:

Class C estimate level.

MAJOR CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS ESTIMATE:

Reorganized the estimate by feature, coordinated language with Map 4-2: Treatment Plan.
Made corrections to "Project Cost Summary" and "Bid Item 1 Summary" tabs.
Adjusted markups per NPS review comments.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Class A Construction Cost Estimate

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project:	Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Culural Landscape Report
Park:	Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
Park Apha:	ULSG
PMIS:	TBD
Estimate Date:	rev. 8/30/24

DESCRIPTION OF MARK-UP & ADD-ONS:

Design Contingency:	30.00%	This is due to the unforseen conditions on the project, percentage aligns with recommendation per the NPS Cost Estimating Handbook.
Standard. General Conditions:	10.00%	This is what CCS is seeing currently.
Government General Conditions:	5.00%	
Contractor Overhead:	15.00%	This is what CCS is seeing currently.
Contractor Profit:	10.00%	This is what CCS is seeing currently.
Contracting Method Adjustment:	8.00%	Standard competitive bid without SBA set-asides. Includes 3% bonds.
Annual Inflation Escalation Factor:	7.00%	Projected annual inflation rate.
Time Until Project Midpoint (Months)	24	Number of months from estimate (or data) date until the projects midpoint of construction.

OTHER COMMENTS:

Reviewed by L. Blank with Raths, Raths & Johnson on 8/9/2024 - adjusted overhead percentages.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Class A Construction Cost Estimate

PROJECT COST SUMMARY

Project: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Cultural Lar
Park: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
Park Alpha: ULSG
PMIS Number: TBD

Estimate By: Robert Svoboda (rev. Lurita
Date: rev. 8/30/24
Reviewed By: L.Blank
Date: 08/30/24

Bid Item No.	Bid Item Description	Total Material Cost	Total Labor Cost	Total Equipment Cost	Total Direct Construction Costs	Design Contingency 30.00%	General Conditions 15.00%	General Contractor Overhead 15.00%	General Contractor Profit 10.00%	Contracting Method Adjustment 8.00%	Inflation Escalation APR 7.00%	Inflation Escalation Months 24	Bid Item Total
Bid Item: 1						TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT FURNISHED PROPERTY (if any):							$ -
	Site Walkways and ABAAS	$ 10,700.00	$ 15,425.00	$ -	$ 26,125.00								
	Storm Water Management	$ 22,746.60	$ 23,594.00	$ -	$ 46,340.60								
	Redevelop Maintenance Building Grounds	$ 86,940.00	$ 57,100.00	$ -	$ 144,040.00								
	New Intrepretive Trail	$ 243,066.00	$ 231,601.00	$ -	$ 474,667.00								
	Misc Maintenance of Site Structures	$ 28,295.00	$ 54,890.00	$ -	$ 83,185.00								
	Buffers and Plantings	$ 1,084,250.00	$ 459,250.00	$ -	$ 1,543,500.00								
Total - Bid Item 1 0		$ 1,475,997.60	$ 841,860.00	$ -	$ 2,317,857.60	$ 695,357.28	$ 451,982.23	$ 519,779.57	$ 346,519.71	$ 346,519.71	$ 677,844.53		$ 5,355,860.63
	Total Bid Items 1-10	**$ 1,475,997.60**	**$ 841,860.00**	**$ -**	**$ 2,317,857.60**	**$ 695,357.28**	**$ 451,982.23**	**$ 519,779.57**	**$ 346,519.71**	**$ 346,519.71**	**$ 677,844.53**		**$ 5,355,860.63**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Class A Construction Cost Estimate

BID ITEM COST SUMMARY

Project: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Culural Landscape Report
Park: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
Park Alpha: ULSG
PMIS Number: TBD

Estimate By: Robert Svoboda (rev.
Date: rev. 8/30/24
Reviewed By: L.Blank
Date: 08/30/24

Bid Item Number	Asset / Project Element / Description	Size/Count	Units
BID ITEM 1	Asset / Project Element / Description	418176	SF

Item No.	WBS	Description	Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Direct Cost/Unit	Total Direct Costs	NET Cost/Unit	Total NET Costs
1		Foundations	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
2		Basement Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
3		Superstructure	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
4		Exterior Enclosure	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
5		Roofing	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
6		Interior Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
7		Stairs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
8		Interior Finishes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
9		Conveying Systems	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
10		Plumbing Systems	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
11		HVAC	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
12		Fire Protection	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
13		Electrical	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
14		Equipment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
15		Furnishings	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
16		Special Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
17		Selective Building Demolition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
18		Site Preparation	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
19		Site Improvements	$ 3.50	$ 1,464,119	$ 1.98	$ 828,341	$ -	$ -	$ 5.48	$ 2,292,460	$ 12.67	$ 5,297,175
20		Site Mechanical Utilities	$ 0.03	$ 11,879	$ 0.03	$ 13,519	$ -	$ -	$ 0.06	$ 25,398	$ 0.14	$ 58,686
21		Site Electrical Utilities	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
22		Other Site Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
23		Special Use - 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
24		Special Use - 2	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
25		Special Use - 3	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		Subtotal Direct Construction Costs	**$ 3.53**	**$ 1,475,998**	**$ 2.01**	**$ 841,860.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 6**	**$2,317,858**	**$ 12.81**	**$5,355,861**
		Total Value of Government Furnished Property (GFP) Inc. in Direct Cost		**$0.00**		**$ -**		**$ -**	**$ -**	**$0**	**In most cases GFP is normally zero - see footnote-**	
		Direct Cost Subtotal without GFP		$ 1,475,998		$ 841,860.00		$ -		**$2,317,858**		
		Design Contingency	30.00%							$695,357		
		Total Direct Construction Costs								**$3,013,215**		
		Standard General Conditions	10.00%	Applied to Total Direct Construction Cost less GFP						$301,321		
		Government General Conditions	5.00%	Applied to Total Direct Construction Cost less GFP						$150,661		
		Subtotal NET Construction Cost								**$3,465,197**		
		Overhead	15.00%							$519,780		
		Profit	10.00%							$346,520		
		Estimated NET Construction Cost								**$4,331,496**		
		Contracting Method Adjustment	8.00%	includes bonds						$346,520		
		Inflation Escalation	24	Months	Annual Rate =	7.00%			Inc. Bonds & CMA	$677,845		
		Total Estimated NET Cost of Construction								**$5,355,861**		

GFP costs only apply when the Government pre-purchases items, or provides other materials out of Government inventory, to be installed by contractor. Adjustments and Markup on GFP only include Inflation Escalation; No other adjustment factors or O&P markup have been applied.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Class A Construction Cost Estimate

LINE ITEM COST SUMMARY

Project: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Culural Landscape Report
Park: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
Park Alpha: ULSG
PMIS: TBD

Estimate By: Robert Svoboda (r
Date: rev. 8/30/24
Reviewed By: L.Blank
Date: 08/30/24

Summary Item: 0 Site Improvements

Total Cost: $26,125

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
G2030	PEDESTRIAN PAVING										
G2030	Relevel existing flagstone walkways on west side of Main House and infront of Stone Building	300	SQFT	$ 5.00	$1,500	$ 30.00	$9,000	$ -	$0	$ 35.00	$10,500
G2030	New flagstone paver on sand base at south end of house near summer kitchen	100	SQFT	$ 45.00	$4,500	$ 30.00	$3,000	$ -	$0	$ 75.00	$7,500
G2030	Replace composite wood decking boards for north ADA path where displaced by tree roots	175	SQFT	$ 20.00	$3,500	$ 15.00	$2,625	$ -	$0	$ 35.00	$6,125
G2030	Metal exterior railing for main house steps, steel pipe type with simple concrete setting	4	LNFT	$ 300.00	$1,200	$ 200.00	$800	$ -	$0	$ 500.00	$2,000
SUBTOTAL	**PEDESTRIAN PAVING**	**418176**	**SF**		**$10,700**		**$15,425**		**$0**		**$26,125**

Summary Item: 0 Site Improvements

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
0	**Site Improvements**	**418176**	**SF**	**$ 0.03**	**$10,700**	**$ 0.04**	**$15,425**	**$ -**	**$0**	**$ 0.06**	**$26,125**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Class A Construction Cost Estimate

LINE ITEM COST SUMMARY

Project: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Culural Landscape Report
Park: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
Park Alpha: ULSG
PMIS: TBD

Estimate By: Robert Svoboda (re
Date: rev. 8/30/24
Reviewed By: L.Blank
Date: 08/30/24

Summary Item: 0 Site Improvements

Total Cost: $46,341

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
G2040	SITE DEVELOPMENT										
G2040	Basin Near VC: Coping - 2' wide- 62' lf. – with drop inlet grate	62	LNFT	$ 50.00	$3,100	$ 50.00	$3,100	$ -	$0	$ 100.00	$6,200
G2040	Basin Near VC: Stone block retaining wall on southwest side of basin – 2' wide by 9" rise	140	LNFT	$ 50.00	$7,000	$ 50.00	$7,000	$ -	$0	$ 100.00	$14,000
G2040	Basin Near VC: Limited excavation and resodding to form basin – approx. 2000 sf.	2000	SQFT	$ 1.00	$2,000	$ 4.00	$8,000	$ -	$0	$ 5.00	$10,000
G2040	Basin Near VC: Concrete storm water intercept structure in grass basin	1	EACH	$ 7,500.00	$7,500	$ 2,500.00	$2,500	$ -	$0	$ 10,000.00	$10,000
G2040	Basin Near VC: Gravel drainage swale 50-lf	50	LNFT	$ 10.00	$500	$ 15.00	$750	$ -	$0	$ 25.00	$1,250
SUBTOTAL	SITE DEVELOPMENT	418176	SF	$ 0.05	$20,100	$ 0.05	$21,350	$ -	$0	$ 0.10	$41,450

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
G3030	STORM SEWER										
G3030	Basin Near VC: Storm Piping - 12" RCP, running from basin to rain garden under walkway	66	LNFT	$ 40.10	$2,647	$ 34.00	$2,244	$ -	$0	$ 74.10	$4,891
SUBTOTAL	STORM SEWER	418176	SF	$ 0.01	$2,647	$ 0.01	$2,244	$ -	$0	$ 0.01	$4,891

Summary Item: 0 Site Improvements

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
0	Site Improvements	418176	SF	$ 0.05	$22,747	$ 0.06	$23,594	$ -	$0	$ 0.11	$46,341

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Class A Construction Cost Estimate

LINE ITEM COST SUMMARY

Project: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Culural Landscape Report
Park: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
Park Alpha: ULSG
PMIS: TBD

Estimate By: Robert Svoboda (r
Date: rev. 8/30/24
Reviewed By: L.Blank
Date: 08/30/24

Summary Item: 0 Site Improvements

Total Cost: $144,040

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
G2040	SITE DEVELOPMENT										
G2040	Shed Structure, Semi-Enclosed, Board and Batten Siding facing visitor areas	1232	SQFT	$ 15.00	$18,480	$ 10.00	$12,320	$ -	$0	$ 25.00	$30,800
G2040	Furring and install Board and Batten Siding on existing structure facing visitor areas	1264	SQFT	$ 20.00	$25,280	$ 10.00	$12,640	$ -	$0	$ 30.00	$37,920
G2040	Concrete Driveway, Demo portions of existing	2200	SQFT	$ 10.00	$22,000	$ 10.00	$22,000	$ -	$0	$ 20.00	$44,000
G2040	12x24 concrete paved area to north of existing building for material storage	288	SQFT	$ 10.00	$2,880	$ 5.00	$1,440	$ -	$0	$ 15.00	$4,320
G2040	Concrete Enclosure – 6' high, 48' lf for material storage	48	LNFT	$ 350.00	$16,800	$ 150.00	$7,200	$ -	$0	$ 500.00	$24,000
G2040	Replace block wall around existing site – 30 lf. 1 2' high	30	LNFT	$ 50.00	$1,500	$ 50.00	$1,500	$ -	$0	$ 100.00	$3,000
SUBTOTAL	SITE DEVELOPMENT	418176	SF	$ 0.21	$86,940	$ 0.14	$57,100	$ -	$0	$ 0.34	$144,040

Summary Item: 0 Site Improvements

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
0	Site Improvements	418176	SF	$ 0.21	$86,940	$ 0.14	$57,100	$ -	$0	$ 0.34	$144,040

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Class A Construction Cost Estimate

LINE ITEM COST SUMMARY

Project: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Culural Landscape Report
Park: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
Park Alpha: ULSG
PMIS: TBD

Estimate By: Robert Svoboda (r
Date: rev. 8/30/24
Reviewed By: L.Blank
Date: 08/30/24

Summary Item: 0 Site Improvements

Total Cost: $474,667

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
G2030	PEDESTRIAN PAVING										
G2030	4" Concrete Sidewalk from parking along creek, 6-feet wide, with bumpouts, Approx. 950 linear feet	5700	SQFT	$ 4.00	$22,800	$ 6.00	$34,200	$ -	$0	$ 10.00	$57,000
G2030	Circular patio in lawn area west of parking – 40' diameter	1256	SQFT	$ 4.00	$5,024	$ 6.00	$7,536	$ -	$0	$ 10.00	$12,560
G2030	Concrete or Stone Curbing along walkway near accessible ramp, 6" thick, 6-18" high	120	LNFT	$ 20.00	$2,400	$ 15.00	$1,800	$ -	$0	$ 35.00	$4,200
SUBTOTAL	PEDESTRIAN PAVING	418176	SF		$30,224		$43,536		$0		$73,760

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
G2040	SITE DEVELOPMENT										
G2040	Retaining Wall at Ice House wayside point and along creek, 2-3' high, steel handrail	110	LNFT	$ 400.00	$44,000	$ 350.00	$38,500	$ -	$0	$ 750.00	$82,500
G2040	Stair from Barn to circular patio, 6-feet wide, with stone or concrete cheek walls, steel handrail	1	EACH	$ 30,000.00	$30,000	$ 20,000.00	$20,000	$ -	$0	$ 50,000.00	$50,000
G2040	Accessible Ramp with Cheekwalls and Railing, 6' wide, with concrete retaining walls/curbing and steel handrails	95	LNFT	$ 550.00	$52,250	$ 450.00	$42,750	$ -	$0	$ 1,000.00	$95,000
G2040	18' diameter landings, with wall/curbing and rails to match for accesible ramp	2	EACH	$ 2,500.00	$5,000	$ 2,000.00	$4,000	$ -	$0	$ 4,500.00	$9,000
SUBTOTAL	SITE DEVELOPMENT	418176	SF	$ 0.31	$131,250	$ 0.25	$105,250	$ -	$0	$ 0.57	$236,500

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Class A Construction Cost Estimate

LINE ITEM COST SUMMARY

Project: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Culural Landscape Report
Park: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
Park Alpha: ULSG
PMIS: TBD

Estimate By: Robert Svoboda (r
Date: rev. 8/30/24
Reviewed By: L.Blank
Date: 08/30/24

Summary Item: 0 Site Improvements **Total Cost:** $474,667

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
G2050	LANDSCAPING										
G2050	Prairie Planting: Overseed restoration area	3600	SQFT	$ 0.10	$360	$ 0.15	$540	$ -	$0	$ 0.25	$900
G2050	Prairie Planting: Plug or Quart Planting @ 5/sf = 18000 * $1/plug = $18000	720	EACH	$ 75.00	$54,000	$ 75.00	$54,000	$ -	$0	$ 150.00	$108,000
SUBTOTAL	LANDSCAPING	418176	SF	$ 0.13	$54,360	$ 0.13	$54,540	$ -	$0	$ 0.26	$108,900

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
G2060	SITE FURNISHINGS										
G2060	Stone Bench / Wayside, 12 lf. each, with one wayside panel, long interpretive trail	3	EACH	$ 5,500.00	$16,500	$ 4,500.00	$13,500	$ -	$0	$ 10,000.00	$30,000
G2060	Relocate one existing bench to new footing northwest of the Main House	1	EACH	$ 1,500.00	$1,500	$ 3,500.00	$3,500	$ -	$0	$ 5,000.00	$5,000
SUBTOTAL	SITE FURNISHINGS	418176	SF	$ 0.04	$18,000	$ 0.04	$17,000	$ -	$0	$ 0.08	$35,000

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
G3030	STORM SEWER										
G3030	Demo Existing Headwall west of Barn	1	LSUM	$ -	$0	$ 3,695.00	$3,695	$ -	$0	$ 3,695.00	$3,695
G3030	Install New Manhole	1	EACH	$ 2,250.00	$2,250	$ 1,000.00	$1,000	$ -	$0	$ 3,250.00	$3,250
G3030	New Headwall	1	EACH	$ 2,170.00	$2,170	$ 2,500.00	$2,500	$ -	$0	$ 4,670.00	$4,670
G3030	Storm - 12" RCP, piping to extend under circle plaza into planted area	120	LNFT	$ 40.10	$4,812	$ 34.00	$4,080	$ -	$0	$ 74.10	$8,892
SUBTOTAL	STORM SEWER	418176	SF	$ 0.02	$9,232	$ 0.03	$11,275	$ -	$0	$ 0.05	$20,507

Summary Item: 0 Site Improvements

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Class A Construction Cost Estimate

LINE ITEM COST SUMMARY

Project: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Culural Landscape Report
Park: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
Park Alpha: ULSG
PMIS: TBD

Estimate By: Robert Svoboda (r
Date: rev. 8/30/24
Reviewed By: L.Blank
Date: 08/30/24

Summary Item: 0 Site Improvements **Total Cost:** $474,667

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
0	Site Improvements	418176	SF	$ 0.58	$243,066	$ 0.55	$231,601	$ -	$0	$ 1.14	$474,667

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Class A Construction Cost Estimate

LINE ITEM COST SUMMARY

Project: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Culural Landscape Report
Park: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
Park Alpha: ULSG
PMIS: TBD

Estimate By: Robert Svoboda (r
Date: rev. 8/30/24
Reviewed By: L.Blank
Date: 08/30/24

Summary Item: 0 Site Improvements

Total Cost: $83,185

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
G2040	SITE DEVELOPMENT										
G2040	Main House: Clean and apply water repellent treatment to wood shake roofing	4500	SQFT	$ 2.00	$9,000	$ 3.00	$13,500	$ -	$0	$ 5.00	$22,500
G2040	Stone Building: 5-inch half-round gutters, galvanized, on long sides	66	LNFT	$ 20.00	$1,320	$ 15.00	$990	$ -	$0	$ 35.00	$2,310
G2040	Stone Building: 3” round downspout, galvanized	40	LNFT	$ 15.00	$600	$ 10.00	$400	$ -	$0	$ 25.00	$1,000
G2040	Stone Building: Minor grade fill along west wall	500	SQFT	$ 2.25	$1,125	$ 15.00	$7,500	$ -	$0	$ 17.25	$8,625
G2040	Stone Building: Repoint limestone exterior wall, lime putty mortar	500	SQFT	$ 20.00	$10,000	$ 15.00	$7,500	$ -	$0	$ 35.00	$17,500
G2040	Barn: Exterior painting, misc	6500	SQFT	$ 0.50	$3,250	$ 2.00	$13,000	$ -	$0	$ 2.50	$16,250
G2040	Main House: Exterior painting, misc	4000	SQFT	$ 0.50	$2,000	$ 2.00	$8,000	$ -	$0	$ 2.50	$10,000
G2040	Ice House: Exterior painting, misc	1000	SQFT	$ 0.50	$500	$ 2.00	$2,000	$ -	$0	$ 2.50	$2,500
G2040	Chicken House: Exterior painting, misc	1000	SQFT	$ 0.50	$500	$ 2.00	$2,000	$ -	$0	$ 2.50	$2,500
SUBTOTAL	**SITE DEVELOPMENT**	**418176**	**SF**	**$ 0.07**	**$28,295**	**$ 0.13**	**$54,890**	**$ -**	**$0**	**$ 0.20**	**$83,185**

Summary Item: 0 Site Improvements

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
0	**Site Improvements**	**418176**	**SF**	**$ 0.07**	**$28,295**	**$ 0.13**	**$54,890**	**$ -**	**$0**	**$ 0.20**	**$83,185**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Class A Construction Cost Estimate

LINE ITEM COST SUMMARY

Project: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site Culural Landscape Report
Park: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
Park Alpha: ULSG
PMIS: TBD

Estimate By: Robert Svoboda (r
Date: rev. 8/30/24
Reviewed By: L.Blank
Date: 08/30/24

Summary Item: 0 Site Improvements

Total Cost: $1,543,500

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
G2050	LANDSCAPING										
G2050	Woodland Buffer Plantings: Balled-and-Burlapped or #15 size trees – Qty – 170-250 depending on density.	250	EACH	$ 750.00	$187,500	$ 250.00	$62,500	$ -	$0	$ 1,000.00	$250,000
G2050	Riparian Buffer Plantings: Bare Root Restoration with whips or saplings — 2 – 2.5 acres overall buffer area – 1000 per acre – 2000-2500 total.	2500	EACH	$ 350.00	$875,000	$ 150.00	$375,000	$ -	$0	$ 500.00	$1,250,000
G2050	Visitor Center: Screen Plantings	75	LNFT	$ 150.00	$11,250	$ 150.00	$11,250	$ -	$0	$ 300.00	$22,500
G2050	Visitor Center: Replace redwoods with layered shrub plantings	50	LNFT	$ 150.00	$7,500	$ 150.00	$7,500	$ -	$0	$ 300.00	$15,000
G2050	Identity Sign: Low ground cover and small layered plantings	20	LNFT	$ 150.00	$3,000	$ 150.00	$3,000	$ -	$0	$ 300.00	$6,000
SUBTOTAL	**LANDSCAPING**	**418176**	**SF**	**$ 2.59**	**$1,084,250**	**$ 1.10**	**$459,250**	**$ -**	**$0**	**$ 3.69**	**$1,543,500**

Summary Item: 0 Site Improvements

Uniformat II WBS Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	MATERIAL		LABOR		EQUIPMENT		TOTALS	
				Material Cost/Unit	Total Material Cost	Labor Cost/Unit	Total Labor Cost	Equipment Cost/Unit	Total Equipment Cost	Total Cost/Unit	Total Cost
0	**Site Improvements**	**418176**	**SF**	**$ 2.59**	**$1,084,250**	**$ 1.10**	**$459,250**	**$ -**	**$0**	**$ 3.69**	**$1,543,500**

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Appendix A

CLR/FMSS
Crosswalk Table

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
CLR-FMSS Crosswalk Table for CLR Treatment

CLR Treatment Task / FMSS Parent Work Order	Priority	CLR Treatment Task Component / FMSS Child Work Order	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location Record	FMSS Asset Record	FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Maintenance Needed (PM or RM)	Units	Unit of Measure
Task 1. Develop new interpretive walkway through the northern section of the site	5 of 14	1. Stake walkway and picnic plaza in the field	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	19280 (Grounds)	Asset Record needed (for the future)	Capital Improvement, New Construction, Facility Maintenance/Preventive Maintenance	Yes, condition of walking surfaces, evaluate health of new plantings associated with this location. Evaluate compliance with accessibility standards.		
		2. Pave new walkway and patio plaza and curbing						7300	SF
		3. Construct associated retaining wall						110 (stone) 110 (metal rail)	LF
		4. Construct associated accessibility ramp, landings, curbing, and handrail						894 (concrete)	SF
		5. Construct associated steps and landings						630 (concrete)	SF
Task 2. Design and Install new and accessible stone benches with wayside interpretive exhibits	6 of 14	1. Design stone bench/waysides to meet accessibility requirements	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	19280 (Grounds)	Asset Record needed (for the future)	Capital Improvement, New Construction, Facility Maintenance/Preventive Maintenance	Not Determined	3	EA
		2. Integrate new wayside interpretive exhibits							
		3. Install at designated areas along the new interpretive walkway							
Task 3. Construct Stormwater Pipe Extension	4 of 14	1. Locate and stake the length of the pipe extension	(0000)	19421 (Sub-surface drainage system)	Asset Record needed (for the future)	New Construction, Facility Maintenance/Preventive Maintenance	Yes, monitor establishment of new grass and maintain with mowing.	120 (12" RCP)	LF
		2. Construct new headwall						1	EA
		3. Seed where necessary							
Task 4. Develop Stormwater / Grass Amphitheater Wall	3 of 14	1. Grade and construct stone block retaining wall	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	19280 (Grounds)	Asset Record needed (for the future)	New Construction, Facility Maintenance/Preventive Maintenance	Not Determined	280 (Stone block)	SF
		2. Install coping with drop inlet grate						124 (concrete)	SF
		3. Limited excavation and resodding to form basin						2000	SF
		4. Install new stormwater pipe with headwall						66 (12" RCP)	LF
		5. Demo and replace section of the existing sidewalk if necessary							
Task 5. Provide New Stormwater Intercept	2 of 14	1. Stake location of intercept and gravel drainage swale	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	19280 (Grounds)	Asset Record needed (for the future)	New Construction, Facility Maintenance/Preventive Maintenance	Not Determined		
		2. Grade according to topographic elevations for proper drainage							
		3. Install concrete structure in grass basin						1	EA
		4. Install gravel drainage swale						50 (gravel)	LF

Table 4-2. CLR-FMSS Crosswalk Table for CLR Treatment.

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
CLR-FMSS Crosswalk Table for CLR Treatment

CLR Treatment Task / FMSS Parent Work Order	Priority	CLR Treatment Task Component / FMSS Child Work Order	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location Record	FMSS Asset Record	FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Maintenance Needed (PM or RM)	Units	Unit of Measure
Task 6. Provide Maintenance Facility Shed Structure	11 of 14	1. Design Semi-enclosed structure with board and batten siding facing the visitor areas	Building (4100)	19229 (Maintenance Building	Asset Record needed (for the future)	New Construction, Facility Maintenance/Preventive Maintenance	Not Determined	1232 (board and batten)	SF
		2. Furring and install board and batten siding on the existing maintenance structure facing visitor areas						1264(board and batten)	SF
Task 7. Provide New Concrete Driveway at Maintenance Facility	13 of 14	1. Establish square footage of damaged concrete to be removed	Roads (1300)	258009	7870	Facility Maintenance/Preventive Maintenance	Not Determined		
		2. Remove designated portions							
		3. Install new concrete in the driveway						2200 (concrete)	SF
		4. Re-seed edges of the driveway affected by the demolition and replacement							
Task 8. Provide Materials Storage Area for Maintenance Facility	12 of 14	1. Locate and stake the dimensions of the concrete paved area	Building (4100)	19229 (Maintenance Building	Asset Record needed (for the future)	Facility Maintenance/Preventive Maintenance	Not Determined		
		2. Construct enclosure wall						288 (concrete)	SF
		3. Replace block wall						30 (block wall)	LF
Task 9. Prairie Plantings	7 of 14	1. Designate areas for prairie plantings	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	19280 (Grounds)	Asset Record needed (for the future)	Capital Improvement, New Construction, Facility Maintenance/Preventive Maintenance	Not Determined	3600 (plug)	EA
Task 10. Tree Buffer Plantings	8 of 14	1. Riparian Buffer plantings in area indicated	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	19280 (Grounds)	Asset Record needed (for the future)	Capital Improvement, New Construction, Facility Maintenance/Preventive Maintenance	Yes. Routine cyclical maintenance to ensure establishment and health of plant material.	50-100 (trees) BnBs	EA
		2. Woodland Buffer plantings in area indicated						1500-2000 (trees) bare roots	EA
Task 11. Vegetative Screen Plantings	14 of 14	1. Develop Planting Plan for screen plantings north and east of the visitor center as indicated	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	19280 (Grounds)	Asset Record needed (for the future)	Not Determined	Yes. Routine cyclical maintenance to ensure establishment and health of plant material.	1 (plan)	EA
		2. Develop Planting Plan for plantings around the Maintenance Facility as indicated. Include removal of gravel drive as indicated							

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site
CLR-FMSS Crosswalk Table for CLR Treatment

CLR Treatment Task / FMSS Parent Work Order	Priority	CLR Treatment Task Component / FMSS Child Work Order	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location Record	FMSS Asset Record	FMSS Work Type / Sub-Type	Maintenance Needed (PM or RM)	Units	Unit of Measure
Task 12. Provide ABAAS Compliant Repairs to Circulation System (Determine extent of repairs necessary and any new materials)	1 of 14	1. Main House- North Accessible Path: Wood Plank	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	19280 (Grounds)	7780 407699 7874 7872	Facility Maintenance/Preventive Maintenance	Yes. Routine cyclical maintenance to ensure compliance with accessibility standards	TBD	
		2. Main House- Breezeway: Wood Plank						TBD	
		3. Main House-Entrance walkway Flagstone and Steps						TBD	
		4. Winter Kitchen-flagstone walkway						TBD	
		5. Stone Building-flagstone walkway						TBD	
		6. Ice House walkway						TBD	
		7. Chicken House walkway						TBD	
Task 13. Removal of Red Bud Trees at the Visitor Center	10 of 14	1. Remove Redbud trees along south entrance façade of the visitor center	Maintained Landscapes (3100)	19280 (Grounds)	Asset Record needed (for the future)	Facility Maintenance/Preventive Maintenance	Yes. Routine cyclical maintenance to ensure health of new plantings associated with this area and to maintain bed weed free.	4-5 (trees)	EA
		2. Develop a planting plan to include a larger planting bed, metal bed edging, and low, layered shrubs and native perennials. Include mulch for the bed						1 (plan)	EA
Task 14. Develop a New Tree Core Study of 10 trees	9 of 14	1. Contact appropriate professionals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 (study)	EA
		2. Mark in the field the 10 trees to be included in the study							
		3. Document in the Tree Core Study							