



# Foundation Document

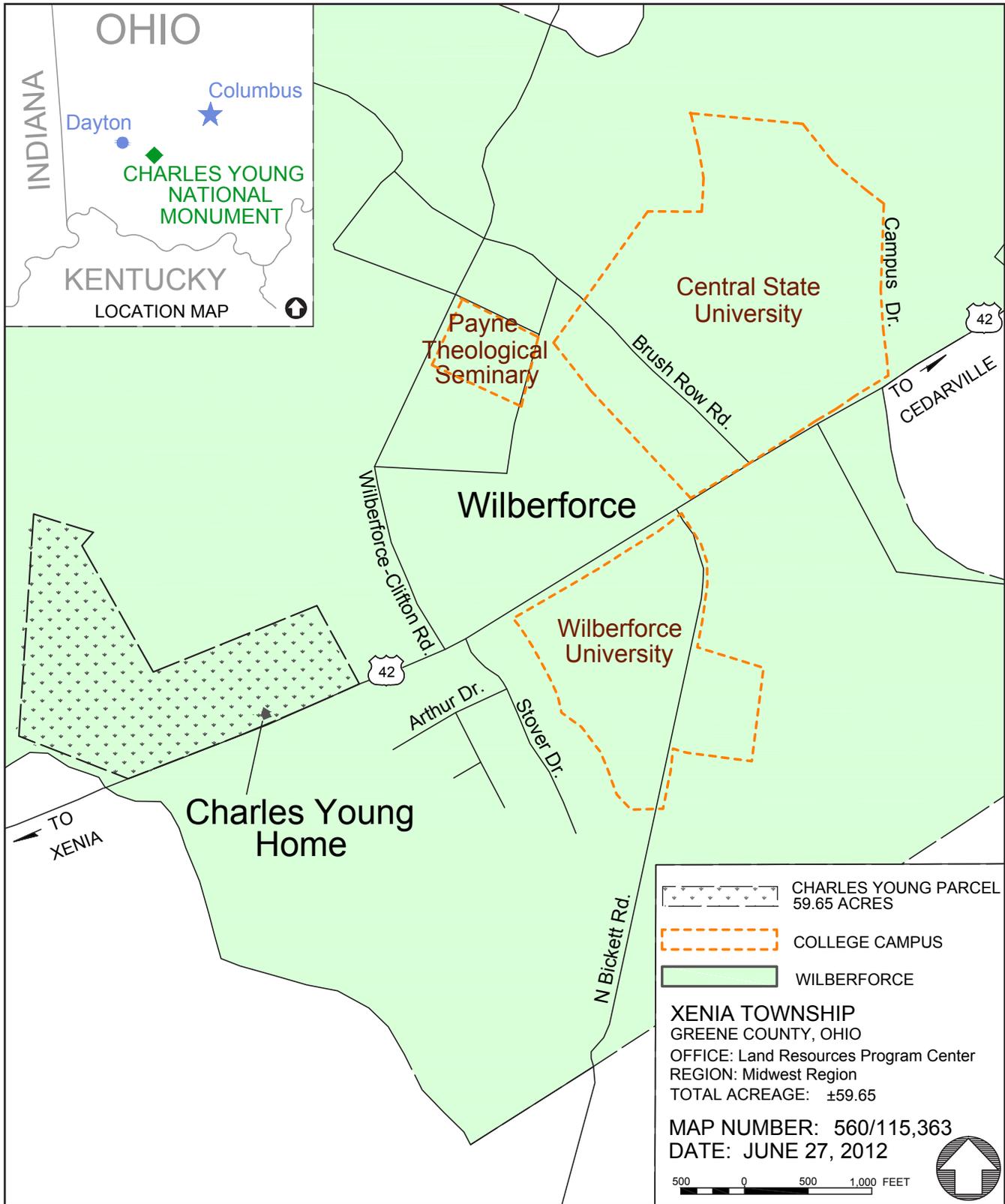
## Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument

Ohio

June 2014



# Map of Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument



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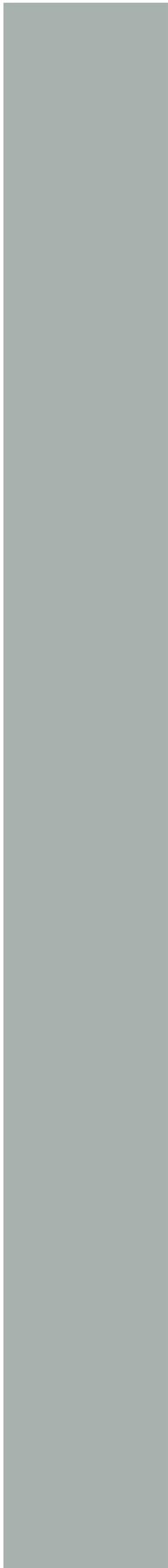
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Courtesy of the Fort Huachuca Museum

## Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



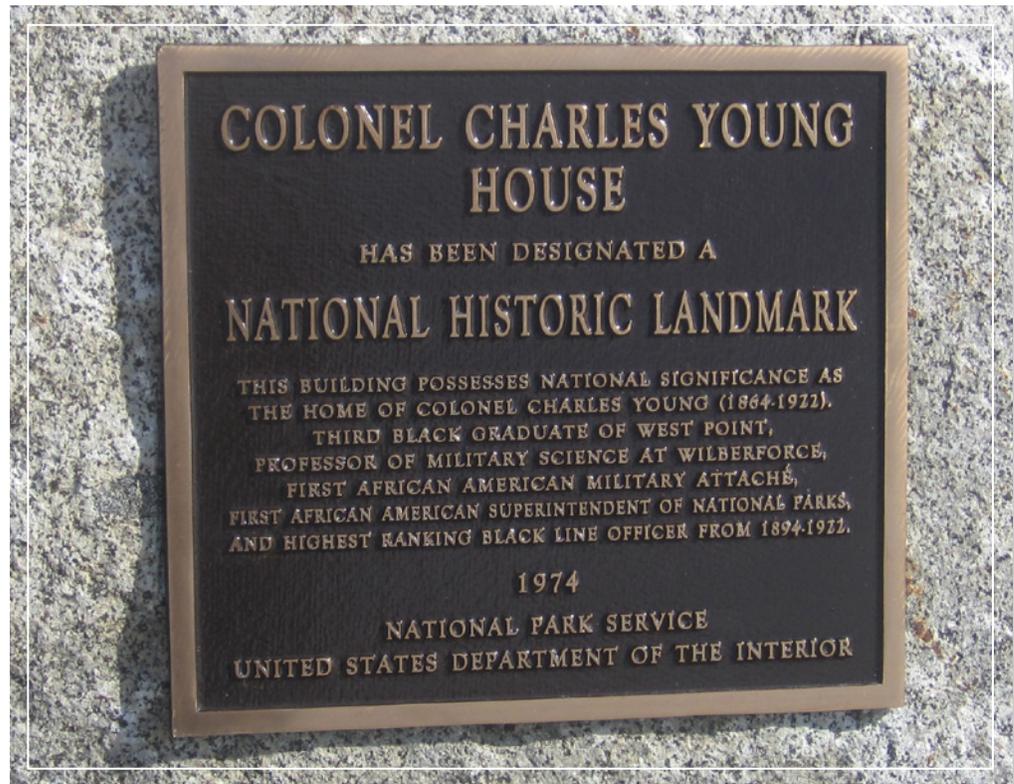
*The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archaeological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

## Introduction

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

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

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



## Part 1: Core Components

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

### Brief Description of the National Monument

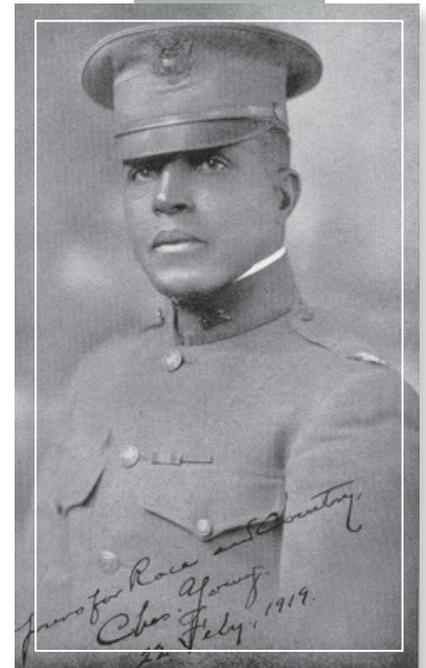
The Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument, encompassing Young's home and adjoining farmland in Wilberforce, Ohio, was established by presidential proclamation on March 25, 2013. With this proclamation, the national monument became the 401st unit of the national park system. The dynamic process of developing the long-term vision and program objectives for the site is underway and will continue under a variety of coordinated planning efforts. It is envisioned that a primary objective will focus on the monument's role as an entryway to expanded understanding of Charles Young and the Buffalo Soldiers. Creative efforts to broadly link and share stories, resources, and inspiration with associated sites and partnership organizations will be a core element of the national monument's mission.

### Charles Young

As a soldier, diplomat, and civil rights leader, Charles Young was a leading figure in the emergence of the United States as a world power. Young was born to enslaved parents, Gabriel and Armintha Young, in Kentucky in 1864. Two years later, the family moved to Ripley, Ohio, to improve their prospects after the Civil War. Young excelled in school and graduated from high school with academic honors. Proud of his father's service in the Union Army during the Civil War, he followed his father's advice and pursued his advanced education at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Young graduated from West Point in 1889, becoming only the third African American at that time to have graduated from the academy. The growing stridency of racism in American society during Young's career is reflected in the fact that no other African American graduated from West Point until 1936. For most of his military life, Young was the only active duty black West Point graduate and his accomplishments were a source of pride among African Americans across the country.

Between 1889 and 1907 Charles Young served in the 9th Cavalry at Western posts and rose to the rank of captain. He also taught military science at Wilberforce University in Ohio, served as a military attaché (the first military attaché to Haiti and the Dominican Republic on the island of Hispaniola), and fought with distinction during the Philippine-American War, earning the praise of his commanders for his troops' courage and decorum in and out of combat. While assigned to the Presidio in San Francisco, California, Captain Young and his regiment of Buffalo Soldiers were dispatched to Sequoia and General Grant (now Kings Canyon) National Parks, with Young becoming the first African American acting superintendent of a national park. Young directed his troops to blaze early park trails, build roads, produce maps, drive out trespassing livestock, extinguish fires, monitor tourists, and keep poachers and loggers at bay.

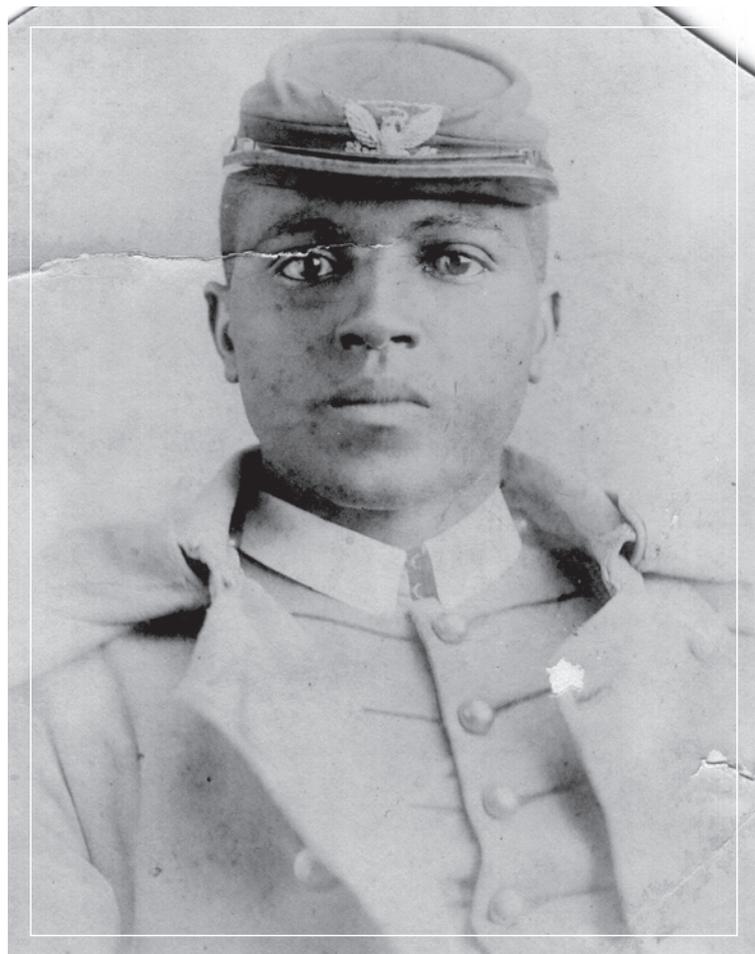
From 1912 to 1916, Young was commissioned to additional international postings and was promoted and awarded for his services. As a military attaché to Liberia in 1913, Young was promoted to major and assigned to train the Liberian Frontier Force. In recognition of his exemplary service in Liberia, he received the prestigious Springarn Medal from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an award that annually recognizes the African Americans who have made the highest achievement during the year in any field of honorable human endeavor. He was subsequently promoted to lieutenant



colonel during his participation in the Mexican campaign (punitive expedition) against Pancho Villa in 1916 where he served as squadron commander of the 10th Cavalry Regiment.

As the United States prepared for combat in Europe, Young and his supporters expected that he would continue to rise in rank and contribute to the wartime effort. The 1916 examination board for his promotion to lieutenant colonel acknowledged his prior medical condition (he had contracted malaria along with symptoms of acute nephritis during his service in Liberia) but concluded he was fit for duty. Reflecting the prejudices and political pressures of the time, the War Department generally kept African Americans from assuming leadership of black regiments being sent to France and largely restricted African American troops to non-combat roles. Consequently, in July 1917, Young was medically retired as a result of his illnesses, but promoted to colonel in recognition of his distinguished Army service. On the eve of World War I, Colonel Young was the highest ranking African American officer in the U.S. Army and the first African American to ever attain the rank of colonel. Young and his supporters asked for reconsideration of his medical retirement. Young, then 54, made a historic 500-mile horseback ride from Wilberforce, Ohio, to Washington, D.C., to demonstrate his fitness to serve. Afterward, the Secretary of War gave Young an informal hearing, but did not reverse the decision.

Although medically retired, Young was retained on a list of active duty officers. In 1920, following other assignments, Colonel Young was sent once more to serve as military attaché in Liberia. While visiting Nigeria, he fell seriously ill and died at the British hospital in Lagos on January 8, 1922. In 1923, Col. Charles Young became the fourth soldier honored with a funeral service at Arlington Amphitheater before his burial in Arlington National Cemetery.



## Youngsholm and Wilberforce

Charles Young's home (which he named "Youngsholm") was built ca. 1854 facing what is now U.S. Highway 42 outside Wilberforce, Ohio. The house was designated a national historic landmark in 1974 and is presently in overall poor to fair condition. Prior to transfer of the property to the National Park Service, the house was owned and managed by the Wilberforce University chapter of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

The south (front) elevation of the two-story brick masonry house exhibits a vernacular or simplified Italianate style popular during the mid-19th century. The front façade is symmetrical with a colonnaded porch and broad cornices adorned with wide brackets. On the north side of the house, a wood-framed addition with stucco exterior is suspected to have been built in the latter 19th century. During his residency, lands adjoining the house (currently under an agricultural lease) were farmed by Young or by hired workers. Other portions of the property are wooded and a pond is also located on the site.

Charles Young arrived at Wilberforce in 1894, upon accepting a detached service assignment as an instructor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce University. Young organized the military training program for cadets and officer candidates. He remained an instructor at the university until 1899. It was at Wilberforce that Young began a life-long friendship with the intellectual W.E.B. Du Bois (co-founder of the Niagara Movement and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) and Paul Laurence Dunbar (nationally prominent African American poet and writer). Although his career took him across the globe, Young considered Youngsholm and Wilberforce his home where he raised a family, mentored a successive generation of leaders, and found intellectual refuge.

## Buffalo Soldiers

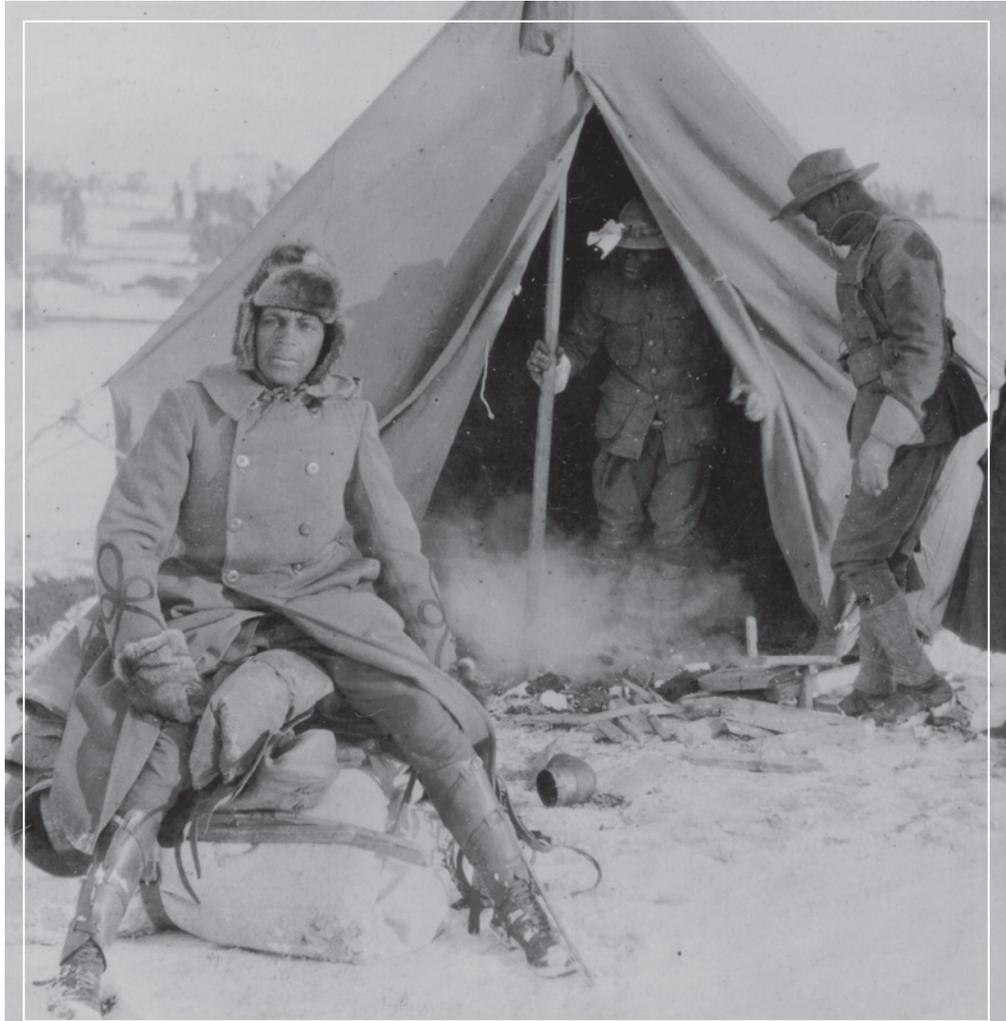
The national monument was also established to commemorate and honor the achievement of the Buffalo Soldiers, U.S. Army regiments composed of the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 38th, 39th, 40th, and 41st Infantry; the four infantry regiments were reorganized to form the 24th and 25th Infantry in 1869. Congress established these all-black regiments in 1866 primarily to patrol the remote Western frontier during the "Indian Wars." Although the pay was low for the time, many African Americans enlisted because they could earn more and be treated with more dignity than they often received in civilian life. According to legend, American Indians called the black cavalry troops "buffalo soldiers" because of their dark, curly hair, which resembled the coat of the American bison (*Bison bison*) or, as it was commonly referred to, buffalo. Aware of the buffalo's fierce bravery and fighting spirit, the African American troops accepted the name with pride and honor.



## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The national monument was established by executive order on March 25, 2013 (see appendix A). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the national monument.

*The purpose of Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument is to preserve and protect Col. Charles Young's home and surrounding farmland, and to commemorate and interpret his life and accomplishments. The national monument also commemorates and interprets the service, struggles, and achievements of the Buffalo Soldiers in their duty to the United States.*



## Park Significance

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

The following significance statements have been identified for Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Despite facing racial prejudice throughout his career, Col. Charles Young was the highest ranking African American commanding officer in the United States Army from 1894 until his death in 1922. He was the third African American to graduate from West Point and the last African American to complete West Point until 1936. His active military duties included combat commander during the Philippine-American War (1901), acting superintendent of Sequoia and General Grant (now Kings Canyon) National Parks while commanding troops of the 9th U.S. Cavalry (1903), and squadron commander during the U.S. Army's pursuit of Pancho Villa into Mexico in 1916.
2. Col. Charles Young's diverse military career also included an assignment to Wilberforce University as a professor of tactics and military science (1894–1899), and three tours of duty as a military attaché, first to Haiti and the Dominican Republic on the island of Hispaniola and two later tours to Liberia. His pioneering achievements in military instruction at Wilberforce University, and military intelligence and foreign diplomacy as an attaché, helped guide the United States' emergence as a power on the international stage at the beginning of the 20th century.
3. The home of Charles Young, Youngsholm, served as a gathering place for a nationally important group of African American thinkers, performers, and leaders. Charles Young actively engaged in the dynamic and stimulating intellectual and artistic environment that characterized Wilberforce University during the latter 19th and early 20th centuries.
4. The 24th and 25th Infantries and the 9th and 10th Cavalries of the U.S. Army were African American regiments established by Congress in 1866 and they were commonly called Buffalo Soldiers by Plains Indians. These regiments provided security and order in the frontier west during the "Indian Wars," served as park rangers in Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant (Kings Canyon) National Parks, and fought with distinction in multiple foreign wars and campaigns.





## Fundamental Resources and Values

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

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

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument:

### A Doorway into a Larger Story

*Importance*—The national monument provides a critical link in a larger network of inter-connected sites related to the Buffalo Soldiers and the life of Charles Young. The national monument can serve as a portal into expanded understanding of the rich story of Young and the Buffalo Soldiers – a legacy that spans the United States and the globe.

### Youngsholm (Charles Young's home) near Wilberforce, Ohio

*Importance*—Charles Young's home (designated a national historic landmark in 1974) is significantly linked to his residency and tenure as professor of military tactics at nearby Wilberforce University. The house reflects Young's rising military, cultural, and social position. At Youngsholm and in the stimulating artistic and intellectual environment of Wilberforce University, Young was able to raise a family, mentor a successive generation of leaders, and find intellectual refuge.

### Grounds and Farmlands Associated with Youngsholm

*Importance*—The grounds immediately adjacent to the house as well as the adjoining agricultural lands provide a setting that is suited to the commemorative objectives of the national monument. As important components of the cultural landscape, the lands and grounds provide continuity with the land use patterns that Charles Young developed for his own agricultural pursuits at the property.

## Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument:

- Serving in the U.S. Army, Charles Young confronted prejudice, overcame racial barriers, and made personal sacrifices to become an exemplary military officer, leader, and mentor.



- During the early 20th century as the United States emerged as an international power, Charles Young used his work ethic, ambition, academic leadership, and devotion to duty to achieve success as a groundbreaking African American military instructor, commander, diplomat, and military attaché.
- Supported by his family, friends, and mentors, Charles Young trained the next generation of African American soldiers and his example of integrity, and perseverance continues to inspire new generations of leaders.
- Beginning in 1866, many African American men enlisted in the segregated regiments of the U.S. Army, leaving behind the vestiges of slavery to accept a risky, life-changing opportunity that offered education, dignity, guaranteed pay, responsibility, and respect—benefits most thought they would never receive.
- From 1866–1917, military equality in the U.S. Army meant the segregated units had the same duties and responsibilities as their white counterparts, soldiers were empowered, and service achievements were respected and recognized. Simultaneously within the larger social sphere, African Americans continued to experience racial inequality, political limitations, and degrading marginalization while maintaining their personal dignity and self-esteem.
- Charles Young’s choice to purchase “Youngsholm,” adjacent to Wilberforce University, as a home for his family aligns with his rising military, cultural, and social status and represents the convergence of his private and public life. Interactions in his home with such notable literary figures and leaders as Paul Laurence Dunbar and W.E.B. Dubois fostered intellectual curiosity and actively supported engagement in an African American cultural renaissance.



## Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

### Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

There are currently no special mandates for Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument. There is an administrative commitment to provide for the agricultural lease on the property that is in effect until 2016.

### Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

## Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	A Doorway into a Larger Story
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	Related directly to significance statements #1, 2, and 4.
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is presently no central clearing house for information about Charles Young and the Buffalo Soldiers.</li> <li>• There is a working group on Buffalo Soldiers convened by the National Park Service. The group is composed of agency employees, academic researchers, and other authors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More primary research and published histories related to Charles Young and Buffalo Soldiers have been completed in recent years and additional research and publications are underway.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a threat that an incomplete or narrow interpretation of Charles Young and the Buffalo Soldiers may be perpetuated if the stories are interpreted from a limited number of locations or viewpoints.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New technological methods / media could be used to thematically link geographically separate sites.</li> <li>• There is an opportunity to provide more diverse and comprehensive interpretation of the Buffalo Soldiers story, including American Indian and African American viewpoints.</li> <li>• Agencies, organizations, and sites in countries where Charles Young served on international assignments could be contacted to expand his story and contributions outside the United States.</li> <li>• Youngsholm could serve as a central clearing house for research on Charles Young and the Buffalo Soldiers, providing a comprehensive database to assist the compilation and sharing of information and archival materials. Researchers could receive information and assistance to contact associated sites.</li> <li>• The house could serve as a place for scholarly symposiums and other gatherings.</li> </ul>
<b>Stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wilberforce University</li> <li>• National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center</li> <li>• Central State University</li> <li>• Ohio Historical Society</li> <li>• Omega Psi Phi Fraternity</li> <li>• Friendship Foundation Inc.</li> <li>• Greene County Historical Society</li> <li>• Greene County Parks and Trails</li> <li>• West Point alumni (Columbus group)</li> <li>• Buffalo Soldiers Support Group</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	A Doorway into a Larger Story
<b>Stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Park Foundation</li> <li>Trust for Public Land</li> <li>Other national park units interpreting Buffalo Soldiers and Charles Young</li> <li>Potential international partners and organizations (e.g., Haiti, Liberia)</li> </ul>
<b>Related Resources and Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS interpretive programs related to the Buffalo Soldiers are provided at Yosemite, and Sequoia, and Kings Canyon national parks.</li> <li>There is interpretation of Charles Young's military career at Fort Leavenworth and West Point.</li> <li>Other forts and related sites where Charles Young and the Buffalo Soldiers were stationed or historically associated are linked to the broader interpretive story. Among these are Fort Robinson (Nebraska), Fort Duchesne (Utah), Fort Huachuca (Arizona), and other forts and sites.</li> <li>Wilberforce University and the Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center are interpreting Charles Young and Buffalo Soldiers.</li> <li>Charles Young's birthplace cabin in Mays Lick, Kentucky, is being preserved under a partnership among Mason County, Kentucky; the Kentucky Heritage Council; the Kentucky African-American Heritage Commission; and the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. The 38-acre farm site was purchased by the county in October 2013 and efforts are proposed to rehabilitate the property and promote site visitation.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive list of related sites and the stories currently being told at associated sites and places.</li> <li>Historic resource study.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long-range interpretive plan (ongoing).</li> <li>A communications plan or outreach study (perhaps conducted as part of the long-range interpretive plan) would be critical to engage potential partnership sites and organizations, and would promote broad public interest and support for the national monument.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Youngsholm (Charles Young's home)
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	Related directly to significance statement #3.
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The two-story house, originally built about 1854 (perhaps earlier), was purchased by Charles Young following his appointment as professor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce University in 1894 (Note: current research indicates Young may not have purchased or moved into Youngsholm until 1907, perhaps initially renting another home in Wilberforce).</li> </ul>

<p><b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b></p>	<p><b>Youngsholm (Charles Young’s home)</b></p>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic structure report architectural investigations combined with research at the National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center indicate that there were two substantial additions/alterations made to Youngsholm during Young’s period of ownership. The first was initiated probably early in the 20th century (maybe 1907 but needs verification) consisting of an addition that filled the west ell, a completely rebuilt roof over the north wing and ell, and excavation of a new cellar beneath the north room of the original wing. The second alteration was construction of the stucco addition around 1914–1915, with probable addition of the concrete block-railed front porch and west pergola. A set of construction photos found at the museum dated to around that period shows the stucco addition being framed by workmen.</li> <li>• The house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and designated a national historic landmark in 1974. The Historic American Building Survey (HABS) photographed the exterior of the house in 1987.</li> <li>• During the late 1980s, the house was extensively rehabilitated by the Omega Psi Phi fraternity. The local Wilberforce University chapter of the fraternity vacated the house about 2011.</li> <li>• A condition survey report of the house was completed in May 2013. As identified in the report, the most pressing preservation concern is moisture control. Water has intruded into the basement and through deteriorated roofing and downspout gutters that have directed water into the basement through a window well.</li> <li>• The condition of the house is presently identified as poor to fair (communication from Al O’Bright, MWRO, 3/20/14).</li> <li>• A new asphalt shingle roofing system was installed August 2013 by NPS staff. The previous roof was severely wind damaged, allowing water to enter in a couple of places.</li> <li>• Furnaces and air conditioning units have been purchased but await installation by NPS staff in spring 2014 as time and funding allows. The entire attic system including ducts needs to be replaced. An existing furnace (installed 1988) in the stucco addition is functional, but remains turned off for fire safety reasons when no one is available to staff the house for more than a day or two.</li> <li>• High moisture levels have destroyed basement mechanical and plumbing systems, and have contributed to termite infestations and mold growth. An operating heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) system is needed to control humidity levels and mold. Most heating and duct systems have been destroyed by basement flooding and animal intrusions in the attic.</li> <li>• Pest problems include raccoons in the attic and moles or ground hogs burrowing around the foundation.</li> <li>• Water infiltration has led to deterioration of load-bearing brick masonry (notably on the west elevation), and rising damp has impacted interior plaster finishes and exterior brick surfaces immediately above ground level.</li> <li>• Other than the areas where the house has experienced water infiltration, the house is generally weather-resistant and windows and doors are intact and secure.</li> <li>• Interior finishes are generally in good condition except where damaged by rising damp, water infiltration from deteriorated roofing, and animal intrusions. Some interior elements (e.g., millwork, fireplace mantles) may be remnants of the earliest period of house construction. Many of the original plaster finishes were replaced with gypsum wall board in the 1980s.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Youngsholm (Charles Young's home)
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The condition survey report provides several interim treatment recommendations (immediate, mid-term, and long-term). A historic structure report is in progress that will provide more detailed guidance on the appropriate preservation treatment for the house and document the history of the house's construction, evolution and ownership.</li> <li>• The house is currently unfurnished and empty.</li> <li>• The home is only open for special events and is not open for regular visitation.</li> <li>• The quality of the tap water supplied at the house has not been tested but the water is currently considered nonpotable.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is continued evidence of basement flooding during storms.</li> <li>• Ongoing preservation maintenance activities will continue to correct water infiltration and other problems (e.g., downspout water has been redirected from the basement, clogged gutters have been cleaned, basement dehumidifiers installed).</li> <li>• Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument will continue to be managed in the foreseeable future by the superintendent of William Howard Taft National Historic Site until staff are specifically assigned to the national monument. Staff of Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park provide basic maintenance of the house and handle section 106 compliance responsibilities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are ongoing structural concerns due to moisture problems, flooding, animal intrusions, and wind damage.</li> <li>• Penetrating tree roots threaten the stability of the septic tank.</li> <li>• There is a potential threat of vandalism because of the site's proximity to the highway and limited security patrols and surveillance at present.</li> <li>• Projected climate change for the region includes a 1%–3% increase in annual precipitation by 2100, with a 10%–20% increase in extreme precipitation events (2041–2070).</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A wide range of possible uses and activities for the house will be explored including those identified below. Necessary studies and investigations would be undertaken to ensure proposed uses are compatible with overall program and preservation objectives.</li> <li>• The house will eventually be open and accessible for visitor interpretation.</li> <li>• The national monument could eventually acquire, exhibit, and/or cooperate in the storage and curation of collection items (e.g., the Anthony Powell collection) in partnership with the National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center and other groups.</li> <li>• There are opportunities to hold special events, ceremonies, and symposiums at the house.</li> <li>• The house could function as a center dedicated to professional research and understanding of Charles Young and the Buffalo Soldiers. Researchers could perhaps receive temporary lodging at the house.</li> <li>• The house could also serve as a leadership development / training academy for school groups and others.</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Youngsholm (Charles Young’s home)</b>
<b>Stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wilberforce University</li> <li>• National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center</li> <li>• Central State University</li> <li>• Ohio Historical Society</li> <li>• Omega Psi Phi Fraternity</li> <li>• Friendship Foundation, Inc.</li> <li>• National Park Foundation</li> <li>• Greene County Historical Society</li> <li>• Greene County Parks and Trails</li> <li>• Trust for Public Land</li> <li>• Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP</li> <li>• West Point alumni (Columbus group)</li> <li>• Buffalo Soldiers Support Group</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic structure report – The report would identify an appropriate preservation treatment for the home (e.g., rehabilitation, restoration).</li> <li>• Historic resource study – The report would provide more detailed historical background information to assist the management and interpretation of the site and inform other studies.</li> <li>• HVAC assessment – New systems are needed to provide adequate interior climate control.</li> <li>• Partnership strategy to provide direction to NPS managers for forming new partnerships and structuring cooperative agreements.</li> <li>• Fire protection condition assessment.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An interim site / operations plan would provide park staff the necessary planning guidance to implement initial site development. The plan would focus on necessary and appropriate actions that could be undertaken in the near future to enhance visitor experience and safety, such as providing adequate parking, accessibility, restrooms, necessary staffing, and other essential program measures.</li> <li>• A general management plan would provide comprehensive long-term planning to assist site management and decision-making. The general management plan would help determine the future use of the house and identify program areas that should receive particular emphasis. The plan would address management zoning, desired future resource and visitor use conditions, adequate staffing, and appropriate land use on the surrounding property.</li> <li>• A comprehensive interpretive plan and long-range interpretive plan would provide the needed direction and guidance for interpretive activities at the national monument, both for Charles Young and the Buffalo Soldiers. It would also identify interpretive partnership opportunities with related historic sites and other properties to provide more comprehensive understanding of Charles Young and the Buffalo Soldiers.</li> <li>• Fire management plan.</li> <li>• Scope of collections statement.</li> <li>• Accessibility plan.</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Grounds and Farmlands Associated with Youngsholm
Related Significance Statements	Related directly to significance statement #3.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are many unknowns regarding how the adjacent farm lands included in the national monument were used by Colonel Young during his residency and afterward. Young’s agricultural holdings originally consisted of about 100 acres.</li> <li>• Approximately 40 acres of the overall 59.65-acre site are currently in agricultural production through an agricultural lease. The farm fields are not currently fenced. Approximately 10–15 acres of the site are wooded.</li> <li>• The national historic landmark boundary includes the house and a small portion of the adjacent grounds (about 4 acres).</li> <li>• According to the NPS Hydrographic and Impairment Statistics database, water resources at Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument consist only of an intermittent tributary to Oldtown Creek that traverses the northwest corner of the park for 0.026 miles and a small (0.416 acre) pond.</li> <li>• According to the State of Ohio’s 2012 Clean Water Act Final Integrated Report, the area’s water resources (including those of Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument) are impaired due to a fish consumption advisory (i.e., the presence of contaminants in fish tissue samples exceed levels considered safe for consumption).</li> <li>• Limited information is currently available on other water features on the property (e.g., springs, irrigation ditches, wells). There are two septic tanks on the property that are being impacted by tree roots.</li> <li>• The farmer operating under the current agricultural lease accesses the site with heavy equipment through the parking lot on the west side of the house. There is not a separate driveway.</li> <li>• A nonhistoric garage / storage structure, currently used for equipment storage, is located to the rear of the house.</li> <li>• There is presently limited maintenance of the rights-of-way. No cultural landscapes associated with the agricultural portions of the property and other site lands have been documented and assessed.</li> <li>• Information regarding the property’s natural resources and features (e.g., wooded areas, pond and aquatic resources, wildlife) is presently limited.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The agricultural lease is due to expire in 2016.</li> <li>• Ongoing and future research is anticipated to expand understanding of the site’s cultural and natural resources to inform future management decisions.</li> <li>• Climate change: A warmer and dryer landscape is projected for the region that may result in an overall decrease in both surface water (pond) and groundwater (springs). A warmer, dryer climate may accelerate weathering of historic structures and increase the potential for wildland fire that could threaten park structures. The projected warming climate could change agricultural leases, visitation patterns and invite the need for innovations to accommodate these changes (e.g., installation of shade structures, education on changing climate and sustainability, agricultural changes). The projected 10%–20% increase in extreme precipitation events (&gt;1 inch) could accelerate erosion of soils and weathering of park structures.</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Grounds and Farmlands Associated with Youngsholm</b>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural equipment using the same access point as current and future visitor access to the site could present safety concerns and use conflicts.</li> <li>• There are unknown conditions or potential threats to visitor safety on most of the grounds.</li> <li>• Regrowth of dense forest or invasive vegetation could reclaim currently farmed lands if the agricultural lease program ended. This would probably be incompatible with historical land uses and views associated with the potential cultural landscape.</li> <li>• There is a potential for invasive / nonnative vegetation in portions of the property or neighboring lands that could spread and affect natural vegetation communities, ecological processes, and management of the agricultural fields.</li> <li>• Projected climate change for the region includes an increase in average annual temperature between 4.7°F (2.6°C) and 7.6°F (4.2°C) by 2100, with a slight increase in average annual precipitation (1%–3%) by 2100 projected and a 10%–20% increase in extreme precipitation (&gt; 1 inch) events (2041–2070). This will probably produce a warmer and dryer landscape with more extreme precipitation events.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a potential for expanded visitor use and understanding of Colonel Young’s agricultural activities.</li> <li>• Areas of the site may serve as open space for community events and activities.</li> <li>• Camping opportunities associated with authorized events and activities could occur in designated areas if linked to appropriate program objectives (e.g., Buffalo Soldiers reenactment camps or school groups participating in leadership development).</li> <li>• Visitor use trails could be developed through wooded areas to the pond.</li> <li>• Wooded areas could be managed or enhanced to provide bird and other wildlife habitat, help reduce regional forest fragmentation, and serve as barriers to reduce highway noise. (Would require consideration of cultural landscape protection.)</li> </ul>
<b>Stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural lessee</li> <li>• Easement holders (utilities)</li> <li>• Neighboring property owners (anyone with shared fence lines; those who could be impacted by visitation at the site)</li> <li>• Wilberforce University</li> <li>• National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center</li> <li>• Central State University</li> <li>• Ohio Historical Society</li> <li>• Omega Psi Phi Fraternity</li> <li>• Friendship Foundation, Inc.</li> <li>• Greene County Historical Society</li> <li>• Greene County Parks and Trails</li> <li>• National Park Foundation</li> <li>• Trust for Public Land</li> <li>• Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park</li> <li>• West Point alumni (Columbus group)</li> <li>• Buffalo Soldiers Support Group</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Grounds and Farmlands Associated with Youngsholm
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surveys of the grounds are necessary to determine the presence of pipelines, plumbing, septic systems, wells, etc.</li> <li>• A cultural landscape inventory for the entire site is needed to identify the character-defining features of the property's potential cultural landscape.</li> <li>• A GIS atlas for the grounds is needed to compile geo-spatial data on the property to assist site management.</li> <li>• An inventory of existing natural resources, features, and species is needed to better inform understanding and management of the site's natural resources and systems.</li> <li>• An archeological survey (overview and assessment) is needed to identify the locations of potential outbuildings, roads, historic trash areas, possible prehistoric sites, and other features of informational potential.</li> <li>• Invasive species inventory.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interim site / operations plan (development concept plan).</li> <li>• General management plan.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape report – A cultural landscape report (and environmental assessment) for the property would present recommended treatments (e.g., preservation, rehabilitation, restoration) for the character-defining features of agricultural and wooded areas, as well as the immediate grounds adjoining the home. Recommended treatments would address historic patterns of circulation, spatial organization of the property, trees/vegetation, parking areas, and other landscape features. The report would be combined as appropriate with the cultural landscape inventory identified above under data needs.</li> <li>• Natural resource management plans would provide guidance for management of wooded areas and the pond.</li> <li>• Pest management plans and invasive species plans would provide guidance for protection of the house and grounds.</li> <li>• An interim site management / treatment plan would guide management of the property until the general management plan is completed.</li> </ul>

## Identification of Key Issues

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

The biggest overarching issue at Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument is the fact that it is a new park. There is minimal background information and expert knowledge on which to base informed decisions. Nearly all projects and management actions will involve starting from scratch to some extent. Hence, a great deal of baseline information is needed to allow for informed management.

Listed below are the key issues for Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument—all of which relate to its status as a brand new park unit:

- **Formalizing partnerships.** A number of groups and organizations played a role in the designation of this new national monument. Many of these entities will remain involved in the monument's future. However, not all have the same expectations for the house, surrounding grounds, and potential collections, nor the same capabilities as potential partners.
- **Coordinated outreach and interpretation.** Other NPS units and outside organizations and sites interpret Charles Young and the Buffalo Soldiers. Close coordination with these groups is vital to telling a broader and more holistic story. An outreach study would enable the National Park Service to identify and engage potential partnership sites and organizations, and would assist efforts to broaden public interest and relevance of the Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument.
- **Immediate stabilization of the house.** The house will need repairs and renovations to prevent deterioration or structural damage. Major efforts recently completed or underway include an HVAC assessment, moisture control, and roof repairs.
- **Unknown history and use of the house and farm.** There are a number of data gaps that make it difficult to make decisions concerning the future of the unit. Most notably, information is incomplete about the history and use of the property before and during Charles Young's residency. Research conducted for the historic structure report (in progress) is helping to fill in and resolve data gaps.
- **Defining the appropriate use of the house and grounds.** Currently, the house is not open to visitation or occupied in any manner. The appropriate future use of the house and grounds will need to be defined to preserve and protect the monument's cultural and natural resources.

## Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Youngsholm; Grounds and Farmland	An interim site / operations plan (development concept plan)	H	The plan would provide park staff the necessary planning guidance to implement initial site development. The plan would focus on necessary and appropriate actions that could be undertaken in the near future to enhance visitor experience and safety such as providing adequate parking, accessibility, restrooms, and other essential program measures (e.g., maintenance, cultural, and natural resource management).
Doorway into a Larger Story; Youngsholm; Grounds and Farmlands	General management plan	H	The plan would establish a long-term vision for management of the house and grounds, articulate the purposes for the monument, and specify how these will be used for the next 15–20 years. The plan would include management zones and land use prescriptions for the entire property. (Note: Any long-range comprehensive planning for this property will hinge on gathering the appropriate level of high-quality data needed to inform management decisions.)
Grounds and Farmlands	Cultural landscape report (for the house and grounds)	H	The report would document the historic vernacular landscape associated with Youngsholm and the adjoining grounds of the house, agricultural fields, and other portions of the property. The report would provide treatment recommendations and would include an environmental assessment.
Doorway into a Larger Story; Youngsholm; Grounds and Farmlands	Comprehensive interpretive plan (ongoing)	H	The plan will provide guidance and direction for all interpretive efforts at the monument and associated sites. This plan includes an interpretive database, annual interpretive plans, and a long-range interpretive plan.
Doorway into a Larger Story; Youngsholm; Grounds and Farmlands	Scope of collections statement	M	This statement would define and delimit what should be accessioned into the collections regarding both Charles Young and the Buffalo Soldiers. The statement would account for existing collections already possessed by the National Park Service and other entities.
Youngsholm; Grounds and Farmlands	Integrated pest management plan	M	The plan would address pest management in the house and on the surrounding grounds.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Youngsholm; Grounds and Farmlands	Accessibility plan	M	This plan would include an inventory and analysis for making the site universally accessible in accordance with Architectural Barriers Act and Americans with Disabilities Act standards and NPS policy. The plan would help to prioritize site improvements.
Grounds and Farmlands	Invasive species plan	L	This plan would identify measures for managing the spread or encroachment of invasive plant and animal species to protect native species.
Grounds and Farmlands	Natural resources plan	L	This plan would identify native plants, birds, and animals in the woods, pond, and other natural areas of the site. Short-term and long-term best management practices would be included to maintain the integrity of the natural resources on the property.
Youngsholm; Grounds and Farmlands	Fire management plan	L	The plan would evaluate the fire risks posed by different land uses on the surrounding grounds (e.g., agricultural, forested, historic landscape). The plan would also identify measures for mitigating the threats to life and property posed by fire, and response procedures in the event of fire.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Youngsholm	Historic structure report (ongoing)	H	The report will evaluate the condition of the house through historical documentation, construction documents, and architectural drawings, along with extensive building inspection and photo documentation. The report will also include recommendations for phased rehabilitation and cost estimates. A holistic and comprehensive design plan developed through the historic structure report will provide the basis for the long-term treatment and preservation of Youngsholm.
Doorway into a Larger Story; Youngsholm; Grounds and Farmlands	Partnership strategy (ongoing)	H	This strategy would (1) formally define the relationships with the National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center—the primary holder of collections related to Charles Young, (2) identify potential partnership opportunities based on mutual interests, and (3) include criteria for prioritizing activities and programs among potential partners. Overall, the strategy would provide direction for forming new partnerships and structuring cooperative agreements.
Grounds and Farmlands	Cultural landscape inventory	H	The inventory would identify and assess the significance of potential cultural landscape features at the site including the surrounding grounds. This information would inform future treatment options for the house and grounds. The inventory would be conducted as appropriate in conjunction with the cultural landscape report.

<b>Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made</b>			
<b>Related to an FRV or OIRV?</b>	<b>Data and GIS Needs</b>	<b>Priority (H, M, L)</b>	<b>Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To</b>
Grounds and Farmlands	Survey of grounds to determine presence of underground infrastructure	H	The survey would cover the entire land area of the monument to identify the presence of water and gas pipelines, septic tanks, wells, and other infrastructure. This information would inform park maintenance, facility development, and rehabilitation and treatment of historic resources and the cultural landscape.
Grounds and Farmlands	Archeological survey (overview and assessment)	H	Currently, no archeological surveys or investigations have been completed for the property. Investigations could reveal artifacts, the locations of former outbuildings, and other information about Charles Young's life at Youngsholm. The survey would need to take into account the location of natural resources and the presence of subsurface infrastructure.
Youngsholm	HVAC assessment (ongoing)	H	Currently, the house has three old HVAC units. A more functional climate control system is needed to prevent wide fluctuations in temperature and humidity inside the house. This assessment will evaluate the costs and benefits associated with repairing the existing units compared with installing new HVAC units.
Grounds and Farmlands	Inventory of natural resources, features, and species on the grounds (using the park atlas as the database)	M	The inventory would identify various categories of natural resources on the property including, for example, ground cover, wetlands, and the presence of important native species. Decisions regarding the management of these resources would be influenced by the existing farming lease on the property and recommendations provided in the cultural landscape report. The park atlas would be used as the repository for this information.
Youngsholm; Grounds and Farmlands	Historic resource study	M	The study would research and document historical contexts associated with the house, grounds and Charles Young's occupancy to assist interpretation and other management objectives.
Doorway into a Larger Story; Youngsholm; Grounds and Farmlands	Staffing plan	M	This plan, which is dependent on appropriations for the unit, would outline how many staff are needed, the duties they would carry out, as well as their desired skill sets and areas of expertise. (Note: This could be conducted as part of the interim site management plan or the general management plan.)
Youngsholm; Grounds and Farmlands	Fire protection condition assessment	M	The assessment would determine (1) the existing fire threats to the house and surrounding grounds, (2) the extent of these threats, and (3) the adequacy of the existing fire suppression systems in the house.
Grounds and Farmlands	Invasive species inventory	L	The inventory would determine the presence and types of invasive species existing on the property.



## Part 3: Contributors

### National Park Service

#### Parks

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## Appendix A

### Enabling Proclamation for Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument

Administration of President Barack Obama, 2013

#### Proclamation 8945—Establishment of the Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument

March 25, 2013

By the President of the United States of America

##### *A Proclamation*

Colonel Charles Young was the highest ranking African-American commanding officer in the United States Army from 1894 until his death in 1922. He also served as the first African-American superintendent of a national park, overseeing Sequoia and General Grant (now Kings Canyon) National Parks while commanding a troop of Buffalo Soldiers in the years before the creation of the National Park Service.

Young served nearly his entire military career with the all-black 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments, often called “Buffalo Soldiers.” Commissioned in 1889 as a second lieutenant, Young attained the rank of colonel in 1917. During his career he served on the western frontier, saw combat in the Philippines, and rode with General John “Black Jack” Pershing in Mexico in 1916. He was the first African American to serve as a United States military attaché, first to Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) and later to Liberia. Young’s diverse military career included a posting to Wilberforce University to serve as a professor of tactics and military science.

Born to enslaved parents in Kentucky in 1864, Young’s parents, Gabriel and Arminta Young, moved to Ripley, Ohio, in 1866 with their two-year-old son Charles to improve their prospects after the Civil War. This Ohio River town was a center of abolitionism renowned as a welcoming place on the Underground Railroad during the antebellum years. Young thrived there and, in 1881 at age 17, he graduated with academic honors as a member of his integrated high school class. His mother encouraged his life-long intellectual and musical pursuits. Young grew up proud of his father’s military service as a Union soldier during the Civil War, and he heeded his father’s advice by entering the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1889, Young was the third African American to graduate from West Point and the last African American to complete West Point until 1936.

Young established his career between 1889 and 1907, serving in the 9th Cavalry at western posts as a second lieutenant in Nebraska and Utah before accepting the military posting at Wilberforce University, where he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. During the Spanish-American War he was commissioned in the volunteers as a major, and accepted command of the 9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Battalion. Although the unit did not

deploy or see action, it gained a reputation for discipline and efficiency. Following the war, he returned to his regiment, and was promoted to captain in 1901. He saw combat with the regiment in the Philippine Islands and returned with the 9th Cavalry to California, where his troop was selected as honor guard for the visiting President Theodore Roosevelt—the first time African-American soldiers had served in that capacity. While assigned to the Presidio, Young and his regiment of Buffalo Soldiers were dispatched to Sequoia and General Grant National Parks where Young served as the acting superintendent, and earned the respect of not only the African-American troops he commanded, but also of the white construction crews he directed. His achievements drew the attention of President Theodore Roosevelt. Captain Young was appointed military attaché to Hispaniola in 1904—the first such appointment for an African American—before rejoining the 9th Cavalry in the Philippines, Wyoming, and Texas from 1908 to 1911.

In 1894, when Young accepted a posting at Wilberforce University, he returned to Ohio and with his widowed mother purchased a large house and adjoining farmland, which he named “Youngsholm.” While a professor at Wilberforce University, Young established life-long friendships with poet Paul Laurence Dunbar and philosopher W.E.B. Dubois. Youngsholm served as a gathering place for elite African-American thinkers, performers, and leaders. Young opened his doors to aspiring young people, and welcomed a revolving extended family there even during his many military postings. Although Young’s career took him to far-flung places, it was Wilberforce, Ohio—where he established his home, raised a family, mentored a successive generation of leaders, and found intellectual refuge—that remained his base of operation.

From 1912 to 1916, Young served as the military attaché to Liberia, helping to train the Liberian Frontier Force, and then served as a squadron commander during the Punitive Expedition in Mexico against Pancho Villa. He distinguished himself at the Battle of Agua Caliente, leading his men to the aid of a cavalry unit that had been ambushed. During the same period, Young won additional promotions, to major in 1912, and lieutenant colonel in 1916. The 1916 examination board for his promotion to lieutenant colonel acknowledged Young’s prior illness (malaria contracted while in Liberia), but concluded he was fit for duty.

On the eve of World War I, Young was the highest ranking African-American officer in the U.S. Army. As the United States readied its forces for Europe, Young and his supporters expected that he would continue to rise in rank and contribute to the wartime effort. Subsequent examination boards recommended Young for a promotion, but also noted medical concerns about his fitness to serve. In June 1917, Young was selected for promotion to the rank of colonel; however, his physical exam revealed he suffered from nephritis (a condition first diagnosed in 1901), high blood pressure, and an enlarged heart. Around the same time, several Southern Senators were pressuring President Woodrow Wilson and his Secretary of War to take steps to reassign or otherwise prevent white officers from

serving under Young's command. Indeed, as the United States entered World War I, the War Department generally kept African Americans from assuming leadership of African-American regiments being sent to France and largely restricted African-American troops to non-combat roles.

In July 1917, Young was medically retired as a result of his illnesses, and promoted to Colonel in recognition of his distinguished Army service. Young was disappointed, and he and his supporters asked for reconsideration. To demonstrate his fitness to serve, Young—who was then 54—made an historic 500-mile horseback ride from Wilberforce, Ohio, to Washington, D.C. Afterwards, the Secretary of War gave Young an informal hearing, but did not reverse the decision. The War Department's action in this matter was controversial, especially within the African-American community, during this time of significant racial tension. Young continued to protest his retirement and work for the civil rights of all African-American soldiers.

Yet, Young's career was not over. Though medically retired, he was retained on a list of active duty officers. During World War I, the War Department sent him back to Ohio to help muster and train African-American troops being recruited for the war. Days before the November 1918 armistice, Young was assigned for a few months to Camp Grant in Rockford, Illinois, to train African-American servicemen for non-combat duties. Shortly thereafter, at the request of the State Department, Colonel Young was sent once more to serve again as military attaché to Liberia, arriving in Monrovia in February 1920. While in neighboring Nigeria, he passed away at the British hospital in Lagos on January 8, 1922. In 1923, Colonel Charles Young became only the fourth soldier to be honored with a funeral service at the Arlington Amphitheatre before burial in Arlington Cemetery.

Colonel Charles Young's story and leadership are also emblematic of the experience of the Buffalo Soldiers during difficult and racially tense times. The story of the Buffalo Soldiers' bravery and service is not fully told at any existing national park sites. In 1866, the Congress established six all-black regiments, later consolidated to four, to help rebuild the country after the Civil War and to patrol the remote western frontier during the "Indian Wars." Although the pay was low for the time—only \$13 a month—many African Americans enlisted because they could earn more and be treated with more dignity than they typically could in civilian life. According to legend, American Indians called the black cavalry troops "buffalo soldiers" because of their dark, curly hair, which resembled a buffalo's coat. Aware of the buffalo's fierce bravery and fighting spirit, the African-American troops accepted the name with pride and honor.

The Buffalo Soldiers fought alongside white regiments in many conflicts and were instrumental in the exploration and settlement of western lands. They were also an important part of the early history of America's national parks. Before the Congress created the National Park Service in 1916, the U.S. Army played a critical role in administering several parks. The Army sent

the Buffalo Soldiers stationed at the Presidio to manage Yosemite, General Grant, and Sequoia National Parks in California. The Buffalo Soldiers blazed early park trails, built roads, produced maps, drove out trespassing livestock, extinguished fires, monitored tourists, and kept poachers and loggers at bay.

*Whereas* section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) (the “Antiquities Act”), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected;

*Whereas* the National Park Foundation and the Trust for Public Lands, with the assistance and cooperation of the Friendship Foundation, Omega Psi Phi fraternity, and Central State University, have relinquished the existing remainder of the Youngsholm property, consisting of Colonel Young’s home and surrounding farmland, to the United States for the purpose of establishing this monument;

*Whereas* it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic and scientific interest associated with Charles Young and the Buffalo Soldiers at Youngsholm in Wilberforce, Ohio;

*Now, Therefore, I, Barack Obama*, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Antiquities Act, hereby proclaim, set apart, and reserve as the Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument (monument) the objects identified above and all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States within the boundaries described on the accompanying map, which is attached to and forms a part of this proclamation, for the purpose of protecting those objects. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass 59.65 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

The establishment of the monument is subject to valid existing rights. Lands and interests in lands within the monument boundaries not owned or controlled by the United States shall be reserved as part of the monument upon acquisition of ownership or control by the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) shall manage the monument through the National Park Service, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, consistent with the purposes of this proclamation.

The Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the monument, with full public involvement, within 3 years of the date of this proclamation. The management plan shall ensure that the monument fulfills the following purposes for the benefit of present and future generations: (1) to preserve and protect the objects of historic and scientific interest identified above, (2) to commemorate the life and accomplishments of Colonel Charles Young, and (3) to interpret the struggles and achievements of the Buffalo Soldiers in their service to the United States. The management plan shall identify steps to be taken to provide interpretive opportunities concerning Colonel Young and the Buffalo Soldiers both at the monument and at other sites where appropriate. The management plan shall also set forth the desired relationship of the monument to other related resources, programs, and organizations associated with the life of Colonel Charles Young, such as the U.S. Army, the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, and Wilberforce University, as well as to other sites significant to the Buffalo Soldiers.

The National Park Service shall use existing authorities as appropriate to enter into agreements with Central State University, Wilberforce University, Omega Psi Phi, the Ohio Historical Society, and other organizations and individuals to provide further opportunities for interpretation and education consistent with monument purposes. The National Park Service shall coordinate with the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, which manages the Presidio in San Francisco, and Sequoia, Kings Canyon, and Yosemite National Parks to commemorate the historical ties between Colonel Charles Young and his military assignments at those sites, and the role of the Buffalo Soldiers as pioneering stewards of our national parks. The National Park Service shall use available authorities, as appropriate, to enter into agreements with other organizations to provide for interpretation and education at additional sites with an historic association or affiliation with the Buffalo Soldiers.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of the monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-seventh.

BARACK OBAMA

## Appendix B

### Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the Fundamental Resources and Values, and NPS Policy-level Guidance

#### A Doorway into a Larger Story

Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV

- 36 CFR 800 “Protection of Historic Properties”
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)
- Antiquities Act of 1906
- Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
- Historic Sites Act of 1935

NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director’s Orders)

- Director’s Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*
- *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*
- *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*
- *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*
- Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008)

#### Youngsholm (Charles Young’s home)

Laws, Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV

- 36 CFR 800 “Protection of Historic Properties”
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)
- Antiquities Act of 1906
- Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
- Historic Sites Act of 1935

NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director’s Orders)

- Director’s Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*
- *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*

- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*
- Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008)
- Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources," section 3a, "Climate Change Response Planning Requirements"

## Grounds and Farmlands Associated with Youngsholm

### Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV

- 36 CFR 800 "Protection of Historic Properties"
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)
- Antiquities Act of 1906
- Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
- Historic Sites Act of 1935

### NPS Policy-level Guidance (*NPS Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)

- Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*
- Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008)
- *NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual #77*
- Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources," section 3a, "Climate Change Response Planning Requirements"

## Appendix C

### Management Actions to Consider

#### A Doorway into a Larger Story

- Identification and listing of sites that are currently interpreting Charles Young and Buffalo Soldiers.
- Use the internet to thematically connect sites.
- Outreach strategy – to connect to related sites.

#### Youngsholm (Charles Young's home)

- Continued stabilization of the home will be needed in the foreseeable future to correct moisture and weather-related problems.
- Long-term objectives for the desired uses of the house will need to be identified to help guide compatible and more comprehensive rehabilitation treatments.
- Security system improvements/enhancements are needed to prevent unauthorized entry.
- Replacement of the HVAC system is necessary to provide adequate climate control for the house.
- Site access planning and coordination with state agencies (e.g., placement of signage along the road) are needed to improve way finding and safe access to the house from U.S. Highway 42.
- Measures could be considered to reduce highway noise and other intrusive sounds at the site.

#### Grounds and Farmlands Associated with Youngsholm

- The National Park Service would explore potential extension or revision of the agricultural lease agreement.
- Sensitivity is necessary regarding the disposition of future land uses until a management plan is in place.
- The need for the nonhistoric metal shed near the house would be evaluated; it could be removed if found visually intrusive or noncontributing to the cultural landscape.

## Appendix D

### NPS Policy-level Condition

#### A Doorway into a Larger Story

- Not applicable

#### Youngsholm (Charles Young's home)

- All actions undertaken to preserve and restore / rehabilitate the house will be carried out in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* to ensure the protection of historic fabric and other character-defining features contributing to the historical integrity of the building.

#### Grounds and Farmlands Associated with Youngsholm

- All actions undertaken to preserve possible cultural landscapes would be carried out in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* to ensure the protection of character defining features (e.g., vegetation, patterns of circulation, small-scale features).

**Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation  
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument**

JUNE 2014

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

*Reginald M. Tiller*

*23 June 2014*

RECOMMENDED

Reginald Tiller, Superintendent, Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument

Date

*Tobey Bunnell*

*6/18/2014*

RECOMMENDED

Ruth Heikkinen, Planning Division Chief, Midwest Regional Office

Date

for

*Sandra Washington*

*6/19/2014*

RECOMMENDED

Sandra Washington, Associate Regional Director,  
Cultural Resources, Planning, Construction, Communications and Legislation

Date

*Patricia S. Trap*

*6-25-14*

APPROVED

Patricia S. Trap, Acting Regional Director, Midwest Region

Date



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

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JUNE 2014

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